



JOHNSON'S
ENGLISH DICTIONARY,

AS

IMPROVED BY TODD,

AND

ABRIDGED BY CHALMERS;

WITH

WALKER'S
PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY

COMBINED:

TO WHICH IS ADDED.

WALKER'S KEY

TO THE

CLASSICAL PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE
PROPER NAMES.



PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED BY GRIFFITH & SIMON,
No. 188 NORTH THIRD STREET.

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1844.

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DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, to wit:

District Clerk's Office.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. 1827, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, CHARLES EWER and T. HARRINGTON CARTER, of the said District, have deposited in this office the title of a book the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, to wit:

"Johnson's English Dictionary, as improved by Todd, and abridged by Chalmers; with Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, combined: to which is added, Walker's Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an act, entitled "An Act supplementary to an act, entitled, An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

JNO. W. DAVIS,

Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

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EXPLANATION

OF THE MARKS AND ABBREVIATIONS MADE USE OF IN THIS DICTIONARY, AND OF THE PLAN OF THE WORK.

1. THE *asterisk* (*), annexed to a word, denotes that it is not to be found in *Dr. Johnson's Dictionary*, but that it has been added by *Mr. Todd*.

2. The *section* (§), annexed to a word, indicates that it is distinguished, by *Dr. Johnson* or *Mr. Todd*, as a *primitive* word, by being printed, in the large Dictionary, in larger letters than the other words, which are regarded as *derivatives*. 56

3. The *obelisk* (†), annexed to a word, denotes that it is not to be found in the collection of either *Dr. Johnson* or *Mr. Todd*, but that it has been taken from *Mr. Walker's Dictionary*.

4. *Ob. J.*, placed at the end of the definition of a word, denotes that the word is declared by *Dr. Johnson* to be *obsolete*, or *not in use*.

5. *Ob. T.* is used in the same manner as the above, with regard to all that portion of the words added by *Mr. Todd*, which he pronounces to be *obsolete*, or *not in use*.

6. *Mr. Chalmers's Abridgement* of *Mr. Todd's* edition of *Dr. Johnson's Dictionary* is given entire, with occasional additions from *Johnson* and *Todd*.

7. The *pronunciation* of all the words found in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, is given as it stands in that work.

8. The *pronunciation* of the words which are *not found in Walker's Dictionary*, and which comprise almost all those to which an asterisk is annexed, and a considerable number of the others, has been added by the Editor, according to *Walker's Principles*, so far as those Principles could be applied.

9. *Walker's Principles of English Pronunciation*, and his *Remarks* on the pronunciation of particular words, are given entire. These *Remarks* are preceded by a ¶, and followed by a *W*.

10. In the alphabetical arrangement of words, the letter *I* (initial) has been separated from *J*, and the letter *U* from *V*.

11. *Walker's Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names*, is printed in full.

N. B. In *Mr. Chalmers's Abridgement*, the words added by *Mr. Todd*, and the *primitive words*, are not distinguished from the rest; the words pronounced *obsolete* by *Dr. Johnson* and *Mr. Todd*, are not generally thus noted; and the words beginning with *I* and *U* are not separated, in the alphabetical series, from those beginning with *J* and *V*; but these improvements have all been introduced into this edition of the Dictionary.

SAXON AND ENGLISH ALPHABETS.

| | | | |
|---|---|----|---|
| A | A | a | a |
| B | B | b | b |
| L | C | c | c |
| D | D | ð | d |
| E | E | e | e |
| F | F | f | f |
| L | G | g | g |
| þ | H | h | h |
| I | I | i | i |
| K | K | k | k |
| L | L | l | l |
| Ō | M | m | m |
| N | N | n | n |
| O | O | o | o |
| P | P | p | p |
| Q | Q | cp | q |
| R | R | r | r |
| S | S | r | s |
| T | T | τ | t |
| U | U | u | u |
| V | V | v | v |
| W | W | w | w |
| X | X | x | x |
| Y | Y | y | y |
| Z | Z | z | z |

Th Ð, ð, þ, That þ, And ȝ.

JOHNSON'S AND WALKER'S
ENGLISH DICTIONARIES,
COMBINED.

Boston Stereotype Edition.

THE EDITOR'S PREFACE.

TO Dr. Johnson is universally conceded the first rank among English lexicographers ; and to Mr. Walker is assigned a similar rank among English orthoëpists. The Dictionary, which is now offered to the public, is founded upon the great work of Johnson, corrected and enlarged by Mr. Todd ; and it embraces, also, the entire labours of Walker on the pronunciation of the language. It has been formed on such a plan as to comprise all the most important materials, and to answer all the essential uses, of a Dictionary for understanding, writing, and speaking the English language ; and, at the same time, to enable the reader to see, as far as possible, on whose authority every thing rests. By the preceding explanations, one may not only have a general understanding of the plan of the work, but also form an idea of the nature and extent of the duty and responsibility of the Editor. Some further remarks, however, on the different parts of the volume, may not be useless.

In this connexion, it will not be improper to insert the *titles* of the several works (with the exception of that of *Walker's Key*, which stands in its proper place), on which this Dictionary is founded ; as by these the reader will see what the authors proposed to accomplish.

Title of Todd's (second) Edition of Johnson :—"*A DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE : in which the Words are deduced from their Originals ; and illustrated in their different Significations, by Examples from the best Writers. together with a History of the Language, and an English Grammar : by SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D. :—with numerous Corrections, and with the Addition of several thousand Words, as also with Additions to the History of the Language and to the Grammar : by the Rev. H. J. TODD, M. A., F. S. A., and M. R. S. L., Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, and Rector of Settrington, County of York.*"

Title of Chalmers's Abridgement :—"*A DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE : in which the Words are deduced from their Originals, explained in their different Meanings, and authorized by the Names of the Writers in whose Works they are found : by SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D. :—abridged from the Rev. H. J. TODD's corrected and enlarged [first] quarto Edition : by ALEXANDER CHALMERS, F. S. A.*"

Title of Walker's Dictionary :—"*A CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, and Expositor of the English Language : in which not only the Meaning of every Word is clearly explained, and the Sound of every Syllable distinctly shown, but, where Words are subject to different Pronunciations, the Authorities of our best Pronouncing Dictionaries are fully exhibited, the Reasons for each are at large displayed, and the preferable Pronunciation is pointed out : to which are prefixed, PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION : in which the Sounds of Letters, Syllables, and Words, are critically investigated, and systematically arranged ; the Influence of the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity on the Accent and Quantity of the English, is thoroughly examined, and clearly defined ; and the Analogies of the Language are so fully shown as to lay the Foundation of a consistent and rational Pronunciation : like wise, Rules to be observed by the Natives of Scotland, Ireland, and London for avoiding their respective Peculiarities ; and Directions to Foreigners for*

acquiring a Knowledge of the Use of this Dictionary: the whole interspersed with Observations, Etymological, Critical, and Grammatical: by JOHN WALKER, Author of *Elements of Elocution, Rhyming Dictionary, &c. &c.*"

Dr. Johnson's large Dictionary was first published in 1755. During the space of upwards of seventy years, which have since passed away, the English language has undergone considerable change; and if, to use the words of the great lexicographer, "no dictionary of a living tongue can ever be perfect, since, while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some falling away," his work must necessarily display the language more imperfectly now, than at the time of its first appearance. He observes, that he "fixed Sidney's work" (Sir Philip Sidney, who died in 1586) "for the boundary, beyond which he made few excursions." But the earlier English authors have of late excited so much attention, as to render a glossary of their productions desirable. Mr. Todd has, accordingly, undertaken to adapt the Dictionary to the present taste with regard to English literature, by inserting the words found in the old, and heretofore neglected, writers; and also to the present state of the language, by adding such words as have come into use since the first publication of the work. By turning over the pages of this volume, and observing the words which are marked as added by Mr. Todd, one will readily perceive that a dictionary, which was destitute of all such, would be extremely defective. But on the labours of Mr. Todd, which indicate very extensive reading, especially as it regards the early English writers, it is unnecessary to enlarge, as his own account of them is presented to the reader.

The following notice is prefixed to Mr. Chalmers's Abridgement:—"This volume contains *every word* in Mr. Todd's edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary; and above *fourteen thousand* more than were given in Dr. Johnson's Abridgement. The whole forms the most extensive vocabulary ever published, and, in consequence of the additions introduced by Mr. Todd, it becomes a complete glossary of the early English writers." Mr. Chalmers's work was formed from Mr. Todd's first edition. His second edition, which was published in February, 1827, contains nearly a thousand additional words, and was received in season to have these inserted in the Appendix of this Dictionary. These, together with the other words newly added, increase the excess above the number of words in Dr. Johnson's Abridgement to upwards of fifteen thousand.

Dr. Johnson's Preface to his large Dictionary, Mr. Todd's Advertisements and Introduction, and Walker's Preface, together with all his introductory matter, as well as his Principles of English Pronunciation, are inserted in full; as it was thought the work would be rendered less satisfactory by the omission of any part of them.

The Dictionary, properly so called, comprising the vocabulary of words, with their definitions, &c., is formed chiefly by a union of Mr. Chalmers's Abridgement and Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary; but with the omission of Walker's definitions, except with regard to those words in his Dictionary (not much exceeding one hundred in number), which are not found in Mr. Todd's edition of Johnson. In many instances, in which the Editor has observed the omission by Mr. Chalmers of something particularly important, he has extracted from Dr. Johnson or Mr. Todd additional matter or remarks, etymological, explanatory, or critical.

To the words contained in this Dictionary, which are not found in Walker's, the pronunciation has been added, according to Walker's Principles, so far as those Principles could be applied; and this was easily done, with respect to most of them. A considerable number, however, some of them words now out of use, others local or provincial, and rarely found in books, and others from foreign languages, and not anglicised, presented more or less difficulty. Respecting those words, with regard to which Walker's method failed to

furnish him with a guide, the Editor has availed himself of such other aids as he could obtain ; but some words he has left unpronounced, and with respect to some, to which he has added the pronunciation, he may have fallen into error : he hopes, however, the instances will not be found numerous or important.

With respect to many words of doubtful pronunciation, or concerning which orthoëpists differ, and particularly those respecting which Walker has omitted to exhibit this difference, the Editor has introduced the pronunciation of others, with the names of the authorities, enclosed in brackets ; yet, in all cases, making use of Walker's method of notation. By this means, the Dictionary has been rendered more satisfactory ; as, in all doubtful cases, it must be agreeable to those who consult it, to see the different modes of different orthoëpists ; and, in some instances, most persons will probably prefer the pronunciation of some other, to that of Walker. When the name of *Perry* is introduced, reference is always had to his "Synonymous, Etymological, and Pronouncing English Dictionary," in royal 8vo, which was first published in 1805, and which differs, in the pronunciation of many words, from Perry's "Royal Standard English Dictionary." The latter work, which is often referred to by Walker, has heretofore had a very extensive circulation in this country, and has been of great influence in fixing the prevailing pronunciation, especially in the Northern States. But the larger work of Perry, which is little known among us, and which does not appear to have been at all used by Walker, is found to agree with him in many cases, in which the other differs from him.

The *Appendix* contains all the words newly added by Mr. Todd in his second edition ; a number of words, that are found in the body of the Dictionary, here repeated for the sake of some correction or remark ; a few words of unquestionable authority, which were omitted by Dr. Johnson and Mr. Todd ; and some words which are more or less used in America. The Editor, however, has not undertaken to supply all the authorized English words, which are omitted, nor to remark upon all that are imperfectly exhibited, in the Dictionary ; but he has noticed such only as readily occurred to him, without any extended research. There are some words, which have grown out of our peculiar institutions and local circumstances, and some new uses of authorized English words, which are not to be condemned ; but there are other new words, which have sprung up among us, and new applications of old ones, which deserve no countenance. The number of Americanisms, however, which are properly so called, is not great. Some words, which have been so considered, are to be found in the writings of Englishmen, as well as Americans ; and many others had their origin in Great Britain, and are still known in some parts of that country as *provincialisms*, though they are not often found in books.

In preparing the Appendix, the Editor has made a free use of the Vocabulary of Americanisms, by his learned and respected friend, Mr. Pickering, who furnished him with his interleaved copy, containing much useful information in manuscript ; but who has been obliged, on account of his professional engagements, to decline rendering those further services, which were hoped from him, in regard to this part of the work. He has also been permitted to use an interleaved copy of the same Vocabulary, belonging to the Rev. Dr. Porter of Andover, from which he obtained some valuable materials. To Mr. Pickering's work, which was published in 1816, and which has had a salutary influence on our literature, by calling the attention of our scholars to the occasional deviations of American writers from pure English, a reference is always given, in noticing such words as are found in it. In many cases, however, in which a reference is made, the information here given is not wholly taken from

that volume ; though, on most of the articles, it contains much more than could be properly admitted here. As many of the words in Mr. Pickering's book are now to be found among the additions of Mr. Todd, there was no occasion to insert such, except in a few instances, in the Appendix. Reference has also been made to Mr. Webster's Dictionary (published in 1806), with regard to such of the words as are found in that work, from which the definitions of them have also been partly taken. The plan of this Dictionary precluded the Editor from going into any discussion of doubtful or disputed topics ; yet, concise and imperfect as the Appendix is, he hopes it will not be found entirely useless.

Care has been taken to present a corrected edition of *Walker's Key*. Many errors and inconsistencies have been detected in the different English and American editions which have been examined ; and in some instances, it has been difficult to ascertain what was the real pronunciation intended by the author. The Key has been improved by exhibiting the variations of Perry and of Fulton and Knight, with regard to Scripture Proper Names. Though Walker may be regarded, in most cases, as the highest single authority, yet there are instances, in which the pronunciation of the others may be esteemed preferable ; and it may also be satisfactory to the American reader to know, that, with regard to nearly all the words not contained in the lists of the variations of Perry and of Fulton and Knight, their pronunciation coincides with his.

The *List of Authors*, with the reigns in which they flourished (which is abridged from that of Mr. Todd, yet containing all the names that he enumerates), will not be without benefit to many who may make use of the Dictionary, as it will, in various cases, afford assistance in determining the authority of words, and whether they are of long standing, or of recent introduction into the language. Many of the words added by Mr. Todd are taken from Provincial Glossaries, and many are derived from the early English writers. Of the latter, many more are now entirely obsolete than are so noted by him ; and the reader, on finding no other than an old writer quoted as an authority for an uncommon word, will naturally conclude that it is not now in use.

In this Dictionary the *orthography* of Dr. Johnson and Mr. Todd remains unaltered, with the exception of a few instances hereafter mentioned. " Dr. Johnson's Dictionary," says Mr. Nares, " has nearly fixed the external form of our language." Before the publication of that work, the orthography of the English language was very unsettled ; and even now, there are many words, with regard to which it is far from being uniform. Some of the principal varieties are those which relate to the use of *k* at the end of words of more than one syllable, when preceded by *c* ; as, *critick* or *critic*, *publick* or *public* ; and the *u* in the last syllable of such words as *favour*, *honour*, &c.

The final *k* is retained in all the editions, both of Johnson's large Dictionary, and his Abridgement. It is also found in most of the dictionaries that were published before that of Johnson ;—in *Minsheu's* (Spanish and English) ; in *Cotgrave's* (French and English) ; in *Sherwood's* (English and French) ; in *Holyoke's* (Latin and English) ; in *Gouldman's* (Latin and English) ; in *Littleton's* (Latin and English) ; in *Boyer's* (French and English) ; and in the English Dictionaries of *Coles*, *Phillips*, and *Bailey* : but on the other hand, it is omitted in *Ainsworth's Dictionary* (Latin and English, folio edition of 1752.) Of the dictionaries which have been published since Johnson's, it is retained in *Sheridan's*, *Walker's*, and *Jones's* ; also in *Kenrick's*, in substantives, but omitted in adjectives. Of the English dictionaries which have appeared since the first publication of Johnson's, the following, namely, *Fenning's*, *Entick's*, *Bar-*

clay's, Ash's, Dyche's, Scott's, Perry's, and Fulton and Knight's, omit the *k*, and it is likewise omitted in the popular English spelling books. Walker remarks, that its "omission is too general to be counteracted, even by the authority of Johnson." The general usage, both in England and America, is, at present, so strongly in favour of its omission, that the retaining of it seems now to savour of affectation or singularity.

The omission of the *u*, in words ending with the syllable *our*, or *or*, is much less common than that of the final *k*. It is uniformly retained in all the dictionaries above enumerated, with the exception of *Entick's* and *Ash's*, in one class of words; as, *favour, honour, &c.*: though it is omitted in most of them in another class of words; as, *inferior, superior, horror, terror, &c.*

Although Mr. Todd has not made any considerable changes in the orthography of Johnson, yet he has altered the spelling in a number of instances. The words *abridgement, acknowledgement, and judgement*, Johnson writes without the silent *e* in the penultimate syllable, though he writes *lodgement* with it. In all these words, Mr. Todd inserts the silent *e*. The inconsistencies with regard to the orthography of the following words, as they are found in Johnson, have been removed by Mr. Todd:—namely, *moveable, moveableness, unremoveable, unremoveably, immovable, immovably, removable; docile, indocil; chastely, chastness*. In the word *movable*, and its derivatives, Mr. Todd omits the *e* in the antepenultimate syllable, and he writes *indocile* and *chasteness*.

But there are other inconsistencies, equally obvious, which Mr. Todd has suffered to remain unaltered; as may be seen in the following words:—*ache, toothache, headach; ambergris, verdigrise; anteriour, posterior; interiour, exterior; apprized, unapprised; bias, unbiass; bigoted, unbigotted; brier, sweetbriar; burrow (a hole made by conies), conyborough; connexion, disconnection; contrrollable, uncontrollable*. The words in Italics are conceived to be deviations from the right orthography, according to Johnson's principles, and they have been altered in this Dictionary. But there are some other inconsistencies, which have not been removed, as may be seen in the following words:—*imbitter, disembitter; imbody, disembody; imbosom, disembosom; recall, miscal; waterfall, overfal; stanch, unstaunched*.

There are several words which often appear, in the best modern publications, in a different orthography from that found in the dictionaries; among which are *connexion, control, meager, and raindeer*; which we often see written *connection, controul, meagre, and reindeer*. There is a great want of uniformity in the mode of writing the plural of those nouns, which, in the singular, end in *ey*; as, *valley, valleys or vallies; attorney, attorneys or attornies, &c.* The rule of Perry and of Murray, in such cases, is explicit:—"Nouns of the singular number," says the former, "ending in *ey*, require the addition of *s* only, for the formation of their plural; as, *attorney, attorneys; chimney, chimneys*." Johnson, in cases of this sort, is not always consistent; but, in this Dictionary, the orthography of such plurals has been made to conform to the rule here quoted. And, as a general principle, the orthography of words throughout the volume, has been rendered conformable to that which stands in the alphabetical series.

The first edition of Walker's "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary" was published in 1791; and the fourth edition (which was the last that was printed under his superintendence) was published in 1806. This is regarded as the best, and it has been made the standard, in editing the present work. Since the death of Walker, which took place in 1807, his Dictionary has passed through numerous editions in England; and it has also been stereotyped both in that country and in this.

Walker, in preparing his Dictionary, made pronunciation his principal object; and for this his work is chiefly valued. His explanations of words are professedly copied almost wholly from Johnson; but on the pronunciation of the English language, no other person, probably, ever bestowed so much attention. He studied the analogy of the language with care, and took great pains to ascertain the prevailing usage. His design was, as he expresses it, "principally to give a kind of history of pronunciation, and a register of its present state." The following remarks of his show what advantages he enjoyed for giving such a register:—"To a man born, as I was, within a few miles of the capital [London], living in the capital almost my whole life, and exercising myself there in public speaking for many years; to such a person, if to any one, the true pronunciation of the language must be very familiar." *

Sheridan's Dictionary, which was published in 1780, had considerable reputation; though it was universally acknowledged to have great defects; and it was superseded by that of Walker. The latter, however, has not been supplanted by any more recent work, but still maintains its popularity, and continues to undergo frequent reimpressions.

Since the publication of Walker's Dictionary, there have appeared in Great Britain two small Pronouncing Dictionaries, which have been favourably received; one by *Stephen Jones, of London*, and the other by *G. Fulton and G. Knight, of Edinburgh*. The authors of both these works have been much indebted to Walker, and do not withhold from him a tribute of commendation. Fulton and Knight observe, that "Sheridan and Walker, by their Dictionaries, have afforded the most effectual means of acquiring an *accurate pronunciation*." "On the useful invention of Mr. Sheridan," says Mr. Jones, "a valuable improvement had been made by the late Mr. Walker, whose Dictionary is a work of much labour and great merit."

But, though Walker holds the first rank as an orthoëpist, yet he ought not to be implicitly followed. The ultimate standard of pronunciation is not his mere authority, nor that of any other individual; but it is the usage of literary and wellbred society; and so far, and so far only, as his Dictionary is an accurate register of such usage, is it proper, according to his own principles, that it should be relied upon as a guide.

It may not be without use to make here some strictures on the real or supposed defects of Walker, and to exhibit a comparison, in a few points, between his system and those of others, who have preceded or followed him in the same department of literature. This comparison, together with the varieties exhibited in the Dictionary, with regard to words of doubtful or various pronunciation, will enable the reader to understand the most important points of difference among the most distinguished orthoëpists. It should be remembered, that, when these writers speak of the pronunciation of the language, and exhibit their systems of notation, they intend to give us that finished and exact pronunciation, which would be used in public speaking, and not the more lax and careless utterance, which is often heard in familiar conversation.

Walker has been thought to be too sparing in the use of his second, or Italian sound of *a*, as heard in *far* and *father*. In the following words, and their compounds, he pronounces *a* with its fourth sound, as in *fat*; but *Nares* and *Jones* give it the sound of *a* in *father*:—

* Walker's employment, as a teacher of elocution, was among the higher classes, and best educated people of England. The following testimony to his merit, from the great statesman and orator, *Edmund Burke*, is worthy of being recorded:—"One of the persons who particularly solicited Mr. Burke's exertions on this occasion, was Mr. (or, as he was commonly termed), *Elocution* Walker, author of the Pronouncing Dictionary, and other works of merit, and who had given lessons in the art to young Burke. * * * Mr. Burke, one day, in the vicinity of the House of Commons, introduced him to a nobleman, accidentally passing, with the following characteristic exordium:—'Here, my Lord Berkeley, is Mr. Walker, whom not to know, by name at least, would argue want of knowledge of the harmonies, cadences, and proprieties of our language.'"

Prior's Life of Burke, second London Edition, vol. ii. pp. 365, 366.

| | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| advance, | cast, | ensample, | last, | raft, |
| advantage, | castle, | example, | masculine, | rafter, |
| after, | chaff, | fast, | mask, | rasp, |
| aghaſt, | chance, | flaſk, | maſs, | repaſt, |
| alexander, | chant, | gaſp, | maſt, | ſample, |
| answer, | clasp, | ghaſtly, | maſtiſt, | ſhaſt, |
| ant, | class, | glance, | nasty, | ſlander, |
| ask, | complaiſant, | glass, | paragraph, | ſlant, |
| bask, | contrast, | graſſ, | paſs, | ſtaſt, |
| basket, | craft, | graſt, | paſt, | taſk, |
| bastard, | dance, | grant, | paſtern, | trance, |
| blast, | dardaſt, | graſp, | paſture, | vaſt, |
| bombaſt, | draſt, | graſs, | paſtor, | waſt. |
| branch, | draſt, | haſp, | paſty, | |
| brass, | draught, | jaſper, | plaſter, | |
| cask, | enchant, | lance, | plastic, | |
| casket, | enhance, | laſs, | quaſſ, | |

With regard to moſt of the words in the preceding liſt, *Perry* agrees in his pronunciation with *Nares* and *Jones*. *Fulton* and *Knight* alſo agree with them, as it reſpects a conſiderable part ; but with regard to a portion of theſe words, they adopt an intermediate ſound of *a*, not ſo ſhort as *a* in *fat*, nor ſo broad as *a* in *father*.

Walker has been cenſured for not making a diſtinction, in his notation, between the ſound of *a* in *bare*, *fare*, *hair*, *pair*, &c., and in *fate*, *pale*, *name*, &c. This, however, is not a defect peculiar to *Walker*, but is common to him with other orthoëpiſts. No diſtinction is made in the ſound of *a*, in theſe words, by *Kenrick*, *Sheridan*, *Nares*, *Jones*, or *Fulton* and *Knight* ; and our countryman, *Mr. Webster*, in his *Spelling Book*, places them all under the firſt, or long ſound of *a*. There is, however, an obvious diſtinction in the ſound, as the words are pronounced in this country ; and the ſame diſtinction is ſaid to be preſerved in England ; and it was uſed by *Walker* himſelf, in his own pronunciation, if we may rely upon the teſtimony of one of his pupils. Whether theſe orthoëpiſts did not perceive the diſtinction, or whether, if they did perceive it, they did not think it ſufficiently important to recognise it in their notation, it may be difficult to aſcertain. *Perry*, however, in his “*Synonymous, Etymological, and Pronouncing Dictionary*,” has very properly made the diſtinction. The ſound of long *a*, as in *fate*, he marks thus, *ā* ; and the ſound of *a* in *bare*, thus, *à* ; and, generally, when the ſound of long *a*, or what is ſo conſidered by other orthoëpiſts, is followed by *r*, as in *care*, *bear*, *fair*, *transparent*, &c., he marks it in like manner, diſtinguiſhing it from long *a*, in *fate*, *name*, &c. It is not improbable, that all the other orthoëpiſts made the ſame diſtinction, in their practice, that *Perry* has made in his notation.

The manner in which the ſounds of the vowels are affected by being followed by the letter *r*, in words of one ſyllable, or in words of more than one ſyllable, when the following ſyllable begins with any other conſonant than *r*, has not always been ſufficiently attended to. *Sheridan* has not introduced, in any inſtance, what *Walker* designates as the ſecond ſound of *a*, as in *far*, and *father*, but marks *a* in *far*, *par*, *cart*, *part*, &c., with the ſame ſound as in *hat*, *carry*, *parry*, &c. : nor does *Perry* introduce what *Walker* marks as the third ſound of *o*, as in *nor* ; but he marks *o* in *border* and *sordid* with the ſame ſhort ſound as in *borrow* and *sorrow* ; and both he and *Sheridan* mark *o* in *for* and *nor* with the ſhort ſound, as in *lot*. There is an obvious difference in the ſound of *u*, as heard in *cur*, *curb*, *fur*, *hurdle*, &c., from its proper ſhort ſound in *burrow*, *curry*, *furrow*, *duck*, &c. ; but we do not know that this difference has been noticed by any orthoëpiſt.

With regard to the sound of *oo*, Walker remarks (*Prin.*, No. 307), "It has a shorter sound, corresponding to the *u* in *bull*, in the words *wool*, *wood*, *good*, *hood*, *foot*, *stood*, *understood*, *withstood*; and these are the only words where this diphthong has this middle sound." This remark of Walker is doubtless erroneous, as this sound is given by common usage to the *oo* in several other words. Besides the words above enumerated, Perry and Jones give the same sound to *oo* in *book*, *brook*, *cook*, *crook*, *hook*, *look*, *shook*, and *took*. to these Perry adds *hoop* (for casks), and Jones adds *soot* and *rook*.

Walker's method of representing the sound of *i* and *y*, unaccented, by long *e*, has been considered, by Jones and some others, as a defect in his system. The objection here lies against the stress, rather than the quality of the sound. The last two syllables of the word *affinity*, as marked by different orthoëpists, will serve to indicate their respective methods of notation, with regard to the unaccented *i* and *y*:—

af-fin'-nè-tè, Walker :

af-fin'-î-ty, Perry :

af-fin'-ny-ty, Sheridan and Jones :

af-fin'-è-tè, Fulton and Knight.

These several authors doubtless intended that this word should be pronounced in precisely the same manner; and, whichever method may be deemed the most happy, no person is in danger of being misled by either.

Walker has been censured for inserting a slight sound of *y* before *a*, *i*, and *y*, in certain words; as, *guard*, *guide*, *kind*, marked *gyârd*, *gyîde*, *kyind*. The same method, however, is used by Sheridan, Jones, and Fulton and Knight; except that Sheridan omits the *y* in *guard*. It is difficult to represent the obscure softening here intended, by any notation; and it must be confessed that, by many speakers, it is carried to such excess as to have the appearance of gross affectation. It may be remarked, however, that the insertion of this sound is not a modern innovation. It was taken notice of by Steele, in his English Grammar, as long ago as the reign of Queen Anne, and was mentioned before that time by Ben Jonson. Among later writers, Dr. Beattie countenances it, and Mr. Nares condemns it. (*See Prin.*, Nos. 92 and 160.)

The sound of *ch*, after *l* and *n*, Walker represents by *sh*; as, *bench*, *branch*, *filch*, pronounced *bensh*, *bransh*, *filsh*; and in this he is followed by Fulton and Knight. Sheridan and Jones, however, use *tsh* instead of *sh*; as, *bentsh*, *brantsh*, *filtsch*; but the difference of sound is very slight.

When *d* comes after the accent, and is followed by the diphthongs *ia* or *ie*, the triphthongs *iou* or *eou*, or the vowel *u*, Walker allows it, in many words, to take the sound of *j*; but in this he is not always consistent with himself: for in some cases he gives both sounds, *d* and *j*, in others *d* only, and in others *j* only, without any apparent reason for the difference. The following words, with their pronunciation, will illustrate his manner, and also indicate some want of consistency:—

odious, ô'-dè-ûs, or ô'-jè-ûs;

arduous, âr'-jù-ûs;

tedious, tè'-dè-ûs, or tè'-jè-ûs;

hideous, hîd'-è-ûs, or hîd'-jè-ûs;

obedient, ô-bè'-jè-ënt;

immediate, îm-mè'-dè-ât, or îm-mè'-jè-ât.

disobedient, dis-ô-bè'-dè-ënt;

Sheridan, in such cases, often substitutes *dzh*, or *dy*, for *d*. The same words are pronounced by him in the following manner:—

ô'-dzhûs,

ô-bè'-dzhënt,

âr'-dù-ûs,

îm-mè'-dyât.

tè'-dzhûs,

dis-ô-bè'-dzhënt,

hîd'-yûs,

Perry and Jones, in such cases, preserve the pure sound of the *d*. Fulton and Knight, though they differ from Sheridan and Walker in their method

of representing the pronunciation, yet, in many cases, depart from the pure sound of the *d*. They pronounce the above words as follows:—

| | | | |
|-----------|------------------|------------|--------------|
| ô'-dyus, | o-bè'-dyent, | âr'-du-us, | im-mè'-dyat. |
| tè'-dyus, | dis-o-bè'-dyent, | hid'-yûs, | |

One of the most important points in Walker's system, with respect to which there is a diversity of opinion among the learned, relates to his pronunciation of *t*, when it comes after the accent, and is followed by *u*; as in the words *nature*, *natural*, *virtue*, which, according to him, here takes the sound of *tsh*, the words being pronounced nâ'-tshûre, nât'-tshû-râl, vèr'-tshû. Sheridan and Jones give the same sound to *t* when so situated; though they and Walker do not always agree with each other in the application of the rule. But the *Scottish* orthoëpists, Perry and Fulton and Knight, on the other hand, allow the *t*, so situated, to retain its pure sound.

Walker remarks (*Prin.*, No. 463), "Nor is this tendency of *t* before long *u* found only when the accent immediately precedes; for we hear the same aspiration of this letter in *spiritual*, *spirituous*, *signature*, *ligature*, *forfeiture*, where the accent is two syllables before these letters." But in his notation he gives *t*, in the words *signature* and *ligature*, its simple sound; nor is he consistent with regard to various other words in the same predicament. To *t*, in the following words, *aperture*, *caricature*, *confiture*, *decumbiture*, *dis-temperature*, *duplication*, *entablature*, *foliature*, *legislature*, and *overture*, he gives the sound of *tsh*; while to *t*, in the following, *intemperature*, *investiture*, *limature*, *nutriture*, *portraiture*, *prefecture*, *prelature*, *primogeniture*, *quadrature*, *sepulture*, *serrature*, *tablature*, and *temperature*, he gives its simple sound.

With regard to most of the preceding words, there is certainly no good reason for the difference in the pronunciation of the last syllable. As the word *caricature*, according to Walker, has the accent on the last syllable, it is directly contrary to his rule (No. 463), to aspirate the *t*. It is, doubtless, to be regarded as an oversight; and it has been corrected, so as to make it conform to his rule. In the word *legislature*, the *t*, in the early editions of Walker's Dictionary, had its pure sound; but in the fourth edition it is aspirated. The reason of his making a distinction between *legislature* and *literature*, in this particular, appears to be, that, according to him, the former has the secondary accent on the penultimate, and the latter on the last syllable.

Though the principle, that the usage of literary and wellbred society forms the standard of pronunciation, may not be disputed, still the question may be asked, Where shall we seek this usage? The English language is spoken in countries remote from each other, each of which has its peculiarities; and even in the different parts of England there are great diversities. It is, indeed, impossible that all who speak the language, should be made to conform exactly to the same standard. But London is doubtless to be regarded not only as the political and commercial metropolis of the British empire, but also the metropolis of English literature; and the usage of her polite speakers is of higher authority, generally, to the numerous and widely dispersed people who speak the English language, than that of any other city; as is the fact with regard to other capital cities; the usage of the polite speakers of Paris and Madrid, for example, being of the highest authority with those who speak the French and Spanish languages. An orthoëpist, therefore, who is conversant with the best society of London, has, by this circumstance, other things being equal, a superiority over those who do not possess this advantage. In this respect, no one has been more favourably situated than Walker; and, in the pronunciation of the great mass of words in the language, he is sup-

ported by subsequent writers. The characteristic differences have been already pointed out; but these, as it regards most of the words affected by them, are slight, and no greater than was to be expected in a matter of such delicacy, and where the ear might be easily misled, unless disciplined by long and careful practice.

Although the usage of the best society of London is entitled to more weight than that of any other city, with regard to the many millions who speak the English language; yet it is not the only circumstance to be considered. The usage of the best society of the particular country or district, in which one resides, is not to be disregarded. We should have little respect for the taste of him who, if all with whom he was conversant, in the pronunciation of certain words, conformed to the analogy of the language, should deviate from it, because he had learned that such was the practice in London. There are some words, of which the common pronunciation in this country is more conformable to their orthography and to analogy, than that exhibited by most of the English orthoëpists; as, *cucumber*, *gold*, *raisin*, *housewife*, *Rome*, *wrath*, and *wound* (rhyming with *sound*). Walker remarks, that it was formerly the custom, in England, to pronounce merchant *marchant*, and that this was probably "the ancient manner of pronouncing every *e* in the same situation; but that this analogy is now totally exploded, except with regard to *clerk*, *sergeant*, and a few proper names." But in this country, it is not uncommon to give the *e* in *clerk* and *sergeant* the same sound as in *merchant* and *servant*. The word *asparagus* is pronounced here as it is written; nor is it the fact in this country (as Walker states it to be in England), that "the corruption of *sparrowgrass* is so general, that *asparagus* has an air of stiffness and pedantry." The following words, *accept'able*, *commend'able*, *recep'tacle*, *confess'or*, and *success'or*, are generally pronounced, in the United States, with the accent as it is here placed; nor does there appear to be any good reason for changing it for the accent which is more fashionable in London.

It is common in this country to pronounce *are*, the plural of the present tense of the verb *to be*, like the noun *air*, and *were*, the preterit plural of the same verb, like the noun *ware*; and Walker's pronunciation of these words, (âr and wêr), has sometimes been called in question, as though it were peculiar to him; but in this pronunciation he is supported by the most popular English orthoëpists, by Kenrick, Sheridan, Perry, Jones, and Fulton and Knight. With respect to the word *therefore*, which Walker pronounces thêr'-fore, he says (*Prin.* 94), the *e* in the first syllable is generally shortened, though he thinks improperly. It is pronounced in the same manner by Sheridan and Fulton and Knight; but Perry and Jones pronounce the first syllable like the monosyllable *there*.

With what fidelity the Editor of this volume has performed his task, the public will judge. Entire accuracy, in such a work, is not to be attained; yet he hopes, that, in this respect, this work will bear a favourable comparison with most others of the kind; as he is confident it will with the volumes from which it was immediately formed. Many errors may have escaped detection, but many have been corrected; those in Mr. Chalmers's work alone amount to more than two thousand. But for whatever degree of typographical accuracy the work may possess, the Editor cheerfully acknowledges it is much indebted to the care of Mr. S. Phelps, the superintendent of the press at the foundry where it has been stereotyped.

J. E. WORCESTER.

Cambridge, Nov. 1827.

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DR. JOHNSON'S PREFACE

TO HIS ABRIDGEMENT, FIRST PUBLISHED IN TWO VOLUMES,
OCTAVO, 1756.

HAVING been long employed in the study and cultivation of the English language, I lately published a Dictionary, like those compiled by the academies of Italy and France, for the use of such as aspire to exactness of criticism, or elegance of style.

But it has been since considered, that works of that kind are by no means necessary to the greater number of readers, who, seldom intending to write, or presuming to judge, turn over books only to amuse their leisure, and to gain degrees of knowledge suitable to lower characters, or necessary to the common business of life: these know not any other use of a dictionary, than that of adjusting orthography, and explaining terms of science, or words of infrequent occurrence, or remote derivation.

For these purposes many dictionaries have been written by different authors, and with different degrees of skill; but none of them have yet fallen into my hands, by which even the lowest expectations could be satisfied. Some of their authors wanted industry, and others literature: some knew not their own defects, and others were too idle to supply them.

For this reason a small dictionary appeared yet to be wanting to common readers; and as I may, without arrogance, claim to myself a longer acquaintance with the lexicography of our language than any other writer has had, I shall hope to be considered as having more experience, at least, than most of my predecessors, and as more likely to accommodate the nation with a vocabulary of daily use. I therefore offer to the public an abstract or epitome of my former work.

In comparing this with other dictionaries of the same kind, it will be found to have several advantages.

I. It contains many words not to be found in any other.

II. Many barbarous terms and phrases, by which other dictionaries may vitiate the style, are rejected from this.

III. The words are more correctly spelled, partly by attention to their etymology, and partly by observation of the practice of the best authors.

IV. The etymologies and derivations, whether from foreign languages or from native roots, are more diligently traced, and more distinctly noted.

V. The senses of each word are more copiously enumerated, and more clearly explained.

VI. Many words occurring in the elder authors, such as Spenser, Shakspeare, and Milton, which had been hitherto omitted, are here carefully inserted; so that this book may serve as a glossary or expository index to the poetical writers.

VII. To the words, and to the different senses of each word, are subjoined from the large Dictionary the names of those writers by whom they have been used; so that the reader, who knows the different periods of the language, and the time of its authors, may judge of the elegance or prevalence of any word, or meaning of a word; and, without recurring to other books, may know what are antiquated, what are unusual, and what are recommended by the best authority.

The words of this Dictionary, as opposed to others, are more diligently collected, more accurately spelled, more faithfully explained, and more authentically ascertained. Of an abstract it is not necessary to say more; and I hope it will not be found that the truth requires me to say less.

S. J.

CHALMERS'S ADVERTISEMENT.

To this Preface, [the preceding one of Dr. Johnson,] which exhibits the design and utility of the ABRIDGEMENT, it is necessary to add, that the labours, the research, and the extensive reading of Mr. Todd, have enriched the original work with SEVERAL THOUSAND WORDS, forming, in the whole, the greatest collection, that has ever appeared in any English dictionary.

The former editions of Dr. Johnson's Abridgement have been deficient in one respect, which was but recently discovered by a careful comparison with the original. According to the rule which the learned author appears to have prescribed to himself, but of which he has taken no notice in his Preface, this volume was "an abstract or epitome" in more respects than one. Not content with omitting the *authorities* as given at full length, and the *etymological remarks*, (a rule that has been adhered to in the present Abridgement,) Dr. Johnson left out a great number of words, which he probably deemed of inferior importance, but which, in the revolution of language, have now acquired an equal interest with those admitted. In the work, however, now before the reader, EVERY WORD in Mr. Todd's valuable edition has been given.

A. C.
(18)

DR. JOHNSON'S PREFACE

TO THE FOLIO EDITION OF HIS DICTIONARY.

IT is the fate of those, who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.

Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries, whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil, but the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the paths, through which Learning and Genius press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other author may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach; and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a dictionary of the English language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, has itself been hitherto neglected, suffered to spread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance, resigned to the tyranny of time and fashion, and exposed to the corruptions of ignorance, and caprices of innovation.

When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetick without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundless variety, without any established principle of selection; adulterations were to be detected, without a settled test of purity; and modes of expression to be rejected or received, without the suffrages of any writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no assistance but from general grammar, I applied myself to the perusal of our writers; and, noting whatever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated, in time, the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, establishing to myself, in the progress of the work, such rules as experience and analogy suggested to me; experience, which practice and observation were continually increasing; and analogy, which, though in some words obscure, was evident in others.

In adjusting the ORTHOGRAPHY, which has been to this time unsettled and fortuitous, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themselves once unnecessary, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be registered, that they may not be increased, and ascertained, that they may not be confounded; but every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proscribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of necessary or common use were spoken before they were written; and, while they were unfixed by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great diversity, as we now observe those who cannot read, catch sounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was first reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to express as he could the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing such words as were already vitiated in speech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, must have been vague and unsettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the same sound by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation arise, in a great part, the various dialects of the same country, which will always be observed to grow fewer, and less different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary representation of sounds by letters, proceeds that diversity of spelling observable in the Saxon remains, and, I suppose, in the first books of every nation, which perplexes or destroys

analogy, and produces anomalous formations, that, being once incorporated, can never be afterwards dismissed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *strength* from *strong*, *darling* from *dear*, *breadth* from *broad*, from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which Milton, in zeal for analogy, writes *highth*: "*Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una?*" To change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

This uncertainty is most frequent in the vowels, which are so capriciously pronounced, and so differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shown in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errors in orthography, but spots of barbarity impressed so deep in the English language, that criticism can never wash them away; these, therefore, must be permitted to remain untouched: but many words have likewise been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance, as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and some still continue to be variously written, as authors differ in their care or skill; of these it was proper to inquire the true orthography, which I have always considered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write *enchant*, *enchantment*, *enchanter*, after the French, and *incantation* after the Latin; thus *entire* is chosen rather than *intire*, because it passed to us not from the Latin *integer*, but from the French *entier*.

Of many words it is difficult to say whether they were immediately received from the Latin or the French, since, at the time when we had dominions in France, we had Latin service in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the French generally supplied us; for we have few Latin words, among the terms of domestic use, which are not French; but many French, which are very remote from Latin.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to sacrifice uniformity to custom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberless majority, *convey* and *inveigh*, *deceit* and *receipt*, *fancy* and *phantom*; sometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as *explanation* and *explanation*, *repeat* and *repetition*.

Some combinations of letters, having the same power, are used indifferently without any discoverable reason of choice, as in *choak*, *choke*; *soap*, *sop*; *fenel*, *fuel*, and many others, which I have sometimes inserted twice, that those, who search for them under either form, may not search in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of spelling, by which it is inserted in the series of the dictionary, is to be considered as that to which I give perhaps not often rashly, the preference. I have left, in the examples, to every author his own practice unmolested, that the reader may balance suffrages, and judge between us; but this question is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning; some men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on sounds and derivations; some, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected those in which our words are commonly to be sought. Thus Hammond writes *feasibleness*, for *feasibleness*, because, I suppose, he imagined it derived immediately from the Latin; and some words, such as *dependant*, *dependent*, *dependance*, *dependence*, vary their final syllable, as one or another language is present to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wanted without control, and vanity sought praise by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a scholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted a few alterations, and, among those few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to those, whose thoughts have been, perhaps, employed too anxiously on verbal singularities, not to disturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It

has been asserted, that for the law to be *known*, is of more importance than to be *right*. Change, says Hooker, is not made without inconvenience, even from worse to better. There is in constancy and stability a general and lasting advantage, which will always overbalance the slow improvements of gradual correction. Much less ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itself, and imitate those changes, which will again be changed while imitation is employed in observing them.

This recommendation of steadiness and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happiness, or that truth may not be successfully taught by modes of spelling fanciful and erroneous: I am not yet so lost in lexicography, as to forget that *words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the sons of heaven*. Language is only the instrument of science, and words are but the signs of ideas: I wish, however, that the instrument might be less apt to decay, and that signs might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In setting the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated syllable. It will sometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the author quoted on a different syllable from that marked in the alphabetical series; it is then to be understood, that custom has varied, or that the author has, in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are sometimes given where the sound of letters is irregular; and, if they are sometimes omitted, defect in such minute observations will be more easily excused than superfluity.

In the investigation both of the orthography and signification of words, their ETYMOLOGY was necessarily to be considered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word is that which can be traced no further to any English root; thus *circumspect*, *circumvent*, *circumstance*, *delude*, *concave*, and *complicate*, though compounds in the Latin, are to us primitives. Derivatives are all those that can be referred to any word in English of greater simplicity.

The derivatives I have referred to their primitives with an accuracy sometimes needless; for who does not see that *remoteness* comes from *remote*, *lovely* from *love*, *concavity* from *concave*, and *demonstrative* from *demonstrate*? but this grammatical exuberance the scheme of my work did not allow me to repress. It is of great importance, in examining the general fabric of a language, to trace one word from another, by noting the usual modes of derivation and inflection; and uniformity must be preserved in systematical works, though sometimes at the expense of particular propriety.

Among other derivatives I have been careful to insert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterits of verbs, which in the Teutonic dialects are very frequent, and, though familiar to those who have always used them, interrupt and embarrass the learners of our language.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the Roman and Teutonic; under the Roman I comprehend the French and provincial tongues; and under the Teutonic range the Saxon, German, and all their kindred dialects. Most of our polysyllables are Roman, and our words of one syllable are very often Teutonic.

In assigning the Roman original, it has, perhaps, sometimes happened, that I have mentioned only the Latin, when the word was borrowed from the French; and, considering myself as employed only in the illustration of my own language, I have not been very careful to observe whether the Latin word be pure or barbarous, or the French elegant or obsolete.

For the Teutonic etymologies I am commonly indebted to Junius and Skinner, the only names which I have forbore to quote when I copied their books: not that I might appropriate their labours or usurp their honours, but that I might spare a perpetual repetition by one general acknowledgement. Of these, whom I ought not to mention but with reverence due to instructors and benefactors, Junius appears to have excelled in extent of learning, and Skinner in rectitude of understanding. Junius was accurately skilled in all the northern languages; Skinner probably examined the ancient and remoter dialects only by occasional inspection into dictionaries: but the learning of Junius is often of no other use than to show him a track by which he might deviate from his purpose, to which Skinner always presses forward by the shortest way. Skinner is often ignorant, but never ridiculous. Junius is always full of knowledge; but his variety distracts his judgement, and his learning is very frequently disgraced by his absurdities.

The votaries of the northern muses will not, perhaps, easily restrain their indignation, when they find the name of Junius thus degraded by a disadvantageous comparison; but, whatever reverence is due to his diligence or his attainments, it can be no criminal degree of censorious-

ness to charge that etymologist with want of judgement, who can seriously derive *dream* from *drama*, because *life is a drama*, and *a drama is a dream*; and who declares, with a tone of defiance, that no man can fail to derive *mean* from *μῆνος*, Gr. (*monos*), *single* or *solitary*, who considers that grief naturally loves to be alone.*

Our knowledge of the northern literature is so scanty, that of words undoubtedly Teutonic the original is not always to be found in any ancient language; and I have therefore inserted Dutch or German substitutes, which I consider not as radical, but parallel, not as the parents, but sisters of the English.

The words which are represented as thus related by descent or cognation, do not always agree in sense; for it is incident to words, as to their authors, to degenerate from their ancestors, and to change their manners, when they change their country. It is sufficient, in etymological inquiries, if the senses of kindred words be found such as may easily pass into each other, or such as may both be referred to one general idea.

The etymology, so far as it is yet known, was easily found in the volumes where it is particularly and professedly delivered; and, by proper attention to the rules of derivation, the orthography was soon adjusted. But to COLLECT the WORDS of our language was a task of greater difficulty: the deficiency of dictionaries was immediately apparent; and, when they were exhausted, what was yet wanting must be sought by fortuitous and unguided excursions into books, and gleaned, as industry should find, or chance should offer it, in the boundless chaos of a living speech. My search, however, has been either skilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my design was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; such as *Arian*, *Socinian*, *Calvinist*, *Benedictine*, *Mahometan*; but have retained those of a more general nature, as *Heathen*, *Pagan*.

Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or technical dictionaries; and have often inserted, from philosophical writers, words which are supported perhaps only by a single authority, and which, being not admitted into general use, stand yet as candidates or probationers, and must depend for their adoption on the suffrage of futurity.

The words which our authors have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonness, by compliance with fashion or lust of innovation, I have registered as they occurred, though commonly only to censure them, and warn others against the folly of naturalizing useless foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by design, merely because they

* That I may not appear to have spoken too irreverently of Junius, I have here subjoined a few specimens of his etymological extravagance.

BARISH, *religare*, *ex banno vel territorio exigere*, in *exilium agere*. G. *bannir*. It. *bandire*, *bandeggiare*. H. *bandir*. B. *bannen*. Evi medi scriptores *banniri* dicebant. V. Spelm. in *Bannum* & in *Banleuga*. Quoniam verò regionum urbiumque; limites arduis plerumque; montibus, alvis fluminibus, longis denique; flexuosisque; angustissimarum viarum anfractibus includuntur, fieri potest id genus limites *bani* dici ab eo quod *Bavvárau* & *Bávvarpoi* Tarentinis olim, sicuti tradit Hesycheius, vocabantur, *ai λοφοί καὶ μὴ θωπευεῖς δοοί*, "obliquæ ac minime in rectum tendentes viæ." Ac fortasse quoque hæc facit quod *Bavēs*, eodem Hesychi teste, dicebant *δὴν στραγγύλην*, montes arduos.

EMPTV, *emtie*, *vacuus*, *inanis*. A. S. *Æmtiz*. Nescio an sint ab *ἐμῶν* vel *ἐμῶν*. Vomo, evomo, vomitu evacuo. Videtur interim etymologiam hanc non ob scire firmare codex Rush. Matt. xii. 44. ubi antiquè scriptum invenimus *temoeteth* hic *emotiz*. "Invenit eam vacantem."

HILL, *mons*, *collis*. A. S. *hýll*. Monet videri potest abscissum ex *κολώνη* vel *κολωνός*. Collis, tumulus, locus in plano editor. Hom. Il. b. v. 811. *ἔστι δὲ τις προπύριθε πόλεος ἀπέττα κολώνη*. Ubi auctor brevium scholarum *κολώνη* exp. *τόπος εἰς ὃς ἀνίσκειν, γέλοφος* *ἐξοχή*.

NAP, to take a nap. *Dormire*, *condormiscere*. Cym. heppian. A. S. *hnappean*. Quod postremum videri potest desumptum ex *κνέφας*, obscuritas, tenebræ: nihil enim æquè solet conciliare somnum, quàm caliginosa profundæ noctis obscuritas.

STAMMERER, *Balbus*, *blæsus*. Goth. *Stamms*. A. S. *stamap*, *stamup*. D. *stamm*. B. *stameler*. Su. *stamma*. Isl. *stamm*. Sunt a *σπομᾶν* vel *σπομᾶν*, nimis loquacitate alios offendere; quod impedit loquentes libentissimè garrule solent; vel quod alius nimis semper videntur, etiam parcissimè loquentes.

were unnecessary or exuberant; but have received those which by different writers have been differently formed, as *viscid* and *visciditudo*, *viscous* and *viscosity*.

Compounded or double words I have seldom noted, except when they obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state. Thus, *hig-wayman*, *wood-man*, and *horse-courser*, require an explanation; but of *thieftike* or *coach-driver* no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a constant and settled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *ish*, as *greenish*, *bluish*; adverbs in *ly*, as *dully*, *openly*; substantives in *ness*, as *pitiless*, *faultiness*: were less diligently sought, and sometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to insert them; not that they are not genuine and regular offsprings of English roots, but because their relation to the primitive being always the same, their significations cannot be mistaken.

The verbal nouns in *ing*, such as the *keeping* of the *castle*, the *leading* of the *army*, are always neglected, or placed only to illustrate the sense of the verb, except when they signify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as *dwelling*, *living*; or have an absolute and abstract signification, as *colouring*, *painting*, *learning*.

The participles are likewise omitted, unless, by signifying rather habit or quality than action, they take the nature of adjectives; as a *thinking* man, a man of prudence; a *pacing* horse, a horse that can pace: these I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. But neither are these always inserted, because they are commonly to be understood, without any danger of mistake, by consulting the verb.

Obsolete words are admitted, when they are found in authors not obsolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deserve revival.

As composition is one of the chief characteristics of a language, I have endeavoured to make some reparation for the universal negligence of my predecessors, by inserting great numbers of compounded words, as may be found under *after*, *fore*, *new*, *night*, *fair*, and many more. These, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that use and curiosity are here satisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination amply discovered.

Of some forms of composition, such as that by which *re* is prefixed to note *repetition*, and *un* to signify *contrariety* or *privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, because the use of these particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is so little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words, as occasion requires, or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of composition, more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which arises to foreigners the greatest difficulty. We modify the signification of many words by a particle subjoined, as to *come off*, to escape by a fetch; to *fall on*, to attack; to *fall off*, to apostatize; to *break off*, to stop abruptly; to *bear out*, to justify; to *fall in*, to comply; to *give over*, to cease; to *set off*, to embellish; to *set in*, to begin a continual tencour; to *set out*, to begin a course or journey; to *take off*, to copy; with innumerable expressions of the same kind, of which some appear wildly irregular, being so far distant from the sense of the simple words, that no sagacity will be able to trace the steps by which they arrived at the present use. These I have noted with great care; and, though I cannot flatter myself that the collection is complete, I believe I have so far assisted the students of our language, that this kind of phraseology will be no longer insuperable, and the combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be easily explained by comparison with those that may be found.

Many words yet stand supported only by the name of Bailey, Ainsworth, Phillips, or the contracted *Dict.* for *Dictionaries* subjoined; of these I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of such I have omitted many, because I had never read them; and many I have inserted, because they may perhaps exist, though they have escaped my notice: they are, however, to be yet considered as resting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I considered as useful, or known to be proper, though I could not at present support them by authorities, I have offered to stand upon my own attestation, claiming the same privilege with my predecessors, of being sometimes credited without proof.

The words, thus selected and disposed, are grammatically considered; they are referred to the different parts of speech; traced, when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations; and illustrated by observations, not indeed of great or striking importance, separately considered, but necessary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by English grammarians.

That part of my work, on which I expect malignity most

frequently to fasten, is the *Explanation*; in which I cannot hope to satisfy those, who are, perhaps, not inclined to be pleased, since I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret a language by itself is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by synonymes, because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unsettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which such notions are conveyed, or such things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. To explain, requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms cannot always be found; for, as nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the sense is too subtle and evanescent to be fixed in a paraphrase; such are *ad* those which are by the grammarians termed *expletives*, and, in dead languages, are suffered to pass for empty sounds, of no other use than to fill a verse, or to modulate a period, but which are easily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphasis, though it be sometimes such as no other form of expression can convey.

My labour has likewise been much increased by a class of verbs too frequent in the English language, of which the signification is so loose and general, the use so vague and indeterminate, and the senses detorted so widely from the first idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze of variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumscribe them by any limitations, or interpret them by any words of distinct and settled meaning: such are *bear*, *break*, *come*, *cast*, *fall*, *get*, *give*, *do*, *put*, *set*, *go*, *run*, *make*, *take*, *turn*, *throw*. If of these the whole power is not accurately delivered, it must be remembered, that, while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every one that speaks it, these words are hourly shifting their relations, and can no more be ascertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a storm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations applied with so great latitude, that they are not easily reducible under any regular scheme of explication; this difficulty is not less, nor perhaps greater, in English than in other languages. I have laboured them with diligence. I hope with success; such at least as can be expected in a task, which no man, however learned or sagacious, has yet been able to perform.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, because I do not understand them: these might have been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not so far indulge my vanity as to decline this confession; for, when Tully owns himself ignorant whether *lessus*, in the Twelve Tables, means a *funeral song*, or *mourning garment*: and Aristotle doubts whether *oûpvs*, in the *Iliad*, signifies a *mule*, or *muleteer*, I may surely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that the *explanation*, and the *word explained*, should be always *reciprocal*; this I have always endeavoured, but could not always attain. Words are seldom exactly synonymous; a new term was not introduced, but because the former was thought inadequate; names, therefore, have often many ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then necessary to use the proximate word; for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of such mutilated interpretations, because the sense may easily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extensive use, it was requisite to mark the progress of its meaning, and show by what gradations of intermediate sense it has passed from its primitive to its remote and accidental signification; so that every foregoing explanation should tend to that which follows, and the series be regularly concatenated from the first notion to the last.

This is specious, but not always practicable; kindred senses may be so interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be disentangled, nor any reason be assigned why one should be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? The shades of meaning sometimes pass imperceptibly into each other; so that, though on one side they apparently differ, yet it is impossible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the same race, though not exactly alike, are sometimes so little different, that no words can express the dissimilitude, though the mind easily perceives it, when they are exhibited together; and sometimes there is such a

confusion of acceptations, that discernment is wearied, and distinction puzzled, and perseverance herself hurries to an end, by crowding together what she cannot separate.

These complaints of difficulty will, by those that have never considered words beyond their popular use, be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his studies by involution and obscurity. But every art is obscure to those that have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to those who have joined philosophy with grammar; and if I have not expressed them very clearly, it must be remembered that I am speaking of that which words are insufficient to explain.

The original sense of words is often driven out of use by their metaphorical acceptations, yet must be inserted for the sake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether *ardour* is used for *material heat*, or whether *flagrant*, in English, ever signifies the same with *burning*; yet such are the primitive ideas of these words, which are therefore set first, though without examples, that the figurative senses may be commodiously deduced.

Such is the exuberance of signification which many words have obtained, that it was scarcely possible to collect all their senses; sometimes the meaning of derivatives must be sought in the mother term, and sometimes deficient explanations of the primitive may be supplied in the train of derivation. In any case of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the same race; for some words are slightly passed over to avoid repetition, some admitted easier and clearer explanation than others, and all will be better understood, as they are considered in greater variety of structures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the same skill, or the same happiness: things, equally easy in themselves, are not all equally easy to any single mind. Every writer of a long work commits errors, where there appears neither ambiguity to mislead, nor obscurity to confound him; and, in a search like this, many felicities of expression will be casually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many seeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus some explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *kind*, the *female of the stag*; *stag*, the *male of the kind*: sometimes easier words are changed into harder, as *burial* into *sepulture* or *interment*, *drier* into *desiccative*, *dryness* into *siccity* or *aridity*, *fit* into *paroxysm*; for the easiest word, whatever it be, can never be translated into one more easy. But easiness and difficulty are merely relative; and, if the present prevalence of our language should invite foreigners to this Dictionary, many will be assisted by those words which now seem only to increase or produce obscurity. For this reason I have endeavoured frequently to join a Teutonic or Roman interpretation, as to *cheer*, to *gladden*, or *exhilarate*; that every learner of English may be assisted by his own tongue.

The solution of all difficulties, and the supply of all defects, must be sought in the examples subjoined to the various senses of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authors.

When first I collected these authorities, I was desirous that every quotation should be useful to some other end than the illustration of a word: I therefore extracted from philosophers principles of science; from historians remarkable facts; from chymists complete processes; from divines striking exhortations; and from poets beautiful descriptions. Such is design, while it is yet at a distance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wisdom into an alphabetical series, I soon discovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the student, and was forced to depart from my scheme of including all that was pleasing or useful in English literature, and reduce my transcripts very often to clusters of words in which scarcely any meaning is retained: thus, to the weariness of copying, I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging. Some passages I have yet spared, which may relieve the labour of verbal searches, and intersperse with verdure and flowers the dusty deserts of barren philology.

The examples, thus mutilated, are no longer to be considered as conveying the sentiments or doctrine of their authors: the word for the sake of which they are inserted, with all its appendant clauses, has been carefully preserved; but it may sometimes happen, by hasty detraction, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed: the divine may desert his tenets, or the philosopher his system.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as masters of elegance or models of style; but words must be sought where they are used; and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manu-

facture or agriculture be found? Many quotations serve no other purpose than that of proving the bare existence of words, and are therefore selected with less scrupulousness than those which are to teach their structures and relations.

My purpose was to admit no testimony of living authors, that I might not be misled by partiality, and that none of my contemporaries might have reason to complain; nor have I departed from this resolution, but when some performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory supplied me from late books with an example that was wanting, or when my heart, in the tenderness of friendship, solicited admission for a favourite name.

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have studiously endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the Restoration, whose works I regard as *the wells of English undefiled*, as the pure sources of genuine diction. Our language, for almost a century, has, by the concurrence of many causes, been gradually departing from its original Teutonic character, and deviating toward a Gallic structure and phraseology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recall it, by making our ancient volumes the ground work of style, admitting among the additions of later times only such as may supply real deficiencies; such as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate easily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeness antecedent to perfection, as well as of false refinement and declension, I have been cautious lest my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and crowd my book with words now no longer understood. I have fixed Sidney's work for the boundary, beyond which I made few excursions. From the authors, which rose in the time of Elizabeth, a speech might be formed adequate to all the purposes of use and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from Hooker and the translation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from Bacon; the phrases of policy, war, and navigation, from Raleigh; the dialect of poetry and fiction from Spenser and Sidney; and the diction of common life from Shakspeare, few ideas would be lost to mankind, for want of English words, in which they might be expressed.

It is not sufficient that a word is found, unless it be so combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the sentence; such passages I have therefore chosen; and when it happened that any author gave a definition of a term, or such an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a supplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order that is otherwise observed.

Some words, indeed, stand unsupported by any authority; but they are commonly derivative nouns or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and constant analogy, or names of things seldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reason to doubt the existence.

There is more danger of censure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will sometimes seem to have been accumulated without necessity or use, and perhaps some will be found, which might, without loss, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not hastily to be charged with superfluities: those quotations, which to careless or unskilful perusers, appear only to repeat the same sense, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diversities of significations, or, at least, afford different shades of the same meaning: one will show the word applied to persons, another to things; one will express an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral sense; one will prove the expression genuine from an ancient author, another will show it elegant from a modern; a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous sentence is ascertained by a passage clear and determinate; the word, how often soever repeated, appears with new associates and in different combinations, and every quotation contributes something to the stability or enlargement of the language.

When words are used equivocally, I receive them in either sense; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have sometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of sentiments, by showing how one author copied the thoughts and diction of another: such quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might justly be censured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual history.

The various syntactical structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the license or negligence, with which many words have been hitherto used, has made our style capricious and indeterminate: when the different combinations of the same word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus I have laboured, by settling the orthography dia-

playing the analogy, regulating the structures, and ascertaining the signification of English words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own scheme, or satisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is still controvertible; the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are sometimes too much contracted, and sometimes too much diffused; the significations are distinguished rather with subtlety than skill, and the attention is harassed with unnecessary minuteness.

The examples are too often injudiciously truncated, and perhaps sometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a mistaken sense; for in making this collection I trusted more to memory than, in a state of disquiet and embarrassment, memory can contain; and purposed to supply at the review what was left incomplete in the first transcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though necessary and significant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words most studiously considered and exemplified, many senses have escaped observation.

Yet these failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprise is above the strength that undertakes it. To rest below his own aim is incident to every one whose fancy is active, and whose views are comprehensive; nor is any man satisfied with himself because he has done much, but because he can conceive little. When first I engaged in this work, I resolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleased myself with a prospect of the hours which I should revel away in feasts of literature, with the obscure recesses of northern learning which I should enter and ransack, the treasures with which I expected every search into those neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I should display my acquisitions to mankind. When I had thus inquired into the original of words, I resolved to show, likewise, my attention to things; to pierce deep into every science, to inquire the nature of every substance of which I inserted the name, to limit every idea by a definition strictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate description, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But these were the dreams of a poet, doomed at last to wake a lexicographer. I soon found that it is too late to look for instruments, when the work calls for execution; and that whatever abilities I had brought to my task, with those I must finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to inquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my first experiments, that what I had not of my own was easily to be obtained: I saw that one inquiry only gave occasion to another, that book referred to book, that to search was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and thus to pursue perfection was, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun, which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them.

I then contracted my design, determining to confide in myself, and no longer to solicit auxiliaries, which produced more embarrassment than assistance; by this I obtained at least one advantage, that I set limits to my work, which would in time be ended, though not completed.

Despondency has never so far prevailed as to depress me to negligence; some faults will at last appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and persevering activity. The nice and subtle ramifications of meaning were not easily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinced of the necessity of disentangling combinations, and separating similitudes. Many of the distinctions, which to common readers appear useless and idle, will be found real and important by men versed in the school of philosophy, without which no dictionary can ever be accurately compiled, or skillfully examined.

Some senses, however, there are, which, though not the same, are yet so nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Most men think indistinctly, and therefore cannot speak with exactness; and consequently some examples might be indifferently put to either signification: this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who do not form but register the language; who do not teach men how they should think, but relate how they have hitherto expressed their thoughts.

The imperfect sense of some examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compensated by innumerable passages selected with propriety, and preserved with exactness; some shining with sparks of imagination, and some replete with treasures of wisdom.

The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but because care will not always be successful, and recollection or information come too late for use.

That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, must be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable: I could not visit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my skill in the dialect of navigation, nor visit the warehouses of merchants, and shops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools, and operations, of which no mention is found in books: what favourable accident, or easy inquiry, brought within my reach, has not been neglected; but it had been a hopeless labour to glean up words, by courting living information, and contesting with the sullenness of one, and the roughness of another.

To furnish the academicians *della Crusca* with words of this kind, a series of comedies called *la Fiera, or the Fair*, was professedly written by Buonarrotti; but I had no such assistant, and therefore was content to wait what they must have wanted likewise, had they not luckily been so supplied.

Nor are all words, which are not found in the vocabulary, to be lamented as omissions. Of the laborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is, in a great measure, casual and mutable; many of their terms are formed for some temporary or local convenience, and, though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a state of increase or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore must be suffered to perish with other things unworthy of preservation.

Care will sometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He that is catching opportunities which seldom occur, will suffer those to pass by unregarded, which he expects hourly to return; he that is searching for rare and remote things, will neglect those that are obvious and familiar: thus many of the most common and cursory words have been inserted with little illustration, because, in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy those which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word *SEA* unexemplified.

Thus it happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things easy from confidence; the mind, afraid of greatness and disdainful of littleness, hastily withdraws herself from painful searches, and passes with scornful rapidity over tasks not adequate to her powers; sometimes too secure for caution, and again too anxious for vigorous effort; sometimes idle in a plain path, and sometimes distracted in labyrinths, and dissipated by different intentions.

A large work is difficult because it is large, even though all its parts might singly be performed with facility; where there are many things to be done, each must be allowed its share of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole; nor can it be expected, that the stones, which form the dome of a temple, should be squared and polished like the diamond of a ring.

Of the event of this work, for which, having laboured it with so much application, I cannot but have some degree of parental fondness, it is natural to form conjectures. Those who have been persuaded to think well of my design, will require that it should fix our language, and put a stop to those alterations which time and chance have hitherto been suffered to make in it without opposition. With this consequence I will confess that I flattered myself for a while; but now begin to fear that I have indulged expectation which neither reason nor experience can justify. When we see men grow old and die at a certain time one after another, from century to century, we laugh at the elixir that promises to prolong life to a thousand years; and with equal justice may the lexicographer be derided, who, being able to produce no example of a nation that has preserved their words and phrases from mutability, shall imagine that his dictionary can embalm his language, and secure it from corruption and decay; that it is in his power to change sublunary nature, and clear the world at once from folly, vanity, and affectation.

With this hope, however, academies have been instituted, to guard the avenues of their languages, to retain fugitives, and repulse intruders; but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain; sounds are too volatile and subtle for legal restraints; to enchain syllables, and to lash the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to measure its desires by its strength. The French language has visibly changed under the inspection of the academy; the style of *Amélot's* translation of father Paul is observed by *Le Courayer* to be *un peu passé*; and no Italian will maintain, that the diction of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of Boccaccio, Machiavel, or Caro.

Total and sudden transformations of a language seldom happen; conquests and migrations are now very rare; but there are other causes of change, which, though slow in their operation, and invisible in their progress, are, perhaps, as much superiour to human resistance, as the revolutions of the sky, or intumescence of the tide. Com-

merce, however necessary, however lucrative, as it depraves the manners, corrupts the language: they that have frequent intercourse with strangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themselves, must in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which serves the traffickers on the Mediterranean and Indian coasts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouse, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at last incorporated with the current speech.

There are likewise internal causes equally forcible. The language most likely to continue long without alteration, would be that of a nation raised a little, and but a little, above barbarity, secluded from strangers, and totally employed in pursuing the conveniences of life; either without books, or, like some of the Mahometan countries, with very few: men thus busied and unlearned, having only such words as common use requires, would perhaps long continue to express the same notions by the same signs. But no such constancy can be expected in a people polished by arts, and classed by subordination, where one part of the community is sustained and accommodated by the labour of the other. Those, who have much leisure to think, will always be enlarging the stock of ideas; and every increase of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words, or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from necessity, it will range after convenience; when it is left at large in the fields of speculation, it will shift opinions; as any custom is disused, the words that expressed it must perish with it; as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate speech in the same proportion as it alters practice.

As by the cultivation of various sciences a language is amplified, it will be more furnished with words deflected from their original sense: the geometrician will talk of a courtier's zenith, or the eccentric virtue of a wild hero; and the physician of sanguine expectations and phlegmatic delays. Copiousness of speech will give opportunities to capricious choice, by which some words will be preferred, and others degraded; vicissitudes of fashion will enforce the use of new, or extend the signification of known terms. The tropes of poetry will make hourly encroachments, and the metaphorical will become the current sense: pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance, and the pen must at length comply with the tongue; illiterate writers will, at one time or other, by public infatuation, rise into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will use them with colloquial licentiousness, confound distinction, and forget propriety. As politeness increases, some expressions will be considered as too gross and vulgar for the delicate, others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy; new phrases are therefore adopted, which must, for the same reasons, be in time dismissed. Swift, in his petty treatise on the English language, allows that new words must sometimes be introduced, but proposes that none should be suffered to become obsolete. But what makes a word obsolete more than general agreement to forbear it? and how shall it be continued, when it conveys an offensive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind, when it has once become unfamiliar by disuse, and unpleasing by unfamiliarity?

There is another cause of alteration, more prevalent than any other, which yet, in the present state of the world, cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a third distinct from both; and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the most conspicuous accomplishment, is skill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations crowd upon his memory; and haste and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotic expressions.

The great pest of speech is frequency of translation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting something of its native idiom; this is the most mischievous and comprehensive innovation; single words may enter by thousands, and the fabric of the tongue continue the same; but new phraseology changes much at once; it alters not the single stones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy should be established for the cultivation of our style, which I, who can never wish to see dependence multiplied, hope the spirit of English liberty will hinder or destroy, let them, instead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour, with all their influence, to stop the

license of translators, whose idleness and ignorance, if it be suffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of France.

If the changes that we fear be thus irresistible, what remains but to acquiesce with silence as in the other insurmountable distresses of humanity? It remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated; tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preserved our constitution, let us make some struggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology, without a contest to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people arises from its authors: whether I shall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of English literature, must be left to time: much of my life has been lost under the pressures of disease; much has been trifled away; and much has always been spent in provision for the day that was passing over me: but I shall not think my employment useless or ignoble, if, by my assistance, foreign nations and distant ages gain access to the propagators of knowledge, and understand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repositories of science, and add celebrity to Bacon, to Hooker, to Milton, and to Boyle.

When I am animated by this wish, I look with pleasure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the spirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular, I have not promised to myself: a few wild blunders, and risible absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furnish folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but useful diligence will at last prevail, and there never can be wanting some who distinguish desert; who will consider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, since, while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some falling away; that a whole life cannot be spent upon syntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be sufficient; that he, whose design includes whatever language can express, must often speak of what he does not understand; that a writer will sometimes be hurried by eagerness to the end, and sometimes faint with weariness under a task, which Scaliger compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always present; that sudden fits of inadvertency will surprise vigilance, slight avocations will seduce attention, and casual eclipses of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer shall often in vain trace his memory, at the moment of need, for that which yesterday he knew with intuitive readiness, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed; and though no book was ever spared out of tenderness to the author, and the world is little solicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curiosity to inform it, that the *English Dictionary* was written with little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academick bowers, but amid inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow. It may repress the triumph of malignant criticism to observe, that, if our language is not here fully displayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprised in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of successive ages, inadequate and delusive; if the aggregated knowledge and co-operating diligence of the Italian academicians did not secure them from the censure of Beni; if the immoderate criticisms of France, when fifty years had been spent upon their work, were obliged to change its economy, and give their second edition another form,—I may surely be contented without the praise of perfection, which if I could obtain, in this gloom of solitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till most of those, whom I wished to please, have sunk into the grave and success and miscarriage are empty sounds: I therefore dismiss it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from censure or from praise.

TODD'S ADVERTISEMENT

TO HIS FIRST EDITION OF JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

THE Dictionary of Dr. Johnson has been rightly pronounced a wonderful achievement of genius and labour. Yet Dr. Johnson admitted, that, in forming it, he had not satisfied his own expectations; and, after a revision of it, he replied to a *friend, who had sent him additions too late to be inserted, that, if many readers had been as judicious, as diligent, and as communicative, the Dictionary would have been better. He probably, therefore, would not have scorned an augmentation or correction, though offered by one of less attainments than his friend, if offered with due respect.

This consideration supports, in some degree, the mind of the present editor. For, though he feels all the diffidence which most men would feel in occasionally questioning the authority of Dr. Johnson, he is induced to hope, that the warmest admirers of that incomparable man will not disparage the industry which he himself might perhaps have countenanced.

The fruits, such as they are, of the present editor's employment, will be found in an abundant supply of words, which have hitherto been omitted; in a rectification of many, which etymology, in particular, requires; and in exemplifying several, which are without illustration. These words are often the property of authors, the "†very dust of whose writings is gold;" of Pearson and of Barrow, whose names might very frequently have graced the pages of a national Dictionary; of Bacon and Raleigh, of Jeremy Taylor, of Milton, and Hammond, and Hall, and many others, whose words indeed have largely, but of which the stock is not exhausted, conveyed, in the example, "†some elegance of language, or some precept of prudence or piety." These words commend to notice many writers, also, who have been unjustly neglected or slightly examined; men, who have taught with energy the lessons of human life, and who have explored with accuracy the source of "§English undefiled." The poet, as well as the philosopher, of elder times, will here sanction some expressions, which, from their sound or significance, deserve to be rescued from oblivion. Indeed, without recourse to such assistance, much valuable ore must still be buried in the mine; the structure of words must sometimes remain undiscovered; and the coinage of many forcible terms be still unguardedly †imputed to the moderns.

It is an opinion of †Dryden, that the English language arrived to its highest perfection in Beaumont and Fletcher; and that "the words, which have since been taken in, are rather superfluous than ornamental." Few writers have afforded, to the present editor, so many passages of †illustration as these dramatists. But it will be found, that our language has certainly derived new graces from many succeeding authors.

"**Words are the people's; yet there is a choice of them to be made." For this reason, the present editor has declined to admit many into the Dictionary; especially what are merely licenses of old comedy, and what was the fan-

tastical cant during the great rebellion. Nor has he made an indiscriminate collection of our archaisms. With words from such sources, his pages might have been increased an hundred-fold. But he has not neglected the notice of some expressions, even in authors of little fame, which exhibit what in better writers might be sought in vain, and by which an interesting custom, or a valuable provincial phrase, is sometimes illustrated.

As he thus differs in opinion from those, who cannot allow the omission of any word in the language; so he has not been disposed to follow the advice of others, who would expunge innumerable words which Dr. Johnson has admitted. He has proposed to expunge none; except in a few instances, where no such word, it will be found, in reality exists.

In disturbing the etymology, and very rarely the definition, or in adding to either, his meaning has been to accommodate the reader, without violating the order of the original work; and therefore he has not placed the emendation at a distance from its object, or continued the mistake which it has been his endeavour to rectify. Words, thus altered, whether in a great or small degree, will be known by the typographical mark which follows them; and to others, which have hitherto wanted even a single instance of illustration; as well as to some, which present an example from a †prose-writer as well as a poet, or which are confirmed by a proof of higher authority than what is given; the same distinction is affixed. To the words newly produced another mark is subjoined. Among these, adverbs in *ly*, substantives in *ness*, and verbal nouns in *ing*, have been introduced without imitating the parsimony with which they have hitherto been exhibited. Nor will appellatives, derived from proper names, be thought intruders; since they have sometimes acquired a meaning so unconnected with their origin, as to demand explanation; and appellatives of a more general nature are agreeable to the regulation of Dr. Johnson himself, who admits a *Pagan*, though he has rejected a *Quaker*.

Of some mistaken references, or imperfect citations, which Dr. Johnson has given, the rectification is without specific notice; and of such improvements the number, no doubt, might have been much enlarged. But to note minutely all his extracts, would be perhaps a difficulty almost as insurmountable as to correct every mistake. The editions of his Dictionary have been compared; and there are many curious variations, especially from the first. That of his last revision, "†† in which he expunged some superfluities and corrected some mistakes, scattered here and there a remark," has been principally regarded; but not without attention to that, which has given a few posthumous additions.

That the value of the citations may be duly appreciated, the present editor intends to offer some notices of the authors cited; which will also chronologically, as well as critically, illustrate the history of our language. And that history of the language, which has been given by Dr. Johnson, will be augmented with many curious and some hitherto indited materials.

And now, admitting that Dr. Johnson's Dictionary is not without defect, let it be considered that a work of this kind must necessarily be defective; that in dictionaries, more than in other books, faults will be committed; because, as the great lexicographer has said, he who makes them must often write of what he does not understand. With him, however, rests the entire merit of a Plan, which other labourers in lexicography must regard with admiration and gratitude, however unable, individually, to complete it.

Thus the aim at universality, which Dr. Ash, since the publication of Johnson's Dictionary, has shown in his extensive and useful Vocabulary, has however failed in

* The Reverend Mr. Bagshaw, of Bromley College. This answer is in Boswell's Life of Johnson. Additions and corrections, which had been made by this gentleman, have been intrusted to the present editor; of which, as well as of other communications, made to him with great liberality and without solicitation, he will, in the Introduction to this work, give an explicit account.

† Bentley, of Bishop Pearson. Dissert. on Phalaris.
‡ Johnson's Plan of an English Dictionary.
§ Spenser.

¶ Burnett objected against Milton, that he had coined many new and rough words; which is so far from being the case, that, if the remark of the old commentator on Spenser may be applied, "the words are not only English, but also used of most excellent authors and most famous poets." Addison also has charged Milton with the coinage of what had long been current.

†† In his Essay on Dramatick Poesy.

** B. Jonson's Discoveries.

†† Agreeably to the Plan of Dr. Johnson.

†† The letter, stating this, is preserved in Boswell's Life of Johnson.

some particulars; and yet wants many sterling words. Nor has the Supplement of Mr. Mason to the great work of Johnson been received with much regard. For he professes, that he has little knowledge of those languages, without which etymological criticism cannot be employed. He has drawn from obscurity many colloquial licenses, indeed, but comparatively few expressions of dignity. Where he has been serviceable, it has been a pleasure to incorporate his labours. He had doubtless some talents for research; but he has lowered them by perpetually insulting the memory of Johnson, whom he brands with "muddiness of intellect." Not such have been the exertions of the Reverend Mr. Boucher; of which a specimen has been given to the public in the first letter of the alphabet, and which abundantly, as well as most learnedly, shows how much remains to be done, in order to have a perfect view of the English language.

The proprietors of this work have, with unsolicited kindness, procured, for the present editor's inspection, the papers of the late Mr. Horne Tooke, and his copy of Johnson's Dictionary, with some marginal remarks; the late Mr. Henshall's interleaved but slightly noted copy of the same; and the late Mr. Eyre's copy, with additional references in the margin. But these have yielded no great harvest of intelligence. What has been gained will be more fully detailed, with other obligations to his friends, from whom he must not here omit to mention that he has received some re-

marks of the late Mr. Malone, in the general Introduction to this work.

After all, what the present editor has done he considers but as dust in the balance, when weighed against the work of Dr. Johnson. He is content, if his countrymen shall admit, that he has contributed somewhat towards that which many hands will not exhaust; that his efforts, though imperfect, are not useless. And if any should severely insist, that he ought to have preserved so much caution through the work, as rarely to sink into negligence; and to have obtained so much knowledge of all its parts, as seldom to *fail by ignorance; he has only to hope, that their frequent disappointment may be consoled by the following words: "† He that endureth no faults in men's writings must only read his own, wherein, for the most part, all appeareth white. Quotation, mistakes, inadvertency, expedition, and human lapses, may make not only moles, but warts, in learned authors; who, notwithstanding, being judged by the capital matter, admit not of disparagement."

Aug. 1. 1814.]

H. J. TODD.

* See Dr. Johnson's Plan of an English Dictionary.

† Sir Thomas Brown's Christian Morals, p. ii. § 2.

‡ [The publication of this edition was completed in 1818.—Editor.]

TODD'S INTRODUCTION

TO HIS FIRST EDITION OF JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

THE nature and design of the additions and alterations, which are made in the present publication of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, are explained in the preceding Advertisement. It remains to specify my obligations to others, in the preparation of the work; and to introduce to the reader's notice such other circumstances, connected with the progress of it, as it becomes me to state.

The first, and in my own opinion the most important, obligation which I have to acknowledge, is to James Boswell, Esq. of the Middle Temple, the son of the biographer of Johnson, the friend of the late Edmund Malone, and a zealous promoter of the cause of literature. Among the valuable books of Mr. Malone, consigned to the care of Mr. Boswell, there was a copy of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, interleaved, and bound in three volumes, in which Mr. Malone had "inserted a great number of additional words and examples omitted by Johnson." With the frankness, which distinguishes the real lover of learning, Mr. Boswell sent these volumes to me, of the existence of which I had not before known; allowing me, at the same time, to extract any of the observations, which Mr. Malone had made, for the purpose of the present work. The accuracy and diligence of Mr. Malone could not but render the business of examining his volumes very pleasing; nor fail to afford abundant service towards the labour in which I was employed. His statement, at the beginning of the first of the volumes, is this: "1052 manuscript remarks in the three volumes of this most valuable Dictionary: for the greater part I am answerable: those, to which D. is subscribed, were written by Samuel Dyer."—Of these additional words and examples, a large number is taken from the works of Bishop Hall in particular, and from those of other writers in the reigns of Elizabeth and her successor; most of which, in the course of my studies, had been long since selected also by myself; the fitness of which for my design, I was therefore proud to find corroborated by the judgement of Mr. Malone. That I have omitted many of his additions, I will not conceal; that I have, in particular cases, expressly summoned him to my aid, will be obvious: and that he would not have disdained the manner in which I have adopted any of his improvements, I am persuaded.

To the President and Fellows of Sion College, I am next to say, that, in like manner, I am indebted for an unsolicited offer of the use of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, belonging to their library; in the margins of which, references to authors for examples where several words have none, and also some new words with examples, are pointed out by the late Rev. Mr. Bagshaw, of Bromley, one of the friends of Dr. Johnson. But they are principally mere references, in number about 600,

and chiefly to our theological writers; of which some agree with examples cited by Mr. Malone or myself, and some with others which have appeared in Mr. Mason's Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. Etymological remarks are rarely found among these proofs of Mr. Bagshaw's diligence. By the perusal of the whole, however, I have been much gratified, as well as often confirmed in matters which had before excited hesitation.

For the sight of an interleaved copy of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, which belonged to the late Rev. Mr. Henshall, I have been obliged to Messrs. Longman and Co., booksellers. The copy is formed into four volumes: that, which ends with the letter C, contains the most of his fanciful, however learned, annotations: the rest are thinly sown with remarks. I am not aware of having derived any advantage from this favour.

From the same gentlemen I received another copy of the Dictionary, filled with marginal remarks by the late Rev. Mr. Eyre. Though these remarks, like Mr. Bagshaw's, are mostly references; and though they are references principally to recent publications, as reviews and magazines, of which, at the beginning of the book, Mr. Eyre gives a list; as plays and novels, also, of our own days; one cannot but admire the indefatigable industry of the scholar, in crowding the margins with words or sentences, intended (I should suppose in very many instances) rather for future consideration, than for decided addition. Had the same attention been paid to our old authors, the labour of Mr. Eyre would have been invaluable. Probably, not having access to many writers of this description, Mr. Eyre availed himself of the less useful information within his reach; and bestowed acute, as well as diligent, investigation upon objects not always deserving it. Sometimes, though rarely, he has given a citation from a book of elder times; a citation generally admissible. The writer of a future dictionary may, perhaps, often betake himself to this storehouse of information. What I have scrupled to adopt may, at no distant period, demand, on increasing authority, admission into an English dictionary; and eccentric terms, which have been employed by questionable writers to express common conceptions, may perhaps lose their novelty, or their quaintness, in sage and solemn usage.

There remains to be expressed another obligation to these gentlemen for the use of several books and papers, which were the property of the late Mr. Horne Tooke. Of these in due order. The first has been a copy of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary in two folio volumes, with marginal notes; in which there are not fifty that can be of service to any lexicographer, (as I perhaps mistakingly conceive,) who is in possession of the Diversions of Purley. This

copy had been purchased at the sale of Mr. Tooke's library, and is said to have been intended, by the purchaser, to be the basis of a new English dictionary. By the purchaser, however, it was consigned to Messrs. Longman & Co.; and the publick will with me lament, that any intention should have been impeded, of which the furtherance might at once have crushed my humble attempt. At the beginning of this copy there are the names of some authors entered; in the Preface there are some remarks, not of the most liberal character; and to the History of the Language, and to the Grammar, there is no addition of importance. The *Hermes* of Mr. Harris, another of Mr. Tooke's books, abounding with his notes of haughtiest mood, has been of no use whatever to my purpose. His folio copy of Beaumont and Fletcher, with words marked in the margins, (an employment in which he was assisted by a distinguished living character,) has been of great service to me; being the same edition as that from which my own remarks had been formed, and thus, by easy reference, confirming my choice with respect to dubious expressions, as well as pointing out others, which I had overpassed. The Gothic and Saxon Dictionary of Lye, edited by Mr. Manning, was also among the printed volumes of Mr. Tooke intrusted to me; upon which the manuscript remarks afforded no intelligence of consequence. I come next to the observations upon our language, which Mr. Tooke left in manuscript books; at least such as I have examined. These were fifteen quarto books, containing the words of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary in regular order, with some additions, more particularly adverbs and substantives derived from adjectives; but without example, or other notice than the mere entry of the word. This employment occasionally suggested to me the introduction of such words into the dictionary, especially when I could support them by example. And therefore to this employment of Mr. Tooke I gladly acknowledge myself indebted. Six quarto books, containing words arranged according to terminations, as in *and*, *ard*, *ed*, *est*, &c., have been without use to me, however they might have been intended for some valuable purpose by Mr. Tooke. Of a quarto, entitled *Roots*, which are Latin verbs, with English words stated to be derived from them, I found no occasion to avail myself. In another, entitled *Gothick Roots*, consisting of not many written pages, there was little to be observed, which was not already in Lye. Out of three quartos, entitled *Index Expurgatorius*, or a list of such words as Mr. Tooke would have discharged from Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, I have made no selection; some, which he rejects, being supported by no mean authority; and some, being local, deserving to be retained. I think that in the letter A the arbitrary abolitions amount to about 800. Besides these books, there was a great variety of cards, upon which were written terminations entered in the quarto volumes, and other intended verbal arrangements. There was also one set, denouncing certain words as false English,* and arranged according to terminations, which I have printed at the close of this Dictionary; both as it is a specimen of the employment which I have been describing, and as a criticism rarely to be questioned.—Such is the account of the papers, left by Mr. Tooke, which I have seen; which indicated, I think, that he had once intended to compile an English dictionary. If more had been left to show that he had other illustrations to offer, not dissimilar to those which his *Divisions of Purley* had communicated, his friends would surely not have suffered them to slumber in inglorious silence. For that work, in which he has so acutely illustrated an ancient system, he has the thanks of every sound philologist; though it has been well remarked, that he has not laid in it, as he imagined, the foundation for future philosophers.

I am now to offer my thanks to the Rev. Archdeacon Churton, and the Rev. J. B. Blakeway; by whose remarks, communicated without solicitation, and without conditions, I have been, in several instances, materially assisted: to John Nichols, Esq. for the perusal of papers, illustrating our language, which were written by the late Dr. Pegge, and which offered, though mostly interwoven into his own publications, a gleaming or two to be gathered: to Roger Wilbraham, Esq. for the use of some uncommon books in his possession and for some pertinent observations: and to Martin Whish, Esq. of whose attention, though directing me

not seldom to what my own researches had also marked, I cannot express too grateful a sense, when I consider the largeness of the communications, and the liberality with which they were made. Some notices have been sent by others, whose good intentions I respect, in number and importance too inconsiderable to require further acknowledgement. Nor have I been without obligation, in the progress of my employment, to criticisms which wanted, as well as to those which possessed, the writer's name; in which, on the one hand, much wit has been employed upon what are justly termed my feeble exertions; and, on the other, indignation has hurled its thunderbolts at my presumption; in which pretended illustrations and detections of mistake (penned in the bewitching hours of self-delusion) have been also proposed: which, upon examination, have only discovered how liable we all are to be deceived, and how much it behoves the maker or augmentor of a dictionary not always to rely implicitly upon proffered kindness, nor wholly to disregard the oppositions of sportive, or malicious ingenuity.

That there may soon be new makers of an English dictionary, it is warrantable to conjecture, knowing, as I do, that other gentlemen have bestowed attention upon the subject; the incorporation of whose services, not altogether free from conditions, it was beyond my power, if it had been my wish, after my plan was formed, to make. The treasures which now remain in their own management, undispersed, may therefore, if the owners choose, be laid before the publick, without intermixture, and without omission.

The *History of the English Language* I have augmented with some new materials. To the *Grammar* I have added Notes, which are principally illustrative of orthography, and of the etymological system so powerfully recalled to modern notice by Mr. Tooke; to which are subjoined the grammatical remarks of Mr. Tyrwhitt upon our ancient language. For the convenience of the volumes the *Grammar* has its place in the last. After it follows a *List of Authors*; of whom many perhaps might be considered too obscure to have been formerly cited in the Dictionary, if it could be denied, in the words of Johnson, that "the riches of the English tongue are much greater than they are commonly supposed; that many useful and valuable books lie buried in shops and libraries unknown and unexamined, unless some lucky compiler opens them by chance, and finds an easy spoil of wit and learning." Of old authors, as of old words, let no one make too hasty a rejection. Sarcasm may expose its impotence, as well as ignorance, in arraigning either; unaccustomed to observe that from the one (the partially "unknown and unexamined") our best writers have occasionally not disdained to draw wisdom; and that with the other they have warranted the use of terms, which the jeer of modern hypercriticism would discard. It may be easy, though it is not "so pleasant without scurrility," if I may use Sir Nathaniel's phrase, to present both words and sentences, with the juxtaposition of a quaint title, in a manner so detached as to excite no favourable opinion of the book, or rather to destroy all belief that it possesses any power of conveying knowledge. I might have omitted some citations from modern writers. But the canons yet remain to be promulged, by which the extremes of opposite tastes are to be settled. The precise period, at which antiquity is to be regarded as a rule, is not yet determined: the standard[§] inclines to remove to the distance of a century and a half; another may, with as good reason, fix it three centuries backwards; and another six.[†] May we then expect decision upon these points from a society for refining the language, and fixing its standard? Alas! Johnson himself has told us, that "the edicts of an English Academy would probably be read by many only that they might be sure to disobey them!"

For the paucity of curious or satisfactory information, which my additions and alterations exhibit, and for the abundance of inaccuracies and faults which have escaped my care, I may not, I hope, solicit the pardon of the candid reader in vain. I should indeed have been thrown into irrecoverable confusion and dismay, in reconsidering what I have done, if, for an humble attendant, also, there were not consolation in the words of the master, which first accompanied the fourth edition of his Dictionary:—

"Many are the works of human industry, which to begin and finish are hardly granted to the same man.

[* The list of words pronounced by Mr. Tooke to be "false English," Dr. Johnson's "History of the English Language," and his "Grammar of the English Tongue," are not contained in this Dictionary; but the "List of Authors," is inserted at the end of the volume.—Editor.]

† Idler, No. 91.

† Love's Lab. Lost.

§ Campbell, Philos. of Rhetorick.

† Life of Roscommon.

He that undertakes to compile a dictionary, undertakes that, which, if it comprehends the full extent of his design, he knows himself unable to perform. Yet his labours, though deficient, may be *useful, and, with the hope of this inferior praise, he must incite his activity, and solace his weariness.

"Perfection is unattainable, but nearer and nearer approaches may be made; and, finding my Dictionary about to be reprinted, I have endeavoured, by a revision, to make it less reprehensible. I will not deny, that I found many parts requiring emendation, and many more capable of improvement. Many faults I have corrected, some superfluities I have taken away, and some deficiencies I have supplied. I have methodized some parts that were disordered, and illuminated some that were obscure. Yet the changes or additions bear a very small proportion to the whole. The critic

* "Dans la dernière séance de l'Académie, il [Voltaire] parla fort long-temps et avec la plus grande chaleur sur l'utilité d'un nouveau Dictionnaire conçu à peu près sur le même plan que celui della Crusca, ou celui de Johnson." Grimm, Mem. tom. ii.

will now have less to object, but the student who has bought any of the former copies need not repent; he will not, without nice collation, perceive how they differ; and usefulness seldom depends upon little things.

"For negligence or deficiency, I have perhaps not need of more apology than the nature of the work will furnish. I have left that inaccurate which never was made exact, and that imperfect which never was completed."—

Of the present augmented edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary the proprietors, as I am informed, intend to publish, as soon as possible, in the octavo size, an abridgement; in which I have respectfully, and for unanswerable reasons, declined any concern whatever. And I now relinquish altogether the labours of the lexicography, with the hope that my omissions and imperfections may stimulate the accurate and the judicious so to form a dictionary of our language, as not to subject it to any of the animadversions which will be made on my attempt.

HENRY JOHN TODD.

May 29, 1813.

TODD'S ADVERTISEMENT

TO HIS SECOND EDITION, PUBLISHED IN 1827.

THE Dictionary of Dr. Johnson, with my additions, having been acceptable to the publick, a reimpression of it has been required. I have, in consequence, been asked to render any assistance to the reimpression which might be in my power. What I have been able to do has been done with cheerfulness, in gratitude for the reception of my former extensive labours. Removed by my present residence from the easy reach of that abundance of books, and conversation of men of letters, which then aided my inquiries, I yet have offered (though in number together not more, perhaps, than between two and three thousand) some emendations and some new words. These have been the fruits of leisure in a retired situation; and for these, with the exception of a few remarks from one learned friend, I have been indebted almost wholly to books in my own collection.

Additions, indeed, have been suggested, in separate forms, to my first edition of this Dictionary by other gentlemen. Of such labours I am quite sure that I could have no right to avail myself further than by a correction of a very few pardonable errors; and, with respect to opinions in which they may have been pleased to differ from me, I do not think myself required to answer them. May these learned persons be more useful than I can be. Still they will find that much is yet to be done. "Daily both new words," as an ancient lexicographer well observes, "are invented, and books still found that make a new supply of old." Our many excellent writers, during the reigns

of Elizabeth and James the First, will yet abundantly exemplify the latter part of this remark. And to the selection of examples, as well as to etymology, and to definition, and to orthography, and to accentuation, the industry and judgement of many yet remain to be directed, divided, as they ought to be, into distinct studies, ere we can hope to see a beautiful whole, a standard of pure and exact phraseology. Our provincialisms, too, solicit especial notice; as I have found by a residence of six years in the north of England, which has occasioned the introduction into the following pages of more northern phrases than are in the former edition; in the description of which I am generally confirmed by the entertaining and useful Glossaries of the Craven Dialect and of Mr. Brockett, published within the last three years; and to them I always refer with pleasure. To the very curious Glossary, also, of Cheshire Words, by my learned friend, Roger Wilbraham, Esq. I have been much indebted. The recent Collection of Suffolk Words, by Major Moor, has likewise occasionally strengthened an observation. The same may be said of West Country Words, published in 1825 by Mr. Jennings; to whose candour, in his remark upon the first edition of this Dictionary, (in which he suggests improvement and addition that must, however, be the work of many, I repeat, and not of an individual,) I am also obliged: for he says, "that, although the work will still admit of considerable addition and improvement, it contains, in his judgement, the greatest mass of information on the subject of our own language at present extant."

Feb. 13, 1827.

H. J. T.

* Florio's World of Words, Ital. and Eng. Pref. 1598.

WALKER'S PREFACE

TO HIS PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY.

FEW subjects have of late years more employed the pens of every class of critics, than the improvement of the English language. The greatest abilities in the nation have been exerted in cultivating and reforming it; nor have a thousand minor critics been wanting to add their mite of amendment to their native tongue. Johnson, whose large mind and just taste made him capable of enriching and adorning the language with original composition, has condescended to the drudgery of disentangling, explaining, and arranging it, and left a lasting monument of his ability, labour, and patience: and Dr. Lowth, the politest scholar of the age, has veiled his superiority in his short Introduction to English Grammar. The ponderous folio has gravely vindicated the rights of analogy; and the light, ephemeral sheet of news has corrected errors in grammar, as well as in politics, by slyly marking them in Italicks.

Nor has the improvement stopped here. While Johnson and Lowth have been insensibly operating on the orthography and construction of our language, its pronunciation has not been neglected. The importance of a consistent and regular pronunciation was too obvious to be overlooked; and the want of this consistency and regularity has induced several ingenious men to endeavour at a reformation; who, by exhibiting the regularities of pronunciation, and pointing out its analogies, have reclaimed some words that were not irrecoverably fixed in a wrong sound, and prevented others from being perverted by ignorance or caprice.

Among those writers who deserve the first praise on this subject is Mr. Elphinston; who, in his *Principles of the English Language*, has reduced the chaos to a system; and, by a deep investigation of the analogies of our tongue, has laid the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation.

After him, Dr. Kenrick contributed a portion of improvement by his *Rhetorical Dictionary*; in which the words are divided into syllables as they are pronounced, and figures placed over the vowels, to indicate their different sounds. But this gentleman has rendered his dictionary extremely imperfect, by entirely omitting a great number of words of doubtful and difficult pronunciation—those very words for which a dictionary of this kind would be most consulted.

To him succeeded Mr. Sheridan, who not only divided the words into syllables, and placed figures over the vowels as Dr. Kenrick had done, but, by spelling these syllables as they are pronounced, seemed to complete the idea of a pronouncing dictionary, and to leave but little expectation of future improvement. It must, indeed, be confessed, that Mr. Sheridan's dictionary is greatly superior to every other that preceded it; and his method of conveying the sound of words, by spelling them as they are pronounced, is highly rational and useful. But here sincerity obliges me to stop. The numerous instances I have given of impropriety, inconsistency, and want of acquaintance with the analogies of the language, sufficiently show how imperfect I think his dictionary is upon the whole, and what ample room was left for attempting another, that might better answer the purpose of a guide to pronunciation.

The last writer on this subject is Mr. Nares, who, in his *Elements of Orthoëpy*, has shown a clearness of method, and an extent of observation, which deserve the highest encomiums. His preface alone proves him an elegant writer, as well as a philosophical observer of language: and his *Alphabetical Index*, referring near five thousand words to the rules for pronouncing them, is a new and useful method of treating the subject: but he seems, on many occasions, to have mistaken the best usage, and to have paid too little attention to the first principles of pronunciation.

* See *Principles*, No. 124, 126, 129, 386, 454, 462, 479, 480, 530; and the words *Assume*, *Collect*, *Covetous*, *Donative*, *Ephemeræ*, *Satiety*, &c., and the inseparable preposition *dis*.

Thus I have ventured to give my opinion of my rivals and competitors, and I hope without envy or self-conceit. Perhaps it would have been policy in me to have been silent on this head, for fear of putting the publick in mind that others have written on the subject as well as myself: but this is a narrow policy, which, under the colour of tenderness to others, is calculated to raise ourselves at their expense. A writer, who is conscious he deserves the attention of the publick, (and unless he is thus conscious he ought not to write,) must not only wish to be compared with those who have gone before him, but will promote the comparison, by informing his readers what others have done, and on what he founds his pretensions to a preference; and, if this be done with fairness and without acrimony, it can be no more inconsistent with modesty, than it is with honesty and plain dealing.

The work I have offered on the subject has, I hope, added something to the publick stock: it not only exhibits the principles of pronunciation on a more extensive plan than others have done, divides the words into syllables, and marks the sounds of the vowels, like Dr. Kenrick, spells the words as they are pronounced, like Mr. Sheridan, and directs the inspector to the rule by the word, like Mr. Nares; but, where words are subject to different pronunciations, it shows the reasons from analogy for each, produces authorities for one side and the other, and points out the pronunciation which is preferable. In short, I have endeavoured to unite the science of Mr. Elphinston, the method of Mr. Nares, and the general utility of Mr. Sheridan; and, to add to these advantages, have given critical observations on such words as are subject to a diversity of pronunciation, and have invited the inspector to decide according to analogy and the best usage.

But to all works of this kind there lies a formidable objection; which is, that the pronunciation of a language is necessarily indefinite and fugitive, and that all endeavours to delineate or settle it are in vain. Dr. Johnson, in his grammar prefixed to his dictionary, says: "Most of the writers of English grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written, and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that, of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation; one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths, by negligence, unskilfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have, however, generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happened to converse, and, concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech. For pronunciation, the best general rule is, to consider those as the most elegant speakers, who deviate least from the written words."

Without any derogation from the character of Dr. Johnson, it may be asserted, that in these observations we do not perceive that justness and accuracy of thinking, for which he is so remarkable. It would be doing great injustice to him, to suppose that he meant to exclude all possibility of conveying the actual pronunciation of many words that depart manifestly from their orthography, or of those that are written alike, and pronounced differently, and inversely. He has marked these differences with great propriety himself, in many places of his dictionary; and it is to be regretted that he did not extend these remarks farther. It is impossible, therefore, he could suppose, that, because the almost imperceptible difference between the initial accented syllables of *money* and *monitor*, or the final unaccented syllables of *finite* and *infinite*, could not be sufficiently marked upon paper. Cannot we show that *cellar*, a vault, and i

etuler, one who sells, have exactly the same sound : or that the monosyllable *full* and the first syllable of *fulminate* are sounded differently, because there are some words in which solemnity will authorize a different shade of pronunciation from familiarity? Besides, that colloquial pronunciation which is perfect is so much the language of solemn speaking, that, perhaps, there is no more difference than between the same picture painted to be viewed near and at a distance. The symmetry in both is exactly the same; and the distinction lies only in the colouring. The English language, in this respect, seems to have a great superiority over the French, which pronounces many letters in the poetical and solemn style, that are wholly silent in the prosaic and familiar. But if a solemn and familiar pronunciation really exists in our language, is it not the business of a grammarian to mark both? And, if he cannot point out the precise sound of unaccented syllables, (for these only are liable to obscurity,) he may, at least, give those sounds which approach the nearest, and by this means become a little more useful than those who so liberally leave every thing to the ear and taste of the speaker.

The truth is, Dr. Johnson seems to have had a confused idea of the distinctness and indistinctness with which, on solemn or familiar occasions, we sometimes pronounce the unaccented vowels; and, with respect to these, it must be owned, that his remarks are not entirely without foundation. The English language, with respect to its pronunciation, is evidently divisible into accented and unaccented sounds. The accented syllables, by being pronounced with greater force than the unaccented, have their vowels as clearly and distinctly sounded as any given note in music; while the unaccented vowels, for want of the stress, are apt to slide into an obscurity of sound, which, though sufficiently distinguishable to the ear, cannot be so definitely marked out to the eye by other sounds as those vowels that are under the accent. Thus some of the vowels, when neither under the accent, nor closed by a consonant, have a longer or a shorter, an opener or a closer sound, according to the solemnity or familiarity, the deliberation or rapidity of our delivery. This will be perceived in the sound of the *e* in *emotion*,* of the *o* in *obedience*, and of the *u* in *monument*. In the hasty pronunciation of common speaking, the *e* in *emotion* is often shortened, as if spelt *im-motion*; the *o* in *obedience* shortened and obscured, as if written *ub-be-de-ence*; and the *u* in *monument* changed into *e*, as if written *mon-ne-ment*; while the deliberate and elegant sound of these vowels is the long open sound they have, when the accent is on them, in *equal*, *over*, and *unit*; but *a*, when unaccented, seems to have no such diversity; it has generally a short, obscure sound, whether ending a syllable or closed by a consonant. Thus the *a* in *able* has its definite and distinct sound; but the same letter in *tolerate* goes into an obscure, indefinite sound approaching the short *u*; nor can any solemnity or deliberation give it the long open sound it has in the first word. Thus, by distinguishing vowels into their accented and unaccented sounds, we are enabled to see clearly what Dr. Johnson saw but obscurely; and by this distinction entirely to answer the objection.

Equally indefinite and uncertain is his general rule, that those are to be considered as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words. It is certain, where custom is equal, this ought to take place; and if the whole body of respectable English speakers were equally divided in their pronunciation of the word *busy*, one half pronouncing it *beu-ze*,† and the other half *biz-ze*, that the former ought to be accounted the most elegant speakers; but, till this is the case, the latter pronunciation, though a gross deviation from orthography, will still be esteemed the most elegant. Dr. Johnson's general rule, therefore, can only take place where custom has not plainly decided; but, unfortunately for the English language, its orthography and pronunciation are so widely different, that Dr. Watts and Dr. Jones lay it down as a maxim in their Treatises on Spelling, that all words, which can be sounded different ways, must be written according to that sound which is most distant from the true pronunciation; and consequently, in such a language, a Pronouncing Dictionary must be of essential use.

But still it may be objected to such an undertaking, that the fluctuation of pronunciation is so great as to render all attempts to settle it useless. What will it avail us, it may be said, to know the pronunciation of the present day, if, in a few years, it will be altered? And how are we to know even what the present pronunciation is, when the same words are often differently pronounced by different speakers, and those perhaps of equal numbers

and reputation? To this it may be answered, that the fluctuation of our language, with respect to its pronunciation, seems to have been greatly exaggerated. Except a very few single words, which are generally noticed in the following dictionary, and the words where *e* comes before *r*, followed by another consonant, as *merchant*, *service*, &c., the pronunciation of the language is probably in the same state in which it was a century ago; and, had the same attention been then paid to it as now, it is not likely even that change would have happened. The same may be observed of those words which are differently pronounced by different speakers: if the analogies of the language had been better understood, it is scarcely conceivable that so many words in polite usage would have a diversity of pronunciation, which is at once so ridiculous and embarrassing; nay, perhaps it may be with confidence asserted, that if the analogies of the language were sufficiently known, and so near at hand as to be applicable on inspection to every word, that not only many words which are wavering between contrary usages would be settled in their true sound, but that many words, which are fixed by custom to an improper pronunciation, would, by degrees, grow regular and analogical; and those which are so already would be secured in their purity, by a knowledge of their regularity and analogy.

But the utility of a work of this kind is not confined to those parts of language where the impropriety is gross and palpable; besides such imperfections in pronunciation as disgust every ear not accustomed to them, there are a thousand insensible deviations, in the more minute parts of language, as the unaccented syllables may be called, which do not strike the ear so forcibly as to mark any direct impropriety in particular words, but occasion only such a general imperfection as gives a bad impres-

§ The old and new *Ardis*, with all the various dialects, must have occasioned infinite irregularity in the pronunciation of the Greek tongue; and, if we may judge of the Latin pronunciation by the ancient inscriptions, it was little less various and irregular than the Greek. Aulus Gellius tells us, that Nigidius, a grammarian who lived a little more than a century before him, acuted the first syllable of *Valeri*; but, says he, "si quis nunc *Valerium* appellans in casu vocandi secundum id præceptum Nigidii acuter primam, non aberit quin rideatur."—Whoever now should place the accent on the first syllable of *Valerius*, when a vocative case, according to the precept of Nigidius, would set every body a laughing. Even that highly polished language, the French, if we may believe a writer in the *Encyclopédie*, is little less irregular in this respect than our own.

"Il est arrivé," says he, "par les altérations qui se succèdent rapidement dans la manière de prononcer, et les corrections qui s'introduisent lentement dans la manière d'écrire, que la prononciation et l'écriture ne marchent point ensemble, et que quoiqu'il y ait chez les peuples les plus policés de l'Europe, des sociétés d'hommes de lettres chargés des les modérer, des les accorder, et des les rapprocher de la même ligne, elles se trouvent enfin à une distance inconcevable; ensuite que de deux choses don. l'une n'a été imaginée dans son origine, que pour représenter fidèlement l'autre, celle-ci ne diffère guère moins de celle-là, que la portrait de la même personne peints dans deux âges très-éloignés. Enfin l'inconvénient s'est accru à un tel excès qu'on n'ose plus y remédier. On prononce une langue, on écrit une autre; et l'on s'accoutume tellement pendant le reste de la vie à cette bisarrerie qui a fait verser tant de larmes dans l'enfance, que si l'on renonçoit à sa mauvaise orthographe pour une plus voisine de la prononciation, on ne reconnoitroit plus la langue parlée sous cette nouvelle combinaison de caractères. S'il y en a qui ne pourroient se succéder sans une grande fatigue pour l'organe, ou ils ne se rencontrent point, ou ils ne durent pas. Ils sont échappés de la langue par l'euphonie, cette loi puissante, qui agit continuellement et universellement sans égard pour l'étymologie et ses défenseurs, et qui tend sans intermission à amener des êtres qui ont les mêmes organes, le même idiôme, les mêmes mouvemens prescrits, à-peu-près à la même prononciation. Les causes dont l'action n'est point interrompue, deviennent toujours les plus fortes avec les tems, quelque foibles qu'elles soient en elles-mêmes, et il n'y a presque pas une seule voyelle, une seule diphthongue, une seule consonne dont la valeur soit tellement constante, que l'euphonie n'en puisse disposer, soit en altérant le son, soit en le supprimant."

I shall not decide upon the justness of these complaints, but must observe, that a worse picture could scarcely be drawn of the English, or the most barbarous language of Europe. Indeed, a degree of versatility seems involved in the very nature of language, and is one of those evils left by Providence for man to correct: a love of order, and the utility of regularity, will always incline him to confine this versatility within as narrow bounds as possible.

* See the words *Collect*, *Command*, *Despatch*, *Domes-tick*, *Efface*, *Occasion*.

† *Principles*, No. 88, 545.

‡ *Principles*, No. 178.

tion upon the whole. Speakers with these imperfections pass very well in common conversation; but when they are required to pronounce with emphasis, and for that purpose to be more distinct and definite in their utterance, here their ear fails them: they have been accustomed only to loose, cursory speaking, and, for want of firmness of pronunciation, are like those painters who draw the muscular exertions of the human body without any knowledge of anatomy. This is one reason, perhaps, why we find the elocution of so few people agreeable when they read or speak to an assembly, while so few offend us by their utterance in common conversation. A thousand faults lie concealed in a miniature, which a microscope brings to view; and it is only by pronouncing on a larger scale, as public speaking may be called, that we prove the propriety of our elocution. As, therefore, there are certain deviations from analogy which are not at any rate tolerable, there are others which only, as it were, tarnish the pronunciation, and make it less brilliant and agreeable. There are few who have turned their thoughts on this subject, without observing that they sometimes pronounce the same word or syllable in a different manner; and, as neither of these manners offends the ear, they are at a loss to which they shall give the preference; but, as one must necessarily be more agreeable to the analogy of the language than the other, a display of these analogies, in a dictionary of this kind, will immediately remove this uncertainty; and in this view of the variety we shall discover a fitness in one mode of speaking, which will give a firmness and security to our pronunciation, from a confidence that it is founded on reason, and the general tendency of the language. See *Principles*, No. 530, 547, 551, &c.

But, alas! reasoning on language, however well founded, may be all overturned by a single quotation from Horace:

— usus
"Quem penes arbitrium est, et jus et norma loquendi."

This, it must be owned, is a succinct way of ending the controversy; and, by virtue of this argument, we may become critics in language, without the trouble of studying it: not that I would be thought, in the most distant manner, to deny that custom is the sovereign arbiter of language; far from it. I acknowledge its authority, and know there is no appeal from it. I wish only to dispute, where this arbiter has not decided; for, if once custom speak out, however absurdly, I sincerely acquiesce in its sentence.

But what is this custom, to which we must so implicitly submit? Is it the usage of the multitude of speakers, whether good or bad? This has never been asserted by the most sanguine abettors of its authority. Is it the usage of the studios in schools and colleges, with those of the learned professions, or that of those who, from their elevated birth or station, give laws to the refinements and elegancies of a court? To confine propriety to the latter, which is too often the case, seems an injury to the former; who, from their very profession, appear to have a natural right to a share, at least, in the legislation of language, if not to an absolute sovereignty. The polished attendants on a throne are as apt to depart from simplicity in language, as in dress and manners; and novelty, instead of custom, is too often the *jus et norma loquendi* of a court.

Perhaps an attentive observation will lead us to conclude, that the usage which ought to direct us is neither of these we have been enumerating, taken singly, but a sort of compound ratio of all three. Neither a finical pronunciation of the court, nor a pedantick Græcism of the schools, will be denominated respectable usage, till a certain number of the general mass of speakers have acknowledged them; nor will a multitude of common speakers authorize any pronunciation which is reprobated by the learned and polite.

As those sounds, therefore, which are the most generally received among the learned and polite, as well as the bulk of speakers, are the most legitimate, we may conclude that a majority of two of these states ought always to concur, in order to constitute what is called good usage.

But though custom, when general, is commonly well understood, there are several states and degrees of it which are exceedingly obscure and equivocal; and the only method of knowing the extent of custom in these cases seems to be an inspection of those dictionaries which professedly treat of pronunciation. We have now so many works of this kind, that the general current of custom, with respect to the sound of words, may be collected from them with almost as much certainty as the general sense of words from Johnson. An exhibition of the opinions of orthoëpists about the sound of words always appeared to me a very rational method of determining what is called custom. This method I have adopted in the following work; and, if I have sometimes dissented from the majority, it has been either from a persuasion of being better informed of what was the actual custom of speaking, or from a partiality to the evident analogies of the language.

And here I must entreat the candid reader to make every reasonable allowance for the freedom with which I have criticised other writers on this subject, and particularly Mr. Sheridan. As a man, a gentleman, and a scholar, I knew Mr. Sheridan, and respected him; and think every lover of elocution owes him a tribute of thanks for his unwearied addresses to the publick, to rouse them to the study of the delivery of their native tongue. But this tribute, however just, does not exempt him from examination. His credit with the world necessarily subjects him to animadversion, because the errors of such a writer are dangerous in proportion to his reputation: this has made me zealous to remark his inaccuracies, but not without giving my reasons; nor have I ever taken advantage of such faults as may be called inadvertencies.* On the same principles I have ventured to criticise Dr. Johnson,† whose friendship and advice I was honoured with, whose memory I love, and whose intellectual powers impress me with something like religious veneration and awe. I do not pretend to be exempt from faults myself. In a work like the present, it would be a miracle to escape them; nor have I the least idea of deciding, as judge, in a case of so much delicacy and importance as the pronunciation of a whole people; I have only assumed the part of an advocate to plead the cause of consistency and analogy; and, where custom is either silent or dubious, to tempt the lovers of their language to incline to the side of propriety: so that my design is principally to give a kind of history of pronunciation, and a register of its present state; and, where the authorities of dictionaries or speakers are found to differ, to give such a display of the analogies of the language as may enable every inspector to decide for himself.

With respect to the explanation of words, except in very few instances, I have scrupulously followed Dr. Johnson. His Dictionary has been deemed lawful plunder by every subsequent lexicographer; and so servilely has it been copied, that such words as he must have omitted merely by mistake, as *predilection*, *respectable*, *descriptive*, *sulky*, *inimical*, *interference*, and many others, are neither in Mr. Sheridan's, Dr. Kenrick's, nor several other dictionaries.

* The inspector will be pleased to take notice, that my observations on Mr. Sheridan's dictionary relate to the first edition, published in his life-time, and the second, some time after his death; whatever alterations may have been made by his subsequent editors, I am totally unacquainted with.

† See *Scirrhus*, *Rase*, &c.

WALKER'S ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE FOURTH EDITION OF HIS DICTIONARY.

THE rapid sale of the third edition of this Dictionary called upon me for a fourth, at a time of life, and in a state of health, little compatible with the drudgery and attention necessary for the execution of it: but, as I expected such a call, I was not unmindful of whatever might tend to render it still more worthy of the acceptance of the public; and therefore collected many words, which, though not found in dictionaries, were constantly to be met with in polite and literary conversation, and which were well deserving of a place in the language as soon as written authorities could be produced for them. Some of these authorities I have produced, and have left others to the attention of those who have more leisure and better health. In the midst of the impression of the present work, I met with Mason's Supplement to Johnson, and found several words worthy of insertion, but have carefully acknowledged the obligation; and take this opportunity of thanking that gentleman for the benefit I have derived from his Supplement, which I think, if continued, admirably calculated for the improvement and stability of the language.

But, as the great object of the present Dictionary was pronunciation, I was very solicitous to be as accurate as possible on this point, and therefore neglected no opportunity of informing myself where I was in the least doubtful, and of correcting myself where there was the least shadow of an error. These occasions, however, were not very numerous. To a man born, as I was, within a few miles of the capital, living in the capital almost my whole life, and exercising myself there in public speaking for many years; to such a person, if to any one, the true pronunciation of the language must be very familiar: and to this familiarity I am indebted for the security I have felt in deciding upon the sounds of several syllables, which nothing but an infantine pronunciation could determine. If I may borrow an allusion from musick, I might observe, that there is a certain tune in every language, to which the ear of a native is set, and which often decides on the preferable pronunciation, though entirely ignorant of the reasons for it.

But this vernacular instinct, as it may be called, has been seconded by a careful investigation of the analogies of the language. Accent and quantity, the great essentials of pronunciation, are seldom mistaken by people of education in the capital; but the great bulk of the nation, and those who form the most important part of it, are without these advantages, and therefore want such a guide to direct them as is here offered. Even polite and literary people, who speak only from the ear, will find that this organ will, in a thousand instances, prove but a very uncertain guide, without a knowledge of those principles by which the ear itself is insensibly directed, and which, having their origin in the nature of language, operate with steadiness and regularity in the midst of the feeblest affectation and caprice. It can scarcely be supposed that the most experienced speaker has heard every word in the language, and the whole circle of sciences, pronounced exactly as it ought to be: and, if this be the case, he must sometimes have recourse to the principles of pronunciation, when his ear is either uninformed or unfaithful. These principles are those general laws of articulation which determine the character, and fix the boundaries of every language; as in every system of speaking, however irregular, the organs must necessarily fall into some common mode of enunciation, or the purpose of Providence in the gift of speech would be absolutely defeated. These laws, like every other object of philosophical inquiry, are only to be traced by an attentive observation and enumeration of particulars; and, when these particulars are sufficiently numerous to form a general rule, an axiom in pronunciation is acquired. By an accumulation of these axioms, and an analogical comparison of them with each other, we discover the deviations of language where custom has varied, and the only clew to guide us where custom is either indeterminate or obscure.

Thus, by a view of the words ending in *ity* or *ety*, I find the accent invariably placed on the preceding syllable, as in *diver'sity*, *congru'ity*, &c. On a closer inspection, I find every vowel in this antepenultimate syllable, when no consonant intervenes, pronounced long, as *de'ity*, *pi'e'ty*, &c.; a nearer observation shows me, that, if a consonant intervene, every vowel in this syllable but *u* contracts itself, and is pronounced short, as *se'verity*, *curi'osity*, *impu'nity*, &c., and therefore that *chastity* and *obscenity* ought to be pronounced with the penultimate vowel short, and not as in *chaste* and *obscene*, as we frequently hear them. I find, too, that even *u* contracts itself before two consonants, as *cur'vity*, *taciturn'ity*, &c., and that *scarcity* and *rarity* (for whose irregularity good reasons may be given) are the only exceptions to this rule throughout the language. And thus we have a series of near seven hundred words, the accentuation of which, as well as the quantity of the accented vowel, are reduced to two or three simple rules.

The same uniformity of accentuation and quantity may be observed in the first syllable of those words which have the accent on the third, as *dem-on'stra-tion*, *dim-i-nu'tion*, *lu-cu-bra'tion*,* &c., where we evidently perceive a stress on the first syllable shortening every vowel but *u*, and this in every word throughout the language, except where two consonants follow the *u*, as in *cur-vi-lin'e-ar*; or where two vowels follow the consonant that succeeds any other vowel in the first syllable, as *de-ri-a-tion*; or, lastly, where the word is evidently of our own composition, as *re-con-vey'*: but as *u* in the first syllable of a word, having the accent on the third, has the same tendency to length and openness as was observable when it preceded the termination *ity*, I find it necessary to separate it from the consonant in *bu-ty-ra'-ceous*, which I have never heard pronounced, as well as in *lu-cu-bra'tion*, which I have, and this from no pretended agreement with the quantity of the Latin words these are derived from; for, in the former word, the *u* is doubtful: but, from the general system of quantity I see adopted in English pronunciation, this only will direct an English ear with certainty; for, though we may sometimes place the accent on words we borrow from the Greek or Latin on the same syllable as in those languages, as *acumen*, *elegiac*, &c.; nay, though we sometimes adopt the accent of the original with every word of the same termination we derive from it, as *assidu'ity*, *vidu'ity*, &c.; yet the quantity of the accented vowel is so often contrary to that of the Latin and Greek, that not a shadow of a rule can be drawn, in this point, from these languages to ours.† Thus, in the letter in question, in the Latin *accumulo*, *dubius*, *tumor*, &c., the first *u* is every where short; but in the English words *accumulate*, *dubious*, *tumour*, every where long. *Nuptialis*, *murmur*, *turbulentus*, &c., where the *u* in the first syllable in Latin is long, we as constantly pronounce it short in *nuptial*, *murmur*, *turbulent*, &c. Nor, indeed, can we wonder that a different economy of quantity is observable in the ancient and modern languages, as, in the former, two consonants almost always lengthen the preceding vowel, and in the latter as constantly shorten it. Thus, without arguing in a vicious circle, we find, that, as a division of the generality of words as they are actually pronounced, gives us the general laws of syllabication, so these laws, once understood, direct us in the division of such words as we have never heard actually pronounced, and consequently to the true pronunciation of them. For these operations, like cause and effect, reflect mutually a light on each other, and prove, that, by nicely observing the path which custom in language has once taken, we can more than guess at the line she must keep in a similar case, where her footsteps are not quite so discernible. So true is the observation of Scaliger: *Ita omnibus in rebus certissima ratione sibi ipsa respondet natura.* De causis Ling. Lat.

* See Principles, No. 524, 527, 530.

† See Principles, No. 544, 545.

RULES

TO BE OBSERVED BY THE NATIVES OF IRELAND,

IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A JUST PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH.

AS Mr. Sheridan was a native of Ireland, and had the best opportunities of understanding those peculiarities of pronunciation which obtain there, I shall extract his observations on that subject as the best general direction, and add a few of my own, by way of supplement, which, I hope, will render this article of instruction still more complete.

The reader will be pleased to take notice, that, as I have made a different arrangement of the vowels, and I have adopted a notation different from Mr. Sheridan, I am obliged to make use of different figures to mark the vowels, but still such as perfectly correspond to his.

"The chief mistakes, made by the Irish in pronouncing English, lie, for the most part, in the sounds of the two first vowels, *a* and *e*; the former being generally sounded *â* by the Irish, as in the word *bâr*, in most words where it is pronounced *â*, as in *day*, by the English. Thus the Irish say, *pâtron*, *mâtron*, the vowel *â* having the same sound as in the word *fâther*; while the English pronounce them as if written *paytron*, *maytron*. The following rule, strictly attended to, will rectify this mistake through the whole language:—

"When the vowel *a* finishes a syllable, and has the accent on it, it is invariably pronounced *â* [*day*] by the English. To this rule there are but three exceptions in the whole language, to be found in the words *fâther*, *papâ*, *mammâ*. The Irish may think also the word *rather* an exception, as well as *father*; and so it would appear to be in their manner of pronouncing it rather, laying the accent on the vowel *a*; but, in the English pronunciation, the consonant *th* is taken into the first syllable, as, *rath'-er*, which makes the difference.

"Whenever a consonant follows the vowel *a* in the same syllable, and the accent is on the consonant, the vowel *a* has always its fourth sound, as *hât*, *mân*; as also the same sound lengthened when it precedes the letter *r*, as *fâr*, *bâr*, though the accent be on the vowel; as, likewise, when it precedes *lm*, as *bâlm*, *psâlm*. The Irish, ignorant of this latter exception, pronounce all words of that structure as if they were written *hâwm*, *psâwm*, *quâwm*, *câwm*, &c. In the third sound of *a*, marked by different combinations of vowels or consonants, such as *au*, in *Paul*; *aw*, in *law*; *all*, in *call*; *ald*, in *bald*; *alk*, in *talk*, &c., the Irish make no mistake, except in that of *lm*, as before mentioned.

"The second vowel, *e*, is, for the most part, sounded *ee* by the English, when the accent is upon it; whilst the Irish, in most words, give it the sound of slender *â*, as in *hate*. This sound of *e* [*ee*] is marked by different combinations of vowels, such as *ea*, *ei*, *e* final mute, *ee*, and *ie*. In the two last combinations of *ee* and *ie*, the Irish never mistake; such as in *meet*, *seem*, *field*, *believe*, &c.; but, in all the others, they almost universally change the sound of *e* into *â*. Thus, in the combination *ea*, they pronounce the words *tea*, *sea*, *please*, as if they were spelt *tay*, *say*, *plays*; instead of *tee*, *see*, *please*. The English constantly give this sound to *ea* whenever the accent is on the vowel *e*, except in the following words: *great*, *pear*, *a bear*, *to bear*, *to forbear*, *to swear*, *to tear*, *to wear*: in all which the *e* has the sound of *â* in *hate*. For want of knowing these exceptions, the gentlemen of Ireland, after some time of residence in London, are apt to fall into the general rule, and pronounce these words as if spelt *greet*, *beer*, *sweat*, &c.

"*Ei* is also sounded *ee* by the English, and as *â* by the Irish; thus the words *decit*, *recit*, *recite*, are pronounced by them as if written *desate*, *resate*. *Ei* is always sounded *ee*, except when a *g* follows it, as in the words *reign*, *faign*, *deign*, &c.; as also in the words *rein* (of a bridle), *sein*, *drein*, *neil*, *heir*, which are pronounced like *rain*, *vain*, *drain*, *vail*, *air*.

"The final mute *e* makes the preceding *e* in the same syllable, when accented, have the sound of *ee*, as in the words *suprême*, *sincère*, *replète*. This rule is almost universally broken through by the Irish, who pronounce all such words as if written *suprême*, *sinsère*, *replète*, &c. There are but two exceptions to this rule in the English pronunciation, which are the words *there*, *where*.

"In the way of marking this sound by a double *e*, (as thus, *ee*), as the Irish never make any mistakes, the best method for all who want to acquire the right pronunciation of these several combinations is, to suppose that *ea*, *ei*, and *e*, attended by a final mute *e*, are all spelt with a double *e*, or *ee*.

"*Ey* is always sounded like *â* by the English when the accent is upon it; as in the words *prey*, *convey*, pronounced *pray*, *conway*. To this there are but two exceptions, in the words *key* and *ley*, sounded *kee*, *lee*. The Irish, in attempting to pronounce like the English, often give the same sound to *ey* as usually belongs to *ei*; thus, for *prey*, *convey*, they say *pree*, *convee*.

"A strict observation of these few rules, with a due attention to the very few exceptions enumerated above, will enable the well-educated natives of Ireland to pronounce their words exactly in the same way as the more polished part of the inhabitants of England do, so far as the vowels are concerned. The diphthongs they commit no fault in, except in the sound of *i*, which has been already taken notice of in the Grammar;* where, likewise, the only difference in pronouncing any of the consonants has been pointed out; which is the thickening the sound of *d* and *t*, in certain situations; and an easy method proposed of correcting this habit.†

"In order to complete the whole, I shall now give a list of such detached words, that do not come under any of the above rules, as are pronounced differently in Ireland from what they are in England:—

* "Vide p. 11, where the true manner of pronouncing the diphthong *i* is pointed out; the Irish pronouncing it much in the same manner as the French."

† "The letter *d* has always the same sound by those who pronounce English well; but the provincials, particularly the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, in many words thicken the sound by a mixture of breath. Thus, though they sound the *d* right in the positive *loud* and *broad*, in the comparative degree they thicken it by an aspiration, and sound it as if it were written *loudher*, *broadher*. This vicious pronunciation is produced by pushing the tongue forward so as to touch the teeth in forming that sound: and the way to cure it is easy; for, as they can pronounce the *d* properly in the word *loud*, let them rest a little upon that syllable, keeping the tongue in the position of forming *l*, and then let them separate it from the upper gum without pushing it forward, and the sound *der* will be produced of course; for the organ, being left in the position of sounding *d* at the end of the syllable *loud*, is necessarily in the position of forming the same *d* in uttering the last syllable, unless it makes a new movement, as in the case of protruding it so as to touch the teeth. This letter is sometimes, though not often, quiescent, as in the words *handkerchief*, *handsome*, *handsel*.

"In pronouncing the letter *t*, the Irish and other provincials thicken the sound, as was before mentioned with regard to the *d*; for better, they say *beithet*; for utter, *utther*; and so on in all words of that structure. This faulty manner arises from the same cause that was mentioned as affecting the sound of the *d*; I mean the protruding of the tongue so as to touch the teeth; and is curable only in the same way."

IRISH PRONUNCIATION.

chê'arful
fê'arful
dôôr
flôôr
gâpe
gêth'er (*gather*)
bêard
bâll
bûsh
pûsh
pûll
pâl'pit
câlf
kêrch (*catch*)
côarse (*coarse*)
côurse (*course*)
côurt
mal'cious
pûdding
quôsh (*quash*)
lêzh'ur (*leisure*)
clâ'mour
Mê'kil (*Michael*)
lênth (*length*)
strûv (*strove*)
drûv (*drove*)
tên'ure
tên'able
wrâth
wrâth (*wroth*)
fâ'rewell
rôde
strôde
shône
shism (*schism*)
whê'fore
thê'refore
brêth (*breath*)
côwd (*cold*)
côwd (*bold*)
côffer

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

chêr'ful
fêr'ful
dôre
flôre
gâpe
gâth'er
bêrd
bâll
bûsh
pûsh
pûll
pâl'pit
câlf
cârch
côarse
côurse
côurt
mal'ish'us
pûdding
quâsh
lê'zhur
clâm'mur
Mî'kel
lênkth
strôve
drôve
tê'nure
tê'nable
wrâth
wrôth
fâr'wel
rôd
strôd
shôn
sîzm
whêr'fore
thêr'fore
brêdth
côld
bôld
cô'fer

IRISH PRONUNCIATION

enda'avour
fât (*foot*)
mischê'evous
lîn'ion (*union*)
pût
drôth (*drought*)
sârch (*search*)
sôurce (*source*)
cûshion
strênth (*strength*)
rêth (*reach*)
squâ'dron
zâa'lous
zâa'lot

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

endêv'ur
fât
mîs'chivous
ûn'nyun
pût
drou't
sêrch
sôrce
cûshion
strênkth
rêach
squôd'rûn
zê'lus
zê'lut

"These, after the closest attention, are all the words, not included in the rules before laid down, that I have been able to collect, in which the well-educated natives of Ireland differ from those of England."

I shall make no observations on the accuracy of this list, but desire my reader to observe, that the strongest characteristics of the pronunciation of Ireland are the rough, jarring pronunciation of the letter *r*, and the aspiration, or rough breathing, before all the accented vowels. (For the true sound of *r*, see that letter in the *Principles*, No. 419.) And for the rough breathing, or aspiration of the vowels, the pupil should be told not to bring the voice suddenly from the breast, but to speak, as it were, from the mouth only.

It may be observed, too, that the natives of Ireland pronounce *rm* at the end of a word so distinctly as to form two separate syllables. Thus *storm* and *farm* seem sounded by them as if written *stau-rum*, *fa-rum*; while the English sound the *r* so soft and so close to the *m*, that it seems pronounced nearly as if written *stawn*, *faam*.

Nearly the same observations are applicable to *tm*. When these letters end a word, they are, in Ireland, pronounced at such a distance, that *helm* and *real'm* sound as if written *hel-um* and *real-um*; but in England the *l* and *m* are pronounced as close as possible, and so as to form but one syllable. To remedy this, it will be necessary for the pupil to make a collection of words terminating with these consonants, and to practise them over till a true pronunciation is acquired.

RULES

TO BE OBSERVED BY THE NATIVES OF SCOTLAND,

FOR ATTAINING A JUST PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH.

THAT pronunciation which distinguishes the inhabitants of Scotland is of a very different kind from that of Ireland, and may be divided into the quantity, quality, and accentuation of the vowels. With respect to quantity, it may be observed, that the Scotch pronounce almost all their accented vowels long. Thus, if I am not mistaken, they would pronounce *habit*, *hay-bit*; *tepid*, *tee-pid*; *sinner*, *see-ner*; *conscious*, *cone-shus*; and *subject*, *soob-ject*.* it is not pretended, however, that every

* That this is the general mode of pronouncing these words in Scotland is indisputable; and it is highly probable that the Scotch have preserved the old English pronunciation, from which the English themselves have insensibly departed. Dr. Hicks observed long ago, that the Scotch *Saxonised* in their language much more than the English; and it is scarcely to be doubted that a situation nearer to the continent, and a greater commercial intercourse with other nations, made the English admit of numberless changes which never extended to Scotland. About the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the Greek and Latin languages were cultivated, and the pedantry of showing an acquaintance with them became fashionable, it is not improbable that an alteration in the quantity of many words took place; for, as in Latin almost every

accented vowel is so pronounced, but that such a pronunciation is very general, and particularly of the *i*. This vowel is short in English pronunciation, where the other vowels are long; thus, *evasion*, *adhesion*, *emotion*, *confusion*, have the *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*, long; and in these instances the Scotch would pronounce them like the English; but in *vision*, *decision*, &c., where the English pronounce the *i* short, the Scotch lengthen this letter by pronouncing it like *ee*, as if the words were written *vee-sion*, *de-see-sion*, &c.; and this peculiarity is universal. The best way, therefore, to correct this, will be to make a collection of the most usual words which have the vowels short, and to pronounce them daily till a habit is formed. See *Principles*, No. 507.

vowel before a single consonant is short, so in English almost every vowel in the same situation was supposed to be long, or our ancestors would not have doubled the consonant in the participles of verbs, to prevent the preceding vowel from lengthening. But, when once this affectation of Latinity was adopted, it is no wonder it should extend beyond its principles, and shorten several vowels in English, because they were short in the original Latin; and in this manner, perhaps, might the diversity between the quantity of the English and the Scotch pronunciation arise. (542) (543) See *Drama*.

With respect to the quality of the vowels, it may be observed, that the inhabitants of Scotland are apt to pronounce the *a* like *æ*, where the English give it the slender sound: thus *Satan* is pronounced *Sætan*, and *fatal*, *fætal*. It may be remarked too, that the Scotch give this sound to the *a* preceded by *w*, according to the general rule, without attending to the exceptions, *Principles*, No. 88; and thus, instead of making *wax*, *waft*, and *twang*, rhyme with *tax*, *shaft*, and *hang*, they pronounce them so as to rhyme with *box*, *soft*, and *song*. The short *e* in *bed*, *fed*, *red*, &c., borders too much upon the English sound of *a* in *bad*, *lad*, *mad*, &c., and the short *i* in *bid*, *lid*, *ria*, too much on the English sound of *e* in *bed*, *led*, *red*. To correct this error, it would be useful to collect the long and short sounds of these vowels, and to pronounce the long ones first, and to shorten them by degrees till they are perfectly short; at the same time preserving the radical sound of the vowel in both. Thus the correspondent long sounds to the *e* in *bed*, *fed*, *red*, are *bade*, *fade*, *rade*; and that of the short *i* in *bid*, *lid*, *rid*, are *bead*, *lead*, *read*; and the former of these classes will naturally lead the ear to the true sound of the latter, the only difference lying in the quantity. The short *o* in *not*, *lodge*, *got*, &c., is apt to slide into the short *u*, as if the words were written *nut*, *ludge*, *gut*, &c. To rectify this, it should be remembered, that this *o* is the short sound of *æ*, and ought to have the radical sound of the deep *a* in *ball*. Thus the radical sound corresponding to the *o* in *not*, *cot*, *so*, is found in *naught*, *caught*, *sought*, &c.; and these long sounds, like the former, should be abbreviated into the short ones. But what will tend greatly to clear the difficulty will be, to remember that only those words which are collected in the *Principles*, No. 165, have the *o* sounded like short *u* when the accent is upon it: and with respect to the *u* in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, &c., it may be observed, that the pronunciation peculiar to the English is only found in the words enumerated, *Principles*, No. 174.

In addition to what has been said, it may be observed, that *oo* in *food*, *mood*, *moon*, *soon*, &c., which ought always to have a long sound, is generally shortened in Scotland to that middle sound of the *u* in *bull*: and it must be remembered, that *wool*, *wood*, *good*, *hood*, *stood*, *foot*, are the only words where this sound of *oo* ought to take place.

The accentuation, both in Scotland and Ireland, (if by accentuation we mean the stress, and not the kind of stress,) is so much the same as that of England, that I cannot recollect many words in which they differ. Indeed, if it were not so, the versification of each country would be different: for as English verse is formed by accent or stress, if this accent or stress were upon different syllables in different countries, what is verse in England would not be verse in Scotland or Ireland; and this sufficiently shows how very indefinitely the word accent is generally used.

Mr. Elphinston, who must be allowed to be a competent judge in this case, tells us, that in Scotland they pronounce *silence*, *biàs*, *canvass*, *sentence*, *triumph*, *comfort*, *solace*, *construe*, *rescue*, *respite*, *govern*, *harass*, *ransack*, *cancel*, with the accent on the last syllable, instead of the first. To this list may be added the word *menace*, which they pronounce as if written *menass*; and, though they place the accent on the last syllable of *canal*, like the English, they broaden the *a* in the last syllable, as if the word were spelt *canawl*. It may be farther observed, that they place an accent on the comparative adverb *as*, in the phrases *as much*, *as little*, *as many*, *as great*, &c., while the English, except in some very particular emphatical cases, lay no stress on this word, but pronounce these phrases like words of two or three syllables, without any accent on the first.

But, besides the mispronunciation of single words, there is a tone of voice with which these words are accompanied, that distinguishes a native of Ireland or Scotland, as much as an improper sound of the letters. This is vulgarly, and, if it does not mean stress only, but the kind of stress, I think, not improperly, called the accent.* For, though there is an asperity in the Irish dialect, and a drawl in the Scotch, independent of the slides or inflections they make use of, yet it may with confidence be affirmed, that much of the peculiarity which distinguishes these dialects may be reduced to a predominant use of one of these slides. Let any one, who has sufficiently studied the speaking voice to distinguish the slides, observe the pronunciation of an Irishman and a Scotchman, who have much of the dialect of their country, and he will find that the former abounds with the falling, and the latter with the rising inflection; and, if this is the case, a teacher, if he understands these slides, ought to direct

his instruction so as to remedy the imperfection. But as avoiding the wrong, and seizing the right at the same instant, is, perhaps, too great a task for human powers, I would advise a native of Ireland, who has much of the accent, to pronounce almost all his words, and end all his sentences, with the rising slide; and a Scotchman, in the same manner, to use the falling inflection: this will, in some measure, counteract the natural propensity, and bids fairer for bringing the pupil to that nearly equal mixture of both slides, which distinguishes the English speaker, than endeavouring at first to catch the agreeable variety. For this purpose the teacher ought to pronounce all the single words in the lesson with the falling inflection to a Scotchman, and with the rising to an Irishman; and should frequently give the pauses in a sentence the same inflections to each of these pupils, where he would vary them to a native of England. But while the human voice remains unstudied, there is little expectation that this distinction of the slides should be applied to these useful purposes.

Besides a peculiarity of inflection, which I take to be a falling circumflex, directly opposite to that of the Scotch, the Welsh pronounce the sharp consonants and aspirations instead of the flat. (See *Principles*, No. 29, 11.) Thus for *big* they say *pick*; for *blood*, *plood*; and for *good*, *coot*. Instead of *virtue* and *vice*, they say *virtue* and *fice*; instead of *zeal* and *praise*, they say *seal* and *prace*; instead of *these* and *those*, they say *these* and *thoce*; and instead of *azure* and *osier*, they say *aysher* and *osher*; and for *jail*, *chail*. Thus there are nine distinct consonant sounds, which, to the Welsh, are entirely useless. To speak with propriety, therefore, the Welsh ought for some time to pronounce the flat consonants and aspirations only; that is, they ought not only to pronounce them where the letters require the flat sound, but even where they require the sharp sound: this will be the best way to acquire a habit; and, when this is once done, a distinction will be easily made, and a just pronunciation more readily acquired.

There is scarcely any part of England remote from the capital where a different system of pronunciation does not prevail. As in Wales they pronounce the sharp consonants for the flat, so in Somersetshire they pronounce many of the flat instead of the sharp: thus, for *Somersetshire*, they say *Zomersetshire*; for *father*, *vather*; for *think*, *think*, and for *sure*, *shure*.

There are dialects peculiar to Cornwall, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and every distant county in England; but, as a consideration of these would lead to a detail too minute for the present occasion, I shall conclude these remarks with a few observations on the peculiarities of my countrymen, the Cockneys; who, as they are the models of pronunciation to the distant provinces, ought to be the more scrupulously correct.

FIRST FAULT OF THE LONDONERS.

Pronouncing *s* indistinctly after *st*.

The letter *s* after *st*, from the very difficulty of its pronunciation, is often sounded inarticulately. The inhabitants of London, of the lower order, cut the knot, and pronounce it in a distinct syllable, as if *e* were before it; but this is to be avoided as the greatest blemish in speaking; the three last letters in *posts*, *fists*, *mists*, &c., must all be distinctly heard in one syllable, and without permitting the letters to coalesce. For the acquiring of this sound, it will be proper to select nouns that end in *st* or *ste*, to form them into plurals, and pronounce them forcibly and distinctly every day. The same may be observed of the third person of verbs ending in *sts* or *stes*; as *persists*, *wastes*, *hastes*, &c.

SECOND FAULT.

Pronouncing *w* for *v*, and inversely.

The pronunciation of *v* for *w*, and more frequently of *w* for *v*, among the inhabitants of London, and those not all ways of the lower order, is a blemish of the first magnitude. The difficulty of remedying this defect is the greater, as the cure of one of these mistakes has a tendency to promote the other.

Thus, if you are very careful to make a pupil pronounce *veal* and *vinegar*, not as if written *veal* and *vinegar*, you will find him very apt to pronounce *wine* and *wind*, as if written *wine* and *wind*. The only method of rectifying this habit seems to be this: Let the pupil select from a dictionary, not only all the words that begin with *v*, but as many as he can of those that have this letter in any other part. Let him be told to bite his under lip while he is sounding the *v* in those words, and to practise this every day, till he pronounces the *v* properly at first sight; then, and not till then, let him pursue the same method with the *w*; which he must be directed to pronounce by a pouting out of the lips, without suffering

* See this more fully exemplified in *Elements of Eloquence*, vol. ii. page 13.

† Or rather the rising circumflex. For an explanation of this inflection, see *Rhetorical Grammar*, third edition, page 79.

‡ See the word *Change*.

them to touch the teeth. Thus, by giving all the attention to only one of these letters at a time, and fixing by habit the true sound of that, we shall at last find both of them reduced to their proper pronunciation, in a shorter time than by endeavouring to rectify them both at once.

THIRD FAULT

Not sounding h after w.

The aspirate *h* is often sunk, particularly in the capital, where we do not find the least distinction of sound between *while* and *wile*, *whet* and *wet*, *where* and *were*, &c. The best method to rectify this is, to collect all the words of this description from a dictionary, and write them down; and, instead of the *wh*, to begin them with *hoo* in a distinct syllable, and so to pronounce them. Thus, let *while* be written and sounded *hoo-ile*; *whet*, *hoo-et*; *where*, *hoo-are*; *whip*, *hoo-ip*, &c. This is no more, as Dr. Lowth observes, than placing the aspirate in its true position before the *w*, as it is in the Saxon, which the words come from; where we may observe, that, though we have altered the orthography of our ancestors, we have still preserved their pronunciation.

FOURTH FAULT.

Not sounding h where it ought to be sounded, and inversely.

A still worse habit than the last prevails, chiefly among the people of London, that of sinking the *h* at the beginning of words where it ought to be sounded, and of sounding it, either where it is not seen, or where it ought to be sunk. Thus we not unfrequently hear, especially among children, *heart* pronounced *art*, and *arm*, *harm*. This is a vice perfectly similar to that of pronouncing the *v* for the *w*, and the *w* for the *v*, and requires a similar method to correct it.

As there are so very few words in the language where the initial *h* is sunk, we may select these from the rest, and, without setting the pupil right when he mispronounces these, or when he prefixes *h* improperly to other words, we may make him pronounce all the words where *h* is sounded, till he has almost forgot there are any words pronounced otherwise. Then he may go over those words to which he improperly prefixes the *h*, and those where the *h* is seen, but not sounded, without any danger of an

interchange. As these latter words are but few, I shall subjoin a catalogue of them for the use of the learner: *heir, heires, herb, herbage, honest, honesty, honestly, honour, honourable, honourably, hospital, hostler, hour, hourly, humble, humbly, humbles, humour, humorist, humorous, humorously, humorsome*: where we may observe, that *humour* and its compounds not only sink the *h*, but sound the *u* like the pronoun *you*, or the noun *yew*, as it written *yewmour, yewmorous, &c.*

Thus I have endeavoured to correct some of the more glaring errors of my countrymen, who, with all their faults, are still, upon the whole, the best pronouncers of the English language: for, though the pronunciation of London is certainly erroneous in many words, yet, upon being compared with that of any other place, it is undoubtedly the best; that is, not only the best by courtesy, and because it happens to be the pronunciation of the capital, but the best by a better title, that of being more generally received: or, in other words, though the people of London are erroneous in the pronunciation of many words, the inhabitants of every other place are erroneous in many more. Nay, harsh as the sentence may seem, those at a considerable distance from the capital do not only mispronounce many words taken separately, but they scarcely pronounce with purity a single word, syllable, or letter. Thus, if the short sound of the letter *u* in *trunk, sunk, &c.*, differ from the sound of that letter in the northern parts of England, where they sound it like the *u* in *bull*, and nearly as if the words were written *troonk, soonk, &c.*, it necessarily follows, that every word where the second sound of that letter occurs, must by those provincials be mispronounced.

But, though the inhabitants of London have this manifest advantage over all the other inhabitants of the island, and they have the disadvantage of being more disgraced by their peculiarities than any other people. The grand difference between the metropolis and the provinces is, that people of education in London are generally free from the vices of the vulgar; but the best educated people in the provinces, if constantly resident there, are sure to be strongly tainted with the dialect of the country in which they live. Hence it is, that the vulgar pronunciation of London, though not half so erroneous as that of Scotland, Ireland, or any of the provinces, is, to a person of correct taste, a thousand times more offensive and disgusting.

DIRECTIONS TO FOREIGNERS,

IN ORDER TO ATTAIN A KNOWLEDGE OF THE MARKS IN THIS DICTIONARY, AND TO ACQUIRE A RIGHT PRONUNCIATION OF EVERY WORD IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

AS the sounds of the vowels are different in different languages, it would be endless to bring parallel sounds from the various languages of Europe: but, as the French is so generally understood upon the Continent, if we can reduce the sounds of the English letters to those of the French, we shall render the pronunciation of our language very generally attainable; and this, it is presumed, will be pretty accurately accomplished by observing the following directions:

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J |
|-----|-----|----|---------|----|------|------|------|-----|-----|
| ei | bi | ci | di | i | ef | dgi | etch | ai | dje |
| K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T |
| qué | ell | em | en | o | pi | kiou | arr | ess | ti |
| | U | V | W | X | Y | Z | | | |
| | iou | vi | dobliou | ex | ouai | zedd | | | |

The French have all our vowel sounds, and will therefore find the pronunciation of them very easy. The only difficulty they will meet with seems to be *i*, which, though demonstrably composed of two successive sounds, has passed for a simple vowel with a very competent judge of English pronunciation.* The reason is, these two sounds are pronounced so closely together as to require some attention to discover their component parts: this attention Mr. Sheridan† never gave, or he would not have told us

that this diphthong is a compound of our fullest and slenderest sounds, *â* and *é*: the first made by the largest, and the last by the smallest aperture of the mouth. Now nothing is more certain than the inaccuracy of this definition. The third sound of *a*, which is perfectly equivalent to the third sound of *o*, when combined with the first sound of *e*, must inevitably form the diphthong in *boy, joy, &c.*, and not the diphthongal sound of the vowel *i* in *idle*, or the personal pronoun *i*: this double sound will, upon a close examination, be found to be composed of the Italian *a* in the last syllable of *papa*, and the first sound of *e*, pronounced as closely together as possible;† and for the exactness of this definition, I appeal to every just English ear in the kingdom.

The other diphthongal vowel, *u*, is composed of the French *i*, pronounced as closely as possible to their diphthong *ou*, or the English *ê* and *ô*, perfectly equivalent.

† Holder, the most philosophical and accurate investigator of the formation and powers of the letters, says: "Our vulgar *i*, as in *stille*, seems to be such a diphthong, (or rather syllable, or part of a syllable,) composed of *a*, *i*, or *e*, *i*, and not a simple original vowel." Elements of Speech, page 95.

Dr. Wallis, speaking of the long English *i*, says it is sounded "eodem ferè modo quo Gallorum *ai* in vocibus *main, manus; pain, panis* &c. Nempe sonum habet compositum ex Gallorum *e* feminino et *i* vel *y*." Grammatica Linguae Anglicanae, page 48.

* Nares' Elements of Orthoëpy, page 2.

† See section iii. of his Prosodial Grammar prefixed to his Dictionary.

ent to the sound the French would give to the letters *you*, and which is exactly the sound the English give to the plural of the second personal pronoun.

The diphthong *oi* or *oy* is composed of the French *ô* and *i*; thus *toy* and *boy* would be exactly expressed to a Frenchman by writing them *tâi, bâi*.

The diphthongs *ou* and *ov*, when sounded like *ou*, are composed of the French *ô* and the diphthong *ou*; and the English sounds of *thou* and *now* may be expressed to a Frenchman by spelling them *thôou* and *nôou*.

W is no more than the French diphthong *ou*; thus *West* is equivalent to *Ouest*, and *wall* to *ouâll*.

Y is perfectly equivalent to the French letter of that name, and may be supplied by *i*; thus *yoke*, *you*, &c., are expressed by *ioke, iou, &c.*

J, or *I* consonant, must be pronounced by prefixing *d* to the French *j*; thus *jay*, *joy*, &c., sound to a Frenchman as if spelled *djé, djâi, &c.* If any difficulty be found in forming this combination of sounds, it will be removed by pronouncing the *d*, *ed*, and spelling these words *edjé, edjâi, &c.*

Ch, in English words not derived from the Greek, Latin, or French, is pronounced as if *t* were prefixed; thus the sound of *chair, cheese, chain, &c.*, would be understood by a Frenchman as if the words were written *tchére, tchéze, tchéne*.

Sh in English is expressed by *ch* in French; thus *shame, share, &c.*, would be spelled by a Frenchman *chême, chère, &c.*

The ringing sound *ng* in *long, song, &c.*, may be perfectly conceived by a pupil who can pronounce the French word *encore*, as the first syllable of this word is exactly correspondent to the sound in those English words; and for the formation of it, see *Principles*, No. 57; also the word *Encore*.

But the greatest difficulty every foreigner finds in pronouncing English, is the hissing consonant *th*. This, it may be observed, has, like the other consonants, a sharp and a flat sound; sharp, as in *thin, bath*; flat, as in *that, with*. To acquire the true pronunciation of this difficult combination, it may be proper to begin with those words where it is initial: and, first, let the pupil protrude his tongue a little way beyond the teeth, and press it between them as if going to bite the tip of it; while this is doing, if he wishes to pronounce *thin*, let him hiss as if to sound the letter *s*; and, after the hiss, let him draw back his tongue within his teeth, and pronounce the preposition *in*, and thus will the word *thin* be perfectly pronounced. If he would pronounce *that*, let him place the tongue between the teeth as before; and, while he is hissing as if to sound the letter *z*, let him withdraw his tongue into his mouth, and immediately pronounce the preposition *at*. To pronounce this combination when final in *bath*, let him pronounce *ba*, and protrude the tongue beyond the teeth, pressing the tongue with them, and hissing as if to sound *s*; if he would pronounce *with*, let him first form *wi*, put the tongue in the same position as before, and hiss as if to sound *z*. It will be proper to make the pupil dwell some time with the tongue beyond the teeth, in order to form a habit, and to pronounce daily some words out of a dictionary beginning and ending with these letters.

These directions, it is presumed, if properly attended to, will be sufficient to give such foreigners as understand French, and have not access to a master, a competent knowledge of English pronunciation; but, to render the sounds of the vowels marked by figures in this Dictionary still more easily to be comprehended, with those English

words which exemplify the sounds of the vowels, I have associated such French words as have vowels exactly corresponding to them, and which immediately convey the true English pronunciation. These should be committed to memory, or written down and held in his hand while the pupil is inspecting the Dictionary.

Perhaps the greatest advantage to foreigners and provincials will be derived from the classification of words of a similar sound, and drawing the line between the general rule and the exception. This has been an arduous task; but it is hoped the benefit arising from it will amply repay it. When the numerous varieties of sounds annexed to vowels, diphthongs, and consonants, lie scattered without bounds, a learner is bewildered, and discouraged from attempting to distinguish them; but when they are all classed, arranged, and enumerated, the variety seems less, the number smaller, and the distinction easier. What an inextricable labyrinth do the diphthongs *ea* and *ou* form as they lie loose in the language! but, classed and arranged as we find them, No. 226, &c., and 313, &c., the confusion vanishes, they become much less formidable, and a learner has it in his power, by repeating them daily, to become master of them all in a very little time.

The English accent is often an insurmountable obstacle to foreigners, as the rules for it are so various, and the exceptions so numerous; but let the inspector consult the article *Accent* in the *Principles*, particularly No. 492, 505, 506, &c., and he will soon perceive how much of our language is regularly accented, and how much that which is irregular is facilitated by an enumeration of the greater number of exceptions.

But scarcely any method will be so useful for gaining the English accent as the reading of verse. This will naturally lead the ear to the right accentuation; and, though a different position of the accent is frequently to be met with in the beginning of a verse, there is a sufficient regularity to render the pronouncing of verse a powerful means of obtaining such a distinction of force and feebleness as is commonly called the accent: for it may be observed, that a foreigner is no less distinguishable by placing an accent upon certain words, to which the English give no stress, than by placing the stress upon a wrong syllable. Thus if a foreigner, when he calls for bread at table, by saying, *give me some bread*, lays an equal stress upon every word, though every word should be pronounced with its exact sound, we immediately perceive he is not a native. An Englishman would pronounce these four words like two, with the accent on the first syllable of the first, and on the last syllable of the last, as if written *giveme somebréd*; or, rather, *giveme sunbréd*; or, more commonly, though vulgarly, *givems somebréd*. Verse may sometimes induce a foreigner, as it does sometimes injudicious natives, to lay the accent on a syllable, in long words, which ought to have none, as in a couplet of Pope's *Essay on Criticism*:

"False eloquence, like the prismatic glass,
Its gaudy colours spreads on every place."

Here a foreigner would be apt to place an accent on the last syllable of *eloquence* as well as the first, which would be certainly wrong; but this fault is so trifling, when compared with that of laying the accent on the second syllable, that it almost vanishes from observation; and this misaccentuation, verse will generally guard him from. The reading of verse, therefore, will, if I am not mistaken, be found a powerful regulator both of accent and emphasis.

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[Note. In Walker's fourth edition, all that part of No. 214, beginning with "*But Mr. Elphinston,*" and continuing to the end, is omitted. In other respects, this edition of *Walker's Principles* corresponds with his *fourth edition*.—EDITOR.]

WALKER'S PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

1. THE First Principles or Elements of Pronunciation are Letters.

The Letters of the English Language are :

| Roman. | Italick. | Name. |
|--------|----------|-----------------------|
| A a | A a | a |
| B b | B b | bee |
| C c | C c | see |
| D d | D d | dee |
| E e | E e | e |
| F f | F f | eff |
| G g | G g | jee |
| H h | H h | aitch |
| I i | I i | i or eye |
| J j | J j | j consonant, or jay |
| K k | K k | kay |
| L l | L l | el |
| M m | M m | em |
| N n | N n | en |
| O o | O o | o |
| P p | P p | pee |
| Q q | Q q | cue |
| R r | R r | ar |
| S s | S s | ess |
| T t | T t | tee |
| U u | U u | u or you |
| V v | V v | v consonant or vee |
| W w | W w | double u |
| X x | X x | eks |
| Y y | Y y | wy |
| Z z | Z z | zed, or izzard. (483) |

2. To these may be added certain combinations of letters sometimes used in printing; as *fl*, *ff*, *fi*, *ffi*, *fil*, and *&*, or *and* per se *and*, or rather *et per se and*; *ff*, *ff*, *fi*, *ffi*, *fil*, &c.

3. Our letters, says Dr. Johnson, are commonly reckoned twenty-four, because anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expressed by the same character; but as these letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly said to consist of twenty-six letters.

4. In considering the sounds of these first principles of language, we find that some are so simple and unmixed, that there is nothing required but the opening of the mouth to make them understood, and to form different sounds. Whence they have the names of *vowels*, or *voices*, or *vocal sounds*. On the contrary, we find that there are others, whose pronunciation depends on the particular application and use of every part of the mouth, as the teeth, the lips, the tongue, the palate, &c, which yet cannot make any one perfect sound but by their union with those vocal sounds; and these are called *consonants*, or letters sounding with other letters.

Definition of Vowels and Consonants.

5. Vowels are generally reckoned to be five in number; namely, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*; *y* and *v* are called vowels when they end a syllable or word, and consonants when they begin one.

6. The definition of a vowel, as little liable to exception as any, seems to be the following: A vowel is a simple sound formed by a continued effusion of the breath, and a certain conformation of the mouth, without any alteration in the position, or any motion of the organs of speech, from the moment the vocal sound commences till it ends.

7. A consonant may be defined to be an interruption of the effusion of vocal sound, arising from the application of the organs of speech to each other.

8. Agreeably to this definition, vowels may be divided into two kinds, the simple and compound. The simple, *a*,

e, *o*, are those which are formed by one conformation of the organs only; that is, the organs remain exactly in the same position at the end as at the beginning of the letter; whereas in the compound vowels *i* and *u*, the organs alter their position before the letter is completely sounded; nay, these letters, when commencing a syllable, do not only require a different position of the organs in order to form them perfectly, but demand such an application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, as is inconsistent with the nature of a pure vowel; for the first of these letters, *i*, when sounded alone, or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, is a real diphthong, composed of the sounds of *a* in *father*, and of *e* in *the*, exactly correspondent to the sound of the noun *eye*; and when this letter commences a syllable, as in *min-ion*, *pin-ion*, &c. the sound of *e*, with which it terminates, is squeezed into a consonant sound, like the double *e* heard in *queen*, different from the simple sound of that letter in *queen*, and this squeezed sound in the commencing *i* makes it exactly similar to *y* in the same situation; which, by all grammarians, is acknowledged to be a consonant.* The latter of these compound vowels, *u*, when initial, and not shortened by a consonant, commences with this squeezed sound of *e*, equivalent to the *y*, and ends with a sound given to *oo* in *woo* and *coo*, which makes its name in the alphabet exactly similar to the pronoun *you*.† If, therefore, the common definition of a vowel be just, these two letters are so far from being simple vowels, that they may more properly be called semi-consonant diphthongs.

9. That *y* and *v* are consonants when they begin a word, and vowels when they end one, is generally acknowledged by the best grammarians; and yet Dr. Lowth

* How so accurate a grammarian as Dr. Lowth could pronounce so definitely on the nature of *y*, and insist on its being always a vowel, can only be accounted for by considering the small attention which is generally paid to this part of grammar. His words are these:

"The same sound which we express by the initial *y*, our Saxon ancestors in many instances expressed by the vowel *e*; as *cover*, *your*; and by the vowel *i*; as *in*, *yeo*; *long*, *young*. In the word *yeo* the initial *y* has precisely the same sound with *i* in the words *vieu*, *lieu*, *adieu*: the *i* is acknowledged to be a vowel in these latter; how then can the *y*, which has the very same sound, possibly be a consonant in the former? Its initial sound is generally like that of *i* in *shire*, or *ee* nearly; it is formed by the opening of the mouth without any motion or contact of the parts: in a word, it has every property of a vowel, and not one of a consonant." Introd. to Eng. Gram. page 3.

Thus far the learned bishop, who has too fixed a fame to suffer any diminution by a mistake in so trifling a part of literature as this: but it may be asked, if *y* has every property of a vowel and not one of a consonant, why, when it begins a word, does it not admit of the euphonical article *an* before it?

† An ignorance of the real composition of *u*, and a want of knowing that it partook of the nature of a consonant, has occasioned a great diversity and uncertainty in prefixing the indefinite article *an* before it. Our ancestors, judging of its nature from its name, never suspected that it was not a pure vowel, and constantly prefixed the article *an* before nouns beginning with this letter: as *an union*, *an useful book*. They were confirmed in this opinion by finding the *an* always adapted to the short *u*, as *an empire*, *an umbrella*, without ever dreaming that the short *u* is a pure vowel, and essentially different from the long one. But the moderns, not resting in the name of a letter, and consulting their ears rather than their eyes, have frequently placed the *a* instead of *an* before the long *u*, and we have seen a *union*, a *university*, a *useful book*, from some of the most respectable pens of the present age. Nor can we doubt a moment of the propriety of this orthography, when we reflect that these words actually begin to the ear with *y*, and might be spelled *yunion*, *yuniversity*, *youseful*, and can therefore no more admit of *an* before them than *year* and *youth*. See Remarks on the word *An* in this Dictionary.

has told us, that *w* is equivalent to *oo*; but if this were the case, it would always admit of the particle *an* before it: for though we have no word in the language which commences with these letters, we plainly perceive, that if we had such a word, it would readily admit of *an* before it, and consequently that these letters are not equivalent to *w*. Thus we find, that the common opinion, with respect to the double capacity of these letters, is perfectly just.

10. B. sides the vowels already mentioned, there is another simple vowel sound found under the *oo* in the words *wood* and *too*; these letters have, in these two words, every property of a pure vowel, but when found in *food*, *mood*, &c. and in the word *too*, pronounced like the adjective *two*: here the *oo* has a squeezed sound, occasioned by contracting the mouth, so as to make the lips nearly touch each other; and this makes it, like the *i* and *u*, not so much a double vowel, as a sound between a vowel and a consonant.

Classification of Vowels and Consonants.

11. Vowels and consonants being thus defined, it will be necessary, in the next place, to arrange them into such classes as their similitudes and specifick differences seem to require.

12. Letters, therefore, are naturally divisible into vowels and consonants.

13 The vowels are, *a, e, i, o, u*, and *y* and *w* when ending a syllable.

14 The consonants are, *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z*, and *y* and *w* when beginning a syllable.

15. The vowels may be subdivided into such as are simple and pure, and into such as are compound and impure. The simple or pure vowels are such as require only one conformation of the organs to form them, and no motion in the organs while forming.

16. The compound or impure vowels are such as require more than one conformation of the organs to form them, and a motion in the organs while forming. These observations premised, we may call the following scheme

An Analogical Table of the Vowels.

| | | | | | |
|----|----------|--------------------------------|---|---------|---------------------------------|
| a | pa-per, | } simple or pure vowels. | i | ti-tle, | } compound or impure vowels. |
| a | fa-ther, | | y | cy-der, | |
| a | wa-ter, | | u | lu-cid, | |
| e | me-tre, | | w | pow-er, | |
| o | no-ble, | | | | |
| oo | coo, | | | | |

29. These several properties of the consonants may be exhibited at one view in the following table, which may be called

An Analogical Table of the Consonants.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Mute labials | { Sharp, <i>p, pomp</i> | } labio-nasal liquid <i>m</i> | | | | | |
| Hissing labials | { Flat, <i>b, bomb</i> | | | | | | |
| | { Sharp, <i>f, if</i> | | | | | | |
| | { Flat, <i>v, of</i> | | | | | | |
| Mute dentals | { Sharp, <i>t, tat</i> | } aspir. aspirated { | } etch edge or <i>j</i> | } dento-nasal liquid <i>n</i> | | | |
| | { Flat, <i>d, dad</i> | | | | | | |
| Hissing dentals | { Sharp, <i>s, say</i> | | | | } aspir. aspirated { | } <i>esh, passion</i> <i>eche, vision</i> | } dental liquid <i>l</i> |
| | { Flat, <i>z, as</i> | | | | | | |
| Lisping dentals | { Sharp, <i>eth, death</i> | | | | | | |
| | { Flat, <i>the, scythe</i> | | | | | | |
| Gutturals | { Sharp, <i>k, kick</i> | } aspir. aspirated { | | } guttural liquid <i>r</i> | | | |
| Dento-guttural or nasal | { Flat, <i>g hard, gag</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>ng, hang.</i> | | | | | | |

30. Vowels and consonants being thus defined and arranged, we are the better enabled to enter upon an inquiry into their different powers, as they are differently combined with each other. But previous to this, that nothing may be wanting to form a just idea of the first principles of pronunciation, it may not be improper to show the organic formation of each letter.

Organick Formation of the Letters.

31. Though I think every mechanical account of the organic formation of the letters rather curious than useful, yet, that nothing which can be presented to the eye may be wanting to inform the ear, I shall in this follow those who have been at the pains to trace every letter to its seat, and make us, as it were, touch the sounds we articulate.

Organick Formation of the Vowels.

32. It will be necessary to observe, that there are three long sounds of the letter *a*, which are formed by a greater or less expansion of the internal parts of the mouth.

33. The German *a* heard in *ball, wall, &c.* is formed by

Diphthongs and Triphthongs enumerated.

17. Two vowels forming but one syllable are generally called a diphthong, and three a triphthong: these are the following.

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| <i>ae</i> Caesar, | <i>ew</i> jewel, | <i>oy</i> boy, |
| <i>ai</i> aim, | <i>ey</i> they, | <i>ue</i> mansuetude |
| <i>ao</i> gaol, | <i>ia</i> poniard, | <i>ui</i> languid, |
| <i>au</i> taught, | <i>ie</i> friend, | <i>uy</i> buy, |
| <i>aw</i> law, | <i>io</i> passion, | <i>aye</i> (for ever), |
| <i>ay</i> say, | <i>oa</i> coat, | <i>eau</i> beauty, |
| <i>ay</i> clear, | <i>oo</i> economy, | <i>eau</i> pteous, |
| <i>ee</i> reed, | <i>oi</i> voice, | <i>ieu</i> adieu, |
| <i>ei</i> ceiling, | <i>oo</i> moon, | <i>ew</i> view, |
| <i>eo</i> people, | <i>ou</i> found, | <i>œu</i> manœuvre. |
| <i>eu</i> feud, | <i>ow</i> now, | |

*Consonants enumerated and distinguished into
Classes.*

18. The consonants are divisible into mutes, semi-vowels, and liquids.

19. The mutes are such as emit no sound without a vowel, as *b, p, t, d, k*, and *c* and *g* hard.

20. The semi-vowels are such as emit a sound without the concurrence of a vowel, as, *f, v, s, z, x, g* soft, or *j*.

21. The liquids are such as flow into, or unite easily with the mutes, as *l, m, n, r*.

22. But, besides these, there is another classification of the consonants, of great importance to a just idea of the nature of the letters, and that is, into such as are sharp or flat, and simple or aspirated.

23. The sharp consonants are, *p, f, t, s, k, c* hard.

24. The flat consonants are, *b, v, d, z, g* hard.

25. The simple consonants are those which have always the sound of one letter unmixed with others, as, *b*, *p*, *f*, *v*, *k*, *g* hard, and *g* soft, or *j*.

26. The mixed or aspirated consonants are those which have sometimes a hiss or aspiration joined with them, which mingles with the letter, and alters its sound, as *t* in *motion*, *d* in *soldier*, *s* in *mission*, and *z* in *azure*.

27. There is another distinction of consonants arising either from the seat of their formation, or from those organs which are chiefly employed in forming them. The best distinction of this kind seems to be that which divides them into labials, dentals, gutturals, and nasals.

28. The labials are *b, p, f, v*. The dentals are *t, d, s, z*, and soft *g* or *j*. The gutturals are *k, q, c* hard, and *g* hard. The nasals are *m, n*, and *ng*.

a strong and grave expression of the breath through the mouth, which is open nearly in a circular form, while the tongue, contracting itself to the root, as if to make way for the sound, almost rests upon the under jaw.

34. The Italian *a*, heard in *father*, closes the mouth a little more than the German *a*; and by raising the lower jaw, widening the tongue, and advancing it a little nearer to the lips, renders its sound less hollow and deep.

35. The slesier *a*, or that heard in *lane*, is formed in the mouth still higher than the last; and in pronouncing it, the lips, as if to give it a slender sound, dilate their aperture horizontally; while the tongue, to assist this narrow emission of breath, widens itself to the cheeks, raises itself nearer the palate, and by these means a less hollow sound than either of the former is produced.

36. The *e* in *e*-*qual* is formed by dilating the tongue a little more, and advancing it nearer to the palate and the lips, which produces the slenderest vowel in the language; for the tongue is, in the formation of this letter, as close to the palate as possible, without touching it; as the moment the tongue touches the palate, the squeezed sound *o* *ee* in *thee* and *meet* is formed, which, by its description, must partake of the sound of the consonant *y*.

37. The *i* in *i-dol* is formed by uniting the sound of the Italian *a* in *father* and the *e* in *e-equal* and pronouncing

them as closely together as possible. See Directions to Foreigners, at the beginning of this book.

38. The *o* in *o-pen* is formed by nearly the same position of the organs as the *a* in *wa-ter*; but the tongue is advanced a little more into the middle of the mouth, the lips are protruded, and form a round aperture like the form of the letter, and the voice is not so deep in the mouth as when *a* is formed, but advances to the middle or hollow of the mouth.

39. The *u* in *u-nit* is formed by uniting the squeezed sound *ee* to a simple vowel sound, heard in *woo* and *coo*; the *oo* in these words is formed by protruding the lips a little more than in *o*, forming a smaller aperture with them, and, instead of swelling the voice in the middle of the mouth, bringing it as forward as possible to the lips.

40. *Y* final in *try* is formed like *i*: and *w* final in *now*, like the *oo*, which has just been described.

In this view of the organick formation of the vowels we find that *a*, *e*, and *o*, are the only simple or pure vowels: that *i* is a diphthong, and that *u* is a semi-consonant. If we were inclined to contrive a scale for measuring the breadth or narrowness, or, as others term it, the openness or closeness of the vowels, we might begin with *e* open, as Mr. Elphinston calls it, and which he announces to be the closest of all the vocal powers. In the pronunciation of this letter we find the aperture of the mouth extended on each side; the lips almost closed, and the sound issuing horizontally. The slender *a* in *waste* opens the mouth a little wider. The *a* in *father* opens the mouth still more without contracting the corners. The German *a* heard in *wall*, not only opens the mouth wider than the former *a*, but contracts the corners of the mouth so as to make the aperture approach nearer to a circle, while the *o* opens the mouth still more, and contracts the corners so as to make it the *os rotundum*, a picture of the letter it sounds. If, therefore, the other vowels were, like *o*, to take their forms from the aperture of the mouth in pronouncing them, the German *a* ought necessarily to have a figure as nearly approaching the *o* in form as it does in sound; that is, it ought to have that elliptical form which approaches nearest to the circle; as the *a* of the Italians, and that of the English in *father*, ought to form ovals, in exact proportion to the breadth of their sounds; the English *a* in *waste* ought to have a narrower oval; the *e* in the ought to have the curve of a parabola, and the squeezed sound of *ee* in *seen* a right line; or to reduce these lines to solids, the *o* would be a perfect globe, the German *a* an oblate spheroid like the figure of the earth, the Italian *a* an egg, the English slender *a* a Dutch skittle, the *e* a rolling-pin, and the double *e* a cylinder.

Organick Formation of the Consonants.

41. The best method of showing the organick formation of the consonants will be, to class them into such pairs as they naturally fall into, and then, by describing one, we shall nearly describe its fellow; by which means the labour will be lessened, and the nature of the consonants better perceived. The consonants that fall into pairs are the following:

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------------|
| <i>p</i> | <i>f</i> | <i>t</i> | <i>s</i> | <i>sh</i> | <i>th</i> | <i>k</i> | <i>ch</i> | <i>chair</i> , |
| <i>b</i> | <i>v</i> | <i>d</i> | <i>z</i> | <i>zh</i> | <i>dh</i> | <i>g</i> | <i>j</i> | <i>jail</i> . |

42. Holder, who wrote the most elaborately and philosophically upon this subject, tells us, in his *Elements of Speech*, that when we only whisper we cannot distinguish the first rank of these letters from the second. It is certain the difference between them is very nice; the upper letters seeming to have only a smarter, brisker appulse of the organs than the lower; which may not improperly be distinguished by sharp and flat. The most marking distinction between them will be found to be a sort of guttural murmur, which precedes the latter letters when we wish to pronounce them forcibly, but not the former. Thus if we close the lips, and put the fingers on them to keep them shut, and strive to pronounce the *p*, no sound at all will be heard: but in striving to pronounce the *b* we shall find a murmuring sound from the throat, which seems the commencement of the letter; and if we do but stop the breath by the appulse of the organs, in order to pronounce with greater force, the same may be observed of the rest of the letters.

43. This difference in the formation of these consonants may be more distinctly perceived in the *s* and *t* than in any other of the letters; the former is sounded by the simple issue of the breath between the teeth, without any vibration of it in the throat, and may be called a hissing sound; while the latter cannot be formed without generating a sound in the throat, which may be called a vocal sound. The upper rank of letters, therefore, may be called breathing consonants; and the lower, vocal ones.

44. These observations premised, we may proceed to describe the organick formation of each letter.

45. *P* and *B* are formed by closing the lips till the

breath is collected, and then letting it issue by forming the vowel *e*.

46. *F* and *V* are formed by pressing the upper teeth upon the under lip, and sounding the vowel *e* before the former and after the latter of these letters.

47. *T* and *D* are formed by pressing the tip of the tongue to the gums of the upper teeth, and then separating them, by pronouncing the vowel *e*.

48. *S* and *Z* are formed by placing the tongue in the same position as in *T* and *D*, but not so close to the gums, as to stop the breath: a space is left between the tongue and the palate for the breath to issue, which forms the hissing and buzzing sound of these letters.

49. *SH* heard in *mission*, and *zh* in *evasion*, are formed in the same seat of sound as *s* and *z*; but in the former the tongue is drawn a little inwards, and at a somewhat greater distance from the palate, which occasions a fuller effusion of breath from the hollow of the mouth, than in the latter, which are formed nearer to the teeth.

50. *TH* in *think*, and the same letters in *that*, are formed by protruding the tongue between the fore teeth, pressing it against the upper teeth, and at the same time endeavouring to sound the *s* or *z*; the former letter to sound *th* in *think*, and the latter to sound *th* in *that*.

51. *K* and *G* hard are formed by pressing the middle of the tongue to the roof of the mouth near the throat, and separating them a little smartly to form the first, and more gently to form the last of these letters.

52. *CH* in *chair*, and *J* in *jail*, are formed by pressing *t* to *sh*, and *d* to *zh*.

53. *M* is formed by closing the lips, as in *P* and *B*, and letting the voice issue by the nose.

54. *N* is formed by resting the tongue in the same position as in *T* or *D*, and breathing through the nose, with the mouth open.

55. *L* is formed by nearly the same position of the organs as *t* and *d*, but more with the tip of the tongue, which is brought a little forwarder to the teeth, while the breath issues from the mouth.

56. *R* is formed by placing the tongue nearly in the position of *t*, but at such a distance from the palate as suffices it to jar against it, when the breath is propelled from the throat to the mouth.

57. *NG* in *ring*, *sing*, &c. is formed in the same seat of sound as hard *g*; but while the middle of the tongue presses the roof of the mouth, as in *G*, the voice passes principally through the nose, as in *N*.

58. *Y* consonant is formed by placing the organs in the position of *e*, and squeezing the tongue against the roof of the mouth, which produces *ee*, which is equivalent to initial *y*. (36.)

59. *W* consonant is formed by placing the organs in the position of *oo*, described under *u*, and closing the lips a little more, in order to propel the breath upon the succeeding vowel which it articulates.

60. In this sketch of the formation and distribution of the consonants, it is curious to observe on how few radical principles the almost infinite variety of combination in language depends. It is with some degree of wonder we perceive that the slightest aspiration, the almost insensible inflection of nearly similar sounds, often generate the most different and opposite meanings. In this view of nature, as in every other, we find uniformity and variety very conspicuous. The single *flat*, at first impressed on the chaos, seems to operate on languages; which, from the simplicity and paucity of their principles, and the extent and power of their combinations, prove the goodness, wisdom, and omnipotence of their origin.

61. This analogical association of sounds is not only curious, but useful: it gives us a comprehensive view of the powers of the letters; and, from the small number that are radically different, enables us to see the rules on which their varieties depend: it discovers to us the genius and propensities of several languages and dialects, and, when authority is silent, enables us to decide agreeably to analogy.

62. The vowels, diphthongs, and consonants, thus enumerated and defined, before we proceed to ascertain their different powers, as they are differently associated with each other, it may be necessary to give some account of those distinctions of sound in the same vowels which express their quantity as long or short, or their quality as open or close, or slender and broad. This will appear the more necessary, as these distinctions so frequently occur in describing the sounds of the vowels, and as they are not unfrequently used with too little precision by most writers on the subject.

Of the Quantity and Quality of the Vowels.

63. The first distinction of sound that seems to obtrude itself upon us when we utter the vowels, is a long and a short sound according to the greater or less duration of time taken up in pronouncing them. This distinction is so obvious as to have been adopted in all languages, and is that to which we annex clearer ideas than to any other.

and though the short sounds of some vowels have not in our language been classed with sufficient accuracy with their parent long ones, yet this has bred but little confusion, as vowels long and short are always sufficiently distinguishable; and the nice appropriation of short sounds to their specific long ones is not necessary to our conveying what sound we mean, when the letter to which we apply these sounds is known, and its power agreed upon.

64. The next distinction of vowels into their specific sounds, which seems to be the most generally adopted, is that which arises from the different apertures of the mouth in forming them. It is certainly very natural, when we have so many more simple sounds than we have characters by which to express them, to distinguish them by that which seems their organic definition; and we accordingly find vowels denominated by the French, *ouvert* and *fermé*; by the Italians, *aperto* and *chiuso*; and by the English *open* and *shut*.

65. But whatever propriety there may be in the use of these terms in other languages, it is certain they must be used with caution in English, for fear of confounding them with long and short. Dr. Johnson and other grammarians call the *a* in *father* the open *a*: which may, indeed, distinguish it from the slender *a* in *paper*; but not from the broad *a* in *water*, which is still more open. Each of these letters has a short sound, which may be called a shut sound; but the long sound cannot be so properly denominated open as more or less broad; that is, the *a* in *paper*, the slender sound; the *a* in *father*, the broadish or middle sound; and the *a* in *water*, the broad sound. The same may be observed of the *o*. This letter has three long sounds, heard in *more*, *note*, *nor*; which graduate from slender to broadish, and broad, like the *a*. The *i* also in *mine* may be called the broad *i*; and that in *machine* the slender *i*; though each of them is equally long; and though these vowels that are long may be said to be more or less open according to the different apertures of the mouth in forming them, yet the short vowels cannot be said to be more or less shut; for as short always implies shut (except in verse), though long does not always imply open, we must be careful not to confound long and open, and close and shut, when we speak of the quantity and quality of the vowels. The truth of it is, all vowels either terminate a syllable, or are united with a consonant. In the first case, if the accent be on the syllable, the vowel is long, though it may not be open: in the second case, where a syllable is terminated by a consonant, except that consonant be *r*, whether the accent be on the syllable or not, the vowel has its short sound, which, compared with its long one, may be called shut; but as no vowel can be said to be shut that is not joined to a consonant, all vowels that end syllables may be said to be open, whether the accent be on them or not. (550) (551.)

66. But though the terms long and short, as applied to vowels, are pretty generally understood, an accurate ear will easily perceive that these terms do not always mean the long and short sounds of the respective vowels to which they are applied; for if we choose to be directed by the ear in denominating vowels long or short, we must certainly give these appellations to those sounds only which have exactly the same radical tone, and differ only in the long or short emission of that tone. Thus measuring the sounds of the vowels by this scale, we shall find that the long *i* and *y* have properly no short sounds but such as seem essentially distinct from their long ones; and that the short sound of these vowels is no other than the short sound of *e*, which is the latter letter in the composition of these diphthongs. (37.)

67. The same want of correspondence in classing the long and short vowels we find in *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*; for as the *e* in *theme* does not find its short sound in the same letter in *them*, but in the *i* in *him*; so the *e* in *them* must descend a step lower into the province of *a* for its long sound in *tame*. The *a* in *carry* is not the short sound of the *a* in *care*, but of that in *car*, *father*, &c. as the short broad sound of the *a* in *want* is the true abbreviation of that in *wall*. The sound of *o* in *don*, *gone*, &c. is exactly correspondent to the *a* in *swan*, and finds its long sound in the *a* in *wall*, or the diphthong *aw* in *dawn*, *lawn*, &c.; while the short sound of the *o* in *tone* is nearly that of the same letter in *ton*, (a weight), and corresponding with what is generally called the short sound of *u* in *tun*, *gun*, &c. as the long sound of *u* in *pule* must find its short sound in the *u* in *pull*, *bull*, &c.; for this vowel, like the *i* and *y*, being a diphthong, its short sound is formed from the latter part of the letter equivalent to double *o*, as the word *pule*, if spelled according to the sound, might be written *peoole*.

68. Another observation preparatory to a consideration of the various sounds of the vowels and consonants seems to be the influence of the accent; as the accent or stress which is laid upon certain syllables has so obvious an effect upon the sounds of the letters, that unless we take accent into the account, it will be impossible to reason rightly upon the proper pronunciation of the Elements of Speech.

Of the Influence of Accent on the Sounds of the Letters.

69. It may be first observed, that the exertion of the organs of speech necessary to produce the accent or stress, has an obvious tendency to preserve the letters in their pure and uniform sound, while the relaxation or feebleness which succeeds the accent as naturally suffers the letters to slide into a somewhat different sound a little easier to the organs of pronunciation. Thus the first *a* in *cabbage* is pronounced distinctly with the true sound of that letter, while the second *a* goes into an obscure sound bordering on the *i* short, the slenderest of all sounds; so that *cabbage* and *village* have the *a* in the last syllable scarcely distinguishable from the *e* and *i* in the last syllables of *college* and *vestige*.

70. In the same manner the *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *y*, coming before *r* in a final unaccented syllable, go into an obscure sound so nearly approaching to the short *u*, that if the accent were carefully kept upon the first syllables of *liar*, *liez*, *elizer*, *mayor*, *martyr*, &c. these words, without any perceptible change in the sound of their last syllables, might all be written and pronounced, *liur*, *liur*, *elizur*, *mayur*, *martur*, &c.

71. The consonants also are no less altered in their sound by the position of the accent than the vowels. The *k* and *s* in the composition of *x*, when the accent is on them, in *exercise*, *execute*, &c. preserve their strong pure sound; but when the accent is on the second syllable, in *exact*, *exonerate*, &c. these letters slide into the duller and weaker sounds of *g* and *z*, which are easier to the organs of pronunciation. Hence not only the soft *c* and *s* go into *sh*, but even the *t* before a diphthong slides into the same letters when the stress is on the preceding syllable. Thus in *society* and *satiety* the *c* and *t* preserve their pure sound, because the syllables *ci* and *ti* have the accent on them; but in *social* and *satiolate*, these syllables come after the stress, and, from the feebleness of their situation, naturally fall into the shorter and easier sound, as if written *soshial* and *sashiate*. See the word *Satiety*.

A.

72. *A* has three long sounds and two short ones.

73. The first sound of the first letter in our alphabet is that which among the English is its name. (See the letter *A* at the beginning of the Dictionary.) This is what is called by most grammarians its slender sound (35) (65); we find it in the words *lade*, *spade*, *trade*, &c. In the diphthong *ai* we have exactly the same sound of this letter, as in *pain*, *gain*, *stain*, &c. and sometimes in the diphthong *ea*, as *bear*, *snear*, *pear*, &c.; nay, twice we find it, contrary to every rule of pronunciation, in the words *where* and *there*, and once in the anomalous diphthong *ao* in *gaol*. It exactly corresponds to the sound of the French *e* in the beginning of the words *être* and *tête*.

74. The long slender *a* is generally produced by a silent *e* at the end of the syllable, which *e* not only keeps one single intervening consonant from shortening the preceding vowel, but sometimes two; thus we find the mute *e* makes of *rag*, *rage*, and very improperly keeps the *a* open even in *range*, *change*, &c. (See *Change*;) *hat*, with the mute *e* becomes *hate*, and the *a* continues open, and, perhaps, somewhat longer in *haste*, *waste*, *paste*, &c. though it must be confessed this seems the privilege only of *a*; for the other vowels contract before the consonants *ng* in *revenge*, *cringe*, *plunge*; and the *ste* in our language is preceded by no other vowel but this. Every consonant but *n* shortens every vowel but *a*, when soft *g* and *e* silent succeed; as *bilge*, *badge*, *hinge*, *sponge*, &c.

75. Hence we may establish this general rule: *A* has the long, open, slender sound, when followed by a single consonant, and *e* mute, as *lade*, *made*, *fade*, &c. The only exceptions seem to be, *have*, *are*, *gape*, and *bade*, the past time of *to bid*.

76. *A* has the same sound, when ending an accented syllable, as *pa-per*, *ta-per*, *spec-ta-tor*. The only exceptions are *fa-ther*, *ma-ster*, *wa-ter*.

77. As the short sound of the long slender *a* is not found under the same character, but in the short *e* (as may be perceived by comparing *mate* and *met*) (67.) we proceed to delineate the second sound of this vowel, which is that heard in *father*, and is called by some the open sound (34); but this can never distinguish it from the deeper sound of the *a* in *all*, *ball*, &c. which is still more open: by some it is styled the middle sound of *a*, as between the *a* in *pale*, and that in *wall*: it answers nearly to the Italian *a* in *Toscano*, *Romano*, &c. or to the final *a* in the naturalized Greek words, *papa* and *mamma*; and in *baa*; the word adopted in almost all languages to express the cry of sheep. We seldom find the long sound of this letter in our language, except in monosyllables ending with *r*, as *far*, *tar*, *mar*, &c. and in the word *father*. There are certain words from the Latin, Italian, and Spanish languages, such as *tumbago*, *bravado*, *torna-*

do, camisado, furrage, &c which are sometimes heard with this sound of *a*; but except in *bravo*, heard chiefly at the Theatres, the English sound of *a* is preferable in all these words.

73. The long sound of the middle or Italian *a* is always found before *r* in monosyllables, as *car, far, mar, &c.* before the liquids *lm*; whether the latter only be pronounced, as in *psalm*, or both, as in *psalmist*; sometimes before *lf*, and *lee*, as *calf, half, calve, halve, salve, &c.*; and, lastly, before the sharp aspirated dental *th* in *bath, path, lath, &c.* and in the word *father*, this sound of the *a* was formerly more than at present found before the nasal liquid *n*, especially when succeeded by *c, t, or d*, as *dance, glance, lance, France, chance, prance, grant, plant, slant, slander, &c.*

79. The hissing consonant *s* was likewise a sign of this sound of the *a*, whether doubled, as in *glass, grass, lass, &c.* or accompanied by *t*, as in *last, vast, fast, &c.*; but this pronunciation of *a* seems to have been for some years advancing to the short sound of this letter, as heard in *hand, land, grand, &c.* and pronouncing the *a* in *after, answer, basket, plant, mast, &c.* as long as in *half, calf, &c.* borders very closely on vulgarity. It must be observed, however, that the *a* before *n* in monosyllables, and at the end of words, was anciently written with *u* after it, and so probably pronounced as broad as the German *a*; for Dr. Johnson observes, "many words pronounced with a broad were anciently written with *au*, as *sault, mault; and* we still write *fault, vault*. This was probably the Saxon sound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the rustick pronunciation, as *maun* for *man, haund* for *hand*." But since the *u* has vanished, the *a* has been gradually pronounced slenderer and sharter, till now almost every vestige of the ancient orthography seems lost; though the termination *mand* in *command, demand, &c.* formerly written *commāund, demāund, &c.* still retains the long sound invariably.*

80. As the mute *l* in *calm, psalm, calf, half, &c.* seems to lengthen the sound of this letter, so the abbreviation of some words by apostrophe seems to have the same effect. Thus when, by impatience, that grand corrupter of manners, as well as language, the *no* is cut out of the word *cannot*, and the two syllables reduced to one, we find the *a* lengthened to the Italian or middle *a*, as *can-not, can't; have not, han't; shall not, sha'n't; &c.* This is no more than what the Latin language is subject to; it being a known rule in that tongue, that when, by composition or otherwise, two short syllables become one, that syllable is almost always long, as *alius* has the penultimate long because it comes from *alius*, and the two short vowels in *cogo* become one long vowel in *cogo, &c.*

81. The short sound of the middle or Italian *a*, which is generally confounded with the short sound of the slender *a*, is the sound of this vowel in *man, pan, tan, mat, hat, &c.*; we generally find this sound before any two successive consonants, (those excepted in the foregoing remarks), and even when it comes before an *r*, if a vowel follow, or the *r* be doubled; for if this consonant be doubled, in order to produce another syllable, the long sound becomes short, as *mar, marry, car, carry, &c.* where we find the monosyllable has the long, and the dissyllable the short sound; but if a *c* come before *r*, followed by another consonant, it has its long sound, as in *part, partial, &c.*

82. The only exception to this rule is in adjectives derived from substantives ending in *r*; for in this case the *a* continues long, as in the primitive. Thus the *a* in *starry*, or full of stars, is as long as in *star*; and the *a* in this adjective *tarry*, or besmeared with tar, is as long as in the substantive *tar*, though short in the word *tarry* (to stay).

* Since the first publication of this Dictionary the publick have been favoured with some very elaborate and judicious observations on English pronunciation, by Mr. Smith, in a Scheme of a French and English Dictionary. In this work he departs frequently from my judgment, and particularly in the pronunciation of the letter *a* when succeeded by *ss, st, or n*, and another consonant, as *pass, lass, chance, &c.* to which he annexes the long sound of *a* in *father*. That this was the sound formerly, is highly probable from its being still the sound given it by the vulgar, who are generally the last to alter the common pronunciation; but that the short *a* in these words is now the general pronunciation of the polite and learned world, seems to be candidly acknowledged by Mr. Smith himself; and as every correct ear would be disgusted at giving the *a* in these words the full long sound of the *a* in *father*, any middle sound ought to be discountenanced, as tending to render the pronunciation of a language obscure and indefinite. (163.)

Ben Jonson in his Grammar classes *salt, malt, balm, and calm*, as having the same sound of *a*; and *awnt* as having the same diphthongal sound as *audience, author, law, saw, draw, &c.*

83. The third long sound of *a* is that which we more immediately derive from our maternal language the Saxon, but which at present we use less than any other: this is the *a* in *fall, ball, gall, (33.)* we find a correspondent sound to this *a* in the diphthongs *au* and *av*, as *laud, law, saw, &c.*; though it must here be noted, that we have improved upon our German parent, by giving a broader sound to this letter in these words than the Germans themselves would do, were they to pronounce them.

84. The long sound of the deep broad German *a* is produced by *ll* after it, as in *all, wall, call; or*, indeed by one *l*, and any other consonant, except the mute labials *p, b, f*, and *v*, as *salt, bald, false, falchion, falcon, &c.* The exceptions to this rule are generally words from the Arabick and Latin languages, as *Alps, Albion, asphaltic, falcated, salve, calculate, amalgamate, Alcoran, and Alfred, &c.*; the two last of which may be considered as ancient proper names which have been frequently latinized, and by this means have acquired a slenderer sound of *a*. This rule, however, must be understood of such syllables only as have the accent on them; for when *al*, followed by a consonant, is in the first syllable of a word, having the accent on the second, it is then pronounced as in the first syllables of *al-ley, val-ley, &c.* as *alternate, balsamick, falcade, falcation, &c.* Our modern orthography, which has done its utmost to perplex pronunciation, has made it necessary to observe, that every word compounded of a monosyllable with *ll*, as *albeit, also, almost, doynfal, &c.* must be pronounced as if the two liquids were still remaining, notwithstanding our word-menders have wisely taken one away, to the destruction both of sound and etymology; for, as Mr. Elphinston shrewdly observes, "Every reader, young and old, must now be so sagacious an analyst as to discern at once not only what are compounds and what their simples, but that *al* in composition is equal to *all* out of it; or in other words, that it is both what it is, and what it is not." *Prin. Eng. Language*, vol. I. page 60. See No. 406.

85. The *w* has a peculiar quality of broadening this letter, even when prepositive: this is always the effect, except when the vowel is closed by the sharp or flat guttural *k* or *g*, *ng, nk*, or the sharp labial *f*, as *war, waft, thwack, twang, twank*: thus we pronounce the *a* broad, though short in *wad, wan, want, was, what, &c.* and though other letters suffer the *a* to alter its sound before *ll*, when one of these letters goes to the formation of the latter syllable, as *tall, tal-low; hall, hal-low; call, cal-low, &c.*; yet we see *w* preserve the sound of this vowel before a single consonant, as *wal-low, swal-low, &c.*

86. The *q* including the sound of the *w*, and being no more than this letter preceded by *k*, ought, according to analogy, to broaden every *a* it goes before like the *w*; thus *quantity* ought to be pronounced as if written *kwentity*, and *quality* should rhyme with *jollity*; instead of which we frequently hear the *w* robbed of its rights in its proxy; and *quality* so pronounced as to rhyme with *legality*; while to rhyme *quantity*, according to this affected mode of pronouncing it, we must coin such words as *plintity* and *consanquintity*. The *a* in *Quaver* and *Equator* is an exception to this rule, from the preponderancy of another which requires *a*, ending a syllable under the accent, to have the slender sound of that letter; to which rule, *father, master, and water*, and perhaps, *quadrant*, are the only exceptions.

87. The short sound of this broad *a* is heard when it is preceded by *w*, and succeeded by a single consonant in the same syllable, as *wal-low, swal-low, &c.* or by two consonants in the same syllable, as *want, vast, wasp, &c.* but when *l* or *r* is one of the consonants, the *a* becomes long, as *walk, swarm, &c.*

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

88. But besides the long and short sounds common to all the vowels, there is a certain transient indistinct pronunciation of some of them, when they are not accented, that cannot be so easily settled. When the accent is not upon it, no vowel is more apt to run into this imperfect sound than the *a*; thus the particle *a* before participles, in the phrases *a-going, a-walking, a-shooting, &c.* seems, says Dr. Lowth, to be the true and genuine preposition on a little disguised by familiar use and quick pronunciation: the same indistinctness, from rapidity and coincidence of sound, has confounded the pronunciation of this mutilated preposition to the ear, in the different questions *what's o'clock*, when we would know the hour, and *what's a clock*, when we would have the description of that horary machine; and if the accent be kept strongly on the first syllable of the word *tolerable*, as it always ought to be, we find scarcely any distinguishable difference to the ear, if we substitute *u* or *o* instead of *a* in the penultimate syllable. Thus *tolerable, tolerable* and *tolerable*, are exactly the same word to the ear, if pronounced without premeditation or transposing the accent, for the real purpose of distinction: and *inwards, outwards, &c.* might, with respect to sound, be spelt *inurds, outurds, &c.*

Thus the word *man*, when not under the accent, might be written *mum* in *nobleman*, *husbandman*, *woman*; and *tertian* and *quartan*, *tertium* and *quartum*, &c. The same observation will hold good in almost every final syllable where *a* is not accented, as *medal*, *dial*, *giant*, *bias*, &c. *defiance*, *temperance*, &c.; but when the final syllable ends in *age*, *ate*, or *ace*, the *a* goes into a somewhat different sound. See 90 and 91.

89. There is a corrupt, but a received pronunciation of this letter in the words *any*, *many*, *Thames*, where the *a* sounds like short *e*, as if written *enny*, *menny*, *Tems*. *Catch*, among Londoners, seems to have degenerated into *Ketch*; and says, the third person of the verb to say, has, among all ranks of people, and in every part of the united kingdoms, degenerated into *sez*, rhyming with *Fez*.

90. The *a* goes into a sound approaching the short *i*, in the numerous terminations in *age*, when the accent is not on it, as *cabbage*, *village*, *courage*, &c. and are pronounced nearly as if written *cabbige*, *villige*, *courige*, &c. The exceptions to this rule are chiefly among words of three syllables, with the accent on the first; these seem to be the following: *Adage*, *presage*, *scutlage*, *hemorrhage*, *vassalage*, *carcelage*, *guidage*, *pucelage*, *mucilage*, *cartilage*, *pupilage*, *orphanage*, *villanage*, *appanage*, *concubinage*, *baronage*, *patronage*, *parsonage*, *personage*, *equipage*, *ossifrage*, *sauzifrage*, *umirage*, *embassage*, *hermitage*, *heritage*, *parentage*, *messuage*.

91. The *a* in the numerous termination *ate*, when the accent is not on it, is pronounced somewhat differently in different words. If the word be a substantive, or an adjective, the *a* seems to be shorter than when it is a verb: thus a good ear will discover a difference in the quantity of this letter in *delicate* and *dedicate*; in *climate*, *primate*, and *ultimate*; and the verbs to *calculate*, to *regulate*, and to *speculate*, where we find the nouns and adjectives have the *a* considerably shorter than the verbs. *Innate*, however, preserves the *a* as long as if the accent were on it: but the unaccented terminations in *ace*, whether nouns or verbs, have the *a* so short and obscure as to be nearly similar to the *u* in *us*; thus *palace*, *solace*, *menace*, *pinace*, *populace*, might, without any great departure from their common sound, be written *palus*, *solus*, &c. while *furnace* almost changes the *a* into *i*, and might be written *furnis*.

92. When the *a* is preceded by the gutturals, hard *g* or *c*, it is, in polite pronunciation, softened by the intervention of a sound like *e*, so that *card*, *cart*, *guard*, *regard*, are pronounced like *ke-ard*, *ghe-ard*, *re-ghe-ard*. When the *a* is pronounced short, as in the first syllables of *candle*, *gander*, &c. the interposition of the *e* is very perceptible, and indeed unavoidable: for though we can pronounce *guard* and *cart* without interposing the *e*, it is impossible to pronounce *garrison* and *carriage* in the same manner. This sound of the *a* is taken notice of in Steele's Grammar, page 49. Nay, Ben Jonson remarks the same sound of this letter, which proves it is not the offspring of the present day (160:) and I have the satisfaction to find Mr. Smith, a very accurate inquirer into the subject, entirely of my opinion. But the sound of the *a*, which I have found the most difficult to appreciate, is that where it ends the syllable, either immediately before or after the accent. We cannot give it any of its three open sounds without hurting the ear: thus in pronouncing the words *abound* and *diadem*, *ay-bound*, *ab-bound*, and *aw-bound*; *di-ay-dem*, *di-ah-dem* and *di-aw-dem*, are all improper; but giving the *a* the second or Italian sound, as *ah-bound*, and *di-ah-dem*, seems the least so. For which reason I have, like Mr. Sheridan, adopted the short sound of this letter to mark this unaccented *a*: but if the unaccented *a* be final, which is not the case in any word purely English, it then seems to approach still nearer to the Italian *a* in the last syllable of *papa*, and to the *a* in *father*; as may be heard in the deliberate pronunciation of the words *idea*, *Africa*, *Delta*, &c. (88.) See the letter *A* at the beginning of the Dictionary.

E.

93. The first sound of *e* is that which it has when lengthened by the mute *e* final, as in *glebe*, *theme*, &c. or when it ends a syllable with the accent upon it, as *secresion*, *ad-he-sion*, &c. (36.)

94. The exceptions to this rule are, the words *where* and *there*; in which the first *e* is pronounced like *a*, as if written *whare*, *thare*; and the auxiliary verb *were*, where the *e* has its short sound, as if written *wer*, rhyming with the last syllable of *pre-fer*, and *ere*, (before,) which sounds like *air*. When *there* is in composition in the word *therefore*, the *e* is generally shortened, as in *were*, but in my opinion improperly.

95. The short sound of *e* is that heard in *bed*, *fed*, *red*, *wed*, &c.; this sound before *r* is apt to slide into short *u*; and we sometimes hear *mercy* sounded as if written *murcy*: but this, though very near, is not the exact sound.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

96. The *e* at the end of the monosyllables *be*, *he*, *me*, *we*, is pronounced *ee*, as if written *bee*, *hee*, &c. It is silent at the end of words purely English, but is pronounced distinctly at the end of some words from the learned languages, as *epitome*, *simile*, *catastrophe*, *apostrophe*, &c.

97. The first *e* in the poetic contractions, *e'er* and *ne'er* is pronounced like *a*, as if written *air* and *nair*.

98. The *e* in *her* is pronounced nearly like short *u*; and as we hear it in the unaccented terminations of *writer*, *reader*, &c. pronounced as if written *writur*, *readur*, where we may observe that the *r* being only a *r*, and not a definite and distinct articulation like the other consonants, instead of stopping the vocal efflux of voice, lets it imperfectly pass, and so corrupts and alters the true sound of the vowel. The same may be observed of the final *e* after *r* in words ending in *cre*, *gre*, *tre*, where the *e* is sounded as if it were placed before the *r*, as in *lucere*, *maugre*, *theatre*, &c. pronounced *lukur*, *maugur*, *theatur*, &c. See No. 418. It may be remarked, that though we ought cautiously to avoid pronouncing the *e* like *u* when under the accent, it would be *nimis Atticè*, and border too much on affectation of accuracy to preserve this sound of *e* in unaccented syllables before *r*; and though terrible, where *e* has the accent, should never be pronounced as if written *turrible*, it is impossible without pedantry to make any difference in the sound of the last syllable of *splendour* and *tender*, *sulphur* and *suffer*, *martyr* and *garter*. But there is a small deviation from rule when this letter begins a word, and is followed by a double consonant with the accent on the second syllable: in this case we find the vowel lengthen as if the consonant were single. See *Ejace*, *Despatch*, *Embalm*.

99. This vowel, in a final unaccented syllable, is apt to slide into the short *i*: thus *faces*, *ranges*, *praises*, are pronounced as if written *facis*, *rangis*, *praisis*; *poet*, *covet*, *linen*, *duel*, &c. as if written *poit*, *covit*, *linin*, *duil*, &c. Where we may observe, that though the *e* goes into the short sound of *i*, it is exactly that sound which corresponds to the long sound of *e*. See *Port-Royal Grammar*, Latin, page 142.

100. There is a remarkable exception to the common sound of this letter in the words *clerk*, *serjeant*, and a few others, where we find the *e* pronounced like the *a* in *dark* and *margin*. But this exception, I imagine, was, till within these few years, the general rule of sounding this letter before *r*, followed by another consonant. See *Merchant*. Thirty years ago every one pronounced the first syllable of *merchant* like the monosyllable *marsh*, and as it was anciently written *marchant*. *Service* and *servant* are still heard among the lower order of speakers, as if written *sarvice* and *sarvant*; and even among the better sort, we hear sometimes the salutation, *Sir, your sarvant!* though this pronunciation of the word singly would be looked upon as a mark of the lowest vulgarity. The proper names, *Derby* and *Berkeley*, still retain the old sound as if written *Darby* and *Barkley*; but even these, in polite usage, are getting into the common sound, nearly as if written *Durby* and *Burkely*. As this modern pronunciation of the *e* has a tendency to simplify the language by lessening the number of exceptions, it ought certainly to be indulged.

101. This letter falls into an irregular sound, but still a sound which is its nearest relation, in the words, *England*, *yes*, and *pretty*, where the *e* is heard like short *i*. Vulgar speakers are guilty of the same irregularity in *engine*, as if written *ingine*; but this cannot be too carefully avoided.

102. The vowel *e* before *l* and *n* in the final unaccented syllable, by its being sometimes suppressed and sometimes not, forms one of the most puzzling difficulties in pronunciation. When any of the liquids precede these letters, the *e* is heard distinctly, as *woollen*, *flannel*, *women*, *syren*; but when any of the other consonants come before these letters, the *e* is sometimes heard, as in *novel*, *sudden*; and sometimes not, as in *swivel*, *raven*, &c. As no other rule can be given for this variety of pronunciation, perhaps the best way will be to draw the line between those words where *e* is pronounced, and those where it is not; and this, by the help of the Rhyming Dictionary, I am luckily enabled to do. In the first place, then, it may be observed, the *e* before *l*, in a final unaccented syllable, must always be pronounced distinctly, except in the following words: *Shekel*, *weasel*, *ousel*, *nousel*, (better written *nozele*), *nazel*, *ravel*, *snivel*, *rivel*, *drivel*, *shrivel*, *skovel*, *grovel*, *hazel*, *dazel*, *snivel*. These words are pronounced as if the *e* were omitted by an apostrophe, as *shek'l*, *weas'l*, *ous'l*, &c. or rather as if written *sheckle*, *weazle*, *ouzele*, &c.; but as these are the only words of this termination that are so pronounced, great care must be taken that we do not pronounce *travel*, *gravel*, *rebel*, (the substantive,) *parcel*, *chapel*, and *vessel*, in the same manner; a fault to which many are very prone.

103. *E* before *n* in a final unaccented syllable and not

preceded by a liquid, must always be suppressed in the verbal terminations in *en*, as to *loosen*, to *hearken*, and in other words, except the following: *Sudden*, *myunchen*, *kitchen*, *hyphen*, *chicken*, *ticken*, (better written *ticking*), *jerken*, *aspen*, *platen*, *paten*, *marten*, *latten*, *paten*, *leaven* or *leven*, *sloven*, *mittens*. In these words the *e* is heard distinctly, contrary to the general rule which suppresses *he* in these syllables, when preceded by a mute, as *hard'en*, *heath'en*, *heav'n*, &c.; nay, even when preceded by a liquid in the words *fallen* and *stolen*, where the *e* is suppressed, as if they were written *fall'n*, and *stol'n*: *garden* and *burden*, therefore, are very analogically pronounced *gard'n* and *burd'n*: and this pronunciation ought the rather to be indulged, as we always hear the *e* suppressed in *gardener* and *burdensome*, as if written *gard'ner*, and *burd'nsome*. See No. 472.

104. This diversity in the pronunciation of these terminations ought the more carefully to be attended to, as nothing is so vulgar and childish as to hear *suivel* and *heaven* pronounced with the *e* distinctly, or *novel* and *chicken* with the *e* suppressed. But the most general suppression of this letter is in the preterits of verbs, and in participles ending in *ed*: here, when the *e* is not preceded by *d* or *t*, the *e* is almost universally sunk, (362,) and the two final consonants are pronounced in one syllable: thus *loved*, *lived*, *barred*, *married*, are pronounced as if written *lovd*, *livd*, *bard*, *mar'd*. The same may be observed of this letter when silent in the singulars of nouns, or the first persons of verbs, as *theme*, *make*, &c. which form *themes* in the plural, and *makes* in the third person, &c. where the last *e* is silent, and the words are pronounced in one syllable. When the noun or first person of the verb ends in *y*, with the accent on it, the *e* is likewise suppressed, as *a reply*, *two replies*, *he replies*, &c. When words of this form have the accent on the preceding syllables, the *e* is suppressed and the *y* pronounced like short *i*, as *cherries*, *marries*, *carries*, &c. pronounced *cherri'z*, *marri'z*, *carriz*, &c. In the same manner, *carried*, *married*, *embodied*, &c. are pronounced as if written *carri'd*, *marri'd*, *embodi'd*, &c. (282.) But it must be carefully noted, that there is a remarkable exception to many of these contractions when we are pronouncing the language of Scripture: here every participial *ed* ought to make a distinct syllable, where it is not preceded by a vowel: thus, "Who hath *believed* our report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord *revealed*?" Here the participles are both pronounced in three syllables; but in the following passage, "Whom he did predestinate, them he also *called*:" and whom he *called*, them he also *justified*; and whom he *justified*, them he also *glorified*:" *called* preserves the *e*, and is pronounced in two syllables; and *justified* and *glorified* suppress the *e*, and are pronounced in three.

I.

105. This letter is a perfect diphthong, composed of the sounds of *a* in *father*, and *e* in *he*, pronounced as closely together as possible (37.) When these sounds are openly pronounced, they produce the familiar assent *ay*: which, by the old English dramatick writers, was often expressed by *I*: hence we may observe, that unless our ancestors pronounced the vowel *I* like the *e* in *oil*, the present pronunciation of the word *ay* in the House of Commons, in the phrase, *The Ayes have it*, is contrary to ancient as well as to present usage: such a pronunciation of this word is now coarse and rustick. This sound is heard when the letter is lengthened by final *e*, as *time*, *thine*, or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as *ti-tle*, *di-al*; in monosyllables ending with *nd*, as *bind*, *find*, *mind*, &c.; in three words ending with *ld*, as *child*, *mild*, *wild*; and in one very irregularly ending with *nt*, as *pint*. (37.)

106. There is one instance where this letter, though succeeded by final *e*, does not go into the broad English sound like the noun *eye*, but into the slender foreign sound like *e*. This is in the word *shire*, pronounced as if written *sheer*, both when single, as a *knight of the shire*; or in composition, as in *Nottinghamshire*, *Leicestershire*, &c. This is the sound Dr. Lowth gives it in his Grammar, page 4: and it is highly probable that the simple *shire* acquired this slender sound from its tendency to become slender in the compounds, where it is at a distance from the accent, and where all the vowels have a natural tendency to become short and obscure. See *Shire*.

107. The short sound of this letter is heard in *him*, *thin*, &c. and when ending an unaccented syllable, as *van-i-ty*, *qual-i-ty*, &c. where, though it cannot be properly said to be short, as it is not closed by a consonant, yet it has but half its diphthongal sound. This sound is the sound of *e*, the last letter of the diphthong that forms the long *I*; and it is not a little surprising that Dr. Johnson should say that the short *i* was a sound wholly different from the long one. (551.)

108. When this letter is succeeded by *r*, and another consonant not in a final syllable, it has exactly the sound

of *e* in *vermin*, *vernal*, &c. as *virtue*, *virgin*, &c. which approaches to the sound of short *u*; but when it comes before *r* followed by another consonant in a final syllable, it acquires the sound of *u* exactly, as *bird*, *dir't*, *shirt*, *squir't*, &c. *Mirth*, *birth*, *gird*, *girl*, *skirt*, *girl*, *whirl* and *firm*, are the only exceptions to this rule, where *i* is pronounced like *e*, and as if the words were written, *merth*, *berth*, and *ferm*.

109. The letter *r*, in this case, seems to have the same influence on this vowel, as it evidently has on *a* and *o*. When these vowels come before double *r*, or single *r*, followed by a vowel, as in *arable*, *carry*, *marry*, *orator*, *horrid*, *forage*, &c. they are considerably shorter than when the *r* is the final letter of the word, or when it is succeeded by another consonant, as in *arbour*, *car*, *mar*, or *nor*, *for*. In the same manner the *i*, coming before either double *r*, or single *r*, followed by a vowel, preserves its pure, short sound, as in *irritate*, *spirit*, *conspiracy*, &c.; but when *r* is followed by another consonant, or is the final letter of a word with the accent upon it, the *i* goes into a deeper and broader sound, equivalent to short *e*, as heard in *virgin*, *virtue*, &c. So *fir*, a tree, is perfectly similar to the first syllable of *ferment*, though often corruptly pronounced like *fur*, a skin. *Sir* and *stir* are exactly pronounced as if written *sar* and *stur*. It seems, says Mr. Nares, that our ancestors distinguished these sounds more correctly. Bishop Gardiner, in his first letter to Cheke, mentions a witticism of Nicholas Rowley, a fellow Cantab with him, to this effect: "Let handsome girls be called *virgins*, plain ones *vurgins*."

"Si pulchra est, *virgo*, sin turpis, *vurgo* vocetur."

Which, says Mr. Elphinston, may be modernized by the aid of a far more celebrated line:

"Sweet *virgin* can alone the fair express,
Fine by degrees, and beautifully less:
But let the hoyden, homely, rough-hewn *vurgin*,
Engross the homage of a *Major Sturgeon*."

110. The sound of *i* in this situation, ought to be the more carefully attended to, as letting it fall into the sound of *u*, where it should have the sound of *e*, has a grossness in it approaching to vulgarity. Perhaps the only exception to this rule is, when the succeeding vowel is *u*; for this letter, being a semi-consonant, has some influence on the preceding *i*, though not so much as a perfect consonant would have. This makes Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of the *i* in *virulent* and its compounds, like that in *virgin*, less exceptionable than *I* at first thought it; but since we cannot give a semi-sound of short *i* to correspond to the semi-consonant sound of *u*, I have preferred the pure sound which I think the most agreeable to polite usage. See Mr. Garrick's Epigram upon the sound of this letter, under the word *Virtue*.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

111. There is an irregular pronunciation of this letter which has greatly multiplied within these few years, and that is, the slender sound heard in *ee*. This sound is chiefly found in words derived from the French and Italian languages; and we think we show our breeding by a knowledge of those tongues, and an ignorance of our own:

"Report of fashions in proud Italy,
Whose manners still our tardy apish nation
Limps after, in base awkward imitation."
Shakspeare, *Richard II.*

When Lord Chesterfield wrote his letters to his son, the word *oblige* was, by many polite speakers, pronounced as if written *obleege*, to give a hint of their knowledge of the French language; nay, Pope has rhymed it to this sound:

"Dreading ev'n fools, by flatterers besieg'd,
And so obliging, that he ne'er oblig'd."

But it was so far from having generally obtained, that Lord Chesterfield strictly enjoins his son to avoid this pronunciation as affected. In a few years, however, it became so general, that none but the lowest vulgar ever pronounced it in the English manner; but, upon the publication of this nobleman's letters, which was about twenty years after he wrote them, his authority has had so much influence with the polite world as to bid fair for restoring the *i*, in this word, to its original rights; and we not unfrequently hear it now pronounced with the broad English *i*, in those circles where, a few years ago, it would have been an infallible mark of vulgarity. Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Barclay give both sounds, but place the sound of *oblige* first. Mr. Scott gives both,

but places *oblige* first. Dr. Kenrick and Buchanan give only *oblige*; and Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, and Fenning, give only *oblige*; but though this sound has lost ground so much, yet Mr. Nares, who wrote about eighteen years ago, says, "oblige, still, I think, retains the sound of long *e*, notwithstanding the proscription of that pronunciation by the late Lord Chesterfield."

112. The words that have preserved the foreign sound of *i*, like double *ee*, are the following: *Ambergris, verdgris, antique, beccafico, bombasin, brazil, capivi, capuchin, coberline, chioppine, or chopin, caprice, chagrin, chevaux-de-frise, critique, (for criticism,) festucine, frize, gabardine, haberdine, sordine, rugine, trophine, quarantine, routine, fascine, fatigue, intrigue, glaciis, invalid, machine, magazine, marine, palanquin, pique, police, profile, recitative, man-dar-ne, tabourine, tambourine, tonline, transmarine, ultramarine*. In all these words, if for the last *i* we substitute *ee*, we shall have the true pronunciation. In *signior* the first *i* is thus pronounced. Mr. Sheridan pronounces *vertigo* and *serpigo* with the accent on the second syllable, and the *i* long as in *tie* and *pie*. Dr. Kenrick gives these words the same accent, but sounds the *i* as *e* in *tea* and *pea*. The latter is, in my opinion, the general pronunciation; though Mr. Sheridan's is supported by a very general rule, which is, that all words adopted whole from the Latin preserve the Latin accent. (503, b.) But if the English ear were unbiased by the long *i* in Latin, which fixes the accent on the second syllable, and could free itself from the slavish imitation of the French and Italians, there is little doubt but these words would have the accent on the first syllable, and that the *i* would be pronounced regularly like the short *e*, as in *Indigo* and *Portico*. See *Vertigo*.

113. There is a remarkable alteration in the sound of this vowel, in certain situations, where it changes to a sound equivalent to initial *y*. The situation that occasions this change is, when the *i* precedes another vowel in an unaccented syllable, and is not preceded by any of the dentals: thus we hear *iary* in *mil-iary, bil-iary*, &c. pronounced as if written *mil-yary, bil-yary*, &c. *Minton* and *pin-ion* as if written *min-yon* and *pin-yon*. In these words the *i* is so totally altered to *y*, that pronouncing the *ia* and *io* in separate syllables would be an error, as most palpable; but where the other liquids or mutes precede the *i* in this situation, the coalition is not so necessary: for though the two latter syllables of *convivial, participial*, &c. are extremely prone to unite into one, they may, however, be separated, provided the separation be not too distant. The same observations hold good of *e*, as *malleable*, pronounced *mal-y-able*.

114. But the sound of the *i*, the most difficult to reduce to rule, is when it ends a syllable immediately before the accent. When either the primary or secondary accent is on this letter, it is invariably pronounced either as the long *i* in *title*, the short *i* in *little*, or the French *i* in *magazine*; and when it ends a syllable after the accent, it is always sounded like *e*, as *sen-si-ble, ra-ti-fy*, &c. But when it ends a syllable, immediately before the accent, it is sometimes pronounced long, as in *vi-ta-li-ty*, where the first syllable is exactly like the first of *vi-al*; and sometimes short, as in *di-gest*, where the *i* is pronounced as if the word were written *de-gest*. The sound of the *i*, in this situation, is so little reducible to rule, that none of our writers on the subject have attempted it: and the only method to give some idea of it, seems to be: very laborious one of classing such words together as have the *i* pronounced in the same manner, and observing the different combinations of other letters that may possibly be the cause of the different sounds of this.

115. In the first place, where the *i* is the only letter in the first syllable, and the accent is on the second, beginning with a consonant, the vowel has its long diphthongal sound, as in *idea, identity, idolatry, idoneous, trasabile, ironical, isosceles, itinerant, itinerary*. Imagine and its compounds seem the only exceptions. But to give the inspector some idea of general usage, I have subjoined examples of these words, as they stand in our different Pronouncing Dictionaries:

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>idea</i> . | Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Kenrick. |
| <i>identity</i> . | Perry |
| | Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Kenrick. |
| <i>identity</i> . | Perry |
| <i>idolatry</i> . | Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Kenrick. |
| <i>idolatry</i> . | Perry |
| <i>idoneous</i> . | Sheridan, Kenrick |
| <i>trasabile</i> . | Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Kenrick. |
| <i>isosceles</i> . | Sheridan, Scott, Perry. |
| <i>itinerary</i> . | Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Kenrick. |
| <i>itinerary</i> . | Perry |
| <i>itinerant</i> . | Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Nares. |
| <i>itinerant</i> . | Buchanan, Perry. |

116. When *i* ends the first syllable, and the accent is on

the second, commencing with a vowel, it generally preserves its long open diphthongal sound. Thus in *di-amer, di-urnal*, &c. the first syllable is equivalent to the verb to *die*. A corrupt, foreign manner of pronouncing these words, may sometimes mince the *i* into *e*, as if the words were written *de-amer, de-urnal*, &c.; but this is disgusting to every just English ear, and contrary to the whole current of analogy. Besides, the vowel that ends and the vowel that begins a syllable, are, by pronouncing the *i* long, kept more distinct, and not suffered to coalesce, as they are apt to do if it has its slender sound. This proneness of the *e*, which is exactly the slender sound of *i*, to coalesce with the succeeding vowel, has produced such monsters in pronunciation as *jogography* and *jonne try*, for *geography* and *geometry*, and *jorgics* for *georgics*. The latter of these words is fixed in this absurd pronunciation without remedy; but the two former seem recovering their right to four syllables; though Mr. Sheridan has endeavoured to deprive them of it, by spelling them with three. Hence we may observe, that those who wish to pronounce correctly, and according to analogy, ought to pronounce the first syllable of *biography*, as the verb to *buy*, and not as if written *be-ography*.

117. When *i* ends an initial syllable without the accent, and the succeeding syllable begins with a consonant, the *i* is generally slender, as if written *e*. But the exceptions to this rule are so numerous, that nothing but a catalogue will give a tolerable idea of the state of pronunciation in this point.

118. When the prepositive *bi*, derived from *bis*, (twice,) ends a syllable immediately before the accent, the *i* is long and broad, in order to convey more precisely the specific meaning of the syllable. Thus *bi-capsular, bi-cipital, bi-cipitous, bi-cornous, bi-corporal, bi-dental, bi-farious, bifurcated, bi-linguous, bi-nocular, bi-pennated, bi-petalous, bi-quadrate*, have the *i* long. But the first syllable of the words *Bitumen* and *Bituminous* having no such signification, ought to be pronounced with the *i* short. This is the sound Buchanan has given it; but Sheridan, Kenrick, and W. Johnston, make the *i* long, as in *Bible*.

119. The same may be observed of words beginning with *tri*, having the accent on the second syllable. Thus *tri-bunal, tri-corporal, tri-chotomy, tri-gintals*, have the *i* ending the first syllable long, as in *tri-al*. To this class ought to be added, *di-petalous* and *di-lemma*, though the *i* in the first syllable of the last word is pronounced like *e*, and as if written *de-lemma*, by Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry, but long by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Buchanan; and both ways by W. Johnston, but placing the short first. And hence we may conclude that the verb to *bi-sect*, and the noun *bi-section*, ought to have the *i* at the end of the first syllable pronounced like *buy*, as Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick have marked it, though otherwise marked by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan.

120. When the first syllable is *chi*, with the accent on the second, the *i* is generally long, as *chi-rurgical, chi-rurgic, chi-rurgeon, chi-rographist, chi-rographer, chi-rography*. *Chi-mera* and *chi-merical* have the *i* most frequently short, as pronounced by Buchanan and Perry, though otherwise marked by Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, and Kenrick; and, indeed, the short sound seems now established. *Chicane* and *chicanery*, from the French, have the *i* always short; or more properly slender.

121. *Ci* before the accent has the *i* generally short, as *ci-vilian, ci-vility*, and, I think, *ci-cilious* and *ci-nerent*, though otherwise marked by Mr. Sheridan. *Ci-barious* and *ci-tation* have the *i* long.

122. *Cli* before the accent has the *i* long, as *cli-master*; but when the accent is on the third syllable, as in *climacteric*, the *i* is shortened by the secondary accent. See 530.

123. *Cri* before the accent has the *i* generally long, as *cri-nigerous, cri-terion*; though we sometimes hear the latter as if written *cre-terion*, but I think improperly.

124. *Di* before the accented syllable, beginning with a consonant, has the *i* almost always short: as *digest, digestion, digress, digression, dilute, dilution, diluvian, dimension, dimensive, dimidiation, diminish, diminutive, diploma, direct, direction, diversity, diversification, diversion, diversity, direct, divertissement, divertive, divest, divesture, divide, dividable, dividant, divine, divinity, divisible, divisibility, divinity, didactic, dilacerate, dilaceration, dilanate, dilapidation, dilate, dilatable, dilatability, dilection, dilucid, dilucidate, dilucidation, dictional, dinumeration, diverge, divergent, divan*; though Mr. Sheridan has marked the first *i* in all these words long; some of them may undoubtedly be pronounced either way; but why he should make the *i* in *diploma* long, and W. Johnston should give it both ways, is unaccountable; as Mr. Scott, Buchanan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and the general usage, are against them. *Diaeresis* and *dioptricks* have the *i* long, according to the general rule, (116,) though the last is absurdly made short by Dr. Kenrick, and the diphthong is made long in the first by Mr. Sheridan, contrary to one of the most prevailing idioms in

pronunciation; which is, the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent. (503.) Let it not be said that the diphthong must be always long, since *Casarea*, and *Dedalus* have the *a* always short.

125. The long *i*, in words of this form, seems confined to the following: *Digladiation*, *adjudication*, *dinumeration*, *dissociate*, *direption*, *dirruption*. Both Johnson and Sheridan, in my opinion, place the accent of the word *didascalick* improperly upon the second syllable; it should seem more agreeable to analogy to class it with the numerous terminations in *ick*, and place the accent on the penultimate syllable (509); and, in this case, the *i* in the first will be shortened by the secondary accent, and the syllable pronounced like *did*. (527.) The first *i* in *dimissory*, marked long by Mr. Sheridan, and with the accent on the second syllable, contrary to Dr. Kenrick, is equally erroneous. The accent ought to be on the first syllable, and the *i* short, as on the adjective *dim*. See *Possessory*.

126. *Fi*, before the accent, ought always to be short: this is the sound we generally give to the *i* in the first syllable of *fi-delity*; and why we should give the long sound to the *i* in *fiducial* and *fiduciary*, as marked by Mr. Sheridan, I know not: he is certainly erroneous in marking the first *i* in *frigidify* long, and equally so in placing the accent upon the last syllable of *finite*. *Finance* has the *i* short universally.

127. *Gigantic* has the *i* in the first syllable always long.

128. *Li* has the *i* generally long, as *li-bation*, *li-brarian*, *li-bration*, *li-centious*, *li-poethymy*, *li-quescent*, *li-thography*, *li-thotomy*. *Litigious* has the *i* in the first syllable always short. The same may be observed of *libidinous*, though otherwise marked by Mr. Sheridan.

129. *Mi* has the *i* generally short, as in *minority*, *mittia*, *minigrapher*, *minacious*, *minacity*, *miraculous*; though the four last are marked with the long *i* by Mr. Sheridan; and what is still more strange, he marks the *i* which has the accent on it long in *minatory*; though the same word, in the compound *comminatory*, where the *i* is always short, might have shown him its error. The word *mimetic*, which, though in very good use, is neither in Johnson nor Sheridan, ought to be pronounced with the first *i* short, as if written *mim-et-ic*. The *i* is generally long in *micrometer*, *micrography*, and *migration*.

130. *Ni* has the *i* long in *nigrescent*. The first *i* in *nigritication*, though marked long by Mr. Sheridan, is shortened by the secondary accent (527), and ought to be pronounced as if divided into *nig-ri-fi-cation*.

131. *Phi* has the *i* generally short, as in *philanthropy*, *philippic*, *philosopher*, *philosophy*, *philosophize*: to which we may certainly add, *philologer*, *philologist*, *philology*, *philological*, notwithstanding Mr. Sheridan has marked the *i* in these last words long.

132. *Pi* and *pli* have the *i* generally short, as *pilaster*, *pituitous*, *pilosity*, *plication*. *Piaster*, and *piazza*, being Italian words, have the *i* short before the vowel, contrary to the analogy of words of this form, (116,) where the *i* is long, as in *pi-acular*, *pri-ority*, &c. *Piratical* has the *i* marked long by Mr. Sheridan, and short by Dr. Kenrick. The former is, in my opinion, more agreeable both to custom and analogy, as the sound of the *i* before the accent is often determined by the sound of that letter in the primitive word.

133. *Pri* has the *i* generally long, as in *primeval*, *primevous*, *primitival*, *primero*, *primordial*, *privado*, *privation*, *privative*, but always short in *primitive*, and *primer*.

134. *Ri* has the *i* short, as in *ridiculous*. *Rigidity* is marked with the *i* long by Mr. Sheridan, and short by Dr. Kenrick: the latter is undoubtedly right. *Rivality* has the *i* long in the first syllable, in compliment to *real*, as *piratical* has the *i* long, because derived from *pirate*. *Rhinoceros* has the *i* long in Sheridan, Scott, Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Buchanan; and short in Perry.

135. *Si* has the *i* generally short, as *similitude*, *siriasis*, and ought certainly to be short in *silicious*, (better written *cilicious*), though marked long by Sheridan. *Simultaneous* having the secondary accent on the first syllable, does not come under this head, but retains the *i* long, notwithstanding the shortening power of the accent it is under. (527.)

136. *Ti* has the *i* short, as in *timidity*.

137. *Tri* has the *i* long, for the same reason as *bi*, which see. (118) (19.)

138. *Vi* has the *i* so unsettled as to puzzle the correctest speakers. The *i* is generally long in *vicarious*, notwithstanding the short *i* in *vicar*. It is long in *vibration*, from its relation to *vibrate*. *Vitality* has the *i* long, like *vital*. In *vivify*, *vivificate*, and *viviparous*, the first *i* is long, to avoid too great a sameness with the second. *Vicious* and *vicinity* have the *i* almost as often long as short; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Dr. Kenrick, make the *i* in *vicarious* long, and Mr. Perry and Buchanan short; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston, make

the *i* in the first of *vivacity* long, and Perry and Buchanan short: but the short sound seems less formal and most agreeable to polite usage. *Vicinity*, *vicinal*, *vicissitude*, *vituperate*, *vineous*, and *virago*, seem to prefer the short *i*, though Mr. Sheridan has marked the three last words with the first vowel long. But the diversity will be best seen by giving the authorities for all these words.

Vicinity. Dr. Kenrick.

Vicinity. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Perry.

Vicinal. Mr. Sheridan.

Vicissitude. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Perry.

Vituperate. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston.

Vituperate. Mr. Perry.

Vineous. Mr. Sheridan.

Virago. Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston.

Virago. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and Perry.

I have classed *vicinal* here as a word with the accent on the second syllable, as it stands in Sheridan's Dictionary, but think it ought to have the accent on the first. See *Medicinal*.

139. The same diversity and uncertainty in the sound of this letter seem to reign in those final unaccented syllables which are terminated with the mute *e*. Perhaps the best way to give some tolerable idea of the analogy of the language in this point, will be, to show the general rule, and mark the exceptions; though these are sometimes so numerous as to make us doubt of the rule itself; therefore the best way will be to give a catalogue of both.

140. There is one rule of very great extent, in words of this termination, which have the accent on the penultimate syllable, and that is, that the *i* in the final syllable of these words is short: thus *servile*, *hostile*, *virile*, *respite*, *deposite*, *adamantine*, *amethystine*, &c. are pronounced as if written *servil*, *hostil*, *viril*, *respit*, *deposi*, &c. The only exceptions in this numerous class of words seem to be the following: *Exile*, *senile*, *edile*, *empire*, *umpire*, *rampire*, *finite*, *feline*, *ferine*, *archives*; and the substantives *confine* and *stipine*: while the adjectives *saline* and *concrete* have sometimes the accent on the first, and sometimes on the last syllable; but in either case the *i* is long. *Quagmire* and *pismire* have the *i* long also; likewise has the *i* long, but otherwise has it more frequently, though very improperly, short. *Myrrhine*, *vulpine*, and *gentile*, though marked with the *i* long by Mr. Sheridan, ought, in my opinion, to conform to the general rule, and be pronounced with the *i* short. *Vulpine*, with the *i* long, is adopted by Mr. Scott; and W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, agree with Mr. Sheridan in the last syllable of *gentile*; and this seems agreeable to general usage, though not to analogy. See the word.

That the reader may have a distinct view of the subject, I have been at the pains of collecting all our dissyllables of this termination, with the Latin words from which they are derived, by which we may see the correspondence between the English and Latin quantity in these words:

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------------|-------------|
| flabile, - - - | flabilis, | reptile, - - - | reptilis, |
| debile, - - - | debilis, | sculptile, - - - | sculptilis, |
| mobile, - - - | mobilis, | fertile, - - - | fertilis, |
| sorbile, - - - | sorbilis, | futile, - - - | fuilis, |
| nubile, - - - | nubilis, | utile, - - - | utilis, |
| facile, - - - | facilis, | textile, - - - | textilis, |
| gracile, - - - | gracilis, | gentile, - - - | gentilis, |
| docile, - - - | docilis, | ædile, - - - | ædilis, |
| agile, - - - | agilis, | senile, - - - | senilis, |
| fragile, - - - | fragilis, | febrile, - - - | febrilis, |
| pensile, - - - | pensilis, | virile, - - - | virilis, |
| tortile, - - - | tortilis, | subtile, - - - | subtilis, |
| scissile, - - - | scissilis, | cottile, - - - | cottilis, |
| missile, - - - | missilis, | quintile, - - - | quintilis, |
| tactile, - - - | tactilis, | hostile, - - - | hostilis, |
| fictile, - - - | fictilis, | servile, - - - | servilis, |
| ductile, - - - | ductilis, | sextile, - - - | sextilis, |

In this list of Latin adjectives, we find only five of them with the penultimate *i* long; and four of them with the *i* in the last syllable long, in the English words *gentile*, *ædile*, *senile*, and *virile*. It is highly probable that this short *i*, in the Latin adjectives, was the cause of adopting this *i* in the English words derived from them; and this tendency is a sufficient reason for pronouncing the words *projectile*, *tractile*, and *insectile*, with the *i* short, though we have no classical Latin words to appeal to, from which they are derived.

141. But when the accent is on the last syllable but two in words of this termination, the length of the vowel is not so easily ascertained.

142. Those ending in *ice* have the *i* short, except *sacrifice* and *cockatrice*.

143. Those ending in *ide* have the *i* long, notwithstanding we sometimes hear *suicide* absurdly pronounced, as if written *suicid*.

144. Those ending in *ife* have the *i* long, except *housewife*, pronounced *huzziſ*, according to the general rule, notwithstanding the *i* in *wife* is always long. *Midwife* is sometimes shortened in the same manner by the vulgar; and *se'nnight* for *seventnight* is gone irrevocably into the same analogy, though *fortnight* for *fourteenthnight* is more frequently pronounced with the *i* long.

145. Those ending in *ile* have the *i* short, except *reconcile*, *chamomile*, *colipile*. *Juvenile*, *mercantile*, and *puerile*, have the *i* long in Sheridan's Dictionary, and short in Kenrick's. In my opinion the latter is the much more prevalent and polite pronunciation; but *infantile*, though pronounceable both ways, seems inclinable to lengthen the *i* in the last syllable. See *Juvenile*.

146. In the termination *ime*, *pantomime* has the *i* long, rhyming with *time*; and *maritime* has the *i* short, as if written *maritim*.

147. Words in *ine*, that have the accent higher than the penultimate, have the quantity of *i* so uncertain, that the only method to give an idea of it will be to exhibit a catalogue of words where it is pronounced differently.

148. But first it may not be improper to see the different sounds given to this letter in some of the same words by different orthoepists:

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Columbine</i> . | Sheridan, Nares, W. Johnston. |
| <i>Columbine</i> . | Kenrick, Perry. |
| <i>Saccharine</i> . | Sheridan, Nares. |
| <i>Saccharine</i> . | Kenrick, Perry. |
| <i>Saturnine</i> . | Sheridan, Nares, Buchanan. |
| <i>Saturnine</i> . | Kenrick, Perry. |
| <i>Metaline</i> . | Kenrick. |
| <i>Metaline</i> . | Sheridan, W. Johnston, Perry. |
| <i>Crystalline</i> . | Kenrick. |
| <i>Crystalline</i> . | Sheridan, Perry. |
| <i>Uterine</i> . | Sheridan, Buchanan, W. Johnston. |
| <i>Uterine</i> . | Kenrick, Scott, Perry. |

149. In these words I do not hesitate to pronounce, that the general rule inclines evidently to the long *i*, which, in doubtful cases, ought always to be followed; and for which reason I shall enumerate those words first where I judge the *i* ought to be pronounced long: *Canabine*, *carabine*, *columbine*, *bizantine*, *gelatine*, *legatine*, *oxyrrhodine*, *concubine*, *muscadine*, *incarnadine*, *celandine*, *almandine*, *secundine*, *amalgadine*, *crystalline*, *vituline*, *calamine*, *asinine*, *saturnine*, *saccharine*, *adulterine*, *viperine*, *uterine*, *lamentine*, *argentine*, *serpentine*, *turpentine*, *vespertine*, *belluine*, *porcupine*, *countermine*, *leonine*, *sapphirine*, and *metalline*.

150. The words of this termination, where the *i* is short, are the following: *Jacobine*, *medicine*, *discipline*, *masculine*, *jessamine*, *feminine*, *heroine*, *nectarine*, *libertine*, *genuine*, *hyaline*, *palatine*. To these, I think, ought to be added, *alkaline*, *aquiline*, *coralline*, *brigitine*, *eglantine*: to this pronunciation of the *i*, the proper names, *Valentine* and *Constantine*, seem strongly to incline; and on the stage *Cymbeline* has entirely adopted it. Thus we see how little influence the Latin language has on the quantity of the *i* in the final syllable of these words. It is a rule in that language, that adjectives ending in *ilis* or *inus*, derived from animated beings or proper names, to the exception of very few, have this pronounced long. It were to be wished this distinction could be adopted in English words from the Latin, as in that case we might be able in time to regularize this very irregular part of our tongue; but this alteration would be almost impossible in adjectives ending in *ine*, as *relative*, *vocative*, *fugitive*, &c. have the *i* uniformly short in English, and long in the Latin, *relativus*, *vocativus*, *fugitivus*, &c.

151. The only word ending in *ire*, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, is *acrosquire*, with the *i* long, the last syllable sounding like the *spire* of a church.

152. Words ending in *ise* have the *i* short, when the accent is on the last syllable but one, as *franchise*, except the compounds ending in *wise*, as *likewise*, *lengthwise*, &c. as marked by Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan: but even among these words we sometimes hear *otherwise* pronounced *otherwiz*, as marked by Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston; but, I think, improperly.

153. When the accent is on the last syllable but two in these words, they are invariably pronounced with the *i* long, as *criticise*, *equalise*.

154. In the termination *ite*, when the accent is on it, the *i* is always long, as *requite*. When the accent is on the last syllable but one, it is always short, as *respite*, (140.) pronounced as if written *respit*, except *contrite* and *crintite*; but when the accent is on the last syllable but two, the *i* is generally long: the exceptions, however, are so many, that a catalogue of both will be the best rule.

155. The *i* is long in *expedite*, *recondite*, *incondite*, *hermaphrodite*, *Carmelite*, *theodolite*, *cosmopolite*, *chrysolite*, *eremite*, *aconite*, *margarite*, *marcasite*, *parasite*, *apelite*, *bipartite*, *tripartite*, *quadrupartite*, *convertite*, *anchortite*, *pituitite*, *satellite*. As the word stands in Kenrick's Dictionary *sa-tell-it*, having the *i* short, and the accent on the second syllable, it is doubly wrong. The *i*

in the last syllable is shortened also by W. Johnston and Perry, but made long, as it ought to be, by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Nares. See *Recondite*.

156. The *i* is short in *cucurbit*, *ingenite*, *definite*, *indefinite*, *infinite*, *hypocrite*, *favourite*, *requisite*, *pre-requisite*, *perquisite*, *exquisite*, *opposite*, and *opposite*. *Heteroclit* has the *i* long in Sheridan, but short in Kenrick. The former is, in my opinion, the best pronunciation, (see the word in the Dictionary); but *ite*, in what may be called a gentile termination, have the *i* always long, as in *Hivite*, *Sannite*, *cosmopolite*, *bedlamite*, &c.

157. The termination *ive*, when the accent is on it, is always long, as in *hive*, except in the two verbs *give*, *live*, and their compounds, *giving*, *living*, &c.; for the adjective *live*, as a *live animal*, has the *i* long, and rhymes with *strive*; so have the adjective and adverb, *lively*, and *livelily*: the noun *livelihood* follows the same analogy; but the adjective *live-long*, as the *live-long day*, has the *i* short, as in the verb. When the accent is not on the *i* in this termination it, is always short, as *sportive*, *plaintive*, &c. rhyming with *give* (150.) except the word be a gentile, as *Argive*.

158. All the other adjectives and substantives of this termination, when the accent is not on it, have the *i* invariably short, as *offensive*, *defensive*, &c. The *i* in *salique* is short, as if written *sallique*, but long in *oblique*, rhyming with *pique*, *strike*, &c.; while *antique* has the *i* long and slender, and rhymes with *speake*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Barclay, have *obleeke* for *oblique*; Mr. Scott has it both ways, but gives the slender sound first; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, *oblike*. The latter is, in my opinion, more agreeable to polite usage, but the former more analogical; for as it comes from the French *oblique*, we cannot write it *oblike*, as Mr. Nares wishes, any more than *antique*, *antike*, for fear of departing too far from the Latin *antiquus* and *obliquus*. *Opaque*, Mr. Nares observes, has become *opake*; but then it must be remembered, that the Latin is *opacus* and not *opagus*.

159. All the terminations in *ize* have the *i* long, except to *endelize*; which, having the accent on the second syllable, follows the general rule, and has the *i* short, pronounced as in the verb *is*, (140.) To these observations we may add, that though *evil* and *devil* suppress the *i*, as if written *evl* and *devl*, yet that *cavil* and *pencil* preserve its sound distinctly; and that *Latin* ought never to be pronounced as it is generally at schools, as if written *Latt'a*. *Cousin* and *eczen* both drop the last vowels, as if spelled *cozn*, and are only distinguishable to the eye.

Thus we see how little regularity there is in the sound of this letter when it is not under the accent; and, when custom will permit, how careful we ought to be to preserve the least trace of analogy, that "confusion may not be worse confounded." The sketch that has been just given may, perhaps, afford something like a clew to direct us in this labyrinth, and it is hoped it will enable the judicious speaker to pronounce with more certainty and decision.

160. It was remarked under the vowel *A*, that when a hard *g* or *c* preceded that vowel, a sound like *e* interposed, the better to unite the letters, and soften the sound of the consonant. The same may be observed of the letter *I*. When this vowel is preceded by hard *g* or *k*, which is but another form for hard *c*, it is pronounced as if an *e* were inserted between the consonant and the vowel: thus, *sky*, *kind*, *guide*, *guise*, *disguise*, *catechise*, *guile*, *beguile*, *man-kind*, are pronounced as if written *ske-y*, *ke-ind*, *gue-ise*, *disgue-ise*, *catec-che-ise*, *gue-ile*, *be-gue-ile*, *manke-ind*. At first we are surprised that two such different letters as *a* and *i* should be affected in the same manner by the hard gutturals *g*, *c*, and *k*; but when we reflect that *i* is really composed of *a* and *e*, (37.) our surprise ceases; and we are pleased to find the ear perfectly uniform in its procedure, and entirely unbiased by the eye. From this view of the analogy we may see how greatly mistaken is a very solid and ingenious writer on this subject, who says, that "*ky-ind* for *kind* is a monster of pronunciation, heard only on our stage." Nares' English Orthoepy, page 28. Dr. Beattie, in his Theory of Language, takes notice of this union of vowel sounds, page 266. See No. 92.

It may not, perhaps, seem unworthy of notice, that when this letter is unaccented in the numerous terminations *ity*, *ible*, &c. it is frequently pronounced like short *u*, as if the words *sensible*, *visible*, &c. were written *sensubile*, *visubile*, &c.; and *charity*, *chastity*, &c. like *charutty*, *chastutty*, &c.: but it may be observed, that the pure sound of *i* like *e* in these words is as much the mark of an elegant speaker as that of the *u* in *singular*, *educate*, &c. See No. 179.

O.

161. Grammarians have generally allowed this letter but three sounds. Mr. Sheridan instances them in *not*, *note*, *prove*. For a fourth, I have added the *o* in *love*,

dove, &c.; for the fifth, that in *or*, *nor*, *for* : and a sixth, that in *woman*, *wolf*, &c.

162. The first and only peculiar sound of this letter is that by which it is named in the alphabet: it requires the mouth to be formed, in some degree, like the letter, in order to pronounce it. This may be called its long open sound, as the *o* in *prove* may be called its long slender sound. (65.) This sound we find in words ending with silent *e*, as *tone*, *bone*, *alone* ; or when ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as *motion*, *po-tent*, &c. ; likewise in the monosyllables, *go*, *so*, *no*. This sound is found under several combinations of other vowels with this letter, as in *moan*, *groan*, *bow*, (to shoot with,) *low*, (not high,) and before *st* in the words *host*, *ghost*, *post*, *most*, and before *ss* in *gross*.

163. The second sound of this letter is called its short sound, and is found in *not*, *got*, *lot*, &c. ; though this, as in the other short vowels, is by no means the short sound of the former long one, but corresponds exactly to that of *a* in *what*, with which the words *not*, *got*, *lot*, are perfect rhymes. The long sound, to which the *o* in *not* and *set* are short ones, is found under the diphthong *au* in *naught*, and the *ou* in *sought* ; corresponding exactly to the *a* in *hall*, *ball*, &c. The short sound of this letter, like the short sound of *a* in *father*, (78) (79) is frequently, by inaccurate speakers, and chiefly those among the vulgar, lengthened to a middle sound approaching to its long sound, the *o* in *or*. This sound is generally heard, as in the case of *a*, when it is succeeded by two consonants : thus Mr. Smith pronounces *broth*, *froth*, and *moth*, as if written *brawth*, *frawth*, and *mauth*. Of the propriety or impropriety of this, a well-educated ear is the best judge ; but, as was observed under the article *A*, (79,) if this be not the sound heard among the best speakers, no middle sound ought to be admitted, as good orators will ever incline to definite and absolute sounds, rather than such as may be called *non-descripts* in language.

164. The third sound of this letter, as was marked in the first observation, may be called its long slender sound, corresponding to the double *o*. The words where this sound of *o* occurs are so few, that it will be easy to give a catalogue of them : *Prove*, *more*, *behave*, and their compounds *lose*, *do*, *ado*, *Rome*, *poltroon*, *pontoon*, *spontoon*, *who*, *whom*, *womb*, *lomb*. *Spontoon* is not in Johnson : and this and the two preceding words ought rather to be written with *oo* in the last syllable. *Gold* is pronounced like *good* in familiar conversation ; but in verse and solemn language, especially that of the Scripture, ought always to rhyme with *old*, *fold*, &c. See *Encore*, *Gold*, and *Wind*.

165. The fourth sound of this vowel is that which is found in *love*, *dove*, &c. ; and the long sound, which seems the nearest relation to it, is the first sound of *o* in *note*, *tone*, *rove*, &c. This sound of *o* is generally heard when it is shortened by the succeeding liquids *n*, *m*, *r*, and the semi-vowels *v*, *z*, *th* : and as Mr. Nares has given a catalogue of these words, I shall avail myself of his labour. *Above*, *affront*, *allonge*, *among*, *amongst*, *attorney*, *bomb*, *bombard*, *borage*, *borough*, *brother*, *cochineal*, *colour*, *come*, *comely*, *confit*, *comfort*, *company*, *compass*, *comrade*, *combat*, *conduit*, *cony*, *conjure*, *constable*, *covenant*, *cover*, *cweet*, *civet*, *covey*, *cozen*, *disconfit*, *done*, *doth*, *dost*, *dove*, *dozen*, *dromedary*, *front*, *glove*, *govern*, *honey*, *hover*, *loce*, *Monday*, *money*, *mongrel*, *monk*, *monkey*, *month*, *mother*, *none*, *nothing*, *one*, *onion*, *other*, *oven*, *plover*, *pomegranate*, *pommel*, *pother*, *ronage*, *shoe*, *shovel*, *sloven*, *smother*, *some*, *Somerset*, *son*, *sovereign*, *sponge*, *stomach*, *thorough*, *ton*, *tongue*, *word*, *work*, *wonder*, *world*, *worry*, *worse*, *worship*, *wort*, *worth* : to which we may add, *rhomb*, *once*, *comfrey*, and *colander*.

166. In these words the accent is on the *o* in every word, except *pomegranate* : but with very few exceptions, this letter has the same sound in the unaccented terminations, *oc*, *ock*, *od*, *ol*, *om*, *on*, *op*, *or*, *ot*, and *some*, as *mammock*, *cassock*, *method*, *carol*, *kingdom*, *union*, *amazon*, *gallot*, *tator*, *turbot*, *troublesome*, &c. ; all which are pronounced as if written *mammuck*, *cassuck*, *methud*, &c. The *o* in the adjunct *monger*, as *cheesemonger*, &c. has always this sound. The exceptions to this rule are technical terms from the Greek, or Latin, as *Achor*, a species of the herpes ; and proper names, as *Calor*, a river in Italy.

167. The fifth sound of *o* is the long sound produced by *r* final, or followed by another consonant, as *for*, *former*. This sound is perfectly equivalent to the diphthong *au* ; and *for* and *former* might, on account of sound only, be written *faur* and *faurmer*. There are many exceptions to this rule, as *borne*, *corps*, *corse*, *force*, *forge*, *form* (a seat,) *forte*, *horde*, *porch*, *port*, *sport*, &c. which have the first sound of this letter.

168. *O*, like *A*, is lengthened before *r*, when terminating a monosyllable, or followed by another consonant ; and, like *a* too, is shortened by a duplication of the liquid, as we may hear by comparing the conjunction *or* with the same letters in *torrid*, *florid*, &c. ; for though the *r* is not doubled to the eye in *florid*, yet, as the accent is on it, it is as effectually doubled to the ear, as if written *florrid* ; so if a consonant of another kind succeed the *r* in this

situation, we find the *o* as long as in a monosyllable : thus the *o* in *orchard* is as long as in the conjunction *or*, and that in *formal*, as in the word *for* : but in *erifice* and *forage*, where the *r* is followed by a vowel, the *o* is as short as if the *r* were double, and the words written *erifice* and *forrage*. See No 81.

169. There is a sixth sound of *o* exactly corresponding to the *u* in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, &c. which, from its existing only in the following words, may be called its irregular sound. These words are *woman*, *bosom*, *worsted*, *wolf*, and the proper names, *Wolsey*, *Worcester*, and *Wolverhampton*.

Irregular and Unaccented Sounds.

170. What was observed of the *a*, when followed by a liquid and a mute, may be observed of the *o* with equal justness. This letter, like *a*, has a tendency to lengthen, when followed by a liquid and another consonant, or by *s*, *ss*, or *s* and a mute. But this length of *o*, in this situation, seems every day growing more and more vulgar : and, as it would be gross to a degree to sound the *a* in *castle*, *mask*, and *plant*, like the *a* in *palm*, *psalm*, &c. so it would be equally exceptionable to pronounce the *o* in *moss*, *drass*, and *frass*, as if written *mause*, *drause*, and *frause*. (78) (79.) The *o* in the compounds of *solve* as *dissolve*, *absolve*, *resolve*, seem the only words where a somewhat longer sound of the *o* is agreeable to polite pronunciation : on the contrary, when the *o* ends a syllable, immediately before or after the accent, as in *po-lite*, *im-po-tent*, &c. there is an elegance in giving it the open sound nearly as long as in *po-lar* and *po-tent*, &c. See *Domestic*, *Collect*, and *Command*. It may likewise be observed, that the *o*, like the *e*, (102) is suppressed in a final unaccented syllable when preceded by *c* or *k*, and followed by *n*, as *bacon*, *beacon*, *deacon*, *beckon*, *reckon*, pronounced *bak'n*, *beak'n*, *deak'n*, *beck'n*, *reck'n* ; and when *c* is preceded by another consonant, as *falcon*, pronounced *fawk'n*. The *o* is likewise mute in the same situation, when preceded by *d* in *pardon*, pronounced *pard'n*, but not in *guerdon* : it is mute when preceded by *p* in *weapon*, *capon*, &c. pronounced *weap'n*, *cap'n*, &c. ; and when preceded by *s* in *reason*, *season*, *treason*, *oraison*, *benison*, *denison*, *unison*, *foison*, *poison*, *prison*, *damson*, *crimson*, *advowson*, pronounced *rea'z'n*, *treaz'n*, &c. ; and *mason*, *bason*, *garrison*, *lesson*, *caparison*, *comparison*, *disinherison*, *parson*, and *person*, pronounced *mas'n*, *bas'n*, &c. *Unison*, *diapason*, and *cargason*, seem, particularly in solemn speaking, to preserve the sound of *o* like *u*, as if written *unusun*, *diapazun*, &c. The same letter is suppressed in a final unaccented syllable beginning with *t*, as *seton*, *cotton*, *button*, *glutton*, pronounced as if written *set'n*, *cot'n*, &c. When *x* precedes the *t*, the *o* is pronounced distinctly, as in *sexton*. When *l* is the preceding letter, the *o* is generally suppressed, as in the proper names *Stilton* *cheese*, *Wilton* *carpets*, and *Melton* *Moubray*, &c. Accurate speakers sometimes struggle to preserve it in the name of our great epic poet *Milton* ; but the former examples sufficiently show the tendency of the language ; and this tendency cannot be easily counteracted. This letter is likewise suppressed in the last syllable of *blazon*, pronounced *blaz'n* ; but is always to be preserved in the same syllable of *horizon*. This suppression of the *o* must not be ranked among those careless abbreviations found only among the vulgar, but must be considered as one of these devious tendencies to brevity, which has worn itself a currency in the language, and has at last become a part of it. To pronounce the *o* in those cases where it is suppressed, would give a singularity to the speaker bordering nearly on the pedantic ; and the attention given to this singularity by the hearer would necessarily diminish his attention to the subject, and consequently deprive the speaker of something much more desirable.

U.

171. The first sound of *u*, heard in *tube*, or ending an accented syllable, as in *cu-bick* is a diphthongal sound, as if *e* were prefixed, and these words were spelt *teube* and *kenwick*. The letter *u* is exactly the pronoun *you*.

172. The second sound of *u* is the short sound, which tallies exactly with the *o* in *done*, *son*, &c. which every ear perceives, might as well, for the sound's sake, be spelt *dun*, *sun*, &c. See all the words where the *o* has this sound, No. 165.

173. The third sound of this letter, and that in which the English more particularly depart from analogy, is the *u* in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, &c. The first, or diphthongal *u* in *tube*, seems almost as peculiar to the English as the long sound of the *i* in *thine*, *mine*, &c. but here, as if they chose to imitate the Latin, Italian, and French *u*, they leave out the *e* before the *u*, which is heard in *tube*, *mule*, &c. and do not pronounce the latter part of *u* quite so long as the *oo* in *pool*, nor so short as the *u* in *dull*, but

with a middle sound between both, which is the true short sound of the *oo* in *coo* and *woe*, as may be heard by comparing *woe* and *wool*; the latter of which is a perfect rhyme to *bull*.

174. This middle sound of *u*, so unlike the general sound of that letter, exists only in the following words: *bull, full, pull*; words compounded of *full*, as *wonderful, dreadful*, &c. *bullock, bully, bullet, bulwark, fuller, fulling-mill, pulley, pullet, push, bush, bushel, pulpit, puss, bullion, butcher, cushion, cuckoo, pudding, sugar, hussar, huzza*, and *put* when a verb; but few as they are, except *full*, which is a very copious termination, they are sufficient to puzzle Englishmen who reside at any distance from the capital, and to make the inhabitants of Scotland and Ireland, (who, it is highly probable, received a much more regular pronunciation from our ancestors,) not unfrequently the jest of fools.

175. But vague and desultory as this sound of the *u* may at first seem, on a closer view we find it chiefly confined to words which begin with the mute labials, *b, p, f*, and end with the liquid labial *l*, or the dentals *s, t*, and *d*, as in *bull, full, pull, bush, push, pudding, puss, put*, &c. Whatever, therefore, was the cause of this whimsical deviation, we see its primitives are confined to a very narrow compass: *put* has this sound only when it is a verb; for *putty*, a paste for glass, has the common sound of *u*, and rhymes exactly with *nutty*, (having the qualities of a nut;) so *put*, the game at cards, and the vulgar appellation of *country put*, follow the same analogy. All *bull*'s compounds regularly follow their primitive: as *bull-baiting, bull-beggar, bull-dog*, &c. But though *fuller*, a whitenor of cloth, and *Fulham*, a proper name, are not compounded of *full*, they are sounded as if they were; while *Putney* follows the general rule, and has its first syllable pronounced like the noun *put*. *Pulpit* and *pullet* comply with the peculiarity on account of their resemblance to *pull*, though nothing related to it; and *butcher* and *puss* adopt this sound of *u* for no reason but the nearness of their form to the other words; and when to these we have added *cushion, sugar, cuckoo, hussar*, and the interjection *huzza*, we have every word in the whole language where the *u* is thus pronounced.

176. Some speakers, indeed, have attempted to give *bulk* and *punish*, this obtuse sound of *u*, but luckily have not been followed. The words which have already adopted it are sufficiently numerous; and we cannot be too careful to check the growth of so unmeaning an irregularity. When this vowel is preceded by *r*, in the same syllable, it has a sound somewhat longer than this middle sound, and exactly as if written *oo*: thus *rué, true*, &c. are pronounced nearly as if written *roo, troo*, &c. (339.)

177. It must be remarked, that this sound of *u*, except in the word *fuller*, never extends to words from the learned languages; for *fulminant, fulmination, ebullition, repulsion, sepulchre*, &c. sound the *u* as in *dull, gull*, &c. and the *u* in *puss* and *pustule*, is exactly like the same letter in *thus*. So the pure English words, *fulsome, buss, bulge, bustle, bustard, buzzard*, preserve the *u* in its second sound, as in *us, hull*, and *custard*. It may likewise not be unworthy of remark, that the letter *u* is never subject to the shortening power of either the primary or secondary accent; but when accented, is always long, unless shortened by a double consonant. See the words *Drama* and *Maculent*, and No. 503, 334.

Irregular and Unaccented Sounds.

178. But the strangest deviation of this letter from its regular sound is in the words *busy, business*, and *bury*.

We laugh at the Scotch for pronouncing these words, as if written *benzy, begsiness*, and *berry*; but we ought rather to blush for ourselves in departing so wantonly from the general rule as to pronounce them *bizzy, bizness*, and *berry*.

179. There is an incorrect pronunciation of this letter when it ends a syllable not under the accent, which prevails not only among the vulgar, but is sometimes found in better company; and that is, giving the *u* an obscure sound, which confounds it with vowels of a very different kind; thus we not unfrequently hear *singular, regular, and particular*, pronounced as if written *sing-e-lar, reg-e-lar*, and *par-tick-e-lar*; but nothing tends more to tarnish and vulgarize the pronunciation than this short and obscure sound of the unaccented *u*. It may, indeed, be observed, that there is scarcely any thing more distinguishes a person of mean and good education than the pronunciation of the unaccented vowels, (547) (553). When vowels are under the accent, the prince, and the lowest of the people in the metropolis, with very few exceptions, pronounce them in the same manner; but the unaccented vowels in the mouth of the former have a distinct, open, and specific sound, while the latter often totally sink them, or change them into some other sound. Those, therefore, who wish to pronounce elegantly, must be particularly attentive to the unaccented vowels; as a neat pronunciation of these forms one of the greatest beauties of speaking.

Y final.

180. *Y* final, either in a word or syllable, is a pure vowel, and has exactly the same sound as *i* would have in the same situation. For this reason, printers, who have been the great correctors of our orthography, have substituted the *i* in its stead, on account of the too great frequency of this letter in the English language. That *y* final is a vowel, is universally acknowledged; nor need we any other proof of it than its long sound, when followed by *e* mute, as in *thyme, rhyme*, &c. or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as, *buying, cyder*, &c.: this may be called its first vowel sound.

181. The second sound of the vowel *y* is its short sound, heard in *system, syntax*, &c.

Irregular and Unaccented Sounds.

182. The unaccented sound of this letter at the end of a syllable, like that of *i* in the same situation, is always like the first sound of *e*: thus *vanity, pleurisy*, &c. if sound alone were consulted, might be written *vanitee, pleurisee*, &c.

183. The exception to this rule is, when *f* precedes the *y* in a final syllable, the *y* is then pronounced as long and open as if the accent were on it: thus *justify, qualify*, &c. have the last syllable sounded like that in *defy*. This long sound continues when the *y* is changed into *i*, in *justifiable, qualifiable*, &c. The same may be observed of *multiply* and *multipliable*, &c. *occupy* and *occupiable*, &c. (512.)

184. There is an irregular sound of this letter when the accent is on it in *panegyrick*, when it is frequently pronounced like the second sound of *e*; which would be more correct if its true sound were preserved, and it were to rhyme with *Pyrrhick*; or as Swift does with *Satirick*.

"On me when dunces are satirick,

"I take it for a panegyrick."

Thus we see the same irregularity attends this letter before double *r*, or before single *r*, followed by a vowel, as we find attends the vowel *i* in the same situation. So the word *Syrinx* ought to preserve the *y* like *i* pure, and the word *syrtis* should sound the *y* like *e* short, though the first is often heard improperly, like the last.

185. But the most uncertain sound of this letter is, when it ends a syllable immediately preceding the accent. In this case it is subject to the same variety as the letter *i* in the same situation, and nothing but a catalogue will give us any idea of the analogy of the language in this point.

186. The *y* is long in *chylaceous*, but shortened by the secondary accent in *chylification* and *chylificative*, (530.) though, without the least reason from analogy, Mr. Sheridan has marked them both long.

187. Words composed of *hydro*, from the Greek *ὕδωρ*, *water*, have the *y* before the accent generally long, as *hydrography, hydrography, hydrometry, hydroprick*; all which have the *y* long in Mr. Sheridan but *hydrography*, which must be a mistake of the press; and this long sound of *y* continues in *hydrostatick* in spite of the shortening power of the secondary accent. (530.) The same sound of *y* prevails in *hydraclicks* and *hydattides*. *Hygrometer* and *hygrometry*, seem to follow the same analogy, as well as *hyperbola* and *hyperbole*: which are generally heard with the *y* long; though Kenrick has marked the latter short. *Hypostasis* and *hypotense* ought to have the *y* long likewise. In *hypothesis* the *y* is more frequently short than long; and in *hypothetical* it is more frequently long than short; but *hypocrysis* has the first *y* always short. *Myrobalan* and *myropolist* may have the *y* either long or short. *Mythology* has the first *y* generally short, and *mythological*, from the shortening power of the secondary accent, (530.) almost always. *Phytotoxic*, *phytography, phytoLOGY*, have the first *y* always long. In *phylactery*, the first *y* is generally short, and in *physician* always. *Phylorus* has the *y* long in Mr. Sheridan, but, I think, improperly. In *pyramidal* he marks the *y* long, though, in my opinion, it is generally heard short, as in *pyramid*. In *pyrites*, with the accent on the second syllable, he marks the *y* short, much more correctly than Kenrick, who places the accent on the first syllable, and marks the *y* long. (See the word.) *Synedick, synodical, synonima*, and *synopsis*, have the *y* always short: *synecdoche* ought likewise to have the same letter short, as we find it in Perry's and Kenrick's Dictionaries; though in Sheridan's we find it long. *Typography* and *typographer* ought to have the first *y* long, as we find it in Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Kenrick, and Perry, though frequently heard short; and though *tyrannical* has the *y* marked short by Mr. Perry, it ought rather to have the long sound, as we see it marked by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Kenrick.

188. From the view that has been taken of the sound of the *i* and *y* immediately before the accent, it may justly be called the most uncertain part of pronunciation. Scarcely any reason can be given why custom prefers one sound to the other in some words; and why, in others, we may use either one or the other indiscriminately. It is strongly to be presumed that the *i* and *y*, in this situation, particularly the last, was generally pronounced long by our ancestors, but that custom has gradually inclined to the shorter sound as more readily pronounced, and as more like the sound of these letters when they end a syllable after the accent; and, perhaps, we should contribute to the regularity of the language, if, when we are in doubt, we should rather incline to the short than the long sound of these letters.

W final.

189. That *w* final is a vowel, is not disputed (9); when it is in this situation, it is equivalent to *oo*, as may be perceived in the sound of *cow*, *tw-el*, &c. where it forms a real diphthong, composed of the *a* in *wa-ter*, and the *oo* in *woo* and *coo*. It is often joined to *o* at the end of a syllable, without affecting the sound of that vowel; and in this situation it may be called servile, as in *bow* to shoot with; *crow*, *low*, (not high,) &c.

DIPHTHONGS.

190. A diphthong is a double vowel, or the union or mixture of two vowels pronounced together, so as only to make one syllable: as the Latin *a e* or *e*, *o e* or *e*, the Greek *ai*, the English *ai*, *au*, &c.

191. This is the general definition of a diphthong: but if we examine it closely, we shall find in it a want of precision and accuracy.* If a diphthong be two vowel sounds in succession, they must necessarily form two syllables, and therefore, by its very definition, cannot be a diphthong: if it be such a mixture of two vowels as to form but one simple sound, it is very improperly called a diphthong; nor can any such simple mixture exist.

192. The only way to reconcile this seeming contradiction, is to suppose that two vocal sounds in succession were sometimes pronounced so closely together as to form only the time of one syllable in Greek and Latin verse. Some of these diphthongal syllables we have in our own language, which only pass for monosyllables in poetry: thus *hire* (wages) is no more than one syllable in verse, though perfectly equivalent to *higher* (more high,) which generally passes for a dissyllable: the same may be observed of *dire* and *dyer*, *hour* and *power*, &c. This is not uniting two vocal sounds into one simple sound, which is impossible; but pronouncing two vocal sounds in succession so rapidly and so closely as to go for only one syllable in poetry.

193. Thus the best definition I have found of a diphthong is that given us by Mr. Smith, in his Scheme for a French and English Dictionary. "A diphthong (says this gentleman) I would define to be two simple vocal sounds uttered by one and the same emission of breath, and joined in such a manner that each loses a portion of its natural length; but from the junction produceth a compound sound, equal in the time of pronouncing to either of them taken separately, and so making still but one syllable."

194. "Now if we apply this definition (says Mr. Smith) to the several combinations that may have been laid down and denominated diphthongs by former orthoepists, I believe we shall find only a small number of them meriting this name." As a proof of the truth of this observation, we find, that most of those vocal assemblages that go under the name of diphthongs emit but a simple sound, and that not compounded of the two vowels, but one of them only, sounded long: thus *pain* and *paine*, *pail* and *pale*, *hear* and *here*, are perfectly the same sounds.

195. These observations naturally lead us to a distinction of diphthongs into proper and improper; the proper are such as have two distinct vocal sounds, and the improper such as have but one.

196. The proper diphthongs are,

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| <i>ea</i> ocean | <i>io</i> question | <i>oy</i> boy |
| <i>eu</i> feud | <i>oi</i> voice | <i>ua</i> assuage |
| <i>ew</i> jewel | <i>ou</i> pound | <i>ue</i> mansuetude |
| <i>i</i> poniard | <i>oo</i> now | <i>ui</i> languid |
| <i>ie</i> spaniel | | |

In this assemblage it is impossible not to see a manifest distinction between those which begin with *e* or *i*, and

the rest. In those beginning with either of these vowels we find a squeezed sound like the commencing or consonant *y* interpose, as it were, to articulate the latter vowel, and that the words where these diphthongs are found, might, agreeably to the sound, be spelt *oshe-yen*, *f-yude*, *7-yewel*, *pon-yard*, *span-yel*, *push-yon*, &c.; and as these diphthongs (which, from their commencing with the sound of *y* consonant, may not improperly be called semi-consonant diphthongs,) begin in that part of the mouth where *s*, *c* soft, and *t* are formed, we find that coalescence ensue which forms the aspirated hiss in the numerous termination *sion*, *tion*, *tial*, &c. and by direct consequence in those ending in *ure*, *une*, as *future*, *fortune*, &c. for the letter *u*, when long, is exactly one of these semi-consonant diphthongs (8;) and coming immediately after the accent it coalesces with the preceding *s*, *c*, or *t*, and draws it into the aspirated hiss of *sh* or *tsh*. (459.) Those found in the termination *iou* may be called semi-consonant diphthongs also, as the *o* and *u* have but the sound of one vowel. It may be observed too, in passing, that the reason why in *mansuetude* the *s* does not go into *sh*, is, because when *u* is followed by another vowel in the same syllable, it drops its consonant sound at the beginning, and becomes merely double *o*.

197. The improper diphthongs are,

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <i>ae</i> Caesar | <i>ea</i> clean | <i>ie</i> friend |
| <i>ai</i> aim | <i>ee</i> reed | <i>oa</i> coat |
| <i>ao</i> gaol | <i>ei</i> ceiling | <i>oe</i> economy |
| <i>au</i> taught | <i>eo</i> people | <i>oo</i> moon |
| <i>aw</i> law | <i>ey</i> they | <i>ow</i> crow |

198. The triphthongs having but two sounds are merely ocular, and must therefore be classed with the proper diphthongs:

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| <i>aye</i> (for ever) | <i>eu</i> plenteous | <i>iew</i> view |
| <i>eau</i> beauty | <i>ieu</i> adieu | <i>ocu</i> manoeuvre |

Of all these combinations of vowels we shall treat in their alphabetical order.

AE.

199. *Ae* or *e* is a diphthong, says Dr. Johnson, of very frequent use in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English; since the *e* of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to *e* simple; to which, in words frequently occurring, the *e* of the Romans is, in the same manner, altered, as in *equator*, *equinoctial*, and even in *Eneas*.

200. But though the diphthong *e* is perfectly useless in our language, and the substitution of *e* in its stead, in *Cesar* and *Eneas*, is recommended by Dr. Johnson, we do not find his authority has totally annihilated it, especially in proper names and technical terms derived from the learned languages. *Cesar*, *Eneas*, *Æsop*, *pæan*, *æther*, *æthiops* mineral, *amphisbæna*, *anæcephalæosis*, *aphæresis*, *ægiplos*, *œzæna*, &c. seem to preserve the diphthong, as well as certain words, which are either plurals or genitives in Latin words not naturalized, as *cornucopia*, *exuvie*, *aqua vite*, *minutie*, *stria*, &c.

201. This diphthong, when not under the accent, in *Michaelmas*, and when accented in *Dædalus*, is pronounced like short *e*; it is, like *e*, subject to the short sound when under the secondary accent, as in *Ænobarbus*, where *æn*, in the first syllable, is pronounced exactly like the letter *n*. (530.)

AI.

202. The sound of this diphthong is exactly like the long slender sound of *a*; thus *pail*, a vessel, and *pale*, a colour, are perfectly the same sound. The exceptions are but few.

203. When *said* is the third person preterimperfect tense of the verb to say, *ai* has the sound of short *e*, and *said* rhymes with *bed*; the same sound of *ai* may be observed in the third person of the present tense *sait*h and the participle *said*; it is regular, and rhymes with *trade*.

204. *Plaïd*, a striped garment, rhymes with *mad*.

205. *Railleur* is a perfect rhyme to *salary*; and *raisin*, a fruit, is pronounced exactly like *reason*, the distinctive faculty of man. See both these words in the Dictionary.

206. *Again* and *Against*, sound as if written *agen* and *agenst*.

207. The *aisle* of a church is pronounced exactly like *isle*, an island; and is sometimes written *ile*.

208. When this diphthong is in a final unaccented syllable, the *a* is sunk and the *i* pronounced short: thus *mountain*, *fountain*, *captain*, *curtain*, *villain*, are all pronounced as if written *mountin*, *fountin*, *captin*, *curtin*, *villin*: but when the last word takes an additional syllable, the *i* is dropped, and the *a* has its short sound, as *villanous*, *villany*. See the words in the Dictionary.

209. The *ai* in *Britain* has the short sound approaching to *u*, so common with all the vowels in final unaccented syllables, and is pronounced exactly like *Briton*.

* We see how many disputes the simple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the mistake concerning diphthongs: all that are properly so are syllables, and not diphthongs, as intended to be signified by that word. *Holder*.

210. *Plait*, a fold of cloth, is regular, and ought to be pronounced like *plate*, a dish; pronouncing it so as to rhyme with *meat* is a vulgarism, and ought to be avoided.

211. *Plaster* belongs no longer to this class of words, being now more properly written *plaster*, rhyming with *caster*.

AO.

212. This combination of vowels in a diphthong is only to be met with in the word *gaol*, now more properly written *pen*, as it is pronounced, *jail*.

AU.

213. The general sound of this diphthong is that of the noun *awe*, as *taught*, *caught*, &c. or of the *a* in *hall*, *ball*, &c.

214. When these letters are followed by *n*, and another consonant, they change to the second sound of a heard in *far*, *farther*, &c.: thus *awnt*, *ausance*, *haunch*, *launch*, *askaunt*, *flaunt*, *hawnt*, *gauntlet*, *jaunt*, *craunch*, *jaundice*, *lawndress*, *laundry*, have the Italian sound of the *a* in the last syllable of *papa* and *nanna*. To these I think ought to be added, *daunt*, *paunch*, *gaunt*, and *saunter*, as Dr. Kenrick has marked them with the Italian *a*, and not as if written *dawnt*, *paunch*, &c. as Mr. Sheridan sounds them. *Mawnd*, a basket, is always pronounced with the Italian *a*, and nearly as if written *maund*; for which reason *Mawndy Thursday*, which is derived from it, ought, with Mr. Nares, to be pronounced in the same manner, though generally heard with the sound of *av*. To *maunder*, to grumble, though generally heard as if written *maunder*, ought certainly to be pronounced as Mr. Nares has classed it, with the Italian *a*. The same may be observed of *taunt*, which ought to rhyme with *awnt*, though sounded *taunt* by Mr. Sheridan; and being left out of the above list, supposed to be so pronounced by Mr. Nares. [But Mr. Elphinstone has placed the analogy of these words in so strong and curious a light, that I cannot help presenting them to the reader in his own words, though a different orthography: "U meritoriously distinguishes *awnt*, the parent's sister, from *ant* the emmet, and gives a slender shut, the servile of a broad open; yet without pretence of so dangerous or any coincidence; in defiance of both sisters, his *awnt* had power to retain the company of *jaunt*, *hawnt*, *gaunt*, *taunt*, *dawnt*, *gaunt*, *gauntlet*; in all of which the *u* does precisely the same duty as formerly did in *chaunt*, *graunt*, *maund*, and *command*; in *saunter* and *saunder*; as well as in *branch*, *haunch*; *paunch*, *launch*, *staunch*; all now justly as genealogically, *chant*, *granch*, *mand*, (the old basket), *command*, *saunter*, *sander*; *branch*, *hanch*, *panch*, *lanch*, *stanch*. *Jaundice* alone pleaded *u* as also radical; and yet was found mere *jandice*. So with *awnt*, must return to truth and etymology (who do not *awnt* must join issue,) *jant*, *hant*, *vant*, *tant*, *dant*, *gant*, *gantlet*; and even the venerable *Mandy Thursday*, with her *mand* or basket in her hand. She had, indeed, almost left the language, though *Astrea* had not left the habit, when analogy (or harmony) enacted; a broad (*aw*) shall not in English precede *u*; followed either by a dry *at*, or by a sibilant; that is, *au* shall not be followed by *nt*, *nd*, *ne*, *nch*, or *nge*. No such sounds being sufferable in the English system, as *awnt*, *awnd*, *awuch*, *awuce*, or *awuge*; there shall be no such semblances. Alike are therefore indispensable, *chant* and *jant*; *hand* and *mand*, *chance* and *lance*, *branch* and *lanch*, *banter* and *santer*; *Sande* and his full self *Alexander*. In all such, a far from broad or open, is slender and shut; yet hardly shorter than if the silent aspiration interposed in *sahter*, *lahnce*, *lahnce*, and the rest. Before *nge*, indeed, *a* is also slender, but open; not *ah*, but *e*; guarded therefore by its own (*i*) servile (as we saw in its place) against every danger of *change*. *Fawn* and *faun* remain doubtless in *fauns* and *fawns*, unaltered by the seditions depressive sibilant." Properly ascertained in *her Picture*, vol. i. p. 171.]

215. *Laugh* and *draught*, which are very properly classed by Mr. Nares among those words which have the long Italian *a* in *father*, are marked by Mr. Sheridan with the first sound of *a* in *had*, lengthened into the sound of *a* in *father*, by placing the accent on it. *Staunch* is spelled without the *a* by Johnson, and therefore improperly classed by Mr. Nares in the above list.

216. *Faunt* and *avaunt* seem to be the only real exceptions to this sound of *a* in the whole list; and as these words are chiefly confined to tragedy, they may be allowed to "fret and strut their hour upon the stage" in the old traditional sound of *awe*.

217. This diphthong is pronounced like long *o* in *haughty*, as if written *ho-boy*; and like *o* short in *auliflower*, *laxrel*, and *laudatum*; as if written *colliflower*, *lorrel*, and *loddatum*. In *gauche*, *au* has the sound of slender *a*, and rhymes with *page*.

218. There is a corrupt pronunciation of this diphthong among the vulgar, which is, giving the *au* in *daughter*, *sauce*, *saucer*, and *saucy*, the sound of the Italian *a*, and nearly as if written *darter*, *sarce*, *sarcer*, and *sarcy*; but this pronunciation cannot be too carefully avoided. *Au* in *sausage*, also, is sounded by the vulgar with short *a*, as if written *sassage*; but in this, as in the other words, *au* ought to sound *awce*. See the words in the Dictionary.

AW.

219. Has the long broad sound of *a* in *ball*, with which the word *bawl* is perfectly identical. It is always regular.

AY.

220. This diphthong, like its near relation *ai*, has the sound of slender *a* in *pay*, *day*, &c. and is pronounced like long *e* in the word *quay*, which is now sometimes seen written *key*; for if we cannot bring the pronunciation to the spelling, it is looked upon as some improvement to bring the spelling to the pronunciation: a most pernicious practice in the language. See *Bowl*.

221. To *flay*, to strip off the skin, also, is corruptly pronounced *flea*; but the diphthong in this word seems to be recovering its rights.

222. There is a wanton departure from analogy in orthography, by changing the *y* in this diphthong to *i* in the words *paid*, *said*, *laid*, for *payed*, *sayed*, and *layed*. Why these words should be written with *i*, and thus contracted, and *played*, *prayed*, and *delayed*, remain at large, let our wise correctors of orthography determine. *Stayed* also, a participial adjective signifying *steady*, is almost always written *staid*.

223. When *ay* comes immediately after the accent in a final syllable, like *ai*, it drops the former vowel in the colloquial pronunciation of the days of the week. Thus, as we pronounce *captain*, *curtain*, &c. as if written *captin*, *curtin*, &c. so we hear *Sunday*, *Monday*, &c. as if written *Sundy*, *Mundy*, &c. A more distinct pronunciation of *day* in these words, is a mark of the northern dialect. (208.)

224. The familiar assent of *ay* for *yes*, is a combination of the long Italian *a* in the last syllable of *papa*, and the first sound of *e*. If we give the *a* the sound of that letter in *ball*, the word degenerates into a coarse rustic pronunciation: though, in the House of Commons, where this word is made a noun, we frequently, but not correctly, hear it so pronounced, in the phrase *the Ayes have it*.

AYE.

225. This triphthong is a combination of the slender sound of *a*, heard in *pa-per*, and the *e* in *me-tre*. The word which it composes, signifying *ever*, is almost obsolete.

E.A.

226. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of the first sound of *e* in *here*; but its irregular sound of short *e* is so frequent, as to make a catalogue of both necessary; especially for those who are unsettled in the pronunciation of the capital, and wish to practise in order to form a habit.

227. The first sound of *ea* is like open *e*, and is heard in the following words: *Afsard*, *affer*, *anneal*, *appeal*, *appear*, *appease*, *aread*, *arrear*, *beacon*, *beadie*, *beadroll*, *beads*, *badsmen*, *beagle*, *beak*, *beaker*, *beam*, *bean*, *beard*, *bearded*, *beast*, *beat*, *beaten*, *beaver*, *beaueguer*, *beneath*, *bequeath*, *bereave*, *besmeer*, *bespeak*, *bleach*, *bleak*, *blear*, *bleat*, *blea*, *breach*, *bream*, *to breathe*, *cease*, *cheap*, *cheat*, *clean*, *clea*, *cleanly*, (adverb.) *clear*, *clearance*, *cleave*, *cochineal*, *colleague*, *conceal*, *congeal*, *cream*, *creak*, *crease*, *creature*, *deacon*, *deal*, *dean*, *deanery*, *dear*, *decease*, *defeasance*, *defeasible*, *defeat*, *demean*, *demeanour*, *decrease*, *dream*, *dream*, *dreary*, *each*, *eager*, *eagle*, *eagre*, *ear*, *east*, *eastern*, *easy*, *to eat*, *eaten*, *eaves*, *entreat*, *encore*, *escheat*, *feast*, *fearful*, *feasible*, *feasibility*, *feast*, *feat*, *feature*, *feet*, *feam*, *freak*, *gear*, *gleam*, *glean*, *to grease*, *grease*, *greaves*, *heap*, *heap*, *heat*, *heath*, *heather*, *heave*, *impeach*, *increase*, *insane*, *interleave*, *knead*, *lead*, *to lead*, *leaf*, *league*, *leak*, *lean*, *leaze*, *leash*, *leasing*, *leat*, *leaves*, *leaves*, *mead*, *meagre*, *meal*, *mean*, *meat*, *measles*, *meathe*, *neat*, *neap*, *near*, *pea*, *peace*, *peak*, *peat*, *pease*, *peat*, *plead*, *please*, *reach*, *to read*, *ream*, *reap*, *rear*, *rearnard*, *reason*, *recheat*, *redstrack*, *release*, *repal*, *repeat*, *retreat*, *reveal*, *scream*, *scream*, *seal*, *seam*, *seamy*, *sear*, *sear*, *cloth*, *season*, *seat*, *shear*, *shears*, *sheath*, *shicthe*, *sheaf*, *steasy*, *sneak*, *sneaker*, *sneakup*, *spcak*, *spcar*, *steal*, *steak*, *stream*, *streamer*, *streamy*, *surcease*, *tea*, *teach*, *tead*, *teague*, *teal*, *team*, *tear*, (substantive,) *teave*, *teat*, *treacle*, *treason*, *treat*, *treatise*, *treatment*, *treaty*.

twag, twack, twaguc, veal, underneath, uneasy, unreach, uprear, weak, weaken, weal, wean, weanling, weaniness, wearisome, weary, weasand, weasel, weave, wheat, wheaten, wreak, wreath, wreath, wreathy, yea, year, yearling, yearling, yearly, zeal.

228. In this catalogue we find *heard* and *bearded* sometimes pronounced as if written *berd* and *berded*: but this corruption of the diphthong which Mr. Sheridan has adopted, seems confined to the Stage. See the word.

229. The preterimperfect tense of *eat* is sometimes written *ate*, particularly by Lord Bolingbroke, and frequently, and, perhaps, more correctly, pronounced *et*, especially in Ireland: but *eaten* always preserves the *ea* long.

230. *Ea* in *fearful* is long when it signifies *timorous*, and short when it signifies *terrible*, as if written *ferful*. See the word.

231. To read is long in the present tense, and short in the past and participle, which are sometimes written *red*.

232. *Teat*, a dug, is marked by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinston, and Mr. Nares, with short *e* like *it*, but more properly by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, with the long *e*, rhyming with *meat*.

233. *Beat*, the preterimperfect tense, and participle of *beat*, is frequently pronounced in Ireland like *bet* (a wager): and if utility were the only object of language, this would certainly be the preferable pronunciation, as nothing tends more to obscurity than verbs which have no different form for their present and past times; but fashion in this, as in many other cases, triumphs over use and propriety; and *bet*, for the past time and participle of *beat*, must be religiously avoided.

234. *Ea* is pronounced like the short *e* in the following words: *Abreast, ahead, already, bedstead, behead, bespread, bestead, bread, breadth, breakfast, breast, breath, cleanse, cleanly, (adjective), cleanly, dead, deadly, deaf, deafen, dearth, death, earl, earldom, early, earn, earnest, earth, earthen, earthly, endeavour, feather, head, heady, health, heard, hearse, heaven, heavy, jealous, imperial, instead, lead, leaden, leant, (the past time and participle of to lean), learn, learning, leather, leaven, meadow, meat, measure, pearl, peasant, pheasant, pleasant, pleasantly, pleasure, read, (past time and participle), readily, readiness, ready, realm, rehearsal, rehearse, research, seamstress, scarce, search, spread, stead, steadfast, steady, stealth, stealthy, sweat, sweaty, thread, threaten, threat, threaten, treachery, tread, treadle, treasure, uncleanly, wealth, wealthy, weapon, weather, years, zealot, zealous, zealously.*

235. I have given the last three words, compounded of *zeal*, as instances of the short sound of the diphthong, because it is certainly the more usual sound; but some attempts have lately been made in the House of Commons to pronounce them long, as in the noun. It is a commendable zeal to endeavour to reform the language as well as the constitution; but whether, if these words were altered, it would be a real reformation, may admit of some dispute. See *Encyclical Termination*, No. 515, and the word *Zealot*.

236. *Heard*, the past time and participle of *hear*, is sometimes corruptly pronounced with the diphthong long, so as to rhyme with *rear'd*; but this is supposing the verb to be regular; which, from the spelling, is evidently not the case.

237. It is, perhaps, worth observation, that when this diphthong comes before *r*, it is apt to slide into the short *u*, which is undoubtedly very near the true sound, but not exactly: thus pronouncing *earl, earth, dearth*, as if written *url, urth, durth*, is a slight deviation from the true sound, which is exactly that of *i* before *r*, followed by another consonant, in *virtue, virgin*; and that is the true sound of short *e* in *vermin, vernal*, &c. (108.)

238. *Leant*, the past time and participle of *to lean*, is grown vulgar: the regular form *leaned* is preferable.

239. The past time and participle of the verb *to leap*, seems to prefer the irregular form: therefore, though we almost always hear *to leap* rhyming with *reap*, we generally hear *leaped*, written and pronounced *leapt*, rhyming with *wept*.

240. *Ea* is pronounced like long slender *a* in *bare*, in the following words: *Bear, bearer, break, forbear, forswear, great, pear, steak, swear, to tear, wear.*

241. The word *great* is sometimes pronounced as if written *greet*, generally by people of education, and almost universally in Ireland; but this is contrary to the fixed and settled practice in England. That this is an affected pronunciation, will be perceived in a moment by pronouncing this word in the phrase, *Alexander the Great*; for those who pronounce the word *greet*, in other cases, will generally in this rhyme it with *fata*. It is true the *ee* is the regular sound of this diphthong; but this slender sound of *e* has, in all probability, given way to that of *a* as deeper and more expressive of the epithet *great*.

242. The same observations are applicable to the word *break*; which is much more expressive of the action when

pronounced *brake* than *breek*, as it is sometimes affectedly pronounced.

243. *Ea* is pronounced like the long Italian *a* in *father*, in the following words: *Heart, hearty, hearten, hearth, hearken.*

244. *Ea*, unaccented, has an obscure sound, approaching to short *u*, in *vengeance, serjeant, pageant, and paeantry.*

EAU.

245. This is a French rather than an English triphthong, being found only in words derived from that language. Its sound is that of long open *o*, as *beau, bureau, flambeau, portmanteau*. In *beauty* and its compounds, it has the first sound of *u*, as if written *bewty*.

EE.

246. This diphthong, in all words except those that end in *r*, has a squeezed sound of long open *e*, formed by a closer application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, than in that vowel singly, which is distinguishable to a nice ear, in the different sounds of the verbs *to flee* and *to meet*, and the nouns *flea* and *meat*. This has always been my opinion; but, upon consulting some good speakers on the occasion, and in particular, Mr. Garrick, who could find no difference in the sound of these words, I am less confident in giving it to the publick. At any rate the difference is but very trifling, and I shall therefore consider *ee* as equivalent to the long open *e*.

247. This diphthong is irregular only in the word *breeches*, pronounced as if written *britches*. *Cheesecake*, sometimes pronounced *chizcake*, and *breech, britch*, I look upon as vulgarisms. *Beelzebub*, indeed, in prose, has generally the short sound of *e*, as in *bell*: and when these two letters form but one syllable, in the poetical contraction of *e'er* and *ne'er*, for *ever* and *never*, they are pronounced as if written *air* and *nair*.

EI.

248. The general sound of this diphthong seems to be the same as *ey*, when under the accent, which is like long slender *a*; but the other sounds are so numerous as to require a catalogue of them all.

249. *Ei* has the sound of long slender *a* in *deign, vein, reign, reign, feign, feint, veil, heinous, heir, heiress, inveigh, weigh, neigh, skein, reins, their, theirs, eight, freight, weight, neighbour*, and their compounds. When *gh* comes after this diphthong, though there is not the least remnant of the Saxon guttural sound, yet it has not exactly the same simple vowel sound as when followed by other consonants; *ei*, followed by *gh*, sounds both vowels like *ae*; or if we could interpose the *y* consonant between the *a* and *t* in *eight, weight*, &c. it might, perhaps, convey the sound better. The difference, however, is so delicate as to render this distinction of no great importance. The same observations are applicable to the words *straight, straighten*, &c. See the word *Eight*.

250. *Ei* has the sound of long open *e* in *here*, in the following words and their compounds: *To ceil, ceiling, conceit, deceit, receipt, conceive, perceive, deceive, receive, inveigle, seize, seisin, seignior, seignior, seine, plebeian*. Obedience ought to be in the preceding class. See the word.

251. *Leisure* is sometimes pronounced as rhyming with *pleasure*; but, in my opinion, very improperly: for if *i* be allowed that custom is equally divided, we ought, in this case, to pronounce the diphthong long, as more expressive of the idea annexed to it. (241.)

252. *Either* and *neither* are so often pronounced *eyther* and *nighther*, that it is hard to say to which class they belong. Analogy, however, without hesitation, gives the diphthong the sound of long open *e*, rather than that of *i*, and rhymes them with *breather*, one who breathes. This is the pronunciation Mr. Garrick always gave to these words; but the true analogical sound of the diphthong in these words is that of the slender *a*, as if written *ayther* and *nayther*. This pronunciation is adopted in Ireland, but is not favoured by one of our orthoepists; for Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, Mr. Smith, Steel's Grammar, and Dr. Jones, all pronounce these words with the diphthong like long *e*. W. Johnston alone adopts the sound of long *i* exclusively; Dr. Kenrick gives both *eyther* and *ither*, but prefers the first, but gives *neither* the sound of long *e* exclusively: Mr. Coote says these words are generally pronounced with the *i* like the *i* in *mine*. Mr. Barclay gives no description of the sound of *ei* in *either*, but says *neither* is sometimes pronounced *nither* and by others *neither*; and Mr. Nares says, "*either* and *neither* are spoken by some with the sound of long *i*; I have heard even that of long *a* given to them: but as the regular way is also in use, I think it is preferable. These differences seem to have arisen from

ignorance of the regular sound of *ei*." If by the regular way and the regular sound of this dipththong Mr. Nares means the long sound of *e*, we need only inspect No. 249, and 250, to see that the sound of *a* is the more general sound, and therefore ought to be called the regular; but where there are so many instances of words where this dipththong has the long sound of *e*, and custom is so uniform in these words, there can be no doubt which is the true sound.

253. *Ei* has the sound of long open *i*, in *height* and *sleight*, rhyming with *white* and *right*. *Height* is, indeed, often heard rhyming with *eight* and *weight*, and that among very respectable speakers; but custom seems to decide in favour of the other pronunciation, that it may better tally with the adjective *high*, of which it is the abstract.

254. *Ei* has the sound of short *e*, in the two words *heifer* and *nonpareil*, pronounced *heffer* and *nonparell*.

255. This dipththong, when unaccented, like *ai*, (208,) drops the former vowel, and is pronounced like short *i*, in *foreign*, *foreigner*, *forfeit*, *forfeiture*, *sovereign*, *sovereignty*, *surfeit*, *counterfeit*.

EO.

256. This dipththong is pronounced like *e* long in *people*, as if written *peep*le; and like *e* short in *leopard*, and *jeopardy*, as if written *leppard* and *jeppardy*; and in the law terms *feoffee*, *jeoffee*, and *feoffment*, as if written *feffee*, *feffer*, and *feffment*.

257. We frequently hear these vowels contracted into short *o* in *geography* and *geometry*, as if written *joggraphy*, and *jommerty*; but this gross pronunciation seems daily wearing away, and giving place to that which separates the vowels into two distinct syllables, as it is always heard in *geographical*, *geometer*, *geometrical*, and *geometrician*. *Georgick* is always heard as if written *jorgick*, and must be given up as incorrigible. (116.)

258. *Eo* is heard like long *u* in *feud*, *feodal*, *feodatory*, which are sometimes written as they are pronounced *feud*, *feudal*, *feudatory*.

259. *Eo*, when unaccented, has the sound of *u* short in *surgeon*, *sturgeon*, *dudgeon*, *gudgeon*, *bludgeon*, *curmudgeon*, *dungeon*, *luncheon*, *punchoon*, *truncheon*, *burgeon*, *habergeon*, but in *scutcheon*, *escutcheon*, *pigeon*, and *widgeon*, the *eo* sounds like short *i*.

260. *Eo* sounds like long *u* in *yeoman* and *yeomanry*; the first syllables of which words rhyme with *go*, *no*, &c. See the words.

261. *Eo* in *galloon*, a Spanish ship, sounds as if written *gallooon*, rhyming with *moon*.

EOU.

262. This assemblage of vowels, for they cannot be properly called a triphthong, is often contracted into one syllable in prose, and poets never make it go for two. In *cutaneous* and *vitreous*, two syllables are palpable; but in *gorgeous* and *outrageous* the soft *g* coalescing with *e* seems to drop a syllable, though polite pronunciation will always preserve it.

263. This assemblage is never found but in an unaccented syllable, and generally a final one; and when it is immediately preceded by the dentals *d* or *t*, it melts them into the sounds of *j* and *ch*: thus *hideoous* and *piteous* are pronounced as if written *hijeous* and *pitcheous*. The same may be observed of *righteous*, *plenteous*, *bounteous*, *counteous*, *beauteous*, and *duteous*. (293,) (294.)

EU.

264. This dipththong is always sounded like long *u* or *ew*, and is scarcely ever irregular: thus *feud*, *deuce*, &c. are pronounced as if written *feud*, *deuce*, &c.

EW.

265. This dipththong is pronounced like long *u*, and is almost always regular. There is a corrupt pronunciation of it like *oo* chiefly in London, where we sometimes hear *deu* and *new*, pronounced as if written *doo* and *noo*; but when *r* precedes this dipththong, as in *brew*, *crew*, *drew*, &c. pronouncing it like *oo*, is scarcely improper. See (176,) (339.)

266. *Shew* and *strew* have almost left this class, and by Johnson's recommendation are become *show* and *straw*, as they are pronounced. The proper name *Shrewsbury*, however, still retains the *e*, though always pronounced *Shröwsbury*. *Sew*, with a needle, always rhymes with *no*; and *sewer*, signifying a drain, is generally pronounced *shore*: but *sewer* an officer, rhymes with *fewer*. See *Sewer*.

267. *Ew* is sometimes pronounced like *aw* in the verb

to *chew*; but this is gross and vulgar. To *chew* ought always to rhyme with *new*, *view*, &c.

EWE.

268. This triphthong exists only in the word *ewe*, a female sheep; which is pronounced exactly like *yew* a tree, or the plural personal pronoun *you*. There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *yoe*, rhyming with *doe*, which must be carefully avoided. See the word.

EY.

269. When the accent is on this dipththong, it is always pronounced like *ay*, or like its kindred dipththong *ei* in *vein*, *reign*, &c.; thus *bey*, *dey*, *grey*, *prey*, *they*, *treys*, *wey*, *obey*, *convey*, *purvey*, *survey*, *hey*, *eyre*, and *eyry*, are always heard as if written *bay*, *day*, &c. *Key* and *ley* are the only exceptions, which always rhyme with *sea*. (220.)

270. *Ey*, when unaccented, is pronounced like *ee*: thus *galley*, *valley*, *alley*, *barley*, &c. are pronounced as if written *gallee*, *vallee*, &c. The noun *survey*, therefore, if we place the accent on the first syllable, is anomalous. See the word.

EYE.

271. This triphthong is only found in the word *eye*, which is always pronounced like the letter *I*.

IA.

272. This dipththong, in the terminations *ian*, *ial*, *iard*, and *iate*, forms but one syllable, though the *i* in this situation, having the squeezed sound of *ee* perfectly similar to *y*, gives the syllable a double sound, very distinguishable in its nature from a syllable formed without the *i*: thus *Christian*, *filial*, *poniard*, *conciliate*, sound as if written *Christ-yan*, *fil-yal*, *pon-yard*, *conci-yate*, and have in the last syllable an evident mixture of the sound of *y* consonant. (113.)

273. In *diamond*, these vowels are properly no dipththong; and in prose, the word ought to have three distinct syllables; but we frequently hear it so pronounced as to drop the *a* entirely, and as if written *dimond*. This, however, is a corruption that ought to be avoided.

274. In *carriage*, *marriage*, *parliament*, and *miniature*, the *a* is dropped, and the *i* has its short sound, as if written *carridge*, *marridge*, *parliment*, *miniture*. (90.)

IE.

275. The regular sound of this dipththong is that of *ee*, as in *grieve*, *thieve*, *fiend*, *liefe*, *liege*, *chief*, *kerchief*, *handkerchief*, *auctioneer*, *grenadier*, &c. as if written *greeve*, *theeve*, *feend*, &c.

276. It has the sound of long *i* in *die*, *hie*, *lie*, *pie*, *tie*, *vie*, as if written *dy*, *hy*, &c.

277. The short sound of *e* is heard in *friend*, *tierce*, and the long sound of the same letter in *tier*, *frieze*.

278. In *variegate* the best pronunciation is to sound both vowels distinctly like *e*, as if written *va-ry-e-gate*.

279. In the numeral terminations in *ieth*, as *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, &c. the vowels ought also to be kept distinct; the first like open *e*, as heard in the *y* in *twenty*, *thirty*, &c. and the second like short *e*, heard in *breath*, *death*, &c.

280. In *fiery* too, the vowels are heard distinctly.

281. In *orient* and *spaniel*, where these letters come after a liquid, they are pronounced distinctly; and great care should be taken not to let the last word degenerate into *spannel*. (113.)

282. When these letters meet, in consequence of forming the plurals of nouns, they retain either the long or short sound they had in the singular, without increasing the number of syllables: thus *a fly* makes *flies*, *a tie* makes *lies*, *company* makes *companies*, and *dignity* *dignities*. The same may be observed of the third persons and past participles of verbs, as *I fly*, *he flies*, *I deny*, *he denies*, *he denied*, *I sully*, *he sullied*, &c. which may be pronounced as if written *denize*, *denide*, *sullid*, &c. (104.)

283. When *ie* is a termination without the accent, it is pronounced like *e* only, in the same situation: thus *brasier*, *grazier*, and *glazier*, have the last syllable sounded as if written *brazhur*, *grazhur*, and *glazhur*, or rather as *braze-yur*, *graze-yur*, &c. (98,) (418.)

IEU.

284. These vowels occur in *adieu*, *lieu*, *pur-lieu*, where they have the sound of long *u*, as if written *adeu*, *leu*, *pur-leu*.

285. In one word, *lieutenant*, these letters are pronounced like short *e*, as if written *lev-tenant*. See the word.

IEW.

286. These letters occur only in the word *view* where they sound like *eeu*, rhyming with *few new*.

IO.

287. When the accent is upon the first of these vowels they form two distinct syllables, as *violent*, *violet*; the last of which is sometimes corruptly pronounced *vi-let*.

288. In *marchioness* the *i* is entirely sunk, and the unaccented *o* pronounced, as it usually is in this situation, like short *u*, as if written *marshuness*. (352.)

289. In *cushion* the *o* is sunk, and the word pronounced *cushin*. See the word.

290. In the very numerous termination *ion*, these vowels are pronounced in one syllable like short *u*; but when they are preceded by a liquid, as in *million*, *minion*, *clarion*, &c. (113), the two vowels, though they make but one syllable, are heard distinctly: the same may be observed when they are preceded by any of the other consonants, except *s* and *t*, as *champion*, *scorpion*, &c. where the vowels are heard separately: but the terminations *tion* and *sion* are pronounced in one syllable, like the verb *shun*.

291. The only exception to this rule is, when the *i* is preceded by *s*: in this case the *t* goes into *tch*, and the *i* is in a small degree audible like short *e*. This may be heard in *question*, *mixture*, *digestion*, *combustion*, and what is an instance of the same kind in *Christian*, as if written *ques-tshun*, *miz-tshun*, &c. *quest-yun*, *mizt-yun*. (372.) (464.)

IOU.

292. This triphthong, when preceded by a liquid, or any mute but a dental, is heard distinctly in two syllables, as in *bilious*, *various*, *glorious*, *abstemious*, *ingenious*, *copious*; but when preceded by the dentals *t*, *soft c* and *s*, these vowels coalesce into one syllable, pronounced like *shus*: thus *precious*, *factions*, *noxious*, *anxious*, are sounded as if written *pres-shus*, *fac-shus*, *nock-shus*, *ang-shus*. (459.)

293. The same tendency of these vowels to coalesce after a dental, and draw it to aspiration, makes us hear *tedious*, *odious*, and *insidious*, pronounced as if written *te-je-us*, *o-je-us*, and *in-sid-je-us*; for as *d* is but flat *t*, it is no wonder it should be subject to the same aspiration, when the same vowels follow: nay, it may be affirmed, that so agreeable is this sound of the *d* to the analogy of English pronunciation, that, unless we are upon our guard, the organs naturally slide into it. It is not, however, pretended that this is the politest pronunciation; for the sake of analogy it were to be wished it were: but an ignorance of the real powers of the letters, joined with a laudable desire of keeping as near as possible to the orthography, is apt to prevent the *d* from going into *j*, and to make us hear *o-de-us*, *te-de-us*, &c. On the other hand, the vulgar, who in this case are right by instinct, not only indulge the aspiration of the *d*, which the language is so prone to, but are apt to unite the succeeding syllables too closely, and to say *o-jus*, and *te-jus*, instead of *o-je-us*, and *te-je-us*, or rather *ode-yus*, *tede-yus*.

294. If the *y* be distinctly pronounced, it sufficiently expresses the aspiration of the *d*, and is, in my opinion, the preferable mode of delineating the sound, as it keeps the two last syllables from uniting too closely. Where analogy, therefore, is so clear, and custom so dubious, we ought not to hesitate a moment at pronouncing *odious*, *tedious*, *perfidious*, *fastidious*, *insidious*, *invidious*, *compedious*, *melodious*, *commodious*, *preludious*, and *studious*, as if written, *o-je-ous*, *te-je-ous*, &c. or rather *ode-yus*, *tede-yus*, &c. nor should we forget that *Indian* comes under the same analogy, and ought, though contrary to respectable usage, to be pronounced as if written *Indyan*, and nearly as *In-je-an*. (376.)

O.A.

295. This dipthong is regularly pronounced as the long open sound of *o*, as in *boat*, *coat*, *oat*, *coal*, *loaf*, &c. The only exceptions are, *broad*, *abroad*, *groat*, which sound as if written *bravd*, *abravd*, *gravt*. *Oatmeal* is sometimes pronounced *ot-meal*, but seems to be recovering the long sound of *o*, as in *oat*.

OE.

296. Whether it be proper to retain the *o* in this dipthong, or to banish it from our orthography, as Dr. Johnson advises certain it is, that in words from the learned

languages it is always pronounced like single *e*, and comes entirely under the same laws as that vowel; thus, when it ends a syllable, with the accent upon it, it is long, as in *An-toe-ci*, *Peri-oe-ci*: when under the secondary accent, in *oec-umenical*, *oec-onomicks*, it is like *e* short: it is long *e* in *foe-tus*, and short *e* in *foe-tid* and *assa-foetida*; in *doe*, *foe*, *sloe*, *toe*, *throe*, *hoe*, (to dig,) and *bilboes*, it is sounded exactly like long open *o*: in *canoe* and *shoe*, like *oo*, as if written *canoo* and *shoo*: and in the verb *does*, like short *u*, as if written *duz*.

OEI.

297. There is but one word where this triphthong occurs, and that is in Shakspeare's *King Lear*, in the word *oeliads*, (glances,) and, in my opinion, it ought to be sounded as if written *e-il-yads*.

OEU.

298. This dipthong is from the French, in the word *manoeuvre*; a word, within these few years, of very general use in our language. It is not in Johnson, and the *oeu* is generally pronounced by those who can pronounce French in the French manner; but this is such a sound of the *u* as does not exist in English, and therefore it cannot be described. The nearest sound is *oo*: with which, if this word is pronounced by an English speaker, as if written *manoeuvre*, it may, except with very nice French ears, escape criticism.

OI.

299. The general and almost universal sound of this dipthong, is that of *a* in *water*, and the first *e* in *me-tre*. This double sound is very distinguishable in *boil*, *tail*, *spoil*, *joint*, *point*, *anoint*, &c. which sound ought to be carefully preserved, as there is a very prevalent practice among the vulgar of dropping the *o*, and pronouncing these words as if written *bile*, *tile*, *spile*, &c.

300. The only instance which admits of a doubt in the sound of this dipthong, when under the accent, is in the word *choir*; but this word is now so much more frequently written *quire*, that uniformity strongly inclines us to pronounce the *oi* in *choir* like long *i*, and which, by the common orthography, seems fixed beyond recovery. But it may be observed, that either the spelling or the pronunciation of *Chorister*, commonly pronounced *Quirister*, ought to be altered. See the words.

301. When this dipthong is not under the accent, it is variously pronounced. Dr. Kenrick places the accent on the first syllable of *turcois*, and, for I know not what reason, pronounces it as if written *turkiz*; and *turkois* with the *oi* broad, as in *boys*. Mr. Sheridan places the accent on the second syllable, and gives the dipthong the French sound, as if the word was written *turkaze*. In my opinion the best orthography is *turquoise*, and the best pronunciation with the accent on the last syllable, and the *oi* sounded like long *e*, as if written *turkees*; as we pronounce *tortoise*, with the accent on the first syllable, and the *oi* like short *i*, as if written *tortiz*.

302. In *avoids*, the first dipthong is pronounced like short *e*, as if written *averdupoise*.

303. In *connoisseur* the same sound of *e* is substituted, as if written *conneisseur*.

304. In *shamois* or *chamois*, a species of leather, the *oi* is pronounced like long *e*, as if written *shammee*.

305. *Adroit* and *devoir*, two scarcely naturalized French words, have the *oi* regular, though the latter word, in polite pronunciation, retains its French sound, as if written *deewor*.

OO.

306. The sound of this dipthong is regular, except in a few words: it is pronounced long in *moon*, *soon*, *fool*, *rood*, *food*, *mood*, &c. This is its regular sound.

307. It has a shorter sound corresponding to the *u* in *bull*, in the words *wool*, *wood*, *good*, *hood*, *fool*, *stood*, *understood*, *withstood*; and these are the only words where this dipthong has this middle sound.

308. It has the sound of short *u* in the two words *blood* and *floor*, rhyming with *mud*.

309. *Soot* is vulgarly pronounced so as to rhyme with *but*, *hut*, &c. but ought to have its long, regular sound, rhyming with *boot*, as we always hear it in the compound *sooty*. See the word.

310. *Door* and *floor* are universally pronounced by the English, as if written *dore* and *flöre*; but in Ireland they preserve the regular sound of *oo*. See the word *Door*.

311. *Moore*, a black man, is regular in polite pronunciation, and like *more* in vulgar. *Moore*, a marsh, is sometimes heard rhyming with *store*; but more correct speakers pronounce it regularly, rhyming with *poor*.

OU.

312. This is the most irregular assemblage of vowels in our language: its most common sound is that heard in *bound, found, ground*, &c. and this may be called its proper sound; but its deviations are so many and so various, that the best idea of it will be conveyed by giving the simples of all its different sounds.

313. The first or proper sound of this diphthong is composed of the *u* in *ball*, and the *o* in *woo*, or rather the *u* in *bull*, and is equivalent to the *ou* in *down, frown*, &c. This sound is heard in *abound, about, account, acousticks, aground, aloud, amount, around, arouse, astound, avouch, bough, bounce, bound, bounty, bounteous, bout, carouse, choise, cloud, clough, clout, clouterty, compound, couch, couchant, crouch, deflower, devour, devout, doubt, doubtful, drought, doughty, douse, encounter, espouse, expound, flout, foul, flounder, found, founding, fountain, frousy, glout, gout, (a disease.) ground, grouse, grout, hound, hour, house, imbound, loud, lounge, louse, lout, mound, mountain, mountebank, mouse, mouth, noun, ounce, our, out, outer, outermost, paramount, plough, pouch, pounce, pound, punt, profound, pronoun, pronounce, prou, proud, rebound, recount, redoubt, redubbed, redound, rencounter, round, roundelay, rouse, rout, scoundrel, scour, scout, shout, shroud, slouch, spouse, spout, sprout, stout, surround, south, thou, thousand, touse, trouse, trousters, trout, wound, (did wind,) slough (a miry place,) couch, vouchsafe, without, scarumach.*

314. The second sound is that of short *u* in *but*, and is heard in the following words and their compounds: *Ad-journ, journey, journal, bourgeois, country, cousin, couple, accouple, double, trouble, courteous, courtesy, courage, encourage, joust, gourmet, housewife, flourish, mouch, nourish, enough, chough, rough, tough, slough, (a cast skin,) scourge, southerly, southern, southernwood, southward, touch, touchy, young, younker, and youngster*; but *southerly, southern, and southward*, are sometimes pronounced regularly like *south*; this, however, is far from the prevailing pronunciation. This is the sound this diphthong always has, when the accent is not on it, unless in very few instances, where the compound retains the sound of the simple, as in *pronoun*; but in *sojourn and sojourner*, with the accent on the first syllable, and in every unaccented termination in *our* and *ous*, this diphthong has exactly the sound of short *u*: thus *favour, honour, odour, and famous*, are pronounced as if written, *favur, honur, odor, and famus*.

315. The third sound given to these vowels is that of *oo* in *coo and woo*, (39), and is found in the following words: *Bouge, croup, group, agroup, amour, paramour, bouce, bousy, boutefeux, capouch, cartouch, fourbe, gout, (taste,) and vagout* (pronounced *goo and gahoo*.) *rendez-vous, rouge, soup, sous*, (pronounced *soo*), *surtout, through, thoroughly, toupee or toupet, you, your, youth, your, countour, tourney, tournament, pour, and route* (a road,) *accoutre, billet-doux, agouti, uncouth, wound* (a hurt,) and *routine* (a beaten road). See *Tourney*.

316. The verb *to pour* is sometimes pronounced *po-re*, and sometimes *to poor*; in each case it interferes with a word of a different signification, and the best pronunciation, which is that similar to *power*, is as little liable to that exception as either of the others. See the word.

317. *To wound* is sometimes pronounced so as to rhyme with *found*; but this is directly contrary to the best usage: but *route* (a road, as to take a different route,) is often pronounced so as to rhyme with *doubt*, by respectable speakers.

318. The fourth sound of this diphthong is that of long *ou*, and is heard in the following words: *Though, although, coulter, court, account, gourd, courtier, course, dis-course, source, recourse, resource, bourn, dough, doughty, four, mould, mouldy, moutt, mourn, shoulder, smoulder, soul, poultice, poult, poulterier, poultry, trout* (to roll smoothly, marked by Mr. Sheridan as rhyming with *doll*, but more properly by Dr. Kenrick with *roll*), and *borough, thorough, furlough, fourteen, concourse, and intercourse*, preserve the diphthong in the sound of long *o*, though not under the accent.

319. The fifth sound of *ou* is like the noun *awe*, and is heard only in *ought, bought, brought, sought, besought, fought, nought, thought, methought, wrought*.

320. The sixth sound is that of short *oo*, or the *u* in *bull*, and is heard only in the auxiliary verbs *would, could, should*, rhyming with *good, hood, stood, &c.*

321. The seventh sound is that of short *o*, and heard only in *cough and trough*, rhyming with *off and scoff*; and in *lough, and shough*, pronounced *lock and shock*.

OW.

322. The elementary sound of this diphthong is the same as the first sound of *ou*, and is heard in *how, now, &c.* but the sound of long *o* obtains in so many instances, that it will be necessary to give a catalogue of both.

323. The general sound, as the elementary sound may be called, is heard in *now, how, bow*, (a mark of respect,)

mow, (a heap of barley, &c.) *cow, brow, brown, brouse, plow, sow, vow, avow, allow, disallow, endow, down, clown, frown, town, crown, down, gown, renown, dowager, dowdy, dower, dower, dowry, donery, dowlas, drowse, drowsy, flower, bover, lower*, (to look gloomy,) *potter, powder, provess, prou, prout, vowel, towel, bower, rovel, covl, scowl, crowd, shower, tower, sow*, (a swine,) *swins, soul, thowl, low*, (to bellow as a cow.) This word is generally pronounced as *low*, not *high*; but if custom, in this case, has not absolutely decided, it ought, in my opinion, to have the first sound of this diphthong, rhyming with *how*, as much more expressive of the noise it signifies; which, where sounds are the ideas to be expressed, ought to have great weight in pronunciation. (241, 251.) See the word.

324. The second sound of this diphthong is heard in *blow, slow, crow, grow, flow, glow, bow*, (to shoot with,) *know, low*, (not high,) *mow*, (to cut grass,) *row, show, sow*, (to scatter grain,) *strow, snow, throw, below, bestow, owe, own, owner, flown, groen, growth, know, known, sown, lower*, (to bring low,) *throw, thrown*; in all these words the *ow* sounds like long *o* in *go, no, so, &c.*

325. The noun *prowl*, signifying the forepart of a ship, rhymes with *go* in Mr. Sheridan, and with *now* in Dr. Kenrick. The latter is, in my opinion, the preferable sound: while the verb *to prow* (to seek for prey,) rhymes with *owl* according to Mr. Sheridan, and with *soul* according to Dr. Kenrick: the latter has the old spelling *prole* to plead, but the former has, in my opinion, both analogy and the best usage on its side. Both these writers unite in giving the first sound of this diphthong to *process*; which is unquestionably the true pronunciation. See *To Prowl*.

326. The proper names *Howe, Houel, Howard, and Povel*, generally are heard with the first sound of this diphthong, as in *how, now, &c.* but *Hoves*, and *Stow*, (the historian,) commonly rhyme with *knows* and *know*. *Howard*, among people of rank, is generally pronounced with the second sound, rhyming with *forward*; and *Grosvenor*, as if written *Grosvenor*. *Snowdon* is frequently pronounced with the first sound of *ow*; but the second sound seems preferable; as it is not improbable that these mountains had their name, like the Alps, from the snow on their tops.

327. When this diphthong is in a final unaccented syllable, it has always the second sound, like long *o*, in *borow, sorrow, fellow, willow, &c.* The vulgar shorten this sound, and pronounce the *o* obscurely, and sometimes as if followed by *r*, as *winder* and *feller*, for *window* and *fellow*; but this is almost too despicable for notice. Good speakers preserve the diphthong in this situation, and give it the full sound of open *o*, rhyming with *no, so, &c.* though it should seem in Ben Jonson's time, the *o* in this situation was almost suppressed. See his Grammar, p. 149.

328. This diphthong, in the word *knowledge*, has of late years undergone a considerable revolution. Some speakers who had the regularity of their language at heart, were grieved to see the compound depart so far from the sound of the simple, and with heroic fortitude have opposed the multitude by pronouncing the first syllable of this word as it is heard in the verb *to know*. The Pulpit and the Bar have for some years given a sanction to this pronunciation; but the Senate and the Stage hold out inflexibly against it; and the nation at large seem insensible of the improvement. They still continue to pronounce, as in the old ludicrous rhymes—

"Among the mighty men of knowledge

That are professors at Gresham College."

But if ever this word should have the good fortune to be restored to its rights, it would be but charity to endeavour the restoration of a great number of words in a similar situation, such as *breakfast, vineyard, bevilder, meadow, hearken, pleasure, whistler, shepherd, windward*, and a long catalogue of fellow sufferers, (515.) But, before we endeavour this restoration, we should consider, that contracting the sound of the simple, when it acquires an additional syllable, is an idiom of pronunciation to which our language is extremely prone; nor is it certain that crossing this tendency would produce any real advantage; at least, not sufficient to counterbalance the diversity of pronunciation which must for a long time prevail, and which must necessarily call off our attention from things to words. See *Encyclical Termination*, Nov. 74.

OY.

329. This diphthong is but another form for *oi*, and is pronounced exactly like it. When *alloy* is written with this diphthong it ought never to be pronounced *allay*. Custom seems to have appropriated the former word to the noun, and the latter to the verb: for the sake of consistency, it were to be wished it were always written *allay*; but it is not to be expected that poets will give up so good a rhyme to *joy, cloy, and destroy*.

330. The only word in which this diphthong is not under the accent, is the proper name *Savoy*: for *savoy*, a plant, has the accent on the second syllable; but the diphthong in both is pronounced in the same manner.

UA.

331. When the *a* in this diphthong is pronounced, the *u* has the power of *o*, which unites both into one syllable: thus *antiquate*, *antiquary*, *assuage*, *persuade*, *equal*, *language*, &c. are pronounced *antikwate*, *antikwary*, *aswage*, &c.

332. The *u* in this diphthong is silent, in *guard*, *guardian*, *guarantee*, and *piquant*; pronounced *gärd*, *gärdian*, *garantee*, and *pickant*. (92.)

333. In *Mantua*, the town of Italy, both vowels are heard distinctly. The same may be observed of the habit so called: but in *mantumaker* vulgarity has sunk the *a*, and made it *mantumaker*. The same vulgarity at first, but now sanctioned by universal custom, has sunk both letters in *victuals*, and its compounds *victualling*, and *victualler*, pronounced, *vittles*, *vittling*, and *vittler*. See *Mantua*.

UE.

334. This diphthong, like *ua*, when it forms only one syllable, and both letters are pronounced, has the *u* sounded like *o*: as *consuetude*, *desuetude*, and *mansuetude*, which are pronounced *consuetude*, *desuetude*, and *mansuetude*. Thus *conquest* is pronounced according to the general rule, as if written *conkwest*; but the verb *conquer* has unaccountably deviated into *conker*, particularly upon the stage. This error, however, seems not to be so rooted in the general ear as to be above correction; and analogy undoubtedly demands *conker*.

335. This diphthong, when in a final syllable, sinks the *e*, as *clue*, *cue*, *due*, *blue*, *glue*, *hue*, *flue*, *rué*, *sue*, *trac*, *mue*, *accrue*, *ensue*, *endue*, *imbue*, *imbrue*, *pursue*, *subdue*, *perdue*, *argue*, *residue*, *avenue*, *revenue*, *continue*, *retinue*, *construe*, *statue*, *tissue*, *issue*, *virtue*, *value*, *ague*; in all these words, whether the accent be on the diphthong *ue* or not, it is pronounced like long open *u*, except in words where the *r* comes before *u*: in this case it is sounded like *oo*. When the accent is not on this diphthong, as in the latter portion of these words from *argue*, it is apt to be feebly and indistinctly pronounced, and therefore care ought to be taken to sound it as if these words were written *argew*, *residew*, &c. In *Tuesday*, *ue*, the diphthong, is pronounced in the same manner.

336. In some words the *u* is silent, and the *e* pronounced short, as in *guess*, *guest*, *guerdon*, where the *u* acts as a servile to preserve the *e* hard.

337. In some words both the vowels are sunk, as in *antique*, *oblique*, *league*, *feague*, *teague*, *colleague*, *plague*, *vague*, *intrigue*, *fatigue*, *harangue*, *tongue*, *disembogue*, *collogue*, *rogue*, *prorogue*, *brogue*, *fugue*; in all which the *ue* is silent, and the *g* pronounced hard. The *g* in *antique* and *oblique* is pronounced like *k*, as if the words were written *anteek*, and *oblíke*. (158.)

338. The terminations in *ogue*, from the Greek, are pronounced in the same manner. Thus *pedagogue*, *demagogue*, *physiagogue*, *menagogue*, *emmenagogue*, *synagogue*, *mystagogue*, *decagogue*, *dialogue*, *trialogue*, *catalogue*, *theologue*, *eclogue*, *monologue*, *prologue*, and *epilogue*, are all pronounced as if written *pedagog*, *demagog*, &c. with the *o* short.

339. This diphthong after *r* becomes *oo*; thus *true* is pronounced *troo*. (176.)

UI.

340. The *u* in this diphthong, as in *ua*, and *ue*, when both vowels are pronounced without forming two syllables, is pronounced like *o*: thus *languid*, *anguish*, *language*, *extinguish*, *distinguish*, *relinquish*, *vanquish*, *linguist*, *penguin*, *pursuivant*, *guaiacum*, are pronounced as if written *languoid*, *anguish*, &c. and *cuisse* and *cuissees*, as if written *kuisse* and *kuissees*, and *cuirass*, as if written *kuirass*.

341. The *u* is silent, and the *i* pronounced long, in *guide*, *disguise*, *guile*, and *bequile*; but the *u* is silent, and the *i* short, in *guilt*, *build*, *guilt*, *guinea*, *guitar*. *Guilt* in *Guilford* is, by the lower people of London, pronounced so as to rhyme with *child*; but this is directly opposite to the best usage, and contrary to its etymology, as it is a compound of *guilt* (a corporation, always pronounced like the verb to *gild*), and *hall*. Dr. Jones, who wrote in Queen Anne's time, tells us it was then pronounced as if written *Gildhall*. In *circuit* and *biscuit* the *u* is merely servile; in both the *c* is hard, and the *i* short, as if written *surkit* and *biskit*. *Conduit* is pronounced *cundit*.

342. In *juice*, *sluice*, *suit*, and *pursuit*, the *i* is silent, and the *u* has its diphthongal sound, as it preceded by *e*, and the words were written *sleuse*, *jeuse*, *seut*, *purséut*.

343. When this diphthong is preceded by *r*, it is pronounced like *oo*: thus *bruiſe*, *cruise*, *fruit*, *bruit*, *recruit*, are pronounced as if written *broose*, *croose*, *broot*, *recroot*. (339.)

UO.

344. The *u* in this diphthong is pronounced like *w* in *quote*, *quota*, *quotation*, *quotient*, *quodidian*, *quorum*, *quondam*, *silique*, *quoth*, as if written *kwote*, *kwota*, *kwotation*, &c. *Coif* and *coit*, commonly pronounced *kwioif* and *kwioit*, do not come under this class. See the words.

UY.

345. This diphthong, with the accent on it, sinks the *u*, and pronounces the *y* like long *i*: thus *buy*, the only word where *uy* has the accent, rhymes with *dry*, *fly*, &c. When the accent is not on this diphthong it is sounded like long *e*, as *plaguy*, *roguy*, *gluy*, pronounced *pla-gee*, *rogee*, (with the *g* hard, as in *get*), *glu-ee*. The same may be observed of *oblogy*, *amblogy*, *pavcology*, *soliloquy*, *ventriloquy*, *allogy*, *collogy*, pronounced *oblo-quee*, *amblo-quee*, &c.

UOY.

346. This diphthong is found only in the word *buoy*, pronounced as if written *buoy*, but too often exactly like *boy*. But this ought to be avoided by correct speakers.

OF THE CONSONANTS.

B.

347. When *b* follows *m* in the same syllable it is generally silent, as in *lamb*, *kemb*, *limb*, *comb*, *dwab*, *jamb*, &c. except *accumb*, and *succumb*: it is silent also before *t* in the same syllable, as in *debt*, *doubt*, *redoubt*, *redoubted*, and their compounds: it is silent before *t*, when not in the same syllable, in the word *subtle*, (cunning), often inaccurately used for *subtile*, (fine), where the *b* is always pronounced. In the mathematical term *rhomb* the *b* is always heard, and the word pronounced as if written *rhumb*. *Amb-ace* is pronounced *Aims-ace*. See *Rhomb*.

C.

348. *C* is always hard like *k* before *a*, *o*, and *u*; as *card*, *cord*, *curd*; and soft, like *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*; as *cement*, *city*, *cynick*.

349. When *c* ends a word or syllable, it is always hard, as in *music*, *flaccid*, *siccity*, pronounced *musik*, *flak-sid*, *sik-sity*. See *Exaggerate*.

350. In the word *sceptick*, where the first *e*, according to analogy, ought to be pronounced like *s*, Dr. Johnson has not only given his approbation to the sound of *k*, but has, contrary to general practice, spelt the word *sceptick*. It may be observed, perhaps, in this, as on other occasions, of that truly great man, that he is but seldom wrong; but when he is so, that he is generally wrong to absurdity. What a monster does this word *sceptick* appear to an eye the least classical or correct! And if this alteration be right, why should we hesitate to write and pronounce *scene*, *sceptre*, and *Lacedæmon*, *skene*, *skeptre*, and *Lakedæmon*, as there is the same reason for *k* in all! It is not however my intention to cross the general current of polite and classical pronunciation, which I know is that of sounding the *c* like *k*; my objection is only to writing it with the *k*; and in this I think I am supported by the best authorities since the publication of Johnson's Dictionary.

351. *C* is mute in *Czar*, *Czarina*, *victuals*, *indict*, *arbuscle*, *corpuscle*, and *muscle*; it sounds like *tch* in the Italian words *vermicelli*, and *violoncello*; and like *z* in *suffice*, *sacrifice*, *sice*, (the number six at dice), and *discern*.

352. This letter, when connected with *h*, has two sounds; the one like *tch* in *child*, *chair*, *rich*, *which*, &c. pronounced as if written *tchid*, *tchair*, *ritch*, *whitch*, &c.; the other like *sh*, after *l* or *n*, as in *belch*, *bench*, *filch*, &c. pronounced *belsh*, *bensh*, *filsh*, &c. This latter sound is generally given to words from the French, as *chaise*, *chagrín*, *chamade*, *champagne*, *champignon*, *chandelier*, *chaperon*, *charlatan*, *chevalier*, *chevron*, *chicane*, *capuchin*, *cartouch*, *machine*, *machinist*, *chancere*, *marchioness*.

353. *Ch* in words from the learned languages, are generally pronounced like *k*, as *chalcography*, *chalchate*, *chamæleon*, *chamomile*, *chaos*, *character*, *chart*, *chasm*, *chely*, *chemist*, (if derived from the Arabic), and *chymist*, if from the Greek,) *chersonese*, *chimera*, *chirography*, *chironomancy*, *chlorosis*, *choler*, *chorus*, *chora*, *chorography*, *chyle* and its compounds; *anchor*, *anchoret*, *catechry*, *catechism*, *catechise*, *catechetical*, *catechumen*, *echo*, *echinus*, *epoch*, *epocha*, *ichor*, *machination*, *mechanical*, *mechanick*, *mechanical*, *orchestra*, *orehestre*, *technical*, *anarch*, *anarchy*, *conch*, *cochleary*, *distich*, *hemistich*, *monostich*, *eunuch*, *monarch*, *monarchical*, *hierarch*, *heresiarch*, *pentateuch*, *stomach*, *stomachick*, *scheme*, *school*, *scholar*, *schesis*, *mastich*, *seneschal*, and in all words

where it is followed by *r*, as *Christ*, *Christian*, *chronology*, *chronicle*, &c. To these may be added the *Celtick word loch* (a lake.) The exceptions are *charity*, *archer*, and *archery*.

354. When *arch*, signifying chief, begins a word from the Greek language, and is followed by a vowel, it is always pronounced *ark*, as in *archangel*, *archipelago*, *architect*, *archives*, *archetype*, *archaism*, *archiepiscopal*, *archidiaconal*, *architrave*, *archaology*. But when we prefix *arch* to a word of our own, and this word begins with a consonant, we pronounce it so as to rhyme with *marsh*, as *archduke*, *archdeacon*, *archbishop*; and sometimes, when the following word begins with a vowel, if it is a composition of our own, and the word does not come to us compounded from the Greek or Latin, as *arch-enemy*.

355. The word *ache*, (a pain,) pronounced *ake*, comes from the Greek, and was by Shakspeare extended to two syllables, *aches* with *ch*, as in *atches*; but this is obsolete. It is now almost universally written *ake* and *akes*, except where it is compounded with another word, as *head-ach*, *heart-ach*, &c. and by thus absurdly retaining the *ch* in the compound we are puzzled how to form the plural, without pronouncing *aches* in two syllables.

356. In *choir* and *chorister* the *ch* is almost universally pronounced like *qu* (300.) in *ostrich*, like *age*, as if spelled *ostridge*. It is silent in *schedule*, *schism*, and *yacht*; pronounced *seddulle*, *sizm*, and *yot*. It is sunk in *drachm*, but heard in *drachma*; pronounced *dram* and *drackma*.

357. When *c* comes after the accent, either primary or secondary, and is followed by *ea*, *ie*, *io*, or *eous*, it takes the sound of *sh*: thus *ocean*, *social*, *Phocion*, *saponaceous*, *fasciation*, *negociation*, are pronounced as if written *oshean*, *soshial*, *Phoshion*, *saponasheous*, &c. (195.) *Financier* has the accent after the *c*, which on that account does not go into *sh*.

D.

358. In order to have a just idea of the alterations of sound this letter undergoes, it will be necessary to consider its near relation to *T*. (41.) These consonants, like *p*, and *b*, *f*, and *v*, *k*, and hard *g*, and *s*, and *z*, are letters of the same organ; they differ by the nicest shades of sound, and are easily convertible into each other; *t*, *p*, *f*, *k*, and *s*, may, for the sake of distinction, be called sharp, and *d*, *b*, *v*, *g*, and *z*, may be called flat. For this reason, when a singular ends in a sharp consonant, the *s*, which forms the plural, preserves its sharp sound, as in *cuffs*, *packs*, *lips*, *hats*, *deaths*; and when the singular ends with a flat consonant, the plural *s* has the sound of *z*, as *drabs*, *bags*, *beads*, *lines*, &c. pronounced *drabz*, *bagz*, &c.

359. In the same manner when a verb ends with a sharp consonant, the *d*, in the termination *ed*, assumed by the preterit and participle, becomes sharp, and is sounded like *t*: thus *stuffed*, *tripped*, *cracked*, *passed*, *vouched*, *faced*, where the *e* is suppressed, as it always ought to be, (except when we are pronouncing the language of Scripture,) (104) change the *d* into *t*, as if written *stuft*, *tript*, *crackt*, *past*, *voucht*, *faste*. So when the verb ends in a flat consonant, the *d* preserves its true flat sound, as *drubbed*, *pegged*, *lived*, *buzzed*, where the *e* is suppressed, and the words pronounced in one syllable, as if written *drubb'd*, *pegg'd*, *liv'd*, *buzz'd*. It may be observed too, that when the verb ends in a liquid, or a liquid and mute *e*, the participle *d* always preserves its pure sound: as *blamed*, *joined*, *filled*, *barred*, pronounced *blam'd*, *join'd*, *fill'd*, *barr'd*. This contraction of the participial *ed*, and the verbal *en* (103.) is so fixed an idiom of our pronunciation, that to alter it, would be to alter the sound of the whole language. It must, however, be regretted, that it subjects our tongue to some of the most hissing, snapping, clashing, grinding sounds that ever grated the ears of a Vandal: thus *rasped*, *scratched*, *wrenched*, *bridled*, *fangled*, *birchen*, *hardened*, *strengthened*, *quicken'd*, &c. almost frighten us when written as they are actually pronounced, as *raspt*, *scratcht*, *wrencht*, *bridl'd*, *fang'd*, *birch'n*, *streath'n'd*, *quick'n'd*, &c.: they become still more formidable when used contractively in the solemn style, which never ought to be the case: for here, instead of *thou strengthen'st* or *strengthen'd'st*, *thou quick'n'st* or *quick'n'd'st*, we ought to pronounce, *thou strengthen'st* or *strengthen'st*, *thou quick'n'st* or *quick'n'st*, which are sufficiently harsh of all conscience. (See No. 495.) But to compensate for these Gothick sounds, which, however, are not without their use, our language is full of the smoothest and most sonorous terminations of the Greeks and Romans.

360. By the foregoing rule of contraction, arising from the very nature of the letters, we see the absurdity

of substituting the *t* for *ed*, when the verb ends in a sharp consonant; for, when the pronunciation cannot be mistaken it is folly to alter the orthography; thus the *Distressed Mother*, the title of a tragedy, needs not to be written *Distrest Mother*, as we generally find it, because, though we write it in the former manner, it must necessarily be pronounced in the latter.

361. By this rule, too, we may see the impropriety of writing *blest* for *blessed*, when a participle.

"Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest."—Pope.

But when the word *blessed* is an adjective, it ought always to be pronounced, even in the most familiar conversation, in two syllables, as this is a *blessed* day, the *blessed* thistle, &c.

362. This word, with *learned*, *cursed*, and *winged*, are the only participial adjectives which are constantly pronounced in two syllables, where the participles are pronounced in one: thus a *learned* man, a *cursed* thing, a *winged* horse, preserve the *ed* in a distinct syllable; while the same words, when verbs, as *he learned to write*, *he cursed the day*, *they winged their flight*, are heard in one syllable, as if written *learn'd*, *curst*, and *wing'd*: the *d* in *curs'd* changing to *t*, from its following the sharp consonant *s*. (358.)

363. Poetry, however, (which has been one great cause of improper orthography,) assumes the privilege of using these words, when adjectives, either as monosyllables or dissyllables; but correct prose rigidly exacts the pronunciation of *ed* in these words, when adjectives, as a distinct syllable. The *ed* in *aged* and *winged*, always make a distinct syllable, as an *aged* man; the *winged* courser: but when this word is compounded with another, the *ed* does not form a syllable, as a *full-arg'd* horse, a *sheath-wing'd* fowl.

364. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, that when adjectives are changed into adverbs by the addition of the termination *ly*, we often find the participial termination *ed* preserved long and distinct, even in those very words where it was contracted when used adjectively: thus though we always hear *confess'd*, *profess'd*, *design'd*, &c. we as constantly hear *confess-ed-ly*, *pro-fess-ed-ly*, *de-sign-ed-ly*, &c. The same may be observed of the following list of words, which by the assistance of the Rhyming Dictionary, I am enabled to give as, perhaps, the only words in the language in which the *ed* is pronounced as a distinct syllable in the adverb, where it is contracted in the participial adjective: *Forcely*, *enforc'dly*, *unveil'dly*, *deform'dly*, *feign'dly*, *unfeign'dly*, *discern'dly*, *resign'dly*, *reign'dly*, *restrain'dly*, *concern'dly*, *unconcern'dly*, *discern'dly*, *undiscern'dly*, *preparedly*, *assur'dly*, *advis'dly*, *dispers'dly*, *diffus'dly*, *confus'dly*, *unperceiv'dly*, *resolv'dly*, *deserv'dly*, *undeserv'dly*, *reserv'dly*, *unreserv'dly*, *accus'dly*, *perplex'dly*, *fix'dly*, *amaz'dly*.

365. To this catalogue, may be added several abstract substantives formed from participles in *ed*: which *ed* makes a distinct syllable in the former, though not in the latter, thus: *numb'dness*, *blear'dness*, *preparedness*, *assur'dness*, *diseas'dness*, *advis'dness*, *reposedness*, *compos'dness*, *indisposedness*, *diffus'dness*, *confus'dness*, *distress'dness*, *resolv'dness*, *reserv'dness*, *perplex'dness*, *fix'dness*, *amaz'dness*, have *ed* pronounced distinctly.

366. The adjectives *naked*, *wicked*, *picked*, (pointed,) *hooked*, *crooked*, *forked*, *tusk'd*, *tress'd*, and *wretch'd*, are not derived from verbs, and are therefore pronounced in two syllables. The same may be observed of *scab'd*, *crab'd*, *chubb'd*, *stubb'd*, *shagg'd*, *snag'd*, *ragg'd*, *cragg'd*, *scrubb'd*, *dogg'd*, *rugg'd*, *scragg'd*, *hawk'd*, *jagg'd*; to which we may add the solemn pronunciation of *stiffneck'd*; and these, when formed into nouns by the addition of *ness*, preserve the *ed* in a distinct syllable, as *wickedness*, *scab'dness*, *ragg'dness*, &c.

367. *Pass'd*, in the sense of beyond, becomes a preposition, and may allowably be written *past*, as *past twelve o'clock*: but when an adjective, though it is pronounced in one syllable, it ought to be written with two, as *pass'd pleasures* are *present pain*: this I know is contrary to usage; but usage is in this case, contrary to good sense, and the settled analogy of the language.

368. It needs scarcely be observed, that when the verb ends in *t* or *d*, the *ed* in the past time and participle has the *d* pronounced with its own sound, and always forms an additional syllable, as *land'd*, *matt'd*, &c. otherwise the final *d* could not be pronounced at all.

369. And here perhaps it may not be useless to take notice of the very imperfect and confused idea that is given in Lowth's grammar, of what are call-

ed contracted verbs, such as *snatcht, checkt, snapt, mixt, dwelt, and past*, for *snate ɪd, checked, snapped, mixed, dwelled, and passed*. To these are added, those that end in *l, m, and n*, or *p*, after a diphthong; which either shorten the diphthong, or change it into a single vowel; and instead of *ed*, take *t* only for the preterit, as *dealt, dreamt, meant, felt, slept, crept*; and these are said to be considered not as irregular, but contracted only. Now, nothing can be clearer, than that verbs of a very different kind are here huddled together as of the same. *Snatched, checked, snapped, mixed, and passed*, are not irregular at all; if they are ever written *snatcht, checkt, snapt, mixt, and past*, it is from pure ignorance of analogy, and not considering that if they were written with *ed*, unless we were to pronounce it as a distinct syllable, contrary to the most settled usage of the language, the pronunciation, from the very nature of the letters, must be the same. It is very different with *dwelled*; here, as a liquid, and not a sharp mute, ends the verb, *d* might be pronounced without going into *t*, just as well as in *fell'd*, the participle of to *fell* (to cut down trees.) Here then we find custom has determined an irregularity, which cannot be altered, without violence to the language; *dwelt* may be truly called an irregular verb, and *dwelt* the preterit and participle.

370. The same may be observed of *deal, dream, mean, feel, weep, sleep, and creep*. It is certain we can pronounce *d* after the four first of these words, as well as in *sealed, screamed, cleaned, and reeled*; but custom has not only annexed *t* to the preterit of these verbs, but has changed the long diphthongal sound into a short one; they are therefore doubly irregular. *Weep, sleep, and creep*, would not have required *t* to form their preterits, any more than *peeped, and steeped*; but custom, which has shortened the diphthong in the former words, very naturally annexed *t* as the simplest method of conveying the sound.

371. The only two words which occasion some doubt about classing them are, to *learn* and to *spell*. The vulgar (who are no contemptible guides on this occasion) pronounce them in the preterit *learn't* and *spell't*; but as *n* and *l* would readily admit of a d after them, it seems more correct to favour a tendency to regularity, both in writing and speaking, which the literary world has given into, by spelling them *learn'd* and *spell'd*: thus *earn'd*, the preterit of to *earn*, has been recovered from the vulgar *earnt*, and made a perfect rhyme to *discern'd*.

372. To these observations may be added, that, in such irregular verbs as have the present, the preterit, and participle the same, as *cast, cost, cut*, &c. the second person singular of the preterit of these verbs takes *d* before the *est*, as *I cast, or did cast*; *Thou castedst, or didst cast*, &c. for if this were not the case, the second person of the preterit might be mistaken for the second person of the present tense.

373. I have been led insensibly to these observations by their connexion with pronunciation; and if the reader should think them too remote from the subject, I must beg his pardon, and resume my remarks on the sound of the letter *d*.

374. The vulgar drop this letter in *ordinary*, and *extraordinary*, and make them *or'nary* and *extr'or'nary*; but this is a gross abbreviation; the best pronunciation is sufficiently short, which is *ord'nary*, and *extr'ord'nary*: the first in three and the last in four syllables; but solem speaking preserves the *i*, and makes the latter word consist of five syllables, as if written *extr'ordinary*.

375. Our ancestors, feeling the necessity of showing the quantity of a vowel followed by *ge*, when it was to be short, inserted *d*, as *wedge, ridge, badge*, &c. The same reason induced them to write *colledge*, and *alledge*, with the *d*; but modern reformers, to the great injury of the language, have expelled the *d*, and left the vowel to shift for itself; because there is no *d* in the Latin words from which these are derived.

376. *D*, like *t*, to which it is so nearly related, when it comes after the accent, either primary or secondary, (522,) and is followed by the diphthong *ie, io, ia, or ou*, slides into *gh*, or the consonant *j*; thus *soldier* is universally and justly pronounced as if written *sol-jeer*; *grandeur, gran-jeur*; and *verdure*, (where it must be remembered that *u* is a diphthong,) *ver-jeure*: and, for the same reason, *education* is elegantly pronounced *ed-ju-cation*. But *duke* and *reduce*, pronounced *juke* and *re-juce*, where the accent is after the *d*, cannot be too much reprobated.

F.

377. *F* has its pure sound in *often, off*, &c. but, in the proposition *of*, slides into its near relation *v*, as if written *ov*. But when this proposition is in composition at the end of a word, the *f* becomes pure; thus, though we sound *of* singly *ov*, we pronounce it as if the *f* were double in *whereof*.

378. There is a strong tendency to change the *f* into *v* in some words, which confounds the plural number and the genitive case: thus we often hear of a *wife's jointure, a calve's head, and house rent*, for *wife's jointure, a calf's head, and house rent*.

G.

379. *G*, like *C*, has two sounds, a hard and a soft one: it is hard before *a, o, u, l*, and *r*, as *game, gone, gull, glory, grandeur. Gae* is the only exception; now more commonly written *jail*. (212.)

380. *G* before *e* and *i* is sometimes hard and sometimes soft: it is generally soft before words of Greek, Latin, or French original, and hard before words from the Saxon. These latter, forming by far the smaller number, may be considered as exceptions.

381. *G* is hard before *a*, in *gear, geck, geece, geld, gelt, gelding, get, geu-gau, shagged, snagged, ragged, cragged, scraggled, dogged, rugged, dagger, snagger, stagger, trigger, dogger, pettifogger, tiger, auger, eager, meager, anger, finger, linger, conger, longer, stronger, younger, lungest, strongest, youngest*. The last six of these words are generally pronounced in Ireland, so as to let the *g* remain in its nasal sound without articulating the succeeding vowel: thus *longer* (more long) is so pronounced as to sound exactly like the noun a *long-er* (one who longs or wishes for a thing); the same may be observed of the rest. That the pronunciation of Ireland is analogical, appears from the same pronunciation of *g* in *string-y, spring-y*, full of strings and springs; and *wronger* and *wrongest*, for more and most wrong. But though resting the *g* in the nasal sound, without articulating the succeeding vowel, is absolutely necessary in verbal nouns derived from verbs ending in *ing*, as *singer, bringer, slinger*, &c. pronounced *sing-er, bring-er, sling-er*, &c. and not *sing-ger, bring-ger, sling-ger*, &c. yet in *longer, stronger, and younger, longest, strongest, and youngest*, the *g* ought always to articulate the *e*: thus *younger* ought always to rhyme with the termination *monger*, which has always the *g* hard, and articulating the vowel; and this pronunciation is approved by Mr. Nares. *Forget, target, and together* fall into this class. See No. 409.

382. *G* is hard before *i* in *gibbe, gibeat, gibber, gibberish, gibbous, giddy, gift, gig, giggle, giglet*, (properly *gigglet*), *gild, gill*, (of a fish) *gimlet, gimp, gird, girdle, girl, girth, gizzard, begin, give, forgive, biggin, piggin, noggin*: also derivatives from nouns or verbs ending in hard *g*, as *druggist, waggish, riggish, huggish, doggish, sluggish, rigging, digging*, &c.

383. *G* before *y* is generally soft, as in *elegy, apology*, &c. and almost in all words from the learned languages; but hard in words from the Saxon, which are formed from nouns or verbs ending in *g* hard, as *shaggy, jaggy, knaggy, snaggy, craggy, seraggy, quaggy, snoggy, draggy, spriggy, twigggy, boggy, foggy, cluggy, bugggy, mugggy*. *Gyve*, from its Celtic original, ought to have the *g* hard, but has decidedly adopted the soft *g*.

GN in the same Syllable at the Beginning of a Word.

384. The *g* in this situation is always silent, as *gnaw, gnash, gnat, gnarl, gnomon, gnomonicks*, pronounced *naw, nash, nat, narl, nonon, mononicks*.

GN in the same Syllable at the End of a Word

385. No combination of letters has more puzzled the critics than this. Two actresses of distinguished merit in *Portia* in the *Merchant of Venice* pronounced the word *impugn* differently, and each found her advocate in the newspapers. One critic affirmed, that Miss Young, by preserving the sound of *g*, pronounced the word properly; and the other contended that Mrs. Yates was more judicious in leaving it out. The former was charged with harshness; the latter with mutilating the word, and weakening its sound; but if analogy may decide, it is clearly in favour of the latter; for there is no axiom in our pronunciation more indisputable than that which makes *g* silent before *n* in the same syllable. This is constantly the case in *sign*, and all its compounds, as *resign, design, consign, assign*; and in *indign, condign, malign, benign*; all pronounced as if written *sine, rezine, &c.* In which words we find the vowel *i* long and open, to compensate, as it were, for the suppression of *g*, as every other word ending in *gn*, when the accent is on the syllable, has a diphthong pronounced like a long open vowel, as *arraign, campaign, feign, reign, deign*; and consequently, unless the vowel *a* can produce some special privilege which the other vowels have not, we must, if we pronounce according to analogy, make the *a* in this situation long, and sound *impugn* as if written *impune*.

386. The same analogy will oblige us to pronounce *impregn, oppugn, expugn, propugn*, as if written *imprene, oppune, expune, propune*, not only when these verbs are in the infinitive mood, but in the preterits, participles, and verbal nouns formed from them, as *impugned, impugning, and impugner*, must be pronounced *impuned, impuning, and impuner*. The same may be observed of the rest. Perhaps it will gratify a curious observer of pronunciation to see the diversity and uncertainty of our orthoepists in their notation of the words before us.

impune. Sheridan, Scott, Nares, Murray. Barclay says the *g* in this word and its derivatives is mute, but takes no notice of the quantity of the *u*.

impūn. Buchanan, Kenrick, Perry.

impūng. W. Johnston.

oppune. Sheridan, Scott, Nares, Murray.

oppūn. Kenrick, Perry, Barclay.

oppūng. W. Johnston.

propūne. Sheridan, Scott, Perry, Nares.

propūng. Barclay.

imprēne. Nares, Murray.

imprēn. Sheridan, Kenrick, Perry. Barclay says the *g* is mute, but says nothing of the quantity of the *e*.

expūne. Sheridan, Scott, Nares.

expūn. Perry, Barclay.

impūner. Sheridan.

impūned. Murray.

impūnner. Perry, Barclay.

oppūgnr. Sheridan.

propūgnr. Sheridan.

propūncr. Scott.

propūnner. Perry.

Nothing is clearer than that all these words ought to follow the same fortune, and should be pronounced alike. How then shall he reconcile Mr. Sheridan's pronouncing *impugn, oppugn, expugn, and propugn*, with the *u* long, and *impregn* with the *e* short? Kenrick, who has not the word *propugn*, is consistent in pronouncing the rest with the vowel short. The same may be observed of Scott, who adopts the long sound, but has not the word *impregn*. Mr. Perry gives the short sound to all but *propugn*, where he makes the *u* long, but absurdly makes the verbal noun *propunner*; and W. Johnston, who has only *impugn* and *oppugn*, pronounces the vowel short, and spells them *impung* and *oppung*. Barclay, under the word *impugn*, says the *g* in this word and its derivatives is mute, without noticing the quantity of the vowels, but spells *oppugn, oppun*; and of *impregn*, only says the *g* is mute; but writes *propugn, propung*, in the manner that W. Johnston does *impugn* and *oppugn*: but Mr. Nares observes, that analogy seems to require a similar pronunciation in all these words, and that the vowel should be long. The same inconsistency is observable in Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of the verbal nouns; for he expunges the *g* in *impugner*, and writes it *impuner*, but preserves it in *oppugner* and *propugner*. Mr. Scott has only the word *propugner*, which he very properly, as well as consistently, spells *propuner*. Mr. Perry has *propunner* and *impunner*, and Barclay *impuner* only.—The inconsistency here remarked arises from not attending to the analogy of pronunciation, which requires every verbal noun to be pronounced exactly like the verb, with the mere addition of the termination: thus *singer* is only adding *er* to the verb *sing*, without suffering the *g* to articulate the *e* as it does in *finger* and *linger*, &c. The same may be observed of a *signer*, one who *signs*: and as a corroboration of this doctrine, we may take notice that the additional *er* and *est*, in the comparatives and superlatives of adjectives, make no alteration in the sound of the radical word: this is obvious in the words *benigner, benignest*, &c. except *younger, longer, and stronger*. See No. 381.

387. But in every other compound where these letters occur, the *n* articulates the latter syllable, and *g* is heard distinctly in the former, as *sig-ni-fy, maligni-fy, assign-nation*, &c. Some affected speakers, either ignorant of the rules for pronouncing English, or over-complaisant to the French, pronounce *physiognomy, cognizance, and recognizance*, without the *g*; but this is a gross violation of the first principles of spelling. The only words to keep these speakers in countenance are *poignant, and champignon*, not long ago imported from France, and pronounced *pointant, championion*. The first of these words will be probably hereafter written without the *g*; while the latter, confined to the kitchen, may be looked upon as technical, and allowed an exclusive privilege. See *Cognizance*.

388. *Bagnio, seignior, seraglio, intaglio, and oglio*, pronounced *ban-yo, seen-yur, seral-yo, intal-yo, and ele-yo*, may be considered as foreign coxcombs, and

treated with civility, by omitting the *g*, while they do not pervert the pronunciation of our native English words

GM in the same Syllable.

389. What has been said of *gn* is applicable to *gm*. We have but one word in the language where these letters end a word with the accent on it, and that is *phlegm*: in this the *g* is always mute, and the *e*, according to analogy, ought to be pronounced long, as if the word were written *flem*; but a short pronunciation of the *e* has generally obtained, and we commonly hear it *flem*; it is highly probable Pope pronounced it properly, where he says,

"Our criticks take a contrary extreme;
They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm*."
Essay on Criticism.

Perhaps it would not be difficult to reduce this word to analogy, as some speakers still pronounce the *e* long: but in the compounds of this word, as in those where *gm* occur, the vowel is shortened, and the *g* pronounced, as in *phleg-mon, phleg-monous, phleg-matick, and phleg-magogues*; though Mr. Sheridan, for no reason I can conceive, sinks the *g* in the last word. When these letters end a syllable not under the accent, the *g* is silent, but the preceding vowel is shortened: thus *paradigm, paragegm, diaphragm, apophthegm*, are pronounced *paradim, parapem, diaphram, apothem*.

GH.

390. This combination, at the beginning of a word, drops the *h*, as in *ghost, ghastly, aghost, gherkin*, pronounced *gost*, rhyming with *most, gustly, agast, guerkin*; but when these letters come at the end of a word, they form some of the greatest anomalies in our language; *gh*, at the end of words, is generally silent, and consequently the preceding vowel or diphthong is long, as *high, nigh, thigh, neigh, weigh, weigh, eugh*, (the obsolete way of spelling *yew*, a tree,) *bough, dough, though, although, clough*, (a cliff,) *plough, furlough, slough*, (a miry place,) *through, throughout, thorough, borough, usquebaugh, pugh*!

391. *Gh* is frequently pronounced like *f*, as *laugh, laughter, cough, chough, clough*, (an allowance in weight,) *slough*, (the cast skin of a snake or sore,) *enough, rough, tough, trough*.

392. *Gh* is sometimes changed into *ck*, as *hough, shough, lough*, pronounced *hock, shock, lock*; sometimes we hear only the *g* sounded, as in *burgh, burgher, and burghership*.

GHT.

393. *Gh* in this termination is always silent, as *fight, night, bought, fought, &c.* The only exception is *draught*; which, in poetry, is most frequently rhymed with *caught, taught, &c.*; but in prose, is so universally pronounced as if written *draft*, that the poetical sound of it grows uncouth, and is becoming obsolete. *Draughts*, the game, is also pronounced *drafts*. *Drought*, (dryness) is vulgarly pronounced *drowth*: it is even written so by Milton; but in this he is not to be imitated, having mistaken the analogy of this word, as well as that of *height*, which he spells *hight*, and which is frequently so pronounced by the vulgar. See the words *Height* and *Drought*.

H.

394. This letter is no more than breathing forcibly before the succeeding vowel is pronounced. At the beginning of words, it is always sounded, except in *heir, heires, honest, honesty, honour, honourable, herb, herbage, hospital, hostler, hour, humble, humour, humorous, humorous*. Ben Jonson leaves out the *h* in *host*, and classes it in this respect with *honest*.

395. *H* is always silent after *r*, as *rhetoric, rhap-sody, rheum, rheumatism, rhinoceros, rhomb, rhubarb, myrrh, catarrh*, and their compounds.

396. *H* final, preceded by a vowel is always silent, as *ah! hah! oh! fogh! sirrah, hallelujah, Messiah*.

397. This letter is often sunk after *w*, particularly in the capital, where we do not find the least distinction of sound between *while* and *wile*, *whet* and *wet*, *where* and *wear*. Trifling as this difference may appear at first sight, it tends greatly to weaken and impoverish the pronunciation, as well as sometimes to confound words of a very different meaning. The Saxons as Dr. Lowth observes, placed the *h* before

the *w*, as *hwa*; and this is certainly its true place; for in the pronunciation of all words beginning with *w*, we ought to breathe forcibly before we pronounce the *w*, as if the words were written *hoo-at*, *hoo-ile*, &c. and then we shall avoid that feeble, cockney pronunciation which is so disagreeable to a correct ear.

J.

398 *J* is pronounced exactly like soft *g*, and is perfectly uniform in its sound, except in the word *hallo-lujah*, where it is pronounced like *y*.

K.

399. *K* has exactly the sound of hard *c*: it is always silent before *n* in the same syllable, as *knee*, *kneel*, *knack*, *knight*, *know*, *knuckle*, *knab*, *knag*, *knap*, *knare*, *knave*, *knit*, *knock*, *knot*, *knoll*.

400. It has been a custom within these twenty years to omit the *k* at the end of words when preceded by *c*. This has introduced a novelty into the language, which is that of ending a word with an unusual letter, and is not only a blemish in the face of it, but may possibly produce some irregularity in future formations; for *mimicking* must be written with the *k*, though to *mimic* is without it. If we use *colic* as a verb, which is not uncommon, we must write *colick-ing* and *colicked*: and though *physicking* and *physicked*, are not the most elegant words, they are not quite out of the line of formation. This omission of *k* is, however, too general to be counteracted, even by the authority of Johnson: but it is to be hoped it will be confined to words from the learned languages: and indeed, as there is not the same vanity of appearing learned in the Saxon as in the Latin and Greek, there is no great fear that *thick* and *stick* will lose their *k*, though they never had it in the original.

L.

401. Ben Jonson says *L* melteth in the sounding, and is therefore called a liquid. This, however, cannot be the reason that *r* is called a liquid: for no two letters can, in this respect, be more opposite. See No. 21.

L is mute in *almond*, *calf*, *half*, *calve*, *halve*, *chaldron*, *falcon*, *folk*, *yolk*, (better written *yelk* with the *l* sounded,) *fusil*, *halser*, *malmsay*, *salmon*, *salve*, *talbot* (a species of dog.) See *Salve*.

402. *L* is mute also between *a* and *k* in the same syllable, as *balk*, *chalk*, *talk*, *stalk*, *walk*.

403. *L* is silent likewise between *a* and *m* in the same syllable, as *alms*, *balm*, *calm*, *palm*, *psalm*, *qualm*, *shalm*; but when the *m* is detached from the *l* by commencing another syllable, the *l* becomes audible. Thus, though the *l* is mute in *psalm*, *palm*, it is always heard in *psal-mist*, *psal-mody*, and *pal-mistry*; but in *bulmy* and *palmy*, where the *y* is an adjective termination of our own, no alteration is made in the sound of the substantive which sinks the *l* (386.) *Calmer* and *calmest* ought to have the *l* mute, as they are only degrees of comparison; and *palmer*, and *palmerworm* (except in the language of Scripture, where the *l* in *palmerworm* ought to be heard,) are only a sort of verbal nouns, which never alter the sound of the original word, and therefore ought to have the *l* mute. But though *l* is sometimes mute in the noun *salve*, and in the verb to *salve*, it is always heard in *salver* (a kind of plate.) See *Salve*.

404. *L* ought always to be suppressed in the auxiliary verbs *would*, *could*, *should*: it is sometimes suppressed in *fault*; but this suppression is become vulgar, (see the word.) In *soldier*, likewise, the *l* is sometimes suppressed, and the word pronounced *so-ger*; but this is far from being the most correct pronunciation: *l* ought always to be heard in this word, and its compounds *soldierly*, *soldiership*, &c.

405. *L*, preceded by a mute, and followed by *e*, in a final syllable, has an imperfect sound, which does not do much honour to our language. The *l*, in this situation, is neither sounded like *el* nor *le*, but *ie* final is suppressed, and the preceding mute articulates the *l*, without either a preceding or a succeeding vowel; so that this sound may be called a monster in Grammar—a syllable without a vowel! This will easily be perceived in the words *able*, *table*, *circle*, &c. which are pronounced as if written *abl*, *tabl*, *circl*, &c. and in those still more Gothic and uncouth abbreviated participial terminations, *peopled*, *bridled*, *saddled*, *trifles*, *gaffes*, &c. pronounced *pee-pl'd*, *bri-dl'd*, *sad-dl'd*, *tri-f-ē*, *gaf-flz*, &c. (359) (472.)

406. This letter has not only, like *f* and *s*, the privilege of doubling itself at the end of a word, but it has an exclusive privilege of being double where they remain single; though by what right cannot well be conceived. Thus, according to the general rule, when a verb ends in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, and the accent is on the last syllable, the consonant is doubled when a participial termination is added, as *abet*, *abetting*, *beg*, *begging*, *begin*, *beginning*, &c. but when the accent is not on the last syllable of the verb, the consonant remains single, as *suffered*, *suffering*, *benefiting*, &c. but the *l* is doubled whether the accent be on the last syllable or not, as *duelling*, *levelling*, *virtualling*, *travelling*, *traveller*, &c. This gross irregularity, however, would not have been taken notice of in this place, if it had not suggested an absurdity in pronunciation, occasioned by the omission of *l*. Though the latter *l* is useless in *traveller*, *virtualer*, &c. it is not so in *controller*: for as *ll* is a mark of the deep broad sound of *a* in *ball*, *tall*, *all*, &c. (84.) so the same letters are the sign of the long open sound of *o* in *boli* (a round stalk of a plant), to *joli*, *noli*, (the head,) *knoli*, (a little hill,) *poli*, *clodpoli*, *roll*, *scroll*, *droll*, *troll*, *stroll*, *toll*: for which reason, leaving out one *l* in *de-thral*, *catal*, *miscal*, *overfal*, *forestal*, *reinstal*, *down-fal*, *withal*, *control*, and *unrol*, as we find them in Johnson's Dictionary, is an omission of the utmost importance to the sound of the words; for as the pronunciation sometimes alters the spelling, so the spelling sometimes alters the pronunciation.* Accordingly we find some speakers, chiefly the natives of Ireland, inclined to give the *a* its middle sound, to words commencing with *al*, followed by another consonant, because they do not see the *ll* in the *all* with which these words are compounded: thus we sometimes hear *Almighty*, *albeit*, so pronounced as to make their first syllable rhyme with the first of *al-ley*, *val-ley*; and *extol* is pronounced by the Scotch so as to rhyme with *coal*; and with just as much reason as we pronounce *control* in the same manner. For though compounds may, in some cases, be allowed to drop such letters of their simples, as either are not necessary to the sound, as in *Christmas*; or might possibly lead to a wrong one, as in *Reconcilable* (which see;) yet where, by omitting a letter, the sound may be altered, the omission is pernicious and absurd. (84.) The same observations might be extended to the numerous termination *full*, where, in compounds, one *l* is omitted, though nothing can be more certain, than that *ful*, with a single *l*, has not the same sound as when this letter is doubled; for who could suppose, without being used to the absurdity, that *fulfil* should stand for *fulfill*? but this abbreviation is too inordinate and extensive to afford any hope, that the great arbiters of orthography, the printers, will ever submit to the additional trouble of putting another *l*

M.

407. *M* preserves its sound in every word, except *comptroller*; *compt* and *account* are now universally written as they are pronounced, *count* and *account*; and though *m* and *p* are preserved to the eye in the officer called a *comptroller*, the word is pronounced exactly like the noun *controller*, one who controls.

N.

408. *N* has two sounds; the one simple and pure, as in *man*, *net*, &c.; the other compounded and mixed, as in *hang*, *thank*, &c. The latter sound is heard when it is followed by the sharp or flat guttural mutes *g* hard, or *k*; or its representatives *c* hard, *qu* or *x*; but it may be observed, that so prone is our language to the flat mutes, that when *n* is followed by *k*, or its representatives, the flat mute *g* seems interposed between them: thus *thank*, *banquet*, *anxious*, are pronounced as if written, not *than-k*, *ban-quet*, *an-xious*, but *thang-k*, *banquet*, *anghshus*. But this collision of the sound of *n* and *g*, or hard *c*, is only when the accent is on them; for when the *g* or hard *c* articulates the accented syllable, the *n* becomes pure: thus, though *congress* and *congregate* are pronounced as if written *cong-gress*, and *cong-gregate*, yet the first syllable of *congratulate*, and *congressive*, ought to be pronounced without the ringing sound of *n*, and exactly like the same syllable in

* This omission of the letter *L*, I see, has been rectified in the last quarto edition of Johnson's Dictionary; and it would have been well if the Editors had acknowledged their obligations and extended the emendations to the word *codle*, and several others.

contrary. The same difference may be observed in the words *concourse* and *concur*; the first word, which has the accent on the first syllable, is pronounced as if written *con-course*; and the last, which has the accent on the second syllable, with a pure. It must, however, be carefully observed, that the secondary accent has the same power of melting the *n* into the succeeding hard *g* or *c* as the primary (522;) thus *congregation* and *concrementation* have the first syllable pronounced as if written *cong*.

409. It may, perhaps, be worthy of notice, that when *n* is followed by *k*, the *k* has a finished or complete sound, as in *link*, *think*, &c.; but when *n* is followed by hard *g*, the *g* has an unfinished or imperfect sound as in *hang*, *bang*, &c. where we may observe the tongue to rest upon the palate in the sound of *g*; but when this letter is carried off to articulate another syllable, its sound is completed, as in *anger*, and *Bangor* (the name of a town,) where the sound of *g* may be perceived to be very different from the noun *hanger*, (a sword,) and *danger*, (one who beats or bangs.) This perfect sound of *g* is heard in all simple, as *anger*, *angle*, *finger*, *linger*, *conger*, *anguish*, *language*, *distinguish*, *extinguish*, *anguent*; but in words derived from verbs or adjectives, ending in *ng*, the *g* continues imperfect, as it was in the theme. Thus a *singer* (one who sings) does not finish the *g* like *finger*, but is merely *er* added to *sing*: the same may be observed of *sing-ing*, *bring-ing*, and *hang-ing*. So adjectives formed by the addition of *y* have the imperfect sound of *g*, as in the original word; thus *springy*, *stringy*, *dungy*, and *wingy*, are only the sound of *e* added to *spring*, *string*, *dung*, and *wing*; but the comparative and superlative adjectives, *longer*, *stronger*, and *younger*; *longest*, *strongest*, and *youngest*, have the *g* hard and perfectly sounded, as if written *long-ger*, *strong-ger*, *young-ger*, &c. where the *g* is hard, as in *fin-ger*, *lin-ger*, &c. And it may be looked upon as a general rule, that nouns, adjectives or verbs, do not alter their original sound upon taking an additional syllable. In these three words, therefore, the Irish pronunciation more agreeably to analogy than the English, for, if I mistake not, they do not articulate the *g*. (381.)

410. Hitherto we have considered these letters as they are heard under the accent; but when they are unaccented in the participial termination *ing*, they are frequently a cause of embarrassment to speakers who desire to pronounce correctly. We are told, even by teachers of English, that *ing*, in the word *singing*, *bringing*, and *swinging*, must be pronounced with the ringing sound, which is heard when the accent is on these letters, in *king*, *sing*, and *ring*, and not as if written without the *g*, as *singin*, *bringin*, *swingin*. No one can be a greater advocate than I am for the strictest adherence to orthography, as long as the public pronunciation pays the least attention to it; but when I find letters given up by the Publick, with respect to sound, I then consider them as ciphers: and, if my observation does not greatly fail me, I can assert, that our best speakers do not invariably pronounce the participial *ing*, so as to rhyme with *sing*, *king*, and *ring*. Indeed, a very obvious exception seems to offer itself in those verbs that end in these letters, as a repetition of the ringing sound in successive syllables would produce a *Tautophony*, (see the word,) and have a very bad effect on the ear; and therefore, instead of *singing*, *bringing*, and *flinging*, our best speakers are heard to pronounce *sing-in*, *bring-in*, and *fling-in*; and for the very same reason that we exclude the ringing sound in these words, we ought to admit it when the verb ends with *in*; for if, instead of *sinning*, *pinning*, and *beginning*, we should pronounce *sin-nin*, *pin-nin*, and *begin-nin*, we should fall into the same disgusting repetition as in the former case. The participial *ing*, therefore, ought always to have its ringing sound, except in those words formed from verbs in this termination; for *writing*, *reading*, and *speaking*, are certainly preferable to *writin*, *readin*, and *speakin*, wherever the pronunciation has the least degree of precision or solemnity.

411. *N* is mute when it ends a syllable, and is preceded by *l* or *m*, as *kiln*, *hymn*, *linn*, *solemn*, *columm*, *autumn*, *condemn*, *contemn*. In *hym-ning*, and *lim-ning*, the *n* is generally pronounced, and sometimes, in very solemn speaking, in *condem-ning*, and *contem-ning*; but in both cases, contrary to analogy, which forbids any sound in the participle that was not in the verb. (381.)

P.

412. This letter is mute before *s* and *t* at the beginning of words, as *psalm*, *psalmist*, *psalmody*, *psalmo-*

graphy, *psalter*, *psaltry*; the prefix *pseudo* signifying false, as *pseudography*, *pseudology*, and the interjection *pshaw*! To these we may add, *ptisan*, *ptyalism*, *ptysmagogue*. It is mute in the middle of words between *m* and *t*, in *empty*, *sempstress*, *peremptory*, *sumptuous*, *presumptuous*, *redemption*, *exemption*, and *raspberry*. In *cupboard* it coalesces with and falls into its flat sound *b*, as if written *cubboard*. It is mute in a final syllable between the same letters, as *tempt*, *attempt*, *contempt*, *exempt*, *prompt*, *account*. In receipt it is mute between *i* and *t*, and in the military corps (a body of troops,) both *p* and *s* are mute, as custom has acquiesced in the French pronunciation of most military terms.

PH.

413. *Ph* is generally pronounced like *f*, as in *philosophy*, *phantom*, &c. In *nephew* and *Stephen*, it has the sound of *v*. In diphthong and triphthong the sound of *p* only is heard; and the *h* is mute likewise in *naphtha*, *ophthalmic*, &c. In *apophthegm* both letters are dropped. The same may be observed of *phthisis*, *phthisick*, and *phthisical*. In *sapphire* the first *p* slides into *ph*, by an accental coalition of similar letters, very agreeable to analogy. See *Exaggerate*.

Q.

414. *Q* has always the sound of *k*: it is constantly followed by *u*, pronounced like *w*; and its general sound is heard in *quack*, *quill*, *queen*, &c. pronounced *kwack*, *kwill*, *kween*, &c. That the *u* subjoined to this letter has really the power of *w*, may be observed in the generality of words where *a* succeeds; for we find the vowel *go* into the broad sound in *quart*, *quarrel*, *quantity*, &c. as much as in *rear*, *warrant*, *vant*, &c. (85.) But it must be carefully noted, that this broad sound is only heard under the accent; when the *a*, preceded by *qu*, is not accented, it has the sound of every other accented *a* in the language. (92.) Thus the *a* in *quarter*, *quarrel*, *quadrant*, &c. because it has the accent, is broad: the same may be observed when the accent is secondary only (522) (527,) as in *quadragesimal*, *quadrissyllable*, &c.; but when the accent is on the succeeding syllable, as in *quadratick*, *qua-drangular*, &c. the *a* goes into the obscure sound approaching to the Italian *a*. (92.)

415. As a great number of words, derived from the French, have these letters in them, according to our usual complaisance for that language, we adopt the French pronunciation: thus in *coquet*, *doquet*, *etiquette*, *masquerade*, *harlequin*, *oblique*, *antique*, *opaque*, *pique*, *piquant*, *piquet*, *burlesque*, *grotesque*, *casque*, *mosque*, *quadrille*, *quater-cousin*, the *qu* is pronounced like *k*. *Quoif* and *quoit* ought to be written and pronounced *coif*, *coit*. *Paquet*, *laquey*, *chequer*, and *risque*, have been very properly spelled by Johnson, as they are pronounced, *packet*, *lackey*, *checker*, and *risk*. *Quoth* ought to be pronounced with the *u*, as if written *kwuth*, and therefore is not irregular. *Liquor* and *harlequin* always lose the *u*; and *conquer*, *conquerable*, and *conqueror*, sometimes, particularly on the Stage. This deviation, however, seems not to have gone beyond recovery; and *conquest* is still regularly pronounced *congkwest*. *Quote* and *quotation* are perfectly regular, and ought never to be pronounced as some do, *cote* and *cotation*. *Cirque*, contracted from *circus*, and *cinque*, *cinque-foif*, *cinque-ports*, *cinque-spotted*, are pronounced *sirk* and *sink*; and *critique*, when we mean a criticism, to distinguish it from *critick*, is pronounced *critteek*, rhyming with *speak*. See *Quoit* and *Quotation*.

R.

416. This letter is never silent, but its sound is sometimes transposed. In a final unaccented syllable, terminating with *re*, the *r* is pronounced after the *e*, as *acre*, *licre*, *sabre*, *fibre*, *ochre*, *meagre*, *maigre*, *sepulchre*, *theatre*, *spectre*, *metre*, *petre*, *mitre*, *nitre*, *antre*, *lustre*, *accoutre*, *massacre*; to which we may add, *centre*, and *sceptre*; sometimes written *center* and *scepter*; but, in my opinion, very improperly, as this peculiarity is fixed, and easily understood; while reducing *meagre* to *meager* disturbs the rule, and adds another anomaly to our pronunciation, by making the *g* hard before *e*. (93.)

417. The same transposition of *r* is always perceived in the pronunciation of *apron* and *iron*; and often in that of *citron* and *saffron*, as if written *apurn*, *turn*, *citurn*, *saffurn*: nor do I think the two first can be pronounced otherwise without a disagreeable stiffness; but the two last may preserve the *r* before the vowel

with great propriety. *Children and hundred* have slid into this analogy, when used colloquially, but preserve the *r* before the *e* in solemn speaking.

418. As this letter is but a jar of the tongue, sometimes against the roof of the mouth, and sometimes at the orifice of the throat, it is the most imperfect of all the consonants; and, as its formation is so indefinite, no wonder, when it is not under the accent, that the vowels which precede it should be so indefinite in their sounds, as we may perceive in the words *friar, tier, elixir, nadir, mayor, martyr*, which, with respect to sound, might be written, *friur, tiur, elizur, nadur, mayur, martur*. (98.) These inaccuracies in pronunciation, says an ingenious writer, we seem to have derived from our Saxon ancestors. Dr. Hicks observes in the first chapter of his Saxon Grammar, that "Comparativa apud eos (Anglo-Saxones) Indifferenter exeunt in *ar, er, ir, or, ur, yr*; et Superlativa in *ast, est, ist, ost, ust, yst*; participia præsens in *ant, ant, end, ind, ond, und, ynd*; præteriti vero in *ad, ad, id, od, ud, yd*; pro vario scilicet vel ævi vel loci dialecto." Upon various other occasions they also used two or more vowels and diphthongs indifferently; and this not always from difference of age or place, because these variations are frequently found in the same page. This will account for the difference between the spelling and pronunciation of such anomalous words as *busy* and *bury*, now pronounced as if written *bisy* and *bery*, (the *i* and *e* having their common short sound,) and formerly spelt indifferently with *e, u, or y*. Essay on the Harmony of Language. Robson, 1774.

419. There is a distinction in the sound of this letter, scarcely ever noticed by any of our writers on the subject, which is, in my opinion, of no small importance; and that is, the rough and smooth *r*. Ben Jonson, in his Grammar, says it is sounded firm in the beginning of words, and more liquid in the middle and ends, as in *rarer, riper*; and so in the Latin. The rough *r* is formed by jarring the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth near the fore teeth: the smooth *r* is a vibration of the lower part of the tongue, near the root, against the inward region of the palate, near the entrance of the throat. This latter *r* is that which marks the pronunciation of England, and the former that of Ireland. In England, and particularly in London, the *r* in *lard, bard, card, regard*, &c. is pronounced so much in the throat as to be little more than the middle or Italian *a*, lengthened into *laad, baad, caad, regaad*; while in Ireland the *r*, in these words, is pronounced with so strong a jar of the tongue against the fore part of the palate, and accompanied with such an aspiration or strong breathing at the beginning of the letter, as to produce that harshness we call the Irish accent. But if this letter is too forcibly pronounced in Ireland, it is often too feebly sounded in England, and particularly in London, where it is sometimes entirely sunk; and it may perhaps be worthy of observation, that provided we avoid a too forcible pronunciation of the *r*, when it ends a word, or is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, we may give as much force as we please to this letter at the beginning of a word, without producing any harshness to the ear: thus *Rome, river, rage*, may have the *r* as forcible as in Ireland; but *bar, bard, card, hard*, &c. must have it nearly as soft as in London.

S.

420. As the former letter was a jar, this is a hiss; but a hiss which forms a much more definite and complete consonant than the other. This consonant, like the other mutes, has a sharp and a flat sound; the sharp sound is heard in the name of the letter, and in the words *same, sin, this*; the flat sound is that of *z*, heard in *is, his, was*: and these two sounds, accompanied by the aspirate, or *h*, form all the varieties found under this letter. (41.)

421. *S* has always its sharp hissing sound at the beginning of words, as *soon, sin*, &c. and when it immediately follows any of the sharp mutes, *f, k, p, t*, as *scoffs, blocks, hips, pits*, or when it is added to the mute *e* after any of these letters, as *strifes, flakes, pipes, miles*.

422. *S* is sharp and hissing at the end of the monosyllables *yes, this, us, thus, gas*; and at the end of words of two or more syllables, if it be preceded by any of the vowels but *e*, and forms a distinct syllable: thus *es* in *pipes* and *miles* do not form a distinct syllable; and as they are preceded by a sharp mute, the *s* is sharp likewise: but in *prices* these letters form a syllable, and the *s* is pronounced like *z*, according to the general rule.

423. The only exceptions to this rule, are the words,

as, whereas, has, his, was; for *bias, dowlas, Atlas, me tropolis, basis, chaos, tripos, pus, chorus, cyprus*, &c. have the final *s* pronounced sharp and hissing.

424. Agreeably to this rule, the numerous terminations in *ous*, as *pious, superfluous*, &c. have the *s* sharp, and are pronounced exactly like the pronoun *us*: and every double *s* in the language is pronounced in the same manner, except in the words *dissolve, possess*, and their compounds, *scissors, hussy, and hussar*.

425. *S*, in the inseparable preposition *dis*, when either the primary or secondary accent is on it, (522,) is always pronounced sharp and hissing: the word *dismal*, which seems to be an exception, is not so in reality; for, in this word, *dis* is not a preposition: thus *dissolute, dissonant*, &c. with the primary accent on *dis*, and *disability, disagree*, &c. with the secondary accent on the same letters, have the *s* sharp and hissing; but when the accent is on the second syllable, the *s* is either sharp or flat, as it is followed either by a vowel, or a sharp or flat consonant; thus *disable, disaster, disease, disinterested, dishonest, disorder, disuse*, have all of them the *s* in *dis* flat like *z*, because the accent is not on it, and a vowel begins the next syllable; but *discredit, disfigure, diskindness, dispense, distaste*, have the *s* sharp and hissing, because a sharp consonant begins the succeeding accented syllable; and *disband, disdain, disgrace, disjoin, disvalue*, have the *s* flat like *z*, because they are succeeded by a flat consonant in the same situation. (435.)

426. *S*, in the inseparable preposition *mis*, is always sharp and hissing, whether the accent be on it or not; or whether it be followed either by a vowel or a sharp or flat consonant, as *miscreant, misaim, misappily, misorder, misuse, misbegot, misdeem, misgovern*, &c. See the prefix *Mis*.

427. *S*, followed by *e* in the final syllable of adjectives, is always sharp and hissing, as *base, obese, precise, concise, globeus, verbose, morbose, pulcose, tenebriose, corticose, jocosse, oleose, rugose, desidiouse, close, siliculose, calculeose, tumulose, animose, venenose, arenose, siliginose, crinose, loose, operose, morose, edematose, comatose, acetose, aqueose, siliquose, actuose, diffuse, profuse, occluse, recluse, abstruse, obtuse*, except *wise* and *otherwise*, and the pronominal adjectives *these* and *those*.

428. *S*, in the adjective termination *sive*, is always sharp and hissing, as *suasive, persuasive, assuasive, dissuasive, adhesive, cohesive, decisive, precise, incisive, derisive, cicatrissive, visive, plausive, abusive, diffusive, infusive, inclusive, conclusive, exclusive, elusive, delusive, prelusive, allusive, illusive, collusive, amusive, obtrusive*, &c.

429. *S*, in the adjectives ending in *usory*, is always sharp and hissing, as *suasory, persuasory, decisory, derisory, delusory*, &c.

430. The same *s* may be observed of *s* in the adjectives ending in *some*, as *troublesome, &c.* and substantives in *osity*, as *generosity*, &c.

431. *Se*, preceded by the liquids *l, n, or r*, has the *s* sharp and hissing, as *pulse, appulse, dense, tense, intense, sense, verse, adverse*, &c. except *cleansse*.

S pronounced like z.

432. *S* has always its flat buzzing sound, as it may be called, when it immediately follows any of the flat mutes *b, d, g* hard, or *v*, as *rills, heads, rags, sieves*. (24.)

433. *S* is pronounced like *z*, when it forms an additional syllable with *e* before it, in the plurals of nouns, and the third person singular of verbs; even though the singulars and the first persons end in sharp hissing sounds, as *asses, riches, cages, boxes*, &c.: thus *prices* and *prizes* have both the final *s* flat, though the preceding mute in the first word is sharp. (422.)

434. As *s* is hissing, when preceded by a liquid, and followed by *e* mute, as *trance, tense*, &c.; so when it follows any of the liquids without the *e*, it is pronounced like *z*, as *morals, means, seems, hers*. In the same analogy, when *s* comes before any of the liquids, it has the sound of *z*, as *cosmetic, dismal, pismire, chasm, prism, theism, schism*, and all polysyllables ending in *asm, ism, osm, or ysm*, as *enthusiasm, judasism, microcosm, paroxysm*, &c.

435. *S*, in the preposition *dis*, is either sharp or flat, as it is accented or unaccented, as explained above; but it ought always to be pronounced like *z*, when it is not under the accent, and is followed by a flat mute, a liquid, or a vowel, as *disable, disease, disorder, disuse, disband, disdain, disgrace, disvalue, disjoin, dislike, dislodge, dismay, dismember, dismount, dismiss, disnatured, disrank, disrelish, disrobe*. (425.) Mr. Sheridan, and those orthoepists who have copied

him seem to have totally overlooked this tendency in the liquids to convert the *s* to *z* when this letter ends the first syllable without the accent, and the liquids begin the second syllable with it.

436. *S* is pronounced like *z*, in the monosyllables *as, is, was, these, those*, and in all plurals whose singulars end in a vowel, or a vowel followed by *e* mute, as *commas, operas, shoes, aloes, dues*, and consequently when it follows the *w* or *y*, in the plurals of nouns, or the third persons singular of verbs, as *vays, betrays, news, views*, &c.

437. Some verbs ending in *se* have the *s* like *z*, to distinguish them from nouns or adjectives of the same form.

| Nouns. | Verbs. | Nouns. | Verbs. |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| <i>grease</i> | to <i>grease</i> | <i>excuse</i> | to <i>excuse</i> |
| <i>close</i> | to <i>close</i> | <i>refuse</i> | to <i>refuse</i> |
| <i>house</i> | to <i>house</i> | <i>diffuse</i> | to <i>diffuse</i> |
| <i>mouse</i> | to <i>mouse</i> | <i>use</i> | to <i>use</i> |
| <i>louse</i> | to <i>louse</i> | <i>rise</i> | to <i>rise</i> |
| <i>abuse</i> | to <i>abuse</i> | <i>premise</i> | to <i>premise</i> . |

438. *Sy* and *sey*, at the end of words, have the *s* pronounced like *z*, if it has a vowel before it, with the accent on it, as *easy, greasy, queasy, cheesy, daisy, misy, rosy, causey, noisy*; but if the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable, the *s* is sharp, as *heresy, poesy*, &c. if a sharp mute precede, the *s* is sharp, as *tricksy, tipsy*; if a liquid precede, and the accent is on the penultimate syllable, the *s* is flat, as *palsy, flimsy, clumsy, pansy, tansy, phrensy, quinsy, tolsey, whimsey, malmsey, jersey, kersey*. *Pursy* has the *s* sharp and hissing from its relation to *purse*, and *minstrelsy* and *controversy* have the antepenultimate and preantepenultimate accent: thus we see why *busy, bousy, lousy*, and *drousy*, have the *s* like *z*, and *jealousy* the sharp hissing *s*.

439. *S*, in the termination *sible*, when preceded by a vowel, is pronounced like *z*, as *persuasive, risible, visible, divisible, infusible, conclusible*; but if a liquid consonant precede the *s*, the *s* then becomes sharp and hissing, as *sensible, responsible, tensible, reversible*, &c.

440. *S*, in the terminations *sary* and *sory*, is sharp and hissing, as *dispensary, adversary, suatory, persuasory, decisory, incisory, derisory, depulsory, compulsory, incensory, compensory, suspensory, sensory, responsory, cursory, discursory, lussory, elusory, delusory, illusory, collusory*. *Rosary* and *misery*, which have the *s* like *z*, are the only exceptions.

441. *S*, in the termination *ise*, is pronounced like *z*, except in the adjectives before mentioned, and a few substantives, such as *paradise, anise, rise, grise, verdigrise, mortise, travise*.

442. *S*, in the terminations *sal* and *sel*, when preceded by a vowel, is pronounced like *z*, as *nasal, oscel, housel, nouzel, reprisal, proposal, refusal*, and sharp and hissing when preceded by a consonant, as *men-sal, universal*, &c.

443. *S*, in the terminations *son, sen, and sin*, is pronounced like *z*, as *reason, season, treason, cargason, diapason, orison, denison, venison, denison, foison, poison, prison, damson, crimson, chosen, resin, rosin, raisin, cousin*. But the *s* in *mason, basin, garrison, caparison, comparison, parson, and person*, is sharp and hissing. (170.)

444. *S*, after the inseparable prepositions *pre* and *pro*, is sharp, as in *presage, preside, presidential, pre-sence, presension, prosecute, prosecution, prosody, propo-peia*, but flat like *z* in *presence, president, presidency, presume, presumptive, presumption*; but where the *pre* is prefixed to a word which is significant when alone, the *s* is always sharp, as *pre-suppose, pre-surmise*, &c.

445. *S*, after the inseparable preposition *re*, is almost always pronounced like *z*, as *resemble, resent, resentment, reserve, reservation, reservoir, residue, residet, residuary, reside, resign, resignation, re-signation, resilience, resiliency, resiliation, resin, resist, resistance, resolve, resolution, resolute, result, resume, resumption, resurrection*.

446. *S* is sharp after *re* in *resuscitation, respiration*, &c. and when the word added to it is significant by itself, as *research, reseize, reseal, resurvey*. Thus to *resign*, with the *s* like *z*, signifies to yield up; but to *re-sign*, to sign again, has the *s* sharp as in *sign*: so to *resound*, to reverberate, has the *s* like *z*; but to *re-sound*, to sound again, has the *s* sharp and hissing.

447. Thus we see, after pursuing this letter through all its combinations, how difficult it often is to decide by analogy, when we are to pronounce it sharp and hissing, and when flat like *z*. In many cases it is of no great importance: in others it is the distinctive mark of a vulgar or a polite pronunciation. Thus *design* is never heard with the *s* like *z* but

among the lowest order of the people; and yet there is not the least reason from analogy why we should not pronounce it in this manner, as well as in *resign*: the same may be observed of *preside* and *desist*, which have the *s* sharp and hissing; and *reside* and *resist*, where the same letter is pronounced like *z*. It may, however, be remarked, that *re* has the *s* like *z* after it more regularly than any other of the prefixes.

448. It may, perhaps, be worthy of observation, that though *s* becomes sharp or flat, as it is followed by a sharp or flat consonant, or a liquid, as *cosmetick, dismal, disband, disturb*, &c. yet if it follows a liquid or a flat consonant, except in the same syllable, it is generally sharp. Thus the *s* in *tubs, suds*, &c. is like *z*; but in *subserve, subside, subsist*, it is sharp and hissing: and though it is flat in *absolve*, it is sharp in *absolute* and *absolution*; but if a sharp consonant precede, the *s* is always sharp and hissing, as *tipsy, tricksy*: thus in the pronunciation of the word *Glasgow*, as the *s* is always sharp and hissing, we find the *g* invariably slide into its sharp sound *k*; and this word is always heard as if written *Glas-kov*. We see, therefore, that a preceding sharp consonant makes the succeeding *s* sharp, but not inversely.

449. *S* is always sharp and hissing when followed by *c*, except in the word *discern*.

S aspirated, or sounding like *sh*, or *zh*.

450. *S*, like its fellow dental *t*, becomes aspirated, and goes either into the sharp sound *sh*, or the flat sound *zh*, when the accent is on the preceding vowel, and it is followed by a semi-consonant diphthong, as *nauseate*, or a diphthongal vowel, as *pleasure*, pronounced *nausheate* and *plethure*. (195.)

451. *S*, in the termination *sion*, preceded by a vowel, goes into the flat aspiration *zh*, as *evasion, cohesion, decision, confusion*, pronounced *evashion*, &c.; but when it is preceded by a liquid or another *s*, it has the sharp aspiration *sh*, as *expulsion, dimension, reversion*, pronounced *expushion*, &c.

452. The same may be observed of *s* before *u*; when a vowel precedes the *s*, with the accent on it, the *s* goes into the flat aspiration, as *pleasure, measure, treasure, rasure*, pronounced *plethure*, &c.; but when preceded by a liquid, or another *s*, it is sounded *sh*, as *sensual, censure, tensure, pressure*, pronounced *sensual, censure*, &c.

453. From the clearness of this analogy, we may perceive the impropriety of pronouncing *Asia* with the sharp aspiration, as if written *Asiah*; when, by the foregoing rule, it ought undoubtedly to be pronounced *Asiah*, rhyming with *Aprasia, euthanasia*, &c. with the flat aspiration of *z*. This is the Scotch pronunciation of this word, and unquestionably the true one: but if I mistake not, *Persia* is pronounced in Scotland with the same aspiration of *s*, and as if written *Perzhia*; which is as contrary to analogy as the other is agreeable to it.

454. The tendency of the *s* to aspiration before a diphthongal sound has produced several anomalies in the language, which can only be detected by recurring to first principles: for which purpose it may be necessary to observe, that the accent or stress naturally preserves the letters in their true sound; and as feebleness naturally succeeds force, so the letters, immediately after the stress, have a tendency to slide into different sounds, which require less exertion of the organs. Hence the omission of one of the vowels in the pronunciation of the last syllable of *fountain, mountain, captain*, &c. (208): hence the short sound of *i* in *respite, scville*, &c. hence the *s* pronounced like *z* in *disable*, where the accent is on the second syllable; and like *s* sharp and hissing, in *disability*, where there is a secondary stress on the first syllable; and hence the difference between the *z* in *exercise*, and that in *exert*; the former having the accent on it, being pronounced *eks*, as if the word were written *ekercise*; and the latter without the accent, pronounced *gz*, as if the word were written *egzert*. This analogy leads us immediately to discover the irregularity of *sure, sugar*, and their compounds, which are pronounced *shure* and *chugar*, though the accent is on the first syllable, and ought to preserve the *s* without aspiration; and a want of attending to this analogy has betrayed Mr. Sheridan into a series of mistakes in the sound of *s* in the words *suicide, presume, resume*, &c. as if written *shoicide, pre-zhoom, re-zhoom*, &c. but if this is the true pronunciation of these words, it may be asked, why are not *suit, suitable, pursue*, &c. to be pronounced *shoot, shoot-able, pur-shoot*? If it be answered, Custom; I own this decides the question at once. Let us only be assured, that the best speakers pronounce *c* like *o*, and that is the true pronunciation: but those who

see analogy so openly violated, ought to be assured of the certainty of the custom before they break through all the laws of language to conform to it. (69) (71.) See *Superable*.

455. We have seen, in a great variety of instances, the versatility of *s*, how frequently it slides into the sound of *z*; but my observation greatly fails me if it ever takes the aspiration, unless it immediately follows the accent, except in the words *sure*, *sugar*, and their compounds; and these irregularities are sufficient, without adding to the numerous catalogue we have already seen under this letter.

456. The analogy we have just been observing directs us in the pronunciation of *usury*, *usurer*, and *usurious*. The two first have the accent on the first syllable, which permits the *s* to go into aspiration, as if the words were written *ushury*, and *ushurer*; but the accent being on the second *u* in the last word, the *s* is prevented from going into aspiration, and is pronounced *usurious*. (479) (480).

457. Though the *ss* in *passion*, *mission*, &c. belong to separate syllables, as if spelled *pas-sion*, *mis-sion*, &c. yet the accent presses the first into the same aspiration as the last, and they are both pronounced with the sharp aspirated hiss, as if they were but one *s*. See *Exaggerate*.

458. *S* is silent in *isle*, *island*, *aisle*, *demesne*, *puisne*, *viscount*, and at the end of some words from the French, as *pas*, *sous*, *vis-a-vis*; and in *corps* the two last letters are silent, and the word pronounced *care*. (412.)

T.

459. *T* is the sharp sound of *D*, (41); but though the latter is often changed into the former, the former never goes into the latter. The sound to which this letter is extremely prone is that of *s*. This sound of *t* has greatly multiplied the hissing in our own language, and has not a little promoted it in most modern tongues. That *p* and *b*, *t* and *d*, *k* and *g*, hard, *s* and *z*, should slide into each other, is not surprising, as they are distinguished only by a nice shade of sound; but that *t* should alter to *s* seems a most violent transition, till we consider the organic formation of these letters, and of those vowels which always occasion it. If we attend to the formation of *t*, we shall find that it is a stoppage of the breath by the application of the upper part of the tongue near the end, to the correspondent part of the palate, and that if we just detach the tongue from the palate, sufficiently to let the breath pass, a hiss is produced which forms the letter *s*. Now the vowel that occasions this transition of *t* to *s* is the squeezed sound of *e*, as heard in *y* consonant, (8); which squeezed sound is a species of hiss; and this hiss, from the absence of accent, easily slides into *s*, and *s* as easily into *sh*: thus mechanically is generated that hissing termination *tion*, which forms but one syllable, as if written *shun*. (195.)

460. But it must be carefully remarked, that this hissing sound, contracted by the *t* before certain diphthongs, is never heard but after the accent: when the accent falls on the vowel immediately after the *t*, this letter, like *s* or *c* in the same situation, preserves its simple sound: thus the *c* in *social* goes into *sh*, because the accent is on the preceding vowel; but it preserves the simple sound of *s* in *society*, because the accent is on the succeeding vowel. The same analogy is obvious in *satiated* and *satiety*; and is perfectly agreeable to that difference made by accent in the sound of other letters. (71.) See *Satiety*.

461. As the diphthongs *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or *iu*, when coming after the accent, have the power of drawing the *t* into *sh*, so the diphthongal vowel *u*, in the same situation, has a similar power. If we analyze the *u*, we shall find it commence with the squeezed sound of *e*, equivalent to the consonant *y*, (39). This letter produces the small hiss before taken notice of, (459); and which may be observed in the pronunciation of *nature*, and borders so closely on *natshur*, that it is no wonder Mr. Sheridan adopted this latter mode of spelling the word to express its sound. The only fault of Mr. Sheridan in depicting the sound of this word, seems to be that of making the *u* short, as in *bur*, *cur*, &c. as every correct ear must perceive an elegance in lengthening the sound of the *u*, and a vulgarity in shortening it. The true pronunciation seems to lie between both.

462. But Mr. Sheridan's greatest fault seems to lie in not attending to the nature and influence of the accent; and because *nature*, *creature*, *feature*, *fortune*, *misfortune*, &c. have the *t* pronounced like *ch*, or *tsh*, as if written *crea-chure*, *fea-tshure*, &c. he has extended this change of *t* into *tch*, or *tsh* to the word *tune*, and its compounds, *tutor*, *tutress*, *tutorage*, *tu-*

telage, *tutelar*, *tutalary*, &c. *tumult*, *tumour*, &c. which he spells *tshoon*, *tshoon-elle*, &c. *tshoo-tur*, *tshoo-triss*, *tshoo-tur-idzh*, *tshoo-tel-idzh*, *tshoo-tel-er* *tshoo-tel-er-y*, &c. *tshoo-mult*, *tshoo-mar*, &c. Though it is evident, from the foregoing observations, that as the *u* is under the accent, the preceding *t* is preserved pure, and that the words ought to be pronounced as if written *tutor*, *tewmult*, *tewmour*, &c. and neither *tshootur*, *tshoomult*, *tshoomour*, as Mr. Sheridan writes them, nor *tootur*, *toomult*, *toomour*, as they are often pronounced by vulgar speakers. See *Superable*.

463. Here, then, the line is drawn by analogy. Whenever *t* comes before these vowels, and the accent immediately follows it, the *t* preserves its simple sound, as in *Miltiades*, *elephantiasis*, *satiety*, &c.; but when the accent precedes the *t*, it then goes into *sh*, *tch*, or *tsh*, as *na-tshure* or *na-tchura*, *na-shion*, *vir-tshue* or *vir-tshue*, *patient*, &c. or *nashion*, *pashtent*, &c. (464.) In similar circumstances, the same may be observed of *d*, as *arduous*, *hideous*, &c. (293), (294), (376). Nor is this tendency of *t* before long *u* found only when the accent immediately precedes; for we hear the same aspiration of this letter in *spiritual*, *spirituous*, *signature*, *ligature*, *forfeiture*, as if written *spiritchual*, *spiritchuous*, *signatshure*, *ligatshure*, *forfeitshure*, &c. where the accent is two syllables before these letters; and the only termination which seems to refuse this tendency of the *t* to aspiration is that in *tude*, as *latitude*, *longitude*, *multitude*, &c.

464. This pronunciation of *t* extends to every word where the diphthong or diphthongal sound commences with *i* or *e*, except in the terminations of verbs and adjectives, which preserve the simple in the augment, without suffering the *t* to go into the hissing sound, as *I pity*, *thou pitiest*, *he pities*, or *pitied*, *mightier*, *worthier*, *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, &c. This is agreeable to the general rule, which forbids the adjectives or verbal terminations to alter the sound of the primitive verb or noun. See No. 381. But in the words *bestial*, *celestial*, *frontier*, *admission*, &c. where the *s*, *x*, or *n* precedes the *t*, this letter is pronounced like *tch*, or *tsh*, instead of *sh*, (291), as *best-tchial*, *celes-tchial*, *front-tcheer*, *admix-tchion*, &c.: as also when the *t* is followed by *eu*, whatever letter precede, as *righteous*, *pitious*, *plenteous*, &c. pronounced *right-cheous*, *pit-cheous*, *plen-cheous*, &c. The same may be observed of *t* when succeeded by *uou*, as *unctuous*, *presumptuous*, &c. pronounced *ung-tchuou*, *presump-tchuou*, &c. See the words.

TH.

465. This lisping sound, as it may be called, is almost peculiar to the English. (41), (50), (469). The Greek Θ was certainly not the sound we give it: like its principal letter, it has a sharp and a flat sound; but these are so little subject to rule, that a catalogue will, perhaps, be the best guide.

466. *Th*, at the beginning of words, is sharp, as in *thank*, *think*, &c. except in the following words: *This*, *that*, *than*, *the*, *thee*, *their*, *them*, *then*, *thence*, *there*, *these*, *they*, *thine*, *thither*, *those*, *thou*, *though*, *thus*, *thy*, and their compounds.

467. *Th*, at the end of words, is sharp, as *death*, *breath*, &c. except in *beneath*, *booth*, *with*; and the verbs to *wreath*, to *loath*, to *unloath*, to *seeth*, to *smooth*, to *sooth*, to *moult*: all which ought to be written with the *e* final; not only to distinguish some of them from the nouns, but to show that *th* is soft; for though *th*, when final, is sometimes pronounced soft, as in *loath*, to *moult*, &c. yet *th* at the end of words is never pronounced hard. There is as obvious an analogy for this sound of the *th* in these verbs, as for the *z* sound of *s* in verbs ending in *se* (437); and why we should write some verbs with *e*, and others without it, is inconceivable. The best way to show the absurdity of our orthography in this particular, will be to draw out the nouns and verbs as they stand in Johnson's Dictionary.

Adjectives and nouns.

breath,
wreath,
loath,
cloth,
bath,
smooth,
moult,
swath,
sheath,
sooth,

Verbs.

to breathe.
to wreath, to inwreath.
to loathe.
to cloathe, to uncloath.
to bathe.
to smooth.
to moult.
to swath.
{ to sheath.
{ to sheathe.
to sooth.

Surely nothing can be more evident than the analo-

gy of the language in this case. Is it not absurd to hesitate a moment at writing all the verbs with the *e* final? This is a departure from our great lexicographer, which he himself would approve, as nothing but inadvertency could have led him into this unmeaning irregularity.—It may not be improper to observe here, that those substantives which in the singular end with *th* sharp adopt the *th* flat in the plural, as *path, paths; bath, baths, &c.* Such a propensity is there to slide into the flat sound of *s*, that we frequently hear this sound in the genitive case, as *My wife's portion, for my wife's portion.* In the same manner we hear of paying so much for *house-rent and taxes*, instead of *house-rent and taxes*; and shopkeepers tell us they have goods of all prices, instead of all prices. Nay, some go so far as to pronounce the plural of *truth, truths*; but this must be carefully avoided.

468. *T* is hard in the middle of words, either when it precedes or follows a consonant, as *panther, nepenthe, orthodox, orthography, orthoepy, thwart, athwart, ethnical, misanthrope, philanthropy, &c.* except *brethren, farthings, farther, northern, worthy, burthen, murder*, where the *th* is flat; but the two last words are better written *burden and murder*.

469. *Th* between two vowels is generally soft in words purely English, as *father, feather, heather, higher, thither, whether, whether, either, neither, weather, wether, wither, gather, together, pother, mother.*

470. *Th* between two vowels, in words from the learned languages, is generally hard, as *apathy, sympathy, antipathy, Athens, atheist, authentic, author, authority, athirst, cathartic, cathedral, catholic, catheter, ether, ethnicks, lethargy, Lethé, Leviathan, litharge, lithotomy, mathesis, mathematics, method, pathetick, plethora, polymathy, prothonotary, anathema, amethyst, theatre, amphitheatre, apothecary, apotheosis.*

471. *Th* is sometimes pronounced like simple *t*, as *Thomas, thyme, Thames, asthma, phthisis, phthisick, phthisical, and is silent in twelfthtide, pronounced twelfth-tide.*

T silent.

472. *T* is silent when preceded by *s*, and followed by the abbreviated terminations *en* and *ic*, as *hasten, chasten, fasten, listen, glisten, christen, moisten*, which are pronounced as if written *hacen, chacen, &c.*; in *bursten* the *t* is heard; so *castle, nestle, trestle, wrestle, thistle, whistle, epistle, bristle, gristle, jostle, apostle, throstle, bustle, juggle, rustle*, are pronounced as if written *castle, nestle, &c.*; in *pestle*, the *t* is pronounced; in *often, fasten, and soften*, the *t* is silent, and at the end of several words from the French, as *trait, gout, (taste,) éclat*. In the first of these words the *t* begins to be pronounced; in the last, it has been sometimes heard; but in the second, never. *Toupet* is more frequently written *toupee*, and is therefore not irregular. In *billet-doux* the *t* is silent, as well as in *haubty*. The same silence of *t* may be observed in the English words, *Christmas, chestnut, mortgage, ostler, bankruptcy*, and in the second syllable of *mistletoe*. In *current* and *currants* the *t* is always mute. See Nos. 102, 103, 405.

V.

473. *V* is flat *f*, and bears the same relation to it as *b* does to *p*, *d* to *t*, hard *g* to *k*, and *z* to *s* (41.) It is never irregular; and if ever silent, it is in the word *twelvemonth*, where both that letter and the *e*, are, in colloquial pronunciation, generally dropped, as if written *twel'month*.

W initial.

474. That *w* at the beginning of a word is a consonant, has been proved already (9) (59.) It is always silent before *r*, as in *wrack, wrangle, wrap, wrath, wreak, wreath, wreck, wren, wrench, wrest, wrestle, wretch, wriggle, wright, wring, wrinkle, wrist, writhe, writh, wrong, wrought, wry, awry, bewray*, and before *h* and the vowel *o*, when long, as *whole, who, &c.* pronounced *hole, hoo, &c.*

475. *W* before *h* is pronounced as if it were after the *h*, as *hoo-y, why, hoo-en, when, &c.*; but in *whole, whoop, &c.* the single and double *o* coalescing with the same sound in *w*, this last letter is scarcely perceptible. In *sworn*, however, this letter is always heard; and pronouncing it *soon* is vulgar. In *sword* and *answer* it is always silent. In *two* *j* mingles with its kindred sound, and the number *two* is pronounced like the adverb *too*. In the prepositions *toward* and *towards* the *w* is dropped, as if written *toard* and *toards*, rhyming with *hoard* and *hoards*; but in the adjectives and adverbs *toward* and *towards*, *froward* and *frowards*, the *w* is heard distinctly. It is sometimes dropped in the last syllable of *awkward*, as if written *aw kard*; but this pronunciation is vulgar.

X.

476. *X* is a letter composed of those which have been already considered, and therefore will need but little discussion. (48) (51.) It is flat or sharp like its component letters, and is subject to the same laws.

477. *X* has a sharp sound like *ks*, when it ends a syllable with the accent upon it, as *exercise, excellence, &c.* or when the accent is on the next syllable, if it begin with a consonant, as *excuse, expense, &c.* (71.)

478. *X* has its flat sound like *gs*, when the accent is not on it, and the following syllable having the accent begins with a vowel, as *exert, example, exist, &c.* pronounced *egert, egzample, egzist, &c.* The same sound may be observed if *h* follow, as in *exhibit, exhale, &c.* pronounced *eghibit, egzhale*; but if the secondary accent be on the *x*, as in the polysyllable *exhibition, exhalation, &c.* this letter is then sharp, as in *exercise* (71.) but in compound words where the primitive ends in *x*, this letter retains its primitive sound, as *fixation, taxation, vexation, vexations, relaxation, &c.*; to which we may add the simples in our language, *dorology and proximity*; so that this propensity of *x* to become *egz*, seems confined to the inseparable preposition.

479. *X*, like *s*, is aspirated, or takes the sound of *h* after it, only when the accent is before it. Hence the difference between *luxury* and *luxurious*; *anxious* and *anxiety*: in the true pronunciation of which words, nothing will direct us but recurring to first principles. It was observed that *s* is never aspirated, or pronounced like *sh*, but when the accent is on the preceding syllable (450;) and that when the accent is on the succeeding vowel, though the *s* frequently is pronounced like *z*, it is never sounded *zh*: from which premises we may conclude, that *luxury* and *luxurious*, ought to be pronounced *luckshury and lugzurious*, and not *lug-zh-ryus*, as Mr. Sheridan spells it. The same error runs through his pronunciation of all the compounds, *luxuriance, luxuriant, luxuriate, &c.* which unquestionably ought to be pronounced *lug-zu-ri-ance, lug-zu-ri-ant, lug-zu-ri-ate, &c.* in four syllables, and not in three only, as they are divided in his Dictionary.

480. The same principles will lead us to decide in the words *anxious* and *anxiety*: as the accent is before the *x* in the first word, it is naturally divided into *ank-sious*, and as naturally pronounced *ank-shus*; but as the accent is after the *x* in the second word, and the hissing sound cannot be aspirated (456,) it must necessarily be pronounced *ang-ziety*. But Mr. Sheridan, without any regard to the component letters of these words, or the different position of the accent, has not only spelled them without aspiration, but without letting the *s*, in the composition of the last word, go into *z*; for thus they stand in his Dictionary: *ank-syus, ank-si-ety.* (456.)

481. The letter *x*, at the beginning of words, goes into *z*, as *Xerxes, Xenophon, &c.* pronounced *Zerkses, Zenophon, &c.*; it is silent at the end of the French *billet-doux*, and pronounced like *s* in *beaux*; often and better written *beaus*.

Y initial.

482. *Y*, as a consonant, has always the same sound; and this has been sufficiently described in ascertaining its real character (40); when it is a vowel at the end of a word or syllable with the accent upon it, it is sounded exactly like the first sound of *i*, as *cy-der, ty-rant, re-ply, &c.*; but at the end of a word or syllable, without the accent, it is pronounced like the first sound of *e* as *liberty, fury, tenderly, &c.*

Z.

483. *Z* is the flat *s*, and bears the same relation to it as *b* does to *p*, *d* to *t*, hard *g* to *k*, and *v* to *f*. Its common name is *izzard*, which Dr. Johnson explains into *s* hard; if, however, this be the meaning, it is a gross misnomer: for the *z* is not the hard, but the soft *s*;* but as it has a less sharp, and therefore not so audible a sound, it is not impossible but it may mean *s* surd. *Zed*, borrowed from the French, is the more fashionable name of this letter; but, in my opinion, not to be admitted, because the names of the letters ought to have no diversity.

484. *Z*, like *s*, goes into aspiration before a diphthong, or a diphthongal vowel after the accent, as is heard in *vizier, glazier, grazier, &c.* pronounced *vizh-i-er, glazh-*

* Professor Ward, speaking of the reason for doubling the *s* at the end of words, says, "*s* doubled retains its proper force, which, when single at the end of words, is softened into *z*, as *his, hiss.*" And Dr. Wallis tells us, that it is almost certain when a noun has *s* hard in the last syllable, and becomes a verb, that in the latter case the *s* becomes soft, as a *house* is pronounced with the hard *s*, and to *house* with the *s* soft.

er, grek-1-er, &c. The same may be observed of *azure, razure* &c.

485. *Z* is silent in the French word *tendevous*; and is pronounced in the Italian manner, as if *t* were before it, in *mezzotinto*, as if written *mettointo*.

Thus have we endeavoured to exhibit a just idea of the principles of pronunciation, both with respect to single letters, and their various combinations into syllables and words. The attentive reader must have observed how much the sounds of the letters vary, as they are differently associated, and how much the pronunciation of these associations depends upon the position of the accent. This is a point of the utmost importance, and a want of attending to it has betrayed several ingenious men into the grossest absurdities. This will more fully appear in the observations on accent, which is the next point to be considered.

OF THE NATURE OF ACCENT.

486. The accent of the ancients is the opprobrium of modern criticism. Nothing can show more evidently the fallibility of the human faculties than the total ignorance we are in at present of the nature of the Latin and Greek accent.* This would be still more surprising if a phenomenon of a similar kind did not daily present itself to our view. The accent of the English language, which is constantly sounding in our ears, and every moment open to investigation, seems as much a mystery as that accent which is removed almost two thousand years from our view. Obscurity, perplexity, and confusion, run through every treatise on the subject, and nothing could be so hopeless as an attempt to explain it, did not a circumstance present itself, which at once accounts for the confusion, and affords a clue to lead us out of it.

487. Not one writer on accent has given us such a definition of the voice as acquaints us with its essential properties: they speak of high and low, loud and soft, quick and slow, but they never once mention that striking property which distinguishes speaking from singing sounds, and which, from its sliding from high to low, and from low to high, may not improperly be called the inflection of the voice. No wonder, when writers left this out of the account, that they should blunder about the nature of accent; it was impossible they should do otherwise; so partial an idea of the speaking voice must necessarily lead them into error. But let us once divide the voice into its rising and falling inflections, the obscurity vanishes, and accent becomes as intelligible as any other part of language.

488. Keeping this distinction in view, let us compare the accented syllable with others, and we shall find this general conclusion may be drawn: "The accented syllable is always louder than the rest: but when it has the rising inflection, it is higher than the preceding, and lower than the succeeding syllable; and when it has the falling inflection, it is pronounced higher as well as louder than the other syllables, either preceding or succeeding." The only exception to this rule is: "When the accent is on the last syllable of a word which has no emphasis, and which is the concluding word of a discourse." Those who wish to see this clearly demonstrated, may consult *Elements of Elocution*, second edition, page 181. On the present occasion it will be sufficient to observe, that the stress we call accent is as well understood as is necessary for the pronunciation of single words, which is the object of this treatise; and therefore, considering accent merely as stress, we shall proceed to make some remarks on its proper position in a word, and endeavour to detect some errors in the use and application of it.

The different Positions of the English Accent.

489. Accent, in its very nature, implies a comparison with other syllables less forcible; hence we may conclude that monosyllables, properly speaking, have no accent: when they are combined with other monosyllables and form a phrase, the stress which is laid upon one, in preference to others, is called emphasis. As emphasis evidently points out the most significant word in a sentence, so, where other reasons do not forbid, the accent always dwells with greatest force on that part of the word which, from its importance, the hearer has always the greatest occasion to observe: and this is necessarily the root, or body of the word. But as harmony of termination frequently attracts the accent from the root to the branches of words, so the first and most natural law of accentuation seems to operate less in fixing the stress than any of the other. Our own Saxon terminations, indeed, with perfect uniformity, leave the principal part of the word in quiet possession of what seems its lawful property (501.); but Latin and Greek terminations, of which our

language is full, assume a right of preserving their original accent, and subjecting many of the words they bestow upon us, to their own classical laws.

490. Accent, therefore, seems to be regulated, in a great measure, by etymology. In words from the Saxon, the accent is generally on the root; in words from the learned languages, it is generally on the termination; and if to these we add the different accent we lay on some words, to distinguish them from others, we seem to have the three great principles of accentuation; namely, the radical, the terminational, and the distinctive.

Accent on Dissyllables.

491. Every word of two syllables has necessarily one of them accented, and but one. It is true, for the sake of emphasis, we sometimes lay an equal stress upon two successive syllables, as *di-rect, some-times*; but when these words are pronounced alone, they have never more than one accent. For want of attending to this distinction, some writers have roundly asserted, that many dissyllables have two accents, such as *concoy, concourse, discord, skipperck*: in which, and similar instances, they confound the distinctness, with which the latter syllables are necessarily pronounced, with accentual force; though nothing can be more different. Let us pronounce the last syllable of the noun *torment* as distinctly as we please: it will still be very different with respect to force from the same syllable in the verb *to torment*, where the accent is on it; and if we do but carefully watch our pronunciation, the same difference will appear in every word of two syllables throughout the language. The word *Amén* is the only word which is pronounced with two consecutive accents when alone.

492. There is a peculiarity of accentuation in certain words of two syllables, which are both nouns and verbs, that is not unworthy of notice; the nouns having the accent on the first syllable, and the verbs on the last. This seems an instinctive effort in the language (if the expression will be allowed me) to compensate in some measure for the want of different terminations for these different parts of speech.* The words which admit of this diversity of accent, are the following:

| Nouns. | Verbs. | Nouns. | Verbs. |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| ábject | to ábject | déscant | to descánt |
| ábsent | to ábsent | digest | to dígest |
| ábstract | to ábstract | éssáy | to éssáy |
| áccent | to áccent | éxport | to exþort |
| áffix | to áffix | éxtract | to exþræct |
| ássign | to ássign | éxile | to exíle |
| áugment | to áugment | férmént | to férmént |
| bómbard | to bómbard | fréquent | to fréquent |
| cément | to cément | ímport | to ímport |
| colléague | to colléague | incense | to incense |
| collect | to collect | insult | to insult |
| cómpact | to cómpact | óbject | to óbject |
| cómpound | to cómpound | pérfume | to pérfume |
| cómpress | to cómpress | pérmít | to pérmít |
| cóncert | to cóncert | préfix | to préfix |
| cóncrete | to cóncrete | prémise | to prémise |
| cónduct | to cónduct | présage | to présage |
| cónfine | to cónfine | présent | to présent |
| cónflict | to cónflict | próduce | to próduce |
| cónserve | to cónserve | próject | to próject |
| cónsort | to cónsort | prótest | to prótest |
| cóntest | to cóntest | rébel | to rébel |
| cóntrect | to cóntrect | récord | to récord |
| cóntラスト | to cóntラスト | réfúse | to réfúse |
| cónvént | to cónvént | súbject | to súbject |
| cónvérse | to cónvérse | súrvéy | to súrvéy |
| cónvért | to cónvért | tórmént | to tórmént |
| cónvict | to cónvict | tráject | to tráject |
| cónvoy | to cónvoy | tránsfer | to tránsfer |
| désert | to désert | tránsport | to tránsþort |
| discount | to discount | áttribute | to átttribute. |

493. To this analogy, some speakers are endeavouring to reduce the word *contents*; which, when it signifies the matter contained in a book, is often heard with the accent on the first syllable: but though this pronunciation serves to distinguish words which are different in signification, and to give, in some measure, a difference of form to the

* See Observations on the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity, at the end of the Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names.

* It is not improbable that the verb, by receiving a participial termination, has inclined us to pronounce that part of speech with an accent nearer the end than we do the noun: for though we can without any difficulty pronounce the verb with the accent on the noun, we cannot so easily pronounce the participle and the adverb formed from it with that accent: thus we can pronounce *transport* with the accent on the first syllable; but not so easily *transporting* and *transportingly*. This is a solid reason for the distinction, and ought to induce us where we can to observe it. A *sépulchre* and to *sépulchre* seem to require it. See the word.

noun and verb, in which our tongue is remarkably deficient, still it is doubtful whether this distinction be of any real advantage to the language. See *Bowl*. This diversity of accentuation seems to have place in some compound verbs. See *Counterbalance* and the subsequent words.

494. Sometimes words have a different accent, as they are adjectives or substantives.

| Substantives. | Adjectives. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>áugust</i> , the month | <i>avgúst</i> , noble |
| <i>cómpact</i> | <i>compáct</i> |
| <i>chámptaign</i> , wine | <i>chámpaign</i> , open |
| <i>éxile</i> , banishment | <i>exile</i> , small |
| <i>gállánt</i> , a lover | <i>gállánt</i> , bold |
| <i>instínet</i> | <i>instánet</i> |
| <i>ínvalíd</i> | <i>invalíd</i> |
| <i>Lévánt</i> , a place | <i>levánt</i> , eastern |
| <i>minúte</i> , of time | <i>minúte</i> , small |
| <i>súpine</i> , in grammar | <i>súpine</i> , indolent. |

495. Sometimes the same parts of speech have a different accent to mark a difference of signification.

| |
|--|
| to <i>cójure</i> , to practise magic; to <i>conjure</i> , to entreat |
| <i>désert</i> , a wilderness |
| <i>búffel</i> , a blow |
| <i>sínister</i> , insidious |
| <i>désert</i> , merit |
| <i>buffét</i> , a cupboard |
| <i>sínister</i> , the left side. |

496. In this analogy some speakers pronounce the word *Concordance* with the accent on the first syllable, when it signifies a dictionary of the Bible; and with the accent on the second, when it signifies agreement: but besides that, there is not the same reason for distinguishing nouns from each other, as there is nouns from verbs; the accent on the first syllable of the word *Concordance* gives a harshness and poverty to its sound, which ought to be avoided.

497. But though the different accentuation of nouns and verbs of the same form does not extend so far as might be expected, it is certain, that in words of two syllables, where the noun and verb are of different forms, there is an evident tendency in the language to place the accent upon the first syllable of the noun, and on the last of the verb. Hence the nouns *outrage*, *upstart*, and *uproar*, have the accent on the first syllable; and the verbs to *uplift*, to *uphold*, and to *outstrip*, on the last.

498. This analogy will appear still more evident if we attend to the accent of those nouns and verbs which are compounded of two words. Every dissyllable compounded of words which, taken separately, have a meaning, may be deemed a qualified substantive; and that word which qualifies or describes the other, is that which most distinguishes it, and consequently is that which ought to have the accent: accordingly we find that *inkhorn*, *outrage*, *chairman*, *freshhold*, *sand-box*, *book-case*, *pen-knife*, have the accent on the first syllable, which is the specifying part of the word; while *gainsay*, *foresee*, *overlook*, *undersell*, have the accent on the last syllable, which is the least distinguishing part of the word. This rule, however, is, either by the caprice of custom, or the love of harmony, frequently violated, but is sufficiently extensive to mark the general tendency of the language. Akeaside brings the verb to *comment* under this analogy:

"The sober zeal
"Of age, commenting on prodigious things,"
Pleasures of the Imagination.

And Milton in the same manner the verb to *commerce*;

"And looks commercing with the skies,
"Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes.—*Il Penseroso*.

499. Something very analogous to this we find in the nouns we verbalize, by changing the *s* sharp of the noun into the *s* flat, or of the verb (437.) as a *use*, and to *use*; where we may remark, that when the word in both parts of speech is a monosyllable, and so not under the laws of accent, the verb, however, claims the privilege of lengthening the sound of the consonant, when it can, as well as when it cannot, prolong the accentuation: thus we not only find *grass* altered to *graze*, *brass* to *brazz*, *glass* to *glazz*, *price* to *prizz*, *breath* to *breathz*, &c. but the *c* or *s* sharp altered to the *s* flat in *advise* to *advizz*, *excuse* to *excuzz*, *devise* to *devizz*, &c. The noun adopting the sharp hissing sound, and the verb the soft buzzing one, without transferring the accent from one syllable to another. The vulgar extend this analogy to the noun *practice*, and the verb to *practizz*, pronouncing the first with the *i* short and the *c* like sharp *s*, as if written *practiss*, and the last with the *i* long and the *s* like *z*, as if written *practizz*: but correct speakers pronounce the verb like the noun: that is, as if written *practiss*. The noun *prophecy* and the verb to *prophezz* follow this analogy, only by writing the noun with the *c* and the verb

with the *s*, and without any difference of sound, except pronouncing the *y* in the first like *e*, and in the last like *i* long; where we may still discover a trace of the tendency to the barytone pronunciation in the noun, and the oxytone in the verb. (467.) See the words.

500. This seems to be the favourite tendency of English verbs; and where we find it crossed, it is generally in those formed from nouns, rather than the contrary: agreeably to this, Dr. Johnson has observed, that though nouns have often the accent on the latter, yet verbs have it seldom on the former syllable: those nouns which, in the common order of language, must have preceded the verbs, often transmit this accent to the verbs they form, and inversely: thus the noun *water* must have preceded the verb to *water*, as the verb to *correspond* must have preceded the noun *correspondent*; and to *pursue* must claim priority to *pursuit*. So that we may conclude whenever verbs deviate from this rule, it is seldom by chance, and generally in those words only where a superior law of accent takes place.

Accent on Trisyllables.

501. As words increase in syllables, the more easily is their accent known. Nouns sometimes acquire a syllable by becoming plural; adjectives increase a syllable by being compared; and verbs, by altering their tense, or becoming participles: adjectives become adverbs, by adding *ly* to them; and prepositions precede nouns or verbs without altering the accent of the word to which they are prefixed: so that when once the accent of dissyllables is known, those polysyllables, whose terminations are perfectly English, have likewise their accent invariably settled. Thus *lion* becomes *lioness*; *poet*, *poetess*; *polite* becomes *politer*, or *politely*, or even *politichier*: *mischievous*, *happy*, *happiness*; *may*, *lioness* becomes *lionesses*; *mischievous*, *mischievousness*; and *service*, *serviceable*, *serviceableness*, *serviceably*, and *unserviceably*, without disturbing the accent, either on account of the prepositive *un*, or the subjunctives *able*, *ably*, and *ableness*.

502. Hence we may perceive the glaring absurdity which prevails even in the first circles; that of pronouncing the plural of *princess*, and even the singular, with the accent on the second syllable, like *success* and *successes*; for we might just as well say, *dutchess* and *dutchesses*, as *princess* and *princesses*; nor would a correct ear be less hurt with the latter than with the former.

503. So few verbs of three syllables follow the analogy observable in those of two, that if protracting the accent to the last syllable, that this economy seems peculiar to dissyllables; many verbs, indeed, of three syllables are compounded of a preposition of two syllables; and then, according to the primary law of formation, and not the secondary of distinction, we may esteem them radical, and not distinctive: such are *contradict*, *intercede*, *supersede*, *contraband*, *circumscribe*, *superscribe*, &c. while the generality of words ending in the verbal terminations *ise* and *ize*, retain the accent of the simple, as *criticise*, *tyrannize*, *modernize*, &c.: and the whole tribe of trisyllable verbs in *ate*, very few excepted, refuse the accent on the last syllable: but words of three syllables often take their accent from the learned languages from which they are derived; and this makes it necessary to inquire how far English accent is regulated by that of the Greek and Latin.

On the Influence of the Greek and Latin Accent, on the Accent of English Polysyllables.

(a) As our language borrows so largely from the learned languages, it is not wonderful that its pronunciation should be in some measure influenced by them. The rule for placing the Greek accent was, indeed, essentially different from that of the Latin; but words from the Greek, coming to us through the Latin, are often so much latinized as to lose their original accent, and to fall into that of the Latin; and it is the Latin accent which we must chiefly regard, as that which influences our own.

(b) The first general rule that may be laid down is, that when words come to us whole from the Greek or Latin, the same accent ought to be preserved as in the original: thus *horizon*, *sonorous*, *decorum*, *dictator*, *gladiator*, *mediator*, *delator*, *spectator*, *adulator*, &c. preserve the penultimate accent of the original; and yet the antepenultimate tendency of our language has placed the accent on the first syllable of *orator*, *senator*, *auditor*, *cicatrix*, *plethora*, &c. in opposition to the Latin pronunciation of these words, and would have infallibly done the same by *abdomen*, *bitumen*, and *acumen*, if the learned had not stepped in to rescue these classical words from the invasion of the Gothic accent, and to preserve the stress invariably on the second syllable: nor has even the interposition of two consonants been always able to keep the accent from mounting up to the antepenultimate syllable, as we may see in *minister*, *sinister*, *character*, &c.: and this may be said to be the favourite accent of our language. See *Miscellany*.

(e) But, notwithstanding this prevalence of the antepenultimate accent, the general rule still holds good; and more particularly in words a little removed from common usage, such as terms in the arts and sciences: these are generally of Greek origin; but, coming to us through the Latins, most commonly contract the Latin accent when adopted into our language. This will appear plainly by the following lists: and, first, let us select some where the Greek and Latin accents coincide:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| plethōra, <i>πληθώρα,</i> | antiphrasis, <i>αντίφρασις,</i> |
| metabasis, <i>μετάβασις,</i> | protasis, <i>πρότασις,</i> |
| emphasis, <i>ἐμφασις,</i> | metathesis, <i>μετάθεσις,</i> |
| antispasis, <i>αντίσπασις,</i> | epenthesis, <i>ἐπένθεσις,</i> |
| antithesis, <i>αντίθεσις,</i> | aphaeresis, <i>ἀφαίρεσις.</i> |

(d) Another list will show us where the accents of these languages differ:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| antanaclasis, <i>αντανάκλασις</i> | hydrophobia, <i>ὕδροφοβία,</i> |
| catachresis, <i>κατάχρησις,</i> | cyclopædia, <i>κυκλοπαίδεια,</i> |
| paracæsis, <i>παράκæσις,</i> | aporia, <i>ἀπορία,</i> |
| aposiopesis, <i>ἀποσιώπησις,</i> | prosopopeia, <i>προσωποποιία,</i> |
| antiphrasis, <i>αντίφρασις,</i> | epiphonema, <i>ἐπιφώνημα,</i> |
| anadiplosis, <i>ἀναδίπλωσις,</i> | diaphoresis, <i>διαφύρασις,</i> |
| auxesis, <i>αὐξήσις,</i> | díploma, <i>δίπλωμα,</i> |
| mathesis, <i>μάθησις,</i> | paragoge, <i>παράγωγη,</i> |
| exegesis, <i>ἐξηγήσις,</i> | apostrophi, <i>ἀποστροφή.</i> |

In this list we perceive the peculiar tendency of the Latin language, to accent the long penultimate vowel; and that of the Greek, to pay no regard to it, if the last vowel is short, but to place the accent on the antepenultimate. It will, however, be easily perceived, that in this case we follow the Latin analogy: this analogy will appear more evident by a list of words ending in *osis*, where, though the *o* in the penultimate syllable is the omega, the Greek accent is on the antepenultimate:

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <i>νευράρκωσις,</i> | <i>αναμάρφωσις,</i> | <i>αναστρέφωσις,</i> | <i>αμαύρωσις,</i> |
| <i>αποθέωσις,</i> | <i>μεταμάρφωσις,</i> | <i>συνάδρωσις,</i> | <i>συνικεῖωσις,</i> |
| <i>γρηφώσις,</i> | <i>δαρφαίρωσις,</i> | <i>διζήρωσις,</i> | <i>απονεύρωσις.</i> |

This analogy has led us to accent certain words formed from the Greek, where the omega was not in the penultimate of the original, in the same manner as those words where this long vowel was found: such as *exostosis*, formed from *ex* and *osteon*; *synneurosis*, from *syn* and *neuron*, &c. This tendency, therefore, has sufficiently formed an analogy; and since rules, however absurdly formed at first, are better than no rules at all, it would, in my opinion, be advisable to consider every word of this form as subject to the penultimate accent, and to look upon *apothæsis* and *metamorphosis* as exceptions.

(e) The next rule we may venture to lay down as a pretty general one, is, that if the words derived from the learned languages, though anglicised by altering the termination, contain the same number of syllables as in the original languages, they are generally to be pronounced with the same accent; that is, with the same accent as the first person present of the indicative mood active voice, or as the present participle of the same verb. The reality of this rule will best appear by a selection of such classes of words as have an equal number of syllables in both languages.

(f) Words which have *a* in the penultimate syllable:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| prévalent, <i>πρæváλens,</i> | infamous, <i>infámis,</i> |
| equivalent, <i>æquivaléns,</i> | propagate, <i>propágo,</i> |
| adjacent, <i>adjacens,</i> | indagate, <i>indágo,</i> |
| ligament, <i>ligámen,</i> | súffragan, <i>súffragans.</i> |

In this small class of words we find all but the first two have a different accent in English from that of the Latin. The rule for placing the accent in that language being the simplest in the world: if the penultimate syllable is long, the accent is on it; if short, the accent is on the antepenultimate.

(g) Words which have *e* in the penultimate syllable:

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| pénétrate, <i>penétrô,</i> | exuberant, <i>exubérans,</i> |
| discrepant, <i>discrepans,</i> | eminent, <i>emínens,</i> |
| præcedent, <i>præcédens,</i> | excellent, <i>excellens,</i> |
| elegant, <i>elégans,</i> | alienate, <i>aliénô,</i> |
| exuperant, <i>exupérans,</i> | délegate, <i>délêgo,</i> |

In this class we find the penultimate *e* accented in English as in Latin, except in the last three words. The word *alienate* departs from the Latin accentuation, by placing the stress on the first syllable, as if derived from the English noun *alien*. The *e* in *penetro* is either long or short in Latin, and in this case we generally prefer the short sound to the long one.

(h) Words which have *i* in the penultimate syllable:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| acclivous, <i>acclivus,</i> | perspicience, <i>perspicéns,</i> |
| declivous, <i>declivus,</i> | conscience, <i>consciens,</i> |
| proclivous, <i>proclivus,</i> | obedience, <i>obediens,</i> |
| litigant, <i>litigans,</i> | pestilence, <i>pestilens,</i> |
| mitigant, <i>mitigans,</i> | supplicate, <i>supplicans,</i> |
| sibillant, <i>sibilans,</i> | explicans, <i>explicans,</i> |
| vigilant, <i>vigilans,</i> | abdicans, <i>abdicans,</i> |
| fulminant, <i>fulminans,</i> | providence, <i>providens,</i> |
| discriminate, <i>discrimino,</i> | festinate, <i>festinans,</i> |
| habitant, <i>habitans,</i> | médicant, <i>médicans,</i> |
| beneficent, <i>beneficius,</i> | résident, <i>residens,</i> |
| accident, <i>accidens,</i> | diffidence, <i>diffidens,</i> |
| évident, <i>evidens,</i> | confidence, <i>confidens,</i> |
| indigent, <i>indigens,</i> | investigate, <i>investigo,</i> |
| diligent, <i>diligens,</i> | castigate, <i>castigo,</i> |
| négligent, <i>negligens,</i> | extricate, <i>extrico,</i> |
| exigence, <i>exigens,</i> | irritate, <i>irrito,</i> |
| intelligence, <i>intelligens,</i> | profligate, <i>profigo,</i> |
| deficiency, <i>deficiens,</i> | instigate, <i>instigo.</i> |

In the foregoing list of words we find a very general coincidence of the English and Latin accent, except in the last eleven words, where we depart from the Latin accent on the penultimate, and place it on our own favourite syllable, the antepenultimate. These last words must, therefore, be ranked as exceptions.

(i) Words which have *o* in the penultimate syllable:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| intérogate, <i>interrogo,</i> | omnipotent, <i>omnipotens,</i> |
| arrogant, <i>arrogans,</i> | innocent, <i>innocens,</i> |
| dissonnant, <i>dissonans,</i> | renovate, <i>renovo,</i> |
| rédolent, <i>redolens,</i> | désolate, <i>desolo,</i> |
| insolent, <i>insolens,</i> | décorate, <i>decoro,</i> |
| benévolo, <i>benevolens,</i> | élaborate, <i>elaboro,</i> |
| condolence, <i>condolens,</i> | lâborate, <i>laboro,</i> |
| indolence, <i>indolens,</i> | ignorant, <i>ignorans,</i> |
| armipotent, <i>armipotens,</i> | suffocate, <i>suffoco.</i> |

In this list the difference of the English and Latin accent is considerable. The last six words desert the Latin penultimate for the English antepenultimate accent, and *condolence* falls into an accentuation diametrically opposite.

(k) Words which have *u* in the penultimate syllable:

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| fâbulate, <i>fabulor,</i> | pópulate, <i>populo,</i> |
| mâculate, <i>maculo,</i> | subjugate, <i>subjugo,</i> |
| âdjuvate, <i>adjuvo,</i> | abducant, <i>abducens,</i> |
| córrugate, <i>corrigo,</i> | relucant, <i>relucens,</i> |
| pétulant, <i>petulans,</i> | imprudent, <i>imprudens,</i> |
| disputant, <i>disputans,</i> | âdjutant, <i>adjutans,</i> |
| impudent, <i>impudens,</i> | peculate, <i>peculor,</i> |
| spéculate, <i>speculor,</i> | indurate, <i>induro,</i> |
| pállulate, <i>pullulo,</i> | obdurate, <i>obduro.</i> |

Here we find the general rule obtain, with, perhaps, fewer exceptions than in any other class. *Adjuvate*, *peculate*, and *indurate*, are the only absolute deviations; for *obdurate* has the accent frequently on the second syllable. See the word.

(l) To these lists, perhaps, might be added the English words ending in *tion*, *sion*, and *ity*: for, though *tion* and *sion* are really pronounced in one syllable, they are, by almost all our orthoëpists, generally divided into two and consequently *nation*, *pronunciation*, *occasion*, *evasion*, &c., contain the same number of syllables as *natin*, *pronunciatio*, *ocasio*, *evasio*, &c., and have the accent in both English and Latin, on the antepenultimate syllable. The same may be observed of words ending in *ity*, as *diversity*, *variety*, &c., from *diversitas*, *varietas*, &c.

(m) By this selection, (which, though not an exact enumeration of every particular, is yet a sufficient specimen of the correspondence of Latin and English accent,) we may perceive that there is a general rule running through both languages, respecting the accent of polysyllables, which is, that, when a single vowel in the penultimate is followed by a single consonant, the accent is on the antepenultimate. This is so agreeable to English analogy, that, in words derived from the Latin, where the penultimate vowel, followed by a single consonant, is long, and consequently has the accent, we almost always neglect this exception, as it may be called, in the Latin language, and fall into our own general rule of accenting the antepenultimate. Nor is it unworthy of being remarked, that, when we neglect the accent of the original, it is almost always to place it at least a syllable higher; as *adjacent* and *condolence* are the only words in the whole selection, where the accent of the English word is placed lower than in the Latin.

(n) There is, indeed, a remarkable coincidence of accent between Latin verbs of three syllables, commencing with a preposition, and the English words of two syllables.

bles, derived from them, by dropping a syllable,* as *ex-cello, rebellō, inquirō, confūto, confūto, consumō, destrō, explorō, procedō, proclamō*, have the accent in Latin on the second syllable: and the English verbs *excel, rebel, inquire, confine, confuse, consume, desire, explore, proceed, proclaim*, have the accent on the same syllable. This propensity of following the Latin accent in these words, perhaps, in this, as well as in other cases, formed a general rule, which, at last, neglected the Latin accent, in words of this kind: as we find *prefer, confer, defer, desert, compare, complete, congeal, divide, dispute, prepare, deferō, confērō, destrō, comparō, complēō, congēlo, dividō, dispūto, preparō*, have the accent on the first; and this propensity, perhaps, laid the foundation of that distinction of accent which is so remarkable between dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form. (192.)

(o) But when English polysyllables are derived from the Latin by dropping a syllable, scarcely any analogy is more apparent than the coincidence of the principal accent of the English word, and the secondary accent (522), we give to the Latin word, in the English pronunciation of it. Thus, *parsimony, ceremony, matrimony, melancholy, &c.* have the accent on the first syllable, because, in pronouncing the Latin words *parsimonia, ceremonia, matrimonia, melancholia, &c.* we have the accent on the first; and this propensity, perhaps, laid the foundation of that distinction of accent which is so remarkable between dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form. See *Academy, Irreparable, &c.*

(p) With respect to the quantity of the antepenultimate syllable in polysyllables, it may be observed, that, regardless of the quantity of the original, we, almost without exception, follow the analogy of our own language. This analogy uniformly shortens the vowel, unless it be *u*, followed by a single consonant, or any other vowel, followed by a single consonant, succeeded by a semi-consonant diphthong; thus the first *u* in *dubius* is pronounced long, though short in the Latin word *dūbius*: the same may be observed of the *e* and *o* in *medium* and *empīrium*; and the first *i* in *delirium*, and the first *e* in *delicate*, are pronounced short in English, according to our own analogy, (507.) though these letters are long in the Latin *delirium* and *delicatus*. For the quantity of English dissyllables derived from the Greek and Latin, See *Syllabication*, No. 543, 544, &c.

Terminational Accent.

504. We have seen that the Saxon terminations, regardless of harmony, always leave the accent where they found it, let the adventitious syllables be ever so numerous. The Saxons, attentive chiefly to sense, preserved the same simplicity in the accentuation, as in the composition of their words; and if sense were the only object of language, it must be confessed that our ancestors were, in this respect, superior to the Greeks and Romans. What method could so rigidly preserve, and so strongly convey the sense of words, as that which always left the accent on the root, where the principal meaning of the word undoubtedly lies? But the necessities of human nature require, that our thoughts should not only be conveyed with force, but with ease; to give language its due effect, it must be agreeable as well as forceful; and the ear must be addressed while we are informing the mind. Here, then, terminational accent, the music of language, interposes; corrects the discordant, and strengthens the feeble sounds; removes the difficulty of pronunciation which arises from placing the accent on initial syllables, and brings the force gently down to the latter part of the word, where a cadence is formed, on the principles of harmony and proportion.

505. To form an idea of the influence of termination upon accent, it will be sufficient to observe, that words which have *ei, ia, ie, io, eou*, in their termination, always have the accent on the preceding syllable: thus *atheist, alien, regalia, ambrosia, &c.* the numerous terminations in *ion, ian, &c.* as *gradation, promotion, confusion, logician, physician, &c.* those in *iou*, as *harmonious, abstemious, &c.* those in *eous*, as *outrageous, advantageous, &c.* These may not improperly be styled semi-consonant diphthongs. (196.)

506. The only exceptions to this rule are one word in *iack*, as *elegiack*, which has the accent on the *i*, and the following words in *iactal*, as *prosiadical, cardiacal, heliactal, genethiactal, maniacal, demoniacal, ammoniacal,*

* Ben Jonson seems to have had a faint idea of this coincidence, where he says, "all verbs coming from the Latin, either of the supine or otherwise, hold the accent as it is found in the first person present of those Latin verbs, as *animō, animāte, cēlebro, cēlebrate*; except words compounded of *facio*, as *lique-facio, liquefy*; and of *statuo*, as *constituo, constitute*" English Grammar. Of the extent and justness of these observations, the critical reader will be the best judge.

theriactal, paradisiactal, aphrodisiactal, and hypochondriactal: all which have the accent on the antepenultimate *i*, and that long and open, as in *idle, title, &c.*

507. Nothing can be more uniform than the position of the accent in words of these terminations, and, with very few exceptions, the quantity of the accented vowel is as regular as the accent; for when these terminations are preceded by a single consonant, every accented vowel is long, except *i*; which, in this situation, is as uniformly short: thus, *ocasion, adhesion, erosion, and confusion*, have the *a, e, o*, and *u* long; while *vision* and *decision* have the *i* short. The same may be observed of *probation, concretion, devotion, ablation, and exhibition*. The exceptions are *impetuous, especial, perpetual, discretion* and *battalion*, which last ought to be spelled with double *l*, as in the French, from which it is derived, and then it would follow the general rule. *National* and *rational* form two more exceptions; and these are almost the only irregularities to which these numerous classes of words are subject.

508. Nearly the same uniformity, both of accent and quantity, we find in words ending in *ick*. The accent immediately precedes this termination, and every vowel under this accent but *i* is short; thus *satanick, pathetic, elliptick, harmonick, &c.* have the accent on the penultimate, and the vowel short; while *twinnick, runnick, and cubnick*, have the accented vowel long.

509. The same may be observed of words ending in *ical*, as *fanatical, poetical, leistical, canonical, &c.* which have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, and the vowels *e, i*, and *o*, short; but *cubical* and *musical*, with the accent on the same syllable, have the *u* long.

510. The only exceptions to this rule are *arsenick, cholerick, ephemeric, turmeric, empirick, rhetoric, bishoprick, lunatick, arithmetick, splenetic, heretic, politic*, and perhaps *phlegmatick*; which, though more frequently heard with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, ought, if possible, to be reduced to regularity. Words ending in *science* have uniformly the accent on the penultimate syllable, as *quiescence, reminiscence, &c.*; *conspicience*, which has the accent on the antepenultimate, is the only exception.

511. In the same manner, if we take a view of the words ending in *ity*, we find the accent invariably placed on the preceding syllable, as in *diversity, congruity, &c.* On a closer inspection we find every vowel in this antepenultimate syllable, when no consonant intervenes, pronounced long as *deity, piety, &c.* A nearer inspection shows us, that, if a consonant precede this termination, the preceding accented vowel is short, except it be *u*, as *severity, curiosity, impunity, &c.* we find too, that even *u* contracts itself before two consonants, as in *curvity, taciturnity, &c.* and that *scarcity* and *rarity* (signifying uncommonness: for *rarity*, thinness, has the *a* short,) are the only exceptions to this rule throughout the language. The same observations are applicable to words ending in *ify*, as *justify, clarify, &c.* The only words where the antepenultimate accent in words of this termination does not shorten the vowel, are *glorify* and *notify*. The *y* in these words is always long, like the first sound of *i*; and both accent and quantity are the same when these words take the additional syllable *able*, as *justifiable, rarefiable, &c.* (183.)

512. To these may be added the numerous class of words ending in *arous, erous, and ous*, as *barbarous, vociferous, and humorous*; all which have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, except *canorous* and *sonorous*, which some unlucky scholar happening to pronounce with the accent on the penultimate syllable, in order to show their derivation from the Latin adjectives, *canorus* and *sonorus*, they stand like strangers amidst a crowd of similar words, and are sure to betray a mere English scholar into a wrong pronunciation.

To polysyllables in these terminations might be added those in *ative, atory, ctive, &c.*; words ending in *ative* can never have the accent on the penultimate syllable, if there is a higher syllable to place it on, except in the word *creative*; and when this is the case, as it is seldom otherwise, the accent seems to rest on the root of the word; or on that syllable which has the accent on the noun, adjective, or verb, with which the word in *ative* corresponds; thus *copulative, estimative, alternative, &c.* follow the verbs to *copulate, to estimate, to alter, &c.* When derivation does not operate to fix the accent, a double consonant will attract it to the antepenultimate syllable, as *appellative*; and two consonants have sometimes this power, in opposition to derivation, as *adversative* and *argumentative*, from *adverse* and *argument*. *Indicative* and *interrogative*, are likewise exceptions, as they do not follow the verbs to *indicate* and *interrogate*: but as they are grammatical terms, they seem to have taken their accent from the secondary accent we sometimes give to the Latin words *indicativus* and *interrogativus* (see the word *Academy*.) Words ending in *ary, ery, or ury*, have generally the accent on the root of the

word; which, if it consists of three syllables, must necessarily be accented on the first, as *contrary*, *treachery*, *factory*, &c.; if of four or five, the accent is generally on that syllable which has the accent in the related or kindred words; thus *expostulatory* has the accent on the same radical syllable as *expostulate*; and *congratulatory* as *congratulate*: *interrogatory* and *derogatory* are exceptions here, as in the termination *ative*; and if *pacificatory*, *sacrificatory*,* *significatory*, *vesicatory*, &c. have not the accent on the first syllable, it seems to arise from the aversion we seem to have at placing even the secondary accent on the antepenultimate *a*, (which we should be very apt to do if the principal accent were on the first syllable,) and the difficulty there would be in pronouncing such long words with so many unaccented syllables at the end, if we were to lay the accent on the first. Words ending in *ctive* have the accent regularly on the penultimate syllable, except *adjective*, which, like *indicative*, being a grammatical word, seems to have taken its accent from the secondary stress of the Latin *adjectives* (see *Academy*); and every word ending in *ive*, preceded by a consonant, has the accent on the penultimate syllable likewise, except *substantive*; and, perhaps, for the reason just given. After all, it must be owned, that words ending in *ative* and *atory* are the most irregular and desultory of any in the language; as they are generally accented very far from the end, they are the most difficult to pronounce; and therefore, whenever usage will permit, we should incline the stress as much as possible to the latter syllables: thus *refractory* ought never to have the accent on the first syllable; but *refectory*, with the accent on the first, is a school term, and, like *substantive*, *adjective*, *indicative*, and *interrogative*, must be left in quiet possession of their Latin secondary accent.

Enclitical Accent.

513. I have ventured to give the name of *enclitical* to the accent of certain words, whose terminations are formed of such words as seem to lose their own accent, and throw it back on the last syllable of the word with which they coalesce, such as *theology*, *orthography*, &c. The readiness with which these words take the antepenultimate accent, the agreeable flow of sound to the ear, and the unity it preserves in the sense, are sufficient proofs of the propriety of placing the accent on this syllable, if custom were ambiguous. I do not remember to have heard the accent disputed in any word ending in *ology*; but *orthography* is not unfrequently pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, like *orthodoxy*. The temptation we are under to discover our knowledge of the component parts of words, is very apt to draw us into this pronunciation; but as those words which are derived from the Greek, and are compounded of *logos*, have universally given into this enclitical accentuation, no good reason appears for preventing a similar pronunciation in those compounded of *grapho*, as, by placing the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, the word is much more fluent and agreeable to the ear. It is certain, however, that at first sight the most plausible reasoning in the world seems to lie against this accentuation. When we place the accent on "the first syllable, say our opponents, we give a kind of subordinate stress to the third syllable *graph*: by which means the word is divided into its primitives *opbos* and *grapho*, and those distinct ideas it contains are preserved, which must necessarily be confounded by the contrary mode; and that pronunciation of compounds, say they, must certainly be the best which best preserves the import of the simples.

514. Nothing can be more specious than this reasoning, till we look a little higher than language, and consider its object; we shall then discover, that, in uniting two words under one accent, so as to form one compound term, we do but imitate the superior operations of the mind, which, in order to collect and convey knowledge, unites several simple ideas into one complex one. "The end of language," says Mr. Locke, "is by short sounds to signify with ease and despatch general conceptions, wherein not only abundance of particulars are contained, but also a great variety of independent ideas are collected into one complex one, and that which holds these different parts together in the unity of one complex idea, is the word we annex to it." For, as Mr. Locke continues, "Men, in framing ideas, seek more the convenience of

language, and quick despatch by short and comprehensive signs, than the true and precise nature of things; and therefore, he who has made a complex idea of a body with life, sense, and motion, with a faculty of reason joined to it, need but use the short monosyllable, *man*, to express all particulars that correspond to that complex idea." So it may be subjoined, that, in framing words for the purpose of immediate communication, the end of this communication is best answered by such a pronunciation as unites simples into one compound, and at the same time renders the compound as much a simple as possible: but it is evident that this is done by no mode of accentuation so well as that which places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of the words *theology*, *orthography*; and therefore that this accentuation, without insisting on its superior harmony, must best answer the great end of language. (338.)

515. This tendency in our language to simplify compounds, is sufficiently evident in that numerous catalogue of words, where we find the long vowel of the simple changed into a short one in the compound, and by this means losing much of its original import to the ear: thus *breakfast*, *shepherd*, *vineyard*, *meadow*, *shadow*, *zealous*, *hearken*, *valley*, *cleansed*, *cleanly* (neat), *forehead*, *wilderness*, *benlinder*, *kindred*, *hinder*, *knowledge*, *darling*, *fearful*, *pleasant*, *pleasure*, *whistler*, *whitetailer*, *seamstress*, *stealth*, *wealth*, *health*, *wisdom*, *wizard*, *parentage*, *lineage*, *children*, *pasty*, *gosing*, *collier*, *holiday*, *Christmas*, *Michaelmas*, *windlass*, *cripple*, *hinder*, *stripling*, *starling*, *housewife*, *husband*, *primer*, *peascod*, *fieldfare*, *birth* from *bear*, *death* from *dear*, *weary* from *wear*, and many others, entirely lose the sound of the simple in their compound or derivative.

516. The long *i* in *white*, when a simple, is almost universally changed into a short one in proper names, as *Whitchurch*, *Whitefield*, *Whitbread*, *Whitlock*, *Whitaker*, &c. for, compendiousness and despatch being next in importance to perspicuity, when there is no danger of mistake, it is no wonder that the organs should fall into the shortest and easiest sounds.

517. It must, however, be observed, that this tendency to unite simples into a compound, by placing an accent exactly where the two words coalesce, is still subservient to the laws of harmony. The Greek word *δοκω*, which signifies to *opine*, and from which the last syllables of *orthodoxy* are derived, was never a general sub-junctive word, like *λογος* and *γραφω*; and, even if it had been so, the assemblage of consonants in the letter *z* would have prevented the ear from admitting an accent on the syllable immediately preceding, as the *z* would, by this means, become difficult to pronounce. Placing the accent, therefore, on the first syllable of *orthodoxy*, gives the organs an opportunity of laying a secondary stress upon the third, which enables them to pronounce the whole with distinctness and fluency: thus *Galaxy* and *Cachery*, having the accent on the first syllable, are very difficult to pronounce; but this difficulty is removed by placing the accent a syllable higher in the words *apoplexy*, *ataraxy*, and *anorexy*.

518. But the numerous classes of words that so readily adopt this enclitical accent, sufficiently prove it to be agreeable to the genius of our pronunciation. This will more evidently appear by adducing examples. Words in the following terminations have always the accent on that syllable where the two parts unite, that is, on the antepenultimate syllable:

In *logy*, as *apology*, *ambilogy*, *genealogy*, &c.
In *graphy*, as *geography*, *orthography*, *historiography*, &c.
In *phagus*, as *sarcophagus*, *ichthyophagus*, *androphagus*, &c.
In *loquy*, as *obloquy*, *soliloquy*, *ventriloquy*, &c.
In *strophe*, as *catastrophe*, *apostrophe*, *anastrophe*, &c.
In *meter*, as *geometer*, *barometer*, *thermometer*, &c.
In *gonal*, as *diagonal*, *octagonal*, *polygonal*, &c.
In *vorous*, as *carnivorous*, *granivorous*, *piscivorous*, &c.
In *ferous*, as *bacciferous*, *cocciferous*, *somniferous*, &c.
In *fluus*, as *superfluus*, *mellifluus*, *fellifluus*, &c.
In *fluent*, as *mellifluent*, *circumfluent*, *interfluent*, &c.
In *vomous*, as *ignivomous*, *flamivomous*, &c.
In *parous*, as *viviparous*, *oviparous*, *deiparous*, &c.
In *cracy*, as *theocracy*, *aristocracy*, *democracy*, &c.
In *gony*, as *theogony*, *cosmogony*, *hezagony*, &c.
In *phony*, as *symphony*, *cacophony*, *colophony*, &c.
In *machy*, as *theomachy*, *logomachy*, *sciomachy*, &c.
In *nomy*, as *economy*, *astrology*, *deuteronomy*, &c.
In *tony*, as *anatomy*, *lythotomy*, *arteriotomy*, &c.
In *scopy*, as *metascopy*, *duteroscopy*, *aerescopy*, &c.
In *pathy*, as *apathy*, *emipathy*, *idiopathy*, &c.
In *mathy*, as *opsimathy*, *polymathy*, &c. &c. &c.

519. Some of these Greek compounds seem to refuse the antepenultimate accent, for the same reason as *orthodoxy*; such as *necromancy*, *chiromancy*, *hiromancy*

* These words ought certainly to be accented alike; and accordingly we find Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Smith, place the accent on the second syllable; but though Fenning accents *significatory* in the same manner, he places the accent on the antepenultimate of *pacificatory*; and Kenrick likewise accents the second syllable of *significatory*, but the first of *pacificatory*; the other orthoëpists who have not got these words have avoided these inconsistencies.

and those terminating in *archy*, as *hierarchy*, *oligarchy*, *patriarchy*, all of which have the accent on the first syllable, which gives the organs time to recover their force upon the third, and to pronounce the two consonants with much more ease than if the accent immediately preceded them; but *periphrasis* and *antiphrasis*, besides their claim to the accent of their originals, readily admit of the accent on the second syllable, because the consonants in the two last syllables do not come together, and are therefore easily pronounced after the accent. Words of more than two syllables, ending in *ogue*, as *pedagogue*, *dialogue*, &c. have the accent on the antepenultimate. *Orthoepy*, having no consonant in the antepenultimate syllable, naturally throws its accent on the first. See *Monomachy*.

520. By this view of the enclitical terminations, we may easily perceive how readily our language falls into the antepenultimate accent in these compound polysyllables; and that those terminations, which seem to refuse this accent, do it rather from a regard to etymology than analogy: thus words ending in *asis*, as *periphrasis*, *apophysis*, *hypostasis*, *antiperistasis*, &c. have the antepenultimate accent of their originals. The same may be observed of those ending in *esis*, as *hypothesis*, *antithesis*, *parenthesis*, &c.; but *exegesis*, *mathesis*, *auxesis*, *catachresis*, *paracensis*, *apostrophe*, have the accent on the penultimate syllable, because the vowel in this syllable is long in Greek and Latin. But all words ending in *osis* have the accent on the penultimate, except *metamorphosis* and *apotheosis*, which desert the accent of their Latin originals, while those in *ysis* are accented regularly on the antepenultimate in Greek, Latin, and English, as *analysis*, *paralysis*, &c. We may note too, that every *s* in all these terminations is sharp and hissing. See the words *Exostosis* and *Apotheosis*.

521. Words of three syllables ending in *ator* have the accent on the penultimate, as *spectator*, *collator*, *delator*, &c. except *orator*, *senator*, *legator*, and *barrator*. But words in this termination, of more than three syllables, though they have generally the accent on the penultimate, are subject to a diversity not easily reduced to the rule: thus *navigator*, *propagator*, *dedicator*, &c. are sometimes pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, and sometimes on the third: but as these words may be pronounced with an accent on both these syllables, it is of less consequence on which syllable we place the accent, when we use only one. (528.) The general rule certainly inclines to the penultimate accent; but as all these words are verbal nouns, and, though generally derived from Latin words of the same terminations, have verbs corresponding to them in our own language, it is very natural to preserve the accent of the verb in these words, as it gives an emphasis to the most significant part of them: thus *equivocator*, *prevaricator*, *dedicator*, might be regularly formed from the verbs *equivocate*, *prevaricate*, and *dedicate*; and, agreeably to analogy, would have been written *equivocater*, *prevaricator*, and *dedicator*; but an affectation of preferring every analogy to our own, has given these words a Latin termination, which answers no purpose, but to involve our language in absurdities; but the ear, in this case, is not quite so servile as the eye: and though we are obliged to write these words with *or*, and not *er*, we generally hear them pronounced as if they were formed from our own verbs, and not from Latin nouns in *ator*. But when the word has no verb in our own language to correspond to it, the accent is then placed with great propriety upon the *a*, as in Latin: thus *violator*, *instigator*, *navigator*, &c. ought to have the accent on the first syllable; and *emendator*, *gladiator*, *adulator*, &c. on the last but one.

SECONDARY ACCENT.

522. Hitherto we have considered that accent only, which necessarily distinguishes one syllable in a word from the rest: and which, with very little diversity, is adopted by all who speak the English language.

523. The secondary accent is that stress we may occasionally place upon another syllable, besides that which has the principal accent, in order to pronounce every part of the word more distinctly, forcibly, and harmoniously. Thus this accent may be placed on the first syllable of *conversation*, *commendation*, &c.

524. There are few authors who have not taken notice of two accents upon some of the longer polysyllables, but none have once hinted, that one of these is not essential to the sound of the word: they seem to have supposed both accents equally necessary, and without any other difference than that one was pronounced more forcibly than the other. This mistake arose from a want of studying the speaking voice. A knowledge of this would have told them, that one accent only was essential to every word of more than one syllable, and

that the secondary stress might, or might not, be adopted, as distinctness, force, or harmony, should require; thus *complainant*, *contraband*, *caravan*; and *violin*, *partisan*, *artisan*, *courtesan*, *metaphysick*, have frequently an accent on the first, as well as on the third syllable, though a somewhat less forcible one. The same may be observed of *repatee*, *referee*, *privateer*, *domineer*, &c.; but it must still be observed, that though an accent be allowable on the first syllable of these words, it is by no means necessary; they may all be pronounced with one accent, and that on the last syllable without the least deviation from propriety.

525. In order to give some idea of the nature of the secondary accent, let us suppose, that, in giving our opinion of an astronomical argument, we say,

“It is a direct demonstration of the Copernican system.”

In this sentence, as an accent is necessarily upon the last syllable of *direct*, we seldom lay a stress on the first syllable of *demonstration*, unless we mean to be uncommonly emphatical; but in the following sentence,

“It is a démonstration of the Copernican system.”

Here, as no accented word precedes *demonstration*, the voice finds a rest, and the ear a force, in placing an accent on the first, as well as on the third syllable.

526. But though we may, or may not, use the secondary accent, at pleasure, it is by no means a matter of indifference on what syllable we place it: this is fixed with as much certainty as the place of the principal accent itself; and a wrong position of one would as much derange the sound of the word, as a wrong position of the other: and it must be carefully noted, that, though we lay no stress upon the syllable which may have the secondary accent, the consonants and vowels have exactly the same sound as if the doubtful syllable (as it may be called) were accented. Thus, though I lay no stress upon the second syllable of *negotiation*, *pronunciation*, *ecclesiastick*, &c. the *t*, *g*, and *s* go into the sound of *sh* and *zh*, as if the secondary accent were on the preceding syllable. (357) (451) (459.)

527. It may be observed, in the first place, that the secondary accent is always two syllables, at least, distant from the principal accent: thus in *demonstration*, *lamentation*, *provocation*, &c. the secondary accent is on the first syllable, and the principal on the third; and in *arteriotomy*, *meteorology*, and *hypochondriacal*, the secondary accent is on the first, and the principal on the fourth syllable: and in the word *indivisibility* we may place two secondary accents, one upon the first, and the other on the third.

528. In the next place it may be observed, that though the syllable on which the principal accent is placed is fixed and certain, yet we may, and do frequently, make the secondary principal, and the principal secondary: thus *caravan*, *complainant*, *violin*, *repatee*, *referee*, *privateer*, *domineer*, *courtesan*, *artisan*, *charlatan*, may all have the greatest stress on the first, and the least on the last syllable, without any violent offence to the ear: nay, it may be asserted, that the principal accent on the first syllable of these words, and none at all on the last, though certainly improper, has nothing in it grating or discordant: but placing an accent on the second syllable of these words would entirely derange them, and produce an intolerable harshness and dissonance. The same observations may be applied to *demonstration*, *lamentation*, *provocation*, *navigator*, *propagator*, *alligator*, and every similar word in the language. But, as we have observed, No. 526, the consonants *t*, *d*, *c*, and *s*, after the secondary accent, are exactly under the same predicament as after the primary; that is, if they are followed by a diphthong or diphthongal vowel, these consonants are pronounced like *sh*, *tsh*, *zh*, or *j*, as *sententiousness*, *partiality*, &c. (526.)

QUANTITY.

529. In treating this part of pronunciation, it will not be necessary to enter into the nature of that quantity which constitutes poetry; the quantity here considered will be that which relates to words taken singly; and this is nothing more than the length or shortness of the vowels, either as they stand alone, or as they are differently combined with the vowels or consonants. (63.)

530. Quantity, in this point of view, has already been fully considered under every vowel and diphthong in the language. What remains to be said on this subject is, the quantity of vowels under the secondary accent. We have seen that vowels, under the principal accent, before the diphthongs *ia*, *ie*, *eu*, *ion*, are all long, except *i*; (507); that all vowels are long before the terminations *ity* and *ety*, as *deity*, *piety*, &c. (511); that if one or more consonants precede these terminations, every preceding accented vowel, except the *a* in *scarcity* and *rarity*, sig-

esifying uncommonness, is short but *u*: and that the same analogy of quantity is found before the terminations *ick* and *ical*, and the numerous enclitical terminations we have just been pointing out. Here we find custom conformable to analogy; and that the rules for the accent and quantity of these words admit of scarcely any exceptions. In other parts of the language, where custom is more capricious, we can still discover general rules, and there are but very few words, in which the quantity of the vowel under the principal accent is not ascertained. Those who have but a common share of education, and are conversant with the pronunciation of the capital, are seldom at a loss for the quantity of the vowel under that accent which may be called principal; but the secondary accent in the longer polysyllables does not seem to decide the quantity of the vowels so invariably. Mr. Sheridan divides the words *deglutition*, *depravation*, *degradation*, *dereliction*, and *democratical*, into *de-glu-ti-tion*, *de-pra-va-tion*, *de-gra-dation*, *de-re-lic-tion*, and *de-mo-crat-i-cal*; while Dr. Kenrick more accurately divides them into *deg-lu-ti-tion*, *dep-ra-va-tion*, *deg-ra-da-tion*, and *dem-o-crat-i-cal*; but makes not any distinction between the first in *profanation* and *profane*, *prodigality* and *prodigious*, *provocation* and *prorogue*, though he distinguishes this letter in the first syllable of *progress*, and that in *progression*: and though Mr. Sheridan divides *retrograde* into *ret-ro-grade*, he divides *retrogradation*, *retrogression*, *retrospect*, *retrospection*, and *retrospective*, into *re-tro-gra-da-tion*, *re-tro-gres-sion*, *re-tro-spect*, *re-tro-spec-tion*, and *re-tro-spec-tive*. At the first sight of these words we are tempted to prefer the preposition in a distinct syllable, as supposing that mode to convey more distinctly each part of the word; but custom at large, the best interpreter of nature, soon lets us see that these prepositions coalesce with the word they are prefixed to, for reasons greatly superior to those which present themselves at first. (514.) If we observe the tendency of pronunciation, with respect to inseparable prepositions, we shall find, that those compound words which we adopt whole from other languages, we consider as simples, and pronounce them without any respect to their component parts; but those compounds which we form ourselves retain the traces of their formation in the distinction which is observable between the prepositive and radical part of the word: thus *retrograde*, *retrogression*, *retrospect*, and *retrospective*, coming compounded to us from the Latin, ought, when the accent is on the preposition, to shorten the vowel, and unite it to the root, as in *re-sur-rec-tion*, *re-cal-lec-tion*, *prep-o-si-tion*, &c.; while *re-com-mit*, *re-convey*, &c. being compounds of our own; must preserve it separate.

531. From what has been observed arises this general rule: where the compound retains the primary sense of the simples, and the parts of the word are the same in every respect, both in and out of composition, then the preposition is pronounced in a distinct syllable; but when the compound departs ever so little from the literal sense of the simples, the same departure is observable in the pronunciation; hence the different syllabication and pronunciation of *re-com-mence* and *re-com-mend*; the former signifies a repetition of a commencement, but the latter does not imply a repetition of a commendation: thus *re-petition* would signify to petition again; while *rep-etition* signifies only an iteration of the same act, be it what it will. The same may be observed of the words *re-create*, and *re-creat*, *re-formation*, and *re-formation*.

532. That this is perfectly agreeable to the nature of the language, appears from the short pronunciation of the vowel in the first syllable of *preface*, *prelate*, *prelude*, *prologue*, &c. as if divided into *pref-a-ce*, *pre-la-te*, *pre-lu-de*, *pro-lu-gue*, &c. It is much to be regretted, however, that this short sound of the penultimate vowel has so much obtained in our language, which abounds too much in these sounds; nor can etymology be always pleaded for this pronunciation; for in the foregoing words, the first vowel is long in the Latin *prefatior*, *prelatus*, *preludium*, though short in *prólogos*: for though, in words from the Greek the preposition *πρῶ* was short, in Latin it was generally long; and why we should shorten it in *progress*, *project*, &c. where it is long in Latin, can only be accounted for by the superficial application of a general rule, to the prejudice of the sound of our language. (543.)

533. It will be necessary, however, to observe, that in forming a judgement of the propriety of these observations, the nicest care must be taken not to confound those prepositions which are under the primary and secondary accent, with those which immediately precede the stress; for *preclude*, *pretend*, &c. are under a very different predicament from *prologue*, *preposition*, &c.; and the very same law that obliges us to pronounce the vowel short in the first syllable of *pro-vi-dence*, *prov-o-cation*, and *prof-a-nation*, obliges us to pronounce the vowel open, and with some degree of length, in *pro-vi-de*, *pre-vo-ke*, and *pro-fane*. The same may be observed of

the *e* in *re-pair*, *rep-a-ration*, *re-ply*, and *rep-li-cation*, *re-peat* and *rep-etition*, the accent making the whole difference between the quantity of the vowel in one word and the other.

534. The only exception to the shortening power of the secondary accent is the same as that which prevents the shortening power of the primary accent, (503.) namely, the vowel *u* as in *lucubration*, or when any other of the vowels are succeeded by a semi-consonant diphthong, (196:) thus *mediator* and *mediatorial* have the *e* in the first syllable as long as in *mediate*: *deviation* has the *e* in the first syllable as long as in *deviate*, notwithstanding the secondary accent is on it, and which would infallibly have shortened it, if it had not been for the succeeding diphthong *ia*; and even this diphthong in *gladiator* has not the power of preserving the first syllable long, though Mr. Sheridan, by his marking it, has made it so.

535. From what has been seen of accent and quantity, it is easy to perceive how prone our language is to an antepenultimate accent, and how naturally this accent shortens the vowels it falls upon: nay, so great a propensity have vowels to shrink under this accent, that the diphthong itself, in some words, and analogy in others, are not sufficient to prevent it, as *valiant*, *retaliator*. Thus, by the subjoining only of *al* to *nation*, with the *o* long, it becomes *national*, with the *a* short, though contrary to its relation with *occasion* and *congregation*, which do not shorten the *a* upon being made *occasional* and *congregational*: in like manner the acquisition of the same termination to the word *nature*, makes it *natural*; but this, it may be presumed, is derived from the Latin *naturalis*, and not from adding *al* to the English word, as in the foregoing instances; and thus it comes under the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, notwithstanding the semi-consonant diphthong *u*.

536. The same shortening power in the antepenultimate accent may be observed in *rational* and *rationate*, where the first *a* in the first word, and the *o* in the second, are short. The first *a* in the second word is short also by the power of the secondary accent; though Mr. Sheridan has, in my opinion, very erroneously divided *rationation* into *ra-sho-sy-na-shun*; that is, into a syllable less than it ought to have, with the *o* long instead of short.

537. The accent on the Latin antepenultimate seemed to have something of a similar tendency; for though the great difference in the nature of the Latin and English accent will allow us to argue from one to the other but in very few circumstances, (503.) yet we may perceive in that accent, so different from ours in general, a great coincidence in this particular; namely, its tendency to shorten an antepenultimate syllable. Bishop Hare tells us, that "Quæ acuntur in tertia ab extrema, interdum acuta corripunt, si positione sola longa sunt, ut *optime, sérvitus, pérnelim, Pámphilus*, et pauca alia, quo Cretici mutantur in Anapestos. Idem factum est in *néutiquam*, licet incipiat diphthongo." *De Metr. Comic.* pag. 62. Those words which have the acute accent on the antepenultimate syllable, have sometimes that syllable shortened, if it was only long by position, as *optime, sérvitus, pérnelim, Pámphilus*, and a few others, which by this means are changed from Cretic to Anapestic feet: nay, *néutiquam* undergoes the same fate, though it begins with a diphthong.

SYLLABICATION.

538. Dividing words into syllables is a very different operation, according to the different ends proposed by it. The object of syllabication may be, either to enable children to discover the sound of words they are unacquainted with, or to show the etymology of a word, or to exhibit the exact pronunciation of it.

539. When a child has made certain advances in reading, but is ignorant of the sound of many of the longer words, it may not be improper to lay down the common general rule to him, that a consonant between two vowels must go to the latter, and that two consonants coming together must be divided. Farther than this, it would be absurd to go with a child; for telling him that compounds must be divided into their simples, and that such consonants as may begin a word may begin a syllable, requires a previous knowledge of words, which children cannot be supposed to have; and which, if they have, makes the division of words into syllables unnecessary. Children, therefore, may be very usefully taught the general rule above-mentioned, as, in many cases, it will lead them to the exact sound of the word, as in *pre-vi-ded*: and, in others, it will enable them to give a good guess at it, as in *de-li-cate*; and this is all that can be expected: for when we are to form an unknown compound sound out of several known simple sounds; (which is the case with children, when we wish them to find out the sound of a word by spelling it;) this, I say, is the only method that can be taken.

540. But an etymological division of words is a differ-

ent operation: it is the division of a person acquainted with the whole word, and who wishes to convey, by this division, a knowledge of its constituent parts, as orthography, theology, &c.

541. In the same manner, a person, who is pre-acquainted with the whole compound sound of a word, and wants to convey the sound of each part to one unacquainted with it, must divide it into such partial sounds as, when put together again, will exactly form the whole, as *ortho-graphy, the-o-log-y*, &c. This is the method adopted by those who would convey the whole sound, by giving distinctly every part; and, when this is the object of syllabication, Dr. Lowth's rule is certainly to be followed. "The best and easiest rule," says the learned bishop, "for dividing the syllables in spelling, is, to divide them as they are naturally divided in a right pronunciation, without regard to the derivation of words, or the possible combination of consonants at the *termining* of a syllable." *Introduction to Eng. Gram.* page 7.

542. In this view of syllabication, we consider it only as the picture of actual pronunciation; but may we not consider it as directed likewise by some laws of its own? laws, which arise out of the very nature of enunciation, and the specific qualities of the letters? These laws certainly direct us to separate double consonants, and such as are uncombinable from the incoalescence of their sounds; and if such a separation will not paint the true sound of the word, we may be certain that such sound is unnatural, and has arisen from caprice: thus the words *chamber, Cambridge, and cambrick*, must be divided at the letter *m*; and as this letter, by terminating the syllable, according to the settled rules of pronunciation, shortens the vowel, the general pronunciation given to these words must be absurd, and contrary to the first principles of the language. *Angel,* ancient, danger, manger, and ranger*, are under the same predicament; but the paucity of words of this kind, so far from weakening the general rule, strengthens it. See *Change*.

543. By an induction which demonstrates the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, has been shown the propriety of uniting the consonant to the vowel in the first syllable of *demonstration, lamentation, propagation*, &c.: we thus decide upon the quantity of these vowels, which are so uncertain in our best dictionaries; and may we not hope, by a similar induction, and with the first principles of language in view, to decide the true, genuine, and analogical sound of some words of another kind, which waver between different pronunciations? The antepenultimate accent has unquestionably a shortening power; and I have not the smallest doubt that the penultimate accent has a lengthening power; that is, if our own words, and words borrowed from other languages, of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, had been left to the general ear, the accent on the first syllable would have infallibly lengthened the first vowel. A strong presumption of this arises from our pronunciation of all Latin dissyllables in this manner, without any regard to the quantity of the original, (see *Drama*), and the ancient practice of doubling the consonant when preceded by a single vowel in the participial terminations, as to *begin, beginning, to regret, regretted*: and I believe it may be confidently affirmed, that words of two syllables from the Latin, with but one consonant in the middle, would always have had the first vowel long, if a pedantic imitation of Latin quantity had not prevented it. (See *Drama*.) Let an Englishman, with only an English education, be put to pronounce *zephyr*, and he will, without hesitation, pronounce the *e* long, as in *zenith*: if you tell him the *e* is pronounced short in the Latin *zephyrus*, which makes it short in English, and he should happen to ask you the Latin quantity of the first syllable of *comick, mimick, solace*, &c., your answer would be a contradiction to your rule.—What irrefragably proves this to be the genuine analogy of English quantity, is the different quantity we give a Latin word of two syllables when in the nominative, and when in an oblique case: thus in the first syllable of *sidus* and *nomen*, which ought to be long, and of *miser* and *onus*, which ought to be short, we equally use the common long sound of the vowels: but in the oblique cases, *sideris, nominis, miseri, oneris*, &c., we use quite another sound, and that a short one; and this analogy runs through the whole English pronunciation of the learned languages. (533) (535).

544. But the small dependence of the English quantity on that of the Latin will be best seen by a selection of words of two syllables, with the accent on the first, and but one consonant in the middle, and comparing them with the Latin words from which they are derived.

English dissyllables which have but one consonant, or a mute and liquid in the middle, and have the first syllable accented, contrasted with the Latin words from which they are derived, marked with their respective quantities.

Words in which the first vowel in both languages is long

| | | | |
|------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| pica, | pica. | pēnal, | pēnālis. |
| drama, | drama. | final, | finālis. |
| lābra, | lābra, lābra. | spinal, | spīnālis. |
| hūdra, | hūdra. | trinal, | trīnus. |
| ēra, | era. | nōral, | hōra. |
| strāta, | strāta. | thōral, | thōra. |
| Icon, | ἱκων. | thōral, | flōralis. |
| stipend, | stipendium. | nasal, | nasālis. |
| notice, | notitia. | fatal, | fatālis. |
| fragrance, | frāgro. | natal, | nātālis. |
| license, | licentia. | vital, | vitalis. |
| credence, | crēdentia. | naval, | navālis. |
| female, | fēmīna. | rival, | rīvālis. |
| edile, | ēdilis. | oval, | ovālis. |
| feline, | fēlinus. | idol, | idolūm. |
| rasure, | rāsūra. | grēcism, | græcismus. |
| fibre, | fībra, fībra. | pāgan, | pāgānus. |
| mètre, | metrum, mēt-ōmen, | ōmen. | ōmen. |
| nature, | natura. | rum. | siren. |
| placate, | placatus. | siphon, | σιφων, siphon |
| primate, | prīmātus. | colōn, | κυλον, colōn |
| climate, | clīma. | dēmon, | dæmon. |
| librate, | libratus. | halo, | halō. |
| vibrate, | vībro, vībro. | solo, | solo. |
| private, | privātus. | tyro, | tīro. |
| cērate, | cērātus. | solar, | sōlaris. |
| finite, | fīnitus. | lazar, | lāzārus. |
| lévite, | lēvita. | sōber, | sōbrus. |
| native, | nātivus. | tiger, | tīgris, tigris |
| mōtive, | mōtivus. | æther, | æther. |
| vōtive, | vōtivus. | oker, | ωχα. |
| vocal, | vōcalis. | mīmer, | mīmus. |
| prōdal, | præda. | caper, | cappāris. |
| régal, | régālis. | vīper, | vīpera. |
| légā, | légālis. | prætor, | prætor. |
| flāvour, | flāvus. | limous, | līmōsus. |
| feces, | fæces. | spīuous, | spīnōsus. |
| mānes, | mānēs. | vīnous, | vīnōsus. |
| Iris, | iris. | crēbrous, | crēber. |
| crisis, | κρίσις, crisis. | fetus, | fētus. |
| grātis, | grātis. | ædict, | ædictum. |
| egress, | ēgrēssus. | secrēt, | secrētus. |
| rēgress, | rēgrēssus. | fibre, | fībra, fībra |
| īgress, | īggrēssus. | frāgrant, | frāgrans. |
| īgress, | īggrēssus. | cōgent, | cōgens. |
| īgress, | tīgris, tīgris. | mōment, | mōmentum. |
| rēbus, | rēbūs. | pōnent, | pōnens. |
| bōlus, | bōlus, bōlus. | digest, sub. | digestus. |
| prēcept, | præceptum. | rēflux, | rēfluxus. |
| plēnist, | llēnus. | | rēfluxus. |
| pāpist, | pāpa. | | trophæum. |
| climax, | clīmax. | | trophæum. |
| rēflex, | rēflexus. | trōphy, | chēle. |
| prēfix, | rēflexus. | chely, | spīna. |
| phēnix, | præfixum. | spiny, | cārus. |
| mātrix, | phoenix. | chary, | quære. |
| vārix, | mātrix. | quary, | glōria. |
| syrinx, | vārix. | glōry, | hīstōria. |
| | syrinx, συρίγξ. | stōry, | |

Words in which the same vowel is short in both languages:

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| māgick, | māgicus. | sābino, | sābīni. |
| trāgick, | trāgicus. | fāmine, | fāmes. |
| lōgick, | lōgica. | rāpine, | rāpīna. |
| cōlick, | cōlīcus. | pātīne, | pātīna. |
| chrōnick, | chrōnicus. | tribune, | tribūnus. |
| līrick, | līricus. | stātūre, | stātūra. |
| rābid, | rābidus. | rēfūse, | rēfūsus. |
| ācid, | ācidus. | pālāte, | pālātus. |
| plācid, | plācidus. | sēnate, | sēnātus. |
| rīgid, | rīgidus. | āgāte, | āchētes. |
| cālid, | cālidus. | tribute, | tribūtio. |
| vālid, | vālidus. | minute, | minūtus. |
| gēlid, | gēlidus. | stātute, | stātūtus. |
| ōlid, | ōlidus. | vāluē, | vālor. |
| sōlid, | sōlidus. | stātūte, | stātūta. |
| tīmid, | tīmidus. | mōnarch, | mōnarcha. |
| rāpid, | rāpidus. | stōmachus, | stōmachus. |
| sāpid, | sāpidus. | epōch, | epōcha. |
| vāpid, | vāpidus. | pōlish, | pōlītus. |
| tēpid, | tēpidus. | fāmish, | fāmes. |
| nītid, | nītidus. | pērish, | pērio. |
| sēcōnd, | sēcūdus. | pārish, | pārēchia. |
| dēcāde, | dēcās. | rāvish, | rāpio. |

* It is highly probable, that, in Ben Jonson's time, the *a* in this word was pronounced as in *an*, since he classes it, to show the short sound of *a*, with *art, act, and apple*. — *Grammar*

| | | | |
|----------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| mēthod. | mēthōdus. | cōrīnth. | cōrīnthus. |
| palace. | palatium. | ēpiek. | ēpicus. |
| amice. | amictus. | tōniek. | tōnicus. |
| chalice. | calix. | cōniek. | cōnicus. |
| mal'ce. | malitia. | tōpiek. | tōpicus. |
| anise. | anisum. | tōpiek. | tōpicus. |
| image. | imago. | cynick. | cynicus. |
| refuge. | refugium. | stāciek. | stāticus. |
| ledge. | lādagium. | critieck. | criticus. |
| aloe. | aloe. | mētal. | metallum. |
| gracile. | gracilis. | rebello. | rebellus. |
| docile. | docilis. | mādel. | mōdulus. |
| agile. | agilis. | cāmel. | cāmelus. |
| fragile. | fragilis. | chāpel. | cāpella. |
| febrile. | { febrilis. | nōvel. | nōvellus. |
| | { febrilis. | sigil. | sigillum. |
| globule. | globulus. | vigil. | vigilia. |
| macule. | macula. | stērie. | stērilis. |
| plātane. | plātāna. | rigour. | rigor. |
| basil. | basilicum. | vālor. | vālor. |
| cāvil. | cāvilior. | cōlor. | cōlor. |
| dēvil. | dīabolus. | tēnour. | tēnor. |
| ātom. | ātōmus. | dōlor. | dōlor. |
| sōphism. | sōphisma. | hōnour. | hōnor. |
| minum. | minus. | ālōes. | ālōes. |
| ālūm. | ālūmen. | rēlicet. | rēlictus. |
| ēbon. | ēbēnus. | prōphet. | prōphēta. |
| plātin. | plātina. | cōmet. | cōmēta. |
| rōbin. | rubīcula. | plānet. | plānēta. |
| cūmin. | cūminum. | tēnet. | tēnē. |
| lātīn. | lātīnus. | tāpet. | tāpes. |
| cāvin. | cāvea. | hābit. | hābitus. |
| sāvin. | sābina. | plācit. | plācitum. |
| cōlūm. | cōlūma. | tācit. | tāctus. |
| drāgon. | drāco. | ādīt. | ādītus. |
| cānon. | cānon. | vōmīt. | vōmō. |
| cāvern. | cāverna. | mērit. | mēritum. |
| tāvern. | tāberna. | tālent. | tālentum. |
| sātūrn. | sātūrnus. | pātent. | pāteo. |
| vīcar. | vīcārius. | mōlest. | mōdestus. |
| schōlar. | schōlāris. | fōrest. | fōrestum. |
| slāver. | sālva. | nēphew. | nēpos. |
| prōper. | prōprius. | sīnew. | sīnuo. |
| zēphyr. | zēphyrus. | mōney. | mōnēta. |
| liquor. | liquor. | stūdy. | stūdiūm. |
| vīgour. | vīgor. | | |

Words in which the same vowel is short in English, and long in Latin :

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|------------|
| civick. | civicus. | lōgate. | lāgātus. |
| mimick. | mimicus. | grānate. | grānātus. |
| ēthick. | ēthicus. | grānite. | grānātus. |
| tābid. | tābidus. | spīnach. | spīnāchia. |
| frigid. | frigidus. | rādish. | rādīx. |
| squālid. | squālidus. | plūnish. | plūnus. |
| ācid. | ācidus. | vānish. | vānesco. |
| ārid. | āridus. | fīnish. | fīnisco. |
| flōrid. | flōridus. | pūnish. | pūnio. |
| rōrid. | rōridus. | flōrish. | flōrio. |
| fētīd. | fētīdus. | nōurish. | nūtrio. |
| līvid. | līvidus. | cōmick. | cōmicus. |
| vīvid. | vīvidus. | cōral. | cōrallium. |
| fēcund. | fēcundus. | mōral. | mōrālis. |
| fēcund. | fēcundus. | trāmel. | trāma. |
| prēbend. | prēbēnda. | cīvil. | cīvilis. |
| sōlace. | sōlātium. | līnen. | līnum. |
| prēface. | prēfatio. | sēven. | sēptēm. |
| pūmice. | pūmex. | flōrin. | flōrēntia. |
| pēnance. | pēna. | rēsīn. | rēsīna. |
| flōrence. | flōrēntia. | rōsīn. | rēsīna. |
| prōvince. | prōvincia. | mātin. | mātūtinus. |
| prōduce. | prōductio. | sōlemn. | sōlēmnis. |
| flābile. | flābilis. | sēlon. | sēlonia. |
| dēbile. | dēbilis. | mēlon. | mēlo. |
| grānule. | grānulum. | lēmōns. | lēmōnes. |
| prōmitte. | prōmitto. | ēcho. | ēchō, ἠχώ. |
| cerussa. | cerussa. | bīshop. | epīscopus. |
| lēpra. | lēpra. | prōfīt. | prōficio. |
| prīmer. | prīmitius. | līmīt. | līmītatio. |
| prōffer. | prōfero. | spīrit. | spīritus. |
| river. | rīvus. | vīsīt. | vīsīto. |
| sēver. | sēparo. | pēdāt. | pēdāneus. |
| clāmour. | clāmōr. | cīlēmēt. | cīlēmēs. |
| ēthicks. | ēthīcy. | cēmēt. | cēmētum. |
| crāsī. | crāsī. | prēsēt. | prēsēns. |
| prōcess. | prōcessus. | prōtest. | prōtestor. |
| spīrits. | spīritus. | hīly. | hīlium. |
| trāject. | trājectus. | fīlly. | fīllia. |
| prōject. | prōjectus. | vērly. | vērō. |
| prōduct. | prōductus. | cīty. | cīvitas. |
| crēdit. | crēditus. | prīvy. | prīvus. |

Words in which the same vowel is long in English, and short in Latin :

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|----------|
| tūmīd. | tūmīdus. | sātān. | sātān. |
| cōma. | cōma. | hīymēn. | hīymēn. |
| quōta. | quōta. | trīdēt. | trīdens. |
| trīpod. | trīpus. | trīgon. | trīgon. |
| sēquence. | sēquentia. | nēgro. | nīger. |
| cādence. | cādēns. | hērō. | hērōs. |
| silence. | silēntium. | pōlar. | pōlāris. |
| mōnade. | mōnās. | pāpyrus. | pāpyrus. |
| trōchee. | trōchaeus. | vāpōr. | vāpōr. |
| sātīre. | sātīrā. | fēver. | fēbris. |
| vārate. | vāco. | frāgor. | frāgor. |
| cāvate. | cāvo. | rigour. | rigor. |
| dātīve. | dātīvus. | īchor. | īchor. |
| trīumph. | trīumphus. | āchor. | āchor. |
| fōcal. | fōcus. | sāpōr. | sāpōr. |
| lōcal. | lōcālis. | tēpōr. | tēpōr. |
| grēgal. | grēgalis. | fāvōr. | fāvōr. |
| chōral. | chōrūs. | lābōr. | lābōr. |
| nīval. | nīvalis. | ōdōr. | ōdōr. |
| lābel. | lābellum. | trēmōr. | trēmōr. |
| lībel. | lībellus. | vāpōr. | vāpōr. |
| sērūm. | sērūm. | pēdāl. | pēdāl. |
| fōrum. | fōrum. | pētal. | pētalum. |
| lāpis. | lāpis. | rēcēt. | rēcēns. |
| bāsīs. | bāsīs. | dēcēt. | dēcēns. |
| phāsīs. | phāsīs. | rēgēt. | rēgens. |
| schēsīs. | schēsīs. | clēt. | clēt. |
| thēsīs. | thēsīs. | clēt. | clēt. |
| trīpos. | trīpos. | pārent. | pārens. |
| fōcus. | fōcus. | pātent. | pāteo. |
| crēcūs. | crēcūs. | lātēt. | lātēns. |
| mōdūs. | mōdūs. | pōtēt. | pōtēns. |
| gēnus. | gēnus. | gērēt. | gērēns. |
| īnus. | īnus. | vīrēt. | vīrēns. |
| gārous. | gārum. | fīrēt. | fīrēns. |
| scābrous. | scāber. | sēquēt. | sēquēns. |
| nōtus. | nōtus. | sācrēt. | sācēr. |
| ēpact. | ēpact. | lōcūt. | lōcūt. |
| rōset. | rōsa. | phālānx. | phālānx. |
| vācant. | vācāns. | āpex. | āpex. |
| sēcant. | sēcāns. | cālīx. | cālīx. |
| vāgrant. | vāgūs. | hēlix. | hēlix. |
| tīrant. | tīrānus. | phārynx. | phārynx. |
| blātāt. | blātērāns. | lārynx. | lārynx. |
| nātāt. | nātāns. | ōnyx. | ōnyx. |

545. In this view of the Latin and English quantity, we see how uncertain it is to argue from the former to the latter; for, though the Latin accent is frequently a rule for placing the English accent, as in words derived whole from that language, as *abdomen*, *acumen*, &c. (503.) or preserving the same number of syllables, as in *impudent*, *elegant*, from *impudens*, *elegans*, &c. (503.) yet the quantity of the Latin seems to have no influence on that of the English. In words of two syllables, where one consonant comes between two vowels, as *fucus*, *basis local*, &c., though the vowel in the first syllable is short in Latin, it is long in English; and inversely, *florid*, *frigid*, *livid*, &c., have the vowels in the first syllable short, though these vowels are long in *floridus*, *frigidus*, *lividus*, &c.; so that, if any thing like a rule can be formed, it is that when a word of three syllables in Latin, with the two first short, is anglicised by dropping the last syllable, we shorten the first syllable of the English dissyllable, unless it ends with the vowel *u*. (535.) Thus we see the shortening power of our English antepenultimate accent, which shortens every antepenultimate vowel but *u*, in our pronunciation of Latin words; as in *minimus*, *viduus*, &c.; and continues its shortening power in the penultimate accent of these words when anglicised into *mimick* and *vidid*; and hence it is that the short quantity of the first vowel in dissyllables is become so prevalent in our language, to the great detriment of its sound, and the disturbance of its simplicity.

It may be necessary, in the next place, to take a view of such words as are either of Saxon or French original, or not so immediately derived from the Latin, as to be influenced by its quantity.

Dissyllables with but one consonant in the middle having the first syllable pronounced long:

| | | | |
|--------|---------|------------|---------|
| sōfa. | ēra. | līlach. | sōphī. |
| āga. | bīfold. | trīgīlyph. | kālī. |
| ēpha. | dōtard. | gārīsh. | rēbeck. |
| gāla. | dōtage. | zēnīth. | cōpal. |
| chīna. | cōping. | cādī. | gābel. |
| nāvel. | ēgre. | bōsom. | grāvly. |
| hāzel. | cīpher. | rāven. | īvy. |
| fōcīl. | fāther. | ēven. | hāzy. |
| ēvil. | sāker. | zēchin. | nīzy. |
| ācorn. | ōker. | bāson. | clōver. |
| māson. | stōker. | cāpon. | sīzer. |
| dādo. | tāper. | āpron. | nādīr. |
| sāgo. | tōper. | īron. | tābour. |
| brāvo. | wāter. | glēby. | wāges. |

| | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| tröchar | wäver, | höly, | bölis, |
| löver, | zany, | töphet, | |
| gröcer, | över, | tiny, | égret, |
| spider, | rígel, | pöny, | rölant, |
| cider, | töken, | cröny, | pilot, |
| wäler, | mégrim, | töry, | börax, |
| wäger, | bösom, | mísy, | bäby. |

Dissyllables with but one consonant in the middle, having the first syllable pronounced short :

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| börrough, | drível, | flágon, | génét, |
| séraph, | swível, | wágon, | cláret, |
| rélísh, | hövel, | tálon, | clöset, |
| blémish, | grövel, | ténon, | cívet, |
| bálish, | shövel, | héron, | trivet, |
| dámask, | drázél, | báron, | rívet, |
| frólíck, | mánage, | sírup, | cövet, |
| médal, | börage, | lécher, | f ágot, |
| shékel, | visage, | wéther, | hígot, |
| ámel, | rávage, | gáther, | jígot, |
| chísel, | sávage, | láther, | spígot, |
| ghél, | rívage, | ráther, | pívet, |
| éphod, | trávise, | néther, | désert, |
| házard, | tráverse, | híther, | cövert, |
| hágard, | réfúse, | wíther, | cöpst, |
| lízard, | frígáte, | thíther, | prövost, |
| lízard, | shériff, | títher, | gámut, |
| vízard, | trávail, | öther, | shádw, |
| wízard, | péril, | móther, | wídw, |
| bódice, | venóm, | smótnér, | hóney, |
| bálançe, | wóman, | póther, | cómely, |
| válance, | ríven, | síker, | mány, |
| dámage, | slöven, | cléver, | cöny, |
| hómage, | öven, | néver, | búry, |
| grável, | sátin, | quíver, | búsy, |
| bévil, | bávin, | cöver, | bévy, |
| lével, | rávin, | höver, | lévy, |
| rével, | spávin, | mánor, | tívy, |
| snível, | plévin, | cácart, | prívy, |
| rível, | cövin, | válet, | píty. |

From the perusal of this selection, we see a great majority of words where the first vowel is sounded short, and, therefore, to some inspectors, it may seem improbable that the original tendency of our Saxon language was to the long quantity of the penultimate vowel. But, as Mr. Nares very judiciously observes, "the rule is sufficiently general to be admitted, and is undoubtedly founded in the nature of our pronunciation;" for which he quotes Dr. Wallis, who says, "Hæc videtur genuina linguæ nostræ ratio antiqua." *Elements of Orthoëpy*, page 225.

546. Those who have made the progress of languages their study will observe, it is presumed, that the broad sounds of vowels change to the slender,* the difficult consonants to the easier, and the long vowels to short ones. This, it is imagined, will be found to be true in all languages, as well as our own; and such alteration seems founded in the nature of man and of society. The next object to understanding a language being despatch, it is no wonder that short sounds have been encroaching on us, and depriving us of the tune of our words for the sake of gaining time. This is apparent in the abbreviation of simples when compounded, as in *knowledge*, *shepherd*, &c. (518;) but, as it is the business of art to correct and regulate the eccentricities of nature and the excesses of custom, it should be the care of every philosophick grammarian to keep his eye upon the original genius and general scope of his language, and to suffer custom to depart as little from them as possible. But, although no inconsistency or want of analogy can alter any pronunciation which is once acknowledged and settled, yet, when a pronunciation is wavering, consistency, analogy, and general principles, ought to decide against a great majority of mere fashion and caprice.

Thus have I endeavoured to give a distinct view of the correspondence between the accent and quantity of the learned languages and our own, and to rescue a plain Englishman (who, as Ben Jonson says of Shakspeare, has little Latin and less Greek,) from the supercilious criticism of those Greeklings and Latinistasters, who are often remarkably ignorant of their own language, and yet frequently decide upon its accent and quantity, because they have a smattering of Greek and Latin. If the question turns upon the accent of an English word, the

Latin word it is derived from is immediately produced and sentence passed without appeal: and yet, if the Englishman were to ask the rule on which this decision is founded, the scholar would, in all probability, be at a loss to tell him. Has every English word, he might say the same accent as the Latin word from which it is derived? This the scholar could not answer in the affirmative, as the least recollection would tell him that *parsimony*, *acrimony*, &c. cannot be accented after the Latin *parsimonia*, *acrimonia*, &c., as the Latin is never accented higher than the antepenultimate. But perhaps the English word is adopted whole from the Latin. Here is undoubtedly a fair pretence for pronouncing it with the Latin accent; and yet we see how many exceptions there are to this rule (see No. 503, b.) Or, perhaps, the English word, though anglicised, retains the same number of syllables. This, indeed, may be said to be a general rule for preserving the Latin accent, but so general as to be neglected in a thousand instances, (see No. 503, f, g, h, i, k.) But if the scholar, as is often the case, huddles quantity and accent together, and infers the English quantity from the Latin; the English scholar needs only to refer him to the selections here given, (No. 544, 545,) to show the inanity of such a plea. Upon the whole, therefore, I flatter myself that men of learning will be gratified to see the subject in a clearer point of view than any in which it has ever been exhibited; and the plain English scholar will be indebted to me for giving him as clear and distinct an idea of the connexion between the Greek and Latin accent and quantity, and the accent and quantity of his native tongue, as if he had Homer and Horace by heart; and for placing him out of the reach of those pert minor critics, who are constantly insulting him with their knowledge of the dead languages.

Of the Quantity of the Unaccented Vowels not in the same Syllable with Consonants.

547. Accented syllables, as we have before observed, (179,) are so strongly marked as to be easily comprehended when they are once settled by custom or analogy; but those immediately before or after the accent are in a state of uncertainty, which some of our best judges find themselves unable to remove. Some grammarians have called all the open vowels, before or after the accent, short though the ear so evidently dictates the contrary in the *u* in *utility*, the *o* in *obedience*, &c. Some have saved themselves the trouble of farther search by comprehending these vowels under the epithet *obscure*; nay, so unfixed do the sounds of these vowels seem, that Dr. Kenrick, whose *Rhetorical Dictionary* shows he was possessed of very great philological abilities, seems as much at a loss about them as the meanest grammarian in the kingdom; for, when he comes to mark the sound of the vowel *o*, in the first syllable of a series of words, with the accent on the second, he makes the *o* in *promulge*, *propel*, and *prolix*, long, as they ought to be; and the same letter in *proboscis*, *proceed*, and *procedure*, short. *Dominion*, *domestick*, *donation*, and *domain*, are marked as if pronounced *dom-in-ion*, *dom-est-ick*, *don-a-tion*, and *dom-a-in*, with the *o* short; while the first of *docility*, *potential*, and *monotony*, have the *o* marked long, as in *donor*, *potent*, and *modish*; though it is certain to a demonstration, that, the etymology, accent, and letters being the same, the same sound must be produced, unless where custom has precisely marked a difference; and that the first syllables of *promulge*, *propel*, and *prolix*, and those of *proboscis*, *proceed*, and *procedure*, have no such difference, seems too evident to need proof.*

548. I know it may be demanded, with great plausibility, How do I know that there is not this very inconsistency in custom itself? What right have I to suppose that custom is not as vague and capricious in these syllables as in those under the accent? To which I answer: If custom has determined the sound of these vowels, the dispute is at an end. I implicitly acquiesce in the deci-

* Alioqui, pro usu, abusus & inveteratus error nobis obtruderetur. Olim enim pro mutatione sonorum mutabantur & literæ: & si quando consuetudo aliquid mutasset, scribendi quoque modus statim variabatur. Unde quum apud Ennium & Plautum *Sunt & Servos* diceretur & scriberetur, postea multum aurium delictis & vocali relecta, quod vastus illius videretur sonus, u litera substituta est, & sono expressa; ita ut eorum loco *Sunt & Servos* prolatum & scriptum sit Adolphi Mekecheri Brugensis De Vet. et Rect. Pronun. Lingue Græcæ Commentarius.

* I am aware that this ingenious writer seems to avoid this inconsistency, by premising, in his *Rhetorical Grammar*, page 43, that he has sometimes marked the *o* in words beginning with a preposition with the oratorical, and sometimes with the colloquial pronunciation: thus, in *commune*, *communicate*, &c., the oratorical sound is given, as in the first syllable of *common*, while the colloquial sound changes the *o* into *u*, as if the words were written *commune*, *communicate*, &c.: but the distinction in these examples does not touch the point; here there is a change only of one short sound for another, and not any promiscuous use of the same letter. Dr. Kenrick himself, when he marks the *o* in *proboscis*, *proceed*, and *procedure*, does not adopt the short *u*, as he does in *commune*, *communicate*, &c.; nor is he aware of the essential difference, with respect to the quantity of the vowel, in the double consonant in one set of words, and the single one in the other.

on; but if professors of the art disagree in their opinions, it is a shrewd sign that custom is not altogether so clear in its sentence; and I must insist on recurring to principles till custom has unequivocally decided.

549. Every vowel, that is neither shortened by the accent, nor succeeded by a double consonant, naturally terminates a syllable; and this terminating vowel, though not so properly long as if the accent were on it, would be very improperly termed short, if by short, as is often the case, be meant shut. (65.) According to this idea of syllabification, it is presumed that the word *opinion* would fall into three distinct parts, and every part be terminated by a consonant but the first, thus, *o-pin-ion*.

550. But it may be demanded, What reason is there, in the nature of the thing, for dividing the word in this manner, rather than into *op-in-ion*, where a consonant ends every syllable? In this, as in many other cases of delicacy, we may be allowed to prove what is right by first proving what is wrong. Every ear would be hurt, if the first syllables of *opinion* and *opulence* were pronounced exactly alike: *op-in-ion* would be as different from *o-pin-ion*, as *o-pu-lence* from *op-u-lence*, and consequently a different syllabification ought to be adopted; but, as *opulence* is rightly divided into *op-u-lence*, *opinion* must be divided into *o-pin-ion*; that is, the *e* must be necessarily separated from the *p*, as in *o-pen*; for, as was before observed, every vowel pronounced alone has its own sound, as nothing but its junction with a consonant can shut it, and consequently unaccented vowels, not necessarily joined to a consonant, are always open: therefore, without violating the fundamental laws of pronunciation, *opinion* must necessarily be divided into *o-pin-ion*, and not *op-in-ion*, and the *o* pronounced as in the word *open*, and not as in *opulence*: which was the thing to be proved.

551. If these reasons are valid with respect to the vowel in question, they have the same force with respect to every other vowel not shut by a consonant throughout the language. That the vowels in this situation are actually open, we may easily perceive by observing that vowel, which, from its diphthongal and semi-consonant sound, is less liable to suffer by obscure pronunciation than any other. The letter *u*, in this situation, always preserves itself full and open, as we may observe in *utility*, *lubrication*, &c. The *o*, the most open of all the simple vowels, has the same tendency in *obedience*, *opaque*, *position*, &c., the *e* in the first syllable of *event*, in the second of *delegate*, the first and third of *evangelist*, in the second of *gayety*, *niceety*, &c., the *a* in the first of *abate*, and the second of *probable*, &c., and the *i* in *nullity*. This unaccented letter being no more than *e*, and this sound, when long, corresponding exactly with its short sound, which is not the case with any of the other vowels, (65) (66.) the difference between the long and short, or open and shut sound of this letter, is less perceptible than in any other: yet we may easily perceive, that a delicate pronunciation evidently leaves it open when unaccented in *indivisibility*, as this word would not be justly pronounced if the *i* in every syllable were closed by a consonant, as if divided into *in-di-vis-i-bil-it-y*: the first, third, and fifth syllables, would indeed, be justly pronounced according to this division, as these have all accentual force, which shuts this vowel, and joins it to the succeeding consonant; but in the second, fourth, and sixth syllables, there is no such force, and consequently it must remain open and unconnected with the consonant; though, as was before observed, the long and short sound of this vowel are so near each other, that the difference is less perceived than in the rest. Every ear would be displeased at such a pronunciation as is indicated by *ut-til-it-y*, *luc-cub-bra-tion*, *op-pin-ion*, *posi-tion*, *ev-vent*, *ev-van-gel-ist*, *ab-bate*, *prob-able*, &c.; but, for exactly the same reasons, that the vowels out of the stress ought to be kept open in these words, the slender *i* must be kept open in the same situation in the word *in-di-vis-i-bil-it-y*, and every similar word in the language.*

552. From all this it will necessarily follow, that the custom adopted by the ancients and moderns of joining the single consonant to the latter vowel in syllabification, when investigating the unknown sound of a word, has its foundation in reason and good sense: that the only reason why vowels are short and shut, is their junction with a consonant; so those that are not joined to consonants, when we are not speaking metrically, cannot be said to be either short or shut: and that, as all accented

vowels, when final, or pronounced alone, have their own sound, so those vowels that are alone, or final in a syllable, must necessarily retain their open sound likewise, as nothing but uniting instantaneously with the succeeding consonant can shut them: and, though nothing but a delicate ear will direct us to the degree of openness with which we must pronounce the first unaccented *o* in *docility*, *domestic*, *potential*, *proceed*, *monastic*, *monotony*, &c., we may be assured that it is exactly under the same predicament, with respect to sound, in all these words; and, as they can never be pronounced short and shut, as if written *docility*, *domestic*, &c., without hurting the duldest ear; so the *e* in *event*, *evangelist*, &c., and the *i* in the third syllable of *utility*, and in the second, fourth, and sixth of *indivisibility*, can never be sounded as if joined to the consonant without offending every delicate ear, and overturning the first principles of pronunciation.

553. The only considerable exception to this general rule of syllabification, which determines the sound of the unaccented vowels, is when *e* succeeds the accent, and is followed by *r*, as in *literal*, *general*, *misery*, &c., which can never be pronounced *lit-e-r-al*, *gen-e-r-al*, *mis-e-ry*, &c., without the appearance of affectation. In this situation, we find the *r* corrupts the sound of the *e*, as it does that of every other vowel when in a final, unaccented syllable. For, this consonant being nothing more than a jar, it unavoidably mixes with the *e* in this situation, and reduces it to the obscure sound of short *u*, (418.) a sound to which the other unaccented vowels before *r* have sometimes so evident a tendency.

554. An obscure idea of the principles of syllabification just laid down, and the contradiction to them perceived in this exception, has made most of our orthoepists extremely wavering and uncertain in their division of words into syllables, when the unaccented *e* has preceded *r*, where we not only find them differing from each other but sometimes even from themselves:

| Sheridan. | Kenrick. | Scott. | Perry. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>miz-ur-ubl</i> , | | <i>mis-e-ra-bl</i> , | <i>mis-e-ra-ble</i> , |
| <i>miz-zur-y</i> , | <i>mis-er-y</i> , | <i>mis-er-y</i> , | <i>mis-er-y</i> , |
| <i>sur-dhur-y</i> , | <i>sur-ge-ry</i> , | <i>sur-ge-ry</i> , | <i>sur-ge-ry</i> , |
| <i>sor-cer-y</i> , | <i>sor-ce-ry</i> , | <i>sor-ce-ry</i> , | <i>sor-ce-ry</i> , |
| <i>rob-bur-y</i> , | | <i>rob-ber-y</i> , | <i>rob-ber-y</i> , |
| <i>fore-ger-y</i> , | <i>for-ge-ry</i> , | <i>for-ge-ry</i> , | <i>for-ge-ry</i> , |
| <i>slave-cr-y</i> , | <i>sla-ve-ry</i> , | <i>sla-ve-ry</i> , | <i>sla-ve-ry</i> , |
| <i>na-vur-y</i> , | <i>kna-ve-ry</i> , | <i>kna-ve-ry</i> , | <i>knav-e-ry</i> , |
| <i>bra-vur-y</i> , | | <i>bra-ve-ry</i> , | <i>brav-e-ry</i> , |
| <i>cook-er-y</i> , | | <i>cook-er-y</i> , | <i>cook-er-y</i> , |
| <i>rook-ur-y</i> , | <i>rook-er-y</i> , | <i>rook-er-y</i> , | <i>rook-er-y</i> , |
| <i>im-midzh-ry</i> , | <i>im-a-ger-y</i> , | <i>im-a-ger-y</i> , | <i>im-a-ger-y</i> , |
| <i>flum-mur-y</i> , | <i>flum-mer-y</i> , | <i>flum-mer-y</i> , | <i>flum-mer-y</i> , |
| <i>mum-mur-y</i> , | <i>mum-mer-y</i> , | <i>mum-mer-y</i> , | <i>mum-mer-y</i> , |
| <i>mur-dur-ur</i> , | | <i>mur-der-er</i> , | <i>mur-der-er</i> , |
| <i>mur-dur-us</i> , | | <i>mur-der-ous</i> , | <i>mur-der-ous</i> , |
| <i>fine-ur-y</i> , | | <i>fi-ne-ry</i> , | <i>fi-ne-ry</i> , |
| <i>gun-nur-y</i> , | <i>gun-ner-y</i> , | <i>gun-ner-y</i> , | <i>gun-ner-y</i> , |
| <i>dan-je-rus</i> , | <i>dan-ger-us</i> , | <i>dan-ger-us</i> , | <i>dan-ger-ous</i> , |
| <i>vo-sif-er-us</i> , | <i>vo-cif-e-rous</i> , | <i>vo-cif-e-rous</i> , | <i>vo-cif-e-rous</i> , |
| <i>som-nif-er-som-nif-e-rus</i> , | <i>som-nif-e-rus</i> , | <i>som-nif-e-rus</i> , | <i>som-nif-e-rus</i> , |
| <i>nu-mer-us</i> , | <i>nu-me-rous</i> , | <i>nu-me-rous</i> , | <i>nu-me-rous</i> , |
| <i>in-nu-mur-us</i> , | | <i>in-nu-me-rous</i> , | <i>in-nu-me-rous</i> , |
| <i>pros-per-us</i> , | | <i>pros-per-ous</i> , | <i>pros-per-ous</i> , |
| <i>in-pros-pur-us</i> , | | <i>un-pros-per-ous</i> , | <i>un-pros-per-ous</i> , |
| <i>ut-ter-ubl</i> , | | <i>ut-ter-a-ble</i> , | <i>ut-ter-a-ble</i> , |
| <i>un-ut-ter-ubl</i> , | | <i>un-ut-ter-a-ble</i> , | <i>un-ut-ter-a-ble</i> , |

555. I have been the more copious in my collection of these varieties, that I might not appear to have taken the advantage of any oversight or mistake of the press: nor is it any wonder, when the principles of syllabification so strongly incline us to leave the vowel *e*, like the other vowels, open before a single consonant; and the ear so decidedly tells us, that this letter is not always open when preceded by the accent, and followed by *r*,—it is no wonder, I say, that a writer should be perplexed, and that he should sometimes incline to one side, and sometimes to the other. I am conscious I have not always been free from this inconsistency myself. The examples, therefore, which I have selected, will, I hope, fully justify me in the syllabification I have adopted; which is, that of sometimes separating the *e* from the *r* in this situation, and sometimes not. When solemn and deliberate speaking has seemed to admit of lengthening the *e*, I have sometimes made it end the syllable; when this was not the case, I have sometimes joined it to the *r*: thus, as *e* in the penultimate syllable of *incarcerate*, *reverberate*, &c., seems, in solemn speaking, to admit of a small degree of length and distinctness, it ends a syllable; but as no solemnity of pronunciation seems to admit of the same length and openness of the *e* in *tolerate*, *deliberate*, &c., it is united with *r*, and sounded in the notation by short *u*. It ought, however, to be carefully observed,

* It is plain that Mr. Sheridan considered the unaccented vowel *i*, whether ending a syllable or joined to the succeeding consonant, as standing for the same sound; for we see him sometimes making use of one division, and sometimes of another: thus he divides the word *di-ver-si-ty* with the *i* terminating the penultimate syllable, and *u-ni-ver-si-ty* with the same *i* united to the consonant. The same variety takes place in the words *di-vis-i-bil-it-y* and *in-di-vis-i-bil-it-y*; while Dr. Kenrick divides all words of this termination regularly in the former manner.

that, though the *e* in this situation is sometimes separated from the *r*, there is no speaking, however deliberate and solemn, that will not admit of uniting it to *r*, and pronouncing it like short *u*, without offending the nicest and most critical ear.

556. It must also be noted, that this alteration of the sound of *e* before *r* is only when it follows the accent, either primary or secondary, (522) (530:) for, when it is in the first syllable of a word, though unaccented, it keeps its true sound: thus, though the *e* is pronounced like *u* in *alter*, *alteration*, &c., yet in *perfection*, *terrific*, &c., this letter is as pure as when the accent is on it in *perfect*, *terrible*, &c.

557. Something like the corruption of the sound of unaccented *e* before *r*, we may perceive in the colloquial pronunciation of the vowel *o* in the same situation; and accordingly we find our best orthoëpists differ in their notation of this letter: thus *memory*, *memorable*, *immemorable*, *memorably*, *memorize*, have the *o* pronounced like short *u* by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott; and *memorandum* with the *o* as in *open*; while Dr. Kenrick gives the *o* in all these words the sound it has in the conjunction *or*. Mr. Sheridan marks the unaccented *o* in *corporal*, *corporate*, and *corporation*, like the *o* in *open*; but Mr. Scott pronounces this *o* in *corporal*, *corporate*, and *corporation*, like short *u*, and the same letter in *incorporate* and *incorporation* like Mr. Sheridan; and Dr. Kenrick like the *o* in the former instances. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott are uniform in their pronunciation of the same vowel like short *u* in *armour*, *armorer*, *armory*, *pillory*,

suasory, *persuasory*, *allegory*, *compulsory*, *cursor*, and *predatory*; while Dr. Kenrick pronounces the *o* in *armour* and *armory* like the *o* in *open*, and the same letter in *pillory*, *allegory*, and *cursor*, like the *o* in *or*, *nor*, &c. This diversity among good judges can arise from nothing but the same uncertainty of the sound of this letter that we have just observed of the *e*; but, if we narrowly watch our pronunciation, we shall find that the unaccented *o* may be opened and lengthened, in deliberate speaking, without hurting the ear, which is not always the case with *e*; and this has induced me generally to separate the *o* from the succeeding *r*, when immediately following the accent; though I am sensible that the rapidity of colloquial speaking often reduces it to short *u* without offending the ear: but, when the *o* is removed more than one syllable from the accent, the most deliberate speaking generally lets it slide into the other vowel; for which reason I have commonly marked it in this manner. See *Command*.

558. It may, perhaps, appear to some of my readers, that too much time has been spent upon these nice distinctions of sound, in which judges themselves are found to disagree; but, when we consider how many syllables in the language are unaccented, and that these syllables are those in which the peculiar delicacy of the pronunciation of natives consists; when we reflect on the necessity of having as distinct and permanent sounds as possible, to which we may refer these fleeting and evanescent ones, we shall not look upon an attempt to arrest and investigate them as a useless part of philology.

559. A TABLE of the SIMPLE and DIPHTHONGAL VOWELS, referred to by the Figures over the Letters in this Dictionary.

ENGLISH SOUNDS.

FRENCH SOUNDS

1. *â*. The long slender English *a*, as in *fâte*, *pâ-per*, &c. (73.) *é* in *fée*, *épée*.
2. *à*. The long Italian *a*, as in *fâr*, *fâ-ther*, *pa-pâ*, *mam-mâ* (77.) *a* in *fable*, *rable*.
3. *â*. The broad German *a*, as in *fâll*, *wâll*, *wâ-ter* (83.) *â* in *âge*, *Châlons*
4. *â*. The short sound of the Italian *a*, as in *fât*, *mât*, *mâr-ry* (81.) *a* in *fat*, *matin*.
1. *ê*. The long *e*, as in *mê*, *hêre*, *mê-tre*, *mê-dium* (93.) *i* in *mitre*, *épître*.
2. *è*. The short *e*, as in *mêt*, *lêt*, *gêt* (95.) *e* in *mette*, *nette*.
1. *î*. The long diphthongal *i*, as in *plne*, *tî-tle* (105.) *ai* in *latque*, *naïf*.
2. *î*. The short simple *i*, as in *pln*, *tî-tle* (107.) *i* in *inné*, *titré*.
1. *ô*. The long open *o*, as in *nô*, *nôte*, *nô-tice* (162.) *o* in *globe*, *lobe*.
2. *ô*. The long close *o*, as in *môve*, *prôve* (164.) *ou* in *mouvoir*, *pouvoir*.
3. *ô*. The long broad *o*, as in *nôr*, *fôr*, *ôr*; like the broad *â* (167.) *o* in *or*, *for*, *encon*
4. *ô*. The short broad *o*, as in *nôt*, *hôt*, *gôt* (163.) *o* in *hotte*, *cotte*.
1. *û*. The long diphthongal *u*, as in *tûbe*, *cûbe*, *Cû-pid* (171.) *ou* in *Cioutat*, *chiourme*.
2. *û*. The short simple *u*, as in *tûb*, *cûp*, *sûp* (172.) *eu* in *neuf*, *veuf*.
3. *û*. The middle or obtuse *u*, as in *bûll*, *fûll*, *pûll* (173.) *ou* in *boule*, *foule*, *poule*.
- 3î. The long broad *ô*, and the short *î*, as in *ôîl* (299.) *oi* in *cyclotide*, *hérotique*
- ôâ. The long broad *ô*, and the middle obtuse *û*, as in *thôû*, *pôûnd* (313.) *aoti* in *Aoite*.

Th. The acute or sharp *th*, as in *think*, *thin*. (466.)

TH. The grave or flat *th*, as in *this*, *that*. (41.) (50.) (469.)

560. When *g* is printed in the Roman character, it has its hard sound in *get*, *gone*, &c.; as *go*, *give*, *geese*, &c.: when it has its soft sound, it is spelled in the notation by the consonant *j*; as *giant*, *ginger*, *ji-ant* *jin-ger*. The same may be observed of *s*: the Roman character denotes its hard sound in *sin*, *sum* &c.; as *so*, *sil*, *sense*, &c.: its soft sound is spelled by *z*; as *rose*, *raise*, &c., *roze*, *raze*, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the course of a critical investigation of the powers of the letters in the foregoing Principles, there is scarcely a word, of any difficulty or diversity of sound, which has not been noticed, and the true pronunciation, with the reasons and authorities for it, pointed out; so that, if the inspector should not meet with sufficient information in the Dictionary under the word, let him consult the Principles under the *vowel, diphthong, or consonant*, he wishes to be explained, and it is highly probable he will meet with the satisfaction he requires. Thus, to know something more concerning the *g* in the word *impugn*, which some speakers pronounce and others suppress, let him look into the Principles under the letter *G*, No. 386, and he will find additional observations to those in the Dictionary under the word. It is true, that most of these doubtful, as well as other words, are referred to the Principles; but, if this reference should by chance be omitted, it is hoped that this Advertisement will supply the deficiency.

[The following "Appendix" is found at the end of the Fourth Edition of WALKER'S
DICTIONARY.]

APPENDIX.

THE Appendix in the third edition being incorporated into the present, no place could be found for the following class of words of the termination in *ose*, which are so variously accented by our lexicographers; but which, from their form and derivation, ought certainly to be pronounced alike. This will evidently appear from the following sketch:

| Ash. | Johnson. | Sheridan. | Entick. | Kenrick. | Perry. | Nares. | Scott. | Buchanan. |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| <i>An'helose,</i> | <i>Anhelose,</i> | <i>Anhelose.</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Silic'ulose,</i> | <i>Silic'ulose.</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cal'culose,</i> | <i>Cal'culose,</i> | <i>Calculose.</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Tu'mulose,</i> | <i>Tumulose,</i> | <i>Tu'mulose,</i> | ..... | <i>Tu'mulose,</i> | <i>Tu'mulose.</i> | | | |
| <i>An'imose,</i> | <i>Animo'se,</i> | <i>Animo'se.</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Vene'nose,</i> | <i>Venenose,</i> | <i>Venenose,</i> | <i>Vene'nose,</i> | ..... | ..... | <i>Venenose.</i> | | |
| <i>Arenose,</i> | <i>Areno'se,</i> | <i>Areno'se,</i> | <i>Arenose,</i> | ..... | <i>Areno'se.</i> | | | |
| <i>Siliginose,</i> | <i>Siliginose.</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cri'nose,</i> | <i>Cri'nose,</i> | ..... | <i>Cri'nose.</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Operose,</i> | <i>Operose,</i> | <i>Operose,</i> | <i>Operose,</i> | <i>Operose,</i> | ..... | <i>Operose,</i> | <i>Opcro'se,</i> | <i>Operose.</i> |
| <i>Moro'se,</i> | <i>Moro'se,</i> | <i>Moro'se,</i> | <i>Moro'se,</i> | <i>Moro'se,</i> | <i>Moro'se,</i> | ..... | <i>Moro'se,</i> | <i>Moro'se.</i> |
| <i>Edem'atose,</i> | <i>Edematose,</i> | ..... | <i>Edem'atose,</i> | <i>Edem'atose.</i> | | | | |
| <i>Com'atose,</i> | <i>Comatose,</i> | ..... | <i>Com'atose,</i> | <i>Comatose.</i> | | | | |
| <i>Acetose,</i> | <i>Acetose,</i> | <i>Acetose,</i> | <i>Acetose,</i> | ..... | <i>Acetose,</i> | ..... | <i>Acetose.</i> | |
| <i>Aquose,</i> | <i>Aquose,</i> | <i>Aquose,</i> | <i>Aquose,</i> | ..... | ..... | <i>Aquose.</i> | | |
| <i>Sil'iquose,</i> | <i>Sil'iquose,</i> | <i>Sil'iquose,</i> | <i>Sil'iquose,</i> | <i>Sil'iquose,</i> | <i>Sil'iquose.</i> | | | |
| <i>Actu'se,</i> | <i>Actu'se.</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pul'licose,</i> | <i>Pullicose,</i> | <i>Pullicose.</i> | | | | | | |

The variety of accentuation, which this sketch exhibits, sufficiently shows how uncertain are our dictionaries where usage is obscure. From the decided prevalence of the accent on the last syllable of these words, we may easily guess at the analogy of pronunciation, and, with very little hesitation, determine that the accent ought to be placed on the last syllable of them all

[The following " Conclusion" is found at the end of the Fourth Edition of WALKER'S
DICTIONARY.]

CONCLUSION.

THUS, after many years of labour and anxious observation, a great part of which has been bestowed on this Dictionary, I have given many additional corrections and improvements to a fourth edition of it. The favourable reception it has met with from the Publick demands my warmest acknowledgements, but at the same time makes me regret the diminished value of the former editions, from the various corrections and improvements in this ; but the judicious and candid observer will acknowledge, that a work comprehending such an infinite number of nice distinctions, and minute particulars, which (as Dr. Lowth observes) often escape observation when they are most obvious, would naturally admit of several corrections and amendments in future editions. I have dissembled no difficulty ; I have stifled no objection ; and have sometimes chosen to risk the appearance of uncertainty and indecision, to those who are easily imposed upon by confidence and self-sufficiency, rather than hazard the opinion of the judicious few, by deciding without adequate reasons : and this edition, the result of much fatigue and anxiety, has, I flatter myself, fewer faults than any similar work of the same delicacy, extent, and complexity. With thankfulness, therefore, to God, who has supported me through the whole of it, I once more consign it to the candid and discerning Publick.

TODD'S JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

AS ABRIDGED BY CHALMERS,

AND

WALKER'S

CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY,

UNITED.

The figures refer to the numbers in the PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION prefixed to this Dictionary, where the different sounds of the letters are explained at large. Thus 73 refers to the first sound of the letter A; 93 to the first sound of the letter E; and so of the rest.

The figures over the letters refer to the vowels in the words at the top of the page; and the index [P] before these words refers to the Table of Simple and Diphthongal Sounds, where the different sounds of the vowels are exhibited at one view. Thus [P] 559 refers to the Table in page 50.

[P] 559.—Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81;—mê 93, mêt 95;—pline 105, pln, 107;—nô 162, môte 164, nôr 167, nôt 163;—tûbe 171, tâb 172, bûll 173;—ôll 299;—pôând 313;—thin 466, thîs 469.

A HAS, in the English language, regularly only two sounds peculiar to itself, a short and a long one; all other sounds being irregular; and those of a are various, according to its combination with other letters. The broad sound, resembling that of the German *a*, is found in many of our monosyllables, as *all*, *wall*, *malt*, *salt*; in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cause*, or *aw* in *law*. A open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is found, Dr. Johnson says, in *father*, *rather*, and more obscurely in *fancy*, *fast*, &c. This pronunciation is indeed found in *rath*, but not in its derivative *rather*, the *a* of which is usually uttered as in *fancy*. A slender, or close, is the peculiar *a* of the English language, resembling the sound of the French *e* masculine, or diphthong *ai* in *pais*, or perhaps a middle sound between them, or between the *a* and *e*; to this the Arabick *a* is said nearly to approach; as in the words *place*, *face*, *waste*, and all those that terminate in *ation*; as, *relation*, *nation*, *generation*. A is also, in some words, transient and unobserved, as in the last syllables of *carriage* and *marriage*; in others less faintly sounded, as in those of *captain* and *chaplain*; and in some obscurely uttered, as in *collar*, *jocular*. A, an article set before nouns of the singular number; *a* man, *a* tree. Before words beginning with a vowel and *h* mute, it is written *an*; as, *an ox*, *an egg*, *an honour*, *an habitual practice*. A is sometimes a noun; as, *a great A*. A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is considered as a contraction of *at*; as, *I am a walking*. It also seems to be anciently contracted from *at*, when placed before local surnames; as *Thomas a Becket*. In other cases it seems to signify *to*; and in some cases it signifies *in*. A, prefixed to *many*, or *few*, implies one whole number; as, *Told of a many thousand warlike French Shaks*. A has a peculiar signification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another; as, *The landlord hath a hundred a year*. In burlesque poetry, it lengthens out a syllable, without adding to the sense; as, *line-3*, rhyming to *China*. *Dryden*. A is sometimes corruptly put for *he*; as, *will a come?* for *will he come?* It is also a barbarous corruption for *have*. A, in composition, seems to have sometimes the power of the French *à* in these phrases, *à droit*, *à gauche*, &c. and sometimes to be contracted from *at*, Dr. Johnson says; as,

aside, *aslope*, *afoot*, *asleep*, *atfirst*, *awake*. Yet some of these are not so contracted. They are the same as *on side*, *on foot*, *on sleep*. So *adays* was formerly written *on days*; *aboard*, *on board*. There are words of which the *a* is become so component a part as not to be displaced; as, *afresh*, *alive*, *aloud*, *anew*; but it is redundant in *arise*, *arouse*, *awake*. A, in abbreviations, stands for *artium*, or *artis*; as, A. B. bachelor of arts, *artium baccalaureus*; A. M. master of arts, *artium magister*; or *anno*; as, A. D. *anno domini*. A, with the addition of the two Latin words *per se*, meaning *by itself*, is used by our elder writers to denote a *namesuch*. It may have been adopted from the custom of the child's school, in which every letter, we may presume, was taught to be expressed *per se*.

[P] A. 73. The change of the letter *a* into *an* before a vowel or mute *h* for the sake of sound, seems to deserve more attention than has generally been given to it by any of our grammarians, and will therefore be considered under the article *An*; which see.

Of the Alphabetical Pronunciation of the Letter A.

So many profound and ingenious observations have been made upon this first step to literature, that volumes might be filled with the erudition that has been lavished on this letter alone. The priority of place it claims, in all alphabets, has made it so much the object of attention, that philologists suppose the foundation of learning but weakly laid till the natural and civil history of the first letter be fully settled.

But, however deep have been their researches into the origin of this letter, we find no author in our language has hitherto attempted to settle the disputes that have arisen between the natives of England, Ireland, and Scotland, about the true sound of it, when called by its name. Instead, therefore, of tracing this character through the circles of Gomer, the Egyptian Hieroglyphicks, the mysterious Abxaras, or the Irish Ogham, I shall endeavour to obviate a difficulty that frequently arises when it is pronounced in the Hornbook; or, in other words, to inquire what is the true name of the first letter of the English alphabet—whether we are to say *Aye*, *B*, *C*; *Ah*, *B*, *C*; or *Aw*, *B*, *C*.

And first, it will be necessary to consider the nature of a vowel; which grammarians are generally agreed in defining to be “a simple articulate sound, formed by the impulse of the voice by the opening only of the mouth in a particular manner.” Now, as every vowel by itself is sounded long, as nothing but its junction with a

consonant can make it otherwise, it is natural, when pronouncing this vowel alone, to give it the long open sound; but as this long open sound is threefold, as heard in *face*, *father*, and *water*, a question arises, which of these long sounds shall we adopt as a common name to the whole species of this letter? The English make choice of the *a* in *face*, the Irish of that in *father*, and the Scotch of that in *water*. Each party produces words where the letter *a* is sounded in the manner they contend for; but when we demand why one should have the preference, the controversy is commonly at an end; any farther reasons are either too remote or too insignificant to be produced: and indeed, if a diversity of names to vowels did not confound us in our spelling, or declaring to each other the component letters of a word, it would be entirely needless to enter into so trifling a question as the mere name of a letter; but when we find ourselves unable to convey signs to each other on account of this diversity of names, and that words themselves are endangered by an improper utterance of their component parts, it seems highly incumbent on us to attempt a uniformity in this point, which, insignificant as it may seem, is undoubtedly the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation.

The first rule for naming a letter, when pronounced alone, seems to be this: Whatever sound we give to a letter when terminating a syllable, the same sound ought to be given to it when pronounced alone; because, in both cases, they have their primary, simple sound, uninfluenced by a succeeding vowel or consonant; and therefore, when we pronounce a letter alone, it ought to have such a sound as does not suppose the existence of any other letter. But wherever a terminates a syllable with the accent upon it, (the only state in which it can be said to be pure), it has always the English sound of that letter. The only exceptions to this rule are, the words *fa-ther*, *ma-ster*, and *wa-ter*; and that these are merely exceptions, appears from the uniformity with which the *a* is pronounced otherwise in *parent*, *papal*, *taper*, *fatal*, &c. The other vowels have their names exactly similar to the sound they have in a similar situation, as the *e* like that in *me-grim*, the *i* like the *i* in *title*; the *o* as the *o* in *no-ble*, and the *u* like the *u* in *tu-tor*. Thus, as it appears from the general analogy of pronunciation, that the sound of the *a*, which the English adopt, is the only one that does not necessarily suppose the existence of any other sound, it inevitably follows, that theirs only is the proper appellation of that letter.

But there is another analogy by which we may determine the true sound of the vowels when pronounced singly; and that is, the sound they have when preserved long and open by the final *e*. Thus we call the letter *e* by the sound it has in *theme*, the letter *i* as it sounds in *time*, the letter *o* as heard in *tone*, and the *u* as in *tune*; and why the letter *a* should not be pronounced as heard in *face*, cannot be conceived; as each of the other vowels has, like *a*, a variety of other sounds, as they are united with letters which, in some measure, alter their quality.

In consequence of entertaining a different idea of the *a*, when pronounced in the alphabet, we see the natives of Ireland very prone to a different pronunciation of the words where this letter occurs; and, indeed, it is quite consistent with their doctrine of the sound of *a*, that the words *parent*, *papal*, *taper*, and *fatal*, should be pronounced *pah-rent*, *pah-pal*, *tah-per*, and *fah-tal*. We find the Scotch likewise inclinable to the same pronunciation of *a* when in words, as when alone. Thus we hear *Savitan* for *Satan*, *sacred* for *sacred*, and *law-ity* for *laity*; and this is perfectly consistent with the manner in which they pronounce the letter *a*, when alone: there is no medium. If this be not the true pronunciation of these words, the *a* is certainly to be sounded as the English do: for, whenever the English give the Italian sound, as it may be called, to the *a*, except in the words *father* and *master*, it is always in consequence of its junction with some consonant, which determines it to that sound; as in monosyllables terminating in *r*, as *bar*, *car*, *far*; but where it is not affected by a succeeding consonant, as in the words *parent*, *papal*, *natal*, *fatal*, we then hear it pronounced as the slender English *a*, both in and out of composition.

It will, perhaps, be objected, that the most frequent short sound of *a*, as heard in *cat*, *rat*, *mat*, *carry*, *marry*, *parry*, is the short sound of the Italian *a* in *father*, *car*, *mar*, *par*, and not the short sound of the *a* in *care*, *mare*, and *pare*: but it may be answered, that this want of correspondence between the name of the letter, and the most frequent short sound, is common to the rest of the vowels: for the *o*, as heard in *cot*, *not*, *rot*, is not the short sound of the *o* in *coat*, *note*, *wrote*, but of the *a* in *water*, or of the diphthongs in *caught*,

naught, and *wrought*; and if we ought to call the *a*, *ah*, because its short sound corresponds to *ah*, for the very same reason we ought to call the *o*, *au*; and a similar alteration must take place with the rest of the vowels. As therefore, from the variety of sounds the vowels have, it is impossible to avoid the inconvenience of sometimes sounding the letter one way in a syllable, and another way in a word, we must either adopt the simple long sound when we would pronounce the letter alone, or invent new names for every different sound in a different word, in order to obviate the difficulty.

It must not be dissembled, however, that the sound of *a*, when terminating a syllable not under the accent, seems more inclined to the Irish than the English *a*, and that the ear is less disgusted with the sound of *Ah-mer-i-cah* than of *A-mer-i-cay*: but to this it may be answered, that letters not under the accent, in a thousand instances deviate from their true sound; that the vowel *a*, like several other vowels in a final syllable not accented, has an obscure sound, bordering on *u*. But if the *a*, in this situation, were pronounced ever so distinctly, and that this pronunciation were clearly the *a* in *father*, it would be nothing to the purpose: when the *a* is pronounced alone, it may be said not only to be a letter, but a distinct character, and a noun substantive; and, as such, has the same force as the letters in an accented syllable. The letter *a*, therefore, as the first character in the alphabet, may always be said to have the accent, and ought to have the same long, open sound, as is given to that letter when accented in a syllable, and not influenced in its sound by any preceding or succeeding consonant.

We may therefore conclude, that if all vowels, when pronounced alone, are accented and long, if spelling be the pronunciation of letters alone, (as it would be absurd to suppose ourselves acquainted with the different consonants that determine the sound of the vowels before they are pronounced,) it follows, that in spelling, or repeating the component parts of a word, we ought to give those parts their simple and uncombined sound. But there is no uncombined sound of the vowel *a*, except the slender sound contended for, unless in the words *father* and *master*; and therefore, when we repeat letters singly, in order to declare the sound of a word, we must undoubtedly give the first letter of the alphabet the sound we ever give it in the first syllable of the numerous class *la-dy*, *pa-gan*, *ma-son*, *ba-sin*, &c.

Thus, after placing every objection in its strongest light, and deducing our arguments from the simplest and clearest principles, this important question seems at last decided in favour of the English; who, independent of the arguments in their favour, may be presumed to have a natural right to determine the name of the letter in question, though it has been so often litigated by their formidable and learned, though junior, relations. For though, in some cases, the natives of Ireland and Scotland adhere rather more closely to analogy than the English themselves, yet in this we find the English pronounce perfectly agreeable to rule; and that the slender pronunciation of the letter *a*, as they pronounce it in the alphabet, is no more than giving it that simple sound it ever has, when unconnected with vowels or consonants that alter its power. *W*.

AARONICAL*, à-rôn'-è-kál. *a*. That which relates to the priesthood of Aaron.

AB,áb, at the beginning of the names of places, generally shows that they have some relation to an abbey; as, *Abingdon*. *Gibson*.

A'BACIST*, áb'-á-síst. *n. s.* [*abacista*, Lat.] He who casts accounts; a calculator. See *Abacus*.

ABA/CK, á-bák'. *ad.* Backwards. *Ob. J. Spenser*. A sea term. Backward with the sails flatted against the mast. *Dict*.

ABA/CK*, á-bák'. *n. s.* [*abacus*, Lat.] A plinth, or flat square stone, on the capital of a pillar, or simply a square surface. *Coronation Pageant*.

A'BACOT*, áb'-á-kót. *n. s.* The cap of state, used in old times by our English kings, wrought up in the figure of two crowns. *Ob. T*.

ABA/CTOR, á-bák'-tór. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who drives away or steals cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in distinction from those that steal only a sheep or two.

A'BACUS, áb'-á-kús. *n. s.* [Lat.] A counting-table, anciently used in calculations. The uppermost member of a column. *Dict*.

ABA/FT, á-báft'. 545. *ad.* [*abaftan*, Sax. *behind*.] From the fore-part of the ship, towards the stern. *Dict*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, báll;—dèl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

ABAÏSANCE, á-bá'-sânse. *n. s.* [*abaïsser*, Fr.] An act of reverence, a bow.
To ABAÏLIENATE§, áb-ále'-yên-áte. *v. a.* [*abaliéno*, Lat.] In civil law, to make that another's which was our own before. To estrange; to withdraw the affection. *Aëp. Sandys.*

ABALIENATION, áb-ále'-yên-át'-shùn. *n. s.* In law, the act of giving up one's right to another person. *Dict.*

To ABA'ND, á-bánd'. *v. a.* To forsake. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

To ABA'NDON§, á-bán'-dûn. 166. *v. a.* [*abandonner*, Fr.] To give up, resign, or quit. *Gower.* To desert; to forsake; in an ill sense. *Sidney.* To forsake; to leave. *Spenser.* To drive away; to banish. *Shak.*

To ABA'NDON OVER, á-bán'-dûn-ò-vûr. *v. a.* A form of writing not usual; to give up, to resign. *Dryden.*

ABA'NDON*, á-bán'-dûn. *n. s.* A forsaker; he who has abandoned or left a thing. *Sir E. Sandys.* A relinquishment. *Ld. Kames.*

ABA'NDONED, á-bán'-dûnd. 362. *participial a.* Corrupted in the highest degree; as, an abandoned wretch. *Nelson.*

ABA'NDONER*, á-bán'-dûn-ûr. *n. s.* A forsaker. *Beaum. and Fl.*

ABA'NDONING, á-bán'-dûn-ing. *n. s.* A leaving or forsaking. *Clarendon.*

ABA'NDONMENT, á-bán'-dûn-mént. *n. s.* The act of abandoning. *Colgrave.*

ABANNITION, á-bân-nish'-ûn. *n. s.* [*abannitio*, Lat.] A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter. *Dict. Ob. J.*

To ABA'RE§, á-bàr'. *v. a.* [*abanjan*, Sax.] To make bare, uncover, or disclose. *Dict.*

ABARTICULATION, áb-ár-ík-ù-lá'-shùn. 290. *n. s.* [*ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] That species of articulation that has manifest motion. *Dict.*

To ABA'SE§, á-bàse'. *v. a.* [*abaïsser*, Fr.] To depress; to lower. *Bacon.* To cast down; to depress; to bring low. *Sidney.*

ABA'SED, á-bàse'. *a.* A term in heraldry, used of the wings of eagles, when the top looks downwards towards the point of the shield; or when the wings are shut. *Chambers.*

ABA'SEMENT, á-bàse'-mént. *n. s.* The state of being brought low; the act of bringing low; depression. *Ecclesiasticus.*

To ABA'SH§, á-bàsh'. *v. a.* [*abaïsser*, Fr.] To put into confusion; to make ashamed. It generally implies a sudden impression of shame. *Milton.* The passive admits the particle *at*, sometimes of, before the causal noun. *Ecclesiasticus.*

ABA'SHMENT*, á-bàsh'-mént. *n. s.* The state of being ashamed. *Skelton.* Cause of confusion. *Ellis.*

To ABA'TE§, á-bàte'. 545. *v. a.* [*abbatre*, Fr.] To lessen; to diminish. *Sir John Davies.* To deject, or depress the mind. *Spenser.* To let down the price in selling; sometimes to beat down the price in buying. *Sir G. Paul.*

To ABA'TE, á-bàte'. *v. n.* To grow less; as, his passion *abates*; the storm *abates*; used sometimes with the particle *of*, before the thing lessened. *Dryden.* In common law, it is used both actively and neuterly; as, to *abate* a castle, to beat it down. To *abate* a writ, is, by some exception, to defeat or overthrow it. *Cowel.* In horsemanship, a horse is said to *abate* or take down his curvets; when working upon curvets, he puts his two hind-legs to the ground both at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times. *Dict.*

ABA'TEMENT, á-bàte'-mént. *n. s.* The act of abating or lessening. *Swift.* The state of being abated. *Arbutnot.* The sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating. *Fell.* The cause of abating; extenuation. *Aiterbury.* In law, the act of the abator; or the affection or passion of the thing abated; as, *abatement* of the writ. *Cowel.* An accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abased. *Dr. Spenser.*

ABA'TER, á-bà'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured. *More.*

ABATIS*, [Fr.] A military term. It means trees cut down, and so laid as to form a defence for troops stationed behind them.

ABA'TOR, á-bà'-tûr. *n. s.* One who intrudes into houses or land, not entered upon by the legal heir. *Dict.*

A'BATUDE, áb-à-tùde. *n. s.* Any thing diminished. *Bailey.*

A'BATURE, áb-à-tùre. *n. s.* [*abatre*, Fr.] Sprigs of grass thrown down by a stag in his passing by. *Dict.*

ABB, áb. *n. s.* The yarn on a weaver's warp. *Chambers.*

A'BBA, áb'-bá, *n. s.* [אבא, Heb.] A Syriack word which signifies *father*. *Romans.*

A'BBACY, áb'-bá-sè. 542. *n. s.* The rights or privileges of an abbot. *Ayliffe.*

ABBA'TIAL*, áb-bà'-shál. *a.* Relating to an abbot. *Sir F. Eden.*

A'B'BESS, áb'-bèss. *n. s.* [*abbatissa*, Lat.] The superior or governess of a nunnery or monastery of women. *Shak.*

A'B'BEY, or **A'B'BY**, áb'-bè. 270. *n. s.* [*abbatia*, Lat.] A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women, distinguished from religious houses of other denominations by larger privileges. *Shak.*

A'B'BEY-LUBBEK, áb'-bè-lúb-bûr. *n. s.* A slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement and austerity. *Dryden.*

A'B'BOT, áb'-bût. 166. *n. s.* [*abbas*, lower Lat.] The chief of a convent, or fellowship of canons. *Cowel.*

A'B'BOTSHIP, áb'-bût-shíp. *n. s.* The state of an abbot. *Dict.*

To ABBREVIATE§, áb-brè'-vè-áte. 505. *v. a.* [*abbreviare*, Lat.] To shorten by contraction of parts without loss of the main substance; to abridge. *Bacon.* To shorten; to cut short. *Brown.*

ABBREVIATE*, áb-brè'-vè-áte. *n. s.* An abridgement. *Sir T. Elyot.*

ABBREVIATION, áb-brè'-vè-át'-shùn. *n. s.* The act of abbreviating. *Smith.* The means used to abbreviate, as characters signifying whole words; words contracted. *Swift.*

ABBREVIATOR, áb-brè'-vè-át'-tûr. 521. *n. s.* One who abbreviates or abridges. *West.*

ABBREVIATORY*, áb-brè'-vè-át'-tûr-rè. *a.* That which abbreviates or shortens.

ABBREVIATURE, áb-brè'-vè-át'-tùre. 461. *n. s.* A mark used for the sake of shortening. *Brown.* A compendium or abridgement. *Bp. Taylor.*

ABBREUVOIR, áb-brùh'-vvar'. [Fr.] A watering-place; among masons, the joint or juncture of two stones, or the interstice between two stones to be filled up with mortar. *Dict.*

ABBY. See **ABBEY**.

A, B, C, áye-bè-sè. The alphabet. *Shak.* The little book by which the elements of reading are taught. *Shak.*

A'BDICANT*, áb'-dè-kánt. *part. a.* Abdicating, renouncing; with *of*. *Whitlock.*

To A'BDICATE§, áb'-dè-kàte. 503. *v. a.* [*abdico*, Lat.] To give up right; to resign, to lay down an office. *Hall.* To deprive of right. *Burton.*

To A'BDICATE*, áb'-dè-kàte. *v. n.* To resign, to give up right. *Swift.*

ABDICATION, áb-dè-kà'-shùn. *n. s.* The act of abdicating; resignation. *Swift.* The act of renouncing any thing. *L. Addison.* Deprivation; rejection. *Hammond.*

A'BDICATIVE, áb'-dè-kà-tív. 512. *a.* Causing or implying an abdication. *Dict.*

Dr. Johnson places the accent on the first syllable of this word, and Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Perry on the second. The former is, in my opinion, the most correct. *W.*

A'BDITIVE, áb'-dè-tív. *a.* [*abdo*, Lat. to hide.] That which has the power or quality of hiding. *Dict.*

A'BDITORY*, áb'-dè-tûr-rè. *n. s.* [*abditorium*, low Lat.] A place to hide and preserve goods in. *Cowel.*

ABDO'MEN§, áb-dò'-mén. 503. 521. *n. s.* Thai

- cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly, containing the stomach, guts, liver, &c. *Quincy*.
- ABDOMINAL**, âb-dôm'-mè-nâl. } *a.* Relating to
ABDOMINOUS, âb-dôm'-mè-nûs. } the abdomen.
To ABDUCE, âb-dûsè'. *v. a.* [*abduco*, Lat.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. *Brown*.
- ABDUCENT**, âb-dû'-sènt. *a.* Those muscles which serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body. *Dict*.
- ABDUCTION**, âb-dûk'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another. *Smith*. A particular form of argument. Taking away, or leading away. *Blackstone*.
- ABDUCTOR**, âb-dûk'-tôr. 166. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] Muscles which serve to draw back the several members. *Arbuthnot*.
- To ABEAR**, â-bâre'. [*abæpan*, Sax.] To bear; to behave; to demean. *Spenser*.
- ABERANCE**, â-bâre'-ânse. *n. s.* Behaviour, a technical term. *Blackstone*.
- ABECEDARIAN**, â-bè-sè-dâ'-rè-ân. *n. s.* A teacher of the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature. *Cockeram*.
- A'BECDARY**, â'-bè-sè-dêr-è. *a.* Belonging to the alphabet. Inscribed with the alphabet. *Brown*.
- ABED**, â-bêd'. *ad.* In bed. *Sidney*. To bed. A vulgarism. *Beaum. and Fl.*
- ABERRANCE**, âb-êr'-rânse. } *n. s.* [*aberro*, Lat.]
ABERRANCY, âb-êr'-rân-sè. } A deviation from the right way; an error; a mistake. *Brown*.
- ABERRANT**, âb-êr'-rânt. *a.* Deviating from the right way. *Dict*.
- ABERRATION**, âb-êr'-rà'-shûn. *n. s.* Deviating from the common or right track. *Glanville*.
- ABERRING**, âb-êr'-rîng. 410. *part.* Wandering, going astray. *Sir T. Brown*.
- To ABERU'NCATE**, âb-è-rûn'-kâte. 91. *v. a.* [*averuoco*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. *Dict*.
- To ABET**, â-bêt'. *v. a.* [*betan*, Sax.] To push forward another; to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help. *Cowel*.
- ABET'**, â-bêt'. *n. s.* The act of abetting or assisting. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*
- ABETMENT**, â-bêt'-mènt. *n. s.* The act of abetting. *Wotton*.
- ABETTER**, or **ABETTOR**, â-bêt'-tôr. 418. *n. s.* He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another. *Government of the Tongue*.
- ABEY'ANCE**, â-bâ'-ânse. *n. s.* The right of fee-simple lieth in abeyance, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law. *Blackstone*.
- To A'BGREGATE**, âb'-grè'-gâte. [*abgrego*, Lat.] To lead out of the flock. *Dict*.
- ABGREGATION**, âb-grè'-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* A separation from the flock. *Dict*.
- To ABHOR**, âb-hôr'. 168. *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to detest to extremity; to loathe; to abominate. *Shak.* To disdain; to neglect. *Psalm xxii.* With *from*. A Latinism. *Bp. Taylor*.
- ABHORRENCE**, âb-hôr'-rênse. } *n. s.* The act of
ABHORRENCY, âb-hôr'-rên-sè. } abhorring; de-
ABHORRENT, âb-hôr'-rènt. 168. *a.* Struck with
 abhorrence; loathing. *Thomson*. Contrary to; foreign; inconsistent with. It is used with the particles *from* or *to*, but more properly with *from*. *Glanville*.
- ABHORRENTLY**, âb-hôr'-rènt-lè. *ad.* In an abhorrent manner.
- ABHORRER**, âb-hôr'-rûr. 168. *n. s.* A hater, detester. *Donne*.
- ABHORRING**, âb-hôr'-rîng. *n. s.* The object or feeling of abhorrence. *Donne*.
- To ABIDE**, â-bide'. *v. n.* [*abidan*, Sax.] To stay in a place. *Gen. xlv.* To dwell. *Shak.* To remain; not to cease or fail. *Psalm cxxv.* To continue in the same state. *Prov. xix.* To endure without offence. *Bp. Hall*.
- To ABIDE**, â-bide'. *v. a.* To wait for, expect, attend. *Spenser*. To bear or support the consequences. *Milton*. To bear or support, without being destroyed. *Woodward*. To bear without aversion. *Sidney*. To bear or suffer. *Pope*.
- ABIDER**, â-bl'-dîr. 98. *n. s.* He that abides in a place. *Sidney*.
- ABIDING**, â-bl'-dîng. 410. *n. s.* Continuance; stay. *Raleigh*. Formerly it signified remaining behind. *Barret*.
- ABJECT**, âb'-jêkt. 492. *a.* Mean; worthless; spoken of persons, or their qualities. *Shak.* Language, mean or low. *Bp. Newcome*. Being of no hope or regard. *Milton*. Mean and despicable. *Dryden*.
- ABJECT**, âb'-jêkt. *n. s.* A man without hope; one of the lowest condition. *Psalm xxxv*.
- To ABJECT**, âb'-jêkt'. 492. *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw or cast away. *Sir T. Elyot*. To throw or cast down. *Spenser*.
- ABJECTEDNESS**, âb-jêkt'-êd-nèss. *n. s.* The state of an abject. *Boyle*.
- ABJECTION**, âb-jêkt'-shûn. *n. s.* Meanness of mind; want of spirit. *Hooker*. The state of being cast away, or lost. *Bale*. The state of being cast down. *Bp. Taylor*. The act of humbling; humiliation. *Mede*.
- ABJECTLY**, âb'-jêkt-lè. 452. *ad.* Meanly, basely. *Tyt. Andron*.
- ABJECTNESS**, âb'-jêkt-nèss. *n. s.* Abjection; meanness. *Government of the Tongue*.
- ABILIMENT**, â-bil'-è-mènt. *n. s.* See **HABILIMENT**. It is also used for *ability*. *Ford*.
- ABILITY**, â-bl'-è-tè. 482. *n. s.* [*habilité*, Fr.] The power to do any thing. *Sidney*. Capacity of mind; mental power. *Dan. i.* With the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently signifies the faculties of the mind. *Swift*.
- ABINTE'STATE**, âb-in-tèst'-tâte. *a.* [*ab*, from, and *intestatus*, Lat.] He that inherits from a man who did not make a will.
- ABJUDICATED**, âb-jû'-dè-kâ-tèd. *part. a.* Given by judgement from one to another. *Dict*.
- ABJUDICATION**, âb-jû-dè-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Rejection.
- To ABJUGATE**, âb'-jû'-gâte. *v. a.* [*abjugo*, Lat.] To yoke. *Dict*.
- ABJURATION**, âb-jû-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end. *Ayliffe*.
- To ABJURE**, âb-jûre'. *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.] To cast off upon oath, to swear not to do, or not to have, something. *Shak.* To retract, recant, or abnegate a position upon oath. *Shak.* To banish. From the custom of *abjuring* the realm by felons who had taken sanctuary. *Sadler*.
- To ABJURE**, âb-jûre'. *v. n.* To abjure the realm. *Burnet*.
- ABJUREMENT**, âb-jûre'-mènt. *n. s.* Renunciation. *J. Hall*.
- ABJURER**, âb-jû'-rûr. *n. s.* He who abjures.
- To ABLACTATE**, âb-lâk'-tâte. 91. *v. a.* [*ablacto*, Lat.] To wean from the breast.
- ABLACTATION**, âb-lâk-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* One of the methods of grafting.
- ABLAQUEATION**, âb-lâ-kwè-â'-shûn. 534. *n. s.* [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees. *Evelyn*.
- ABLATION**, âb-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.
- ABLATIVE**, âb-lâ-tîv. 153. *a.* That which takes away. The sixth case of the Latin nouns.
- A'BLE**, â'-bl. 405. *a.* [*abal*, Sax. strength.] Having strong faculties, or great strength; power of mind. *Bacon*. Having power sufficient; enabled. *South. Prov. xxvii.* Fit, proper. *Chaucer*.
- To A'BLE**, â'-bl. *v. a.* To enable, or uphold. *B. Jonson*.
- ABLE-BO'DIED**, â-bl-bôd'-dîd. 99. *a.* Strong of body. *Addison*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tâb, bûll; —ôil; —pôând; —thin, THIS.

TO A'BLEGATE §, âb'-lè-gâte. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To send abroad upon some employment. *Dict.*
ABLEGATION, âb'-lè-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of sending abroad. *Dict.*
A'BLENESS, â'-bl-nès. *n. s.* Ability of body or mind, vigour, force. *Sheldy.* Capability. *Sheldon.*
A'BLEPSY, âb'-lèp-sè. 432. *n. s.* [*Ἀβλεψία*, Gr.] Want of sight; blindness; unadvisedness. *Dict.*
ABLIGURITION, âb'-lè-gû-rish'-ûn. *n. s.* [*abligrutic*, Lat.] Prodigal expense on meat and drink. *Dict.*
TO A'BLIGATE, âb'-lè-gâte. *v. a.* [*abligo*, Lat.] To tie up from. *Dict.*
TO A'BLOCATE §, âb'-lò-kâte. *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] To let out to hire. *Calvin.*
A'BLOCATION, âb'-lò-kâ-shûn. *n. s.* A letting out to hire.
TO ABLU'DE, âb'-lù-de'. *v. n.* [*abludo*, Lat.] To be unlike; to differ. *Bp. Hall.*
A'BLUENT, âb'-lù-ènt. *a.* [*abluens*, Lat. from *abluo*.] That which washes clean. That which has the power of cleansing. *Dict.*
ABLUTION, âb'-lù-shûn. *n. s.* The act of cleansing, or washing clean. *Bp. Taylor.* The water used in washing. *Pope.* The rinsing of chymical preparations in water. The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in the popish churches.
A'BLY*, â'-blè. *ad.* With ability.
TO A'BNEGATE §, âb'-nè-gâte. 91. *v. a.* [*abnego*, Lat.] To deny. *De Lolme.*
ABNEGATION, âb'-nè-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Denial, renunciation. *Hammond.*
A'BNEGATOR*, âb'-nè-gâ-tûr. *n. s.* One who denies, renounces, or opposes any thing. *Sir E. Sandys.*
ABNODATION, âb'-nò-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*abnodatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees. *Dict.*
ABNORMITY §, âb'-nôr'-mè-tè. *n. s.* [*abnormitas*, i. e. *enormitas*, barb. Lat.] Irregularity; deformity. *Dict.*
ABNORMOUS, âb'-nôr'-mûs. *a.* Irregular; misshapen. *Dict.*
ABOARD, â-bôrd'. 295. *ad.* [*à bord*, Fr.] In a ship. *Spenser.* Into a ship. *Addison.*
ABOARD*, â-bôrd'. *prep.* On board; in; with. *Beaum. and Fl.*
ABODANCE*, â-bôv'-dânse. An omen. *Dr. Jackson.*
ABODE, â-bô-de'. *n. s.* [*bode* or *bod*, Teut. a house.] Habitation; dwelling; place of residence. 2 *Kings*. Stay; continuance in a place. *Shak.* To make abode. To dwell, to reside, to inhabit. *Dryden.* Stop; delay. *Spenser.*
TO ABO'DE §, â-bô-de'. *v. a.* [See *BODE*.] To foretoken or foreshow; to be a prognostick. *Shak.*
TO ABO'DE*, â-bô-de'. *v. n.* To be an omen. *Decay of Christ. Pety.*
ABODEMENT, â-bô-de'-mènt. *n. s.* A secret anticipation of something future. *Shak.*
ABODING*, â-bôv'-ding. *n. s.* Presentiment; prognostication. *Bp. Bull.*
ABOLE/TE*, âb'-ô-lè-te'. *a.* [*abolitus*, Lat.] Old; out of use. *Dict.*
TO ABO/LISH §, â-bôv'-lish. *v. a.* [*aboleo*, Lat.] To annul; to make void. Applied to laws or institutions. *Hooker.* To put an end to; to destroy. *Sir John Hayward.*
ABOLISHABLE, â-bôv'-lish-â-bl. *a.* That which may be abolished. *Cotgrave.*
ABOLISHER, â-bôv'-lish-ûr. 91. *n. s.* He that abolishes.
ABOLISHMENT, â-bôv'-lish-mènt. *n. s.* The act of abolishing. *Hooker.*
ABOLITION, âb'-ô-lish'-ûn. 544. *n. s.* The act of abolishing. *Cranmer.*
ABOMINABLE, â-bôm'-è-nâ-bl. *a.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.] Hateful, detestable; to be loathed. *Milton.* Unclean. *Leviticus*, vii. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of loose and indeterminate censure. *Shak.*
ABOMINABLENESS, â-bôm'-è-nâ-bl-nès. 501. *n. s.* Hatefulness; odiousness. *Bentley.*

ABOMINABLY, â-bôm'-è-nâ-blè. *ad.* Excessively; extremely; exceedingly; in an ill sense. *Bp. Hall.*
TO ABO/MINATE §, â-bôm'-è-nâte. *v. a.* To abhor, detest, hate utterly. *Southey.*
ABOMINATION, â-bôm'-è-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Hatred; detestation. *Swift.* The object of hatred. *Genesis* Pollution; defilement. *Rev. xxi.* Wickedness; hateful or shameful vice. *Shak.* The cause of pollution. 2 *Kings*, xxiii.
ABORD §, â-bôrd'. *n. s.* [*abord*, Fr.] Address; salutation; approach. *Sir K. Digby.*
TO ABO/RD*, â-bôrd'. *v. a.* To approach; to come near to. *Tr. of Soliman and Perseda.*
ABORIGINAL*, âb'-ô-rîdje'-è-nâl. *a.* Primitive; pristine. *Swinburne.*
ABORIGINES, âb'-ô-rîdje'-è-nèz. *n. s.* [Lat.] The earliest inhabitants of a country; those of whom no original is to be traced: as the Welsh in Britain. *Selden.*
ABORSEMENT*, â-bôrse'-mènt. *n. s.* Abortion. *Bp. Hall.*
TO ABO/RT §, â-bôrt'. *v. n.* [*abortio*, Lat.] To bring forth before the time; to miscarry. *Ld. Herbert.*
ABORT*, â-bôrt'. *n. s.* An abortion. *Burton.*
ABORTION, â-bôrt'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of bringing forth untimely. *Sandys.* The produce of an untimely birth. *Arbutnot.*
ABORTIVE, â-bôrt'-tîv. 157. *n. s.* That which is born before the due time. *Shak.*
ABORTIVE, â-bôrt'-tîv. *a.* That which is brought forth before the due time of birth. *Shak.* Figuratively, that which fails for want of time. *Shak.* That which brings forth nothing. *Milton.* That which fails or miscarries, from whatever cause. *South.*
ABORTIVELY, â-bôrt'-tîv-lè. *ad.* Born without the due time; immaturity; untimely. *Young.*
ABORTIVENESS, â-bôrt'-tîv-nès. *n. s.* The state of abortion.
ABORTMENT, â-bôrt'-mènt. *n. s.* An untimely birth. *Bacon.*
ABOVE §, â-bôv'. 165. *prep.* [on upa, abupe, abupan, Sax.] To a higher place; in a higher place. *Dryden.* More in quantity or number. *Exodus*. In or to a superiour degree. *Psalms* exiii. In a state of being superiour to; unattainable by. *Swift.* Beyond; more than. 2 *Cor. i.* Too proud for; too high for. *Pope.*
ABOVE, â-bôv'. *ad.* Over-head; in a higher place. *Bacon.* In the regions of heaven. *Pope.* Before. *Dryden.* Chief in rank or power. *Deut. xxviii.*
ABOVE ALL, â-bôv'-âll'. In the first place; chiefly. *Dryden.*
ABOVE-BOARD, â-bôv'-bôrd. In open sight; without artifice or trick. *L'Estrange.* Without disguise or concealment. *South.*
ABOVE-CITED, â-bôv'-sî-tèd. Cited before. *Addison.*
ABOVE-GROUND, â-bôv'-grôûnd. Used to signify alive; not in the grave. *Beaum. and Fl.*
ABOVE-MENTIONED, â-bôv'-mèn-shûnd. See *ABOVE-CITED.* *Addison.*
TO ABO/UND §, â-bôûnd'. 545. *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat.] To have in great plenty. *Shak.* To be in great plenty. *Matthew.*
ABOUNDING*, â-bôûnd'-îng. *n. s.* Increase. *South.*
ABO/UT §, â-bôû'. 545. *prep.* [abutun, or abuton, Sax.] Round, surrounding, encircling. *Proverbs*. Near to. *Exodus*. Concerning, with regard to, relating to. *Hooker.* In a state of being engaged in, or employed upon. *Bp. Taylor.* Appendant to the person, as clothes. *Milton.* Relating to the person, as a servant. *Sidney.* Relating to person, as an act or office. *Shak.*
ABO/UT*, â-bôû'. *ad.* Circularly, in a round. *Shak.* In circuit, in compass. *Shak.* Nearly. *Bacon.* Here and there; every way. *Spenser.* With to before a verb; as, *about to fly*, upon the point. *Waller.* Round; the longest way, in opposition to the short straight way. *Bacon.* To bring about; to bring to the point desired. *Spectator.* To come about; to come to some certain state or point. 1

Sam. i. To go about; to prepare to do it. *John*, vii.

ABP. for Archbishop; which see.

ABRACADABRA, âb-râ-kâ-dâb'-râ. A superstitious charm against agues. *Aubrey*.

To ABRADE, â-brâdê'. v. a. [*abrado*, Lat.] To rub off; to waste by degrees. *Hale*.

To ABRAID, â-brâdê'. v. a. [*abracan*, Sax.] To rouse; to awake. *Ob. T.*

ABRASION, â-brâ'-zhôn. n. s. The act of abrading or rubbing off. In medicine: the wearing away of the natural mucus of certain membranes. *Quincy*. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies. *Bp. Berkeley*.

ABREAST, â-brêst'. 545. ad. Side by side. *Shak*.

ABRENUCIATION*, âb-rê-nûn-shê-â'-shôn. n. s. [*abrenuntiatio*, barb. Lat.] The act of renouncing. *Mede*.

ABREPTION*, âb-rêp'-shôn. n. s. [*abripio*, Lat.] The state of being carried away. *Hallywell*.

ABRICOCK. n. s. See APRICOT.

To ABRIDGE, â-bridje'. v. a. [*abregere*, Fr.] To make shorter in words. 2 *Macc. ii.* To contract; to diminish. *Locke*. To deprive of; to cut off from. *Shak*.

ABRIDGED OF, â-bridjd'-ôv. 359. part. Deprived of; debarred from.

ABRIDGER, â-brid'-jûr. n. s. He that abridges; a shortener. *Whitlock*. A writer of compendiums or abridgements. *Fulke*.

ABRIDGEMENT, â-bridje'-mênt. n. s. The epitome of a larger work contracted into a small compass; a compend; a summary. *Hooker*. A diminution in general. *Donne*. Contraction; reduction. *Locke*. Restraint from any thing pleasing. *South*.

To ABROACH, â-brôtsh'. 295. v. a. [*abracan*, Sax.] To tap; to set abroach. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T.*

ABROACH, â-brôtsh'. ad. In a posture to run out, properly spoken of vessels. *Dryden*. In a state to be diffused or extended. *Shak*.

To ABROAD, â-brâwd'. v. n. [*abracan*, Sax.] To extend; to issue; to be dispersed. *Leaver*. *Ob. T.*

ABROAD, â-brâwd'. 295. ad. [*abracan*, Sax. verb.] Without confinement; widely; at large. *Milton*. Out of the house. *Shak*. In another country. *Hooker*. In all directions, this way and that. *Dryden*. Without, not within. *Hooker*.

To ABROGATE, âb-rô-gâte. 91. v. a. [*abrogo*, Lat.] To repeal, to annul. *Hooker*.

ABROGATE*, âb-rô-gâte. part. a. Annulled; abolished. *K. Edw. VI. Imp. Sp.*

ABROGATION, âb-rô-gâ'-shôn. n. s. The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law. *Clarendon*.

ABROOD, â-brôôd'. ad. In the action of brooding. *Alp. Sancto*.

ABROODING*, â-brôôd'-îng. n. s. Sitting abroad. *Barret*.

To ABROOK, â-brôôk'. v. a. To brook, to bear, to endure. *Shak*. *Ob. J.*

ABRUPT, â-brûpt'. a. Broken, craggy. *Thomson*. Divided, without any thing intervening. *Milton*. Sudden, without the customary or proper preparations. *Shak*. Unconnected. *B. Jonson*.

To ABRUPT*, â-brûpt'. v. a. To disturb; to interrupt. *Brown*.

ABRUPTION, âb-rûp'-shôn. n. s. Breaking off; violent and sudden separation. *Woodward*.

ABRUPTLY, âb-rûpt'-lê. ad. Hastily; without the due forms of preparation. *Sidney*. Ruggedly; unevenly. *Maundrell*.

ABRUPTNESS, âb-rûpt'-nêss. n. s. An abrupt manner; haste; suddenness. *Cheynell*. Roughness; craginess; as of a fragment violently disjointed. *Woodward*.

ABSCISS, âb'-sêss. n. s. [*abscissus*, Lat.] A tumour filled with matter. *Arbutnot*.

To ABSCOND, âb-sînd'. v. a. To cut off. *John*.

ABSCISS*, âb'-sîs, or ABSCISSA, âb-sîs'-sâ. n. s. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate. *Bp. Berkeley*.

ABSCISSION, âb-sîzh'-ûn. n. s. [*abscissio*, Lat.] The act of cutting off. *Wiseman*. The act of disannulling. *Bp. Taylor*. The state of being cut off. *Brown*.

I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in marking the ss in this word; and, I think, with the best usage on my side. Though double s is almost always pronounced sharp and hissing, yet when a sharp s precedes, it seems more agreeable to the ear to pronounce the succeeding s flat. Thus, though the termination *ition* is always sharp, yet, because the s in *transition* is necessarily sharp, the t goes into the flat sound, as if written *transhition*, which see. *W.*

To ABSCOND, âb-skônd'. v. a. [*abscondo*, Lat.] To conceal. *Hewyt*.

To ABSCOND, âb-skônd'. v. n. To hide one's self. *Ray*.

ABSCONDER, âb-skôn'-dêr. n. s. He that absconds.

ABSENCE, âb'-sêns. n. s. The state of being absent, opposed to presence. *Shak*. Want of appearance, in the legal sense. *Ayliffe*. Inattention; neglect of the present object. *Addison*.

ABSENT, âb'-sênt. 492. a. [*absens*, Lat.] Not present in mind; inattentive. *Addison*.

To ABSENT, âb-sênt'. v. a. To forbear to come into presence. *Shak*.

ABSENTA NEOUS, âb-sên-tâ'-nê-ûs. a. Relating to absence; absent. *Dict*.

ABSENTEE, âb-sên-tê'. n. s. He that is absent from his station. *Sir John Davies*.

ABSENTER*, âb-sên-tôr. n. s. He that is absent from his duty. *Ld. Ch. Thurlow*.

ABSENTMENT*, âb-sên-t'mênt. n. s. The state of being absent. *Barrow*.

ABSENTHIAN*, âb-sîn'-thê-ân. a. [from *absinthium*.] Of the nature of wormwood. *Randolph*.

ABSENTHIATED, âb-sîn'-thê-â-têd. part. Impregnated with wormwood. *Dict*.

ABSENTHIUM*, âb-sîn'-thê-ûm. n. s. Wormwood.

To ABST, âb-sîst'. v. n. [*absisto*, Lat.] To stand off, to leave off. *Dict*.

ABSO LVATORY*, âb-sôl'-vâ-tûr-rê. a. Relative to pardon; forgiving. *Cotgrave*.

To ABSOLVE, âb-zôlv'. 448. v. a. [*absolvo*, Lat.] To clear; to acquit. *Shaks*. To set free from an engagement. *Waller*. To pronounce sin remitted. *Pope*. To finish; to complete. *Milton*.

ABSO LVER*, âb-zôlv'-vûr. n. s. He who pronounces sin remitted. *More*.

ABSOLUTE, âb-sô-lûte. 448. [See DOMESTICK.] a. [*absolutus*, Lat.] Complete; applied as well to persons as things. *Hooker*. Unconditional; as an absolute promise. *South*. Not relative; as, absolute space. *Stillingfleet*. Not limited; as, absolute power. *Dryden*. Positive, certain; without any hesitation. *Shak*.

ABSOLUTELY, âb-sô-lûte-lê. ad. Completely; without restriction. *Sidney*. Without relation; in a state unconnected. *Hooker*. Without limits or dependance. *Dryden*. Without condition. *Hooker*. Peremptorily; positively. *Milton*.

ABSOLUTENESS, âb-sô-lûte-nêss. n. s. Completeness or perfection. *Bp. Rust*. Freedom from dependance, or limits. *Clarendon*. Despotism. *Bacon*.

ABSOLUTION, âb-sô-lû'-shôn. n. s. Acquittal. *Ayliffe*. The remission of sins. *South*. Delivery pronunciation. *B. Jonson*.

ABSOLUTORY, âb-sôl'-û-tûr-rê. a. That which absolves. *Ayliffe*.

In the first edition of this [Walker's] Dictionary, I followed the accentuation of Johnson and Ash in this word, and placed the stress upon the first syllable, contrary to what I had done some years before in the Rhyming Dictionary, where I had placed the accent on the second, and which was the accentuation adopted by Mr. Sheridan. Upon a nearer inspection of the analogies of the language, I find this the preferable mode of marking it, as words in this termination, though very irregular, generally follow the stress of the corresponding noun or verb; and consequently this word ought to have the same accent as *absolve*, which

—nô, mōve, nôr, nô; tōbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

is the more immediate relation of the word in question, and not the accent of *absolute*, which is the most distant. 512. *Kenrick, W. Johnston, Entick, and Nares*, have not inserted this word; and *Mr. Perry* very improperly accents it upon the third syllable. *W.*

ABSONANT[§], âb'-sô-nânt. 544. *a.* [See *Absonous*.] Contrary to reason; wide from the purpose. *Quarles*.

ABSONOUS, âb'-sô-nûs. *a.* [*absonus*, Lat.] Absurd; contrary to reason. *Glanville*. Unmusical, or untunable. *Fotherby*.

To ABSORB[§], âb'-sôr'b'. *v. a.* To swallow up. *Burnet*. To suck up. *Bacon*.

ABSORBENT, âb'-sôr'-bênt. *n. s.* A medicine that dries up superfluous moisture, or raises an effervescence with acids. *Quincy*.

ABSORBENT*, âb'-sôr'-bênt. *a.* That which absorbs.

ABSORPTION*, âb'-sôr-bîsh'-ân. *n. s.* Absorption. *Sir T. Brown*.

ABSORPT, âb'-sôrpt'. *part.* Swallowed up. *Pope*.

ABSORPTION, âb'-sôrpt'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of swallowing up. *Burnet*. The state of being swallowed up. *Warburton*.

To ABSTAIN[§], âb'-stâne'. *v. n.* [*abstineo*, Lat.] To keep from; to hinder; to forbear. *Milton*.

ABSTEMIOUS, âb'-stê'-mê-ûs. *a.* [*abstemius*, Lat.] Temperate; sober; abstinent. *Arbuthnot*.

ABSTEMIOUSLY, âb'-stê'-mê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Temperately; soberly. *Whiston*.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, âb'-stê'-mê-ûs-nêss. 534. *n. s.* The quality of being abstemious. *Sir T. Herbert*.

ABSTENTION, âb'-stên'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of restraining. *Bp. Taylor*.

To ABSTERGE[§], âb'-stêrjê'. *v. a.* [*abtergo*, Lat.] To wipe.

ABSTERGENT, âb'-stêr'-jênt. *a.* Having a cleansing quality.

To ABSTERSE, âb'-stêrse'. *v. a.* To cleanse; to purify. *Brown*.

ABTERSION, âb'-stêr'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of cleansing. *Bacon*.

ABTERISIVE*, âb'-stêr'-slv. *n. s.* A cleanser. *Sir W. Petty*.

ABTERISIVE, âb'-stêr'-slv. 423. *a.* Having the quality of cleansing. *Bacon*.

ABSTINENCE, âb'-stê-nênse. } *n. s.* [*abstinentia*,
ABSTINENCY, âb'-stê-nên-sê. } Lat.] Forbearance of any thing; with the particle *from*. *Locke*.

Fasting, or forbearance of necessary food. *Shak.*

ABSTINENT, âb'-stê-nênt. *a.* That uses abstinence. *Hales*.

ABSTINENTLY*, âb'-stê-nênt-lê. *ad.* Temperately. *Donne*.

ABSTORTED, âb'-stôrt'-êd. *a.* [*abstortus*, Lat.] Forced away; wrung from another by violence. *Dict.*

To ABSTRACT[§], âb'-strâkt'. *v. a.* [*abstraho*, Lat.] To take one thing from another. *Decay of Piety*.

To separate by distillation. *Boyle*. To separate ideas. *Locke*. To reduce to an epitome. *Watts*.

ABSTRACT, âb'-strâkt. *a.* Separated from something else, generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abstract mathematics*, *abstract terms*. *Wilkins*. With the particle *from*. *Locke*. Refined; pure. *Donne*.

ABSTRACT, âb'-strâkt. 492. *n. s.* A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater. *Shak.* An epitome. *Watts*. The state of being abstracted, or disjoined. *Wotton*.

ABSTRACTED, âb'-strâkt'-êd. *part. a.* Separated; disjoined. *Milton*. Refined; purified. *Donne*. Abstruse; difficult. Absent of mind; as, an *abstracted scholar*. *Warton*.

ABSTRACTEDLY, âb'-strâkt'-êd-lê. *ad.* With abstraction; simply. *Dryden*.

ABSTRACTEDNESS*, âb'-strâkt'-êd-nêss. *n. s.* The state of being abstracted. *Baxter*.

ABSTRACTER*, âb'-strâkt'-tûr. *n. s.* He who makes an abstract, epitome, or note. *Manningham*.

ABSTRACTION, âb'-strâkt'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of abstracting. *Watts*. The state of being abstracted.

Burton. Absence of mind; inattention. Disregard of worldly objects. *Warton*.

ABSTRACTIVE, âb'-strâkt'-îv. *a.* Having the power of abstracting.

ABSTRACTIVELY*, âb'-strâkt'-îv-lê. *ad.* In an abstractive manner.

ABSTRACTLY, âb'-strâkt'-lê. *ad.* In an abstract manner; absolutely; without reference to any thing else. *Drammond*.

ABSTRACTNESS, âb'-strâkt'-nêss. *n. s.* Subtlety; separation from all matter or common notion. *Locke*.

ABSTRACTED, âb'-strâkt'-êd, *part. a.* [*abstractus*, Lat.] Unbound. *Dict.*

To ABSTRIDGE[§], âb'-strîjê'. *v. a.* To unbind. *Dict.*

To ABSTRUDE[§], âb'-trôdd'. *v. a.* [*abstrudo*, Lat.] To thrust or pull away. *Dict.*

ABSTRUSE[§], âb'-strûse'. 427. *a.* Hidden, remote from view. *Milton*. Difficult; remote from conception or apprehension. *Milton*.

ABSTRUSELY, âb'-strûse-lê. *ad.* Obscurely; not plainly, or obviously.

ABSTRUSENESS, âb'-strûse'-nêss. *n. s.* Difficulty; obscurity. *Boyle*.

ABSTRUSITY, âb'-strû'-sê-tê. 511. *n. s.* Abstruseness; that which is abstruse. *Brown*.

To ABSUME[§], âb'-sûme'. *v. a.* [*absumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste; to eat up. *Hale*. Uncommon.

ABSURD[§], âb'-sûrd'. *a.* [*absurdus*, Lat.] Unreasonable; without judgement; as used of men. *Bacon*. Inconsistent; contrary to reason: used of sentiments or practices. *South*.

ABSURDITY, âb'-sûr'-dê-tê. 511. *n. s.* The quality of being absurd. *Locke*. That which is absurd: in which case it has a plural. *Addison*.

ABSURDLY, âb'-sûrd'-lê. *ad.* Improperly; unreasonably. *Swift*.

ABSURDNESS, âb'-sûrd'-nêss. *n. s.* The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness; impropriety. *Dr. Cave*.

ABUNDANCE[§], â-bûn'-dânse. *n. s.* [*abundantia*, Fr.] Plenty; a sense chiefly poetical. *Crashaw*. Great numbers. *Addison*. A great quantity. *Ruleigh*. Exuberance; more than enough. *Spenser*.

ABUNDANT, â-bûn'-dânt. *a.* [*abundans*, Lat.] Plentiful. *Milton*. Exuberant. *Arbuthnot*. Fully stored. *Burnet*. *Exod.* xxxiv. 6.

ABUNDANTLY, â-bûn'-dânt-lê. *ad.* In plenty. *Genesis*, i. Amply; liberally; more than sufficiently. *Sprat*.

ABUSAGE*, â-bû'-zîdje. *n. s.* Abuse. *Whateley*. *Ob. T.*

To ABUSE[§], â-bûze'. 437. *v. a.* [*abutor*, *abusus*, Lat.] To make an ill use of. 1 *Cor.* vii. To violate; to defile. *Spenser*. To deceive; to impose upon. *Shak.* To treat with rudeness; to reproach. *Shakespeare*.

ABUSE, â-bûse'. 437. *n. s.* The ill use of any thing. *Hooker*. A corrupt practice; bad custom. *Swift*. Seducement. *Sidney*. Unjust conceit; rude reproach; contumely. *Milton*.

ABUSER, â-bû'-zûr. *n. s.* He that makes an ill use. *Milton*. He that deceives. *Denham*. He that reproaches with rudeness. *Dr. Brown*. A ravisher; a violator. *Spenser*.

ABUSEFUL*, â-bûse'-fûl. *a.* Abusive. *Bp. Barlow*.

ABUSION*, â-bû'-zhân. *n. s.* [*abusio*, old French.] Corrupt or improper usage. *Acts of Parl.* xxxiii. 23 Hen. 8. Reproach. *Spenser*. *Ob. T.*

ABUSIVE, â-bû'-slv. 423. *a.* Practising abuse. *Milton*. Containing abuse; as, an *abusive lampoon*. *Roscommon*. Deceitful. *Bacon*.

ABUSIVELY, â-bû'-slv-lê. *ad.* Improperly; by a wrong use. *Boyle*. Reproachfully.

ABUSIVENESS, â-bû'-slv-nêss. *n. s.* The quality of being abusive. *Milton*.

To ABUT[§], â-bût'. *v. n.* [*aboutir*, Fr.] To end at; to border upon; to meet, or approach to; with the particle *upon*. *Shakespeare*.

ABU'TMENT, â-bût'-mênt. *n. s.* That which abuts or borders upon another. *Bryant.*

ABU'TTAL, â-bût'-tâl. *n. s.* The butting or boundaries of any land. *Spelman.*

To ABY*, â-bÿ'. *v. a.* To endure. *Spenser.* To pay dearly; to suffer for it. *Spenser.*

To ABY*, â-bÿ'. *v. n.* To remain. [abÿan, Sax.] *Spenser.* To pay; as the active verb is used. *Spenser.*

ABY'SM, â-bÿz'm'. *n. s.* [abysme, old Fr. now written *abime*.] A gulf; the same with *abyss*. *Shakspeare.*

ABY'SS, â-bÿss'. *n. s.* [abyssus, Lat.] A depth without bottom. *Milton.* A great depth; a gulf: hyperbolically. *Dryden.* That in which any thing is lost. *Dryden, Juu.* The body of waters supposed at the centre of the earth. *Burnet.* In the language of divines, hell. *Roscommon.*

AC, AK, or AKE, being initials in the names of places, as *Acton*, signify an oak, from the Saxon *ac*, an oak. *Gibson.*

ACA'CIA, â-kâ'-shé-â. 505. *n. s.* [Lat.] A drug brought from Egypt. A tree commonly so called here, though different from that which produces the true *acacia*. *Millar.*

ACADE'ME*, âk-â-dém'. *n. s.* [academia, Lat.] A society of persons. *Shak.* The Academy; a school of philosophy. *Peaciam.*

ACADE'MIAL, âk-â-dé'-mè-âl. *a.* Relating to an academy.

ACADE'MIAN, âk-â-dé'-mè-ân. *n. s.* A scholar of an academy or university. *Life of A. Wood.*

ACADE'MICAL, âk-â-dém'-mè-kâl. *a.* Belonging to a university. *Wotton.* Relating to the philosophy of the academy. *Smith.*

ACADE'MICALLY*, âk-â-dém'-mè-kâl-lè. *ad.* In an academical manner. *Cabalistical Dialogue.*

ACADE'MICIAN, âk-kâ-dè-msh'-ân. *n. s.* The member of an academy. *Swinburne.*

ACADE'MICK, âk-â-dém'-îk. 508. *n. s.* A student of a university. *Watts.* An academick philosopher. *Milton.*

ACADE'MICK, âk-kâ-dém'-îk. *a.* Relating to a university. *Pope.* Applicable to a particular philosophy. *Harris.*

ACA'DEMISM*, â-kâd'-dè-mÿzm. *n. s.* The doctrine of the academical philosophy. *Baxter.*

ACA'DEMIST, â-kâd'-dè-mÿst, or âk'-â-dém'-ÿst. *n. s.* The member of an academy. *Ray.* An academical philosopher. *Baxter.*

ACA'DEMY, â-kâd'-dè-mè, or âk'-â-dém'-è. *n. s.* An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art. *Milton.* The places where sciences are taught. *Dryden.* A university. *Burton.* A place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or public schools. *Burton.* The academy; the school of philosophy. *South.*

Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word was anciently and properly accented on the first syllable, though now frequently on the second. That it was accented on the first syllable till within these few years, is pretty generally remembered; and if Shakspeare did not, by poetical license, violate the accentuation of his time, it was certainly pronounced so two centuries ago, as appears by Dr. Johnson's quotation of him:

"Our court shall be a little academy,
"Still and contemplative in living arts."
Love's Labour Lost.

And in Ben Jonson's *New Inn* we find the same accentuation:

"Every house became
"An academy of honour, and those parts
"We see departed."

But the accentuation of this word formerly, on the first syllable, is so generally acknowledged, as not to stand in need of poetical authority. The question is, whether this accentuation, or that which places the stress on the second syllable, is the most proper? To wave, therefore, the authority of custom, which precludes all reasoning on language, and reduces the dispute to a mere matter of fact, it may be presumed that whatever is agreeable to the most general usage of the language in similar words, is the most proper in this; and if it appears that general usage, in similar words, is in favour of the

old pronunciation, it must certainly, for that reason, be allowed to be the best. And first it may be observed, that as our language is almost as averse to the accent on the last syllable, as the Latin, it is a general custom with us, when we adopt a word from the Latin, and abridge it of one or two of its syllables, to remove the accent at least a syllable higher than it was in the original language, that the accent, when the word is naturalized, may not rest on the last. Thus of *Hómérus*, we make *Hómer*; of *Virgilius*, *Virgil*; and of *Horátius*, *Hórace*: *Hyacínthus*, altered to *Hyacínth*, removes the accent two syllables higher; and *cæremónia*, become *céremony*, does the same; and ne law, that I know of, forbids us to accent *academia*, or, if you will, *Ακαδημία*, when turned into *academy*, on the first syllable, as it was constantly accented by our ancestors; who, receiving Greek through the medium of Latin, generally pronounced Greek words according to the Latin analogy, and therefore necessarily placed the accent of *academia* on the third syllable, which, when reduced to *academy*, required the accent to be removed higher.

But how, it will be said, does this account for placing the accent on the first syllable of the English word *academy*, rather than the second? To this it may be answered, that the numberless instances of preference given by the accent to the first syllable in similar words, such as *melancholy*, *parsimony*, *dilatatory*, &c. might be a sufficient authority without any other reason. But, perhaps, it will be pardoned me if I go farther, and hazard a supposition, that seems to account for the very common practice of placing the accent of so many of the longer polysyllables from the Latin on the first or second syllable. Though in the Latin there never was more than one accent upon a word, yet, in our pronunciation of Latin, we commonly place an accent on alternate syllables, as in our own words: and when the Latin word, by being anglicised, becomes shorter, the alternate accent becomes the principal. Thus, in pronouncing the Latin word *academia*, the English naturally place an accent on the first and third syllables, as if divided into *âc-â-dé-mi-a*; so that when the word becomes anglicised into *âc-â-dé-my*, the first syllable retains the accent it had when the word was Latin. On the other hand, it may be conjectured with some probability, that a fondness for pronouncing like the French has been the occasion of the alteration. As the English ever suppose the French place the accent on the last syllable, in endeavouring to pronounce this word after their manner, the stress must naturally fall on the second and last syllables, as if divided into *a-câd-a-mie*; and from an imitation of this, it is probable, the present pronunciation of the word was produced. Thus we have a very probable reason why so many of our longer words from the Latin are accented so near the beginning; as, in this mode of pronouncing them, they seem to retain one of the accents of the original. Hence the long train of words, *voluntary*, *comparable*, *disputable*, *admirable*, &c. have the accent on the first syllable, because, in pronouncing the words *voluntarius*, *comparabilis*, *disputabilis*, *admirabilis*, &c. we commonly lay a stress upon the first, as well as the third syllable. As to the analogy, as Mr. Sheridan pretends, of pronouncing this word with the accent on the second syllable, because words ending in *my* have the accent on the antepenultimate, nothing can be more ill-founded. True it is, that words of this termination never have the accent on the penultimate; but that, for this reason, they must necessarily have the accent on the antepenultimate, I cannot well comprehend. If *polygamy*, *economy*, *astronomy*, &c. 513 have their accent on the antepenultimate, it arises from the nature of the terminations; which being, as it were, a species, and applicable to a thousand other words, have, like *logy* and *graphy*, the accent always on the preceding syllable; which seems best to unite the compound into one word: but *academy*, being a simple, is subject to no such rule, and seems naturally to incline to a different analogy of pronunciation. Thus Dr. Johnson seems to have decided justly in saying the word *academy* ought to have the accent on the first syllable; though present usage, it must be confessed, seems to lead to the contrary pronunciation. *W.*

ACA'NTHUS, â-kân'-thûs. 470. *n. s.* [Lat.] The herb bears-breech; the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapter. *Milton.*

ACATALECTICK, â-kât-â-lèk'-îk. *n. s.* [ἀκαταληκτικός. Gr.] A verse which has the complete number of syllables, without defect or superfluity.

ACATALEPSIA*, â-kât-â-lèp'-sè-â. *n. s.* [ἀκαταληψία. Gr.] Impossibility of complete discovery *Whitlock.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt :—tùbe, túb, búll ;—díl ; pòund ;—thin, thís.

ACATER*, â-kâ-târ. *n. s.* Provider or purchaser of provisions. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

ACA'TES*, â-kâtz'. *n. s.* [*acat, achat, old Fr.*] Provisions; victuals; viands: in more modern language, *cates*. *Spenser.*

To ACCE'DE\$, âk-sède'. *v. n.* [*accedo, Lat.*] To be added to; to come to. *Aylife.* To come over; to assent. *Bryant.*

To ACCE'LERATE\$, âk-sêl'-lûr-â-te. *v. a.* [*accelero, Lat.*] To hasten; to quicken motion. *Bacon.*

ACCE'LERATION, âk-sêl-lûr-â'-shûn. 555. *n. s.* The act of quickening motion. The state of the body accelerated, or quickened. *Hale.* The act of hastening. *Brown.*

ACCE'LERATIVE\$, âk-sêl'-lûr-â-ûv. *a.* Increasing the velocity of progression. *Reid.*

To ACCE'ND\$, âk-sênd'. *v. a.* [*acendo, Lat.*] To kindle; to set on fire. *Decay of Piety.*

ACCE'NSION, âk-sên'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of kindling. *Woodward.*

A'CCE'NT\$, âk-sênt. 436. *n. s.* [*accentus, Lat.*] The manner of speaking or pronouncing with force or elegance. *Shak.* The sound given to the syllable pronounced. *Shak.* The marks upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation. *Holder.* Poetically, language or words. *Shak.* A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments. *Prior.*

To ACCE'NT\$, âk-sênt'. 492. *v. a.* To pronounce; to speak with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules. *Locke.* In poetry, to pronounce or utter in general. *Wotton.* To write or note the accents.

ACCENTUAL*, âk-sên'-tshù-âl. 463. *a.* Rhythmical; relating to accent. *Mason.*

To ACCE'NTUATE, âk-sên'-tshù-â-te. 461. *v. a.* To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUA'TION, âk-sên'-tshù-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of placing the accent in pronunciation or writing. *Loveth.*

To ACCE'PT\$, âk-sêpt'. *v. a.* [*accipio, Lat. acceptor, Fr.*] To take with pleasure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. *Malachi, i.* In a kind of juridical sense; as, to accept terms, accept a treaty. *Sidney.* In the language of the Bible, to accept persons, is to act with personal and partial regard. *Job, xiii.* It is sometimes used with the particle *of*. *Genesis, xxxii.* To acknowledge, in a commercial sense. *Shelton.*

ACCEPTABILITY, âk-sêp-tâ-blî'-lè-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being acceptable. *Bp. Taylor.*

ACCEPTABLE, âk-sêp-tâ-bl. *a.* Likely to be accepted; grateful; pleasing. *Milton.*

⚡ Within these twenty years this word has shifted its accent from the second to the first syllable. There are now few polite speakers, who do not pronounce it *ac-ceptable*; and it is much to be regretted that this pronunciation is become so general; for where consonants of so different an organ as *p* and *t* are near the end of a word, the word is pronounced with much more difficulty when the accent is removed higher, than when it is arrested by these letters; for, in this case, the force which accompanies the accent facilitates the organs in their transition from the formation of the one letter to the other. As nature, therefore, directs us to place the accent upon these consonants in all words ending in *active, active, ictive, active, and active; active, ictible, ictible, and ictible*; so we ought to listen to the same voice in pronouncing *acceptable, susceptible, corruptible*, with the accent on the second syllable. See COM-MENDABLE. *W.*

ACCEPTABLENESS, âk-sêp-tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being acceptable. *Grew.*

ACCEPTABLY, âk-sêp-tâ-blè. *a.* In an acceptable manner. *Bp. Taylor.*

ACCEPTANCE, âk-sêp-tânse. *n. s.* Reception with approbation. *Spenser.* The meaning of a word as it is understood. *South.*

ACCEPTANCE, âk-sêp-tânse. *n. s.* The acknowledgement of being accountable for the payment of a sum at a given period.

ACCEPTA'TION, âk-sêp-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Reception, whether good or bad. *Ob. J. Sidney, b. ii.*

Good reception; acceptance. *Raleigh.* The state of being acceptable; regard. *Locke.* Acceptance in the juridical sense. *South.* The meaning of a word, as commonly received. *Clarendon.*

ACCE'PTER, âk-sêp-tûr. 98. *n. s.* He that accepts. *Chillingworth.*

ACCEPTILA'TION, âk-sêp-tè-lâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*acceptatio, Lat.*] The remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid. *Cotgrave.*

ACCE'PTION, âk-sêp-shûn. *n. s.* The received sense of a word. *Hammond.* Acceptance; the state of being accepted. *Homilies.*

ACCE'TTIVE*, âk-sêp-tîv. *a.* Ready to accept. *B. Jonson.*

ACCE'SS\$, âk-sêss'. *n. s.* [*accessus, or accessio, Lat.*] The way by which any thing may be approached. *Bacon.* The means or liberty of approaching. *Shak.* Increase; enlargement; addition. *Bacon.* The returns or fits of a distemper. *Chaucer.*

⚡ This word is sometimes heard with the accent on the first syllable:

"Hail, water-gruel, healing power,

"Of easy access to the poor!"

But this pronunciation ought to be avoided as contrary to analogy, and the general usage of the language; as may be seen in Johnson under the word. *W.*

A'CCESSARILY*, âk'-sêss-sâ-rè-lè. *ad.* In the manner of an accessory. *Minshew.*

A'CCESSARINESS, âk'-sêss-sâ-rè-nês. *n. s.* The state of being accessory. *Decay of Piety.*

A'CCESSARY, âk'-sêss-sâ-rè. *a.* That which, without being the chief constituent of a crime, contributes to it. *Hooker.*

A'CCESSARY*, âk'-sêss-sâ-rè. *n. s.* See ACCESSORY.

ACCE'SSIBLE, âk-sêss-sè-bl. *a.* That which may be approached. *Hale.*

ACCE'SSION, âk-sêss-ûn. *n. s.* Enlargement; augmentation. *Clarendon.* The act of coming to, or joining to; as, *accession* to a confederacy. *Dryden.* The act of arriving at; as, the king's *accession* to the throne. *Temple.* Approach. *More.* The beginning of a paroxysm, like *access*. *South.*

A'CCESSORILY, âk'-sêss-sò-rè-lè. *ad.* In the manner of an accessory.

A'CCESSORY, âk'-sêss-sò-rè. 557. *a.* Joined to another thing; additional. *Hooker.*

A'CCESSORY, âk'-sêss-sò-rè. *n. s.* [*accessorius, Lat.*] A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation. *Cowel.* That which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law. *Ayliffe.* That which advances a design. *Fell.*

A'C CIDENCE, âk'-sè-dense. *n. s.* The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech. *Taylor the Water-poet.*

A'C CIDENT, âk'-sè-dent. *n. s.* The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought. *Sir John Davies.* In grammar, the property of a word. *Holder.* That which happens unforeseen; casualty; chance. *Hooker.*

ACCIDENTAL, âk-sè-dên-tâl. *n. s.* a property non-essential. *Pearson.*

ACCIDENTAL, âk-sè-dên-tâl. *a.* Having the quality of an accident; non-essential. *Rymer.* Casual; fortuitous. *Shakespeare. Denham.*

ACCIDENTALLY, âk-sè-dên-tâl-lè. *ad.* After an accidental manner. *Spenser.* Casually; fortuitously. *Swift.*

ACCIDENTALNESS, âk-sè-dên-tâl-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being accidental. *Dict.*

ACCIDENTIARY*, âk-sè-dên'-shêr-è. *a.* Belonging to the accidents or accident. *Bp. Morton.*

ACCIPIENT, âk-sîp'-pè-ênt. *n. s.* [*accipiens, Lat.*] A receiver. *Dict.*

To ACCL'ITE, âk-sîte'. *v. a.* To call; to cite; to summon. *Shakespeare.*

To ACCLA'IM*, âk-klàme. *v. n.* [*acclamo, Lat.*] To applaud. *Bp. Hall.*

ACCLA'IM, âk-klàme'. *n. s.* A shout of praise or acclamation. *Milton.*

ACCLAMATION, âk-kâm'-shûn. *n. s.* Shouts of applause. *Hooker*. Unanimous and immediate election. *Burke*.

ACCLAMATORY*, âk-kâm'-â-tûr-è. *a.* Pertaining to acclamation.

ACCLIVE*, âk-kliv'. *a.* [*acclivis*, Lat.] Rising. *Aubrey*.

ACCLIVITY, âk-kliv'-vè-tè. 511. *n. s.* The steepness or slope of a line, inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the ascent of a hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the *declivity*. *Ray*.

ACCLIVOUS, âk-kliv'-vûs. 503, (*h.*) *a.* Rising with a slope.

To ACCLOY, âk-klôl'. 329. *v. a.* The modern word is *cloy*. To fill up, in an ill sense; to crowd, to stuff full. *Spenser*. To fill to satiety; in which sense *cloy* is still in use. *Ray*.

To ACCOIL, âk-kôil'. 299. *v. n.* See **COIL**. *Spenser*.

ACCOLENT, âk'-kô-lènt. 544. *n. s.* [*uccolens*, Lat.] He that inhabits near a place; a borderer. *Diet*.

ACCOMMODABLE, âk-kôm'-mô-dâ-bl. *a.* That which may be fitted. *Watts*.

ACCOMMODABLENESS*, âk-kôm'-mô-dâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* The capability of accommodating.

To ACCOMMODATE, âk-kôm'-mô-dâ-tè. 91. *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.] To supply with conveniences of any kind. *Shak*. With the particle *to*, to adapt; to fit. *Dryden*. To reconcile; to adjust. *Norris*. To *lend*: in this last sense it is still used among moneyed men.

To ACCOMMODATE, âk-kôm'-mô-dâ-tè. 91. *v. n.* To be conformable to. *Brown*.

ACCOMMODATE, âk-kôm'-mô-dâ-tè. 91. *a.* Suitable; fit. *Ray*.

ACCOMMODATELY, âk-kôm'-mô-dâ-tè-lè. 91. *ad.* Suitably, fitly. *More*.

ACCOMMODATENESS*, âk-kôm'-mô-dâ-tè-nès. *n. s.* Fitness. *Hallywell*.

ACCOMMODATION, âk-kôm'-mô-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Provision of conveniences. *South*. In the plural, conveniences. *Clarendon*. Adaptation; fitness. *Glanville*. Composition of a difference, reconciliation. *Fanshawe*.

ACCOMMODATOR*, âk-kôm'-mô-dâ-tûr. *n. s.* He who adjusts a thing. *Warburton*.

ACCOMMPANABLE, âk-kôm'-pâ-nâ-bl. *a.* Sociable. *Sidney*. Not now used. *J*.

ACCOMMPANIER, âk-kôm'-pâ-nè-ûr. *n. s.* The person that makes part of the company. *Diet*.

ACCOMMPANIMENT*, âk-kôm'-pâ-nè-mènt. *n. s.* That which attends a thing or person. *Mason*. *Warton*.

To ACCOMPANY, âk-kôm'-pâ-nè. 165. *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.] To be with another as a companion. *Spenser*. To have commerce with another sex. *Cockeram*.

To ACCOMPANY, âk-kôm'-pâ-nè. *v. n.* To associate with. *Bacon*. To cohabit. *Milton*.

ACCOMPLICE, âk-kôm'-plis. 142. *n. s.* An associate, usually in an ill sense. *Swift*. A partner, or co-operator, in a sense indifferent. *Addison*.

To ACCOMPLISH, âk-kôm'-plish. *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *compleo*, Lat.] To complete; to execute fully. *Ezekiel*. To complete a period of time. *Daniel*. To fulfil; as, a prophecy. *Shak*. To gain; to obtain. *Shak*. To adorn, or furnish, either mind or body. *Shakespeare*.

ACCOMPLISHABLE*, âk-kôm'-plish-â-bl. *a.* Capable of accomplishment.

ACCOMPLISHED, âk-kôm'-plish-èd. *part. a.* Complete in some qualification. *Locke*. Elegant, in respect of acquired qualifications. *Milton*.

ACCOMPLISHER, âk-kôm'-plish-ûr. *n. s.* He who accomplishes. *More*.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, âk-kôm'-plish-mènt. *n. s.* Completion; full performance. *Sir John Haywood*. Completion; as, of a prophecy. *Atterbury*. Ornament of mind or body. *Addison*. The act of obtaining or perfecting any thing; attainment; completion. *South*.

ACCOMPT, âk-kôunt'. 407. *n. s.* [*compter* and

compte, anciently *acompter*, Fr.] An account; a reckoning. *Hooker*. See **ACCOUNT**.

ACCOMPTABLE*, âk-kôunt'-tâ-bl. *a.* Accountable. *Beaumont and Fl*.

ACCOMPTANT, âk-kôunt'-tânt. 412. *n. s.* A reckoner; computer. *South*.

ACCOMPTING DAY, âk-kôunt'-ting-dâ. *n. s.* The day on which the reckoning is to be settled. *Sir J Denham*.

To ACCORD, âk-kôrd'. *v. a.* [*accorder*, Fr.] To make agree. *Sidney*. To bring to agreement; to compose. *Sir M. Hale*. To grant; as, he *accorded* his request.

To ACCORD, âk-kôrd'. *v. n.* To agree; to suit one with another. *Shakespeare*.

ACCORD, âk-kôrd'. *n. s.* A compact; an agreement. *Bacon*. Concurrence; union of mind. *Spenser*. Harmony; symmetry. *Dryden*. Musical note. *Bacon*. Own accord; voluntary motion. *Spenser*. Action in speaking, correspondent to the words. *Titus Andronicus*.

ACCORDABLE*, âk-kôrd'-dâ-bl. *a.* Agreeable consonant. *Gower*. *Ob. T*.

ACCORDANCE, âk-kôrd'-dânse. } *n. s.* Agree-

ACCORDANCY*, âk-kôrd'-dân-sè. } ment with a person. *Fairfax*. Conformity to something. *Hammond*.

ACCORDANT, âk-kôrd'-dânt. *a.* Consonant, or corresponding. *Shakespeare*.

ACCORDANTLY*, âk-kôrd'-dânt-lè. *ad.* In an accordant manner.

ACCORDER*, âk-kôrd'-dûr. An assistant; helper; favourer. *Cotgrave*.

ACCORDING, âk-kôrd'-ding. *prep.* In a manner suitable to. *Hooker*. With regard to. *Holder*. In proportion. *Swift*.

ACCORDINGLY, âk-kôrd'-ding-lè. *ad.* Agreeably; suitably; conformably. *Hooker*.

To ACCORPORATE*, âk-kôrd'-pô-râ-tè. *v. a.* [*ad* and *corpus*, Lat.] To unite. *Milton*.

To ACCOST, âk-kôst'. *v. a.* To approach; to draw near; to come side by side, or face to face. *Twelfth Night*. To speak to first; to address. *Milton*.

To ACCOST*, âk-kôst'. *v. n.* To adjoin. *Spenser*. *Ob. T*.

ACCOMSTABLE, âk-kôst'-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* Easy of access; familiar. *Howell*.

ACCOMSTED*, âk-kôst'-tèd. *part. a.* In heraldry signifies *side by side*.

ACCOUCHEUR*, âk-kô-shûr'. [See **CONNOISSEUR**.] *n. s.* [Fr.] What we call a man-midwife.

ACCOUNT, âk-kôunt'. 407. *n. s.* [*account*, old Fr.] A computation of debts or expenses. *Shak*. The state or result of a computation. *Ecclesiasticus*. Value, or estimation. 2 *Maccab*. Profit; advantage; as, to *turn to account*. *Addison*. Distinction; dignity; rank. *Pope*. A reckoning verified by finding the value of a thing equal to what it was accounted. *Swift*. Regard; consideration; sake. *Philemon*. A narrative; relation. Examination of an affair taken by authority. *Matt*. xix. The relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority. *Shak*. Explanation; assignment of causes. *Locke*. An opinion previously established. *Bacon*. The reasons of any thing collected. *Addison*. In law, *account* is taken for a writ or action brought against a man who is responsible. *Concel*.

To ACCOUNT, âk-kôunt'. *v. a.* To esteem; to think; to hold in opinion. *Deut*. ii. To reckon; to compute. *Brown*. To assign to, as a debt. *Clarendon*. To hold in esteem. 2 *Chron*. ix.

To ACCOUNT, âk-kôunt'. *v. n.* To reckon. *Holder*. To give an account; to assign the causes. *Swift*. To make up the reckoning. *Dryd*. *Juv*. To appear as the medium by which any thing may be explained. *Arbuthnot*.

ACCOMPTABLE, âk-kôunt'-tâ-bl. *a.* Of whom an account may be required. *Oldham*.

ACCOMPTABLENESS*, âk-kôunt'-tâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* The state of being accountable. *Duncan*.

ACCOMPTANT, âk-kôunt'-tânt. *a.* Accountable to. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J*.

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thm, this.

ACCO'UNTANT, âk-kôân'-tânt. *n. s.* A computer; a man employed in accounts. *Brown.*

ACCO'UNT-BOOK, âk-kôûnt'-bôôk. *n. s.* A book containing accounts. *Swift.*

ACCO'UNTING, âk-kôûn'-ting. *n. s.* The act of reckoning up of accounts. *South.*

To ACCO'UPLE, âk-kôp'-pl. 314. *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join; to link together. *Bacon.*

ACCO'UPLEMENT*, âk-kôp'-pl-mênt. *n. s.* A junction or union. *Trial of Men's Wits.*

To ACCOURAGE, âk-kûr'-ridje. *v. a.* To animate. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

To ACCO'URT, âk-kôrt'. 318. *v. a.* To entertain with courtship or courtesy. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

To ACCO'UTRE, âk-kôû'-tûr. 315. *v. a.* [*accouître*, Fr.] To dress; to equip. *Dryden.*

ACCO'UTREMENT, âk-kôû'-tûr-mênt. *n. s.* Dress; equipage; trappings; ornaments. *Shakspeare.*

To ACCO'Y*, âk-kôû'. *v. a.* [*accoisir*, old Fr.] To render quiet, or diffident. *Spenser.* To soothe; to caress. *Spenser.*

To ACCRE'DIT*, âk-krêd'-it. *v. a.* [*accrediter*, old Fr. *accedo*, Lat.] To countenance; to procure honour or credit to. *Shelton.*

ACCREDITATION*, âk-krêd'-it-â-shûn. *n. s.* That which gives a title to credit. *R. Cumberland.*

ACCRES'CENT*, âk-krês'-sênt. *part. a.* [*acresco*, Lat.] Increasing. *Shuckford.*

ACCRE'TION, âk-krê'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of growing to another, so as to increase it. *Bacon.*

ACCRE'TIVE, âk-krê'-tiv. 158. *a.* Growing; that which by growth is added. *Glanville.*

To ACCRO'ACH, âk-krôsh'. 295. *v. a.* [*acrocher*, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook; to gripe; to draw away by degrees what is another's. *Blackstone.*

ACCRO'ACHMENT, âk-krôsh'-mênt. *n. s.* The act of accroaching. *Dict.*

To ACCRU'E, âk-krôû'. 339. *v. n.* [*accrê*, from *acrotre*, Fr.] To accede to; to be added to. *Hooker.* To be added, as an advantage or improvement. *South.* To append to, or arise from. *Wilkins.*

In a commercial sense, to arise; as, profits. *Carew.* To follow, as loss; a vicious use. *Temple.*

ACCRU'MENT*, âk-krôû'-mênt. *n. s.* Addition; increase. *Montagu. Bp. Taylor.*

ACCUBA'TION, âk-kû-bâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*accubo*, Lat.] The ancient posture of leaning at meals. *Brown.*

To ACCUMB*, âk-kûmb'. 347. *v. a.* [*accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner. *Dict.*

ACCU'MBENCY*, âk-kûm'-bên-sê. *n. s.* State of being accumbent.

ACCU'MBENT, âk-kûm'-bênt. *a.* Leaning. *Arbuthnot.*

ACCU'MBENT*, âk-kûm'-bênt. *n. s.* One who is placed at a dinner-table, but without reference to the ancient mode of leaning. *Bp. Hall.*

To ACCU'MULATE, âk-kû'-mû-lâte. 91. *v. a.* [*accumulo*, Lat.] To heap one thing upon another; to pile up. *Shakspeare.*

To ACCU'MULATE*, âk-kû'-mû-lâte. *v. n.* To increase. *Goldsmith.*

ACCU'MULATE*, âk-kû'-mû-lâte. *a.* Heaped; collected. *Bacon.*

ACCU'MULATION, âk-kû'-mû-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of accumulating. *Shak.* The state of being accumulated. *Arbuthnot.*

ACCU'MULATIVE, âk-kû'-mû-lâ'-ûv. 157. *a.* That which accumulates; that which is accumulated. *Government of the Tongue.*

ACCU'MULATIVELY*, âk-kû'-mû-lâ'-ûv-lê. *ad.* In an accumulating manner; in heaps.

ACCU'MULATOR, âk-kû'-mû-lâ'-tûr. 521. *n. s.* A gatherer or heaper together. *Decay of Piety.*

ACCURACY, âk-kû-râ-sê. *n. s.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactness; nicety. *More.*

ACCURATE, âk-kû-râte. 91. *a.* Exact. *Waterland.* Without defect or failure. *Colson.* Determinate; precisely fixed. *Bacon.*

ACCURATELY, âk-kû-râte-lê. *ad.* Exactly; without error; nicely. *Newton.*

ACCURATENESS, âk-kû-râte-nês. *n. s.* Exactness; nicety. *Newton.*

To ACCURSE, âk-kûrse'. *v. a.* To doom to misery; to invoke misery upon any one. *Hooker.*

ACCURSED, âk-kûr'-sêd. 362. *part. a.* That which is cursed. *Denham.* That which deserves the curse; execrable; hateful. *Shakspeare.*

ACCUSABLE, âk-kû'-zâ-bl. 405. *a.* Blamable; culpable. *Brown.*

ACCUSANT*, âk-kû'-zânt. *n. s.* He who accuses. *Bp. Hall.*

ACCUSATION, âk-kû'-zâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of accusing. *Milton.* The charge brought against any one. *Shakspeare. Ayliffe.*

ACCUSATIVE, âk-kû'-zâ-tiv. *a.* A term of grammar, signifying the relation of the noun, on which the action, implied in the verb, terminates. Censuring; accusing. *Sir E. Dering.*

ACCUSATIVELY*, âk-kû'-zâ-tiv-lê. *ad.* In an accusative manner; relating to the accusative case, in grammar.

ACCUSATORY, âk-kû'-zâ-tûr-ê. 512. *a.* That which produceth or containeth an accusation. *Ayliffe.*

To ACCUSE, âk-kûze'. *v. a.* [*accuso*, Lat.] To charge with a crime. Used with *of*. *Dryden.* To blame or censure. *Romans.*

ACCUSER, âk-kû'-zûr. 98. *n. s.* He that brings a charge against another. *Ayliffe.*

ACCUSERESS*, âk-kû'-zûr-ês. *n. s.* [*accusatrix*, Lat.] She who accuses. *Sherwood. Ob. T.*

To ACCUSTOM, âk-kûs'-tûm. *v. a.* [*accustomer*, Fr.] To habituate; to inure. *Milton.*

To ACCUSTOM, âk-kûs'-tûm. *v. n.* To be wont to do any thing. *Ob. J. Carew.* To cohabit. *Milton.*

ACCUSTOM*, âk-kûs'-tûm. *n. s.* Custom. *Milton.*

ACCUSTOMABLE, âk-kûs'-tûm-mâ-bl. *a.* Habitual; customary. *Hale.*

ACCUSTOMABLY, âk-kûs'-tûm-â-blê. *ad.* According to custom. *Bacon.* Habitually. *Burnet.*

ACCUSTOMANCE, âk-kûs'-tûm-mânse. *n. s.* Custom; habit; use. *Boyle.*

ACCUSTOMARILY, âk-kûs'-tûm-mâ-rê-lê. *ad.* In a customary manner. *Cleaveland.*

ACCUSTOMARY, âk-kûs'-tûm-mâ-rê. 512. *a.* Usual; practised; according to custom. *Featley.*

ACCUSTOMED, âk-kûs'-tûm-êd. 362. *a.* According to custom; frequent; usual. *Shakspeare.*

ACCUSTOMEDNESS*, âk-kûs'-tûm-êd-nês. *n. s.* [from *accustom*.] Familiarity. Used with *to*. *Pierce.*

ACE, âse. *n. s.* [as, Lat.] A piece of money; an integer. An unit; a single point on cards or dice. *South.* A small quantity; a particle; an atom. *Government of the Tongue.*

ACE/LDAMA, â-sêl'-dâ-mâ. *n. s.* [Heb.] A field of blood. *Worthington.*

ACE/PHALI*, â-sêl'-â-lî. *n. s.* [*ἀκεφάλος*, Gr.] Levellers who acknowledge no head or superiour. *Conel.* A sect of Christian hereticks so called, who acknowledge no head.

ACE/PHALOUS, â-sêl'-â-lûs. *a.* Without a head. *Dict.*

ACERB, â-sêrb'. *a.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughness. *Quincy.*

To ACERBATE*, â-sêr'-bâte. *v. a.* To make sour. *Dict.*

ACERBITY, â-sêr'-bê-tê. 511. *n. s.* A rough, sour taste. Sharpness of temper; severity. *Pope.*

To ACERVATE, â-sêr'-vâte. 91. *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

ACERVA'TION, âs-êr-vâ'-shûn. 527. *n. s.* The act of heaping together. *Johnson.*

ACERVOSE, â-sêr'-vôse. *a.* Full of heaps. *Dict.*

ACE/SCENCY*, â-sês'-sên-sê. *n. s.* [*acesco*, Lat.] Sourness; acidity. *Jones.*

ACE/SCENT, â-sês'-sênt. *n. s.* A tendency to sourness or acidity. *Arbuthnot.*

ACETO/SE, âs-ê-tôse'. 427. *a.* [*acetex*, Fr.] Sour; sharp. *Dict.*

ACETO/SITY, âs-ê-tô's'-tê. 511. *n. s.* The state of being acetose, or of containing sourness. *Dict.*

ACE/TOUS, â-sè'-tûs. 314. *a.* [*acetum*, Lat. vinegar.] Having the quality of vinegar; sour. *Boyle.*
ACHE §, âke. 355. *n. s.* [*ἀχος*, Gr.] A continued pain. *Shakspeare.*

TO ACHE, âke. *v. n.* To be in pain. *Glanville.*
ACHIEVABLE*, ât-tshè'-vâ-bl. *a.* Possible to be done. *Barrow.*

ACHIEVANCE*, ât-tshè'-vânse. *n. s.* Performance. *Sir T. Elyot.*

TO ACHIEVE §, ât-tshève'. 257. *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr.] To perform; to finish a design prosperously. *Dryden.* To gain; to obtain. *Shakspeare.*

ACHIEVER, ât-tshè'-vûr. *n. s.* He that performs. *Shakspeare.*

ACHIEVEMENT, ât-tshève'-mènt. *n. s.* The performance of an action. *Spenser.* The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions. *Dryden.*

A'CHING, â'-king. *n. s.* Pain; uneasiness. *South.*

ACHOR §, â'-kôr. 166. *n. s.* [*achor*, Lat.] A species of the herpes. *Quincy.*

ACHROMATICK*, â-krôm'-â-ûk, or âk-rô-mât'-ûk. *a.* [*αχρωμα*, Gr.] In optics, applied to telescopes, contrived to remedy aberrations and colours.

A'CID §, âs'-sid. *a.* [*acidus*, Lat.] Sour; sharp. *Bacon.*

A'CID*, âs'-sid. *n. s.* An acid substance; any thing sour. *Aubrey.*

A'CIDIST*, âs'-sè-dîst. *n. s.* One who maintains the doctrine of acids. *Dr. Slare.*

ACIDITY, â-sid'-dè-tè. 511. *n. s.* An acid taste; sharpness; sourness. *Ray.*

A'CIDNESS, âs'-sid-nès. *n. s.* Acidity.

ACIDULE, â-sid'-dù-lè. 199. *n. s.* Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles. *Quincy.*

TO ACIDULATE, â-sid'-dù-lâte. 91. *v. a.* To tinge with acids in a slight degree. *Arbutnot.*

ACIDULOUS*, â-sid'-dù-lûs. *a.* Sourish. *Burke.*

TO ACKNO'W, âk-nô'-v. *v. a.* [*agnosco*, Lat.] To acknowledge; to confess. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

TO ACKNO'WLEDGE §, âk-nôl'-lédj. 323. *v. a.* To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a particular character. *Shak. To confess. Psalm li. To own; as, a benefit. Milton.*

ACKNO'WLEDGING, âk-nôl'-lédj-ing. *a.* Ready to acknowledge benefits received. *Dryden.*

ACKNO'WLEDGEMENT, âk-nôl'-lédje-mènt. 323. [See **KNOWLEDGE**.] *n. s.* Concession of any character in another, or of the truth of any position. *Hale.*

Hooker. Confession of a fault, or of a benefit received. Act of attestation to any concession, such as homage. *Spenser.* Something given in confession of a benefit received. *Temple.*

A'CME, âk'-mè. *n. s.* [*ἀκμή*, Gr.] The height of any thing. *Burke.*

ACO'LD*, â-kôld'. *ad.* Cold. *Gower.*

ACO'LOTHIST, â-kôl'-lò-thist. *n. s.* [*ἀκολούθῳ*, Gr.] In the Romish church, one whose office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c. *Ayliffe.*

A'COLYTE, âk'-ô-lîte. 544. } *n. s.* The same with A-

A'COLYTE*, âk'-ô-lîth. } *ACOLOTHIST. Brevint.*

A'CONITE, âk'-kô-nîte. 155. *n. s.* [*ἀκόνιτον*, Gr.] The herb wolf's-bane, or, in poetical language, poison in general. *Dryden.*

ACO'P*, â-kôp'. *ad.* [cop, Sax. a top or point.] At the top; high up. *B. Jonson.*

A'CORN §, â'-kôrn. *n. s.* [Æcepn, Sax.] The seed or fruit borne by the oak. *Brown.*

A'CORNED, â'-kôrnd. *a.* Fed with acorns. *Shak.*

In heraldry, an oak tree with acorns on it.

ACO'USTICK*, â-kôû'-stîk. *a.* That which relates to hearing.

ACO'USTICKS, â-kôû'-stîks. 313. *n. s.* [*ἀκουστικά*, of *ακουω*, Gr.] The doctrine or theory of sounds. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

TO ACQUA'INT §, âk-kwânt'. 202. *v. a.* [*accointer*, Fr.] To make familiar with. *Davies.* To inform. *Shakspeare.*

ACQUA'INTABLE*, âk-kwân'-tâ-bl. *a.* Easy to be acquainted with; accessible. *Rom. of the Rose.*

ACQUA'INTANCE, âk-kwân'-tânse. *n. s.* Familiarity; knowledge. *Dryden.* Familiar knowledge.

Shak. A slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship. *Swift.* The person with whom we are acquainted. *Spenser.*

ACQUA'INTANT*, âk-kwân'-tânt. *n. s.* The person with whom we are acquainted. *I. Walton.*

ACQUA'INTED, âk-kwân'-têd. *a.* Familiar; well known. *Shak.*

ACQUE/ST, âk-kwèst'. *n. s.* Attachment; acquisition; the thing gained. *Bacon.*

TO ACQUIE/SCÉ §, âk-kwè-ès'. *v. n.* [*acquiescere*, Lat.] To rest in, or remain satisfied with. *Boyle.*

ACQUIE/SCENCE, âk-kwè-ès'-ênse. *n. s.* A silent appearance of content. *Clarendon.* Satisfaction; rest; content. *Addison.* Submission; confidence. *South.*

ACQUIE/SCENT*, âk-kwè-ès'-sènt. *a.* Easy; submitting. *Johnson.*

TO ACQUIE/T*, âk-kwî'-tè. *v. a.* [*acquiesco*, low Lat.] To render quiet. *Sir A. Shirley.*

ACQUIRABLE, âk-kwî'-rà-bl. 405. *a.* That which may be acquired or obtained. *Hale.*

TO ACQUIRE §, âk-kwîrè'. *v. a.* [*acquirere*, Lat.] To gain by one's own labour or power. *Shak. To come to; to attain. Glanville.*

ACQUIRED, âk-kwî'-rêd. 362. *part. a.* Gained by one's self. *Locke.*

ACQUIRER, âk-kwî'-rûr. 98. *n. s.* A gainer.

ACQUIREMENT, âk-kwîrè'-mènt. *n. s.* That which is acquired. *Hayward.*

ACQUIRING*, âk-kwî'-ring. *n. s.* Acquirement. *Naumton.*

ACQUIRY*, âk-kwî'-rè. *n. s.* Acquirement. *Barrow.*

A'QUISITE*, âk'-kwîz'-it. *a.* That which is gained. *Burton. Barrow.*

ACQUISITION, âk-kwè-zîsh'-shôn. *n. s.* The act of acquiring or gaining. *South.* The thing gained. *Denham.*

ACQUISITIVE, âk-kwîz'-zè-tîv. 157. *a.* That which is acquired. *Watton.*

ACQUISITIVELY*, âk-kwîz'-zè-tîv-lè. *ad.* A term in grammar. *Lilly.*

ACQUI/ST, âk-kwîst'. *n. s.* [*acquistum*, barb. Lat.] Acquisition. *Milton.* The same as **ACQUEST**.

TO ACQUIT §, âk-kwît'. 415. *v. a.* [*acquitter*, Fr.] To set free. *Spenser.* To clear from a charge of guilt. *Dryden.* To clear from any obligation, or discharge a duty. *Dryden.*

ACQUITMENT, âk-kwît'-mènt. *n. s.* The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting. *South.*

ACQUIT/TAI, âk-kwît'-tâi. 157. *n. s.* A deliverance from the suspicion or guilt of an offence. *Swift.*

TO ACQUIT/TANCE, âk-kwît'-tânse. *v. a.* To acquit. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

ACQUIT/TANCE, âk-kwît'-tânse. *n. s.* The act of discharging from a debt. *Milton.* A writing testifying the receipt of a debt. *Shak.*

TO ACRA/SE, or **ACRA/ZE***, âk-kràze'. *v. a.* [*acraser*, Fr.] To impair the understanding; to infaunate. *Mir. for Mag.* To impair, simply; to destroy. *Grasoyne. Ob. T.*

A'CRASY*, âk'-krâ-zè. *n. s.* [*ἀκρασία*, Gr.] Excess; irregularity. *Cornish's Life of Firmin.*

A'CRÉ §, â'-kûr. 98. 416. *n. s.* [Æcepe, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or 4340 square yards. *Shak.*

A'CRED*, â'-kûrd. *part. a.* Possessing acres. *Pope.*

A'CRID, âk'-krîd. *a.* [*acer*, Lat.] Of a hot biting taste; bitter. *Arbutnot.*

ACRIMO'NIUS, âk-kre-mô'-nè-ûs. 314. *a.* Abounding with acrimony. *Harvey.* Severe. *Johnson.*

ACRIMO'NIUSNESS*, âk-kre-mô'-nè-ûs-nès. *n. s.* The property of acrimony.

ACRIMO'NIUSLY*, âk-kre-mô'-nè-ûs-lè. *ad.* In an acrimonious manner.

A'CRIMONY §, âk'-kre-mô-nè. 557. [See **DOMESTICK**.] *n. s.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.] Sharpness; corrosiveness. *Bacon.* Sharpness of temper. *South.*

A'CRITUDE, âk'-kre-tûde. *n. s.* An acrid taste. *Grew.*

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòt; —tòbe, tób, báll; —díl; —pòand; —thin, THIS.

A'CRITY*, ák'-krè-tè. *n. s.* Sharpness; eagerness.
ACROAMA'TICAL, ák'-krò-à-màt'-tè-kál. 509. }
ACROAMA'TICK*, ák'-krò-à-màt'-ùk. }
a. [ἀκροαμα, Gr.] Of or pertaining to deep learning; the opposite of exoterical. *Hales.*
ACROA'TICKS, ák'-krò-àt'-ùks. *n. s.* [ἀκροατικά, Gr.] Aristotle's lectures on philosophy, to which none but friends and scholars were admitted.
ACROMION*, ák'-krò'-mè-òn. *n. s.* [acromion, Fr.] In anatomy, the upper process of the shoulder-blade. *Smith.*
ACRONYCAL, ák'-kròn-è-kál. *a.* [ἀκρος and νύξ.] The rising or setting of the stars is called *acronyical*, when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at the time of sunset. It is opposed to *cosmical*. *More.*
ACRONYCALLY, ák'-kròn-è-kál-lè. *ad.* At the acronyical time. *Dryden.*
A'CROSPIRE, ák'-krò-splre. 151. *n. s.* [ἀκρος and σπείρα, Gr.] A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds. *Mortimer.*
A'CROSPIRED, ák'-krò-spl-rèd. 362. *part. a.* Having sprouts. *Mortimer.*
ACROSS, á-kròss'. *ad.* Athwart; laid over something so as to cross it. *Bacon.* Adversely; contrarily. *Mr. for Mag.*
ACROSTICK, á-kròss'-ùk. *n. s.* [ἀκρος and στίχος, Gr.] A poem in which the first letter of every line makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written. *Burton.*
ACROSTICK, á-kròss'-ùk. *a.* That which relates to or contains acrosticks. *Dryden.*
ACROSTICALLY*, á-kròss'-ùk-ál-lè. *ad.* In the manner of an acrostick.
A'CROTTERS, ák'-krò-tùrs. } *n. s.* [ἀκρον, Gr.]
ACROTERIA, ák'-rò-tè'-rè-à. } Little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments.
T'ACT é, ákt. *v. n.* [ago, actum, Lat.] To be in action; not to rest. *Pope.* To perform the proper functions. *South.* To practise arts or duties. *Dry.*
To ACT, ákt. *v. a.* To bear a borrowed character. *Pope.* To counterfeit; to feign by action. *Dryden.*
To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements. *South. Locke.*
ACT, ákt. *n. s.* Something done; a deed. *Shak.* Agency. *Shak.* Action; the performance of exploits; a step taken. *Shak.* A state of reality; effect. *Hooker.* Incipient agency; tendency to an effort. *Dryden.* A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption. *Hammond.* A decree of a court of justice, or edict of a legislature. *Shak.* Record of judicial proceedings. *Ayliffe.* The exercise, or ceremony, observed in the public schools, for a degree in the universities. *Life of A. Wood.*
A'CTING*, ákt'-ìng. *n. s.* Action. *South.* Performing an assumed part. *Churchill.*
A'CTION, ák'-shùn. 290. *n. s.* The quality or state of acting. *Shak.* An act or thing done; a deed. *Shak.* Agency; operation. *Bentley.* The series of events represented in a fable. *Addison.* Gesticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken. *Shak.* A process in law. *Cowel.* The word in the plural is, in France, the same as *stocks* in England. *Swift.*
A'CTIONABLE, ák'-shùn-à-bl. 405. *a.* That which admits an action in law. *Hovel.*
A'CTIONABLY*, ák'-shùn-à-blè. *ad.* In a manner subject to a process of law.
A'CTIONARY, ák'-shùn-à-rè. } *n. s.* One that has
A'CTIONIST, ák'-shùn-ìst. } a share in actions or stocks.
A'CTION-TA'KING, ák'-shùn-tà'-kìng. *a.* Accustomed to resent by means of law; litigious. *Shak.*
A'CTION-THREATENER*, ák'-shùn-thrèt'-t'n-ùr. *n. s.* One of a litigious or revengeful disposition, accustomed to threaten actions at law. *Harmar.*
ACTITATION, ák-tè-tà'-shùn. *n. s.* [actitò, Lat.] Action quick and frequent. *Dicè.*

To A'CTIVATE, ák'-tè-vàte. *v. a.* To make active. *Montagu. Bacon.*
A'CTIVE, ák'-tív. 151. *a.* That which has the power or quality of acting. *Newton.* That which acts, opposed to *passive*. *Donne.* Busy; engaged in action. *Denham.* Practical; not merely theoretical. *Hooker.* Nimble; agile; quick. *Dryd.* In grammar, a verb active is that which signifies action. *Clarke.*
A'CTIVELY, ák'-tív-lè. *ad.* In an active manner; busily; nimbly. *Bp. Patrick.* In an active signification. A grammatical term. *Montagu.* In act. *Bp. Hall.*
A'CTIVENESS, ák'-tív-nès. *n. s.* The quality of being active; quickness; nimbleness. *Wilkins.*
A'CTIVITY, ák'-tív-è-tè. 515. The quality of being active, applied to things or persons. *Bacon.*
A'CTLESS*, ákt'-lèss. *a.* Without spirit; insipid. *Southerne.*
A'CTOR, ák'-tùr. 93, 413. *n. s.* He that acts, or performs any thing. *Bacon.* A stage-player. *B. Jon.*
A'C'TRESS, ák'-très. *n. s.* She that performs any thing. *Addison.* A woman that plays on the stage.
A'CTUAL, ák'-tshù-ál. 461. *a.* That which comprises action. *Shak.* Really in act. *Milton.* Not purely in speculation. *Dryden.*
A'CTUALITY, ák'-tshù-ál-lè-tè. *n. s.* The state of being actual. *Cheyne.*
A'CTUALLY, ák'-tshù-ál-lè. *ad.* In act; really. *South.*
A'CTUALNESS, ák'-tshù-ál-nès. *n. s.* The quality of being actual.
A'CTUARY, ák'-tshù-à-rè. *n. s.* [actuaris, Lat.] The register who compiles minutes of the proceedings of a court, or society. *Ayliffe.*
A'CTUATE, ák'-tshù-àte. *a.* Put into action. *South.*
To A'CTUATE, ák'-tshù-àte. *v. a.* To put into action. *Brown.*
A'CTUATION*, ák'-tshù-à'-shùn. *n. s.* Operation. *Glanville. Pearson.*
ACTUO'SE, ák'-tshù-òse'. [See **TUMULOSE**.] *a.* That which hath strong powers of action.
To A'CUATE, ák'-à-àte. 91. *v. a.* [acuò, Lat.] To sharpen. *Harvey.*
ACUTY*, ák'-kù-è-tè. *n. s.* Sharpness. *Perkins.*
ACU'LEATE, ák'-kù-lè-àte. 91. *a.* That which has a point or sting; prickly. *Bacon.*
ACU'MEN, ák'-kù-mèn. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects. *Pope.*
To ACU'MINATE*, ák'-kù-mè-nàte. *v. n.* To rise like a cone; to whet or sharpen. *Milton.*
ACU'MINATE*, ák'-kù-mè-nàte. *a.* Figuratively, sharp. *Guyton.*
ACU'MINATED, ák'-kù-mè-nà-tèd. *part. a.* Sharp-pointed. *Brown.*
ACUMINATION*, ák'-kù-mè-nà'-shùn. *n. s.* A sharp point. *Pearson.*
ACU'TE, ák'-kùtè'. *a.* [acutus, Lat.] Sharp; ending in a point. *Locke.* Ingenious; penetrating. *Locke.* Vigorous; powerful in operation, as applied to the senses. *Locke.* Sharp, in taste. *Whitaker.* Acute disease, any disease which terminates in a few days; opposed to *chronical*. *Quincy.* Acute accent, that which raises or sharpens the voice.
To ACU'TE*, ák'-kùtè'. *v. a.* To render the accent acute.
ACU'TELY, ák'-kùtè'-lè. *ad.* Sharply. *Locke.*
ACU'TENESS, ák'-kùtè'-nès. *n. s.* Sharpness. *More.* Force of intellects. *Locke.* Quickness and vigour of senses. *Locke.* Violence and speedy crisis of a malady. *Brown.* Sharpness of sound. *Boyle.*
To ADA'CT*, ád-ákt'. *v. a.* [adago, Lat.] To drive; to compel. *Fotherby.*
A'DAGE, ád'-àje. 90. } *n. s.* [adagium, Lat.] A
A'DAGY*, ád'-à-jè. } maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb. *Glanville. Smith.*
ADA'GIAL*, ád-à-jè-ál. *a.* Proverbial. *Barrow.*
ADA'GIO, ád-à-jè-ò. *n. s.* [Ital. al leiscare.] A slow time in music. *Dr. Wharton.*
A'DAMANT, ád'-à-mànt. *n. s.* [adamus, Lat.] A stone of impenetrable hardness. *Shak.* The diamond. *Ray.* Adamant is taken for the loadstone. *Shakspeare.*

□ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pîn;—

ADAMANTE/AN, âd-â-mân-tê'-ân. *a.* Hard as adamant. *Milton.*

ADAMA'NTINE, âd-â-mân'-ûn. *a.* Made of adamant. *Dryden.* Hard, indissoluble. *Davies.*

† **Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry**, uniformly pronounce the last syllable of this word as it is here marked, and *W. Johnston* only so as to rhyme with *line*. 140. *W.*

A'DAM'S-APPLE, âd'-âmz-âp'-pl. *n. s.* A prominent part of the throat.

A'DAMITE §, âd'-âm-îte. *n. s.* The name of a class of heretics who used to pray naked. *Cleveland.*

ADAMI TICK*, âd-âm-îk'-îk. *a.* Like an Adamite. *Bp. Taylor.*

To ADA'PT §, â-dâpt'. *v. a.* [adapto, Lat.] To fit one thing to another. *Swift.*

ADA'PTABLE*, â-dâpt'-â-bl. *a.* That which may be adapted.

ADAPTABILITY*, â-dâpt'-â-bîl'-lè-tè. *n. s.* The capability of adaption.

ADAPTA'TION, âd-âp-tâ'-shûn. 527. *n. s.* The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another. *Brown.*

ADA'PTION, â-dâp'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of fitting. *Cheyne.*

To ADA'UNT*, â-dânt'. *v. a.* To subdue. *Skelton.* See **DAUNT**, the modern word.

To ADA'W*, â-dâw'. *v. a.* To daunt; to keep under; to subject. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

To ADA'W*, â-dâw'. *v. n.* To be daunted. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

ADA'YS*, â-dâze'. *ad.* On days. *Gower.*

To ADCORPORATE, âd-kôr'-pô-râte. *v. a.* [ad and corpus.] To unite one body with another. *Dict.*

To ADD §, âd. *v. a.* [addo, Lat.] To join something to that which was before. *Dryden.* To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another. *Locke.*

A'DDABLE, âd'-dâ-bl. *a.* That which may be added. *Cocker.*

To ADDE'IMATE, âd-dêz'-sè-mâte. 91. *v. a.* To take or ascertain tithes. *Dict.*

To ADE'EM, âd-dèem'. *v. a.* [from deem.] To award; to sentence. *Daniel. Ob. J.*

ADDE'NDUM*, âd-dên'-dûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] An addition or appendix to a work. In the plural, *addenda*.

A'DDER, âd'-dûr. 98, 418. *n. s.* [Ætтер, Æt-тер, Naddpe, Sax.] A serpent; a viper; a poisonous reptile. *Shakespeare.*

A'DDER'S-GRASS, âd'-dûrz-grâss. *n. s.* A plant, about which serpents lurk. *Skinner.*

A'DDER'S-TONGUE, âd'-dûrz-tûng. *n. s.* The name of an herb. *Miller.*

A'DDER'S-WORT, âd'-dûrz-wûrt. *n. s.* An herb, supposed to cure the bite of serpents.

A'DDIBLE, âd'-dè-bl. 505. See **ADDABLE**.

ADDITIONALITY, âd-dè-bîl'-lè-tè. 511. *n. s.* The possibility of being added. *Locke.* [Moxon.]

A'DDICE, âd'-dîs. 142. *n. s.* An adz; an axe.

ADDICT*, âd-dîkt'. *a.* Addicted. *Homilies.*

To ADDICT §, âd-dîkt'. *v. a.* To devote; to dedicate in a good or bad sense. 1 *Cor. xvi.* To devote one's self to any person, or party. *B. Jonson.*

A'DDICTEDNESS, âd-dîk-téd-nès. *n. s.* The quality of being addicted. *Boyle.*

ADDICTION, âd-dîk-shûn. *n. s.* The act of devoting, or giving up. *Sprat.* The state of being devoted. *Shakespeare.*

A'DDITAMENT, âd-dîv'-â-mént. *n. s.* [additamentum, Lat.] The addition, or thing added. *Bacon.*

ADDITION, âd-dîsh'-shûn. 459. *n. s.* The act of adding one thing to another. *Bentley.* Additament, or the thing added. *Hammond.* In arithmetic, the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one sum or total. *Cocker.* In law, a title given to a man over and above his Christian name and surname. *Covel.*

ADDITIONAL, âd-dîsh'-shûn-âi. *a.* That which is added. *Holder.*

ADDITIONAL, âd-dîsh'-shûn-âi. *n. s.* Something added. *Bacon.*

ADDITIONALLY*, âd-dîsh'-shûn-âi-lè. *ad.* In addition. *Clark.*

ADDITIONARY*, âd-dîsh'-shûn-â-rè. *a.* That which may be added. *Herbert.*

A'DDITORY, âd'-dè-iô-rè. 512. *a.* Having the power or quality of adding. *Arbuthnot.*

A'DDLE §, âd'-dl. 405. *a.* [abel, Sax.] Originally applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing, but grow rotten under the hen; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing. *Hudib.*

To A'DDLE, âd'-dl. *v. a.* To make addle. *Brown.*

To A'DDLE, âd'-dl. *v. n.* To grow; to increase; to earn or produce. *Tusser. Ob. J.*

A'DDLE-HEADED*, âd'-dl-hèd'-dèd. } *a.* Having addle brains. *Tr. of Rabelais. Dryden.*

To ADDO'OM*, âd-dôom'. *v. a.* [ad and doom.] To adjudge. *Spenser.*

ADDORSED*, âd-dôr'-sèd. *part. a.* In heraldry, signifies beasts, &c. turned back to back.

To ADDRESS §, âd-drèss'. *v. a.* To prepare one's self to enter upon any action. *Spenser.* To get ready. *Hayward.* To apply to another by words.

To address (in law) is to apply to the king in form. *Swift.*

ADDRESS, âd-drèss'. *n. s.* [adresse, Fr.] Verbal application to any one, by way of persuasion; petition; preparation of one's self to enter upon any action, with to before the thing. See **TO ADDRESS**. *Prior.* Courtship. *Addison.* Manner of addressing another. *Skill; dexterity. Swift.* Manner of directing a letter. Written application to any one. *Johnson.*

ADDRESSE, âd-drèss'-sdr. 98. *n. s.* The person that addresses. *Burke.*

To ADDUCE §, âd-dûse'. *v. a.* [adduco, Lat.] To bring forward; to urge; to allege. *Reid.*

ADDU'CENT, âd-dû-sènt. *a.* A word applied to those muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed. *Quincy.*

ADDU'CIBLE*, âd-dû'-sè-bl. *a.* That which may be brought forward.

ADDUCTION*, âd-dûk'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of adding or bringing forward. *Smith.*

ADDUCTIVE*, âd-dûk'-div. *a.* That which fetches, or brings down. *Brevint.*

To ADDU'CE, âd-dûlse'. *v. a.* [dulcis, Lat.] To sweeten. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

ADELANTA'DO*, âd-è-lân-tâ'-dò. *n. s.* [Span.] The king's lieutenant in a province, or any great place of charge. *B. Jonson.*

A'DELING, *n. s.* [âbela, and ling, Sax.] A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children. *Covel.*

ADE'PTION, â-dèm'-shûn. 412. *n. s.* [adimo, ademptum, Lat.] Taking away; privation. *Dict.*

ADENO'GRAPHY, âd-dè-nôg'-grâ-fè. 518. *n. s.* [ἀδηνος and γραφή, Gr.] A treatise of the glands.

ADE'PT §, â-dèpt'. *n. s.* He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art. *Pope.*

ADE'PT, â-dèpt'. *a.* [adeptus, Lat.] Skilful; thoroughly versed. *Boyle.*

ADE'PTION*, â-dèp'-shûn. *n. s.* Attainment.

To ADEQUATE §, âd'-è-kwâte. *v. a.* [adequo, Lat.] To resemble exactly. *Shelford.*

A'DEQUATE, âd'-è-kwâte. 91. *a.* Equal to; proportionate. *Harvey.*

ADEQUATELY, âd'-è-kwâte-lè. *ad.* In an adequate manner. *South.*

A'DEQUATENESS, âd'-è-kwâte-nès. *n. s.* The state of being adequate.

A'DEQUATION*, âd'-è-kwâ-shûn. *n. s.* Adequateness. *Bp. Barlow.*

ADESPO'TICK, âd-è-spôt'-îk. *a.* Not absolute; not despotick.

A'DFILIATED*, âd-fîl'-è-â-tèd. *part. a.* Adopted for a son. *Dict.*

To ADHE'RE §, âd-hèrè'. *v. n.* [adhereo, Lat.] To stick to; as, wax to the finger. To be consistent. *Shak.* To remain firmly fixed to a party, person, or opinion. *Shakespeare.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òil;—pòund;—zhin, THIS.

ADHÉRENCE, ád-hè'-rénse. *n. s.* The quality of adhering; tenacity. Fixedness of mind; steadiness; fidelity. *Addison.*
 ADHÉRENCY, ád-hè'-rén-sè. 182. *n. s.* Steady attachment. *Bp. Taylor.* That which adheres. *De-cay of Piety.*
 ADHÉRENT, ád-hè'-rènt. *a.* Sticking to. *Pope.* United with. *South.*
 ADHÉRENT, ád-hè'-rènt. *n. s.* The person that adheres; a follower; a partisan. *Raleigh.* Any thing outwardly belonging to a person. *Government of the Tongue.*
 ADHÉRENTLY*, ád-hè'-rènt-lè. *ad.* In an adherent manner. [*Swift.*]
 ADHÉRER, ád-hè'-rúr. 98. *n. s.* He that adheres.
 ADHÉSION, ád-hè'-zhún. 451. *n. s.* The act or state of sticking to something. *Boyle.*
 ADHÉSIVE, ád-hè'-sív. 158, 423. *a.* Sticking; tenacious. *Thomson.*
 ADHÉSIVELY*, ád-hè'-sív-lè. *ad.* In an adhesive manner.
 ADHÉSIVENESS*, ád-hè'-sív-nès. *n. s.* Tenacity; viscosity.
 To ADHIBIT*, ád-híb'-bí. *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make use of. *President Forbes.*
 ADHIBITION, ád-hè'-bísh'-shún. 507. *n. s.* Application; use. *Whitaker.*
 ADHORTATION*, ád-hór-tá'-shún. *n. s.* [*adhortatio*, Lat.] Advice. *Remedy for Sedition.*
 ADJACENCY*, ád-já'-sén-sè. 182. *n. s.* [*adjaceo*, Lat.] The state of lying close to another thing. *Brown.*
 ADJACENT, ád-já'-sént. *a.* Lying near or close. *Bacon. Newton.*
 ADJACENT, ád-já'-sént. *n. s.* That which lies next another. *Locke.*
 ADIAPHORACY*, á-dè-áf'-fó-rá-sè. *n. s.* Indifference. *Dict.*
 ADIAPHOROUS, á-dè-áf'-fó-rús. *a.* [*ἀδιαφορος*, Gr.] Neutral. *Quincy.* Indifferent. *Puller.*
 ADIAPHORY, á-dè-áf'-fó-rè. 534. *n. s.* Neutrality; indifference.
 To ADJECT*, ád-jèkt'. *v. a.* [*adjicio*, *adjectum*, Lat.] To add to. *Leland.*
 ADJECTION, ád-jèkt'-shún. *n. s.* The act of adjecting, or adding. *B. Jonson.* The thing adjoined. *Brown.*
 ADJECTIVIOUS, ád-jèkt'-ísh'-ús. *a.* Added; thrown in upon the rest. *Mum-drell.*
 ADJECTIVE, ád-jèkt'-ív. 512. *n. s.* A word added to a noun, to signify some quality; as, good, bad. *Clarke.*
 ADJECTIVELY, ád-jèkt'-ív-lè. *ad.* In the manner of an adjective. *Knatchbull.*
 ADIEU', á-dú'. 284. *ad.* [from *à Dieu*, Fr.] Farewell. *Fairy Queen.*
 To ADJOIN*, ád-jóin'. 299. *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr.] To join to. *Milton.* To fasten by a joint or juncture. *Shakspeare.*
 To ADJOIN', ád-jóin'. *v. n.* To be contiguous to. *Dryden.* [*rev.*]
 ADJOINANT*, ád-jóin'-ánt. *a.* Contiguous to. *Ca-to*
 To ADJOIN', ád-jóin'. 314. *v. a.* [*adjoiner*, Fr.] To put off to another day. *Shak.* To defer. *Shak.*
 Dryden.
 ADJOURNMENT, ád-júr-n'-mènt. *n. s.* A putting off till another day. *Cowel.* Delay; procrastination. *L'Estrange.* [*Dict.*]
 ADIPOUS, ád-dè-pús. 314. *a.* [*adiposus*, Lat.] Fat.
 ADIT*, ád-ít. *n. s.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A passage (for the conveyance of water) under ground. *Carew.*
 ADDITION, ád-ísh'-shún. 459. *n. s.* [*adeo*, *aditum*, Lat.] The act of going to another. *Dict.*
 To ADJUDGE*, ád-júdjé'. *v. a.* [*adjugeo*, Fr.] To give by a judicial sentence. *Locke.* To decree judicially. *Bacon.* To sentence, or condemn to a punishment. *Shak.* To judge; to decree. *Knolles.*
 ADJUDGEMENT*, ád-júdjé'-mènt. *n. s.* Adjudication. *Temple.*
 ADJUDICATION, ád-jú-dè-ka'-shún. *n. s.* The act of judging, or granting by judicial sentence. *Lord Clarendon.*

To ADJUDICATE*, ád-jú'-dè-káte. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge.
 To ADJUGATE, ád-jú-gáte. 91. *v. a.* [*adju-go*, Lat.] To yoke to. *Dict.*
 ADJUMENT, ád-jú-mènt. *n. s.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help; support. *Waterhouse.*
 ADJUNCT*, ád-júnt. *n. s.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.] Something united to another. *Shak.* A person joined to another. *Wotton.*
 ADJUNCT, ád-júnt. *a.* United with. *Shakspeare*
 ADJUNCTION, ád-júnt'-shún. *n. s.* The act of adjoining. The thing joined.
 ADJUNCTIVE, ád-júnt'-ív. 158. *n. s.* He that joins. That which is joined.
 ADJUNCTIVE*, ád-júnt'-ív. *a.* That which joins.
 ADJUNCTIVELY*, ád-júnt'-ív-lè. *ad.* In an adjunctive manner.
 ADJUNCTLY*, ád-júnt'-lè. *ad.* Consequently; in connexion with.
 ADJURATION, ád-jú-rá'-shún. *n. s.* The act of charging another solemnly by word or oath. *Black-wall.* The form of oath. *Addison.*
 To ADJURE*, ád-júre'. *v. a.* [*adju-ro*, Lat.] To impose an oath upon another. *Milton.* To charge earnestly. 1 *Kings*, xxii.
 ADJURER*, ád-jú-rúr. *n. s.* One that exacts an oath.
 To ADJUST*, ád-júst'. *v. a.* [*adjuster*, Fr.] To regulate; to put in order. *Swift.* To reduce to the true state. *Locke.* To make conformable; adjust with. *Addison. Blair.*
 ADJUSTER*, ád-jús'-túr. *n. s.* He who places in due order. *Dr. Warton.*
 ADJUSTMENT, ád-júst'-mènt. *n. s.* Regulation; settlement. *Woodward.* The state of being regulated. *Watts.*
 ADJUTANCY*, ád-jú-tán-sè. *n. s.* The military office of an adjutant. Skilful arrangement. *Burke.*
 ADJUTANT, ád-jú-tánt. 503. *n. s.* [*adjuto*, Lat.] An officer, whose duty is to assist the major of a regiment, and who was formerly called *aid-major*, an assistant. *Bp. Taylor.*
 To ADJUTE*, ád-júte'. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, *adjutum*, Lat.] To help. *B. Jonson. Ob. J.*
 ADJUTOR, ád-jú-túr. 98, 166. *n. s.* A helper. *Dict.*
 ADJUTORY, ád-jú-túr-rè. 512, 557. *a.* That which helps. *Dict.*
 ADJUTRIX, ád-jú-tríks. *n. s.* She who helps. *Dict.*
 ADJUVANT, ád-jú-vánt. *a.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; useful. *Howell.*
 ADJUVANT, ád-jú-vánt. *n. s.* An assistant. *Sir H. Yelverton.*
 To ADJUVATE*, ád-jú-váte. *v. a.* To help. *Dict.*
 ADMEASUREMENT, ád-mèzh'-dè-mènt. *n. s.* The adjustment of proportions. *Cowel.*
 ADMENSURATION, ád-mén-shú-rá'-shún. 452. *n. s.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] The act or practice of measuring.
 To ADMETATE*, ád-mè'-shè-áte. *v. a.* [*admetio*, Lat.] To measure. *Dict.*
 ADMINICULAR, ád-mín'-è-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; support. *Dict.*
 ADMINICULAR, ád-mè-ník'-ú-lár. 418. *a.* Helpful. *Tr. of Rabelais.*
 To ADMINISTER*, ád-mín'-nís-túr. 98. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To give; to afford; to supply. *Philips.* To act as minister or agent. *Pope.* To distribute right. To dispense the sacraments. *Hooker.* To tender an oath. *Shak.* To give physick. *Wafers.* To contribute. *Spectator.* To perform the office of an administrator. *Arbuthnot.*
 ADMINISTRABLE*, ád-mín'-nís-trá-bl. *a.* Capable of administration.
 To ADMINISTRATE, ád-mín'-nís-tráte. 91. *v. a.* To exhibit; to give as physick. *Woodward. Ob. J.*
 ADMINISTRATION, ád-mín'-nís-trá'-shún. 527. *n. s.* The act of conducting any employment. *Shak.* The executive part of government. *Swift.* Collectively, those to whom the care of public affairs is committed. *Burke.* Distribution; exhibition

- dispensation. *Hooker*. The rights and duties of an administrator to a person deceased. *Cowel*.
- ADMINISTRATIVE**, âd-mîn-nîs-trâ-tîv. 157. *a*. That which administers.
- ADMINISTRATOR**, âd-mîn-nîs-trâ-tûr. 98, 527. *n. s.* He that has the goods of a man dying intestate. *Cowel*. He that officiates in divine rites. *Watts*. He that conducts the government. *Swift*. He who acts as minister or agent. *Sir E. Sandys*.
- ADMINISTRATRIX**, âd-mîn-nîs-trâ-trîx. 527. *n. s.* She who administers or has the supreme direction. *Burke*.
- ADMINISTRATORSHIP**, âd-mîn-nîs-trâ-tûr-shîp. *n. s.* The office of administrator.
- ADMIRABILITY**, âd-mê-râ-bîl'-lê-tê. 511, 527. *n. s.* The quality of being admirable. *Dict*.
- ADMIRABLE** §, âd-mê-râ-bl. 405. *a*. [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired. *Sidney*.
- ADMIRABLENESS**, âd-mê-râ-bl-nês. 511, 527. *n. s.* The quality of being admirable. *Ellis*.
- ADMIRABLY**, âd-mê-râ-blê. *ad*. So as to raise wonder. *Addison*.
- ADMIRAL** §, âd-mê-râl. *n. s.* A chief officer of the king's navy. *Cowel*. The chief commander of a fleet. *Knolles*. Any great or capital ship. *Knolles*.
- ADMIRALSHIP**, âd-mê-râl-shîp. *n. s.* The office or power of an admiral.
- ADMIRALTY**, âd-mê-râl-tê. *n. s.* [*amirauté*, Fr.] The power appointed for the administration of naval affairs. *Bacon*.
- ⚡ This word is frequently pronounced as if written *admiralty*, with an *r* in the last syllable; nor is this mispronunciation, however improper, confined to the lowest order of the people. The same may be observed of *mayoralty*. *W*.
- ADMIRATION**, âd-mê-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* Wonder; the act of admiring. *Milton*.
- ADMIRATIVE***, âd-mî-râ-tîv. *a*. The point of admiration, marked thus! *Cotgrave*.
- TO ADMIRE** §, âd-mîrê'. *v. a*. [*admiro*, Lat.] To regard with wonder. *Glanville*. To regard with love. *Shakespeare*.
- TO ADMIRE**, âd-mîrê'. *v. n*. To wonder. *Ray*.
- ADMIRER**, âd-mî-rûr. 98. *n. s.* The person that wonders. *Addison*. A lover. *Tatler*.
- ADMIRINGLY**, âd-mî-rîng-lê. *ad*. With admiration. *Shakespeare*.
- ADMISSIBLE**, âd-mîs'-sê-bl. 405. *a*. That which may be admitted. *Hale*.
- ADMISSIBLY***, âd-mîs'-sê-blê. *ad*. In a manner which may be admitted.
- ADMISSION**, âd-mîsh'-shûn. *n. s.* The act or practice of admitting. *Bacon*. The state of being admitted. *Dryden*. Admittance. *Woodward*. Introduction to a church-living. *Ayliffe*. The allowance of an argument.
- ADMISSION-MONEY***, âd-mîsh'-shûn-mûn'-nê. *n. s.* Money paid for admission. *Sprat*.
- TO ADMIT** §, âd-mî-t'. *v. a*. [*admitto*, Lat.] To suffer to enter. *Milton*. To suffer to enter upon an office. *Clarendon*. To allow an argument or position. *Fairfax*. To allow, or grant in general. *Dryden*. To commit: a Latinism. *Milton*.
- ADMITTABLE**, âd-mî-t'-tê-bl. *a*. That which may be admitted. *Harrison*. [Rather, *admittible*. T.]
- ADMITTANCE**, âd-mî-t'-tânse. *n. s.* The act of admitting. *Hooker*. The power or right of entering. *Shak*. Prerogative of being admitted to great persons. *Shak*. Concession of a position. *Brown*.
- ADMITTER***, âd-mî-t'-tûr. *n. s.* He who admits. *Bp. Hall*.
- TO ADMIX** §, âd-mîks'. *v. a*. [*admisceo*, Lat.] To mingle with.
- ADMIXTION**, âd-mîks'-tshûn. *n. s.* The mingling of one body with another. *Bacon*.
- ADMIXTURE**, âd-mîks'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* The body mingled with another. *Harvey*.
- TO ADMONISH** §, âd-môn'-nîsh. *v. a*. [*admoneo*, Lat.] To warn of a fault; to reprove gently. *Deacy of Piety*. To inform; to acquaint with. *Milton*.
- ADMONISHER**, âd-môn'-nîsh-ûr. *n. s.* He that admonishes. *Tranvl. of Bullinger's Serm. Dryden*.
- ADMONISHMENT**, âd-môn'-nîsh-mênt. *n. s.* Admonition. *Shakespeare*.
- ADMONITION**, âd-môn'-nîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* The hint of a fault or duty; gentle reproof. *Hooker*.
- ADMONITIONER**, âd-môn'-nîsh'-ûn-ûr. *n. s.* A dispenser of admonition. *Hooker*.
- ADMONITIVE***, âd-môn'-nê-tîv. *a*. That which admonishes. *Barrow*.
- ADMONITOR***, âd-môn'-nê-tûr. *n. s.* The person who admonishes. *Hobbes*.
- ADMONITORY**, âd-môn'-nê-tûr-rê. [See *DOWNS TICK*.] *a*. That which admonishes. *Hooker*.
- TO ADMOVE**, âd-môdve'. *v. a*. [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another. *Brown*. *Ob. J.*
- ADMURMURATION**, âd-mûr-mû-râ'-shûn. *n. s* [*admurmuro*, Lat.] Murmuring, or whispering to another. *Dict*.
- ADNASCENT***, âd-nâs'-sênt. *part. a*. [*adnascens*, Lat.] Growing upon something else. *Everlyn*.
- ADNATE***, âd-nâ-tê'. *a*. [*adnatus*, Lat.] Growing upon. *Smith*.
- ADO** §, â-dôô'. *n. s.* [*adoa*, Sax. to do.] Trouble; difficulty. *Sidney*. Bustle; tumult. *Shak*. More tumult than the affair is worth. *Shakespeare*.
- ADOLESCENCE**, âd-d-lês'-sênsê. } 510. *n. s.* [*ado-*
ADOLESCENCY, âd-d-lês'-sên-sê. } *lescentia*, Lat.]
The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty. *Brown*.
- ADORS***, â-dôrz'. *ad*. At doors; at the door. *Beaum. and Fl. Galateo*.
- TO ADOPT** §, â-dôpt'. *v. a*. [*adopto*, Lat.] To make him a son, who was not so by birth. *Beaum. and Fl.* To place any person or thing in a nearer relation. *Dryden*.
- ADOPTEDELY**, â-dôp'-têd-lê. *ad*. After the manner of something adopted. *Shak*.
- ADOPTEE**, â-dôp'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* He that makes the adoption. *Huloei*.
- ADPTION**, â-dôp'-shûn. 459. *n. s.* The act of adopting. *Lord Chesterfield*. The state of being adopted. *Shakespeare*.
- ADPTIVE**, â-dôp'-tîv. 157. *a*. He that is adopted by another. *Bacon*. He that adopts another. *Ayliffe*. He who is not native. *Bacon*.
- ADORABLE**, â-dô-râ-bl. 405. *a*. That which is worthy of divine honours. *Cheyne*.
- ADORABLENESS**, â-dô-râ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Worthiness of divine honours; quality of being adorable.
- ADORABLY**, â-dô-râ-blê. *ad*. In a manner worthy of adoration.
- ADORATION**, âd-dô-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* The external homage paid to the Divinity. *Hooker*. Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem. *Shak*.
- TO ADORE** §, â-dôre'. *v. a*. [*adoro*, Lat.] To worship with external homage. *Dryden*. To reverence; to honour; to love. *Tatler*.
- ADOREMENT**, â-dôre'-mênt. *n. s.* Adoration. *Brown*.
- ADORER**, â-dô-rûr. 98. *n. s.* He that adores; a worshipper. *Shakespeare*.
- TO ADORN** §, â-dôrn'. 167. *v. a*. [*adorno*, Lat.] To dress with ornaments. *Isaiah*. To set out with decorations. *Cowley*. To embellish with oratory or elegance of language. *Sprat*.
- ADORN***, â-dôrn'. *n. s.* Ornament. *Spenser*.
- ADORN**, â-dôrn'. *a*. Adorned. *Milton*.
- ADORNING***, â-dôrn'-îng. *n. s.* Ornament. *More* 1 *Peter*.
- ADORNMENT**, â-dôrn'-mênt. *n. s.* Ornament; embellishment; elegance. *Raleigh*.
- ADOWN**, â-dôdn'. 323. *ad*. [*abune*, Sax.] Down; on the ground. *Spenser*. Anciently used for *below*. *Chaucer*.
- ADOWN**, â-dôdn'. *prep.* Down; towards the ground. *Dryden*. Throughout.
- ADRE/AD**, â-drêd'. 234. *ad*. [*adpaeb*, Sax.] In a state of fear. *Sidney*. *Ob. J.*
- ADRI/FT**, â-drîft'. *ad*. [*adripan*, Sax.] Floating at random. *Milton*.
- ADRO/IT**, â-drôit'. 305. *a*. [French.] Dextrous active; skilful. *Jervas*. [Chesterfield.]
- ADROITLY***, â-drôit'-lê. *ad*. Dextrously. *Let*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—thin, THIS.

ADROITNESS, â-drôit-nês. *n. s.* Dexterity. *Horne.*
ADRY, â-dri. *ad.* [adriğan, Sax.] Athirst. *Burton.*
ADSCITI/TIOUS, âd-sê-tîsh-ûs. 314. *a.* [adscititius, Lat.] Supplemental; additional. *Clarke.*
ADSTRICT/ION, âd-strîk'-shûn. *n. s.* [adstrictio, Lat.] The act of binding together.
To ADVANCE ŷ, âd-vânse'. 78. *v. a.* [avancer, Fr.] To bring forward. *Milton.* To raise to preferment. *Bacon.* To improve. *Tillotson.* To heighten; to grace. *South.* To forward. *Bacon.* To propose; to offer to the publick. *Spenser.* To pay before-hand. To lift up. *Barret.*
To ADVANCE, âd-vânse'. *v. n.* To come forward. *Parnel.* To make improvement. *Locke.*
ADVANCE, âd-vânse'. 79. *n. s.* The act of coming forward. *Clarendon.* A tendency to meet a lover. *Walsh.* Gradual progression. *Atterbury.* Improvement. *Hale.* Advance-money; money given before-hand. *Junius* to the King.
ADVANCEMENT, âd-vânse'-mênt. *n. s.* The act of coming forward. *Swift.* Preferment. *Shak.* The act of advancing another. *Shak.* Improvement; promotion. *Brown.* Settlement on a wife. *Bacon.*
ADVANCER, âd-vân'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* He that advances. *Bacon.*
ADVANTAGE ŷ, âd-vân'-tâdje. 90. *n. s.* [avantage, Fr.] Superiority. *Sprat.* Superiority by unlawful means. *Spenser.* Opportunity; convenience. *Shak.* Favourable circumstances. *Waller.* Superiour excellence. *Glanville.* Gain; profit. *Job.* Something more than the mere lawful gain. *Shak.* Preponderation by comparison. *Tillotson.*
To ADVANTAGE, âd-vân'-tâdje. *v. a.* To benefit. *Shakespeare.* To promote. *Brown.*
ADVANTAGEABLE, âd-vân'-tâdje-â-bl. *a.* Profitable. *Sir J. Hayward.*
ADVANTAGED, âd-vân'-tâ-jêd. 362. *a.* Possessed of advantages. *Glanville.*
ADVANTAGE-GROUND, âd-vân'-tâdje-grôûnd. *n. s.* Ground that gives superiority. *Clarendon.*
ADVANTA/GEOUS, âd-vân-tâ'-jûs. *a.* [avantageux, Fr.] Profitable; useful. *Hammond.*
ADVANTA/GEOUSLY, âd-vân-tâ'-jûs-lê. *ad.* Conveniently; profitably. *Arbutnot.*
ADVANTA/GEOUSNESS, âd-vân-tâ'-jûs-nês. *n. s.* Profitableness; usefulness. *Boyle.*
To ADVENT ŷ, âd-vênê'. *v. n.* [advenio, Lat.] To accede to something; to be superadded. *Ayliffe.*
ADVENIENT, âd-vê-nê-ênt. *a.* Superadded. *Brown.*
ADVENT, âd'-vênt. *n. s.* [adventus, Lat.] One of the holy seasons, signifying the coming of our Saviour; made the subject of devotion during the four weeks before Christmas. *Common Prayer.*
ADVENTINE, âd-vên'-ûn. 140. *a.* [advenio, adventinus, Lat.] Adventitious. *Bacon.*
ADVENTITIOUS, âd-vên-tîsh-ûs. *a.* Accidental; supervenient; not essentially inherent. *Bacon.*
ADVENTITIOUSLY*, âd-vên-tîsh-ûs-lê. *ad.* Accidentally.
ADVENTIVE, âd-vên'-îv. 157. *n. s.* The thing or person that comes from without. *Bacon.* *Ob. J.*
ADVENTIVE*, âd-vên'-îv. 157. *a.* Adventitious. *Bacon.* [Jonson.
ADVENTRY*, âd-vên'-trê. *n. s.* An enterprise. *B.*
ADVENTUAL, âd-vên-tshû-âl. 461. *a.* Relating to the season of advent. *Bp. Sanderson.*
ADVENTURE ŷ, âd-vên-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* [Fr.] An accident; a chance; a hazard. *Hayward.* The occasion of casual events; an enterprise in which something must be left to hazard. *Dryden.*
To ADVENTURE, âd-vên-tshûre. *v. n.* To try the chance; to dare. *Shakespeare.*
To ADVENTURE, âd-vên-tshûre. *v. a.* To put into the power of chance. *Judges.* ix.
ADVENTURER, âd-vên-tshûr-ûr. 98. *n. s.* He that seeks occasions of hazard. *Spenser.*
ADVENTURESOME, âd-vên-tshûr-sûm. *a.* The same with *adventurous*. Scarcely used in writing.
ADVENTURESOMENESS, âd-vên-tshûr-sûm-nês. 461. *n. s.* The quality of being adventuresome. *Dict.*

ADVENTUROUS, âd-vên-tshûr-ûs. *a.* He that is inclined to adventures; bold. *Dryden.* Dangerous. *Addison.*
ADVENTUROUSLY, âd-vên-tshûr-ûs-lê. *ad.* Boldly; daringly. *Shakespeare.*
ADVENTUROUSNESS*, âd-vên-tshûr-ûs-nês. *n. s.* The act of being adventurous.
ADVERB ŷ, âd'-vêrb. *n. s.* [adverbium, Lat.] A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification. *Clarke.*
ADVERBIAL, âd-vêr'-bê-âl. *a.* Having the quality or structure of an adverb. *Harris.* Making use of adverbs. *Tatler.*
ADVERBIALLY, âd-vêr'-bê-âl-lê. *ad.* Like an adverb. *Addison.*
ADVER/SABLE, âd-vêr'-sâ-bl. 405. *a.* Contrary to; opposite to. *Dict.*
ADVER/SARIA, âd-vêr'-sâ-rê-â. *n. s.* [Lat.] A common-place; a book to note in. *Bp. Bunt.*
ADVER/SARY, âd-vêr'-sâ-rê. 512. *n. s.* [adversarius, Lat.] An opponent; enemy. *Shakespeare.*
ADVER/SARY*, âd-vêr'-sâ-rê. *a.* Opposite to; ad verse; hostile. *Bp. King.*
ADVER/SATIVE, âd-vêr'-sâ-tîv. 512. *a.* In grammar, applied to a word which makes some opposition or variety. *Worthington.*
ADVER/SE ŷ, âd'-vêr-se. *a.* [adversus, Lat.] Acting with contrary directions. *Shak.* Calamitous; afflictive. *Milton.* Personally opponent. *Sidney.*
To ADVER/SE*, âd-vêr'-se. *v. a.* To oppose. *Gower.*
ADVER/SENESSE*, âd-vêr'-nês. *n. s.* Opposition. *Bp. Morton.*
ADVER/SITY, âd-vêr'-sê-tê. 511. *n. s.* Affliction; calamity. *Shakespeare.* Misery. *Hooker.*
ADVER/SELY, âd-vêr'-sê-lê. *ad.* Oppositely; unfortunately. *Shakespeare.*
To ADVER/T ŷ, âd-vêrt'. *v. n.* [adverto, Lat.] To attend to; to regard. *Ray.*
To ADVER/T*, âd-vêrt'. *v. a.* To regard; to advise. *More.*
ADVERTENCE, âd-vêr'-tênse. } *n. s.* Attention to
ADVERTENCY, âd-vêr'-tên-sê. } *Decay of Piety*
ADVERT/ENT, âd-vêr'-tênt. *a.* Attentive; heedful. *Hale.*
To ADVERTI/SE ŷ, âd-vêr-tîze'. *v. a.* [advertir, Fr.] To inform; to give intelligence. *Shak.* To give notice by means of an advertisement in the publick prints. *Dryden.*
ADVERTISEMENT, âd-vêr'-tîz-mênt. } *n. s.* In-
ADVERTISEMENT, âd-vêr-tîze'-mênt. } struction; admonition. *Shak.* Intelligence; information. *Sir John Davies.* Notice of any thing published in a paper; legal notification. *Const and Canon Eccl.*

As nouns ending in *ment* always follow the accentuation of the verbs from which they are formed, we frequently hear *advertisement* taxed with the grossest irregularity for having the accent on a different syllable from *advertise*.—The origin of this irregularity seems to have arisen from a change which has taken place in the pronunciation of the verb since the noun has been formed; *advertise* and *chastise* were, in Shakespeare's time, both accented on the penultimate, and therefore *advertisement* and *chastisement* were formed regularly from them.

"Wherein he did the King his lord advertise."

Hen. VIII

"My grief cries louder than advertisement."

Much Ado, &c.

"Oh, then how quickly should this arm of mine

"Now pris'n'er to the palsy, chastise thee."

Richard II.

"And chastisement doth therefore hide its head."

Jul. Cesar.

But since that time, the verbs *advertise* and *chastise* have fallen into an analogy more agreeable to verbs of the same form; for the verbs to *promise*, *practise*, *franchise*, *mortise*, and *divertise*, are the only words where the termination *ise* has not the accent either primary or secondary; and if an alteration must be made to reconcile the pronunciation of the simple with that of the compound, we should find it much easier to change *advertisement* and *chastisement* into *advertisement* and *chas-*

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

tisement, than *advertise* and *chastise* into *advertise* and *chastise*; but the irregularity seems too inveterate to admit of any alteration. *W.*

ADVERTISER, âd-vêr-tî-zûr. 98. *n. s.* He that gives intelligence. *Tatler*. A paper publishing advertisements. *Burke*.

ADVERTISING, or **ADVERTISING**, âd-vêr-tî-zîng. *part. a.* Active in getting intelligence. *Shakespeare*. *Oh, J*

To **ADVE/SPERATE**, âd-vê-s-pê-râte. 91. *v. n.* [*advespero*, Lat.] To draw towards evening. *Dict.*

ADVICE, âd-vî-se'. 499. *n. s.* [*avis*, *advîs*, Fr.] Counsel; instruction. *Shak.* Reflection; prudent consideration. *Shak.* Consultation; deliberation. *Bacon*. Intelligence: this sense is chiefly commercial.

ADVICE-BOAT, âd-vî-se'-bôte. *n. s.* A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

To **ADVIGILATE***, âd-vîd'-jîl-âte. *v. a.* [*advigilo*, Lat.] To watch diligently. *Dict.*

ADVISABLE, âd-vî-zâ-bl'. 405. *a.* Prudent; fit to be advised. *South*. Open to advice. *Fell*.

ADVISABLENESS, âd-vî-zâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being advisable.

To **ADVISE**, âd-vî-se'. 437. *v. a.* To counsel. *Shak.* To give information. *Shakespeare*.

To **ADVISE**, âd-vî-se'. 499. *v. n.* To consult; to consider; to deliberate. *Milton*.

ADVISED, âd-vî-zêd. 362. *part. a.* Acting with deliberation. *Bacon*. Performed with deliberation. *Hooker*.

ADVISEDLY, âd-vî-zêd-lê. 364. *ad.* Soberly; heedfully. *Ascham*.

ADVISEDNESS, âd-vî-zêd-nês. 365. *n. s.* Deliberation. *Sanderson*.

ADVISEMENT, âd-vî-se'-mênt. *n. s.* Counsel; information. *Spenser*. Prudence; circumspection. 1 *Chron*. Antiquated.

ADVISER, âd-vî-zûr. 98. *n. s.* The person that advises. *Waller*.

ADVISING*, âd-vî-zîng. *n. s.* Counsel; advice. *Shakespeare*.

ADVISO*, âd-vî-zô. *n. s.* [*advîso*, low Lat. *aviso*, Ital.] Advice; consideration. *Whitlock*.

ADULATION, âd-jû-lâ'-shûn. 294. *n. s.* [*adulatio*, Lat.] Flattery, high compliment. *Shakespeare*.

ADULATOR, âd-jû-lâ'-tûr. 521. *n. s.* A flatterer.

ADULATORY, âd-jû-lâ'-tûr. 512. [See *DOMESTICK*.] *a.* Flattering; full of compliments. *Ld. Chesterfield*.

ADULATRESS*, âd-jû-lâ'-três. *n. s.* She that flattereth. *Hulot*.

ADULT, âd-dûl'. *a.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown up. *Decay of Piety*.

ADULT, âd-dûl'. *n. s.* A person grown, or full grown. *Snarp*. [Howell.]

ADULTED, âd-ûl-têd. *part. a.* Completely grown.

ADULTNESS, âd-dûl'-nês. *n. s.* The state of being adult.

To **ADULTER**, âd-dûl'-tûr. 98, 556. *v. n.* [*adultero*, Lat.] To commit adultery. *B. Jonson*. To stain; to pollute. *Marston*. A word not classical.

ADULTERANT, âd-dûl'-tûr-ânt. *n. s.* That which adulterates.

To **ADULTERATE**, âd-dûl'-tûr-âte. *v. n.* To commit adultery. *Shakespeare*.

To **ADULTERATE**, âd-dûl'-tûr-âte. 91. *v. a.* To corrupt by some foreign admixture; to contaminate. *Boyle*. To change by admixture, without injuring or corrupting. *Peacham*.

ADULTERATE, âd-dûl'-tûr-âte. 91. *a.* Tainted with the guilt of adultery. *Shak.* Corrupted with some foreign mixture. *Swift*.

ADULTERATELY*, âd-dûl'-tûr-âte-lê. *ad.* In an adulterate manner.

ADULTERATENESS, âd-dûl'-tûr-âte-nês. 91, 98, 559. *n. s.* The quality of being adulterate.

ADULTERATION, âd-dûl'-tûr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of adulterating. *Bacon*. The state of being adulterated. *Fellon*.

ADULTERER, âd-dûl'-tûr-âr. 98. *n. s.* The person guilty of adultery. *Dryden*.

ADULTERESS, â-dûl'-tûr-ês. *n. s.* A woman that commits adultery. *Government of the Tongue*.

ADULTERINE, â-dûl'-tûr-lîe. 149. *n. s.* A child born of an adulteress: a term of canon-law.

ADULTERINE*, â-dûl'-tûr-lîe. *a.* Spurious. *Bp Hall*.

To **ADULTERIZE***, â-dûl'-tûr-lîze. *v. a.* To commit adultery. *Milton*.

ADULTEROUS, â-dûl'-tûr-ûs. 314. *a.* Guilty of adultery. *Shak.* Spurious; corrupt. *Mer. Cusaubon*.

ADULTEROUSLY*, â-dûl'-tûr-ûs-lê. *ad.* In an adulterous manner. *Bp Taylor*.

ADULTERY, â-dûl'-tûr-ê. 556. *n. s.* Violation of the bed of a married person. *Dryden*. Adulteration; corruption. *Ben Jonson*.

ADUMBRANT, âd-ûm'-brânt. *a.* That which gives a slight resemblance.

To **ADUMBRATE**, âd-ûm'-brâte. 91. *v. a.* [*adumbrô*, Lat.] To shadow out; to give a slight likeness. *Decay of Piety*.

ADUMBRATION, âd-ûm'-brâ'-shûn. *n. s.* A slight and imperfect representation. *Bacon*. A faint sketch. *Glanville*. In heraldry, the shadow only of any figure outlined and painted of a colour darker than the field.

ADUNATION, âd-û-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*adunare*, Lat. The state of being united; union. *Abp. Cramer*.

ADUNCIY, â-dûn'-sê-tê. 511. *n. s.* Crookedness. *Arbuthnot*.

ADUNQUE, â-dûnk'. 415. *a.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] Crooked; bending inwards; hooked. *Bacon*.

ADVOCACY, âd-vô-kâ-sê. 546. *n. s.* The act of pleading. *Brown*. Judicial pleading; law-suit. *Chaucer*.

To **ADVOCATE***, âd-vô-kâte. *v. a.* [*advoco*, Lat.] To plead; to support; to defend. *Milton*.

To **ADVOCATE***, âd-vô-kâte. *v. n.* To perform the office of an advocate. *Dawbeny*, 1659.

ADVOCATE, âd-vô-kâte. *n. s.* He that pleads the cause of another. *Ant. Par.* He that pleads as a controvertist or vindicator. *Shak.* In the scriptural and sacred sense, it stands for one of the offices of our Redeemer. *Milton*. Formerly, the patron of a church. *Cowel*.

ADVOCATESHIP*, âd-vô-kâte-shîp. *n. s.* The duty or place of an advocate. *B. Jonson*. The assistance or support of a great person in a suit. *Hallywell*.

ADVOCATESS*, âd-vô-kâ-tês. *n. s.* A female advocate. *Bp Taylor*.

ADVOCA/TION, âd-vô-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The office or act of pleading. *Shak.* Like *advocate*, this word has also a scriptural and sacred sense. *Bp Taylor*.

ADVOLA/TION, âd-vô-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*advolo*, Lat.] The act of rolling to something. *Dict.*

ADVOLUTION, âd-vô-lû'-shûn. *n. s.* [*advolutio*, Lat.] The act of rolling to something.

ADVOUTRER*, âd-vôû'-trêr. *n. s.* [*advoultrer*, Fr.] An adulterer. *Bale*. [Bacon]

ADVOUTRESS*, âd-vôû'-três. *n. s.* An adulteress.

ADVOUTROUS*, âd-vôû'-trûs. *a.* Adulterous. *Bale*.

ADVOUTRY, âd-vôû'-trê. 313. *n. s.* Adultery. *Bacon*.

ADVOWE, or **ADVOWEE**, âd-vôû-êê'. *n. s.* He that has the right of advowson.

ADVOWSON, or **ADVOWZEN**, âd-vôû'-zûn. 170. *n. s.* A right to present to a benefice. *Cowel*.

To **ADURE**, â-dûrê'. *v. n.* [*aduro*, Lat.] To burn up. *Bacon*. *Ob. J*

ADUST, â-dûst'. *a.* [*adustus*, Lat.] Burnt up; scorched. *Milton*. It is generally applied to the complexion and humours of the body. *Quincy*.

ADUSTED, â-dûst'-êd. *a.* Burnt; scorched. *Milton*. Hot, as the complexion. *Howell*.

ADUSTIBLE, â-dûst'-lê-bl. 179. *a.* What may be burnt up. *Dict.*

ADUSTION, â-dûs'-tshûn. 464. *s.* The act of burning up, or drying. *Burton*.

ADZ, or **Æ**. See **ADDICE**.

AE, or **Æ**. A diphthong in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English.

—nò, mòve, nôr, nô; —tùbe, túb, búll; —ôl; —pôû d; —thín, THIS.

Æ/GILOPS, è-jè-lòps. *n. s.* [αἰγίλωψ, Gr.] A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye; also a plant so called. *Quincy.*

Æ/GIS*, è-jis. *n. s.* [ægis, Lat.] A shield.

Æ/GLOGUE*, è-g'log. *n. s.* A pastoral; a dialogue in verse between goat-herds. *Pref. to Spenser's Pastorals.*

ÆGYPTIACUM, è-jíp-tl'-â-kâm. 460. *n. s.* An ointment of honey, verdigrise, and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or **EAL**, or **AL**, in compound names, signifies all, or altogether. So *Ælwin* is a complete conqueror: *Albert, all illustrious. Gibson's Camden.*

ÆLF implies assistance. So *Ælfwin* is victorious, and *Ælficold*, an auxiliary governor. *Gibson.*

ÆNIGMA ð, *n. s.* See **ENIGMA**, and its derivatives.

ÆOLIPILE, *n. s.* See **EOLIPILE**.

Æ/RIAL, à-è-rè-âl. *a.* [ærius, Lat.] Belonging to the air. *Milton.* Produced by the air. *Dryden.* Inhabiting the air. *Milton.* Placed in the air. *Pope.* High; elevated in situation. *Platips.*

Æ/RIE, è-rè. *n. s.* [aîrie, Fr.] Sometimes written *aîery* or *eyrie*. [A young brood or nest of hawks. *Shak.*

Æ/RIFORM*, à-ûr-è-î-ôrm. *a.* [ârp, Gr. and forma, Lat.] That which resembles air. *Adams.*

AEROGRAPHY*, à-ûr-ôg'-grâ-fè. *n. s.* [ârp and γραφή, Gr.] The description of the air.

AEROLOGY, à-ûr-ôl'-lô-jè. 556. *n. s.* [ârp and λόγος, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.

AEROMANCY, à-ûr-ô-mân-sè. 519. *n. s.* [ârp and μαντεία, Gr.] The art of divining by the air. *Colgrave.*

AEROMETER*, à-ûr-ô-m-mè-tûr. *n. s.* A machine for weighing the air.

AEROMETRY, à-ûr-ô-m-mè-trè. 518. *n. s.* The art of measuring the air. *Dict.*

AERONAUT*, à-ûr-ô-nâwt. *n. s.* [ârp and ναύτης, Gr.] He who has sailed through the air in a balloon. *Burke.*

AEROSCOPY, à-ûr-ô-s-kò-pè. 518. *n. s.* [ârp and σκόπιο, Gr.] The observation of the air. *Dict.*

AEROS'FATION*, à-ûr-ô-s-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* [ærostation, Fr. ârp and ἱεραπαι, or ὁρατικόν, Gr.] The science of weighing air. *Adams.*

Æ/THIOPS-MINERAL, è-thè-ôps-mîn-ûr-râl. *n. s.* Quicksilver and sulphur, ground together to a black powder. *Quincy.*

Æ/TITES, è-tl'-tèz. *n. s.* [ætos, an eagle.] Eaglestone. *Quincy.*

AFAIR, à-fâr. *ad.* [apeorpan, æpeppan, Sax.] At a great distance. *Shak.* To or from a great distance. *Dryden.* From afar; from a distant place. *Addison.* Afar off; remotely distant. *Sir John H. yward.*

AFF/ARD, à-fèrd. *part. a.* Frighted; terrified; afraid. *Spenser. Ob. J.* [Milton.]

AFF/ER, à-fûr. 98. *n. s.* [Lat.] The southwest wind.

AFFABILITY, àf-fâ-bl'-lè-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being affable. *Shakespeare.*

AFFABLE ð, àf-fâ-bl. 405. *a.* [affabilis, Lat.] Easy of manners; courteous. *Bacon.* Benign; mild; favourable. *Tauter.*

AFFABLENESS, àf-fâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* Courtesy; affability.

AFFABLY, àf-fâ-blè. *ad.* In an affable manner. *Beumont and Fletcher.*

AFFABROUS, àf-fâ-brûs. *a.* [affabre, Fr.] Skillfully made. *Dict.*

AFFABULATION, àf-fâb-ù-lâ-shûn. *n. s.* [affabulatio, Lat.] The moral of a fable. *Dict.*

AFFAIR, àf-fâre. *n. s.* [affaire, Fr.] Business; something to be transacted. *Pope.* In military language, a partial engagement.

To AFFAMISH ð, àf-fâm'-ish. *v. a.* [affamer, Fr.] To starve. *Spenser.*

AFFAMISHMENT*, àf-fâm'-ish-mènt. *n. s.* Starving. *Bp. Hall.*

To AFFE/AR*, àf-fè're. 227. *v. a.* [apæpan, Sax. terrere.] To frighten. *Spenser.*

To AFFE/AR, or rather **to AFFE/ER**, àf-fè're. *v. n.* [affier, Fr.] To confirm; to give a sanction to. *Shakespeare.* An old term of law.

AFFE/CT, àf-fèkt'. *n. s.* Affection; passion; sensation. *Bacon.* Quality; circumstance. *Wiseman.* The antiquated word for *affection*.

To AFFE/CT ð, àf-fèkt'. *v. a.* [afficio, affectum, Lat.] To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing.

Milton. To move the passions. *Addison.* To aim at. *Dryden.* To tend to. *Newton.* To be fond of. *Hooker.* To make a show of something. *Prior.*

To imitate in an unnatural manner. *B. Jonson.* To convict of some crime. *Aschiffe.*

AFFE/CTATED*, àf-fèkt'-tâ-tèd. *a.* Far-fetched. *Barret.* Old word for *affected*.

AFFECTATION, àf-fèkt'-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* Fondness; high degree of liking. *Hooker.* An artificial show. *Spectator.* Affection or liking simply. *Bp. Hall.*

The act of desiring or aiming at. *Pearson.*

AFFE/CTED, àf-fèkt'-tèd. *part. a.* Moved; touched with affection. *Shak.* Studied with over-much care. *Shakespeare.* Full of affectation.

AFFE/CTEDLY, àf-fèkt'-tèd-lè. *ad.* In an affected manner; hypocritically. *Brown.* Studiously; with laboured intention. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFE/CTEDNESS, àf-fèkt'-tèd-nès. *n. s.* The quality of being affected.

AFFE/CTER*, *n. s.* See **AFFECTOR**.

AFFE/CTINGLY*, àf-fèkt'-ting-lè. *ad.* In an affecting manner.

AFFE/CTION ð, àf-fèkt'-shûn. *n. s.* The state of being affected; used in the sense of sympathy. *Shak.*

Passion of any kind. *Spenser.* Love; kindness. *Shak.* Good-will to any object. *Bacon.* State of the mind in general. *Shak.* Quality; property. *Boyle.* State of the body. *Wiseman.* Lively representation in painting. *Wotton. Shakespeare.*

AFFE/CTIONATE, àf-fèkt'-shûn-âte. *a.* Warm; zealous. *Sprat.* Strongly inclined to. *Bacon.*

Fond; tender. *Sidney.* Benevolent; tender. *Rogers.*

AFFE/CTIONATELY, àf-fèkt'-shûn-âte-lè. 91. *ad.* In an affectionate manner. 1 *Thes. ii.*

AFFE/CTIONATENESS, àf-fèkt'-shûn-âte-nès. *n. s.* Fondness; tenderness.

AFFE/CTIONED, àf-fèkt'-shûnd. 359. *a.* Affected; conceited; now obsolete in this sense. *Shak.* Inclined; mentally disposed. *Rom. xii.*

AFFE/CTIOUSLY, àf-fèkt'-shûs-lè. *ad.* In an affecting manner. *Dict.*

AFFE/CTIVE, àf-fèkt'-îv. *a.* That which affects. *Burnet.*

AFFE/CTIVELY*, àf-fèkt'-îv-lè. *ad.* In an impressive manner.

AFFE/CTOR*, or **AFFE/CTER***, àf-fèkt'-tûr. *n. s.* One that is guilty of affectation. *Colgrave.*

AFFECTUOSITY, àf-fèkt'-shû-ô-s'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [affectuositas, low Lat.] Passionateness.

AFFE/CTUOUS, àf-fèkt'-tsû-ûs. 464. *a.* Full of passion. *Leland.*

To AFFERE, àf-fè're. *v. a.* [affier, Fr.] In law, to confirm. *Hulest.* See **To AFFEAR**.

AFFE/RORS, àf-fè'-rûrs. *n. s.* [from *affere*.] Persons appointed to mulct such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable. *Convel.*

AFFE/TUOSO*, àf-fèu'-dô-ô. *n. s.* [Ital.] In music, what is to be sung or played tenderly.

AFF/ANCE ð, àf-fv'-ânse. *n. s.* [affiance, Fr.] A marriage-contract. *Spenser.* Trust in general. *Shakespeare.* Trust in the divine promises. *Hammond.*

To AFF/ANCE, àf-fv'-ânse. *v. a.* To betroth. *Spenser.* To give confidence. *Pope.*

AFF/ANCER, àf-fv'-ân-sûr. *n. s.* He that makes a contract of marriage. *Dict.*

AFFIDATION, àf-fè-dâ'-shûn. } *n. s.* [affido, AFFIDATURE, àf-fè-dâ'-tshûre. } Lat.] Mutual contract. *Dict.*

AFFIDAVIT, àf-fè-dâ'-vî. *n. s.* [affidavit, low Lat.] A declaration upon oath. *Donne.*

AFFI/ED, àf-fv'-éd. 362. *part. a.* Joined by contract; affianced. *Shakespeare.*

To AFFI/LE*, àf-fî-lè. *v. a.* [affiler, Fr.] To polish. *Chaucer.*

AFFILATION, àf-fî-lè-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [ad and filium

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pîn;—

[Lat.] Adoption; the act of taking a son. *Cotgrave*.
AFFINAGE, âf-fê-nâje. 90. *n. s.* [affinage, Fr.] Refining metals by the coppel. *Dict.*
AFFINED, âf-fv-nêd. 362. *a.* [affinis, Lat.] Joined by affinity. *Shakespeare*.
AFFINITY, âf-fv-nê-tê. 511. *n. s.* Relation by marriage: opposed to *consanguinity*, or relation by birth. *Sidney*. Relation to; connexion with. *Camd.*
To AFFIRM, âf fêrm'. 108. *v. n.* [affirmo, Lat.] To declare. *Shakespeare*.
To AFFIRM, âf-fêrm'. *v. a.* To declare positively. *Arts*, xxv. To ratify or approve. *Bacon*.
AFFIRMABLE, âf-fêr-mâ-bl. *a.* What may be affirmed. *Hule*.
AFFIRMABLY*, âf-fêr-mâ-blê. *ad.* In a way capable of affirmation.
AFFIRMANCE, âf-fêr-mânse. *n. s.* Confirmation. *Bacon*. Declaration. *Selden*.
AFFIRMANT, âf-fêr-mânt. *n. s.* A declarer. *Dict.*
AFFIRMATION, âf-fêr-mâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of affirming or declaring. *Shak.* The position affirmed. *Hannond*. Confirmation. *Hooker*.
AFFIRMATIVE, âf-fêr-mâ-tiv. 158. *a.* That which affirms. *Hooker*. That which can or may be affirmed. *Newton*. Positive; dogmatical. *Taylor*.
AFFIRMATIVE*, âf-fêr-mâ-tiv. *n. s.* What contains an affirmation. *Stillingfleet*.
AFFIRMATIVELY, âf-fêr-mâ-tiv-lê. *ad.* In an affirmative manner. *Brown*.
AFFIRMER, âf-fêr-mûr. 98. *n. s.* The person that affirms. *Bp. Bramhall*.
To AFFIX, âf-fiks'. *v. a.* [affigo, affixum, Lat.] To unite to the end. *Locke*. To connect sequentially. *Hannond*. Simply, to fasten or fix. *Spenser*.
AFFIX, âf-fiks. 492. *n. s.* Something united to the end of a word. *Clarke*. A term of grammar.
AFFIXION, âf-fik-shûn. *n. s.* The act of affixing. The state of being affixed. *Bp. Hall*.
AFFLATION, âf-flâ-shûn. *n. s.* [afflo, afflatum, Lat.] The act of breathing upon anything. *Dict.*
AFFLATUS, âf-flâ-tûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy. *Whitby*.
To AFFLICT, âf-flîkt'. *v. a.* [affligo, Lat.] To put to pain; to grieve. *Hooker*. To break; to overthrow: [affligo, Lat.] *Milton*.
AFFLICTEDNESS, âf-flîk-têd-nês. *n. s.* The state of affliction.
AFFLICTER, âf-flîk-tûr. 98. *n. s.* The person that afflicts; a tormenter. *Huloet*.
AFFLICTINGLY*, âf-flîk-ûng-lê. *ad.* In an afflicting manner.
AFFLICTION, âf-flîk-shûn. *n. s.* Calamity. *Hooker*. The state of sorrowfulness. *Shakespeare*.
AFFLICTIVE, âf-flîk-tiv. 158. *a.* Causing affliction; painful; tormenting. *Bp. Hall*.
AFFLICTIVELY*, âf-flîk-tiv-lê. *ad.* Painfully. *Brown*.
AFFLUENCE, âf-flû-ênse. *n. s.* The act of flowing to any place. *Wotton*. Exuberance of riches. *Rogers*.
AFFLUENCY, âf-flû-ên-sê. *n. s.* The same with affluence.
AFFLUENT, âf-flû-ên-t. *a.* [affluens, Lat.] Flowing to any part. *Harvey*. Abundant; wealthy. *Prior*.
AFFLUENTLY*, âf-flû-ên-t-lê. *ad.* In an affluent manner.
AFFLUENTNESS, âf-flû-ên-t-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being affluent. *Dict.*
AFFLUX, âf-flûks. *n. s.* [affluxus, Lat.] The act of flowing to some place; affluence. *Grant*.
AFFLUXION, âf-flûk-shûn. *n. s.* The act of flowing to a particular place, or from one place to another. *Brown*.
To AFFORD, âf-fôrd'. *v. a.* [afforo, Fr.] To yield or produce. To grant, or confer any thing. *Spenser*. To be able to sell. *Addison*. To be able to bear expenses. *Swift*.
To AFFOREST, âf-fôr-rêst. 109, 168. *v. a.* [afforestare, Lat.] To turn ground into forest. *Sir J. Davies*.

AFFORESTATION, âf-fôr-rêst-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* Ground turned into forest. *Hale*.
To AFFRANCHISE, âf-frân'-ishz. 140. *v. a.* [affranchir, Fr.] To make free.
AFFRANCHISEMENT*, âf-frân'-ishz-mênt. *n. s.* The act of making free.
To AFFRAP*, âf-frâp'. *v. n.* [affrappare, Ital.] To strike; to make a blow. *Spenser*. *Ob. T.*
To AFFRAP*, âf-frâp'. *v. a.* To strike down. *Spenser*.
To AFFRAY, âf-frâ'. *v. a.* [effrayer, Fr.] To fright, to terrify. *Fairy Qu.* To put one in doubt. *Huloet*.
AFFRAY, âf-frâ'. *n. s.* A tumultuous assault. Tumult; confusion. *Spenser*.
AFFRET*, âf-frêt'. *n. s.* [fretta, Ital. speed.] Furious onset; immediate attack. *Spenser*.
AFFRICTION, âf-frik-shûn. *n. s.* [affriccio, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another. *Boyle*.
AFFRIENDED*, âf-frênd-êd. *part. a.* Reconciled; made friends. *Spenser*.
To AFFRIGHT, âf-frîte'. *v. a.* [afryhtan, apon-tan, Sax.] To affect with fear; to terrify. *Shak.*
AFFRIGHT, âf-frîte'. 393. *n. s.* Terror; fear. *Dryden*. The cause of fear. *B. Jonson*.
AFFRIGHTEDLY*, âf-frîte'-êd-lê. *ad.* Under the impression of fear.
AFFRIGHTER*, âf-frîte'-ûr. *n. s.* He who frightens. *Shelton*.
AFFRIGHTFUL, âf-frîte'-fûl. *a.* Terrible; dreadful. *Hall*.
AFFRIGHTMENT, âf-frîte'-mênt. *n. s.* Fear; terror. *Wotton*. Fearfulness. *Barrow*.
To AFFRONT, âf-frôn't. 165. *v. a.* [affronter, Fr.] To meet face to face. *Shak.* To meet in a hostile manner, front to front. *Milton*. To offer an open insult. *Fairfax*.
AFFRONT, âf-frôn't. *n. s.* Insult offered to the face. *Bacon*. Outrage; act of contempt. *Milton*. Open opposition; encounter. *Milton*. Disgrace; shame. *Arbutnot*.
AFFRONTED, âf-frân'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [affronteur, old Fr.] The person that affronts.
AFFRONTING, âf-frân'-ûng. *part. a.* Contumelious. *Watts*.
AFFRONTIVE*, âf-frân'-tiv. *a.* Causing affront. *Ash*.
AFFRONTIVENESS*, âf-frân'-tiv-nês. *n. s.* The quality that gives affront. *Ash*.
To AFFUSE, âf-fûze'. *v. a.* [affuso, affusum, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another. *Boyle*.
AFFUSION, âf-fû-zhûn. *n. s.* [affusio, Lat.] The act of pouring upon. *Grew*.
To AFFY, âf-fv'. *v. a.* [affier, Fr.] To betroth in order to marriage. *Shak.* To bind; to join. *Montagu*.
To AFFY, âf-fv'. *v. n.* To put confidence in. *Titus Andronicus*. *B. Jonson*. *Potherby*. *Ob. J.*
AFVELD, â-fêld'. 275. *a.* To the field. *Milton*. In the field. *Old Ballads*. See **FIELD**.
AFIRE*, â-fîre'. *ad.* On fire. *Gower*.
AFLAT, â-flât'. *ad.* Level with the ground. *Bacon*.
AFOAT, â-fôte'. 295. *ad.* Floating. *Shakespeare*.
AFOOT, â-fût'. 307. *ad.* On foot. *Shakespeare*. In action. *Shakespeare*. In motion. *Shakespeare*.
AFORE, â-fôre'. *prep.* [at-ropan, Sax.] Not behind; obs. Before; nearer in place. Sooner in time. *Shak.* Prior or superior to. *Athian Creed*. Under the notice of. *B. Jonson*. In the power of; noting the right of choice. *B. Jonson*.
AFORE, â-fôre'. *ad.* In time foregone or past. *Esdras*. First in the way. *Shak.* In front; in the fore-part. *Spenser*. Rather than. *B. Jonson*.
AFOREGOING, â-fôre'-gô-ing. *part. a.* Going before. *Lilly*.
AFOREHAND, â-fôre'-hând. *ad.* By a previous provision. *Government of the Tongue*. Provided; prepared. *Bacon*.
AFOREMENTIONED, â-fôre'-mên'-shûnd. 362. *a.* Mentioned before. *Addison*.
AFORENAMED, â-fôre'-nâ-mêd. 362. *a.* Named before. *Peacham*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt ;—tûbe, tâb, bûll ;—ôil ;—pôund ;—thin, this.

AFO'RESAID, â-fôre-'sâde. *a.* Said before. *Bacon.*
AFO'RETIME, â-fôre-'tîme. *ad.* In time past. *Susanah.*
AFRAID, â-frâde'. *part. a.* [αφρητός, ἀφορητός, Sax.] Struck with fear. *Psalm lxxxiii.*
AFRE'SH, â-frêsh'. *ad.* [αφρεσκαν, Sax.] Anew. *Knolles.* See **FRESH**.
AFRICAN*, âf-fîr-kân. *a.* Belonging to Africa. *Sir T. Herbert.*
AFRICAN, âf-fîr-kân. *n. s.* A native of Africa. *Shakspeare.* A kind of marigold.
A'FRICK*, âf-fîrk. *a.* Belonging to Africa. *Milton.*
A'FRICK*, âf-fîrk. *n. s.* The country of Africa. *Shakspeare. Bentley.*
AFRO'NT, â-frûnt'. 165. *ad.* In front. *Shakspeare.*
AFT*, âft. *ad.* [aftan, Sax.] Abaft; astern. A sea-term: 'fore and aft'.
AFTER, âf-tûr. 98. *prep.* Following in place. *Shak.* In pursuit of 1 Sam. xxiv. Behind. *Newton.* Posterior in time. *Dryden.* According to. *Bacon.* In imitation of. *Addison.*
AFTER, âf-tûr. *ad.* In succeeding time. *Bacon.* Following another. *Shakspeare.*
A'FTER*, âf-tûr. *n. s.* Succeeding time. *Young.*
AFTERACCE'PTION, âf-tûr-âk-sêp-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* A sense not at first admitted. *Dryden.*
AFTERACCO'UNT*, âf-tûr-âk-kôûnt'. *n. s.* Future reckoning. *Killingbeck.*
AFTERACT*, âf-tûr-âkt. *n. s.* An act subsequent to another. *Lord Berkeley.*
AFTERAGE*, âf-tûr-âje. *n. s.* Posterity. *Milton.*
AFTERAGES, âf-tûr-â-jêz. *n. s.* Successive times. *Addison.*
AFTER ALL, âf-tûr-âll'. *ad.* When all has been taken into the view; in fine; in conclusion; upon the whole. *Atterbury.*
AFTERAPPLICATION*, âf-tûr-âp-plê-kâ-shûn. *n. s.* An application not made immediately. *Coven-try.*
AFTERATTACK*, âf-tûr-ât-tâk'. *n. s.* An attack not made immediately. *Warburton.*
AFTERBAND*, âf-tûr-bând. *n. s.* A future band or chain. *Milton.*
AFTERBEARING*, âf-tûr-bâre-îng. *n. s.* Usual or ordinary product. *Sir T. Browne.*
AFTERBIRTH, âf-tûr-bêrth. *n. s.* The membrane in which the birth was involved; the secundine. *Wiseman.*
AFTERCLAP, âf-tûr-klâp. *n. s.* Events happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end. *Spenser.*
AFTERCOMER*, âf-tûr-kûm-mûr. *n. s.* A successor. *Turberville.*
AFTERCOMFORT*, âf-tûr-kûm-fûrt. *n. s.* Future comfort. *B. Jonson.*
AFTER-CONDUCT*, âf-tûr-kôn-dûkt. *n. s.* Subsequent behaviour. *Sherlock.*
AFTERCONVICTION*, âf-tûr-kôn-vîk'-shûn. *n. s.* Future conviction. *South.*
AFTERCOST, âf-tûr-kôst. *n. s.* The latter charges. *Mortimer.*
AFTERCOURSE*, âf-tûr-kôrse. *n. s.* Future course. *Brown.*
AFTERCROP, âf-tûr-krôp. *n. s.* The second crop, or harvest of the same year. *Mortimer.*
AFTERDAYS*, âf-tûr-dâze. *n. s.* Future days. *Congreve.*
AFTERDINNER, âf-tûr-dîn'-nûr. *n. s.* The hour passing just after dinner. *Shakspeare.*
AFTEREATAGE*, âf-tûr-ê-tâje. *n. s.* Part of the increase of the same year. *Burn.*
AFTERENDEAVOUR, âf-tûr-ên-dêv'-ûr. *n. s.* An endeavour made after the first effort. *Locke.*
AFTERENQUIRY, âf-tûr-ên-kwî-rê. *n. s.* Enquiry made after the fact committed. *Shakspeare.*
To A'FTEREYE, âf-tûr-î. *v. a.* To keep one in view. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*
AFTERGAME, âf-tûr-gâmê. *n. s.* Methods taken after the first turn of affairs. *Wotton. Addison.*
AFTERHOPE*, âf-tûr-hôpe. *n. s.* Future hope. *B. Jonson.*
AFTERHOURS, âf-tûr-ûûrz. *n. s.* The hours that succeed. *Shakspeare.*

A'FTERIGNORANCE*, âf-tûr-îg'-nô-râuse. *n. s.* Subsequent ignorance. *Stafford.*
AFTERKINGS*, âf-tûr-kîngs. *n. s.* Succeeding kings. *Shuckford.*
AFTERLIFE*, âf-tûr-lîfe. *n. s.* The remainder of life. *Dryden.* A life after this. *Butler.*
AFTERLIVER, âf-tûr-lîv-vûr. *n. s.* He that lives in succeeding times. *Sidney.*
AFTERLIVING*, âf-tûr-lîv-îng. *n. s.* Future days. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
AFTERLOVE, âf-tûr-lûv. *n. s.* The second or later love. *Shakspeare.*
AFTERMALICE*, âf-tûr-mâi-lîs. *n. s.* Succeeding malice. *Dryden.*
AFTERMATH, âf-tûr-mâth. *n. s.* [after, and math, from *mow*.] The second crop of grass, mown in autumn. *Holland.* See **AFTERCROP**.
AFTERMOST*, âf-tûr-môst. *a.* Hindmost. *Hawkesworth.*
AFTERNOON, âf-tûr-nôôn'. *n. s.* The time from the meridian to the evening. *Shakspeare.*
AFTERNOURISHMENT*, âf-tûr-nûr-rîsh-mênt. *n. s.* Future nourishment. *Pericles.*
AFTERPAINS, âf-tûr-pânz. *n. s.* The pains after birth, by which women are delivered of the secundine.
AFTERPART, âf-tûr-pârt. *n. s.* The latter part. *Locke.*
AFTERPIECE*, âf-tûr-pêse. *n. s.* A farce, or any smaller entertainment, after the play. *R Cumberland.*
AFTERPROOF, âf-tûr-prôôf. *n. s.* Evidence posterior to the thing in question. Qualities known by subsequent experience. *Wotton.*
AFTERRECKONING*, âf-tûr-rêk'-k'îng. *n. s.* An account to be given hereafter. *Goodman Burke.*
AFTERREPENTANCE*, âf-tûr-rê-pênt'-ânse. *n. s.* Future repentance. *South.*
AFTERREPORT*, âf-tûr-rê-pôrt. *n. s.* Subsequent information or report. *South.*
AFTERROT'TENNESS*, âf-tûr-rô't'-t'î-n-nêz. *n. s.* Future rottenness. *South.*
AFTERSTATE*, âf-tûr-sîâte. *n. s.* The future state. *Glanville.*
AFTERSTING*, âf-tûr-sîng. *n. s.* Subsequent sting. *Ld. Hervey.*
AFTERSTORM*, âf-tûr-sîôrm. *n. s.* Future storm. *Dryden.*
AFTERSUPPER*, âf-tûr-sûp-pûr. *n. s.* The time between supper and going to bed. *Shakspeare.*
AFTERTASTE, âf-tûr-tâste. *n. s.* Taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught.
AFTERTHOUGHT, âf-tûr-thâwt. *n. s.* Reflections after the act. *Dryden.*
AFTERTIME, âf-tûr-tîme. *n. s.* Succeeding time. *Hill.*
AFTERTOSSING, âf-tûr-tôs-îng. *n. s.* The motion of the sea after a storm. *Addison.*
AFTERWARD, âf-tûr-wârd. 88. *ad.* In succeeding time; sometimes written *afterwards*, but less properly. *Hooker.*
AFTERWISE*, âf-tûr-wîze. *a.* Wise too late. *Addison.*
A'FTERWIT, âf-tûr-wît. *n. s.* Contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past. *L'Estrange.*
AFTERWITNESS*, âf-tûr-wît-nêz. *n. s.* Future witness. *Ld. Hervey.*
AFTERWRATH, âf-tûr-râth. *n. s.* Anger when the provocation seems past. *Shakspeare.*
AFTERWRITERS*, âf-tûr-rî-tûrz. *n. s.* Successive writers. *Shuckford.*
A'FTWARD*, âft'-wârd. See **AFTERMOST**.
A'GA, âf-gâ. *n. s.* The title of a Turkish military officer in chief.
AGA'IN, âf-gên'. 206. *ad.* [αγεν, on-gēan, Sax.] A second time; once more. *Bacon.* On the other hand. *Bacon.* On another part. *Dryden.* In return, noting re-action. Back; in restitution. *Shak.* In return for any thing; in recompense. *Prov. xix.* In order of rank or succession. *Bacon.* Besides

in any other time or place. *Bacon*. Twice as much. *Pope*. Again and again; often. *Locke*. In opposition; by way of resistance. *Rom.* ix. Back; as returning from some message. *Deut.* i. In answer. *1 Sam.*

☞ We find this word written according to the general pronunciation in the Duke of Buckingham's verses to Mr. Pope:

"A little thought of launching forth *agen*,
" Amidst advent'rous rovers of the pen." *W.*

AGA/INST, â-gênst'. 206. *prep.* [ængeon, ongeonb, Sax.] In opposition to any person. *Gen.* Contrary; *Hooker*. In contradiction to any opinion. *Tillotson*. With contrary motion or tendency. *Shak.* Contrary to rule or law. *Milton*. Opposite to; in place. *Dryden*. To the hurt of another. *Sir J. Davies*. In provision for; in expectation of. *Spenser*.

AGA/INWARD, â-gên'-wârd. *ad.* *Gower*. Ob. *T.* For hitherward.

A'/GALAXY, âg'-â-lâk-sê. 517. *n. s.* [a and γάλα, Gr.] Want of milk. *Dict.*

AGA/PE, â-gâpe'. 75. *ad.* [a and gape.] Staring with eagerness. *Milton*. See GAPE.

A'/GARICK, âg'-â-rik. *n. s.* [agaricum, Lat.] A drug of use in physick, and the dyeing trade. It is male and female; the male grows on oaks, the female on larches. *Bacon*.

AGA/ST, â-gâst'. *a.* Struck with terror; amazed. *Milton*. Usually, of late, *aghast*, which see.

AGA/TE*, â-gâte'. *ad.* [from gait.] On the way; agoing. *Brewer*. A provincialism. See GAIT.

A'/GATE\$, âg'-ât. 91. *n. s.* [agat, gemma, Goth.] A precious stone of the lowest class. *Shakspeare*.

A'/GATY, âg'-â-tê. *a.* Of the nature of agate. *Woodward*.

To AGA/ZE\$, âg'-âze'. *v. a.* To strike with amazement. *Spenser*. Ob. *J.*

AGA/ZED, â-gâ'-zêd. *part. a.* Struck with amazement. *Shakspeare*.

AGE, âje. *n. s.* Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part, of its duration. *Shak.* A succession or generation of men. *Sir J. Davies*. The time in which any particular man, or men, lived. *Pope*. The space of a hundred years. The latter part of life; old-age. *Shak.* Maturity; ripeness. *Hammond*. In law: in a man, the age of fourteen years is the age of discretion, and twenty-one years is the full age: a woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands. *Covel*.

A'/GED, â'-jêd. 363. *a.* Old; stricken in years. *Hooker*.

A'/GEDLY, â'-jêd-lê. *ad.* After the manner of an aged person. *Hulot*.

AGE/N, â-gên'. 206. *ad.* [a'gen, Sax.] Again; in return. *Milton*. *Dryden*. See AGAIN.

A'/GENCY, â'-jên-sê. *n. s.* The quality of acting. *Woodward*. The office of an agent or factor. *Swift*.

A'/GEND*, âd'-jênd. } *n. s.* [agendum, Lat.]

AGE/NDUM*, âd-jên'-dôm. { Matter relating to the service of the church. *Wilcocks*. *Bp. Barlow*.

A'/GENT\$, â'-jênt. *a.* [agens, Lat.] That which acts. *Bacon*.

A'/GENT, â'-jênt. *n. s.* An actor. *Hooker*. A substitute; a deputy; a factor. *Shak.* That which has the power of producing effects. *Temple*.

A'/GENTSHIP, â'-jênt-shîp. *n. s.* The office of an agent. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

AGGELA/TION, âd-jêl'-lâ-shûn. *n. s.* [gelu, Lat.] Concretion of ice. *Brown*.

AGGENERATION, âd-jên-nûr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [ad, and generatio, Lat.] The state of growing to another body. *Brown*.

A'/GGER*, âd'-jûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A fortress, or trench. *Heurne*.

To A'/GGERATE, âd'-jûr-âte. *v. a.* To heap up. *Dict.*

AGGEROSE, âd-jûr-ôse'. *a.* [agger, Lat.] Full of heaps. *Dict.*

To AGGLO/MERATE\$, âg-glôm'-mûr-âte. *v. a.* [agglomerio, Lat.] To gather up in a ball, as thread.

To gather together. *Young*.

To AGGLO/MERATE, âg-glôm'-mûr-âte. *v. n.* To grow into one mass. *Thomson*.

AGGLOMERATION*, âg-glôm-mûr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Heap. *Warton*.

AGGLU/TINANTS, âg-glû'-tê-nânts. *n. s.* Medicines having the power of uniting parts together.

AGGLU/TINANT*, âg-glû'-tê-nânt. *a.* Uniting parts together. *Gray*.

To AGGLU/TINATE\$, âg-glû'-tê-nâte. *v. a.* [ad, and gluten, Lat. glue.] To unite one part to another. *Harvey*.

AGGLUTINATION, âg-glû'-tê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Union; cohesion. *Howell*.

AGGLU/TINATIVE, âg-glû'-tê-nâ-tîv. 512. *a.* Having the power of agglutination. *Wiseman*.

To AGGRA/CE\$, âg-grâse'. *v. a.* [aggratiure, Ital.] To favour. *Spenser*.

AGGRA/CE*, âg-grûse'. *n. s.* Kindness; favour. *Spenser*.

AGGRANDIZATION*, âg-grân-dê-zâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of aggrandizing. *Waterhouse*.

To AGGRANDIZE\$, âg-grân-dîze. 159. *v. a.* [aggrandiser, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt. *Ayliffe*. To increase. *Sir T. Herbert*.

To A'/GGRANDIZE*, âg'-grân-dîze. *v. n.* To become greater; to increase. *John Hall*.

AGGRANDIZEMENT, âg'-grân-dîze-mênt. [See ACADEMY.] *n. s.* The state of being aggrandized. *Ld. Chesterfield*.

A'/GGRANDIZER, âg'-grân-dîze-ûr. *n. s.* He that aggrandizes.

To AGGRATE, âg-grâte'. *v. a.* [aggratare, Ital.] To please; to treat with civilities. *Spenser*. Ob. *J.*

A'/GGRAVABLE\$, âg'-grâ-vâ-bl. *a.* Making any thing worse; aggravating. *Dr. H. More*.

To A'/GGRAVATE\$, âg'-grâ-vâte. 91. *v. a.* [aggravo, Lat.] To make heavy; used only metaphorically. *Milton*. To make any thing worse. *Bacon*.

AGGRAVATION, âg-grâ-vâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of making heavy. *Hakewill*. Enlargement to enormity. *Addison*. Extrinsical circumstances which increase guilt or calamity. *Hammond*.

A'/GGREGATE, âg'-grê-gâte. 91. *a.* Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one mass. *Brown*.

A'/GGREGATE, âg'-grê-gâte. *n. s.* Result of the conjunction of many particulars. *Glanville*.

To A'/GGREGATE\$, âg'-grê-gâte. *v. a.* [aggrego, Lat.] To collect together; to accumulate. *Milton*.

A'/GGREGATELY*, âg'-grê-gâte-lê. *ad.* Collectively. *Ld. Chesterfield*.

AGGREGATION, âg-grê-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Collection. *Brown*. The act of collecting many into one whole. *Woodward*. An aggregate. *Bp. Bull*.

A'/GGREGATIVE*, âg'-grê-gâ-tîv. *a.* Taken together. *Spelman*.

AGGRE/GATOR*, âg'-grê-gâ-tôr. *n. s.* [Lat.] He who collects materials. *Burton*.

To AGGRE/SS\$, âg'-grês'. *v. n.* [aggreddior, aggressum, Lat.] To commit the first act of violence. *Prior*.

AGGRE/SS*, âg'-grês'. *n. s.* [aggressus, low Lat.] Aggression. *Hale*.

AGGRE/SSION, âg'-grêsh'-ûn. *n. s.* The first act of injury. *L'Estrange*.

AGGRE/SSOR, âg'-grês'-sûr. 98, 418. *n. s.* The person that first commences hostility. *Dryden*.

AGGRIEVANCE, âg-grê'-vânse. *n. s.* Injury. *Constitutions and Can. Eccl.* See GRIEVANCE.

To AGGRIEVE\$, âg-grêve'. 275. *v. a.* [aggrever, old Fr.] To give sorrow; to vex. *Spenser*. To impose hardships upon; to harass.

To AGGRIEVE*, âg-grêve'. *v. n.* To mourn; to lament. *Mir. for Mag.*

To AGGROU/P, âg-grôdp'. *v. a.* [aggropare, Ital.] To bring together into one figure. *Dryden*. A term of painting.

AGHA/ST, â-gâst'. *a.* Struck with horror. *Spenser*. *Milton*. *Dryden*.

A'/GILE\$, âj'-îl. 140. *a.* [agilis, Lat.] Nimble; ready. *Shakspeare*.

A'/GILENESS, âj'-îl-nês. *n. s.* Nimbleness; agility.

—nò, môve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pòund; —thin, THIS

AGILITY, á-jíl'-è-tè. 511. *n. s.* Nimbleness; quickness. *Watts.*

AGILLOCHUM, á-jíl'-lò-kùm. *n. s.* Aloes-wood. *Quincy.*

AGIO, á-jè-ò. *n. s.* [Italian.] A mercantile term, chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money. *Chambers.*

To AGIST á, á-jíst'. *v. a.* [*giste*, Fr.] To take in and feed cattle at a certain rate. *Blount.*

AGISTMENT, áj-íst'-mènt. *n. s.* The feeding of cattle in a common pasture, for a stipulated price. *Blackstone.* Tithe due for the profit made by agisting. An embankment; earth heaped up.

AGISTOR, á-jíst'-túr. *n. s.* An officer of the king's forest. *Hocell.*

A'GITABLE, áj-è-tá-bl. *a.* That which may be agitated.

To A'GITATE á, áj-è-tá-tè. 91. *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.] To put in motion. To be the cause of motion. *Blackmore.* To affect with perturbation. To stir; to discuss. *Boyle.* To contrive; to revolve. *K. Charles.*

AGITATION, áj-è-tá'-shún. *n. s.* Moving or shaking any thing. *Bacon.* The state of being moved. Discussion; controversial examination. *L'Estrange.* Violent motion of the mind. *Shak.* Deliberation; contrivance. *Swift.*

AGITATOR, áj-è-tá'-túr. 521. *n. s.* [*agitateur*, Fr.] He who regulates affairs of the army. *Sir T. Herbert.* He who manages affairs. *Burke.*

A'GLET, ág'-lèt. *n. s.* [*aiguillette*, Fr.] A tag of a point curved into the shape of little images. *Hayward.* The pendants at the ends of the chives of flowers, as in tulips.

A'GMINAL, ág'-mè-nál. *a.* [*agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *Dict.*

A'GNAIL, ág'-nàle. *n. s.* [*agga* and *nagel*, Sax.] A disease of the nails; a whitlow.

AGNA'TE á, ág-nàtè'. *a.* [*agnatus*, Lat.] Allied to; akin; from the father. See **AGNATION**.

AGNA'TICK*, ág-nát'-ík. *a.* Relating to kindred by descent from the father. *Blackstone.*

AGNA'TION, ág-ná'-shún. *n. s.* Descent from the same father in a direct male line. Alliance; connexion. *Pownall.*

AGNITION, ág-nísh'-ún. *n. s.* [*agnitio*, Lat.] Acknowledgement. *Pearson.*

To AGNIZE á, ág-níze'. *v. a.* [*agniser*, Fr.] To acknowledge. *Shakespeare.* *Ob. J.*

To AGNOMINATE á, ág-nóm'-mè-nàtè. *v. a.* [*agnomino*, Lat.] To name. *Locke.*

AGNOMINATION, ág-nóm-mè-ná'-shún. *n. s.* Allusion of one word to another, by sound. *Camden.*

A'GNUS*, ág'-nús. *n. s.* [Lat.] In the Romish church, a little image, representing our Saviour in the figure of a lamb. *Brevint.*

AGNUS CASTUS, ág'-nús-kás'-tús. *n. s.* [Lat.] The name of the *Chaste Tree*, so called from an imaginary virtue of preserving chastity. *Dryden.*

AGO, á-gò. *ad.* [*agan*, Sax.] Past; as, *long ago*; i. e. long time has past since. *Shakespeare.*

A'GOG, á-gòg'. *ad.* In a state of desire; in a state of warm imagination; heated with the notion of some enjoyment. *South.*

AGOING, á-gò'-íng. 410. *part. a.* In action; into action. *Dryden.*

A'GON*, á'-gón. *n. s.* [Gr.] The contest for the prize. *Abp. Sancroft.*

AGO'NE, á-gón'. *ad.* [*agan*, Sax.] Ago; past. *B. Jonson.*

A'GONISM á, ág'-ò-nízm. 548. *n. s.* [*ágonismós*, Gr.] Contention for a prize. *Dict.*

A'GONIST, ág'-ò-níst. *n. s.* A contender for prizes. *Dict.*

AGONISTES, ág'-ò-níst'-tèz. *n. s.* A prize-fighter; one that contends at a publick solemnity for a prize. *Milton.*

AGONISTICAL, ág'-ò-níst'-ík-ál. *a.* Relating to prize-fighting. *Dict. Bp. Bull.*

AGONISTICALLY*, ág'-ò-níst'-ík-ál-lè. *ad.* In the agonistical manner.

AGONISTICK*, ág'-ò-níst'-ík. *a.* Agonistical. *Hammond.*

To A'GONIZE, ág'-ò-níze. *v. a.* To afflict with agony. *Fellham.*

To A'GONIZE á, ág'-ò-níze. *v. n.* To feel agonies; to be in excessive pain. *Pope.*

AGONIZINGLY*, ág'-ò-ní'-zíng-lè. *ad.* In the most painfully feeling manner.

AGONOTHE'TE*, ág'-ò-nò-thè'tè'. *n. s.* [*ágonothetês*, Gr.] A judge of masteries in activity. *Dict.*

AGONOTHE'TICK, ág'-ò-nò-thè't-ík. *a.* Presiding at publick games. *Dict.*

A'GONY á, ág'-ò-nè. 548. *n. s.* [*áyôn*, Gr.] The pangs of death. *Sidney.* Any violent pain. *Spenser.* It is particularly used in devotions to signify our Redeemer's conflict in the garden. *Hooker.* Violent contest or striving. *More.*

AGO'OD, á-gòd'. *ad.* In earnest; not fictitiously. *Shakespeare.* *Ob. J.*

AGOU'TY, á-gòd'-tè. *n. s.* An animal of the Antilles, of the bigness of a rabbit, with bright red hair, and a little tail without hair. *Trevoux.*

To AGRA'CE á, á-grà'sè'. *v. a.* See **To AGGRACE**.

AGRA'MMATIST, á-grám-mà-tíst. *n. s.* [*a* and *γράμμα*, Gr.] An illiterate man. *Dict.*

AGRA'RIAN, á-grá-rè-àn. *a.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds. *Wren. Burke.*

To AGRE'E á, á-grèè'. *v. n.* [*agreer*, Fr.] To be in concord. *Broome.* To grant; to yield to. 2. *Macabees.* To settle amicably. *Clarendon.* To settle terms by stipulation; followed by *with*. *Matt. v.* To settle a price. *Matt. xx.* To be of the same mind or opinion. *Clarendon.* To concur; to co-operate. *Prior.* To settle some point. *Hooker.* To be consistent. *Mark. xiv.* To suit with. *Wisdom.* To cause no disturbance in the body. *Ar butnot.*

To AGRE'E, á-grèè'. *v. a.* To put an end to a variance. *Spenser.* To make friends. *Roscommon.*

AGREEABILITY*, á-grèè-à-bíl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*agre abletè*, Fr.] Easiness of disposition. *Chaucer.*

AGREEABLE, á-grèè-à-bl. *a.* Suitable to; consistent with. *Brown.* Agreeably. *Locke.* Pleasing. *Addison.*

AGREEABLENESS, á-grèè-à-bl-nèz. *n. s.* Consistency with. *Locke.* The quality of pleasing. *Bp. Taylor.* Resemblance; likeness. *Grev.*

AGREEABLY, á-grèè-à-blè. *ad.* Consistently with. Pleasingly. *Swift.* Alike; in a corresponding manner. *Spenser.*

AGREED, á-grèèd'. *part. a.* Settled by consent. *Locke.*

AGREINGLY*, á-grèè'-íng-lè. *ad.* In conformity to. *Sheldon.*

AGREINGNESS, á-grèè'-íng-nèz. *n. s.* Consistence; suitability.

AGREEMENT, á-grèè'-mènt. *n. s.* Concord. *Ecclus.* Resemblance of one thing to another. *Bacon.* Compact; bargain. *Isaiah.*

AGRE/STICK, á-grès'-ík. *a.* [*agrestis*, Lat.] Rude; rustic.

AGRE/STICAL, á-grès'-tè-kál. *a.* Rude; rustic.

AGRE/STIAL*, á-grès'-tsh-ál. *a.* [*agrestis*, Lat.] Rude; rustic.

AGRICOLA'TION, ág-rè-kò-lá'-shún. *n. s.* [*agricola*, Lat.] Culture of the ground. *Dict.*

AGRICU/LTOR*, ág-rè-kòl'-túr. *n. s.* A husband man. See **AGRICULTURIST**.

AGRICU/LTURAL*, ág-rè-kál'-tshù-rál. *a.* Relating to agriculture. *Smith's Wealth of Nations.*

A'GRICULTURE, ág-rè-kòl'-tshùre. 462. *n. s.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground. *Brown.*

AGRICU/LTURISM*, ág-rè-kál'-tshù-rízm. *n. s.* The science of agriculture.

AGRICU/LTURIST*, ág-rè-kál'-tshù-ríst. *n. s.* One skilled in the art of cultivating the ground.

A'GRIMONY, ág-rè-mún-nè. 557. *n. s.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Minor.*

To AGRISE, á-gríze'. *v. n.* [*agrisan*, Sax.] To shiver for fear, or through pity. *Chaucer.* *Ob. J.*

To AGRISE, á-gríze'. *v. a.* To affright; to terrify. *Spenser.* To disfigure; to make frightful. *Spenser.*

AGRO'UND, á-gròund'. 313. *ad.* Stranded. *Sir*

Walter Kaleigh. Hindered in the progress of affairs.
A'GUE §, â'-gûe. 335. *n. s.* [*agis*, Goth. *terrouz*.] An intermittent fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot.
Shakespeare.
To A'GUE*, â'-gûe. *v. a.* To strike as with an ague.
Haywood.
A'GUED, â'-gû-êd. 362, 359. *a.* Struck with an ague. *Shakespeare.* In little use.
A'GUEFIT, â'-gûe-fit. *n. s.* The paroxysm of the ague. *Shakespeare.*
A'GUEPROOF, â'-gûe-prôof. *a.* Proof against agues. *Shakespeare.*
To AGUERRY*, *v. a.* [*aguerrire*, Fr.] To inure to the hardships of war; to instruct in the art of war.
Lytleton.
A'GUE-SPELL*, â'-gûe-spêl. *n. s.* A charm for the ague. *Gory.*
A'GUE-STRUCK*, â'-gûe-strûk. *a.* Striken as with an ague. *Hewitt.*
A'GUÉ-TREE, â'-gûe-trêe. *n. s.* A name sometimes given to sassafras. *Dict.*
To AGUISE, â'-gûyze'. *v. a.* To dress; to adorn.
Spenser. Ob. J. See **GUISE**.
AGUISE*, â'-gûyze'. *n. s.* Dress. *More. Ob. T.*
A'GUISH, â'-gû-ish. *a.* Having the qualities of an ague. *B. Jonson.*
A'GUISHNESS, â'-gû-ish-nês. *n. s.* Quality of resembling an ague.
AH §, â. *interj.* A word noting sometimes dislike and censure. *Isaiah.* Sometimes contempt and exultation. *Psalm xxxv.* Most frequently, compassion and complaint. *Dryden.* When followed by *that*, 't expresses vehement desire. *Dryden.*
AHA*, AHA'! â-hâ'. *interj.* A word intimating triumph and contempt. *Psalm xxxv.*
AHEAD, â-hêd'. *ad.* Farther onward than another. *Dryden.* Headlong; precipitantly. *L'Estrange.*
AHEIGHT, â-hîe'. *ad.* Aloft; on high. *Shak.*
AHIGH*, â-hî'. *ad.* On high. *Shakespeare.*
AHOLD*, â-hôld'. *ad.* A sea-term. To lay a ship *ahold*, is to bring her to lie as near the wind as she can, in order to get her out to sea. *Shakespeare.*
AHOUI, â-hôo-âe'. *n. s.* The name of a poisonous plant.
AHOY*, â-hôe'. *interj.* A sea-term; of much the same import as *holla*. *Cumberland.*
AHUNGRY*, â-hûng'-grê. *a.* Hungry. *Shak.* The expletive *an* is thus prefixed to *hunger* in *an-hungered*.
AJAIR*, â-jâr'. *ad.* Half opened.
To AID §, âde. 202. *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr.] To help.
Spenser.
AID, âde. *n. s.* [*aide*, Sax.] Help; support. *Watts.* A helper. *Tobit*, viii. In law, a subsidy. *Covent.*
AIDANCE, âde'-ânse. *n. s.* Help; support. *Shak.*
AIDANT, âde'-ânt. *a.* Helping; helpful. *Shak. Ob. J.*
AIDE-DE-CAMP*, âde-dê-kâwng'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A military officer, employed under a general to convey his orders.
☞ This word, like most other military terms from the French, is universally adopted; but the polite pronunciation of the nasal vowel in the last syllable is not to be attained by a mere Englishman. See **EXCOR**. *W.*
AIDER, âde'-ûr. *n. s.* A helper. *Bacon.*
AIDLESS, âde'-lêss. *a.* Helpless. *Shakespeare.*
A'IGRE*, â'-gr. *n. s.* The impetuous flowing of the sea.
A'IGRET*, â'-grê. *n. s.* [*aigrette*, Fr.] The egret, or heron. See **EGRET**.
A'IGULET, â'-gû-lê. *n. s.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point with tags. *Spenser.*
To AIL §, âle. *v. a.* [*Aglo*, Goth.] To pain; to trouble. *Gen. xxi.* To affect in any manner. *Sidney.* To feel pain.
AIL, âle. 202. *n. s.* [*eagle*, Sax.] A disease. *Pope.*
A ILEMENT, âle'-mênt. *n. s.* Pain; disease. *Granville.*
A'ILING, âle'-îng. *part. a.* Sickly; full of complaints.
To AIM §, âme. 202. *v. n.* [*esmer*,] To endeavour

to strike with a missile weapon. *Pope.* To point the view. *Spenser.* To guess.
To AIM, âme. *v. a.* To direct the missile weapon. *Dryden.*
AIM, âme. *n. s.* The direction of a missile weapon. *Dryden.* The point to which the thing thrown is directed. *Shak.* A purpose; a scheme; figuratively. *Milton.* The object of a design. *Locke* Conjecture; guess. *Spenser.*
AIMER*, â'-mûr. *n. s.* One who aims. *Wood.*
AIMLESS*, âme'-lêss. *a.* Without aim. *May.*
AIR §, âre. 202. *n. s.* [*aër*, Lat.] The element encompassing the terraqueous globe. *Watts.* The state of the air. *Bacon.* Air in motion; a small gentle wind. *Milton.* *Pope.* Scent; vapour. *Bacon.* Blast; pestilential vapour. *Shak.* Any thing light or uncertain. *Shak.* The open weather. *Dryden.* Vent; utterance. *Dryden.* Publication. *Pope.* Intelligence; information. *Bacon.* Musick. *Shak.* Poetry; a song. *Milton.* The mien, or manner, of one person; the look. *Milton.* An affected manner or gesture. *Dryden.* Appearance. *Pope.*
To AIR, âre. *v. a.* To expose to the air. *Hooker.* To gratify, by enjoying the open air. *Shak.* To air; to warm by the fire. To breed in nests; in this sense it is derived from *aerie*, a nest. *Carew.*
AIRBALLOON*, âre'-bâl-lôon'. *n. s.* A machine, filled with air, which mounts to a considerable height. See **BALLOON**.
AIRBLADDER, âre'-blâd-dûr. *n. s.* Any cuticle or vesicle filled with air. *Arbutnot.* The bladder in fishes, by which they rise or fall. *Cudworth.*
AIR-BORN*, âre'-bôrn. *a.* Born of the air. *Congreve.*
AIR-BRAVING*, âre'-brâ-vîng. *part. a.* Defying the winds. *Shakespeare.*
AIRBUILT, âre'-bûlt. *a.* Built in the air, i. e. without any solid foundation. *Pope.*
AIR-DRAWN, âre'-drâwn. *a.* Drawn or painted in air. *Shakespeare. Ob. J.*
AIR-EMBRACED*, âre'-êm-brâste. *a.* *Sundys. Ps. civ.*
AIRER, âre'-ûr. 93. *n. s.* He that exposes to the air.
AIR-HOLE, âre'-hôle. *n. s.* A hole to admit air.
AIRINESS, âre'-ê-nês. *n. s.* Openness; exposure to the air. Lightness; gayety; levity. *Fellon.*
AIRING, âre'-îng. 410. *n. s.* A short journey to enjoy the free air. *Addison.*
AIRLESS, âre'-lêss. *a.* Wanting communication with the free air. *Shakespeare.*
AIRLING, âre'-îng. 410. *n. s.* A thoughtless, gay person. *B. Jonson.*
AIRGUN*, âre'-gûn. *n. s.* A species of gun charged with air, instead of powder. *Dict.*
AIRPOISE*, âre'-pôize. *n. s.* An instrument to measure the weight of the air. *Hist. Royal Society.*
AIRPUMP, âre'-pûmp. *n. s.* A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. *Chambers.*
AIRSHAFT, âre'-shâft. *n. s.* A passage for the air into mines and subterraneous places. *Ray.*
AIR-STIRRING*, âre'-stûr-îng. *a.* That which puts the air in motion. *May.*
AIR-THREATENING*, âre'-thré't'n-îng. *adj.* Threatening the air; lofty. *Mir. for Mag.*
AIRY, âre'-ê. *a.* Composed of air. *Bacon.* Relating to the air. *Boyle.* High in air. *Addison.* Open to the free air. *Spenser.* Light as air; thin; unsubstantial. *Shak.* Wanting reality. *Milton.* Fluttering; loose. *Dryden.* Gay; sprightly. *Bp. Taylor.*
AIRY-FLYING*, âre'-ê-fl-îng. *a.* Flying like air. *Thomson.*
AIRY-LIGHT*, âre'-ê-lîte. *a.* Light as air. *Milton.*
AISLE, île. 207. *n. s.* [*aile*, Fr. *ala*, Lat. wing.] The walk in a church, or wing of a quire. *Addison.*
AIT, or **EYGH***, âie. 202. *n. s.* Supposed to be corrupted from *islet*. A small island in a river. *Skinner.*

—nò, mỗve, nỏr, nỏt;—tủbe, tủb, bủll;—ổl;—pỏdủd;—thủn, THủIS.

A'JUTAGE, ỏd-jủ-tỏje. *n. s.* [Fr.] An additional pipe to water-works. *Dict.*

To AKE, ỏke. 355. *v. n.* To feel a pain. *Shak.*

AK'IN, ỏ-kủn'. *a.* Related to. *Sidney.* Allied to by nature. *Prior.*

AL, ATTLE, ADALE, seem to be corruptions of the Saxon *Æpel*, *noble, famous*. **AL, ALD**, being initials, are derived from the Saxon *Eald*, *ancient*. **AL** is also the Arabick prefix to many of our words: as, *al-coran, al-cove, al-chemy, al-embick, al-manack*.

A'LABASTER, ỏl'-ỏ-bỏs-tủr. 98. *n. s.* [ỏlỏbastrủpov.] A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable than the other kinds. *Savary.*

A'LABASTER, ỏl'-ỏ-bỏs-tủr. 418. *a.* Made of alabaster. *Addison.*

ALACK, ỏ-lỏk'. *interj.* Alas. *Shakspeare.*

ALACKADAY, ỏ-lỏk'-ỏ-dỏ'. *interj.* [alas the day.] A word noting sorrow and melancholy.

ALACRIOUSLY, ỏ-lỏk'-rẻ-ỏs-lẻ. *ad.* Cheerfully.

ALACRIOUSNESS, ỏ-lỏk'-rẻ-ỏs-nẻs. *n. s.* Briskness; liveliness. *Hammond.*

ALACRITY, ỏ-lỏk'-krẻ-tẻ. 511. *n. s.* [alacritas, Lat.] Cheerfulness; sprightliness. *Hooker.*

ALAMIRE, ỏ-lỏ-mẻ-rỏ. *n. s.* The lowest note but one in Guido Aratine's scale of musick. *Gayton.*

ALAMODE, ỏl'-ỏ-mỏdẻ. *ad.* According to the fashion. *Whitlock.* A low word. *J.*

ALAND, ỏ-lỏnd'. *ad.* At land. *Sidney, Dryden.*

ALARMS, ỏ-lỏrm'. *n. s.* [ỏ l'arme, Fr. to arms.] A cry by which men are summoned to their arms. *Numbers.* A cry of danger. Any tumult or disturbance. *Pope.* A clock that strikes an alarm. *Spenser.*

To ALARM, ỏ-lỏrm'. *v. a.* To call to arms; to disturb. *Addison.* To surprise with apprehension of danger. *Tickell.* To disturb in general. *Dryden.*

ALARMBELL, ỏ-lỏrm'-bẻll. *n. s.* The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy. *Milton.*

ALARMING, ỏ-lỏr'-mủng. *part. a.* Terrifying.

ALARMINGLY, ỏ-lỏr'-mủng-lẻ. *ad.* In an alarming manner.

ALARMIST, ỏ-lỏr'-mủst. *n. s.* He who excites an alarm.

ALARMPOST, ỏ-lỏrm'-pỏst. *n. s.* The post appointed to appear at, in case of an alarm.

ALARMWATCH, ỏ-lỏrm'-wỏtsh. *n. s.* One that strikes the hour by regulated movement. *Sir T. Herbert.*

ALARUM, ỏ-lỏr'-ủm. *n. s.* See **ALARM**. *Shak.*

ALAS, ỏ-lỏs'. *interj.* [helas, Fr.] A word expressing lamentation, pity, or concern. *Sidney.*

ALAS THE DAY, ỏ-lỏs'-thẻ-dỏ. *interj.* Ah, unhappy day! *Shakspeare.*

ALAS THE WHILE, ỏ-lỏs'-thẻ-hủile. *interj.* Ah, unhappy time! *Spenser.*

ALATE, ỏ-lỏtẻ'. *ad.* Lately. *Huws.*

ALATERNUS, ỏl'-ỏ-tẻr'-nủs. *n. s.* Evergreen privet. *Evelyn.*

ALB, ỏb. *n. s.* [album, Lat.] A surplice worn close at the wrists, like the lawn sleeves of a bishop. *Fairfax.*

ALBATROSS, ỏl'-ỏ-bỏ-trỏs. *n. s.* A south-sea bird. *Hawkesworth.*

ALBEY, ỏl'-bẻ. *a.* } *ad.* Although; notwithstanding. *Spenser.*

ALBICORE, ỏl'-bẻ-kẻ. *n. s.* A sea fish. *Davors.*

ALBIFICATION, ỏl'-bẻ-fẻ-kỏ'-shủn. *n. s.* Making white. *Chaucer.*

ALBIGENSES, ỏl'-bẻ-jẻn'-sẻz. *n. s.* A sect so called from *Albi*, in Upper Languedoc, where they originated. *Warton.*

ALBUGINEOUS, ỏl'-bủ-jủn'-ẻ-ỏs. *a.* [albugo, Lat.] Resembling the white of an egg. *Brown.*

ALBUGO, ỏl'-bủ-gỏ. 84. *n. s.* [Lat.] A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness.

ALBUM, ỏl'-bủm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A book in which foreigners have long been accustomed to insert the autographs of celebrated people. *Sir H. Wotton.*

ALBURN, ỏl'-bủrn. See **AUBURN**.

ALCAICK, ỏl'-kỏ'-ủk. *a.* The measure of verse used by the poet Alcaeus, consisting of two dactyles and two trochees. *Blackwall.* Used also as a noun, denoting the verse itself. *Warton.*

ALCAHEST, ỏl'-kỏ'-hẻst. 84. *n. s.* [Arab.] A universal dissolvent. *Quincy.*

ALCAID, ỏl'-kỏ-dẻ. 84. *n. s.* In Barbary, the governor of a castle. *Dryden.* In Spain, the judge of a city. *Du Cange.*

ALCANNA, ỏl'-kỏn'-nỏ. 84. *n. s.* An Egyptian plant used in dyeing. *Brown.*

ALCHYMICAL, ỏl'-kủm'-mẻ-kỏl. *a.* Relating to alchemy. *Camden.*

ALCHYMICALLY, ỏl'-kủm'-mẻ-kỏl-lẻ. *ad.* In the manner of an alchymist. *Camden.*

ALCHYMIST, ỏl'-kẻ-mủst. 84. *n. s.* One who pursues or professes the science of alchemy. *Shak.*

ALCHYMISTICAL, ỏl'-kẻ-mủs'-ủk-ỏi. *a.* Acting like an alchymist. *Lightfoot, Burke.*

To ALCHEMIZE, ỏl'-kẻ-mủze. *v. a.* To transmute. *Lovelace.*

A'LCHEMY, ỏl'-kẻ-mẻ. 84. *n. s.* [al, Arab. and *χημια*] That part of chymistry, which proposes the transmutation of metals, and other important operations. *Hooker.* A kind of mixed metal. *Bacon.*

ALCOHOL, ỏl'-kỏ-hỏl. 84. *n. s.* [Arab.] A high, rectified, dephlegmated spirit of wine, or any thing reduced into an impalpable powder. *Quincy.*

ALCOHOLIZATION, ỏl'-kỏ-hỏl'-ẻ-zỏ-ủn. *n. s.* The act of rectifying spirits.

To ALCOHOLIZE, ỏl'-kỏ-hỏ-lẻze. *v. a.* To make an alcohol.

A'LCORAN, ỏl'-kỏ-rỏn. 84. *n. s.* [al, Arab. and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda. *Samderson.*

ALCORANISH, ỏl'-kỏ-rỏn'-ủsh. *a.* Relating to Mahometanism. *Sir T. Herbert.*

ALCOVE, ỏl'-kỏvẻ. *n. s.* [alcoba, Span.] A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, in which is placed a bed of state, or seats. *Trevour.*

A recess in gardens or pleasure grounds. *Pope.*

ALDER, ỏl'-dủr. 84. *n. s.* [alnus, Lat.] A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel. The wood is used by turners. *Pope.*

ALDERLEVEST, ỏl'-dủr-lẻẻvẻ-ẻst. *a. super.* [From *alder*, of all, and *lieve*, beloved.] Most beloved. *Shakspeare.*

A'LDERMAN, ỏl'-dủr-mỏn. *n. s.* [ald, and *man*, Sax.] The same as senator. A governor or magistrate, originally chosen on account of the experience which his age had given him. *Shak.*

ALDERMANNITY, ỏl'-dủr-mỏn'-ẻ-tẻ. *n. s.* The behaviour and manners of an alderman. *Staple of News.* The society of aldermen. *Underwoods.*

A'LDERMANLIKE, ỏl'-dủr-mỏn'-lẻke. *a.* In the manner of an alderman. *Shelton.*

A'LDERMANLY, ỏl'-dủr-mỏn-lẻ. *ad.* Like an alderman. *Swift.*

A'LDERN, ỏl'-dủrn. 84, 555. *a.* Made of alder. *May.*

A'LE, ỏle. *n. s.* [eale, Sax.] A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor. *Shak.* A merry meeting used in country places. *Warton.*

A'LE-BENCH, ỏle'-bẻnsh. *n. s.* A bench in or before an ale-house. *Homilies.*

A'LEBERRY, ỏle'-bẻr-rẻ. *n. s.* [ale, and *berry*.] A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread. *Beaumont.*

A'LE-BREWER, ỏle'-brỏỏ-ủr. *n. s.* One that brews ale. *Mortimer.*

A'LE-CONNER, ỏle'-kỏn-nủr. *n. s.* [ale, and *con*.] An officer whose business it is to inspect the measures of publick houses. *Act of Parl. 21 Jac. I. ch. 7.*

A'LECOST, ỏle'-kỏst. *n. s.* The name of an herb. *Dict.*

A'LECTRYOMANCY, ỏ-lẻk'-trẻ-ỏ-mỏn-sẻ. } *n. s.*

A'LECTOROMANCY, ỏ-lẻk'-tẻ-ỏ-mỏn-sẻ. } *n. s.*

[ỏλεκτρυών and *pávris*.] Divination by a cock. *Dict.*

A'LE-FED, ỏle'-fẻỏl. *a.* Fed with ale. *Stafford.*

A'LEGAR, ỏl'-ẻ-gỏr. 93, 418. *n. s.* [ale, and *cagw*

- sour.] Sour ale; acid made of ale, as vinegar, of wine.
- A/LEGER**, âl'-lè-jâr. *a.* [alacris, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; sprightly. *Bacon. Ob. J.*
- To ALE GGE***, âl'-lèg'. *v. a.* [alleger, old Fr.] To lessen; to assuage. *Pastorals. Ob. T.*
- A/LEHOOF**, âl'-hòf. *n.s.* [ale, and hoof. *b.*] Ground-ivy. *Temple.*
- A/LEHOUSE**, âl'-hòuse. *n.s.* [elhuy, Sax.] A house where ale is sold. *Shakspeare.*
- A/LEHOUSE-KEEPER**, âl'-hòuse-kè-pûr. *n.s.* He that keeps ale publicly to sell. *Letter to Swift.*
- A/LEKNIGHT**, âl'-nlte. *n.s.* A pot-companion. *Camden. Ob. J.*
- ALEMBICK**, âl'-lèmb'-bîk. *n.s.* [al, Arao. and ambîç.] A vessel used in distilling. *Boyle.*
- ALENGTH**, âl'-lèngth'. *ad.* At full length. *Chaucer.*
- ALERT**, âl'-lèrt'. *a.* [alerte, Fr.] On guard; watchful, in a military sense. *Sir Roger Williams.*
- ALERTNESS**, âl'-lèrt'-nèss. *n.s.* Sprightliness; pertness. *Addison.*
- ALE-STAKE***, âl'-lè-stàke. *n.s.* [ale, and stake.] A stake set up before an ale-house, by way of sign. *Chaucer.*
- A/LETASTER**, âl'-tást-âr. *98. n.s.* [ale, and tast-er.] An officer appointed to look to the goodness of ale or beer. *Covel.*
- A/LEVAT**, âl'-vât. *n.s.* [ale, and vat.] The tub in which the ale is fermented.
- ALEW***, âl'-lòd'. *n.s.* Shouting, or crying aloud; the same as halloo. *Spenser.*
- A/LEWASHED**, âl'-wòsh't. *359. a.* Steeped or soaked in ale. *Shakspeare.*
- A/LEWIFE**, âl'-wîfe. *n.s.* [ale, and wife.] A woman that keeps an alehouse. *Swift.*
- A/LEXANDERS**, âl'-lègz-ân'-dûrz. *n.s.* The name of a plant.
- A/LEXANDER'S-FOOT**, âl'-lègz-ân'-dûrz-fût'. *478. n.s.* The name of an herb.
- ALEXANDRINE**, âl'-lègz-ân'-drîn. *150. n.s.* A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called *Alexander*, consisting, among the French, of twelve and thirteen syllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve. *Dryden.*
- ALEXIPHARMACAL***, âl'-lèk-sè-fâr'-mâ-kâl. *a.* That which possesses an antidote. *Pierce.*
- ALEXIPHARMICK**, âl'-lèk-sè-fâr'-mîk. *a.* [ἀλεξίφω and φάρμακον.] That which drives away poison or infection. *Brown. Properly Alexipharmac.*
- ALEXITERICAL**, âl'-lèk-sè-tèr'-rè-kâl. *509. } a.*
- ALEXITERICK**, âl'-lèk-sè-tèr'-rik. *} a.* [ἀλεξίφω.] That which drives away poison, or fevers.
- A/LGA***, âl'-gâ. *n.s.* [Lat.] Sea-weed. *B. Jonson. Dryden.*
- A/LGATES**, âl'-gâtes. *ad.* [algeatzer, Sax. all-ways.] On any terms; every way. *Fairfax. Ob. J.*
- A/LGEBRA**, âl'-jè-brâ. *84. n.s.* [an Arabick word of uncertain etymology.] A kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity sought as if it were granted, and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities which are known, and consequently itself is known. *Chambers.*
- ALGEBRAICAL**, âl'-jè-brâ'-è-kâl. *} a.* Relating to
- ALGEBRAICK**, âl'-jè-brâ'-îk. *} algebra.* Containing operations of algebra. *Bp. Berkeley.*
- ALGEBRAIST**, âl'-jè-brâ'-îst. *n.s.* A person that understands the science of algebra. *Graunt.*
- A/LGID**, âl'-jîd. *84. a.* [algidus, Lat.] Cold; chill. *Dict.*
- ALGIDITY**, âl'-jîd'-dè-tè. *511. } n.s.* Chillness; cold.
- A/LGIDNESS**, âl'-jîd'-nèss. *} Dict.*
- ALGIFICK**, âl'-jîf'-îk. *509. a.* [algor, Lat.] That which produces cold. *Dict.*
- A/LGOR**, âl'-gôr. *n.s.* [Lat.] Extreme cold. *Dict.*
- ☞ The *a* in the last syllable of this word escapes being pronounced like *u* from its being Latin and seldom used. *418. W.*
- A/LGORISM**, âl'-gô-rîzm. *557. } n.s.* Arabick words
- A/LGORITHM**, âl'-gô-rîthm. *} implying the six operations of arithmetick. Sir T. More.*
- ALGOSE**, âl'-gôse'. *427. a.* Extremely cold. *Dict.*
- ALGUAZIL***, âl'-gwâ-zèl'. *n.s.* [Span.] An inferior officer of justice; a constable. *Smollet.*
- A/LLAS**, âl'-lè-às. *ad.* A Latin word, signifying otherwise; as, *Simon alias Smith, alias Baker Sir T. Herbert.* In law: a writ of *capias*, issued a second time. *Blackstone.*
- A/LIBI***, âl'-è-bl. *n.s.* [Lat.] Elsewhere. The plea of a person, who, to prove himself innocent, alleges, that, at the time stated in the accusation, he was at some place remote from that in which the fact was said to have been committed.
- A/LIBLE**, âl'-è-bl. *405. a.* [alibilis, Lat.] Nutritive; nourishing. *Dict.*
- A/LIEN**, âl'-yèn. *505. a.* [alienus, Lat.] Foreign. *Dryden.* Estranged from. *Boyle.*
- A/LIEN**, âl'-yèn. *113, 283. n.s.* A foreigner. *Hooker.* In law: one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised. *Covel.*
- To A/LIEN**, âl'-yèn. *v. a.* To make any thing the property of another. *Hale.* To estrange. *Clarendon.*
- A/LIENABLE**, âl'-yèn-â-bl. *a.* That of which the property may be transferred. *Dennis.*
- To A/LIENATE**, âl'-yèn-âte. *v. a.* To transfer property to another. *Bacon.* To withdraw the heart or affections. *Hooker.*
- ☞ There is a strong propensity in undisciplined speakers to pronounce this word with the accent on the *e* in the penultimate; but this cannot be too carefully avoided, as all the compounds of *alien* have invariably the accent on the first syllable. But whether the *a* in this syllable be long or short, is a dispute among our best orthoëpists. Mr. Perry, Mr. Buchanan, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Elphinston, join it with the consonant, and make it short; but Mr. Sheridan separates it from the *l*, and makes it long and slender: and though Mr. Elphinston's opinion has great weight with me, yet I here join with Mr. Sheridan against them all; not only because I judge his pronunciation of this word the most agreeable to the best usage, but because it is agreeable to an evident rule which lengthens every vowel with the accent on it, except *i* when followed by a single consonant and a diphthong. See *Principles*, No. 505, 534.
- "O! *alienate* from Heav'n, O spirit accurst!"
Milton's Par. Lost, B. V. 877. W.
- A/LIENATE**, âl'-yèn-âte. *a.* Withdrawn from. *Swift.*
- ALIENATE***, âl'-yèn-âte. *n.s.* A stranger; an alien. *Stapleton.*
- ALIENATION**, âl'-yèn-â'-shôn. *n.s.* The act of transferring property. *Spenser.* The state of being alienated. *Bp. Hall.* Change of affection. *Bacon.* Disorder of the faculties. *Hooker.*
- ALIENATOR***, âl'-yèn-â'-tûr. *n.s.* He who transfers or alienates. *Watson.*
- ALIFE***, âl'-lîfe'. *ad.* On my life. *Shakspeare.*
- ALIVEROUS**, âl'-lîf'-fèr-ûs. *314. a.* [ala and fero, Lat.] Having wings. *Dict.*
- ALIGEROUS**, âl'-lîf'-fèr-ûs. *314. a.* [aliger, Lat.] Having wings.
- To ALI/GGE**, âl'-lîg'. *v. a.* See **To ALEGGE**.
- To ALI/GHT**, âl'-lîe'. *v. n.* [alightan, Sax.] To come down and stop. *Spenser.* To fall upon. *Dryden.*
- AL/KE**, âl'-lîke'. *a.* With resemblance; without difference. *Psaln cxxxix. Milton.*
- AL/KE-MINDED***, âl'-lîke'-mînd-èd. *part. a.* Having the same mind. *Bp. Hall.*
- A/LIMENT**, âl'-lè-mènt. *n.s.* [alimentum, Lat.] Nourishment; food. *Glanville.*
- A/LIMENTAL**, âl'-lè-mèn'-tâl. *a.* That which nourishes. *Milton.*
- A/LIMENTALLY**, âl'-lè-mèn'-tâl-è. *ad.* So as to serve for nourishment. *Brown.*
- A/LIMENTARINESS**, âl'-lè-mèn'-târ-è-nèss. *n.s.* The quality of being alimentary. *Dict.*
- A/LIMENTARY**, âl'-lè-mèn'-târ-è. *a.* That which belongs to aliment, or has the power of nourishing. *Ray.*
- A/LIMENTA/TION**, âl'-lè-mèn'-tâl'-shôn. *n.s.* The

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt ;—tùbe, túb, búll ;—díl ;—pòund ;—thin, THIS.

power of affording aliment. The state of being nourished. *Bacon*.

ALIMONIOUS, àl-lè-mò'-nè-ùs. *a.* That which nourishes. *Harvey*. Very little in use.

A/LIMONY ò, àl-lè-mòu-nè. 546. *n. s.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] That legal proportion of the husband's estate, which is allowed to the wife, upon the account of separation from him. *Ayliffe*.

A/LIQUANT, àl-lè-qwònt. *a.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

A/LIQUOT, àl-lè-qwòt. *a.* [*aliquot*, Lat.] Aliquot parts of any number are such as will exactly measure without any remainder; as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12. *Clarke*.

A/LISH, àl'-lsh. *a.* Resembling ale. *Mortimer*.

A/LITURE, àl'-lè-tshùre. *n. s.* [*alitura*, Lat.] Nourishment. *Dict*.

ALIVE, à-lìvè'. *a.* In the state of life. *Dryden*. Unextinguished; not destroyed. *Hooker*. Cheerful; sprightly. *Clarissa*. In a popular sense, it is used only to add an emphasis; as, the *best* man alive. *Spenser*.

A/LKAHEST, àl'-kà-hèst. 84. *n. s.* A universal dissolvent, which has the power of resolving all things into their first principles.

ALKALE/SCENT, àl-kà-lès'-sènt. *a.* Having a tendency to the properties of an alkali. *Arbuthnot*.

A/LKALI ò, àl'-kà-lè. 84. *n. s.* [from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us, glasswort.] Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces ebullition and effervescence.

A/LKALINE, àl'-kà-lìn. 150. *a.* Having the qualities of alkali. *Arbuthnot*.

To ALKALIZATE, àl-kàl'-lè-zàte. *v. a.* To make bodies alkaline.

ALKALIZATE, àl-kàl'-lè-zàte. *a.* Impregnated with alkali. *Boult*.

ALKALIZA/TION, àl-kà-lè-zà'-shùn. *n. s.* Act of alkalizing, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

A/LKANET, àl'-kà-nèt. *n. s.* [*Anchusa*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller*.

A/LKEKE/NGI, àl-kè-kèn'-jè. *n. s.* A medicinal fruit or berry, called *winter-cherry*. *Chambers*.

ALKE/RMES, àl-kèr'-mèz. *n. s.* A celebrated remedy, of which *kermes* berries are the basis. *Chambers*.

ALL ò, àll. 77. *a.* [Æll, Æal, ealle, alle, Sax.] The whole number; or every one. *Shak*. Every part. *Locke*.

ALL, àll. *ad.* [See *ALL*, *a.*] Quite; completely. *Spenser*. Altogether; wholly. *Dryden*. Only. *Shak*. Although; but obsolete in this sense. *Spenser*.

ALL, àll. *n. s.* The whole. *Shak*. Every thing. *Shak*. *All* is much used in composition; but, in most instances, it is merely arbitrary; as appears in the following compounds.

ALL-ABANDONED*, àll-à-bán'-dúnd. *part. a.* Deserted by all. *Shelton*.

ALL-ABHORRED*, àll-àb-hòr'd'. *part. a.* Detested by all. *Shakespeare*.

ALL-ADMIRING*, àll-àd-mìr'-rìng. *part. a.* Wholly admiring. *Shakespeare*.

ALL-ADVISED*, àll-àd-vìz'd'. *part. a.* Advised by all. *Bp. Warburton*.

ALL-APPROVED*, àll-àp-pròv'd'. *a.* He who is approved by all. *More*.

ALL-ATONING*, àll-à-tòne' ìng. *part. a.* Atoning for all. *Dryden*. *Burke*.

ALL-BEARING, àll-bà'-rìng. *a.* That which bears every thing; omniparous. *Marston*.

ALL-BEAUTE/US*, àll-bù'-tshè-ùs. *a.* Completely beautiful. *Pope*.

ALL-BEHOLDING*, àll-bè-hòlè'-dìng. *a.* That which beholds all things. *Drayton*.

ALL-BLASTING*, àll-blàs'-tìng. *part. x.* That which blasts, defames, or destroys all things. *Marston*.

ALL-CHANGING*, àll-tshànjè'-ìng. *part. a.* That which is perpetually changing. *Shakespeare*.

ALL-CHEERING, àll-tshè'-rìng. *a.* That which gives gaiety and cheerfulness to all. *Shakespeare*.

ALL-COMMANDING, àll-kòm-mànd'-ìng. *a.* Having the sovereignty over all. *Raleigh*.

ALL-COMPLYING*, àll-kòm-plì'-ìng. *part. a.* Yielding or complying in every respect. *More*.

ALL-COMPOSING, àll-kòm-pò'-zìng. *a.* That which quiets all. *Crashaw*.

ALL-COMPREHENSIVE*, àll-kòm-prè-hèn'-sìv. *a.* Comprehending all things. *Glanville*.

ALL-CONCEALING*, àll-kòn-she'-ìng. *part. a.* That which conceals all things. *Spenser*.

ALL-CONQUERING, àll-kòng'-kùr'-ìng. 334. *a.* That which subdues every thing. *Milton*.

ALL-CONSTRAINING*, àll-kòn-strà'-ìng. *part. a.* That which restrains or subjugates all things. *Drayton*.

ALL-CONSUMING, àll-kòn-sù'-mìng. *a.* That which consumes every thing. *Pope*.

ALL-DARING*, àll-dà'-rìng. *a.* That which dares attempt every thing. *B. Jonson*.

ALL-DESTROYING*, àll-dè-stròy'-ìng. *part. a.* Destroying all things. *Sir R. Fanshawe*.

ALL-DE/VA/STING*, àll-dè-vàs'-tìng. *part. a.* Wasting all things. *Sandys*.

ALL-DEVOURING, àll-dè-vòur'-ìng. *a.* That which eats up every thing. *Pope*.

ALL-DIMMING*, àll-dim'-mìng. *part. a.* That which obscures all things. *Marston*.

ALL-DISCOVERING*, àll-dìs-kòv'-ùr'-ìng. *part. a.* Disclosing every thing. *More*.

ALL-DISGRACED*, àll-dìs-gràstè'-ìng. *part. a.* Completely disgraced. *Shakespeare*.

ALL-DISPENSING*, àll-dìs-pèn'-sìng. *part. a.* That which dispenses all things. *Milton*. That which affords any dispensation or permission. *Dryden*.

ALL-DIVINE*, àll-dè-vìne'. *a.* Supremely excellent. *Howell*.

ALL-DIVINING*, àll-dè-vì'-nìng. *part. a.* Foretelling all things. *Sir R. Fanshawe*.

ALL-DREADED*, àll-drèd'-èd. *a.* Feared by all. *Shakespeare*.

ALL-DROWSY*, àll-dròp'-zè. *a.* Very drowsy. *Brown*.

ALL-E/LOQUENT*, àll-èl'-ò-kwènt. *a.* Having all the force of eloquence. *Pope*.

ALL-EMBRACING*, àll-èm-bràse'-ìng. *part. a.* Embracing all things. *Crashaw*.

ALL-ENDING*, àll-èn'-dìng. *part. a.* That which ends all things. *Shakespeare*.

ALL-ENLIGHTENING*, àll-èn-lìt'-n-ìng. *part. a.* Enlightening all things. *C. Cotton*.

ALL-ENRAGED*, àll-èn-ràj'-d'. *a.* Greatly enraged. *J. Hall*.

ALL-FLAMING*, àll-flà'-mìng. *part. a.* Flaming in every direction. *Beaumont*.

ALL-FOOLS-DAY*, àll-fòòl-z-dà'. *n. s.* The first of April, when every body, says the Spectator, strives to make as many fools as he can; an old [but foolish] custom. *Braid*.

ALL-FORGIVING*, àll-fòr-gìv'-ìng. *a.* Forgiving all. *Dryden*.

ALL-FOURS, àll-fòrz'. *n. s.* A low game at cards, played by two. The *all-four* are *high, low, Jack, and the game*. The arms used together with the legs on the ground. [things. *Milton*].

ALL-GIVER*, àll-gìv'-ùr. *n. s.* The Giver of all.

ALL-GOOD*, àll-gòd'. *n. s.* A Being of unlimited goodness; used also as an *adj.* *Dryden*.

ALL-GUIDING*, àll-gìv'-dìng. *part. a.* Guiding all things. *Sandys*.

ALL-HAIL ò, àll-hàlè'. *n. s.* All health; a term of salutation. *St. Matthew*, xxviii.

To ALL-HAIL*, àll-hàlè'. *v. a.* To salute. *Shak*.

ALL-HALLOW, àll-hàl'-lò. } *n. s.* All-saints.

ALL HALLOWS, àll-hàl'-lòzèz' day; the first of November.

ALL-HALLOWMASS*, àll-hàl'-lò-màs. *n. s.* The term near All-saints-day. *Burne*.

ALL-HALLOWN, âl-hâl'-lân. *a.* The time about All-saints-day. *Shakspeare.*
 ALL-HALLOWTIDE, âl-hâl'-lô-tîde. *n. s.* See ALL-HALLOWN. *Bacon.*
 ALL-HEAL, âl-hêl'-e. *n. s.* A species of iron-wort. *Stukeley.*
 ALL-HEALING*, âl-hêl'-îng. *part. a.* Healing all things. *Selden.*
 ALL-HELPING*, âl-hêl'-pîng. *part. a.* Assisting all things. *Selden.*
 ALL-HIDING*, âl-hl'-dîng. *part. a.* Concealing all things. *Shakspeare.*
 ALL-HONOURED*, âl-ôn'-nârd. *part. a.* Honoured by all. *Shakspeare.*
 ALL-HURTING*, âl-hûrt'-îng. *part. a.* Hurting all things. *Shakspeare.*
 ALL-IDOLIZING*, âl-lv'-dô-îl-zîng. *part. a.* Worshipping any thing. *Crashaw.*
 ALL-IMITATING*, âl-lm'-tâ-ûng. *part. a.* Imitating every thing. *More.*
 ALL-INFORMING*, âl-ln'-fôrm'-îng. *part. a.* That which actuates by vital powers. *Sandys.*
 ALL-INTERPRETING*, âl-ln'-têr'-prê-ûng. *part. a.* Interpreting or explaining all things. *Milton.*
 ALL-JUDGING, âl-jûd'-jîng. *a.* That which has the sovereign right of judgement. *Roue.*
 ALL-KNOWING, âl-nô'-îng. *a.* Omniscient ; all-wise. *Atterbury.*
 ALL-LICENSED*, âl-lv'-sênst. *part. a.* Licensed to every thing. *Shakspeare.*
 ALL-LOVING*, âl-lûv'-îng. *a.* Of infinite love. *More.*
 ALL-MAKING, âl-mâ'-kîng. *a.* That created all ; omnifick. *Dryden.*
 ALL-MATURING*, âl-mâ-tû'-rîng. *a.* That which matures all things. *Dryden.*
 ALL-MURDERING*, âl-mûr'-dûr-îng. *a.* Completely destructive. *Sir R. Fanshew.*
 ALL-OBEDIENT*, âl-ô-bê'-jê-ênt. *a.* Absolutely obedient. *Crashaw.*
 ALL-OBEYING*, âl-ô-bâ'-îng. *part. a.* That to which all pay obedience. *Shakspeare.*
 ALL-OBLIVIOUS*, âl-ô-blîv'-vê-ûs. *a.* That which would cause entire forgetfulness. *Shakspeare.*
 ALL-OBSCURING*, âl-ôb-skû'-rîng. *part. a.* That which hides all things. *Bp. Henry King.*
 ALL-PENETRATING*, âl-pên'-nê-â-îng. *part. a.* Pervading all things. *Stajford.*
 ALL-PERFECTNESS*, âl-pêr'-fêkt-nês. *n. s.* The perfection of the whole. *More.*
 ALL-PIERCING*, âl-pêr'-sîng. or âl-pêr'-sîng. *part. a.* Discovering all things. *Marston.*
 ALL-POWERFUL, âl-pôû'-ûr-fûl. *a.* Almighty ; omnipotent. *Swift.*
 ALL-PRaised*, âl-prâ'-zêd, or âl-prâ-z'd'. *part. a.* Praised by all. *Shakspeare.*
 ALL-RULING*, âl-rôûl'-îng. *part. a.* Governing all things. *Milton.*
 ALL-SAINTS-DAY, âl-sântz-dâ'. *n. s.* The day on which there is a general celebration of the saints. The first of November.
 ALL-SANCTIFYING*, âl-sângk'-tê-fî-îng. *part. a.* That which sanctifies the whole. *West.*
 ALL-SAVING*, âl-sâ'-vîng. *part. a.* Saving all things. *Selden.*
 ALL-SEARCHING*, âl-sêrtsh'-îng. *part. a.* That which searches and pervades all things. *South.*
 ALL-SEER*, âl-sêèr'. *n. s.* He that sees or beholds every thing. *Shakspeare.*
 ALL-SEEING, âl-sêè'-îng. *a.* That which beholds every thing. *Dryden.*
 ALL-SHAKING*, âl-shâ'-kîng. *part. a.* That which shakes all things. *Shakspeare.*
 ALL-SHUNNED*, âl'-shûn'd. *part. a.* Shunned by all. *Shakspeare.*
 ALL-SOULS-DAY, âl-sôltz-dâ'. *n. s.* The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome ; the second of November. *Shak.*
 ALL-SUFFICIENCY*, âl-sûf-fîsh'-ên-sê. *n. s.* Infinite ability. *Bp. Hall.*
 ALL-SUFFICIENT, âl-sûf-fîsh'-ênt. *a.* Sufficient to every thing. *Hooker.*

ALL-SUFFICIENT*, âl-sûf-fîsh'-ênt. *n. s.* Properly and emphatically denoting God. *Whitlock.*
 ALL-SURVEYING*, âl-sûr-vâ'-îng. *part. a.* That which beholds all things. *Sandys.*
 ALL-SUSTAINING*, âl-sûs-tâ'-îng. *part. a.* That which upholds all things. *Sir J. Beaumont.*
 ALL-TELLING*, âl-têl'-îng. *part. a.* That which tells or divulges all things. *Shakspeare.*
 ALL-TRIUMPHING*, âl-trî-ûm-îng. *part. a.* Every where triumphant. *B. Jonson.*
 ALL-WATCHED*, âl-wôsh't'. *part. a.* Watched throughout. *Shakspeare.*
 ALL-WISE, âl-wîze'. *a.* Possessed of infinite wisdom. *South.*
 ALL-WITTED*, âl-wî't'-lêd. *a.* Possessing every kind of wit. *B. Jonson.*
 ALL-WORSHIPPED*, âl-wûr'-shîpt. *part. a.* Adored by all. *Milton.*
 ALLANTO'IS, âl-lân-tôl's. } *n. s.* [αλλας
 ALLANTO'IDES, âl-lân-tôè'-dêz. } and αἰδός.]
 The urinary tunick placed between the amnion and chorion. *Quincy.*
 To ALLA'TRATE*, âl-lâ'-trâte. *v. n.* [allatro, Lat.] To bark. *Stables.*
 To ALLA'Y, âl-lâ'. *v. a.* To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. To join any thing to another, so as to abate its predominant qualities. *B. Jonson.* To quiet ; to pacify. *Shakspeare.*
 ALLA'Y, âl-lâ'. *n. s.* [alloy, Fr.] The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Any thing which abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled. *Newton.*
 ALLA'YER, âl-lâ'-ûr. *n. s.* The person or thing which has the power of allaying. *Harvey.*
 ALLA'YMENT, âl-lâ'-mênt. *n. s.* That which has the power of allaying. *Shakspeare.*
 To ALLE'CT*, âl-lêk't'. *v. a.* [allecto, allicio, Lat.] To entice. *Huloet's Dict.*
 ALLE'CTIVE*, âl-lêk'-tîv. *n. s.* Allurement. *Sir T. Elyot.*
 ALLE'CTIVE*, âl-lêk'-tîv. *a.* Alluring. *Chaucer.*
 Ob. T.
 ALLEGATION, âl-lê-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Affirmation ; declaration. *More.* The thing alleged. *Shak.*
 An excuse ; a plea. *Pope.*
 To ALLE'GE, âl-lêdje'. *v. a.* [allego, Lat.] To affirm. To plead as an excuse, or produce as an argument. *Hooker.*
 ALLE'GEABLE, âl-lêdje'-â-bl. *a.* That which may be alleged. *Broune.*
 ALLEGEMENT, âl-lêdje'-mênt. *n. s.* The same with allegation. *Dict. Bp. Savarson.*
 ALLE'GER, âl-lêdje'-ûr. *n. s.* He that alleges. *Boyle.*
 ALLE'GIANCE, âl-lê'-jânse. *n. s.* [allegeance, Fr.] The duty of subjects to the government. *Shak.*
 ALLE'GIANT, âl-lê'-jânt. *a.* Loyal. *Shak. Oh. J.*
 ALLEGO'RICK, âl-lê-gôr'-rîk. *a.* After the manner of an allegory. *Milton.*
 ALLEGO'RICAL, âl-lê-gôr'-rê-kâl. *a.* In the form of an allegory. *Bentley.*
 ALLEGO'RICALLY, âl-lê-gôr'-rê-kâl-lê. *ad.* After an allegorical manner. *Peacham.*
 ALLEGO'RICALNESS, âl-lê-gôr'-rê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* Quality of being allegorical. *Dict.*
 ALLEGORIST*, âl-lê-gôr'-rîst. *n. s.* He who teaches in an allegorical manner. *Whiston.*
 To ALLEGORIZE, âl-lê-gô-rîze. *v. a.* To turn into allegory. *Raleigh.*
 To ALLEGORIZE*, âl-lê-gô-rîze. *v. n.* To treat as an allegory. *Fulke.*
 ALLEGORIZER*, âl-lê-gô-rî-zûr. *n. s.* An allegorist. *Coventry.*
 ALLEGORY, âl-lê-gôr'-rê. 557. *n. s.* [αλληγορία.] A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken. *Ben Jonson.*
 ALLE'GRO, âl-lê'-grô. *n. s.* [Ital.] A word in musick, denoting a sprightly motion. It originally means gay, as in Milton.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bôll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

ALLELUJAH, âl-lê-lû'-yâ. *n. s.* A word of spiritual exultation; Praise God. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALLEMA'NDE, âl-lê-mând'. *n. s.* [*Allemannia*, barb. Lat.] A dance well known in Germany and Switzerland.

To ALLEVIATE §, âl-lê-vê-âte. 91. *v. a.* [*allevio*, Lat.] To make light; to ease; to soften. *Harvey.* To extenuate.

ALLEVIA'TION, âl-lê-vê-â-shûn. *n. s.* The act of making light. *South.* That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated. *Locke.*

ALLEVIATIVE*, âl-lê-vê-â-tiv. *n. s.* A palliative; something mitigating. *Corah's Doom.*

A'LLLEY, âl'-lê. 270. *n. s.* [*allée*, Fr.] A walk in a garden. *Spenser.* A passage, in towns, narrower than a street. *Shakespeare.*

ALLIANCE §, âl-l'-ânse. *n. s.* [*Alliance*, Fr.] The state of connexion by confederacy; a league. Relation by marriage. *Dryden.* Relation by any form of kindred. *Shak.* The persons allied to each other. *Addison.*

To ALLIANCE*, âl-l'-ânse. *v. a.* To unite by confederacy; to ally. *Cudworth.*

ALLI'ANT*, âl-l'-ânt. *n. s.* An ally. *Wotton.*

ALLI'CIENCY §, âl-l'-i-yên-sê. 113. *n. s.* [*allicio*, Lat.] Magnetism; attraction. *Glanville.*

ALLI'CIENT*, âl-l'-ish-yênt. *n. s.* An attractor. *Robinson.*

To A'LLIGATE §, âl-l'-lê-gâte. 91. *v. a.* [*alligo*, Lat.] To tie one thing to another; to unite. *Dict.*

ALLIGA'TION, âl-lê-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of tying together; the arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

A'LLIGATOR, âl-lê-gâ'-tûr. 521. *n. s.* [*allagarto*, Port.] The crocodile; chiefly used for the crocodile of America. *Shakespeare.*

A'LLIGATURE, âl-lê-gâ'-tshûre. *n. s.* A link, or ligature. *Dict.*

ALLI'SION, âl-l'-zh'-ân. *n. s.* [*allido*, *allisum*, Lat.] The act of striking one thing against another. *Woodward.*

ALLITERA'TION §, âl-l'-t-êr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [*ad* and *littera*, Lat.] The beginning of several words in the same verse with the same letter. *Milton.*

ALLITERATIVE*, âl-l'-t-êr-â'-tiv. *a.* Denoting words beginning with the same letter. *Warton.*

ALLOCA'TION, âl-lô-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*alloco*, Lat.] The act of putting one thing to another. The admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account. An allowance made upon an account; a term used in the exchequer. *Chambers.*

ALLOCU'TION, âl-lô-kû'-shûn. *n. s.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act or manner of speaking to another. *Wheler.* Sometimes *allocution*.

ALLO'DIAL, âl-lô-dê-âl. *a.* [*allodialis*, barb. Lat.] Held without any acknowledgement of superiority; not feudal; independent. *Kelham.*

ALLO'DIUM, âl-lô-dê-âm. *n. s.* A possession held in absolute independence. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king. *Hammond.*

ALLO'NGE, âl-lôndjê. 165. *n. s.* [*allonge*, Fr.] A pass or thrust with a rapier, in fencing. A long rein, when the horse is trotted in the hand.

To ALLO'O, âl-lôd'. *v. a.* [Generally *halloo*.] To set on; to incite a dog, by crying *alloo*. *Philips.*

A'LLLOQUY, âl-lô-kwê. *n. s.* [*alloquium*, Lat.] Address; conversation. *Dict.*

To ALLO'T §, âl-lôt'. *v. a.* [from *lot*.] To distribute by lot. To grant. *Shak.* To distribute. *Tatler.*

ALLO'TMENT, âl-lôt'-mênt. *n. s.* That which is allotted to any one; the part; the share. *Rogers.* Part appropriated. *Broome.*

ALLO'TTERY, âl-lôt'-tûr-ê. 555. *n. s.* The part in a distribution. *Shakespeare.*

To ALLO'W §, âl-lôd'. *v. a.* [lopan, Sax. to praise.] To admit. *Locke.* To justify. *Shak.* To grant; to yield. *Locke.* To grant license to. *Shak.* To give a sanction to. *Shak.* To give to. *Waller.*

To appoint for. To make abatement, or provision. *Addison.*

ALLO'WABLE, âl-lôd'-â-bl. *a.* That which may be admitted. *Brown.* That which is permitted or licensed. *Hooker.*

ALLOWABLENESS, âl-lôd'-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Lawfulness; exemption from prohibition. *South.*

ALLOWABLY*, âl-lôd'-â-blê. *ad.* With claim of allowance. *Louth.*

ALLOWANCE, âl-lôd'-ânse. *n. s.* Admission without contradiction. *Hooker.* Sanction; license. *Shak.* Permission. *Locke.* A settled rate. *Bacon.* Abatement from the strict rigour of a law. *Dryden.* Established character. *Shakespeare.*

ALL'OVY, âl-lôd'. 39. *n. s.* Baser metal mixed in coinage. *Locke.* Abatement; diminution. *Atterbury.* See **ALLAY**.

ALLS*, âllz. *n. s.* All one's goods: a vulgarism.

A'LLSPICE*, âll'-spîse. *n. s.* Jamaica pepper or pimenta. *Guthrie. Hill.*

ALLUBE/SCIENCE, âl-lû-bês'-sên-sê. *n. s.* [*allubescencia*, Lat.] Willingness; content. *Dict.*

To ALLU/DE §, âl-lûdê'. *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] To have some reference to a thing; to hint at; to insinuate. *Hooker.*

ALLU/MINOR, âl-lû-mê-nûr. *n. s.* [*alhamer*, Fr.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment. *Covel.*

To ALLURE §, âl-lûre'. *v. a.* [*laurer*, Fr.] To entice. *Hooker.*

ALLURE, âl-lûre'. *n. s.* Something set up to entice. *Hayward.* We now write *lure*.

ALLU'REMENT, âl-lûre'-mênt. *n. s.* Enticement; temptation of pleasure. *Milton.*

ALLU'RER, âl-lû'-rûr. 98. *n. s.* He that allures. *Dryden.*

ALLU/RING*, âl-lû'-rîng. *n. s.* The power to allure. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

ALLU/RINGLY, âl-lû'-rîng-lê. *ad.* Enticingly.

ALLU/RINGNESS, âl-lû'-rîng-nês. *n. s.* Invitation; temptation, by proposing pleasure.

ALLU'SION, âl-lû-zhûn. *n. s.* [*albusio*, Lat.] A reference to something supposed to be already known; a hint. *Burned.*

ALLU/SIVE, âl-lû'-slv. 158, 428. *a.* Hinting at something not fully expressed. *South.*

ALLU/SIVELY, âl-lû'-slv-lê. *ad.* In an allusive manner. *Hammond.*

ALLU/SIVENESS, âl-lû'-slv-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being allusive. *More.*

ALLU/VION §, âl-lû'-vê-ân. *n. s.* [*alluvio*, Lat.] Carrying by the motion of water. The thing carried by water to something else. *Covel.*

ALLU/VIOUS, âl-lû'-vê-ûs. 314. *a.* That which is carried by water and lodged upon something else.

To ALLY §, âl-lv'. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.] To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy. *Spenser.* To make a relation between two things. *Dryden.*

ALLY', âl-lv'. *n. s.* One united by some connexion, as marriage, friendship, confederacy. *Wotton.* Temple.

¶ A few years ago there was an affectation of pronouncing this word, when a noun, with the accent on the first syllable; and this had an appearance of precision, from the general custom of accenting nouns in this manner, when the same word, as a verb, had the accent on the last, 492; but a closer inspection into the analogies of the language showed this pronunciation to be improper, as it interfered with a universal rule, which was, to pronounce the *y* like *e* in a final unaccented syllable. But whatever was the reason of this novelty, it now seems to have subsided; and this word is now generally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as it is uniformly marked by all the orthoëpists in our language. See **SURVEY. W.**

ALMAC'ANTAR, âl-mâ-kân'-tûr. *n. s.* [*Arabic*.] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.

ALMAC'ANTAR'S STAFF, âl-mâ-kân'-tûrz-stâf. *n. s.* An instrument used to take observations of the sun. *Chambers.*

A'LMANACK, âl'-mâ-nâk. 84. *n. s.* [*al*, Arabick and *μην*, a month.] A calendar; a book in which

the revolutions of the seasons, with the return of feasts and fasts, is noted. *Bacon*.
ALMANACK-MAKER*, âl'-mâ-nâk-mâ'-kûr. *n. s.* A maker of *almanacks*. *Gayton*.
ALMANDINE, âl'-mân-dhne. 149. *n. s.* [from *al-mandina*, Ital.] A ruby of the colour of the granate. *Dict*.
ALMIGHTINESS, âl'-ml'-tê-nês. *n. s.* Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God. *Hooker*.
ALMIGHTY §, âl'-ml'-tê. 84, 406. *a.* Of unlimited power; omnipotent. *Genesis*.
ALMIGHTY*, âl'-ml'-tê. *n. s.* The Omnipotent; the Maker of heaven and earth; one of the appellations of the Godhead. *Milton*.
ALMOND, âl'-mûnd. 401. *n. s.* [*amand*, Fr.] The nut of the almond-tree. *Locke*.
ALMOND-TREE, âl'-mûnd-trêe. *n. s.* The tree which bears almonds. *Miller*.
ALMONDS of the throat, or *Tonsils*. Two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue. *Quincy*.
ALMOND-FURNACE, âl'-mûnd-fûr-nîs. } *n. s.*
ALMAN-FURNACE, âl'-mân-fûr-nîs. }
 Called also the *Sweep*. A kind of furnace used in refining. *Chambers*.
ALMOND-WILLOW*, âl'-mûnd-wîl'-lô. *n. s.* A willow, whose leaves are of a light green on both sides. *Shenstone*.
ALMONER, âl'-mô-nûr } *n. s.* The person em-
ALMNER, âl'm-nûr. } ployed in the distribu-
 tion of charity. *Dryden*.
ALMONRY, âl'-mûn-rê. } *n. s.* The place where
ALMRY, âl'm-rê. } the almoner resides, or
 where the alms are distributed. *Burnet*.
ALMOST, âl'-môst. 84. *ad.* Nearly; well nigh. *Locke*.
ALMS §, âmz. 403. *n. s.* What is given gratuitously in relief of the poor. *Shakspeare*.
ALMS-BASKET, âmz'-bâs-kît. *n. s.* The basket in which provisions are put to be given away. *B. Jonson*.
ALMSDEED, âmz'-dêed. *n. s.* An act of charity. *Acts*, ix.
ALMS-FOLK*, âmz'-fôke. *n. s.* Persons supporting others by alms. *Strype*.
ALMS-GIVER, âmz'-giv-ûr. *n. s.* He that gives alms. *Bacon*. *Hammond*.
ALMSHOUSE, âmz'-hôuse. *n. s.* A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor. *Hooker*.
ALMSMAN, âmz'-mân. *n. s.* A man who lives upon alms. *Shak*. He who gives alms. *Homilies*, B. 2.
ALMS-PEOPLE*, âmz'-pêe'-pl. *n. s.* Members of an alms-house. *Weever*.
ALMUG-TREE, âl'-mûg-trêe. *n. s.* A tree mentioned in Scripture. 1 *Kings*, x.
ALNAGAR, âl'-nâ-gâr. } *n. s.* [from *alnage*.] A
ALNAGER, âl'-nâ-jûr. 83. } measurer by the ell;
ALNEGER, âl'-nê-jûr. } one of three officers
 belonging to the regulation of cloth-manufactures, the *searcher*, *measurer*, and *alneger*. *Dict*.
ALNAGE, âl'-nâje. 90. *n. s.* [*alnage*, or *awnage*, Fr.] Ell-measure, or the measuring by the ell. *Dict*.
ALNIGHT, âl'-nlte. *n. s.* A great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst. *Bacon*.
ALLOES §, âl'-ôze. *n. s.* [אלוש] A precious wood used, in the East, for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold. *Savary*. A tree which grows in hot countries; a cathartick juice extracted from the common *aloes tree*.
 This word is divided into three syllables by Mr. Sheridan, and but into two by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston. The latter is, in my opinion, preferable. My reason is, that though this plural word is perfectly Latin, and in that language is pronounced in three syllables; yet, as we have the singular *aloe* in two syllables, we ought to form the plural according to our own analogy, and pronounce it in two syllables likewise.—See *ANTIPODES*. *W*.
ALOE/TICAL, âl'-ô-êl'-câ-l. } *a.* Consisting chiefly
ALOE/TICK, âl'-ô-êl'-îk. } of *aloes*. *Wiseman*.

ALOFT, â-lôft'. *ad.* [*lofter*, Dan.] On high; above. *Prov.* xviii. A word used by seamen to call others from below on deck; all hands *aloft* *Baumont and Fletcher*.
ALOFT, â-lôft'. *prep.* Above. *Milton*.
A/LOGY, âl'-ô-jê. *n. s.* [*alogie*, old Fr.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Dict*.
ALONE §, â-lône'. 545. *a.* [*alleen*, Dutch.] Without another. *Shak*. Solitary. *Sidney*. Not to be matched. *Shakspeare*. Only. *St. Matthew*, iv.
ALONELY*, â-lône'-lê. *a.* Only. *Huloet*.
ALONELY*, â-lône'-lê. *ad.* Merely; singly *Gower*.
ALONENESS §, â-lône'-nês. *n. s.* That state which belongs not to another; properly applied to God. *Monanagu*.
ALONG §, â-lông'. *ad.* [*anðlang*, *onðlong*, Sax.] At length. *Dryden*. Through any space lengthwise. *Bacon*. Throughout in the whole, with all prefixed. *Tillotson*. Forward; onward. *Pope*. Owing to; in consequence of. *Chaucer*.
ALONG-SIDE*, â-lông'-side. *ad.* By the side of the ship. A naval term.
ALONGST, â-lôngst'. *ad.* Along; through the length. *Knolles*.
ALOFF, â-lôôf'. *ad.* [*all off*.] At a distance. *B. Hall*. Caution and circumspection. *Shak*. That art in conversation by which a man holds the principal question at a distance. *Shakspeare*.
ALOUD, â-lôôd'. *a.* Loudly. *Waller*.
ALOW, â-lô'. *ad.* In a low place. *Mir. for Mag*.
ALP §, âlp. *n. s.* [*alp*, *alb*, mons. Bas Bret.] That which is mountainous or durable like the Alps. *Milton*.
ALPINE*, âl'-pîn. *a.* [*alpinus*, Lat.] Relating to the Alps. *Milton*. High. *Thomson*. A peculiar kind of strawberry. *Mawe*.
ALPHA, âl'-fâ. 84, 545. *n. s.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our *A*: therefore used to signify the first. *Revelation*, i.
ALPHABET §, âl'-fâ-bêt. *n. s.* [*âlfâ* and *βῆτα*.] The order of the letters, or elements of speech. *Holder*.
TO A/LPHABET, âl'-fâ-bêt. *v. a.* To range in the order of the alphabet.
ALPHABETARIAN*, âl'-fâ-bêt-tâ-rê-ân. *n. s.* A B C scholar. *Abp. Sancroft*.
ALPHABETICAL, âl'-fâ-bêt-tê-kâl. 508, 509. } *a*
ALPHABETICK, âl'-fâ-bêt-tê-îk. }
 In the order of the alphabet. *Swift*.
ALPHABETICALLY, âl'-fâ-bêt-tê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In an alphabetical manner. *Holder*.
ALRE/ADY, âl-rêd'-dê. 84. *ad.* At this present time, or at some time past. *Hooker*.
ALS, âls. *ad.* Also; likewise. *Spenser*. *Oh. J.*
ALSO §, âl'-sô. 84. *ad.* [*alſpa*, Sax.] In the same manner; likewise. *Burnet*.
ALT*, âlt. *n. s.* The higher part of the scale or gamut.
ALTAR §, âl'-tûr. 84, 98. *n. s.* [*altare*, Lat.] The place where offerings to heaven are laid. *Dryden*. The table in Christian churches where the communion is administered. *Shakspeare*.
ALTARAGE, âl'-tûr-âje. 90. *n. s.* [*altaragium*, Lat.] An emolument arising from oblations. *Ay liffe*.
ALTAR-CLOTH, âl'-tûr-clôth. *n. s.* [old Fr.] The cloth thrown over the altar. *Peacham*.
ALTAR-PIECE*, âl'-tûr-pêese. *n. s.* A painting placed over the altar. *Dr. Warton*.
ALTARWISE*, âl'-tûr-wîze. *ad.* Placed or fashioned in the manner of an altar. *Hocell*.
TO A/LTER §, âl'-tûr. 418. *v. a.* [*alter*, Lat.] To change. *Shak*. To take off from a persuasion. *Dryden*.
TO A/LTER, âl'-tûr. *v. n.* To suffer change.
ALTERABLE, âl'-tûr-â-bl. *a.* That which may be changed by something else. *Glanville*.
ALTERABLENESS, âl'-tûr-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being alterable, or admitting change.
ALTERABLY, âl'-tûr-â-blê. *ad.* In such a manner as may be altered.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —òll; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

ALTERAGE, ăl-tŭr'idge. 90. *n. s.* [from *alo*.] The nourishing or fostering of a child. *Sir J. Davies.*
ALTERANT, ăl-tŭr'-ânt. 555. *a.* What has the power of producing changes. *Bacon.*
ALTERATION, ăl-tŭr'-ă-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of altering or changing. *Hooker.* The change made. *Hooker. Milton.*
ALTERATIVE, ăl-tŭr'-ă-tŭv. *a.* Medicines which change the humours from a state of distemperature to health. *Quincy.*
ALTERATIVE*, ăl-tŭr'-ă-tŭv. *n. s.* An alterative medicine. *Burton.*
To ALTERCATE §, ăl-tŭr'-kâte. *v. n.* [*altercor*, Lat.] To wrangle; to contend with.
ALTERCATION, ăl-tŭr'-kâ-shŭn. 84. *n. s.* Debate; controversy; wrangle. *Hooker.*
 § The first syllable of this word, and of the sixteen [25] that follow it, except [*altēa*] and [*although*], are subject to a double pronunciation, between which it is not very easy to decide. There is a general rule in the language, that *t*, followed by another consonant, gives the preceding *a* its broad sound, as in *salt*. This rule is subject to several exceptions, 84; and if we take in these words into the exceptions, there is some doubt of the exceptions becoming the general rule. But the *a* in question is now so generally pronounced as in the first syllable of *alley*, *valley*, &c. that we should risk the imputation of inaccuracy to sound it otherwise. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Scott, are uniformly for this latter sound of *a*. Mr. Perry marks all in the same manner, except *altercate*, and *altercation*; and W. Johnston has only the words *altercation*, and *alternative*, which he pronounces in the former manner. It is certain that the former was the true Anglo-Saxon sound, and it is highly probable that the latter has only obtained within these few years, in words obviously derived from the Latin, as these are; but there seems to be a grossness in one sound, and a neatness in the other, which has so decidedly given one of them the preference. *W*
ALTERN, ăl-tĕrn'. 84, 98. *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns. *Milton.*
ALTERNACY, ăl-tĕr'-nâ-sĕ. 84. *n. s.* Action performed by turns.
ALTERNAL*, ăl-tĕr'-nâl. *a.* Alternative.
ALTERNALLY*, ăl-tĕr'-nâl-lĕ. *ad.* By turns. *May.*
ALTERNATE §, ăl-tĕr'-nâte. 91. *a.* Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal. *South.*
ALTERNATE, ăl-tĕr'-nâte. *n. s.* What happens alternately; vicissitude. *Prior.*
To ALTERNATE §, ăl-tĕr'-nâte. 91. *v. a.* [*alternare*, Ital.] To perform alternately. *Milton.* To change one thing for another reciprocally. *Grev.*
To ALTERNATE*, ăl-tĕr'-nâte. *v. n.* To succeed by turns. *Philips.*
ALTERNATELY, ăl-tĕr'-nâte-lĕ. *ad.* In reciprocal succession. *Dryden.*
ALTERNATENESS, ăl-tĕr'-nâte-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of being alternate, or in reciprocal succession. *Dict.*
ALTERNATION, ăl-tŭr'-nâ-shŭn. 555. *n. s.* The reciprocal succession of things. *Brown.* The answer of the congregation, speaking alternately with the minister. *Milton.* Alternate performance, in the choral sense. *Mason.*
ALTERNATIVE, ăl-tĕr'-nâ-tŭv. 158. *n. s.* The choice given of two things. *Young.*
ALTERNATIVE*, ăl-tĕr'-nâ-tŭv. 158. *a.* In an alternate manner. *Hakewell.*
ALTERNATIVELY, ăl-tĕr'-nâ-tŭv-lĕ. *ad.* By turns. *Ayliffe.*
ALTERNATIVENESS, ăl-tĕr'-nâ-tŭv-nĕs. [See *ALTERCATION*.] *n. s.* Reciprocation. *Dict.*
ALTERNITY, ăl-tĕr'-nĕ-tĕ. 98. *n. s.* Reciprocal succession. *Brown.*
ALTHERA*, ăl-thĕ'-ă. *n. s.* [*ἀλθαία*, Gr.] A flowering shrub. *Dict.*
ALTHOUGH, ăl-thŭ'. 84. *conj.* Notwithstanding; however. *Hooker.* See *THOUGH*.
ALTIGRADE, ăl-tĕ'-grâde. *a.* [*altus* and *gradior*, Lat.] Rising on high. *Dict.*
ALTYLOQUENCE, ăl-tŭl'-lô-kwĕns. 98. *n. s.* [*altus*, and *loquor*, Lat.] Pompous language.

ALTIMETRY, ăl-tŭm'-mĕ-rĕ. 518. *n. s.* [*altimetria*, Lat.] The art of measuring altitudes.
ALTISONANT, ăl-tŭs'-sô-nânt. 518. } *a.* [*altisomus*,
ALTISONOUS, ăl-tŭs'-sô-nŭs. 614. } Lat.] Pom-
 pous or lofty in sound. *Evelyn.*
ALTITUDE, ăl-tĕ-tŭde. *n. s.* [*altitudo*, Lat.] Height of place. *Shak.* The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon. *Brown.* Situation with regard to lower things. *Ray.* Height of excellence. *Swift.* Height of degree. *Shakspeare.*
ALTIVOLANT, ăl-tŭv'-lô-lânt. 88. *a.* [*altivolans*, Lat.] High flying. *Dict.*
ALTOGETHER, ăl-tŭ-gĕth'-âr. *ad.* Completely; without restriction. *Spenser.* Conjunctly. *Shak.*
ALTO-RELIEVO*, ăl-tŭ-rĕ-lĕĕ'-vô. *n. s.* [Ital.] That kind of *relievo*, in sculpture, which projects as much as the life. *Hay.*
ALUDEL, ăl-ŭ-dĕl. *n. s.* [from *a* and *lutum*.] Aludels are subliming pots used in chymistry, without bottoms, and fitted into one another without luting. *Quincy.*
ALVEARY*, ăl-vĕ-ă-rĕ. *n. s.* [*alvearium*, Lat.] A beehive. *Barret.*
ALUM §, ăl-lŭm. *n. s.* [*alumen*, Lat.] A mineral salt, of an acid taste, with a considerable degree of astringency. *Boyle.*
ALUM STONE, ăl-lŭm-stŏne. *n. s.* A stone or calx used in surgery. *Wiseman.*
ALUMED*, ăl-lŭm'd. *a.* Mixed with alum. *Barret.*
ALUMINOUS, ăl-lŭ-mĕ-nŭs. *a.* Relating to alum. *Brown.*
ALUMISH*, ăl-lŭm-ish. *a.* Having the nature of alum. *Hist. Royal Society.*
ALUTATION*, ăl-ŭ-tă-shŭn. *n. s.* [*aluta*, Lat.] The tanning or dressing of leather. *Dict.*
ALWAYS, ăl-wâze. 84. *ad.* Perpetually. *Hooker.* Constantly. *Dryden.* Sometimes written *alway*.
A. M. *Artium magister*, or master of arts. *Ante meridiem*, i. e. before twelve o'clock at noon.
AM, ăm. The first person of the verb to be. *Exodus.* See *To Be*.
AMABILITY, ăm-ă-bĭl'-ĕ-tĕ. 511, 527. *n. s.* [*amabilis*, Lat.] Loveliness; the power of pleasing. *Bp Taylor.*
AMADETTO, ăm-ă-dĕt'-tô. *n. s.* A sort of pear.
AMADOT, ăm-ă-dôt. 503. *n. s.* A sort of pear.
AMAIN, ăm-mâne'. *ad.* With vehemence; with vigour; violently. *Shakspeare.*
AMALGAM §, ăm-mâl'-gâm. } *n. s.* [*amalgama*,
AMALGAMA, ăm-mâl'-gâm-mâ. 84. } Fr.] The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation. *B. Jons.*
To AMALGAMATE, ăm-mâl'-gâm-âte. *v. a.* To unite metals with quicksilver; to make them soft and ductile. *Burke.*
AMALGAMATION, ăm-mâl'-gâm-shŭn. 84. [See *ALTERATION*.] *n. s.* The act of amalgamating metals. *Bacon.*
To AMALGAMATE*, ăm-mâl'-gâmĕ. *v. n.* To mix metals by amalgamation. *Chaucer.*
To AMAND*, ăm-mând'. *v. a.* [*amando*, Lat.] To send one away. *Cockeram.*
AMANDATION, ăm-ăn-dă-shŭn. 527. *n. s.* Sending on a message.
AMANUE/NSIS, ăm-măn-ŭ-ĕn'-sĭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A person who writes what another dictates; or copies what has been written. *Burton.*
AMARANTH, ăm-ă-răn-th. *n. s.* [*amaranthus*, Lat.] The name of a plant. In poetry, an imaginary flower which never fades. *Milton.*
AMARANTHINE, ăm-ă-răn'-thĭn. 150. *a.* Consisting of amaranthus. *Pope.*
 § Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the *i* in the last syllable of this word short, as it is here marked. *W*
AMARITUDE, ăm-mâr'-rĕ-tŭde. 81. *n. s.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness. *Harvey.*
AMARULENCE, ăm-mâr'-ŭ-lĕnsĕ. 110. *n. s.* Bitterness. *Dict.*
AMARULENT*, ăm-mâr'-ŭ-lĕnt. *a.* Bitter.
AMASMENT, ăm-măs'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A heap; an accumulation. *Glanville.*

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, pîn;—

To AMA'SS, â-mâs'. v. a. [*amasser*, Fr.] To collect in one heap or mass. *Aiterbury*. To add one thing to another. *Brown*.

AMA'SS, â-mâs'. n. s. [*amas*, Fr.] An assemblage. *Wotton*.

To AMA'TE, â-mâte'. v. n. [See *MATE*.] To accompany. *Spenser*. Ob. J. To terrify; to strike with horror. [*matter*, old Fr. *maclare*, Lat.] *Spenser*. To perplex; to discourage; to puzzle. [*matitis*, old Fr. *fatiguer*.] *Spenser*. An old word.

AMATE'UR*, â-mâ-tûre'. [â-mâ-tûre'. *Perry*.] n. s. [Fr.] A lover of any particular pursuit or system. *Burke*.

As this is a French word, it will be expected that every polite speaker should give the last syllable the French sound: that which I have given, though not the exact pronunciation, approaches nearest to it. *W*.

AMATO'RCULIST, â-mâ-tôr'-kû-lîst. n. s. [*amatorculus*, Lat.] A little insignificant lover. *Dict*.

AMATO'RIAL*, â-mâ-tôr'-rê-âl. } a. Relating to
AMATO'RIOUS*, â-mâ-tôr'-rê-ûs. } love. *Warton*.

A'MATORY, â-mâ-tûr-rê. 512, 555. a. [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love; causing love. *Bp. Bramhall*.

AMA'URO'SIS, â-mâ-wrô'-sis. 520. n. s. [*ἀμαυρώσις*.] A dimness of sight. *Quincy*.

To AMA'ZE, â-mâze'. v. a. [from *a* and *maze*.] To confuse with terror. *Ezek. xxxii*. To put into confusion with wonder. *Smith*. To put into perplexity. *Shakespeare*.

AMA'ZE, â-mâze'. n. s. Astonishment; confusion, either of fear or wonder. *Milton*.

AMA'ZEDLY, â-mâ'-zêd-lê. 364. ad. Confusedly; with amazement. *Shakespeare*.

AMA'ZEDNESS, â-mâ'-zêd-nês. 365. n. s. Astonishment. *Shakespeare*.

AMA'ZEMENT, â-mâze'-mênt. n. s. Extreme fear; horror. *Spenser*. Extreme dejection. *Milton*.

Height of admiration. *Waller*. Astonishment. *Acts*.

AMA'ZING, â-mâ'-zîng. participial a. Wonderful.

Addism.

AMA'ZINGLY, â-mâ'-zîng-lê. ad. Wonderfully.

Watts.

A'MAZON, â-mâ'-zûn. 166. n. s. [*a* and *μαζος*.] A race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucasus; so called from their cutting off their breasts, to use their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virago. *Shakespeare*.

This word has the accent on the first syllable, contrary to the Latin original, which has it on the second; while the word *Ambages* has the same penultimate accent as in Latin. *W*.

AMAZO'NIAN*, â-mâ'-zô'-nê-ân. a. Warlike. *Sir T. Herbert*. Relating to the Amazonians. *Milton*.

A'MAZON-LIKE*, â-mâ'-zûn-lîke. a. Resembling an Amazon. *Bp. Hall*.

AMBA'GES, â-mbâ'-jêz. 503. n. s. [Lat.] A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of speech. *Chaucer*.

AMBA'GIOUS, â-mbâ'-jê-ûs. a. Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious. *Dict*.

AMBASSA'DE, â-mbâs'-dê. n. s. [*ambassade*, Fr.] Embassy. *Shakespeare*. Ob. J.

AMBA'SSADOUR, â-mbâs'-sâ-dûr. 418. n. s. [*ambassadeur*, Fr.] A person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another. *Shakespeare*.

AMBA'SSADRESS, â-mbâs'-sâ-drês. n. s. The lady of an ambassador. *Rowe*.

A'MBASSAGE, â-mbâs'-sâje. 90. n. s. An embassy. *Bacon*.

A'MBASSY*, â-mbâs'-sê. n. s. An embassy. *Mir*.

A'MBER, â-m'bûr. 93. n. s. [*ambar*, Arab.] A yellow transparent substance, of a gummy or bituminous consistence, but a resinous taste, and a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltic sea, along the coasts of Prussia. *Chambers*.

A'MBER, â-m'bûr. a. Consisting of amber. *Shak*.

To A'MBER*, â-m'bûr. v. a. To scent with amber. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

A'MBER-DRINK, â-m'bûr-drînk. n. s. Drink of the colour of amber. *Bacon*.

A'MBER-DROPPING*, â-m'bûr-drôp-pîng. part. a. Dropping amber. *Milton*.

A'MBERGRIS, â-m'bûr-grêse. 112. n. s. [*amber* and *gris*.] A fragrant drug, of a grayish colour, used both as a perfume and a cordial. *Chambers*.

A'MBER-SEED, â-m'bûr-sêed. n. s. Called also *musik-seed*. It resembles millet.

A'MBER-TREE, â-m'bûr-trêe. n. s. A shrub whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves, which emit, when bruised, a very fragrant odour.

A'MBER-WEeping*, â-m'bûr-wêep-ing. a. [*amber* and *weep*.] *Crashaw*.

AMBIDE'XTER, â-mbê-dêx'-têr. n. s. [Lat.] A man having equally the use of both hands. *Brown*. Equally ready to act on either side, in disputes. *Gamage*.

AMBIDEXTE'RITY, â-mbê-dêx'-têr-rê-tê. n. s. Ability to use both hands equally. Double dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS, â-mbê-dêx'-trûs. a. Having the use of either hand. *Brown*. Double dealing. *L'Estrange*.

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS, â-mbê-dêx'-trûs-nês. n. s. The quality of being ambidextrous. *Dict*.

AMBIENT, â-m'bê-ênt. a. [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing. *Milton*.

A'MBIGU, â-m'bê-gû. n. s. [Fr.] A medley of dishes set on together. *King*.

AMBIGUITY, â-mbê-gû'-tê-tê. n. s. Doubtfulness of meaning. *Hooker*.

AMBI'GUOUS, â-m'bîg'-û-ûs. a. [*ambiguus*, Lat.] Doubtful; having two meanings. *Milton*. Applied to persons using doubtful expressions. *Dryden*.

AMBI'GUOUSLY, â-m'bîg'-û-ûs-lê. ad. Doubtfully; uncertainly. *Bp. Bancroft*.

AMBI'GUOUSNESS, â-m'bîg'-û-ûs-nês. n. s. Uncertainty of meaning.

AMBI'LOGY, â-mbîl'-lô-jê. 518. n. s. [*ambo*, Lat and *logos*, Gr.] Talk of ambiguous signification. *Dict*.

AMBI'LOQUOUS, â-mbîl'-lô-kwûs. 518. a. [*ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] Using ambiguous expressions. *Dict*.

AMBI'LOQUY, â-mbîl'-lô-kwê. n. s. The use of doubtful expressions. *Dict*.

A'MBIT, â-m'bît. n. s. [*ambitus*, Lat.] The compass or circuit of any thing. *Greiv*.

A'MBITION, â-m'bîsh-ûn. 507. n. s. [*ambitio* Lat.] The desire of something higher than is possessed. *Sidney*. The desire of any thing great or excellent. *Davies*. Going about with studiousness to obtain praise. [*ambio*, Lat.] *Milton*.

AMBI'TIOUS, â-mbîsh'-ûs. 459. a. Seized with ambition. *Donne*. Aspiring. *Shakespeare*.

AMBI'TIOUSLY, â-mbîsh'-ûs-lê. ad. In an ambitious manner. *Dryden*.

AMBI'TIOUSNESS, â-mbîsh'-ûs-nês. n. s. The quality of being ambitious.

A'MBITUDE, â-m'bê-tûde. 463. n. s. Compass; circuit. *Dict*.

To A'MBLE, â-m'-bl. 405. v. n. [*ambler*, Fr.] To move upon an amble. *Dryden*. To move easily. *Shak*. To walk daintily and affectively. *Shakespeare*.

A'MBLE, â-m'-bl. 405. n. s. A pace or movement, in which the horse removes both his legs on one side. *Chaucer*.

A'MBLER, â-m'bîr. 98. n. s. A pacer. *Howell*.

A'MBLINGLY, â-m'bîng-lê. ad. With an ambling movement.

A'MBO*, â-m'-bò. n. s. [*αμβω*, Gr.] A reading desk, or pulpit. *Sir G. Wheeler*.

AMBRO'SIA, â-mbrô'-zhê-â. 505. n. s. [*αμβροσία*, Gr.] The imaginary food of pretended gods. *Milton*. The name of a plant, formerly written *ambrose*. *Burton*. *Miller*.

Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this and the following word *am-bro-sha*, and *am-bro-shal*. Dr. Kenrick has divided them into the same number of syllables, but has given the *s* the flat aspiration, like *zh*. That this is the true sound, see letter S, No. 453; and that those words ought to be divided into four syllables, see *Syllabication*, No. 542, 543. *W*.

AMBRO'SIAL, â-mbrô'-zhê-âl. a. Of the nature of ambrosia. *Milton*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

AMBRO'SIACK*, âm-brô'-zhê-âk. *a.* Delicious, like ambrosia. *B. Jonson.*

AMBRO'SIAN*, âm-brô'-zhê-ân. *a.* Sweet as ambrosia. *B. Jonson.*

AMBRÛ*, âm-brê. *n. s.* The place where the almoner lives, or alms are distributed. The place where utensils for house-keeping are kept; a cupboard for keeping cold victuals. See **ALMONRY**.

AMBS-ACE, âmz-âse'. 347. *n. s.* A double ace; when two dice turn up the ace. *Shakspeare.*

To AMBULATE*, âm'-bû-lâ-te. *v. n.* [ambulo, Lat.] To move hither and thither. *Gower.*

AMBULA'TION, âm-bû-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of walking. *Brown.*

AMBULATIVE*, âm'-bû-lâ-tîv. *a.* Walking. *Sherwood.*

AMBULATORY, âm'-bû-lâ-tûr-rê. 512. *a.* Having the power of walking. *Wilkins.* That which happens during a passage or walk. *Wotton.* Movable; a court which removes from place to place for the exercise of its jurisdiction. *Hovell.*

AMBULATORY*, âm'-bû-lâ-tûr-rê. *n. s.* A place for walking. *Warton.*

AMBURY, âm'-bû-rê. *n. s.* [amppe, Sax.] A bloody war on any part of a horse's body.

AMBUSCADE, âm-bûs-kâ-de'. *n. s.* [embuscade, Fr.] A private station in which men lie to surprise others; ambush. *Dryden.* See **AMBUSH**.

AMBUSCADE, âm-bûs-kâ-dô. 77. *n. s.* A private post, in order to surprise an enemy. *Shakspeare.*

AMBUSCADE*, âm-bûs-kâ-dô-de. *a.* Privately posted. *Sir T. Herbert.*

AMBUSH, âm'-bûsh. 175. *n. s.* [embusche, Fr.] The post where soldiers are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy. *Haywood.* The act of surprising another by lying in wait. *Milton.* The state of being posted privately, in order to surprise.

To AMBUSH*, âm'-bûsh. *v. a.* To place in ambush. *Sir T. Herbert.*

AMBUSHED, âm'-bûsh-êd. 359. *a.* Placed in ambush. *Dryden.*

AMBUSHMENT, âm'-bûsh-mênt. *n. s.* Ambush; surprise. *Spenser.* Ob. *J. Ambushment*, in poetry.

AMBUST, âm-bûst'. *a.* [ambustus, Lat.] Burnt; scalded. *Dict.*

AMBUSTION, âm-bûs'-tîshûn. 464. *n. s.* A burn, or scald. *Dict. Cockeram.*

AMËL, âm'-mêl. *n. s.* [emailleur, email, Fr.] The matter for enamelling. *Boyle.*

To AMELIORATE*, âm-mêl-ê-râ-te. *v. a.* [ameliorer, Fr.] To improve. *Swinburne.*

AMELIORATION*, âm-mêl-ê-râ'-tîshûn. *n. s.* Improvement. *A. Smith. Burke.*

AMËLLED*, âm'-mêl-êd. *part. a.* Enamelled. *G. Chapman.* See **ENAMEL**.

AMËN, âm'-mên'. *ad.* [amen, Heb.] A term used in devotions, meaning, at the end of a prayer, so be it; at the end of a creed, so it is. *Psalms* xli.

☞ This is the only word in the language that has necessarily two consecutive accents.—See *Principles*, No. 491. *W.*

AMËN*, âm'-mên'. *n. s.* These things saith the Amen. *Rev.* iii. 14.

AMËNABLE, âm-mêl-nâ-bl. 405. *a.* Responsible. *Sir J. Davies.*

To AMËNAGE*, âm-mêl-nâje. *v. a.* [ameneir, Fr.] To direct or manage by force. *Spenser.*

AMËNANCE, âm-mêl-nânse. *n. s.* [ameneus, Lat.] Conduct; behaviour; mien. *Spenser.* Ob. *J.*

To AMËND, âm-mênd'. *v. a.* [emendo, Lat.] To correct. *Wickliffe.* To reform the life. *Jerem.* To restore passages in writers, which are depraved. *Warton.*

To AMËND, âm-mênd'. *v. n.* To grow better. *Sidney.*

AMËNDABLE*, âm-mênd'-â-bl. *a.* Reparable. *Sherwood.*

AMËNDE, âm-mênd'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A fine, by which recompense is made for the fault committed.

AMËNDER, âm-mênd'-dûr. 93. *n. s.* A corrector. *Barret.*

AMËNDFUL*, âm-mênd'-fûl. *a.* Full of improvement. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

AMËNDING*, âm-mênd'-îng. *n. s.* The act of correcting. *Bp. Taylor.*

AMËNDMENT, âm-mênd'-mênt. *n. s.* A change from bad to better. *Dryden.* Reformation of life. *Hooker.* Recovery of health. *Shakspeare.*

AMËNDMENT, âm-mênd'-mênt. *n. s.* In law the correction of an error committed in a process. *Blount.*

AMËNDS, âm-mêndz'. *n. s.* [Corrupted from amende, Fr.] Recompense; compensation. *Shakspeare.*

AMËNITY, âm-mên'-nê-tê. 511. *n. s.* [aménitas, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation. *Brown.* Applied also to manners or behaviour.

AMËNTA'CEOUS, âm-mên-tâ'-shûs. 357. *a.* [amentatus, Lat.] Hanging as by a thread. *Miller.*

AMËNTY*, âm-mên'-tê. *n. s.* [aménie, Fr.] Madness. *Dict.*

To AMËRCE, âm-mêrse'. *v. a.* [amerier, Fr.] To punish with a pecuniary penalty. *Bp. Ellys.*

AMËRCEABLE*, âm-mêrse'-â-bl. *a.* Liable to amercement. *Hale.*

AMËRCEMENT, âm-mêrse'-mênt. *n. s.* The pecuniary punishment of an offender. *Cowel.* Punishment or loss in general. *Milton.*

AMËRCER, âm-mêr'-sûr. 93. *n. s.* He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour.

AMËRCIAMENT*, âm-mêrsh'-ê-â-mênt. *n. s.* The same as amercement in the juridical sense. *Selden.*

AMËRICAN*, âm-mêr-rê-kân. *n. s.* A native of America. *Milton.*

AMËRICAN*, âm-mêr-rê-kân. *a.* Relating to America. *Sir T. Herbert.*

AMËS-ACE, âmz-âse'. *n. s.* [a corruption of the word ambs-ace.] Two aces on two dice. *Dryden.*

AMËSS, âm'-mês. *n. s.* [from amice.] A priest's vestment. *Dict.*

AMËTHO'DICAL, âm-mê-thôd'-ê-kâl. *a.* Out of method; irregular.

AMËTHODIST*, âm-mêth'-ô-dist. *n. s.* [See **METHODIST**.] A physician who does not practise by theory; a quack. *Whitlock.*

AMËTHYST, âm'-ê-thîst. *n. s.* [amethystos, Gr.] A precious stone of a violet colour; bordering on purple. *Chambers.*

AMËTHYST, âm'-ê-thîst, [in heraldry] signifies the same colour in a nobleman's coat, that purple does in a gentleman's.

AMËTHYSTINE, âm-ê-thîs'-tîn. 140. *a.* Resembling an amethyst in colour. *Greiv.*

AMËABLE, âm-mê-â-bl. 405. *a.* [aimable, Fr.] Lovely; pleasing. *Hooker.* Pretending love; showing love. *Shak.* Pleasant; elegant to the eye. *Sir T. Herbert.* Friendly. *Ld. Herbert.*

AMËABLENESS, âm-mê-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Loveliness. *Barton.*

AMËIABILITY*, âm-mê-â-bîl'-lê-tê. See **AMËABILITY**.

AMËIABLY, âm-mê-â-bîlê. *ad.* In an amiable manner. *Blackwall.* Pleasingly. *Sir T. Herbert.*

AMËICABLE, âm-mê-kâ-bl. 405. *a.* Friendly; kind. *Pope.*

AMËICABLENESS, âm-mê-kâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Friendliness; good will.

AMËICABLY, âm-mê-kâ-blê. *ad.* In an amicable manner. *Philips.*

AMËICE, âm'-mîs. 142. *n. s.* [amictus, Lat.] The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb. *Milton.*

AMËID, âm-mîd'. } *prep.* [on-mîdhan, Sax.] In

AMËIDST, âm-mîdst'. } the midst. *Milton.* Mingled with. *Sidney.* Amongst. *Addison.*

AMËISS, âm-mîs'. *ad.* Faulty; criminal. *Shak.* Faultily; criminally. *Hooker.* In an ill sense. *Fairfax.* Wrong; improper. *Hooker.* Not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be. *Dryden.* Reproachful; irreverent. *Daniel.* iii. Impaired in health.

AMËISS*, âm-mîs'. *n. s.* Culpability; fault. *Shak.*

AMËISSIÖN, âm-mîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [amissio, Lat.] Loss. *More.*

To AMËIT, âm-mît'. *v. a.* To lose. *Brown.* Little in use.

A'MITY, âm'-mê-tê. 511. *n. s.* [*amitie*, Fr.] Friend-ship. *Hooker.*

AMMIRAL*, âm'-mê-râl. See ADMIRAL.

AMMO'NIA, âm-mô'-nê-â. *n. s.* Volatile alkali. *Parkes' Chemistry.*

AMMONI'AC, âm-mô'-nê-âk. 505. *n. s.* The name of two drugs, Gum Ammoniac, and Sal Ammoniac. *Chambers.*

AMMONI'ACAL, âm-mô'-nê-â-kâl. 506. *a.* Having the properties of ammoniac salt. *Arbuthnot.*

AMMUNITION, âm-mô'-nîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*munition*.] Military stores. *Bacon.*

AMMUNITION BREAD, âm-mô'-nîsh'-ûn-brêd. *n. s.* Bread for the armies or garrisons.

A'MNESTY, âm'-nês-tê. *n. s.* [*ἀμνηστία*.] An act of oblivion. *Bp. Sanderson.*

AMNI'COLIST, âm-nîk'-kô-list. *n. s.* [*amnicola*, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river. *Dict.*

AMNI'GENOUS, âm-nîd'-jê-nûs. 314. *n. s.* [*amni-genus*, Lat.] Born of a river. *Dict.*

A'MNION, âm'-nê-ôn. } *n. s.* [Gr.] The inner-
A'MNIOUS, âm'-nê-ôs. 166. } most membrane with which the fetus in the womb is covered. *Quincy.*

AMO'MUM, â-mô'-mûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sort of fruit of a hot spicy taste and smell. *Chambers.*

AMONG, â-mûng. } 165. *prep.* [*amanx*, ἄ-
AMO'NGST, â-mûngst. } *manx*, Sax.] Mingled with. *Bacon.* Conjoined with others. *Dryden.*

A'MORETTE*, âm'-ô-rê-tê. *n. s.* [*amoretto*, Ital.] A lover. *Gayton.*

AMORETTE*, âm'-ô-rê-tê. } *n. s.* An amorous
AMOURETTE*, âm-ô-dê-rê-tê. } woman. *Chaucer.* Love-knots, or flowers. *Chaucer.* Petty amours. *Wals.*

A'MORIST, âm'-ô-rîst. *n. s.* An innamorato; a gallant. *Stafford.*

AMORNINGS*, â-môr'-nîngs. *ad.* In the mornings. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

AMORO'SA*, âm-ô-rô'-sâ. *n. s.* [Ital.] A wanton. *Sir T. Herbert.*

AMORO'SO, âm-ô-rô'-sô. *n. s.* [Ital.] A man enamoured. *Gayton.*

A'MOROUS, âm'-ô-râs. 544. *a.* In love; enamoured. *Shak.* Naturally inclined to love. *Dryden.*

Relating to love. *Shakspeare.*

A'MOROUSLY, âm'-ô-râs-lê. *ad.* Fondly; lovingly. *Donne.*

A'MOROUSNESS, âm'-ô-râs-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being amorous; fondness; lovingness. *Sidney.*

AMORPHOUS*, â-môr'-fûs. *a.* Shapeless.

AMORPHY*, â-môr'-fê. *n. s.* [*μορφή*, and the privative, Gr.] Departure from established form. *Swift.*

AMO'RT, â-môr't. *ad.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] In the state of the dead; dejected. *Shakspeare.*

AMORTIZA'TION, â-môr-tê-zâ'-shûn. } *n. s.*

AMORTIZEMENT, â-môr-tîz-mênt. } [*amortissement*, Fr.] The right of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to some community that never is to cease. *Ayliffe.*

To AMORTIZE, â-môr-tîz. 140. *v. a.* To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, and their successors. *Bacon.*

☞ I have made the last syllable of this word short, contrary to Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of it, not only because it is so pronounced by Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick, but because it is agreeable to the general rule. *W.*

AMO'TION*, â-mô'-shûn. *n. s.* [*amotio*, Lat.] Removal. *T. Warton.*

AMO'VAL*, â-môd'-vâl. *n. s.* Total removal. *Evelyn.*

To AMOVE, â-môd'-vê. *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.] To remove from a post or station: a juridical sense. *Hale.* To remove; to move. *Spenser.*

To AMOUNT, â-môunt'. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.] To rise to in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole. *Burnet.* The consequence rising from any thing taken altogether. *Bacon.* To mount upwards. *Obsolete.* *Peacham.*

AMOUNT, â-môunt'. *n. s.* The sum total. *Thomson.*

AMO'UR, â-môûr'. *n. s.* [*amour*, Fr.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue. *South.*

A'MPER, âm'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* [*amppe*, Sax.] A tumour, with inflammation.

AMPHIBIOUS, âm-fîb'-ê-ûs. *a.* [*ἀμφι* and *βίος*.] That which lives in two elements, as in air and water. *Hudibras. Locke.* Of a mixed nature. *Swift.*

AMPHIBIOUSNESS, âm-fîb'-ê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBIUM*, âm-fîb'-ê-ûm. *n. s.* That which lives as well on water as on land. *Sir T. Herbert.*

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL, âm-fê-bô-lôd'-jê-kâl. 509. *a.* Doubtful. *Burton.*

AMPHIBOLO'GICALLY, âm-fê-bô-lôd'-jê-kâl-lê. *ad.* Doubtfully.

AMPHIBO'LOGY, âm-fê-bôl'-ô-jê. *n. s.* [*ἀμφιβολία*.] Discourse of uncertain meaning. *Chaucer.*

AMPHI'BOLOUS, âm-fîb'-bô-lûs. *a.* [*ἀμφι* and *βάλλω*.] Tossed from one to another. *Howell.*

AMPHI'BOLY*, âm-fîb'-bô-lê. *n. s.* Discourse of various meaning. *B. Jonson.*

AMPHI'LOGY, âm-fîl'-ô-jê. *n. s.* [*ἀμφι* and *λόγος*.] Equivocation, ambiguity. *Dict.*

AMPHISBÆ'NA, âm-fîs-hê'-nâ. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] A serpent supposed to have two heads. *Brown.*

AMPHISCI, âm-fîsh'-ê-l. *n. s.* [*ἀμφισκοι*.] People dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways; that is, in the torrid zone.

AMPHITHE'ATRE, âm-fê-thê'-â-tûr. 516. *n. s.* [*ἀμφιθεάτρον*.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another. *Dryden.*

AMPHITHEA'TRICAL*, âm-fê-thê'-â-tûrê-kâl. *a.* Relating to exhibitions in an amphitheatre. *Warton.*

A'MPLE, âm'-pl. 405. *a.* [*amplus*, Lat.] Large; wide; extended. *Thomson.* Great in bulk. *Shak.* Unlimited. *Dryden.* Liberal; large. *Hooker.*

Magnificent; splendid. *Clarendon.* Diffusive; not contracted; as, an ample narrative.

A'MPLENESS, âm'-pl-nês. *n. s.* Largeness; splendour. *Stapleton. South.*

To A'MPLIATE, âm'-plê-â-tê. *v. a.* [*amplio*, Lat.] To enlarge; to extend. *Brown.*

AMPLIA'TION, âm'-plê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Enlargement. *Ayliffe.* Diffuseness. *Holder.*

To AMPLIFICATE, âm-plîf'-ê-kâ-tê. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to amplify. *Dict.*

AMPLIFICATION, âm'-plê-fê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Enlargement; extension. *Reid.* Diffuse narrative. *Davies.*

A'MPLIFIER, âm'-plê-fî-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that enlarges any thing; that exaggerates. *Sidney.*

To A'MPLIFY, âm'-plê-fî. 183. *v. a.* To enlarge. *Bacon.* To extend any thing incorporeal. *Raleigh.*

To exaggerate any thing. *Shak.* To improve by new additions. *Dryden.*

To A'MPLIFY, âm'-plê-fî. *v. n.* To speak largely in many words. *Watts.* To form large representations. *Brown.*

A'MPLITUDE, âm'-plê-tûdê. *n. s.* Extent. *Glanville.* Largeness; greatness. *Bacon.* Capacity. *Milton.* Splendour. *Bacon.* Copiousness; abundance. *Watts.* Amplitude of the range of a projectile, denotes the horizontal line subtending the path in which it moved. *Amplitude*, in astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the star at its rising or setting. *Magnetical amplitude*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun at his rising, and the east or west point of the compass. *Chambers.*

A'MPLY, âm'-plê. *ad.* Largely; liberally. *Milton.* At large; without reserve. *Milton.* At large; copiously. *Dryden.*

To A'MPUTATE, âm'-pû-tâ-tê. *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] To cut off a limb. *Wiseman.*

AMPUTA'TION, âm-pû-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body. *Chambers.*

A'MULET, âm'-û-lê-tê. *n. s.* [*amulette*, Fr.] An appended remedy, or preservative; a thing hung about the neck, for preventing or curing diseases. *Brown.*

—*an*, *môve*, *nôr*, *nôt*; —*tûhe*, *tûb*, *bûll*; —*ôil*; —*pôund*; —*thin*, *THIS*.

AMURCO/SITY, â-mûr-cô-ê-tè. *n. s.* [*amurca*, Lat.] The quality of lees or mother of any thing. *Dict.*

To AMUSE *ŝ*, â-mûze/. *v. a.* [*amuser*, Fr.] To entertain with tranquillity. *Donne*. To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation. *Spenser*.

To AMUSE*, â-mûze/. *v. n.* To muse, or meditate. *Lev.*

AMU/SEMENT, â-mûze/-mènt. *n. s.* That which amuses. *Rogers*. Profound meditation. *Fleetwood*.

AMU/SER, â-mû/-zûr. *n. s.* He that amuses.

AMU/SINGLY*, â-mû/-zîng-lè. *ad.* In an amusing manner.

AMU/SIVE, â-mû/-siv/. 153, 423. *a.* That which has the power of amusing. *Thomson*.

AMU/SIVELY*, â-mû/-siv-lè. *ad.* In an amusing manner. *Chandler*.

AMY/GDALATE, â-mîg/-dâ-lâte. *a.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMY/GDALINE, â-mîg/-dâ-lîne. 149. *a.* Resembling almonds.

AN, ân. *art.* The article indefinite, used before a vowel, or *h* mute. See *A* One. *Locke*. Any, or some. *Pope*. If *Shakspeare*.

Æ This indefinite, and, as it may be called, the *euphonical* article, is said by all our grammarians to be used before a vowel or *h* mute; but no notice is taken of using *a* instead of it before what is called a vowel, as a *useful book*, a *useful ceremony*, a *usurer*, &c. nor is any mention made of its constant usage before *h* when it is not mute, if the accent of the word be on the second syllable, as, *an heroic action*, *an historical account*, &c. This want of accuracy arises from a want of analyzing the vowels, and not attending sufficiently to the influence of accent on pronunciation. A proper investigation of the power of the vowels would have informed our grammarians, that the letter *u*, when long, is not so properly a vowel as a semi-consonant, and perfectly equivalent to commencing *y*, & that a feeling of this has insensibly influenced the best speakers to prefix *a* to it in their conversation, while a confused idea of the general rule, arising from an ignorance of the nature of the letters, has generally induced them to prefix *an* to it in writing. The same observations are applicable to the *h*. The ear alone tells us, that, before *heroical*, *historical*, &c. the *an* ought invariably to be used; but by not discovering that it is the absence of accent on the *h* that makes an admissible in these words, we are apt to prefix *an* to words where the *h* is sounded, as, *an horse*, *an house*, &c. and thus set our spoken and written language at variance. This seems better to account for the want of accuracy in this article than a conjecture I once heard from Dr. Johnson, that our ancestors, particularly in the time of the Spectator, where this misapplication of the article frequently occurs, did not pronounce the *h* at the beginning of words so often as we do. However this may be, it seems necessary to a correctness of language to make our orthography and pronunciation as consistent as possible: for which purpose it may not be useless to attend to the following general rules. The article *A* must be used before all words beginning with a consonant, and before the vowel *w* when long; and the article *An* must be used before all words beginning with a vowel, except long *u*; before words beginning with *h* mute, as, *an hour*, *an heir*, &c. or before words where the *h* is not mute, if the accent be on the second syllable, as, *an heroic action*, *an historical account*, &c. For the few words in our language where the *h* is mute, see this letter in the *Principles*, No. 394: and for a just idea of the letter *u*, and the reason why it admits of a before it, when long, see *Principles*, No. 8, and the notes upon it. *W.*

A/NA, â-nâ. *ad.* [*âna*.] A word used in the prescriptions of physick, importing the like quantity. *Cowley*.

A/NA, â-nâ. *n. s.* Books so called from the last syllables of their titles; as, *Scaligerana*. *West*. They are loose thoughts, dropped by eminent men, and collected by their friends.

ANABA/PTISM*, ân-â-bâp/-tîzm. *n. s.* The doctrine of Anabaptists. *Fleetley*.

ANABA/PTIST*, ân-â-bâp/-tîst. *n. s.* [*âna* and *βαπτίζω*.] One who allows of, and maintains re-baptizing. *South*.

ANABAPTISTICAL*, ân-â-bâp/-tîst-è-kâl. *a.* Relating to the notions of Anabaptists. *Milton*.

ANABAPTISTICK*, ân-â-bâp/-tîst-è-kâl. *a.* Anabaptistical. *Bull*.

ANABA/PTISTRY*, ân-â-bâp/-tîst-rè. *n. s.* The sect of the Anabaptists. *Pagitt*.

To ANABA/PTIZE*, ân-â-bâp/-tîze. *v. a.* To re-baptize. *Wailock*.

ANACA/PTICK, ân-â-kâm/-tîk. *a.* [*ἀνακάπτω*.] Reflecting, or reflected.

ANACA/PTICKS, ân-â-kâm/-tîks. *n. s.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks.

ANACATHA/RTICK, ân-â-kâ-thâr/-tîk. *n. s.* Any medicine that works upwards. *Quincy*.

ANACEPHALÆO/SIS, ân-â-sèl/-ô-lè-ô/-sîs. *n. s.* [*ἀνακεφαλαιώσεις*.] Recapitulation, or summary of the heads of a discourse. *Smith*.

ANA/CHORETE*, ân-âk/-ô-rète. } *n. s.* [*ἀναχω-*
ANA/CHORITE, ân-âk/-ô-rîte. 155. } *πίτης*.] A monk, who leaves the convent for a solitary life. *Donne*.

ANACHORE/TICAL*, ân-â-kô-rèt/-è-kâl. *a.* Relating to an anchorite or hermit. *Bp. Taylor*.

ANA/CHRONISM*, ân-âk/-krô-nîzm. *n. s.* [from *ἀνα* and *χρόνος*.] Error in computing time. *Dryden*.

ANA/CHRONISTICK*, ân-âk/-krô-nîst-è-kâl. *a.* Containing an anachronism. *Warton*.

ANACLA/TICKS, ân-â-klâ/-tîks. *n. s.* [*ἀνά* and *κλάω*.] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks.

ANACOENO/SIS*, ân-â-sè-nò/-sîs. *n. s.* [*ἀνακοινωνία*, Gr.] A figure in rhetoric, by which the speaker applies to his opponents for their opinion upon the point in debate. *Walker*.

ANACREO/NTIQUE*, ân-nâk-rè-on/-tîk. *n. s.* A little poem in the manner of Anacreon. *Johnson*.

A/NADEME*, ân-â-dème. *n. s.* [*ἀναδήμη*, Gr.] Crown of flowers. *Drayton*.

ANADIPLO/SIS, ân-â-dè-plò/-sîs. 520. *n. s.* [*ἀναδιπλώσις*.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetoric.

A/NAGLYPH*, ân/-â-glîf. *n. s.* [*ἀνά* and *γλύφω*, Gr.] An ornament effected by sculpture.

ANAGLY/PTICK*, ân-â-glîp/-tîk. *n. s.* What relates to the art of carving, chasing, engraving, or embossing plate. *Evelyn*.

ANAGOGE/TICAL, ân-â-gò-jèt/-è-kâl. *a.* [*ἀναγωγή*.] Mystical; elevated above humanity. *Dict.*

ANAGO/GICAL, ân-â-gòdje/-è-kâl. *a.* Mystical; elevated; religiously exalted. *Cockeram*.

ANAGO/GICALLY, ân-â-gòdje/-è-kâl-lè. *ad.* Mystically.

ANAGO/GICKS*, ân-â-gòdje/-tîks. *n. s.* Mystical considerations. *L. Addison*.

A/NAGRAM*, ân-â-grâm. *n. s.* [*ἀνά* and *γράμμα*.] A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed; as this, of *W, i, l, l, i, a, m, N, o, y*, attorney-general to Charles I., a very laborious man, *Imoyl in law*. *Donne*.

ANAGRAMMA/TICAL*, ân-â-grâm-mât/-è-kâl. *a.* Forming an anagram. *Camden*.

ANAGRAMMA/TICALLY*, ân-â-grâm-mât/-è-kâl-è. *ad.* In the manner of an anagram. *Gayton*.

ANAGRA/MMATISM, ân-â-grâm-mâ-tîzm. 434. *n. s.* The act of making anagrams. *Camden*.

ANAGRA/MMATIST, ân-â-grâm-mâ-tîst. *n. s.* A maker of anagrams. *Gamage*.

To ANAGRA/MMATIZE, ân-â-grâm-mâ-tîze. *v. n.* To make anagrams. *Sir T. Herbert*.

A/NALECTS*, ân-â-lèkts. Collections or fragments of authors; select pieces.

ANALE/PTICK, ân-â-lèp/-tîk. *a.* [*ἀναλεπτικός*.] Comforting; corroborating: a term of physick. *Quincy*.

ANA/LOGAL, ân-â/-lò-gâl. *a.* Analogous; having relation. *Hale*.

ANALO/GICAL, ân-â-lòdje/-è-kâl. *a.* Used by way of analogy. *Stillingfleet*. Analogous. *Hale*.

ANALO/GICALLY, ân-â-lòdje/-è-kâl-è. *ad.* In an analogous manner. *Potter*.

ANALO/GICALNESS, ân-â-lòdje/-è-kâl-nèss. *n. s.* The quality of being analogical.

ANA/LOGISM, ân-â/-lò-jîzm. *n. s.* An argument from the cause to the effect.

To ANA'LOGIZE, â-nâl'-lô-jîze. *v. a.* To explain by way of analogy. *Cheyne.*

ANA'LOGOUS, â-nâl'-lô-gûs. 314. *a.* Having analogy; bearing some resemblance. *Arbutnot.*

ANA'LOGOUSLY*, â-nâl'-lô-gûs-lê. *ad.* In an analogous manner. *Skelton.*

ANA'LOGY, â-nâl'-lô-jê. 518. *n. s.* [ἀναλογία.] The similitude of relations. *Hooker.* By grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, from *love* is formed *loved*.

ANA'LYSIS, â-nâl'-lê-sîs. 520. *n. s.* A separation of a compound body into the several parts of which it consists. *Arbutnot.* A consideration of any thing in parts. *Newton.* A solution of any thing to its first elements. *Glanville.*

ANALYST*, ân-â-lîst. *n. s.* He who analyzes a thing. *Bp. Berkeley.*

ANALYTICAL, ân-â-lî-t'kâl. *a.* That which resolves any thing into first principles. *Boyle.* That which proceeds by analysis. *Glanville.*

ANALYTICALLY, ân-â-lî-t'kâl-lê. *ad.* In such a manner as separates compounds into simples. *Oldisworth.*

ANALYTICK, ân-â-lî-t'k. *a.* The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent parts. *Watts.*

ANALYTICK*, ân-â-lî-t'k. *n. s.* Analytick method. *Milton.*

To ANALYZE, ân-â-lîze. *v. a.* [ἀναλύνω.] To resolve a compound into its first principles. *Boyle.*

ANALYZER, ân-â-lî-zûr. 98. *n. s.* That which has the power of analyzing. *Boyle.* He who analyzes. *Student.*

ANAMORPHOSIS, ân-â-môr-fô'-sîs. *n. s.* [ἀνά and μορφή.] Deformation; a perspective projection of any thing, so that to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact representation.

¶ I have accented this word on the penultimate, as Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan have done; as it is a technical word, and not naturalized, like *metamorphosis*.—See *Principles*, No. 520. *W.*

ANA'NAS, â-nâ'-nâs. *n. s.* The pine apple. *Miller.*

ANANAS, wild, â-nâ'-nâs. *n. s.* The same with *pineapple*.

ANAPÆST*, ân-â-pêst. *n. s.* [ἀναπæστος, Gr.] A metrical foot, containing two short syllables and one long; or a dactyle reversed. *Sir J. Davies.*

ANAPÆSTICK*, ân-â-pêst'-ûk. *a.* Relating to the anapest. *Bentley.*

ANAPÆSTICK*, ân-â-pêst'-ûk. *n. s.* The anapestick measure. *Bentley.*

ANAPHORA, â-nâf'-fô-râ. 92. *n. s.* [ἀναφορά.] A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word or sound.

ANAPLERO'TICK, ân-â-plê-rôf'-ûk. *a.* [ἀναπληρώ.] That which fills up any vacancy.

A'NARCH, ân-ârk. 353. *n. s.* An author of confusion. *Milton.*

ANA'RCHICAL, ân-âr'-kê-kâl. *a.* Confused; without rule or government. *Howell.*

ANA'RCHICK*, ân-âr'-kîk. *a.* Without rule. *Burke.*

A'NARCHISM*, ân-âr'-kîzm. *n. s.* Confusion. *Sir E. Dering.*

A'NARCHIST*, ân-âr'-kîst. *n. s.* He who occasions confusion, who lives without submission to rule, or who defies government. *Tooke.*

A'NARCHY, ân-âr'-kê. *n. s.* [ἀναρχία.] Want of government; a state in which every man is unaccountable. *Milton.*

ANASARCA, ân-â-sâr'-kâ. 92. *n. s.* [ἀνά and σαρξ.] A sort of dropsy of the whole body. *Quincy.*

INASARCOUS, ân-â-sâr'-kûs. *a.* Relating to an anasarca. *Wiseman.*

INASTOMATICK, ân-âs-tô-mât'-ûk. *a.* [ἀνά and στόμα.] That which has the quality of removing obstructions.

ANASTOMOSIS, ân-âs-tô-mô'-sîs. *n. s.* The inoculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another; as, of the arteries into the veins.

ANA'STROPHE, â-nâs'-trôfê. 518. *n. s.* [ἀναστροφή.] A figure whereby words, which should have been precedent, are postponed. *Peachment Walker.*

ANA'THEMA, â-nâth'-ê-mâ. 92. *n. s.* [ἀνάθεμα Gr.] A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority; excommunication. *South.* Anglicised, and written *anatheme*. *Sheldon.* The object of the curse, or person cursed.

ANATHEMA'TICAL, ân-â-thê-mât'-ê-kâl. 509. *a.* That which has the properties of an anathema.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY, ân-â-thê-mât'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In an anathematical manner.

ANA'THEMATIZATION*, ân-âth'-ê-mâ-tê-zâ'-shûn. *n. s.* An extreme cursing. *Cotgrave.*

To ANA'THEMATIZE, ân-âth'-ê-mâ-tîze. *v. a.* To pronounce accursed. *Hammond.*

ANA'THEMATIZER*, ân-âth'-ê-mâ-tî-zûr. *n. s.* He who pronounces an anathema. *Hammond.*

ANATIFEROUS, ân-â-lîf'-tê-rûs. *a.* [anas, and fero, Lat.] Producing ducks. *Brown.*

ANA'TOCISM, â-nâf'-tô-sîzm. *n. s.* [anatocismus, Lat.] The accumulation of interest upon interest.

ANATOMICAL, ân-â-tôm'-ê-kâl. *a.* Relating or belonging to anatomy. *Watts.* Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy. *Swift.* Anatomized. *Locke.*

ANATOMICALLY, ân-â-tôm'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In an anatomical manner. *Brown.*

ANA'TOMIST, â-nâf'-ô-mîst. *n. s.* He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by dissection. *Howell.*

To ANA'TOMIZE, â-nâf'-tô-mîze. *v. a.* To dissect an animal. *Hooker.* To lay any thing open distinctly. *Shakspeare.*

ANA'TOMY, â-nâf'-ô-mê. 518. *n. s.* [ἀνατομία, Gr.] The art of dissecting the body. *Brown.* The structure of the body, learned by dissection. *Dryden.* The act of dividing any thing. *Bacon.* A skeleton. *Shakspeare.* A thin meager person. *Shakspeare.*

A'NATRON, ân-â-trûn. *n. s.* The scum which swims upon the molten glass in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common salt. The salt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

A'NBURY, ân-bû-rê. *n. s.* A disease in turnips, or the name of a brisk fly that devours the turnips in their early state of vegetation.

A'NCESTOR, ân-sês-târ. 98. *n. s.* [antecessor, Lat.] One from whom a person descends. *Shak.*

A'NCESTRAL*, ân-sês-trâl. *a.* Resembling ancestors. *Howell.*

A'NCESTREL, ân-sês-trêl. *a.* Claimed from ancestors. *Hule.*

A'NCESTRY, ân-sês-trê. *n. s.* Lineage; a series of progenitors. *Spenser.* The honour of descent; birth. *Addison.*

A'NCHESTRY, âne'-tshên-trê. *n. s.* [from ancient.] Antiquity of a family; properly *anceinty*. *Shak.*

A'NCHOR, ângk'-ûr. 353, 418. *n. s.* [anchora, Lat.] A heavy iron to hold the ship, being fixed to the ground. *Dryden.* That which confers stability or security. *Hebrews.* The chape of a buckle.

To A'NCHOR, ângk'-ûr. 166. *v. n.* To cast anchor. *Shakspeare.* To stop at. *Shakspeare.*

To A'NCHOR, ângk'-ûr. *v. a.* To place at anchor, to fix on. *Shakspeare.*

A'NCHOR, ângk'-ûr. *n. s.* For *anchoret*, or an absterious recluse person. *Shakspeare.*

A'NCHORABLE*, ângk'-ûr-â-bl. *a.* Fit for anchorage. *Sir T. Herbert.*

A'NCHOR-HOLD, ângk'-ûr-hôld. *n. s.* The hold of the anchor; security. *Camden.*

A'NCHOR-SMITH, ângk'-ûr-smîth. *n. s.* The maker of anchors. *Moxon.*

A'NCHORAGE, ângk'-ûr-âdjê. 90. *n. s.* The hold of the anchor. *Wotton.* The set of anchors belonging to a ship. *Shak.* The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port. *Carew.*

A'NCHORED, ângk'-ûr-rêd. 353. *part. a.* Held by the anchor. *Waller.* Shaped like an anchor-forked. *More.* In heraldry, a cross so termed.

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, bùll; —dùl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

A'NCHORESS*, àngk'-ò-rès. *n. s.* A female recluse.*Fairfax.*A'NCHORET, àngk'-ò-rèt. } *n. s.* [ἀναχωρητής.] A recluse; a hermit. *Alyp. Usher.*ANCHOVY, àn-shò'-vè. *n. s.* [Span.] A little sea-fish, much used for sauce, or seasoning. *Savary.*A'NCIENCY*, àne'-shèn-sè. *n. s.* Antiquity. *Jura Cleri.*A'NCIENT, àne'-tshènt. 542. *a.* [ancien, Fr.] Old; not modern. *Covel.* Old; of long duration. *Job, xii.* Past; former. *Shakspeare.*A'NCIENT, àne'-tshènt. *n. s.* Those that lived in old time were called *ancients*, opposed to the moderns. *Pope.* Senior. *Hooker.* Old men. *Judith, vi.*A'NCIENT, àne'-tshènt. *n. s.* The flag or streamer of a ship. *Shak.* The bearer of a flag. *Shak.*A'NCIENTLY, àne'-tshènt-lè. *ad.* In old times. *Sidney.*A'NCIENTNESS, àne'-tshènt-nès. *n. s.* Antiquity. *Bale.*A'NCIENTRY, àne'-tshènt-trè. *n. s.* The honour of ancient lineage. *Spenser.* The character or imitation of antiquity. *Gregor.*A'NCIENTY*, àne'-shèn-tè. *n. s.* Age; antiquity. *Martin.*A'NCILE*, àn-sìl'-lè. *n. s.* [Lat.] The sacred shield of the Romans. *Potter.*A'NCILLARY*, àn-sìl'-lè-à. [See MAXILLARY and PAPILLARY.] *a.* [ancillar, Lat.] Belonging to a handmaid. *Blackstone.*

A'NCLE. See ASKLE.

A'NCOME*, àn'-kùm. *n. s.* A small ulcerous swelling, formed unexpectedly. *Boucher.*A'NCONY, àn'-kò-nè. *n. s.* A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar. *Chambers.*AND, and. conj. [and, Sax.] The particle by which sentences or terms are joined. *Spenser.* And sometimes signifies *though*. *Bacon.*A'NDABATISM*, àn'-dà-bà-tizm. *n. s.* [andabata, Lat.] Uncertainty. *Shelford.*A'NDANTE*, àn-dàn'-tè. *a.* [Ital.] In music; expressive; distinct; exact.A'NDIRON, àn'-dì-ròn. 417. *n. s.* Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns. *Bacon.*ANDRO'GYNAL, àn-dròjè'-è-nàl. *a.* Having two sexes; hermaphroditical.ANDRO'GYNALLY, àn-dròjè'-è-nàl-lè. *ad.* In the form of hermaphrodites. *Brown.*ANDRO'GYNE*, àn-dròjè'-ìn. *n. s.* [ἀνὴρ and γυνή.] A kind of hermaphrodite. *Harnmar.*ANDRO'GYNUS, àn-dròjè'-è-nùs. 432. *n. s.* An hermaphrodite.ANDRO'TOMY, àn-dròt'-ò-mè. *n. s.* [ἀνὴρ and τέμνω.] The practice of cutting human bodies.

To ANEAL. See To ANELE.

ANE/AR*, à-nère'. *prep.* Near. *Bp. Atterbury.*A'NECDOTE, àn'-èk-dòte. *n. s.* [ἀνεκδοτὸν.] Something yet unpublished. *Prior.* A biographical incident; a minute passage of private life. *Watson.*A'NECDOTICAL*, àn'-èk-dòt'-è-kàl. *a.* Relative to anecdotes. *Bolingbroke.*To ANE/LE*, à-nèl'. *v. a.* [ele, Sax. oil.] To give extreme unction. *Shakspeare.*ANEMO'GRAPHY, àn-è-mòg'-grà-fè. 513. *n. s.* [ἀνεμος and γράφω.] The description of the winds.ANEMOMETER, àn-è-mòm'-mè-tèr. 513. *n. s.* [ἀνεμος and μέτρον.] An instrument to measure the strength or velocity of the wind.ANE/MONE, à-nèm'-ò-nè. *n. s.* [ἀνεμώνη.] The wind flower. *Miller.*A'NEMOSCOPE, à-nèm'-ò-skòpe. *n. s.* [ἀνεμος and σκόπος.] A machine to foretell the changes of the wind. *Chambers.*ANE'NT, à-nènt'. *prep.* Concerning; about; over against. *B. Jonson.*ANES, ànz. } *n. s.* The spires or beards of corn.A'NS, àwnz. } *Dict.*A'NEURISM, àn'-ù-rizm. 503. *n. s.* [ἀνευρίσμι.] A disease of the arteries, in which they become excessively dilated. *Sharp*ANE/W, à-nù'. *ad.* Over again. *Dryden.* Newly. *Rogers.*ANE/WST*, or ANEUST*, à-nùste'. *ad.* [νεπεύτ, Sax.] Nearly; almost.ANFRA/CTUOSE, àn-fràk'-tshù-òse. } *a.* [anfrac-ANFRA/CTUOUS, àn-fràk'-tshù-ùs. } *us, Lat.]*Winding; mazy. *Ray.*

ANFRA/CTUOUSNESS, àn fràk'-tshù-ùs-nès. 461. }

ANFRACTUOSITY, àn-fràk'-tshù-òs'-e-tè. }

} *n. s.* Fulness of windings and turnings. *Rabelais.*ANFRA/CTURE, àn-fràk'-tshùre. *n. s.* A mazy winding. *Dict.*ANGARIA/TION*, àn-gàr-è-à'-shùn. *n. s.* [angario, Lat.] Exertion. *Bp. Hall.*A'NGEL, àne'-jèl. 542. [See CHANGE.] *n. s.* [ἄγγελος, Gr.] Originally a messenger. A spirit employed by God in human affairs. *Locke.* Sometimes used in a bad sense; as, *angels of darkness*. *Revelation.*Angel, in Scripture, sometimes means *man of God, prophet*. A beautiful person. *Shak.* A messenger of any kind. *B. Jonson.* A piece of money impressed with an angel, rated at ten shillings. *Bacon.*A'NGEL, àne'-jèl. *a.* Resembling angels; angelical. *Shakspeare.*A'NGEL-AGE*, àne'-jèl-ìje. *n. s.* The existence or state of angels. *Beumont and Fletcher.*A'NGEL-LIKE, àne'-jèl-lìke. *a.* Resembling an angel. *Shakspeare.*A'NGEL-WINGED*, àne'-jèl-wìng'd. *a.* Winged like an angel. *Thomson.*A'NGEL-WORSHIP*, àne'-jèl-wùr-shìp. *n. s.* The worshipping of angels. *Trapp.*A'NGEL-SHOT, àne'-jèl-shòt. *n. s.* [Perhaps *angle-shot*.] Chain-shot, a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves joined together by a chain. *Dict.*ANGE/LICA, àn-jèl'-è-kà. 92. *n. s.* The name of a plant. *Miller.*ANGE/LICAL, àn-jèl'-è-kàl. 509. *a.* Resembling angels. *Raleigh.* Partaking of the nature of angels. *Milton.* Belonging to angels. *Wilkins.*ANGE/LICALLY*, àn-jèl'-è-kàl-è. *ad.* Like an angel.ANGE/LICALNESS, àn-jèl'-è-kàl-nès. *n. s.* Resemblance of angels.ANGE/LICK, àn-jèl'-lìk. 503. *a.* Angelical. *Spenser.*A'NGELOT, àn-jèl-òt. *n. s.* A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute. *Dict.* A gold coin, the value of half an angel. A cheese so called. *Cotgrave.*A'NGER, àng'-gùr. 409, 98. *n. s.* Uneasiness or discomposure of the mind, upon any injury. *Locke.*Pain, or smart, of a sore or swelling. *Temple.* Sometimes used in the plural number. *Beumont and Fletcher.*To A'NGER, àng'-gùr. *v. a.* To make angry. *Hooker.* To make painful. *Bacon.*A'NGERLY, àng'-gùr-lè. *ad.* In an angry manner. Now written *angrily*. *Shakspeare.*A'NGERNESS*, àng'-gùr-nès. *n. s.* The state of being angry. *MS. cited by Watson.*ANGIO'GRAPHY, àn-jè-òg'-grà-fè. *n. s.* [ἀγγίον and γράφω.] A description of vessels in the human body.ANGIO'LOGY, àn-jè-òl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* [ἀγγίον and λόγος.] A treatise of the vessels of a human body.ANGIOMONOSPERMOUS, àn-jè-ò-mòn-ò-spùr'-mùs. *a.* [ἀγγίον, μόνος, and σπέρμα.] Such plants as have but one single seed in the seed-pod.ANGIO'TOMY, àn-jè-òt'-ò-mè. *n. s.* [ἀγγίον and τέμνω.] A cutting open of the vessels.A'NGLE, àng'-gl. 405. *n. s.* [angulus, Lat.] The space intercepted between two lines intersecting or meeting. *Stone.* A corner. *Spense.*A'NGLE, àng'-gl. *n. s.* [angel, Sax.] An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook. *Sidney.*To A'NGLE, àng'-gl. *v. n.* To fish with a rod and hook. *Waller.* To try to gain by some artifices. *Shakspeare.*To A'NGLE*, àng'-gl. *v. a.* To entice. *Sidney.*A'NGLED*, àng'-gl'd. *part. a.* Having angles. *B. Jonson.*

A'NGLE-ROD, âng'-gl-rôd. *n. s.* The stick to which the line and hook are hung. *Bacon.*

A'NGLER, âng'-glôr. 98. *n. s.* He that fishes with an angle. *Dryden.*

A'NGLES §, âng'-glêz. *n. s.* [*Angli*, Lat.] A people of Germany; a name also by which the English have been called. *Temple.*

A'NGLICAN*, âng'-glê-kân. *a.* English. *Fell.*

A'NGLICAN*, âng'-glê-kân. *n. s.* A member of the church of England. *Burke.*

To A'NGLICISE*, âng'-glê-sîze. *v. a.* To make English. *Edwards.*

A'NGLICISM, âng'-glê-sîzm. *n. s.* An English idiom. *Milton.*

A'NGLING*, âng'-gîng. *n. s.* The art of fishing with a rod. *Davors.*

A'NGLO-DANISH*, âng'-glô-dâ-nîsh. *a.* What relates to the English Danes. *Wotton.*

A'NGLO-NORMAN*, âng'-glô-nôr-mân. *n. s.* An English Norman. *Wotton.*

A'NGLO-SAXON*, âng'-glô-sâks-ûn. *n. s.* An English Saxon. *Warton.*

A'NGLO-SAXON*, âng'-glô-sâks-ûn. *a.* What relates to the Anglo-Saxons. *Bp. Nicholson.*

A'NGOBER, âng'-gô-bôr. 98. *n. s.* A kind of pear.

A'NGOUR, âng'-gûr. *n. s.* [*angor*, Lat.] Pain. *Harvey.*

A'NGRIÏLY, âng'-grê-lê. *ad.* In an angry manner. *Shakspeare.*

A'NGRY, âng'-grê. 409. *a.* Touched with anger.

Gen. xviii. Having the appearance of anger.

Prov. xxv. Painful; inflamed; smarting. *Wiseman.*

ANGUILLIFORM*, âng'-gwîl'-ê-fôr-m. *a.* [*anguilla*, and *forma*, Lat.] Fishes which are soft and slippery like the eel, and have not scales.

A'NGUISH §, âng'-gwîsh. 340. *n. s.* [*angoisse*, Fr.] Excessive pain. *Spenser.*

A'NGUISHED, âng'-gwîsh-êd. 359. *part.* Seized with anguish; tortured. *Bp. Hall.*

A'NGULAR, âng'-gû-lâr. 98. *a.* Having angles or corners. *Brown.* Consisting of an angle. *Newton.*

ANGULARITY, âng'-gû-lâr-ê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of being angular. *More.*

A'NGULARLY, âng'-gû-lâr-lê. *ad.* With angles or corners. *B. Jonson.*

A'NGULARNESS, âng'-gû-lâr-nês. *n. s.* Being angular.

A'NGULATED, âng'-gû-lâ-têd. *a.* Formed with angles. *Woodward.*

ANGULOSITY, âng'-gû-lôs-ê-tê. *n. s.* Angularity; cornered form. *Dict.*

A'NGULOUS, âng'-gû-lûs. 314. *a.* Hooked; angular. *Glanville.*

ANGUSTY, âng'-gûst'. 409, 98. *a.* [*angustus*, Lat.] Narrow; strait. *Burton.*

ANGUSTATION, âng'-gûs-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of making narrow. *Wiseman.*

ANHELA'TION, ân-hê-lâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*anhelo*, Lat.] The act of panting; being out of breath. *Cockeram.*

ANHELOSE, ân-hê-lôse. *a.* Out of breath. *Dict.*

ANIENTED, ân-ê-ên-têd. *a.* [*aneinter*, Fr.] Frustrated; brought to nothing. *Chaucer.*

ANIGH'T*, â-nîte'. *ad.* In the night. *Chaucer.*

ANIGH'TS, â-nîtes'. *ad.* In the night time. *Shak.*

A'NIL, ân-îl. *n. s.* The shrub from which indigo is prepared.

ANILENESS, â-nîle-nês. § 530. *n. s.* [*anilitas*, Lat.]

ANILITY, ân-îl-ê-te. § The state of being an old woman; dotage. *Sterne.*

A'NIMABLE, ân-ê-mâ-bl. 405. *a.* That which may receive animation. *Dict.*

ANIMADVER'SAL*, ân-ê-mâd-vêr'-sâl. *n. s.* That which has the power of perceiving and judging. *More.*

ANIMADVER'SION, ân-ê-mâd-vêr'-shûn. *n. s.* Reproof. *Clarendon.* Punishment. *Swift.* In law, an ecclesiastical *animadversion* has only a respect to a temporal punishment. *Ayliffe.* Perception; power of notice. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVER'SIVE, ân-ê-mâd-vêr'-slv. 428. *a.* Percipient. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVER'SIVENESS, ân-ê-mâd-vêr'-siv-nês. *n. s.* The power of animadverting. *Dict.*

To ANIMADVER'T §, ân-ê-mâd-vêr't'. *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.] To pass censures. *Dryden.* To inflict punishments. *Grev.*

ANIMADVERTER, ân-ê-mâd-vêr'-tûr. *n. s.* He that passes censures. *Milton.*

A'NIMAL §, ân-ê-mâl. *n. s.* [*animal*, Lat.] A living creature corporeal. *Ray.* By way of contempt, we say of a stupid man, that he is a *stupid animal*.

A'NIMAL, ân-ê-mâl. *a.* That which belongs to animals. *Watts.*

ANIMALCULE, ân-ê-mâl'-kulê. *n. s.* A small animal. *Ray.*

ANIMALITY, ân-ê-mâl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Animal existence. *Smith.*

To ANIMATE §, ân-ê-mâte. *v. a.* [*animare*, Lat.] To quicken; to make alive; to give powers in.

Dryden. To encourage. *Knolles.*

ANIMATE, ân-ê-mâte. 91. *a.* Alive; possessing animal life. *Bacon.*

ANIMATED, ân-ê-mâ-têd. *part. a.* Lively; vigorous. *Pope.*

ANIMATENESS, ân-ê-mâte-nês. *n. s.* The state of being animated. *Dict.*

ANIMATION, ân-ê-mâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of animating. *Bacon.* The state of being enlivened. *Brown.*

ANIMATIVE, ân-ê-mâ-tîv. 157. *a.* That which has the power of giving life.

ANIMATOR, ân-ê-mâ-tûr. 521. *n. s.* That which gives life. *Brown.*

ANIMOSE, ân-ê-môse'. 427. *a.* [*animeux*, Fr.] Full of spirit; hot. *Dict.*

ANIMOSENESS, ân-ê-môse'-nês. *n. s.* Spirit; heat. *Dict.*

ANIMOSITY, ân-ê-môs-sê-tê. *n. s.* [*animositas*, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. *Clarendon.*

ANISE, ân-nîs. 140. *n. s.* [*anisum*, Lat.] A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet-scented seeds. *Miller.*

A'NKER, ânk'-ûr. 98, 409. *n. s.* [*anker*, Dutch.] A liquid measure chiefly used at Amsterdam, about 64 quarts. *Chambers.*

A'NKLE §, ânk'-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*ancleop*, Sax.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg. *Wiseman.*

A'NKLED*, ânk'-kld. *a.* Relating to the ankles. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

A'NKLE-BONE, ânk'-kl-bône. *n. s.* The bone of the ankle. *Peachment.*

A'NNALIST, ân-nâl-îst. *n. s.* A writer of annals. *Milton.*

A'NNALS, ân-nâlz. *n. s.* [*annales*, Lat.] History digested in the order of time. *Milton.*

To A'NNALIZE*, ân-nâl-lîze. *v. a.* To record. *Sheldon.*

A'NNATS, ân-nâts. *n. s.* [*annates*, Lat.] First fruits. *Acts of Parl.* *Bp. Barlow.* Masses said in the Romish church for the space of a year. *Ayliffe.*

To ANNE'AL §, ân-nêl'-v. *a.* [*anælan*, Sax.] To heat glass, that the colours laid on it may fix. *Herbert.*

To heat glass after it is blown, that it may not break. To heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.

ANNE'ALING*, ân-nêl'-îng. *n. s.* The art of tempering glass. *Spratt.*

To ANNE'X §, ân-nêks'. *v. a.* [*annecto*, *annexum*, Lat.] To unite to the end. To unite a smaller thing to a greater. To unite *à posteriori*. *Raleigh.*

ANNE'X, ân-nêks. *n. s.* The thing annexed. *Brown.*

ANNE'XARY*, ân-nêk'-sâ-rê. *n. s.* Addition. *Sir E. Sandys.*

ANNEXA'TION, ân-nêk-sâ-shûn. *n. s.* Conjunction; addition. *Bacon.* Union. *Ayliffe.*

ANNEXION, ân-nêk'-shûn. *n. s.* Addition. *Rogers.*

ANNEXMENT, ân-nêks'-mênt. *n. s.* The act of annexing. The thing annexed. *Shakspeare.*

ANNIHILABLE, ân-nî-hê-lâ-bl. *a.* That which may be reduced to nothing. *Clarke.*

To ANNIHILATE §, ân-nî-hê-lâte. *v. a.* [*ad*, and

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—díl;—pòund;—thís;—thín.

nihilum, Lat.] To reduce to nothing. *Bacon*. To destroy. *Ruleigh*. To annul. *Hooker*.

Englishmen, who have been bred in foreign seminaries, where they pronounce the *i* in Latin like *e*, generally pronounce this word as if written *an-ne-he-late*, because they pronounce the Latin word from which it is derived in the same manner: but Englishmen, educated in their own country, pronounce the *i*, when it ends a syllable, with the accent on it, both in Latin and English, as it is here marked. *W*.

ANNIHILATE*, ân-nî'-hè-làte. *a*. Annihilated. *Swift*.

ANNIHILATION, ân-nî-hè-là'-shûn. *n. s*. The act of reducing to nothing. The state of being reduced to nothing. *Hooker*.

ANNIVERSARILY*, ân-nè-vèr'-sà-rè-lè. *ad*. Annually. *Bp. Hall*.

ANNIVERSARY, ân-nè-vèr'-sà-rè. *n. s*. [anniversarius, Lat.] A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year. *Stillingfleet*. The act of celebrating the anniversary day. *Dryden*.

ANNIVERSARY, ân-nè-vèr'-sà-rè. *a*. Annual; yearly. *Ray*.

ANNIVERSE*, ân-nè-vèrs. *n. s*. Anniversary. *Dryden*.

ANNO DOMINI, ân'-nò-dòm'-è-nè. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the 1751 year from the birth of our Saviour. *Middleton*.

ANNOISANCE, ân-nò'-sânse. *n. s*. A nuisance. *Blount*. *Ob. J.*

ANOLIS, ân'-nò-lls. *n. s*. An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOMINATION*, ân-nòm'-è-nà'-shûn. [annominatio, barb. Lat.] Alliteration. *Tyrichtt*.

TO ANNOTATE*, ân'-nò-tàte. *v. a*. [annoto, Lat.] To make annotations. *Live*.

ANNOTATION, ân-nò-tà'-shûn. *n. s*. Notes written upon books. *Boyle*.

ANNOTATIONIST*, ân-nò-tà'-shûn-ist. *n. s*. A writer of notes. *Worthington*.

ANNOTATOR, ân-nò-tà'-tûr. 521. *n. s*. A writer of notes. *Bp. Barlow*.

TO ANNOUNCE, ân'-nòunse'. *v. a*. [annuncio, Lat.] To publish. *Milton*. To pronounce. *Prior*.

ANNOUNCEMENT*, ân'-nòunse'-mènt. *n. s*. A declaration; an advertisement.

ANNOUNCER*, ân'-nòunse'-sûr. *n. s*. A declarer; a proclaimer. *Colgrave*.

TO ANNOY, ân'-nòè'. 329. *v. a*. [annoyer, Fr.] To incommode; to vex. *Sidney*.

ANNOY, ân'-nòè'. *n. s*. Injury; molestation. *Shak*.

ANNOYANCE, ân'-nòè'-ânse. *n. s*. That which annoys. *Shak*. The state of being annoyed. *Hooker*.

ANNOYER, ân'-nòè'-ûr. 98. *n. s*. He that annoys.

ANNOYFUL*, ân'-nòè'-fûl. *a*. Full of annoy or trouble. *Chaucer*.

ANNOYOUS*, ân'-nòè'-ûs. *a*. Troublesome. *Chaucer*.

ANNUAL, ân'-nù-âl. *a*. [annuel, Fr.] That which comes yearly. *Pope*. That which is reckoned by the year. *Shak*. That which lasts only a year. *Bacon*.

ANNUALLY, ân'-nù-âl-lè. *ad*. Yearly. *Brown*.

ANNUARY*, ân'-nù-à-rè. *a*. Annual. *John Hall*.

ANNUITANT, ân'-nù-è-tânt. *n. s*. He that possesses an annuity. *Idler*.

ANNUITY, ân'-nù-è-tè. *n. s*. [annuité, Fr.] A yearly rent. *Cowel*. A yearly allowance. *Clarendon*.

TO ANNUL, ân'-nûl'. *v. a*. [adnullier, old Fr.] To make void; to abolish. *Rogers*. To reduce to nothing. *Milton*.

ANNULAR, ân'-nù-lâr. 88. [annulaire, Fr.] In the form of a ring. *Cheyne*.

ANNULARY, ân'-nù-lâr-rè. *a*. In the form of rings. *Ray*.

ANNULET, ân'-nù-lèt. *n. s*. [annulus, Lat.] A little ring. In heraldry, a part of the coat-armour of several families. In architecture, the small square members, in the Doric capital, under the quarter round.

ANNU/LEMENT*, ân-nûl'-mènt. *n. s*. The act of annulling.

TO ANNUMERATE, ân'-nû-mè-rate. 91. *v. a*. [annunero, Lat.] To add to a former number.

ANNUMERATION, ân'-nû-mè-rà'-shûn. *n. s*. Addition to a former number.

TO ANNUNCIATE, ân'-nûn'-shè-âte. 91, 357, 196. *v. a*. [annuncio, Lat.] To bring tidings. *Chaucer*.

ANNUNCIATION, ân'-nûn'-shè-à'-shûn. *n. s*. The name given to the day celebrated in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin; solemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March. *Bp. Taylor*. Proclamation; promulgation. *Hammond*.

ANODYNE*, ân'-ò-dîne. *n. s*. [a and οδυνη.] A medicine which assuages pain. *Arbutnot*.

TO ANOINT, â-nôint'. *v. a*. [enoindre, Fr.] To rub over with unctuous matter. *Shak*. To smear. *Dryden*.

ANOINTER, â-nôint'-tûr. *n. s*. He that anoints. *Grey*.

ANOINTING*, â-nôint'-îng. *n. s*. Anointment. *Hakewill*.

ANOINTMENT*, â-nôint'-mènt. *n. s*. The state of being anointed. *Milton*.

ANOMALISM, â-nôm'-â-llzm. *n. s*. Anomaly; irregularity. *Dict*.

ANOMALISTICAL, â-nôm-â-lls'-tè-kâl. 509. *a*. Irregular; a term in astronomy.

ANOMALOUS, â-nôm'-â-lls. *a*. Irregular; out of rule. *Brown*.

ANOMALOUSLY, â-nôm'-â-lls-lè. *ad*. Irregularly. *Brown*.

ANOMALY, â-nôm'-â-lè. *n. s*. [ἀνωμαλος.] Irregularity; deviation from the common rule. *Butler*.

ANOMY, ân'-ò-mè. *n. s*. [a priv. and νόμος.] Breach of law. *Bramhall*.

ANON, â-nôn'. *ad*. Quickly; soon. *Shak*. Sometimes; now and then. *Milton*.

ANONYMOUS, â-nôn'-è-mûs. *a*. [a priv. and ὄνομα.] Wanting a name. *Ray*.

ANONYMOUSLY, â-nôn'-è-mûs-lè. *ad*. Without a name. *Swift*.

ANOREXY, ân'-nò-rèk-sè. 517. *n. s*. [ἀνρηξία.] Loathing of food.

ANOTHER, ân'-òth'-ûr. 98. *a*. [another, Goth.] Not the same. *Locke*. One more. *Shak*. Any other. 1 *Samuel*, ii. Not one's self. *South*. Widely different. *South*.

ANOTHERGAINES, ân'-òth'-ûr-gânz. *a*. Of another kind. *Sidney*.

ANOTHERGATES*, ân'-òth'-ûr-gâtes. *a*. Of another sort. *Bp. Sanderson*.

ANOTHERGUESS, ân'-òth'-ûr-gès. *a*. Of a different kind. *Hovell*.

ANOU'GH*, ANOW*. See ENOUGH, ENOW.

ANSATED, ân'-sà-tèd. *a*. [ansatus, Lat.] Having handles.

ANSLAUGHT*, ân'-slâte. *n. s*. [plagan, Sax.] An attack; a fray. The parent, perhaps, of ONSLAUGHT, which see. *Bacon*. and *Fl.* *Ob. T.*

TO ANSWER, ân'-sûr. 475, 98. *v. a*. [ἀνσῶραν, Sax.] To speak in opposition. *Boyle*. To be accountable for. *Shak*. To vindicate. *Swift*.

To give an account. *Temple*. To correspond to. *Prov.* xxvii. To act reciprocally. *Dryden*. To stand as opposite or correlative to something else. *Bp. Taylor*. To succeed. *Roleigh*.

TO ANSWER, ân'-sûr. *v. a*. To speak in return to a question. *Dryden*. To be equivalent to. *Ecol.* x. To satisfy any claim. *Sidney*. To bear proportion to. *Swift*. To perform what is endeavoured. *Atherbury*. To comply with. *Shak*. To appear to any call. *Shak*. To be over-against any thing. *Shakespeare*.

ANSWER, ân'-sûr. 475. *n. s*. That which is said in return to a question. *Locke*. An account to be given to justice. *Shak*. In law, a confutation of a charge. *Ayliffe*. Retaliation. *Shakespeare*.

ANSWER-JOBBER, ân'-sûr-jôb'-bûr. *n. s*. He that makes a trade of writing answers. *Swift*.

ANSWERABLE, ân'-sûr-â-bl. 475. *a*. That to which a reply may be made. Obligated to give an account. *Spenser*. Correspondent. *Sidney*. *Pre.*

portionate; suitable. *Milton*. Suitable; suited. *Bacon*. Equal; equivalent. *Raleigh*. Relative; correlative. *Hooker*.

ANSWERABLY, ân'-sûr-â-blè. *ad.* Suitably. *Brewer*.

ANSWERABLENESS, ân'-sûr-â-bl-nès. *n. s.* The quality of being answerable. *Harmar*.

ANSWERER, ân'-sûr-ûr. 554. *n. s.* He that answers. *Sidney*.

ANT ð, ân. *n. s.* [æmett, Sax.] An emmet; a pismire. *Shakespeare*.

ANT-BEAR, ân'-bâre. *n. s.* An animal that feeds on ants. *Ray*.

ANT-HILL, ân'-hîll. } *n. s.* The small
ANT-HILLOCK, ân'-hîl'-lôk. } protuberances in
which ants make their nests. *Ray*.

ANT'. A contraction for *and if it*.

ANTA'GONISM ð*, ân-tâg'-ô-nîz-m. *n. s.* Contest.

ANTA'GONIST, ân-tâg'-ô-nîst. *n. s.* One who contends; an opponent. *Hooker*. Contrary. *Addison*.

In anatomy, the *antagonist* is that muscle which counteracts some others. *Arbutnot*.

ANTAGONISTIC*, ân-tâg'-ô-nîst'-îk. *a.* Contending as an antagonist. *B. Jonson*.

To ANTA'GONIZE, ân-tâg'-ô-nîze. *v. n.* To contend.

ANTA'GONY ð*, ân-tâg'-ô-nè. *n. s.* [ἀντι and ἀγώνια.] Contest, opposition. *Milton*.

ANTALGICK, ân-tâl'-jîk. *a.* [ἀντι and ἄλγος.] That which softens pain.

ANTANACLISIS, ân-tâ-nâ-klîs'-sîs. *n. s.* [Gr.] A figure in rhetoric, when the same word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary signification.

It is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis. *Smith*.

ANTAPHRODITICK, ân-tâ-frô-dî't'-îk. *n. s.* [ἀντι and Ἀφροδίτη.] Medicines against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLECTICK, ân-âp-pô-plèk'-îk. *a.* Good against an apoplexy.

ANTARCTICK, ân-târkt'-îk. *a.* [ἀντι, against, and ἄρκτος.] The southern pole. *Milton*.

ANTARTHRITICK, ân-âr-thrî't'-îk. *a.* [ἀντι and ἄρθρις.] Good against the gout.

ANTASTHMATICK, ân-âst-mât'-îk. *a.* Good against the asthma.

ANTE, ân'-tè. A Latin particle signifying *before*, frequently used in compositions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood.

ANTEACT, ân'-tè-âkt. *n. s.* A former act. *Dict*.

ANTECEDENEOUS*, ân-tè-sè-dâ-nè-ûs. *a.* Going before. *Burrow*.

To ANTECEDE ð, ân-tè-sè-dè. *v. n.* [ante and cedo.] To precede. *Hale*.

ANTECEDENCE, ân-tè-sè-dèn-se. *n. s.* Precedence. *Hale*.

ANTECEDENCY*, ân-tè-sè-dèn-sè. *n. s.* The state of going before. *Fotherby*.

ANTECEDENT, ân-tè-sè-dènt. *a.* Going before; preceding. *South*.

ANTECEDENT, ân-tè-sè-dènt. *n. s.* That which goes before. *South*. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined. *Ascham*. In logic, the first proposition of an enthymeme or argument, consisting only of two propositions. *Watts*.

ANTECEDENTLY, ân-tè-sè-dènt-lè. *ad.* Previously. *South*.

ANTECESSOR, ân-tè-sès'-sûr. *n. s.* One who goes before; the principal. *Sir E. Sandys*. One that possessed the land before the present possessor. *Brady*.

ANTECHAMBER, ân-tè-tèshâm-bûr. [See CHAMBER.] *n. s.* The chamber that leads to the chief apartment. *Dryden*.

ANTECHAPEL*, ân-tè-tèshâp-èl. *n. s.* That part of the chapel through which the passage is to the choir or body of it. *Watson*.

ANTECURSOR, ân-tè-kûr'-sûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who runs before. *Dict*.

To ANTEDATE, ân' tè-date. *v. a.* [ante and do, datum, Lat.] To date earlier than the real time. *Dome*. To take before the proper time. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

ANTEDATE*, ân'-tè-date. *n. s.* Anticipation. *Dome*.

ANTEDILUVIAN, ân-tè-dè-lû'-vè-ân. *a.* [ante and diluvium.] Existing before the deluge. *Woodward*.

ANTEDILUVIAN, ân-tè-dè-lû'-vè-ân. *n. s.* One that lived before the flood. *Bentley*.

ANTELOPE, ân'-tè-lope. *n. s.* A goat with curled or wreathed horns. *Spenser*.

ANTELU'CAN*, ân-tè-lû'-kân. *a.* [antelucanus, Lat.] Early; before day-light. *Bp. Hall*.

ANTEMERIDIAN, ân-tè-mè-rîdj'-è-ân. 294, 376, 507. *a.* Before noon.

ANTEMETICK, ân-tè-mèt'-îk. *a.* [avri and ἵπτω.] The power of stopping vomiting.

ANTEMUNDANE, ân-tè-mûn'-dâne. *a.* [ante and mundus.] Before the creation of the world. *Young*.

ANTENUMBER, ân-tè-nûm'-bûr. *n. s.* [from ante and number.] The number that precedes another. *Bacon*.

AN'TEPAST, ân'-tè-pâst. *n. s.* [ante and pastum.] A foretaste. *Decay of Poetry*.

ANTEPENULT, ân-tè-pè-nûlt'. *n. s.* [antepenultima, Lat.] The last syllable but two.

ANTEPILEPTICK, ân-tè-pè-lèp'-îk. *a.* [avri and ἐπιληψίς.] A medicine against convulsions. *Brown*.

To ANTEPONE, ân'-tè-pône. *v. a.* [antepono, Lat.] To set one thing before another. *Dict*.

ANTEPREDICAMENT, ân-tè-prè-dîk'-â-mènt. *n. s.* [antepredicamentum, Lat.] Something previous to the doctrine of the predicament.

ANTERIORITY, ân-tè-rè-ôr'-è-tè. *n. s.* Priority. *Pope*.

ANTERIOUR, ân-tè'-rè-ûr. *a.* [anterior, Lat.] Going before. *Brown*.

ANTEPASCHAL*, ân-tè-pâs'-kâl. *a.* [ante and paschal.] Relating to the time before Easter. *Nelson*.

ANTEROOM*, ân'-tè-rôom. *n. s.* The room through which the passage is to a principal apartment. *Shakespeare*.

ANTETEMPLE*, ân-tè-tèm'-pl. *n. s.* What we now call the nave in a church. *Christian Antiquities*.

ANTES, ân'-tèz. *n. s.* [Lat.] Pillars that support the front of a building.

ANTESTOMACH, ân-tè-stûm'-îk. 166. *n. s.* A cavity which leads into the stomach. *Ray*.

To ANTEVERT*, ân-tè-vèrt. *v. a.* [anteverto, Lat.] To prevent. *Bp. Hall*.

ANTHELMINTHICK, ân-thèl'-mîn'-thîk. *a.* [avri and ἐλμινθος.] That which kills worms. *Arbutnot*.

ANTHEM, ân'-thèm. *n. s.* [ᾠδὴμος.] A song, performed as part of divine service. *Denham*.

ANTHEM-WISE*, ân'-thèm-wîze. *ad.* According to the manner of singing anthems; that is, alternately. *Bacon*.

ANTHEMIS*, ân'-thè-mîs. *n. s.* Camomile. *Tate*.

ANTHOLOGY, ân-thôl'-ô-jè. 518. *n. s.* [ἀνθολογία.] A collection of flowers. A collection of devotions in the Greek church. A collection of poems. *Ferrand*.

ANTHOLOGICAL, ân-thô-lôd-jè'-îk-âl. *a.* Relating to an anthology.

ANTHONY'S FIRE, ân-thô-nèz-flre'. *n. s.* The erysipelas.

ANTHRAX, ân'-thrâks. *n. s.* [ἀνθραξ.] A scab or blotch that is made by a corrosive humour; a carbuncle. *Quincy*.

ANTHROPOLOGY, ân-thrô-pôl'-ô-jè. *n. s.* [ἀνθρωπος and λόγος.] The doctrine of anatomy.

ANTHROPOMORPHITE, ân-thrô-pô-môr'-fî-tè. *n. s.* [ἀνθρωπομορφος.] One who believes a human form in the Deity. *More*.

ANTHROPOPATHY, ân-thrô-pôp'-â-thè. *n. s.* [ἀνθρωπος, man, and πάθος.] The sensibility, or the passions of man. *Bp. Hall*.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, ân-thrô-pôf'-â-jî. *n. s.* [ἀνθρωπος and φάγω.] Man-eaters; cannibals. *Shakespeare*.

ANTHROPOPHAGY, ân'-thrô-pôf'-â-jè. *n. s.* Cannibalism. *Brown*.

ANTHROPOSOPHY, ân'-thrô-pôs'-ô-fè. *n. s.* [av-

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—têbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

[*ἰσχυρός* and *σοφία*.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

AN IHPNO/TICK, ân/-hîp-nô/-îk. *a.* That which has the power of preventing sleep.

ANTHYPOCHONDRI/ACK, ân-thîp-ô-kôn/-drê-âk. *a.* Good against hypochondriack malades.

ANTHRŶOPHORA, ân-thîrê-pô/-ô-râ. *n. s.* [*ἀνθρωποφορία*.] A figure in rhetoric, which signifies a contrary illation, or inference. *Smith*.

ANTHYSTERICK, ân-thîs-têr/-rîk. *a.* Good against hystericks.

ANTI, [ân-tî.] A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek, and signifies contrary to; as, *antimonarchical*, opposite to monarchy.

ANTIA/CID, ân/-tê-âs/-îd. *n. s.* Alkali. *Arbuthnot*.

ANTIAP/O'STLE*, ân/-tê-â-pô-s/-sl. *n. s.* [from *ἀντι* and *apostle*.] Contrary to apostles. *Potter*.

ANTIARMI/NIAN*, ân-tê-âr-mîn/-yân. *n. s.* He who opposes the Arminians, or Arminianism. *Bp. Barlow*.

ANTIARTHR/TICKS*, ân-tê-âr-thrî/-îks. *n. s.* Medicines to assuage the gout. *Dict.*

ANTICACHE/CTICK, ân-tê-kâ-kêk/-îk. *a.* Medicines for a bad constitution.

ANTICHRIST*, ân/-tê-khrîst. *n. s.* The great enemy to Christianity. *1 John*.

ANTICHRISTIAN, ân-tê-khrîs/-tshûn. *a.* Opposite to Christianity. *South*.

ANTICHRISTIAN*, ân-tê-khrîs/-tshûn. *n. s.* He who is an enemy to Christianity. *Rogers*.

ANTICHRISTIANISM, ân-tê-khrîs/-tshûn/-îzm. *n. s.* Opposition to Christianity. *Decay of Piety*.

ANTICHRISTIANITY, ân-tê-khrîs-tshê-ân/-tê. *n. s.* Contrariety to Christianity. *Trapp*.

ANTI/CHRONISM, ân-îk/-rô-nîzm. *n. s.* [*ἀντι* and *χρονος*.] Deviation from the right order of time. *Selden*.

To ANTICIPATE, ân-tîs/-ê-pâte. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.] To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him that comes after. *Hammond*. To take up before the time. *Dryden*. To foretaste. *Brown*. To preclude. *Shakspeare*.

ANTICIPATELY, ân-tîs/-ê-pâte-lê. *ad.* By anticipation.

ANTICIPATION, ân-tîs-tê-pâ/-shûn. *n. s.* Taking up something before its time. *Holder*. Foretaste. *Atterbury*. Opinion implanted before the reasons can be known. *Stillington*.

ANTICIPATOR*, ân-tîs/-ê-pâ-tôr. *n. s.* A preventer; a forestaller.

ANTICIPATORY*, ân-tîs/-ê-pâ-tûr/-ê. *a.* That which takes up something before its time. *More*.

A/TICK, ân/-îk. *a.* Odd; ridiculously wild. *Shak*.

A/TICK, ân/-îk. *n. s.* He that plays anticks; a buffoon; the anticks or tricks themselves. *Shak*. Odd appearance. *Spenser*.

To A/TICK, ân/-îk. *v. a.* To make antick. *Shak*.

A/TICKLY, ân/-îk-lê. *ad.* In an antick manner. *Shakspeare*.

ANTICLIMAX, ân-tê-kîl/-mâks. *n. s.* [*ἀντι* and *κλίμαξ*.] A sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first. *Addison*.

ANTICONSTITUTIONAL*, ân-tê-kôn-stê-tû/-shûn-âl. *a.* Against the constitution. *Bolingbroke*.

ANTICONVULSIVE, ân-tê-kôn-vûl/-sîv. *a.* Good against convulsions. *Floyer*.

A/NTICOR, ân/-tê-kôr. 166. *n. s.* [*ἀντι* and *cor*.] A preternatural swelling in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. *Farrier's Dict.*

ANTICOSMETICK*, ân/-tê-kôz-mêl/-îk. *a.* Destructive of beauty. *Lytleton*.

ANTICOURT*, ân/-tê-kôrte. *a.* In opposition to the court. *Reresby*.

ANTICO/URTIER, ân-tê-kôrte/-tshûr. *n. s.* One that opposes the court.

ANTICREA/TOR*, ân-tê-krê-â/-tôr. *n. s.* One that opposes the Creator. *Milton*.

ANTI/DOTAL, ân-tê-dô/-tâl. *a.* That which has the quality of an antidote. *Brown*.

ANTID/O/TARY*, ân-tê-dôte/-â-rê. *a.* Serving for a counterpoison. *Cotgrave*.

To A/NTIDOTE*, ân/-tê-dôte. *v. a.* To furnish with preservatives. *More*.

ANTIDOTE, ân/-tê-dôte. *n. s.* [*ἀντιδότης*.] A medicine given to expel the mischiefs of another, as of poison. *Quincy*.

ANTIDYSENTERICK, ân-tê-dîs-ên-têr/-îk. *a.* [*ἀντι* and *dysenteria*.] Good against the bloody flux.

ANTIEN/T*. See ANCIENT.

ANTIETHUSIA/STICK*, ân-tê-ên-thû-zhê-âs/-îk. *a.* Opposing enthusiasm.

ANTIEP/SCOPAL*, ân-tê-ê-pîs/-kô-pâl. *a.* Adverse to episcopacy. *King Charles I*.

A/NTIFACE*, ân/-tê-fâse. *n. s.* Opposite face. *R Jonson*.

ANTIFANA/TICK*, ân-tê-fâ-nâ/-îk. *n. s.* An enemy to fanatics. *Milton*.

ANTIFE/BRILE, ân-tê-fêb/-rîl. 140. *a.* Good against fevers. *Floyer*.

ANTIFLA/TTERING*, ân-tê-flâ/-tûr-îng. *a.* Opposite to flattering. *Delany*.

ANTHYSTERICK*, ân-tê-hîs-têr/-rîk. *n. s.* A medicine good against hystericks. *Bp. Berkeley*.

ANTILOGARITHM, ân-tê-lôg/-â-rîthm. *n. s.* The complement of the logarithm of a sine tangent, or secant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers*.

ANTILOGY, ân-îl/-ô-jê. *n. s.* [*ἀντιλογία*.] A contradiction between any words and passages. *Dict.*

ANTI/LOQUIST, ân-îl/-ô-kwîst. *n. s.* [*ἀντι* and *loquor*.] A contradictor. *Dict.*

ANTI/LOQUY*, ân-îl/-ô-kwê. *n. s.* An old word, denoting preface, proem, or peroration.

ANTIMAGISTRICAL*, ân-tê-mâ-jîs/-trê-kâl. *a.* Against the office of a magistrate. *South*.

ANTIMAN/ACAL*, ân-tê-mâ-nê/-ê-kâl. *a.* Good against madness. *Battie*.

ANTIMASQUE*, ân/-tê-mâsk. *n. s.* A lesser masque, in contradistinction to the principal masque. *Bacon*.

ANTIMINISTERIAL*, ân-tê-mîn-nîs-têr/-ê-âl. *a.* Opposing the ministry of the country. *Gray*.

ANTIMONARCHICAL, ân-tê-mô-nâr/-ê-kâl. *a.* Against government by a single person. *Addison*.

ANTIMONARCHIST*, ân-tê-môn-nâr-kîst. *n. s.* An enemy to monarchy. *Life of A. Wood*.

ANTIMONIAL, ân-tê-mô/-nê-âl. *a.* Made of antimony. *Grew*.

A/NTIMONY, ân/-tê-mûn-ê. 546. *n. s.* [*αντι* and *μνος*.] A mineral substance, used in manufactures and medicine. *Chambers*.

ANTIMORALIST*, ân-tê-môr/-âl-lîst. *n. s.* An enemy to morality. *Warburton*.

ANTINEPHR/TICK, ân-tê-nê-frî/-îk. *a.* Medicines against diseases of the kidneys.

ANTINOMIAN*, ân-tê-nô/-mê-ân. *n. s.* [*ἀντι* and *νομος*, Gr.] One of the sect called Antinomians, enemies to the observance of the law. *South*.

ANTINOMIAN*, ân-tê-nô/-mê-ân. *a.* Relating to the Antinomians. *Bp. Hall*.

ANTINOMIANISM*, ân-tê-nô/-mê-ân-îzm. *n. s.* The tenets of the Antinomians. *Bp. Hall*.

ANTINOMIST*, ân-îl/-ô-mîst. *n. s.* He who pays no regard to the law. *Bp. Sanderson*.

A/NTINOMY, ân-îl/-ô-mê. 518. *n. s.* A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the same law. *Baker*.

ANTI/PAL*, ân-tê-pâ/-pâl. *a.* Opposing popery. *Milton*.

ANTIPI/STICAL*, ân-tê-pâ-pîs/-tê-kâl. *a.* Opposing popery. *Jortin*.

ANTI/PARALLEL*, ân-tê-pâr-â-lêl. *a.* Running in a contrary direction. *Hammond*.

ANTI/PARALYTICK, ân-tê-pâr-â-lîl/-îk. *a.* Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTI/PATHE/TICAL, ân-tê-pâ-thêl/-ê-kâl. *a.* Having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Horrell*.

ANTI/PATHE/TICK*, ân-tê-pâ-thêl/-îk. *a.* Of an opposite disposition. *Icon Libell*.

ANTI/PATHOUS*, ân-îp/-â-thûs. *a.* Adverse. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

ANTI/PATHY, ân-îp/-â-thê. 518. *n. s.* [*αντι* and

παθος.] A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily; aversion. *Shakspeare.*

ANTIPEP/STASIS, ân-tè-pè-ris'-tâ-sis. 520. *n. s.* [ἀντιπεπστασις.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended. *Cowley.*

ANTIPESTILENTIAL, ân-tè-pès-tè-lên'-shâll. *a.* Efficacious against the plague. *Harvey.*

ANTIPLHOG/STICK*, ân-tè-flò-jis'-tîk. *a.* Good against inflammation. *Sir W. Fordyce.*

ANTIPLHOG/STICK*, ân-tè-flò-jis'-tîk. [See **PHLOGISTON**.] *n. s.* [ἀντι and φλογιστος.] Medicines which check inflammation. *Bp. Berkley.*

ANTIPHON*, ân-tè-fôn. *n. s.* [ἀντι and φωνή, Gr.] The chant or alternate singing in the choirs of cathedrals. *Crashaw.* An echo, or response. *Wotton.*

ANTIPHONAL*, ân-tîf'-ô-nâll. *a.* Relating to the antiphon. *Christian Antiquities.*

ANTIPHONAL*, ân-tîf'-ô-nâll. *n. s.* A book of anthems. *Burnet.*

ANTIPHONER*, ân-tîf'-ô-nûr. *n. s.* A book of anthems, or antiphons. *Chaucer.*

ANTIPHONICAL*, ân-tè-fôn'-nîk-âl. *a.* The same as **ANTIPHONAL**. *Wheatley.*

ANTIPHONY*, ân-tîf'-ô-nè. *n. s.* The same as **ANTIPHON**. *Milton.*

ANTI/PHRASIS, ân-tîf'-frâ-sis. 519. *n. s.* [ἀντι and φρασις.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning. *South.*

ANTI/PHRA/STICALLY*, ân-tè-frâs'-tîk-âl-lè. *ad.* In the manner of an antiphrasis. *Bp. Morton.*

ANTI/PODAL, ân-tîp'-ô-dâl. 518. *a.* Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes. *Brown.*

ANTI/PODES, ân-tîp'-ô-dèz. *n. s.* [ἀντι and πόδες.] Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours. *Shak.* Used by way of opposition. *Stafford.*

✠ We frequently hear disputes whether this word should be pronounced in four syllables, as it is here, with the accent on the second; or in three, as if divided into *an-ti-podes*, with the accent on the first syllable, and the last rhyming with *abodes*. To solve the difficulty, it must be observed, that the word is pure Latin; and that, when we adopt such words into our own language, we seldom alter the accent. If, indeed, the singular of this word were in use, like *satellite*, 155, then we ought to form the plural regularly, and pronounce it in three syllables only; but as it is always used in the plural, and is perfect Latin, we ought to pronounce it in four.

“To counterpoise this hero of the mode,
“Some for renown are singular and odd;
“What other men dislike is sure to please,
“Of all mankind, these dear antipodes:
“Through pride, not malice, they run counter still,
“And birth-days are their days of dressing ill.”
Young's Love of Fame. W.

ANTI/POISON*, ân-tè-pòè'-z'n. *n. s.* An antidote. *Brown.*

ANTI/POPE, ân-tè-pòpe. *n. s.* He that usurps the popedom. *Bp. Hall.*

ANTI/PORT*, ân-tè-pòrte. *n. s.* An outward gate or door. *Smith.*

ANTI/RELA/TICAL*, ân-tè-prè-lât'-è-kâl. *a.* Adverse to prelaty. *Bp. Morton.*

ANTI/PRIEST*, ân-tè-prèest. *n. s.* An enemy to priests. *Waterland.*

ANTI/PRIESTCRAFT*, ân-tè-prèest'-krâft. *n. s.* Opposition to priestcraft. *Burke.*

ANTI/PRINCIPLE*, ân-tè-prîn'-sè-pl. *n. s.* An opposite principle. *Spenser.*

ANTI/PROPHET*, ân-tè-prôf'-fèt. *n. s.* An opposite, or an enemy to prophets. *Mede.*

ANTI/PTO/SIS, ân-tîp'-tò'-sis. 520. *n. s.* [ἀντιπρωσις.] A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

ANTI/PURITAN*, ân-tè-pû-rè-tân. *n. s.* An opposer of puritans. *Warton.*

ANTIQUA/RIAN*, ân-tè-kwâ'-rè-ân. *a.* Relating to antiquity. *Warburton.*

ANTIQUA/RIAN*, ân-tè-kwâ'-rè-ân. *n. s.* Improper, for antiquary. *Warburton.*

ANTIQUA/RIANISM*, ân-tè-kwâ'-rè-ân-izm. *n. s.* Love of antiquities. *Warburton.*

ANTIQUARY, ân-tè-kwâ'-rè. *n. s.* [antiquarius Lat.] Student of antiquity; a collector of ancient things. *South.*

ANTIQUARY, ân-tè-kwâ'-rè. *a.* Improper, for old; antique. *Shakspeare.*

TO ANTIQUATE*, ân-tè-kwâ-tè. *v. a.* [antiquo, Lat.] To make obsolete. *Hale.*

ANTIQUATEDNESS, ân-tè-kwâ-tèd-nès. *n. s.* The state of being antiquated or obsolete. *Appendix to Life of Mede.*

ANTIQUATENESS*, ân-tè-kwâ-tè-nès. *n. s.* The state of being obsolete.

ANTIQUA/TION*, ân-tè-kwâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The state of being antiquated. *Beaumont.*

ANTI/QUE, ân-tèk'. 112. *a.* [antiquus, Lat.] Ancient; old. *Shak.* Of genuine antiquity. *Dryden.* Of old fashion. *Spenser.* Odd; wild; antick. *Donne.*

ANTI/QUE, ân-tèk'. *n. s.* An antiquity; an ancient rarity. *Swift.*

ANTI/QUENESS, ân-tèk'-nès. *n. s.* An appearance of antiquity. *Addison.*

ANTI/QUITY, ân-tîk'-kwè-tè. *n. s.* Old times. *Addison.* The people of old times. *Raleigh.* The remains of old times. *Bacon.* Old age. *Shak.*

ANCIENTNESS, ân-tèk'-nès. *n. s.* An appearance of antiquity. *Addison.*

ANTI/REVOLU/TIONARY*, ân-tè-rév-ô-lâ'-shûn-â-rè. *a.* Adverse to revolutions. *Burke.*

ANTI/REVOLU/TIONIST*, ân-tè-rév-ô-lâ'-shûn-îst. *n. s.* He who opposes change or revolution. *Guthrie.*

ANTISABBATA/RIAN*, ân-tè-sâb-bât-tâ'-rè-ân. *n. s.* One of a sect so called. *Pagitt.*

ANTISACERDO/TAL*, ân-tè-sâs-sèr-dò'-tâl. *a.* Hostile to priests. *Waterland.*

ANTI/SCII, ân-tîsh'-è-l. *n. s.* [ἀντι and σκια.] In geography, the people who inhabit on different sides of the equator, who, consequently, at noon, have their shadows projected opposite ways. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBU/TICAL, ân-tè-skôr-bâ'-tè-kâl. *a.* Good against the scurvy. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTISCORBU/TICKS, ân-tè-skôr-bâ'-tîks. *n. s.* Medicines against the scurvy. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTI/SCRIPTURISM*, ân-tè-skrip'-tû-rîzm. *n. s.* Opposition to the holy scriptures. *Boyle.*

ANTI/SCRIPTURIST*, ân-tè-skrip'-tû-rîst. *n. s.* One that denies revelation. *Boyle.*

ANTI/SE/PTICK, ân-tè-sép'-tîk. *a.* [ἀντι and σепτω.] Counteracting putrefaction. *Battie.*

ANTI/SE/PTICK*, ân-tè-sép'-tîk. *n. s.* A remedy agt'nt putrefaction. *Sir W. Fordyce.*

ANTI/SPASIS, ân-tîs'-pâ-sis. *n. s.* [ἀντι and σπασω.] The revulsion of any humour into another part.

ANTI/SPASMO/DICKS*, ân-tè-spâz-môd'-îks. *n. s.* Medicines that relieve spasms. *Battie.*

ANTI/SPA/STICK, ân-tè-spâs'-tîk. *a.* [ἀντι and σπαστικός.] Medicines which cause a revulsion of the humours.

ANTI/SPLENE/TICK, ân-tè-splên'-è-tîk. *a.* Efficacious in diseases of the spleen. *Floyer.*

ANTI/STES*, ân-tîs'-tèz. *n. s.* [antistes, Lat.] The chief priest or prelate. *Milton.*

ANTI/STROPHE, ân-tîs'-trò-fè. *n. s.* [ἀντιστροφή.] In an ode sung in paris, the second stanza of every three, or sometimes every second stanza. *Milton.*

ANTI/STROPHON*, ân-tîs'-trò-fôn. *n. s.* A figure which repeats a word often. *Milton.*

ANTI/STRUMA/TICK, ân-tè-strû-mât'-îk. *a.* [ἀντι and struma.] Good against the king's evil. *Wiseman.*

ANTI/THESIS, ân-tîth'-è-sis. *n. s.* [ἀντιθεσις.] Opposition of words or sentiments. *Denham.*

ANTI/THETON*, ân-tîth'-è-tôn. *n. s.* [ἀντιθετον, Gr.] An opposite. *Instructions for Oratory.*

ANTI/THE/TICAL*, ân-tè-thè't'-è-kâl. *a.* Placed in contrast. *Mason.*

ANTI/TRINITA/RIAN*, ân-tè-trîn-è-tâ'-rè-ân. *n. s.* An opposer of the doctrine of the Trinity. *Pagitt.*

ANTI/TYPE, ân-tè-tîpe. *n. s.* [ἀντιτυπος.] That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type

—nò, mōve, nōr, nôt; —tūbe, tūb, hūll; —dōll; —pōdnd; —thin, THIS.

that of which the type is the representation.
Burnet.
ANTITYPICAL, ân-tê-tîp'-ê-kâl. *a.* That which relates to an antitype.
ANTIVENEREAL, ân-tê-vè-nè'-rè-âl. *a.* Good against the venereal disease. *Wiseman.*
ANTLER, ân-tîl-ŕ. *n. s.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] Properly the first branches of a stag's horns; but, generally, any of his branches. *Brown.*
ANTLERED, ân-tîl-êr'-d. *a.* Furnished with antlers. *Vernon.*
ANTOECI, ân-tê-tî'-sî. 296. *n. s.* [*ἀντι and οἰκία*.] Those inhabitants of the earth, who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the south. *Chambers.*
ANTONOMASIA, ân-tô-nô-mâ'-zhè-â. 453, 92. *n. s.* [*ἀντι and ὀνομασία*.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity. Thus a king is called his majesty. *Smith.*
ANTRE, ân-tîr. 416. *s.* [*αντρη*, Lat.] A cavern. *Shakespeare. Ob. J.*
ANVIL, ân-vîl. *n. s.* [*anvil*, Sax.] The iron block on which metal is laid. *Shak.* Any thing on which blows are laid. *Shak.* To be upon the anvil, is to be in a state of preparation. *Swift.*
ANVILED*, ân-vîl'-d. *part. a.* Fashioned on the anvil. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
ANXIETY, âng-zî-tî-è-tè. 479, 480. *n. s.* Trouble of mind about some future event. *Tillotson.* Lowness of spirits, with uneasiness of the stomach. *Arbutnot.*
ANXIOUS, ânk'-shûs. 480. *a.* [*anxi*, Lat.] Disturbed about some uncertain event. *Dryden.* Careful; unquiet. *Dryden.* Careful, as of a thing of great importance. *Locke.*
ANXIOUSLY, ânk'-shûs-lè. *ad.* In an anxious manner. *South.*
ANY, ên'-nè. 39. *a.* [*αντις*, Sax.] Every; whoever he be. *Shak.* Whosoever; whatsoever. *Shak.* It is used in opposition to none. *Deut. xxxii.*
ANY-WHITHER*, ên'-nè-hwîth-ŕ. *ad.* Any where. *Barrow.*
ANY-WISE*, ên'-nè-wîze. *ad.* In any manner. *Barrow.*
AORIST, â'-ô-rîst. *n. s.* [*ἀόριστος*.] Indefinite; a term in the Greek grammar. *Blackwall.*
AORTA, â-ôr'-tâ. 92. *n. s.* [*ἀορτή*, Gr.] The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*
APACE, â-pâse'-l. *ad.* Quickly; speedily. *Spenser.* With haste. *Pope.* Hastily; with speed. *Milton.*
APAGOGICAL, âp-â-gôj'-ê-kâl. *a.* [*ἀπαγωγική*.] A demonstration which does not prove the thing directly; but shows the absurdity of denying it. *Chambers.*
APARITHMESIS*, âp-â-rîth'-mè'-sîs. *n. s.* [*ἀπαρίθμησις*, Gr.] A figure in rhetoric; enumeration. *Rhetorical Grammar.*
APART, â-pârt'-l. *ad.* [*apart*, Fr.] Separately. *Raleigh.* In a state of distinction. *Dryden.* Distinctly. *Raleigh.* At a distance from. *Shakespeare.*
APARTMENT, â-pârt'-mènt. *n. s.* A room. *Sir J. Denham.*
APATHE/TICK*, âp-â-thê't'-îk. *a.* Without feeling. *Harris.*
APATHIST*, âp-â-thîst. *n. s.* A man without feeling.
APATHISTICAL*, âp-â-thîst'-tè-kâl. *a.* Indifferent; unfeeling. *Seward.*
APATHY, âp-â-thê'-tè. *n. s.* [*α and παθος*.] The quality of not feeling. *Milton.*
APE, âpe. *n. s.* [*apa*, Shak.] A kind of monkey. *Shak.* An imitator. *Shak.* Formerly the term for a fool. *Spenser.*
TO APE, âpe, v. *a.* To imitate. *Dryden.*
APE/AK, or **APE/ÊK**, â-pèke'-l. *ad.* In a posture to pierce; formed with a point.
A/PENNINE*, âp-ên-nîne. *n. s.* A vast ridge of mountains running through Italy. *Beaumont and Fl.*
A/PEPSY, âp-êp-sè. 503. *n. s.* [*ἀπεψία*.] A loss of natural concoction. *Quincy.*

A/PER, â'-pèr. *n. s.* A ridiculous imitator.
APERIENT, â-pèr'-rè-ènt. *a.* [*aperio*, Lat.] Gently purgative. *Bacon.*
APE/RITIVE, â-pèr'-è-tîv. *a.* That which has the quality of opening the bowels. *Harvey.*
APE/RT, â-pèrt'-l. *a.* [*apertus*, Lat.] Open; without disguise; evident. *Fotherby.* Simply, open. *Dalgarno.*
APE/RTION, â-pèr'-shûn. *n. s.* An opening. *Watson.* The act of opening. *Wiseman.*
APE/RTLY, â-pèrt'-lè. *ad.* Openly. *Bale.*
APE/RTNESS, â-pèrt'-nès. *n. s.* Openness. *Holder.*
A/PERTURE, âp-â-r-tshûre. 460, 463. *n. s.* The act of opening. *Holder.* An open place. *Glanville.* The hole next the object glass of a telescope or microscope. *Newton.* Enlargement; explanation. *Taylor.*
APE/TALOUS, â-pè't'-â-lûs. 314. *a.* [*α and πεταλον*.] Without petala or flower leaves.
A/PEX, â'-pèks. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] The tip or point. *B. Jonson.*
APHÆRESIS, â-fêr'-è-sîs. 124. *n. s.* [*ἀφαίρεσις*.] A figure in grammar, that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.
APHELION, â-fê'-lè-ôn. *n. s.* [*ἄπ and ἥλιος*.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun. *Cheyne.*
APHE/TA, â-fê'-tâ. *n. s.* The name of the planet which is the giver of life in a nativity. *Dict.*
APHE/TICAL, â-fê't'-ê-kâl. *a.* Relating to the apheata.
APHILANTHROPY, âf-ê-lân'-thrô-pè. *n. s.* [*ἀ and φιλανθρωπία*, Gr.] Want of love to mankind.
APHONY, âf-ô-nè. *n. s.* [*ἀ and φωνή*, Gr.] A loss of speech. *Quincy.*
APHORISM, âf-ô-rîzm. 503. *n. s.* [*ἀφορισμός*, Gr.] A maxim. *Brown.*
APHORISMER*, âf-ô-rîz-mûr. *n. s.* A dealer in aphorisms. *Milton.*
APHORIST*, âf-ô-rîst. *n. s.* A writer of aphorisms. *Nelson.*
APHORISTICAL, âf-ô-rîs'-tè-kâl. *a.* Having the form of an aphorism.
APHORISTICALLY, âf-ô-rîs'-tè-kâl-lè. *ad.* In the form of an aphorism. *Harvey.*
APHRODISIACAL, âf-frô-dîz'-â-kâl. } 451. *a.*
APHRODISACK, âf-frô-dîzh'-ê-âk. } Relating to the venereal disease.
APHRODITE*, âf-frô-dîte. *n. s.* [*Ἀφροδίτη*.] A follower of Venus. *Cleveland.*
APIARY, â-pè-â-rè. 534. *n. s.* [*apis*, Lat.] The place where bees are kept. *Swift.*
APICES, â-pî'-sèz. *n. s.* [*apex*, Lat.] Little knobs that grow on the tops of the stamina, in the middle of a flower. *Quincy.*
APIECE, â-pèse'-l. *ad.* To the part or share of each. *Hooker.*
APIECES*, â-pèse'-èz. *ad.* In pieces. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
APISH, â'-pîsh. *a.* Having the qualities of an ape. *Shak.* Foppish; affected. *Shak.* Silly; trifling. *Glanville.* Wanton; playful. *Prior.*
APISHLY, â'-pîsh-lè. *ad.* In an apish manner. *Milton.*
APISHNESS, â'-pîsh-nès. *n. s.* Mimicry; foppery. *Congreve.*
API/TPAT, â-pî't'-pât. *ad.* With quick palpitation. *Congreve.*
APLÛ/STRE, â-plûs'-tîr. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] The ancient ensign carried in sea vessels. *Addison.*
APO/CALYPSE, â-pôk'-â-lîps. *n. s.* [*ἀποκαλύπτω*.] Revelation; the last book in the sacred canon. *Milton.*
APOCALYPTICAL, â-pôk'-â-lîp'-tè-kâl. *a.* Concerning revelation, or the book so called. *Burnet.*
APOCALYPTICALLY, â-pôk'-â-lîp'-tè-kâl-è. *aa.* In such a manner as to reveal something secret.
APOCALYPTICK*, â-pôk'-â-lîp'-tîk. *a.* The same as apocalyptic. *Spenser.*
APOCALYPTICK*, â-pôk'-â-lîp'-tîk. *n. s.* Apocalyptic writer. *Lightfoot.*
APO/COPE, â-pôk'-ô-pè. *n. s.* [*ἀποκοπή*, Gr.] A

figure in grammar, when the last letter or syllable of a word is taken away; as, *apoplex* for *apoplexy*.

APOCRU'STICK, â-pôk'-krûs'-ûk. *a.* [ἀποκρῶστικα.] Endued with a repelling and astringent power. *Chambers.*

APOCRYPHA ♀, â-pôk'-rè-fâ. 92. *n. s.* [ἀποκρύπτω.] Books appended to the sacred writings of doubtful authority. *Hooker.*

APOCRYPHAL, â-pôk'-rè-fâl. *a.* Not canonical; or uncertain authority. *Hooker.* Contained in the apocrypha. *Addison.* An account of uncertain credit. *Bp. Barlow.* A person of uncertain credit. *B. Jonson.*

APOCRYPHAL*, â-pôk'-rè-fâl. *n. s.* A writing not canonical. *Hanmer.*

APOCRYPHALLY, â-pôk'-rè-fâl-lè. *ad.* Uncertainly.

APOCRYPHICAL*, â-pô-krîf'-è-kâl. *a.* Doubtful; not authentic. *Bp. Bull.*

APODICTICAL, â-pô-dîk'-tè-kâl. *a.* [ἀποδείκνυμι, Gr.] Demonstrative. *Brown.*

APODICTICALLY, â-pô-dîk'-tè-kâl-è. *ad.* So as to be evident beyond contradiction.

APODICTICK*, â-pô-dîk'-ûk. *a.* Demonstrable. *Robinson.*

APODIXIS, â-pô-dîk'-sîs. 527. *n. s.* Demonstration. *Sir G. Buck.*

APODOSIS*, â-pôd'-ò-sîs. *n. s.* [ἀποδοσις, Gr.] The application or latter part of a similitude. *Mede.*

APODYTERUM, â-pôd-è-tè-rè-ûm. *n. s.* [ἀποδυτήριον, Gr.] A dressing-room: the room before the entrance into the convocation-house at Oxford is so called to this day. Anciently the dressing-room of baths. *Life of A. Wood.*

APOGE'ON, â-pô-jè'-ôn. 527. } *n. s.* [ἀπὸ and

APOGEE, âp'-ò-jè. 503. } γῆ, Gr.] A point

APOGE'UM, âp'-ò-jè'-ûm. } in the heavens,

in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. *Chambers.*

APOGIATURA*, â-pôdjè'-è-â-iôd'-râ. *n. s.* [Ital.] A cadence, in music. *Mason.*

APOGRAPH*, âp'-ò-grâf. *n. s.* [ἀπογραφον, Gr.] A copy.

APOLLINARIAN*, â-pôl-è-nâ-rè-ân. } *n. s.* One of

APOLLINARIST*, â-pôl-è-nâ-rîst. } the sect of

Apollinaris of Laodicea, who maintained monstrous notions about the nature of Christ. *Hooker.*

APOLOGE/TICAL, â-pôl-ò-jèl'-è-kâl. } *a.* That

APOLOGE/TICK, â-pôl-ò-jèl'-îk. } which is

said in defence. *Hakewill.*

APOLOGE/TICALLY, â-pôl-ò-jèl'-è-kâl-è. *ad.* In the way of defence.

APOLOGIST, â-pôl'-ò-jîst. *n. s.* He that makes an apology. *Bp. Bull.*

To APOLOGIZE, â-pôl'-ò-jîze. *v. n.* To plead in favour of. *Decay of Piety.*

APOLOGIZER, â-pôl'-ò-jî-zûr. *n. s.* Defender. *Hanmer.*

APOLOGUE ♀, âp'-ò-lôg. 338, 503. *n. s.* [ἀπολογος, Gr.] Fable. *Brown.*

APOLOGUER*, âp'-ò-lôg-ûr. *n. s.* A fabler. *Burt.*

APOLOGY ♀, â-pôl'-ò-jè. 518. *n. s.* [ἀπολογία.] Defence; excuse. *Milton.*

POMECEMETRY, âp'-ò-mè-kôm'-mè-trè. 527. *n. s.* [ἀπὸ and μέτρος.] The art of measuring things at a distance. *Diet.*

APONEUROSIS, â-pôn-nû-rô'-sîs. *n. s.* [ἀπὸ and νευρῶν.] An expansion of a nerve into a membrane. *Sharp.*

APOPHASIS, â-pôf'-â-sîs. 520. *n. s.* [ἀπόφασις.] A figure, by which the orator seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate. *Smith.*

APOPHLEGMATICK, âp'-ò-flèg'-mâ-ûk. 510. *n. s.* [ἀπο and φλέγμα.] That which has the quality of drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLEGMATISM, âp'-ò-flèg'-mâ-ûzm. *n. s.* A medicine to draw phlegm. *Bacon.*

APOPHLEGMATIZANT, âp'-ò-flèg'-mât'-è-zânt. *n. s.* Any remedy which causes an evacuation of humour. *Quincy*

A/POPHTHEGM, âp'-ò-thêm. 503. *n. s.* [ἀποφθέγμα.] A remarkable saying; a valuable maxim. *Brown.*

APOPHYGE, â-pôf'-è-jè. *n. s.* [ἀποφυγή.] In architecture, that part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base; the spring of the column *Chambers.*

APOPHYSIS, â-pôf'-è-sîs. 520. *n. s.* [ἀποφύσις.] The prominent parts of some bones. *Quincy.*

APOPLE/CTICAL, âp'-ò-plèk'-tè-kâl. } *a.* Relating

APOPLE/CTICK, âp'-ò-plèk'-ûk. } to an apoplexy. *Brown.*

APOPLE/CTICK*, âp'-ò-plèk'-ûk. *n. s.* One seized with an apoplexy. *Knatchbull.*

A/POPLEX ♀, âp'-ò-plèks. *n. s.* Apoplexy. *Dryden.*

APOPLEXED, âp'-ò-plèkst. *a.* Seized with an apoplexy. *Shakspeare.*

APOPLEXY ♀, âp'-ò-plèk-sè. 517. *n. s.* [ἀπόπληξις.] A sudden deprivation of all internal and external sensation, and of all motion, unless of the heart and thorax. *Quincy.*

APORIA, â-pô-rè-â. 505, 92. *n. s.* [ἀπορία.] A figure by which the speaker doubts where to begin. *Smith.*

APORRHO'EA, âp-pôr-rè'-â. 92. *n. s.* [ἀπορρόησις.] Effluvia. *Glanville.*

APOSIOPE/SIS, â-pôzh-è-ò-pè'-sîs. 520, 526. *n. s.* [ἀποσιώπησις.] A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection, breaks off his speech before it be all ended. *Smith.*

APOSTASY, â-pôs'-tâ-è. *n. s.* Departure from what a man has professed. *Ayliffe.*

APOSTATE ♀, âp-pôs'-tâte. 91. *n. s.* [ἀποστατής.] One that has forsaken his profession. *Ayliffe.*

APOSTATE*, âp-pôs'-tâte. *a.* False; traitorous. *Spenser.*

To APOSTATE*, âp-pôs'-tâte. *v. n.* To apostatize. *Montagu.*

APOSTA/TICAL, âp-pôs-tât'-è-kâl. *a.* After the manner of an apostate. *Sandys.*

To APOSTATIZE, âp-pôs'-tâ-lîze. *v. n.* To forsake one's profession. *Worthington.*

To APOSTEMATE, âp-pôs'-tè-mâte. 91. *v. n.* To become an aposteme. *Milton.*

APOSTEMA'ION, âp-pôs-tè-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The formation of an aposteme. *Grew.*

APOSTEME ♀, âp'-ò-stème. 503. } *n. s.* [ἀποστήμα, Gr.] An abscess. *Brown.*

APOSTUME, âp'-ò-stûme. 503. } *a.* That

APOSTYLE, âp-pôs'-sl. 472, 405. *n. s.* [ἀπάστωλος.] A person sent with mandates by another. It is particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the Gospel. *Shakspeare.*

✠ This word is sometimes heard in the pulpit, as if divided into *a-po-stle*; the second syllable like the first of *po-et*. If the long quantity of the *a*, in the Latin *apostolus*, is urged for a similar length of the English *apostle*, let us only turn to No. 537 of the *Principles*, and we shall see the futility of arguing from the Latin quantity to ours. If these reasons are not satisfactory, it is hoped that those who are abettors of this singular pronunciation will alter *e-pis-tle* into *e-pi-stle*, the second syllable like *pie*, and then their reasoning and practice will be uniform. *W.*

APOSTLESHIP, â-pôs'-sl-shîp. *n. s.* The office of an apostle. *Domne.*

APOSTOLATE*, â-pôs'-tò-lâte. *n. s.* Apostleship. *Killingbeck.*

APOSTOLICAL, âp-ôs-tôl'-è-kâl. *a.* Taught by the apostles. *Hooker.*

APOSTOLICAI UY, âp-ôs-tôl'-è-kâl-lè. *ad.* In the manner of the apostles. *More.*

APOSTOLICALNESS, âp-ôs-tôl'-è-kâl-nèss. *n. s.* The quality of relating to the apostles. *More.*

APOSTOLICK, âp-ôs-tôl'-îk. 508. *a.* Taught by or belonging to an apostle. *Dryden.*

APOSTOLICKS*, âp-ôs-tôl'-îks. *n. s.* A sect of itinerant anabaptists. *Fulke.*

APOSTROPHE, â-pôs'-trô-fè. 518. *n. s.* [ἀποστροφή.] A diversion of speech to another person than the speech did intend or require. *Smith.* The contraction of a word by the use of a comma; as, *tho'* for *though*. *Swift.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

APOSTROPHICK*, à-pòs-tròf-fík. *a.* Denoting an apostrophe.

To APOSTROPHIZE, à-pòs-trò-fíze. *v. a.* To address by an apostrophe. *Pope.*

APOSTUME. See **APOSTEME**.

APOTHECA*, à-pò-thè'-kà. *n. s.* [*apotheca*, Lat.] An apothecary's shop. *Sir W. Petty.*

APOTHECARY, à-pò-thè'-kà-rè. 470. *n. s.* A man whose employment is to provide medicines for sale. *Shakspeare.*

✂ This word has a corrupt pronunciation of this word, not confined to the vulgar, as if it were written *Apotecary*. *W.*

A/POTHEGM §, à-pò-thègm. 503. *n. s.* [properly *apophthegm*.] A remarkable saying. *Walton.*

APOTHEGMATICAL*, à-pò-thègm-màt'-è-kál. *a.* In the manner of an apothegm. *Warton.*

APOTHEGMATIST*, à-pò-thègm'-mà-tíst. *n. s.* A collector of apothegms. *Arbuthnot.*

To APOTHEGMATIZE*, à-pò-thègm'-mà-tíze. *v. n.* To utter remarkable sayings.

APOTHEOSIS §, à-pò-thè'-ò-sís. *n. s.* [*ἀποθεώσις*.] Deification. *South.*

✂ This word, like *Metamorphosis*, has deserted its Latin accentuation on the penultimate syllable, and returned to its original Greek accent on the antepenultimate. See *Principles*, No. 503, (d.) The other words of this termination, as *Anadiplosis*, *Antipiosis*, &c. retain the Latin accent, though all these words in Greek have the accent on the antepenultimate. This accentuation on the antepenultimate is so agreeable to the genius of our own tongue, that it is no wonder it is so prevalent. Johnson, Sheridan, Kenrick, Ash, Scott, Buchanan, Bailey, and Perry, have adopted it as I have done; and only Smith, Barclay, and Entick, accent the penultimate. So eminent a poet as Garth approves of the choice I have made, where he says,
"Allots the prince of his celestial line
"An *apothecosis*, and rites divine." *W.*

APOTHESIS*, à-pò-thè'-sís. *n. s.* [*ἀπόθσις*, Gr.] A place on the south side of the chancel, in the primitive churches, furnished with shelves, on which were books, vestments, &c. *Sir G. Wheler.*

APO-TOME, à-pòt'-ò-mè. *n. s.* [*ἀποτόμω*.] The remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities. The part remaining of an entire tone, after a great semitone has been taken from it. *Chambers.*

A/POZEM §, à-pò-zém. 503. *n. s.* [*ἀπο* and *ζέω*.] A decoction. *Wiseman.*

APOZE/MICAL*, à-pò-zém'-è-kál. *a.* Like a decoction. *Whitaker.*

To APPAIR*, à-pà-rè'. *v. a.* [*appæran*, Sax.] To impair, or bring into decay. *Sir T. Elyot.*

To APPAIR*, à-pà-rè'. *v. n.* To degenerate. *Morality of every Man.*

To APPA/L §, à-pàll'. 406. *v. a.* [*appair*, Fr.] To fright. *Spenser.*

To APPA/L*, à-pàll. *v. n.* [*palleo*, Lat.] To grow faint; to be dismayed. *Lydgate.*

APPA/LEMENT, à-pàll'-mènt. *n. s.* Impression of fear. *Bacon.*

APPANAGE, à-pà-nàje. 90, 503. *n. s.* [*appanagium*, low Latin.] Lands set apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children. *Bacon.*

APPARA/TUS, à-pà-rà'-tùs. *n. s.* [Latin.] Means to any certain end, as the tools of a trade. *Woodward.*

APPA/REL §, à-pàr'-èl. *n. s.* [*appareil*, Fr.] Dress. *Shakspeare.* External habiliments. *Waller.*

To APPA/REL, à-pàr'-èl. *v. a.* To dress. 2 *Sam.* xiii. To adorn with dress. *Sidney.* To cover or deck, as with dress. *Bacon.* To fit out. *Hayward.*

APPA/RENCE §*, à-pà-rènsè. *n. s.* [Fr.] Appearance. *Chaucer.*

APPA/RENCY*, à-pà-rèn-sè. *n. s.* Appearance. *Gower.*

APPA/RENT, à-pà-rènt. *a.* Plain; indubitable. *Hooker.* Seeming. *Hale.* Visible. *Atterbury.* Open; evident. *Shak.* Certain; not presumptive. *Shak.*

APPA/RENT, à-pà-rènt. *n. s.* For *heir apparent*. *Shakspeare.*

APPA/RENTLY, à-pà-rènt-lè. *ad.* Evidently; seemingly. *Shakspeare.*

APPA/RENTNESS*, à-pà-rènt-nès. *n. s.* That which is apparent. *Sherwood.*

APPARITION, à-pà-rish'-ùn. *n. s.* Appearance visibility. *Milton.* The thing appearing. *Shak.* A spectre. *Shak.* Something only apparent. *Dentham.* The visibility of some luminary, opposed to occultation. *Brown.*

APPA/RITOR, à-pà-r'-ùr. 98. *n. s.* [*apparo*, Lat.] An officer of any court of judicature. *Ayliffe.* The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court; a summoner. *Ayliffe.*

To APPA/Y, à-pà'-v. *v. a.* [*appayer*, old Fr.] To satisfy; to content. *Sidney.* *Ob. J.*

To APPE/ACH §, à-pèetsh'. *v. a.* [*apescher*, old Fr.] To accuse. *Bacon.* To censure. *Spenser.*

APPE/ACHER, à-pèetsh'-ùr. *n. s.* An accuser. *Hayward.*

APPE/ACHMENT, à-pèetsh'-mènt. *n. s.* Accusation. *Hayward.*

To APPE/AL §, à-pè-le'. *v. n.* [*appello*, Lat.] To transfer a cause from one to another. *Hooker.* To refer to another judge. *Locke.* To call another as witness. *Locke.*

To APPE/AL*, à-pè-le'. *v. a.* To charge with a crime. *Shakspeare.* To pronounce. *Spenser.*

APPE/AL, à-pè-le'. *n. s.* A provocation from an inferior to a superior judge. *Ayliffe.* In common law, an accusation. *Cowel.* A summons to answer a charge. *Dryden.* A call upon any as witness. *Bacon.*

APPE/ALABLE*, à-pè-le'-à-bl. *a.* Subject to an appeal. *Howell.*

APPE/ALANT, à-pèl'-lànt. *n. s.* He that appeals. *Shakspeare.*

APPE/ALER, à-pè-le'-ùr. *n. s.* One that makes an appeal. It means also, in our old language, an accuser. *Fox.*

To APPE/AR §, à-père'. *v. n.* [*appareo*, Lat.] To be in sight. *Prior.* To become visible, as a spirit. *Acts.* To stand in the presence of another. *Psalms* xlii. To be the object of observation. *Psalms* xc. To exhibit one's self. *Shakspeare.* To be made clear by evidence. *Spenser.* To seem in opposition to reality. *Sidney.* To be plain beyond dispute. *Arbuthnot.*

APPE/AR*, à-père'. *n. s.* Appearance. *Fletcher.*

APPE/ARANÇE, à-pè-rànsè. *n. s.* The act of coming into sight. The thing seen. *Phænomena.* *Glanville.* Semblance; not reality. *Hayward.* Outside; show. *Rogers.* Entry into a place. *Addison.*

Apparition. *Addison.* Exhibition of the person to a court. *Shak.* Open circumstance of a case. *Swift.*

Apparence; mien. *Addison.* Probability. *Bacon.*

APPE/ARER, à-pè-rùr. 98. *n. s.* The person that appears. *Brown.*

APPE/ARING*, à-père'-ìng. *n. s.* The act of appearing. *Spenser.*

APPE/ASABLE, à-pè-zà-bl. 405. *a.* Reconcilable.

APPE/ASABLENESS, à-pè-zà-bl-nès. *n. s.* Reconcilableness.

To APPE/ASE §, à-pèze'. *v. a.* [*appaier*, Fr.] To quiet. *Ecclus.* xliii. To pacify. 1 *Mac.* xiii. To still. *Dryden.*

APPE/ASEMENT, à-pèze'-mènt. *n. s.* A state of peace. *Hayward.*

APPE/ASEK, à-pè-zùk. 98. *n. s.* He that pacifies others. *Sherwood.*

APPE/ASIVE*, à-pè'-sív. *a.* That which mitigates or appeases. *Sherwood.*

APPE/LLANCY*, à-pèl'-lànsè. *n. s.* Appeal.

APPE/LLANT, à-pèl'-lànt. *n. s.* A challenger. *Shak.* One that appeals from a lower to a higher power. *Ayliffe.*

APPE/LLANT*, à-pèl'-lànt. *a.* Appealing. *Const* and *Carions* *Ecclesi.*

APPE/LLATE, à-pèl'-làte. 91. *a.* The person appealed against. *Ayliffe.* Created on appeal. *Burke.*

APPELLA/TION, à-pèl-là'-shùn. *n. s.* Name by which any thing is called. *Brown.* Appeal. *B. Jonson.*

APPE/LLATIVE, à-pèl'-là-ùv. *n. s.* A title, or distinction. *Bp. Taylor.*

APPE/LLATIVE*, à-pèl'-là-tív. *a.* Common; usual. *Bp. Bull.*

APPE/LLATIVELY, âp-pêl'-lâ-tîv-lè. *ad.* According to the manner of nouns appellative.

APPE/LLATORY, âp-pêl'-lâ-tûr-è. *a.* That which contains an appeal.

APPE/LLEE, âp-pêl'-lèè. *n. s.* One who is appealed against. *Dict.*

To APPE/ND, âp-pênd'. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To hang any thing upon another. *Dr. Johnson.* To add to something. *Johnson.*

APPE/NDANCE*, âp-pên'-dânse. *n. s.* Something annexed. *Bp. Hall.*

APPE/NDAGE, âp-pên'-dâje. *90. n. s.* Something added. *Taylor.*

APPE/NDANT, âp-pên'-dânt. *a.* Hanging to something else. *Sir E. Sanâys.* Belonging to. *Taylor.*

APPE/NDANT, âp-pên'-dânt. *a.* Accidental or adventitious. *Hale.*

APPE/NDENCY*, âp-pên'-dên-sè. *n. s.* That which is by right annexed. *Spelman.*

To APPE/NDICATE, âp-pên'-dè-kâte. *91. v. a.* To add to. *Hale.*

APPENDICA/TION, âp-pên-dè-kâ'-shûn. *459. n. s.* Appendage. *Hale.*

APPE/NDIX, âp-pên'-dîks. *n. s.* Something appended. *Stillingfleet.* An adjunct or concomitant. *Watts.*

To APPERCEIVE*, âp-pêr-sè-ve'. *v. n.* [*appercevoir*.] To comprehend; to understand. *Chaucer.* *Ob. T.*

APPERCEIVING*, âp-pêr-sè'-vîng. *n. s.* Perception. *Chaucer.*

APPERCEPTION*, âp-pêr-sêp'-shûn. *n. s.* That degree of perception, which reflects upon itself. *Rid.*

APPE RIL*, âp-pêr'-rîl. *n. s.* Danger. *Shakspeare.*

To APPERTAIN, âp-pêr-tâne'. *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.] To belong to as of right. *Raleigh.* To belong to by nature or appointment. *Hooker.*

APPERTAINMENT, âp-pêr-tâne'-mênt. *n. s.* That which belongs to any rank. *Shakspeare.*

APPERTENANCE, âp-pêr-tè-nânse. *n. s.* That which belongs to. *Brown.*

To APPERTENANCE*, âp-pêr-tè-nânse. *v. a.* To have as right belonging. *Carew.*

APPERTINENT, âp-pêr-tè-nênt. *a.* Belonging. *Shakspeare.*

APPERTINENT*, âp-pêr-tè-nênt. *n. s.* Any thing pertaining. *Shakspeare.*

A/PETENCE, âp-pè-ncè. } *n. s.* [*appetence*, old

A/PETENCY, âp-pè-tên-sè. } Fr.] Carnal desire. *Milton.* Simply desire. *Sir K. Digby.*

A/PETENT*, âp-pè-tênt. *a.* [*appetens*, Lat.] Very desirous. *Sir G. Buck.*

A/PETIBLE, âp-pè-tè-bl. *405. a.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Desirable. *Bramhall.*

APPETIB/LITY, âp-pêt-tè-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being desirable. *Bramhall.*

A/PETITÈ, âp-pè-tîe. *155. n. s.* [*appetitus*, Lat.] The natural desire of good. *Hooker.* The desire of sensual pleasure. *Shak.* Violent longing. *Davies.* The thing eagerly desired. *Swift.* Keeness of stomach; hunger. *Bacon.*

To A/PETITE*, âp-pè-tîe. *v. a.* To desire. *Sir T. Eliot.* *Ob. T.*

APPETITION, âp-pè-tîsh'-ân. *507. n. s.* Desire. *Hammond.*

A/PETITIVE, âp-pè-tè-tîv. *a.* That which desires. *Hale.*

To APPLA/UD, âp-plâwd'. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.] To praise by clapping the hand. *Shak.* To praise in general. *Pope.*

APPLA/UDER, âp-plâw'-dâr. *98. n. s.* He that praises. *Burton.*

APPLA/USE, âp-plâwz'. *n. s.* Approbation loudly expressed. *Shakspeare.*

APPLA/USIVE*, âp-plâw'-sîv. *a.* Applauding. *Sir R. Fanshawe.*

A/PPLÈ, âp'-pl. *405. n. s.* [*appl*, *æppel*, Sax.] The fruit of the apple-tree. *Pope.* The pupil of the eye. *Deut.* xxiii. 10.

To A/PPLÈ*, âp'-pl. *t. n.* To look like an apple. *Marshall.*

A/PPLÈ-GRAFT, âp'-pl-grâft. *n. s.* A twig of apple-tree grafted upon another tree. *Boyle.*

A/PPLÈ-HARVEST*, âp'-pl-hâr-vêst. *n. s.* The time of gathering apples. *B. Jonson.*

A/PPLÈ-JOHN*. See JOHN-APPLE.

A/PPLÈ-TREE, âp'-pl-trêe. *n. s.* The tree producing apples, of which there is a great variety. *Miller.*

A/PPLÈ-WOMAN, âp'-pl-wûm-ûn. *n. s.* A woman that sells apples.

A/PPLÈ-YARD*, âp'-pl-yârd. *n. s.* An orchard.

APPLI/ABLE, âp-plî'-â-bl. *405. a.* That which may be applied. *Hooker.*

APPLI/ANCE, âp-plî'-ânse. *n. s.* The act of applying. *Shakspeare.*

APPLICAB/LITY, âp-plè-kâ-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Fitness to be applied to something. *More.*

A/PPLICABLE, âp'-plè-kâ-bl. *a.* That which may be applied. *Dryden.*

A/PPLICABLENESS, âp'-plè-kâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Fitness to be applied. *Boyle.*

A/PPLICABLY, âp'-plè-kâ-blè. *ad.* So as to be properly applied.

A/PPLICANT*, âp'-plè-kânt. *n. s.* He who applies. *APPLICATE*, âp'-plè-kâte. *91. n. s.* A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter thereof. *Chambers.*

To A/PPLICATE*, âp'-plè-kâte. *v. a.* To apply. *Pearson.*

APPLICA/TION, âp-plè-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of applying; the thing applied; solicitation. *Swift.* The employment of means. *Hooker.* Intenseness of thought. *Locke.* Attention to some particular affair. *Addison.* Reference to some case. *Rogers.*

A/PPLICATIVE, âp'-plè-kâ-tîv. *512. a.* That which applies. *Bramhall.*

A/PPLICATORILY*, âp'-plè-kâ-tûr-rè-lè. *ad.* In a manner which applies. *Montagu.*

A/PPLICATORY, âp'-plè-kâ-tûr-rè. *n. s.* That which applies. *Taylor.*

APPLIEDLY*, âp-plî'-êd-lè. *ad.* In a manner which may be applied. *Montagu.*

APPLI/ER*, âp-plî'-âr. *n. s.* He who applies. *Montagu.*

APPLI/MENT*, âp-plî'-mênt. *n. s.* Application. *Marston.* *Ob. T.*

To APPLY, âp-plî'. *v. a.* [*applico*, Lat.] To put one thing to another. *Dryden.* To lay medicaments upon a wound. *Addison.* To make use of as suitable. *Dryden.* To put to a certain use. *Clarendon.* To use as means. *Rogers.* To fix the mind upon. *Prov.* xxiii. To have recourse to; to address to. *Milton.* To busy; to keep at work. *Sidney.* To act upon; to ply. *Spenser.*

To APPLY, âp-plî'. *v. n.* To suit; to agree. *Shak.* To have recourse to. *Swift.* To attach by way of influence. *Rogers.*

To APPOINT, âp-pôint'. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.] To fix any thing. *Galat.* iv. To settle by compact. *Gen.* To establish by decree. *2 Sam.* vi To furnish in all points. *A. Barclay.* To limit, or direct; or rather to blame. *Milton.*

To APPOINT*, âp-pôint'. *v. n.* To decree. *2 Sam.* xvii.

APPO/INTER, âp-pôin'-tûr. *98. n. s.* He that fixes. *Gregory.*

APPO/INTMENT, âp-pôint'-mênt. *n. s.* Stipulation. *Job.* ii. Decree. *Hooker.* Direction; order. *Shak.* Equipment. *Shak.* An allowance paid to any man. *Hurd.*

APPO/RTER*, âp-pôr'-tûr. *n. s.* [*apporтер*, Fr.] A bringer into the realm. *Hale.*

To APPO/RTION, âp-pôr'-shûn. *v. a.* [*apportionner*, Fr.] To set out in just proportions. *Bacon.*

APPO/RTIONATENESS*, âp-pôr'-shûn-âte-nês. *n. s.* Just proportion. *Hammond.*

APPO/RTIONMENT, âp-pôr'-shûn-mênt. *n. s.* A dividing into portions. *Chambers.*

APPO/RTIONER*, âp-pôr'-shûn-ûr. *n. s.* A limiter; a bounder. *Cotgrave.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, táb, búll; —díl; —pòund; —thín, THIS.

TO APPO/SE §, á-pò-zé'. *v. a.* [*apponere*, Fr. *appono*, Lat.] To put questions to. *Bacon*. A latinism; to apply to. *Harvey*.

APPO/SE*, á-pò-zúr'. *n. s.* An inquirer; a questioner.

A/PPOSITE, á-pò-zít. 156. *a.* Proper; fit. *Wotton*.

AP/POSITELY, á-pò-zít-lé. *ad.* Properly; suitably. *Harvey*.

A/PPOSITENESS, á-pò-zít-nés. *n. s.* Fitness. *Hale*.

APPOSITION, á-pò-zish'-ún. *n. s.* The addition of new matter. *Arbutnot*. The putting of two nouns in the same case. *Pearson*.

APPO/SITIVE*, á-pò-zé'-ív. *a.* Applicable. *Knatchbull*.

TO APPRA/ISE §, á-prá-zé'. *v. a.* [*pretium*, Lat.] To set a price upon. *Bp. Hall*.

APPR/AISER, á-prá-zúr. 98. *n. s.* He who sets a price. *Green's Spleen*.

APPR/AISEMENT*, á-prá-zé'-mént. *n. s.* [Formerly and rightly, *apprisement*.] Valuation. *Blackst.*

APPREC/ACTION §, á-pré-ká'-shún. *n. s.* [*apprecior*, Lat.] Earnest prayer. *Bp. Hall*.

A/PPRECATORY*, á-pré-ká-túr-è. *a.* Praying or wishing any good. *Bp. Hall*.

APPRE/CIBLE §, á-pré-shé-à-bl. *a.* The capability of being estimated.

TO APPRE/CIATE §, á-pré-shé-áte. *v. a.* [*appræciare*, Fr.] To estimate. *Gibbon*.

APPRE/CIATION*, á-pré-shé-á'-shún. *n. s.* Valuation.

TO APPREHE/ND §, á-pré-hénd'. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat.] To lay hold on. *Taylor*. To seize in order for trial. 2 *Cor. xi*. To conceive by the mind. *Hooker*. To think on with terror. *Temple*.

To notice. *Ld. Clarendon*.

APPREHE/NDER, á-pré-hén'-dúr. *n. s.* Conceiver; thinker. *Glanville*. The person who apprehends another. *Walsall*.

APPREHE/NSIBLE, á-pré-hén'-sè-bl. 160. *a.* That which may be apprehended. *Brown*.

APPREHE/NSION, á-pré-hén'-shún. *n. s.* The mere contemplation of things. *Watts*. Opinion; sentiments. *Digby*. The faculty of conceiving new ideas. *Milton*. Fear. *Hooker*. Suspicion; seizure. *Shak.* The power of seizing. *Brown*.

APPREHE/NSIVE, á-pré-hén'-sív. 158. *a.* Quick to understand. *Beaumont and Fl.* Fearful. *Addison*.

Perceptive; feeling. *Milton*.

APPREHE/NSIVELY, á-pré-hén'-sív-lé. *ad.* In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHE/NSIVENESS, á-pré-hén'-sív-nés. *n. s.* Being apprehensive. *Sir H. Wotton*.

APPRE/NTICE §, á-prén'-ús. 140, 142. *n. s.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound to serve for a certain term of years, upon condition that the tradesman shall instruct him in his art. *Cowel*.

TO APPRE/NTICE, á-prén'-ús. *v. a.* To put out as an apprentice. *Pope*.

APPRE/NTICEHOOD, á-prén'-ús-hú. *n. s.* The years of an apprentice's servitude. *Shakespeare*.

APPRE/NTICESHIP, á-prén'-ús-shíp. *n. s.* The same as *apprenticeship*. *Digby*.

APPRE/NTISAGE*, á-prén'-ús-áje. *n. s.* Apprenticeship. *Bacon*.

TO APPRI/ZE §, á-prízé'. *v. a.* [*appris*, Fr.] To inform. *Watts*.

APPRI/ZE*, á-prízé'. *n. s.* Information. *Gower*. *Ob. T.*

TO APPRO/ACH §, á-pròtsh'. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.] To draw near, locally. *Shak.* To draw near, as time. *Deut. xxxi*. To make a progress towards, as mentally. *Jer. xxx*. To come near by natural affinity or resemblance; to contract marriage with. *Leviticus*.

TO APPRO/ACH, á-pròtsh'. *v. a.* To bring near to. *Brown*. To come near to. *Temple*.

APPRO/ACH, á-pròtsh'. *n. s.* The act of drawing near. *Shak.* Access. *Bacon*. Hostile advance. *Shakespeare*. Means of advancing. *Dryden*.

APPRO/ACHABLE*, á-pròtsh'-à-bl. *a.* Accessible. *Johnson*.

APPRO/ACHER, á-pròtshúr. 98. *n. s.* He that approaches. *Shakespeare*.

APPRO/ACHMENT, á-pròtsh'-mént. *n. s.* The act of coming near. *Brown*.

A/PPROBATE §, á-prò-báte. *part. a.* [*approbo*, Lat.] Approved. *Sir T. Elyot*. *Ob. T.*

APPROB/ACTION, á-prò-bá'-shún. *n. s.* The act of approving. *Shak.* The liking of any thing. *Hooker*. Attestation; support. *Shakespeare*.

A/PPROBATIVE*, á-prò-bá-ív. *a.* Approving. *Cotgrave*.

A/PPROBATOR*, á-prò-bá-túr-rè. *a.* Approving. *Sheldon*.

TO APPRO/MPT §, á-pròmp't'. *v. a.* To excite; to quicken. *Bacon*.

APPRO/OF, á-pròdf'. *n. s.* Approbation. *Shak.*

TO APPRO/PER/ATE, á-pròp'-pér-áte. *v. a.* [*appropero*, Lat.] To hasten. *Dicit*.

TO APPROPINQUATE §, á-prò-pín'-kwáte. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw nigh unto.

APPROPINQUA/TION*, á-prò-pín'-kwá'-shún. *n. s.* Approaching. *Bp. Hall*.

TO APPROPIN/QUE, á-prò-pínk'. *v. a.* To approach. *Hudibras*. A ludicrous word.

APPRO/PRIABLE, á-pròp'-pré-à-bl. *a.* What may be appropriated. *Brown*.

TO APPROPRIATE §, á-pròp'-pré-áte. 91. *v. a.* [*approprio*, low Lat.] To consign to some use. *Hooker*. To claim or exercise. *Milton*. To make peculiar. *Locke*. In law, to alienate a benefice. *Ayliffe*.

APPRO/PRIATE, á-pròp'-pré-áte. 91. *a.* Peculiar. *Bacon*.

APPRO/PRIATE*, á-pròp'-pré-áte. *n. s.* Peculiarity. *Boyle*.

APPRO/PRIATELY*, á-pròp'-pré-áte-lé. *ad.* Fitly.

APPRO/PRIATENESS*, á-pròp'-pré-áte-nés. *n. s.* Fitness.

APPROPRIA/TION, á-pròp'-pré-á'-shún. *n. s.* Application to a particular purpose. *Locke*. The claim of any thing as peculiar. *Shak.* The fixing a particular signification. *Locke*. In law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick, or college. *Cowel*.

APPRO/PRIATOR, á-pròp'-pré-á-túr. 98. *n. s.* One possessed of an appropriated benefice. *Ayliffe*.

APPROPRIETARY*, á-pròp'-pré-áte-é. *n. s.* A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice. *Spelman*.

APPRO/VABLE, á-pròv'-vâ-bl. *a.* Meriting approbation. *Brown*.

APPRO/VAL, á-pròv'-vâ. *n. s.* Approbation. *Temp*.

APPRO/VANCE, á-pròv'-vâuse. *n. s.* Approbation. *Spenser*.

TO APPRO/VE §, á-pròv'. *v. a.* [*approbo*, Lat.] To like. *Davies*. To express liking. *Locke*. To prove. *Hooker*. To experience. *Shak.* To make worthy of approbation. *Rogers*. [In law.] To improve. *Blackstone*.

APPRO/VEMENT, á-pròv'-mént. *n. s.* Approbation. *Hayward*. When a person indicted doth confess the fact, and accuses his accomplices. *Blackst.*

APPRO/VER, á-pròv'-vúr. 98. *n. s.* He that approves. *Chaucer*. He that makes trial. *Shak.* One that, confessing felony of himself, accuseth another. *Cowel*.

APPRO/XIMANT*, á-pròks'-è-mânt. *a.* Approaching. *Sir E. Dering*.

APPRO/XIMATE §, á-pròks'-è-máte. *a.* [*ad* and *proximus*.] Near to. *Brown*.

TO APPRO/XIMATE*, á-pròks'-è-máte. 91. *v. a.* To bring near. *Barrow*.

TO APPRO/XIMATE*, á-pròks'-è-máte. *v. n.* To come near. *Burke*.

APPROXIMA/TION, á-pròks'-è-má'-shún. *n. s.* Approach to any thing. *Brown*. In science, a continual approach nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought. *Bp. Berkeley*.

APPU/LSE, á-púlse. *n. s.* [*appulsus*, Lat.] The act of striking against any thing. *Harvey*. Arrival; landing. *Bryant*. The approaching to a conjunction with the sun, or any fixed star. *Adam*.

APPURTENANCE*, âp-pûr'-tè-nânse. *n. s.* [*ap-partenance*, Fr.] An adjunct. *Shakespeare.*
APPURTENANT*, âp-pûr'-tè-nânt. *a.* An adjective applied to law purposes. *Blackstone.*
To A'PRICATE, âp'-prè-kâte. *v. n.* [*apricor*, Lat.] To bask in the sun. *Ray.*
APRICITY, â-prîs'-è-tè. *n. s.* Sunshine. *Dict.*
A'PRICOT, or **A'PRICOCK**, â-prè-kôt. *n. s.* A kind of wall fruit. *Shakespeare.*
A'PRIL, â'-prîl. *n. s.* [*Aprilis*, Lat.] The fourth month of the year. *Peachment.*
A'PRIL-FOOL*, â'-prîl-fôol. *n. s.* He who is imposed upon by others, on the first of April, by being then sent on some absurd errand. *Hay.*
A'PRIL-FOOL-DAY*, â'-prîl-fôol-dâ'. *n. s.* The first of April. *The World.*
A'PRON, â'-pûrn. 417. *n. s.* A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clear. *Shakespeare.*
A'PRON, â'-pûrn. 417. A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.
A'PRON of a goose. The fat skin which covers the belly.
A'PRON-MAN, â'-pûrn-mân. *n. s.* A workman; an artificer. *Shakespeare.*
A'PRONED, â'-pûrnd. 462. *a.* Wearing an apron. *Pope.*
APROPOS*, âp-rô-pô'. *ad.* [*à propos*, Fr.] Opportunely. *Warburton.*
A'PSIS, âp'-sîs. *n. s.* [*ἀψις*] Two points in the orbits of planets. The higher *apsis* is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee. *Chambers.*
APT, âpt. *a.* [*aptus*, Lat.] Fit; having a tendency to. *Hooker.* Inclined to; ready; quick. *Shak.* Qualified for. *Sidney.*
To APT, âpt. *v. a.* [*apto*, Lat.] To suit; to adapt. *B. Jonson.* To fit. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
A'PTABLE*, âp'-tâ-bl. *a.* Accommodable. *Sherwood.* *Ob. T.*
To A'PTATE, âp'-tâte. 91. *v. a.* To make fit. *Bailey.*
A'PTITUDE, âp'-tê-tûde. *n. s.* [French.] Fitness; tendency. *Decay of Piety.* Disposition. *Locke.*
A'PTLY, âpt'-lè. *ad.* Properly. *Shak.* Justly; pertinently. *Addison.* Readily; acutely.
A'PTNESS, âpt'-nès. *n. s.* Fitness; suitability. *Hooker.* Disposition to anything. *Shak.* Quickness of apprehension. *Bacon.* Tendency. *Addison.*
A'PTOTE, âp'-tôte. *n. s.* [*a* and *πρωτος*.] A noun which is not declined with cases.
A'QUA, â'-kwâ. 92. *n. s.* [Latin.] Water.
AQUA-FORTIS, âk-kwâ-fôr-tîs. *n. s.* [Latin.] A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol. *Chambers.*
AQUA-MARINA, âk-kwâ-mâ-rî-nâ. *n. s.* A stone of a sea or bluish green. *Woodward.*
AQUA-MIRABILIS, âk-kwâ-mè-râb'-è-lîs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A medical water.
AQUA-REGIA, âk-kwâ-rè-jè-â. } *n. s.* [Lat.]
AQUA-REGALIS, âk-kwâ-rè-gâ-lîs. } An acid water, so called because it dissolves gold, the king of metals. *Chambers.*
AQUA-TINTA*, âk-kwâ-tînt'-â. *n. s.* [Lat. and Ital.] A species of engraving, imitating drawings made with Indian ink or bistre.
AQUA-VITÆ, âk-kwâ-vî-tè. *n. s.* [Lat.] Brandy, or spirit of wine, either simple or prepared with aromatics. *Shakespeare.*
AQUARIUS*, â-kwâ-rè-ûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The eleventh sign in the zodiac. *Cleaveland.*
AQUA-TICAL*, â-kwâ-tî-kâl. } *a.* [*aquaticus*,
AQUA-TICK, â-kwâ-tîk. } Lat.] That
AQUA-TILE, âk-kwâ-tîl. 145, 503. } which inhabits the water. *Ray.* Plants which grow in the water. *Mortimer.*
A'QUEDUCT, âk-kwè-dûct. *n. s.* [*aqueductus*, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water, either under ground, or above it. *Addison.*
AQUEITY*, â-kwè-è-tè. *n. s.* Wateriness. *B. Jonson.*
A'QUEOUS, â'-kwè-ûs. 534. *a.* Watery. *Ray.*
A'QUEOUSNESS, â'-kwè-ûs-nès. *n. s.* Waterishness.

A'QUILINE, âk'-wè-lîn. 145. *a.* [*aquilinus*, Lat.] Resembling an eagle. *Dryden.*
A'QUILON*, âk'-wè-lôn. *n. s.* [*aquilo*, Lat.] The north wind. *Shakespeare.*
AQUOSE, â-kwôse'. *a.* [*aqua*, Lat.] Watery. *Dict.*
AQUOSITY, â-kwôse'-è-tè. 511. *n. s.* Wateriness. *Dict.*
A. R. stands for *anno regni*; that is, the year of the reign: as, *A. R. G. R. 20. Anno regni Georgii regis vigesimo*, in the twentieth year of the reign of King George.
A'RAB*, â'-râb. } *n. s.* A native of Arabia
A'RABIAN*, â-râ-bè-ân. } *Sir T. Herbert.*
A'RABESQUE*, âr'-â-bèsk. *a.* [*arabesque*, Fr.] Relating to the architecture of the Arabs; and some times applied to the lighter kind of Gothick architecture in general. *Swinburne.*
A'RABESQUE*, âr'-â-bèsk. *n. s.* The Arabick language. *Guthrie.*
ARA'BIAN*, â-râ-bè-ân. *a.* Relating to Arabia. *Sir T. Herbert.*
ARA'BIAN*, â-râ-bè-ân. *n. s.* A native of Arabia. *Isaiah*, xiii.
ARA'BICAL*, â-râb'-è-kâl. *a.* Arabian. *Shelton.*
ARA'BICALLY*, â-râb'-è-kâl-è. *ad.* In the Arabian manner. *Sir T. Herbert.*
A'RABICK*, âr'-â-bîk. *a.* Arabian. *Worthington.*
A'RABICK*, âr'-â-bîk. *n. s.* The language of Arabia. *Worthington.*
A'RABLE, âr'-â-bl. 405. *a.* [*arabilis*, Lat.] Fit for tillage. *Milton.*
AR The *a* in the first syllable of this word has the short sound as much as if the *r* were double. The same may be observed of every accented *a* before *r*, followed by a vowel. *Bl.* 168. *W.*
A'RABY*, âr'-â-bè. *n. s.* The country of Arabia. *Milton.*
ARACHNOIDES, âr-âk-nôè'-dêz. *n. s.* [*αράχνη* and *ιδος*.] One of the tunicks of the eye, which resembles a cobweb. *Derham.* A fine thin transparent membrane, lying between the dura and pia mater. *Chambers.*
ARA'IGNEE, âr-èn'-yâ. *n. s.* [French.] A branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *Dict.*
To ARA'ISE*, â-raze'. *v. a.* To raise. *Shakespeare.*
ARA'NEOUS, â-râ-nè-ûs. *a.* [*aranea*, Lat.] Resembling a cobweb. *Derham.*
ARA'TION, â-râ-shûn. *n. s.* [*aratia*, Lat.] Ploughing. *Cowley.*
ARA'TORY, âr'-â-tûr-rè. 512. *a.* That which contributes to tillage. *Dict.*
A'RBALIST, âr'-bâ-lîst. 503. *n. s.* See *ARCBALIST*. A cross-bow. *Camden.*
A'RBALISTER*, âr'-bâ-lîst-ûr. *n. s.* A cross-bowman. *Speed.*
A'RBITER, âr'-bè-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [Lat.] A judge. *Bacon.* One who has the power of decision. *Milton.*
To A'RBITER*, âr'-bè-tûr. *v. a.* To judge. *Hulot.*
A'RBITRABLE, âr'-bè-trâ-bl. *a.* Arbitrary; depending upon the will. *Spelman.* Determinable. *Bp. Hall.*
A'RBITRAMENT, âr-bîv'-trâ-mènt. *n. s.* [Properly *arbitrement*.] Will; determination; choice. *Milton.*
A'RBITRARILY, âr'-bè-trâ-rè-lè. *ad.* Despotically. *Dryden.*
A'RBITRARINESS, âr'-bè-trâ-rè-nès. *n. s.* Despoticalness; tyranny. *Temple.* Choice. *Clarke.*
A'RBITRARIOUS, âr-bè-trâ-rè-ûs. *a.* Arbitrary. *Norris.* Despotick. *More.*
A'RBITRARIOUSLY, âr-bè-trâ-rè-ûs-lè. *ad.* Arbitrarily. *Glanville.*
A'RBITRARY, âr'-bè-trâ-rè. *a.* Despotick; absolute. *Walsh.* Depending on no rule. *Brown.* Holden at will. *H. Wharton.* Voluntary. *Bp. Hall.*
To A'RBITRATE, âr'-bè-trâte. 91. *v. a.* To decide. *Shakespeare.* To judge of. *Milton.*
To A'RBITRATE, âr'-bè-trâte. *v. n.* To give judgement. *South.*
A'RBITRA'TION, âr-bè-trâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The deter-

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tûh, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

- mination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties. *South*.
- ARBITRA'TOR**, âr-bè-trà'-tûr. 521. *n. s.* An extraordinary judge between party and party chosen by their mutual consent. *Coicel*. A governour. *Milton*. He that has the power of prescribing to others without limit or control. *Addison*. The determiner. *Shakspeare*.
- ARBITRA'TRIX**, âr-bè-trà'-triks. *n. s.* A female judge. *Shenwood*.
- ARBITREMENT**, âr-bil'-trè-mènt. *n. s.* Decision. *Shakspeare*. Compromise. *Bacon*.
- ARBITRESS**, âr'-bè-très. *n. s.* In the Latin sense, a witness. *Milton*. A female arbiter. *Milton*.
- ARBORARY**, âr'-bò-rà-rè. 512. *a.* Belonging to a tree. *Dict*.
- ARBORATOR**, âr'-bò-rà-tûr. *n. s.* A planter of trees. *Evelyn*.
- ARBOREOUS**, âr-bò'-rè-ûs. *a.* Belonging to trees. *Brown*. A term in botany, to distinguish such funguses or mosses as grow upon trees. *Quincy*.
- ARBORET**, âr'-bò-rèt. *n. s.* [*arbor*, Lat.] A small tree or shrub. *Milton*.
- ARBORESCENT**, âr-bò-rès'-sènt. *a.* Growing like a tree. *Evelyn*.
- ARBOREAL**, âr-bòr'-è-kâl. *a.* Relating to trees. *Howell*. *Ob. T.*
- ARBORIST**, âr'-bò-rîst. *n. s.* One who makes trees his study. *Howell*.
- ARBOROUS**, âr'-bò-rûs. 314. *a.* Belonging to a tree. *Milton*.
- ARBOUR**, âr'-bûr. 314. *n. s.* A place covered with branches of trees. *Shakspeare*.
- ARBOUR-VINE**, âr'-bûr-vîne. *n. s.* A species of bind weed.
- ARBUSCLE**, âr'-bûs-sl. 351, 405. *n. s.* [*arbuscula*, Lat.] Any little shrub. *Dict*.
- ARBUTE**, âr'-bûte'. *n. s.* [*arbutus*, Lat.] The strawberry tree. *Mortimer*.
- ARBU'TEAN**, âr-bû'-tè-ân. *a.* Of arbutue. *Evelyn*.
- ARC**, ârk *n. s.* [*arcus*, Lat.] A segment of a circle. *Newton*. An arch. *Pope*.
- ARCADE**, âr-kâde'. *n. s.* A walk arched over. *Pope*. A small arch within a building. *Warton*.
- ARCADIAN**, âr-kâ'-dè-ân. *a.* Relating to Arcadia. *Milton*.
- ARCADY**, âr'-kâ-dè. *n. s.* The country of Arcadia. *Milton*.
- ARCANES**, âr-kâne'. *a.* [*arcanus*.] Secret. *Bp. Berkeley*.
- ARCANUM**, âr-kâ'-nûm. 503. *n. s.* plural *arcana*. [*Latin*.] A secret. *Swift*.
- ARCH**, ârtsh. *n. s.* [*arcus*, Lat.] Part of a circle, not more than the half. *Locke*. A building open below and closed above, standing by the form of its own curve, used for bridges and other works; the sky or vault of heaven. *Shakspeare*.
- To **ARCH** ârtsh. *v. a.* To build arches. *Pope*. To cover with arches. *Shak*. To form into arches. *Bacon*.
- ARCH**, ârtsh. *a.* [*ἀρχος*.] Chief; of the first class. *Shakspeare*. Waggish; mirthful. *Swift*.
- ARCH**, in composition, signifies chief, or of the first class, as *archangel*, *archbishop*.
- ARCHANGEL**, ârk-âne'-jèl. 354. *n. s.* One of the highest order of angels. *Milton*.
- ♫ The accent is sometimes on the first syllable, though not so properly. *W*.
- ARCHANGEL**, ârk-âne'-jèl. *n. s.* A plant called *Dead nettle*.
- ARCHANGE/LICK**, ârk-ân-jèl'-lîk. *a.* Belonging to archangels. *Milton*.
- ARCHAPOSTLE**, ârtsh-â-pòs'-sl. *n. s.* Chief apostle. *Trapp*.
- ARCHARCHITECT**, ârtsh-âr'-kè-tèkt. *n. s.* The Supreme Architect. *Sylvester*.
- ARCHBACON**, ârtsh-bè'-ku. *n. s.* The chief place of prospect. *Carew*.
- ARCHBISHOP**, ârtsh-bîsh'-ôp. 354. *n. s.* A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops, his suffragans. *Clarendon*.
- ARCHBISHOPRICK**, ârtsh-bîsh'-ôp-rîk. *n. s.* The state of an archbishop. *Clarendon*.
- ARCHBISHOPCHER**, ârtsh-bîsh'-ôp. *n. s.* Chief mender, ironically. *Bishop Corbet*.
- ARCHBUILDER**, ârtsh-bîld'-ôp. *n. s.* Chief builder. *Harnar*.
- ARCHCHANTER**, ârtsh-tshân'-tûr. *n. s.* The chief chanter.
- ARCHCHEMICK**, ârtsh-kêm'-mîk. *a.* Of the highest chemick power. *Shenwood*.
- ARCHCONSPIRATOR**, ârtsh-kôn-spîr'-â-tûr. *n. s.* A principal conspirator. *Mamdvell*.
- ARCHCRITICK**, ârtsh-krit'-ûk. *n. s.* The chief critic. *Tr. of Boccacini*.
- ARCHDEACON**, ârtsh-dè'-kn. *n. s.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] One that supplies the bishop's place and office in such matters as belong to the episcopal function. *Ayliffe*.
- ARCHDEACONRY**, ârtsh-dè'-kn-rè. *n. s.* The office of an archdeacon. *Carew*. The place of residence of an archdeacon. *Swinburne*.
- ARCHDEACONSHIP**, ârtsh-dè'-kn-shîp. *n. s.* The office of an archdeacon.
- ARCHDIVINE**, ârtsh-dè-vîne'. *n. s.* A principal theologian. *Burton*.
- ARCHDU'CAL**, ârtsh-dd'-kâl. *a.* Belonging to an archduke. *Guthrie*.
- ARCHDU'CHESS**, ârtsh-dûsh'-ès. *n. s.* A title given to the sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria or to the wife of an archduke of Tuscany. *Howell*.
- ARCHDU'KE**, ârtsh-dûke'. *n. s.* A title given to some sovereign princes, as of Austria and Tuscany. *Carew*.
- ARCHDU'KEDOM**, ârtsh-dûke'-dûm. *n. s.* The territory of an archduke. *Guthrie*.
- ARCHENEMY**, ârtsh-èn'-è-mè. *n. s.* A chief enemy. *Milton*.
- ARCHFELON**, ârtsh-fèl'-ûn. *n. s.* The chief of felons. *Milton*.
- ARCHFRIEND**, ârtsh-fèènd'. 275. *n. s.* The chief of fiends. *Milton*.
- ARCHFLA'MEN**, ârtsh-flâ'-mèn. *n. s.* Chief priest. *Sir T. Herbert*.
- ARCHFLATTERER**, ârtsh-flât'-tûr-ûr. *n. s.* The principal flatterer. *Bacon*.
- ARCHFOUNDER**, ârtsh-fôund'-ûr. *n. s.* The chief founder. *Milton*.
- ARCHGOVERNOUR**, ârtsh-gûv'-ûr-nûr. *n. s.* The chief governour. *Brewer*.
- ARCHHERESY**, ârtsh-hèr'-è-sè. *n. s.* The greatest heresy. *Buller*.
- ARCHHERETICK**, ârtsh-hèr'-è-ûk. *n. s.* Chief heretic. *Pearson*.
- ARCHHYPOCRITE**, ârtsh-hîp'-ô-krit. *n. s.* A great hypocrite. *Fuller*.
- ARCHMAGICIAN**, ârtsh-mâ-jîsh'-ân. *n. s.* Chief magician. *Spenser*.
- ARCHMOCK**, ârtsh-môk'. *n. s.* Principal mockery or jest. *Shakspeare*.
- ARCHPASTOR**, ârtsh-pâs'-tûr. *n. s.* "The Shepherd and Bishop of our souls." *Barron*.
- ARCHPHILO'SOPHER**, ârtsh-fè-lôs'-ô-fûr. *n. s.* Chief philosopher. *Hooker*.
- ARCHPILLAR**, ârtsh-pîl'-lûr. *n. s.* The main pillar. *Harnar*.
- ARCHPOET**, ârtsh-pò'-ét. *n. s.* The principal poet by repute.
- ARCHPOLITICIAN**, ârtsh-pôl'-è-tîsh'-ân. *n. s.* A transcendent politician. *Bacon*.
- ARCHPRELATE**, ârtsh-prèl'-lât. 91. *n. s.* Chief prelate. *Hooker*.
- ARCHPRESBYTER**, ârtsh-près'-bè-tèr. *n. s.* Chief presbyter. *Ayliffe*.
- ARCHPRESBYTERY**, ârtsh-prèz'-bè-tèr-è. *n. s.* The absolute dominion of presbytery. *Milton*.
- ARCHPRIEST**, ârtsh-prèès't. *n. s.* Chief priest. *Ayliffe*.
- ARCHPRIMATE**, ârtsh-prî'-mât. *n. s.* The primate over other primates; as the archbishop of Canterbury over the archbishop of York; and, in Ireland, the archbishop of Armagh over the other archbishops. *Milton*.

ARCHPROPHET*, ârtsh-prôf-fêt. *n. s.* Chief prophet. *Warton.*
ARCHPROTESTANT*, ârtsh-prôt'-êz-tânt. *n. s.* A principal or distinguished protestant. *Stapleton.*
ARCHPUB'LICAN*, ârtsh-pûb'-lè-kân. *n. s.* The distinguished publican. *Bishop Hall.*
ARCHREBEL*, ârtsh-rêb'-êl. *n. s.* A principal rebel. *Milton.*
ARCHTRAITOR*, ârtsh-trâ'-tûr. *n. s.* The arch-enemy; the devil; any distinguished traitor. *Hakewill.*
ARCHTREASURER*, ârtsh-trêzh'-û-rêr. *n. s.* High treasurer. *Guthrie.*
ARCHTYRANT*, ârtsh-tî'-rânt. *n. s.* The principal tyrant. *Bishop Hall.*
ARCHVILLAIN*, ârtsh-vîl'-îln. *n. s.* An extraordinary villain. *Shakspeare.*
ARCHVILLANY*, ârtsh-vîl'-îlân-ê. *n. s.* Great villainy. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
ARCHWIFE*, ârtsh-wîf-ê. *n. s.* A wife in the higher rank of society. *Chaucer.*
ARCHAIOLOGY*, âr-kâ-ôl'-ô-jê. *n. s.* [*ἀρχαίος* and *λόγος*.] A discourse on antiquity. *Warton.*
ARCHAIOLOGICK*, âr-kâ-ô-lôd'-jîk. *a.* Relating to a discourse on antiquity.
ARCHAISM*, âr-kâ-îsm. 353. *n. s.* [*ἀρχαϊσμός*.] An ancient phrase. *Watts.*
ARCHED*, âr'-îshêd. *part. a.* Bent in the form of an arch. *Shakspeare.*

Words of this form are colloquially pronounced in one syllable; and this syllable is one of the hardest that can be imagined, for it sounds as if written *artshet*. 359. *W.*

ARCHER*, ârtsh'-âr. *n. s.* [*archer*, Fr.] He that shoots with a bow. *Shakspeare.*
ARCHERESS*, ârtsh'-âr-êz. *n. s.* She that shoots with a bow. *Fanshawe.*
ARCHERY*, ârtsh'-âr-ê. *n. s.* The use of the bow. *Camden.* The act of shooting with the bow. *Shak.* The art of an archer. *Crashaw.*
ARCHES-COURT*, ârtsh'-êz-kôrt. *n. s.* The chief consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, so called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whose top is raised of stone pillars, built archwise. *Cowel.*
ARCHETYPE*, âr'-kê-tpe. 354. *n. s.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] The original of which any resemblance is made. *Glanville.*
ARCHETYPAL*, âr-kê-tî'-pâl. *a.* Original. *Norris.*
ARCHIATER*, âr-kl'-â-tûr. *n. s.* [*archiatre*, Fr.] A chief physician. *Sir T. Herbert.*
ARCHICAL*, âr'-kê-kâl. *a.* [*ἀρχικός*, Gr.] Chief; primary. *Hallwell.*
ARCHIDIACONAL*, âr-kê-dî-âk'-ô-nâl. *a.* Belonging to an archdeacon. *Wotton.*
ARCHIEPISCOPAL*, âr-kê-ê-pîs'-kô-pâl. 354. *a.* [*archiepiscopus*, Lat.] Belonging to an archbishop. *Bishop Hall.*
ARCHIEPISCOPACY*, âr-kê-ê-pîs'-kô-pâ-sê. *n. s.* The state of an archbishop. *Sir E. Dering.*
ARCHITECT*, âr-kê-têkt. 354. *n. s.* [*architectus*, Lat.] A professor of the art of building. *Wotton.* A builder. *Milton.* The contriver or former. *Ray.*
ARCHITECTIVE*, âr-kê-têk'-tîv. *a.* That performs the work of architecture. *Derham.*
ARCHITECTONICAL*, âr-kê-têk-tôn'-ê-kâl. *n. s.* That which forms or builds any thing. *Foltherby.*
ARCHITECTONICAL*, âr-kê-têk-tôn'-ê-kâl. *a.* Having skill in architecture. *Sir T. Brown.*
ARCHITECTONICK*, âr-kê-têk-tôn'-îk. 503. *a.* [*ἀρχός* and *τέκτων*.] That which has the power or skill of an architect. *Boyle.*
ARCHITECTOR*, âr-kê-têk'-tûr. *n. s.* A builder. *Austin. Ob. T.*
ARCHITECTRESS*, âr-kê-têk'-três. *n. s.* She who builds. *Wotton.*
ARCHITECTURE*, âr-kê-têk-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* The art or science of building. *Chambers.* The effect of the science of building. *Burnet.*
ARCHITECTURAL*, âr-kê-têk'-tshû-râl. *a.* Relating to architecture. *Warton.*
ARCHITRAVE*, âr-kê-trâve. *n. s.* [*ἀρχή* and

trabs, Lat.] That part of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature. *Wotton.*
ARCHIVES*, âr'-klvz. 354. *n. s.* [*archiva*, Lat.] The place where records or ancient writings are kept, or the writings themselves. *Woodward.*
ARCHLIKE*, ârtsh'-like. *a.* Built like an arch *Young.*
ARCHLY*, ârtsh'-lê. *ad.* Jocosely. *Thyer.*
ARCHNESS*, ârtsh'-nês. *n. s.* Shrewdness; sly humour. *Dr. Warton.*
ARCHON*, ârk'-ôn. *n. s.* [*ἀρχων*.] The chief magistrate among the Athenians. *Potter.*
ARCHWISE*, ârtsh'-wîze. 354. *ad.* In the form of an arch. *Aycliffe.*
ARCITENENT*, âr-sî'-ê-nênt. *a.* [*arciteneus*, Lat.] Bow-bearing. *Dict.*
ARCTATION*, ârk-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*arcto*.] Confinement to a narrower compass.
ARCTICK*, ârk'-ûk. *n. s.* Northern; lying under the Arctos, or bear. *Philips.*
ARCTICK CIRCLE*, The circle at which the northern frigid zone begins.
ARCUATE*, âr-kû-âte. 91. *a.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent like an arch. *Bacon.*
ARCUATILE*, âr-kû-â-tîl. *a.* Bent. *Dict.*
ARCUATION*, âr-kû-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of bending. Curvity, or crookedness. [In gardening.] The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seed, by bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the offsets. *Chambers.*
ARCUATURE*, âr-kû-â-tshûre. *n. s.* The bending or curvature of an arch. *Dict.*
ARCUBALIST*, âr-kû-bâl-îst. *n. s.* [*arcubalista*, Lat.] A cross-bow. *Warton.*
ARCUBALISTER*, âr-kû-bâl'-îs-tûr. *n. s.* A cross-bow-man. *Camden.*
ARD, [Saxon.] signifies natural disposition; as, *Goddard*, a divine temper; *Reinard*, a sincere temper; *Bernard*, filial affection. *Gibson.*
ARDENCY*, âr'-dên-sê. *n. s.* Ardour; eagerness. *Hammond. Heat. Sir T. Herbert.*
ARDENT*, âr'-dênt. *a.* [*ardens*, Lat.] Hot; burning; fiery. *Newton.* Fierce; vehement. *Dryden.*
ARDENTLY*, âr'-dênt-lê. *ad.* Eagerly; affectionately. *Sprat.*
ARDENTNESS*, âr'-dênt-nês. *n. s.* Ardency. *Sherwood.*
ARDOUR*, âr'-dûr. 314. *n. s.* Heat. *South.* Heat of affection. *Dryden.*
ARDUITY*, âr-dû-ê-tê. *n. s.* Height; difficulty. *Dict.*
ARDUOUS*, âr-jû-ûs. 293, 376. *a.* [*arduum*, Lat.] Lofly; hard to climb. *Pope.* Difficult. *South.*
ARDUOUSNESS*, âr-jû-ûs-nês. 293, 376. *n. s.* Height; difficulty.
ARE, âr. 75. The third person plural of the present tense of the verb to be.
A-RE, or *Alamire*. The lowest note but one in Guido's scale of music. *Shakspeare.*
A'REA, â'-rê-â. 70, 545, 534. *n. s.* [Latin.] The surface contained between any lines. *Watts.* Any open surface. *Wotton.*
To A'READ, or **A'REED**, â-rêêd'. *v. a.* [*apedan*, Sax.] To advise; to direct. *Spenser.*
ARE'EK*, â-rêk'. *ad.* In a rocking condition. *Swift.*
AREFA'CTION*, âr-rê-fâk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*arefacio*, Lat.] Growing dry; drying. *Bacon.*
To A'REFY, âr-rê-fî. *v. a.* To dry. *Bacon.*
ARE'NA*, â-rê-nâ. *n. s.* [Lat. The amphitheatre at Rome has been so called, because strewed with arena, sand.] The space for combatants in a theatre. *Mamudrell.*
ARENA'CEOUS*, âr-ê-nâ'-shûs. 527. *a.* Sandy. *Brown.*
ARENA'TION*, âr-rê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* A sort of dry bath, when the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand. *Dict.*
ARENOSE*, âr-ê-nôse. 527. *a.* Sandy. *Dict.*
ARENULOUS*, â-rê-nû-ûs. *a.* Full of small sand.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —dîl; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

AREOMETER*, à-rê-ôm'-ê-tûr. *n. s.* [*aréomètre*, Fr.]

An instrument to measure the density of any liquid.

AREOPAGITE*, à-rê-ôp'-â-jîte. 156. *n. s.* A senator or judge in the court of Areopagus at Athens. *Acts*, xvii.

AREOPAGUS*, à-rê-ôp'-â-gôs. *n. s.* [*Ἀρειοπάγος*, Gr.] The highest court at Athens. *Acts*, xvii.

AREOTICK, à-rê-ôt'-îk. 534. *a.* [*ἀραιότικα*; Gr.] Efficacious in opening the pores. *Dict.*

ARETOLOGY, à-rê-ôt'-ô-jê. *n. s.* [*ἀρετή* and *λόγος*] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue. *Dict.*

ARGAL, àr'-gâl. *n. s.* Lees sticking to wine vessels, commonly called tartar. *Dict.*

ARGENT, àr'-jênt. *a.* [*argentum*, Lat.] The white colour used in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets. *Fairfax*. Silver; bright like silver. *Milton*.

ARGENT-HORNED*, àr'-jênt-hôr'n'd. *a.* Silver-horned. *Lovelace*.

ARGENTA'TION, àr'-jênt-â'-shûn. *n. s.* An over-laying with silver. *Dict.*

ARGENTINE, àr'-jênt-îlne. 148. *a.* Sounding like silver; appearing like silver. *Shakespeare*.

ARGENTRY*, àr'-jênt-rê. *n. s.* Materials of silver. *Howell*. *Ob. T.*

ARGIL, àr'-jîl. *n. s.* [*ἀργίλλος*, Gr.] Potter's clay. *Kirwan*.

ARGILLA'CEOUS, àr'-jîl-lâ'-shûs. *a.* Clayey. *Kirwan*.

ARGILLOUS, àr'-jîl'-îlûs. 314. *a.* Consisting of clay. *Brown*.

ARGOSY, àr'-gò-sê. 503. *n. s.* [*Argo*, the name of Jason's ship.] A large vessel for merchandise; a carrack. *Shakespeare*.

To ARGUE, àr'-gû. 335. *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat.] To reason. *Shakespeare*. To dispute. *Decay of Piety*.

To ARGUE, àr'-gû. *v. a.* To prove any thing by argument. *Donne*. To persuade. *Congreve*. To debate. To prove, as an argument. *Milton*. To charge with. *Dryden*. To prove by appearance. *Tr. of Solomon and Perseda*.

ARGUER, àr'-gû-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A reasoner. *Decay of Piety*.

ARGUING*, àr'-gû-îng. *n. s.* Argument. *Smith*.

ARGUMENT, àr'-gû-mênt. *n. s.* A reason alleged. *Dryden*. The subject of any discourse. *Shak*. The contents of any work. *Dryden*. A controversy. *Shak*. [In astronomy.] An arch by which we seek another unknown arch, proportional to the first. *Chambers*.

To ARGUMENT*, àr'-gû-mênt. *v. n.* To reason; to discourse. *Gower*. *Ob. T.*

ARGUMENTAL, àr'-gû-mênt-â'l. *a.* Reasoning. *Pope*.

ARGUMENTATION, àr'-gû-mênt-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Reasoning. *Watts*.

ARGUMENTATIVE, àr'-gû-mênt-â'-îv. 512. *a.* Consisting of argument. *Atterbury*. Disputations.

ARGUMENTIVELY*, àr'-gû-mênt-â'-îv-lê. *ad.* In an argumentative manner. *Bp. Taylor*.

To ARGUMENTIZE*, àr'-gû-mên-tîze. *v. n.* To debate. *Manningham*.

ARGUTE, àr'-gûte'. *a.* [*argutus*, Lat.] Subtle; witty. *Shrill*.

ARGUTENESS*, àr'-gûte'-nês. *n. s.* Wittiness; acuteness. *Dryden*.

A'RIA, à-rê-â. *n. s.* [Ital.] An air, song, or tune.

A'RIAN*, à-rê-ân. *n. s.* One of the sect of Arius, who denied that Christ is the Eternal God. *South*.

A'RIAN*, à-rê-ân. *a.* Belonging to Arianism. *Trapp*.

A'RIANISM*, à-rê-ân-îzm. *n. s.* The heresy of Arius. *Leslie*.

To A'RIANIZE*, à-rê-ân-îze. *v. n.* To admit the tenets of Arianism. *Worthington*.

A'RID, àr'-îd. *a.* [*aridus*, Lat.] Dry. *Arbutnot*. Cold; pedantic.

ARI'DITY, à-rîd'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Dryness. *Arbutnot*. Insensibility in devotion, contrary to unction or tenderness. *Norris*.

A'RIES, à-rê-êz. *n. s.* [Lat.] The Ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Thomson*.

To ARIVETATE, à-rî-ê-tâte. 91. *v. n.* [*ariveto*, Lat.] To butt like a ram.

✂ I have, in this word, followed Dr. Johnson, in placing the accent on the second syllable, and not on the first, according to Mr. Sheridan, and Dr. Ash; but I do not very well know for what reason, unless it be that words of this termination, derived from the Latin, generally preserve the accent of the original. See *Principles*, No. 503, (b.) *W*.

ARIETA'TION, à-rî-ê-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of butting like a ram. Battering with an engine called a ram. *Bacon*. The act of striking, in general. *Glanville*.

ARIE'TTA, à-rê-êv'-tâ. 534. *n. s.* [Ital.] A short air, song, or tune.

ARIGH'T, à-rîte'. 393. *ad.* [απεχτ, Sax.] Rightly; without mental error. *Spenser*. Rightly; without crime. *Psalms*. Rightly; without failing of the end. *B. Jonson*.

ARIOLA'TION, or **HARIOLA'TION**, à-rê-ô-lâ'-shûn. 534. *n. s.* [*harioolus*, Lat.] Soothsaying; vaticination. *Brown*.

ARISO, àr-ê-ô'-sô. *n. s.* [Ital.] The movement of a common air.

To ARISE, à-rîze'. *v. n.* [αριζαν, αραγ, Sax.] To mount upward. *Dryden*. To get up. 1 *Esd.* ix. To come into view. *Matt.* xxiv. To revive from death. *Isaiah*. To proceed from. *Acts*, xi. To enter upon a new station. *Cowley*. To commence hostility. 1 *Samuel*, xvii.

ARISTARCHY*, àr'-rîs-târ-kê. *n. s.* [*ἀριστος* and *ἀρχη*] A body of good men in power. *Harrington*.

ARISTOCRACY, àr'-rîs-tôk'-krâ-sê. *n. s.* [*ἀριστος* and *κρατία*] That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles. *Swift*.

ARISTOCRAT*, àr'-rîs-tô-krât'. *n. s.* A favourer of aristocracy. *Burke*.

ARISTOCRATICAL, àr'-rîs-tô-krât'-tê-kâl. 544. }
ARISTOCRA'TICK*, àr'-rîs-tô-krât'-îk. }

a. Relating to aristocracy. *Ayliffe*.

ARISTOCRATICALLY*, àr'-rîs-tô-krât'-ê-kâl-ê. *ad.* In an aristocratic manner.

ARISTOCRATICALNESS, àr'-rîs-tô-krât'-ê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* An aristocratical state.

ARISTOCRATY*, àr'-rîs-tôk'-râ-tê. *n. s.* The same as aristocracy. *Burton*.

ARISTOTELIAN*, àr'-rîs-tô-tê'-lê-ân. *a.* Founded on the opinion of Aristotle. *Warburton*.

ARISTOTELIAN*, àr'-rîs-tô-tê'-lê-ân. *n. s.* A follower of Aristotle. *Sir Miles Sandys*.

ARISTOTELICK*, àr'-rîs-tô-tê'-îk. *a.* Relating to the philosophy of Aristotle. *Warton*.

ARITHMANCY, à-rîth'-mân-sê. *n. s.* [*ἀριθμός* and *μαντεία*] A foretelling future events by numbers. *Dict.*

ARITHMETICAL, àr'-îth-mê't'-tê-kâl. 527. *a.* According to arithmetick. *Grew*.

ARITHMETICALLY, àr'-îth-mê't'-tê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In an arithmetical manner. *Arbutnot*.

ARITHMETICIAN, à-rîth-mê-tê'-îsh-ân. *n. s.* A master of the art of numbers. *Addison*.

ARITHMETICK, à-rîth'-mê-îk. *n. s.* [*ἀριθμός* and *μετρίω*] The science of numbers. *Shakespeare*.

✂ There is a small, but a very general deviation from accuracy in pronouncing this word, which lies in giving the first i the sound of short e, as if written *arethmetick*. As this inaccuracy is but trifling, so it may be rectified without any great singularity. *W*.

ARK, àrk. 77. *n. s.* [*arca*, Lat.] A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved. *Genesis*. The repository of the covenant of God with the Jews. *Calmel*. A chest, coffer, or bin. *Bp. King*.

ARM, àrm. [See **ART**] *n. s.* [*armus*, Lat.] The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder. *Job*. The bough of a tree. *Sidney*. An inlet of water from the sea. *Dryd.* Power; might. *Jer.* xvii.

ARM'S-REACH*, àrmz'-rêish. *n. s.* Within the stretch of the arm.

To ARM, àrm. [See **ART**] *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.] To furnish with armour of defence. *Genesis*. To plate with any thing that may add strength. *Shak.* To

furnish; to fit up. *Walton*. To provide against. *Spenser*.
TO ARM, *arm*. [See **ART**.] *v. n.* To take arms. *Shakspeare*.
ARMADA, *âr-mâ-dâ*. [See **LUMBAGO**.] *n. s.* [Span.] An armament for sea; a fleet of war. *Fairfax*.
ARMADILLO, *âr-mâ-dîl'-lô*. *n. s.* [Span.] A four-footed animal of Brazil, as big as a cat, with a snout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog, armed all over with hard scales like armour, whence he takes his name. *Trevoux*.
ARMAMENT, *âr-mâ-mênt*. 503. *n. s.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A force equipped for war. *Bryant*.
ARMAMENTARY, *âr-mâ-mênt'-â-rê*. *n. s.* An armoury. *Dict*.
ARMAN, *âr-nân*. *n. s.* A confection for restoring appetite for herbs. *Dict*.
ARMATURE, *âr-mâ-tshûre*. 461. *n. s.* Armour. *Rau*. Offensive weapons. *Decay of Piety*.
ARMED, *âr-m'd. a.* [In heraldry.] It is used in respect of beasts and birds when their teeth, horns, &c. are of a different colour from the rest. *Chambers*.
ARMED Chair, *âr-m'd'-tshâre*. *n. s.* An elbow-chair.
ARME'NIAN Bole, *âr-mê-nê-ân-bôle*. *n. s.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddish colour, which takes its name from the country of Armenia.
ARME'NIAN Stone, *âr-mê-nê-ân-stone*. *n. s.* A mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green, black, and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia.
ARMENTAL, *âr-mên-tâil*. } *a.* [*armentalis*,
ARMENTINE, *âr-mên-thê*. 149. } Lat.] Belong-
ing to a drove or herd of cattle. *Dict*.
ARMENTOSE, *âr-mên-tôse'*. *a.* Abounding with cattle. *Dict*.
ARMFUL*, *âr-m'fûl*. *n. s.* What the arm can hold. *Beumont and Fletcher*.
ARMGAUNT, *âr-m'gânt*. 214. *a.* Slender as the arm. *Shakspeare*.
ARMHOLE, *âr-m'hôle*. *n. s.* The cavity under the shoulder. *Bacon*.
ARMIGEROUS, *âr-mîl'd'-jûr-rûs. a.* [*armiger*, Lat.] Bearing arms.
ARMILLARY, *âr-mîl-lâ-rê*. [See **MAXILLARY**.] *a.* [*armilla*, Lat.] Resembling a bracelet. *Harris*.
ARMILLATED, *âr-mîl-lâ-têd*. *a.* Having bracelets. *Dict*.
ARMINGS, *âr-m'ingz*. *n. s.* Clothes hung about the outside of the ship's upper works fore and aft, and before the cubridge heads. *Chambers*.
ARM'NIAN*, *âr-mîl'-yân*. 113. *n. s.* He who supports the tenets of Arminius. *Burnet*.
ARM'NIAN*, *âr-mîl'-yân*. *a.* Relating to the sect of Arminius. *South*.
ARM'NIANISM*, *âr-mîl'-yân-nîzm*. *n. s.* The tenets of Arminius. *Montagu*.
ARM'POTENCE, *âr-mîp'-ô-tênce*. 513. *n. s.* Power in war.
ARM'POTENT, *âr-mîp'-ô-tênt*. *a.* Powerful in arms. *Shakspeare*.
ARM'ISOUS, *âr-mîs'-ô-nûs*. *a.* [*armisomus*, Lat.] Rustling with armour.
ARMISTICE, *âr-mê-stîs*. 503, 142. *n. s.* [*armistitium*, Lat.] A short truce. *Lyttelton*.
ARMLESS*, *âr-m'-lês*. *a.* Without an arm. *Chaucer*. Without weapons or arms. *Beumont and Fletcher*.
ARMLET, *âr-m'-lêt*. *n. s.* A little arm; as, an arm-let of the sea. A piece of armour for the arm. A bracelet for the arm. *Donne*.
ARMO'NIAC, *âr-mô-nê-âk*. 505. *n. s.* A sort of volatile salt. See **AMMONIAC**.
ARMORER, *âr-mûr-âr*. 557. *n. s.* He that makes armour. *Shakspeare*. He that dresses another in armour. *Shakspeare*.
ARMORIAL, *âr-mô-rê-âl*. *a.* Belonging to the arms of a family. *Potter*. Belonging to armour.
ARMORICAN*, *âr-môr'-ê-kân*. *a.* Relating to Armorica or Basse Bretagne, now Brittany. *Warton*.
ARMORICK*, *âr-môr'-rik*. *a.* Armorican. *Milton*.
ARMORIST, *âr-mûr-rîst*. *n. s.* A person skilled in heraldry. *Dict*.

ARMORY, *âr-mûr-ê*. 557. *n. s.* [*armarium*, Lat.] The place in which arms are deposited for use. *Milton*. Armour. *Milton*. Ensigns armorial. *Spenser*.
ARMOUR, *âr-mûr*. 314. *n. s.* Defensive arms. *Shakspeare*.
ARMOUR-BEARER, *âr-mûr-bâre'-âr*. *n. s.* He that carries the armour of another. *Dryden*.
ARMPIT, *âr-m'-plî*. *n. s.* The hollow place under the shoulder. *Moxon*.
ARMS, *âr-mz*. 77. *n. s.* [*arma*, Lat.] Weapons of offence. *Pope*. A state of hostility. *Shak*. War in general. *Dryden*. The act of taking arms. *Milton*. The ensigns armorial of a family.
ARMY, *âr-mê*. 482. *n. s.* [*armée*, Fr.] A collection of armed men. *Locke*. A great number. *Shak*.
ARNA'TTO*, *âr-nâ-t'ô*. } *n. s.* A vegetable produc
ARNO'TTO*, *âr-nô-t'ô*. } tion of the West Indies,
used as a dye. *Sir W. Petty*.
AROTNT. See **ARONT**.
ARO'MA*, *âr-rô-mâ. n. s.* [*ἀρώμα*, Gr.] The odorant principle of plants.
AROMA'TICAL, *âr-ô-mât'-ê-kâl*. *a.* Spicy; fragrant. *Bacon*.
AROMA'TICK, *âr-ô-mât'-îk*. 527. *a.* Spicy. *Dryden*.
Fragrant. *Pope*.
AROMA'TICKS, *âr-ô-mât'-îks*. 527. *n. s.* Spices. *Raleigh*.
AROMATIZA'TION, *âr-ô-mât-ê-zâ'-shûn*. *n. s.*
The mingling of aromatick spices with any medicine.
To AROMATIZE, *âr-ô-mâ-tîze*. *v. a.* To scent with spices. *Bacon*. To scent. *Brown*.
AROMATIZER*, *âr-rô-mâ-tî-zûr*. *n. s.* That which gives a spicy quality. *Evelyn*.
AROSE, *âr-rôze'*. 554. The preterite of the verb *arise*.
AROUND, *âr-rôund'*. *ad.* In a circle. *Dryden*. On every side. *Dryden*.
AROUND, *âr-rôund'*. 545. *prep.* About. *Dryden*.
To AROUSE, *âr-rôuze'*. *v. a.* To wake from sleep. *Shakspeare*. To raise up. *Thomson*.
AROW, *âr-rô'*. 545. *ad.* In a row. *Sidney*. Successively; in order. *Shakspeare*.
AROYNT, *âr-rôint'*. *ad.* Be gone; away. *Shak*.
ARPEGGIO*, *âr-pêd'-jê-ô*. *n. s.* [Ital.] The distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental chord, accompanying the voice. *Walker*.
ARQUEBUSA'DE*, *âr-kwê-bûs-âde'*. *n. s.* A distilled water, applied to a bruise or wound. *Chesterfield*.
ARQUEBUSE, *âr-kwê-bûs*. *n. s.* A hand gun. *Bacon*.
ARQUEBUSIER, *âr-kwê-bûs-êr'*. 975. *n. s.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse. *Knolles*.
ARR*, *âr. n. s.* A mark made by a flesh-wound; a cicatrice. *Relph*.
ARRA*, *âr-râ. n. s.* [*arra* or *arra*, Lat.] A pledge. *Anderson. Ob. T.*
ARRACH, *âr-râtsch*. } *n. s.* One of the quickest
O'RRACH, *ôr-râtsch*. } plants in coming up and
O'RRAGE, *ôr-rîdje*. } running to seed. *Mortim*.
ARRACK, or **ARACK**, *âr-râk'*. *n. s.* A spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree. *Chambers*.
ARRACK-PUNCH, *âr-râk'-pûnsh*. *n. s.* The liquor called punch, composed, in a great degree, of arrack. *Dr. Warton*.
To ARRAIGN, *âr-râne'*. *v. a.* [*arraigner*, Fr.] To set a thing in order, or in its place. *Covel*. To accuse. *Roscommon*.
ARRAIGNMENT, *âr-râne'-mênt*. *n. s.* The act of arraigning. *Dryden*.
ARRAIMENT*, *âr-râne'-mênt*. *n. s.* Clothing; dress. *Sheldon*.
ARRAND*, *âr-rând*. *n. s.* [*ærpand*, Sax.] The old word for errand, message. *Howell*.
To ARRANGE, *âr-rânje'*. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] To put in the proper order. *Spenser*.
ARRANGEMENT, *âr-rânje'-mênt*. *n. s.* The act of putting in proper order. *Cheyne*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tòb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, trîis.

ARRA'NGER*, âr-rânjé'-ûr, *n. s.* He who plans or contrives. *Burke.*

A'RRANT, âr-rânt. 81, 82. *a.* Bad in a high degree. *Sidney.*

A'RRANTLY, âr-rânt-lè. *ad.* Corruptly. *L'Es-trange.*

A'RRAS, âr-râs. 81, 82. *n. s.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois.] Tapestry. *Spenser.*

ARRA'UGHT, âr-râw't. *a.* Seized by violence. *Spenser.*

ARRA'Y, âr-râ'. *n. s.* [*arroy*, Fr.] Order, chiefly of war. *Hayward.* Dress. *Spenser.* [In law.] The ranking or setting forth of a jury or inquest. *Cowel.*

To ARR'A'Y, âr-râ'. *v. a.* To put in order. *Gower.* To deck. *Job*, xl.

ARRA'YERS, âr-râ'-ûz. *n. s.* Officers who saw the soldiers duly appointed in their armour. *Cowel.*

ARRE'AR, âr-rèr'. *ad.* [*arriere*, Fr.] Behind. *Spenser.*

ARRE'AR, âr-rèr'. *n. s.* That which remains unpaid. *Dryden.* The rear. *Howell.*

ARRE'ARAGE, âr-rèr'-râje. 90. *n. s.* The remainder of an account. *Cowel.*

ARRE'ARANÇE, âr-rèr'-rânse, *n. s.* The same with *arrear*. *Dict.*

To ARRE'CT*, âr-rèkt'. *v. a.* To raise or lift up. *Skelton.* Ob. T.

ARRE'CT*, âr-rèkt'. *a.* [*arrectus*, Lat.] Erected. *Bp. Smalridge.*

ARRENTATION, âr-rèn-tâ'-shôn. *n. s.* [*arrendare*, low Lat.] The licensing an owner of lands in a fœst, to enclose them. *Dict.*

ARREPTITIOUS, âr-rèp-tîsh'-ûs. *a.* [*arreptus*, Lat.] Snatched away. Crept in privily. *Mad. Howell.*

ARRE'ST, âr-rèst'. *n. s.* [*arrestor*, Fr.] A stop or stay; a man apprehended for debt is said to be arrested. *Cowel.* Any caption. *Taylor.*

ARRE'ST, âr-rèst'. *n. s.* A mangy humour between the ham and pastern of the hinder legs of a horse. *Dict.*

To ARRE'ST, âr-rèst'. *v. a.* To seize by a mandate. *Shak.* To seize any thing by law. *Shak.*

To lay hands on. *Spenser.* To withhold. *Davies.*

To stop motion. *Boyle.* To obstruct. *Bacon.*

To ARRE'T*, âr-rèt'. *v. a.* [*arrete*, old Fr.] To assign; to allot. *Spenser.* Ob. T.

ARRE'T, âr-rèt'. *n. s.* A decree.

ARRE'TTED, âr-rèt'-téd. *a.* One convened before a judge, and charged with a crime.

To ARRIDE, âr-ride'. *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Lat.] To laugh at. To smile. To please well. *B. Jonson.*

ARRIE'RE, âr-rèr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The last body of an army. *Hayward.*

ARRIERE BAN, âr-rèr'-bân. *n. s.* A general proclamation, by which the king of France summons to the war all that hold of him. *Sir H. Sheere.*

ARRIERE FEE, or FIEF. A fee dependant on a superiour one.

ARRIERE VASSAL. The vassal of a vassal. *Trevoux.*

ARRISION, âr-rîzh'-ûn. 451. *n. s.* [*arrisio*, Lat.] A smiling upon. *Dict.*

ARRIVAL, âr-rî'-vâl. *n. s.* Coming to any place. *Waller.*

ARRIVANCE, âr-rî'-vânse. *n. s.* Company coming. *Shakspeare.* Ob. J.

To ARRIVE, âr-rîve'. *v. n.* [*arriver*, Fr.] To come to any place. *Dryden.* To reach any point.

Locke. To gain any thing. *Taylor.* To happen. *Waller.*

To ARRIVE*, âr-rîve'. *v. a.* To reach. *Shakspeare.*

To ARRO'DE, âr-rôde'. *v. a.* [*arrodo*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. *Dict.*

A'RRÓGANCE, âr-rô-gânse. } *n. s.* The quality

A'RRÓGANCY, âr-rô-gân-sè. } of taking much upon one's self. *Shakspeare.*

ARROGANT, âr-rô-gânt. 81, 82. *a.* Haughty; proud. *Temple.*

ARROGANTLY, âr-rô-gânt-lè. *ad.* In an arrogant manner. *Dryden*

A'RRÓGANTNESS, âr-rô-gânt-nès. *n. s.* The same with *arrogance*. *Dict.*

To A'RRÓGATE, âr-rô-gâte. 91. *v. a.* [*arrogare*, Lat.] To claim vainly. *Hayward.*

ARROGA'TION, âr-rô-gâ'-shôn. *n. s.* A claiming in a proud unjust manner. *More.*

A'RRÓGATIVE*, âr-rô-gâ-tîv. *a.* Claiming in an unjust manner. *More.*

ARRO'SION, âr-rô'-zhôn. 451. *n. s.* A gnawing. *Dict.*

A'RRÔW, âr-rô. 327. *n. s.* [*apepe*, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow. *Shak.*

A'RRÔWHEAD, âr-rô-lîéd. *n. s.* A water plant: its leaves resemble the head of an arrow. *Dict.*

A'RRÔWY, âr-rô-ê. *a.* Consisting of arrows. *Milton.* Formed like an arrow. *Cowper.*

ARSE, ârse. *n. s.* [*earpe*, Sax.] The buttocks.

ARSE-FOOT, ârs'-fût. *n. s.* A kind of water-fowl. *Dict.*

A'RSENAL, âr-sè-nâl. *n. s.* [*arsenale*, Ital.] A magazine of military stores. *Addison.*

ARSENICAL, âr-sèn'-è-kâl. *a.* Containing *arsenick*. *Harvey.*

A'RSENICK, ârse'-nîk. *n. s.* [*ἀρσενικον*.] A mineral substance, which is a violent corrosive poison. *Chambers.*

A'RSMA'RT, ârs'-mârt. *n. s.* An herb. *Coles.*

A'RSON*, âr-s'n. *n. s.* [*arson*, old Fr.] The crime of house-burning.

ART, ârt. 77. *n. s.* [*ars*, Lat.] The power of doing something not taught by nature. *South.* A science. *Ben Jonson.* A trade. *Boyle.* Artfulness. *Shak.* Cunning. *Shak.* Speculation. *Shak.*

As a before *r*, followed by a vowel, has the short or fourth sound, so when it is followed by a consonant it has the long or second sound. See ARABLE, 81, 168. *W.*

ARTERIAL, âr-tèr'-îl. *a.* That which relates to the artery. *Blackmore.*

ARTERIO'TOMY, âr-tè-rè-bû'-tò-mè. 518. *n. s.* The operation of letting blood from the artery.

A'RTERY, âr-târ-è. 555. *n. s.* [*arteria*, Lat. from the Gr.] A conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. *Quincy.*

A'RTFUL, ârt'-fûl. 174. *a.* Performed with art. *Dryden.* Artificial. *Cunning.* *Pope.*

A'RTFULLY, ârt'-fûl-lè. *ad.* With art; skilfully. *Dryden.*

A'RTFULNESS, ârt'-fûl-nès. *n. s.* Skill. *Cheyne.* *Cunning.*

ARTHRITICK, âr-thrît'-îk. 509. } *a.* Gouty. *Ar-*

ARTHRITICAL, âr-thrît'-è-kâl. } *buthnot.* Relating to joints. *Brown.*

ARTHRITIS, âr-thrît'-îs. *n. s.* [*ἀρθριτις*.] The gout. *Quincy.*

A'RTICHOKE, âr-tî-tshôke. *n. s.* [*artichault*, Fr.] A plant very like the thistle, but having large scaly heads like the cone of the pine tree. *Miller.*

A'RTICHOKE of Jerusalem. A species of sun-flower, yielding esculent roots.

A'RTICK, âr-tîk. *a.* [*ἀρτικος*, Gr.] Northern; under the bear. See ARTICK. *Brown.*

A'RTICLE, âr-tè-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*articulus*, Lat.] A part of speech. A single clause of an account.

Hooker. Terms; stipulations. *Shak.* Point of time. *Clarendon.*

To A'RTICLE, âr-tè-kl. 405. *v. n.* To stipulate. *Domne.*

To A'RTICLE, âr-tè-kl. *v. a.* To draw up in articles. *Bp. Taylor.*

ARTICULAR, âr-tîk'-û-lâr. *a.* Belonging to the joints.

ARTICULARLY*, âr-tîk'-û-lâr-lè. *ad.* Sounding every syllable, and staying at every point. *Hulot.*

ARTY'ULATE, âr-tîk'-û-lâte. 91. *a.* Distinct. *Bacon.* Branched out into articles. *Bacon.* Belonging to the joints. *Whitaker.*

To ARTY'ULATE, âr-tîk'-û-lâte. 91. *v. a.* To form words; to speak as a man. *Glanvill.* To draw up in articles. *Shak.* To make terms; to treat

Shakspeare. To joint. *Smith.*

To ARTY'ULATE, âr-tîk'-û-lâte. *v. n.* To speak distinctly.

ARTICULATELY, âr-tîk'-û-lâte-lè. *ad.* In an articulate voice. *Decay of Piety.*
ARTICULATION, âr-tîk'-û-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The juncture or joint of bones. *Ray.* The act of forming words. *Bacon.* The joints or knots in some plants, as the cane.
ARTIFICE §, âr-tê'-fîs. 142. *n. s.* [*artificium*, Lat.] Trick; fraud. *South.* Art; trade.
ARTIFICER, âr-tîf'-fè-sûr. 98. *n. s.* An artist; a manufacturer. *Sidney.* A forger; a contriver. *Milton.* A dexterous or artful fellow. *B. Jonson.*
ARTIFICIAL, âr-tê'-fîsh'-âl. *a.* Made by art. *Sidney.* Fictitious. *Shak.* Artful. *Temple.* Skilled in stratagem. *Continuation of Clarendon's Life.*
ARTIFICIAL*, âr-tê'-fîsh'-âl. *n. s.* The production of art. *Sir W. Petty.*
ARTIFICIALITY*, âr-tê'-fîsh'-ê-âl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Appearance of art. *Shenstone.*
ARTIFICIALLY, âr-tê'-fîsh'-âl-lè. *ad.* Artfully. *Sidney.* By art. *Addison.* Craftily. *Burnet.*
ARTIFICIALNESS, âr-tê'-fîsh'-âl-nès. *n. s.* Artfulness. *Dict.*
ARTIFICIOUS, âr-tê'-fîsh'-ûs. *a.* Artificial.
*To A'RTILISE**, âr-tê'-lîze. } *v. a.* To give the ap-
*To A'RTIZE**, âr-tîze. } pearance of art to.
Bohlingbroke.
ARTILLERY, âr-îll'-lîr-rè. 555. *n. s.* [*artillerie*, Fr.] Weapons of war. 1 *Samuel.* Cannon. *Shakspeare.*
ARTISAN, âr-tè-zân'. 523. *n. s.* [French.] Artist. *Wotton.* Manufacturer. *Addison.*
ARTIST, âr-tîst. *n. s.* [*artiste*, Fr.] The professor of an art. *Waller.* A skilful man. *Locke.*
ARTLESS, âr-tî-lès. *a.* Unskilful. *Dryden.* Void of fraud. Contrived without skill.
ARTLESSLY, âr-tî-lès-lè. *ad.* In an artless manner. Naturally; sincerely. *Pope.*
ARTLESSNESS*, âr-tî-lès-nès. *n. s.* Want of art.
ARTSMAN*, ârts'-mân. *n. s.* A man skilled in arts. *Bacon.*
ARUNDINACEOUS, â-rûn-dè-nâ'-shûs. 292. *a.* [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of or like reeds. *Dict.*
ARUNDINEOUS, âr-ûn-dîn'-è-ûs. *a.* Abounding with reeds.
ARUSPEX*, â-rûs'-pèks. *n. s.* [Latin.] A soothsayer. *Dryden.*
ARUSPICE*, â-rûs'-pîs. *n. s.* A soothsayer. *Bp. Story.*
ARUSPICY*, â-rûs'-pè-sè. *n. s.* The act of prognosticating by inspecting the entrails of the sacrifice. *Butler.*
AS*, âs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The Roman pound, consisting of twelve ounces. *Blackstone.*
AS, âz. 423. *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.] In the same manner with something else. *Shak.* In the manner that. *Dryden.* That; in a consequential sense. *Sidney.* In the state of another. *A. Philips.* Under a particular consideration. *Hooker.* Like. *Watts.* In the same degree with. *Blackmore.* As if. *Spenser.* According to what. 1 *Cor.* As it were. *Bacon.* While. *Dryden.* Because. *Taylor.* As being. *Bacon.* Equally. *Dryden.* How; in what manner. *Boyle.* With; answering to like or same. *Shak.* In a reciprocal sense. *Locke.* Answering to such. *Tillotson.* Having so to answer it. *Locke.* Answering to so conditionally. *Dryden.* In a sense of comparison, followed by so. *Pope.* As FOR; with respect to. *Dryden.* As IF; in the manner that it would be if. *Locke.* As TO; with respect to. *Shak.* AS WELL AS; equally with. *Locke.* AS THOUGH; as if. *Sharp.*
A'SADULCIS, âs'-â-dûl-sîs. See **BENZOIN**.
A'SAFOETIDA, or **A'SSAFOETIDA**, âs-sâ-fèl'-è-dâ. *n. s.* A gum brought from the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell. *Chambers.*
ASARABACCA, âs-sâ-râ-bâk'-kâ. *n. s.* [*asarum*, Lat.] A plant.
ASBESTINE, âz-bès'-tîn. 140. *a.* Something combustible. *Felham.*
ASBESTOS, âz-bès'-tûz. 166. *n. s.* [*ἀσβεστος*.] A sort of native flint stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, which is endued with the property of remaining unconsumed in the fire. *Chambers.*

ASCARIDES, âs-kâr'-è-dèz. *n. s.* [*ascarides*.] Little worms in the rectum. *Quincy.*
TO ASCEND §, âs-sènd'. *v. n.* [*ascendo*, Lat.] To move upwards. *Milton.* To proceed from one degree of good to another. *Watts.* To stand higher in genealogy. *Broom.*
TO ASCEND, âs-sènd'. *v. a.* To climb up. *Barrow.*
ASCENDABLE, âs-sènd'-â-bl. *a.* That may be ascended. *Dict.*
ASCENDANT, âs-sèn'-dânt. *n. s.* The part of the ecliptic at any particular time above the horizon, supposed by astrologers to have great influence. Height; elevation. *Temple.* Superiority. *Clarendon.* The person having influence. *Burke.* One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards. *Ayliffe.*
ASCENDANT, âs-sèn'-dânt. *a.* Superior; predominant. *South.* Above the horizon. *Brown.*
ASCENDENCY, âs-sèn'-dèn-sè. *n. s.* Influence; power. *Watts.*
ASCENSION, âs-sèn'-shûn. 451. *n. s.* The act of ascending; frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven. *Milton.* The thing rising, or mounting. *Brown.*
ASCENSION DAY, âs-sèn'-shûn-dâ'. The day on which the Ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday.
ASCENSIVE, âs-sèn'-sîv. 158. *a.* In a state of ascent. *Brown.* Ob. J.
ASCENT, âs-sènt'. *n. s.* Rise. *Milton.* The way by which one ascends. *Bacon.* An eminence, or high place. *Addison.*
TO ASCERTAIN §, âs-sèr-tâne'. *v. a.* [*ascertener*, Fr.] To make certain; to establish. *Hooker.* To make confident. *Hommond.*
ASCERTAINABLE*, âs-sèr-tâne'-â-bl. *a.* That which may be ascertained.
ASCERTAINMENT, âs-sèr-tâne'-mènt. *n. s.* A settled rule. *Swift.*
ASCETICISM*, âs-sèl'-è-sîzm. *n. s.* The state of an ascetic. *Warburton.*
ASCETICK §, âs-sèl'-îk. 509. *a.* [*ἀσκητικός*.] Employed wholly in devotion and mortification. *South.*
ASCETICK, âs-sèl'-îk. *n. s.* He that retires to devotion; a hermit. *Norris.*
A'SCII, âsh'-è-l. *n. s.* [*a* and *σκη*.] Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone. *Dict.*
ASCITES §, âs-sîl'-tèz. *n. s.* [*ἀσκίς*.] A dropsy of the lower belly and depending parts. *Quincy.*
ASCYTICAL, âs-sîl'-è-kâl. } 507. *a.* Dropsical. *Wise-*
ASCYTICK, âs-sîl'-îk. } *man.*
ASCITIOUS, âs-sèl'-îsh'-ûs. *a.* [*ascitius*, Lat.] Supplemental. *Pope.*
ASCRIBABLE, âs-krî'-â-bl. 405. *a.* That which may be ascribed. *Boyle.*
TO ASCRIBE §, âs-krî-be'. *v. a.* [*ascribo*, Lat.] To attribute to as a cause. *Dryden.* To attribute as a quality to persons. *Tillotson.*
ASCRPTION, âs-krîp'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of ascribing. *Fotherby.*
ASCRIPTIOUS, âs-krîp'-îsh'-ûs. *a.* That which is ascribed. *Farindon.*
ASH, âsh. *n. s.* [*ærç*, Sax.] A tree. *Miller.* The wood of the ash. *Shakspeare.*
TO ASHAME §, â-shâ-me'. *v. a.* To make ashamed. *Barrow.*
ASHAMED, â-shâ'-mèd. 359, 362. *a.* Touched with shame. *Taylor.*
ASHAMEDLY*, â-shâ'-mèd-lè. *ad.* Bashfully. *Hu-*
lot.
ASH-COLOURED, âsh'-kûl'-îrd. 362. *a.* Coloured between brown and gray, like the bark of an ashen branch. *Woodward.*
ASHELF*, â-shèlf. *ut.* On a shelf, or rock. *Mas-*
singer.
A'SHEN, âsh'-shèn. 103, 359. *a.* Made of ash-wood. *Dryden.*
A'SHPIRE*, âsh'-fîre. *n. s.* The low fire used in chymical operations.
A'SHFLY*, âsh'-fil. *n. s.* The oak-fly. *Complete Angler.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—êlin, THIS.

A'SHES, âsh'-îz. 99. n. s. [arçæ, Sax.] The remains of any thing burnt. *Digby*. The remains of the body. *Shakspeare*.

A'SHLAR, âsh'-lâr. n. s. Free stones, as they come out of the quarry.

A'SHLERING, âsh'-lûr-îng. 555. n. s. Quartering in garrets, about two feet and a half or three feet high, perpendicular to the floor. *Bulder's Dict.*

ASHORE, â-shôre'. ad. On shore. *Raleigh*. To the shore. *Shakspeare*.

A'SHTUB*, âsh'-tûb. n. s. A tub to receive ashes. *Quarles*.

ASHWEDNESDAY, âsh-wênz'-dê. n. s. The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

A'SHWEED, âsh'-wêed. n. s. An herb.

A'SHY, âsh'-ê. a. Ash-coloured. *Shak*. Turned into ashes. *Milton*.

A'SHY-PALE*, âsh'-ê-pâle. a. Pale as ashes. *Shak*.

A'SIAN*, â'-shê-ân. a. Relating to Asia. *B. Jonson*.

ASIA-TICK*, â-shê-ât'-îk. a. Respecting Asia. *Bp. Taylor*.

ASIA-TICK*, â-shê-ât'-îk. n. s. A native of Asia. *Sir Thomas Herbert*.

ASIA-TICISM*, â-shê-ât'-ê-sîzm. n. s. Imitation of the Asiatick manner. *Warton*.

ASIDE, â-slîde'. ad. To one side. *Dryden*. To another part. *Bacon*. From the company. *Mark, vii*.

A'SINARÏ, âs'-sê-nâ-rê. a. Belonging to an ass. *Dicit*.

A'SININE, âs'-sê-nîne. 149. a. [asinus, Lat.] Belonging to an ass. *Milton*.

To ASK, âsk. 79. v. a. [arçætan, Sax.] To petition. *Shak*. To demand. *Genesis, xxiv*. To question. *Jeremiah, lviii*. To inquire. *Genesis, xxii*. To require. *B. Jonson*.

To ASK, âsk. v. n. To petition. *Ecclus. xxi*. To make inquiry. *Jerem. vi*.

ASK, ASH, AS, come from the Saxon ærc, an ash tree. *Gibson*.

ASK*, See ASKER.

ASKA'NCE, or ASKA'UNCE, â-skânse'. 214. ad. [schuân, Dutch.] Sideways; obliquely. *Sidney*.

ASKA'UNT, â-skânt'. 214. ad. Obliquely. *Dryden*.

A'SKER, âsk'-ûr. 93. n. s. Petitioner. *Shak*. Inquirer. *Digby*.

A'SKER, âsk'-ûr. n. s. written also ask. [aðex, Sax.] A water newt.

ASKE'W, â-skû'. ad. [skue, Goth. skâ, partic. disjunct. skee, oblique.] Aside; with contempt or envy. *Spenser*. Obliquely. *Gayton*.

To ASLA'KE, â-slâke'. v. a. [arçactian, Sax.] To remit; to mitigate; to slacken. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

ASLA'NT, â-slânt'. 73. ad. Obliquely. *Shakspeare*.

ASLE'P, â-sleép'. ad. Sleeping at rest. *Shak*. To sleep. *Bacon*. Figuratively for the dead. *2 Esdras*.

ASLO'PE, â-slope'. ad. [arçlupan, Sax.] With declivity. *Bacon*.

ASLU'G*, â-slûg'. ad. In a sluggish manner. *Fotherby*.

ASO'MATOUS, â-sôm'-â-tûs. a. [a and oûma.] Incorporeal; without a body.

ASP, âsp. } n. s. [aspis, Lat.] A kind of poi-

A'SPICK, âs'-pîk. } sonous serpent. *Calmet. Spenser*.

ASP. See ASPEN.

ASPA'LATHUS, âs-pâl'-â-thûs. n. s. [Lat.] A plant called the rose of Jerusalem. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste. *Chambers*.

ASPA'RAGUS, âs-pâr'-â-gûs. n. s. [ἀσπάραγος, Gr.] A plant. *Miller*.

⚡ This word is vulgarly pronounced *Sparrongrass*. It may be observed, that such words as the vulgar do not know how to spell, and which convey no definite idea of the thing, are frequently changed by them into such words as they do know how to spell, and which do convey some definite idea. The word in question is an instance of it; and the corruption of this word into *Sparrongrass* is so general, that *asparagus* has an air of stiffness and pedantry. See *LANTERN. W.*

A'SPECT, âs'-pêkt. n. s. [aspectus, Lat.] Look. Government of the Tongue. Countenance. *Shak*. Glance. *Spenser*. View; position. *Milton*. Rela-

tion. *Locke*. Disposition of a planet to other planets. *Shakspeare*.

⚡ This word, as a noun, was universally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable till about the middle of the seventeenth century. It grew antiquated in Milton's time, and is now entirely obsolete. Dr. Farmer's observations on this word, in his no less solid than ingenious Essay on *The Learning of Shakspeare*, are so curious, as well as just, that the reader will, I doubt not, be obliged to me for quoting them.

"Sometimes a very little matter detects a forgery. You may remember a play called the Double Falsehood, which Mr. Theobald was desirous of palming upon the world for a posthumous one of Shakspeare; and I see it is classed as such in the last edition of the Bodleian catalogue. Mr. Pope himself, after all the strictures of Scriblerus, in a letter to Aaron Hill, supposes it of that age; but a mistaken accent determines it to have been written since the middle of the last century.

"This late example
"Of base Henriquez, bleeding in me now,
"From each good aspect takes away my trust."

And in another place,

"I would you have an aspect, sir, of wondrous wisdom."

"The word aspect, you perceive, is here accented on the first syllable, which, I am confident, in any sense of it, was never the case in the time of Shakspeare; though it may sometimes appear to be so, when we do not observe a preceding elision.

"Some of the professed imitators of our old poets have not attended to this and many other minutia: I could point out to you several performances in the respective styles of Chaucer, Spenser, and Shakspeare, which the imitated bard could not possibly have either read or construed.

"This very recent hath troubled the annotators on Milton. Dr. Bentley observes it to be a tone different from the present use. Mr. Manwaring, in his Treatise of Harmony and Numbers, very solemnly informs us, that this verse is defective both in accent and quantity:

"His words here ended; but his meek aspect,
"Silent, yet spake!"

"Here, says he, a syllable is accented and long, whereas it should be short and graced!"

"And a still more extraordinary gentleman, one Green, who published a specimen of a new version of the Paradise Lost, into blank verse, by which that amazing work is brought somewhat nearer the summit of perfection, begins with correcting a blunder in the fourth book:

"The setting sun
"Slowly descended, and with right aspect—
"Levell'd his evening rays."

"Not so in the new version:

"Mean while the setting sun, descending slow—
"Levell'd with aspect right his evening rays."

"Enough of such commentators.—The celebrated Dr. Dee had a spirit, who would sometimes condescend to correct him, when peccant in quantity: and it had been kind of him to have a little assisted the weights above-mentioned.—Milton afflicted the antique; but it may seem more extraordinary, that the old accent should be adopted in Hudibras." *W.*

To ASPE/CT, âs'-pêkt'. 492. v. a. To behold. *Temple*.

ASPECTABLE, âs'-pêk'-â-bl. 405. a. Visible. *Raleigh*.

A'SPECTED*, âs'-pêkt'-êd. a. Having an aspect. *B. Jonson*.

ASPECTION, âs'-pêk'-shûn. n. s. Beholding; view. *Brown*.

A'SPEN, âs'-pên. 103. } n. s. [ærpe, Sax.] A species

ASP, âsp. } of poplar, the leaves of which always tremble. *Mortimer*.

A'SPEN, âs'-pên. a. Belonging to the asp tree. *Shak*. Made of aspen wood. Resembling an aspen tree. *Donne*.

A'SPER*, âs'-pûr. 93. n. s. A small Turkish coin of less value than our penny. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

A'SPER, âs'-pûr. a. [Lat.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon*.

To A'SPERATE, âs'-pê-râte. 91. v. a. [aspero, Lat.] To roughen. *Boyle*.

⚡ This word, and those that succeed it of the same family, seem to follow the general rule in the sound of the e before r when after the accent; that is, to preserve it pure, and in a separate syllable.—See *Principles*, No. 555. *W.*

ASPERATION, âs'-pê-râ'-shûn. n. s. A making rough. *Dicit*.

[[559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, pln;—

ASPERGO/IRE*, âs-pêr-gwôr'. *n. s.* [aspersoir, Fr.] A holy-water-sprinkle. *Warton.*
ASPERIFOLIOUS, âs-pêr-ê-fô-lê-ûs. *a.* One of the divisions of plants, so called from the roughness of their leaves.
ASPERITY, âs-pêr'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Unevenness. *Boyle.* Roughness of sound. *Warton.* Roughness of temper. *Govern. of Tongue.* Sharpness. *Bp. Berkeley.*
A'SPERLY*, or **A'SPRELY***, âs'-pûr-lê. *ad.* Roughly; sharply. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. T.*
ASPERNATION, âs-pêr-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [aspersion, Lat.] Neglect; disregard. *Dict.*
A'SPEROUS, âs'-pê-rûs. *a.* Rough. *Boyle.*
To ASPE/RSE §, âs'-pêr-se'. *v. a.* [aspargo, Lat.] To bespatter with censure. *Clarendon.* Simply, to cast upon. *Heywood.*
ASPE/RSER*, âs'-pêr-se'-ûr. *n. s.* He who vilifies another.
ASPERSION, âs-pêr'-shûn. *n. s.* A sprinkling. *Shak.* Calumny. *Bp. Hall.*
ASPHALTICK, âs-fâl'-tîk. *34. a.* Gummy; bituminous. *Milton.*
ASPHALTOS, âs-fâl'-tûs. *n. s.* [ἀσφαλτός.] A bituminous substance resembling pitch, chiefly found swimming on the *Lacus Asphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. *Milton.*
ASPHALTUM, âs-fâl'-tûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon. *Chambers.*
A'SPHODEL, âs'-fô-dêl. *n. s.* [λίλιον-asphodelus, Lat.] Day-lily. *Pope.*
A'SPICK, âs'-plîk. *n. s.* The name of a serpent. *Addison.* The name of a piece of ordnance, which is said to carry a twelve-pound shot.
ASPYRANT*, âs-pl'-rânt. *n. s.* [Fr.] A candidate. *Hurd.*
To A'SPIRATE §, âs'-pê-râte. *91. v. a.* To pronounce with full breath. *Lightfoot.*
To A'SPIRATE, âs'-pê-râte. *v. n.* To be pronounced with full breath. *Dryden.*
A'SPIRATE, âs'-pê-râte. *91, 394. n. s.* Pronounced with full breath. *Holder.*
A'SPIRATE*, âs'-pê-râte. *n. s.* The mark to denote an aspirated pronunciation. *Bentley.*
ASPIRATION, âs-pê-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* A breathing after; an ardent wish. *Watts.* The act of aspiring. *Shak.* The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath. *Holder.*
To ASPIRE §, âs-plrê'. *v. n.* [aspiro, Lat.] To desire with eagerness. *Sidney.* To rise; to tower. *Shakspeare.*
To ASPIRE*, âs-plrê'. *v. a.* To aspire to. *Donne.*
ASPIREMENT*, âs-plrê'-mênt. *n. s.* The act of aspiring. *Brewer.*
ASPIRER, âs-plrê'-ûr. *n. s.* One that ambitiously strives to be greater. *Milton.*
ASPIRING*, âs-plrê'-îng. *n. s.* The desire of something great. *Hammond.* Points; stops. *Sir T. Herbert.*
ASPORTATION, âs-pôr-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [asportatio, Lat.] A carrying away. *Blackstone.*
ASQUINT, â-skwînt'. *ad.* [schuin, Dutch.] Obliquely. *Swift.* Not with regard or due notice. *Fox.*
ASS, âs. *n. s.* [appa, Sax.] An animal of burden. *Shak.* A stupid, heavy, dull fellow. *Shakspeare.*
To ASSA/IL §, âs-sâ-lê'. *v. a.* [assailler, Fr.] To attack in a hostile manner. *Spenser.* To attack with argument. *Shakspeare.*
ASSA/ILABLE, âs-sâ-lê-bl. *4t 5. a.* That which may be attacked. *Shakspeare.*
ASSA/ILANT, âs-sâ-lânt. *n. s.* He that attacks. *Hayward.*
ASSA/ILANT, âs-sâ-lânt. *a.* Attacking. *Milton.*
ASSA/ILER, âs-sâ-lûr. *98. n. s.* One who attacks. *Sidney.*
ASSAULTMENT*, âs-sâ-lê'-mênt. *n. s.* Attack. *Johnson.*
ASSAPANICK, âs-sâ-pân'-nik. *n. s.* A little animal of Virginia, which is called in English the flying squirrel. *Trevour.*
ASSART, âs-sârt'. *n. s.* [essart, Fr.] An offence

committed in the forest, by plucking up woods & the roots. *Cowel.*
To ASSART, âs-sârt'. *v. a.* To commit an assart; to grub up. *Ashmole.*
ASSA/SSIN §, âs-sâs'-sîn. } *n. s.* [assassin, Fr.] A murderer; one that kills by treachery, or sudden violence. *Wotton.*
To ASSA/SSIN*, âs-sâs'-sîn. *v. a.* To murder. *Stillingfleet.*
ASSA/SSINACY*, âs-sâs'-sê-nâ-sê. *n. s.* The act of assassinating. *Hammond.*
ASSA/SSINATE, âs-sâs'-sê-nâte. *n. s.* Murder. *B. Jonson.* A murderer.
To ASSA/SSINATE, âs-sâs'-sê-nâte. *91. v. a.* To murder. *Dryden.* To way-lay. *Milton.*
To ASSA/SSINATE*, âs-sâs'-sê-nâte. *v. n.* To murder. *Sandys.*
ASSASSINATION, âs-sâs'-sê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of assassinating. *Shakspeare.*
ASSASSINATOR, âs-sâs'-sê-nâ-lûr. *n. s.* Murderer.
ASSA/SSINOUS*, âs-sâs'-ê-tûs. *a.* Murderous. *Cockeram.*
ASSA/TION, âs-sâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [assation, Fr.] Roasting. *Browne.*
ASSA/ULT §, âs-sâlt'. *n. s.* [assault, Fr.] Attack. *Shak.* Storm; opposed to *sap* or *siege*. *2 Mac. v.* Hostile violence. *Spenser.* Invasion. *Clarendon.* Injury offered to a man's person. *Cowel.*
To ASSA/ULT, âs-sâlt'. *v. a.* To attack; to fall upon with violence. *Esth. viii.*
ASSA/ULTABLE*, âs-sâlt'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of assault. *Sir Roger Williams.*
ASSA/ULTER, âs-sâlt'-ûr. *n. s.* One who violently assaults another. *Sidney.*
ASSA/Y §, âs-sâ'. *n. s.* [essaye, Fr.] Examination, trial. *Shak.* The examination of measures and weights by the clerk of the market. The first entrance upon any thing. *Spenser.* Trial by danger or distress. *Spenser.* Value. *Spenser.*
To ASSA/Y, âs-sâ'. *v. a.* To make trial of. *Spenser.* To apply to, as the touchstone in assaying metals. *Milton.* To try; to endeavour. *1 Sam. xvii.*
To ASSA/Y*, âs-sâ'. *v. n.* To try; to endeavour.
ASSA/YER, âs-sâ'-ûr. *93. n. s.* An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver. *Cowel.*
ASSECTATION, âs-sêk-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [assectatio, Lat.] Attendance, or waiting upon. *Dict.*
To ASSECURE §, âs-sê-kûrê'. *v. a.* [assecuro, low Lat.] To make one sure or certain. *Bullockar.*
ASSECURANCE*, âs-sê-kû'-rânse. *n. s.* Assurance. *Sheldon.*
ASSECURATION*, âs-sê-kû-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* Assurance free from doubt. *Bishop Hall.*
ASSECUTION, âs-sê-kû'-shûn. *n. s.* [assequor, assecutum, Lat.] Acquirement. *Ayliffe.*
ASSE/MBLAGE, âs-sêm'-blâdjê. *90. n. s.* [assemblage, Fr.] A collection of individuals. *Locke.* The state of being assembled. *Thomson.*
ASSE/MBLANCE*, âs-sêm'-blânse. *n. s.* [assemblance, Fr.] Representation. *Shak.* Assembling. *Spenser.*
To ASSE/MBLE §, âs-sêm'-bl. *405. v. a.* [assembler, Fr.] To bring together. *Isaiah, xi.*
To ASSE/MBLE, âs-sêm'-bl. *v. n.* To meet together. *Daniel, vi.*
ASSE/MBLER*, âs-sêm'-blûr. *n. s.* He who assembles or meets others. *Hammond.*
ASSEMBLING*, âs-sêm'-blîng. *n. s.* Meeting together. *Bp. Fleetwood.*
ASSE/MBLY, âs-sêm'-blê. *n. s.* [assemblée, Fr.] A company met together. *Shak.* An assembly. *Hovell.* The assembly of divines, by way of distinction; recorded in the history of this country. *Bp. Hall.*
ASSE/MBLY-ROOM*, âs-sêm'-blê-rôom. *n. s.* The room in which visitors assemble. *Johnson.*
ASSENT §, âs-sênt'. *n. s.* [assensus, Lat.] The act of agreeing to any thing. *Shak.* Consent. *Hooker.*
To ASSENT, âs-sênt'. *v. n.* To concede, or agree to. *Acts, xxiv.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ðíll;—pòlnd;—thin, THIS.

ASSENTA'TION, às-sèn-tà'-shùn. *n. s.* Compliance out of dissimulation. *Lord Northampton.*

ASSENTA'TOR*, às-sèn-tà'-túr. *n. s.* A flatterer; a follower. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. T.*

ASSENTER*, às-sèn-t'úr. *n. s.* The person who consents. *Sir T. Herbert.*

ASSENTINGLY*, às-sèn-t'ing-lè. *ad.* Accordingly, or by agreement. *Hulot.*

ASSENTMENT, às-sèn-t'mènt. *n. s.* Consent. *Brown.*

To ASSE'RT, às-sèrt'. *v. a.* [asserò, Lat.] To maintain. *Dryden.* To affirm. *Milton.* To claim. *Dryden.* To rescue. *Bp. Patrick.*

ASSE'RTION, às-sèr'-shùn. *n. s.* The act of asserting. Position advanced. *Browne.*

ASSE'RTIVE, às-sèr'-tív. 158. *a.* Positive; dogmatical. *Glanville.*

ASSE'RTIVELY*, às-sèr'-tív-lè. *ad.* Affirmatively. *Bp. Bedell.*

ASSE'RTOR, às-sèr'-túr. 98. *n. s.* Maintainer; vindicator. *Dryden.*

ASSE'RTORY*, às-sèr'-túr-è. *a.* Affirming; supporting. *Bp. Hall.*

To ASSE'ERVE, às-sèrv'. *v. a.* [asservio, Lat.] To serve. *Dict.*

To ASSE'SS, às-sès'. *v. a.* [assesser, Fr.] To charge with any certain sum.

ASSE'SS*, às-sès'. *n. s.* Assessment. *Princely Pelican.*

ASSE'SSABLE*, às-sès'-à-bl. *a.* That which may be assessed.

ASSE'SSION, às-sèsh'-ân. *n. s.* A sitting down by one. *Dict.*

ASSE'SSIONARY*, às-sèsh'-ân-à-rè. *a.* Pertaining to assessors. *Carew.*

ASSE'SSMENT, às-sès'-mènt. *n. s.* The sum levied on property. *Bp. Hall.* The act of assessing. *Howell.*

ASSE'SSOR, às-sès'-súr. 98. *n. s.* [assessor, Lat.] The person that sits by another. *Dryden.* He that sits by another as next in dignity. *Milton.* He that lays taxes. *Raleigh.*

ASSETS, às-sèts. *n. s.* [assez, Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge a debt. *Covel.*

To ASSE'VER, às-sèv'-tò. 98. } *v. a.*

To ASSE'VERATE, às-sèv'-è-ràte. 91, 555. } [assevero, Lat.] To affirm with great solemnity. *Fotherby.*

ASSE'VERA'TION, às-sèv'-è-rà'-shùn. *n. s.* Solemn affirmation. *Hooker.*

AS'SHEAD, às'-hèd. *n. s.* [ass and head.] One slow of apprehension; a blockhead. *Bale.*

ASSI'DUATE*, às-síd'-jù-àte. *a.* Daily. *K. Charles I.*

ASSI'DUITY, às-sèd'-dù'-è-tè. *n. s.* Diligence; closeness of application. *Addison.*

ASSI'DUOUS, às-síd'-jù-ús. 294, 376. *a.* [assiduis, Lat.] Constant in application. *Milton.*

ASSI'DUOUSLY, às-síd'-jù-ús-lè. *ad.* Diligently. *Boyle.*

ASSI'DUOUSNESS*, às-síd'-jù-ús-nès. *n. s.* Diligence.

To ASSIE'GE, às-sèj'e'. *v. a.* [assieger, Fr.] To besiege. *Dict.*

ASSIE'NTO, às-sè-èn'-tò. *n. s.* [Span.] A contract between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves. *Burke.*

To ASSI'GN, às-sine'. *v. a.* [assigno, Lat.] To mark out. 2 *Sam. xi.* To appropriate. 2 *Maccab. iv.* To fix the quantity or value. *Locke.* [In law.] To appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another. *Covel.*

ASSI'GN*, às-sine'. *n. s.* The person to whom any property is assigned. *Warton.*

ASSI'GNABLE, às-sine'-à-bl. *a.* That which may be marked out. *South.*

A'SSIGNAT*, às-sig'-nát. *n. s.* [Fr.] The paper money of France after its Revolution. *Burke.*

ASSI'GNATION, às-sig'-nà'-shùn. *n. s.* An appointment to meet; used generally of love appointments. *Spectator.* A making over a thing to another. *Sir E. Sandys.* Designation. *Pearson.*

ASSIGNEE', às-sè-nè'. *n. s.* He that is appointed by another to do any act. *Covel.*

ASSI'GNER, às-sì-núr. 98. *n. s.* He that appoints. *Decay of Piety.*

ASSI'GNMENT, às-sine'-mènt. *n. s.* Appropriation of any thing to another thing or person. *Hooker.*

Designation. *Montagu.*

ASSI'MILABLE, às-sim'-è-là-bl. *a.* That which may be converted to the same nature with something else. *Brown.*

To ASSI'MILATE, às-sim'-è-làte. 91. *v. n.* [assimilo, Lat.] To convert food to nourishment. *Bacon.*

To ASSI'MILATE, às-sim'-è-làte. 91. *v. a.* To bring to a likeness. *Swift.* To turn to its own nature by digestion. *Milton.*

ASSI'MILATENESS, às-sim'-mè-làte-nès. *n. s.* Likeness. *Dict.*

ASSI'MILATION, às-sim-mè-là'-shùn. *n. s.* The act of converting any thing to the nature of another. *Bacon.* The state of being assimilated. *Brown.*

ASSI'MILATIVE*, às-sim-mè-là-tív. *a.* Having the power of turning to its own nature by digestion. *Hakewill.*

To ASSI'MULATE, às-sim'-ù-làte. *v. a.* [assimulo, Lat.] To feign. *Dict.*

ASSI'MULATION, às-sim-ù-là'-shùn. *n. s.* A counterfeiting. *Dict.*

ASSINE'GO*, às-sè-nè'-gò. *n. s.* [Portuguese.] An ass. *Sir T. Herbert.*

To ASSI'ST, às-sìst'. *v. a.* [assistò, Lat.] To help. *Romans. xvi.*

To ASSI'ST*, às-sìst'. *v. n.* To help. *Nelson.*

ASSI'STANCE, às-sìs'-tànse. *n. s.* Help. *Stillington.*

ASSI'STANT, às-sìs'-tánt. *a.* Helping. *Hale.*

ASSI'STANT, às-sìs'-tánt. *n. s.* An auxiliary. *Bacon.* Attendant. *Dryden.*

ASSI'STER*, às-sìst'-tór. *n. s.* A helper. *Ash.*

ASSI'STLESS*, às-sìst'-lès. *a.* Wanting help. *Pope.*

ASSI'ZE, às-sìze'. *n. s.* [assise, Fr.] An assembly of knights and others, with the bailiff or justice. *A jury.* An ordinance or statute. *Blackstone.* The court, place, or time, where and when the writs of assize are taken. *Covel.* Any court of justice. *Dryden.* Assize of bread, &c. Measure of price or rate. Measure. *Spenser.*

To ASSI'ZE, às-sìze'. *v. a.* To fix the rate. *Gover.*

ASSI'ZER, or ASSI'SER, às-sì-zúr. *n. s.* An officer that has the care of weights and measures. *Chambers.*

A'SSLIKE*, às'-like. *a.* Resembling an ass. *Sidney*

To ASSO'BER*, às-sò'-búr. *v. a.* To keep sober. *Gower. Ob. T.*

ASSOCIABLE, às-sò'-shè-à-bl. *a.* Sociable; companionable.

To ASSO'CIATE, às-sò'-shè-àte. 91. *v. a.* [associo, Lat.] To unite with another. *Shak.* To adopt as a friend. *Dryden.* To accompany. *Shak.* To unite. *Sir E. Sandys.*

ASSO'CIATE, às-sò'-shè-àte. 91. *a.* Confederate. *Milton.*

ASSO'CIATE, às-sò'-shè-àte. *n. s.* A partner. *Sidney.* A confederate. *Hooker.* A companion. *Wotton.*

ASSOCIA'TION, às-sò-shè-à'-shùn. [See PRONUNCIATION.] *n. s.* Union. *Hooker.* Confederacy. *Hooker.* Partnership. *Boyle.* Connexion. *Watts.* Apposition. *Newton.* An assembly of persons. *Burke.*

ASSO'CIATOR*, às-sò-shè-à'-tór. *n. s.* A confederate. *Dryden.*

To ASSO'IL*, às-sò-ìl'. *v. a.* [assoiler, old Fr.] To solve. *Mede.* To release or set free. *Bp. Taylor.*

To absorb by confession. *Percy.* To stain; to soil. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

A'SSONANCE, às-sò-nànse. *n. s.* [assonance, Fr.] Resemblance of sound. *Dict.*

A'SSONANT, às-sò-nánt. *a.* Sounding in a manner resembling another sound. *Dict.*

To A'SSONATE*, às-sò-nàte. *v. n.* [assomo, Lat.] To sound, like a bell. *Cockeram.*

To ASSO'RT, às-sòrt'. *v. a.* [assortir, Fr.] To furnish with all sorts. *Burke.*

ASSORTMENT, âs-sôrt'-mênt. *n. s.* The act of classing or ranging. *R. Johnson.* A quantity properly selected. *A. Smith.*

To ASSO'T, âs-sô't'. *v. a.* [assoter, Fr.] To infatuate. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

To ASSUAGE §, âs-swâje'. 331. *v. a.* [assuager, old Fr.] To mitigate. *Addison.* To appease. *Fairfax.* To ease.

To ASSUAGE, âs-swâje'. *v. n.* To abate. *Gen. viii.* **ASSUAGEMENT**, âs-swâje'-mênt. *n. s.* Mitigation. *Spenser.*

ASSUAGER, âs-swâ'-jûr. 98. *n. s.* One who pacifies.

ASSUASIVE, âs-swâ'-slv. 158, 423. *a.* Softening; mitigating. *Pope.*

To ASSUJECT*, âs-sûb'-jêkt'. *v. a.* [assoujectir, Fr.] To make subject. *Cotgrave.*

To ASSUBJUGATE, âs-sûb'-jû-gâte. 91. *v. a.* To subject to. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

ASSUEFACTION, âs-swê-fâk'-shûn. *n. s.* [assuefacio, Lat.] Accustomed to any thing. *Brown.*

ASSUETUDE, âs-swê-tûde. 334. *n. s.* Custom. *Bacon.*

To ASSUMERE, âs-sûme'. 454. *v. a.* [assumo, Lat.] To take. *Pope.* To take upon one's self. *Dryden.* To arrogate. To suppose something granted without proof. *Boyle.* To appropriate. *Clarendon.*

☞ Why Mr. Sheridan should pronounce this word and the word *consume* without the *h*, and *presume* and *resume*, as if written *prezhoom* and *rezhoom*, is not easily conceived; the *s* ought to be aspirated in all or none.—See *Principles*, 454, 478, 479. *W.*

To ASSUME §, âs-sûme'. *v. n.* To be arrogant. *Barnet.*

ASSUMENT*, âs-sû'-mênt. *n. s.* [assumentum, Lat.] A patch or piece set on. *Lewis.*

ASSUMER, âs-sû'-mûr. 98. *n. s.* An arrogant man. *South.*

ASSUMING, âs-sû'-mîng. *part. a.* Arrogant. *Dryd.*

ASSUMING*, âs-sû'-mîng. *n. s.* Presumption. *B. Jonson.*

ASSUMPSIT, âs-sûm'-sît. *n. s.* A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another. *Cowel.*

To ASSUMPT*, âs-sûmpt'. *v. a.* To take up from below unto a high place. *Sheldon. Ob. T.*

ASSUMPT*, âs-sûmpt'. *n. s.* That which is assumed. *Chalinsworth.*

ASSUMPTION, âs-sûm'-shûn. *n. s.* Taking any thing to one's self. *Hammond.* The supposition. *Norris.* The thing supposed. *Dryden. South.* The taking up any person into heaven, which is supposed by the Romish church of the Blessed Virgin. *Stillingfleet.* Simply, the act of taking. *Howell.* Adoption. *Warton.*

ASSUMPTIVE, âs-sûm'-tîv. 157. *a.* That is assumed.

ASSURANCE, âsh-shû'-rânse. *n. s.* Certain expectation. *South.* Secure confidence. *Spenser.* Freedom from doubt. *Hooker.* Firmness. *Rogers.* Confidence; want of modesty. *Sidney.* Freedom from vicious shame. *Locke.* Ground of confidence. *Sidney.* Spirit; intrepidity. *Knolles.* Sanguine-ness. *Hammond.* Testimony of credit. *Shakspeare.* Conviction. *Tillotson.* [In theology.] Security with respect to a future state. The same with *insurance*. Security to make good the loss. *Shakspeare.*

To ASSURE §, âsh-shûre'. 455. *v. a.* [asseurer, Fr.] To give confidence by promise. 2 *Macc.* To secure to another. *Rogers.* To make confident. 1 *John*, iii. To make secure. *Spenser.* To affiancé; to betroth. *Shakspeare.*

ASSURED, âsh-shû'-rêd, or âsh-shûrd'. 359. *part. a.* Certain; indubitable. *Bacon.* Certain; not doubting. *Shakspeare.* Viciously confident.

ASSUREDLY, âsh-shû'-rêd-lê. 364. *ad.* Certainly. *Shakspeare.*

ASSUREDNESS, âsh-shû'-iêd-nêss. 365. *n. s.* Certainty. *Hakevill.*

ASSURER, âsh-shû'-rûr. *n. s.* He that gives assurance. He that gives security.

To ASSWAGE §. See **To ASSUAGE**.

A/STERISK, âs'-tê-risk. *n. s.* [ἀστέρις, Gr.] A mark in printing, in form of a little star; as *. *Grew.*

A/STERISM, âs'-tê-rîzm. *n. s.* [ἀστέρις, Gr.] A constellation. *Bentley.* An asterisk, or mark. *Dryden.*

ASTERITES*, âs-têr'-î-têz. *n. s.* A starry stone.

ASTERIN, âs-têrn'. *ad.* In the hinder part of the ship. *Dryden.*

To ASTERT, â-stêrt'. *v. a.* To terrify; to startle. *Spenser.*

A/STHMA §, âst'-mâ. 471. *n. s.* [ἄσθμα.] A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough. *Quincy.*

ASTHMATICAL, âst-mât'-ê-kâl. } *a.* Troubled

ASTHMA/TICK, âst-mât'-îk. 509. } with an asth-

ASTHMA/TICK*, âst-mât'-îk. 509. *n. s.* One troubled with an asthma. *Arbuthnot.*

ASTHE/NICK*, âs-thên'-îk. *a.* [α and σθίος, Gr.] Feeble; without power.

ASTHENOLOGY*, âs-thê-nôl'-ô-jê. *n. s.* A description of weakness.

To ASTIPULATE §, âs-tîp'-û-lâte. *v. n.* [astipulor, Lat.] To agree. *Dict.*

ASTIPULATION*, âs-tîp'-û-lê'-shûn. *n. s.* Agreement. *Bp. Hall.*

To ASTONE §, âs-tônê'. } *v. a.* [ἄστων, Sax.]

To ASTONY*, âs-tôn'-ê. } To terrify. *Chaucer.*

ASTONIEDNESS*, âs-tôn'-ê-êd-nêss. *n. s.* The state of being astonished. *Barret. Ob. T.*

To ASTONISH §, âs-tôn'-nîsh. *v. a.* [estomner, Fr.] To amaze; to surprise. *Shakspeare.*

ASTONISHINGLY*, âs-tôn'-îsh-îng-lê. *ad.* In a surprising manner. *Bp. Fleetwood.*

ASTONISHINGNESS, âs-tôn'-îsh-îng-nêss. *n. s.* Of a nature to excite astonishment.

ASTONISHMENT, âs-tôn'-îsh-mênt. *n. s.* Amazement. *Sidney.* Cause of astonishment. *Bacon.*

To ASTOUND, âs-tôund'. *v. a.* To astonish. *Milton.*

To ASTOUND*, âs-tôund'. *v. n.* To shake; to stun. *Thomson.*

ASTRA/DLE, â-strâd'-dl. 405. *ad.* With one's legs across any thing. *Dict.*

A/STRAGAL, âs'-trâ-gâl. 503. *n. s.* [ἀσπράγαλος.] A little rounding or bracelet, serving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Builder's Dict.*

A/STRAL, âs'-trâl. *a.* Starry. *Dryden.*

ASTRAY, â-strâ'. [æp-ræz-an, Sax.] Out of the right way. *Spenser.*

To ASTRIC/T §, âs-trîkt'. *v. a.* [astringo, Lat.] To contract by applications. *Arbuthnot.*

ASTRICT, âs-trîkt'. *a.* [astrictus, Lat.] Compendious. *Weever.*

ASTRICTION, âs-trîkt'-shûn. *n. s.* Contracting the parts of the body by applications. *Bacon.*

ASTRICTIVE, âs-trîkt'-tîv. 158. *a.* Stiptick. *Dict.*

ASTRICTORY, âs-trîkt'-tîr-rê. *a.* Astringing. *Dict.*

ASTRI/DE, âs-trîde'. *ad.* With the legs open. *Hudibras.*

ASTRI/EROUS, âs-trîf'-ê-rûs. *a.* [astrifer, Lat.] Bearing stars. *Dict.*

ASTRI/GEROUS, âs-trîdj'-ê-rûs. *a.* [astriger, Lat.] Carrying stars. *Dict.*

To ASTRINGE §, âs-trînje'. *v. a.* [astringo, Lat.] To press by contraction. *Bacon.*

ASTRINGENCY, âs-trîn'-jên-sê. *n. s.* The power of contracting the parts of the body. *Bacon.*

ASTRINGENT, âs-trîn'-jênt. *a.* Binding; contracting. *Quincy.*

ASTRINGENT*, âs-trîn'-jênt. *n. s.* An astringent medicine. *Bacon.*

A/STROGRAPHY, âs-trôg-râ-fê. 518. *n. s.* [ἀστρον and γραφή.] The science of describing the stars. *Dict.*

A/STROITE*, âs-trôît. *n. s.* [astroïte, Fr.] A stone, sparkling like a star. *Warton.*

A/STROLABE, âs-trô-lâbe. *n. s.* [astrolabe, Fr.] An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, or stars, at sea. *Dryden.* A stereographic projection of the circles of the sphere upon the plane of some great circle. *Chambers.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tûb, bûl; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

ASTROLOGER, âs-trôl'-ô-jûr. *n. s.* [*astrologus*, Lat.] One that professes to foretell events by the stars. *Wotton*. Anciently one that understood the motions of the planets, without including prediction. *Raleigh*.

ASTROLOGICIAN, âs-trô-lô'-jê-ân. *n. s.* The same with an *astrologer*. *Cumden*.

ASTROLOGICAL, âs-trô-lôd'-jê-kâl. 509. } *a.*

ASTROLOGICK, âs-trô-lôd'-jîk. }
Professing astrology. *Wotton*. Relating to astrology. *Stillingfleet*.

ASTROLOGICALLY, âs-trô-lôd'-jê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In an astrological manner. *Burton*.

To ASTROLOGIZE, âs-trô-lô'-jîze. *v. n.* To practise astrology.

ASTROLOGY, âs-trôl'-ô-jê. *n. s.* [*astrologia*, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars. *Swift*.

ASTRONOMER, âs-trôn'-nô-mûr. *n. s.* One that studies the celestial motions. *Bacon*.

ASTRONOMICAL, âs-trô-nôm'-ê-kâl. 509. } *a.*

ASTRONOMICK, âs-trô-nôm'-îk. }
Belonging to astronomy. *Brown*.

ASTRONOMICALLY, âs-trô-nôm'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In an astronomical manner. *Bp. Hall*.

To ASTRONOMIZE, âs-trôn'-nô-mîze. *v. n.* To study astronomy. *Brown*.

ASTRONOMY, âs-trôn'-nô-mê. 513. *n. s.* [*ἀστρονομία*, Gr.] The science of the celestial bodies. *Chamb.*

ASTROSCOPY, âs-trôs-kô-pê. *n. s.* [*ἀστροσκοπία*, Gr.] Observation of the stars. *Dict.*

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, âs'-trô-thê-ôl'-ô-jê. *n. s.* Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies. *Derham*.

ASTRUT, âs-trût'. *ad.* In a swelling manner.

To ASTUT, âs-stûn'. *v. a.* [*τῦναι*, Sax.] To stan. *Mirror for Magistrates*.

ASTUTE, âs-tûte'. *a.* [*astutus*, Lat.] Cunning; penetrating. *Sir M. Sandys*.

ASUNDER, â-sûn'-dûr. 93. *ad.* [*sundr*, Goth.] Apart; separately. *Spenser*.

ASWOON, â-svôôn'. *ad.* [*arppunan*, Sax.] In a swoon. *Gower*.

ASYLUM, â-sî-lûm. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] A sanctuary; a refuge. *Ayliffe*.

♣ Nothing can show more plainly the tendency of our language to an antepenultimate accent than the vulgar pronunciation of this word, which generally places the accent on the first syllable. This is however an unpardonable offence to a Latin ear, which insists on preserving the accent of the original, whenever we adopt a Latin word into our own language without alteration. —See *Principles*, No. 503. *W.*

ASYMMETRAL, âs-sîm'-mê-trâl. } *a.*

ASYMMETRICAL, âs-sîm-mêv'-rê-kâl. }
Not agreeing. *More*.

ASYMMETRY, âs-sîm'-mê-trê. *n. s.* [*α και συμμέτρία*, Gr.] Contrariety to symmetry; disproportion. *Grew*.

ASYMPTOTE, âs-sîm-tôte. *n. s.* [*α, σμυ, and πτώ*, Gr.] *Asymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which never meet. *Chambers*.

♣ I have preferred Dr. Johnson's accentuation on the first syllable, to Mr. Sheridan's and Dr. Ash's on the second. *W.*

ASYNDETON, â-sîn'-dê-tôn. *n. s.* [*ἀσύνδετον*, Gr.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a sentence. *Peacham*.

AT, ât. *prep.* [*at*, Goth.] *At* before a place notes the nearness of the place; as, a man is at the house before he is in it. *Stillingfleet*. *At* before a word signifying time notes the co-existence of the time with the event; as, at a minute. *Hooker*. *At* before a causal word signifies nearly the same as *with*; as, he did it at a touch. *Shak.* *At* before a superlative adjective implies *in the state*; as, at best. *South*. *At* signifies the particular condition of the person; as, at peace. *Shak.* *At* before a substantive sometimes marks employment; as, busy at his task. *South*. *At* is sometimes the same with *furnished with*; as, at arms. *Shak.* *At* sometimes notes the

place where any thing is: He lives at Barnet. *Shak.* *At* sometimes signifies in immediate consequence of: He swooned at the sight. *Hale*. *At* marks sometimes the effect proceeding from an act: He eat at his own cost. *Dryden*. *At* sometimes is nearly the same as *in*; as, he was at the bottom. *Swift*. *At* sometimes marks the occasion, like *on*, as, at this he turn'd. *Dryden*. *At* sometimes seems to signify *in the power of*, or *obedient to*. *Dryden*. *At* sometimes notes the relation of a man to an action. *Collier*. *At* sometimes imports the manner of an action. *Dryden*. *At* means sometimes application to, or dependence on. *Pope*. *At* all. In any manner. *Pope*.

A'TABAL, âv'-â-bâl. *n. s.* A kind of tabour used by the Moors. *Dryden*.

ATARA'XIA, ât-tâ-râks'-ê-â. } *n. s.* [*ἀραξία*, Gr.]

A'TARAXY, âv'-tâ-râk-sê. 517. }
Tranquillity. *Glanville*.

A'TAXY, âv'-âks-ê. *n. s.* [*ἀραξία*, Gr.] Disturbance; confusion. *Hallywell*.

ATE, The preterite of *eat*. *Spenser*.

ATELLAN, â-têl'-lân. *n. s.* [*atellanes*, old Fr.] Dramatic representation, satirical or licentious. *Burton*.

ATELLAN, â-têl'-lân. *a.* Relating to the dramas at Atella. *Shafesbury*.

ATHANA'SIAN, â-thê-nâ'-shê-ân. *n. s.* He who espoused the doctrine of Athanasius. *Waterland*.

ATHANA'SIAN, â-thê-nâ'-shê-ân. *a.* Relating to the Creed of St. Athanasius. *Waterland*.

ATHA'NOR, âth'-â-nôr. 166. *n. s.* A digesting furnace, to keep heat for some time. *Quincy*.

A'THEISM, âv'-thê-îzm. 505. *n. s.* The disbelief of a God. *Bacon*.

A'THEIST, âv'-thê-îst. *n. s.* [*ἀθεός*, Gr.] One that denies the existence of God. *South*.

A'THEIST, âv'-thê-îst. *a.* Atheistical; denying God. *Milton*.

ATHEISTICAL, â-thê-îs'-tê-kâl. *a.* Given to atheism. *South*.

ATHEISTICALLY, â-thê-îs'-tê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In an atheistical manner. *South*.

ATHEISTICALNESS, â-thê-îs'-tê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being atheistical. *Hammond*.

ATHEISTICK, â-thê-î-tîk. *a.* Given to atheism. *Ray*.

To A'THEIZE, âv'-thê-î-ze. *v. n.* To talk like an unbeliever. *Cudworth*.

A'THEL, **A'THELING**, **ADEL**, and **ÆTHEL**, from *adel*, Germ. noble. *Gibson*.

A'THEOLO'GIAN, âth-ê-ô-lô'-jê-ân. *n. s.* One who is the opposite to a theologian. *Hayward*.

A'THEOUS, â-thê-ûs. 505. *a.* Atheistick; godless. *Milton*.

A'THERO'MA, âth-ê-rô'-mâ. 527. *n. s.* [*ἄθερωμα*, Gr.] A species of wen. *Sharp*.

A'THERO'MATOUS, âth-ê-rôm'-â-tûs. *a.* Having the qualities of an atheroma. *Wiseman*.

ATHIRST, â-thîrst'. 108. *ad.* Thirsty. *Ruth*, ii.

A'THLETE, âth'-lête. *n. s.* [*ἀθλητής*, Gr.] A contender for victory. *Delany*.

ATHLE'TICK, âth-lêv'-îk. 500. *a.* Belonging to wrestling. *Sir T. Browne*. Strong of body. *South*.

ATHWART, â-thwârt'. *prep.* Across. *Bacon*. Through. *Addison*.

ATHWART, â-thwârt'. *ad.* In a manner vexatious and perplexing. *Shak.* Wrong. *Shakespeare*.

ATILT, â-tîlt'. *ad.* In the manner of a tilter. *Shak.* The posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind. *Spectator*.

ATLANTE'AN, ât-lân-tê'-ân. *a.* [*atlanteus*, Lat.] Resembling Atlas. *Milton*.

ATLANTICK, ât-lân'-tîk. *a.* That part of the ocean, which lies between Europe and Africa on the one side, and America on the other. *B. Jonsen*.

A'TLAS, âv'-lâs. *n. s.* A collection of maps. A large square folio. Sometimes the supporters of a building. A rich kind of silk or stuff. *Spect.* A term applied to paper; *atlas*-fine, and *atlas*-ordinary.

A'TMOSPHERE, âv'-mûs-fêre. *n. s.* [*ἀτμός* and *σφαίρα*, Gr.] The air. *Locke*.

ATMOSPHERICAL, â-t-mûs-fêr'-ê-kâl. *a.* Consisting of the atmosphere. *Boyle.*
ATOM §, â-tûm. 166. *n. s.* [ἀτομος.] Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided. *Quincy.* Any thing extremely small. *Shakspeare.*
ATOMICAL, â-tôm'-ê-kâl. *a.* Consisting of atoms. *Browne.* Relating to atoms. *Bentley.*
ATOMISM*, â-tûm-izm. *n. s.* The doctrine of atoms.
ATOMIST, â-tû-mîst. *n. s.* One that holds the atomical philosophy, or doctrine of atoms. *Locke.*
ATOMLIKE*, â-tûm-like. *a.* Resembling atoms. *Browne.*
ATOMY, â-tû-mê. *n. s.* An obsolete word for atom. *Shak.* An abbreviation of *anatomy*: meaning a meager person. *Shakspeare.*
TO ATONE §, â-tône'. *v. n.* [from *at one*.] To agree. *Shak.* To stand as an equivalent for something. *Dryden.*
TO ATONE, â-tône'. *v. a.* To reduce to concord. *B. Jonson.* To expiate. *Pope.*
ATONE*, â-tône'. } *ad.* At one; together. *Spencer.*
ATTO*, â-tône'. } *ser.*
ATONEMENT, â-tône-mênt. *n. s.* Agreement; concord. *Shakspeare.* Expiation. *Numbers.*
ATONER*, â-tône-ûr. *n. s.* He who reconciles.
ATONICK*, â-tôn-nîk. *a.* Wanting tone.
ATONY §*, â-tô-nê. *n. s.* [atonic, Fr.] Want of tone or elasticity.
ATO P, â-tôp'. *ad.* On the top. *Milton.*
ATRABILIARIAN, â-trâ-bê-lâ'-rê-ân. 505. *a.* [atrabilis.] Melancholy. *Arbutnot.*
ATRABILIARIOUS, â-trâ-bê-lâ'-rê-ûs. *a.* Melancholick. *Quincy.*
ATRAMENTAL, â-trâ-mên-tâl. } *a.* [atramen-
ATRAMENTOUS, â-trâ-mên-tûs. } tum, Lat.]
 Inky; black. *Brown.*
ATRED*, â-têrd. *a.* [ater, Lat.] Tinged with a black colour. *Whitaker.*
ATROCIOUS §, â-trô-shûs. 292. *a.* [atrox, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree. *Ayliffe.*
ATROCIOUSLY, â-trô-shûs-lê. *ad.* In an atrocious manner. *Louth.*
ATROCIOUSNESS, â-trô-shûs-nês. *n. s.* Being enormously criminal. *Horne.*
ATROCITY, â-trôs'-sê-tê. 511. *n. s.* Horrible wickedness. *Wotton.*
A TROPHY, â-t-rô-fê. *n. s.* [τροφία.] A disease in which the food cannot contribute to the support of the body. *Milton.*
TO ATTA CH §, â-tâtsh'. *v. a.* [attacher, Fr.] To arrest. *Cowel.* To seize in a judicial manner. *Shak.* To lay hold on, as by power. *Shak.* To win; to gain over. *Milton.* To fix to one's interest. *Rogers.*
ATTA CHMENT, â-tâtsh'-mênt. *n. s.* Adherence; fidelity. *Addison.* Attention; regard. *Arbutnot.* An apprehension of a man to bring him to answer an action. The jurisdiction of the forest. *Howell.*
TO ATTA CK §, â-tâk'. *v. a.* [attaquer, Fr.] To assault an enemy. *Philips.* To impugn in any manner.
ATTA CK, â-tâk'. *n. s.* An assault. *Pope.*
ATTA CKER, â-tâk'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* The person that attacks. *Elphinstone.*
TO ATTA IN §, â-tâne'. *v. a.* [attineo, Lat.] To gain; to obtain. *Tillotson.* To overtake. *Bacon.* To come to. *Milton.* To reach. *Bacon.*
TO ATTA IN, â-tâne'. *v. n.* To come to a certain state. *Arbutnot.* To arrive at. *Psalm cxxxix.*
ATTA IN, â-tâne'. *n. s.* Attainment. *Glanville.* *Ob. J.*
ATTA INABLE, â-tâne'-â-bl. *a.* Procurable. *Tillot.*
ATTA INABLENESS, â-tâne'-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Being attainable. *Cheyne.*
ATTA INDER, â-tâne'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* [attainder, old Fr.] The act of attainting in law; conviction of a crime. *Bacon.* Taint. *Shakspeare.*
ATTA INMENT, â-tâne-mênt. *n. s.* That which is attained. *Glanville.* The act of attaining. *Hooker.*
TO ATTA INT §, â-tânt'. *v. a.* To disgrace. *Spenser.* To attain is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime, especially of felony or treason. *Cowel.* To taint; to corrupt. *Shakspeare.*

ATTA INT*, â-tânt'. *part. a.* Convicted. *Sadler.*
ATTA INT, â-tânt'. *n. s.* Any thing injurious. *Shak.* Stain; spot. *Shak.* A wound on the hinder feci of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.* [In law.] A writ so called. *Burnet.*
ATTA INTMENT*, â-tânt'-mênt. *n. s.* The state of being attainted. *Ashmole.*
ATTA INTURE, â-tânt'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* Legal censure. *Shakspeare.*
TO ATTA MINATE, â-tâm'-ê-nâte. *v. a.* [attamino, Lat.] To corrupt.
TO ATTA SK*, â-tâsk'. *v. a.* To task; to tax. *Shakspeare.*
TO ATTA STE*, â-tâste'. *v. a.* To taste. *Mirror for Magistrates.* *Ob. T.*
TO ATTE MPER §, â-têm'-pûr. *v. a.* [attempero, Lat.] To mingle; to dilute. *Gower.* To soften. *Bacon.* To mix in just proportions. *Spenser.* To fit to. *Spenser.*
ATTE MPERANCE*, â-têm'-pûr-ânse. *n. s.* Temperance. *Chaucer.*
ATTE MPERLY*, â-têm'-pûr-lê. *ad.* In a temperate manner. *Chaucer.* *Ob. T.*
TO ATTE MPERATE, â-têm'-pê-râte. 555. *v. a.* To proportion to. *Hammond.*
TO ATTE MPT §, â-têm'. 412. *v. a.* [attenter, Fr.] To attack. *Shak.* To try. *1 Macc. xii.* To tempt. *Spenser.*
TO ATTE MPT, â-têm'. *v. n.* To make an attack. *Glanville.*
ATTE MPT, â-têm'. 412. *n. s.* An attack. *Bacon.* An essay. *Shakspeare.*
ATTE MPTABLE, â-têm'-tâ-bl. *a.* Liable to attempts. *Shakspeare.*
ATTE MPTER, â-têm'-tûr. *n. s.* An invader. *Milton.* An endeavour. *Glanville.*
TO ATTE ND §, â-tênd'. *v. a.* [attendo, Lat.] To regard. *Sidney.* To wait on. *Shak.* To accompany as an enemy. *Clarendon.* To be present with, upon a summons. To accompany. *Shak.* To expect. *Raleigh.* To wait on. *Spenser.* To be consequent to. *Clarendon.* To remain to; to await. *Locke.* To wait for insidiously. *Shak.* To be bent upon. *Dryden.* To stay for. *Shakspeare.* To mind. *2 Maccab. xi.*
TO ATTE ND, â-tênd'. *v. n.* To yield attention. *Milton.* To stay. *Davies.* To wait; to be within reach or call. *Spenser.* To wait, as compelled by authority. *Clarendon.*
ATTE NDANCE, â-tên'-dânse. *n. s.* The act of waiting on. *Shak.* Service. *Shak.* The persons waiting; a train. *Milton.* Attention. *1 Tim. iv.* Expectation. *Hooker.*
ATTE NDANT, â-tên'-dânt. *a.* Accompanying as subordinate. *Milton.*
ATTE NDANT, â-tên'-dânt. *n. s.* One that attends. *Shak.* One of the train. *Dryden.* Suitor or agent. *Burnet.* One that is present. *Swift.* [In law] One that oweth a duty to another. *Cowel.* A concomitant or consequent. *Milton.*
ATTE NDER, â-tên'-dâr. 93. *n. s.* Companion. *B. Jonson.*
ATTE NT, â-tênt'. *a.* Intent; attentive. *2 Chron. vii.*
ATTE NTATES, â-tên'-tâtes. *n. s.* Proceedings in a court of judicature, after an inhibition is decreed. *Ayliffe.*
ATTE NTION, â-tên'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of attending or heeding. *Shakspeare.*
ATTENTIVE, â-tên'-tîv. 153. *a.* Heedful; regardful. *Hooker.*
ATTENTIVELY, â-tên'-tîv-lê. *ad.* Heedfully. *Bacon.*
ATTENTIVENESS, â-tên'-tîv-nês. *n. s.* Attention. *Knight.*
ATTE NUANT, â-tên'-û-ânt. *a.* A diluting power. *To ATTE NUATE §, â-tên'-û-âte. *v. a.* [attenuo, Lat.] To make thin. *Boyle.* To lessen. *Howell.*
ATTE NUATE, â-tên'-û-âte. 91. *a.* Made thin. *Bacon.*
ATTENUA TION, â-tên'-û-â-shûn. *n. s.* Lessening. *Bacon.* The state of being made thin. *Donne.*
A TTER, â-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [a tēp, Sax.] Corrupt matter. *Skinner.**

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—ùbe, ùb, báll;—dòl;—pòdud;—thin, THIS.

To ATTE/ST ð, àt-tèst'. v. a. [attestor, Lat.] To bear witness. *Addison*. To call to witness. *Dryden*.
 ATTEST, àt-tèst'. n. s. Witness. *Shakespeare*.
 ATTESTA/TION, àt-tès-tà-shùn. n. s. Testimony. *Government of the Tongue*.
 ATTE/STER*, or ATTE/STOR*, àt-tès't-ùr. n. s. A witness. *Spenser*.
 ATTICAL*, àt-tè-kál. a. [Atticus, Lat.] Relating to the style of Athens; pure; classical. *Hammond*.
 To ATTICISE*, àt-tè-sìze. v. n. [ἀττικίζω, Gr.] To use an atticism. *Bentley*.
 ATTICISM*, àt-tè-sìzm. n. s. An imitation of the Attick style. *Bentley*.
 ATTICK*, àt-tìk. a. Belonging to Athens; pure; classical; elegant. *Milton*.
 ATTICK*, àt-tìk. n. s. A native of Attica. *Bentley*.
 The garret or uppermost room in a house.
 To ATTINGE, àt-tìnj'e'. v. a. [attingo, Lat.] To touch lightly. *Dict*.
 To ATTIRE ð, àt-tìr'e'. v. a. [attirer, Fr.] To dress. *Spenser*. [In heraldry.] Attired is used among heralds, in speaking of the horns of a buck or stag. *Bullockar*.
 ATTIRE, àt-tìr'e'. n. s. Clothes. *Hooker*. The head-dress, in particular. The horns of a buck or stag. The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the attire. *Dict*.
 ATTIRER, àt-tì-rùr. n. s. A dresser. *Dict*.
 ATTIRING*, àt-tìr'e'-ìng. n. s. The head-dress. *Sidney*.
 To ATTITLE*, àt-tì-tìl. v. a. To entitle. *Gower*.
 Ob. T.
 ATTITUDE, àt-tù-tùde. n. s. [attitude, Fr.] The posture in which a person, statue, or painted figure, is placed. *Prior*.
 ATTOLLENT, àt-tòl'-lènt. a. [attollens, Lat.] That which lifts up. *Derham*.
 To ATTO/NE*. See ATONE.
 To ATTORN*, or ATTURN*, àt-tùrn'. v. a. [attornor, old Fr.] To transfer the service of a vassal. *Sadler*.
 To ATTORN*, àt-tùrn'. v. n. To acknowledge a new possessor of property, and accept tenancy under him. *Blackstone*.
 ATTORNEY, àt-tùr-nè. 165. n. s. He who by consent, commandment, or request, takes upon him the charge of other men's business. *Covel*. It was anciently used for those who did any business for another. *Shakespeare*.
 To ATTORNEY, àt-tùr-nè. v. a. To perform by proxy. *Shak*. To employ as a proxy. *Shak*.
 ATTORNEYSHIP, àt-tùr-nè-shìp. n. s. The office of an attorney. *Shakespeare*.
 ATTORURNMENT, àt-tùr-nè-mènt. n. s. A yielding of the tenant to a new lord. *Covel*.
 To ATTRACT ð, àt-tràkt'. v. a. [attraho, attractum, Lat.] To draw to. *Brown*. To allure. *Milton*.
 ATTRACT, àt-tràkt'. n. s. Attraction. *Hudibras*.
 Ob. J.
 ATTRACTABILITY*, àt-tràkt'-à-bl'-tè-tè. n. s. Having the power of attraction. *Sir W. Jones*.
 ATTRACTICAL, àt-tràkt'-tè-kál. a. Having the power to draw to it. *Ray*.
 ATTRACTINGLY*, àt-tràkt'-ìng-lè. ad. In an attracting manner.
 ATTRACTION, àt-tràkt'-shùn. n. s. The power of drawing. *Bacon*. Or of alluring. *Shakespeare*.
 ATTRACTIVE, àt-tràkt'-tìv. 158. a. Having the power to draw. *Milton*. Inviting. *Shakespeare*.
 ATTRACTIVE, àt-tràkt'-tìv. n. s. That which draws or incites. *Lord Herbert*.
 ATTRACTIVELY, àt-tràkt'-tìv-lè. ad. With the power of attracting.
 ATTRACTIVENESS, àt-tràkt'-tìv-nès. n. s. Being attractive. *History of the Royal Society*.
 ATTRACTOR, àt-tràkt'-tùr. 93. n. s. A drawer. *Browne*.
 ATTRAHENT, àt-trà-hènt. 503. n. s. That which draws. *Glanville*.
 To ATTRAP*, àt-tráp'. v. a. [trappatura, low Lat.] To clothe; to dress. *Barret*.

ATTRECTION, àt-trèkt'-tì-shùn. n. s. [attractio, Lat.] Frequent handling. *Dict*.
 ATTRIBUTABLE, àt-trìb'-ù-à-bl. a. Ascribable; imputable. *Hale*.
 To ATTRIBUTE ð, àt-trìb'-ùe. 492. v. a. [attribuo, Lat.] To ascribe. *Hooker*. To impute. *Spenser*.
 ATTRIBUTE, àt-trè-bùte. 492. n. s. The thing attributed to another. *Raleigh*. Quality. *Bacon*. A thing belonging to another. *Shak*. Reputation. *Shakespeare*.
 ATTRIBUTION, àt-trè-bù'-shùn. n. s. Commendation; qualities ascribed. *Shakespeare*.
 ATTRIBUTIVE*, àt-trìb'-ù-tìv. a. That which attributes. *Shakespeare*.
 ATTRIBUTIVE*, àt-trìb'-ù-tìv. n. s. The thing attributed. *Harris*.
 ATTRITE ð, àt-trìe'. a. [attritus, Lat.] Ground. *Milton*. [With divines.] Sorry. *Alp. Usher*.
 ATTRITENESS, àt-trìe'-nès. n. s. The being much worn.
 ATTRITION, àt-trìsh'-tìn. 507. n. s. [attritio, Lat.] The act of wearing, by rubbing. *Woodward*. The state of being worn. Grief for sin, arising only from fear; the lowest degree of repentance. *Wul-lis*.
 To ATTUNE, àt-tùne'. v. a. To make any thing musical. *Milton*. To tune. *Harris*.
 ATWA/IN*, à-twàne'. ad. [Sax.] In twain; asunder. *Shakespeare*.
 ATWEEN, à-twèen'. ad. or prep. Between. *Spenser*.
 Ob. J.
 ATWIXT, à-twìkst'. prep. Betwixt. *Spenser*.
 Ob. J.
 ATWO*, à-tò'. ad. [on tpa, Sax.] Into two. *Chaucer*.
 AUBURN, àw'-bùrn. a. Brown; of a tan colour. *Shakespeare*.
 AUCTION, àwk'-shùn. n. s. [auctio, Lat.] A manner of sale in which one person bids after another. *Student*, ii. The things sold by auction. *Pope*.
 To AUCTION, àwk'-shùn. v. a. To sell by auction.
 AUCTIONARY, àwk'-shùn-à-rè. a. Belonging to an auction. *Dryden*.
 AUCTIONER, àwk'-shùn-èr'. 275. n. s. The person that manages an auction. *Student*, ii.
 AUCTIVE, àwk'-tìv. 158. a. Of an increasing quality. *Dict*.
 AUCUPATION, àw-kù-pà'-shùn. n. s. [aucupatio, Lat.] Fowling; bird-catching. *Dict*.
 AUDA/CIOUS ð, àw-dà'-shùs. 292. a. [audax Lat.] Bold; impudent. *Shak*. That which makes bold. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. Spirited. *B. Jonson*.
 AUDA/CIOUSLY, àw-dà'-shùs-lè. ad. Boldly; impudently. *Shakespeare*.
 AUDA/CIOUSNESS, àw-dà'-shùs-nès. n. s. Impudence. *Sir E. Sandys*.
 AUDA/CITY, àw-dàs'-è-tè. 511. n. s. Spirit; boldness. *Shakespeare*.
 AUDIBLE, àw'-dè-bl. 405. a. [audibilis, Lat.] That which may be heard. *Bacon*. Loud enough to be heard. *Bacon*.
 AUDIBLE*, àw'-dè-bl. n. s. The object of hearing. *More*.
 AUDIBLENESS, àw'-dè-bl-nès. n. s. Capableness of being heard.
 AUDIBLY, àw'-dè-blè. ad. So as to be heard. *Milton*.
 AUDIENCE, àw'-jè-ènsè. 293, 294. n. s. The act of hearing. *Shak*. A hearing. *Hooker*. An auditory. *Milton*. The reception of any man who delivers a solemn message. *Dryden*.
 AUDIENCE-CHAMBER*, àw'-jè-ènsè-tshàme'-bùr. n. s. The place of reception for a solemn meeting. *Translation of Boccacini*.
 AUDIENCE-Court, àw'-jè-ènsè-kòrte. A court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court, though inferior both in dignity and antiquity. *Burn, Eccl. Law*.
 AUDIENT*, àw'-jè-ènt. n. s. A hearer. *Shelton*.

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pîn;—

AUDIT, âw'-dît. *n. s.* A final account. *Hooker.*
To A'UDIT, âw'-dît. *v. a.* To take an account finally. *Auliffe.*
To A'UDIT, âw'-dît. *v. n.* To sum up. *Arbuthnot.*
AUDIT-HOUSE*, âw'-dît-hôuse. *n. s.* An appendage to most cathedrals, for the transaction of affairs belonging to them. *Sir G. Wheeler.*
AUDITION, âw'-dîsh'-ûn. 507. *n. s.* Hearing.
A'UDITIVE*, âw'-dê-tîv. *a.* Having the power of hearing. *Cotgrave.*
A'UDITOR, âw'-dê-tûr. 98, 503, (b). *n. s.* A hearer. *Sidney.* A person employed to take an account. *Shakspeare.*
A'UDITORSHIP*, âw'-dê-tûr-shîp. *n. s.* The office of auditor. *Johnson.*
AUDITORY, âw'-dê-tûr-rê. 557. *a.* That which has the power of hearing. *Newton.*
AUDITORY, âw'-dê-tûr-rê. *n. s.* An audience. *South.* A place where lectures are heard. *Warton.*
AUDITRESS, âw'-dê-três. *n. s.* The woman that hears. *Milton.*
AUF, âwf. *n. s.* [*alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow. *Burton.*
A'UGER, âw'-gûr. 98, 166. *n. s.* [*egger*, Dutch.] A tool to bore holes with. *Moxon.*
AUGHT, âwt. 393. *pronoun.* [auht, apiht, Sax.] Any thing. *Shakspeare.*
To A'UGMENT §, âwg-mênt'. *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] To increase. *Fairfax.*
To A'UGMENT, âwg-mênt'. *v. n.* To grow bigger. *Sidney.*
A'UGMENT, âwg'-mênt. 492. *n. s.* Increase. *Warton.* State of increase.
AUGMENTATION, âwg-mên-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of increasing. *Addison.* The state of being made bigger. *Bentley.* The thing added to make bigger. *Hooker.* [In heraldry.] An especial mark of honour, borne either as an escutcheon, or a canton.
AUGMENTATION Court. A court erected by king Henry the Eighth, for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by the suppression of monasteries. *Warton.*
AUGMENTATIVE*, âwg-mên-tâ-tîv. *a.* Having the quality of augmenting. *Instructions for Oratory.*
AUGMENTER*, âwg-mênt'-ûr. *n. s.* He who enlarges. *Johnson.*
A'UGRE. n. s. See **AUGER**.
A'UGRE-HOLE, âw'-gûr-hôle. *n. s.* A hole made by an augre. *Shakspeare.*
A'UGUR §, âw'-gûr. 98, 166. *n. s.* [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens. *Shakspeare.*
To A'UGUR, âw'-gûr. *v. n.* To guess; to conjecture by signs. *Shakspeare.*
To A'UGUR, âw'-gûr. *v. a.* To foretell. *B. Jonson.*
To A'UGURATE, âw'-gû-râte. 91. *v. n.* To judge by augury. *Warburton.*
AUGURA'TION, âw-gû-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* The practice of augury. *Brown.*
A'UGURER, âw'-gûr-ûr. 555. *n. s.* An augur. *Shakspeare.*
AUGURIAL, âw-gû-rê-âl. *a.* Relating to augury. *Browne.*
To A'UGURISE, âw'-gûr-lze. *v. n.* To practise augury. *Dict.*
A'UGUROUS, âw'-gûr-ûs. *a.* Predicting. *Chapman.*
A'UGURY, âw'-gû-rê. 179. *n. s.* Prognosticating by omens. *Shak.* An omen or prediction. *Dryden.*
A'UGUST, âw'-gûst. *n. s.* [*Augustus*, Lat.] The eighth month from January inclusive, dedicated to the honour of Augustus Cæsar. *Peachment.*
AUGUST §, âw-gûst'. 494. *a.* Great; grand; awful. *Glanville.*
AUGUSTNESS, âw-gûst'-nês. *n. s.* Elevation of look; dignity.
AUK*, âwk. *n. s.* [*auka*, Isl.] A sea bird. *Pennant.*
AUKWARD. See **AWKWARD**.
AULARIAN*, âw-lâ-rê-ân. *n. s.* [*aula*, Lat.] The member of a hall; and so called at Oxford, by way of distinction from *collegians*. *Life of A. Wood.*
AULD, âwld. *a.* [*ald*, Sax.] Old. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

AULE/TICK, âw-lêv'-îk. 508. *a.* [*aulê*, Gr.] Belonging to pipes. *Dict.*
A'ULICK, âw'-îk. *a.* [*aulicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the court.
AULN, âwn. *n. s.* [*aulne*, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.
To AUMA'IL, âw-mâle'. *v. a.* [*maître*, Fr.] To variegate; to figure. See **AMELLED**. *Spenser.*
AUMBRY. See **AMBRÏ**.
AUNT, ânt. 214. *n. s.* [*aunte*, old Fr.] A father or mother's sister. *Shakspeare.*
A'UNTER*, *n. s.* Old word for *Adventure*.
A'URATE, âw'-râte. *n. s.* A sort of pear.
A'UREATE*, âw'-rê-ât. *a.* [*auratus*, Lat.] Golden. *Skelton. Ob. T.*
AURELIA, âw-rê-lê-â. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] The first apparent change of the maggot of insects. *Chambers.*
A'URICLE §, âw'-rê-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*auricula*, Lat.] The external ear. Two appendages of the heart, resembling the external ear. *Chambers.*
AURICULA, âw-rîk'-û-lâ. *n. s.* A flower. *Thomson.*
AURICULAR, âw-rîk'-û-lâr. *a.* Within the sense of hearing. *Shakspeare.* Secret; as, *auricular confession*. *Communion Service in King Edward VI.'s time.* Traditional. *Bacon.*
AURICULARLY, âw-rîk'-û-lâr-lê. *ad.* In a secret manner. *Decay of Piety.*
AURIFEROUS, âw-rîf'-fê-rûs. *a.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] That which produces gold. *Thomson.*
AURIGATION, âw-rê-gû'-shûn. *n. s.* [*auriga*, Lat.] The practice of driving carriages. *Dict.*
AURIPIGMENTUM. See **ORPIMENT**.
AURIST*, âw'-rîst. *n. s.* [*auris*, Lat.] One who professes to cure disorders in the ear. *Ash's Dict.*
AURO'RA, âw-rô-râ. 545. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] A species of crowfoot. The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning. *Thomson.*
AURO'RA Borealis, âw-rô-râ-bô-rê-â'-îls. [*Lat.*] Light streaming in the night from the north.
A'URUM Fulminans, âw-rûm-fûl'-mê-nânz. [*Lat.*] A preparation made by dissolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with salt of tartar; whence a very small quantity of it becomes capable of giving a report like that of a pistol. *Quincy.*
AUSCULTATION, âws-kûl-tâ'-shûr. *n. s.* [*ausculto*, Lat.] Listening to. *Hickes.*
To A'USPICATE*, âw'-spê-kâte. *v. a.* To foreshew. *B. Jonson.* To begin a business. *Burke.*
A'USPICE §, âw'-spîs. 140, 142. *n. s.* [*auspicium*, Lat.] Omens drawn from birds. *Bp. Story.* Protection. *B. Jonson.* Influence. *B. Jonson.*
AUSPICIAL, âw-spîsh'-âl. 292. *a.* Relating to prognosticks.
AUSPICIOUS, âw-spîsh'-ûs. 292. *a.* Having omens of success. *Sprat.* Prosperous. *Dryden.* Favourable; propitious. *Shak.* Lucky; happy. *Shak.*
AUSPICIOUSLY, âw-spîsh'-ûs-lê. *ad.* Prosperously. *Middleton.*
AUSPICIOUSNESS, âw-spîsh'-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Prosperity.
AUSTERE §, âw-sière'. *a.* [*austerus*, Lat.] Severe, harsh. *Rogers.* Sour of taste. *Blackmore.*
AUSTERELY, âw-sière'-lê. *ad.* Rigidly. *Shak.*
AUSTERENESS, âw-sière'-nês. *n. s.* Severity. *Shakspeare.*
AUSTERITY, âw-stêr'-ê-tê. 511. *n. s.* Severity; mortified life. *B. Jonson.* Cruelty. *Roscommon.*
A'USTRAL §, âws'-trâl. *a.* Southern.
To A'USTRALIZE, âw'-strâl-lze. *v. n.* [*auster*, Lat.] To tend towards the south. *Brown.*
A'USTRINE, âws'-trîn. 140. *a.* Southern.
AUTHE'NTICAL, âw-thên-tê-kâl. 509. *a.* Not fictitious. *Hale.*
AUTHE'NTICALLY, âw-thên-tê-kâl-lê. *ad.* After an authentic manner. *Browne.*
AUTHE'NTICALNESS, âw-thên-tê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* Genuineness. *Barrow.*
To A'UTHENTICATE*, âw-thên-tê-kâte. 91. *v. a.* To prove by authority. *Warton.*
AUTHENTY'CITY, âw-thên-tê-kâ-tê. *n. s.* Authority.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, báll;—díl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

AUTHE/NTICK *ğ, ăw-thên'-tîk. a. [authenticus, Lat.] Genuine; having authority. Milton.*

AUTHE/NTICKLY, ăw-thên'-tîk-lê. *ad. After an authentick manner. Bp. Barlow.*

AUTHE/NTICKNESS, ăw-thên'-tîk-nês. *n. s. Authenticity. Stillingfleet.*

A'UTHOR *ğ, ăw-thûr. 98, 413. n. s. [auctor, Lat.] The first beginner or mover. Hooker. The efficient. Shakespeare. The first writer of any thing. Dryden. A writer in general. Shakespeare.*

To A'UTHOR*, ăw-thûr. *v. a. To occasion; to effect. Beaumont and Fletcher.*

A'UTHORESS*, ăw-thûr-ês. *n. s. A female efficient; a female author. Sir R. Fanshawe.*

AUTHO'RITATIVE, ăw-thôr'-ê-tâ-tîv. *a. Having due authority. Pearson. Having an air of authority. Wolton.*

AUTHORITATIVELY, ăw-thôr'-ê-tâ-tîv-lê. *ad. In an authoritative manner. Leslie. With due authority. Hale.*

AUTHORITATIVENESS, ăw-thôr'-ê-tâ-tîv-nês. *n. s. An acting by authority. Dict.*

AUTHORITY, ăw-thôr'-ê-tê. *n. s. [auctoritas, Lat.] Legal power. Shakespeare. Influence. Temple. Power; rule. Shakespeare. Support. B. Jonson. Testimony. Sidney. Credibility. Hooker.*

ğ This word is sometimes pronounced as if written *authority*. This affected pronunciation is traced to a gentleman, who was one of the greatest ornaments of the law, as well as one of the politest scholars of the age, and whose authority has been sufficient to sway the bench and the bar, though *author, authentick, theatre, theory*, &c. and a thousand similar words where the *th* is heard, are constantly starting them in the face.

The public ear, however, is not so far vitiated as to acknowledge this innovation; for, though it may, with security, and even approbation, be pronounced in Westminster Hall, it would not be quite so safe for an actor to adopt it on the stage.

I know it will be said, that *autoritas* is better Latin, that the purer Latin never had the *h*; and that our word, which is derived from it, ought, on that account, to omit it. But it may be observed, that, according to the best Latin critics, the word ought to be written *autoritas*, and that, according to this reasoning, we ought to write and pronounce *authority* and *auctor*; but this, I presume, is farther than these innovators would choose to go. The truth is, such singularities of pronunciation should be left to the lower order of critics; who, like coxcombs in dress, would be utterly unnoticed if they were not distinguished by petty deviations from the rest of the world. *W.*

AUTHORIZA'TION, ăw-thô-rê-zâ-shûn. *n. s. Establishment by authority. Hale.*

To A'UTHORIZE, ăw-thô-rîze. *v. a. To give authority. Sidney. To make legal. Dryden. To establish by authority. Hooker. To justify. Locke. To give credit. Brown.*

A'UTHORLESS*, ăw-thûr-lês. *a. Without authority. Sir E. Sackville.*

A'UTHORSHIP*, ăw-thûr-shîp. *n. s. The quality of being an author. Shaftesbury.*

AUTO/CRASY *ğ, ăw-tôk'-râ-sê. 518. n. s. [αὐτοκρασία.] Independent power. South.*

AUTOCRA'TICAL*, ăw-tô-krât'-ê-kâl. *a.*

AUTOCRATORICAL*, ăw-tô-krâ-tôr'-ê-kâl. *a. Absolutely supreme. Pearson.*

AUTOGRAPH *ğ, ăw-tô-grâf. n. s. [autographe, Fr.] The original hand-writing of a person. Warton.*

AUTOGRAPHAL*, ăw-tô-grâf-âl. *a. Of the particular hand-writing of a person.*

AUTOGRAPHICAL, ăw-tô-grâf'-ê-kâl. *a. Of one's own writing.*

AUTOGRAPHY*, ăw-tôg'-râ-fê. *n. s. A person's own writing; in opposition to a copy.*

AUTOMATICAL, ăw-tô-mât'-ê-kâl. *a. Belonging to an automaton.*

AUTOMATON, ăw-tôm'-â-tôn. *n. s. [αὐτόματον, Gr.] A machine that hath the power of motion within itself. Quincy.*

AUTOMATOUS, ăw-tôm'-â-tûs. *a. Having in itself the power of motion. Brown.*

AUTONOMY, ăw-tôn-nô-mê. 518. *n. s. [αὐτονομία, Gr.] The living according to one's mind and prescription. Dict.*

A'UTOPSY *ğ, ăw-tôp-sê. n. s. [αὐτοψία, Gr.] Ocular demonstration. Quincy.*

AUTOPTICAL, ăw-tôp'-tê-kâl. *a. Perceived by one's own eyes.*

AUTOPTICALLY, ăw-tôp'-tê-kâl-lê. *ad. By means of one's own eyes. Brown.*

AUTOSCHEDIA/STICAL*, ăw-tôs-kêd-ê-âs'-tê-kâl. *a. [αὐτός and αὐχέδιαιστικός, Gr.] Hasty; slight. Dean Martin.*

A'UTUMN *ğ, ăw-tûm. 411. n. s. [autumnus, Lat.] The season of the year between summer and winter, popularly comprising August, September, and October. Shakespeare.*

AUTUMNAL, ăw-tûm'-nâl. *a. Belonging to autumn. Donne.*

AUTUMNIFY*, ăw-tûm'-nê-tê. *n. s. The season of autumn. Bp. Hall.*

AUXE/SIS, ăwg-zê'-sîs. 478, 520. *n. s. [Lat.] An increasing; an exornation. Smith.*

AUXILIAR *ğ, ăwg-zîl'-yâr. 478. a. [auxilium, Lat.]*

AUXILIARY, ăwg-zîl'-yâr-lê. *a. Assistant. Milton.*

AUXILIARY Verb. A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.

AUXILIAR, ăwg-zîl'-yâr. *n. s. Helper; con*

AUXILIARY, ăwg-zîl'-yâr-lê. *a. federate. South.*

AUXILIATION, ăwg-zîl'-ê-â-shûn. *n. s. Help. Dict.*

AUXILIATORY*, ăwg-zîl'-ê-â-târ-ê. *a. Assisting. Sir E. Sandys.*

To AVALIL, ă-vâle'. *v. a. [valoir, Fr.] To profit. Milton. To promote. Pope.*

To AVALIL, ă-vâle'. *v. n. To be of use. Dryden.*

AVALIL, ă-vâle'. *n. s. Profit. Spenser.*

AVALILABLE, ă-vâ-lâ-bl. *a. Profitable. Atterbury.*

AVALILABLENESS, ă-vâ-lâ-bl-nês. *n. s. Power of promoting the end for which it is used. Hale.*

AVALILABLY, ă-vâ-lâ-blê. *ad. Powerfully. Le gally; validly.*

AVALILMENT, ă-vâle'-mênt. *n. s. Usefulness.*

To AVALILE, ă-vâle'. *v. a. [avalere, Fr.] To let fall; to depress. Spenser. Ob. J.*

To AVALILE, ă-vâle'. *v. n. To sink. Spenser.*

AVALINT. The front of an army. *Gower.*

AVANT-COURIER*, ă-vânt'-kôô-rêr. *n. s. [Fr.] One who is despatched before the rest to notify their approach.*

AVANT-GUARD, ă-vânt'-gârd. *n. s. [Fr.] The van; the first body of an army. Hayward.*

AVARICE *ğ, ăv-â-rîs. 142. n. s. [avaritia, Lat.] Covetousness. Shakespeare.*

AVARICIOUS, ăv-â-rîsh'-ûs. 292. *a. Covetous. Broome.*

AVARICIOUSLY, ăv-â-rîsh'-ûs-lê. *ad. Covetously. Goldsmith.*

AVARICIOUSNESS, ăv-â-rîsh'-ûs-nês. *n. s. Covetousness.*

AVAROUS*, ăv-â-rûs. *a. Covetous. Gower. Ob. T.*

AVA/ST, ă-vâst'. *ad. Enough; stop: common among seamen. Cumberland.*

AVANCEMENT*, ă-vânse'-mênt. *n. s. Advancement. Bale.*

To AVAUNT *ğ, ă-vânt'. v. a. [avantare, Ital.] To boast. Abp. Cramer.*

To AVAUNT*, ă-vânt'. *v. n. To come before; to advance. Spenser.*

AVAUNT*, ă-vânt'. *n. s. Boasting.*

AVANCEMENT*, ă-vânt'-ânse. *n. s. Boasting. Chaucer. Ob. T.*

AVANTRY*, ă-vânt'-rê. *n. s. Boasting.*

AVANTRY, ă-vânt'-rê. *interj. A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away. Shakespeare.*

A'VE*, ă-vê. *n. s. [ave, Lat.] The first part of the salutation, used by the Romanists, to the Virgin Mary; an abbreviation of the Ave Maria, or Ave Mary. Spenser.*

To AVEL, ă-vêl'. *v. a. [avello, Lat.] To pull away. Brown.*

A'VENAGE, ăv'-ên-îdje. 90. *n. s. [arena, Lat.] A quantity of oats paid as a rent. Dict.*

A'VENER*, or **A'VENOR***, ăv'-ê-nûr. *n. s. [avener, old Fr.] An officer of the stable. Birch's Life of Henry.*

To AVE'NGE\$, â-vênj'e'. v. a. [venger, Fr.] To revenge. *Isaiah*. To punish. *Dryden*.
 AVE'NGE*, â-vênj'e'. n. s. Revenge. *Spenser*. Ob. T.
 AVE'NGEANCE, â-vên'-jânse. 244. n. s. Punishment. *Philips*.
 AVE'NGEMENT, â-vênj'e'-mênt. n. s. Vengeance. *Spenser*.
 AVE'NGER, â-vên'-jûr. n. s. Punisher. 1 *Thess*. Revenger. *Dryden*.
 AVE'NGERESS, â-vên'-jûr-ês. n. s. A female avenger. *Spenser*. Ob. J.
 A'VENS, âv'-ênz. n. s. Herb bennet. *Miller*.
 AVENTURE, â-vên'-tshûre. 461. n. s. {*aventure*, Fr.} A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony. *Covel*.
 A'VENUE, âv'-ê-nû. 335, 503. [See REVENUE.] n. s. [*avenue*, Fr.] A way by which any place may be entered. *Clarendon*. An alley of trees before a house.
 To AVE R\$, â-vêr'. v. a. [*averer*, Fr.] To declare positively. *Prior*.
 A'VERAGE, âv'-ûr-âje. 90, 555. n. s. [*averagium*, Lat.] That duty which the tenant is to pay to the king, or other lord, by his beasts and carriages. *Chambers*. A certain contribution that merchants make towards the losses of such as have their goods cast overboard in a tempest. *Coccel*. A small duty paid to the master of a ship for his care of goods, over and above the freight. *Chambers*. A medium; a mean proportion.
 To A'VERAGE*, âv'-ûr-âje. v. a. To fix an average price.
 A'VEMENT, â-vêr'-mênt. n. s. Establishment by evidence. *Bacon*. An offer of the defendant to justify an exception, and the act as well as the offer. *Blount*. Affirmation. *Bp. Nicolson*.
 AVERNAT, â-vêr'-nât. n. s. A sort of grape.
 A'VERPENNY*, âv'-ûr-pên-nê. n. s. Money paid towards the king's carriages by land, instead of service by the beasts in kind. *Burn*.
 AVERRUN'CATION, âv'-ûr-rûn-kâ'-shûn. n. s. The act of rooting up any thing. *Robinson*.
 To A'VERRUNCATE\$, âv'-êr-rûng'-kâte. 91, 493. v. a. [*averrunco*, Lat.] To root up. *Hudibras*.
 AVERSA'TION, âv'-êr-sâ'-shûn. n. s. Hatred; abhorrence. *South*.
 AVERSE\$, â-vêr'se'. a. [*aversus*, Lat.] Malign; not favourable. *Dryden*. Not pleased with. *Prior*.
 AVERSELY, â-vêr'se'-lê. ad. Unwillingly. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. Backwardly. *Brown*.
 AVERSENESS, â-vêr'se'-nês. n. s. Unwillingness. *Herbert*.
 AVERSION, â-vêr'-shûn. n. s. Hatred; dislike. *Milton*. The cause of aversion. *Arbutnot*. Simply, conversion or change. *Bp. Morton*.
 To A'VERT\$, â-vêrt'. v. a. [*averto*, Lat.] To turn aside. *Shakspeare*. To cause to dislike. *Hooker*. To put by. *Hooker*.
 To A'VERT*, â-vêrt'. v. n. To turn away. *Thomson*.
 A'VERTER*, â-vêrt'-ûr. n. s. That which averts. *Barton*.
 A'VIARY, âv'-ê-â-rê. 505. n. s. [*avis*, Lat.] A place enclosed to keep birds in. *Wotton*.
 AVIDUOUSLY*, â-vîd'-ê-ûs-lê. ad. [*avidus*, Lat.] Eagerly; greedily. *Bale*. Ob. T.
 AVIDITY, â-vîd'-ê-ê. n. s. Greediness. *Fotherby*.
 To AVILE*, â-vîlê'. v. a. [*aviler*, Fr.] To depreciate. *B. Jonson*.
 To AVISE*, â-vîze'. v. n. [*avis*, Fr.] To consider. See To AVIZE. *Spenser*. Ob. T.
 AVISE*, â-vîze'. } n. s. [*avis*, Fr.] Advice; in-
 AVISO*, â-vî-sô. } telligence. *B. Jonson*.
 AVISEMENT*, â-vîze'-mênt. n. s. [Fr.] Advice-
 ment. *B. Jonson*. Ob. T.
 A'VITOUS, âv'-ê-tûs. 503, 314. a. [*avitus*, Lat.] Ancient. *Dict*.
 To AVIZE, â-vîze'. v. a. To counsel. *Spenser*. To bethink himself. *Spenser*. To consider. *Spenser*. Ob. J.
 A'VOCADO. âv'-ô-kâ'-dô [See LUMBAGO.] n. s.

[Span.] The name of a tree in the Spanish West Indies. *Miller*.
 To A'VOCATE\$, âv'-vô-kâte. 91. v. a. [*avoco*, Lat.] To call off. *Lord Herbert*.
 AVOCA'TION, âv'-vô-kâ'-shûn. n. s. The act of calling aside. *Glanville*. The business that calls. *Hale*.
 AVO'CATIVE*, âv'-vôk'-kâ-tîv. n. s. That which calls off from; dehortation; dissuasion.
 To AVOID\$, â-vôîd'. 299. v. a. [*evider*, Fr.] To shun. *Tillotson*. To escape. To endeavour to shun. *Shak*. To evacuate. *Shak*. To emit. *Brown*. To oppose. *Bacon*. To vacate; to annul. *Spenser*.
 To AVOID\$, â-vôîd'. v. n. To retire. 1 *Sam*. To become void. *Ayliffe*.
 AVOIDABLE, â-vôîd'-â-bl. a. That which may be avoided. *Boyle*. Liable to be vacated. *Judge Hale*.
 AVOIDANCE, â-vôîd'-ânse. n. s. The act of avoiding. *Bp. Hall*. The course by which any thing is carried off. *Bacon*. The act of becoming vacant. *Burn*. The act of annulling.
 AVOIDER, â-vôîd'-êr. 98. n. s. The person that avoids or carries any thing away. *Beaumont and Fl*.
 AVOIDLESS, â-vôîd'-lêss. a. Inevitable. *Dryden*.
 AVOIRDUPO'IS, âv'-êr-dû-pôîz'. 302. n. s. [*avoir du poids*, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy as seventeen to fourteen. *Chambers*.
 To AVOKE*, â-vôke'. v. a. [*avoco*, Lat.] To call back. *Cockeram*. Ob. T.
 AVOLA'TION, âv'-ô-lâ'-shûn. n. s. [*avolo*, Lat.] Flight; escape. *Glanville*.
 To AVOUCH\$, â-vôûsh'. v. a. [*avouer*, Fr.] To affirm. *Hooker*. To produce in favour of. *Spenser*. To vindicate. *Shakspeare*.
 AVOUCH, â-vôûsh'. 313. n. s. Declaration; testimony. *Shakspeare*.
 AVOUCHABLE, â-vôûsh'-â-bl. a. What may be avouched. *Sherrwood*.
 AVOUCHER, â-vôûsh'-êr. n. s. He that avouches.
 AVOUCHMENT*, â-vôûsh'-mênt. n. s. Declaration. *Shakspeare*.
 To AVO'W\$, â-vôû'. v. a. [*avouer*, Fr.] To declare with confidence. *Spenser*.
 AVO'W*, â-vôû'. n. s. Determination; vow. *Gower*. Ob. T.
 AVO'WABLE, â-vôû'-â-bl. a. That which may be openly declared. *Donne*.
 AVO'WAL, â-vôû'-âl. n. s. Open declaration. *Hume*.
 AVO'WEDLY, â-vôû'-êd-lê. 364. ad. In an open manner. *Clarendon*.
 AVO'WEE, âv'-ôû-ê'. n. s. He to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs. *Dict*.
 AVO'WER, â-vôû'-ûr. 98. n. s. He that avows or justifies. *Dryden*.
 AVO'WRY, â-vôû'-rê. n. s. In law, is where one takes a distress for rent, and the other sues replevin. *Chambers*.
 AVO'WSAL, â-vôû'-zâl. 442. n. s. A confession. *Dict*.
 AVO'WTRY, â-vôû'-trê. n. s. See ADVOWTRY.
 AVU'LSED*, â-vûls'. part. a. [*avulsus*, Lat.] Plucked away. *Shenstone*.
 AVU'LSION, â-vûl'-shûn. n. s. The act of pulling from. *Philips*.
 To AWA'IT\$, â-wâte'. v. a. To expect. *Fairfax*. To attend. *Milton*.
 AWA'IT, â-wâte'. n. s. Ambush. *Spenser*.
 To AWA'KE\$, â-wâke'. v. a. [*apacari*, Sax.] To rouse out of sleep. *Shakspeare*. To raise from any state resembling sleep. *Dryden*. To put into new action. *Spenser*.
 To AWA'KE, â-wâke'. v. n. To break from sleep. *Shakspeare*.
 AWA'KE, â-wâke'. a. Not being asleep. *Bacon*.
 To AWA'KEN, â-wâ'-kn. 103. v. a. and v. n. The same with awake. *Hicks*.
 AWA'KENER*, â-wâ'-kn-ûr. n. s. That which awakens. *Stillingfleet*.
 AWA'KENING*, â-wâ'-kn-îng. n. s. The act of awaking. *Bp. Berkeley*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

To AWARD[§], á-wárd'. v. a. [*awárder*, old Fr.] To adjudge. *Shakspeare*.

To AWARD, á-wárd'. v. n. To judge. *Pope*.

AWARD, á-wárd'. n. s. Judgement; determination. *Dryden*.

AWARDER*, á-wárd'-úr. n. s. A judge. *Thomson*.

AWARE[§], á-wáre'. ad. Excited to caution. *Sidney*.

To AWARE, á-wáre'. v. n. To beware. *Par. Lost*.

To AWAREN*, á-wárn'. v. a. To caution. *Spenser*.

AWAY[§], á-wá'. ad. [*apeg*, Sax.] In a state of absence. *B. Jonson*. From any place or person.

Shakspeare. Let us go. *Shakspeare*. Begone. *Shakspeare*. Out of one's own hands. *Tillotson*.

On the way. Endure. *Shakspeare*. Away with. Throw away. *St. Luke*.

AWAYWARD*, á-wá'-wárd. ad. [*apeg* peapò, Sax.] Turned aside. *Gower*.

AWES[§], áw. n. s. [*ege*, oga, Sax.] Reverential fear. *Spenser*.

To AWE, áw. v. a. To strike with reverence, or fear. *Bacon*.

AWESOME*, á-wè'-rè. a. Weary; tired. *Shakspeare*.

AWE-BAND, áw'-bánd. n. s. A check. *Dict*.

AWE-COMMANDING*, áw'-kóm-mánd'-ing. a. Striking with awe. *Gray*.

AWE-STRUCK*, áw'-strúk. part. a. Impressed with awe. *Milton*.

A'WFUL, áw'-fúl. 173, 406. a. That which strikes with awe. *Milton*. Worshipful. *Shakspeare*. Struck with awe. *Shakspeare*.

A'WFULLY, áw'-fúl-lè. ad. In a reverential manner. *South*. Striking with awe. *Dryden*.

A'WFUL-EYED*, áw'-fúl-ide. a. Having eyes exciting awe. *Morc*.

A'WFULNESS, áw'-fúl-nès. n. s. Solemnity. *Addison*. The state of being struck with awe. *Taylor*.

To AWHÁPE, á-hwápe'. v. a. To strike; to confound. *Spenser*.

AWHE/ELS*, á-hwèélz'. ad. On wheels. *B. Jonson*.

AWHILE, á-hwíle'. 397. ad. Some time. *Shakspeare*.

AWHIT*, á-hwít'. ad. [*aprit*, Sax.] A jot; a tittle. *Bp. Hall*.

AWK[§], áwk. a. [*auk*, Goth.] Odd; out of order. *L'Estrange*.

A'WKWARD, áwk'-wúrd. 475. a. [old adj. *auk*, with the Sax. peapò.] Inelegant; unpolite. *Shak*. Unhandy; clumsy. *Dryden*. Perverse. *Shakspeare*.

A'WKWARDLY, áwk'-wúrd-lè. ad. Clumsily. *Sidney*.

A'WKWARDNESS, áwk'-wúrd-nès. n. s. Inelegance. *Addison*.

AWL, áll. n. s. [*aal*, Goth.] An instrument to bore holes. *Hooker*.

A'WLESS, áw'-lès. a. Wanting reverence, or the power of causing reverence. *Shakspeare*.

AWME, or AUME, áwm. n. s. A Dutch measure, answering to one-seventh of an English ton. *Arbutnot*.

AWN, áwn. n. s. [*ahana*, Goth.] The beard of the corn or grass.

A'WNING, áw'-ning. 410. n. s. A cover spread over a boat, or any place without a roof. *Sir T. Herbert*. A covering to defend from the rays of the sun. *Swinburne*.

AWO'KE, á-wòke'. The preterite from *awake*. *Judges*, xvi.

AWORK, á-wùrk'. 165. ad. On work. *Shakspeare*.

AWORKING, á-wùrk'-ing. a. The state of working. *Hubbard's Tale*.

AWRY', á-rí. 474. ad. [*ppriðan*, Sax.] Not in a straight direction. *Spenser*. Asquint. *Denham*. Not in the right direction. *Brerewood*. Unevenly. *Pope*. Perversely. *Sidney*.

AXE, áks. n. s. [*eax*, acp, Sax.] An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge, fixed in a handle. *Shakspeare*.

A'XHEAD*, áks'-hèd. n. s. The head of the axe. *2 Kings*, vi.

A'XILLA, ág-zíl'-lá. n. s. [Lat.] The arm-pit. *Quincy*.

AXILLAR, áks'-zíl'-lár. 478.

A'XILLARY, áks'-zíl'-lá-rè. [See MAXILLARY.] } a. Belonging to the arm-pit. *Brown*.

A'XIOM[§], ák'-shúm. 479. n. s. [*áxioma*] A proposition evident at first sight. *Hooker*. An established principle. *Hooker*.

AXIOMATICAL*, áks-è-ò-mát'-è-kál. a. Relating to an axiom. *Whitlock*.

A'XIS, ák'-sís. n. s. [*axis*, Lat.] The line, real or imaginary, that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve. *Blackmore*.

A'XLE, ák'-sl. 405. } n. s. The pin which

A'XLE-TREE, ák'-sl-trèè. } passes through the midst of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed. *Shakspeare*.

AY, àè. 105. ad. [*ga* and *ia*, Sax. *yea*.] Yes. *Shak*. Yes, certainly. *Shakspeare*.

Æ See Directions to Foreigners, prefixed to this Dictionary, page 8. *W*.

AY ME*, interj. [*oiuoi*] A phrase, implying dejection and sorrow; the same as *ah me*. *Milton*.

AYE, àè. ad. [*apa*, or rather *aa*, Sax.] Always. *Spem*. A'YGREEN, àè'-grèèn. n. s. Houseleek. *Dict*.

A'YRY, á'-rè. n. s. [*ey*, Sax.] The nest of the hawk. *Walton*.

A'ZEROLE*, áz'-è-ròle. n. s. [*azarole*, Fr.] The three-grained medlar, or Neapolitan medlar-tree. *Cotgrave*.

A'ZIMUTH, áz'-è-múth. n. s. The azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line. *Magnetical Azimuth* is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian. *Azimuth Compass* is an instrument for finding the sun's magnetick azimuth. *Azimuth Dial* is a dial whose stile is at right angles to the plane of the horizon. *Azimuths*, called also vertical circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles. *Chambers*.

A'ZURE*, á'-zhùre. [*ázh'-tùre*. *Jones & Perry*.] 484, 461. a. [*azur*, Fr.] Blue; faint blue. *Sidney*.

To A'ZURE*, á'-zhùre. v. a. To colour any thing blue. *Elyot's Dict*.

A'ZURED*, á'-zhùrd. a. Blue. *Shakspeare*.

A'ZURN*, á'-zhùrn. a. Of a bright blue colour. *Milton*.

A'ZYME*, n. s. [*azyme*, Fr.] Unleavened bread. *The Translators of the Bible to the Reader*.

BAB

B, The second letter of the English alphabet, pronounced by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath.

BAA[§], bá. 77. n. s. The cry of a sheep. *Shakspeare*.

To BAA bá. v. n. [*bato*, Lat.] To cry like a sheep. *Sidney*.

To BA'BBLE[§], báb'-bl. 405. v. n. [*babbelen*, Germ.] To prattle like a child. *Prior*. To talk idly. *Arbutnot*. To talk thoughtlessly. *L'Estrange*. To talk much. *Shakspeare*.

To BA'BBLE*, báb'-bl. v. a. To prate. *Harmar*.

BAB

BA'BBLE, báb'-bl. n. s. Idle talk. *Shakspeare*.

BA'BBLEMENT, báb'-bl-mént. n. s. Senseless prate. *Milton*.

BA'BBLER, báb'-blúr. 98. n. s. An idle talker. *Shak*. A teller of secrets. *Spenser*.

BA'BBLING*, báb'-bling. n. s. Foolish talk. 17^{im}. vi

BABE[§], bábe. n. s. [*baban*, Welsh.] An infant of either sex. *Shakspeare*.

BA'BEL[§], bá'-bél. n. s. [*Heb*.] Disorder; tumult. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

BA'BERY, bá'-bùr-rè. 555. n. s. Finery to please a babe. *Sidney*.

BA/BISH, bâ'-bîsh. *a.* Childish. *Ascham.*
 BA/BISHLY*, bâ'-bîsh-lê. *ad.* Childishly.
 BA/BOON, bâ'-bôon'. *n. s.* [*babouin*, Fr.] A monkey of the largest kind. *Shakspeare.*
 BA/BY ô, bâ'-bê, vulgarly bâb'-bê. *n. s.* A child. *Shak.* A small image in imitation of a child. *Stillingfleet.*
 BA/BY*, bâ'-bê. *a.* Like a baby; small. *Shakspeare.*
 To BA/BY*, nâ'-bê. *v. a.* To treat one like a baby. *Young.*
 BA/BYHOOD*, bâ'-bê-hûd. } *n. s.* Infancy; child-
 BA/BYSHIP*, bâ'-bê-shîp. } hood.
 BA/BYISH*, bâ'-bê-îsh. *a.* Childish. *Bale.*
 BABYLO'NICAL*, bâb-ê-lôn-ê-kâl. *a.* [from *Babel* or *Babylon*.] Tumultuous; disorderly. *Harrington.*
 BA/CATED, bâk'-kâ-têd. *a.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Beset with pearls. *Dict.*
 BA/CCHANAL ô*, bâk'-kâ-nâl. *a.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] Drunken; revelling. *Crowley.*
 BA/CCHANAL*, bâk'-kâ-nâl. *n. s.* A devotee to Bacchus, the god of wine. *Marston.*
 BACCHANATIAN, bâk-kâ-nâ'-lê-ân. *n. s.* A drunkard. *Stukely.*
 BACCHANATIAN*, bâk-kâ-nâ'-lê-ân. *a.* Relating to revelry. *A. Smith.*
 BA/CCHANALS, bâk'-kâ-nâlz. *n. s.* The drunken feasts of Bacchus. *Shakspeare.*
 BA/CCHUS BOLE, bâk'-kûs-bôle. *n. s.* A flower. *Mortimer.*
 BA/CCHANT*, } bâk'-kânt. *n. s.* He who lives
 BA/CCHANTE*, } like Bacchus.
 BA/CCHICAL*, bâk'-kê-kâl. } *a.* Relating to the
 BA/CCHICK*, bâk'-kîk. } feasts of Bacchus. *Spenser.*
 BACCIV'EROUS, bâk-sîf-ê-rûs. 555. *a.* [*bacca* and *fero*, Lat.] Berry-bearing. *Ray.*
 BACCIVOROUS, bâk-sîv-rô-rûs. *a.* Devouring berries. *Dict.*
 BA/CHELOR ô, bâtsh'-ê-lûr. *n. s.* [*bachelen*, Sax.] A man unmarried. *Shak.* A man who takes his first degrees at the university. *Asclum.* A knight of the lowest order. *Hody.* Applied by Ben Jonson to an unmarried woman. *Magnetic Lady.*
 BA/CHELORSHIP, bâtsh'-ê-lûr-shîp. *n. s.* The condition of a bachelor. *Shak.* The state of him who has taken his first degree at the university. *Bp. Hall.*
 BACK ô, bâk. *n. s.* [*bac*, Sax.] The hinder part of the body. *Dryden.* The outer part of the hand. *Donne.* The outer part of the body; that which requires clothes; opposed to the belly. *Locke.* The rear. *Clarendon.* The place behind. *Bacon.* The part of any thing out of sight. *Bacon.* The thick part of any tool, opposed to the edge. *Arbutnot.* To turn the back on one; to forsake him. *South.* To turn the back; to go away. *Sir J. Davies.* A large vessel used by brewers and distillers; a vat. *Knight.*
 BACK, bâk. *ad.* To the place from which one came. *Shak.* Backward. *Addison.* Behind. *Numb.* xxiv. Towards things past. *Burnet.* Again; in return. *Shakspeare.* Again; a second time. *Waller.*
 To BACK, bâk. *v. a.* To mount on the back of a horse. *Shak.* To break a horse. *Roscommon.* To place upon the back. *Shak.* To maintain. *Shak.* To justify. *Boyle.* To second. *Dryden.*
 To BA/CKBITE, bâk'-bite. *v. a.* To censure the absent. *Spenser.*
 BA/CKBITER, bâk'-bl-tûr. *n. s.* A privy calumniator. *South.*
 BA/CKBITING*, bâk'-bl-îng. *n. s.* Secret detraction. 2 *Corinthians*, xii.
 BACKBITINGLY*, bâk'-bl-îng-lê. *ad.* Slandorously. *Barret.*
 BACKBONE, bâk'-bône. *n. s.* The bone of the back. *Ray.*
 BA/CKCARRY, bâk'-kâr-rê. Having on the back. *Cowel.*
 BACKDO'OR, bâk'-dôre. *n. s.* The door behind the house.

BA/CKED, bâkt. 359. *a.* Having a back. *Shak.*
 BA/CKFRIEND, bâk'-frênd. *n. s.* An enemy in secret. *South.*
 BACKGAMMON, bâk-gâm-mûn. 166. *n. s.* [from *bach gammon*, Welsh.] A game at tables with box and dice. *Howell.*
 BA/CKHOUSE, bâk'-hûse. *n. s.* A building behind the chief part of the house. *Carew.*
 BA/CKPIECE, bâk'-pêse. *n. s.* The armour which covers the back. *Canden.*
 BA/CKRETURN*, bâk'-rê-tûrn. *n. s.* Repeated return. *Shakspeare.*
 BA/CKROOM, bâk'-rôom. *n. s.* A room behind. *Moxon.*
 BA/CKSET*, bâk'-sê. *part. a.* Set upon in the rear. *Anderson.*
 BA/CKSIDE, bâk'-slde. *n. s.* The hinder part of any thing. *Newton.* The yard or ground behind a house. *Mortimer.*
 To BACKSLIDE, [BACK/SLIDE. *Todd.*] bâk-slîde'. 497. *v. n.* To fall off; to apostatize. *Jeremiah.*
 I have in this word preferred Dr. Johnson's accentuation on the second syllable to Mr. Sheridan's on the first; for the reasons, see *Principles*, under the number marked. Dr. Ash, Entick, Scott, and Perry, are on the side of Mr. Sheridan; and Dr. Johnson and W. Johnson only on that which I have chosen; but Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Ash, by marking the noun *backslider* with the accent on the second syllable, as it is always heard, have betrayed their pronunciation of the verb; for one of these modes must be wrong, as the verbal noun must unquestionably have the same accent as the verb. *W.*
 BACKSLIDER, bâk-slî'-dûr. 93. *n. s.* An apostate. *Proverbs*, xiv.
 BACKSLIDING*, bâk-slî'-dîng. *n. s.* Transgression. *Jeremiah*, v. 6.
 BA/CKSTAFF, bâk'-stâf. *n. s.* An instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea.
 BA/CKSTAIRS, bâk'-stârz. *n. s.* The private stairs in the house. *Bacon.*
 BA/CKSTAYS, bâk'-staze. *n. s.* Ropes or stays which keep the masts of a ship from pitching forward or overboard.
 BA/CKSWORD, bâk'-sôrd. *n. s.* A sword with one sharp edge; also the rustick sword exercised at country fairs, consisting merely of a stick, with a basket handle. *Arbutnot.*
 BA/CKWARD, bâk'-wûrd. } *ad.* With the
 BA/CKWARDS, bâk'-wûrdz. 88. } back forwards
Genesis. Towards the back. *Bacon.* On the back. *Dryden.* From the present station to the place beyond the back. *Shak.* Regressively. *Newton.* Towards something past. *South.* Reflexively. *Sir J. Davies.* From a better to a worse state. *Dryden.* Past; in time past. *Locke.* Perversely. *Shakspeare.*
 BA/CKWARD, bâk'-wûrd. *a.* Unwilling. *Addison.* Hesitating. *Shak.* Sluggish. *Watts.* Dull. *South.* Late; as, backward fruits.
 BA/CKWARD, bâk'-wûrd. *n. s.* The state past. *Shakspeare.*
 To BA/CKWARD*, bâk'-wûrd. *v. a.* To keep back; to hinder.
 BA/CKWARDLY, bâk'-wûrd-lê. *ad.* Unwillingly. *Sidney.* Perversely. *Shakspeare.*
 BA/CKWARDNESS, bâk'-wûrd-nês. *n. s.* Dullness. *Atterbury.* Tardiness.
 To BA/CKWOUND*, bâk'-wôond. *v. a.* To wound behind the back. *Shakspeare.*
 BA/CON, bâ'-kn. 170. *n. s.* [*bacon*, old Fr.] The flesh of a hog salted and dried. *Dryden.* The animal itself. *Kyd.* To save the bacon, is a phrase for preserving one's self from being hurt. *Prior.*
 BACULOMETRY, bâk-û-lôm-ê-trê. *n. s.* [*baculus*, Lat. and *μετρον*.] The art of measuring distances by one or more staves. *Dict.*
 BAD ô, bâd. *a.* [*quaad*, Dutch.] Ill; not good. *Pope.* Vicious. *Milton.* Unfortunate. *Dryden.* Hurtful. *Addison.*
 BAD, } bâd. 75. The preterite of *bid*. *Shakspeare.*
 RADE, }
 BADGE ô, bâdje. 74. *n. s.* [*bajulo*, Lat. to carry.] A

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

mark worn to show the relation of the wearer. *Spenser*. A token by which one is known. *Fairfax*. The mark of any thing. *Shakspeare*.

To BADGE, bâdje. *v. a.* To mark as with a badge. *Swift*. To mark actually with a badge. *Swift*.

BA/DGELESS*, bâdje'-lês. *a.* Having no badge. *Bp. Hall*.

BA/DGER, bâd'-jâr. 98. *n. s.* [*hedour*, Fr.] An animal that earths in the ground. *Brown*.

To BA/DGER*, bâd'-jâr. *v. a.* To confound.

BA/DGER-LEGGED, bâd'-jâr-lêg'd. *a.* Having legs of an unequal length. *L'Estrange*.

BA/DGER, bâd'-jâr. *n. s.* One that buys victuals in one place, and carries it unto another. *Covel*.

BA/DINAGE*, bâd'-ê-nâje. } *n. s.* [Fr.] Light or
BA/D'NERIE*, bâ-dîn'-ê-rê. } playful discourse.
Ld. Chesterfield.

BA/DLY, bâd'-lê. *ad.* In a bad manner. *Shakspeare*.

BA/DNESS, bâd'-nês. *n. s.* Want of good qualities. *Shakspeare*.

To BA/FLE\$, bâf'-fl. 405. *v. a.* [*befler*, Fr.] To elude. *South*. To confound. *Dryden*. To disgrace; to insult. *Spenser*.

To BA/FLE*, bâf'-fl. *v. n.* To practise deceit. *Barrow*.

BA/FLE, bâf'-fl. *n. s.* A defeat. *South*.

BA/FFLER, bâf'-flâr. 98. *n. s.* He that puts to confusion. *Government of the Tongue*.

BAG\$, bâg. *n. s.* [*belge*, Sax.] A sack, or pouch. *Shak*. That part of animals in which some particular juices are contained. *Dryden*. An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair. *Addison*. Quantities of certain commodities; as, a bag of pepper.

To BAG, bâg. *v. a.* To put into a bag. *Dryden*. To load with a bag. *Dryden*.

To BAG, bâg. *v. n.* To swell like a full bag. *Chaucer*.

To BAG*, bâg. *v. a.* To swell. *Bp. Hall*.

BAGATE/LE, bâg-â-têl'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A trifle. *Hovell*.

BAGGAGE, bâg'-gîdje. 90. *n. s.* [*baggage*, Fr.] The furniture of an army. *Bacon*. The goods that are to be carried away, as *bag* and *baggage*. *Martin*. A worthless woman. *Sidney*. A pert young woman; a flirt. *Guardian*. Refuse; lumber. *Bp. Hooper*.

BA/GNIO, bân'-yò. 338. *n. s.* [*bagno*, Ital.] A house for bathing, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body. *Arminhot*.

BA/GPIPE, bâg'-plpe. *n. s.* A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag and pipes. *Chambers*.

BA/GPIPER, bâg'-pl-pûr. 98. *n. s.* One that plays on a bagpipe. *Shakspeare*.

BAGUE/TTE, bâ-gêv'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A little round moulding, less than an astragal.

To BAIGNE, bâne. *v. a.* [*bagner*, Fr.] To drench; to soak. *Carew*. *Ob. J.*

BAIL\$, bâle. *n. s.* [*bailler*, Fr.] The setting at liberty one arrested under security taken for his appearance. *Covel*. A surety. *Titus Andronicus*. A certain limit within a forest. *Spenser*.

To BAIL, bâle. *v. a.* To give bail. *Titus Andronicus*. To admit to bail. *Cleveland*.

BA/LABLE, bâ-lâ-bl. 405. *a.* That may be bailed. *B. Jonson*.

BA/LIFF, bâ'-lif. *n. s.* [*baillie*, Fr.] A subordinate officer. *Adison*. An officer whose business it is to execute arrests. *Bacon*. An under steward of a manor.

BA/LIWICK, bâ'-lê-wîk. *n. s.* The jurisdiction of a bailiff. *Covel*.

BA/TLEMENT*, bâle'-mênt. *n. s.* The delivery of things to the *bailor*, or to the *bailee*, and sometimes also to a third person. *Covel*.

BA/TLY*, bâ'-lê. *n. s.* The office or jurisdiction of a bailiff. *Wickliffe*.

BAIN\$, bâne. *n. s.* [*bain*, Fr.] A bath. *Hakevill*. To BAIN*, bâne. *v. a.* To bathe. *Turbervile*. *Ob. T.*

BAIRN*, or BARN*, bârn, or bârn. *n. s.* [*beapn*, Sax.] A child.

To BAIT\$, bâte. *v. a.* [*batan*, Sax.] To put meat

upon a hook to tempt fish. *Shak*. To give meat to one's self, or horses, on the road. *Spenser*.

To BAIT\$, bâte. *v. a.* [*hattre*, Fr.] To attack with violence. *Spenser*. To harass by the help of others.

To BAIT, bâte. *v. n.* To stop at any place for refreshment. *Sidney*.

To BAIT, bâte. *v. n.* To flap the wings; to flutter. *Shakspeare*.

BAIT, bâte. *n. s.* Meat set to allure fish. *Shak*. A temptation. *Spenser*. A refreshment on a journey. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

BAIZE, bâze. *n. s.* A kind of coarse open cloth stuff. *Chambers*.

To BAKE\$, bâke. *v. a.* [*bæcan*, Sax.] To heat any thing in a close place. *Isaiah*. To harden in the fire. *Bacon*. To harden with heat. *Philips*.

To BAKF, bâke. *v. n.* To do the work of baking. *Shakspeare*. To be heated or baked. *Shakspeare*.

BAKE-MEATS*, bâke-mêts. } *n. s.* Meats dress-
BAKED-MEATS, bâk'd-mêts. } ed by the oven.
Genesis, xl.

BA'KEHOUSE, bâke'-hòuse. *n. s.* A place for baking bread. *Wotton*.

BA'KEN, bâ'-k'n. The participle from *to bake*. 1. *Kings*.

BA'KER, bâ'-kûr. 98. *n. s.* He whose trade is to bake. *South*.

BA'KER-FOOT*, bâ'-kûr-fût. *n. s.* An ill-shaped or distorted foot. *Bp. Taylor*.

BA'KER-LEGGED*, bâ'-kûr-lêg'd. *a.* A person is said to be baker-legged, who has crooked legs, or goes in at the knees.

BA/LANCE\$, bâl'-lânse. *n. s.* [*balance*, Fr.] One of the six simple powers in mechanics. A pair of scales. *Swift*. A metaphorical balance, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another. *Shak*. The act of comparing two things. *Atterbury*. The overplus of weight. *Bacon*. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even. *Equipoise*; as, *balance of power*. *Pope*. The beating part of a watch. *Locke*. [*lu astronomy*.] *The Libra*. *Dryden*.

To BA/LANCE, bâl'-lânse. *v. a.* To weigh in a balance. *L'Estrange*. To regulate the weight. *Waller*. To counterpoise. *Newton*. To regulate an account. *Locke*. To pay that which will make the account equal. *Prior*.

To BA/LANCE, bâl'-lânse. *v. n.* To hesitate. *Locke*. BA/LANCER, bâl'-lân-shr. *n. s.* The person that weighs any thing. *Cotgrave*.

BA/LANCING*, bâl'-lân-ing. *n. s.* Equilibrium; poise. *Dr. Spenser*.

BA/LASS Ruby, bâl'-âs-rû'-bê. *n. s.* [*balas*, Fr.] A kind of ruby. *Woodward*.

To BALBU/CINATE, bâl-bû'-sê-nâte. } *v. n.* [*bal*
BALBU/TIATE, bâl-bû'-shê-âte. } *tutio*, Lat.]

To stammer in speaking. *Dict*.

BALCONY, bâl-kò'-nê. *n. s.* [*balcon*, Fr.] A frame of iron, wood, or stone, before the window of a room. *Herbert*.

BALD\$, bâwld. *a.* [*bal*, Welsh.] Wanting hair. *Jeremiah*. Without natural covering. *Shak*. Without the usual covering. *Shak*. Unadorned; inelegant. *Dryden*. Mean; naked. *Shak*. *Bald* was used by the northern nations to signify bold, and is still in use. *Gibson*.

BA/LDACHIN, bâwld'-â-ishfn. *n. s.* [*haldachino*, Ital.] A canopy, supported with columns, and serving as a covering to an altar. *Builder's Dict*.

BA/LDERDASH, bâwld'-dûr-dâsl. *n. s.* Any thing

jumbled together without judgement. *Nashe*.

To BA/LDERDASH, bâwld'-dûr-dâsh. *v. a.* To adulterate any liquor. *The Geneva Ballad*.

BA/LDLY, bâwld'-lê. *ad.* Nakedly; meanly.

BA/LDMONY, bâwld'-mûn-nê. *n. s.* The same with *gentian*.

BA/LDNESS, bâwld'-nês. *n. s.* The want of hair. *Bp. Taylor*. The loss of hair. *Swift*. Meanness of writing; inelegance. *Warton*.

BA/LDPATE*, bâwld'-pâte. *n. s.* A head shorn of hair. *Shakspeare*.

BA/LDPATE*, bawld'-pâte. } *a.* Shorn of hair.
 BA/LDPATED*, bawld'-pâ-têd. } *Shakspeare.*
 BA/LDRICK, bawld'-drîck. *n. s.* [baudrier, Fr.] A
 girdle. *Spenser.* The zodiac. *Spenser.*
 BA/LE\$, bâte. *n. s.* [bale, Fr.] A bundle of goods.
L'Estrange. A pair of dice. *Overbury.*
 To BA/LE, bâte. *v. n.* To make up into a bale.
 To BA/LE, bâte. *v. a.* To bale; to lave out. *Skin-*
ner.
 BA/LE, bâte. *n. s.* [bæl, Sax.] Misery; calamity.
Spenser.
 BA/LEFUL, bâte/-fûl. *a.* Full of misery. *Spenser.*
 Full of mischief. *Spenser.*
 BA/LEFULLY, bâte/-fûl-lê. *ad.* Sorrowfully.
 BA/LISTER*, bâl/-îs-tûr. *n. s.* [balista, Lat.] A
 cross-bow. *Blount.*
 BALK, bawk, 402. 84. *n. s.* [balk, Sax.] A great beam
 used in building.
 BALK\$, bawk. *n. s.* A ridge of land left unploughed
 between the furrows. *Homilies.* A disappoint-
 ment. *South.*
 To BALK, bawk, 402. *v. a.* To disappoint. *Locke.*
 To leave untouched. *Mede.* To omit, or refuse
 any thing. *Shak.* To heap, as on a ridge. *Shak.*
 To BALK*, bawk. *v. n.* To turn aside. *Spenser.*
 To deal in cross purposes. *Spenser.*
 BA/LKERS, baw/-kûr. 98. *n. s.* Men who give a
 sign to the fishing-boats, which way the passage or
 shoal of herrings is. *Covel.*
 BALL, bawl, 33, 77. *n. s.* [bol, Dan.] Any thing
 made in a round form. *Bacon.* A round thing to
 play with, either with the hand or foot, or a racket.
Sidney. A small round thing, with some particu-
 lar mark, by which votes are given, or lots cast.
Dryden. A globe. *Granville.* A globe borne as
 an ensign of sovereignty. *Bacon.* Any part of the
 body that approaches to roundness; as, the lower
 part of the thumb, the apple of the eye. *Shak.*
 The skin spread over a hollow piece of wood, stuff-
 ed with hair or wool, which the printers dip in ink,
 to spread it on the letters.
 BALL, bawl. *n. s.* [bal, Fr.] An entertainment of
 dancing. *Dryden.*
 BA/LLAD, bâl/-lâd. *n. s.* [balade, Fr.] A song.
Watts.
 To BA/LLAD, bâl/-lâd. *v. a.* To make or sing bal-
 lads. *Shakspeare.*
 To BA/LLAD*, bâl/-lâd. *v. n.* To write ballads. *B.*
Jonson.
 BA/LLAD-MAKER*, bâl/-lâd-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* He
 who writes a ballad. *Shakspeare.*
 BA/LLAD-MONGER*, bâl/-lâd-mûng-gûr. *n. s.* A
 trader in ballads. *Shakspeare.*
 BA/LLAD-SINGER, bâl/-lâd-sîng-ûr. *n. s.* One
 whose employ-ment is to sing ballads in the streets.
Gay.
 BA/LLAD-STYLE*, bâl/-lâd-sîlle. *n. s.* The air or
 manner of a ballad. *Warton.*
 BA/LLAD-TUNE*, bâl/-lâd-tûne. *n. s.* The tune of
 a ballad. *Warton.*
 BA/LLAD-WRITER*, bâl/-lâd-rî-tûr. *n. s.* A com-
 poser of ballads. *Warton.*
 BA/LLADER*, bâl/-lâ-dûr. *n. s.* A maker or singer
 of ballads. *Overbury.*
 BA/LLADRY*, bâl/-lâd-rê. *n. s.* The subject or style
 of ballads. *B. Jonson.*
 To BA/LLARAG*, bâl/-lâ-râg, or bûl/-lê-râg. *v. a.*
 To bully; to threaten. *Warton.*
 BA/LLAST, bâl/-lâst. 83. *n. s.* [ballaste, Dutch.]
 Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it
 steady. *Wilkins.* That which is used to make any
 thing steady. *Hammond.*
 To BA/LLAST, bâl/-lâst. *v. a.* To put weight at the
 bottom of a ship, to keep her steady. *Wilkins.*
 To keep any thing steady. *Bp. Hall.*
 BA/LLATED*, bâl/-lâ-têd. *part. a.* Sung in a bal-
 lad. *Webster.*
 BA/LLATRY*, bâl/-lâ-trê. *n. s.* A jig; a song. *Mil-*
ton.
 BA/LLÊT, bâl/-lêt. *n. s.* [ballette, Fr.] A dance in
 which some history is represented. *Warton.*
 BA/LLIARDS, bâl/-yûrds. *n. s.* A play at which a

ball is driven by the end of a stick; now called
billiards. *Spenser.*
 BA/LLISTER. See BALUSTER.
 BALLO'N, or BALLO'ON, bâl/-lôn'. *n. s.* [ballon,
 Fr.] A large, round, short-necked vessel, used in
 chymistry. A ball placed on the top of a pillar.
 A ball stuffed with combustible matter, which, when
 shot up in the air, bursts into bright sparks of fire,
 resembling stars. A hollow vessel of silk, which is
 filled with inflammable air, and ascends with con-
 siderable weight annexed to it into the atmosphere
Hewyt. A game at play. *Burton.*
 BALLOT\$, bâl/-lût. 166. *n. s.* [ballote, Fr.] A little
 ball used in giving votes, being put privately into
 a box. The act of voting by ballot.
 To BA/LLOT, bâl/-lût. *v. n.* To choose by ballot.
Wotton.
 BALLOTA'TION, bâl/-lôt-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* Voting by
 ballot. *Wotton.*
 BALM\$, bâm. 403. *n. s.* [baume, Fr.] The sap or
 juice of a shrub. *Dryden.* Any valuable or frag-
 rant ointment. *Shak.* Any thing that soothes or
 mitigates pain. *Shakspeare.*
 BALM, or BALM *Mint.* *n. s.* The name of a plant
Miller.
 BALM of Gilead, bâm ov gîl'-yâd. *n. s.* The juice
 drawn from the balsam tree. *Cabnet.* A plant re-
 markable for the strong balsamick scent of its leaves.
Miller.
 To BALM, bâm. *v. a.* To anoint with balm. *Shak.* To
 soothe. *Shakspeare.*
 BA/LMY, bâm/-ê. 403. *a.* Having the qualities of
 balm. *Milton.* Producing balm. *Pope.* Soothing.
Shak. Fragrant; odoriferous. *Dryden.* Mitiga-
 ting. *Shakspeare.*
 BA/LNEAL*, bâl/-nê-âl. *a.* [balneum, Lat.] Belong-
 ing to a bath. *Howell.*
 BA/LNEARY, bâl/-nê-â-rê. *n. s.* A bathing-room.
Brown.
 BALNEA'TION, bâl/-nê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of
 bathing. *Brown.*
 BA/LNEATORY, bâl/-nê-â-tûr-rê. 512, 557. *a.* Be-
 longing to a bath.
 BA/LNEUM, bâl/-nê-ûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Used in chym-
 istry for a vessel.
 BA/LOTADE, bâl/-lôt-tâde. *n. s.* The leap of a
 horse, so that, when his fore-feet are in the air, he
 shows nothing but the shoes of his hinder feet, with-
 out jerking out. *Farrier's Dict.*
 BA/LSAM\$, bawl/-sûm. 83. *n. s.* Ointment. *Denham.*
 BA/LSAM Apple, bawl/-sûm-âp-pl. *n. s.* An annual
 Indian plant.
 BA/LSAM Tree, bawl/-sûm-trêe. *n. s.* A shrub which
 scarce grows taller than the pomegranate tree,
 which produces the juice opobalsamum. *Culmet.*
 BALSAMA'TION*, bâl/-sâ-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* That
 which has the qualities of balsam. *Hist. Royal*
Society.
 BALSAMICAL, bâl/-sâm/-ê-kâl. 84. } *a.* Having the
 BALSAMICK, bâl/-sâm/-îk. 509. } qualities of
 balsam. *Arbuthnot.*
 BALSAMICK*, bâl/-sâm/-îk. *n. s.* That which has the
 qualities of balsam.
 BA/LSAM-SWEATING*, bawl/-sûm-swê-tîng.
part. a. That which yields balsam. *Crashaw.*
 BA/LUSTER, bâl/-ûs-tûr. *n. s.* [balestriera, Ital.] A
 small column or pilaster placed with rails on stairs,
 and in the fronts of galleries in churches. *Curew.*
 BA/LUSTERED*, bâl/-ûs-têrd. *part. a.* Having bal-
 usters. *Sir W. Scames.*
 BA/LUSTRADE, bâl/-ûs-trâde'. *n. s.* An assemblage
 of balusters, fixed upon a terrace, or the top of a
 building. *Swinburne.*
 BAM, BEAM, being initials in the name of any
 place, usually imply it to have been woody; from
 the Saxon beam. *Gibson.*
 BA/MBOO, bâm-bôô'. *n. s.* An Indian plant of the
 reed kind. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 To BAMBOOZLE\$, bâm-bôô'-zl. *v. a.* To deceive;
 to confound. *Arbuthnot.*
 BAMBOOZLER, bâm-bôô'-zlûr. *n. s.* A tricking
 fellow. *Arbuthnot.*

—nô, mûve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôl; —pôûrd; —thin, THIS.

BAN §, bân. *n. s.* [*ban*, Teut.] Public notice given of any thing that is publicly commanded or forbidden. *Coccol.* A curse; excommunication. *Ruleigh.* Interdiction. *Milton.*—*Ban of the Empire*; a public censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended. *Howell.*

To BAN, bân. *v. a.* To curse; to execrate. *Hooker.*
*To BAN**, bân. *v. n.* To curse. *Spenser.*

BANANA Tree, bâ-nâ'-nâ-trêe. A species of plantain.

BAND §, bând. *n. s.* [*band*, Sax.] A tie. *Shak.* A chain by which animal is kept in restraint, now usually spelt *band*. *Spenser.* Any means of union or connexion. *Shak.* Something worn about the neck. *B. Jonson.* Any thing bound round another. *Bacon.* Any flat, low member or moulding, called also fascia, face, or plinth. A company of soldiers. *Shak.* A company of persons joined together. *Shakespeare.*

To BAND, bând. *v. a.* To unite together. *Shak.* To bind over with a band. *Dryden.* [In heraldry.] Any thing tied round with a band of a different colour from the charge, is said to be *banded*. To drive away; to banish. *Spenser.*

*To BAND**, bând. *v. n.* To associate; to unite. *Milton.*

BANDAGE, bân'-dlêje. 90. *n. s.* Something bound over another. *Addison.* The fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.

BANDBOX, bând'-bôks. *n. s.* A slight box used for bands and things of small weight. *Addison.*

BANDELET, bân'-dê-lêt. *n. s.* Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet. *Orrery.*

BANDER*, bân'-dôr. *n. s.* He who unites with others. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

BANDIT, bân'-dît. *n. s.* [*bandito*, Ital.] A man outlawed. *Milton.*

BANDITTO, bân'-dît-tô. *n. s.* [in the plural *BANDITTI*, bân'-dît-tê.] A man outlawed, or a robber. *Shakespeare.*

BANDOG, bân'-dôg. *n. s.* [a corruption of *band-dog*.] A kind of large dog. *Shakespeare.*

BANDLE*, bân'-dl. *n. s.* An Irish measure of two feet in length. *Cockeram.*

BANDOLERS, bân-dô-lêers'. *n. s.* Small wooden cases, each containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket. *Jordan.*

BANDON*, bân'-dôn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Disposal; license. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

BANDORE*, *n. s.* [*τὰνδῶρα*, Gr.] A musical instrument, resembling a lute. *Minshew.*

BANDROL, bând'-rôll. *n. s.* [*banderol*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer.

BANDSTRING*, bând'-string. *n. s.* The string appendant to the band. *Bp. Taylor.*

BANDY §, bân'-dê. *n. s.* A club turned round at bottom for striking a ball at play; the play itself. *Brewer.*

To BAN **BANDY**, bân'-dê. *v. a.* To beat to and fro. *Spenser.* To exchange. *Shak.* To agitate. *Locke.*

To BAN **BANDY**, bân'-dê. *v. n.* To contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way. *Shakespeare.*

BANDYLEG, bân'-dê-lêg. *n. s.* A crooked leg. *Swift.*

BANDYLEGGED, bân'-dê-lêg'd. 362. *a.* Having crooked legs. *Collier.*

BANE §, bâne. *n. s.* [*bana*, Sax.] Poison. *B. Jonson.* That which destroys. *Hooker.*

To BANE, bâne. *v. a.* To poison. *Shakespeare.*

BANEFUL, bâne'-fûl. *a.* Poisonous. *Pope.* Destructive. *B. Jonson.*

BANEFULNESS, bâne'-fûl-nêss. *n. s.* Destructiveness.

BANEWORT, bâne'-wûrt. 88. *n. s.* A plant; the deadly nightshade.

*To BANG §, bâng. 409. *v. a.* [*hanga*, Goth.] To beat; to thump. *Howell.* To handle roughly. *Shakespeare.**

BANG, bâng. *n. s.* A blow; a thump. *Shakespeare.*

To BANGLE, bâng'-gl. *v. a.* To waste by little and little. *Burton.*

To BAN **BANISH** §, bân'-nîsh. *v. a.* [*banir*, Fr.] To con-

demn to leave his own country. *Shak.* To drive away. *Cowley.*

BANISHER, bân'-nîsh-ûr. *n. s.* He that banishes. *Shakespeare.*

BANISHMENT, bân'-nîsh-mênt. *n. s.* The act of banishing. *Exile. Shakespeare.*

BANISTER*, a corruption of **BALUSTER**, which see.

BANK §, bânk. 409. *n. s.* [*banco*, Saxon.] The earth arising on each side of a water. *Shak.* Any heap piled up. 2 *Sam. xx.* A bench of rowers. *Waller.* A place, where money is laid up. *Bacon.* The company of persons concerned in managing a bank.

To BANK, bânk. *v. a.* To enclose with banks. *Thomson.* To lay up money in a bank. *Bp. Berkeley.*

BANK-BILL, bânk'-bill. *n. s.* A note for money laid up in a bank. *Swift.*

BANK-STOCK*, bânk'-stôk. *n. s.* One of the public funds so called. *Tatler.*

BANKER, bânk'-ûr. 93. *n. s.* One that keeps a bank. *Dryden.*

BANKRUPT §, bânk'-rûpt. *a.* [*banqueroute*, Fr. *banco-rotto*, Ital.] In debt beyond the power of payment. *Shakespeare.*

BANKRUPT, bânk'-rûpt. *n. s.* A man in debt beyond the power of payment. *Bacon.*

To BAN **BANKRUPT**, bânk'-rûpt. *v. a.* To break. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BANKRUPTCY, bânk'-rûp-sê. 472. *n. s.* The state of a man broken, or bankrupt. The act of declaring one's self bankrupt.

BANNER §, bân'-nûr. 98. *n. s.* [*baner*, Sued.] A flag; a standard. *Isaiah, xiii.* A streamer borne at the end of a lance.

BANNERED*, bân'-nûrd. *part. a.* Displaying banners. *Milton.*

BANNERET, bân'-nûr-êt. *n. s.* A knight made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his standard, and making it a banner. *Blount.*

A little banner. *Shakespeare.*

BANNEROL, bân'-nûr-ôle. 555. more properly **BANDEROL**, *n. s.* [*banderolle*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer. *Camden.*

BANNIAN, bân'-yân. *n. s.* A morning gown. A native of India; a Gentoo servant employed in managing the commercial affairs of an Englishman. *Sir T. Herbert.* An Indian tree so called. *Milton.*

BANNITION*, bân'-nîsh-ûn. *n. s.* [*banitus*, Lat.] The act of expulsion. *Abp. Laud.*

BANNOCK, bân'-nûk. 166. *n. s.* [*banna*, Irish.] A kind of oat cake.

BANQUET §, bânk'-kwêt. 408. *n. s.* [*banquet*, Fr.] A feast. *Hooker.*

To BAN **BANQUET**, bânk'-kwêt. *v. a.* To treat with feasts. *Shakespeare.*

To BAN **BANQUET**, bânk'-kwêt. 409. *v. n.* To feast. *Shakespeare.*

BANQUETER, bânk'-kwêt-ûr. *n. s.* A feaster. *Colgrave.* He that makes feasts.

BANQUET-HOUSE, bânk'-kwêt-hôûse. }
BANQUETING-HOUSE, bânk'-kwêt-îng-hôûse. }

n. s. A house where banquets are kept. *Sidney.*

BANQUETING*, bânk'-kwêt-îng. *n. s.* Feasting. 1 *Pet. 4.*

BANQUEU'TTE, bânk'-kêl'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A small bank at the foot of the parapet, for the soldiers to mount upon when they fire.

BANSHEE*, or **BE NSHI***. *n. s.* A kind of Irish fairy.

BANSTICLE, bân'-stîk-kl. 405. *n. s.* A small fish; a stickleback.

To BAN **BANTER** §, bân'-tûr. 98. *v. a.* [*badiner*, Fr.] To play upon. *L'Estrange.*

BANTER, bân'-tûr. *n. s.* Ridicule; raillery. *Watts.*

BANTERER, bân'-tûr-ûr. *n. s.* One that banteres. *L'Estrange.*

BANTLING, bânt'-llîng. *n. s.* A little child. *Prior.*

BAPTISM, báp'-tîzm. *n. s.* An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, used in Christian churches. *Ayliffe.* *Baptism* is often taken in Scripture for sufferings. *St. Luke, xii.*

BAPTISMAL, báp-tíz'-mál. *a.* Pertaining to baptism. *Hammond.*

BAPTIST, báp-tíst. *n. s.* He that administers baptism. *Matt.* iii. An abbreviation of **ANABAPTIST**. *Swift.*

BAPTISTERY, báp-tís-túr-è. 555. *n. s.* The place where baptism is administered. *Mède.*

BAPTISTICAL*, báp-tís-tè-kál. *a.* Relating to baptism. *Bp. Bramhall.*

To BAPTIZE §, báp-tíze'. *v. a.* [βαπτίζω.] To christen. *Milton.*

BAPTIZER, báp-tí-zúr. 98. *n. s.* One that christens.

BAR §, bâr. 77. *n. s.* [barre, Fr.] What is laid across a passage to hinder entrance. *Exodus.* A bolt. *Nehemiah.* Obstruction. *Job.* A gate. A rock, or bank of sand, at the entrance of a harbour. What is used for prevention, or exclusion. *Hooker.* The place where causes of law are tried, or where criminals stand. *Shak.* An enclosed place in a tavern, where the house-keeper sits. *Addison.* [In law.] A peremptory exception against a demand or plea. *Cowel.* Any thing by which the compages or structure is held together. *Jomah.* ii. Any thing which is laid across another, as *bars* in heraldry. *Bar* of gold or silver is a lump or wedge from the mines melted down into a sort of mould. *Bars*, in music, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of music.

To BAR, bâr. *v. a.* To fasten any thing with a bar. *Shak.* To hinder. *Shak.* To prevent. *Sidney.* To detain. *Shak.* To shut out. *Dryden.* To exclude from use, or claim. *Hooker.* To prohibit. *Hudibras.* To except. *Shak.* To hinder the process of a suit. *Dryden.* To bar a vein; an operation in farriery.

BAR-SHOT, bâr-shót. *n. s.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar: used in sea engagements.

BARB §, bârb. *n. s.* [barba, Lat.] Any thing that grows in the pice of a beard. *Walton.* The points that stand backward in an arrow. *Pope.* The armour for horses. *Hayward.*

BARB, bârb. *n. s.* [Barbary.] A Barbary horse. *L. Addison.*

To BARB, bârb. *v. a.* To shave. *Shak.* To furnish horses with armour. *Dryden.* To jag arrows with hooks. *Philips.*

BAR/BACAN, bâr-bâ-kân. *n. s.* [bapbacan, Sax.] A fortification before the walls of a town. A fortress at the end of a bridge. *Spenser.* An opening in the wall to shoot out at. *Colgrave.*

BARBARIAN §, bâr-bâ-rè-ân. *n. s.* [barbarus, Lat.] A man uncivilized. *Denham.* A foreigner. *Shak.* A brutal monster. *A. Philips.*

BARBARIAN, bâr-bâ-rè-ân. *a.* Savage. *Pope.*

BARBARIAN, bâr-bâ-rè-ân. *a.* Foreign; far-fetched. *Milton.* Uncivilized. *Milton.*

BARBARISM, bâr-bâ-rîzm. *n. s.* A form of speech contrary to the purity of any language. *Dryden.* Ignorance of arts. *Shak.* Brutality. *Spenser.* Cruelty. *Shakespeare.*

BARBARITY, bâr-bâ-rè-tè. *n. s.* Savageness; cruelty. *Clarendon.* Barbarism. *Dryden.*

To BARBARIZE*, bâr-bâ-rîze. *v. a.* To bring back to barbarism; to render savage. *Beaumont.*

To BARBARIZE*, bâr-bâ-rîze. *v. n.* To commit a barbarism. *Milton.*

BARBAROUS §, bâr-bâ-rûs. 314. *a.* Stranger to civility. *Sidney.* Ignorant. *Dryden.* Cruel. *Clarendon.* Foreign. *Dryden.*

BARBAROUSLY, bâr-bâ-rûs-lè. *ad.* Ignorantly; contrary to the rules of speech. *Dryden.* Cruelly. *Dryden.*

BARBAROUSNESS, bâr-bâ-rûs-nès. *n. s.* Incivility of manners. *Temple.* Impurity of language. *Brerewood.* Cruelty. *Hale.*

BARBARY*, bâr-bâ-rè. *n. s.* A Barbary horse; a *barb*, which see. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BARBATED*, bâr-bâ-tèd. *part. a.* Jagged with points; bearded. *Warton.*

To BARBECUE, bâr-bè-kû. *v. a.* A term used in the West Indies for dressing a hog whole. *Pope.*

BARBECUE, bâr-bè-kû. *n. s.* A hog dressed whole.

BARBED, bâr-bèd, or bâr-b'd. 362. *participial a.* Furnished with armour. *Shak.* Bearded. *Job.*

BARBEL, bâr-bl. 102, 405. *n. s.* [barbel, Fr.] A kind of fish. *Walton.* Superfluous flesh in the mouth of a horse. *Furrier's Dict.*

BARBER §, bâr-bûr. 98. *n. s.* A man who shaves the beard. *Wotton.*

To BARBER, bâr-bûr. *v. a.* To dress out. *Shak.*

BARBER-CHIRURGEON, bâr-bâr-kl-rûr-jè-în. *n. s.* A man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade. *Wiseman.*

BARBER-MONGER, bâr-bûr-mûng-gâr. *n. s.* A *fop*. *Shakespeare.*

BARBERESS*, bâr-bûr-ès. *n. s.* A woman barber. *Minsheu.*

BARBERRY, bâr-bêr-rè. *n. s.* [berberis, Lat.] Pipe-ridge bush. *Miller.*

BARD §, bârd. 77. *n. s.* [bardd, Welsh.] A poet. *Spenser.*

BARD*, bârd. *n. s.* The trapping of a horse.

BARDED*, bâr-bèd. *part. a.* Caparisoned. *Holins hed.*

BAR/DICK*, bâr-b'd-ik. *a.* Relating to the bards or poets. *Warton.*

BAR/DISH*, bâr-b'd-îsh. *a.* What is written by the bards. *Selden.*

BARÉ §, bâre. *a.* [bape, Sax.] Naked. *Spenser.* Raw. *Spenser.* Uncovered in respect. *Clarendon.* Unadorned. *Spenser.* Detected. *Milom.* Poor; indigent. *Hooker.* Mere. *Shak.* Threadbare. *Shak.* Not united with any thing else. *Hooker.* Wanting clothes.

To BARE, bâre. *v. a.* To strip. *Spenser.*

BAR/BONE, bâr-b'bone. *n. s.* Lean. *Shakespeare.*

BAR/BONED*, bâr-b'bon'd. *part. a.* Having the bones bare. *Shakespeare.*

BAR/REFACED, bâr-râste'. 359. *a.* With the face naked. *Shakespeare.* Shameless. *Clarendon.*

BAR/EFACEDLY, bâr-râ-fâ-sèd-lè. 364. *ad.* Openly; shamefully. *Locke.*

BAR/EFACEDNESS, bâr-râ-fâ-sèd-nès. 365. *n. s.* Effrontery; assurance.

BAR/EFOOT §, bâr-râ-fût. *a.* [bæpəfot, Sax.] Having no shoes. *Shakespeare.*

BAR/EFOOT, bâr-râ-fût. *ad.* Without shoes. *Shak.*

BAR/EFOTED, bâr-râ-fût-èd. *a.* Without shoes. *Sidney.*

BAR/REGAWN, bâr-rè-nâwn. *a.* Eaten bare. *Shak.*

BAR/REHEADED, bâr-rè-hèd-dèd. *a.* Uncovered in respect. *Shakespeare.*

BAR/RELEGGED, bâr-rè-lègd. *part. a.* Having the legs bare. *Burton.*

BAR/RELY, bâr-rè-lè. *ad.* Nakedly. *Huloe.* Poorly. *Burrt.* Without decoration; merely. *Hooker.*

BAR/RECKED*, bâr-rè-nèkt. *part. a.* Exposed. *Hevyt.*

BAR/REPICKED*, bâr-rè-pìkt. *part. a.* Picked to the bone. *Shakespeare.*

BAR/RETRIBED*, bâr-rè-rîb'd. *part. a.* Lean. *Shak.*

BAR/RENESS, bâr-rè-nès. *n. s.* Nakedness. *Shak.* Leanness. *Shak.* Poverty. *South.* Meanness of clothes.

BAR/RFUL. See **BAR/RFUL**.

BAR/GAIN §, bâr-gîn. 208. *n. s.* [bargen, Welsh.] A contract. *Bacon.* The thing bought or sold. *Locke.* Stipulation. *Bacon.* An event. *Arbuth.*

To BAR/GAIN, bâr-gîn. *v. n.* To make a contract. *Shakespeare.*

BARGAINEE, bâr-gîn-nèb'. *n. s.* He that accepts a bargain.

BAR/GAINER, bâr-gîn-nûr. 98. *n. s.* The person who makes a bargain. *Huloe.*

BARGE §, bârje. *n. s.* [barje, old Fr.] A boat for pleasure. *Shak.* A sea-commander's boat. *Ra-leigh.* A boat for burden.

BAR/GEMAN*, bârje-mân. *n. s.* The manager of a barge. *Ld. Northampton.*

BAR/GEMASTER*, bârje-mâ-sûr. *n. s.* The owner of a barge which carries goods. *Blackstone.*

BAR/GER, bâr-jûr. 98. *n. s.* The manager of a barge. *Carew.*

BAR/K §, bâr-k. *n. s.* [burck, Dan.] The rind or cover.

—nò, mǒve, nǒr, nót —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —póund; —thin, THIS.

ing of a tree. *Bacon*. The medicine called, by way of distinction, the bark, i. e. the *Peruvian bark*. A small ship. *Bacon*.

TO BARK, bǎrk. v. a. To strip trees of their bark. *Temple*. To enclose. *Donne*.

TO BARK, bǎrk. v. n. [beopcan, Sax.] To make the noise which a dog makes. *Shak*. To clamour at. *Spenser*.

BARK-BARED, bǎrk'-bár'd. a. Stripped of the bark. *Mortimer*.

BA'RKER, bǎrk'-kǎr. 98. n. s. One that barks. *B. Jonson*. One employed in stripping trees.

BA'RKY, bǎrk'-kè. a. Consisting of bark. *Shakespeare*. BA'RLY, bǎrk'-lè. 270. n. s. A grain of which malt is made. *Miller*.

BA'RLYBRAKE, bǎrk'-lè-bráke. n. s. A kind of rural play; a trial of swiftness. *Sidney*.

BA'RLY-BROTH, bǎrk'-lè-bróth. n. s. A low word, sometimes used for strong beer. *Shakespeare*.

BA'RLY-CORN, bǎrk'-lè-kǎrn. n. s. A grain of barley; the beginning of our measure of length; the third part of an inch. *Tickell*.

BA'RLY-MOW, bǎrk'-lè-móu. n. s. The place where reaped barley is stowed up. *Gay*.

BA'RLY-SUGAR*, bǎrk'-lè-shúg'-úr. n. s. Sugar boiled till it be brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley.

BARM, bǎrm. n. s. [beopm, Sax.] Yeast. *Shak*. BA'RMY, bǎrk'-mè. a. Containing barm. *Dryden*.

BARN, bǎrn. n. s. [beopn, Sax.] A place for laying up grain, hay, or straw. *Dryden*.

TO BARN*, bǎrn. v. a. To lay up in a barn. *Shak*. BARN-DOOR*, bǎrn'-dóre. n. s. The door of a barn. *Milton*.

BA'RNACLE, bǎrk'-ná-kl. 405. n. s. [beapn, Sax. and aac] A kind of shell-fish that grows upon timber that lies in the sea. *Sir T. Herbert*. A bird like a goose, supposed to grow on trees. *Bentley*.

An instrument of iron for the use of farriers, to hold the horse by the nose. *Farrier's Dict*.

BAROMETER, bǎ-róm'-mè-túr. 518. n. s. [βάρος and μέτρον.] A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. *Harris*.

BAROMETRICAL, bǎr-ò-mét'-trè-kál. 509, 515. a. Relating to the barometer. *Derham*.

BA'RON, bǎr'-rún. 166. n. s. [baro, Lat.] A degree of nobility next to a viscount. *Baron* is an officer, as *barons* of the exchequer to the king. There are also *barons* of the cinque ports, that have places in the lower house of parliament. *Covel*. *Baron* is used for the husband in relation to his wife. *Covel*. A *baron of beef* is when the two sirloins are not cut asunder. *Dict*.

BA'RONAGE, bǎr'-rún-ádjé. 90. n. s. The body of barons and peers. *Hale*. The dignity of a baron. The land which gives title to a baron.

BA'RONESS, bǎr'-rún-ès. 557. n. s. A baron's lady. BA'RONET, bǎr'-rún-èt. 557. n. s. [of baron and et, diminutive termination.] The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary; below a baron, and above a knight. *Covel*.

BA'RONIAL*, bǎr-rò'-nè-ál. a. Relating to a baron or barony. *Watson*.

BA'RONY, bǎr'-rún-è. 557. n. s. That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron. *Covel*.

BA'ROSCOPE, bǎr'-rò-skòpe. n. s. [βάρος and σκοπεω.] An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere. *Arbuthnot*.

BA'RRACAN, bǎr'-rá-kán. n. s. [barracan, Fr.] A strong thick kind of camelot.

BA'RRACK, bǎr'-rák. n. s. [barracca, Span.] Buildings to lodge soldiers.

BA'RRACK-MASTER*, bǎr'-rák-má-stúr. n. s. The superintendent of soldiers' lodgings. *Swift*.

BA'RRATOR, bǎr'-rá-túr. n. s. [barat, old Fr.] A wrangler, and an encourager of law suits. *Sir T. Elyot*.

BA'RRATRY, bǎr'-rá-trè. n. s. Foul practice in law. *Hudibras*.

BA'RRIL, bǎr'-ríl. 99. n. s. [baril, Welsh.] A

round wooden vessel. *Bacon*. A particular measure. Any thing hollow; as, the barrel of a gun. *Digby*. A cylinder. *Moxon*.—Barrel of the ear is a cavity behind the tympanum. *Dict*.

TO BA'RRIL, bǎr'-ríl. v. a. To put any thing in a barrel. *Spenser*.

BA'RRIL-BELLIED, bǎr'-ríl-bél'-líd. a. Having a large belly. *Dryden*.

BA'RRIL, bǎr'-rén. a. [baraigne, old Fr.] Not prolific. *Shak*. Unfruitful. 2 *Kings*, ii. Not copious. *Swift*. Unmeaning. *Shakespeare*.

BA'RRILY, bǎr'-rén-lè. ad. Unfruitfully. *Hulot*.

BA'RRILNESS, bǎr'-rén-nès. n. s. Want of offspring. *Milton*. Unfruitfulness. *Bacon*. Want of invention. *Dryden*. Want of matter. *Hooker*.

[In theology.] Aridity; want of emotion or sensibility. *Bp. Taylor*.

BA'RRIL-SPIRITED*, bǎr'-rén-splr'-ít-éd. part. a. Of a poor spirit. *Shakespeare*.

BA'RRIL-WORT, bǎr'-rén-wúr't. n. s. The name of a plant.

BA'RRILFUL, bǎr'-fúl. a. Full of obstructions. *Shak*.

BARRICADE, bǎr-rè-káde'. n. s. [barricade, Fr.] A fortification made of trees, earth, &c. to keep off an attack. Any stop. *Derham*.

TO BARRICADE, bǎr-rè-káde'. v. a. To stop up a passage. *Gay*.

BARRICA'DO, bǎr-rè-ká-dò. [See LUMBAGO.] n. s. [barricada, Span.] A fortification. *Bacon*.

TO BARRICA'DO, bǎr-rè-ká-dò. v. a. To fortify; to stop up. *Milton*.

BA'RRIL, bǎr'-rè-úr. 98. n. s. [barriere, Fr.] A barricade. *Pope*. A fortification. *Swift*. A stop.

Watts. A bar to mark the limits of any place. *Bacon*. A boundary. *Pope*.

✂ Pope, by the license of his art, pronounced this word in two syllables, with the accent on the last, as if written *bar-rér*:

"Twixt that and reason what a nice barrier!
"For ever seprate, yet for ever near."

Essay on Man, Ep. i. v. 215.

And yet, in another part of his works, he places the accent on the first syllable, as we always hear it in prose:

"Safe in the love of Heav'n, an ocean flows
"Around our realm, a barrier from the foes." *W*.

BA'RRIL-OUT*, bǎr'-règ-út. n. s. Exclusion of a person from a place, a boyish sport at Christmas. *Swift*.

BA'RRILSTER, bǎr'-rís-túr. n. s. A counsellor at law. *Blount* and *Chambers*.

BA'RRIL, bǎr'-rò. n. s. [barrot, old Fr.] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand. *Shakespeare*.

BA'RRIL, bǎr'-rò. n. s. [beopg, Sax.] A hog. *Milton*.

BA'RRIL, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, signifies a grove. *Gibson*. A hillock, under which, in old times, bodies have been buried. *Watson*.

TO BA'RRIL, bǎr'-túr. 98. v. n. [barrater, Fr.] To traffick by exchanging. *Hudibras*.

TO BA'RRIL, bǎr'-túr. v. a. To give any thing in exchange for another. *Shakespeare*.

BA'RRIL, bǎr'-túr. n. s. Trafficking by exchange of commodities. *Bacon*.

BA'RRIL, bǎr'-túr-úr. n. s. He that trafficks by exchange. *Wakefield*.

BA'RRIL, bǎr'-túr-rè. 555. n. s. Exchange of commodities. *Camden*.

BARTHOLOMEW-TIDE*, bǎr-thòl'-ò-m-mò-tide. n. s. The term near St. Bartholomew's day. *Shak*.

BA'RTON, bǎr'-tún. n. s. [bepe-tun, Sax.] The demesne lands of a manor; the manor-house itself; and sometimes the outhouses. *Hulot*.

BA'RTON, bǎr'-trám. n. s. A plant. *pellitory*.

BA'RTON, bǎr'-è-tòne. n. s.

✂ A word with the grave accent on the last syllable. If the inspector does not know what is meant by the grave accent, it may be necessary to inform him, that writers on the Greek accent tell us, that every syllable which has not the acute accent, has the grave; and as there could but be one syllable accented in that language, the rest must necessarily be grave. What these accents

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mē ;—pline, pîn ;—

are, has puzzled the learned so much, that they seem neither to understand each other nor themselves: but it were to be wished they had kept this distinction into acute and grave out of our own language, as it is impossible to annex any clear ideas to it, except we consider the grave accent merely as the absence of the acute, which reduces it to no accent at all. If we divide the voice into its two leading inflections, the rising and falling, and call the former the acute, and the latter the grave, we can annex distinct ideas to these words: and perhaps it is an ignorance of this distinction of speaking sounds, and confounding them with high and low, or loud and soft, that occasions the confusion we meet with in writers on this subject.—See *Elements of Elocution*, page 60: also Observations on the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity, at the end of the *Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names*. *W.*

BASA/LT*, bâ-sâl' *n. s.* Artificial or black porcelain, of nearly the same properties with the natural basalt; invented by Messrs. Wedgwood and Bentley. *Chambers.*

BASA/LTES*, bâ-sâl'-tèz. *n. s.* A kind of stone, of the hardness and colour of iron, which is found in perpendicular blocks. *Pennant.*

BASA/LTICK*, bâ-sâl'-îk. *a.* Of basaltes. *Pennant.*

BASE ô, bâse. *a.* [*bas*, Fr.] Mean. *Bacon.* Of mean spirit. *Sidney.* Of low station. *Spenser.* Of no honourable birth; illegitimate. *Shak.* Applied to metals: without value. *Watts.* Applied to sounds: deep; grave. *Bacon.* Low: in position or place. *Gower.*

BASE-BORN, bâse'-born. *a.* Born out of wedlock. *Gay.* Of low parentage. *Sir R. Fanshawe.* Vile. *Milton.*

BASE-COURT, bâse'-kôrt. *n. s.* Lower court. *Shakespeare.*

BASE-MINDED, bâse-mind'-êd. *a.* Mean-spirited. *Camden.*

BASE-MINDEDNESS*, bâse-mind'-êd-nês. *n. s.* Meanness of spirit. *Sir E. Sandys.*

BASE-VIOL, bâse-vî-ül. 166. *n. s.* An instrument used for the base sound. *Addison.*

BASE, bâse. *n. s.* [*basis*, Lat.] The bottom of any thing. *Shak.* The pedestal of a statue. *Bacon.* That part of any ornament which hangs down. *Sidney.* The broad part of any body; as, the bottom of a cone. *Stockings. Spenser.* The place from which racers run. *Dryden.* The string that gives a base sound. *Spenser.* An old rustic play, called *prison bars*. *Drayton.* A small cannon. *Sir T. Herbert.*

To **BASE**, bâse. *v. a.* To degrade. *Bacon.*

BA/SELESS*, bâs'-lês. *a.* Without foundation. *Shakespeare.*

BA/SELY, bâse'-lê. *ad.* In a base manner. *Shak.* In bastardy. *Knolles.*

BA/SEMENT*, bâse'-mênt. *n. s.* A continued base, extended a considerable length. *Chambers.*

BA/SENESS, bâse'-nês. *n. s.* Meanness. *Spenser.* Vileness of metal. *Swift.* Bastardy. *Shak.* Deepness of sound. *Bacon.*

BA/SENET*, bâs'-ê-nêt. *n. s.* [*bacinet*, old Fr.] A helmet or headpiece. *Spenser.*

BA/SESTRING*, bâse'-string. *n. s.* The lowest note. *Shakespeare.*

To **BASH** ô, bâsh. *v. n.* [from *base*.] To be ashamed. *Bale.*

BASHA/W, bâsh-âw'. *n. s.* A title of honour among the Turks. *Bacon.*

BA/SHFUL, bâsh'-fûl. *a.* Modest. *Shak.* Sheepish. *Shakespeare.* Exciting shame. *Mir. for Mag.*

BA/SHFULLY, bâsh'-fûl-lê. *ad.* Modestly. *Shrewood.*

BA/SHFULNESS, bâsh-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Modesty, as shown in outward appearance. *Sidney.* Vicious or rustic shame. *Sidney.*

BA/SIL, bâz'-îl. *n. s.* The name of a plant. *Drayton.*

BA/SIL, bâz'-îl. *n. s.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away.

BA/SIL, bâz'-îl. *n. s.* The skin of a sheep tanned.

To **BA/SIL**, bâz'-îl. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle. *Moxon.*

BAS/LICA, bâ-zîl'-ê-kâ. *n. s.* [*βασιλική*.] The middle vein of the arm. *Quincy.*

BAS/LICAL, bâ-zîl'-ê-kâl. *a.* Belonging to the *basilick* vein. *Sharp.*

BAS/LICK, bâ-zîl'-îk. *n. s.* [*βασιλική*.] A large hall; a magnificent church.

BA/SILICON, bâ-zîl'-ê-kôn. *n. s.* An ointment. *Quincy.*

BA/SILISK, bâz'-ê-îsk. *n. s.* [*βασιλίσκος*.] A kind of serpent. *Shak.* A species of cannon. *Bacon.*

BA/SIN ô, bâ'-sn. 405. *n. s.* [*basin*, Fr.] A small vessel to hold water. *Shak.* A small pond. *Spectator.* A part of the sea enclosed in rocks. *Pope.* Any hollow place capacious of liquids. *Blackmore.* A dock for repairing ships.—*Basins of a balance*; the same with the scales.

BA/SINED*, bâ'-sn'd. *a.* Enclosed in a basin. *Young.*

BA/SIS, bâ'-sîs. *n. s.* [*basis*, Lat.] The foundation. *Raleigh.* The lowest of the three principal parts of a column. *Addison.* That on which any thing is raised. *Denham.* The pedestal. *Shak.* The groundwork of any thing. *Shakespeare.*

To **BASK** ô, bâsk. 79. *v. a.* [*backeren*, Dut.] To warm by laying out in the heat. *Milton.*

To **BASK**, bâsk. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth. *Dryd.*

BA/SKET, bâs'-kît. 99. *n. s.* [*basged*, Welsh.] A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters. *Shak.*

BA/SKET-HILT, bâs'-kît-hîlt. 99. *n. s.* A hilt of a weapon which contains the whole hand. *Hudibras.*

BA/SKET-HILTED*, bâs'-kît-hîlt-êd. *a.* A weapon having a basket-hilt. *Warton.*

BA/SKET-WOMAN, bâs'-kît-wûm-ûn. 166. *n. s.* A woman that plies at markets with a basket.

BA/SQUISH*, bâs'-kîsh. *a.* Relating to the language of the natives of Biscay. *Sir T. Brown.*

BASS, bâs. *n. s.* A mat used in churches. *Mortimer.*

BASS*, bâs. *n. s.* A fish of the perch kind. *Gray.*

To **BASS**, bâse. *v. n.* To sound in a deep tone. *Shakespeare.*

BASS, bâse. *a.* In music, grave; deep.

BASS-RELIEF, bâs-rê-lîêf. *n. s.* [*bas and relief*.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion. *Gray.*

BASS-VIOL. See **BASE-VIOL**. *Dryden.*

BA/SSA. See **BASHAW**. *Sir T. Herbert.*

BA/SSET, bâs'-sît. 99. *n. s.* [*basset*, Fr.] A game at cards. *Dennis.*

BASSO RELIEVO. [Ital.] See **BASS-RELIEF**. *Warton.*

BASSO/N, or **BASSO/ON**, bâs-sôon'. *n. s.* [*basoon*, Fr.] A musical wind instrument, blown with a reed. *Trevoux.*

BA/SSOCK, bâs'-sôk. *n. s.* The same with *bass*.

BA/STARD ô, bâs'-târd. 83. *n. s.* [*bastard*, Welsh.] An illegitimate child. *Ayliffe.* Anything spurious. *Shak.* A kind of sweet wine. *Shak.* The large sail of a galley.

BA/STARD, bâs'-târd. *a.* Illegitimate. *Shak.* Spurious. *Shakespeare.*

To **BA/STARD**, bâs'-târd. *v. a.* To convict of being a bastard. *Bacon.*

BA/STARDISM*, bâs'-târd-îzm. *n. s.* The state of a bastard. *Cotgrave.*

To **BA/STARDIZE**, bâs'-târd-dîze. *v. a.* To convict of being a bastard. *Harmer.* To beget a bastard. *Shakespeare.*

BA/STARDLY*, bâs'-târd-lê. *a.* Spurious. *Bp. Taylor.*

BA/STARDLY, bâs'-târd-lê. *ad.* Spuriously. *Dome.*

BA/STARDY, bâs'-târd-dê. *n. s.* An unlawful state of birth, which disables the bastard from succeeding to an inheritance. *Ayliffe.*

To **BASTE**, bâste. *v. a.* [*beysta and bausta*, Iceland.] To beat with a stick. *Hudibras.* To drip butter upon meat when on the spit. *Shakespeare.* To sew slightly. *Shakespeare.*

BA/STILE*, bâs'-têl. *n. s.* [*bastille*, Fr.] The fortification of a castle; the castle itself. *Mir. for Mag.*

BA/STIMENT*, bâs'-tê-mênt. *n. s.* [*bastiment*.]

BASTIMENTO*, bâs-tê-mên'-tô. *n. s.* [*old Fr.*] A rampart.

—nò, môve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

BASTINA/DE, bâs-tê-nâde'. } *n. s.* [*bastonnade*,
BASTINA/DO, bâs-tê-nâ'-dô. } *Fr.* The act of
beating with a cudgel. *Sidney*. A Turkish pun-
ishment of beating an offender on the soles of his
feet.

To BASTINA/DE, bâs-tê-nâde'. } [See LUMBA-
To BASTINA/DO, bâs-tê-nâ'-dô. } *go.* *v. a.* To
treat with the *bastinado*. *B. Jonson*.

BA/STING*, bâste'-îng. *n. s.* The act of beating
with a stick. *Swift*.

BA/STION, bâs'-ishûn. 291. *n. s.* [*bastion*, *Fr.*] A
huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, stand-
ing out from a rampart; a bulwark. *Prior*.

BAT, băt, *n. s.* [bat, *Sax.*] A heavy stick. *Wick-*
liffe.

BAT, băt, *n. s.* An animal having the body of a
mouse and the wings of a bird; not with feathers,
but a sort of skin which is extended. *Calmet*.

BA/T-FOWLER*, băt'-fôl-êr. *n. s.* One who de-
lights in bat-fowling. *Barrington*.

BA/T-FOWLING, băt'-fôl-îng. *n. s.* Bird catching
in the night time. They light torches or straw,
and then beat the bushes; upon which the birds,
flying to the flames, are caught either with nets, or
otherwise. *Shakespeare*.

BA/TABLE, băt'-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*batable*, *Fr.*] Disputa-
ble. *Concel*.

BATCH, bătsh, *n. s.* [from *bake*.] The quantity of
bread baked at a time. *Mortimer*.

BA/TCHELOR. See BACHELOR.

BATE δ , bâte, *n. s.* [bate, *Sax.*] Strife; contention.
Shakespeare.

BATE-BREEDING*, bâte-brêêd-îng. *part. a.*
Breeding strife. *Shakespeare*.

To BATE δ , bâte, *v. a.* To lessen. *Shak.* To sink
the price. *Locke*. To lessen a demand. *Shak.* To
cut off. *Dryden*. To grow less. *Dryden*. To re-
mit. *Dryden*.

To BATE*, as a hawk. See To BAT.

BA/TEFUL, bâte-fûl, *a.* Contentious. *Sidney*.

BA/TELESS*, bâte-dês, *a.* Not to be abated. *Shak.*

BA/TEMENT*, bâte-mênt, *n. s.* Diminution. *Moxon*.

BA/TFUL*, băt'-fûl, *a.* See To BATTEL. *Drayton*.
Ob. T.

BATH δ , bâth, 78. *n. s.* [bað, *Sax.*] A bath is either
hot or cold, either of art or nature. *Quincy*. Out-
ward heat applied to the body. *Shakespeare*. A ves-
sel of water, in which another is placed that requires
a softer heat than the naked fire. *Quincy*. A He-
brew measure, containing seven gallons and four
pints; or three pecks and three pints. *Isaiah*.

To BATHE, bătne. 467. *v. a.* To wash. *Milton*.
To supple or soften. *Wiseman*. To wash any
thing. *Dryden*.

To BĂTHE, bătne. *v. n.* To be in the water, or in
any resemblance of a bath. *Shakespeare*.

BA/THING*, bătne'-îng. *n. s.* The act of bathing.
Hakewill.

BA/THOS*, băt'-thôs, *n. s.* [*Gr.*] The art of sink-
ing in poetry. *Arbutnot*.

BA/TING, băt-îng. 410. } *prep.* Except. *Rowe*.

ABA/TING, â-băt-îng. } *prep.* Except. *Rowe*.

BA/TLET, băt-lêt, *n. s.* A square piece of wood,
used in beating linen. *Shakespeare*.

BATO/ON, băt-tôon'. *n. s.* [*baton*, *Fr.*] A staff or
club. *Bacon*. A truncheon or marshal's staff.
Beaumont and Fletcher. In the coat of arms, to de-
note illegitimate descent.

BA/TTABLE*, băt'-tâ-bl. *a.* Capable of cultivation.
Burton.

BA/TTAILANT*, băt'-tâ-lânt. *n. s.* A combatant.
Shelton. *Ob. T.*

BA/TTAILOUS, băt-tâ-lôs, *a.* Warlike. *Fairfax*.

BATTA/LIA, băt-tâle'-yâ. 272. *n. s.* [*battaglia*, *Ital.*]
The order of battle. *Sandys*. The main body of an
army. *Shakespeare*.

BATTAL/LION, băt-tâl'-yân. 272, 507. *n. s.* [*battail-*
lon, *Fr.*] A division of an army. *Shak.* An army.
Shakespeare.

To BA/TTEL*, or BA/TTIL*, băt'-tl. *v. a.* To
render fertile.

To BA/TTEL*, băt'-tl. *v. n.* To grow fat. *Spenser*.

To stand indebted in the college books, at Oxford
for what is expended at the buttery in the necessa-
ries of eating and drinking. At Cambridge, *size* is
used in a similar sense. In the former university
there is a student named a *batteler* or *battler*; in the
latter, a *sizer*.

BA/TTEL*, or BA/TTLE*, băt'-tl. *a.* Fruitful; fer-
tile. *Hooker*.

BA/TTEL*, băt'-tl. *n. s.* [*ælan*, *Sax.*] The account
of the expenses of a student in any college in Ox-
ford. *Cherry*.

BA/TTELLER*, băt'-tl-êr. } *n. s.* A student at
BA/TTLER*, băt'-tl-êr. } Oxford. *Life of Bp.*
Kennett.

To BA/TTEN, băt'-tn. 103. *v. a.* [*ga-batnan*, *Goth.*]
To fatten, or make fat. *Milton*. To fertilize.
Philips.

To BA/TTEN, băt'-tn. 103. *v. n.* To grow fat. *Shak.*

BA/TTEN, băt'-tn. *n. s.* A scantling of wood. *Moxon*.

To BA/TTER δ , băt'-tûr. 98. *v. a.* [*battere*, *Fr.*] To
beat down. *Ezekiel*. To wear with beating. *Dry-*
den. To wear out with service. *Southern*.

To BA/TTER, băt'-tûr. *v. n.* The side of a wall that
bulges is said to *batter*. *Moxon*.

BA/TTER, băt'-tûr. *n. s.* A mixture of several ingre-
dients beaten together. *King*.

BA/TTERER, băt'-tûr-êr. *n. s.* He that batters.
Bp. Taylor.

BA/TTERING-RAM*, băt'-tûr-îng-râm'. *n. s.* An
ancient military engine.

BA/TTERY, băt'-tûr-rê. 555. *n. s.* The act of bat-
tering. *Spenser*. A line of cannon. *Shakespeare*.
The frame, or raised work, upon which cannons
are mounted. [*In law.*] A violent striking of any
man. *Chambers*.

BA/TTISH, băt'-îsh. *a.* Resembling a bat. *Vernon*.

BA/TTLE δ , băt'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [*bataille*, *Fr.*] A fight.
Shak. A body of forces. *Bacon*. The main body
Hayward.

To BA/TTLE, băt'-tl. *v. n.* To join battle. *Bale*.

BA/TTLE-ARRAY, băt'-tl-âr-râ'. *n. s.* Order of
battle. *Addison*.

BA/TTLE-AXE, băt'-tl-âks. *n. s.* A weapon used
anciently. *Carew*.

BA/TTLEDOOR, băt'-tl-dôre. *n. s.* An instrument
with a handle and a flat board, used in play to
strike a ball, or shuttlecock. *Locke*. A child's
horn-book, somewhat resembling a battledoor in
shape.

BA/TTLEMENT, băt'-tl-mênt. *n. s.* A wall with
embrasures, or interstices. *Shakespeare*.

BA/TTLEMENTED*, băt'-tl-mênt-êd. *part. a.* Se-
cured by battlement. *Sir. T. Herbert*.

BA/TTLING*, băt'-tîng. *n. s.* Conflict. *Thomson*.

BATTO/LOGIST*, băt-tôl'-ô-jîst. *n. s.* One who
repeats the same thing in speaking or writing.
Whitlock.

To BATTO/LOGIZE*, băt-tôl'-ô-jîze. *v. a.* To
repeat needlessly the same thing. *Sir. T. Herbert*.

BATTO/LOGY*, băt-tôl'-ô-jê. *n. s.* [*battologie*, *Fr.*]
Repeating one and the same thing. *Milton*.

BA/TTY, băt-tê. *a.* Belonging to a bat. *Shakespeare*.

BAUBE/E, bâu-bêê'. *n. s.* [*bas-billon*, *Fr.*] A half-
penny. *Bramston*.

BA/UBLE. See BAWELE.

To BAULK. See BALK.

BA/VAROY, bâ-vâ-rôê'. *n. s.* [*Bavarois*, *Fr.*] A kind
of cloak. *Gay*.

BA/VIN, bâv'-în. *n. s.* A stick like those bound in
faggots; a piece of waste wood. *Shakespeare*.

BA/WBLE, bâw'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*zambellum*.] A gew-
gaw; a trifling piece of finery. *Gower*.

BĂ/WBLING, bâw'-blîng. 410. *a.* Trifling. *Shak.*

BA/WCOCK, bâw'-kôk. *n. s.* A familiar word, the
same as *fine fellow*. *Shakespeare*.

BAWD δ , bawd. *n. s.* [*baude*, *old Fr.*] A procurer,
or procurer. *Skelton*.

To BAWD*, bawd. *v. a.* To foul; to dirty. *Skelton*

To BAWD, bawd. *v. n.* To procure; to provide
gallants with strumpets. *Spectator*.

BĂ/WDBORN*, bawd'-bôrn. *part. a.* Descended
of a bawd. *Shakespeare*.

BA'WDILY, bâw'-dè-lè. *ad.* Obscenely.
BA'WDINESS, bâw'-dè-nès. *n. s.* Obsceneness or lewdness.
BA'WDRICK, bâw'-drîk. *n. s.* [See **BALDRICK**.] A belt. *Chapman*.
BA'WDRY, bâw'-drè. *n. s.* The practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliffe*. Obscenity. *Bp. Hall*.
BA'WDY, bâw'-dè. *a.* Filthy. *Chaucer*. Obscene. *Shakspeare*.
BA'WDY-HOUSE, bâw'-dè-hôuse. *n. s.* A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery. *Dennis*.
To BAWL §, bâll. *v. n.* [*baula*, old Fr.] To hoot; to cry with vehemence. *Milton*. To cry as a froward child. *L'Estrange*.
To BAWL, bâll. *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier. *Swift*.
BAWN §, bâwn. *n. s.* An enclosure with mud or stone-walls, to keep the cattle; a fortification. *Spenser*.
BA'WREL, bâw'-rîl. 99. *n. s.* A kind of hawk.
BA'WSIN, bâw'-sîn. *n. s.* A badger. *Dict*.
BAY, bâ. 220. *a.* [*baye*, *bai*, old Fr.] Inclining to a chestnut colour, spoken of a horse. *Farrier's Dict*.
BAY §, bâ. *n. s.* [bȳgan, Sax.] An opening into the land. *Shak*. A pen or pond-head for driving a mill.
BAY, bâ. *n. s.* [*abboi*, Fr.] The state of any thing surrounded by enemies. *Bacon*. Distance beyond which no approach could be made. *Dryden*.
BAY, bâ. *n. s.* [*bau*, Germ.] [In architecture.] A term used to signify the magnitude of a building. *Builder's Dict*. Any kind of opening in walls. *Chamb*.
BAY Tree, bâ'-trèe. The laurel. *Psalms xxxvii*.
BAY, bâ. *n. s.* An honorary crown or garland. *Browne*. Figuratively, learning itself. *Drayton*.
To BAY, bâ. *v. n.* To bark as a dog at a thief. *Spenser*. To shut in. *Shakspeare*.
To BAY, bâ. *v. a.* To bark at. *Shakspeare*.
BAY Salt, bâ'-sâlt. Salt made of sea water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour. *Chambers*.
BAY Window, bâ'-wîn'-dô. A window jutting outward, and forming a kind of bay or hollow in the room. *Shakspeare*.
BAY Yarn, bâ'-yâr'n'. Woollen yarn. *Chambers*.
BA'YARD §, bâ'-yârd. *n. s.* [*bayart*, old Fr.] A bay horse in general. *Burton*. An unmannerly beholder. *B. Jonson*.
BA'YARDLY*, bâ'-yârd-lè. *a.* Blind; stupid. *Bp. Taylor*.
BA'YED*, bâde. *a.* Having bays. See **BAY** in architecture.
BA'YONET §, bâ'-yûn-nèt. *n. s.* [*bayonette*, Fr.] A short sword or dagger fixed at the end of a musket. *Woodward*.
 § This word is very frequently pronounced *bagonet*, but chiefly by the vulgar. *W*.
To BA'YONET*, bâ'-yûn-nèt. *v. a.* To drive forward with the bayonet. *Burke*.
BAZA'R*, bâ-zâr'. *n. s.* [*buzzar*, Persian.] Constant market; a covered market-place. *Sir T. Herbert*.
BAYZE. See **BAITZE**.
BDE'LLIUM, dêl'-yûm. [See **PNEUMATICK**.] *n. s.* [*βδέλλιον*.] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant. *Chambers*.
To BE §, bè. *v. n.* To have some certain state. *Shak*. The auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed. *Shak*. To exist; to have existence. *Dryden*. To have something by appointment or rule. *Locke*. **Let BE**. Do not meddle with. *Dryden*.
BE-ALL*, bè-âll. *n. s.* All that is to be done. *Shak*.
BEACH §, bëetsh. 227. *n. s.* [*backar*, Goth.] The shore; the strand. *Shakspeare*.
BE'ACHED, bëetsh'-éd. *a.* Exposed to the waves. *Shakspeare*.
BE'ACHY, bëetsh'-è. *a.* Having beaches. *Shak*.
BE'ACON §, bè'-kn. 170. *n. s.* [beacen, Sax.] Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy. *Spenser*. Marks erected to direct navigators.

To BE'ACON*, bè'-kn. *v. a.* To afford light as a beacon; to light up.
BE'ACONAGE*, bè'-kn-âje. *n. s.* Money paid for maintaining of beacons. *Minsheu*.
BE'ACONED, bè'-kn-éd. *a.* Having a beacon. *T. Warton*.
BEAD §, bède. 227. *n. s.* [bēbe, Sax.] Small globes of glass strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers. *Gower*. Little balls worn about the neck. *Shak*. Any globular bodies. *Shakspeare*.
BEAD Tree, bède'-trèe. A plant.
BE'ADLE, bè'-dl. 227, 405. *n. s.* [bȳdel, bædel, Sax.] A messenger belonging to a court, or publick body. *Abp. Laud*. A petty officer in parishes. *Shakspeare*.
BE'ADLESHP*, bè'-dl-shîp. *n. s.* The office of a beadle. *A. Wood*.
BE'ADROLL, bède'-rôle. *n. s.* A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers. *Bacon*.
BE'ADSMAN, bèedz'-mân. *n. s.* A man employed in praying, generally for another. *Spenser*.
BE'ADSWOMAN*, bèedz'-wûm-ûn. *n. s.* A woman who prays for another. *B. Jonson*.
BE'AGLE, bè'-gl. 227, 405. *n. s.* [*bigle*, Fr.] A small hound with which hares are hunted. *Dryden*.
BEAK §, bëke. 227. *n. s.* [bec, Fr.] The bill or horny mouth of a bird. *Shak*. A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the end of the ancient galleys. *Dryden*. Any thing ending in a point like a beak. *Crew*.
BE'AKED, bè'-kèd, or bëkt. 362. *a.* Having a beak, or the form of a beak. *Milton*.
BE'AKER, bè'-kôr. 98. *n. s.* [becher, Germ.] A vessel for drink. *Butler*.
BEAL §, bële. 227. *n. s.* [*bolga*, Goth.] A whelk or pimple.
To BEAL, bële. *v. a.* To ripen; to gather matter, as a sore does. *Sherwood*.
BEAM §, bëme. 227. *n. s.* [beam, Sax.] The main piece of timber that supports the house. *Builder's Dict*. Any large and long piece of timber. *Dryden*. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are suspended. *Shak*. The horn of a stag. *Denham*. The pole of a chariot. *Dryden*. A cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove. 1 *Sam*. The ray of light emitted from some luminous body, or received by the eye. *Shakspeare*.
To BEAM*, bëme. *v. a.* To shoot forth; to emit.
To BEAM, bëme. *v. n.* [beamian.] To emit rays or beams. *Pope*.
BEAM Tree, bëme'-trèe. A species of wild-service.
BE'AMLESS*, bëme'-lès. *a.* Yielding no ray of light. *Dryden* and *Lee*.
BE'AMY, bè'-mè. *a.* Radiant; shining. *Milton*. Having the weight of a beam. *Dryden*. Having horns or antlers. *Dryden*.
BEAN §, bëne. 227. *n. s.* [bean, Sax.] The common garden bean. The horse bean. *Miller*.
BEAN Caper, bëne'-kâ-pûr. A plant.
BEAN Tressel, bëne'-très-sîl. An herb.
BE'ANFED*, bëne'-fèd. *part. a.* Fed with beans. *Shakspeare*.
To BEAR §, bâre. 240. *v. a.* pret. *bore*, or *bare*; part. pass. *bore*, or *born*, or *borne*. [beopan, Sax.] To carry as a burden. *Isa*. To convey or carry. *Dryden*. To carry as a mark of authority. *Shak*. To carry as a mark of distinction. *Hale*. To carry as in show. *Shak*. To carry as in trust. *John*. To support. *Hooker*. To keep afloat. *Genesis*. To support with proportionate strength. *Arbuthnot*. To carry in the mind, as love, hate. *Daniel*. To endure. *Psalms*. To suffer; to undergo. To permit. *Hooker*. To be capable of. *Clarendon*. To produce, as fruit. *Bacon*. To bring forth, as a child. *Shak*. To give birth to; to be the native place of. *Dryden*. To possess, as power or honour. *Addison*. To gain; to win. *Shak*. To maintain; to keep up. *Locke*. To support any thing good or bad. *Bacon*. To exhibit. *Dryden*. To be

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

answerable for. *Genesis*. To supply. *Dryden*. To be the object of. *Shak*. To behave; to act in any character. *Shak*. To hold; to restrain. *Hayward*. To impel; to urge. *Sir J. Hayward*. To conduct; to manage. *B. Jonson*. To press. *Shak*. To incite; to animate. *Milton*.—To bear date. To carry the mark of the time when any thing was written. *To bear a price*. To have a certain value. *To bear in hand*. To amuse with false pretences. *Shak*. *To bear off*. To carry away. *Shak*. *To bear out*. To support; to maintain. *Shakespeare*.

TO BEAR, bâre. 73. v. n. To suffer pain. *Pope*. To be patient. *Dryden*. To be fruitful or prolific. *Bacon*. To take effect; to succeed. *Guardian*. To act in any character. *Shak*. To be directed to any point. *Boyle*. To act as an impellent. *Shak*. To act upon. *Hayward*. To be situated with respect to other places; as, this mountain bears west of the promontory.—*To bear up*. To stand firm. *Shak*. *To bear with*. To endure. *Shak*.

BEAR §, bâre. 73. n. s. [bepa, Sax.] A rough savage animal. *Catnet*. The name of two constellations, called the greater and lesser bear; in the tail of the lesser bear is the pole-star. *Creech*. A description of stock-jobbers, who sell unreal stock. *Dr. Warton*.

BEAR-BAITING*, bâre'-bâ-ting. n. s. The sport of baiting bears with dogs. *Shakespeare*.

BEAR-BIND, bâre'-blad. n. s. A species of bindweed.

BEAR-FLY, bâre'-flî. n. s. An insect. *Bacon*.

BEAR-GARDEN, bâre'-gâr-dn. n. s. A place in which bears are kept for sport. *Stillington*. Any place of tumult. *Spectator*.

BEAR-GARDEN, bâre'-gâr-dn. a. Rude or turbulent.

BEAR'S-BREECH, bârz'-britsh. n. s. The name of a plant. *Miller*.

BEAR'S-EAR, bârz'-bêr. n. s. The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Savicle*. A plant.

BEAR'S-FOOT, bârz'-fût. n. s. A species of hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT, bârz'-wûrt. 165. n. s. An herb.

BEARD §, bêerd. 223. n. s. [beapd, Sax.] The hair that grows on the lips and chin. *Prior*. *Beard* is used for the face. *Hudibras*. *Beard* is used to mark age. *Shak*. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn. *Shak*. A barb on an arrow. The beard of a horse is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. *Furrier's Dict*.

§ This word, as Dr. Kenrick observes, is frequently pronounced so as to rhyme with *herd*: but I am of his opinion, that this pronunciation is improper. Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry give it both ways. Buchanan sounds it short, like Mr. Sheridan. W. Johnston makes it rhyme with *laird*, a Scotch lord: but Mr. Elphinston, who is the most accurate observer of pronunciation I ever met with, gives it as I have done. The stage has, in my opinion, adopted the short sound of the diphthong, without good reason, and in this instance ought not to be followed; as the long sound is not only more agreeable to analogy, but to general usage. I am glad to find my opinion confirmed by so good a judge as Mr. Smith; and though the poets so often sacrifice pronunciation to rhyme, that their authority, in these cases, is not always decisive, yet, as Shakespeare says on another occasion,

"They still may help to thicken other proofs
"That do demonstrate thinly."

Othello.

"Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
"Their reverend persons to my beard."

Hudibras.

"Some thin remains of chastity appear'd
"Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a beard."

Dryden.

The impropriety of pronouncing this word as it is heard on the stage, will, perhaps, appear more perceptible by carrying this pronunciation into the compounds, as the false sound of *great* may be detected by the phrase *Alexander the Great*. 241.

"Old prophecies foretell our fall at hand,
"When bearded men in floating castles land.
"And as young striplings whip the top for sport,
"On the smooth pavement of an empty court,

"The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
"Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout"

Dryden. W

TO BEARD, bêerd. v. a. To take or pluck by the beard. *Shak*. To oppose to the face. *Spenser*.

BE'ARDED, bêerd'-éd. a. Having a beard. *Shak*. Having sharp prickles, as corn. *Milton*. Barbed or jagged. *Dryden*.

BE'ARDLESS, bêerd'-lês. a. Without a beard. *Camden*. Youthful. *Dryden*.

BE'ARER, bâre'-ôr. n. s. A carrier. *Shak*. One employed in carrying burdens. 2 *Chronicles*. One who wears any thing. *Shak*. One who carries the body to the grave. *Milton*. A tree that yields its produce. *Boyle*. A post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber. [In heraldry.] A supporter.

BE'ARHERD, bâre'-hêrd. n. s. A man that tends bears. *Shakespeare*.

BE'ARING, bâre'-ing. n. s. The site of any thing with respect to something else. *Pope*. Gesture; mien. *Shak*. That which is borne in a coat of arms. *Tatler*. The situation of any object, estimated from some part of the ship, according to her position. *Chambers*.

BE'ARING-CLOTH*, bâre'-ing-kloth. n. s. The cloth with which a child is covered, when carried to church to be baptized. *Shakespeare*.

BE'ARISH*, bâre'-ish. a. Having the quality of a bear. *Harris*.

BE'ARLIKE*, bâre'-like. a. Resembling a bear. *Shakespeare*.

BEARN*, bârn. n. s. [barn, Goth.] A child. *Shak*.

BE'ARWARD, bâre'-wârd. n. s. A keeper of bears. *Shakespeare*.

BEAST §, bêest. 227. n. s. [beste, Fr.] An animal, distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man. *Shakespeare*. An irrational animal. *Shak*. A brutal, savage man.

TO BEAST, bêest. v. a. A term at cards.

BE'ASTINGS. See *BIESTINGS*.

BE'ASTLIKE*, bêest'-like. a. Resembling a beast. *Mountagu*.

BE'ASTLINESS, bêest'-lê-nêss. n. s. Brutality. *Spenser*.

BE'ASTLY, bêest'-lê. a. Brutal. *Shak*. Having the nature of beasts. *Prior*.

BE'ASTLY*, bêest'-lê. ad. In the manner of a beast. *Morality of Every Man*.

TO BEAT §, bête. 227, 233. v. a. pret. *beat*, part. pass. *beat* or *beaten*. [beatân, Sax.] To strike. 1 *Corinthians*. To punish with stripes or blows. *Shak*. To strike an instrument of music. *Shak*. To bruise. *Numbers*. To strike bushes or ground, or make a motion to rouse game. *Bacon*. To thresh corn. *Ruth*, ii. To mix things by long and frequent agitation. *Boyle*. To batter with engines of war. *Judges*, viii. To dash as water, or brush as wind. *Milton*. To tread a path. *Blackmore*. To make a path by marking it with tracks. *Locke*. To conquer. *Shak*. To harass; to over-labour. *Hakewill*. To lay, or press. *Shak*. To depress. *Hayward*. To drive by violence. *Dryden*. To move with fluttering agitation. *Dryden*. *To beat down*. To lessen the price demanded. *Dryden*. *To beat down*. To sink or lessen the value. *Bacon*. *To beat up*. To attack suddenly. *Clarendon*. *To beat the hoof*. To walk; to go on foot. *To beat into*. To repeat often. *Barret*.

§ The past time of this verb is by the English uniformly pronounced like the present. Nay, except in solemn language, the present, preterit, and participle, are exactly the same; while the Irish, more agreeably to analogy, as well as utility, pronounce the preterit as the noun *bet*, a wager; and this pronunciation, though contrary to English usage, is quite conformable to that general tendency observable in the preterit of irregular verbs, which is to shorten the vowel that is long in the present, as *eat*, *eat*, (often pronounced *et*); *hear*, *heard*; *deal*, *dealt*; *mean*, *meant*; *dream*, *dreamt*, &c. W.

TO BEAT, bête. v. n. To move in a pulsatory manner. *Collier*. To dash as a flood or storm. *Dryden*.

To knock at a door. *Judges*, xix. To move with frequent repetitions of the same act or stroke. *Shak.* To throb; to be in agitation. *Shak.* To fluctuate; to be in agitation. *Shak.* To try different ways; to search. *Addison.* To act upon with violence. *Jonah*, iv. To enforce by repetition. *Hooker.*—To beat up for soldiers; to raise soldiers.

BEAT, bête *part. passive.* *Dryden.*

BEAT, bête. *n.s.* Stroke. Manner of striking. *Grew.* Manner of being struck; as, the beat of the pulse, or a drum. [In hunting or fowling.] The round taken, when people beat up for game.

BE/ATEN, bê'-tîn. 103. *part. a.* Tracked. *Dryden.*

BE/ATER, bê'-târ. 93. *n.s.* An instrument with which any thing is mingled. *Moxon.* A person given to blows. *Ascham.* He that beats for game. *Buller.*

To **BEAT***H*, bê'tne. *v.a.* [bê'tian, Sax.] To bathe or warm in fire so as to harden. *Spenser.*

BEAT/FICAL, bê-â-tîf'-ê-kâl. } *a.* [beatius, Lat.]

BEAT/FICK, bê-â-tîf'-ik. 509. } Blissful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death. *Milton.*

BEAT/FICALLY, bê-â-tîf'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In such a manner as to complete happiness. *Hakewill.*

BEAT/FICA/TION, bê-â-tîf'-ê-kâ'-shûn. *n.s.* An acknowledgement made by the Pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be revered as blessed.

To **BEAT/FIFY** §, bê-â-tî'-ê-fl. 183. *v.a.* To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. *Hammond.* To settle the character of any person by a public acknowledgement that he is received in heaven, though not invested with the dignity of a saint. *Addison.*

BE/ATING, bê'te'-îng. 410. *n.s.* Correction. *B. Jonson.*

BEA/TITUDE, bê-â-tî'-ê-tûde. *n.s.* Blessedness; felicity. *Digby.* A declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU, bô 245, 481. *n.s.* [beau, Fr.] [plural beaux, bôze.] A man of dress. *Dryden.*

BEAU-MONDE*, bô-mônd'. *n.s.* [Fr.] The gay world. *Prior.*

BEAU/ISH, bô'-ish. 245. *a.* Foppish.

BEAU/TEOUS, bô'-tish'-ûs. 263. *a.* Fair; beautiful. *Shakspeare.*

BEAU/TEOUSLY, bô'-tish'-ûs lê. *ad.* In a beautiful manner. *Taylor.*

BEAU/TEOUSNESS, bô'-tish'-ûs-nês. *n.s.* Beauty. *Donne.*

BEAU/TIFIER*, bô'-tê-fl'-êr. *n.s.* That which beautifies. *Costard.*

BEAU/TIFUL, bô'-tê-fûl. *a.* Having the qualities that constitute beauty. *Raleigh.*

BEAU/TIFULLY, bô'-tê-fûl-lê. *ad.* In a beautiful manner. *Prior.*

BEAU/TIFULNESS, bô'-tê-fûl-nês. *n.s.* Beauty. *Hallywell.*

To **BEAU/TIFY**, bô'-tê-fl. 183. *v.a.* To adorn; to add beauty to. *Hayward.*

To **BEAU/TIFY**, bô'-tê-fl. *v.n.* To grow beautiful. *Addison.*

BEAU/TIFYING*, bô'-tê-fl-îng. *n.s.* The act of rendering beautiful. *Bp. Taylor.*

BEAU/TILESS*, bô'-tê-lês. *a.* Without beauty. *Hammond.*

BEAU/TY §, bô'-tê. *n.s.* [beauté, Fr.] That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the eye. *Locke.* A particular grace, or feature. *Dryden.* A beautiful person. *Milton.*

To **BEAU/TY**, bô'-tê. *v.a.* To beautify. *Shak.*

BEAU/TY-SPOT, bô'-tê-spôt. *n.s.* A spot placed to lighten some beauty; a foil. *Grew.*

BEAU/TY-WANING*, bô'-tê-wâ-îng. *a.* Declining in beauty. *Shakspeare.*

BE/AYER §, bêê'-vâr. 227, 93. *n.s.* [bepen, Sax.] An animal, whose skin is very valuable on account of the fur. *Hakewill.* A hat made of the skin of beaver. *Addison.* The part of a helmet that covers the lower part of the face. *Spenser.*

BE/AYERED, bêê'-vârd. 362. *a.* Wearing a beaver. *Pope.*

To **BEBLE/ED***, bê-blêêd'. *v.a.* To make bloody. *Chaucer.*

To **BEBLO/OD***, bê-blâd'. } *v.a.* To make

To **BEBLO/ODY***, bê-blôd'-ê. } bloody. *Sheldon.*

To **BEBLO/T***, bê-blôt'. *v.a.* To stain. *Chaucer Ob. T.*

BEBLU/BERED*, bê-blâb'-bêrd. *part. a.* Swollen with weeping. *Sheldon.*

BECA/ICO, bêk-â-tê'-kô. 112. *n.s.* [Span.] A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs. *Pope.*

To **BECA/LM**, bê-kâm'. 403. *v.a.* To still the elements. *Dryden.* To keep a ship from motion. *Hammond.* To quiet the mind. *Philips.* To calm is to stop motion, and to be calm is to withhold from motion.

BECA/LMING*, bê-kâm'-îng. *n.s.* A calm at sea. *Sir T. Herbert.*

BECA/ME, bê-kâme'. The preterit of *become*.

BECA/USE, bê-kâwz'. *conjunct.* [by and cause.] For this reason that; on this account that; for this cause that. *Hammond.*

To **BECHA/NCE**, bê-tshânse' 552. *v.a.* To befall. *Shakspeare.*

To **BECHA/RM***, bê-tshârm' *v.a.* To captivate. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BE/CHICKS, bê'-tshiks. *n.s.* [βήχικα.] Medicines proper for relieving coughs. *Cotgrave.*

To **BECK** §, bêk. *v.n.* [beacn, Sax.] To make a sign with the head. *Homily of Prayer.*

To **BECK**, bêk. *v.a.* To call by a motion of the head. *Shakspeare.*

BECK, bêk. *n.s.* A sign with the head. *Milton.* A nod of command. *Sidney.*

BECK*, bêk. *n.s.* [becc, Sax.] A small stream. *Drayton.*

To **BE/CKON**, bêk'-kn. 170. *v.n.* To make a sign without words. *Acts*, xix.

To **BE/CKON**, bêk'-kn. *v.a.* To make a sign to. *Spenser.*

BE/CKON*, bêk'-kn. *n.s.* A sign without words. *Bolingbroke.*

To **BECL/P**, bê-klîp'. *v.a.* [be-clýppan, Sax.] To embrace. *Wickliffe.*

To **BECL/OUD***, bê-klôûd'. *v.a.* To dim. *Sidney.*

To **BECOME** §, bê-kûm'. *v.n. pret. I became; comp. pret. I have become.* [by and come.] To enter into some state or condition. *Gen. ii. 7.—To become of.* To be the fate of; to be the end of. *Raleigh.* To go. *Bacon.*

To **BECOME**, bê-kûm'. *v.a.* [from be or by, and cpmen, Sax.] To please. To appear in a manner suitable to something. *Shakspeare.* To be suitable to the person; to befit. *Spenser.*

BECO/MING, bê-kûm'-mîng. 410. *part. a.* Graceful. *Suckling.*

BECO/MING, bê-kûm'-mîng. *n.s.* Ornament. *Shak.*

BECO/MINGLY, bê-kûm'-mîng-lê. *ad.* After a becoming manner. *More.*

BECO/MINGNESS, bê-kûm'-mîng-nês. *n.s.* Decency; propriety. *Hallywell.*

To **BECR/IPPLE***, bê-krîp'-pl. *v.a.* To make lame.

To **BECU/RUL***, bê-kûrl'. *v.a.* To curl. *Search.*

BED §, bêd. *n.s.* [bed, Sax.] Something made to sleep on. *Bacon.* Lodging. *Shak.* Marriage. *Clarendon.* Bank of earth raised in a garden. *Bacon.* The channel of a river, or any hollow. *Milton.* The place where any thing is generated, or reposit. *Addison.* A layer; a stratum. *Burnet.*—To bring to **BED**. To deliver of a child. *Prior.* To make the **BED**. To put the bed in order. *Shakspeare.*

To **BED**, bêd. *v.a.* To go to bed with. *Bp. Patrick.*

To place in bed. *Bacon.* To make partaker of the bed. *Bacon.* To sow or plant in earth. *Mortimer.* To lay in a place of rest, or security. *Donne.* To lay in order; to stratify. *Shakspeare.*

To **BED**, bêd. *v.n.* To cohabit. *Wiseman.*

To **BEDA/BLE**, bê-dâb'-bl. *v.a.* To wet, to be sprinkle. *Shakspeare.*

To **BEDA/FF***, bê-dâf'. *v.a.* [daffe, Sax.] To make a fool of. *Chaucer.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tâb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

To BEDA'GGLE, bê-dâg'-gl. *v. a.* To bemire. *Richardson.*
To BEDA'RE*, bê-dâre'. *v. a.* To defy; to dare. *Peale.*
To BEDA'RK*, bê-dâr'k'. *v. a.* To darken. *Gower.*
Ob. T.
To BEDA'SH, bê-dâsh'. *v. a.* To bemire; to bespatter. *Shakspeare.*
To BEDA'WB, bê-dâwb'. *v. a.* To dawb over. *Shakspeare.*
To BEDA'ZZLE, bê-dâz'-zl. *v. a.* To make the sight dim by too much lustre. *Shakspeare.*
BE'DCHAMBER, bêd'-tshâm-bûr. *n. s.* The chamber appropriated to rest. *Hayward.*
BE'DCLOTHES, bêd'-elôze. *n. s.* Coverlets spread over a bed. *Shakspeare.*
BE'DDER, bêd'-dûr. } *n. s.* The nether-stone
BE'DETER, bê-dê't-ûr. } of an oilmill.
BE'DDING, bêd'-ding. 410. *n. s.* [bedding, Sax.]
 The materials of a bed. *Spenser.*
To BEDE'AD*, bê-dêd'. *v. a.* To deaden. *Hallywell.*
To BEDE'CK, bê-dêk'. *v. a.* To deck. *Shakspeare.*
BE'DEHOUSE, bêd'-hôûse. *n. s.* [bece, Sax.]
 An hospital or alms-house
BE'DEL. See **BEADLE**.
BE'DELRY*, bê-dl-rê. *n. s.* The extent of a beadle's office. *Blount.*
To BEDE'W, bê-dû'. *v. a.* To moisten gently. *Shakspeare.*
BEDE'WER*, bê-dû'-ûr. *n. s.* That which bedews. *Sherwood.*
BEDE'WY*, bê-dû'-ê. *a.* Moist with dew. *Brewer's*
Lingua.
BE'DFELLOW, bêd'-fêl-lô. *n. s.* One that lies in the same bed. *Shakspeare.*
BE'DHANGINGS*, bêd'-hâng-ingz. *n. s.* Curtains. *Shakspeare.*
To BE'DIGHT, bê-dl'te'. *v. a.* To adorn; to dress. *More.*
To BEDIM, bê-dîm'. *v. a.* To make dim. *Sidney.*
To BEDIS'MAL*, bê-dîz'-mâl. *v. a.* To make dismal. *Student*, ii.
To BEDIZEN, bê-dîz'-zn. 103. *v. a.* [from *dizen*.]
 To dress out. *Headley.*
BE'DLAM, bêd'-lâm. 83. *n. s.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, converted afterwards into an hospital for the mad.] A madhouse. *Spelman.* A madman. *Shak.*
BE'DLAM, bêd'-lâm. *a.* Belonging to a madhouse. *Shakspeare.*
BE'DLAMITE, bêd'-lâm-ite. 155. *n. s.* A madman. *B. Jonson.*
BE'DMAKER, bêd'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds. *Spectator.*
BE'DMATE, bêd'-mâte. *n. s.* A bedfellow. *Shak.*
BE'DMOULDING, bêd'-môld-ing. }
BEDDING-MOULDING, bêd'-ding-môld-ing. }
n. s. Those members in the cornice which are placed below the coronet. *Builder's Dictionary.*
To BEDO'TE*, bê-dôte'. *v. a.* To make to dote. *Chancer.* *Ob. T.*
BE'DPOST, bêd'-pôst. *n. s.* The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy. *Wiseman.*
BE'DPRESSER, bêd'-prês-sûr. *n. s.* A heavy, lazy fellow. *Shakspeare.*
To BEDRA'GGLE, bê-drâg'-gl. 405. *v. a.* To soil the clothes, by suffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt. *Swift.*
To BEDRE'NCH, bê-drênsh'. *v. a.* To drench. *Shakspeare.*
BE'DRID, bêd'-rîd. *a.* [bêd'rîdâ, Sax.] Confined to the bed by age or sickness. *Shakspeare.*
BE'DROOM*, bêd'-rôôm. *n. s.* A bedchamber.
BE'DRITE, bêd'-rîte. *n. s.* The privilege of the marriage bed.
To BEDROP, bê-drôp'. *v. a.* To besprinkle. *Chaucer.*
BE'DSIDE*, bêd'-slîde. *n. s.* The side of the bed. *Middleton.*
BE'DSTEAD, bêd'-stêd. *n. s.* The frame on which the bed is placed. *Swift.*

BE'DSTRAW, bêd'-strâw. *n. s.* The straw laid under a bed to make it soft. *Bacon.*
BEDSWERVER, bêd'-swêr-vûr. *n. s.* One that is false to the bed. *Shakspeare.*
BE'DTIME, bêd'-tîme. *n. s.* [bêd'tîb, Sax.] The hour of rest. *Shakspeare.*
To BEDU'CK*, bê-dûk'. *v. a.* To put under water. *Spenser.*
To BEDU'NG, bê-dûng'. *v. a.* To manure with dung. *Bp. Hall.*
To BEDU'SK*, bê-dûsk'. *v. a.* To smutch. *Cotgrave.* *Ob. T.*
To BEDUST, bê-dûst'. *v. a.* To sprinkle with dust. *Sherwood.*
BE'DWARD, bêd'-wârd. *ad.* Toward bed. *Shak.*
To BEDWA'RF, bê-dwârf'. *v. a.* To make little. *Donne.*
BE'DWORK, bêd'-wûrk. *n. s.* Work done in bed, work performed without toil of the hands. *Shak.*
To BEDI'E*, bê-dî'. *v. a.* To stain. *Spenser.*
BEE, bêe. *n. s.* [beo, Sax.] The animal that makes honey. *Shak.* An industrious and careful person
BEE-EATER, bêe'-ê-tûr. *n. s.* A bird that feeds upon bees.
BEE-FLOWER, bêe'-flôû-ûr. *n. s.* A species of foolstones. *Miller.*
BEE-GARDEN, bêe'-gâr-dn. 103. *n. s.* A place to set hives of bees in. *Mortimer.*
BEE-HIVE, bêe'-hive. *n. s.* The case in which bees are kept. *Shakspeare.*
BEE-MASTER, bêe'-mâ-stûr. *n. s.* One that keeps bees. *Mortimer.*
BEECH, bêesh. *n. s.* [bece, or boc, Sax.] A tree that bears mast, which is good to fatten swine and deer. *Miller.*
BE'CHEN, bêe'-tshn. 103. *a.* [becen, Sax.] Belonging to the beech. *Congreve.*
BEEF, bêef. *n. s.* [boef, Fr.] The flesh of black cattle prepared for food. *Shak.* An ox, bull, or cow, considered as fit for food. *Deut. xiv.*
BEEF, bêef. *a.* Consisting of the flesh of black cattle. *Swift.*
BEEF-EATER, bêef'-ê-tûr. *n. s.* [beaufetier, one who attends at the sideboard.] A yeoman of the guard.
BEEF-WITTED, bêef'-wit-têd. *a.* Dull; stupid. *Shakspeare.*
BEELD*, bêeld. *n. s.* [behlrdan, Sax.] Protection; refuge. *Fairfax.*
BE'EMOL, bêe'-môl. *n. s.* In musick, a half note. *Bacon.*
BEEN, bîn. [beon, Sax.] The participle preterit of *To BE*. *Pope.* [The present tense plural of *To BE*. *Spenser.* *Oh. J.*]
 ⚡ This word, in the solemn, as well as the familiar style, has shared the fate of most of those words, which, from their nature, are in the most frequent use. It is scarcely ever heard otherwise than as the noun *bee*, a repository for corn or wine, and must be placed among those deviations, which language is always liable to in such words as are auxiliary or subordinate to others; for, as those parts of bodies which are the most frequently handled grow the soonest smooth by constant friction, so such words as are in continual use seem to wear off their articulations, and become more irregular than others. So low as the age of James the First, I have seen this word spelled *byn*. *W.*
BEER, bêe. *n. s.* [bir, Welsh.] Liquor made of malt and hops. *Shakspeare.*
BE'ERBARREL*, bêe'-bâr-rîl. *n. s.* A barrel which holds beer. *Shakspeare.*
BE'ERHOUSE*, bêe'-hôûse. *n. s.* An alehouse. *Gascoigne.*
BE'ESTINGS. See **BIESTINGS**.
BÊET, bêet. *n. s.* [beta, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*
BE'ETLE, bêe'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [bêtel, Sax.] An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings. *Shak.* Heavy mallet, or hammer. *Shakspeare.*
To BE'ETLE, bêe'-tl. *v. n.* To jut out. *Shakspeare.*
BE'ETLEBROW*, bêe'-tl-brôw. *n. s.* A prominent brow. *Sir R. Fanshawe.*

BE/ETLEBROWED, bêê'-tl-brôûd. 362. *a.* Having prominent brows. *Howell*.
BE/ETLEHEADED, bêê'-tl-hêd-êd. *a.* Logger-headed; wooden-headed. *Shakspeare*.
BE/ETLESTOCK, bêê'-tl-stôk. *n. s.* The handle of a beetle. *Spenser*.
BE/ETRAVE, bêê'-râve. } *n. s.* A plant.
BE/ETRADISH, bêê'-râd-ish. }
BE/EVES, bêêvz. *n. s.* [The plural of *beef*.] Black cattle; oxen. *Milton*.
To BEFA/LL, bê-fâwl'. *v. a.* [befællan, Sax.] To happen to. *Shakspeare*. To happen to, as good or neutral. *Bacon*.
To BEFA/LL, bê-fâwl'. *v. n.* To happen; to come to pass.—*To befall of*. To become of; to be the state or condition of: a phrase little used.
To BEFIT/T, bê-flt'. *v. a.* To suit; to become. *Shak*.
To BEFO/AM*, bê-fômê'. *v. a.* To cover with foam. *Eusden*.
To BEFO/OL, bê-fôûl'. *v. a.* To infatuate; to fool. *Montagne*.
BEFORE/ê, bê-fôre'. *prep.* [beforan, Sax.] Farther onward. *Dryden*. In the front of. *Milton*. In the presence of. *Dryden*. In sight of. *Shak*. Under the cognizance of. *Ayliffe*. In the power of. *Milton*. By the impulse of something behind. *Shak*. Preceding in time. *Dryden*. In preference to. *Hooker*. Prior to. *Superiour* to.
BEFORE, bê-fôre'. *ad.* Sooner than. *Milton*. In time past. *Dryden*. In some time lately past. *Hale*. Previously to. *Swift*. To this time. *Hitherto*. *Dryden*. Already. *Dryden*. Farther onward in place. *Shakspeare*.
BEFOREHAND, bê-fôre'-hând. *ad.* In a state of anticipation. *Hudibras*. Previously; by way of preparation. *Hooker*. Antecedently. *Atterbury*. In a state of accumulation. *Bacon*. At first. *L'Estrange*.
BEFO/RET/IME, bê-fôre'-tîme. *ad.* Formerly. 1 *Samuel*.
To BEFO/RTUNE, bê-fôr'-tshûne. 461. *v. n.* To happen to. *Shakspeare*.
To BEFO/UL, bê-fôûl'. *v. a.* [befylan, Sax.] To soil.
To BEFRI/END, bê-frênd'. *v. a.* To favour; to be kind to. *Shakspeare*.
To BEFR/INGE, bê-frînje'. *v. a.* To decorate with fringes. *Fuller*.
To BÊG, bêg. *v. n.* [beggeren, Germ.] To live upon alms. *Luke*, xvi.
To BÊG, bêg. *v. a.* To ask. *Matthew*, xxvii. To take any thing for granted. *Burnet*.
To BÊG/T §, bê-gêl'. *v. a.* *begat*, or *begat*. [beȝetan, Sax.] To generate; to procreate. *Spenser*. To produce, as effects. *Shak*. To produce, as accidents. *Denham*.
BÊG/TTER, bê-gêl'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* He that procreates. *Dryden*.
BE/GGABLE*, bêg'-gâ-bl. *a.* What may be begged. *Butler*.
BE/GGAR, bêg'-gûr. 418. *n. s.* One who lives upon alms. *Sam*. A petitioner. *Dryden*. One who assumes what he does not prove. *Tillotson*.
To BE/GGAR, bêg'-gûr. *v. a.* To reduce to beggary. *Shak*. To deprive. *Shak*. To exhaust. *Shak*. To drive by impoverishing. *Bolingbroke*.
BE/GGAR-MAID*, bêg'-gûr-mâde. *n. s.* A maid who is a beggar. *Shakspeare*.
BE/GGAR-MAN*, bêg'-gûr-mân. *n. s.* A man who is a beggar. *Shakspeare*.
BE/GGAR-WOMAN*, bêg'-gûr-wûm-ân. *n. s.* She who is a beggar. *Shakspeare*.
BE/GGARLINESS, bêg'-gûr-lê-nês. *n. s.* Meanness; poverty. *Barret*.
BE/GGARLY, bêg'-gûr-lê. *a.* Mean; poor. *Shak*.
BE/GGARLY, bêg'-gûr-lê. *ad.* Meanly. *Hooker*.
BE/GGARY, bêg'-gûr-ê. *n. s.* Indigence. *Sidney*.
BEG/ILT*, bê-glîl'. *part. a.* Gilded. *B. Jonson*.
To BÊGIN §, bê-gîn'. *v. n.* I *begin*, or *begin*; I have *begun*. [beȝinnan, Sax.] To enter upon something new. *Bp. Taylor*. To commence any action. *Ezekiel*, ix. To enter upon existence.

Dryden. To have its original. *Blackmo-v.* To take rise; to commence. *Dryden*. To come into act. *Dryden*.
To BÊGIN, bê-gîn'. *v. a.* To do the first act of any thing. *Pope*. To trace from, as the first ground. *Locke*. To enter upon. *Government of the Tongue*.
BÊGIN*, bê-gîn'. *n. s.* For *beginning*. *Spenser*. *Ob. T.*
BÊGIN/NER, bê-gîn'-nûr. 95. *n. s.* He that gives the first cause. *Spenser*. An unexperienced at tempter. *Sidney*.
BÊGIN/NING, bê-gîn'-ning. 410. *n. s.* The first original or cause. *Swift*. The entrance into act, or being. *Genesis*, i. The state in which any thing first is. *Denham*. The rudiments, or first grounds. *Dryden*. The first part of any thing. *Broome*.
BÊGIN/NNINGLESS*, bê-gîn'-ning-lês. *a.* What hath no beginning. *Barrow*.
To BÊGIRD, bê-gêrd'. 160. *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begird*-ed. [beȝynnan, Sax.] To bind with a girdle. To surround. *Milton*. To shut in with a siege. *Clarendon*.
To BÊGIRT, bê-gêrt'. *v. a.* To begird. *B. Jonson*.
BE/GLERBEG, bêg'-lêr-bêg. *n. s.* [Turkish.] The chief governor of a province among the Turks. *Ricault*.
To BÊGNA/W, bê-nâw'. *v. a.* [beȝnaȝan, Sax.] To bite; to eat away. *Shakspeare*.
BÊGONE, bê-gôn'. *interj.* Go away; hence; haste away. *Chaucer*.
BÊGORED*, bê-gôrd'. *part. a.* Smeared with gore. *Spenser*.
BÊGOT, bê-gôt'. } The participle pas-
BÊGOT/TEN, bê-gôt'-tn. 103. } sive of the verb
beȝet. *Ecclesi*, viii. }
To BÊGRA/VE*, bê-grâve'. *v. a.* [begraven, Teut.] To bury. *Gower*. To engrave. *Gower*. *Ob. T.*
To BÊGRE/ASE, bê-grêze'. *v. a.* To soil or daub with fat matter. *Minsheu*.
To BÊGR/IME, bê-grîme'. 160. *v. a.* To soil with dirt deep impressed. *Crowley*.
To BÊGRU/DGE*, bê-grûdje'. *v. a.* To envy. *Standard of Equality*.
To BÊGY/LE, bê-gylle'. 160. *v. a.* To impose upon. *Colossians*, ii. To deceive. *Shakspeare*. To amuse. *Shakspeare*.
BÊGY/LER*, bê-gylle'-ûr. *n. s.* One who beguiles.
To BÊGY/ULTY*, bê-glîl'-tê. *v. a.* To render guilty. *Bp. Sanderson*.
BE/GUIN*, bâ'-gîn. *n. s.* [beguin, Fr.] A nun of a particular order. *Colgrave*.
BÊGUN, bê-gûn'. The *preterperfect tense* of *begin*. *Sir J. Davies*.
BEHA/LF, bê-hâlf. 73, 403. *n. s.* [behepe, Sax.] Favour; cause favoured. *Clarendon*. Vindication; support. *Sidney*.
To BEHA/P/PEN*, bê-hâp'-pn. *v. n.* To happen to. *Spenser*.
To BEHA/VE §, bê-hâve'. *v. a.* [pel-behopen, Sax.] To carry; to conduct. 2 *Maccabees*, ii. To subdue; to discipline. *Spenser*.
To BEHA/VE, bê-hâve'. *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self.
BEHA/VIOUR, bê-hâve'-yûr. 294. *n. s.* Manner of behaving one's self. *Sidney*. External appearance. *Sidney*. Gesture. *Sidney*. Elegance of manners. *Bacon*. General practice. *Locke*.
To BEHE/AD, bê-hêd'. *v. a.* To deprive of the head. *Clarendon*.
To BEHE/L*, bê-hêl'. *v. a.* To torture as with the pains of hell. *Hewyt*.
BEHE/LD, bê-hêld'. *part. passive*, from *behold*. *Pope*.
BEHE/MOTH, bê-hê-môth. *n. s.* [Heb.] The elephant. *Calmét*.
BE/HEN, bê-hên. } *n. s.* Valerian roots. Also a
BEN, bèn. } fruit resembling the tamarisk.
Dict.
BEHE/ST, bê-hêst'. *n. s.* [be and hæpe, Sax.] Command; precept. *Sidney*.
To BEH/IGHT, bê-hîte'. *v. a.* pret. *behot*. *part. behight*. [behetan, Sax.] To promise. *Spenser*. To

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

intrust. *Spenser*. To call; to name. *Spenser*. To command. *Spenser*. To adjudge. *Spenser*. To address. *Spenser*. To inform. *Chaucer*. To mean. *Mir. for Magistrates*. Toreckon. *Spenser*. BEHIND[§], bè-hînd'. [See WIND.] *prep.* [behind, dan, Sax.] At the back of. *Kaolles*. On the back part. *Mark*, v. Towards the back. *Judges*, xx. Following another. 2 *Samuel*, iii. Remaining after the departure of. *Shak.* Remaining after death. *Pope*. At a distance from something. *Dryden*. Inferiour to. *Hooker*. On the other side of. *Dryden*.

BEHIND, bè-hînd'. *ad.* Out of sight. *Locke*. Most of the former senses may become *adverbial* by suppressing the *accusative case*; as, I left my money behind, or behind me.

BEHINDHAND, bè-hînd'-hând. *ad.* In a state in which rent or profit, or any advantage, is anticipated. *Locke*. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness. *Spectator*. Backward; tardy. *Shakspeare*.

To BEHOLD[§], bè-hôld'. *v. a.* pret. I beheld, I have beheld, or beholden. [behealdan, Sax.] To view; to see, in an emphatical sense. *Ezekiel*, xl.

BEHOLD, bè-hôld'. *interj.* See; lo. *Milton*.

BEHOLDEN, bè-hôld'-dn. 103. *part. a.* [gehouden, Dutch.] Obligated; bound in gratitude. *Shakspeare*.

BEHOLDING, bè-hôld'-dîng. *n. s.* Spectator. *Shak.*

BEHOLDING, bè-hôld'-dîng. 410. *a.* Obligated.

BEHOLDING, bè-hôld'-dîng. *n. s.* Obligation. *Ca-reo*.

BEHOLDINGNESS, bè-hôld'-îng-nês. *n. s.* The state of being obliged. *Donne*.

To BEHONEY[§], bè-hôv'-nê. *v. a.* To sweeten with honey. *Sherwood*.

BEHOOF[§], bè-hôôf'. *n. s.* [behefe, Sax.] That which behoves; profit; advantage. *Spenser*.

BEHOVABLE[§], bè-hôôv'-â-bl. *a.* Fit; expedient.

To BEHOVE, bè-hôôv'. *v. n.* [behovan, Sax.] To be fit; to be meet. *Hooker*.

BEHOVEFUL, bè-hôôv'-fûl. *a.* Useful; profitable. *Spenser*.

BEHOVEFULLY, bè-hôôv'-fûl-lê. *ad.* Usefully. *Spenser*.

BEHO'T[§], bè-hôv'. *preterit* of behight. To promise. *Spenser*.

BEHOVABLE[§], bè-hôôv'-â-bl. *a.* Profitable; useful.

BEHOVE[§], bè-hôôv'. *n. s.* Advantage; behoof. *Gascoigne*. *Ob. T.*

To BEHOVE[§], bè-hôôv'. *v. n.* [behovan, Sax.] To be fit; to be meet. *Wickliffe*.

BEHOVEFUL[§], bè-hôôv'-fûl. *a.* Fit; expedient. *Bp. Sanderston*.

BEHOVELY[§], bè-hôôv'-lê. *a.* Profitable. *Gower*.

To BEHOWL[§], bè-hôôl'. *v. n.* To howl at. *Shak.*

BEING, bè-îng. 410. *particip.* [beonð, Sax.] Existing. *Atterbury*.

BEING, bè-îng. *n. s.* Existence. *Hooker*. A particular state. *Dryden*. The person existing. *Dryden*.

BEING, bè-îng. *conjunct.* Since. *Pearson*.

BEING-PLACE[§], bè-îng-plâse. *n. s.* An existence. *Spenser*.

BE IT SO, bè-ît-sò. A phrase of anticipation, suppose it be so; or of permission, let it be so. *Shak.*

To BEJA'DE[§], bè-jâdê'. *v. a.* To tire. *Milton*.

To BEJA'PE[§], bè-jâpê'. *v. a.* To laugh at; to deceive. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T.*

To BEKISS[§], bè-kîs'. *v. a.* To salute. *B. Jonson*.

To BEKNAVE[§], bè-nâvê'. *v. a.* To call knave. *Pope*.

To BEKNOW[§], bè-nô'. *v. a.* To acknowledge. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T.*

To BELA'BOUR, bè-lâ'-bûr. *v. a.* To beat; to thump. *Dryden*.

To BELA'CE, bè-lâsê'. *v. a.* To fasten. *Diet*.

BELA'CED[§], bè-lâsê'. *part. a.* Adorned with lace. *Beaumont*.

To BELA'M[§], bè-lâm'. *v. a.* To beat; to bang.

BELAMY, bè-lâ-mê. *n. s.* [bel amie, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

BE/LAMOUR, bè-lâ-môôr. *n. s.* [bel amour, Fr.] Gallant; consort. *Spenser*.

To BELA'TE[§], bè-lâte'. *v. a.* To retard; to make too late. *Davenant*.

BELA'TED, bè-lâ-têd. *a.* Benighted. *Milton*.

BELA'TEDNESS[§], bè-lâ-têd-nês. *n. s.* Slowness. *Milton*.

To BELA'VE[§], bè-lâvê'. *v. a.* To wash. *Cockeram*.

To BELA'WGIVE[§], bè-lâw'-gîv. *v. a.* To give a law to. *Milton*.

To BELA'Y, bè-lâ'. *v. a.* To block up. *Dryden*. To attack; to besiege. *Gower*. To decorate; to lay over. *Spenser*.

To BELAY a rope. [Sea term.] To splice; to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

To BELCH[§], bêlsh. *v. n.* [bealcan, Sax.] To eject the wind from the stomach. *Davies*. To issue out as by eructation. *Psalm* lix.

To BELCH, bêlsh. *v. a.* To throw out from the stomach. *Shakspeare*.

BELCH, bêlsh. 352. *n. s.* The act of eructation. A cant term for malt liquor. *Dennis*.

BE/LCHING[§], bêlsh'-îng. *n. s.* Eructation. *Barret*.

BE/LDAM, bêl'-dâm. 88. *n. s.* [belle dame, Fr.] An old woman. *Shakspeare*. A hag. *Sidney*.

To BELE'AGUER[§], bè-lê'-gûr. *v. a.* [beleggeren, Dutch.] To besiege. *Dryden*.

BELE'AGURER, bè-lê'-gûr-ûr. *n. s.* One that besieges a place. *Sherwood*.

To BELE'AVE[§], bè-lêvê'. *v. a.* To leave. *May*.

To BELEE[§], bè-lêê'. *v. a.* To place in a direction unsuitable to the wind. *Shakspeare*.

BELEMNITES, bè-lêm-nî-têz. *n. s.* [βέλος.] Arrow-head, or finger-stone.

To BELE'PER[§], bè-lêp'-pûr. *v. a.* To infect with the leprosy. *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*.

BE/LFLOWER, bêl'-flôôr. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

BE/LFOUNDER, bêl'-fôûn-dûr. *n. s.* He who founds or casts bells. *Bacon*.

BE/LFRY, bêl'-frî. *n. s.* [belfroit, old Fr.] The place where the bells are rung. *Gay*.

BELGA'RD, bêl-gârd'. *n. s.* [belle egard, Fr.] A soft glance. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

To BELI'BEL[§], bè-lî-bêl. *v. a.* To traduce. *Fuller*.

To BELIE, bè-lî. *v. a.* To counterfeit. *Dryden*. To give the lie to. *Dryden*. To calumniate. *Shak.*

To give a false representation of. *Shakspeare*. To fill with lies. *Shakspeare*.

BELIEF, bè-lêêf'. *n. s.* Credit given. *Wotton*. The theological virtue of faith. *Hooker*. Religion. *Hooker*. Persuasion; opinion. *Milton*. The thing believed. *Bacon*. A form containing the articles of faith.

BELIEVABLE, bè-lêê'-vâ-bl. *a.* Credible. *Sherwood*.

To BELIEVE[§], bè-lêêv'. *v. a.* [gelypan, Sax.] To credit. *Locke*. To put confidence in. *Exodus*, xix.

To BELIEVE, bè-lêêv'. *v. n.* To have a firm persuasion of. *Exod.* iv. To exercise the theological virtue of faith. *Romans*, x.

BELIEVER, bè-lêê'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* He that believes. *Hooker*. A professor of Christianity. *Hooker*.

BELIEVINGLY, bè-lêê'-vîng-lê. *ad.* After a believing manner.

BELI'KE, bè-lîkê'. *ad.* Probably. *Sidney*.

BELI'KELY[§], bè-lîkê'-lê. *ad.* Probably. *Bp. Hall*.

BELI'VE, bè-lîvê'. *ad.* [blive, Sax.] Speedily; quickly. *Spenser*.

BELL[§], bêl. *n. s.* [bel, Sax.] A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of some instrument striking against it. *Shak.* Any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers. *Shak.* A small hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a solid ball, which when it is shaken, by bounding against the sides, gives a sound. *Shak.*—To bear the bell. To be the first. *Spenser*.

To BELL, bêl. *v. n.* To grow in buds in the form of a bell. *Mortimer*.

BELL-FASHIONED, bêl'-fâsh-înd. *a.* Having the form of a bell. *Mortimer*.

BELLADO'NNA*, bêl-lâ-dôn'-nâ. *n. s.* [Ital.] The deadly nightshade.
BELLE, bêl. *n. s.* [beau, belle, Fr.] A smart young lady. *Pope.*
BELLED*, bêld. *a.* Having bells affixed to it.
BELLES LETTRES, bêl-lâ-tûr. *n. s.* [Fr.] Polite literature. *Tatler.*
BELLIBONE, bêl-lê-bône. *n. s.* [belle and bonne, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
BELLIGERANT, bêl-lidje'-ê-rânt. 518. }
BELLIGEROUS, bêl-lidje'-ê-rûs. 314, 518. } *a.*
[belligerens, Lat.] Waging war. Dict.
To BELLIGERATE*, bêl-lidje'-ê-râte. *v. n.* To make war. *Cockeram.*
BELLIGERENT*, bêl-lidje'-ê-rênt. *a.* Carrying on war. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
BELLING, bêl'-ling. *n. s.* [bellan, Sax.] The noise of a roe, in rutting time. *Dict.*
BELLIPOTENT, bêl-lip'-pô-tênt. 518. *a.* [bellipotentis, Lat.] Puissant; mighty in war. *Dict.*
BELLIQUE*, bêl'-lik. *a.* [bellicue, old Fr.] Warlike; martial. *Feltham.*
BELLITUDE*, bêl-lê-tûde. *n. s.* [bellitudo, Lat.] Beauty. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*
To BELLOW, bêl-lô. 327. *v. n.* [bellan, Sax.] To make a noise as a bull. *Shak.* To make any violent outcry. *Shak.* To vociferate. *Dryden.* To roar as the sea. *Spenser.*
BELLOW*, bêl-lô. *n. s.* Roar.
BELLOWING*, bêl-lô-ing. *n. s.* Loud noise; roaring. *Sir T. Herbert.*
BELLOWS, bêl-lôs. *n. s.* [balgs, balgeis, Goth.] The instrument used to blow the fire. *Sidney.*
 * The last syllable of this word, like that of gallows, is corrupted beyond recovery into the sound of *lus*. *W.*
BELLUINE, bêl-lê-lne. 149. *a.* [belluinus, Lat.] Beasty. *Atterbury.*
BELLY, bêl'-lê. 182. *n. s.* [balgs, Goth.] That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels. *Shak.* In beasts, that part of the body next the ground. *Genesis, iii.* The womb. *Shak.* That part of man which requires food. *Hayward.* The part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity. *Bacon.* Any place in which something is enclosed. *Jonah, ii.*
To BELLY, bêl'-lê. *v. n.* To swell into a larger capacity. *Manilius.*
To BELLY*, bêl'-lê. *v. a.* To fill; to swell out. *Shakespeare.*
BELLYACHE, bêl-lê-âke. 355. *n. s.* The cholick. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
BELLYBAND*, bêl-lê-bând. *n. s.* The girth which fastens the saddle of a horse in harness. *Sherwood.*
BELLYBOUND, bêl-lê-bôund. *a.* Costive.
BELLYCHEER*, bêl-lê-shêêr. *n. s.* Good cheer. *Chaucer.*
BELLY-FRETTING, bêl-lê-frêt-tîng. *n. s.* The chafing of a horse's belly with the foregirt. A great pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms. *Dict.*
BELLYFUL, bêl-lê-fûl. *n. s.* As much food as fills the belly.
BELLYGOD, bêl-lê-gôd. *n. s.* A glutton. *Hakewill.*
BELLY-PINCHED, bêl-lê-pîntshît. *a.* Starved. *Shakespeare.*
BELLYROLL, bêl-lê-rôle. *n. s.* A roll so called from entering into the hollows. *Mortimer.*
BELLYSLAVE*, bêl-lê-slave. *n. s.* A slave to the appetites. *Homily.*
BELLYTIMBER, bêl-lê-tîm-bûr. *n. s.* Food. *Hudibras.*
BELLYWORM, bêl-lê-wûrm. *n. s.* A worm that breeds in the belly. *Ray.*
BEL'MAN, bêl'-mân. 33. *n. s.* He whose business it is to proclaim any thing, and to gain attention by ringing his bell. *Shakespeare.*
BEL'METAL, bêl'-mêt-âl. 405. *n. s.* The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter. *Bacon.*

To BELO'CK, bê-lôk'. *v. a.* [belocen, Sax.] To fasten with a lock. *Gower.*
BE'LOMACANCY, bêl'-lô-mân-sê. *n. s.* [from βέλαιος and μαντρία.] Divination by arrows. *Brown.*
To BELONG, bê-lông'. *v. n.* [belangen, Dutch.] To be the property of. *Ruth, ii.* To be the province or business of. *Shak.* To adhere to. *St. Luke, ix.* To have relation to. 1 Sam. xxx. To be the quality of. *Cheyne.*
BE'LONGING*, bê-lông'-îng. *n. s.* Quality. *Shak.*
To BELO'VE*, bê-lôv'. *v. a.* To love. *Ob. T.*
BELOVED, bê-lôv'-êd. *part.* Loved; dear. *Shak.*
 * This word, when an adjective, is usually pronounced in three syllables, as, a beloved son; and when a participle in two, as, he was much beloved. See *Principles No. 362. W.*
BELO'W, bê-lô'. *prep.* Under in place, time, or dignity. *Shak.* Inferiour excellence. *Felton.* Unworthy of. *Dryden.*
BELO'W, bê-lô'. *ad.* In the lower place. *Bacon.* On earth. *Smith.* In hell. *Dryden.*
To BELO'WT, bê-lôût'. *v. a.* To treat with odious language. *Camden. Ob. J.*
BE'LTRINGER*, bêl-lîng-ûr. *n. s.* He who rings bells. *Bale.*
BELSWA'GGER, bêl-swâg'-gûr. *n. s.* A whore-master. *Dryden.*
BELT, bêlt. *n. s.* [beltz, Sax.] A girdle. *Shakespeare.*
To BELT*, bêlt. *v. a.* To encircle. *Warton.*
BE'LEWETHER, bêl-wêth-ûr. *n. s.* A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck. *Spenser.*
To BELY'. See *To BELIE*.
BE'MA*, bê-mâ. *n. s.* [βημα.] Chancel. *Sir G. Wheeler.*
To BEMA'D, bê-mâd'. *v. a.* To make mad. *Shak.*
To BEMA'NGLE*, bê-mâng'-gl. *v. a.* To tear asunder. *Beaumont.*
To BEMA'SK*, bê-mâsk'. *v. a.* To hide; to conceal. *Shelton.*
To BEMA'ZE*, bê-mâze'. *v. a.* To bewilder. *Cowper.*
To BEMETE*, bê-mête'. *v. a.* To measure. *Shak.*
To BEM'INGLE*, bê-mîn'-gl. *v. a.* To mix. *Mirror for Magistrates.*
To BEM'IRE, bê-mîre'. *v. a.* To drag in the mire. *Bp. Taylor.*
To BEM'IST*, bê-mîst'. *v. a.* To cover as with a mist. *Feltham.*
To BEMO'AN, bê-mône'. *v. a.* [bemænan, Sax.] To lament. *Job, xlii.*
BEMO'ANABLE*, bê-mône'-â-bl. *a.* That which may be lamented. *Sherwood.*
BEMO'ANER, bê-mô'-nûr. 98. *n. s.* A lamenter.
BEMO'ANING*, bê-mône'-îng. *n. s.* Lamentation. *Bp. Hall.*
To BEMO'CK, bê-môk'. *v. a.* To treat with mocks. *Shakespeare.*
To BEMO'CK at*, *v. n.* To laugh at. *Shakespeare.*
To BEMO'IL, bê-môil'. *v. a.* [be and moul, from mouiller, Fr.] To bemire. *Shakespeare.*
To BEMO'NSTER, bê-môn's-tûr. *v. a.* To make monstrous. *Shakespeare.*
To BEMO'URN*, bê-môrne'. *v. a.* [bimorpan, Sax.] To weep over. *Wicliffe.*
BEMUSED, bê-mûz'd'. 359. *a.* Overcome with musing. *Pope.*
BEN*. [Sax.] Used for *are, been, and to be*.
BENCH, bêns. 352. *n. s.* [benc, Sax.] A seat, distinguished from a stool by its greater length. *Spenser.* A seat of justice. *Shak.* The persons sitting on a bench. *Dryden.*
To BENCH, bêns. *v. a.* To furnish with benches. *Dryden.* To seat upon a bench. *Shakespeare.*
BEN'CHER, bê'n-shûr. 98. *n. s.* Those gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers*, who have been readers. *Blount.* The alderman of a corporation. *Ashmole.* A judge; one who sits on the bench of justice. *Shakespeare.*
To BEND, bênd. *v. a.* pret. *bended or bent*; part. pass. *bended, or bent*. [benčan, Sax.] To make crooked. *Dryden.* To direct to a certain point. *Shak. Pope.* To apply to a certain purpose.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tâb, bâll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

Hooker. To put any thing in order for use. *Shak.*
To incline. *Pope.* To bow. *Shak.* To subdue.
To BEND, bênd. v. n. To be incurvated. *Sandys.*
 To lean or jut over. *Shak.* To resolve. *Dryden.*
 To be submissive. *Isaiah, lx.*
BEND, bênd. n. s. Flexure. *Shak.* The crooked
 timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship.
Skinner. [With heralds.] One of the eight honoura-
 ble ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged;
 but when charged, a third part of the escutcheon.
Harris.
BEND*, bênd. n. s. A band or company. *Spenser.*
BEND*, bênd. n. s. A provincialism for bent. *Fletcher.*
BENDABLE, bênd-â-bl. 405. a. That may be in-
 curvated. *Sherwood.*
BENDER, bênd-dûr. n. s. 98. He who bends. *Spen-
 ser.* The instrument with which any thing is bent.
Wilkins. The muscles called *benders*.
BENDELET*, bênd-lêt. n. s. [In heraldry.] The
 diminutive of bend. *Dict.*
BENDWITH, bênd-wîth. n. s. An herb. *Dict.*
BENEAPED, bê-nêp'. 352. a. [from *neap*.] A ship
 is said to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow
 high enough to bring her off the ground. *Dict.*
BENEATH, bê-nêth. prep. [beneoð, Sax.] Under;
 lower in place. *Dryden.* Under, as over-
 whelmed by some pressure. *Shak.* Lower in rank.
Locke. Unworthy of. *Atterbury.*
BENEATH, bê-nêth. 467. ad. In a lower place.
Amos, ii. Below, as opposed to heaven. *Exodus, xx.*
BENEDICT, bê-nê-dîkt. a. [benedictus, Lat.] Hav-
 ing mild and salubrious qualities. *Bacon.*
BENEDICTINE*, bê-nê-dîkt'-tîn. n. s. A monk of
 the order of St. Benedict. *Ld. Herbert.*
BENEDICTINE*, bê-nê-dîkt'-tîn. a. Belonging to
 the order of St. Benedict. *Weener.*
BENEDICTION, bê-nê-dîkt'-shîn. n. s. Blessing.
Shak. The advantage conferred by blessing.
Bacon. Thanks. *Milton.* The form of instituting
 an abbot. *Ayliffe.*
BENEFACITION, bê-nê-fâkt'-shûn. n. s. [benefacio,
 Lat.] The act of conferring a benefit. The benefit
 conferred. *Atterbury.*
BENEFACITOR, bê-nê-fâkt'-tûr. 166. n. s. He that
 confers a benefit. *Milton.*
BENEFACRESS, bê-nê-fâkt'-três. n. s. A woman
 who confers a benefit. *Delany.*
BENEFICE, bê-nê-fîs. 142. n. s. Advantage conferred
 on another. This word is generally taken for all
 ecclesiastical livings. *Cowel.* In the feudal lan-
 guage, an emolument and a duty; or, generally
 speaking, benefit.
BENEFICED, bê-nê-fîst. 352. a. Possessed of church
 preferment. *Ayliffe.*
BENEFICENCE, bê-nêf-ê-sênce. n. s. Active
 goodness. *Dryden.*
BENEFICENT, bê-nêf-ê-sênt. a. Kind; doing
 good. *Hale.*
BENEFICENTLY*, bê-nêf-ê-sênt-lê. ad. In a be-
 neficent manner.
BENEFICELESS*, bê-nêf-ê-fîs-lês. a. Having no
 benefice. *Sheldon.*
BENEFICIAL, bê-nê-fîsh'-âl. a. Advantageous.
Hooker. Helpful; medicinal. *Arbutnot.*
BENEFICIAL, bê-nê-fîsh'-âl. n. s. A benefice.
Spenser.
BENEFICIALLY, bê-nê-fîsh'-âl-lê. ad. Advanta-
 geously. *Pownall.*
BENEFICIALNESS, bê-nê-fîsh'-âl-nês. n. s. Use-
 fulness. *Hale.*
BENEFICIARY, bê-nê-fîsh'-yâ-rê. 113. a. Holding
 something in subordination to another. *Bacon.*
BENEFICIARY, bê-nê-fîsh'-yâ-rê. 113. n. s. He
 that is in possession of a benefice. *Ayliffe.* A per-
 son benefited by another. *Fell.*
BENEFICIENCY*, bê-nê-fîsh'-ên-sê. n. s. Kind-
 ness. *Brown.*
BENEFIT, bê-nê-fît. n. s. [beneficium, Lat.] A
 kindness. *Shak.* Advantage. *Wisdom.* [In law.]
Benefit of clergy is an ancient liberty of the church,
 when a priest, or one within orders, is arraigned
 of felony before a secular judge, he may pray his

clergy; that is, pray to be delivered to his ordina-
 ry; but this law is now much altered. *Cowel.*
To BENEFIT, bê-nê-fît. v. a. To do good to
Shakespeare.
To BENEFIT, bê-nê-fît. v. n. To gain advantage.
Milton.
To BENE/GROE*, bê-nê-grô. v. a. [be and negro]
 To make extremely dark. *Hewitt.*
To BENE/ME*, or BENE/MPNE*, v. a. [be and
 nempe.] To name; to pronounce. *Spenser.* To
 promise; to give. *Spenser.* Ob. T.
BENEPLACITURE*, bê-nê-plâs'-sê-tshûre. n. s.
 [beneplacitum, Lat.] Will; choice. *Glanville.*
To BENET, bê-nêt. v. a. [from net.] To ensnare
Shakespeare.
BENEVOLENCE, bê-nêv'-vô-lênse. n. s. [benevo-
 lentia, Lat.] Disposition to do good. *Shak.*
 The good done. A kind of tax, devised by Edward IV.
 and abolished by Richard III. *Bacon.*
BENEVOLENT, bê-nêv'-vô-lênt. a. Kind; having
 good will. *Pope.*
BENEVOLENTLY*, bê-nêv'-vô-lênt-lê. ad. In a
 kind manner.
BENEVOLENTNESS, bê-nêv'-vô-lênt-nês. n. s.
 Benevolence.
BENEVOLOUS*, bê-nêv'-vô-lûs. a. Kind; friendly.
Pultar.
BENGAL, bêng'-gâll. n. s. [from Bengal in the East
 Indies.] A sort of thin slight stuff, made of silk and
 hair, for women's apparel.
To BENGHT, bê-nîe'. v. a. To involve in dark-
 ness. *Milton.* To surprise with the coming on of
 night. *Sidney.* To debar from intellectual light.
Dryden.
BENIGN, bê-nîe'. 385. a. [benignus, Lat.] Kind;
 generous. *Milton.* Wholesome. *Arbutnot.*
BENIGNANT*, bê-nîg'-nânt. a. Kind; gracious.
Maiden's Wish.
BENIGNITY, bê-nîg'-nê-tê. n. s. Graciousness.
Brown. Actual kindness. *Hooker.* Salubrious
Wiseman.
BENIGNLY, bê-nîe'-lê. ad. Favourably. *Waller.*
BE/NISON, bê-nê-zn. 170, 443. n. s. [benicon, old
 Fr.] Blessing; benediction. *Shakespeare.* Ob. J.
BE/NJAMIN, bê-n'-jâ-mîn. n. s. A plant. *Milton.*
BE/NJAMIN, bê-n'-jâ-mîn. n. s. A gum.
BE/NNET, bê-nêt. 99. n. s. An herb.
BENT, bênt. n. s. The state of being bent. *Walton.*
 Degree of flexure. *Bp. Wilkins.* Declivity. *Dry-
 den.* Utmost power. *Shak.* Application of the
 mind. *Locke.* Inclination. *Spenser.* Determina-
 tion. *Hooker.* Turn of the temper, or disposition.
Shak. Tendency. *Locke.* A species of grass.
Drayton.
BENTING Time, bênt-îng-tîme. The time when
 pigeons feed on bents, before peas are ripe. *Dryden.*
To BENU/M, bê-nûm'. v. a. [benumen, Sax.] To
 make torpid. *Fairfax.* To stupify. *Dryden.*
BENU/MMEDNESS*, bê-nûm'-mêd-nês. n. s. The
 state of being benumbed. *Smith.*
BENZO'IN, bênzôin'. n. s. A medicinal resin im-
 ported from the East Indies, vulgarly called *benja-
 min*. *Boyle.*
To BEPA/INT, bê-pânt'. v. a. To cover with paint
Shakespeare.
To BEPA/LE*, bê-pâle'. v. a. To make pale. *Carew.*
To BEP/INCH, bê-plîsh'. v. a. To mark with
 pinches. *Chapman.*
To BEPO/WDER*, bê-pôû-dûr. v. a. To dress out;
 to powder. *Search.*
To BEPRA/ISE*, bê-prâze'. v. a. To praise greatly,
 hyperbolically. *Goldsmith.*
To BEP/URPLE*, bê-pûr'-pl. v. a. To render of a
 purple colour. *Dudley Digges.*
To BEQUE/ATH, bê-kwêth'. 467. v. a. [beepæ
 ðan, Sax.] To leave by will to another. *Sidney.*
BEQUE/ATHER*, bê-kwêth'-êr. n. s. A testator.
Huloet.
BEQUE/ATHMENT, bê-kwêth'-mênt. n. s. A
 legacy. *Dict.*
BEQUE/ST, bê-kwêst'. 334, 414. n. s. A legacy
Hale.

To BERA'IN*, bè-râne'. v. a. To rain upon. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*
 To BERA'TTLE, bè-rât'-tl. v. a. To fill with noise. *Shakspeare.*
 To BEKA'Y*, bè-râ'. v. a. To foul; to soil. *Milton.*
 BE'BERRY, bâr'-bêr-rê. 555. n. s. [*berberis*.] A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles. *Bacon.*
 BERE*, bêcr. n. s. [*bepe*, Sax.] Barley. *Huloet.*
 To BERE'AVE\$, bè-rêve'. v. a. pret. I bereaved, or bereft. part. bereft. [*beapeartian*, Sax.] To strip of; to deprive of. *Shak.* To take away from. *Shak.*
 BERE'AVEMENT, bè-rêve'-mênt. n. s. Deprivation. *Dict.*
 BERE'FT, bè-rêft'. part. pass. of bereave. *Dryden.*
 BERG. See BURROW.
 BERGAMOT, bêr'-gâ-môt. n. s. [*bergmotte*, Fr.] A sort of pear. A sort of essence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by grafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear stock. A sort of snuff.
 BERGERET*, bêr'-jê-rêt. n. s. [*bergerette*, Fr.] A song. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*
 BERGMASER, bêrg'-mâ-stûr. n. s. [*bepeg*, Sax. and *master*.] The bailiff, or chief officer, among the Derbyshire miners.
 BERGMOTE, bêrg'-môte. n. s. [*bepeg* and *môte*, Sax.] A court held upon a hill among the Derbyshire miners. *Blount.*
 To BERTHYME, bê-rîme'. v. a. To mention in rhyme. *Shakspeare.*
 BERLIN, bêr'-lin'. n. s. [*fr. Berlin*, where they were first made.] A coach of a particular form. *Swift.*
 To BERO'B, bê-rôb'. v. a. [*birauban*, Goth.] To rob; to plunder. *Spenser.*
 BE'RRY\$, bêr'-rê. n. s. [*berig*, Sax.] Any small fruit, with many seeds or stones. *Spenser.* A hillock; a mound. A corruption of barrow. *W. Browne.*
 To BE'RRY, bêr'-rê. v. n. To bear berries.
 BERT, bêrt. [*beort*, Sax.] Bright. *Gibson.*
 BERTH. See BIRTH.
 BE'TRAM, bêr'-trâm. 88. n. s. Bastard pelitory.
 BE'RYL, bêr'-ril. n. s. [*beryllus*, Lat.] A kind of precious stone. *Milton.*
 To BESA'INT*, bê-sân't'. v. a. To make a saint of. *Hammond.*
 To BESCA'TTER*, bê-skât'-tûr. v. a. To throw loosely over. *Spenser.*
 To BESCO'RN*, bê-skôrn'. v. a. To mock at. *Chau.*
 To BESCA'TCH*, bê-skrâtsh'. v. a. To tear with the nails. *Chaucer.*
 To BESCRAWL*, bê-skrâwl'. v. a. To scribble over. *Milton.*
 To BESCRE'EN, bê-skrêên'. v. a. To cover with a screen. *Shakspeare.*
 To BESCRIBBLE*, bê-skrîb'-bl. v. a. To write on. *Milton.*
 To BESCU'MBER*, bê-skûm'-bûr. v. a. To load with something useless. *B. Jonson.*
 To BESE'E\$, bê-sêe'. v. n. part. beseen. [*bepeon*, Sax.] To look; to mind. *Wicliffe.*
 To BESE'CH\$, bê-sêetsh'. v. a. pret. I besought, I have besought. [*recan*, Sax.] To entreat. *Shak.* To beg. *Milton.*
 BESE'CH*, bê-sêetsh'. n. s. Request. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
 BESE'CHER*, bê-sêetsh'-ûr. n. s. He who makes request. *Shakspeare.*
 To BESE'EK*, bê-sêek'. v. a. [*recan*, Sax.] To request; to beseech. *Chaucer.*
 To BESE'EM\$, bê-sêem'. v. a. [*beziemen*, Dutch.] To become; to befit. *Hoolfer.*
 BESE'EMING*, bê-sêem'-ing. n. s. Comeliness. *Barred.*
 BESE'EMLY*, bê-sêem'-lê. a. Fit; becoming. *Shenstone.*
 BESEN, bê-sêen'. part. Adapted; adjusted. *Spenser.*
 To BESE'T, bê-sêt'. v. a. [*beætcan*, Sax.] To besiege. *Shak.* To waylay. *Shak.* To embarrass. *Shakspeare.* To fall upon. *Spenser.*
 To BESHINE*, bê-shîne'. v. n. To shine upon. *Chaucer.*
 To BESHRE'W, bê-shrôw'. v. a. [*berýpean*,

Sax.] *Gower.* To wish a curse to. *Dryden.* To happen ill to. *Shakspeare.*
 To BESHU'T*, bê-shû't'. v. a. To shut up. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*
 BESIDE, bê-slde'. } *prep.* At the side of another
 BESIDE\$, bê-slides'. } *Fairfax.* Over and above.
Sir J. Davies. Not according to, though not contrary. *Bp. Bramhall.* Out of. *Shakspeare.*
 BESIDE, bê-slde'. } *ad.* More than that. *Shak.*
 BESIDES, bê-slides'. } Not in this number. *Genesis*,
 xix. Except. *Decay of Christian Piety.*
 BESIDERY, bê-sî-drê. n. s. A species of pear.
 To BESIEGE\$, bê-sêje'. v. a. [*from siege*.] To beleaguer; to lay siege to. *Deuteronomy*, xxviii.
 BESIEGER, bê-sêe'-jûr. 98. n. s. One employed in a siege. *Swift.*
 To BESIT*, bê-sît'. v. a. To suit; to become. *Spenser. Ob. T.*
 To BE'SLAVE*, bê-slâve'. v. a. To subjugate. *Hall.*
 To BESLIME*, bê-slime'. v. a. To soil; to dawb. *B. Jonson.*
 To BESLUBBER, bê-slûb'-bûr. v. a. To dawb. *Shakspeare.*
 To BESMEAR\$, bê-smêêr'. v. a. To bedawb. *Spenser.* To soil. *Shakspeare.*
 BESME'ARER*, bê-smêêr'-ûr. n. s. He which soils or besmears any thing. *Sherwood.*
 To BESMIRCH, bê-smêrsh'. v. a. To soil; to discolour. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*
 To BESMOKE, bê-smôke'. v. a. To foul with smoke. To harden or dry in smoke.
 To BESMU'T, bê-smût'. v. a. [*bismait*, Goth.] To soil with smoke or soot.
 To BESNOW*, bê-snô'. v. a. [*bernyted*, Sax.] To scatter like snow. *Gower.*
 BESNUFFED*, bê-snûft'. a. Smeared with snuff. *Young.*
 BE'SOM, bê-zûm. n. s. [*berm*, Sax.] An instrument to sweep with. *Bacon.*
 To BESORT\$, bê-sôrt'. v. a. To suit; to fit. *Shak.*
 BESORT, bê-sôrt'. n. s. Company; train. *Shak.*
 To BESOT\$, bê-sôt'. v. a. To infatuate. *Milton.* To make to doat. *Shakspeare.*
 BESOTTEDLY*, bê-sôt'-têd-lê. ad. In a foolish, besotted manner. *Milton.*
 BESOTTEDNESS*, bê-sôt'-têd-nês. n. s. Stupidity; infatuation. *Milton.*
 BESOU'GHT, bê-sâw'. part. passive of beseech.
 To BESPA'NGLE, bê-spâng'-gl. v. a. To adorn with spangles. *Pope.*
 To BESPA'TTER, bê-spât'-tûr. v. a. To soil by throwing filth. *Government of the Tongue.* To asperse with reproach. *Swift.*
 To BESPAWL, bê-spâwl'. v. a. To daub with spitte. *Milton.*
 To BESPE'AK\$, bê-spêek'. v. a. *bespoke, or bespake*, I have *bespoke*, or *bespoken*. To order beforehand. *Shak.* To make way by a previous apology. *Dryden.* To forebode. *Swift.* To speak to; to address. *Spenser.* To betoken; to show. *Addi.*
 BESPE'AKER, bê-spêe'-kûr. n. s. He that bespeaks any thing. *Wotton.*
 To BESPECKLE, bê-spêk'-kl. v. a. To mark with speckles. *Milton.*
 To BESPE'T*, bê-spêt'. v. a. To daub with spittle. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*
 To BESPEW, bê-spû'. v. a. To daub with spew or vomit.
 To BESPICE, bê-spîse'. v. a. To season with spices. *Shakspeare.*
 To BESPI'T, bê-spît'. v. a. To daub with spittle. *Wicliffe.*
 To BESPO'T, bê-spôt'. v. a. To mark with spots. *Bp. Rainbow.*
 To BESPRE'AD, bê-sprêd'. v. a. To spread over. *Dryden.*
 BESPRE'NT*, bê-sprênt'. part. [*berppen'gan*, Sax.] Besprinkled. *Spenser. Milton.*
 To BESPRINKLE\$, bê-sprînk'-kl. v. a. [*bespren kelen*, Dutch.] To sprinkle over. *Dryden.*
 BESPRINKLER*, bê-sprînk'-lûr. n. s. He that sprinkles any thing. *Sherwood.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

To BESPIRT*, or BESPURT*, bê-spûrt'. v. a. To throw out scattering. *Milton*.

To BESPUTTER, bê-spût'-tûr. v. a. To sputter over.

BEST, bêst. a. The superlative from good. [bêrt, Sax.] Most good; that which has good qualities in the highest degree. 1 *Samuel*, viii. The best. The utmost power. *Shak.*—To make the best. To improve to the utmost. *Bacon*.

BEST, bêst. ad. In the highest degree of goodness. BEST is sometimes used in composition; but in the following and similar words it is arbitrary: best-beloved, best-betrust, best-conditioned, best-resolved, best-tempered.

To BESTAIN, bê-stâne'. v. a. To mark with stains. *Shakespeare*.

To BESTEAD, bê-stêd'. v. a. [from *stead*.] To profit. *Milton*. To treat; to accommodate. *Isaiah*, viii. To dispose. *Spenser*.

BESTIAL, bêst'-ish-âl. 464. a. Belonging to a beast. *Dryden*. Brutal. *Shakespeare*.

✱ This word is sometimes improperly pronounced with the e long, as if written *bestial*, whereas it comes directly from the French *bestial*; and ought to be pronounced as if written *best-yal*, 272.

"A hare, who, in a civil way,
"Complied with ev'ry thing, like Gay,
"Was known to all the *bestial* train
"That haunt the woods or scour the plain." *Gay*. W.

BESTIALITY, bêst'-ish-âl'-ê-tê. n. s. The quality of beasts. *Arbutnot*.

To BESTIALIZE*, bêst'-ish-âl'-ize. v. a. To make like a beast. *Phil. Letters on Physiognomy*.

BESTIALLY, bêst'-ish-âl'-lê. ad. Brutally.

To BESTICK, bê-sîk'. v. a. To stick over with anything. *Milton*.

To BESTIR, bê-sîr'. 109. To put into vigorous action. *Milton*.

BESTNESS*, bêst'-nêss. n. s. The most excellent state. *Bp. Morton*.

To BESTORM*, bê-stôrm'. v. n. To rage. *Young*.

To BESTOW, bê-stô'. v. a. [bêr-candân, Sax.] To give. *Sidney*. Sometimes with to. *Clarendon*.

To give as charity or bounty. *Hooker*. To give in marriage. *Shak.* To give as a present. *Dryden*.

To apply. *Swift*. To lay out upon. *Deut.* xiv. To lay up. 2 *Kings*, v.

BESTOWAL*, bê-stô'-âl. n. s. Disposal.

BESTOWER, bê-stô'-ûr. 98. n. s. Giver. *Stillings*.

To BESTRADLE*, bê-strâd'-dl. v. a. See To BESTRIDE.

BESTRAUGHT, bê-strâw'. part. Distracted; mad. *Shakespeare*.

To BESTREW, bê-strô'. v. a. [bêr-trûpêb, Sax.] To sprinkle over. *Milton*.

To BESTRIDE, bê-strîdê'. v. a. I *bestrid*; I have *bestrid*, or *bestridden*. [bêr-trîdân, Sax.] To stride over anything. *Shak.* To step over. *Shak.* To ride on. *Shakespeare*.

To BESTUD, bê-stûd'. v. a. To adorn with studs. *Drayton*.

To BESTWIK*, bê-swîkê'. v. a. [bêr-pîcan, Sax.] To allure. *Gower*.

BET, bê. n. s. [pêb, Sax.] A wager. *Prior*.

To BET, bê. n. a. To wager. *Shakespeare*.

BET. The old preterit of *beat*. *Bacon*.

To BETAKE, bê-tâkê'. v. a. pret. I *betook*; part. pass. *betaken*. [bê-tæcan, Sax.] To commit, or intrust, or deliver. *Spenser*. To have recourse to. *Hooker*. To apply. *Dryden*. To move; to remove. *Spenser*.

BETAUGHT*, bê-tâw'. pret. of *betake*. *Chaucer*. Oh. T.

To BETEEM, bê-têêm'. v. a. To bring forth. *Spem*.

BETEL*, bê'-d. n. s. An Indian shrub. *Sir. T. Herbert*.

To BETHINK, bê-thînk'. v. a. I *bethought*; I have *bethought*. To recall to reflection. *Sidney*.

To BETHINK*, bê-thînk'. v. n. To consider. *Spenser*.

BE'THLEHEM*, bêth'-lê-êm. n. s. [See BEDLAM.] An hospital for lunatics.

BE'THLEHEMITE, bêth'-lê-êm-ite. n. s. A lunatic.

To BETHRAL, bê-thrâl'. 406. v. a. To enslave. *Spenser*.

To BETHUMMP, bê-thûmp'. v. a. To beat. *Shak.*

To BETTIDE, bê-tîdê'. v. a. pret. It *betided*, or *betid*; part. pass. *betid*, and *betight*. [tîd, Sax.] To happen to; to befall. *Spenser*.

To BETTIDE, bê-tîdê'. v. n. To come to pass. *Spenser*. To become. *Shakespeare*.

BETTIME, bê-time'. } ad. Seasonably. *Shak.* Soon.

BETTINES, bê-tînz'. } *Spenser*. Early in the day. *Shakespeare*.

BE'TLE, bê'-d. } n. s. A plant called water pep-

BE'TRE, bê'-r. } per.

To BETOKEN, bê-tô'-kn. v. a. To signify. *Hooker*

To foreshow. *Thomson*.

BE'TONY, bê-tô-nê. n. s. [betonica, Lat.] A plant, greatly esteemed as a vulnerary herb.

BETO'RN*, bê-tôrn'. part. a. Violently separated. *Sackville*.

To BETO'SS, bê-tôs'. v. a. To disturb. *Shak.* To toss into the air. *Shelton*.

To BETRAP*, bê-trâp'. v. a. To ensnare. *Ooclee*. Oh. T.

To BETRAY, bê-trâ'. v. a. [bêr-pôgan, Sax.] To give into the hands of enemies by treachery.

1 *Chron.* xii. To discover that which has been intrusted to secrecy. To expose to evil by revealing something intrusted. *Milton*. To make known something that were better concealed. *Watts*. To make liable to fall into an inconvenience. *King Charles*. To show; to discover. *Milton*.

BETRAYER, bê-trâ'-ûr. n. s. A traitor. *Hooker*.

To BETRIM, bê-trîm'. v. a. To deck; to dress. *Shakespeare*.

To BETROTH, bê-trôth'. v. a. [bêtrowen, Dutch.] To contract to any one, in order to marriage.

Spenser. To have as affianced by promise of marriage. To nominate to a bishopric, in order to consecration. *Auliffe*.

BETROTHMENT*, bê-trôth'-mênt. n. s. The act of betrothing. *Exposition of the Canticles*, (1585.)

To BETRUST, bê-trûst'. v. a. To intrust. *Bp. Hall*.

BETT*, bêd. ad. [bêr, Sax.] The old English word for *better*. *Chaucer*.

BE'TTER, bêt'-ûr. 98. a. The comparative of good [bêtêna, Sax.] *Shakespeare*.

The BETTER. The superiority. *Sidney*. Improvement. *Dryden*.

BE'TTER, bêt'-ûr. ad. Well, in a greater degree. *Hosea*, ii. More. *Abp. Sancroft*.

To BETTER, bêt'-ûr. v. a. To improve. *Hooker*. To surpass. *Hooker*. To advance; to support. *Bacon*.

BE'TTER, bêt'-ûr. n. s. Superiour. *Hooker*.

BETTERING*, bêt'-ûr-îng. n. s. The act of improving.

BETTING*, bêt'-îng. n. s. Proposing a wager. *Shervood*.

BE'TTOR, bêt'-ûr. 166. n. s. One that lays wagers. *Addison*.

BE'TTY, bêt'-tê. n. s. A small engine to force open the doors of houses. *Arbutnot*.

BETUMBLED*, bê-tûm'-bld. part. a. Disordered; rolled about. *Shakespeare*.

BETWEEN, bê-twêên'. prep. [bêr-peonan, Sax.] In the intermediate space. *Pope*. From one to another. *Bacon*. Belonging to two in partnership.

Locke. Bearing relation to two. *South*. Nothing difference of one from the other. *Locke*.

BETWIXT, bê-wîkst'. prep. [bêr-pýx, Sax.] In the midst of two. *Milton*. From one to another. *Shak.*

BE'VEL, or BE'VIL, bêv'-îl. 99. n. s. [In masonry and joinery.] A kind of square, movable on a centre, and so may be set to any angle. *Builder's Dict.*

To BE'VEL, bêv'-îl. v. a. To cut to a bevel angle. *Moxon*.

BE'VEER. See BEAVER.

BE'VEER*, bêv'-ûr. n. s. [bevere, Ital. to drink.] A refreshment between meals. *B. Jonson*.

To BE'VEER*, bêv'-ûr. v. n. To partake of a bever.

Brewer.

BE/VERA/GE, bêv'-âr-lîje. 90, 555. *n. s.* Drink. *Shakspeare.*
 BE/VY, bêv'-ê. *n. s.* [*bexa*, Ital.] A flock of birds. *Cockeram.* A company. *Spenser.*
 To BEWA/IL, bê-wâle'. *v. a.* To bemoan. *Shak.*
 To BEWA/IL, bê-wâle'. *v. n.* To express grief. *Shakspeare.*
 BEWA/ILABLE*, bê-wâle'-â-bl. *a.* That which may be lamented. *Sherwood.*
 BEWA/LING*, bê-wâle'-îng. *n. s.* Lamentation. *Raleigh.*
 To BEWA/KE*, bê-wâke'. *v. a.* To keep awake. *Gower.*
 To BEWA'RE, bê-wâre'. *v. n.* To regard with caution. *Dryden.*
 To BEWE/EP, bê-wêep'. *v. a.* [*bepepan*, Sax.] To weep over. *Shakspeare.*
 To BEWE/EP*, bê-wêep'. *v. n.* To weep. *Shak.*
 To BEWE/T, bê-wê'. *v. a.* To wet. *Titus Andronicus.*
 To BEWHO'RE*, bê-hôôr', or bê-hô-re'. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity. *Beaum. and Fl.* To pronounce a whore. *Shakspeare.*
 To BEWILDER, bê-wil'-dâr. 515. *v. a.* To perplex; to entangle. *Dryden.*
 To BEWINTER*, bê-wîn'-tûr. *v. a.* To make like winter. *Cowley.*
 To BEWITCH, bê-wîsh'. *v. a.* To injure by witchcraft. *Shakspeare.* To charm. *Sidney*, b. ii.
 BEWITCHER*, bê-wîsh'-âr. *n. s.* One who bewitches. *Stafford.*
 BEWITCHERY, bê-wîsh'-âr-ê. 555. *n. s.* Fascination. *South.*
 BEWITCHFUL*, bê-wîsh'-fûl. *a.* Alluring. *Milton.*
 BEWITCHING*, bê-wîsh'-îng. *n. s.* The act of bewitching. *Sherwood.*
 BEWITCHINGLY*, bê-wîsh'-îng-lê. *ad.* In an alluring manner. *Hallywell.*
 BEWITCHMENT, bê-wîsh'-mênt. *n. s.* Fascination. *Shakspeare.*
 BEWONDERED*, bê-wûn'-dûrd *part. a.* Amazed. *Fairfax.*
 To BEWRA/P*, bê-râp'. *v. a.* To cover over. *Mir.* for *Magistrates.*
 To BEWRA/Y, bê-râ'. 474. *v. a.* [*þreƿan*, Sax.] To betray. *Spenser.* To show; to make visible. *Sidney.*
 BEWRA/YER, bê-râ'-âr. *n. s.* Betrayer; discoverer. *Addison.*
 To BEWRE/CK*, bê-rêk'. *v. a.* To ruin; to destroy. *Mirror for Magistrates.*
 BEWROUGHT*, bê-râw'. *part.* Worked. *B. Jonson.*
 BEY*, bâ. *n. s.* [*beg*, Turkish.] A governour of a Turkish province. *Rycart.*
 BEYOND*, bê-yônd'. *prep.* [*beƿeond*, Sax.] Before. *Pope.* On the farther side of. *Deut.* xxx. Farther onward than. *Herbert.* Past; out of the reach of. *Shak.* Above; proceeding to a greater degree than. *Sidney.* Above in excellence. *Dryden.* Remote from. *Dryden.*—*To go beyond* is to deceive. *Sidney.*
 [F] There is a pronunciation of this word so obviously wrong as scarcely to deserve notice; and that is sounding the *o* like *a*, as if the word were written *beyand*. Absurd and corrupt as this pronunciation is, too many of the people of London, and those not entirely uneducated, are guilty of it. *W.*
 BEYOND*, bê-yônd'. *ad.* At a distance; yonder. *Spenser.*
 BEZANT*, or BESANT*, bê-zânt'. *n. s.* [*besant*, Fr.] The current coin of old Byzantium, which was of gold.
 BE/ZEL, bêz'-îl. *n. s.* That part of a ring in BE/ZIL, { which the stone is fixed.
 BE/ZOAR, bê-zô-re. *n. s.* [*pa*, against, and *zahar*, poison, Persick.] A medicinal stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote; brought from the East Indies. *Chambers.*
 BEZOARDICK*, bêz-ô-âr'-dîk. *a.* Composed of bezoar. *Student.*

BEZOARDICKS, bêz-ô-âr'-dîks. *n. s.* Medicines compounded with bezoar. *Floyer.*
 BEZOARTICAL*, bêz-ô-âr'-tê-kâl. *a.* Having the quality of an antidote.
 To BE/ZZLE, bêz'-zl. *v. a.* [*bestler*, old Fr.] To waste in riot. *Milton.*
 BIA/NGULATED, bi-âng'-gû-lâ-têd. } *a.* [*birus* and
 BIANGULOUS, bi-âng'-gû-lûs. 116. } *ngulus*,
 Lat.] Having two corners or angles. *Dict.*
 BI/AS, bi'-âs. 88. *n. s.* [*biais*, Fr.] The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line. *Shak.* Any thing which turns a man to a particular course. *Shakspeare.* Propension; inclination. *Dryden.*
 To BI/AS, bi'-âs. *v. a.* To incline to some side. *Sir R. Fanshawe.*
 BI/AS-DRAWING*, bi'-âs-draw'-îng. *n. s.* Partiality. *Shakspeare.*
 BI/ASNESS*, bi'-âs-nês. *n. s.* Inclination to some side.
 BIB, bi. *n. s.* A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children over their clothes. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
 To BIB, bi. *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple. *Camden.*
 BIBA/CIOUS, bi-bâ'-shûs. 118. *a.* [*bibac*, Lat.] Addicted to drinking. *Dict.*
 [F] Perhaps the first syllable of this word may be considered as an exception to the general rule. 117. *W.*
 BIBA/CITY, bi-bâs'-tê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of drinking much.
 BIBBER, bi'b'-bâr. 98. *n. s.* [*biberon*, Fr.] A tippler. *Prov.* xxiii.
 BIBLE-BABBLE*, bi'b'-bl-bâb'-bl. *n. s.* Prating; idle talk. *Shakspeare.*
 BI/BLE, bi'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*βιβλίον*, a book; called by way of excellence, *The Book.*] The sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God. *Government of the Tongue.*
 BI/BICAL*, bi'b'-lê-kâl. *a.* Relating to the Bible. *Ahp. Newcome.*
 BIBLIO/GRAPHER, bi'b-lê-ôg'-grâ-fûr. *n. s.* [*βιβλος* and *γράφω*] A man skilled in the knowledge of books. *Dict.*
 BIBLIOGRA/PHICAL*, bi'b-lê-ô-grâf'-ê-kâl. } *a.*
 BIBLIOGRA/PHICK*, bi'b-lê-ô-grâf'-îk. } Relating to the knowledge of books.
 BIBLIOGRAPHY, bi'b-lê-ôg'-râ-tê. *n. s.* The science of a bibliographer.
 BIBLIOMA/NIA*, bi'b-lê-ô-mâ'-nê-âk. *n. s.* [*βιβλίον* and *μανία*] The rage of possessing scarce or curious books; book-madness.
 BIBLIOMANIACK*, bi'b-lê-ô-mâ'-nê-âk. *n. s.* He who is smitten with a rage for books.
 BIBLIO/POLIST*, bi'b-lê-ôp'-ô-lîst. *n. s.* [*βιβλίον* and *πωλείν*] A bookseller.
 BIBLIOTHE/CAL, bi'b-lê-ôth'-ê-kâl. *a.* Belonging to a library. *Dict.*
 BIBLIO/THECARY*, bi'b-lê-ôth'-ê-kâ-rê. *n. s.* [*βιβλίον* and *θήκη*] A librarian. *Bp. Hall.*
 BIBLIOTHE/KE*, bi'b-lê-ô-thê-ke'. *n. s.* A library. *Bale.*
 BI/BULOUS, bi'b'-û-lûs. 314. *a.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] Spungy. *Thomson.*
 BICA/TULAR, bi-kâp'-shû-lâr. 118, 552. *a.* [*bicopularis*, Lat.] Having the seed vessel divided into two parts.
 BICE, bise. *n. s.* The name of a colour used in painting. It is either green or blue. *Peacham.*
 BICI/PITAL, bi-sîp'-ê-tâl. 118. } *a.* [*biceps*, *bicipitis*,
 BICI/PITOUS, bi-sîp'-ê-tûs. } Lat.] Having two heads. *Brown.* One of the muscles of the arm. *Brown.*
 To BICKER, bi'k'-kâr. 98. *v. n.* [*bicre*, Welsh.] To skirmish. *Milton.* To quiver. *Thomson.*
 BICKERER, bi'k'-âr-âr. 555. *n. s.* A skirmisher. *Sherwood.*
 BICKERING*, bi'k'-âr-îng. *n. s.* Quarrel; skirmish. *Sidney.*
 BICKERMENT*, bi'k'-âr-mênt. *n. s.* Quarrel. *Spenser.*
 BICKERN, bi'k'-kûrn. *n. s.* 98, 418. An iron end ing in a point. *Moxon.*

—nô, môte, nôr, nôr; —tâbe, tâb, bôll; —ôil; —pôund; —tân, THIS.

BICO'RNÉ, bl'-kôrn. 118. } a. [*bicornis*, Lat.] Hav-
BICO'RNOUS, bl'-kôr'-nûs. } ing two horns. *Brown*.
BICO'RPOREAL, bl'-kôr'-pô-râ. 118. a. [*bicorpor*,
 Lat.] Having two bodies.

To **BID** ð, bid. v. a. pret. I *bid*, *bad*, *bade*, I have *bid*,
 or *bidden*. [*biddan*, Sax.] To desire. *Shakspeare*.
 To command. *Shak*. To offer. *Shak*. To proclaim;
 to offer. *Gay*. To pronounce; to declare. *Shak*.
 To denounce. *Shak*. To pray. 2 *St. John*. To *bid*
beads is to distinguish each bead by a prayer.
Dryden.

BID'ALE, bid'-âl. n. s. [*bid* and *ale*.] An invitation
 of friends to drink at a poor man's house, and there
 to contribute charity. *Dict*.

BID'DEN, bid'-dn. 103. *part. pass.* Invited. *Bacon*.
 Commanded. *Pope*.

BID'DER, bid'-dôr. 98. n. s. One who offers or pro-
 poses a price; a commander, a prescriber of laws.
Addison.

BID'DING, bid'-ding. 410. n. s. Command; order.
Shakspeare. The proposal of price for what is to
 be sold.

To **BIDE** ð, bide. v. a. [*bîdan*, Sax.] To endure; to
 suffer. *Shakspeare*.

To **BIDE**, bide. v. n. To dwell. *Milton*. To remain
 in a place. *Shakspeare*. To continue in a state.
Romans, xi.

BIDENTAL, bl'-dên'-tâl. 118. a. [*bidentis*, Lat.] Hav-
 ing two teeth. *Swift*.

BIDE'T*, bê-dêt'. n. s. [Fr.] A little horse. *B. Jonson*.
BID'ING, bl'-ding. 410. n. s. Residence; habitation.
Rove.

BIE'NNIAL, bl'-ên'-nè-âl. 116. a. [*biennis*, Lat.] Of
 the continuance of two years. *Kay*.
BIE'NNIALLY*, bl'-ên'-nè-âl-lè. *ad.* At the return
 of two years.

BIER, bêr. 275. n. s. [*biere*, Fr. a coffin.] A carriage
 on which the dead are carried to the grave. *Spenser*.

BIER-BALK*, bêr'-bâwk. n. s. The church-road for
 burials, along which the corpse is carried.
Homilies.

BIE'TING, bêr'-ting. 275. n. s. [*býrting*, Sax.]
 The first milk given by a cow after calving. *B.*
Jonson.

BIFA'RIOUS, bl'-fâ'-rê-ôs. a. [*bifarius*, Lat.] Two-
 fold. *Dict*.

BIFEROUS, bl'-fê'-rûs. 533. a. [*biferens*, Lat.] Bear-
 ing fruit twice a year.

☞ We see that the antepenultimate accent on this
 word, as well as on *bigamy*, and some others, was the
 power of shortening the vowel in the first syllable.
 533. *W*.

BIFID, bl'-fid. 118. } 503, 535. a. [*bifidus*,
BIFIDATED, bl'-fê'-dâ-têd. } Lat.] Divided into
 two; split into two.

BIFOLD, bl'-fôld. a. [*binus*, Lat. and *fold*.] Two-
 fold; double. *Shakspeare*.

BIFORM*, bl'-fôrm. a. [*biformis*, Lat.] Having a
 double form. *Croxall*.

BIFORMED, bl'-fôrm-d. 362. a. Compounded of two
 forms.

BIFORMITY*, bl'-fôrm'-è-tè. n. s. A double form.
More.

BIFRON'TED*, bl'-frûnt'-êd. a. [*bifrons*, Lat.] Hav-
 ing two fronts. *B. Jonson*.

BIFURCATED, bl'-fûr'-kâ-têd. 118. a. [*binus* and
furca, Lat.] Shooting out, by a division, into two
 heads. *Woodward*.

BIFURCA'TION, bl'-fûr'-kâ'-shûn. n. s. Division into
 two. *Brown*.

BIG ð, big. a. [*bug*, Danish.] Having comparative
 bulk. *Spect*. Great in bulk. *Locke*. Teeming with
 pregnant. *Bacon*. Full of something. *Addison*.
 Distended. *Shakspeare*. Great in air and mien.
Spenser. Great in spirit. *Shakspeare*.

BIG*, big. n. s. A particular kind of barley.

To **BIG***, big. v. a. [*býggan*, Sax.] To build.

BIGAM*, big'-âm. n. s. One twice married. *Bp.*
Peacock.

BIGAMIST, big'-gâ-mîst. n. s. One that has com-
 mitted bigamy. *Auliffe*.

BIGAMY, big'-gâ-mè. 535, 503. n. s. [*bigamia*, low
 Lat.] The crime of having two wives at once
Arbuthnot.

BIGBELLIED, big'-bêl-lîd. 232. a. Pregnant. *Shak*
 Having a large belly, or protuberance. *Bp. Hall*.
BIGBONED*, big'-bônd. a. Having large bones
Sir T. Herbert.

BIGCORNE*, big'-kôrnd. a. Having large grains.
Dryden.

BIGGIN, big'-gin. n. s. [*beguin*, Fr.] A cap like one
 of those worn by children. *Shakspeare*. A building.
 [*býggan*, Sax.]

BIGHT, bite. n. s. The circumference of a coil of
 rope.

BIGLY, big'-lè. *ad.* Tumidly; haughtily. *Dryden*

BIGNAMED*, big'-nâmd. a. Having a great or
 famous name. *Crashaw*.

BIGNESS, big'-nès. n. s. Bulk. *Bacon*. Size.
Newton.

BIGOT*, big'-gût. 166. n. s. [*begutta*, low Lat.] A
 man unreasonably devoted to a certain party a
 blind zealot. *Bp. Taylor*.

BIGOT*, big'-gût. a. Bigoted. *Dryden*.

BIGOTED, big'-gût-êd. a. Irrationally zealous.
Garth.

☞ From what oddity I know not, this word is frequent-
 ly pronounced as if accented on the last syllable but one,
 and is generally found written as if it ought to be so
 pronounced, the t being doubled, as is usual when a
 participle is formed from a verb that has its accent on
 the last syllable. Dr. Johnson, indeed, has very judi-
 ciously set both orthography and pronunciation to
 rights, and spells the word with one t, though he finds it
 with two in the quotations he gives us from *Garth* and
Swift. That the former thought it might be pronounced
 with the accent on the second syllable, is highly pre-
 sumable from the use he makes of it, where he says,

"Bigotted to this idol, we disclaim
 "Rest, health, and ease, for nothing but a name."

For if we do not lay the accent on the second syllable,
 here the verse will be unparadoxically rugged. This mis-
 take must certainly take its rise from supposing a verb
 which does not exist, namely, as *bigot*; but as this
 word is derived from a substantive, it ought to have the
 same accent; thus, though the words *ballot* and *billet*
 are verbs as well as nouns, yet as they have the accent
 on the first syllable, the participial adjectives derived
 from them have only one t, and both are pronounced
 with the accent on the first syllable, as *balloted*, *billeted*.
Bigoted, therefore, ought to have but one t, and to pre-
 serve the accent on the first syllable. *W*.

BIGOTEDLY*, big'-gût-êd-lè. a. In the manner of
 a bigot; pertinaciously.

BIGOTRY, big'-gût-trè. 555. n. s. Blind zeal
Watts. The practice or tenet of a bigot. *Pope*.

BIGSOUNDING*, big'-sôund-ing. a. Having a
 pompous sound. *Bp. Hall*.

BIGSWOLN, big'-swôln. a. Turgid; ready to burst.
Shakspeare.

BIG-UDDERED, big'-ûd-dêrd. a. Having large ud-
 ders. *Pope*.

BILANDER, bl'-ân-dôr. 503. n. s. [*belandre*, Fr.] A
 small vessel of about eighty tons burden, used for
 the carriage of goods. *Dryden*.

BILBERRY, bl'-bêr-rè. n. s. [*bilrg*, Sax. and
berry.] A small shrub; and a sweet berry of that
 shrub; whortleberry. *Shakspeare*.

BILBO, bl'-bô. n. s. [from *Bilboa*.] A rapier; a
 sword. *Shakspeare*.

BILBOES, bl'-bôze. 296. n. s. A sort of stocks, or
 wooden shackles for the feet, used for punishing of-
 fenders at sea. *Shakspeare*.

BILBOQUET*, bl'-bô-két. n. s. [Fr.] The toy
 called a cup and ball.

BILE ð, bile. n. s. [*bilis*, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bitter
 liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gal-
 bladder, and discharged by the common duct.
Quæren.

BILE, bile. n. s. [*bitle*, Sax.] A sore, angry swelling.
Shakspeare.

BILGE, bilje. 74. n. s. The compass or breadth of a
 ship's bottom. *Skinner*.

To **BILGE**, bilje. 74. v. n. To spring a leak; to le-
 in water. *Skinner*.

BILIARY, bil'-yâ-rè 113. *a.* Belonging to the bile.

Arbutnot.

BILINGS-GATE, bil'-lîngz-gâte. *n.s.* [A cant word, borrowed from *Bilingsgate* in London, where there are frequent brawls and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language. *Pope.*

BILINGUOUS, bi-ling'-gwûs. 118. *a.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having or speaking two tongues.

BILIOUS, bil'-yûs. 113. *a.* Consisting of bile. *Garth.*

BILIVE*, bè-lîve'. *ad.* The same as *belive*.

To BILK §, bilk. *v. a.* [*bilaikan*, Goth.] To cheat; to deceive. *Dryden.*

BILL §, bill. *n. s.* [bile, Sax.] The beak of a fowl. *Carew.*

BILL §, bill. *n. s.* [bille, Sax.] A hatchet with a hooked point. *Temple.* A battle-axe. *Shakspeare.*

BILL §, bill. *n. s.* [bille, Fr.] A written paper of any kind. *Shakspeare.* An account of money. *Bacon.* A law presented to the parliament, not yet made an act. *Bacon.* An act of parliament. *Atterbury.* A physician's prescription. *Hudibras.* An advertisement. *Dryden.*

To BILL, bill. *v. n.* [bill, a beak.] To caress, as doves by joining bills. *B. Jonson.*

To BILL, bill. *v. a.* To publish by an advertisement. *L'Estrange.*

BILLET, bil'-lît. 99, 472, 481. *n. s.* [billet, French.] A small paper; a note. *Clarendon.* A ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge. A small log of wood for the chimney. *Digby.*—*Billet doux*, or a soft billet; a love letter. *Pope.*

To BILLET, bil'-lît. *v. a.* To direct a soldier by a ticket where he is to lodge. *Shakspeare.* To quarter soldiers. *Raleigh.* Simply, to dispose; to lodge. *Laud* (Letter to him.)

BILLIARDS, bil'-yûrdz. 113. *n. s.* *Without a singular.* [billard, Fr.] A game at which a ball is forced against another on a table. *Shakspeare.*

§ Mr. Nares has very judiciously corrected a false etymology of Dr. Johnson in this word, which might eventually lead to a false pronunciation. Dr. Johnson derives it from *ball* and *yard*, or stick to push it with. So Spenser—

“With dice, with cards, with billiards far unfit,

“With shuttle-cocks, unseemingly manly wit.”

Spenser, says Mr. Nares, was probably misled, as well as the lexicographer, by a false notion of the etymology. The word, as well as the game, is French, *billard*, and made by the addition of a common termination, from *bille*, the term for the ball used in playing. *W.*

BILLION*, bil'-yûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A million of millions. *Cotgrave.*

BILLOW §, bil'-lò. *n. s.* [bilge, Germ.] A wave swollen, and hollow. *Spenser.*

To BILLOW, bil'-lò. *v. n.* To swell, or roll, as a wave. *Prior.*

BILLOW-BEATEN*, bil'-lò-bè-tin. *a.* Tossed by billows. *Jordan.*

BILLOWY, bil'-lò-è. *a.* Swelling; turgid. *Thomson.*

BILMAN*, bil'-mân. *n. s.* He who uses a bill. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

BIN, bin. *n. s.* [binne, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is reposed. *Mortimer.*

BIN*. The old word for *be* and *been*.

BINACLE†, bin'-â-kl. *n. s.* A sea term, meaning the compass box.

BINARY §, bi'-nâ-rè. 118. *a.* [*binus*, Lat.] Two; dual.

BINARY*, bi'-nâ-rè. *n. s.* The constitution of two. *Fotherby.*

To BIND §, bind. *v. a.* pret. *I bound*; particip. pass. *bound*, or *bounden*. [bindan, Sax.] To confine with bonds. *Job*, xli. To gird. *Prov*, xxx. To fasten to. *Joshua*. To fasten together. *St. Matthew*, xii. To connect closely. *Gen*, xlv. To cover a wound with dressings. *St. Luke*, x. To oblige by stipulation, or oath. *Nem*, xxx. To compel. *Shak*. To oblige by kindness; to confine. *Shakspeare*. To make costive. *Bacon*. To restrain. *Felton*.—*To bind to*. To oblige to serve some one. *Dryden*. *To bind over*. To oblige to make appearance. *Addison*.

To BIND, bind. *v. n.* To contract its own parts to-

gether. *Mortimer*. To make costive; to be obligatory. *Hale*.

BIND, bind. *n. s.* The stem of the hop, which is bound to the pole. *Mortimer*.

BINDER, bind'-ôr. 89. *n. s.* A man whose trade it is to bind books. A man that binds sheaves. *Chapman*. A fillet. *Wise-man*. An astringent. *Beau mont* and *Fletcher*.

BINDING, bind'-îng. 410. *n. s.* A bandage. *Taller*. The cover of a book. *Donne*.

BINDWEED, bind'-wèd. *n. s.* The name of a plant. *Mortimer*.

BINOCLE, bin'-nò-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*binus* and *oculus*.] A kind of telescope, fitted so with two tubes joining together in one, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes together. *Harris*.

§ The same reason appears for pronouncing the *i* in the first syllable of this word short as in *bigamy*. 535. *W.*

BINOULAR, bi-nòk'-ù-lâr. 118, 88, 98. *a.* Having two eyes. *Derham*. Employing both eyes at once. *Reid*.

BINOMIAL Root, bi-nò'-mè-âl-ròdt. [In algebra.] A root composed of only two parts connected with the signs plus or minus. *Harris*.

BINOINOUS, bi-nôm'-în-ûs. *a.* Having two names.

BIOGRAPHER, bi-ôg'-grâ-fûr. 116. *n. s.* [*biographie*, Fr.] A writer of lives. *Addison*.

BIOGRAPHICAL*, bi-ôg'-grâf-è-kâl. *a.* Relating to biography. *Warton*.

BIOGRAPHY §, bi-ôg'-grâ-fè. 116, 518. *n. s.* [*βίος* and *γραφω*.] Writing the lives of men. *Watts*.

BIOVAC, bè-ô-vâk. } *n. s.* [Fr. from *weydwacht*, German, a double guard.]

BIOVAC, bè-ô-vâk. } A guard at night performed by the whole army. The warfare of recent times has often given occasion for the use of this word, or of the verb *bivouac*; as, the enemy *bivouac*-

acked in front of our camp.

BIPAROUS, bip'-pâr-rûs. 503. *a.* [*binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

§ This word and *bipedal* have the *i* long in Dr. Ash and Mr. Sheridan; but Mr. Perry makes the *i* in the first long, and in the last short. Analogy, however, seems to decide in favour of the sound I have given it. For though the penultimate accent has a tendency to lengthen the vowel, when followed by a single consonant, as in *biped*, *tripod*, &c. the antepenultimate accent has a greater tendency to shorten the vowel it falls upon.—See *BIGAMY* and *TRIPOD*, 503. *W.*

BIPARTITE, bip'-pâr-tîe. 155. *a.* [*binus* and *partior*, Lat.] Having two correspondent parts. *Glanville*.

§ Every orthoëpist has the accent on the first syllable of this word, but Entick, who places it on the second; but a considerable difference is found in the quantity of the first and last *i*. Sheridan and Scott have them both long, Nares the last long, Perry both short, and Buchanan and W. Johnston as I have done it. The varieties of quantity on this word are the more surprising, as all these writers that give the sound of the vowels make the first *i* in *tripartite* short, and the last long; and this uniformity in the pronunciation of one word ought to have led them to the same pronunciation of the other, so perfectly similar. The shortening power of the antepenultimate accent is evident in both. 503. *W.*

BIPARTITION, bi-pâr-tîsh'-ân. *n. s.* The act of dividing into two.

BIPED, bi'-péd. 118. *n. s.* [*bipes*, Lat.] An animal with two feet. *Brown*.

BIPEDAL, bip'-pè-dâl. 503. [See *BIPAROUS*.] *a.* Two feet in length; or having two feet.

BIPENNATED, bi-pên'-nâ-téd. 118. *a.* [*binus* and *penna*, Lat.] Having two wings. *Derham*.

BIPE TALOUS, bi-pè'-tâ-lûs. 118. *a.* [*bis*, Lat. and *πεταλον*.] Consisting of two flower leaves. *Dict*.

BIQUADRATE, bi-kwâ'-drâte. 91. } *n. s.* [In al-
bi-quadra'tick, bi-kwâ'-drât'-îk. } gebra.] The fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square by itself. *Harris*.

BIQUADRA'TICK, bi-kwâ'-drât'-îk. *a.* Relating to the fourth power in algebra.

BIRCH Tree §, bûrsh'-trê. [birce, Sax.] A tree with

—nô, môve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tûb báll; —ôll; —pôund; —tûn, THIS.

leaves like those of the poplar: the shoots are very slender. *Müller*.

BIRCH *Wine**. Wine made of the vernal juice of birch. *T. Warton*.

BIRCHEN, bîr'-tshn. 103, 405. *a.* [bircene, Sax.] Made of birch. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

✂ An Englishman may blush at this cluster of consonants for a syllable; and yet this is unquestionably the exact pronunciation of the word; and our language is full of these syllables without vowels.—See *Principles*, No. 103, 405. *W.*

BIRD *ŷ*, bîrd. 108. *n. s.* [bîrð, or bîrð, Sax.] A general term for the feathered kind. *Shakspeare*.

To BIRD, bîrd. *v. n.* To catch birds. *Shakspeare*.

BIRDBOLT, bîrd'-bôlt. *n. s.* An arrow, formerly used for shooting at birds. *Shakspeare*.

BIRDCAGE, bîrd'-kâje. *n. s.* An enclosure in which birds are kept. *Arbutnot*.

BIRDCALL*, bîrd'-kâwl. *n. s.* A pipe with which fowls allure birds, by the imitation of their notes. *Cotgrave*.

BIRDCATCHER, bîrd'-kâtsh-ûr. 89. *n. s.* One whose employment it is to take birds. *L'Estrange*.

BIRDER, bîrd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A birdcatcher. *Minshew*.

BIRD-EYE*, bîrd'-l. *a.* A word often applied to pictures of places, seen from above, as by a bird. *Burke*.

BIRD-EYED*, bîrd'-lde. *a.* As the eye of a bird; quick. *B. Jonson*.

BIRD-FANCIER*, bîrd'-fân-sê-ûr. *n. s.* One who delights in birds.

BIRDING-PIECE, bîrd'-îng-peês. *n. s.* A fowling piece. *Shakspeare*.

BIRDLIKE*, bîrd'-like. *a.* Resembling a bird. *Nicolls*.

BIRDLIME, bîrd'-lîme. *n. s.* A glutinous substance, by which birds are entangled. *Chambers. Bacon*.

BIRDLIMED*, bîrd'-lîm'd. *a.* Spread to ensnare. *Howell*.

BIRDMAN, bîrd'-mân. 83. *n. s.* A birdcatcher. *L'Estrange*.

BIRDS-CHERRY, bîrdz/-tshêr-rê. *n. s.* A plant. -

BIRDSEYE, bîrdz/-l. *n. s.* A plant.

BIRDSEYE *View*. See **BIRD-EYE**.

BIRDSFOOT, bîrdz/-fût. *n. s.* A plant.

BIRDSNEST*, bîrdz/-nêst. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict*.

BIRDSNEST, bîrdz/-nêst. *n. s.* The place built by birds, where they deposit their eggs.

BIRDSARES, bîrdz/-sîarze. *n. s.* A plant.

BIRDS TONGUE, bîrdz/-tûng. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict*.

BIRGANDER, bîr'-gân-dûr. *n. s.* A fowl of the goose kind. *Dict*.

BIRT, bîrt. *n. s.* A fish; and the *turbot*.

BIRTH *ŷ*, bêrth. 108. *n. s.* [beorð, Sax.] The act of coming into life. *Shak*. Extraction. *Denham*.

Rank by descent. *Shak*. The condition in which any man is born. *Dryden*. Thing born; production. *Shak*. The act of bringing forth. *Milton*.

BIRTHDAY, bêrth/-dâ. *n. s.* The day on which any one is born. *Milton*. The anniversary of one's birth. *Shakspeare*.

BIRTHDOM, bêrth/-dâm. *n. s.* Privilege of birth. *Shakspeare*.

BIRTHNIGHT, bêrth/-nîte. *n. s.* The night on which any one is born. *Milton*. The anniversary of one's birth. *Pope*.

BIRTHPLACE, bêrth/-plâse. *n. s.* Place where any one is born. *Shakspeare*.

BIRTHRIGHT, bêrth/-rîte. *n. s.* The rights to which a man is born. *Shakspeare*.

BIRTHSONG*, bêrth/-sông. *n. s.* A song sung at the nativity of a person. *Fitz-geffrey*.

BIRTHSTRANGLED, bêrth/-strâng-gld. 359. [See **BIRCHEN**.] *a.* Strangled in being born. *Shakspeare*.

BIRTHWORT, bêrth/-wûrt. 166. *n. s.* The name of a plant.

BISCOTIN, bîs'-kô-în. *n. s.* [Fr.] A confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs.

BISCUIT, bîs'-kîit. 341. *n. s.* [bis, Lat. and *cuit*, baked.] A kind of hard, dry bread, baked for long

voyages four times. *Kuolles*. A composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar.

To BISE/CT *ŷ*, bl-sêkt'. 118, 119. *v. a.* [bis and *sero* Lat.] To divide into two parts. *Brown*.

BISE/CTION, bl-sêk'-shûn. 118. *n. s.* The division of any quantity into two equal parts.

BISE/GMENT*, bl-sêg'-mênt. *n. s.* One of the parts of a line divided into two equal halves. *Dict*.

BISHOP *ŷ*, bîsh'-ûp. 166. *n. s.* [biscop, Sax.] One of the head order of the clergy. *Ayliffe*.

BISHOP, bîsh'-ûp. *n. s.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar. *Swift*.

To BISHOP, bîsh'-ûp. *v. a.* [biscopob, Sax.] To confirm; to admit into the church. *Dorne*.

BISHOPLIKE*, bîsh'-ûp-like. *a.* Belonging to a bishop. *Fulke*.

BISHOPLY*, bîsh'-ûp-lê. *a.* bishop. *Fulke*.

BISHOPRICK, bîsh'-ûp-rik. *n. s.* [biscoprice, Sax.] The diocese of a bishop. *Bacon*.

BISHOPSWEEED, bîsh'-ûps-wêed. *n. s.* A plant.

BISHOPSWORT*, bîsh'-ûps-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant.

BISK, bîsk. *n. s.* [bisque, Fr.] Soup; broth. *King*.

BISKET. See **BISCUIT**.

BISMUTH, blz'-mûth. *n. s.* Marcasite; a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, found at Misnia. *Quancy*.

BISON*, bl'-sn. *n. s.* [bison, Fr.] A kind of wild ox. *Cotgrave*.

BISSE/XTILE, bîs-sêks'-tîl. 140. *n. s.* [bis and *sex* tîlis, Lat.] Leap year. *Brown*.

✂ Mr. Scott places the accent on the first syllable of this word; Dr. Kenrick on the first and last; Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, W. Johnston, Dr. Ash, Buchanan, Perry, Entick, and Bailey, on the second: Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and W. Johnston, pronounce the last i long, as in *tile*. But as the accent is on the second syllable by so great a majority, analogy determines the last i to be short. *W.*

BIS/SON, bîs'-sûn. 166. *a.* [bîren, Sax.] Blind. *Shakspeare*.

BISTRE, bîs'-tûr. *n. s.* [Fr.] A colour made of chimney soot boiled, and then diluted with water; used by painters in washing their designs.

BISTORT, bîs'-tôrt. *n. s.* [bistorta, Lat.] A plant; *snake-weed*.

BISTOURY, bîs'-tûr-ê. 314. *n. s.* [bistouri, Fr.] A surgeon's instrument for making incisions. *Chamb*.

BISU/LCOUS, bl-sûl'-kûs. *a.* [bisulcus, Lat.] Clovenfooted. *Brown*.

BIT *ŷ*, bît. *n. s.* [bitol, Sax.] The iron appurtenances of a bridle. *Farrier's Dict*.

The BITS*. Two main pieces of timber, to which the cable is fastened when the ship rides at anchor.

BIT *ŷ*, bît. *n. s.* As much meat as is put into the mouth at once. *Shak*. A small piece of any thing. *Dryden*.

A Spanish West Indian silver coin, valued at seven-pence halfpenny.

To BIT, bît. *v. a.* To put the bridle upon a horse.

BITCH, bîth. *n. s.* [bicca, bicce, Sax.] The female of the canine kind. *Spenser*. A name of reproach for a woman. *Pope*.

To BITE *ŷ*, blê. *v. a.* pret. I *bit*, part. pass. I have *bit*, or *bitten*. [brtan, Sax.] To crush with the teeth. *Shak*. To give pain by cold. *Shak*. To hurt or pain with reproach. *Roscommon*. To cut; to wound. *Shak*. To make the mouth smart.

Chaucer. To cheat; to trick. *Pope*.

BITE, blê. *n. s.* The seizure of any thing by the teeth. *Dryden*. The act of a fish that takes the bait. *Walton*. A cheat; a trick. *Swift*. A sharper.

BITER, bl'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* He that bites. *Camden*. A fish apt to take the bait. *Walton*. A tricker; a deceiver. *Spectator*.

BITING*, bl'-ûng. *n. s.* The act of biting. *Wisacm*, xvi. Wounding with censure or reproach. *Dorne*.

BITINGLY*, bl'-ûng-lê. *ad.* Jeeringly. *Hurington*.

BITLESS*, bl'-lêss. *a.* Not having a bit or bridle. *Sir R. Fanshawe*.

BITTACLE, bl'-tâ-kl. 405. *n. s.* A frame of timber in the steerage of a ship, where the compass is placed. *Dict*.

BITTEN, bl'-tûn. *part. pass.* from *To bite*.

BITTER *ŷ*, bl'-tûr. 98. *a.* [brtep, Sax.] Having a

hot acrid taste. *Bacon*. Sharp; cruel. *Shak*. Calamitous. *Amos*, viii. Painful; inclement. *Dryden*. Sharp; reproachful. *Shak*. Mournful; afflicted. *Job*, iii. In any manner displeasing or hurtful. *Watts*.

BIT'TER*, bit'-târ. *n. s.* Any thing bitter. *Locke*.

In medicine, a bitter plant, bark, or root.

BIT'TERFUL*, bit'-târ-fûl. *a.* Full of bitterness. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T.*

BIT'TERGOURD, bit'-târ-gôrd. *n. s.* The name of a plant.

BIT'TERLY, bit'-târ-lê. *ad.* With a bitter taste. In a bitter manner. *Zepl. i.* Sharply; severely. *Sprat*.

BIT'TERN, bit'-târ-n. 98. *n. s.* [*butor*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fish. *Walton*.

BIT'TERN, bit'-târ-n. *n. s.* A very bitter liquor, used in the preparation of Epsom salt. *Quincy*.

BIT'TERNESS, bit'-târ-nês. *n. s.* A bitter taste. *Locke*. Malice. *Clarendon*. Sharpness. *Shak*.

Satire. *Bacon*. Sorrow. *Shakspeare*.

BITTERSWEET, bit'-târ-sweet. *n. s.* An apple which has a compound taste of sweet and bitter. *South*.

BITTREVETCH, bit'-târ-vêts. *n. s.* A plant.

BITTERTWORT, bit'-târ-wûrt. *n. s.* An herb.

BITTOUR, bit'-târ. *n. s.* The bittern. *Dryden*.

BITUME, bê-tûmê. *n. s.* Bitumen. *May*.

BITUMED*, bê-tûm'd. *a.* Smeared with pitch. *Shakspeare*.

BITUMEN\$, bê-tû-mên. 118, 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes. *Bacon*.

[F] This word, from the propensity of our language to the antepenultimate accent, is often pronounced with the stress on the first syllable, as if written *bit-u-men*; and this last mode of sounding the word may be considered as the most common, though not the most learned pronunciation. For Dr. Ash is the only orthoëpist who places the accent on the first syllable; but every one who gives the sound of the unaccented vowels, except Buchanan, very improperly makes the *i* long, as in *idle*; but if this sound be long, it ought to be slender, as in the second syllable of *visible*, *terrible*, &c. 117, 551. *W.*

BITUMINOUS, bê-tû-mê-nûs. 118. *a.* Having the nature of bitumen. *Bacon*.

BIVALVE, bi'-vâlv. 118. *a.* [*bivus* and *valvæ*, Lat.] Having two valves or shutters. *Woodward*.

BIVULAR, bi'-vâl-vû-lâr. *a.* Having two valves. *Dict*.

BIVIOUS*, bi'-vê-ûs. *a.* [*bivius*, Lat.] That leadeth different ways. *Brown*.

To BIVOUE*, *v. n.* [Germ.] To continue under arms all night. See BIVAC.

BIWXOR^m, ôiks'-wûrt. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict*.

BIZANTINE, biz'-ân-tine. 149. *n. s.* [from *Byzantium*.] A great piece of gold, valued at fifteen pounds; which the king offereth upon high festival days. *Camden*.

[F] Perry is the only orthoëpist who pronounces the last *i* in this word short: and Dr. Johnson remarks, that the first syllable ought to be spelled with *y*, as the word arises from the custom established among the emperors of Constantinople, anciently called *BYZANTIUM*. *W.*

To BLAB\$, blâb. *v. a.* [*labber*, Teut.] To tell what ought to be kept secret. *Shak*. To tell; in a good sense. *Shakspeare*.

To BLAB, blâb. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales. *Shak*.

BLAB, blâb. *n. s.* A telltale. *Bacon*.

BLABBER, blâb'-bôr. *n. s.* A telltale. *Sherwood*.

To BLABBER, blâb'-bôr. *v. n.* To whistle to a horse. To falter; to fib.

BLABBERLIPPED. See BLOBBERLIPPED.

BLACK\$, blâk. *a.* [blac, Sax.] Of the colour of night. *Proverbs*, vii. Dark. *1 Kings*, xvii. Cloudy of countenance. *Shak*. Horrible; wicked. *Dryden*. Obscure. *Archdeacon Armoay*. Dismal. *Shak*.

BLACK-BROWED, blâk'-brôud. *a.* Having black eyebrows. *Shakspeare*.

BLACK-BRYONY, blâk-brî'-ô-nê. *n. s.* The name of a plant.

BLACK-CATTLE, blâk'-kât-ti. *n. s.* Oxen, bulls, and cows. *Swift*.

BLACK-EARTH, blâk'-êrth'. *n. s.* Mould. *Woodward*.

BLACK-EYED*, blâk'-ide. *a.* Having black eyes. *Dryden*.

BLACK-FACED*, blâk'-fâste. *a.* Having a dark or black face. *Shakspeare*.

BLACK-GUARD, blâg'-gârd. 332. *n. s.* A dirty fellow; probably first applied to these mean dependants, in great houses, who carried coals to kitchens, halls, &c. *Stanhurst*.

BLACK-JACK*, blâk'-jâk. *n. s.* The leathern cup of elder times. *Milton*.

BLACK-LEAD, blâk-lêd'. *n. s.* A mineral in the lead mines, used for pencils. *Peacham*.

BLACK-MAIL, blâk'-mâle. *n. s.* A certain rate paid to men allied with robbers for protection. *Covel*.

BLACK-MOUTHED*, blâk'-môuth'd. *a.* Using foul language; scurrilous. *Killingbeck*.

BLACK-MONDAY*, blâk-môn'-dê. *n. s.* Easter-Monday, which in the 34th of Edw. III. happened to be full dark of mist and hail, and so cold, that many men died on their horses' backs with the cold. *Stowe*.

BLACK-PEOPLED*, blâk-pê'-pld. *a.* Having people of a black colour. *Sandys*.

BLACK-PUDDING, blâk-pûd'-ding. *n. s.* A kind of food made of blood and grain. *Hudibras*.

BLACK-ROD, blâk-rôd'. *n. s.* The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black rod he carries in his hand. He is of the king's chamber, and likewise usher of the parliament. *Covel*.

BLACK-VISAGED*, blâk-vîz'-idj'd. *a.* Having a black appearance. *Marston*.

BLACK, blâk. *n. s.* A black colour. *Shak*. Mourning. *Hales*. A blackamoor. That part of the eye which is black. *Digby*. A stain. *Rowley*. To BLACK, blâk. *v. a.* To blacken. *Boyle*.

BLA'CKAMOOR, blâk'-â-môre. *n. s.* A man by nature of a black complexion. *Locke*.

BLA'CKBERRIED Heath, blâk'-bêr-rîd-hêth. *A plant*.

BLA'CKBERRY, blâk'-bêr-rê. *n. s.* [blackberry, Sax.] The fruit of the bramble. *Shakspeare*.

BLA'CKBIRD, blâk'-bârd. *n. s.* The name of a bird. *Carew*.

BLA'CKCOCK*, blâk'-kôk. *n. s.* The heath-cock. *Boswell*.

To BLA'CKEN, blâk'-kn. 103. *v. a.* To make black. *Prior*. To darken. *South*. To defame. *South*.

To BLA'CKEN, blâk'-kn. *v. n.* To grow black. *Dryden*.

BLA'CKENER*, blâk'-kn-âr. *n. s.* He who blackens any thing. *Sherwood*.

BLA'CKISH, blâk'-ish. *a.* Somewhat black. *Boyle*.

BLA'CKLY*, blâk'-lê. *ad.* Darkly, in colour. *Sackville*. Atrociously. *Feltham*.

BLA'CKMOOR, blâk'-môre. *n. s.* A negro. *Brown*.

BLA'CKNESS, blâk'-nês. *n. s.* A black colour. *Locke*. Darkness. *Shakspeare*. Atrociousness.

BLA'CKSMITH, blâk'-smith. *n. s.* A smith that works in iron; so called from being very smutty. *Hovell*.

BLA'CKTAIL, blâk'-tâle. *n. s.* A kind of perch-ruffs, or popes.

BLA'CKTHORN, blâk'-thôrn. *n. s.* The sloe. *Habington*.

BLA'DDER\$, blâd'-dôr. 98. *n. s.* [blabbpe, Sax.] That vessel in the body which contains the urine.

Ray. A blister; a pustule.

BLA'DDER-NUT, blâd'-dôr-nût. *n. s.* A plant.

BLA'DDER-SENN, blâd'-dôr-sên'-â. *n. s.* A plant.

BLA'DDERED*, blâd'-dârd. *a.* Swollen like a bladder. *Dryden*.

BLADE\$, blâde. *n. s.* [blæb, blêb, Sax.] The spire of grass before it grows to seed. *Bacon*.

BLADE, blâde. *n. s.* The sharp part of a weapon, distinct from the handle. *Spenser*. A brisk man either fierce or gay, called so in contempt. *Fidler*.

—nò, mỗv, nỏ, nỏt, —tủe, tủ, bủl; —đil; —pủnd; —thin, THIS.

BLADE of the Shoulder. } *n. s.* The scapula,
BLA'DEBONE, blade'-bône. } or scapular bone.
Pope.

To BLADE, blade. *v. a.* To furnish with a blade.
BLA'DED, blá'-déd. *a.* Having blades or spires.
Shakspeare.

BLA'DESMITH*, blade'-smít. *n. s.* A sword cutler. *Huloet.*

BLAIN, bláine. *n. s.* [ble'gene, Sax.] A pustule; a botch. *Exodus, ix.*

BLA'MABLE, blá'-má-bl. 405. *a.* Culpable. *Dryd.*
BLA'MABLENESS, blá'-má-bl-nés. *n. s.* Culpableness. *Whitlock.*

BLA'MABLY, blá'-má-blé. *ad.* Culpably. *Ayliffe.*
To BLAME, bláme, *v. a.* [blamer, Fr.] To censure.
Shakspeare. To blemish. *Spenser.*

BLAME, bláme. *n. s.* Imputation of a fault. *Hayward.* Crime. *Hooker.* Hurt. *Spenser.* To blame means without excuse. *Shakspeare.*

BLA'MEFUL, bláme'-fúl. *a.* Criminal. *Shakspeare.*
BLA'MELESS, bláme'-lès. *a.* Guiltless; innocent. *Wisdom, x.*

BLA'MELESSLY, bláme'-lès-lé. *ad.* Innocently. *Hammond.*

BLA'MELESSNESS, bláme'-lès-nés. *n. s.* Innocence. *Hammond.*

BLA'MER, blá'-mỏr. 98. *n. s.* A censurer. *Donne.*
BLA'MEWORTHINESS*, bláme'-wỏr-thẻ-nẻs. *n. s.* What is deserving blame. *A. Smith.*

BLA'MEWORTHY, bláme'-wỏr-thẻ. *a.* Culpable. *Martin.*

To BLANCH, bláns. *v. a.* [blanchir, Fr.] To whiten. *Shak.* To strip or peel off. *Wiseman.* To slur; to balk. *Bacon.*

To BLANCH, bláns. *v. n.* To evade; to shift. *Bacon.*

BLA'NCHER, blán'-shủr. 98. *n. s.* A whitener.

BLAND, blánd. *a.* [blandus, Lat.] Soft; mild. *Milton.*

BLANDA'TION*, blán-dá'-shủn. *n. s.* A piece of flattery. *Camden.*

BLANDILOQUENCE*, blán-dil'-ỏ-kẻnẻ. *n. s.* Fair and flattering speech. *Gloss. Anglicana Nov.*

To BLA'NDISH, blán'-dẻsh. *v. a.* [blandir, Fr.] To smooth; to soften. *Chaucer.*

BLA'NDISHER*, blán'-dẻsh-ủr. *n. s.* One who blanchishes. *Cotgrave.*

BLA'NDISHING*, blán'-dẻsh-ủng. *n. s.* Blandishment. *Beaumont.*

BLA'NDISHMENT, blán'-dẻsh-mẻnt. *n. s.* Act of fondness. *Spenser.* Soft words. *Bacon.* Kind treatment. *Dryden.*

BLANK, blánk. *a.* [blanc, Fr.] White. *Milton.* Without writing. *Shak.* Pale; confused. *Milton.*

Without rhyme. *Shakspeare.*

BLANK, blánk. *n. s.* A void space on paper. *Swift.*

A lot, by which nothing is gained. *Shak.* A paper from which the writing is effaced. *Dryden.* A paper unwritten. *Shak.* The point to which an arrow is directed. *Shak.* Aim; shot. *Shak.* Object to which any thing is directed. *Shakspeare.*

To BLANK, blánk. *v. a.* To damp; to confuse. *Shakspeare.* To efface; to annul. *Spenser.*

BLA'NKET, blánk'-ít. 99. *n. s.* [blanchette, Fr.] A woollen cover, spread commonly upon a bed. *Shakspeare.* A kind of pear.

To BLA'NKET, blánk'-ít. *v. a.* To cover with a blanket. *Shak.* To toss in a blanket. *B. Jonson.*

BLA'NKETING*, blánk'-ít-ủng. *n. s.* Tossing in a blanket. *Pope.*

BLA'NKLY, blánk'-ẻ. *ad.* In a blank manner.

To BLARE, bláre. *v. n.* [blaren, Dut.] To bellow; to roar. *Skinner.*

To BLASPHEME, blás-fẻme'. *v. a.* [blasphemo, low Lat.] To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God. *1 Kings, xxi.* To speak evil of. *Shakspeare.*

To BLASPHE'ME, blás-fẻme'. *v. n.* To speak blasphemy. *Shakspeare.*

BLASPHE'MER, blás-fẻ-mỏr. *n. s.* A wretch that speaks of God in impious terms. *1 Timothy, i.*

BLASPHE'MING*, blás-fẻme'-ủng. *n. s.* The act of blasphemy. *Sir E. Sandys.*

BLA'SPHEMOUS, blás'-fẻ-mỏs. *a.* Impiously irreverent with regard to God. *Sidney.*

☞ We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, like *blaspheme*; and as the word *blasphemus* in Latin has the second syllable long, and the English word has the same number of syllables, it has as good a right to the accent on the second syllable, as *sonorous, bitumen, acumen, &c.*; but placing the accent on the first syllable of *blasphemus* is by much the most polite; as, unfortunately for the other pronunciation, though a learned one, it has been adopted by the vulgar. 503. *W.*

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY, blás'-fẻ-mỏs-lẻ. *ad.* With wicked irreverence. *Swift.*

BLA'SPHEMY, blás'-fẻ-mẻ. *n. s.* An offering of some indignity, or injury, unto God himself, either by words or writing. *Ayliffe.*

BLAST, blást. *n. s.* [blá'ẻ, Sax.] A gust or puff of wind. *Shak.* The sound made by blowing any instrument of wind music. *Shak.* The stroke of a malignant planet. *Job, iv.*

To BLAST, blást. *v. a.* To strike with some sudden plague. *Shak.* To make to wither. *Shak.* To injure; to make infamous. *Stirlingfleet.* To cut off. *Arbutnot.* To confound. *Shakspeare.*

BLA'STER*, blást'-ủr. *n. s.* One who strikes as with a blast. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BLA'STMENT, blást'-mẻnt. *n. s.* Blast. *Shakspeare.*

Ob. *J.*

BLA'TANT, blá'-tánt. *a.* [blattant, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf. *Dryden.*

To BLATCH*. See To BLOTCH.

BLATERA'TION, blát-tủr-á'-shủn. *n. s.* [blateratio, Lat.] Noise. *Coles.*

BLATERO'ON*, blát-tủr-rỏỏn'. *n. s.* A babbler. *Howell.*

To BLA'TTER, blát-tủr. *v. n.* [blateren, Teut.] To make a senseless noise. *Spenser.*

BLAY, blá. *n. s.* A small river fish; a bleak.

BLAZE, bláze. *n. s.* [blaze, Sax.] A flame. *Shak.* Publication. *Milton.* Blaze is a white mark upon a horse, descending from the forehead almost to the nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BLAZE, bláze. *v. n.* To flame. *Bacon.* To be conspicuous.

To BLAZE, bláze. *v. a.* To publish. *Sidney.* To blazon. *Spenser.* To set a white mark on trees, by paring off a part of the bark, in order to their being sold or felled.

BLA'ZER, blá'-zủr. 98. *n. s.* One that spreads reports. *Spenser.*

To BLAZ'ON, blá'-zn. 170. *v. a.* [blasonner, Fr.] To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial. *Addison.* To deck. *Garth.* To display. *Shak.* To celebrate. *Shak.* To blaze about. *Titus Andronicus.*

BLAZ'ON, blá'-zn. *n. s.* The art of drawing coats of arms. *Peacham.* Show; divulcation. *Shak.* Celebration. *Shakspeare.*

BLAZONER*, blá'-zn-ủr. *n. s.* A herald; also an evil speaker. *Cotgrave.*

BLAZONRY, blá'-zn-rẻ. *n. s.* The art of blazoning. *Peacham.*

BLEA*, blẻ. *n. s.* That part of a tree which lies immediately under the bark. *Chambers.*

To BLEACH, blẻ. *v. a.* [bleichen, Germ.] To whiten. *Shakspeare.*

To BLEACH, blẻ. *v. n.* To grow white. *Shak.*

BLE'ACHER*, blẻ. *n. s.* A bleacher of clothes.

BLE'ACHERY*, blẻ. *n. s.* The place where the bleacher exercises his trade. *Pennant.*

BLEAK, blẻ. *a.* [blæc, Sax.] Pale. *Gower.* Cold; chill. *Shakspeare.*

BLEAK, blẻ. *n. s.* A small river fish. *Walton.*

BLEAKNESS, blẻ. *n. s.* Coldness; chiliness. *Addison.* Paleness. *Sherwood.*

BLE'AKLY*, blẻ. *ad.* Coldly. *May.*

BLE'AKY, blẻ. *a.* Bleak; cold. *Dryden.*

BLEAR, blẻ. *a.* [blær, Dutch.] Dim with rheum or water. *Bacon.* Dim. *Milton.*

BLEAR-EYED*, blẻ. *a.* Having sore eyes.

Sackville. Having an obscure understanding. *Butler*.
TO BLEAR, blèer. *v. a.* To make the eyes watery. *Shakspeare*. To dim the eyes. *Raleigh*.
BLEAREDNESS, blèè-rèd-nès. 365. *n. s.* The state of being bleared. *Wiseman*.
TO BLEAT §, blèie. *v. n.* [blætan, Sax.] To cry as a sheep. *Shakspeare*.
BLEAT, blèie. *n. s.* The cry of a sheep or lamb. *Chapman*.
BLEATING*, blèie'-ing. *n. s.* The cry of lambs or sheep. *Bale*.
BLEB, blèb. *n. s.* A blister. *Sprat*.
BLEE*, blè. *n. s.* [bleo, Sax.] Colour; complexion. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T.*
TO BLEED, blèèd. *v. n.* pret. I *bled*; I have *bled*. [bledan, Sax.] To lose blood. *Shak.* To die a violent death. *Pope*. To lose blood medicinally. To drop, as blood. *Pope*.
TO BLEED, blèèd. *v. a.* To let blood. *Pope*.
BLUIT. } *a.* Bashful.
BLATE. }
TO BLEMISH §, blèm'-ish. *v. a.* [blesmer, Fr.] To mark with any deformity. *Sidney*. To defame. *Dryden*.
BLEMISH, blèm'-ish. *n. s.* A mark of deformity. *Leviticus*, xxiv. Reproach. *Hooker*. A soil; taint. *Sidney*.
BLEMISHLESS*, blèm'-ish-lès. *a.* Without blemish or spot. *Felltham*.
BLEMISHMENT*, blèm'-ish-mènt. *n. s.* Disgrace. *Bp. Morton*.
TO BLEND §, blènd. 352. *v. n.* To shrink. *Shak.*
TO BLEND, blènd. *v. a.* To hinder. *Carew*.
BLEND*, blènd. *n. s.* [blencke, Teut.] A start. *Shakspeare*.
BLENCHER*, blèndsh'-ûr. *n. s.* That which may frighten. *Sir T. Elyot*.
TO BLEND §, blènd. *v. a.* preter. I *blended*; anciently, *blend*. [blendan, Sax.] To mingle together. *Shakspeare*. To confound. *Hooker*. To pollute. *Spenser*. To blind. *Spenser*.
BLÉNDER, blènd'-dûr. *n. s.* The person that mingles. *Sherwood*.
BLÉNT, blènt. The obsolete participle of *blend*.
TO BLESS §, blès. *v. a.* preterit and participle, *blessed* or *blest*. [blèryan, Sax.] To make happy. *Shak.* To wish happiness to. *Deut.* xxxiii. To consecrate by a prayer. *St. Matt.* xiv. To praise; to celebrate. *Hooker*.
BLE/SSÉD, blès'-sèd. 361. *part. a.* Happy. *St. Luke*, xiii. Holy and happy. *St. Luke*, i. Happy in the joys of heaven. *Revelation*, xiv. Having received the benediction of another. *Pope*.
BLE/SSÉD *Thistle*. The name of a plant.
BLESSEDLY, blès'-sèd-lè. *ad.* Happily. *Sidney*.
BLESSEDNESS, blès'-sèd-nès. *n. s.* Happiness; felicity. *Sidney*. Sanctity. *Shak.* Heavenly felicity. *South*. Divine favour. *Rom.* iv.
BLE/SSER, blès'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* He that blesses. *Bp. Taylor*.
BLE/SSING, blès'-sing. 410. *n. s.* Benediction. 1 *Pet.* iii. A declaration by which happiness is promised in a prophetick and authoritative manner. *Bacon*. Any of the means of happiness. *Isa.* xix. Divine favour. *Shakspeare*.
BLEST, blèst. 361. *preterit and part.* [from *bless*.] *Pope*.
BLEW, blû. The preterit from *blow*. *Knolles*.
BLEYME. *n. s.* An inflammation in the foot of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*
BRIGHT, blie. 393. *n. s.* [blært, Sax.] Mildew. *Temple*. Any thing nipping, or blasting. *L'Estrange*.
TO BRIGHT, blie. *v. a.* To corrupt with mildew. *Woodward*. In general, to blast. *Locke*.
TO BLIN*, blin. *v. a.* [blinnan, Sax.] To cease, or stop. *Spenser*. *Ob. T.*
BLIND §, blind. *a.* [blind, Sax.] Deprived of sight. *Digby*. Intellectually dark. *Dryden*. Unseen; private. *Hooker*. Not easily discernible. *Bacon*.
TO BLIND, blind. *v. a.* To make blind. *Shakspeare*. To darken. *Dryden*. To darken the understand-

ing. *Milton*. To obscure to the understanding. *Stillington*. To eclipse. *P. Fletcher*.
BLIND, blind. *n. s.* Something to hinder the sight. *L'Estrange*. Something to mislead the eye, or the understanding. *Decay of Piety*. A hiding place. *Dryden*.
TO BLINDFOLD, blind'-fôld. *v. a.* To hinder from seeing. *Luke*.
BLINDFOLD, blind'-fôld. *a.* Having the eyes covered. *Spenser*.
BLINDLY, blind'-lè. *ad.* Without sight. *Brown*. Implicitly. *Dryden*. Without judgement. *Dryden*.
BLINDMAN'S BUFF, blind-mânz-bûf. *n. s.* Play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
BLINDNESS, blind'-nès. *n. s.* Want of sight. *Zecharia*, xii. Ignorance. *Spenser*.
BLINDNETTLE, blind'-nèt-tl. *n. s.* A plant.
BLINDSIDE, blind'-side. *n. s.* Weakness; weak part. *Swift*.
BLINDWORM, blind'-wûrm. *n. s.* A small viper, called a slow worm; not venomous. *Shakspeare*.
TO BLINK §, blink. *v. n.* [blincken, Danish.] To wink. *Hudibras*. To see obscurely. *Shakspeare*.
BLINK*, blink. *n. s.* A glimpse; a glance. *Bp. Hall*.
BLINKARD, blink'-ûrd. 98. *n. s.* One that has bad eyes. *Burzet*. Something twinkling. *Hakewill*.
BLISS §, blis. *n. s.* [blisse, Sax.] The highest degree of happiness. *Hooker*. Felicity in general. *Pope*.
BLISSFUL, blis'-fûl. *a.* Happy in the highest degree. *Spenser*.
BLISSFULLY, blis'-fûl-lè. *ad.* Happily. *Sherwood*.
BLISSFULNESS, blis'-fûl-nès. *n. s.* Happiness. *Barrow*.
BLISSLESS*, blis'-lès. *a.* Without bliss. *Hawkins*.
TO BLISSOM, blis'-sum. *v. n.* To caterwaul; to be lustful.
TO BLISSOM, blis'-sum. *v. a.* To tup.
BLIST*. Formerly used for *blessed*, or *blest*.
BLIST*, pret. Wounded. *Spenser*. *Ob. T.*
BLISTER §, blis'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [bluyster, Dutch.] A pustule formed by raising the cuticle. *Shakspeare*. Any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts. *Bacon*.
TO BLISTER, blis'-tûr. *v. n.* To rise in blisters. *Shakspeare*.
TO BLISTER, blis'-tûr. *v. a.* To raise blisters by some hurt. *Shakspeare*. To raise blisters with a medical intention. *Wiseman*.
BLITE*, blie. *n. s.* A genus of plants. *Ash*.
BLITHE §, blithe. 467. *a.* [blithe, Sax.] Gay; airy. *Hooker*.
BLITHEFUL*, blith'-fûl. *a.* Gay. *Minsheu*.
BLITHELY, blith'-lè. *ad.* In a blithe manner. *Robert of Gloucester*.
BLITHENESS, blith'-nès. } *n. s.* The
BLITHESONENESS, blith'-sûm-nès. } quality of
 being blithe.
BLITHE SOME, blith'-sûm. *a.* Gay; cheerful. *Philips*.
TO BLOAT, blôte. *v. a.* To swell, or make turgid. *Dryden*.
TO BLOAT, blôte. *v. n.* To grow turgid. *Arbutnot*.
BLOAT, blôte. *a.* Swelled with intemperance. *Shak*.
BLOATEDNESS, blô'-tèd-nès. *n. s.* Turgidness. *Arbutnot*.
BLOBBER, blôb'-bûr. 98. *n. s.* A bubble. *Carew*.
BLOBBERLIP, blôb'-bûr-lip. *n. s.* A thick lip. *Dryden*.
BLOBBERLIPPED, blôb'-bûr-lîpt. } *a.* Having
BLOBLIPPED, blôb'-lîpt. } swelled or
 thick lips. *Greuv*.
BLOCK §, blôk. *n. s.* [block, Dutch.] A heavy piece of timber. *Alp. Crammer*. A mass of matter. *Addison*. A massy body. *Swift*. A rude piece of matter. *Stillington*. The piece of wood on which hats are formed. *Shak*. The wood on which criminals are beheaded. *Shak*. An obstruction. *Decay of Piety*. A sea term for a pulley. A blockhead. *Donne*.
TO BLOCK, blôk. *v. a.* [bloquer, Fr.] To shut up. *Clarendon*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —òil; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

BLOCK-HOUSE, blòk'-hòuse. *n. s.* A fortress to defend a harbour. *Carew.*

BLOCK-TIN, blòk'-tín. *n. s.* Pure or unmixed tin. *Boyle.*

BLOCKADE, blòk'-káde'. *n. s.* A siege carried on by shutting up the place. *Tatler.*

To BLOCKADE, blòk'-káde'. *v. a.* To shut up by obstruction. *Pope.*

BLOCKHEAD, blòk'-héd. *n. s.* A stupid fellow. *Shakspeare.*

BLOCKHEADED, blòk'-héd'-éd. *a.* Stupid; dull. *L'Estrange.*

BLOCKHEADLY, blòk'-héd'-lè. *a.* Like a block-head. *Dryden.*

BLOCKISH, blòk'-ish. *a.* Stupid; dull. *Shakspeare.*

BLOCKISHLY, blòk'-ish'-lè. *ad.* In a stupid manner. *Harmar.*

BLOCKISHNESS, blòk'-ish'-nès. *n. s.* Stupidity; dullness. *Hakewill.*

BLOCKLIKE, blòk'-like. *a.* Stupid. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BLOMARY, blòm'-à-rè. *n. s.* The first forge in the iron mills. *Diet.*

BLOCKET, blòk'-kèt. *a.* Gray. *Spenser.*

BLOOD §, blòd. 308. *n. s.* [blòd, Sax.] The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals. *Genesis*, ix.

Child; progeny. *Shakspeare.* Family; kindred. *Shak.* Descent; lineage. *Dryden.* Blood royal; royal lineage. *Shakspeare.* Birth; high extraction. *Shak.* Murder; violent death. *Shak.* Life. 2 *Sam.* iv.

The carnal part of man. *Matthew*, xvi. Temper of mind. *Hudibras.* Hot spark; man of fire. *Bacon.* The juice of any thing. *Genesis*, xlix.

To BLOOD, blòd. *v. a.* To stain with blood. *Dryden.*

To inure to blood, as a hound. *Spenser.* To let blood medically. To heat; to exasperate. *Bacon.*

BLOOD-BESOTTED, blòd'-bè-spòt'-tèd. *a.* Spotted with blood. *Shakspeare.*

BLOOD-BOLTERED, blòd'-bòl-túr-d. *a.* Having the hair of the head clotted with blood. *Shakspeare.*

BLOOD-CONSUMING, blòd'-kòn-sùm'-ing. *part. a.* Consuming or wasting the blood. *Shakspeare.*

BLOOD-FROZEN, blòd'-frò-zèn. *part. a.* Having the blood frozen. *Spenser.*

BLOOD-HOT, blòd'-hòt. *a.* Hot in the same degree with blood. *Locke.*

To BLOOD-LET, blòd'-lèt. *v. n.* [blòblætan, Sax.] To bleed. *Aruthnot.*

BLOOD-LETTER, blòd'-lèt-túr. *n. s.* [blòblætepe, Sax.] A phlebotomist. *Wiseman.*

BLOOD-RED, blòd'-réd. *a.* Red as blood. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

BLOOD-SHAKEN, blòd'-shà-kn. *part. a.* Having the blood put in commotion. *B. Jonson.*

BLOOD-STAINED, blòd'-stàn'd. *a.* Smeared or stained with blood. *Shakspeare.*

BLOOD-SIZED, blòd'-siz'd. *a.* Smeared or sized with blood. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BLOOD-STONE, blòd'-stòne. *n. s.* [hæmatites.] The name of a stone. *Woodward on Fossils.*

BLOOD-SWOLN, blòd'-swòln. *a.* Suffused with blood. *May.*

BLOOD-THIRSTY, blòd'-thúrs-tè. *a.* Desirous to shed blood. *Spenser.*

BLOOD-VESSEL, blòd'-vès-síl. *n. s.* A vessel which conveys the blood. *Addison.*

BLOODEFLOWER, blòd'-flòúr. *n. s.* A plant.

BLOODGUILTINESS, blòd'-gílt-è-nès. *n. s.* Murder. *Spenser.*

BLOODHOUND, blòd'-hòúnd. *n. s.* A hound that follows by the scent, and seizes with great fierceness. *Dryden.*

BLOODILY, blòd'-è-lè. *ad.* Cruelly. *Shakspeare.*

BLOODINESS, blòd'-è-nès. *n. s.* The state of being bloody. *Sharp.* The disposition to shed blood. *LeNeve.*

BLOODLESS, blòd'-lès. *a.* Without blood; dead. *Shakspeare.* Without slaughter. *Waller.* Without spirit or activity. *Shakspeare.*

BLOODSHED, blòd'-shéd. *n. s.* The crime of murder. *Spenser.* Slaughter. *Spenser.*

BLOODSHEDDER, blòd'-shéd-dór. *n. s.* Murderer. *Ecclus.*

BLOODSHEDDING, blòd'-shéd-ding. *n. s.* Shedding of blood. *Honities*, ii.

BLOODSHOT, blòd'-shòt. } 103. *a.* Filled

BLOODSHOTTEN, blòd'-shòt-tèn. } with blood bursting from its proper vessels. *Garth.*

BLOODSUCKER, blòd'-súk-úr. *n. s.* A leech; any thing that sucks blood. A cruel man. *Shakspeare.*

BLOODSUCKING, blòd'-súk-ing. *part. a.* Sucking blood. *Shakspeare.*

BLOODWARM, blòd'-wárm. *a.* Lukewarm. *Coles.*

BLOODWITE, blòd'-wíte. *n. s.* [blòbþrte, Sax.] A fine anciently paid as a compensation for blood.

BLOODWORT, blòd'-wúrt. *n. s.* A plant.

BLOODY, blòd'-è. *a.* Stained with blood. Cruel. *Sidney.*

To BLOODY, blòd'-è. *v. a.* [bloeden, Teut.] To make bloody. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BLOODY-EYED, blòd'-è-ède. *a.* Having bloody or cruel eyes. *Lord Brooke.*

BLOODY-FACED, blòd'-è-fáste. *part. a.* Having a bloody appearance. *Shakspeare.*

BLOODY-FLUX, blòd'-è-flúks. *n. s.* The dysentery, in which the excrements are mixed with blood. *Aruthnot.*

BLOODY-FLUXED, blòd'-è-flúkst. *a.* Afflicted with the bloody-flux. *Bp. Hall.*

BLOODY-HUNTING, blòd'-è-hún-ting. *part. a.* Hunting for blood. *Shakspeare.*

BLOODY-MINDED, blòd'-è-mínd-éd. *a.* Cruel. *Dryden.*

BLOODY-RED, blòd'-è-réd. *a.* Having the colour of blood. *Philosophical Transactions.*

BLOODY-SCEPTERED, blòd'-è-sép-túr'd. *part. a.* Having a sceptre obtained by blood. *Shakspeare.*

BLOOM §, blòóm. *n. s.* [bloma, Goth.] A blossom. *Milton.* The state of immaturity. *Dryden.* The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered. A piece of iron wrought into a mass, two feet square.

To BLOOM, blòóm. *v. a.* To produce the blossom. *Numbers.* To produce, as blossoms. *Spenser.*

To BLOOM, blòóm. *v. n.* To bring blossoms. *Bacon.*

To be in a state of youth. *Pope.*

BLOOMINGLY, blòóm'-ing-lè. *ad.* In a blooming manner.

BLOOMY, blòóm'-mè. *a.* Full of blooms. *Milton.*

BLORE, blóre. *n. s.* Act of blowing; blast. *Chapman.*

BLOSSOM §, blòs'-súm. 166. *n. s.* [blorime, Sax.] The flower that grows on a plant, previous to the seed or fruit. *Shakspeare.*

To BLOSSOM, blòs'-súm. *v. n.* To put forth blossoms. *Shakspeare.*

BLOSSOMY, blòs'-súm-è. *a.* Full of blossoms. *Chaucer.*

To BLOT §, blòt. *v. a.* [blotter, Fr.] To obliterate. *Shakspeare.* To efface; to erase. *Dryden.* To make black spots on. *Ascham.* To disgrace. *Shak.*

To darken. *Cowley.*

BLOT, blòt. *n. s.* An obliteration of writing. *Dryden.* Extinction of light. *Milton.* A blur. A spot in reputation. *Shakspeare.*

BLOTCH, blòtsh. *n. s.* [from blot.] A spot upon the skin. *Harvey.*

To BLOTCH, blòtsh. } *v. a.* To blacken. *Harmar.*

To BLATCHE, blátsh. } *v. a.* To blot.

To BLOTE, blòte. *v. a.* To dry by the smoke; as bloted herrings. *Sherwood.*

BLOTTING, blòt'-ting. *n. s.* The making spots or marks on paper. *Bp. Taylor.*

BLOW §, blò. 324. *n. s.* [blowe, Dutch.] A stroke. *Shak.* The stroke of death. *Dryden.* A sudden calamity. *Jeremiah.* A single action. *Dryden.* The act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh. *Chapman.*

BLOW, blò. *n. s.* [blapan, Sax.] Bloom. *Tatler.*

To BLOW §, blò. *v. n.* pret. blew; particip. pass. blown. [blapan, Sax.] To make a current of air. *Ecclus.*

Dryden. To pant. *Shak.* To breathe. *L'Estrange.* To sound with being blown. *Milton.* To sound *Joshua.*—*To blow over.* To pass away without effect. *Bacon.* *To blow up.* To fly into the air by the force of gun-powder. *Tatler.*

To BLOW, blò. *v. a.* To drive by the wind. *Shak.* To inflame with wind. *Isaiah.* To swell. *Shak.* *To*

form into shape by the breath. *Boyle*. To sound wind musick. *Jerniuh*. To warm with the breath. *Shak*. To spread by report. *Dryden*.—To blow out. To extinguish by wind. *Shak*. To blow up. To raise, or swell wit i breath; to inflate; to burst with gunpowder. *Shak*. To blow up. To kindle. *Dryden*. To blow up. To move by afflatus. *Addison*. To blow upon. To make stale. *Addison*.
To BLOW δ , blò. v. n. To bloom. *Milton*.
To BLOW, blò. v. a. To cause to blossom. *B. Jonson*.
BLOWER, blò'-âr. n. s. A melter of tin. *Carew*. That which draws up the fire in a stove or chimney.
BLOWING, blò'-îng. n. s. The act of blowing; as, the blowing of the wind.
BLOWN, blòne. The participle passive of blow. *Sidney*.
BLOWBALL*, blò'-bâwl. n. s. The herb dandelion in seed. *B. Jonson*.
BLOWPIPE*, blò'-plpe. n. s. A tube used by various artificers.
BLOWPOINT, blò'-pôint. n. s. A child's play. *Domme*.
BLOWTH, blòth. n. s. Bloom. *Raleigh*.
BLOWZE, blôuze. 323. n. s. A ruddy, fat-faced wench. *Bp. Hall*.
BLOWZY, blòt'-zè. a. Sun-burnt; high coloured.
To BLUB*, blûb. v. a. [See BLEB.] To swell. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
BLUBBER δ , blûb'-bâr. n. s. The fat of whales.
BLUBBER*, blûb'-bûr. n. s. The sea-nettle.
To BLUBBER, blûb'-bûr. v. n. To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks. *Shakespeare*.
To BLUBBER, blûb'-bûr. v. a. To swell the cheeks with weeping. *Sidney*.
BLUBBERED, blûb'-bâr'd. particip. a. Swelled. *Dryden*.
BLUDGEON, blûd'-jôn. 259. n. s. A short stick, with one end loaded, used as an offensive weapon.
BLUE δ , blû. 335. a. [blæp, Sax.] One of the seven original colours. *Shakespeare*.
BLUEBOTTLE, blû'-bôt-tl. n. . A flower of the bell shape. *Ray*. A fly with a large blue belly. *Prior*.
BLUE-EYED, blû'-lde. a. Having blue eyes. *Crashaw*.
BLUE-HAIRED, blû'-hâr'd. a. Having blue hair. *Milton*.
BLUELY, blû'-lè. ad. With a blue colour. *More*.
BLUENESS, blû'-nès. n. s. The quality of being blue. *Boyle*. The livid appearance of a wound. *Proverbs*.
BLUE-VEINED*, blû'-vân'd. a. Having blue streaks or veins. *Shakespeare*.
BLUFF, blâf. a. Big. *Dryden*. Obtuse. *Atkins*.
BLUFFNESS*, blâf'-nès. n. s. Surliness; bloatedness. *The World*.
BLUISH, blû'-ish. a. Blue in a small degree. *Shak*.
BLUISHNESS, blû'-ish-nès. n. s. A small degree of blue colour. *Boyle*.
To BLUNDER δ , blûn'-dâr. 98. v. n. [blhnderen, Dutch.] To mistake grossly. *South*. To flounder. *Pope*.
To BLUNDER, blûn'-dâr. v. a. To mix foolishly. *Stilling fleet*. To make to blunder. *Dutton*.
BLUNDER, blûn'-dâr. n. s. A gross mistake. *Addison*.
BLUNDERBUSS, blûn'-dâr-bûs. n. s. A gun that is discharged with many bullets. *Dryden*.
BLUNDERER, blûn'-dâr-ûr. n. s. A man that commits blunders. *Watts*.
BLUNDERHEAD, blûn'-dâr-hêd. n. s. A stupid fellow. *L'Estrange*.
BLUNDERINGLY*, blûn'-dâr-îng-lè. ad. In a blundering manner. *Lewis*.
BLUNT δ , blûnt. a. Dull on the edge. *Sidney*. Dull in understanding. *Shakespeare*. Rough; not civil. *Bacon*. Abrupt. *Bacon*.
To BLUNT, blûnt. v. a. To dull the edge or point. *Dryden*. To repress. *Shakespeare*.
BLUNTING*, blûnt'-îng. n. s. Restraint. *Bp. Taylor*.
BLUNTLY, blûnt'-lè. ad. In a blunt manner; coarsely. *Shakespeare*

BLUNTNESS, blûnt'-nès. n. s. Want of edge. *Suckling*. Coarseness. *Sidney*.
BLUNTWITTED, blûnt'-wit-têd. a. Dull; stupid. *Shakespeare*.
BLUR δ , blûr. n. s. [borra, Span.] A blot; a stain. *South*.
To BLUR, blûr. v. a. To blot. *Shakespeare*. To stain. *Hudibras*.
To BLURT, blûrt. v. a. To speak inadvertently. *Shak*.
To BLUSH δ , blûsh. v. n. [blösen, Dutch.] To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour on the cheek or forehead. *Shak*. To carry a red colour. *Shak*.
To BLUSH, blûsh. v. a. To make red. *Shakespeare*.
BLUSH, blûsh. n. s. The colour in the cheeks raised by shame or confusion. *Pope*. A red or purple colour. Sudden appearance; as, first blush. *Locke*. Resemblance.
BLUSHET*, blûsh'-êt. n. s. A young modest girl. *B. Jonson*.
BLUSHFUL*, blûsh'-fûl. a. Full of blushes. *Thoms*.
BLUSHING*, blûsh'-îng. n. s. The appearance of colour. *Bp. Taylor*.
BLUSHLESS*, blûsh'-lès. a. Without a blush; impudent. *Sandys*.
BLUSHY, blûsh'-è. a. Having the colour of a blush. *Bacon*.
To BLUSTER δ , blûs'-tûr. v. n. [supposed from blast.] To roar as a storm. *Spenser*. To bully. *Dryden*.
To BLUSTER*, blûs'-tûr. v. a. To blow down. *Seasonable Sermon*.
BLUSTER, blûs'-tûr. n. s. Roar of storms. *Shak*. Noise. *Swift*. Turbulence. *Shakespeare*. Boast. *L'Estrange*.
BLUSTERER, blûs'-tûr-ûr. n. s. A swaggere. *Shakespeare*.
BLUSTERING*, blûs'-tûr-îng. n. s. Tumult; noise. *South*.
BLUSTEROUS, blûs'-têr-ûs. a. Tumultuous. *Shak*.
B-MI, n. s. A note in musick. *Shakespeare*.
BO, bô. interj. A word of terrour. *Temple*.
BO'AR δ , bôre. 295. n. s. [bap, Sax.] The male swine. *Shakespeare*.
BO'AR-SPEAR, bôre'-spêre. n. s. A spear used in hunting the boar. *Spenser*.
BOARD δ , bôrd. n. s. [bopð, Sax.] A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness. *Raleigh*. A table. *Spenser*. Entertainment. *Dryden*. A table at which a council or court is held. *Clarendon*. An assembly seated at a table; a court of jurisdiction. *Bacon*. The deck of a ship. *Dryden*.
To BOARD, bôrd. v. a. To enter a ship by force. *Shakespeare*. To attack; to accost. *Spenser*. To lay with boards. *Maxon*.
To BOARD, bôrd. v. n. To live in a house at a certain rate for eating. *Herbert*.
To BOARD, bôrd. v. a. To place as a boarder in another's house.
BO'ARDABLE*, bôrd'-â-bl. a. Approachable. *Sherwood*.
BOARD-WAGES, bôrd-wâ'-jîz. 99. n. s. Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals. *Dryden*.
BO'ARDER, bôr'-dâr. n. s. One that eats with another at a settled rate. *Sherwood*.
BO'ARDING-SCHOOL, bôrd'-îng-skôol. n. s. A school where the scholars live with the teacher. *Swift*.
BO'ARISH, bôre'-îsh. a. Swinish; brutal. *Shakespeare*.
To BOAST δ , bôst. v. n. [bostio, Welsh.] To brag. *Milton*. To talk ostentatiously. 1 Cor. To exalt one's self. *Ezekiel*.
To BOAST, bôst. v. a. To brag of. 2 Cor. vii. To magnify; to exalt. *Psalms* xlix.
BOAST, bôst. n. s. An expression of ostentation. *Rom. ii*. A cause of boasting. *Pope*.
BO'ASTER, bôst'-âr. n. s. A bragger. *Boyle*.
BO'ASTFUL, bôst'-fûl. a. Ostentatious. *Shakespeare*.
BO'ASTING*, bôst'-îng. n. s. An expression of ostentation. *St. James*, iv.
BO'ASTINGLY, bôst'-îng-lè. ad. Ostentatiously. *Decay of Piety*.
BO'ASTIVE*, bôst'-îv. a. Presumptuous. *Shenstone*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—ûin, THIS.

BO'ASTLESS*, bôst'-lês. *a.* Without ostentation. *Thomson.*

BOAT §, bôte. 295. *n. s.* [bat, Sax.] A vessel to pass the water in. *Rolligh.* A ship of a small size.

BOAT'ION, bô-â'-shôn. *n. s.* [boare, Lat.] Roar; noise. *Derham.*

BOATMAN, bôte'-mân. } 88. *n. s.* He that man-
BOATSMAN, bôtes'-mân. } ages a boat. *Dryden.*
Prior.

BOATSWAIN, bô'-sn. *n. s.* [bat'pnan, Sax.] An officer on board a ship, who has charge of her rigging and long-boat; and calls out the several gangs, &c. *Harris.*

☞ This word is universally pronounced in common conversation as it is here marked: but in reading it would savour somewhat of vulgarity to contract it to a sound so very unlike the orthography. It would be advisable, therefore, in those who are not of the naval profession, where it is technical, to pronounce this word, when they read it, distinctly as it is written. *W.*

To BOB §, bôb. *v. a.* To cut. *Robinson.* To beat. *Sir T. Eluot.* To cheat. *Shak.* To touch gently.

To BOB, bôb. *v. n.* To play backward and forward. *Shak. Dryden.* To bob for fish, a term in angling. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BOB, bôb. *n. s.* Something that hangs so as to play loosely. *Dryden.* The words repeated at the end of a stanza. *L'Estrange.* A blow. *Ascham.* A term in ringing. A worm used for a bait in angling. *Walton.* A bobwig. *Shenstone.*

BOB §, bôb. *n. s.* A snoring joke. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BOBANCE*, bô-bânse'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Boasting. *Chaucer.* *Ob. T.*

BOBBIN, bôb'-bln. *n. s.* [bobine, Fr.] A small pin of wood used in lace-making. *Milton.*

BOBBINWORK, bôb'-bln-wûrk. *n. s.* Work woven with bobbins. *Greav.*

BO'CHERKY, bôb'-tshêr-rê. *n. s.* A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth. *Arbutnot.*

BO'TAIL, bôb'-tâle. *n. s.* Cut tail. *Shakespeare.*

BO'TAILED, bôb'-tâ'ld. 359. *a.* Having a tail cut, or short. *L'Estrange.*

BOBWAG, bôb'-wig. *n. s.* A short wig. *Spectator.*

BO'CASINE, bôk'-â-sin. *n. s.* [boccasin, Fr.] A kind of fine buckram, resembling taffeta; calamanco. *Cotgrave.*

BO'CKELET, bôk'-ê-jêt. } *n. s.* A kind of long-
BO'CKERET, bôk'-ê-rêt. } winged hawk. *Dict.*

To BODE §, bôde. *v. a.* [boðian, Sax.] To portend. *Shakespeare.*

To BODE, bôde. *v. n.* To be an omen. *Dryden.*

BODE, bôde. *n. s.* An omen. *Chaucer.* Delay or stop. *Chaucer.*

BO'DEMENT, bôde'-mênt. *n. s.* Portent; omen. *Shakespeare.*

To BODGE §, bôdje. *v. n.* To boggle; to stop. *Shakespeare.*

BODGE*, bôdje. *n. s.* A botch. *Whitlock.*

BO'DICE, bôd'-dis. 142. *n. s.* Stays. *Prior.*

BO'DIED*, bôd'-âid. *a.* Having a body. *Shakespeare.*

BO'DILESS, bôd'-dê-lês. *a.* Incorporeal. *Davies.*

BO'DILINESS*, bôd'-dê-lê-nês. *n. s.* Corporality. *Minsheu.*

BO'DILY, bôd'-dê-lê. *a.* Corporeal. *South.* Relating to the body. *Hooker.* Real; actual. *Shak.*

BO'DILY, bôd'-dê-lê. *ad.* Corporeally. *Watts.*

BO'DING*, bôde'-îng. *n. s.* Omen. *Bp. Ward.*

BO'DIKIN, bôd'-kln. *n. s.* [boddiken, or small body.] A dagger. *Chaucer.* An instrument used to bore holes. *Sidney.* An instrument to draw a thread through a loop. *Pope.* An instrument to dress the hair. *Pope.* Cloth of silk and gold thread. *B. Jonson.*

BO'DY §, bôd'-dê. *n. s.* [bôðrîg, Sax.] The material substance of an animal. 1 *Sam. xxxi.* Matter: opposed to spirit. A person. *Hooker.* Reality. *Colloss. ii.* A collective mass. *Hooker.* The main army. *Clarendon.* A corporation. *Swift.* The main part; the bulk. *Raleigh.* A substance. *Boyle.* [In geometry.] Any solid figure. A pandect; a

general collection. Strength; as, wine of a good body.

BO'DY-CLOTHES, bôd'-dê-kloze. *n. s.* Clothing for horses, that are dieted.

BO'DY-GUARD*, bôd'-dê-gârd. *n. s.* Properly, the life-guards; figuratively, security. *Bp. Porteus.*

To BO'DY, bôd'-dê. *v. a.* To produce in some form. *Shakespeare.*

BOG §, bôg, *n. s.* [bog, Irish, soft.] A marsh; a moor. *Shakespeare.*

To BOG §, bôg. *v. a.* To overwhelm as in mud or mire. *B. Jonson.*

BOG-LAND*, bôg'-lând. *a.* Living in a boggy country. *Dryden.*

BOG-TROTTER, bôg'-trôt-tûr. *n. s.* One that lives in a boggy country.

BO'GLE*, or **BO'GGLE** §, bôg'-gl. *n. s.* [bug. Celt. a goblin.] A bugbear; a spectre.

To BO'GGLE, bôg'-gl. 405. *v. n.* To start. *Shak.* To hesitate. *Hudibras.* To dissemble. *Howell.*

BO'GGLER, bôg'-glûr. *n. s.* A doubter. *Shakespeare.*

BO'GGLISH*, bôg'-glîsh. *a.* Doubtful. *Bp. Taylor.*

BO'GGY, bôg'-gê. 183. *a.* Marshy; swampy. *Milton.*

BO'GHOUSE, bôg'-hûise. *n. s.* A house of office.

BOHE, A. bô-hê'. *n. s.* A species of tea. *Woodward.*

To BOIL §, bôil. 299. *v. n.* [bullio, Lat.] To be agitated by heat. *Chapman.* To be hot. *Dryden.* To move like boiling water. *Gay.* To cook by boiling. *Swift.*

To BOIL, bôil. *v. a.* To heat by putting into boiling water. *Bacon.*

BOIL. See **BILE**.

BO'ILER, bôil'-ûr. *n. s.* The vessel in which any thing is boiled. *Woodward.*

BO'ILERY, bôil'-ê-rê. *n. s.* A place at the salt-works where the salt is boiled.

BO'ILING*, bôil'-îng. *n. s.* Ebullition.

BO'ISTEROUS §, bôis'-têr-ûs. *a.* [bwyyst twystus, Welsh.] Violent; loud. *Shak.* Turbulent. *Shak.*

Unwieldy. *Spenser.* Violent. *Natural History.*

BO'ISTEROUSLY, bôis'-têr-ûs-lê. *ad.* Violently; tumultuously. *Shakespeare.*

BO'ISTEROUSNESS, bôis'-têr-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Turbulence. *More.*

BO'LARY, bô'-lâ-rê. *a.* Partaking of the nature of bole, or clay. *Brown.*

BOLD §, bôld. *a.* [balb, Sax.] Daring; brave. *Prov. xvi.* Executed with spirit. *Addison.* Confident. 1 *Thes. ii.* Impudent. *Ecclus. vi.* Licentious. *Cowley.* Striking to the eye. *Dryden.* Open; smooth. *Howell.*—*To make bold.* To take freedoms. *Shakespeare.*

To BOLD*, bôld. *v. a.* To bolden; to make bold. *A. Hall.* *Ob. T.*

To BOLDEN, bôld'-d'n. 103. *v. a.* To make bold. *Ascham.*

BO'LDFACE, bôld'-fâse. *n. s.* Impudence; sauciness; a term of reproach. *L'Estrange.*

BO'LDFACED, bôld'-fâste. *a.* Impudent. *Bp. Bramhall.*

BO'LDLY, bôld'-lê. *ad.* In a bold manner.

BO'LDNESS, bôld'-nês. *n. s.* Courage. *Sidney.* Exemption from caution. *Dryden.* Freedom. 2 *Cor. vii.* Confident trust in God. *Hooker.*

BOLE §, bôle. *n. s.* The body of a trunk of a tree. *Chapman.* A kind of earth. A measure of corn containing six bushels. *Mortimer.*

BO'LLIS, bô'-lis. *n. s.* [Lat.] A great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. *Muschenbroeck.*

To BOLL §, bôle. *v. n.* [bulna, Goth.] To rise into a roundish form; to swell. *Exodus, ix.*

BOLL, bôle. 406. *n. s.* A round stalk or stem.

BO'LLSTER §, bôle'-stûr. *n. s.* [bolster, Goth.] Something laid on the bed to support the head. *Nilsson.*

A pad, or quilt. *Swift.* A compress on a wound. *Wiseman.*

To BO'LLSTER, bôle'-stûr. *v. a.* To support the head with a bolster. To afford a bed to. *Shak.* To hold wounds together with a compress. *Sharp.*

To support. *Hooker.*

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mè, mêt;—p ne, pîn;—

BOLSTERED*, bôle'-stûrd, *a.* Swelled out. *Tatler*.
BOLSTERER*, bôle'-stûr-âr. *n. s.* A supporter; a maintainer. *Bp. Baneroff*.
BOLSTERING*, bôle'-stûr-ing. *n. s.* A prop; a support. *Bp. Taylor*.

BOLT §, bôlt. *n. s.* [boltt, Goth.] An arrow. *Shak.* Lightning; a thunderbolt. *Dryden*. Bolt upright; upright as an arrow. *Grew*. The bar of a door. *Shak.* An iron to fasten the legs. *Shak.* A sieve. *B. Jonson*.

To BOLT, bôlt. *v. a.* To shut with a bolt. *Dryden*. To blunt out precipitantly. *Milton*. To fasten, as a bolt, or pin; to pin. *B. Jonson*. To fetter. *Shak.* To sift with a sieve. *Spenser*. To examine by sifting. *Bacon*. To purify; to purge. *Shak.*

To BOLT, bôlt. *v. n.* To spring out with speed and suddenness. *Drayton*.

BOLT-ROPE, bôlt'-rôpe. *n. s.* The rope on which the sail of a ship is fastened. *Sea Dict.*

BOLTER, bôl'-tûr. *n. s.* [butler, old Fr.] A sieve. *Shakspeare*. A kind of net. *Carew*.

To BOLTER*, bôl'-tûr. *v. a.* To besmeer. *Shak.*

BOLTHEAD, bôlt'-hêd. *n. s.* A long, strait-necked, glass vessel, for chymical distillations. *Boyle*.

BOLTING-HOUSE, bôlt'-ing-hôuse. *n. s.* The place where meal is sifted. *Dennis*.

BOLTING-HUTCH*, bôlt'-ing-hûtsh. *n. s.* The tub for the bolted meal. *Shakspeare*.

BOLTING-TUB*, bôlt'-ing-tûb. *n. s.* A tub to sift meal in. *B. Jonson*.

BOLTSPLIT, or **BO'WSPLIT**, bôl'-sprît. *n. s.* A mast running out at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aloope. *Sea Dict.*

BO'LUS, bôl'-lûs. *n. s.* [βόλος;] A form of medicine, resembling, but larger than pills. *Wiseman*.

BOMB §, bûm. 165. *n. s.* [bomme, Teut.] A loud noise. *Bacon*. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar. *Chambers*. The stroke upon a bell, called the *home* of the bell.

☞ I do not hesitate to follow Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Nares, in this word, and all its compounds, in giving the *o* its fourth sound, equivalent to the second sound of *a*, though contrary to Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation, which makes it rhyme with *Tom*, *from*, &c. Dr. Johnson's derivation of the verb to *bump*, from the same origin as *bomb*, makes the pronunciation I have given more agreeable to analogy. *W.*

To BOMB*, bûm. *v. n.* To sound. *B. Jonson*.

To BOMB, bûm. *v. a.* To bombard. *Prior*.

BOMB-CHEST, bûm'-tshêst. *n. s.* A chest filled usually with bombs, placed under ground, to blow it up in the air. *Chambers*.

BOMB-KETCH, bûm'-kêtsch. } *n. s.* A kind of ship.
BOMB-VESSEL, bûm'-vêss-êl. } strongly built, to
 bear the shock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired. *Addison*.

BO'MBARD, bûm'-bârd. *n. s.* [bombarda, Lat.] A great gun. *Knolles*. A barrel. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J.*

To BOMBARD, bûm'-bârd'. *v. a.* To attack with bombs. *Addison*.

BOMBARDIER, bûm'-bâr-dêr'. 275. *n. s.* The engineer who shoots bombs. *Tatler*.
BOMBARDMENT, bûm'-bârd'-mênt. *n. s.* An attack by throwing bombs. *Addison*.

BOMBASIN, bûm'-bâ-zêen'. *n. s.* [bombycinus, Lat.] A slight silken stuff, for mourning. *Sir T. Herbert*.

BO'MEAST §, bûm'-bâst. *n. s.* A stuff of soft loose texture, used to swell the garment. *Shak.* Fustian; big words, without meaning. *Donne*.

BO'MBAST, bûm'-bâst'. *a.* High sounding. *Shak.*

To BOMBAST*, bûm'-bâst'. *v. a.* To inflate. *Bp. Hall*.

BOMBA'STICK*, bûm'-bâs'-tîk. *a.* Of great sound with little meaning. *Shafesbury*.

BOMBA'STRY*, bûm'-bâs'-trê. *n. s.* Swelling words without much meaning; fustian. *Swift*.

BOMBILA'TION, bûm'-bê-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [bombilo, Lat.] Sound; noise. *Brown*.

BOMBYCINOUS, bûm'-bis'-sê-nûs. *a.* [bombycinus, Lat.] Made of silk. *Coles*

BO'MBYX*, bûm'-bîks. *n. s.* [βομβυξ.] The silk worm.

BONA FIDE*, bô'-nâ-fî'-dê. [Lat.] Really; truly.

BONA ROBA, bô'-nâ-rô'-bâ. *n. s.* [buona robâ, Ital.] A showy wanton. *Shakspeare*.

BONA'IR*, bô'-nâ-êr'. *a.* [bonnaire, Fr.] Complaisant; yielding. *Salisbury Manual*. *Ob. T.*

BONA'SHUS, bô'-nâ'-shûs. *n. s.* A kind of buffalo.

BO'NCHEIF*, bôn'-tshîf. *n. s.* [bon chef, Fr.] Good consequence. *Thorpe*.

BONCHRE'TIEN, bôn'-krê't'-tshên. *n. s.* [Fr.] A species of pear, so called. *Howell*.

BOND §, bônd. *n. s.* [bônd, Sax.] Cord or chain. *Shak.* Ligation. *Locke*. Union. *Mortimer*. [In the plural.] Chains; imprisonment. *Acts xxiii*. Cement of union. *Shak.* A writing of obligation, to pay a sum, or perform a contract. *Shak.* Obligation. *Shakspeare*.

BOND, bônd. *a.* Captive. 1 *Cor*.

BO'NDAGE, bôn'-dâ-je. 90. *n. s.* Captivity. *Sidney*. Obligation. *Pope*.

BO'NDMAID, bônd'-mâde. *n. s.* A woman slave *Shakspeare*.

BO'NDMAN, bônd'-mân. } 83. *n. s.* A man slave.

BO'NDSMAN, bôndz'-mân. } *Hooker*.

BO'NDSERVANT, bônd'-sêr-vânt. *n. s.* A slave. *Leviticus*, xxv.

BO'NDSERVICE, bônd'-sêr-vîs. *n. s.* Slavery. 2 *Kings*, ix.

BO'NDSLAVE, bônd'-slâve. *n. s.* A man in slavery. *Sidney*.

BO'NDSMAN, bôndz'-mân. 83. *n. s.* A slave. *Derham*. A person giving security for another.

BO'NDSWOMAN, bôndz'-wûm-ûn. *n. s.* A woman slave. *B. Jonson*.

BO'NDWOMAN*, bônd'-wûm-ûn. *n. s.* She who is a slave. *Galatians*.

BONE §, bône. *n. s.* [ban, Sax.] The solid parts of the body of an animal. *Quincy*. A fragment of meat. *Dryden*.—To be upon the bones. To attack. *L'Es trange*. To make no bones. To make no scruple. *Bp. Hall*. Bones. A sort of bobbins, for weaving bonelace. *Shakspeare*. Bones. Dice. *Dryden*.

To BONE, bône. *v. a.* To take out the bones from the flesh.

BONE-ACHE*, bône'-âke. *n. s.* Pain in the bones. *Shakspeare*.

BO'NED*, bôn'-d, *a.* Bony; large. *Dryden*.

BO'NELACE, bône-lâse'. *n. s.* [from bone and lace; the bobbins with which lace is woven, being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

BO'NELESS, bône'-lêss. *a.* Wanting bones. *Shakspeare*.

To BO'NESET, bône'-sêt. *v. n.* To restore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other part. *Wiseman*.

BO'NESETTER, bône'-sêt-tûr. *n. s.* One who professes the art of restoring broken or luxated bones. *Denham*.

BONE'TTA*, bô-nê't'-tâ. *n. s.* A sea fish. *Sir T. Herbert*.

BO'NFIRE, bôn'-fîre. *n. s.* [bon and fire, Fr.] A fire made for some publick cause of triumph. *Spenser*.

☞ Mr. Sheridan pronounces this word *bonfire*; Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, make the first syllable rhyme with *don*; and though in the first edition of this Dictionary I made it rhyme with *tun*, I now prefer the sound rhyming with *don*. *W.*

BO'NGRACE, bôn'-grâs. *n. s.* [bonne grace, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

To BO'NIFY*, bôn'-nê-fî. *v. a.* [bonifier, old Fr.] To convert into good. *Cudworth*.

BO'NITY*, bôn'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Goodness. *Ob. T.*

BON MOT*, bôn-mô'. [Fr.] A jest; a witty reply.

BO'NNET §, bôn'-nît. 99. *n. s.* A covering for the head. *Shak.* [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin.

BO'NNETS, bôn'-nîts. *n. s.* [In the sea language.]

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—díl;—pònd;—thin, THIS.

Small sails set on the courses on the mizen, mainsail, and foresail. *Chambers*.

To BO'NNET*, bôn'-nît. v. n. To pull off the bonnet; to make obeisance. *Shakspeare*.

BO'NNIBEL*, bôn'-nê-bêl. n. s. [bonne and belle, Fr.] A handsome girl. *Spenser*.

BO'NNILASS*, bôn'-nê-làs. n. s. A beautiful maid. *Spenser*.

BO'NNILY, bôn'-nê-lê. ad. Gayly; handsomely.

BO'NNINESS, bôn'-nê-nês. n. s. Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness.

BO'NNY, bôn'-nê. a. [bonne, Fr.] Handsome. *Shak.* Gay; merry. *Shakspeare*. Generally used in conversation for *plump*.

BONNY-CLABBER, bôn'-nê-klâb'-bâr. n. s. [baine, milk, and clabar, mire, Irish.] Sour buttermilk. *B. Jonson*.

BONY, bô'-nê. a. Consisting of bones. *Donne*. Full of bones. *Strong. Thomson*.

BONZES*, bôn'-zêz. n. s. Priests of Japan, Tonquin, and China. *Sir T. Herbert*.

BO'BY, bôb'-bê. n. s. [bube, Germ.] A dull, stupid fellow. *Prior*. A bird so called. *Sir T. Herbert*.

BOOK, bôók. [bûk, *Perry* and *Jones*.] n. s. [boc, Sax.] A volume in which we read or write. *Shak.* A particular part of a work. *Burnet*. A trader's account of debts. *Shak.—In books*. In kind remembrance. *Addison*. Without book. By memory. *Hooker*.

To BOOK, bôók. v. a. To register in a book. *Shak.* To have a knowledge of books. *Gower*.

BOOK-KEEPER*, bôók'-kêep'-âr. n. s. The keeper of a book of accounts.

BOOK-KEEPING, bôók'-kêep'-îng. n. s. The art of keeping accounts. *Harris*.

BO'OKBINDER, bôók'-bln'-dîr. n. s. A man whose profession it is to bind books. *Bale*.

BO'OKCASE*, bôók'-kâse. n. s. A case for holding books.

BO'OKFUL, bôók'-fûl. a. Full of notions gleaned from books. *Pope*.

BO'OKISH, bôók'-îsh. a. Given to books. *Shak.*

BO'OKISHLY*, bôók'-îsh-lê. ad. In a way devoted to books. *Thurlov*.

BO'OKISHNESS, bôók'-îsh-nês. n. s. Much application to books. *Whitlock*.

BO'OKLAND*, bôók'-lând. n. s. [bocland, Sax.] The same as free socage lands. *Blackstone*.

BO'OKLEARNED, bôók'-lêrn'-êd. a. Versed in books. *Dryden*.

BO'OKLEARNING, bôók'-lêrn'-îng. n. s. Skill in literature. *Sidney*.

BO'OKLESS*, bôók'-lêz. a. Not given to books. *Shenstone*.

BO'OKMAKING*, bôók'-mâ'-kîng. n. s. The art of making books.

BO'OKMAN, bôók'-mân. 83. n. s. Given to the study of books. *Shakspeare*.

BO'OKMATE, bôók'-mâte. n. s. School-fellow. *Shakspeare*.

BO'OKOATH*, bôók'-ôth. n. s. The oath made on the book. *Shakspeare*.

BO'OKSELLER, bôók'-sêl'-âr. n. s. He whose profession it is to sell books. *Walton*.

BO'OKWORM, bôók'-wûrm. n. s. A worm that eats holes in books. *Guardian*. A student too closely given to books. *Pope*.

BOOM, bôôm. n. s. [boom, Dutch, a tree.] A long pole used to spread out the clue of the suidding sail. A pole set up as a mark to show the sailors how to steer. *Sea Dictionary*. A bar of wood laid across a harbour. *Dryden*.

To BOOM, bôôm. v. n. To rush with violence. *Dict.* To swell and fall together. *Young*.

BO'OMKIN*. See BUMKIN.

BOON, bôôn. n. s. [bene, Sax.] A gift; a grant. *Shakspeare*.

BOON, bôôn. a. [bon, Fr.] Gay; merry. *Milton*. Kind; bountiful. *Milton*.

BOOR, bôôr. n. s. [beer, Dutch.] A lout; a clown. *Temple*.

BO'ORISH, bôôr'-îsh. a. Clownish; rustick. *Shak.*

BO'ORISHLY, bôôr'-îsh-lê. ad. In a boorish manner.

BO'ORISHNESS, bôôr'-îsh-nês. n. s. Clownishness; rusticity.

BOOSE, bôose. n. s. [boiꝝ, Sax.] A stall for a cow or an ox.

To BOOT, bôôt. v. a. [botjan, Goth.] To profit. *Hooker*. To enrich. *Shakspeare*.

BOOT, bôôt. n. s. Profit; gain. *Shak.* To boot. Over and above. *Shakspeare*. Booty, or plunder. *Shakspeare*.

BOOT, bôôt. n. s. [bottas, Armorick.] A covering for the leg, used by horsemen. *Shak.* A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used in Scotland for torturing criminals. *Burnet*.

BOOT of a Coach. The space between the coachman and the coach. *Sir H. Wotton*.

To BOOT, bôôt. v. a. To put on boots. *Shak.*

BOOT-CATCHER, bôôt'-kêish'-âr. n. s. The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers. *Swift*.

BOOT-HOSE, bôôt'-hôze. n. s. Stockings to serve for boots. *Shakspeare*.

BOOT-TREE, bôôt'-trêe. n. s. Two pieces of wood, shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for stretching and widening them.

BO'OTED, bôôt'-êd. a. In boots. *B. Jonson*.

BOOTH, bôôth. n. s. [boed, Dutch.] A temporary house built of boards. *Camden*.

BO'OTLESS, bôôt'-lêz. a. [botleap, Sax.] Useless. *Spenser*. Without success. *Shakspeare*.

BO'OTLESSLY*, bôôt'-lêz-lê. ad. Uselessly. *Fan shave*.

BO'OTY, bôôt'-ê. n. s. [nugt, Dutch.] Plunder. *Milton*. Things gotten by robbery. *Shak.* To play booty. To play dishonestly. *L'Estrange*.

BOPE'EP, bô-peép'. n. s. The act of looking out, and drawing back as if frightened, in order to fright some other. *Shakspeare*.

BO'RABLE, bô'-rà-bl'. a. That may be bored.

BOR'A'CHIO, bô-râ't'-ishô. n. s. [borrachio, Span.] A bottle, or cask. *Dryden*.

BO'RAGE, bôr'-îdje. 90, 165. n. s. [borago, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

BO'RAMEZ, bôr'-â-mêz. n. s. The Scythian lamb. *Brown*.

BO'RAX, bô'-râks. n. s. [borax, Lat.] An artificial salt, prepared from sal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine. *Quincy*.

BO'RBORYGM*, bôr'-bô-rîm. n. s. [βορβορύγμος.] A term in medicine, for a rumbling noise in the guts. *Glos. Anglic. Nov.*

BO'RDAGE*. See BORD-LANDS.

BORD-HALFPENNY*, n. s. Money paid for setting up boards or a stall in a fair or market. *Burn*.

BORD-LANDS*, n. s. Demeses formerly appropriated by the owners of lands, for the maintenance of their bord or table. *Cowel*.

BO'RDEL, bôr'-dêl. ? n. s. [bordeel, Teut.] A

BO'RDELLO, bôr'-dêl'-lô. ? brothel. *B. Jonson*.

BO'RDELLER*, bôr'-dêl'-âr. n. s. The keeper of a brothel. *Gower. Ob. T.*

BO'RDER, bôr'-dûr. 98. n. s. [bord, Germ.] The outer part or edge. *Bacon*. The march or edge of a country. *Spenser*. The outer part of a garment. A bank raised round a garden. *Spenser*.

To BO'RDER, bôr'-dûr. v. n. To confine upon. *Knolles*. To approach nearly. *Tillotson*.

To BO'RDER, bôr'-dûr. v. a. To adorn with a border. *Warton*. To reach; to touch. *Raleigh*. To keep within bounds. *Shakspeare*.

BO'RDERER, bôr'-dûr'-âr. 555. n. s. He that dwells on the borders. *Shak.* He that approaches near. *B. Jonson*.

BO'RDRAGING*, bôrd'-rà'-îng. n. s. An incursion on the borders of a country. *Spenser*.

To BORE, bôre. v. a. [boiꝝan, Sax.] To pierce. *Shak.* To hollow. *Digby*. To make by piercing. *Ray*. To break through. *Gay*.

To BORE, bôre. v. n. To make a hole. *Wilkins*. To push forward towards a certain point. *Shak.*

To BORE, bôre, *v. n.* [With farriers.] Is when a horse carries his nose near the ground. *Dict.*

BORE, bôre, *n. s.* The hole made by boring. *Milton.*
The instrument with which a hole is bored. *Moxon.*
The size of any hole. *Boyle.*

BORE*, bôre, *n. s.* A tide swelling above another tide. *Burke.*

BORE, bôre. The preterit of bear. *Dryden.*

BO'REAL, bô'rè-âl, *a.* Northern. *Pope.*

BO'REAS, bô'rè-âs, *n. s.* [Lat.] The north wind. *Milton.*

BO'RECOLE*, bôre'-kôle, *n. s.* A species of cabbage.

BO'REE, bô-rèe', *n. s.* A kind of dance. *Swift.*

BO'RER, bôre'-ûr, *n. s.* A piercer. *Moxon.*

To be BORN, bôrn, *v. n. pass.* To come into life. *Shak.* It is usually spoken with regard to circumstances; as, he was born a prince. *Dryden.*

BORNE, bôrne. The part. pass. of bear. *Bacon.*

BO'ROUGH §, bôr'-rô, 318, 390, *n. s.* [bophoe, Sax.] A town with a corporation. *Pope.*

BO'ROUGH English, bôr'-rô-îng'-glîsh. A customary descent of lands or tenements to the owner's youngest son; or, if the owner have no issue, to his youngest brother. *Cowel.*

BO'ROUGH-HOLDER*, bôr'-rô-hôld-ûr, *n. s.* A headborough.

BO'RREL, bôr'-rîl, *a.* [bupe, Sax.] Rustick; rude. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

To BO'RROW §, bôr'-rô, *v. a.* [boprgtan, Sax.] To take from another upon credit. *Shak.* To ask of another something for a time. *2 Kings*, iv. To take something of another. *Shak.* To use as one's own. *Dryden.* To relieve. *Hawkins.*

BO'RROW, bôr'-rô, *n. s.* The thing borrowed. *Shakespeare.* A pledge; a surety. *Spenser.*

BO'RROWER, bôr'-rô-ûr, *n. s.* He that borrows. *Sidney.* He that takes what is another's, and uses it as his own. *Pope.*

BO'RROWING*, bôr'-rô-îng', *n. s.* The act of borrowing. *Shakespeare.*

BO'RSHOLDER*, bôrs'-hôld-ûr, *n. s.* The tithing man. *Spenser.*

BO'SCAGE, bôs'-kaje, 90, *n. s.* [bosage, Fr.] Wood. *Bacon.* The representation of woods. *Wotton.*

BOSH*, bôsh, *n. s.* Outline; figure. *Student*, ii.

BO'SKY, bôs'-kè, *a.* [bosque, Fr.] Woody. *Shak.*

BO'SOM §, bôd'-zâm, *n. s.* [boyme, Sax.] The embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breast. The breast; the heart. *Shak.* The dress that covers the breast. *Exodus*, iv. Enclosure; embrace. *Hooker.* The breast, as the seat of the passions. *Eccles.* vii. The breast, as the seat of tenderness. *Lamentations*, ii. The breast, as the receptacle of secrets. *Job*, xxxi. Any receptacle close or secret; as, the bosom of the earth. The tender affections. *Shakespeare.* Inclination; desire. *Shakespeare.*

[F This word is pronounced four ways, *bozum*, *buzum*, and *boozam*, the *oo* like *u* in *bull*; and *boozum*, as *ou* in *bouse*. Sheridan and Scott adopt the third sound; Perry seems to mark the fourth; Dr. Kenrick has the second and fourth, but seems to prefer the former; and W. Johnston has the second; and that is, in my opinion, the most general: but the stage seems to have adopted the fourth sound, which has given it a currency among polite speakers, and makes it the most fashionable. Mr. Elphinstone, a nice observer, as well as a deep investigator, announces the second, but tells us that the third was the original pronunciation. *W.*

BO'SOM, in composition, implies intimacy; confidence; fondness; as, bosom-friend, &c.

To BO'SOM, bôd'-zâm, *v. a.* To enclose in the bosom. *Shak.* To conceal in privacy. *Milton.*

BO'SON, bô'-sn, 170, 103, *n. s.* Corrupted from *boatswain*. *Dryden.*

BO'SQUE I*. See **BUSKET**.

BOSS §, bôs, *n. s.* [bosse, Fr.] A stud. *L'Estrange.* The part rising in the midst of any thing. *Job*, xv. A thick body of any kind. *Moxon.*

BO'SSED*, bôst, *a.* Studded. *Shakespeare.*

BO'SSAGE, bôs'-saje, 90, *n. s.* [In architecture.] Any stone that has a projection. Rustick work,

chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called rustick quoins. *Builder's Dict.*

BO'SSIVE*, bôs'-siv, *a.* Crooked; deformed. *Osborne.*

BO'SSY*, bôs'-sè, *a.* Prominent; studded. *Milton.*

BO'SVEL, bôz'-vèl, 438, *n. s.* A species of crowfoot.

BOTA'NICAL, bô-tân'-è-kâl, *a.* Relating to herbs.

BOTA'NICK, bô-tân'-nik. } Sir T. Brown.
Worthington.

BOTA'NICALLY*, bô-tân'-è-kâl-è, *ad.* After the manner of botanists. *Ash.*

BOTA'NICK*, bô-tân'-nik, *n. s.* He who is skilled in plants. *M. Casaubon.*

BO'TANIST, bôt'-ân-îst, 503, (b.) 543, *n. s.* One

BOTA'NICK, bô-tân'-nik. } skilled in plants. *Woodward.*

BOTANOL'OGY, bôt-ân-ôl'-ô-jè, 518, *n. s.* [*Botanologia*.] A discourse upon plants. *Dict.*

BOT'ANY §, bôt'-â-nè, *n. s.* [*Botany*.] The science of plants.

BOTAR'GO, bô-târ'-gò, *n. s.* [*botarga*, Span.] A food, made of the roes of the mullet fish. *Chamb.*

BOTCH §, bôtsh, 352, *n. s.* [*bozza*, Ital.] A swelling or eruptive discoloration of the skin. *Donne.* A part in any work ill finished. *Shak.* An adscitious part clumsily added. *Dryden.*

To BOTCH, bôtsh, *v. a.* To mend or patch clothes. *Dryden.* To mend awkwardly. *Hudibras.* To put together unsuitably. *Shak.* To mark with botches. *Garth.*

BO'TCHER, bôtsh'-ûr, *n. s.* A mender of old clothes. *Sir T. Elyot.*

BO'TCHERLY*, bôtsh'-ûr-lè, *a.* Clumsy; patched.

BO'TCHY, bôt'-ishè, *a.* Marked with botches. *Shak.*

BOTE, bôte, *n. s.* [*bote*, Sax.] A compensation for a man slain. *Cowel.* Any payment. *Ob. J.*

BOTH §, bôth, 467, *a.* [*ba, both*; *ba* *τπα*, Sax.] The two. *Sidney.*

BOTH, bôth, *conj.* As well. *Acts*, xiv.

To BO'THER*, bôth'-ûr, *v. a.* To perplex and confound. *Swift.*

BO'THROID, bô'-trôid, or bôt'-rè-ôid, *a.* [*Boothroides*.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes. *Woodward.*

BOTS, bôts, *n. s.* A species of small worms in the entrails of horses. *Shakespeare.*

BO'TTLE §, bôt'-l, 405, *n. s.* [*bouteille*, Fr.] A vessel with a narrow mouth, to put liquor in. *Shak.* A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart. *Spect.* A quantity of hay or grass bundled up. *Shak.*

To BO'TTLE, bôt'-l, *v. a.* To enclose in bottles. *Mortimer.*

BO'TTLED*, bôt'-lîd, *a.* Having a belly protuberant like a bottle. *Shakespeare.*

BO'TTLE-ALE*, bôt'-lî-âlè, *n. s.* Bottled ale. *Shak.*

BO'TTLE-FLOWER, bôt'-lî-flôûr, *n. s.* A plant.

BOTTLESCREW, bôt'-lî-skrôd, *n. s.* A screw to pull out the cork. *Swift.*

BO'TTLING*, bôt'-lîng, *n. s.* The operation of putting liquors into bottles. *T. Warton.*

BO'TTOM §, bôt'-ûm, 166, *n. s.* [*botm*, Sax.] The lowest part of any thing. *St. Matt.* The ground under the water. *Job.* The foundation. *Aterbury.* A dale; a valley. *Zech.* The deepest part. *Locke.* Bound; limit. *Shak.* The extent of any man's capacity. *Shak.* The last resort. *Addison.* A ship. *Shak.* A chance; an adventure. *Clarendon.* A ball of thread wound up together. *Bacon.*

To BO'TTOM, bôt'-ûm, *v. a.* To build upon. *Hale.* To wind upon something. *Shakespeare.*

To BO'TTOM, bôt'-ûm, *v. n.* To rest upon. *Locke.*

BO'TTOMED, bôt'-ûm'd, 359, *a.* Having a bottom. *Bacon.*

BO'TTOMLESS, bôt'-ûm-lès, *a.* Without a bottom; fathomless. *Sidney.*

BO'TTOMRY, bôt'-ûm-rè, *n. s.* [In commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom. *Harris.*

BOUCHE*. See **BOUGE**.

BO'UCHET, bôd'-shèt, *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

BOUD, bôdd, *n. s.* A weevil. *Dict.*

To BOUGE, bôje, 315, *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To swell out.

—nô, môve, nôr, nô;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôunt;—/lin, THIS.

BOUGE*, bôjje. n. s. Provisions. *B. Jouson. Ob. T.*
BOUGH, bôû. 313. n. s. [bôj, Sax.] An arm or
large shoot of a tree. *Sidney.*

BOUGHT, bawt. 319. *preter. and part. of To buy.*
BOUGHT, bawt. n. s. [bocht, Teut.] A twist.
Spenser. A flexure. *Brown.* That part of a sling
which contains the stone. 1 *Sam.*

BOUGHTY*, baw-tê. a. Crooked; bending. *Sherwood. Ob. T.*

BOULLON, bôûl-yôn. n. s. [Fr.] Broth; soup.
BOULDER Walls. Walls built of round flints or
pebbles, laid in a strong mortar. *Baulder's Dict.*

BOULIMY*. See BULIMY.
To BOULT, bôit. v. a. See To BOLT.
To BOUNCE, bôunse. v. n. To fall or fly against
any thing with great force, so as to rebound. *Dryden.*
To spring. *Addison.* To make a sudden
noise. *Swift.* To boast; to bully. *Louth.* To be
bold or strong. *Shakspeare.*

BOUNCE, bôunse. n. s. A strong sudden blow.
Dryden. A sudden crack or noise. *Shak.* A boast.

BOUNCER, bôun-sûr. n. s. A boaster.

BOUNCINGLY*, bôuns-ing-lê. ad. Boastingly;
with threat.

BOUND, bôund. 313. n. s. [bunbe, Sax.] A limit.
Milton. A limit by which any excursion is restrained.
Shak. A leap; a jump. *Shak.* A rebound.
Decay of Piety.

To BOUND, bôund. v. a. To limit. *Dryden.* To
restrain. *Shakspeare.*
To BOUND, bôund. v. n. To jump. *Dryden.* To
rebound. *Shakspeare.*

To BOUND, bôund. v. n. To make to bound. *Shak.*

BOUND, bôund. *pret. and part. pass. of bind.* *Sidney.*

BOUND, bôund. a. Destined; intending to come to
any place. *Spenser.*

BOUNDARY, bôun-dâ-rê. n. s. Limit. *Locke.*

BOUNDE, bôun-dên. *part. pass. of bind.* *Shak.*

BOUNDELY*, bôun-dên-lê. ad. In a dutiful man-
ner. (*Tran. of Ochin's Sermons. Ob. T.*)

BOUNDER*, bôun-dâr. n. s. A limiter. *Fotherby.*

A boundary. *Sir Thomas Herbert.*

BOUNDING-STONE, bôun-ding-stône. } n. s. A
BOUNDSTONE, bôund-stône. } stone
to play with. *Dryden.*

BOUNDLESS, bôund-lês. a. Unlimited. *Shak.*

BOUNDLESSNESS, bôund-lês-nês. n. s. Exem-
ption from limits. *South.*

BOUNTEOUS, bôun-tshê-ûs. 263. a. Liberal;
kind. *Shakspeare.*

BOUNTEOUSLY, bôun-tshê-ûs-lê. ad. Liberally.
Dryden.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, bôun-tshê-ûs-nês. n. s. Mu-
nificence.

BOUNTIFUL, bôun-tê-fûl. a. Liberal. *Shakspeare.*

BOUNTIFULLY, bôun-tê-fûl-lê. ad. Liberally.
Donne.

BOUNTIFULNESS, bôun-tê-fûl-nês. n. s. Gene-
rosity. 2 *Cor. ix.*

BOUNTIHEAD, bôun-tê-hêd. } n. s. Goodness;
BOUNTIHEDE, bôun-tê-hêd. } virtue. *Ob. J.*
BOUNTIHOOD, bôun-tê-hôd. }

BOUNTY, bôun-tê. n. s. [bontê, Fr.] Generosity.
Hooker. Goodness: not now in use. *Spenser.*

BOUQUET*, bôû-kâ. n. s. [Fr.] A nosegay.
Warton.

To BOURD*, v. n. [bourder, Fr.] To jest. *Chaucer.*

BOURD*, n. s. A jest. *Spenser.*

BOURDER*, n. s. A jester.

BOURDINGLY*, ad. In sport.

To BOURGEON, bûr-jôn. 313, 259. v. n. [bour-
geonner, Fr.] To sprout; to shoot into branches.
Spenser.

BOURN, bôrne. n. s. [borne Fr.] A bound a limit.
Shakspeare. A brook. *Spenser.*

✚ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick
in the pronunciation of this word. They make it sound
as if written *bourn*; but if my memory fail me not, it is
a rhyme to *mourn* upon the stage, and Mr. Garrick so
pronounced it:

"That undiscover'd country, from whose bourn
"No traveller returns."—*Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

I am fortified in this pronunciation by the suffrages of
Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith. *W.*

BOURSE*. See BURSE.

To BOUSE, bôûze. v. n. [buysen, Dutch.] To drink
lavishly. *Spenser.*

To BOUSE, bôûze. v. a. To swallow. *Sir T. Brown*

BOUSY, bôû-zê. ad. Drunken. *Dryden.*

BOUT, bôût. n. s. [botta, Ital.] A turn; as much of
an action as is performed at one time. *S. Iney.*

BOUTADE*, bôû-tadê. n. s. [Fr.] A whim. *Swift.*

BOU' TEFEU, bôû-fû. n. s. [Fr.] An incendiary
Bacon. Ob. J.

BOUTISALE, bôû-tê-sâle. n. s. A sale at a cheap
rate, as booty is commonly sold. *Sir J. Haywood.*

BOVATE*, n. s. [bouvata, Lat.] As much land as one
yoke of oxen can cultivate in a year. *Burn.*

To BOW, bôû. v. a. [bugan, Sax.] To bend. *Psalm*
cxlv. To bend the body in token of respect. 2
Kings, ii. To bend, or incline, in coudescension
Ecclus. iv. To depress. *Shakspeare.*

To BOW, bôû. v. n. To bend. *Habak. iii.* To make
a reverence. *Shak.* To stoop. *Judges, vii.* To sink
under pressure. *Isaiah, xlvi.*

BOW, bôû. n. s. An act of reverence or submission
Swift.

BOW, bô. n. s. An instrument which shoots arrows
Genesis. A rainbow. *Genesis, ix.* The instrument
with which stringed instruments are struck. *Dryden.*

The doubling of a string in a slip-knot. *Wise*

man. A yoke. *Shak.* The bones of a saddle are
two pieces of wood laid arcbwise, to receive the
upper part of a horse's back. *Bow of a ship.* That
part of her which begins at the loof, and compass-
ing ends of the stern, and ends at the sternmost
parts of the fore-castle.

To BOW, bô. v. a. To bend sideways.

✚ While some words are narrowing and contracting
their original signification, others are dividing and sub-
dividing into a thousand different acceptations. The verb
to bow, rhyming with cow, might originally signify flex-
ure every way, and so serve for that action which made
any thing crooked, let its direction be what it would:
but it appears certain, that at present it only means
that flexure which is vertical, and which may be called
a *bowing down*, but is by no means so applicable to that
flexure which is sideways or horizontal, and for which
necessity seems insensibly to have brought the verb *I*
have inserted into use. This verb seems accompanied
by the word *out* as the other is by *down*, and we may
say such a thing *bows down*, but another thing *bows out*,
or swells sideways; the first verb is pronounced so as
to rhyme with *cow, now, &c.* and the last with *go, no*,
&c. Milton seems to have used the word with this
sound, where, in his *Penseroso*, he says—

"And love the high embowed roof,
"With antique pillars' massy proof."

But as nothing can tend more to the ambiguity of lan-
guage than to have words spelled in the same manner
sounded differently in order to distinguish their mean-
ing by their pronunciation, I would humbly advise to
spell the word *bow*, (to shoot with,) and the verb to *bow*
(to bend sideways,) with the final *e*; this slight addi-
tion will relieve a reader from the embarrassment he is
under at first sight, where he is not thoroughly ac-
quainted with the circumstances of a relation, and does
not know how to pronounce the word till he has read
the context. For the propriety of this additional *e*, see
the words *Bowl* and *Form*.

I cannot refrain from quoting Mr. Nares on this word, as
his opinion has great authority:—"A bow for arrows,
"and to bow, when it signifies merely to bend any
"thing, have *ow* like *o* long. This distinction I believe
"to be right, though our great lexicographer has not
"noticed it. He gives to bow, in every sense, the regu-
"lar sound of *ow*, (that is, rhyming with *cow*.) But of
"this instance the first and fourth appear to be erro-
"neous; the third is doubtful; and in the second, the
"word is used to express an inclination of the body, but
"metaphorically applied to trees. See the four in-
"stances from *Shakspeare, Dryden, and Locke*, under
"To bow, v. a. No. 1."

A want of attending to the different ideas the word *bow*
conveys, as it is differently sounded, has occasioned the
inconsistent sea terms; the bow of a ship, rhyming with
cow; and an anchor, called the best bower, rhyming
with *hour*; and bow, in the word *bowsprit*, rhyming
with *go, no, &c.* *W.*

BOW-BEARER, bô'-bâre-ûr. *n. s.* An under officer of the forest. *Cowel.*

BOW-BENT, bô'-bênt. *a.* Crooked. *Milton.*

BOW-HAND, bô'-hând. *n. s.* The hand that draws the bow. *Spenser.*

BOW-LEG*, bô'-lêg. *n. s.* A leg crooked as a bow. *Bp. Taylor.*

BOW-LEGGED, bô'-lêg'd. 359. *a.* Having crooked legs.

BOW-SHOT, bô'-shôt. *n. s.* The space which an arrow may pass in its flight. *Gen. xxi.*

BOW-WINDOW*, bô'-wîn'-dô. *n. s.* A window projected outwards. See **BAY-WINDOW**.

BOW-WABLE*, bô'-â-bl. *a.* Flexible of disposition. *Wodroephe's Fr. Gram.*

To **BOW'EL***, bôû'-êl. *v. a.* To take forth the bowels. *Huloet and Manheue.*

BOWEL-LESS*, bôû'-êl-lês. *a.* Without tenderness or compassion. *Browne.*

BOW'ELS §, bôû'-êlz. *n. s.* [*boyaux*, Fr.] Intestines. 2 *Sam. xx.* The inner parts of any thing. *Shakespeare.* The seat of pity. *Gen. xlii.* Tenderness. *Clarendon.*

BOW'ER §, bôû'-âr. 98. *n. s.* [*bup*, Sax.] A chamber. *Spenser.* A cottage. *Harrington.* Any abode or residence. *Milton.* A shady recess. *Shakespeare.*

BOWER, bôû'-âr. *n. s.* One of the muscles which bend the joints. *Spenser.*

BOWER, bôû'-âr. *n. s.* Anchors so called.

To **BOWER**, bôû'-âr. *v. a.* To embower. *Shak.*

To **BOWER***, bôû'-âr. *v. n.* To lodge. *Spem. Ob. T.*

BOWERY, bôû'-ôr-rê. *a.* Embowering. *Tickell.*

To **BOWGE**. See **TO BOUGE**.

BOWINGLY*, bô'-îng-lê. *ad.* In a bending manner. *Huloet.*

BOWL §, bôle. *n. s.* [*buclin*, Welsh.] A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep. *Shakespeare.* The hollow part of any thing. *Swift.* A basin, or fountain. *Buccon.*

BOWL §, bôle. *n. s.* [*boule*, Fr.] A round mass, which may be rolled along the ground. *Shakespeare.*

§ Many respectable speakers pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *howl*, the noise made by a dog. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Elphinstone, and Mr. Perry, declare for it; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as the vessel to hold liquor, rhyming with *hole*. I remember having been corrected by Mr. Garrick for pronouncing it like *howl*; and am upon the whole of opinion, that pronouncing it as I have marked it is the preferable mode, though the least analogical. But as the vessel has indisputably this sound, it is rendering the language still more irregular to give the ball a different one. The inconvenience of this irregularity is often perceived in the word *bow*. To have the same word signify different things, is the fate of all languages; but pronouncing the same word differently to signify different things, is multiplying difficulties without necessity; for, though it may be alleged, that a different pronunciation of the same word to signify a different thing is, in some measure, remedying the poverty and ambiguity of language, it may be answered, that it is in reality increasing the ambiguity, by setting the eye and ear at variance, and obliging the reader to understand the context before he can pronounce the word. It may be urged, that the Greek and Latin languages had these ambiguities in words which were only distinguishable by their quantity or accent. But it is highly probable that the Greek language had a written accent to distinguish such words as were pronounced differently to signify different things, and this is equivalent to a different spelling; and though the Latin word *lego* signified either *to read* or *to send*, according to the quantity with which the first syllable was pronounced, it was certainly an imperfection in that language which ought not to be imitated. Ideas and combinations of ideas will always be more numerous than words; and therefore the same word will often stand for very different ideas; but altering the sound of a word without altering the spelling, is forming an unwritten language. *W.*

To **BOWL**, bôle. *v. a.* To roll as a bowl. *Shak.* To pelt with any thing rolled. *Shakespeare.*

To **BOWL***, bôle. *v. n.* To play at bowls. *Shak.*

BOWLING*, bô'-îng. *n. s.* The art of throwing bowls. *Burton.*

BOW-LDER-STONES, bôlê'-dûr-stônz. *n. s.* Lumps or fragments of stones broke, and cliffs rounded, by

being tumbled to and again by the water. *Woodward.*

BOWLER, bô'-lâr. *n. s.* He that plays at bowls.

BOWLINE, bôû'-lîn. } *n. s.* [*houline*, Fr.] A rope } fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail. *Harris.*

BOWLING-GREEN, bô'-îng-grêen. *n. s.* A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers. *Bentley.*

BOWLING-GROUND*, bô'-îng-grôund. *n. s.* The same as *bowling-green*. *B. Jonson.*

BOWMAN, bô'-mân. 88. *n. s.* An archer. *Jerem. iv*

BOWNET*, bô'-nêt. *n. s.* A net made of twigs bound to catch fish.

To **BOWSE***, bôûz. *v. n.* A sea term, signifying to hale or pull together. *Chambers.*

BOWSPRIT, bô'-sprit. *n. s.* See **BOLTSPRIT**.

To **BOWSSEN**, bôûs'-sn. *v. a.* To drench; to soak. *Curew.*

BOWSTRING, bô'-string. *n. s.* The string by which the bow is kept bent. *Shakespeare.*

BOWYER, bô'-yûr. 98. *n. s.* An archer. *Dryden.* One whose trade it is to make bows. *Ascham.*

BOX §, bôks. *n. s.* [*box*, Sax.] A tree. *Miller.*

BOX, bôks. *n. s.* A case made of wood, or other matter. *Sidney.* The case of the mariner's compass

The chest into which money given is put. *Spenser.* Certain seats in the playhouse. *Dryden.*

To **BOX**, bôks. *v. a.* To enclose in a box. *Swift.* *To box* the compass, is to rehearse the several points of it in their proper order.

BOX §, bôks. *n. s.* [*bock*, Welsh.] A blow on the head given with the hand. *Shakespeare.*

To **BOX**, bôks. *v. n.* To fight with the fist. *L'Estrange.*

To **BOX**, bôks. *v. a.* To strike with the fist. *Misson.*

BOXEN, bôk'-sn. 103. *a.* Made of box. *Dryden.*

Resembling box. *Dryden.*

BOXER, bôks'-ûr. *n. s.* A man who fights with his fist.

To **BOXHAUL**, bôks'-hâwl. *v. a.* To veer the ship by a particular method, when tacking is impracticable. *Chambers.*

BOY §, bôê. 482. *n. s.* A male child. *Zech. viii.* One in the state of adolescence. *Shakespeare.* A word of contempt for young men. *Locke.*

To **BOY**, bôê. *v. a.* To treat as a boy. *Shakespeare.*

BOYBLIND*, bôê'-blînd. *a.* Undiscerning, like a boy. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BOYHOOD, bôê'-hûd. *n. s.* The state of a boy. *Swift.*

BOYISH, bôê'-îsh. *a.* Belonging to a boy. *Shak.* Childish; trifling. *Shakespeare.*

BOYISHLY, bôê'-îsh-lê. *ad.* Childishly; triflingly. *Sherwood.*

BOYISHNESS, bôê'-îsh-nês. *n. s.* Childishness.

BOYISM, bôê'-îzm. *n. s.* Puerility; childishness. *Dryden.* The state of a boy. *Warton.*

BOYS-PLAY*, bôîz'-plâ. *n. s.* The amusement of a boy. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BP. An abbreviation of *bishop*.

BRA'BLE §, brâb'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*brabbelen*, Dutch.] A clamorous contest. *Shakespeare.*

To **BRA'BLE**, brâb'-bl. *v. n.* To clamour. *Sidney.*

BRA'BLER, brâb'-lâr. *n. s.* A clamorous fellow. *Shakespeare.*

To **BRACE** §, brâse. *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.] To bind. *Locke.* To make tense. *Holder.* To surround. *Spenser.*

BRACE, brâse. *n. s.* Cincture; bandage. That which holds any thing tight. *Derham.* A piece of timber framed in with bevel joints, used to keep the building from swerving either way. *Builder's Dict.* Ropes belonging to all the yards, except the mizen. Thick straps of leather on which a coach hangs. *Harness.* [In printing.] A crooked line enclosing a passage, which ought to be taken together, and not separately; as in a triplet. *Prior.* Warlike preparation. *Shakespeare.* The armour for the arm. Tension; tightness. *Holder.*

BRACE, brâse. *n. s.* A pair; a couple. *Milton.*

BRA'CELET, brâse'-lêt. *n. s.* [*bracelet*, Fr.] An ornament for the arms. *Sir J. Heyward.* A piece of defensive armour for the arm.

Brace I have, in the pronunciation of this word, made the *a* long and slender, as in *brace*, as I find it in Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Scott; and not short, as in *brass*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; and which, I believe, is the prevailing pronunciation in Ireland; for though many compounds shorten the vowel in the simple, as is shown at large in the *Principles of Pronunciation*, 303, 515; yet I think such words are exceptions as are only diminutives, plurals, and feminines.—See *PATRONESS*. *W.*

BRA/CER, brâ'-sûr. 93. *n. s.* A cincture. *Wise-man*. A medicine of constringent power. Armour for the arm. *Chaucer*.

BRACH, brâtsh. 352. *n. s.* [*brache*, old Fr.] A bitch-hound. *Burton*.

BRA/CHIAL, brâk'-yâl. 353. *a.* [*brachium*, Lat.] Belonging to the arm. *Blount*.

BRA/CHMAN*, } *n. s.* A priest of India, of the first
BRA/MIN*, } caste of Gentoos. *Feakley*.

BRACHY/GRAPHER*, brâ'-kîg'-grâ-fûr. *n. s.* A short-hand writer. *Gayton*.

BRACHY/GRAPHY §, brâ'-kîg'-grâ-fê. 353. *n. s.* [*βραχὺς* and *γράφω*] The art of writing in a short compass. *B. Jonson*.

BRACK, brâk. *n. s.* [*bracan*, Sax.] A breach. *Hayward*.

BRA/CKEN*, brâk'-kn. *n. s.* Fern.

BRA/CKET, brâk'-kîl. 99. *n. s.* A piece of wood fixed for the support of something. *Mortimer*.

BRA/CKISH §, brâk'-îsh. *a.* [*breke*, Goth. the sea.] Salt; somewhat salt. *Bacon*.

BRA/CKISHNESS, brâk'-îsh-nês. *n. s.* Saltiness in a small degree. *Cheyne*.

BRA/CKY*, brâk'-ê. *a.* Brackish. *Drayton*.

BRAD §, being an initial, signifies *broad, spacious*, from the Sax. *brād*. *Gilson's Camden*.

BRAD, brâd. *n. s.* A sort of nail to floor rooms with. *Moxon*.

To BRAG §, brâg. *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.] To boast. *Shakspeare*.

BRAG, brâg. *n. s.* A boast. *Shakspeare*. The thing boasted. *Milton*.

BRAG*, brâg. *a.* Proud; boasting. *Bale*.

BRAG*, brâg. *n. s.* A kind of a game at cards. *Chambers*.

BRAGGADO/CIO, brâg'-gâ-dô'-shê-ô. *n. s.* A swelling, boasting fellow. *Dryden*.

BRA/GGARDISE*, brâg'-gâr-dis. *n. s.* Gloriation; a bragging. *Minshew*.

BRA/GGARDISM, brâg'-gâr-dîzm. *n. s.* Boastfulness. *Shakspeare*.

BRA/GGART, brâg'-gârt. 83. *n. s.* A boaster. *Shakspeare*.

BRA/GGART, brâg'-gârt. *a.* Boastful. *Donne*.

BRA/GGER, brâg'-gûr. 93. *n. s.* A boaster. *Bale*.

BRA/GGET §*, brâg'-gêt. *n. s.* [*bragod*, Welsh.] A sweet drink; a kind of mead. *Chaucer*.

BRA/GGINGLY*, brâg'-gîng-lê. *ad.* Boastingly. *Hulot*.

BRA/GLESS, brâg'-lê. *a.* Without a boast. *Shak.*

BRA/GLY, brâg'-lê. *ad.* Finely. *Spenser*.

To BRAID §, brâde. *v. a.* [*bpedan*, Sax.] To weave together. *Milton*.

BRAID, brâde. *n. s.* A texture. *Milton*.

BRAID, brâde. *a.* [*bped*, Sax. deceit.] Crafty; deceitful. *Shakspeare*.

BRAID*, brâde. *n. s.* A start. *Sackville*. *Ob. T.*

To BRAID §*, brâde. *v. a.* To upbraid; to reproach. *Ob. T.*

BRAILS, brâlz. *n. s.* [sea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks. *Harris*.

BRAIN §, brâne. *n. s.* [*brægen*, Sax.] That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise. *Cheselden*. The understanding. *Hammond*. The affections. *Shakspeare*.

Fancy; imagination. *Abp. Sandys*.

To BRAIN, brâne. *v. a.* To dash out the brains. *Shakspeare*.

BRA/INISH, brâne'-îsh. *a.* Hotheaded; furious. *Shakspeare*.

BRA/INLESS, brâne'-lê. *a.* Silly. *Hooker*.

BRA/INPAN, brâne'-pân. *n. s.* The skull. *Bible of Henry VIII.*

BRA/INSICK, brâne'-sîk. *a.* Diseased in the under standing. *Shakspeare*.

BRA/INSICKLY, brâne'-sîk-jê. *ad.* Weakly, headily.

BRA/INSICKNESS, brâne'-sîk-nês. *n. s.* Indiscretion; giddiness.

BRAIT, brâte. *n. s.* A rough diamond. *Diet.*

BRÂKE, brâke. *The pretér of brake.*

BRÂKE §, brâke. *n. s.* A thicket of brambles. *Shak.* Fern. *Spenser*.

BRÂKE, brâke. *n. s.* An instrument for dressing hemp. The handle of a ship's pump. A baker's kneading trough. A sharp bit or snaffle for horses.

A smith's *brake* is a machine in which horses unwilling to be shod are confined during that operation. *Turberville*. That which moves a military engine to any point. *Fairfax*.

BRÂKY, brâ'-kê. *a.* Thorny. *Bp. Hall*.

BRA/MBLE §, brâm'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*bremble*, Sax.] The blackberry bush. *Miller*. Any rough, prickly shrub. *Spenser*.

BRA/MBLY*, brâm'-blê. *a.* Full of brambles.

BRA/MBLED*, brâm'-bld. *a.* Overgrown with brambles. *T. Warton*.

BRA/MBLING, brâm'-blîng. *n. s.* A mountain chaf finch. *Diet.*

BRA/MIN*, brâm'-în. *n. s.* See *BRACHMAN*.

BRAM/NICAL*, brâm'-nîl. *a.* Relating to the Bramins. *Hulhed*.

BRAN §, brân. *n. s.* [*brén*, old Fr.] The husks of corn ground; the refuse of the sieve. *Shakspeare*.

BRAN-NEW*, brân'-nû. [*brand-new*, Teut.] Quite new.

BRA/NCARD*, brân'-kârd. *n. s.* [*brancar*, Fr.] A horse-litter. *Life of Lord Clarendon*.

BRANCH §, brânsh. 352. 73. [*brânsh*, *Sheridan* & *Jones*.] *n. s.* [*branche*, Fr.] The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs. *Shakspeare*. Any distinct article. *Shakspeare*. Any part that shoots out from the rest. *Exodus*, xxv. A smaller river running into a larger. *Raleigh*. Any part of a family descending in a collateral line. *Carew*. The offspring. *Crashaw*. The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn. The arches of Gothic vaults. *Harris*.

To BRANCH, brânsh. *v. n.* To spread in branches. *Bacon*. To spread into separate parts. *Addison*.

To speak diffusively. *Spectator*. To have horns shooting out. *Milton*.

To BRANCH, brânsh. *v. a.* To divide as into branches. *Bacon*. To adorn with sprigs of needlework. *Spenser*.

BRA/NCHER, brân'-shûr. *n. s.* One that shoots out into branches. *Wotton*. [*In falconry*.] A young hawk. *Walton*.

BRA/NCHERY*, brânsh'-ê-rê. *n. s.* The vascular parts of fruits. *Chambers*.

BRA/NCINESS, brân'-shê-nês. *n. s.* Fulness of branches. *Sherwood*.

BRA/NCHLESS, brânsh'-lê. *a.* Without shoots or boughs. *Cotgrave*. Naked. *Shakspeare*.

BRA/NCHY, brân'-shê. *a.* Full of branches. *Pope*.

BRAND §, brând. *n. s.* [*brânð*, Sax.] A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted. *Shakspeare*. A sword. [*brando*, Ital.] *Milton*. A thunderbolt. *Granville*.

A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, a stigma. *Bacon*. Any note of infamy. *Dryden*.

To BRAND, brând. *v. a.* To mark with a brand, or note of infamy. *Shakspeare*. To burn with a hot iron. *Dryden*.

BRA/NDGOOSE, brând'-gôô. *n. s.* A kind of wild fowl. *Diet*.

BRA/NDIRON*, brând'-l-ûrn. *n. s.* [*brânðiron*, Sax.] A trivet to set a pot upon.

To BRA/NDISH, brân'-dîsh. *v. a.* [*brand*, a sword.] To flourish as a weapon. *Ezek. xxxii*. To play with. *Locke*.

BRA/NDISH*, brân'-dîsh. *n. s.* A flourish. *B. Jonson*.

To BRA/NDLE*, brân'-dl. *v. n.* [*brandiller*, Fr.] To shake. *Cotgrave*.

BRA/NDLING, brând'-lîng. *n. s.* A kind of worm. *Walton*.

BRA/NDY, brân'-dê. *n. s.* [*brande*, wine, or burnt wine.] A strong liquor distilled from wine. *Beau. and Fl*

- BRANDY-WINE**, brân/-dè-wîne. *n. s.* Brandy. *Wiseman.*
- BRA'NGLE** §, brâng'-gl. 405. *n. s.* Squabble; wrangle. *Swift.*
- To BRA'NGLE**, brâng'-gl. 405. *v. n.* To wrangle; to squabble. *Bp. Hall.*
- BRA'NGLEMENT**, brâng'-gl-mênt. *n. s.* The same with *brangie*.
- BKA'NGLING***, brâng'-gling. *n. s.* Quarrel. *Whitlock.*
- BRANK**, brânk. *n. s.* Buckwheat. *Mortimer.*
- BRA'NLIN***, brân'-lin. *n. s.* A species of fish of the salmon kind. *Chambers.*
- BRA'NNY**, brân'-iê. *a.* Having the appearance of bran. *Wiseman.* Consisting principally of bran. *Huloet.*
- BRA'NSLE***, brân'-sl. *n. s.* [*bransle*, Fr.] A brawl or dance. *Spenser. Ob. T.*
- BRANT***, brânt. *a.* Steep. See **BRENT**.
- BRA'SEN**, brâ'-zn. *a.* Made of brass. It is now less properly written, according to the pronunciation, *bracen*.
- BRA'SIER**, brâ'-zhûr. 233. *n. s.* A manufacturer in brass. *Shak.* A pan to hold coals. *Arbutnot.*
- BRA'SIL**, or **BRA'ZIL**, brâ'-zêl'. *n. s.* An American wood, commonly supposed to be thus denominated, because first brought from Brazil; but the Brazil wood was known before the discovery of Brazil. *Chaucer.*
- BRASS**, brâs. *n. s.* [bpay, Sax.] A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. *Shak.* Impudence. Used for copper. *Deut. viii.*
- BRASS-PAVED***, brâs-pâv'd. *a.* Firm as brass. *Spenser.*
- BRASS-VISAGED***, brâs'-viz-îdj. *a.* Impudent.
- BRA'SSICA***, brâs-sê-kâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] Cabbage. *Pope.*
- BRA'SSINESS**, brâs-sê-nês. *n. s.* An appearance like brass.
- BRA'SSY**, brâs'-sê. *a.* Partaking of brass. *Woodward.* Hard as brass. *Shakspeare.* Impudent.
- BRAST**, brâst. *part. a.* [from *burst*.] Burst; broken. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
- BRAT** §, brât. *n. s.* A child, so called in contempt. *Shak.* The progeny; the offspring. *South.*
- BRAVA'DO**, brâ-vâ'-dô. [See **LUMBAGO**.] *n. s.* [*bravada*, Span.] A boast. *Sir T. Herbert.*
- BRAVE** §, brâve. *a.* [*brahe*, Goth.] Courageous. *Bacon.* Gallant. *Shak.* Magnificent. *Shak.* Excellent; noble. *Sidney.* Fine; showy. *Spenser.*
- BRAVE**, brâve. *n. s.* A lecturer. *Milton.* A boast. *Shakspeare.*
- To BRAVE**, brâve. *v. a.* To defy. *Shak.* To carry a boasting appearance of. *Bacon.* To make fine or splendid. *Shakspeare.*
- BRA'VELY**, brâve'-lê. *ad.* In a brave manner. *Bacon.* Finely. *Judith, x.*
- BRA'VERY**, brâ'-vûr-rê. 555. *n. s.* Courage. *Spectator.* Splendour. *Spenser.* Show. *Bacon.* Bravado. *Sidney.*
- BRA'VINGLY***, brâ'-ving-lê. *ad.* In a defying manner. *Sheldon.*
- BRA'VO**, brâ'-vô. *n. s.* [*bravo*, Ital.] A man who murders for hire. *Government of the Tongue.*
- BRAVU'RA***, brâ-vû'-râ. *n. s.* A word of modern application, to such songs as require great vocal ability in the singer.
- To BRAWL** §, brâwl. *v. n.* [*brauler*, Fr.] To quarrel noisily. *Shak.* To speak loud and indecently. *Shakspeare.* To make a noise. *Shakspeare.*
- To BRAWL***, brâwl. *v. a.* To drive or beat away. *Shakspeare.*
- BRAWL**, brâwl. *n. s.* Quarrel. *Hooker.* A dance. *B. Jonson.*
- BRA'WLER**, brâw'-lûr. *n. s.* A wrangler. 1 *Tim. iii.*
- BRA'WLING***, brâw'-ling. *n. s.* The act of quarrelling. *Sidney.*
- BRA'WLINGLY***, brâw'-ling-lê. *ad.* In a quarrelsome manner. *Huloet.*
- BRAWN** §, brâwn. *n. s.* The fleshy part of the body. *Peacham.* The arm. *Shak.* Bulk. *Dryden.* The
- flesh of a boar, prepared in a particular manner. *Mortimer.* A boar. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
- BRA'WNED***, brâw'-nîd. *a.* Strong; brawny. *Spenser.*
- BRA'WNER**, brâw'-nûr. *n. s.* A boar killed for the table. *King.*
- BRA'WNINESS**, brâw'-nê-nês. *n. s.* Strength, hardness. *Hammond.*
- BRA'WNY**, brâw'-nê. *a.* Musculous; fleshy. *Dryden.* Hard; unfeeling. *Mede.*
- To BRAY** §, brâ. *v. a.* [bpacan, Sax.] To pound, or grind small. *Bacon.* To emit with sound; to give vent to. *Sir T. Elyot.*
- To BRAY**, brâ. *v. n.* [*broire*, Fr.] To make a noise as an ass. *Dryden.* To make a harsh noise. *Shakspeare.*
- BRAY**, brâ. *n. s.* Voice of an ass. Harsh sound. *Shakspeare.*
- BRAY***, brâ. *n. s.* [*bre*, Welsh.] A bank of earth. *Ld. Herbert.*
- BRA'YER**, brâ'-ûr. *n. s.* One that brays like an ass. *Pope.* An instrument to temper printers' ink.
- BRA'YING***, brâ'-ing. *n. s.* Clamour; noise. *Sir T. Smith.*
- To BRAZE**, brâze. *v. a.* To solder with brass. *Moxon.* To harden to impudence. *Shakspeare.*
- BRA'ZEN**, brâ'-zn. 103. *a.* Made of brass. *Peacham.* Proceeding from brass. *Shakspeare.* Impudent.
- To BRA'ZEN**, brâ'-zn. *v. n.* To be impudent. *Arbutnot.*
- BRA'ZENBROWED***, brâ'-zn-brôdd. *a.* Shameless; impudent. *Browne.*
- BRA'ZENFACE**, brâ'-zn-fâse. *n. s.* An impudent wench. *Shakspeare.*
- BRA'ZENFACED**, brâ'-zn-fâste. 359. *a.* Impudent; shameless. *Shakspeare.*
- BRA'ZENLY***, brâ'-zn-lê. *ad.* In a bold, impudent manner.
- BRA'ZENNESS**, brâ'-zn-nês. *n. s.* Appearance like brass. Impudence.
- BRA'ZIER**, brâze'-yûr. 233. *n. s.* See **BRASIER**. *Swift.*
- BREACH**, brêêth. *n. s.* The act of breaking. *Shak.* The state of being broken. *Shak.* A gap in a fortification made by a battery. *Knolles.* The violation of a law or contract. *Spenser.* The opening in a coast. *Spenser.* Difference; quarrel. *Clarendon.* Infraction; injury. *Clarendon.*
- BREAD** §, brêd. *n. s.* [bpeob, Sax.] Food made of ground corn. *Arbutnot.* Food in general. *Genesis.* Support of life at large. *K. Charles.*
- To BREAD***, or **BREADE***, *v. a.* [bpædan, Sax.] To spread. *Ray.*
- BREAD-CHIPPER**, brêd'-tshp-ûr. *n. s.* One that chips bread; an under-butler. *Shakspeare.*
- BREAD-CORN**, brêd'-kôrn. *n. s.* Corn of which bread is made. *Hayward.*
- BREAD-ROOM**, brêd'-rôdm. *n. s.* A part of the hold of a ship, where the bread and biscuit are kept.
- BREADEN***, brêd'-dn. *ad.* Made of bread. *Rogers.*
- BREADTH** §, brêdth. *n. s.* [bpæb, Sax.] The measure of any plain superficies from side to side. *Bacon.*
- BRE'ADTHLESS***, brêdth'-lêss. *a.* Without limit of breadth. *More.*
- To BREAK** §, brâke. 240, 242. *v. a.* pret. I broke, or brake; part. pass. broke, or broken. [bpeccæn, Sax.] To part by violence. *Psaln ii.* To burst, or open by force. *Milton.* To pierce; to divide. *Dryden.* To destroy by violence. *Burnet.* To batter. *Shak.* To crush or destroy the strength of the body. *Shak.* To sink or appal the spirit. *Clarendon.* To crush; to shatter. *Judith, ix.* To weaken the mental faculties. *Shak.* To tame. *Spenser.* To make bankrupt. *Shak.* To discard; to dismiss. *Swift.* To crack or open the skin. *Shak.* To violate a contract. 2 *Chron. xvi.* To infringe a law. *Dryden.* To stop. *Shak.* To intercept. *Bacon.* To interrupt. *Dryden.* To separate company. *Atterbury.* To dissolve any union. *Collier.* To reform. *Grew.* To open something new. *Bacon.*—To break the back. To dislocate the vertebrae. *Shak.* To break the back. To disable one's for

—að, mǫve, nǫr, nót; —túbe, túb, háll; —ðil; —jǫðund; —thin, THIS.

tune. *Shak.* To break a deer. To cut it up in the slaughter-house. To break fast. To eat the first time in the day. To break ground. To plough. *Carew.* To break ground. To open trenches. To break the heart. To destroy with grief. *Shak.* To break a jest. To utter a jest unexpected. *Butler.* To break the neck. To put out the neck joints. *Shak.* To break off. To put a sudden stop. *Milton.* To break up. To preclude by some obstacle suddenly interposed. *Addison.* To break off. To tear asunder. *Milton.* To break up. To dissolve. *Herbert.* To break up. To lay open. *Sandys.* To break up. To separate or disband. *Knolles.* To break up. To force open. *Micah, ii.* To break upon the wheel. To punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats. To break wind. To give vent to wind in the body.

TO BREAK, bráke. v. n. To part in two. *Shak.* To burst. *Dryden.* To spread by dashing, as waves on a rock. *Dryden.* To break as a swelling; to open. *Harvey.* To open as the morning. *Donne.* To burst forth. *Isaiah, lii.* To become bankrupt. *Shak.* To decline in health. *Swift.* To issue out with vehemence. *Pope.* To make way with suddenness or violence. *Hooker.* To come to an explanation. *Sidney.* To fall out. *B. Jonson.*—To break from. To go away with some vehemence. *Roscommon.* To break in. To enter unexpectedly. *Addison.* To break loose. To escape from captivity. *Milton.* To break loose. To shake off restraint. *Tillotson.* To break off. To desist suddenly. *Bacon.* To break off from. To part from with violence. *Shak.* To break out. To discover itself in sudden effects. *Spenser.* To break out. To have eruptions from the body. To break out. To become dissolute. *Dryden.* To break up. To cease. *Bacon.* To break up. To dissolve itself. *Bacon.* To break up. To begin holidays. *Shak.* To break with. To part friendship with any. *Shak.* It is to be observed of this extensive and perplexed verb, that in all its significations, whether active or neutral, it has some reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment, suddenness, violence, or separation. It is used often with additional particles, *up, out, in, off, forth,* to modify its signification.

BREAK, bráke. n. s. State of being broken; opening. *Knolles.* *Milton.* *Dryden.* A pause. *Blackwall.* A line drawn. *Swift.* Land ploughed or broken up during the first year after the alteration. *Grose.* [In architecture.] A recess of a part behind its ordinary range or projection. *Chambers.*

BREAKABLE*, bráke'-á-bl. a. Capable of being broken.

BREAKER, brá'-kúr. n. s. He that breaks any thing. *Shak.* A wave broken by rocks. A breaker up of the ground. *Sherwood.* A destroyer. *Micah, ii.*

TO BREAKFAST, brék'-fást. 234, 515. v. n. To eat the first meal in the day. *Prior.*

BREAKFAST, brék'-fást. 83. n. s. The first meal in the day. *Watson.* The thing eaten at the first meal. *Bacon.* A meal, or food in general. *Shak.*

BREAKFASTING*, brék'-fást-ing. n. s. A party assembled to breakfast together; a public breakfast. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

BREAKING*, bráke'-ing. n. s. Bankruptcy. *Seasonable Sermon.* Irruption. *Hammond.* Dissolution. *Isaiah, xxx.* A breaking up of the ground.

BREAKNECK, bráke'-nek. n. s. A steep place endangering the neck. *Shakespeare.*

BREAKPROMISE, bráke'-próm-ís. n. s. One that makes a practice of breaking his promise. *Shak.*

BREAKVOW, bráke'-vǫh. n. s. He that practiseth the breach of vows. *Shakespeare.*

BREAKWATER*, bráke'-wá-túr. n. s. The hulk of an old vessel sunk at the entrance of a harbour to break the force of the sea. *Ash.*

BREAM, brème. n. s. [brame, fr.] The name of a fish. *Watson.*

TO BREAM*. See TO BROOM

BREAST, brést. n. s. [bpeoɾt, Sax.] The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly. *Prior.* The teats of women, which contain the milk. *Job, xxiv.* Anciently, the power of singing. *Tusser. B. Jonson.* The part of a beast that is under the neck, between the fore-legs. The disposition of the mind. *Dryden.* The heart; the conscience. *Dryden.*

TO BREAST, brést. v. a. To meet in front. *Shak.*

BREASTBONE, brést'-bône. n. s. The sternum *Peachum.*

BREASTCASKET, brést'-kás-két. n. s. The largest caskets or strings placed in the middle of the yard of a ship.

BREASTDEEP*, brést'-dēep. a. Breast-high; up to the breast. *Titus Andronicus.*

BREASTED*, brést'-íd. a. Broad-breasted. Having a fine voice. *Fiddes.*

BREASTFAST, brést'-fást. n. s. A rope in a ship to hold her head to a warp. *Harris.*

BREASTHIGH, brést'-hl. a. Up to the breast. *Sidney.*

BREASTHOOKS, brést'-hōōks. n. s. The timbers that strengthen the forepart of a ship. *Harris.*

BREASTKNOT, brést'-nót. n. s. A knot of ribands worn by women on the breast. *Addison.*

BREASTPLATE, brést'-pláte. n. s. Armour for the breast. *Shakespeare.*

BREASTPLOUGH, brést'-plōū. n. s. A plough for paring turf, driven by the breast. *Mortimer.*

BREASTROPES, brést'-rōpes. n. s. Ropes which fasten the yards to the parcels of a ship. *Harris.*

BREASTWORK, brést'-wúrk. n. s. Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants: the same with *parapet.* *Clarendon.*

BREATH, bréth. 437. n. s. [bpaðe, Sax.] The air drawn in and ejected out of the body. *Shak.* Life. *Dryden.* The state of breathing freely. *Spenser.* Respite; pause. *Shak.* Breeze. *Addison.* A single act. *Dryden.*

BREATHABLE, bré'-thá-bl. a. That may be breathed.

TO BREATHE, bréth. 437. v. n. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs. *Pope.* To live. *Shak.* To take breath. *Spenser.* To pass as air. *Shakespeare.*

TO BREATHE, bréth. v. a. To inspire or expire. *Dryden.* To inject by breathing. *Decay of Piety* To eject by breathing. *Spectator.* To exercise. *Shak.* To move by breath. *Prior.* To exhale. *Milton.* To utter privately. *Shak.* To give air or vent to. *Dryden.*

BREATHER, bré'-thúr. n. s. One that breathes. *Shak.* One that utters anything. *Shak.* Inspirer. *Norris.*

BREATHFUL*, bréth'-fúl. a. Full of breath. *Spenser.* Full of odour. *Spenser.*

BREATHING, bré'-thíng. n. s. Aspiration; secret prayer. *Bp. Hall.* Breathing place; vent. *Dryden.* An accent.

BREATHING-PLACE*, bré'-thíng-pláse. n. s. A pause. *Sidney.*

BREATHING-TIME*, bré'-thíng-tíme. n. s. Relaxation. *Bp. Hall.*

BREATHLESS, bréth'-lēs. a. Out of breath. *Spenser.* Dead. *Shakespeare.*

BREATHLESSNESS*, bréth'-lēs-nēs. n. s. The state of being out of breath. *Bp. Hall.*

BRED, bréd. part. pass. [from *To breed.*] *Wisd. xii*

BREDE, bréde. n. s. See **BRAID.**

BREECH, bréech. 247. n. s. The lower part of the body; the back part. *Hayward.* Breeches. *Shak.*

The hinder part of a piece of ordnance. *Anon.*

The hinder part of any thing.

TO BREECH, bréech. 247. v. a. To put into breeches. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to breech a gun. *Shak.* To whip on the breech. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BREECHES, bréech'-íz. 247, 99. n. s. [bpaec, Sax.] The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body. *Shak.*—To wear the breeches, is, in a

wise, to usurp the authority of the husband. *Burton.*

BREE'CHING*, brêêsh'-îng. *n. s.* A whipping. *Sherwood*. The ropes with which the great guns are lashed to the side of a ship. *Chambers*.

To BREED §, brêéd, *v. a.* preter. I *bred*, I have *bred*. [*brædan*, Sax.] To procreate. *Roscommon*. To produce from one's self. *Locke*. To occasion. *Spenser*. To contrive. *Shak*. To give birth to. *Hooker*. To educate. *Dryden*. To bring up from infancy. *Dryden*. To conduct through the first stages of life. *Prior*.

To BREED, brêéd, *v. n.* To bring young. *Spectator*. To be increased by new production. *Raleigh*. To be produced. *Shakspeare*. To raise a breed. *Mortimer*.

BREED, brêéd, *n. s.* A cast; a kind. *Shak*. A family. *Arbutnot*. Progeny. *Shak*. A number produced at once; a hatch. *Grew*.

BRE'EDBATE, brêéd'-bâte. *n. s.* One that breeds quartels. *Shakspeare*.

BRE'EDER, brêéd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* That which produces any thing. *Shak*. The person which brings up another. *Ascham*. A female that is prolific. *Shakspeare*. One that takes care to raise a breed. *Temple*.

BRE'EDING, brêé'-ding. *n. s.* Education. *Shak*. Manners. *Pope*. Nurture. *Milton*.

BREESE §, brêéz, *n. s.* [*brisoja*, Sax.] A stinging fly. *Shakspeare*.

BREEZE §, brêéz, *n. s.* [*brize*, Fr.] A gentle gale; a soft wind. *Raleigh*.

BRE'EZELESS*, brêéz'-lês. *a.* Wanting a breeze. *W. Richardson*.

BRE'EZY, brêé'-zè. *a.* Fanned with gales. *Pope*. Full of gales. *Gray*.

BRE'HON, brê'-hôn. *n. s.* [An Irish word, from *breath*, judgement.] A judge. *Spenser*.

BREME, brêém. *a.* [*brēmman*, Sax.] Cruel; sharp. *Chaucer*. *Ob. J.*

To BREN §*, brén. *v. a.* [*brēman*, Sax.] To burn. *Spenser*. *Ob. T.*

BRENT, brént. *part. a.* Burnt. *Spenser*.

BRENT*, brént. *a.* [*bryn*, Goth.] Steep; high.

BRENT*, bránt. § *Ascham*.

BRENT, brést. *n. s.* [In architecture.] The *torus*, or *toze*.

BRET, brét. *n. s.* A fish of the turbot kind. *Dict*.

BRE'TFUL*, brêv'-fûl. *a.* Brimful. *Chaucer*.

BRE'THREN, brêr'h'-rên. *n. s.* The plural of *brother*.

BREVE, brêve. *n. s.* [In music.] A note of time, equivalent to four minims.

BREVE*, brêve. *n. s.* [*brave*, Sax.] An official writing; a writ or brief. *Id. Herbert*.

BRE'VET*, brê-vêv', *n. s.* Appointment in the army, and rank above the specifick appointment for which pay is received; a lieutenant-colonel, being made colonel by *brevet*, enjoys the pay only of the former, but the honour and privileges of the latter, station. A *brevet* is a warrant, without seal.

BREVIARY, brêve'-yâ-rê. 507. *n. s.* [*brevarium*, Lat.] An abridgement. *Ayliffe*. The book containing the daily service of the church of Rome. *Abp. Usher*.

☞ All our orthoëpists but Mr. Perry pronounce the first syllable of this word long; but if authority were silent, analogy would decide for the pronunciation I have given. 534. *W.*

BREVIATE, brêve'-yât. 113. *n. s.* A short compendium. *Milton*. A lawyer's brief. *Hudibras*.

To BREVIATE*, brêve'-yâte, or brê'-vê-âte. *v. a.* To abbreviate. *Sherwood*.

BREVIATURE, brêve'-yâ-tshûre. 465, 113. *n. s.* An abbreviation.

BRE'VIER, brê-vêrê'. *n. s.* A particular size of letter used in printing.

BRE'VITY, brêv'-ê-tê. 511. *n. s.* Conciseness. *Dryd.*

To BREW §, brôô. 339. *v. a.* [*brāpan*, Sax.] To make liquors by mixing several ingredients. *Bacon*. To put into preparation. *Shak*. To mingle. *Shak*. To contrive; to plot. *Wotton*.

To BREW, brôô. *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer. *Shakspeare*.

BREW b.ôô. *n. s.* Manner of brewing. *Bacon*.

BRE'WAGE, brôô'-îdje. 90. *n. s.* Mixture of various things. *Shakspeare*.

BRE'WER, brôô'-ûr. *n. s.* A man whose trade it is to make beer. *Shakspeare*.

BRE'WERY*, brôô'-ê-rê. *n. s.* The place appropriated to brewing. *Pennant*.

BRE'WHOUSE*, brôô'-hôûs. *n. s.* A house appropriated to brewing. *Bacon*.

BRE'WING*, brôô'-îng. *n. s.* [In naval language.] The appearance of black, tempestuous clouds, indicating an approaching storm. *Chambers*.

BRE'WING, brôô'-îng. 410. *n. s.* Quantity brewed at once. *Bacon*.

BRE'WIS, brôô'-îs. *n. s.* [*brūpar*, Sax.] A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat. *Warner*.

BRIAR. See **BRIER**.

BRIBE §, bribe. *n. s.* [*bribe*, Fr.] A reward given to pervert the judgement or corrupt the conduct. *Shak*.

To BRIBE, bribe. *v. a.* To gain by bribes. *Dryden*.

BRI'BER, brî'-bûr. 98. *n. s.* One that pays for corrupt practices. *South*.

BRI'BERY, brî'-bûr-rê. 555. *n. s.* The crime of taking or giving rewards for bad practices. *Bacon*.

BRICK §, brîk. *n. s.* [*brîck*, Dutch.] A mass of burnt clay, squared for the use of builders. *Bacon*. A loaf shaped like a brick.

To BRICK, brîk. *v. a.* To lay with bricks. *Beau mont and Fletcher*.

BRI'CKBAT, brîk'-bât. *n. s.* A piece of brick. *Bacon*.

BRICKBUILT*, brîk'-bîlt. *part. a.* Built with bricks. *Dryden*.

BRICKCLAY, brîk'-klâ. *n. s.* Clay used for making bricks. *Woodward*.

BRICKDUST, brîk'-dôst. *n. s.* Dust made by pounding bricks. *Spectator*.

BRICK'Earth, brîk'-êrth. *n. s.* Earth used in making bricks. *Mortimer*.

BRICK-KILN, brîk'-kîl. *n. s.* A kiln to burn bricks. *Decay of Piety*.

BRICK'LAYER, brîk'-lâ-ûr. *n. s.* A brick-mason. *Shakspeare*.

BRICKLE*, brîk'-kl. *a.* [*brokel*, Teut.] Brittle; apt to break. *Spenser*.

BRICKLENESS*, brîk'-kl-nêss. *n. s.* Fragility. *Barrel*.

BRICKMAKER, brîk'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* One whose trade it is to make bricks. *Woodward*.

BRICKWORK*, brîk'-wûrk. *n. s.* Laying of bricks. *Sherwood*.

BRICKY*, brîk'-ê. *a.* Full of bricks; fit for bricks. *Cotgrave*.

BRI'DAL §, brî'-dâl. *n. s.* [*brīdāl*, Sax.] The nuptial festival. *Ascham*.

BRI'DAL, brî'-dâl. *a.* Belonging to a wedding. *Shakspeare*.

BRI'DALTY*, brî'-dâl-tê. *n. s.* Celebration of the nuptial feast. *B. Jonson*.

BRIDE §, brîde. *n. s.* [*brȳc*, Sax.] A woman new married. *Spenser*.

To BRIDE*, bride. *v. a.* To make a bride of; to marry.

BRI'DEBED, brîde'-bêd. *n. s.* Marriage-bed. *Shak*.

BRI'DECAKE, brîde'-kâke. *n. s.* A cake distributed to the guests at a wedding. *B. Jonson*.

BRI'DE'CHAMBER*, brîde'-tshâmê-bûr. *n. s.* The nuptial chamber. *St. Matt. ix.*

BRI'DEGROOM, brîde'-grôôm. *n. s.* [*brīdōguma*, Sax.] A new married man. *Shakspeare*.

BRI'DEMaid, brîde'-mâid. *n. s.* She who attends upon the bride. *Sir J. Suckling*.

BRI'DEMAN, brîde'-mân. *n. s.* He who attends the bride and bridegroom at the nuptial ceremony. *Wheatly*.

BRI'DESTAKE, brîde'-stâke. *n. s.* A post set in the ground, to dance round. *B. Jonson*.

BRI'DEWELL §, brîde'-wêl. *n. s.* [The palace built by *St. Bride's*, or *Bridget's well*, was turned into a workhouse.] A house of correction. *Spect*.

BRIDGE §, brîdje. *n. s.* [*brȳcge*, Sax.] A building raised over water for the convenience of passage

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, táb, báll; —dòl; —pòund; —thin, this.

- Shak.* The upper part of the nose. *Bacon.* The supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of music.
- TO BRIDGE**, *bridge*, *v. a.* To raise a bridge over any place. *Milton.*
- BRIDGY***, *brid'-jè*. *a.* Full of bridges. *Sherwood.*
- BRIDLE** \S , *brid'-dl.* 405. *n. s.* [briðl, Sax.] The headstall and reins by which a horse is governed. *Dryden.* A restraint; a curb. *Clarendon.*
- TO BRIDLE**, *brid'-dl. v. a.* To guide by a bridle. *Addison.* To put a bridle on any thing. *Prior.* To restrain. *Hooker.*
- TO BRIDLE**, *brid'-dl. v. n.* To hold up the head. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
- BRIDLEHAND**, *brid'-dl-hánd.* *n. s.* The hand which holds the bridle. *Sidney.*
- BRIDLER***, *brid'-dlr.* *n. s.* He who directs or restrains as by a bridle. *Milton.*
- BRIEF** \S , *bréef.* *a.* [brief, Fr.] Short; concise. *Shak.* Contracted. *Shakespeare.*
- BRIEF**, *bréef.* *n. s.* A writing of any kind. *Shak.* A short extract. *Spenser.* [In law.] A species of writ or precept. *Cowel.* The writing given the pleaders, containing the case. *Swift.* Letters patent, giving license to a charitable collection. [In music.] A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*
- BRIEFLY**, *bréef'-lè.* *ad.* Concisely. *Bacon.* Quickly. *Shakespeare.*
- BRIEFNESS**, *bréef'-nès.* *n. s.* Conciseness; shortness. *Camden.*
- BRIER** \S , *brí'-úr.* 98, 413. *n. s.* [briær, Sax.] A plant. *Shakespeare.*
- BRIERY**, *brí'-úr-rè.* 555. *a.* Rough; full of briars. *Sherwood.*
- BRIERY***, *brí'-úr-rè.* *n. s.* A place where briars grow. *Huloet.*
- BRIG**, *brig.* *n. s.* A bridge. *Gibson's Camden.*
- BRIG***, *brig.* *n. s.* A light vessel with two masts. *BRIGADE \S , *brè-gàde.* 117. *n. s.* [brigade, Fr.] A body of men, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of foot. *Milton.**
- TO BRIGADE***, *brè-gàde.* *v. a.* To form into a brigade.
- BRI/GADIER** *General*, *brig'-à-dèr.* 275. *n. s.* An officer who commands a brigade. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
- BRIGAND**, *brig'-ánd.* *n. s.* [brigand, Fr.] A robber. *Bramhall.*
- BRIGANDAGE***, *brig'-ánd-àdje.* *n. s.* [Fr.] Theft; plunder. *Warburton.*
- BRIGANDINE**, *brig'-ánd-dne.* 150. *n. s.* A light vessel, formerly used by corsairs or pirates. *Spenser.* A coat of mail. *Jeremiah*, xlv.
- BRIGANTINE**, *brig'-ánd-dne.* *n. s.* A light vessel. *Otway.*
- \S All our orthoëpists sound the last *i* in this word long; and yet my memory fails me if the stage does not pronounce it short; a pronunciation to which the stage is very prone, as *Valentine*, *Cymbeline*, &c. are heard on the stage as if written *Valentin*, *Cymbelin*, &c.
- "You may remember, scarce three years are past,
"When in your *brigitante* you sail'd to see
"The Adriatick wedded by our duke,
"And I was with you."—*Venice Preserved. W.*
- BRIGHT** \S , *bríe.* *a.* [beorht, Sax.] Shining; full of light. *Milton.* Reflecting light. *Chapman.* Clear. *Thomson.* Evident. *Watts.* Resplendent with charms. *Parnel.* Illuminated with science. *Pope.* Illustrious. *Cotton.*
- TO BRIGHTEN**, *brí'-tn.* 103. *v. a.* To make bright. *Dryden.* To make luminous. *Philips.* To make gay. *Milton.* To make illustrious. *Swift.* To make acute, or witty.
- TO BRIGHTEN**, *brí'-tn. v. n.* To grow bright. *Pope.*
- BRIGHTBURNING***, *bríe'-bùrn-íng.* *a.* Burning brightly. *Titus Andronicus.*
- BRIGHTEYED***, *bríe'-ide.* *a.* Having bright eyes. *Gray.*
- BRIGHTHAIRD***, *bríe'-hàr'd.* *a.* Having hair of a bright colour. *Milton.*
- BRIGHTHARNESSED***, *bríe'-hàr-nèst.* *a.* Having bright armour. *Milton.*
- BRIGHTLY**, *bríe'-lè.* *ad.* Splendidly. *Pope.*
- BRIGHTNESS**, *bríe'-nès.* *n. s.* Lustre. *Spenser.* Acuteness. *Prior.*
- BRIGHTSHINING***, *bríe'-shíne-íng.* *part. a.* Shining brightly. *Spenser.*
- BRIGOSE***, *brè-gòse.* *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious. *Puller.*
- BRIGUE** \S , *bríg.* *n. s.* [briga, Germ.] Strife; quarrel. *Chaucer.*
- TO BRIGUE***, *bríg. v. a.* [briguer, Fr.] To canvass; to solicit. *Hurd.*
- BRI/LIANCY**, *bríl'-yân-sè.* *n. s.* Lustre; splendour.
- BRI/LLIANT** \S , *bríl'-yânt.* 113. *a.* [brillant, Fr.] Shining; sparkling. *Dorset.*
- BRI/LLIANT**, *bríl'-yânt.* *n. s.* A diamond of the finest cut. *Dryden.*
- BRI/LLIANTLY***, *bríl'-yânt-lè.* *ad.* Splendidly. *Warton.*
- BRI/LLIANTNESS**, *bríl'-yânt-nès.* *n. s.* Splendour; lustre.
- BRILLS**, *bríls.* *n. s.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse. *Dict.*
- BRIM** \S , *brím.* *n. s.* [brímm, Sax.] The edge of any thing. *Bacon.* The upper edge of any vessel. *Crashaw.* The top of any liquor. *Joshua*, iii. The bank of a fountain, river, or the sea. *Spenser.*
- BRIM***, *brím.* *a.* [brýme, Sax.] Publick; well known. *Warner.* *Ob. T.*
- TO BRIM**, *brím. v. a.* To fill to the top. *Milton.*
- TO BRIM**, *brím. v. n.* To be full to the brim. *Philips.*
- TO BRIMFILL***, *brím'-fíl.* *v. a.* To fill to the top. *Crashaw.*
- BRIMFUL**, *brím'-fúl.* *a.* Full to the top. *Sidney.*
- BRIMFULNESS**, *brím'-fúl-nès.* *n. s.* Fulness to the top. *Shakespeare.*
- BRIMLESS***, *brím'-lès.* *a.* Without an edge or brim. *L. Addison.*
- BRIMMER**, *brím'-mòr.* *n. s.* A bowl full to the top. *Dryden.*
- BRIMMING**, *brím'-míng.* *a.* Full to the brim. *Dryden.*
- BRIMSTONE** \S , *brím'-stòne.* *n. s.* [brín or brenstone that is, fiery stone.] Sulphur.
- BRIMSTONY**, *brím'-stò-nè.* *a.* Full of brimstone. *B. Jonson.*
- BRINDED** \S , *brín'-dèd.* *a.* [bréannan, Sax.] Of a brown colour, originally; thence, of a varied colour; streaked. *Shakespeare.*
- BRINDLE**, *brín'-dl.* 405, 359. *n. s.* The state of being brindled. *Clarissa.*
- BRINDLED**, *brín'-dld.* 405. *a.* Brindled; streaked. *Addison.*
- BRINE** \S , *bríne.* *n. s.* [brýne, Sax.] Water impregnated with salt. *Bacon.* The sea. *Shak.* Tears.
- BRINEPIT**, *bríne'-pít.* *n. s.* Pit of salt water. *Shak.*
- TO BRING** \S , *bring.* 408, 409. *v. a.* [bríngan, Sax.] To fetch from. *Shak.* To convey, or carry to *Genesis.* To convey in one's own hand; not to send by another. *Dryden.* To procure as a cause. *Bacon.* To reduce; to recall. *Locke.* To attract; to draw along. *Newton.* To put into any particular state. *Locke.* To lead by degrees. *L'Estrange.* To recall; to summons. *Dryden.* To induce; to prevail upon. *Locke.* To attend; to accompany. *Shak.*—To bring about. To bring to pass. *Dryden.* To bring forth. To give birth to. *Shak.* To bring forth. To bring to light. *Job*, xxxviii. To bring in. To place in any condition. *Shak.* To bring in. To reduce. *Spenser.* To bring in. To afford gain. *South.* To bring in. To introduce. *Taylor.* To bring off. To clear; to acquit. *L'Estrange.* To bring on. To engage in action. *Bacon.* To bring on. To produce as an occasional cause. *Burnet.* To bring over. To convert; to draw to a new party. *Swift.* To bring out. To exhibit. *Shak.* To bring to pass. To effect. *Genesis*, xli. To bring under. To subdue. *Spenser.* To bring up. To educate. *Sidney.* To bring up. To introduce to general practice. *Spencer.*

- tator. To bring up. To cause to advance. Shak. To bring up. To bring back. Genesis, xlv. To bring up. To introduce; to occasion. Numbers, xiv. Bring retains in all its senses the idea of an agent, or cause producing a real or metaphorical motion of something towards something.*
- BRINGER**, brîng'-ûr. 409. *n. s.* The person that brings. *Shakspeare.*
- BRINGER-IN***, brîng'-ûr-in. *n. s.* The person who introduces any thing. *Sandys.*
- BRINGER-UP**, brîng'-ûr-up. *n. s.* Instructor. *Ascham. Bringers-up* are the whole last rank of men in a battalion, or the hindmost man in every file. *Chambers.*
- BRINGING forth***. Production. *Shakspeare.*
- BRINISH**, brî'-nîsh. *a. Salt. Shakspeare.*
- BRINISHNESS**, brî'-nîsh-nês. *n. s.* Tendency to saltiness.
- BRINK** §, brînk. *n. s.* [*brink*, Danish.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river. *Dryden.*
- BRINY**, brî'-nê. *a. Salt. Dryden.*
- BRISK**. See **BRVNY**.
- BRISK** §, brîsk. *a.* [*brusque*, Fr.] Lively. *Denham.* Powerful; spirituous. *Denham.* Vivid; bright. *Newton.*
- To BRISK***, brîsk. *v. a.* To make brisk.
- To BRISK UP**, *v. n.* To come up briskly.
- To BRISK UP***, *v. a.* To enliven. *Killingbeck.*
- BRISKET**, brîsk'-kî. 99. *n. s.* [*brwyed*, Welsh.] The breast of an animal. *Mortimer.*
- BRISKLY**, brîsk'-lê. *ad.* Actively; vigorously. *Boyle.*
- BRISKNESS**, brîsk'-nês. *n. s.* Liveliness. *South.* Gayety. *Dryden.*
- BRISTLE** §, brîs'-sl. 405, 472. *n. s.* [brîçt], Sax.] The stiff hair of swine. *Shakspeare.*
- To BRISTLE**, brîs'-sl. *v. a.* To erect in bristles. *Shakspeare.*
- To BRISTLE**, brîs'-sl. *v. n.* To stand erect as bristles. *Shakspeare.*
- To BRISTLE a Thread.** To fix a bristle to it.
- BRISTLELIKE***, brîs'-sl-like. *a.* Stiff as a bristle. *Mirror for Magistrates.*
- BRISTLY**, brîs'-lê. *a.* Thick set with bristles. *Bacon.*
- BRISTOL STONE**, brîs'-tôl-stône. *n. s.* A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol. *Woodward.*
- BRIT**, brî. *n. s.* The name of a fish. *Carew.*
- To BRITE**, or **To BRIGHT**, brîte. *v. n.* To be over ripe.
- BRITISH** §*, brît'-îsh. *a.* [Brÿttîche, Sax.] What relates to Britain. *Milton.* Applied to language, it means the Welsh. *Richards.*
- BRITON***, brît'-ûn. *n. s.* A native of Britain. *Shak.*
- BRITON***, brît'-ûn. *a.* British. *Spenser.*
- BRITTLE** §, brît'-îl. 405. *a.* [brÿtan, Sax.] Fragile. *Bacon.*
- BRITTLELY***, brît'-îl-lê. *ad.* In a fragile state. *Sherwood.*
- BRITTLENESS**, brît'-îl-nês. *n. s.* Aptness to break. *Ascham.*
- BRIZE** §, brîze. *n. s.* The gad-fly. *Spenser.*
- BROACH** §, brôish. 295. *n. s.* [bruche, Fr.] A spit. *Bacon.* A musical instrument. *Diet.*
- To BROACH**, brôish. *v. a.* To spit. *Shakspeare.* To pierce a vessel; to tap. *Crashaw.* To open any store. *Knolles.* To let out any thing. *Hudibras.* To give out or utter. *Raleigh.*
- To BROACH to***, [In naval language.] To turn suddenly to windward. *Chambers.*
- BROACHER**, brôish'-ûr. *n. s.* A spit. *Dryden.* An opener, or utterer; the first author. *L'Estrange.*
- BROAD** §, brâwd. 255. *ad.* [brad, Sax.] Wide. *Shak.* Large. *Locke.* Clear; open. *Chapman.* *Odyssey.* Gross; coarse. *Dryden.* Obscene; fulsome. *Dryden.* Bold; not delicate. *Shakspeare.*
- BROAD as long.** Equal upon the whole. *L'Estrange.*
- BROADAXE***, brâwd'-âks. *n. s.* [brad-æx, Sax.] Formerly a military weapon. *Spenser.*
- BROAD-BLOWN***, brâwd'-blône. *part. a.* Full blown. *Shakspeare.*
- BROAD-BREASTED***, brâwd'-brêst-êd. *a.* Having a broad breast. *Hulcot.*
- BROAD-BRIMMED***, brâwd'-brîmd. *a.* Having a broad border, brim, or edge. *Tatler.*
- BROAD-CAST***, brâwd'-kast. *n. s.* The method of cultivating corn, turnips, &c. by sowing them with the hand at large. *Chambers.*
- BROAD-CLOTH**, brâwd'-klôth. *n. s.* A fine kind of cloth. *Swift.*
- BROAD-EYED**, brâwd'-lde. *a.* Having a wide survey. *Shakspeare.*
- BROAD-FRONTED***, brâwd'-frûnt-êd. *part. a.* Having a broad front; applied to cattle. *Chapman.*
- BROAD-HORNED***, brâwd'-hórnd. *a.* Having large horns. *Hulcot.*
- BROAD-LEAVED**, brâwd'-lêêvd. *a.* Having broad leaves. *Sandys.*
- To BRO'ADEN**, brâw'-dn. 103. *v. n.* To grow bold. *Thomson.*
- BRO'ADISH***, brâwd'-îsh. *a.* Rather broad. *Russell.*
- BRO ADLY**, brâwd'-lê. *ad.* In a broad manner: *Sir E. Sandys.*
- BRO'ADNESS**, brâwd'-nês. *n. s.* Breadth. *Bacon.* Coarseness. *Dryden.*
- BRO'ADPIECE***, brâwd'-pêse. *n. s.* The denomination of one of our gold coins. *Snelling.*
- BROAD-SEAL***, brâwd'-sêle. *n. s.* The great seal of England. *Sheldon.*
- To BROAD-SEAL***, brâwd'-sêle. *v. a.* To stamp or sanction with the broad-seal. *B. Jonson.*
- BRO'ADSHOULDERED**, brâwd'-shôle-dûrd. *a.* Having a large space between the shoulders. *Dryden.*
- BRO'ADSIDE**, brâwd'-slde. *n. s.* The side of a ship. *Waller.* The volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship. *Swift.* [In printing.] A sheet of paper containing one large page.
- BROAD-SPREADING***, brâwd'-sprêd-îng. *part. a.* Spreading widely. *Shakspeare.*
- BRO'ADSWORD**, brâwd'-sôrd. *n. s.* A cutting sword, with a broad blade. *Wiseman.*
- BRO'ADTAILED***, brâwd'-tâld. *a.* Having a broad tail. *Sandys.*
- BRO'ADWISE**, brâwd'-wîze. 140. *ad.* According to the direction of the breadth. *Boyle.*
- BROCA'DE** §, brô-kâde'. *n. s.* [brocado, Span.] A silken stuff, variegated with colours of gold or silver. *Spectator.*
- BROCA'DED**, brô-kâ'-dêd. *a.* Drest in brocade. Woven in the manner of a brocade. *Guy.*
- BRO'CAGE**, or **BRO'KAGE**, brô'-kâje. 90. *n. s.* The gain gotten by promoting base bargains. *Spenser.* The hire given for any unlawful office. *Bacon.* The trade of dealing in old things. *B. Jonson.* The transaction of business for other men. *Locke.*
- BRO'CCOLI**, brôk'-kô-lê. *n. s.* [Italian.] A species of cabbage. *Pope.*
- To BROCHE**. See **To BROACH**.
- BROCK**, brôk. *n. s.* [bnoc, Sax.] A badger. *Brown.*
- BRO'CKET**, brôk'-kî. 99. *n. s.* A red deer, two years old. *Knatchbull.*
- BRO'DEQUIN***, brôd'-kîn. *n. s.* [brodequin, Fr.] A buskin, or half-boot. *Echard.*
- To BRO'GGLE***, brôg'-gl. *v. n.* To fish for eels.
- BROGUE**, brôg. 337. *n. s.* [brog, Irish.] A kind of a shoe. *Shak.* A cant word for a corrupt dialect. *Farguhar.*
- BROGUE-MAKER***, brôg'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* A maker of brogues. *Johnson.*
- To BRÖID***, brôid. *v. a.* To braid or weave together. *Chaucer.*
- To BRO'IDER** §, brôê'-dûr. *v. a.* [brodir, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needle work. *Exodus.*
- BRO'IDERER***, brôê'-dûr-ûr. *n. s.* An embroiderer. *Hulcot.*
- BRO'IDERY**, brôê'-dûr-rê. 555. *n. s.* Embroidery. *Tickell.*
- BROIL** §, brôîl. *n. s.* [brouiller, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel. *Shakspeare.*
- To BROIL** §, brôîl. *v. a.* [brûler, Fr.] To cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire. *Luke, xxiv. 42.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nô; —ûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —tûn, THIS.

To BROIL, brôil. *v. n.* To be in the heat. *Shak.*
BROILER*, brôê-lûr. *n. s.* One who would excite a broil, or quarrel. *Hammond.* That which dresses by cookery. *Sherwood.*
To BROKE §, brôke. *v. n.* [bpuca, Sax.] To transact business for others. *Shakspeare.*
BROKEN, brô'-kn. 103. *part. pass. of break.*
BROKEN-BELLIED*, brô'-kn-bêl-lîd. *a.* Having a ruptured belly. *Sir M. Sandys.*
BROKEN-MEAT, brô'-kn-mêet. *Fragments. Swift.*
BROKENHEARTED, brô'-kn-hâr-iêd. *a.* Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear. *Isaiah.*
BROKENLY, brô'-kn-lê. *ad.* Without any regular series. *Hakewill.*
BROKENNESS*, brô'-kn-nês. *n. s.* Unevenness. *Smith.*
BROKENWINDED*, brô'-kn-wînd'-êd. *a.* Having short breath. *May.*
BROKER, brô'-kûr. *n. s.* A factor. *Temple.* One who deals in old goods. A pimp; a match-maker. *Shak.*
BROKERAGE, brô'-kûr-ljê. 90. *n. s.* The pay of a broker.
BROKERLY*, brô'-kûr-lê. *a.* Mean; servile. *B. Jonson.*
BROKERY*, brô'-kûr-rê. *n. s.* The business of a broker. *Bp. Hall.*
BROKING, brô'-king. *part. a.* Practised by brokers. *Shakspeare.*
BRO'NCHIAL, brôn'-kê-âl. } *a.* Belonging to the
BRO'NCHICK, brôn'-kîk. } throat. *Arbutnot.*
BRO'NCHOCELE, brôn'-kô-sêle. } [See HYDRO-
CELE.] *n. s.* [βρογχήλη.] A tumour of the bronchus. *Quincy.*
BRONCHO-TOMY, brôn'-kôt'-tôm-mê. 518. *n. s.* That operation which opens the windpipe by incision. *Quincy.*
BROND, brônd. *n. s.* [bponð, Sax.] See BRAND.
A sword. Spenser.
BRONTOLOGY, brôn-tôl'-ô-jê. *n. s.* [βροντή and λογία.] A dissertation upon thunder. *Diet.*
BRONZE §, brônze. [brânze. *Perry.*] *n. s.* [bronze, Fr.] Brass. *Pope.* Relief, or statue, cast in brass and copper mixed. *Prior.* A factitious metal compounded of copper and tin. *Chambers.*
To BRONZE*, brônze. *v. a.* To harden as brass. *Young.*
BROOCH §, brôôtsch. *n. s.* [broche, Fr.] A jewel; an ornament of jewels. *Shakspeare.* A painting all of one colour. *Diet.*
To BROOCH, brôôtsch. *v. a.* To adorn with jewels. *Shakspeare.*
To BROOD §, brôôd. *v. n.* [bpoð, Sax.] To sit, as on eggs. *Milton.* To cover chickens under the wing. *Dryden.* To remain long in anxiety. *Dryden.* To mature any thing by care. *Bacon.*
To BROOD, brôôd. *v. a.* To cherish by care. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
BROOD, brôôd. *n. s.* [bpoð, Sax.] Offspring, progeny. *Fairfax.* Thing bred. *Addison.* The number hatched at once. *Spectator.* A production. *Shakspeare.* The act of covering the eggs. *Shakspeare.*
BROODY, brôô'-dê. *a.* In a state of sitting on the eggs. *Ray.*
BROOK, brôôk. [brûk, *Perry* and *Jones.*] *n. s.* [bpoce, Sax.] A running water, less than a river. *Shakspeare.*
To BROOK §, brôôk. *v. a.* [bpuca, Sax.] To bear; to endure. *Hooker.*
To BROOK, brôôk. *v. n.* To endure. *Sidney.*
BROOKLINE, brôôk'-llîme. *n. s.* A sort of water speedwell.
BROOKMINT*, brôôk'-mînt. *n. s.* The water-mint.
BROOKY*, brôôk'-ê. *a.* Abounding with brooks. *Dyer.*
BROOM §, brôôm. *n. s.* [bpoem, Sax.] A small tree. *Dryden.* A besom. *Shakspeare.*
To BROOM*, brôôm. } *v. a.* [In naval language.] To
To BREAM*, brêem. } clean the ship.
BROOMLAND, brôôm'-lând. *n. s.* Land that bears broom. *Mortimer.*
BROOMSTAFF, brôôm'-stâf. *n. s.* The handle of a besom. *Shakspeare.*

BROOMSTICK, brôôm'-sûk. *n. s.* A broomstaff. *Swift.*
BROOMY, brôô'-mê. *a.* Full of broom. *Mortimer.* Consisting of broom. *Swift.*
BROTH, brôth. *n. s.* [bpoð, Sax.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled. *Bacon.*
BROTHER §, brôth'-êl. } *n. s.* [hor
BROTHERHOUSE, brôth'-êl-hôûs. } del, Fr.]
A house of lewd entertainment. *Shakspeare.*
BROTHERLESS*, brôth'-êl-lûr. *n. s.* He who frequents a brothelhouse.
BROTHERLY*, brôth'-êl-rê. *n. s.* Whoredom. *Bp. Hall.* Obscenity. *B. Jonson.*
BROTHER §, brôth'-êl. 98. *n. s.* [bpoðer, Sax.] One born of the same father and mother. *Shak.* Any one closely united; associate. *Chancer.* Any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession. *Proverbs*, xviii. Brother is used, in theological language, for man in general. *1 Cor.* viii.
BROTHERHOOD, brôth'-êl-hôûd. *n. s.* The state or quality of being a brother. *Shakspeare.* An association; a fraternity. *Davies.* A class of men of the same kind. *Addison.*
BROTHERLESS*, brôth'-êl-lês. *a.* Without a brother. *Andr. Marvel.*
BROTHERLIKE*, brôth'-êl-like. *a.* Becoming a brother. *Shakspeare.*
BROTHERLOVE*, brôth'-êl-lâv. *n. s.* Brotherly affection. *Shakspeare.*
BROTHERLY, brôth'-êl-rê. *a.* Natural; such as becomes a brother. *Bacon.*
BROTHERLY, brôth'-êl-rê. *ad.* After the manner of a brother. *Shakspeare.*
BROUGHT, brâwt. 393. *part. pass. of bring.*
BROW §, brôû. *n. s.* [bnpæp, Sax.] The arch of hair over the eye. *Dryden.* The forehead. *Shak.* The general air of the countenance. *Shak.* The edge of any high place. *Bacon.*
To BROW, brôû. *v. a.* To bound; to limit. *Milton.*
To BRO'WBEAT, brôû'-bête. *v. a.* To depress with severe brows and looks. *South.*
BRO'WBEATING*, brôû'-bête-îng. *n. s.* The act of depressing by stern or lofty looks. *L'Estrange.*
BRO'WBOUND, brôû'-bôûnd. *a.* Crowned. *Shak.*
BRO'WLESS*, brôû'-lês. *a.* Without shame. *L. Addison.*
BRO'WSICK, brôû'-sîk. *a.* Dejected. *Suckling.*
BROWN §, brôûn. *a.* [bpu, Sax.] The name of a colour. *Shakspeare.*
BRO'WNBILL, brôûn'-bîl. *n. s.* The ancient weapon of the English foot. *Hudibras.*
BRO'WNISH, brôûn'-îsh. *a.* Somewhat brown. *Woodward.*
BRO'WNISM*, brôûn'-îsm. *n. s.* The heresy of those who adopted the opinions of Robert Brown. *Milton.*
BRO'WNIST*, brôûn'-îst. *n. s.* One of the sect of Robert Brown, a noted sectarist, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, who confined the church of God to his conventicle, excluding all other Christians out of the pale of the church. *Pagitt.*
BRO'WNNESS, brôûn'-nês. *n. s.* A brown colour. *Sidney.*
BRO'WNSTUDY, brôûn'-stûd'-dê. *n. s.* Gloomy meditations. *Norris.*
BRO'WNWORT*, brôûn'-wûrt. *n. s.* The fig-wort.
BRO'WNIE*, brôû'-nê. *n. s.* A spirit, foolishly supposed to haunt old houses in Scotland.
BRO'WNY*, brôû'-nê. *a.* Brown. *Shakspeare.*
To BROWSE §, brôûze. *v. a.* To eat branches, or shrubs. *Spenser.*
To BROWSE, brôûze. *v. n.* To feed. *Shakspeare.*
BROWSE, brôûze. *n. s.* Branches, or shrubs. *Dryden.*
BRO'WSING*, brôûz'-îng. *n. s.* Food which deer find in young coppices. *Howell.*
To BRUISE §, brôûze. 343. *v. a.* [bnpûan, Sax.] To crush or mangle with a heavy blow, or fall. *Gen.* iii.
BRUISE, brôûze. *n. s.* A hurt with something blunt and heavy. *Nahm, iii.*
BRUISER*, brôû'-zûr. *n. s.* A concave tool for grinding the specula of telescopes. *Chambers.* In vulgar language, a boxer.

BRU/SEWORT, brôôze/-wûrt. *n. s.* An herb.
BRU/IT §, brôôt. 343. *n. s.* [*brut*, Goth.] Rumour; report.
To BRUIT, brôôt. *v. a.* To report. *Shakespeare.*
BRU/MAL, brôô/-mâl. *ad.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter. *Bacon.*
BRÛN, **BRAN**, **BROWN**, **BOURN**, **BURN**, all from the Sax. *bopn*, *boupan*, *bruma*, *bupna*, signifying a river or brook.
BRÛNETTE, brôô/-nêt'. *n. s.* [*brunette*, Fr.] A woman with a brown complexion. *Addison.*
BRU/NION, brûn'/-yûn. *n. s.* [*brugnou*, Fr.] A fruit between a plum and a peach. *Trevoux.*
BRUNT, brûnt. *n. s.* [*bpennan*,] Shock; violence. *Sidney.* Blow; stroke. *Spenser.* A brief and sudden effort. *Bp. Hall.*
BRUSH §, brûsh. *n. s.* [*orosse*, Fr.] An instrument to clean any thing. The larger pencils used by painters. *Stirling fleet.* A rude assault. *Shakespeare.* A thicket. *Spenser.*
To BRUSH, brûsh. *v. a.* To sweep with a brush. *Shak.* To strike with quickness. *Spenser.* To paint with a brush. *Pope.* To carry away, by an act like that of brushing. *Milton.* To move as the brush. *Dryden.*
To BRUSH, brûsh. *v. n.* To move with haste. *Dryden.* To fly over.
BRU/SHER, brûsh'-ûr. *n. s.* He that uses a brush. *Bacon.*
BRU/SHET*, brûsh'-êt. *n. s.* See **BUSKET**.
BRU/SHWOOD, brûsh'-wôôd. *n. s.* Rough, low, close thickets. *Dryden.*
BRU/SHY, brûsh'-ê. *a.* Rough or shaggy, like a brush. *Boyle.*
BRUSK*, brûsk. *a.* [*brusque*, Fr.] Rude. *Sir H. Wotton.*
To BRU/STLE §, brûs'-sl. 472. *v. n.* [*brjsthan*, Sax.] To crackle. *Gower.*
BRU/TAL, brôô/-tâl. 343. *a.* That which belongs to a brute. Savage; cruel. *Dryden.*
BRUTALITY, brôô/-tâl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Savageness. *Locke.*
To BRU/TALIZE, brôô/-tâl-lze. *v. n.* To grow brutal. *Addison.*
To BRU/TALIZE, brôô/-tâl-lze. *v. a.* To make brutal. *Cowper.*
BRU/TALLY, brôô/-tâl-lê. *ad.* Churlishly. *Arbutnot.*
BRUTE §, brôôt. 339. *a.* [*brutus*, Lat.] Senseless. *Bentley.* Savage. *Holder.* Bestial. *Milton.* Rough; ferocious. *Pope.*
BRUTE, brôôt. *n. s.* An irrational creature; a savage. *Milton.*
To BRUTE, brôôt. *v. a.* [*for bruit*,] To report. *Knolles.*
BRU/TELY*, brôô/-lê. *ad.* In a rough manner. *Milton.*
BRU/TENESS, brôô/-nês. *n. s.* Brutality. *Spenser.*
To BRU/TIFY, brôô/-tê-fl. *v. a.* To make a man a brute. *Congreve.* To render the mind brutal. *Barrow.*
BRU/TISH, brôô/-tish. *a.* Bestial. *Milton.* Savage; ferocious. *Grey.* Gross; carnal. *Shak.* Ignorant; uncivilized. *Hooker.* Unconscious; insignificant. *Sandys.*
BRU/TISHLY, brôô/-tish-lê. *ad.* Savagely. *King Charles.*
BRU/TISHNESS, brôô/-tish-nês. *n. s.* Brutality. *Sprat.*
To BRUT §, or **BRUTTE** §*, brût. *v. n.* [*brouter*, Fr.] To browse. *Evelyn.*
BRU/TTING*, brût'-ting. *n. s.* Browsing. *Evelyn.*
BRY/ONY, brî/-ô-nê. *n. s.* [*brionia*, Lat.] A plant. *B. Jonson.*
BUB, bûb. *n. s.* Liquor. *Prior.*
*To BUB**, bûb. *v. a.* To throw out in bubbles. *Sackville.* *Ob. T.*
BUBBLE §, bûb/-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*bobbel*, Dutch.] A small bladder of water. *Bacon.* That which wants solidity and firmness. *Bacon.* A cheat. *Swift.* The person cheated. *Prior.*
To BUBBLE, bûb/-bl. *v. n.* To rise in bubbles. *Shakespeare.* To run with a gentle noise. *Dryden.*

To BUBBLE, bûb/-bl. *v. a.* To cheat. *Addison.*
BU/BBLER, bûb/-blâr. 405. *n. s.* A cheat. *Dryden.*
BU/BBLY*, bûb/-blê. *a.* Consisting of bubbles. *Nashie.*
BU/BBY, bûb/-bê. *n. s.* A woman's breast. *Arbutnot.*
BU/BO, bû/-bô. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] That part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; and therefore all tumours in that part are called *buboes*. *Wiseman.*
BUBONOCE/LE, bù-bôn/-ô-sêlê. [See **HYDROCELE**,] *n. s.* A kind of rupture, where the intestines break down into the groin. *Sharp.*
BU/BUKLE, bù-bûk/-kl. *n. s.* A red pimple. *Shak.*
BUCANIERS, bûk'-â-nêrz'. *n. s.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America. *Bp. Berkeley.*
BUCCELLA/TION, bûk'-sêl-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*buccella*, Lat.] A dividing into large pieces. *Harris.*
BUCK §, bûk. *n. s.* [*bauche*, Germ.] The liquor in which clothes are washed. *Shak.* The clothes washed in the liquor. *Shakespeare.*
BUCK*, bûk. *n. s.* A cant word for a bold, ostentatious, or forward person. *T. Warton.*
BUCK §, bûk. *n. s.* [*bucca*, Sax.] The male of the fallow deer, and of rabbits, and other animals. *Peacham.*
To BUCK, bûk. *v. a.* To wash clothes. *Shakespeare.*
To BUCK, bûk. *v. n.* To copulate as bucks and does. *Mortimer.*
BU/CKBASKET, bûk'-bâs-kit. *n. s.* The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash. *Shakespeare.*
BU/CKBEAN, bûk'-bêne. *n. s.* A sort of trefoil. *Floyer.*
BU/CKET §, bûk'-kît. 99. *n. s.* [*buc*, Sax.] The vessel in which water is drawn, or carried. *Shak. Dryd.*
BU/CKINGSTOOL*, bûk'-ing-stôôl. *n. s.* A washing block. *Gayton.*
BU/CKLE §, bûk'-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*buccel*, Welsh.] A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another. *Shak.* The state of the hair crisped and curled, by being kept long in the same state. *Spectator.*
To BUCKLE, bûk'-kl. *v. a.* To fasten with a buckle. *Shak.* To prepare to do any thing. *Spenser.* To join in battle. *Hayward.* To confine. *Shakespeare.*
To BUCKLE, bûk'-kl. *v. n.* To bend; to bow. *Shak.—To buckle to.* To apply to. *Dryden.* *To buckle with.* To engage with. *Shakespeare.*
BU/CKLER §, bûk'-lâr. *n. s.* [*buccled*, Welsh.] A shield. *Dryden.*
To BUCKLER, bûk'-lâr. *v. a.* To defend. *Shak.*
BU/CKLER-THORN, bûk'-lâr-thôrn. *n. s.* Christ's-thorn.
BU/CKMAST, bûk'-mâst. *n. s.* The fruit or mast of the beech tree.
BU/CKRAM §, bûk'-rûm. *n. s.* [*bougram*, Fr.] A sort of linen cloth, stiffened with gum. *Shakespeare.*
BU/CKRAM*, bûk'-rûm. *a.* Stiff; precise. *Fulke.*
BU/CKRAMS, bûk'-rûmz. *n. s.* Wild garlick.
BU/CKSHORN PLANTAIN, bûks'-hôn-plân'-tîn. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
BU/CKSKIN*, bûk'-skûn. *a.* Made of the skin of a buck. *Tutler.*
BU/CKSTALL*, bûk'-stâwl. *n. s.* A net to catch deer. *Huloet.*
BU/CKTHORN, bûk'-thôrn. *n. s.* A tree that bears a purging berry.
BU/CKWHEAT, bûk'-hwête. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
BUCO/LICAL §*, bù-kôl/-ik-âl. *a.* [*βουκολος*,] Pastoral. *Skelton.*
BUCO/LICK, bù-kôl/-ik. *a.* Pastoral. *Warton.*
BUCO/LICK*, bù-kôl/-ik. *n. s.* A writer of bucolicks or pastorals. *Warton.* A bucolick poem. *Warton.*

From the tendency we have to remove the accent to the beginning of such Latin words as we Anglicise by dropping the last syllable, we sometimes hear this word improperly accented on the first syllable.—See **ACADEMY**. The authorities for the accent on the second syllable are, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Dr. Ash, and Entick; Buchanan stands alone for the accent on the first. *W.*

BUD §, bûd. *n. s.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant. *Shakespeare.*
To BUD, bûd. *v. n.* To put forth young shoots

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tâb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

Ecclesi. xxxix. To rise as a germ from the stalk.
Clarendon. To be in the bloom. *Shakspeare.*
 To BUD, bûd. v. a. To inoculate. *Temple.*
 BUDDLE*, bûd' dl. n. s. A sort of frame made to receive the ore after its first separation from its grossest foulness. *Chambers.*
 To BUDGE*, bûdje. v. n. [*bouger*, Fr.] To stir. *Shakspeare.*
 BUDGE, bûdje. a. Stiff or surly. *Milton.*
 BUDGE, bûdje. n. s. The dressed skin or fur of lambs. *Marston.*
 BUDGENESS*, bûdje'-nês. n. s. Sternness; severity. *Stanburst.*
 BUDGER, bûd'-jûr. n. s. One that moves from his place. *Shakspeare.*
 BUDGET, bûd'-jêt. n. s. [*bogette*, Fr.] A bag. *Spenser.* A store, or stock. *L'Estrange.* The statement made in the House of Commons, of the finances of the kingdom.
 BUDGY*, bûd'-jê. a. Consisting of fur. *Thule, or Virtue's Historie.*
 BUFF, bûf. n. s. A buffalo. A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo. *Dryden.* A military coat made of thick leather. *Shak.* The colour of the leather, of a very light yellow. The size, viscid, tough mass, which forms on the upper surface of the blood. *Chambers.*
 To BUFF, bûf. v. a. [*buffe*, Fr.] To strike. *B. Jonson. Ob. J.*
 BU'FFALO, bûf'-fâ-lô. n. s. [Ital.] A kind of wild ox. *Dryden.*
 BU'FFET, bûf'-fît. 99. n. s. [*buffet*, Fr.] A blow with the fist. *Wicliffe. Shakspeare.*
 BUFFET, bûf'-fît. n. s. [*buffette*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard. *Pope.*
 To BU'FFET, bûf'-fît. 99. v. a. To strike with the hand. *Shakspeare.* The mournful or funeral peal of bells. *The Art of Ringing.*
 To BU'FFET, bûf'-fît. v. a. To play a boxing-match. *Shakspeare.*
 BU'FFETER, bûf'-fît-tûr. n. s. A boxer. *Sherwood.*
 BU'FFETING*, n. s. bûf'-fît-ing. Stroke. *Warburton.*
 BU'FFLE, bûf'-fl. 405. n. s. The same with *buffalo*. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 To BU'FFLE, bûf'-fl. v. n. To puzzle; to be at a loss. *Swift.*
 BU'FFLEHEADED, bûf'-fl-hêd'-êd. a. A man with a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid. *Gayton.*
 BU'FFO'ON, bûf'-fôon'. n. s. [*buffon*, Fr.] A man who makes sport by low jests and antic postures. *Davies.* He that practises indecent raillery. *Garth.*
 To BU'FFO'ON*, bûf'-fôon'. v. a. To make ridiculous. *Glanville.*
 BU'FFO'ONERY, bûf'-fôon'-âr-rê. n. s. The practice of a buffoon. *Locke.* Low jests. *Dryden.*
 BU'FFO'ONING*, bûf'-fôon'-ing. n. s. Buffoonery. *Dryden.*
 BU'FFO'ONISM*, bûf'-fôon'-izm. n. s. Jesting. *Minsheu.*
 To BU'FFO'ONIZE*, bûf'-fôon'-ize. v. n. To play the fool, jester, or buffoon. *Minsheu.*
 BU'FFO'ONLIKE*, bûf'-fôon'-llke. a. Resembling a buffoon. *Sherwood.*
 BU'FFO'ONLY*, bûf'-fôon'-lê. a. Scurrile; ridiculous. *Goodman.*
 BUG, bûg. n. s. A stinking insect bred in old household stuff. *Ray.*
 BUG, bûg. } n. s. A frightful object; a
 BU'GBEAR, bûg'-bêre. } walking spectre. *Spenser. Locke.*
 BU'GGINESS, bûg'-gê-nês. n. s. The state of being infected with bugs.
 BU'GGY, bûg'-gê. 383. a. Abounding with bugs.
 BU'GLE, bû'-gl. 405. } n. s. [*bugen*, Sax.]
 BU'GLEHORN, bû'-gl-hôrn'. } A hunting horn. *Spenser. Tickell.*
 BU'GLE, bû'-gl. n. s. A shining bead of black glass. *Shakspeare.*
 BU'GLE, bû'-gl. n. s. [*bugula*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
 BU'GLOSS, bû'-glôs. n. s. [*buglossum*, Lat.] The herb ox-tongue.
 To BUILD, bîld. 341. v. a. preter. I built, I have

built; [*býldan*, Sax.] To make a fabrick, or edifice. *I Chron.* To raise in any laboured form. *Spectator.* To raise any thing on a support or foundation. *Spenser.*
 To BUILD, bîld. v. n. To play the architect. *Pope.*
 To depend on. *Hooker.*
 BUILDER, bîld'-ôr. 98. n. s. An architect. *Sidney.*
 BUILDING, bîld'-ing. 410. n. s. A fabrick; an edifice. *Shakspeare.*
 BUILT, bîlt. n. s. The form; the structure. *Dryden.*
 Species of building. *Temple.*
 BUL*, bûl. n. s. The common flounder. *Chambers.*
 BULB, bûlb. n. s. [*bulbus*, Lat.] A round body or root. *Evelyn.*
 To BULB out*, v. n. To project.
 BULBA'CEOUS, bûl-bâ'-shûs. a. [Lat.] Bulbous. *Diet.*
 BU'LBED*, bûl'-bêd. a. Round-headed. *Cotgrave.*
 BU'LBIOUS, bûl'-bûs. 314. a. Containing bulbs. *Bac.*
 BULGE*, bûlje. n. s. A leak, the breach which lets in water. See To BULGE.
 To BULGE, bûlje. v. n. To take in water; to founder. *Dryden.* To jut out. *Maxon.*
 BU'LMY, bûl'-lê-mê. n. s. [*bovulpiæ*] An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldness of the extremities. *Diet.*
 BULK, bûlk. n. s. [*bulcke*, Dutch.] Magnitude. *Bacon.* Size; quantity. *South.* The gross; the majority. *Addison.* Main fabrick. *Shak.* The main part of a ship's cargo.
 BULK, bûlk. n. s. A part of a building jutting out. *Shakspeare.*
 BU'LKHEAD, bûlk-hêd'. n. s. A partition made across a ship. *Harris.*
 BU'LKINESS, bûl'-kê-nês. n. s. Greatness of size. *Locke.*
 BU'LKY, bûl'-kê. a. Of great size. *Dryden.*
 BULL, bûll. 173. n. s. [*bulle*, Dutch.] The male of black cattle. *Shak.* In the scriptural sense, an enemy. *Psalms. xxii.* One of the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Thomson.* A letter published by popes and emperours. *Ayliffe.* A blunder; a contradiction. *Milton.* A stock-jobber.
 BULL, in composition, generally notes the large size of any thing, as, *bull-head*, *bull-rush*, *bull-trout*; and is therefore only an augmentative syllable, without much reference to its original signification.
 BULL-BAITING, bûl'-bâ-tîng. n. s. The sport of baiting bulls with dogs. *Addison.*
 BULL-BEEF, bûl'-bêef. n. s. Coarse beef. *Shak.*
 BULL-BEGGAR, bûl'-bêg'-âr. n. s. Something terrible; something to fright children with. *Sir T. Smith.*
 BULL-CALF, bûl'-kâf. n. s. A he-calf. *Shakspeare.*
 BULL-DOG, bûl'-dôg. n. s. A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage, used in baiting the bull. *Addison.*
 BULL-FACED*, bûl'-fâste. a. Having a large face. *Dryden.*
 BULL-FINCH, bûl'-fînsh. n. s. A small bird, that has neither song nor whistle of its own, yet is very apt to learn. *Thomson.*
 BULL-FLY, bûl'-flî. } n. s. An insect. *Philips.*
 BULL-BEE, bûl'-bê. }
 BULL-HEAD, bûl'-hêd. n. s. A stupid fellow. The name of a fish; the miller's thumb. *Walton.*
 A little black water vermin. *Philips.*
 BULL-TROUT, bûl'-trôût. n. s. A large kind of trout. *Walton.*
 BULL-WEED, bûl'-wêed. n. s. Knapweed.
 BULL-WORT, bûl'-wûrt. } n. s. A plant.
 BISHOPS-WEED, bîsh'-ûps-wêed. }
 BU'LLIACE, bûl'-lîs. 98. n. s. A wild sour plum. *Bacon.*
 BU'LLARY*, bûl'-â-rê. n. s. [*bullarium*, Lat.] A collection of papistical bells. *South.*
 BU'LLIET, bûl'-lîet. 99. n. s. [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal, shot out of guns. *Spenser.*
 BU'LLETIN*, bûl'-ê-ûn. n. s. [Fr.] An official account of publick news.
 BU'LLION, bûl'-yôn. 113. n. s. [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or silver in the lump. *Bacon.*

- TO BULLIRAG***, bûl'-lê-râg. *v. a.* [See *To BAL-LARAG*.] To insult in a bullying manner.
- BU'LLISH***, bûl'-lîsh. *a.* Partaking of the nature of a bull or blunder. *Milton*.
- BU'LLIST***, bûl'-lîst. *n. s.* [*bulliste*, Fr.] A writer of papal bulls. *Hornmar*.
- BULLITION**, bûl'-lîsh'-ân. 177. *n. s.* [*bullio*, Lat.] The act or state of boiling. *Bacon*.
- BU'LOCK**, bûl'-lûk. 166. *n. s.* [*bulluca*, Sax.] A young bull gelt, or ox. *Shakspeare*.
- BU'LLY** §, bûl'-lê. *n. s.* A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow. *Shakspeare*.
- TO BU'LLY**, bûl'-lê. *v. a.* To overbear with noise or menaces. *King*.
- TO BULLY**, bûl'-lê. *v. n.* To be noisy. *Bramston*.
- BU'LRUSH**, bûl'-rûsh. *n. s.* A large rush without knots. *Spenser*.
- BU'LRUSHY***, bûl'-rûsh-ê. *a.* Made of bulrushes. *Hulot*.
- BU'LTEL***, *n. s.* [*bultelus*, low Lat.] The bran of meal after dressing. *Chambers*. A bolter-cloth.
- BU'LOWARK** §, bûl'-wûrk. *n. s.* [*bolwercke*, Dutch.] What is now called a bastion. *Spenser*. A fortification. *Hayward*. A security. *Shakspeare*.
- TO BU'LOWARK**, bûl'-wûrk. *v. a.* To fortify with bulwarks. *Addison*.
- BUM** §, bûm. *n. s.* [*bomme*, Dutch.] The buttocks. *Shakspeare*.
- TO BUM***, bûm. *v. n.* To make a noise or report. *Marston*.
- BUMBA'LIFF**, bûm-bâ'-lîf. *n. s.* [a corruption of *bound bailiff*.] A bailiff employed in arrests. *Shak*.
- BU'MBARD**, bûm'-bârd. *n. s.* [for *bombard*.] A great gun; a black jack; a leathern pitcher. *Shakspeare*.
- BU'MBAST**, bûm'-bâst. *n. s.* See *BOMBAST*.
- BUMBLEBEE***, bûm'-bl-bêe. *n. s.* The wild bee, or humble bee.
- BU'MBOAT***, bûm'-bôte. *n. s.* A large, clumsy boat, used in carrying vegetables and liquors.
- BUMP**, bûmp. *n. s.* [*bomps*, Goth.] A swelling; a protuberance. *Shakspeare*.
- TO BUMP**, bûmp. *v. n.* [*hommen*, Dutch.] To make a loud noise, or bomb. *Dryden*.
- BUMP***, bûmp. *n. s.* The mugient noise made by the bittern. *Skelton*.
- BU'MPER**, bûm'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* A cup filled till the liquor swells over the brim. *Dryden*.
- BU'MPKIN**, bûmp'-kîn. *n. s.* An awkward, heavy rustick. *Dryden*.
- BU'MPKINLY**, bûmp'-kîn-lê. *a.* Clownish. *Clarissa*.
- BUNCH** §, bûnsh. 352. *n. s.* [*buncker*, Danish.] A hard lump. *Isaiah*. A cluster. *Shak*. A number of things tied together. *Spenser*. Any thing bound into a knot. *Spenser*.
- TO BUNCH**, bûnsh. *v. n.* To swell out in a bunch. *Woodward*.
- BUN'CHBACKED**, bûnsh'-bâkt. *a.* Crookbacked. *Shakspeare*.
- BUN'CHINESS**, bûnsh'-ê-nês. *n. s.* Growing in bunches. *Sherwood*.
- BUN'CHY**, bûn'-shê. *a.* Growing in bunches. *Greiv*.
- BUN'DLE** §, bûn'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [*býnle*, Fr.] A number of things bound together. *Hale*. A roll. *Spectator*.
- TO BUN'DLE**, bûn'-dl. *v. a.* To tie in a bundle. *Locke*.
- BUNG** §, bûng. *n. s.* [*hwng*, Welsh.] A stopple for a barrel. *Mortimer*.
- TO BUNG**, bûng. *v. a.* To stop. *Kersey*.
- BUN'GHOLE**, bûng'-hôle. *n. s.* The hole at which the barrel is filled, and which is afterwards stopped up. *Shakspeare*.
- TO BUN'GLE** §, bûng'-gl. 405. *v. n.* To perform clumsily. *Dryden*.
- TO BUN'GLE**, bûng'-gl. *v. a.* To botch. *Shakspeare*.
- BUN'GLE**, bûng'-gl. *n. s.* A botch. *Ray*.
- BU'NGLER**, bûng'-glûr. *n. s.* [*bungler*, Welsh.] A bad workman. *Peacham*.
- BUNGLINGLY**, bûng'-glîng-lê. *ad.* Clumsily. *Bentley*.
- BUNN**, bûn. *n. s.* [*bunna*, Irish.] A kind of sweet bread. *Gay*.
- BUNT**, bûnt. *n. s.* A swelling part. *Carew*. The middle part of a sail, formed into a bag, that it may receive the more wind. *Harris*.
- TO BUNT**, bûnt. *v. n.* To swell out.
- BU'NTER**, bûn'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* A low, vulgar woman. *Goldsmith*.
- BUNTING**, bûn'-tîng. *n. s.* The name of a bird. *Shakspeare*.
- BUNTING**, bûn'-tîng. *n. s.* The stuff of which a ship's colours are made.
- BUOY** §, bôôe. 346. *n. s.* [*bouée*, Fr.] A piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom. *Shakspeare*.
- TO BUOY**, bôôe. *v. a.* To keep afloat; to bear up. *K. Charles*.
- TO BUOY**, bôôe. *v. n.* To float. *Pope*.
- BUO'YANCY**, bôôe'-ân-sê. *n. s.* The quality of floating. *Derham*.
- BUO'YANT**, bôôe'-ânt. *a.* Floating; light. *Dryden*.
- BUR**, **BOUR**, **BOR**, [bup, Sax.] An inner chamber. *Gibson's Camden*.
- BUR**, bûr. *n. s.* A rough head of a plant, called a burdock. *Shakspeare*.
- BUR'BOY**, bûr'-bût. 166. *n. s.* A fish called the eel pout. *Chambers*.
- BUR'DELAIS**, bûr-dê-lâ'. *n. s.* [*Bourdelaïs*.] A sort of grape.
- BUR'DEN** §, bûr'-dû. 103. *n. s.* [*býrden*, Sax.] A load. *Shak*. Something grievous. *Milton*. A birth. *Shak*. The verse repeated in a song; the bob; the chorus. *Dryden*. The quantity that a ship will carry. A club. *Spenser*.
- TO BUR'DEN**, bûr'-du. *v. a.* To load. *Eccles*.
- BUR'DENER**, bûr'-du-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A loader.
- BUR'DENOUS**, bûr'-du-ûs. *a.* Grievous. *Sidney*. Useless; cumbersome. *Milton*.
- BUR'DENSOME**, bûr'-du-sûm. *a.* Troublesome to be borne. *Milton*.
- BUR'DENOMENESS**, bûr'-du-sûm-nês. *n. s.* Weight; heaviness.
- BUR'DOCK**, bûr'-dôk. *n. s.* A plant.
- BUREAU**, bù-rô'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A chest of drawers with a writing board. *Swift*.
- BURG**, bûrg. *n. s.* See *BURGH*, and *BURROW*.
- BUR'GAGE**, bûr'-gâje. 90. *n. s.* [*bourgage*, Fr.] A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men hold their lands or tenements of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent. *Hale*.
- BUR'GAMOT**, bûr'-gâ-môt'. *n. s.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] A species of pear. A kind of perfume.
- BURGANET**, or **BUR'GONET**, bûr'-gò-nêt. *n. s.* [*burginote*, Fr.] A kind of helmet. *Spenser*.
- BUR'GEOIS**, bôôr'-zhwâ. or bûr'-jôis'. *n. s.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.] A citizen; a burgess. *Addison*. A type of a particular sort, probably so called from him who first used it.
- TO BUR'GEO***. See *TO BOURGEON*.
- BUR'GEON***, bûr'-jûn. *n. s.* [In gardening.] A knot or button put forth by the branch of a tree in the spring. *Chambers*.
- BUR'GESS**, bûr'-jês. *n. s.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.] A citizen; a freeman of a city or corporate town. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. A representative of a town corporate. *Wotton*.
- BUR'GESS-SHIP***, bûr'-jês-shîp. *n. s.* The state and quality of a burgess. *South*.
- BURGH** §, bûrg. 392. *n. s.* [bupg, Sax.] A corporate town or borough. *Graunt*.
- BUR'GHER**, bûrg'-ûr. *n. s.* [from *burgh*.] One who has a right to certain privileges in a place. *Locke*.
- BUR'GHERSHIP**, bûr'-gûr-shîp. *n. s.* The privilege of a burgher.
- BUR'GLAR**, bûrg'-lûr. *n. s.* One guilty of the crime of housebreaking. *Ld. Northampton*.
- BURGLARIOUS***, bûr'-glâ-rê-ûs. *a.* Relating to housebreaking. *Ash*.
- BUR'GLARY** §, bûr'-glâ-rê. *n. s.* [from *burg*, a house, and *larron*, a thief.] The robbing of a house. *Cowel*.
- BUR'GMASTER**. See *BURGMASTER*.

—nò, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

BURGMOTE*, bûrg'-mòte. *n. s.* A borough court.

Burke.

BURGMMASTER, bûr'-gò-mâ-stâr. *n. s.* One employed in the government of a city. *Addison.*

BURGRAVE*, bûr'-grâve. *n. s.* [*bourg*, and *grave*, Germ. a count.] A hereditary governor of a castle or town. *Baie.*

BURGUNDY*, bûr'-gûn-dè. *n. s.* Wine made in Burgundy. *Thomson.*

BURH, bûr, is a tower; and from that, a defence or protection. *Gibson.*

BURIAL, bér'-rè-âl. 178. *n. s.* The act of burying. *Shak.* The act of placing any thing under earth or water. *Bacon.* The church service for funerals. *Ayliffe.*

BURIAL-PLACE*, bér'-rè-âl-plâse. *n. s.* A place set apart for burial. *Warton.*

BURIER, bér'-rè-ûr. *n. s.* He that buries. *Ezek.*

xxxix.

BURINE, bûr'-rûn. *n. s.* A graving tool. *Government of the Tongue.*

To BURL, bûrl. *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do.

BURLER*, bûr'-lûr. *n. s.* A dresser of cloth. *Dyer.*

BURLACE, bûr'-lâse. *n. s.* A sort of grape.

BURLESQUE, bûr'-lèsk'. 415. *a.* [*burlesque*, Fr.]

Jocular; tending to raise laughter. *Addison.*

BURLESQUE, bûr'-lèsk'. *n. s.* Ludicrous language, or ideas. *Wallis.*

To BURLESQUE, bûr'-lèsk'. *v. a.* To turn to ridicule. *Glanville.*

BURLESQUER*, bûr'-lèsk'-ûr. *n. s.* He who turns a circumstance into ridicule.

BURLETTA*, bûr'-lèt-tâ. *n. s.* [*from burlare*, Ital. to jest.] A musical farce.

BURLINESS, bûr'-lè-nès. *n. s.* Bulk; bluster. *Drayton.*

BURLY, bûr'-lè. *a.* [*from boorlike*, clownish.] Great of stature; bulky; tumid; shak. Replete; full. *Drayton.* Boisterous; loud. [*boiren*, Teut. to make a noise.] *Beaumont.*

To BURN, bûrn. *v. a.* preterit and participle, *burned*, or *burnt*. [*bepnan*, bÿpnan, Sax.] To consume with fire. *Joshua*, vi. To wound with fire. *Exodus*, xxi. To exert the qualities of heat, by drying or scorching. *Dryden.*

To BURN, bûrn. *v. n.* To be on fire. *Joel*, ii. To shine. *Shak.* To be inflamed with passion. *Shak.* To act with destructive violence of passion. *Psalms* lxxix. To be in a state of destructive commotion. *Pope.* It is used particularly of love. *Addison.*

BURN, bûrn. *n. s.* A hurt caused by fire. *Boyle.*

BURNABLE*, bûrn'-â-bl. *a.* That which may be burnt up; adustible. *Cotgrave.*

BURNER, bûr'-nûr. *n. s.* A person that burns any thing. *Brevint.*

BURNET, bûr'-nît. 99. *n. s.* A plant. *Shakespeare.*

BURNING, bûr'-ning. 410. *n. s.* Fire; flame; state of inflammation. *South.* The thing to be burned. *Jerem.* xxxiv. The act of burning. *More.*

BURNING, bûr'-ning. *a.* Vehement; powerful. *Shakespeare.*

BURNING-GLASS, bûr'-ning-glâs. *n. s.* A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and increases their force. *Shakespeare.*

To BURNISH, bûr'-nîsh. *v. a.* [*burnir*, Fr.] To polish; to give a gloss to. *Shakespeare.*

To BURNISH, bûr'-nîsh. *v. n.* To grow bright. *Swift.*

To BURNISH, bûr'-nîsh. *v. n.* To grow; to spread out. *Dryden.*

BURNISH*, bûr'-nîsh. *n. s.* A gloss. *Crashaw.*

BURNISHER, bûr'-nîsh-ûr. *n. s.* He that burnishes. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books.

BURNT, bûrnt. *part. pass. of burn.* *King.*

BURR*, bûr. *n. s.* The sweetbread.

BURR, bûr. *n. s.* The lobe or lap of the ear. *Dict.*

BURREL, bûr'-rîl. 99. *n. s.* A sort of pear. *Philips.*

BURREL Fly, bûr'-rîl-flî. The oxfly, gadbee, or breeze. *Dict.*

BURREL Shot. A sort of caseshot. *Harris.*

BU'RROCK, bûr'-rûk. *n. s.* A small wear or dam. *Phillips.*

BU'RRON, bûr'-rûn, BERG, bûrg, BURGH, bûrg. *n. s.* A corporate town. *Cowel.* The holes made in the ground by conies. *Shak.* The improper word for *barrow*, a mound. *Sir T. Brown.*

To BU'RRON, bûr'-rû. *v. n.* To make holes in the ground. *Mortimer.*

BURSAR, bûr'-sûr. 88. *n. s.* [*bursarius*, Lat.] The treasurer of a college. *Potter.* Exhibitioners in the universities of Scotland.

BURSA'RSHIP*, bûr'-sûr-shîp. *n. s.* The office of bursar. *Hales.*

BURSA'RY*, bûr'-sâ-rè. *n. s.* The treasury of a college. In Scotland, an exhibition.

BURSE, bûrse. *n. s.* [*bourse*, Fr.] An exchange where merchants meet, and shops are kept. *Phillips.*

To BURST, bûrst. *v. n.* I burst; I have burst, or bursten. [*burstan*, Sax.] To break, or fly open. *Prov.* iii. To fly asunder. *Shak.* To break away. *Pope.* To come suddenly, or with violence. *Shak.*

To begin an action violently or suddenly. *Milton.*

To BURST, bûrst. *v. a.* To break suddenly. *Shak.*

BURST, bûrst. *n. s.* A sudden disruption. *Shak.*

BURST, bûrst. *part. a.* Diseased

BURSTEN, bûr'-stn. 405, 472 } with a rupture.

Beaumont and Fletcher.

BURSTENNESS*, bûr'-stn-nès. *n. s.* A rupture.

Sherwood.

BURSTER*, bûr'-stûr. *n. s.* A breaker or beater in pieces. *Cotgrave.*

BURSTWORT, bûr'-stûr-wûrt. *n. s.* An herb good against ruptures. *Dict.*

BURT, bûrt. *n. s.* A fish of the turbot kind.

BURTHEN, bûr'-thn. 468. *n. s.* See BURDEN

To BURTHEN, bûr'-thn. *v. a.* } *Drayton.*

BURTON, bûr'-tn. *n. s.* In a ship, a small tackle, consisting of two single pulleys. *Phillips.*

BURY, bér-rè. *n. s.* [*burj*, Sax.] A dwelling-place; a termination still added to the names of several places. *Phillips.*

BURY, bér-rè. *n. s.* [*corrupted from borough*.] *Green.*

BURY Pear*. [*beurée*, Fr.] The name of a very tender and delicate pear. *Cotgrave.*

To BURY, bér-rè. 178. *v. a.* [*burjan*, Sax.] To inter; to put into a grave. *Shak.* To inter, with the rites of sepulture. *Shak.* To conceal; to hide. *Shak.*

To place one thing within another. *Shak.*

BURYING*, bér-rè-ing. *n. s.* Burial. *St. John*, xii.

BURYING-PLACE, bér-rè-ing-plâse. *n. s.* A place appointed for sepulture. *Judges*, xvi.

BUSH, bûsh. 173. *n. s.* [*busch*, Teut.] A thick shrub.

Spenser. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to show that liquors are sold there. *Shak.* The tail of a fox. *Coles.*

To BUSH, bûsh. *v. n.* To grow thick. *Milton.*

BU'SHEL, bûsh'-lî. 173. *n. s.* [*buschel*, old Fr.] A measure containing eight gallons. *Shak.* A large quantity. *Dryden.* Bushels, or rather bushes, of a cart-wheel. Irons within the hole of the nave, to preserve it from wearing. *Dict.*

BU'SHELAGE*, bûsh'-lî-âje. *n. s.* Duty payable on every bushel of measurable commodities.

BU'SHET*, bûsh'-ît. *n. s.* A wood. See BUSKET.

BU'SHINESS, bûsh'-è-nès. *n. s.* The quality of being bushy.

BU'SHMENT, bûsh'-mènt. *n. s.* A thicket. *Raleigh.*

BU'SHY, bûsh'-lî. *a.* Thick. *Spenser.* Thick like a bush. *Addison.* Full of bushes. *Dryden.*

BU'SILESS, bûz'-zè-lès. 173. *a.* At leisure. *Shak.*

BU'SILY, bûz'-zè-lè. *ad.* With an air of hurry. Curiously; importunately. *Dryden.* Earnestly.

BU'SINESS, bûz'-nès. 178. *n. s.* Employment. *Donne.* An affair. *Shak.* The subject of business. *Dryden.* Serious engagement. *Addison.* Right of action. *L'Estrange.* A point; a matter of question. *Bacon.* Something to be transacted. *Judges*, xviii. Something required to be done. *Bendley.*

—To do one's business. To kill, or ruin him.

BUSK, bûsk. *n. s.* [*busque*, Fr.] A piece of steel or

- whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays. *Donne*.
- BUSK §, bûsk. *n. s.* [*busk*, Dan.] A bush. *Davison*.
To BUSK, bûsk. *v. a.* To make ready. *Fairfax*.
- BU/SKET*, bûs'-kû. *n. s.* A sprig or small bush. *Spenser*. A small compartment of gardens, formed of trees, shrubs, and tall flowering plants, set in quarters. *Miller*.
- BU/SKIN §, bûs'-kîn. *n. s.* [*broseken*, Dutch.] A kind of half boot. *Sidney*. A high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy. *Dryden*.
- BU/SKINED, bûs'-kind. 359. *a.* Dressed in buskins. *Milton*. Relating to tragedy. *Drayton*.
- BU/SKY, bûs'-kê. *a.* Woody; shaded with woods. *Shakspeare*.
- BUSS §, bûs. *n. s.* [*basium*, Lat.] A kiss. *Pope*. A boat for fishing. [*busse*, German.] *Temple*.
- To RUSS, bûs. *v. a.* To kiss. *Shakspeare*.
- BUST, bûst, *n. s.* [*busto*, Ital.] A statue representing a man to his breast. *Addison*.
- BUSTARD, bûs'-tûrd. 83. *n. s.* [*bistarde*, Fr.] A wild turkey. *Hakewill*.
- To BUSTLE §, bûs'-sl. 472. *v. n.* To be busy. *Shak*.
BUSTLE, bûs'-sl. *n. s.* A tumult; hurry. *Milton*.
- BU/STLER, bûs'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* An active, stirring man. *Courper*.
- BU/STO*, bûs'-tô. *n. s.* [Ital.] A statue. *Ashmole*.
- BU/SY §, bûz'-zê. 178. *a.* [býrî, býrîg, Sax.] Employed with earnestness. *Shakspeare*. Bustling. *Shakspeare*. Troublesome. *Knolles*.
- To BU/SY, bûz'-zê. *v. a.* To employ. *Spenser*.
- BU/SYBODY, bûz'-zê-bôd-dê. *n. s.* A meddling person. *Bp. Taylor*.
- BUT §, bû. *conjunct.* [butē, Sax.] Except. *Bacon*. Except that. *Shak*. Yet; nevertheless. *Bacon*. Now. *Bp. Bramhall*. Than. *Guardian*. Without this consequence that. *Dryden*. Otherwise than that. *Hooker*. If it were not. *Shak*. However; howbeit. *Dryden*. That. *Dryden*. A particle by which the meaning of the foregoing sentence is bounded or restrained; only. *Dryden*. A particle of objection. *Shak*. A particle of addition. Unless. *Spenser*.—But for; had not this been. *Waller*. But if; unless. Obsolete. *Spenser*.
- BUT*, bû. *prep.* [butan, Sax.] Without; except. *Smith*.
- BUT*, bû. *ad.* No more than. *Shakspeare*.
- BUT*, bû. *interj.* An exclamation of surprise. *Adam Smith*.
- BUT §, bû. *n. s.* [*but*, Celt.] A boundary. *Holder*.
- BUT, bû. *n. s.* The end of any plank which joins to another on the outside of a ship. *Harris*.
- To BUT*, bû. *v. a.* [*buter*, old Fr.] To touch at the one end. *Cotgrave*. To utter an exception. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
- BUT-END, bû'-ênd'. *n. s.* The blunt end of any thing. *Clarendon*.
- BU/TCHER §, bût'-tshûr. 175. *n. s.* [*boucher*, Fr.] One that kills animals to sell their flesh. *Sidney*. One delighted with blood. *Locke*.
- To BU/TCHER, bût'-tshûr. *v. a.* To kill; to murder. *Shakspeare*.
- BU/TCHER-BIRD, bût'-tshûr-bûrd. *n. s.* The English name of the bird *lanius*. *Chambers*.
- BU/TCHER-ROW*, bût'-tshûr-rô. *n. s.* The row of shambles. *Whitlock*.
- BU/TCHERS-BROOM, bût'-tshûr-brôôm. *n. s.* *Kneeholly*. *Miller*.
- BU/TCHERLINESS, bût'-tshûr-lê-nês. *n. s.* A brutal manner.
- BU/TCHERLY, bût'-tshûr-lê. *a.* Cruel; bloody. *Ascham*.
- BU/TCHERY, bût'-tshûr-rê. *n. s.* The trade of a butcher. *Pope*. Murder. *Shakspeare*. The place where animals are killed. *Shakspeare*.
- BU/TLER §, bût'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* [*bouteiller*, Fr.] A servant employed in furnishing the table. *Swift*.
- BU/TLERAGE, bût'-lûr-âje. *n. s.* The duty upon wine imported, claimed by the king's butler. *Bacon*.
- BU/TLERSHIP, bût'-lûr-shîp. *n. s.* The office of a butler. *Genesis*, xl.
- BU/TMENT, bût'-mênt. *n. s.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier. *Wotton*.
- BU/TSHAFT, bût'-shâft. *n. s.* An arrow. *Shak*.
- BUTT §, bû. *n. s.* [*but*, Fr.] The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed. *Dryden*. The point at which the endeavour is directed. *Shak*. The object of aim. *Clarendon*. A man upon whom the company break their jests. *Spectator*. A blow given by a horned animal. A stroke given in fencing. *Prior*.
- BUTT §, bû. *n. s.* [butte, Sax.] A vessel; a large barrel. *Shakspeare*.
- To BUTT, bû. *v. a.* To strike with the head, as horned animals. *Shakspeare*.
- BU/TTER §, bût'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [buttepe, Sax.] An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk till the oil separates from the whey. *Genesis*, xviii.
- To BU/TTER, bût'-tûr. *v. a.* To smear with butter. *Shakspeare*. To increase the stakes every game. *Addison*.
- BUTTERBUMP, bût'-tûr-bûmp. *n. s.* The bittern.
- BUTTERBUR, bût'-tûr-bûr. *n. s.* A plant used in medicine. *Miller*.
- BUTTERFLOWER, bût'-tûr-flôû'-ûr. *n. s.* A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May. *Gay*.
- BUTTERFLY, bût'-tûr-flî. *n. s.* [buttepflege, Sax.] An insect which first appears in the beginning of the season for butter. *Spenser*.
- BU/TTERIS, bût'-tûr-rîs. *n. s.* An instrument of steel used in paring the foot of a horse. *Far. Dict*.
- BU/TTERMILK, bût'-tûr-mîlk. *n. s.* The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made. *Harvey*.
- BUTTERPRINT, bût'-tûr-prînt. *n. s.* A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter. *Locke*.
- BU/TTERTOOTH, bût'-tûr-tôôth. *n. s.* The great broad fore-teeth.
- BU/TTERWIFE*, bût'-tûr-wîfe. *n. s.* A woman that prepares or sells butter. *Ld. Herbert*.
- BU/TTERWOMAN, bût'-tûr-wûm-ûn. *n. s.* A woman that sells butter. *Shakspeare*.
- BUTTERWORT, bût'-tûr-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant: the *sanicle*.
- BU/TTERY, bût'-tûr-rê. *a.* Having the appearance of butter. *Harvey*.
- BU/TTERY, bût'-tûr-rê. *n. s.* The room where provisions are laid up. *Shakspeare*.
- BU/TTOCK, bût'-tûk. 166. *n. s.* The rump. *Shak*.
- BU/TTON §, bût'-tn. 103, 170. *n. s.* [*botton*, Welsh.] A catch or small ball, by which dress is fastened. *Shakspeare*. Any knob or ball. *Pope*. The bud of a plant. *Shakspeare*.
- BU/TTON, bût'-tn. *n. s.* The sea urchin. *Ainsworth*.
- To BU/TTON, bût'-tn. 405. *v. a.* To dress; to clothe. *Wotton*. To fasten with buttons.
- BU/TTONHOLE, bût'-tn-hôle. *n. s.* The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught. *Shak*.
- BUTTONMAKER*, bût'-tn-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* He who makes buttons. *Maunderell*.
- BU/TTRESS §, bût'-trîs. 99. *n. s.* [*aboutir*, Fr.] A wall built to support another wall, and standing out. *Bacon*. A prop; a support. *South*.
- To BU/TTRESS, bût'-trîs. *v. a.* To prop. *Dict*.
- BU/TWINK, bût'-wînk. *n. s.* The name of a bird. *Dict*.
- BUTYRA/CEOUS, bût'-ê-râ-shûs. *a.* Having the qualities of butter. *Floyer*.
- BU/TYROUS, bût'-ê-râs. *a.* Having the properties of butter. *Floyer*.
- BU/XOM §, bûk'-sûm. 166. *a.* [bucrum from bugan, Sax. to bend.] Obedient. *Spenser*. Gay; lively. *Crashaw*. Wanton; jolly. *Dryden*.
- BU/XOMLY, bûk'-sûm-lê. *ad.* Dutifully; obediently. *Gower*. Wantonly; amorously.
- BU/XOMNESS, bûk'-sûm-nês. *n. s.* Meekness, obedience. *Chaucer*.
- To BUY §, bl. *v. a.* preter. I bought; I have bought. [bîgan, Sax.] To purchase. *Addison*. To pay dearly for. *Shak*. To procure some advantage by

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, báll;—òil;—pòand;—thin, THIS.

something that deserves it. *Shakspeare*. To regulate by money. *Shakspeare*.

To BUY, bl. *v. n.* To treat about a purchase. *Shak.* BU'YER, bl'-àr. *n. s.* He that buys. *Wotton*.

BUZ*, bùz. *interj.* An exclamation used when a person begins to relate what was generally known before. *Shakspeare*.

To BUZZ, bùz. *v. n.* [*bizzen*, Teut.] To hum. *Spenser*. To whisper. *Shak.* To sound heavy and low. *Hayward*.

To BUZZ, bùz. *v. a.* To whisper; to spread secretly. *Shakspeare*.

BUZZ, bùz. *n. s.* The noise of a bee or fly. *South*. A hum; a whisper. *Bacon*.

BU'ZZARD, bùz'-zàrd. 88. *n. s.* [*buzard*, Fr.] A degenerate species of hawk. *Shak.* A blockhead; a dunce. *Ascham*.

BU'ZZARD*, bùz'-zàrd. *a.* Senseless; stupid. *Milton*.

BU'ZZER, bùz'-zùr. 93. *n. s.* A secret whisperer. *Shakspeare*.

BY, ð, bl, or bè. *prep.* [*bi*, Sax.] It notes the agent. *Shak.* The instrument. *Dryden*. The cause of any effect. *Parnel*. The means by which any thing is performed. *Shak.* It shows the manner of an action. *Dryden*. It notes the method in which any successive action is performed. *Hooker*. It notes the quantity had at one time. *Locke*. At, or in. *Bacon*. According to; noting permission. *Bacon*. According to; noting proof. *Bentley*. After; according to; noting imitation. *Tillotson*. From; noting ground of judgement. *Waller*. It notes the sum of the difference between two things compared. *Dryden*. It notes co-operation. *Shak.* For; noting continuance of time. *Bacon*. Not later than; noting time. *Spenser*. Beside; noting passage. *Addison*. Beside; near to. *Shak.* Before himself, herself, or themselves, it notes the absence of all others. *Ascham*. Athand. *Boyle*. It is the solemn form of swearing. *Dryden*. It is used in forms of obtesting. *Dryden*. It signifies specification. *Dryden*. By proxy of; noting substitution. *Broome*. In the same direction with. *Grev*.

✂ The general sound of this word is like the verb to buy; but we not unfrequently hear it pronounced like the verb to be. This latter sound, however, is only tolerable in colloquial pronunciation, and then only when used as a preposition; as when we say, Do you travel by land or by water? But in reading these lines of Pope,

"By land, by water, they renew the charge;

"They stop the chariot, and they board the barge"—

here we ought to give the word by the sound of the verb to buy; so that pronouncing this word like be, is, if the word will be pardoned me, a colloquialism. *W.*

BY, bl. *ad.* Near. *Dryden*. Beside; passing. *Ruth*, iv. In presence. *Sidney*.

BY AND BY, bl'-ànd-bl'. *ad.* In a short time. *Sidney*.

BY, bl. *n. s.* Something not the direct and immediate object of regard; by the by. *Bacon*. *Dryden*.

To BY*, Òb. *T.* See TO ADV.

BY, in composition, implies something out of the direct way; irregular; collateral; or private.

BY-COFFEE-HOUSE, bl'-kòf'-fé-hòús. *n. s.* A coffee-house in an obscure place. *Addison*.

BY-CONCERNMENT, bl'-kòn-sèrn'-mènt. *n. s.* An affair which is not the main business. *Dryden*.

BY-CORNER*, bl'-kòr'-nùr. *n. s.* A private corner. *Massinger*.

BY-DEPENDENCE, bl'-dè-pèn'-dènsè. *n. s.* An appendage. *Shakspeare*.

BY-DESIGN, bl'-dè-sìne'. *n. s.* An incidental purpose. *Hudibras*.

BY-DRINKING*, bl'-drìnk'-ìng. *n. s.* Private drinking. *Shakspeare*.

BY-END, bl'-ènd'. *n. s.* Private interest. *L'Estrange*.

BY-GONE, bl'-gòn'. *a. Past*. *Shakspeare*.

BY-INTEREST, bl'-in'-târ-èst. *n. s.* Interest distinct from that of the publick. *Atterbury*.

BY-LANE*, bl'-làne'. *n. s.* A lane out of the usual road. *Burton*.

BY-LAW, bl'-làw'. *n. s.* [*bi-laŋe*, Sax.] By-laws are orders made by common assent, for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds. *Cowel*.

BY-MATTER, bl'-mât'-tùr. *n. s.* Something incidental. *Bacon*.

BY-NAME, bl'-nàme'. *n. s.* A nick-name. *Louth*.

To BY-NAME*, bl'-nàme'. *v. a.* To give a nick-name. *Camden*.

BY-PAST, bl'-pàs't'. *a. Past*. *Shakspeare*.

BY-PATH, bl'-pàth'. *n. s.* A private or obscure path. *Shakspeare*.

BY-RESPECT, bl'-rè-spèkt'. *n. s.* Private end or view. *Carew*.

BY-ROAD, bl'-ròde'. *n. s.* An obscure path. *Swift*.

BY-ROOM, bl'-ròom'. *n. s.* A private room within.

BY-SPEECH, bl'-spèetsh'. *n. s.* An incidental or casual speech. *Hooker*.

BY-STANDER, bl'-stàn'-dùr. *n. s.* A looker on, one unconcerned. *Locke*.

BY-STREET, bl'-strèet'. *n. s.* An obscure street. *Gay*.

BY-TURNING*, bl'-tùrn'-ìng. *n. s.* An obscure road. *Sidney*.

BY-VIEW, bl'-vù'. *n. s.* Self-interested purpose. *Atterbury*.

BY-WALK, bl'-wàwk'. *n. s.* A private walk. *Dryd*.

BY-WAY, bl'-wà'. *n. s.* A private and obscure way. *Spenser*.

BY-WEST, bè-wèst'. *n. s.* Westward. *Darvies*.

BY-WIPE*, bl'-wìpe'. *n. s.* A secret stroke or sarcasm. *Milton*.

BY-WORD, bl'-wòrd'. *n. s.* [*biwòrd*, Sax.] A saying; a proverb. *Shakspeare*.

BY'ASS. See BIAS.

BYE, bl. } *n. s.* [*bý*, býing, Sax.] A dwelling.

REE, bè. } *Gibson*.

BYRE*, blre. *n. s.* A cow-house.

BYSPEL*, bl'-spèl. *n. s.* [*bi'pell*, Sax.] A proverb. *Coles*.

BYSSÉ, bls. } *n. s.* [*βύσσος*.] A silk or linen

BY'SSIN*, bls'-sìn. } hood. *Gower*.

BY'SSUS*, bls'-sùs. }

BY'SSINE*, bls'-sìn. *a.* Made of silk. *Coles*.

BY'ZANTINE. See BIZANTINE.

CAB

C, The third letter of the alphabet, has two sounds; one like *k*, as *call*, *clock*; the other as *s*, as *cessation*, *cinder*. It sounds like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant; and like *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*. 343.

C*. The numeral letter of the Romans, which we use, to denote a hundred.

CAB, káb. *n. s.* [כַּב.] A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.

CABA'L, ká-bál'. *n. s.* [*cabale*, Fr. קַבָּלָה, tradition.] The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins. *Hakewill*. A body of men united in some close design. *Burnet*. Intrigue. *Dryden*.

✂ The political signification of this word owes its origi-

nal to the five Cabinet Ministers in Charles the Second's reign; Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale: this Junto were known by the name of the *Cabal*: a word which the initial letters of their names happened to compose. *W.*

To CABA'L, ká-bál'. *v. n.* To form close intrigues. *Dryden*.

CABALA*, káb'-à-là. *n. s.* The secret science of the Jewish doctors; any secret science. *Spenser*.

CA'BALIST, káb'-à-list. *n. s.* One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews. *Selden*.

CA'BALISM*, káb'-ál'izm. *n. s.* A part of the science of the cabal. *Spenser*.

CABALISTICAL, kâb-âl-lîs'-tè-kâl. } *a.* Something
CABALISTICK, kâb-âl-lîs'-îk. } that has an
 occult meaning. *Burton.*

CABALISTICALLY, kâb-âl-lîs'-tè-kâl-lè. *ad.* In a
 cabalistical manner. *Sir T. Herbert.*

To CABALIZE*, kâb'-âl-îze. *v. n.* To speak the
 language of the learned Jews.

CABALLER, kâ-bâl'-lûr. *n. s.* An intriguer. *Dryden.*

CABALLINE, kâb'-âl-lîne, or kâb'-âl-lîn. 148. *a.*
[caballinus, Lat.] Belonging to a horse. *Cotgrave.*

CABARET, kâb'-â-rèt. *n. s.* [Fr.] A tavern.
Bramhall.

CA'BBAGE, kâb'-bîdje. 90. *n. s.* [*cabus*, Fr.] A
 plant. *Miller.*

To CA'BBAGE, kâb'-bîdje. *v. n.* To form a head;
 as, the plants begin to *cabbage*.

To CA'BBAGE, kâb'-bîdje. *v. a.* To steal in cutting
 clothes. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'BBAGE*, kâb'-bîdje. *n. s.* A cant word for the
 shreds made by tailors in cutting out clothes.

CA'BBAGE-TREE, kâb'-bîdje-îrèe. *n. s.* A species
 of palm-tree. *Miller.*

CA'BBAGE-WORM, kâb'-bîdje-wûrm. *n. s.* An in-
 sect.

CA'BIN δ , kâb'-bîn. *n. s.* [*cabane*, Fr. *caban*, Welsh.]
 A small room. *Spenser.* A small chamber in a
 ship. *Shakspeare.* A cottage, or a small house.

Sidney. A tent, or temporary habitation. *Fairfax.*

To CA'BIN, kâb'-bîn. *v. n.* To live in a cabin. *Shak.*

To CA'BIN, kâb'-bîn. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin.
Shakspeare.

CA'BIN-BOY*, kâb'-bîn-bôe. *n. s.* The boy who
 waits in the cabin on board a ship.

CA'BIN-MATE*, kâb'-bîn-mâte. *n. s.* He who oc-
 cupies the same cabin with another. *Beau. and Fl.*

CA'BINED, kâb'-bînd. 362. *a.* Belonging to a cabin.
Milton.

CA'BINET δ , kâb'-în-èt. *n. s.* [*cabinet*, Fr.] A closet;
 a small room. *Bacon.* A hut, or small house.

Spenser. A room in which consultations are held.
Dryden. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities.

B. Jonson. Any place in which things of value are
 hidden. *Denham.*

To CA'BINET*, kâb'-în-èt. *v. a.* To enclose. *Hewyt.*

CA'BINET-COUNCIL, kâb'-în-èt-kôûn'-sil. *n. s.* A
 council held in a private manner. *Bacon.* A select
 number of privy counsellors. *Gay.*

CA'BINET-MAKER, kâb'-în-èt-mâ'-kûr. *n. s.* One
 that makes fine work in wood. *Mortimer.*

CA'BLE δ , kâ'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*cabl*, Welsh.] The rope
 of a ship to which the anchor is fastened. *Shak.*

CA'BLED*, kâ'-bld. *a.* Fastened with a cable. *Dyer.*

CA'BLET*. *n. s.* [*cablôt*, Fr.] A tow-rope.

To CABO'B*, kâ-bôb'. *v. a.* A mode of roasting meat.

CABO'SHED*, or **CABO'CHED***, kâ-bôsh'. *a.* [*ca-*
boche, old Fr.] A term in heraldry, when the head
 of an animal is cut close, having no neck left to it.

CA'BRIOLE*. See **CAPRIOLE**.

CA'BRIOLET*, kâb'-rè-ô-lèt. *n. s.* [Fr.] An open
 carriage.

CA'BURNS, kâ'-bûrnz. *n. s.* Small ropes used in
 ships. *Dict.*

CA'CAO, kâ'-kô. See **CHOCOLATE NUT**.

CACHE/CTICAL, kâ-kêk'-tè-kâl. } *a.* Having an ill
CACHE/CTICK, kâ-kêk'-îk. } habit of body.

Arbuthnot.

CACHE'XY, kâk'-kêk-sè. 517. *n. s.* [*καχεξία*.] Such
 a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutri-
 tion, and weakens the vital and animal functions.

Arbuthnot.

Mr. Sheridan is the only orthoëpist who accents this
 word on the first syllable, as I have done; and yet every
 other lexicographer, who has the word, accents *ane-*
rezey, *atazy*, and *artazazy*, on the first syllable, except
 Mr. Sheridan, who accents *anorezy*, and Bailey *atazy*,
 on the penultimate.—Whence this variety and incon-

sistency should arise, it is not easy to determine. *Or-*
thodoxy and *apophony* had sufficiently chalked out the
 analogy of accentuation in these words. The termina-

tions in *azy* and *ey* do not form a species of words
 which may be called enclitical, like *logy* and *graphy*,
 517, but seem to be exactly under the predicament of
 those Latin and Greek words, which, when adopted into

English by dropping their last syllable, remove the ac-
 cent at least two syllables higher.—See **ACADEMY**. *W.*

CACHINNA'TION, kâk-kîn-nâ'-shûn. 353. *n. s.* [*ca-*
chinnat, Lat.] A loud laughter. *Satan's Invisible*
World discovered.

CA'CKEREL, kâk'-ôr-îl. 555, 99. *n. s.* [*caquerel*, Fr.]
 A fish. *Sir T. Herbert.*

To CA'CKLE δ , kâk'-kl. 405. *v. n.* [*kaeckelen*, Dutch.]
 To make a noise as a goose. *Shakspeare.* Some-

times used for the noise of a hen. *Dryden.* To
 laugh; to giggle. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'CKLE, kâk'-kl. *n. s.* The voice of a goose or
 fowl. *Dryden.* Idle talk; prattle.

CA'CKLER, kâk'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* A fowl that cackles.
 A tell-tale; a tattler.

CACOCY'MICAL, kâk-kô-kîm'-è-kâl. } *a.*
CACOCY'MICK, kâk-kô-kîm'-îk. 353, 509. }
 Having the humours corrupted. *Harvey.*

CACOCY'MY, kâk'-kô-kîm-mè. *n. s.* [*κακοχυμία*.]
 A depravation of the humours from a sound state.

Arbuthnot.

Johnson and Bailey accent this word *cacochymy*,
 Sheridan and Buchanan *cacochymy*, and Dr. Ash *cac-*
ochymy; and this last accentuation I have adopted for
 reasons given under the word *cachezy*—which see. *W.*

CACODE'MON*, kâk-ô-dè'-môn. *n. s.* [*κακός* and
δαίμων.] An evil spirit. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CACOE'THES*, kâk-ô-è'-thèz. *n. s.* [*κακοήθεια*.] In
 medicine, an incurable ulcer; generally, a bad cus-

tom; a bad habit.

CACO'GRAPHY*, kâ-kôg'-rà-fè. *n. s.* Bad spelling.

CACO'PHONY, kâ-kôf-ô-nè. 518. *n. s.* [*κακοφωνία*.]
 A bad sound of words. *Pope.*

To CACU'MINATE, kâ-kû'-mè-nâte. *v. a.* [*cacumi-*
no, Lat.] To make sharp or pyramidal. *Dict.*

CADA'VER*, kâ-dâ'-vûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A corpse.
Deviés.

CADA'VEROUS, kâ-dâv'-è-rûs. *a.* Having the ap-
 pearance of a dead body. *Brown.*

CA'DDIS, kâd'-dis. *n. s.* A kind of tape or ribbon.
Shak. A kind of worm found in straw. *Walton.*

CA'DDOW*, kâd'-dò. *n. s.* A chough, or jackdaw.
Ray.

CADE, kâde. *a.* [*cadeler*, Fr.] Tame; soft; delicate.
Sheldon.

To CADE, kâde. *v. a.* To breed up in softness.

CADE, kâde. *n. s.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel. *Shakspeare.*

CADE-WORM, kâde'-wûrm. *n. s.* The same with
caddis.

CA'DENCE δ , kâ'-dènce. } *n. s.* [*cadence*, Fr.] Fall.
CA'DENCY, kâ'-dèn-sè. } *Milton.* The fall of the
 voice. *Bacon.* The flow of verses, or periods.

Dryden. The tone or sound. *Milton.* [In horsemanship.]
 The equal measure which a horse observes in
 all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed.

Farrier's Dict. [In heraldry.] The distinction of
 houses or families.

To CA'DENCE*, kâ'-dènce. *v. a.* To regulate by
 musical measure. *A. Smith.*

CA'DENT, kâ'-dènt. *a.* Falling down. *Shakspeare.*

CADE'NZ*, kâ-dèn'-zâ. *n. s.* [Ital.] The fall or
 modulation of the voice in singing.

CADE'T, kâ-dè't. *n. s.* [*cadet*, Fr.] The younger
 brother. *Sir G. Buck.* The youngest brother.

Brown. A volunteer in the army, who serves in
 expectation of a commission. *Swimburne.*

CA'DEW, kâ'-dû. *n. s.* A straw worm. *Dict.*

To CADGE δ *, kédje. *v. a.* [from *cadge*, or *cage*, a
 pannier.] To carry a burthen. *Ray.*

CA'DGER, kéd'-jûr. *n. s.* A huckster. *Grose.*

This word is only used by the vulgar in London,
 where it is not applied to any particular profession or
 employment, but nearly in the same sense as *cur-*
mudgeon, and is corruptly pronounced as if written
cadger. *W.*

CA'DI, kâ'-dè. *n. s.* A magistrate among the Turks
Lord Lyttleton.

CADILLACK, kâ-dîl'-lâk. *n. s.* A sort of pear.

CADUCEUS*, kâ-dû'-shè-ûs. 505. *n. s.* The rod α
 wand with which Mercury is depicted.

CADUCITY*, kâ-dû'-sè-tè. 511. *n. s.* [*caducus*, Lat.]
 Frailty; tendency to fall. *Lord Chesterfield.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pònd; —thin, THIS.

CADUKE*, kà-dùke'. *a.* [*caduc*, old Fr.] Fleeting or frail. *Hickes*.

CÆCIAS, sè-shè-às. *n. s.* [Lat.] A wind from the north-east. *Milton*.

CÆSAREAN. See CESAREAN.

CÆSURA, sè-zù'-rà. 479, 480. *n. s.* [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long. The natural pause or rest of the voice, which, falling upon some part of a verse, divides it into two unequal parts.

CÆSURAL*, sèzh'-à-ràl, or sè-zù'-ràl. *a.* Relating to the poetical figure, or to the pause of the voice.

CÆRULE*. See CERULE, and CERULEAN.

CAFTAN, kàf'-tàn. *n. s.* [Persick.] A Persian or Turkish vest or garment.

CAG, kág. *n. s.* A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons.

CAGE, káje. *n. s.* [*cage*, Fr.] An enclosure of twigs or wire, for birds. *Sidney*. A place for wild beasts. A prison for petty malefactors.

To CAGE, káje. *v. a.* To enclose in a cage. *Donne*.

CAIC*, CAIQUE*, CAIACA*. *n. s.* [*caic*, Fr.] A skiff or sloop belonging to a galley.

CAIL*. See KARL.

CAIMAN, ká'-mán. 38. *n. s.* The American name of a crocodile.

CAISSON, ká-sònn'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A chest of bombs or powder. A wooden case, in which the piers of bridges are built within the water.

CAITIFF, ká'-úf. *n. s.* [*chetiff*, *chaitiff*, old Fr.] A mean villain; a despicable knave. *Spenser*.

CAITIFF*, ká'-úf. } *a.* Base; servile. *Spenser*.

CAITIVE*, ká'-úv. }

CAIRN*, kárn. *n. s.* [*carn*, Welsh.] A heap of stones. *Johnson*.

To CAJOLE, ká-jòle'. *v. a.* [*cageoller*, Fr.] To flatter; to soothe; to coax. *Huallbras*.

CAJOLER, ká-jò'-lér. *n. s.* A flatterer.

CAJOLERY, ká-jò'-lér-rè. 555. *n. s.* Flattery. *Burke*.

CAKE, káke. *n. s.* [*cuch*, Teut.] A kind of delicate bread. *Shakspeare*. Any thing of a form rather flat than high. *Bacon*. Concreted matter. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

To CAKE, káke. *v. a.* To force into concretions.

To CAKE, káke. *v. n.* To harden. *Addison*.

To CAKE*, káke. *v. n.* To cackle as geese. *Ray*.

CALABASH†, kál'-à-bàsh. *n. s.* A species of large gourd.

CALABA'SH Tree, kál'-à-bàsh-trèè. *n. s.* A tree of which the shells are used by the negroes for cups, and instruments of music. *Miller*.

CALAMANCO, kál'-à-màng'-kò. *n. s.* [*calamancus*, Lat.] A kind of woollen stuff. *Tatler*.

CALAMIFEROUS*, kál'-à-mif'-úr-ús. *a.* [*calamus* and *fero*, Lat.] Plants bearing a smooth stalk, knotted and hollow. *Chambers*.

CALAMINE, [or *Lepis Calaminaris*], kál'-à-míne. 149. *n. s.* A sort of stone or mineral, containing zinc, iron, and sometimes other substances. *Locke*.

CALAMINT, kál'-à-mínt. *n. s.* [*calamint*] The name of a plant.

To CALAMISTRATE*, kál'-à-mís'-tràte. *v. a.* [*calamistrer*, old Fr.] To curl or frizzle the hair. *Cotgrave*.

CALAMISTRATION*, kál'-à-mís'-trà'-shún. *n. s.* The act of curling the hair. *Burton*. *Ob. T.*

CALAMITOUS, kál'-à-mít-ús. *a.* Miserable; involved in distress. *Calamy*. Full of misery. *Harvey*.

CALAMITOUSNESS, kál'-à-mít-ús-nès. *n. s.* Misery; distress.

CALAMITY, kál'-à-mít-ús. *n. s.* [*calamitus*, Lat.] Misfortune. *Bacon*. Misery. *Milton*.

CALAMUS, kál'-à-mús. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sort of reed, or sweet-scented wood. *Exodus*.

CALASH, ká-lásh'. *n. s.* [*calashe*, Fr.] A small carriage of pleasure. *Dryden*. A covering to protect the head of a lady full dressed.

CALCAREOUS*, kál'-à-ká-rè-ús. *a.* [*calx*, Lat.] Partaking of the nature of calx or lime. *Swinburne*.

CALCAVALLA*, kál'-à-vál'-lá. *n. s.* A superiour kind of Lisbon wine.

CALCEATED, kál'-shè-à-tèd. 450. *a.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod.

CALCEDONIUS, kál-sè-dò-nè-ús. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kind of precious stone of the agate kind. *Woodward*.

CALCEDONY*, kál'-sè-dò-nè. *n. s.* The calcedo-nius. *Rev. xxi*.

CALCINABLE*, kál'-sín-à-bl. *a.* That which may be calcined. *Hill*.

To CALCINATE. See To CALCINE. *Bacon*.

CALCINATION, kál-sè-nè'-shún. *v. s.* Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; chymical pulverization. *Boyle*.

CALCINATORY, kál-shi'-à-túr-è. *n. s.* A vessel used in calcination.

Mr. Sheridan accents this word on the first syllable, and Dr. Johnson and Mr. Perry on the second. I prefer the same accent as on the verb *To calcine*, 512. *W.*

To CALCINE, kál-she'. *v. a.* [*calciner*, Fr.] To burn to a calx, or friable substance. *Gregory*. To burn up. *Donne*.

To CALCINE, kál-she'. *v. n.* To become a calx by heat. *Newton*.

To CALCITRATE*, kál'-sè-tràte. *v. n.* [*calcitrer*, Fr.] To kick; to spurn. *Cotgrave*.

CALCOGRAPHY*. See CHALCOGRAPHY.

CALCULABLE*, kál'-kù-là-bl. *a.* That which may be estimated or computed.

To CALCULATE, kál'-kù-làte. *v. a.* [*calculus*, Fr.] To compute; to reckon. To compute the situation of the planets at any certain time. *Shakspeare*. To adjust. *Tillotson*.

To CALCULATE, kál'-kù-làte. *v. n.* To make a computation. *Shakspeare*.

CALCULATION, kál'-kù-là'-shún. *n. s.* The art of numbering. *Holder*. A reckoning. *Hooker*.

CALCULATIVE*, kál'-kù-là-úv. *a.* Belonging to calculation. *Burke*.

CALCULATOR, kál'-kù-là-túr. 521. *n. s.* A computer; a reckoner. *Burton*.

CALCULATORY, kál'-kù-là-túr-è. 512. *a.* Belonging to calculation. *Sherwood*.

CALCULE, kál'-kùle. *n. s.* Reckoning. *Hovell*.

To CALCULE*, kál'-kùle. *v. a.* To calculate. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T.*

CALCULOUSE, kál'-kù-lòse'. } *a.* Stony; gritty.

CALCULOUS, kál'-kù-lús. } *a.* Brown.

CALCULUS, kál'-kù-lús. *n. s.* [Lat.] The stone in the bladder.

CAL'DRON, káwl'-drón. 166. *n. s.* [*chauldron*, Fr.] A pot; a boiler. *Spenser*.

CALE/CHE. The same with *calash*.

CALEDONIAN*, kál'-è-dò-nè-àn. *a.* [from *Caledonia*.] Relating to Scotland. *Warton*.

CALEFACTION, kál'-è-fák'-shún. *n. s.* The act of heating. The state of being heated. *Spenser*.

CALEFACTIVE, kál'-è-fák'-úv. *a.* That which makes any thing hot.

CALEFACTORY, kál'-è-fák'-túr-è. *a.* That which heats.

To CALEFY, kál'-è-fl. 183. *v. n.* [*calefio*, Lat.] To grow hot. *Brown*.

To CALEFY, kál'-è-fl. *v. a.* To make warm. *Bul-lökar*.

CALENDAR, kál'-èn-där. 83. *n. s.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A register of the year, in which the months and stated times are marked, as festivals and holidays. *Shakspeare*.

To CALENDAR*, kál'-èn-där. *v. a.* To enter in a calendar. *Whitlock*.

To CALENDER, kál'-èn-där. *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr.] To dress cloth.

CALENDER, kál'-èn-där. 98. *n. s.* A hot press, in which clothiers smooth their cloth. The workman who manages the machine. *Cotgrave*.

CALENDER*, or KA'LENDER*, kál'-èn-där. *n. s.* The name of a sort of dervises in Turkey and Persia. *Sir T. Herbert*.

CALENDERER, kál'-èn-där-ür. *n. s.* The person who calenders.

CALENDS, kál'-è-ndz. *n. s.* [*calendæ*, Lat.] The first day of every month among the Romans.

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pîn;—

CAL'ENTURE, kâl'-ên-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* [*caleo*, Lat.] A distemper peculiar to sailors, in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields. *Quincy*.

CALF, kâf. 401, 78. *n. s.* [*calp*, *calp*, Sax.] The young of a cow. *Bacon*. *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by Hosea, signify sacrifices of praise and prayers. *Hosca*. A dolt; a stupid wretch. *Dryden*. The thick part of the leg. *Suckling*.

CALFLIKE*, kâl'-like. *a.* Resembling a calf. *Shak*.

CALIBER, kâl'-ê-bûr. *n. s.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore of a gun. *Reid*.

☞ *M* Sheridan accents this word on the second syllable, and gives the *i* the sound of double *e*, like the French; but Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, consider the word as perfectly anglicised, and place the accent on the first syllable, as I have done. *W*.

CALIBRE*, kâl'-ê-bûr. *n. s.* A sort or kind; a figurative meaning of the preceding word. *Burke*.

CALICE, kâl'-îs. *n. s.* See **CHALICE**. *Taylor*.

CALICO, kâl'-ê-kò. *n. s.* [from *Calicut* in India.] A stuff made of cotton. *Addison*.

CALICO-PRINTER*, kâl'-ê-kò-prînt'-âr. *n. s.* The manufacturer of printed linens. *Tadler*.

CALID, kâl'-îd. *a.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot.

CALIDITY, kâl'-îd'-dè-té. 511. *n. s.* Heat. *Brown*.

CALIDUCT*, kâl'-ê-dôkt. *n. s.* That which conveys heat; a stove. *Evelyn*.

CALIF, } kâl'-îf. *n. s.* [*khalifa*, Arab.] A title as-

CALIPH, } sumed by the successors of Mahomet

among the Saracens. *Sir T. Herbert*.

CALIGATION, kâl'-lè-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*caligo*, Lat.] Darkness; cloudiness. *Brown*.

CALIGINOUS*, kâl'-lîjè'-ê-nûs. *a.* Obscure; dim. *Hallivell*.

CALIGINOUSNESS, kâl'-lîjè'-ê-nûs-nês. *n. s.* Darkness; obscurity.

CALIGRAPHY, kâl'-îg'-râ-fé. *n. s.* [*καλλιγραφία*.] Beautiful writing. *Prudeau*.

CALIPASH*, kâl'-ê-pâsh'. } *n. s.* Terms of cookery

CALIPESH*, kâl'-ê-pêé'. } in dressing a turtle.

CALIPERS. See **CALIPERS**.

CALIPHATE*, kâl'-ê-fâte. *n. s.* The government of the caliph. *Harris*.

CALIPHSHIP*, kâl'-îf-shîp. *n. s.* The office of the caliph.

CALIVER, kâl'-ê-vûr. *n. s.* [from *caliber*.] A handgun; a harquebuse. *Shakspeare*.

CALIX, kâl'-îks. *n. s.* [Lat.] A cup.

TO CALK*, kâwk. *v. a.* [*calage*, Fr.] To stop the leaks of a ship. *Raleigh*.

CALKER, kâwk'-kûr. *n. s.* The workman that stops the leaks of a ship. *Ezekiel*.

CALKIN*, kâwk'-în. *n. s.* A part prominent from a horse-shoe, to secure the horse from falling. *Ash*.

CALKING-IRON*, kâwk'-îng'-î-ûrn. *n. s.* A chisel used in calking a ship. *Dryden*.

TO CALL*, kâwl. 77. *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat.] To name.

Gen. To summon. *Shak*. To convoke. *Shak*.

To summon judicially. *Clarendon*. To summon by command. *Isaiah*. In the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety. *Rom*. To invoke.

2 Cor. To appeal to. *Clarendon*. To proclaim. *Gay*. To excite. *Cowley*. To stigmatize with some opprobrious name. *Swift*.—*To call back*.

To revoke. *Isaiah*. To call for. To demand. *Shak*. To call in. To resume money at interest. *Addison*.

To call in. To resume any thing that is in other hands. *Locke*. To call in. To summon together; to invite. *Shak*. To call over. To read aloud a list or muster-roll. To call out. To challenge. *Dryden*.

TO CALL, kâwl. *v. n.* To stop without intention of staying. To make a short visit. *B. Jonson*. To call on. To solicit for a favour or a debt. *Shak*.

To call on. To repeat solemnly. *Dryden*. To call upon. To implore. *Psalm i*.

CALL, kâwl. *n. s.* A vocal address of summons. *Milton*. Requisition authoritative and publick. *Hooker*. Divine vocation. *Milton*. A summons from heaven. *Roscommon*. Authority; command. *Denham*. A demand. *Addison*. An instrument

to call birds. *Wilkins*. A sort of pipe used by the boatswain to summon the sailors. Calling; vocation. *Dryden*. A nomination. *Bacon*.—*Call of the House*. In parliamentary language, to discover what members are absent without leave.

CALLER*, kâwl'-lûr. *n. s.* He who calls. *Sherwood*.

CALLET*, kâl'-lèt. *n. s.* A trull, or a scold. *Skelton*.

TO CALLET*, kâl'-lèt. *v. n.* To rail; to scold. *Brathwait*.

CALLICO*. See **CALICO**.

CALLIDITY*, kâl'-lîd'-ê-té. *n. s.* [*calliditas*, Lat.] Craftiness. *Cockeram*.

CALLIGRAPHY*. See **CALIGRAPHY**. *B. Jonson*.

CALLIGRAPHICK*, kâl'-lè-grâf'-îk. *a.* Relating to beautiful writing. *Warton*.

CALLING, kâwl'-îng. *n. s.* Vocation; profession. *South*. Proper station or employment. *Swift*.

Class of persons united by the same employment. *Hammond*. Divine vocation. *2 Peter*, i. Appellation. *Shakspeare*.

CALLIPERS, kâl'-lè-pûrz. 98. *n. s.* [*qualibre*, Fr.] Compasses with bowed shanks. *Moxon*.

CALLO'SITY, kâl'-lôs'-sè-té. *n. s.* [*callosité*, Fr.] A kind of swelling without pain. *Arbuthnot*.

CALLOT*. See **CALOTTE**.

CALLOUS*, kâl'-lôs. *a.* [*callus*, Lat.] Indurated; hardened. *Wiseman*. Insensible. *Dryden*.

CALLOUSLY*, kâl'-lôs-lè. *ad.* In a hardened manner.

CALLOUSNESS, kâl'-lôs-nês. *n. s.* Hardness. *Cheyne*. Insensibility. *Bentley*.

CALLOW, kâl'-lò. *a.* [*calo*, *calu*, Sax.] Unfedged; naked. *Milton*.

CALLUS, kâl'-lôs. *n. s.* [Lat.] An induration of the fibres. The hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM*, kâm. 80. [See No. 79. in the note.] *a.* [*calme*, Fr.] Quiet; serene. *Spenser*. Undisturbed. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

CALM, kâm. *n. s.* Serenity. *Raleigh*. Quiet; repose. *South*.

TO CALM, kâm. *v. a.* To still. *Dryden*. To pacify. *Atterbury*.

CALMER, kâm'-ûr. 403. *n. s.* That which has the power of giving quiet. *Walton*.

CALMLY, kâm'-lè. *ad.* Serenely. *Bacon*. Without passion. *Prior*.

CALMNESS, kâm'-nês. *n. s.* Tranquillity. *Denham*. Mildness. *Shakspeare*.

CALMY, kâm'-è. *a.* *Calm*. *Cowley*.

CALOMEL, kâl'-ô-mèl. *n. s.* [*calomelas*, Lat.] Mercury six times sublimed. *Wiseman*.

CALORIFIC*, kâl'-ô-rîf'-îk. *a.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] Heating. *Grev*.

CALOTTE, kâl'-lôt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A cap or coif, worn as an ecclesiastical ornament in France. *B. Jonson*.

CALOYERS, kâl'-lò-yûrz. *n. s.* [*καλος*.] Monks of the Greek church. *Madden*.

CALTROP, kâl'-trôp. } *n. s.* [*coltæpæppe*, Sax.]

CALTHROP, kâl'-thrôp. } An instrument made with four spikes, so that when thrown on the ground one of them points upright, to wound horses' feet. *Blount*. A plant, the fruit of which is armed with strong prickles. *Miller*.

TO CALUMNIATE*, kâ-lûm'-nè-âte. 91. *v. n.* To accuse falsely. *Shakspeare*.

TO CALUMNIATE, kâ-lûm'-nè-âte. *v. a.* To slander. *Bp. Patrick*.

CALUMNIA'TION, kâ-lûm'-nè-â'-shûn. *n. s.* A malicious and false representation. *Ayliffe*.

CALUMNIATOR, kâ-lûm'-nè-â-tûr. 521. *n. s.* A slanderer. *Abp. Usher*.

CALUMNIATORY*, kâ-lûm'-nè-â-tûr'-è. *a.* False. *Mountagu*.

CALUMNIOUS, kâ-lûm'-nè-ûs. *a.* Slandorous.

CALUMNIOUSLY*, kâ-lûm'-nè-ûs-lè. *ad.* In a slanderous manner. *Mountagu*.

CALUMNIOUSNESS*, kâ-lûm'-nè-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Slandorous accusation. *Bp. Morton*.

CALUMNY*, kâl'-ûm-nè. *n. s.* [*calumnia*, Lat.] Slander; false charge. *Shakspeare*.

—nò, mỗve, nỏ, nỏt; —tủe, tủb, bủl; —đil; —pủd; —thin, THIS.

To CALVE, kǎv. 78. v. n. [cal-ian, Sax.] To bring a calf. *Dryden*. Metaphorically, to bring forth. *Shakspeare*.
 To CA'LVER*, kǎv'-úr. v. a. To cut in slices. *B. Jonson*.
 To CA'LVER*, kǎv'-úr. v. n. To shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces. *Cotton*.
 CA'LVES-SNOUT, kǎvz'-snút. A plant. Snap-dragon.
 CAL'VILLE, kál-víl'. n. s. [Fr.] A sort of apple.
 CA'LVINISM*, kǎl'-vè-nizm. n. s. The doctrine of Calvin. *Dean Martin*.
 CA'LVINIST*, kǎl'-vè-níst. n. s. He who holds the doctrine of Calvin. *Burnet*.
 CALVINISTICAL*, kál'-vè-níst'-è-kál. } a. Relating
 CALVINISTICK*, kál'-vè-níst'-ik. } to Calvinism. *Warton*.
 CA'LVISH*, kǎl'-ish. a. Like a calf. *Sheldon*.
 CA'LVITY*, kǎl'-vè-tè. n. s. Baldness. *Cockeram*.
 CALX, kálks. n. s. [Lat.] Any thing that is reduced to powder by burning. *Digby*.
 CA'LYCLE, kál'-è-kl. 405. n. s. [calyculus, Lat.] A small bud of a plant. *Diet*.
 CALZO'ONS*, kál-zóonz'. n. s. [calzónes, Span.] Drawers. *Sir T. Herbert*.
 CAMA'IEU, kǎ-má'-yóo. n. s. [camaieu, Fr.] A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature. *Darwin*.
 CAM'BER, kám'-búr. n. s. A piece of timber cut arching. *Moxon*.
 CAM'BERING, kám'-búr-ing. a. Arched.
 CAM'BIST*, kám'-bíst. n. s. [cambio, Lat.] A person skilled in exchanges. *Kelley*.
 CAM'BLET*. See CAMELOT.
 CAM'BRICK, kámé'-brík. 542. n. s. [Cambray; a city in Flanders.] A kind of fine linen, used for ruffles, &c. *Shakspeare*.
 CAME, káme. The preterit of To come. *Addison*.
 CA'MEL, kám'-él. 99. n. s. [camelus, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. *Thomson*.
 CA'MEL-BACKED*, kám'-él-bákt. a. Having a back like a camel. *Fuller*.
 CA'MELOPARD, ká-mél'-lóp-párd. n. s. An Abyssinian animal, which has a neck and head like a camel, and is spotted like a pard. *Trevoux*.
 CA'MELOT, } kám'-lét. 99. n. s. [καμηλωτός.] A stuff
 CA'MLET, } originally made of silk and camel's hair, but now with wool and silk. *Brown*. Hair cloth. *Dryden*.
 CA'MLETTED*, kám'-lét-éd. a. Coloured, or veined. *Sir T. Herbert*.
 CA'MERA OBSCURA, kám'-è-rá-ób-skú'-rà. n. s. [Lat.] An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that, the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects opposite are represented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glass. *Martin*.
 CA'MERADE. n. s. [camerade, Fr.] One that lodges in the same chamber. *Kymer*. Now comrade.
 To CA'MERATE*, kám'-èr-à-tè. v. a. [camero, Lat.] To ceil or vault. *Cockeram*.
 CA'MERATED, kám'-èr-à-téd. a. Arched. *Coles*.
 CAMERA'TION, kám-èr-à-shún. n. s. A vaulting or arching.
 CA'MIS*, kǎ'-mís. n. s. [camise, Ital.] A thin, transparent dress.
 CAMISA'DO, kám-è-sá'-dò. 77. n. s. [camisa, Ital.] An attack made by soldiers in the dark; on which occasion they put their shirts outward, to be seen by each other. *Hawward*.
 CA'MISATED, kám'-è-sá-téd. a. Dressed with the shirt outward.
 CA'MLET. See CAMELOT.
 CA'MMOCK, kám'-múk. n. s. [cammoc, Sax.] An herb. *Petty whin*.
 CA'MOMILE, kám'-ò-míle. 148. n. s. [χαμαίμλον.] A flower. *Drayton*.
 CA'MOUS, kǎ'-mús. } a. [camus, Fr.] Flat; level;
 CAMO'YS, kǎ'-móis. } depressed: only used of the nose. *Brown*.
 CA'MOUSED*, kǎ'-múst. part. a. Crooked. *B. Jons.*

CA'MOUSLY*, kǎ'-mús-lè. ad. Awry. *Skelton*.
 CAMP, kǎmp. n. s. [campus, Lat.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field. *Shakspeare*.
 To CAMP, kǎmp. v. a. To encamp. *Shak*. To fix tents.
 To CAMP*, kǎmp. v. n. To pitch a camp. *Exod. xix*.
 CAMP-FIGHT, kǎmp'-fítè. n. s. An old word for combat. *Hokevill*.
 CAMPA'IGN, kám-páne'. 385. } n. s. [campaigne,
 CAMPA'NIA, kám-pá'-nè-à. } Fr.] A large, open, level ground. *Temple*. The time for which an army keeps the field. *Clarendon*.
 To CAMPA'IGN*, kám-páne'. v. n. To serve in a campaign. *Sir R. Musgrave*.
 CAMPA'IGNER*, kám-páne'-úr. n. s. He who serves throughout a campaign.
 CAMPA'NA*, kám-pá'-ná. n. s. [Lat.] The pasque-flower.
 CAMPA'NULA*, kám-pán'-ù-lá. n. s. [Lat.] The bell-flower.
 CAMPANO'LOGY*, kám-pá-nól'-ò-jè. n. s. [campana, Lat.] The art of ringing bells.
 CAMPA'NIFORM, kám-pán'-nè-fòm. a. Flowers in the shape of a bell. *Harris*.
 CAMPA'NULATE, kám-pán'-ù-láte. a. Campam form.
 CAMPE'STRAL, kám-pès'-trál. a. [campestris, Lat.] Growing in fields. *Mortimer*.
 CAMPE'STRIAN*, kám-pès'-trè-án. a. Relating to the field.
 CAM'PHIRE, kám'-fir. 140. n. s. A kind of resin produced by a chymical process from the camphire-tree.
 CA'MPHIRE-TREE, kám'-fir-trè. n. s. [camfora, Lat.] A tree which grows in the isle of Borneo, and in Japan. *Miller*.
 To CA'MPHIRE*, kám'-fir. v. a. To impregnate or wash with camphire. *Towneur*.
 CA'MPHORATE, kám'-fò-ráte. 91. } a. Impreg
 CA'MPHORATED*, kám'-fò-rá-téd. } nated with camphire. *Boyle*.
 CA'MPING*, kám'-píng. n. s. The act of playing at foot-ball. *Bryant*.
 CA'MPION, kám'-pè-ún. 166. n. s. A plant.
 CA'MUS, kǎ'-mús. n. s. [camisa, Lat.] A thin dress *Spenser*.
 CAN*. Used for gan, or began, in old poetry.
 CAN, kán. n. s. [canne, Sax.] A cup. *Shakspeare*.
 To CAN, kán. v. n. [cunnan, Sax.] To be able. *Bacon*. It expresses the potential mood; as, I can do it. *Dryden*.
 To CAN*, kán. v. a. To know. *Spenser*.
 CANA'ILLE, ká-nále'. n. s. [Fr.] The lowest people; the dregs of the people. *Burke*.
 CANAKIN*, kán'-à-kín. n. s. A small cup. *Shak*.
 CANA'L, ká-nál'. n. s. [canalis, Lat.] A basin of water in a garden. *Pope*. Any tract or course of water made by art. *Thomson*. A conduit through which any of the juices of the body flow.
 CANAL-COAL. [This word is corrupted into kén-níl-kòle. W.] n. s. A fine kind of coal, dug up in England. *Woodward*.
 CANALICULATED, kán-à-lik'-ù-là-téd. a. Made like a pipe or gutter.
 CANA'RY, kǎ-ná'-rè. n. s. [from the Canary islands.] Wine brought from the Canaries; sack. *Shak*. An old dance. *Shakspeare*.
 To CANA'RY, kǎ-ná'-rè. v. n. To dance; to frolick. *Shakspeare*.
 CANA'RY-BIRD, kǎ-ná'-rè-bárd. n. s. An excellent singing bird. *Carew*.
 To CAN'CEL, kán'-síl. 99. v. a. [canceller, Fr.] To cross a writing. *Jus. Sigilli*, p. 8. To efface; to obliterate in general. *Spenser*.
 To CAN'CEL*, kán'-síl. v. n. To become obliterated. *Cowley*.
 CAN'CELLATED, kán'-sèl-là-téd. part. a. Cross-barred. *Grev's Museum*.
 CANCELLA'TION, kán-sèl-là-shún. n. s. An expunging of the contents of an instrument. *Ayliffe*.
 CANCER, kán'-súr. 98. n. s. [cancer, Lat.] A crab-

- fish. The sign of the summer solstice. *Thomson*.
A virulent swelling, or sore. *Wiseman*.
To CANCERATE, kân'-sûr-râte. 91. v. n. To become a cancer. *L'Estrange*.
CANCERATION, kân-sûr-râ'-shân. n. s. A growing cancerous.
CANCEROUS, kân'-sûr-rûs. a. Having the qualities of a cancer. *Wiseman*.
CANCEROUSNESS, kân'-sûr-rûs-nês. n. s. The state of being cancerous.
CANCRIFORM*, kân'-krê-fôrm. a. The same as cancerous.
CANCRINE, kâng'-krîn. 140, 408. a. Having the qualities of a crab.
CANDENT, kân'-dênt. a. [*candens*, Lat.] Hot. *Brown*.
CANDICANT, kân'-dê-kânt. a. [*candicans*, Lat.] Growing white; whitish. *Dict*.
CANDID, kân'-did. a. [*candidus*, Lat.] White. *Dryden*. Free from malice; not desirous to find faults; fair; open; ingenuous. *Locke*.
CANDIDATE, kân'-dê-dâte. n. s. [*candidatus*, Lat.] A competitor; one that proposes himself for advancement. *Addison*.
To CANDIDATE*, kân'-dê-dâte. v. a. To render fit as a candidate. *Feltham*.
CANDIDLY, kân'-did-lê. ad. Fairly.
CANDIDNESS, kân'-did-nês. n. s. Ingenuousness. *South*.
To CANDIFY, kân'-dê-fl. v. a. To whiten. *Dict*.
CANDLE, kân'-dl. 405. n. s. [*candela*, Lat.] A light made of wax or tallow. *Bacon*. Light, or luminary. *Shakespeare*.
CANDLEBERRY TREE, kân'-dl-bêr-rê-trê. A species of the sweet willow.
CANDLEHOLDER, kân'-dl-hôld-âr. n. s. He that holds the candle. *Shakespeare*.
CANDLELIGHT, kân'-dl-lîte. n. s. The light of a candle. *Hooker*. The necessary candles for use. *Molineux*.
CANDLEMAS, kân'-dl-mûs. 88. n. s. [*candel-mæsse*, Sax.] The feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches. *Guy*.
CANDLESTICK, kân'-dl-stîk. n. s. The instrument that holds candles. *Bacon*.
CANDLESTUFF, kân'-dl-stûf. n. s. Any thing of which candles may be made. *Bacon*.
CANDLEWASTER, kân'-dl-wâs-tûr. n. s. A spendthrift, or drunkard. *Shakespeare*.
CANDLES-ENDS*, kân'-dlz-êndz. n. s. A contemptuous term for scraps or fragments. *Beaumont and Fl*.
CANDOCK, kân'-dôk. n. s. A weed that grows in rivers. *Walton*.
CANDOUR, kân'-dâr. 314. n. s. [*candor*, Lat.] Sweetness of temper; ingenuousness. *Watts*.
To CANDY, kân'-dê. v. a. To conserve with sugar. *Bacon*. To form into congelations. *Shak*. To incrust with congelations. *Drayton*.
To CANDY, kân'-dê. v. n. To grow congealed.
CANDY *Lion's foot*. A plant. *Miller*.
CANDY *Tuft tree**. A plant. *Chambers*.
CANE, kâne. n. s. [*kávya* and *kávny*] A walking staff. *Herbert*. *Harvey*. The plant which yields the sugar. *Chambers*. *Blackmore*. A lance; a dart made of cane. *Dryden*. A reed. *Mortimer*.
To CANE, kâne. v. a. To beat with a cane.
CANICULAR, kâ-nîk'-û-lâr. a. Belonging to the dog-star. *Brown*.
CANICULE*, kân'-ê-kûle. n. s. [*canicula*, Lat.] The dog-star; and, figuratively, the dog-days. *Addison*.
CANINE, kâ-nîne'. a. [*caninus*, Lat.] Having the properties of a dog. *Addison*. *Canine* appetite. That which cannot be satisfied. *Arbutnot*.
CANISTER, kân'-îs-tûr. 98. n. s. [*Lat*] A small basket. *Dryden*. A small vessel in which tea or coffee is laid up.
CANCKER, kâng'-kûr. 409. n. s. [*cancer*, Lat.] A worm that preys upon fruits. *Spenser*. A fly that preys upon fruits. *Walton*. Any thing that corrupts or consumes. *Bacon*. The dog-rose. *Shakespeare*. An eating or corroding humour. *Shak*. Corrosion; virulence. *Shakespeare*. A disease in trees. *Evelyn*.
To CANCKER, kâng'-kûr. n. n. To grow corrupt. *Spenser*. To decay by corrosion. *Bacon*.
To CANCKER, kâng'-kûr. v. a. To corrupt; to corrode. *Herbert*. To infect; to pollute. *Addison*.
CANCKERBIT, kâng'-kûr-bit. particip. a. Bitten with an envenomed tooth. *Shakespeare*.
CANCKERED*, kâng'-kûrd. a. [*cancro*, old Fr.] Crabbed; uncivil. *Spenser*.
CANCKEREDLY*, kâng'-kûr-êd-lê. ad. Crossly, adversely. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
CANCKERLIKE*, kâng'-kûr-lîke. a. Destructive as a canker. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
CANCKEROUS*, kâng'-kûr-ûs. a. Corroding like a canker. *Thomson*.
CANCKERY*, kâng'-kûr-rê. a. Rusty. *Wogan*.
CANNABINE, kân'-nâ-blîne. 149. a. [*cannabimus*, Lat.] Hempen. *Dict*.
CANNIBAL, kân'-nê-bâl. n. s. A man-eater. *Bacon*.
CANNIBALISM*, kân'-nê-bâl-îzm. n. s. The character of a cannibal. *Burke*.
CANNIBALLY, kân'-nê-bâl-lê. ad. In the manner of a cannibal. *Shakespeare*.
CANNIPERS, kân'-nê-pûrz. n. s. See CALLIPERS.
CANNON, kân'-nûn. 166. n. s. [*cannon*, Fr.] A great gun for battery. *Shak*. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand. *Watkins*.
CANNON-BALL, kân'-nûn-bâw'.
CANNON-BULLET, kân'-nûn-bûl'-lê. } n. s.
CANNON-SHOT, kân'-nûn-shôv'. }
The balls which are shot from great guns. *Wiseman*.
CANNON-PROOF*, kân'-nûn-prôôf. n. s. Proof against cannon; safe from cannon. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
CANNONING*, kân'-nûn-îng. n. s. The noise as it were of a cannon. *Brewer*.
To CANNONADE, kân'-nûn-dâde'. v. a. To batter or attack with great guns. *Trotter*.
CANNONEER, kân'-nûn-nêr. 275. n. s. The engineer that manages the cannon. *Shakespeare*.
To CANNONEER*, kân'-nûn-nêr. v. a. To fire upon with cannon. *Burke*.
CANNOT, kân'-nôt. A word compounded of *can* and *not*, noting inability. *Locke*.
CANOA, kân'-nô. } n. s. A boat made by cutting
CANOE, kân'-nô. } the trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel. *Raleigh*.
CANON, kân'-ûn. 166. n. s. [*kanon*]. A rule; a law. *Hooker*. The laws made by ecclesiastical councils. *Ayliffe*. The received books of Holy Scripture. *Ayliffe*. A dignitary in cathedral churches. *Bacon*. *Canons regular*. Such as are placed in monasteries. *Ayliffe*. *Canons secular*. Such as were placed in collegiate churches. *Weezer*. An instrument used in sewing up wounds. A large sort of printing letter. [*In music*]. The name of a composition, in which the parts follow each other.
CANON-BIT, kân'-ûn-bît. n. s. That part of the bit let into the horse's mouth. *Spenser*.
CANONESS, kân'-ûn-nês. n. s. In popish countries, women living after the example of secular canons. *Ayliffe*.
CANONICAL, kâ-nôn'-ê-kâl. a. According to the canon. Constituting the canon. *Hooker*. *Raleigh*. Regular; stated. *Ep*. *Taylor*. Spiritual; ecclesiastical. *Ayliffe*.
CANONICALLY, kâ-nôn'-ê-kâl-lê. ad. In a manner agreeable to the canon. *Twisden*.
CANONICALNESS, kâ-nôn'-ê-kâl-nês. n. s. The quality of being canonical. *Barrow*.
CANONICALS*, kâ-nôn'-ê-kâl-z. n. s. The full dress of a clergyman.
CANONICATE*, kâ-nôn'-ê-kâte. n. s. The office of a canon. *Berlington*.
CANONICK, kâ-nôn'-îk. a. Canonical.
CANONIST, kân'-nûn-nîst. 166. n. s. A man versed in the ecclesiastical laws. *Camden*.
CANONISTICK*, kân'-ûn-îs-tîk. a. With the knowledge of a canonist. *Milton*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

CANONIZATION, kân-nô-nê-zâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of declaring any man a saint; the state of being sainted. *Hall. Addison.*

To CANONIZE, kân-nô-nîze. *v. a.* [*canonizer*, Fr.] To declare any man a saint.

CANONRY, kân'-ûn-rê. } *n. s.* A benefice in
CANONSHIP, kân'-ûn-shîp. } some cathedral or
collegiate church. *Asylife.*

CANOPIED, kân'-ô-pîd. 282. *a.* Covered with a canopy. *Shakspeare.*

CANOPY §, kân'-ô-pê. *n. s.* [*κωνοπέριον*.] A covering of state over a throne or bed. *Spenser.*

To CANOPY, kân'-ô-pê. *v. a.* To cover with a canopy. *Shakspeare.*

CANOROUS, kâ-nô'-rûs. 512. *a.* [*canorus*, Lat.] Musical. *Brown.*

CANOROUSNESS, kâ-nô'-rûs-nês. *n. s.* Musicalness. *Scott.*

CANT §, kânt. *n. s.* [*cantus*, Lat.] A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds. A form of speaking peculiar to some class of men. *Dryden.* A whining pretension to goodness in affected terms. *Dryden.* Barbarous jargon. Auction. [*incanto*, Ital.] *Swift.*

CANT*, kânt. *n. s.* [*kant*, Dutch.] An angle; a corner. *B. Jonson.*

To CANT, kânt. *v. n.* To talk in the jargon of particular professions, or in any kind of affected language. *Glanville.*

To CANT*, kânt. *v. a.* To sell by auction. *Swift.*

CANTA'TA, kân-tâ'-tâ. 77. *n. s.* [Ital.] A song, intermixed with recitatives and airs.

CANTE'EN*, kân-tê'en. *n. s.* A vessel of tin, used for carrying liquors to supply soldiers in camp. *Chambers.*

CANTATION, kân-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*canto*, Lat.] The act of singing. *Cockeram.*

CANTER, kân-tûr. *n. s.* A term of reproach for hypocrites. *B. Jonson.*

CANTER*, kân-tûr. *n. s.* An abbreviation of *Canterbury*. See *CANTERBURY GALLOP*. *Sampson.*

To CANTER*, kân-tûr. *v. n.* To gallop easily or gently.

CANTERBURY BELLS. See *BELFLOWER*.

CANTERBURY GALLOP, kân-tûr-bêr-rê-gâl-lûp. *n. s.* The gallop of a horse, commonly called a *canter*; said to be derived from the pilgrims riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses.

CANTERBURY TALE*, kân-tûr-bêr-rê-tâle. *n. s.* Any fabulous narrative, adopted from the *Canterbury Tales* of Chaucer.

CANTHARIDES, kân-thâr'-ê-dêz. *n. s. plural.* [*cantharis*.] Spanish flies. *Bacon.*

CANTHUS, kân-thûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The corner of the eye. *Quincy.*

CANTICLE, kân-tê-kl. *n. s.* [*canto*, Lat.] A song. *Bacon.* A division of a poem; a canto. *Spenser.*

CANTILIVERS, kân-tê-llv'-ûz. *n. s.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or sides of a house, to sustain the moulding over it. *Mozon.*

CANTINGLY*, kân'-îng-lê. *ad.* In a canting manner. *Trial of Mr. Whiffled's Spirit.*

CANTION, kân-shûn. *n. s.* Song; verses. *Spenser.*

Ob. J.

CANTLE §, kân-tl. *n. s.* [*kant*, Dutch.] A fragment; a portion. *Skelton.* *Shakspeare.*

To CANTLE, kân-tl. *v. a.* To cut in pieces. *Dryden.*

CANTLET, kânt'-lêt. *n. s.* A piece. *Dryden.*

CANTO, kân-tô. *n. s.* [Ital.] A book, or section, of a poem. The treble part of a musical composition.

CANTON §, kân-tûn. *n. s.* [*cantoin*, old Fr.] A small parcel of land. *Davies.* A small community, or clan. *Bacon.* [In heraldry.] The *canton* is that which occupies only a corner of the shield.

To CANTON, kân-tûn. *v. a.* To divide into little parts. *Locke.*

To CANTONIZE, kân-tûn-lze. *v. a.* To parcel out into small divisions. *Davies.*

CANTONMENT*, kân-tûn-mênt. *n. s.* [Fr.] That

distinct situation, which soldiers occupy, when quartered in different parts of a town. *Burke.*

CANTRED, kân-trîd. *n. s.* A hundred. *Darvies.*

CANTY*, kân-tê. *a.* Cheerful; talkative.

CANVASS §, kân'-vâs. *n. s.* [*cambris*, Lat.] A kind of linen cloth for sails, painting cloths, tents. *Sidney.* The act of sifting voices, previously to voting: [from *canvass*, as it signifies a sieve.] *Bacon.*

To CANVASS, kân'-vâs. *v. n.* To sift; to examine. *Shakspeare.* To debate. *L'Estrange.*

To CANVASS, kân'-vâs. *v. n.* To solicit votes. *Bacon.*

CANVASS-CLIMBER*, kân'-vâs-klî-mûr. *n. s.* He who climbs the mast to furl or unfurl the sail or canvass. *Shakspeare.*

CANVASSER*, kân'-vâs-ûr. *n. s.* He who solicits votes. *Burke.*

CANY, kâ-nê. *a.* Full of canes. Consisting of canes. *Milton.*

CANZONET, kân-zô-nêt'. *n. s.* [*canzonetta*, Ital.] A little song. *Peacham.*

CAP §, kâp. *n. s.* [*cap*, Welsh.] The garment that covers the head. *Shak.* The ensign of the cardinalate. *Shak.* The topmost. *Shak.* A reverence made by uncovering the head. *Shak.* A vessel made like a cap. *Wilkins.*—*Cap of a great gun.* A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole, to preserve the prime. *Cap of maintenance.* One of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation.

To CAP, kâp. *v. a.* To cover on the top. *Derham.*

To deprive of the cap. *Spenser.*—*To cap verses* To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name alternately in contest. *Dryden.* *Hudibras.*

To CAP*, kâp. *v. n.* To uncover the head, by way of salutation. *Shakspeare.*

CAP à pè. } [Fr.] From head to foot;
CAP à pié. } all over. *Shakspeare.*

CAP-PAPER, kâp'-pâ-pûr. *n. s.* A sort of coarse brownish paper. *Boyle.*

CAPABILITY, kâ-pâ-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Capacity. *Shakspeare.*

CA'PABLE §, kâ'-pâ-bl. [See *INCAPABLE*.] *a.* [Fr.] Sufficient to contain. *Locke.* Armed with sufficient powers. *Bacon.* Intelligent. *Shak.* Intellectually capacious. *Digby.* Susceptible. *Prior.* Qualified for; without any natural impediment. *Tillotson.* Qualified for; without legal impediment. *Shak.* Hollow. Not in use. *Shak.*

CA'PABLENESS, kâ'-pâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* The quality or state of being capable. *Killingbeck.*

To CAPA'CIFY*, kâ-pâs'-ê-fl. *v. a.* To qualify. *Barrow.*

CAPA'CIOUS §, kâ-pâ'-shûs. *a.* [*capax*, Lat.] Wide, large. *Thomson.* Extensive.

CAPA'CIOUSLY*, kâ-pâ'-shûs-lê. *ad.* In a wide or capacious manner.

CAPA'CIOUSNESS, kâ-pâ'-shûs-nês. *n. s.* The power of holding or receiving. *Holder.*

To CAPA'CITATE, kâ-pâs'-ê-tâte. *v. a.* To make capable. *Dryden.*

CAPACITATION*, kâ-pâs'-ê-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* Capability.

CAPA'CITY, kâ-pâs'-ê-tê. 511. *n. s.* The power of holding or containing. *Shak.* Room; space. *Boyle.* The power of the mind. *Hooker.* Power; ability. *Blackmore.* State; condition. *South.*

CAPA'RISON §, kâ-pâr'-ê-sûn. 170, 443. *n. s.* [*ca parazon*, Span.] A cover for a horse, spread over his furniture. *Milton.*

To CAPA'RISON, kâ-pâr'-ê-sûn. *v. a.* To dress in caparisons. *Dryden.* To dress pompously. *Shak.*

CA'PCASE*, kâp'-kâse. *n. s.* A covered case. *Burton.*

CAPE §, kâpe. *n. s.* [*cape*, Fr.] Headland; promontory. *Shak.* The neck-piece of a cloak. *Bacon.*

CA'PER §, kâ'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* [*capere*, Lat.] A goat; a leap; a jump. *Shakspeare.*

CA'PER, kâ'-pûr. *n. s.* [*καπρις*.] An acid pickle. *Floyer.*

CA'PER-BUSH, kâ'-pûr-bûsh. *n. s.* The plant on which the caper grows. *Miller.*

CA'PER-CUTTING*, kâ'-pûr-kût'-ting. *a.* Dancing in a frolicsome manner. *Beaum. and Fletcher.*

To CA'PER, kâ'-pûr. *v. n.* To dance frolicsomenly. *Shak.* To skip for merriment. *Shak.* To dance. *Rowe.*

CA'PERER, kâ'-pûr-rûr. 555. *n. s.* A dancer. *Dryd.*

CA'PIAS, kâ'-pé-ûs. 88. *n. s.* [Lat.] A writ of two sorts, one before judgement, the other of execution after judgement. *Cowel.*

CAPILLA'CEOUS, kâp-pîl-lâ'-shûs. *a.* Capillary.

CAPILLA'IRE*, kâp-pîl-lâ'-rê. *n. s.* [Fr.] A syrop extracted from maidenhair.

CAPILLAMENT, kâp-pîl-lâ-mènt. *n. s.* [capillamentum, Lat.] Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower. *Bp. Berkeley.*

CA'PILLARY §, kâp'-pîl-lâ-rê. [See **PAPILLARY**.] *a.* [capillus, Lat.] Resembling hairs; small; minute. *Quincy.* Applied to vessels of the body. Small: as the ramifications of the arteries. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'PILLARY*, kâp'-pîl-lâ-rê. *n. s.* A small plant; or a small blood vessel. *Bp. Berkeley.*

CAPILLA'TION, kâp-pîl-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* A blood vessel like a hair. *Brown.*

CA'PITAL §, kâp'-è-tâl. 88. *a.* [capitalis, Lat.] Relating to the head. *Milton.* Criminal. *Shak.* That which affects life. *Bacon.* Chief; principal. *Spenser.* Metropolitan. *Milton.* Applied to letters: large; such as are written at the beginnings or heads of books. *Bp. Taylor.* Capital stock. The principal or original stock of a trader, or company.

CA'PITAL, kâp'-è-tâl. *n. s.* The upper part of a pillar. *Addison.* The chief city of a nation. *Boswell.* The stock with which a tradesman enters upon business. A large letter.

CA'PITALIST*, kâp'-è-tâl-îst. *n. s.* He who possesses a capital fund. *Burke.*

CA'PITALLY, kâp'-è-tâl-lè. *ad.* In a capital manner. *Bp. Patrick.*

CA'PITALNESS*, kâp'-è-tâl-nès. *n. s.* A capital offence. *Sherwood.*

CAPITA'TION, kâp'-è-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Numeration by heads. *Brown.* Taxation on each individual. *Guthrie.*

CA'PITE, kâp'-è-tè. *n. s.* A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king. *Cowel.*

CA'PITOL*, kâp'-è-tôl. *n. s.* [capitolium, Lat.] The temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome. *Shak.*

CAPITULAR §, kâp-pîsh'-ù-lâr. 88, 463. *n. s.* [capitulum, Lat.] The statutes of a chapter. *Bp. Taylor.* A member of a chapter. *Ayliffe.*

CAPITULARLY*, kâp-pîsh'-ù-lâr-lè. *ad.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter. *Swift.*

CAPITULARY*, kâp-pîsh'-ù-lâr-rê. *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral. *Warton.*

To CA'PTULATE §, kâp-pîsh'-ù-lâte. 91. *v. n.* To draw up in heads or articles; to confederate. *Shak.* To yield on certain stipulations. *Hayward.*

CAPITULA'TION, kâp-pîsh'-ù-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Stipulation. *Hale.* Reduction into heads. *Instructions for Oratory.*

CAPITULATOR*, kâp-pîsh'-ù-lâ-tûr. *n. s.* He who capitulates. *Sherwood.*

CA'PTULE*, kâp'-è-tûle. *n. s.* A summary. *Wic-liffe.* *Ob. T.*

CAPIVI TREE, kâ-pè'-vè-trè. *n. s.* [copaiba, Lat.] A tree which grows in the Spanish West Indies, yielding a balsam. *Miller.*

CA'PNOMANCY*, kâp'-nô-mân-sè. *n. s.* [καρνος and παναία.] Divination by the flying of smoke. *Spenser.*

To CAPO'CH, kâ-pô'tsh'. *v. a.* Uncertain, perhaps to strip off the hood. *Hudibras.*

CA'PON, kâ'-pn. 405, 170. *n. s.* [capun, Sax.] A castrated cock. *Gay.*

To CA'PON*, kâ'-pn. *v. a.* To castrate; as, to castrate a cock. *Birch.*

CAPONNIERE, kâp-pôn-nèr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A covered lodgement, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet. *Harris.*

CAPO'T, kâ-pôt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.

CAPO'UCH, kâ-pô'tsh'. *n. s.* [capuce, Fr.] A monk's hood. *Shelton.*

CA'PPER, kâp'-pûr. *n. s.* One who makes or sells caps. *Ricard.*

CAPRE'OLATE, kâ-prè'-ô-lâte. *a.* [capreolus, Lat.] Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils. *Harris.*

CÂPRI'CE §, kâ-prè'se', or kâp'-rè'se. } *n. s.* [ca-
CAPR'ICHIO, kâ-prè'-ish-ô. } price, Fr.]
Freak; fancy. *Shakespeare.*

☞ The first manner of pronouncing this word [caprice] is the most established; but the second does not want its patrons. Thus Dr. Young, in his *Love of Fame*:
"Tis true great fortunes some great men confer;
"But often, ev'n in doing right, they err:
"From caprice, not from choice, their favours come;
"They give, but think it toil to know to whom." *W.*

CAPRI'CIOUS, kâ-prîsh'-ûs. *a.* Whimsical; fanciful. *Shakespeare.*

CAPRI'CIOUSLY, kâ-prîsh'-ûs-lè. *ad.* Whimsical-ly. *B. Jonson.*

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS, kâ-prîsh'-ûs-nès. *n. s.* Caprice, whimsicalness. *Swift.*

CA'PRICORN, kâp'-prè-kôrn. *n. s.* [Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiac; the winter solstice. *Notes to Creech's Manilius.*

CAPRIFICATION*, kâp-rè-fè-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* A method of ripening the fruits of fig-trees. *Bruce.*

CA'PRIFOLE*, kâp'-rè-fôle. *n. s.* [caprifolium, Lat.] Woodbine. *Spenser.*

CAPRIO'LE, kâp-rè-ôle'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Caprioles are leaps, such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forwards. A dance. *Sir J. Davies.*

CA'PSICUM*, kâp'-sè-kûm. *n. s.* Guinea pepper. *Chambers.*

CA'PSTAN, kâp'-stân. *n. s.* [cabestan, Fr.] A cylinder, to wind up any great weight. *Raleigh.*

CA'PSULE*, kâp'-shûle. 452. *n. s.* [capsula, Lat.] A cell in plants for the reception of seeds. *Burke.*

CA'PSULAR, kâp'-shû-lâr. 452. } *a.* Hollow like a
CA'PSULARY, kâp'-shû-lâr-rê. } chest. *Brown.*
CA'PSULATE, kâp'-shû-lâte. }
CA'PSULATED, kâp'-shû-lâ-tèd. } or in a box.
Brown.

CA'PTAIN §, kâp'-tîn. 208. *n. s.* [captain, Fr.] A chief commander. *Josli. v.* The chief of any number of men. *Numbers, ii.* A man skilled in war. The commander of a company in a regiment. *Shak.* The chief commander of a ship. *Arbuthnot.*

—**Captain General.** The commander in chief. *Shak.*

Captain Lieutenant. The commanding officer of the colonel's troop in every regiment.

CA'PTAIN*, kâp'-tîn. *a.* Chief; valiant. *Shak.*

CA'PTAINRY, kâp'-tîn-rê. *n. s.* The chiefsanship. *Spenser.*

CAP'TAINSHIP, kâp'-tîn-shîp. *n. s.* The post of a chief commander. *Shak.* The post of a captain. *Wotton.* The chiefsanship of a clan. *Davies.*

CAPTA'TION, kâp-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [captation, old Fr.] Courtship; flattery. *King Charles.*

CAP'TION, kâp'-shûn. *n. s.* [capio, Lat.] The act of taking any person by a judicial process, by some trick or cavil. *Chillingworth.*

CAP'TIOUS §, kâp'-shûs. 314. *a.* [captiosus, Lat.] Applied to cavils. *Locke.* Insidious; ensnaring. *Bacon.*

CA'PTIOUSLY, kâp'-shûs-lè. *ad.* In a captious manner. *Locke.*

CAP'TIOUSNESS, kâp'-shûs-nès. *n. s.* Inclination to find fault. *Abp. Crammer.*

To CA'PTIVATE, kâp-tè'-vâte. *v. a.* [captivo, Lat.] To take prisoner. *Shak.* To charm. *Addison.* To enslave. *Locke.*

CAP'TIVATE*, kâp-tè'-vâte. *a.* Made prisoner. *Shakespeare.*

CAP'TIVA'TION, kâp-tè'-vâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of taking one captive. *Bp. Hall.*

CA'PTIVE §, kâp'-îv. 140. *n. s.* One taken in war. *Shakespeare.* One charmed by beauty. *Shakespeare.*

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tâb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

CA'PTIVE, kâp'-tîv. *a.* Made prisoner. *Dryden.*
To CA'PTIVE, kâp'-tîv. *v. a.* To take prisoner.
Spenser.

CAPTIVITY, kâp'-tîv'-tê. *n. s.* Subjection by the
rate of war. *Shakspeare.* Slavery. *Hooker.*

CA'PTOR, kâp'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* He that takes a pris-
oner or a prize.

CAPTURE, kâp'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* The act of tak-
ing anything. The thing taken; a prize.

To CAPTURE*, kâp'-tshûre. *v. a.* To take as a
prize.

CAP'UCCIO*, kâ-pôô't'-tshê-ô. *n. s.* [Ital.] A cap-
uchin or hood. *Spenser.*

CAPU'CHED, kâ-pôô'tsh't'. *a.* [capuce, Fr.] Cover-
ed over as with a hood. *Brown.*

CAPUCHIN*, kâp-û-shêen'. 112. *n. s.* A female
garment, consisting of a cloak and hood. A pigeon,
whose head is covered with feathers.

CAPUCHIN, kâp-û-shêen'. *n. s.* [from the *capuchon*,
or cowl, with which they covered their heads.]
One of the order of St. Francis. *Harmar.*

CAR, CHAR, in the names of places, seem to have
relation to the British *cæter*, a city. *Gibson's Cam-
den.*

CAR, kâr. 78. *n. s.* [cnaet, Sax.] A small carriage
of burden. *Swift.* A chariot of war, or triumph.
Shak. The Charles's wain, or Bear; a constellation.
Dryden.

CA'RABINE, or CA'RGINE, kâr-blne'. *n. s.* [car-
bine, Fr.] A small sort of fire-arm, between the
pistol and the musket. He who is armed with a
carbine. *Kyd.*

Dr. Ash, Bailey, W. Johnston, Entick, and Buchan-
an, accent *carabine* on the last syllable, and Dr. John-
son and Mr. Perry on the first; while Mr. Sheridan, Dr.
Ash, Buchanan, Dr. Johnson, and Bailey, accent *car-
bine* on the first; but Mr. Scott, Entick, Perry, and
Kenrick, more properly on the last. The reason is, that
if we accent *carbine* on the first syllable, the last
ought, according to analogy, to have the *i* short: but as
the *i* is always long, the accent ought to be on the last
syllable. 140. *W.*

CARABINE'ER, kâr-bê-nêèr'. *n. s.* A sort of light
horse carrying carabines. *Chambers.*

CA'RACK, kâr-âk. *n. s.* [caraca, Span.] A large
ship of burden. *Raleigh.*

CA'RACOLE, kâr-â-kôle. *n. s.* [caracole, Fr.] An
oblique tread, traced out in semi-rounds. *Farrier's
Dict.*

To CA'RACOLE, kâr-â-kôle. *v. n.* To move in
caracoles.

CA'RAT, } kâr-ât. } *n. s.* [carat, Fr.] A weight of
CA'RACT, } four grains. *Sir T. Herbert.* A
manner of expressing the fineness of gold. An ounce
is divided into twenty-four carats, and each carat
into four grains: if to the finest of gold be put two
carats of alloy, both making, when cold, but an
ounce, or twenty-four carats, then this gold is said
to be twenty-two carats fine. *Cocker.* The value
of any thing. *B. Jonson.*

CARAVAN, kâr-â-vân. 524. *n. s.* [Arabic.] A
troop of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in
the east. *Milton.*

CARAVANSARY, kâr-â-vân'-sâ-rê. *n. s.* A house
built in the eastern countries for travellers. *Spect.*

CA'RAVEL, kâr-â-vêl. } *n. s.* [caravella, Span.] A
CA'RVEL, kâr-vêl. } kind of ship, with a
square poop, formerly used in Spain. *Robertson.*

CA'RAWAY, kâr-â-wâ. *n. s.* [carum, Lat.] A plant.
Miller.

CA'RBON*, kâr'-bôn. *n. s.* [carbo, Lat.] [In chym-
istry.] A simple body, black, sonorous, and brittle;
obtained from various substances, generally by
volatilizing their other constituent parts. *Parkinson.*

CARBONA'CEOUS*, kâr-bô-nâ'-shûs. *a.* Contain-
ing carbon. *Kirwan.*

CARBONA'DO, kâr-bô-nâ'-dô. 92, 77. *n. s.* [car-
bonade, Fr.] Meat cut across to be broiled upon the
coals. *Shakspeare.*

To CARBONA'DO, kâr-bô-nâ'-dô. [See LUMBA-
CO.] *v. a.* To cut, or hack. *Shakspeare.*

CARBONICK*, kâr-bôn'-ik. *a.* Relating to carbon.
Kirwan.

CA'RBUNCLE, kâr'-bûngk-kl. 405. *n. s.* [carbun-
culus, Lat.] A jewel shining in the dark. *Shak.*
A round, hard, and painful tumour, which soon
mortifies. *Bacon.*

CA'RBUNCLED, kâr'-bûngk-kld. 362. *a.* Set with
carbuncles. *Shak.* Spotted; deformed with car-
buncles.

CARBUN'CLULAR, kâr-bûng'-kû-lûr. *a.* Belonging
to a carbuncle.

CARBUNCU'LATI'ON, kâr-bûng-kû-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.*
The blasting of young buds of trees or plants.
Harris.

CA'RCANET, kâr'-kâ-nêt. *n. s.* [carcan, Fr.] 'A
chain or collar of jewels. *Shakspeare.*

CA'RCASS, kâr'-kâs. 92. *n. s.* [carcasce, Fr.] A
dead body of any animal. *Spenser.* Body; in a
ludicrous sense. *Shak.* The decayed parts of any
thing. *Shak.* The main parts, naked, without
completion. *Hale.* [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb.
Harris.

CA'RCELAGE, kâr'-sê-lîdje. 90. *n. s.* [carcer, Lat.]
Prison fees. *Dict.*

CA'RCERAL*, kâr'-sê-râl. *a.* Belonging to a prison.

CARCINO'MA, kâr-sê-nô'-mâ. *n. s.* [καρκίνος.] A
particular ulcer; also a disorder in the horny coat
of the eye. *Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS, kâr-sê-nôm'-â-tûs. *a.* Can-
cerous.

CARD, kârd. 92. *n. s.* [carte, Fr.] A paper paint-
ed with figures, used in games of chance. *Shak.*
The paper on which the winds are marked for the
mariner's compass. *Spenser.* The instrument with
which wool is combed.

To CARD, kârd. *v. a.* To comb. *Dryden.* To
mingle together. *Bacon.* To disentangle. *Shelton*

To CARD, kârd. *v. n.* To game.

CARD-TABLE*, kârd'-tâ-bl. *n. s.* The table appre-
ciated to those who play at cards. *Bp. Berkeley.*

CA'RDAMINE*, kâr'-dâ-mîne. 148. *n. s.* [καρδαμύν.]
The plant lady's-smock.

CARDAMO'MUM. [This word is commonly pro-
nounced kâr'-dâ-mûm. *W.*] *n. s.* [καρδάμωμον.]
A medicinal seed, of the aromatic kind, brought
from the East Indies. *Chambers.*

CARDER, kâr'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* One that cards wool.
Shak. One that plays much at cards. *Wolton.*

CARDI'ACAL, kâr-dî-â-kâl. } *a.* [καρδιά.] Cordial
CA'RDIAK, kâr-dê-âk. } *Bp. Berkeley.*

CA'RDIALGY, kâr-dê-â-l-jê. *n. s.* The heart-burn.
Quincy.

CA'RDINAL, kâr-dê-nâl. 88. *a.* [cardinalis, Lat.]
Principal; chief. *Brown.*

CA'RDINAL, kâr-dê-nâl. *n. s.* One of the chief
governours of the Romish church. *Shak.* The name
of a woman's cloak; red or scarlet, such as cardi-
nals wear.

CARDINAL'S FLOWER. *n. s.* A flower. *Miller.*

CARDINALATE, kâr-dê-nâ-lâte. } *n. s.* The of-
CA'RDINALSHIP, kâr-dê-nâl-shîp. } fice of a
cardinal. *Bp. Hall.*

To CA'RDINALIZE*, kâr-dê-nâl-lze. *v. a.* To
make a cardinal. *Sheldar.*

CA'RDING*, kârd'-îng. *n. s.* The act of playing at
cards.

CARDIO'ID*, kâr-dê-ôid'. *n. s.* An algebraick
curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart.
Chambers.

CARDMAKER, kârd'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* A maker of
cards. *Shakspeare.*

CARDMATCH, kârd'-mâtsh. *n. s.* A match made
by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur. *Ad-
dison.*

CARDO'ON*, kâr-dôôn'. *n. s.* [cardo, Span.] A
species of wild artichoke. *Chambers.*

CAR'DUUS BENEDICTUS, kâr-dû-ûs-bên-ê-
dik'-tûs. *n. s.* The herb called blessed thistle.
Shakspeare.

CARE, kâre. *n. s.* [cap, cape, Sax.] Solitude.
Dryden. Caution. *Shak.* Regard. *Tillotson.* The
object of care. *Shakspeare.*

To CARE, kâre. *v. n.* To be anxious. *Sidney.* To
be inclined. *Waller.* To be affected with. *Shak*

CARE-CRAZED, kâre'-krâzd. 359. *a.* Broken with care. *Shakspeare.*
 CARE-DEFYING*, kâre'-dê-fy'-ing. *a.* Bidding defiance to care. *Shenstone.*
 CARE-TUNED*, kâre'-tünd. *a.* Tuned by care; mournful. *Shakspeare.*
 CARE-WOUNDED*, kâre'-wôdd-êd. [See WOUND.] *a.* Wounded with care. *May.*
 CA'RECT*, kâr'-êkt. *n. s.* A charm. See CHA'RACT.
 To CA'RE'EN, kâ-rêen'. *v. a.* [cariner, Fr.] To lay a vessel on one side, in order to refit or trim the other side. *Chambers.*
 To CA'RE'EN, kâ-rêen'. *v. n.* To be in the state of careening.
 CARE'ERÿ, kâ-rêr'. *n. s.* [carriere, Fr.] The ground on which a race is run. *Sidney.* A course; a race. *Shak.* Height of speed. *Wilkins.* Course of action. *Shakspeare.*
 To CARE'ER, kâ-rêr'. *v. n.* To run with swift motion. *Milton.*
 CA'REFUL, kâre'-fûl. *a.* Anxious. *Spenser.* Provident. *2 Kings.* Watchful. *Ray.* Subject to perturbations. *Shakspeare.*
 CA'REFULLY, kâre'-fûl-lê. *ad.* In a manner that shows care. *Collier.* Heedfully. *Shakspeare.* Providently; cautiously.
 CA'REFULNESS, kâre'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Vigilance. *Knolles.*
 CA'RELESS, kâre'-lês. *a.* Having no care. *Spenser.* Cheerful; undisturbed. *Pope.* Unheeded; thoughtless. *Pope.* Unmoved by. *Beaum.* and *Fl.* Contrived without art. *Bp. Taylor.*
 CA'RELESSLY, kâre'-lês-lê. *ad.* Negligently. *Spenser.*
 CA'RELESSNESS, kâre'-lês-nês. *n. s.* Heedlessness. *Shakspeare.*
 CA'RENTANE*, *n. s.* [quarantaine, Fr.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties. *Bp. Taylor.*
 To CARE'SSÿ, kâ-rês'. *v. a.* [caresser, Fr.] To endear; to fondle. *South.*
 CARE'SS, kâ-rês'. *n. s.* An act of endearment. *Milton.*
 CA'RET, kâ'-rêt. *n. s.* [Lat.] A note which shows where something interlined should be read.
 CA'RGA'ON, kâr'-gâ-sôn. *n. s.* [cargaçon, Span.] A cargo. *Howell.*
 CA'RGO, kâr'-gô. *n. s.* [cargue, Fr.] The lading of a ship. *Burnel.*
 CARIATIDES†, kâ-rê-ât'-ê-dêz. See CARYATIDES.
 CARICATURE*, kâr'-îk-â-tûre'. 461. *n. s.* [caricatura, Ital.] A ridiculous representation of a person or circumstance, without loss of the resemblance. *Brown.*
 To CARICATURE*, kâr'-îk-â-tûre'. *v. a.* To ridicule. *Lord Lyttelton.*
 CARICATURIST*, kâr'-îk-â-tû'-rist. 463. *n. s.* He who caricatures persons or things.
 CA'RI'COUS Tumour, kâr'-ê-kûs-tû'-mûr. [carica, Lat.] A swelling in the form of a fig.
 CA'RIES, kâ'-rê-îz. 99. *n. s.* [Lat.] That rottenness which is peculiar to a bone. *Wiseman.*
 CA'RINATED Leaf*, [curina, Lat.] A leaf, of which the back resembles the keel of a ship. *Chambers.*
 CARIO'SITY, kâ-rê-ôs'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Rottenness. *Wiseman.*
 CA'RIOUS, kâ'-rê-ôs. 314. *a.* Rotten. *Wiseman.*
 CAR'K, kâr'. *n. s.* [capc, Sax.] Care; anxiety. *Sidney.* *Ob. J.*
 To CAR'K, kâr'. *v. n.* To be careful. *Sidney.*
 CA'R'KING*, kâr'-îng. *n. s.* Care anxiety. *Decay of Piety.*
 CAR'LE, kâr'. *n. s.* [ceopl, Sax.] A mean, rude, rough, brutal man. *Spenser.*
 CAR'LE, kâr'. *n. s.* A kind of hemp. *Tusser.*
 To CAR'LE*, kâr'. *v. n.* To act like a carle. *Burton.*
 CARLINE THISTLE, kâr'-lîne-thîls'-sl. *n. s.* [carlina, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
 CA'RLINGS, kâr'-lîngz. *n. s.* Timbers of a ship

on which the ledges rest, and the planks of the deck are made fast. *Harris.*
 CA'RLISH*, kâr'-lish. *a.* Churlish; rude. *Marriage of Sir Gawaine.*
 CA'RLISHNESS*, kâr'-lish-nês. *n. s.* Churlishness. *Huloet.*
 CA'RLOT*, kâr'-lôt. *n. s.* A countryman. *Shak.*
 CA'RMAN, kâr'-mân. 88. *n. s.* A man who drives cars. *Gay.*
 CARME*, kâr'm. } *n. s.* [from
 CA'RME'LITE*, kâr'-mê-lîte. 156. } *Mount Carmel.* A Carmelite or white friar. *Chaucer.*
 CA'R'MELIN*, kâr'-mê-lîn. } *a.* Belonging to the
 CA'R'MELITE, kâr'-mê-lîte. } order of Carmelites. *Weever.*
 CA'RME'LITE, kâr'-mê-lîte. *n. s.* A sort of pear.
 CARMI'NATIVE, kâr'-mîn'-â-tîv. 157. *n. s.* [supposed to be so called, as having the power of a charm.] Medicines to dispel wind. *Arbuthnot.*
 CA'R'MINE, kâr'-mîne'. *n. s.* A bright red or crimson colour, used by painters. *Chambers.*
 Dr. Johnson, Sheridan, Ash, and Smith, accent this word on the first syllable; but Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick Mr. Scott, Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, more properly on the last;—for the reason, see CARBINE. *W.*
 CA'RNAGE, kâr'-nâje. 90. *n. s.* [carnage, Fr.] Slaughter. *Hayward.* Heaps of flesh. *Milton.*
 CA'RNALÿ, kâr'-nâl. 88. *a.* [carnalis, low Lat.] Fleshly; not spiritual. *Milton.* Lustful. *Shak.*
 CA'RNAL-MINDED*, kâr'-nâl-mînd-êd. *a.* Worldly-minded. *More.*
 CA'RNAL-MINDEDNESS*, kâr'-nâl-mînd-êd-nês. *n. s.* Grossness of mind. *Ellis.*
 CA'RNALIST*, kâr'-nâl-îst. *n. s.* One given to carnality. *Burton.*
 CA'RNALITE*, kâr'-nâl-îte. *n. s.* A worldly-minded man. *Anderson.*
 CARNA'LITY, kâr'-nâl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Fleshly lust. *Feltham.* Grossness of mind. *Milton.*
 To CA'RNALIZE*, kâr'-nâl-îze. *v. a.* To debase to carnality. *Scott.*
 CA'RNALLY, kâr'-nâl-lê. *ad.* According to the flesh. *Hooker.* Libidinosly. *Levit.* xviii.
 CARNA'TION, kâr'-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The name of the natural flesh colour; the name of a flower. *Pope.*
 CARNA'TIONED*, kâr'-nâ'-shûnd. *a.* Coloured like the carnation. *Lovelace.*
 CARNE'LION, kâr'-nêl'-yûn. 113. *n. s.* A precious stone. *Woodward.*
 CA'RNEOUS, kâr'-nê-ûs. *a.* Fleishy.
 CA'RNEY*, kâr'-nê. *n. s.* A disease in horses, wherein their mouths become so furred that they cannot eat. *Chambers.*
 CARNIFICA'TION*, kâr'-nê-fe-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The making of, or turning to, flesh. *Chambers.*
 To CA'RNIFY, kâr'-nê-fl. *v. n.* To breed flesh. *Hale.*
 CA'RNIVAL, kâr'-nê-vâl. *n. s.* [carnavale, Ital.] The feast held in the popish countries before Lent. *Decay of Piety.*
 CARNIVOROUS, kâr'-niv'-vô-rûs. 518. *a.* [carnus and voro, Lat.] Flesh-eating. *Ray.*
 CARNO'SITY, kâr'-nôs'-sê-tê. *n. s.* Fleishy excrecence. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
 CARNOUS, kâr'-nûs. 314. *a.* Fleishy. *Brown.*
 CA'ROB, [or St. John's Bread.] kâr'-rôb. A tree very common in Spain. *Miller.*
 CARO'CHE, kâ-rôsh'. *n. s.* [carrozza, Ital.] A coach, a carriage of pleasure. *Burton.* *Ob. J.*
 CA'ROCHED*, kâ-rôsh'-t. *part. a.* Placed in a coach. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
 CA'ROLÿ, kâr'-rûl. 166. *n. s.* [carola, Ital.] A song of joy and exultation. *Spenser.* A song of devotion. *Shakspeare.* A song in general. *Shakspeare.*
 To CA'ROL, kâr'-rûl. *v. n.* To sing; to warble. *Spenser.*
 To CA'ROL, kâr'-rûl. *v. a.* To celebrate in song. *Milton.*
 CA'ROLING*, kâr'-rûl-îng. *n. s.* A hymn or song of devotion. *Spenser.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

CAROTID, kâ-rô't-id. *a.* Two arteries, which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta. *Ray.*
CAROTIDAL*, kâ-rô't-ê-dâl. *a.* Carotid. *Smith.*
CAROUSAL, kâ-rôû-zâl. 83. *n. s.* A festival. *Dryden.*
To CAROUSE, kâ-rôûz/. *v. n.* [*carousser*, Fr.] To drink; to quaff. *Shakspeare.*
To CAROUSE, kâ-rôûz/. *v. a.* To drink lavishly. *Shakspeare.*
CAROUSE, kâ-rôûz/. *n. s.* A drinking match. *Pope.*
 A hearty dose of liquor. *Davies.*
CAROUSER, kâ-rôû-zûr. 98. *n. s.* A drinker. *Graville.*
CARP, kârp. *n. s.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fish. *Hale.*
To CARP, kârp. *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To censure; to cavil. *Chaucer.*
To CARP*, kârp. *v. a.* To blame. *Alp. Crammer.*
CARPENTER, kârp-pên-trê. 98. *n. s.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood; a builder of houses, and ships. *Fairfax.*
CARPENTRY, kârp-pên-trê. *n. s.* The trade or art of a carpenter. *Moxon.*
CARPER, kârp-pûr. 98. *n. s.* A caviller. *Shak.*
CARPET, kârp-pît. 99. *n. s.* [*karpet*, Dutch.] A covering of various colours, spread upon floors. *Shak.*
 Ground variegated with flowers, and level and smooth. *Shak.* Any thing variegated. *Ray.* A state of ease and luxury. *Shak.*—To be on the carpet, is to be the subject of consideration.
To CARPET, kârp-pît. *v. a.* To spread with carpets. *Bacon.*
CARPET-WALK*, kârp-pît-wâwk. } *n. s.* A green
CARPET-WAY*, kârp-pît-wâ. } way; a
 way on the turf. *Everlyn.*
CARPING, kârp-pîng. 410. *part. a.* Captious; censorious. *Graville.*
CARPING*, kârp-pîng. *n. s.* Cavil; censure; abuse. *Leslie.*
CARPINGLY, kârp-pîng-lê. *ad.* Captiously. *Camden.*
CARPMEALS, kârp-mêêlz. *n. s.* A kind of coarse cloth made in the north of England.
CARPUS, kârp-pûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The wrist. *Wiseman.*
CARRACK. See **CARACK**.
CARRAT. See **CARAT**.
CARRAWAY. See **CARAWAY**.
CARRIABLE*, kârp-râ-bl. *a.* That which may be carried. *Shewood.*
CARRIAGE, kârp-rîdje. 90. *n. s.* [*carriage*, Fr.] The act of carrying. *Bacon.* Conquest; acquisition. *Knolles.* Vehicle. *Watts.* The frame upon which cannon is carried. *Knolles.* Behaviour. *Bacon.* Conduct; measures. *Shak.* Management. *Bacon.* That which is carried. *Spenser.*
CARRIER, kârp-rê-ûr. *n. s.* One who carries. *Bacon.* One whose trade is to carry goods. *Pierce.* A messenger. The name of a species of pigeons that fly with letters tied to their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred, however remote. *Walton.*
CARRION, kârp-rê-ân. 166. *n. s.* [*caroigne*, old Fr.] The carcass of something not proper for food. *Spenser.* Flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food. *Dryden.* A name of reproach for a worthless woman. *Shakspeare.*
CARRION, kârp-rê-ân. *a.* Relating to or feeding upon carcasses. *Shakspeare.*
CARRONADE*, kârp-rân-âde. *n. s.* A very short piece of iron ordnance, originally made at Carron in Scotland. *James.*
CARROT, kârp-rât. 166. [*carote*, Fr.] An esculent root. *Mortimer.*
CARROTY, kârp-rât-ê. *n. s.* Spoken of red hair; in colour like carrots.
CARRROWS, kârp-rôze. *n. s.* [An Irish word.] A kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemen's houses, living only upon cards and dice. *Spenser.*
To CARRY, kârp-rê. *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr.] To convey from a place. *Psalm* xlix. To transport. *Mark* vi To bear; to have about one. *Wiseman.* To take;

to have with one. *Locke.* To convey by force. *Shak.* To effect any thing. *Bacon.* To gain in competition. *Shak.* To gain after resistance. *Shak.* To gain with, that is, to prevail. *Shak.* To bear out; to face through. *L'Estrange.* To continue external appearance. *Shak.* To manage; to transact. *Addison.* To behave; to conduct. *Bacon.* To bring forward. *Locke.* To urge. *South.* To bear; to have. *Hale.* To exhibit; to show. *Addison.* To imply. *Locke.* To contain. *Watts.* To have annexed. *South.* To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by communication of motion. *Bacon.* To move in a certain direction. *Addison.* To push on ideas, or any thing successive in a train. *Hale.* To receive. *Bacon.* To support. *Bacon.* To bear, as trees. *Bacon.* To fetch and bring, as dogs. *Ascham.*—To carry away. [In naval language.] To loose. *Byron.* To carry coals. To bear injuries. *Whitchot.* To carry off. To kill. *Temple.* To carry on. To promote. *Addison.* To continue. *Sprat.* To prosecute. *Temple.* To carry out. To put into amazement. *Sir J. Davies.* To carry through. To support. *Hammond.*
To CARRY, kârp-rê. *v. n.* To convey; to transport: a phrase from gunnery or archery; as, the cannon carried well. *Shakspeare.*
CARRY*, kârp-rê. *n. s.* The motion of the clouds.
CARRY-TALE, kârp-rê-tâle. *n. s.* A tale-bearer. *Shakspeare.*
CART, kârt. 92. *n. s.* [*caræt*, *carat*, Sax.] A carriage in general. *Temple.* A wheel carriage, used for luggage. *Dryden.* A small carriage with two wheels, used by husbandmen. *Sidney.* The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution. *Prior.*
To CART, kârt. *v. a.* To expose in a cart by way of punishment. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To place in a cart. *Dryden.*
To CART, kârt. *v. n.* To use carts for carriage. *Mortimer.*
CART-HORSE, kârt-hôrse. *n. s.* A horse fit only for the cart. *Knolles.*
CART-JADE, kârt-jâde. *n. s.* A vile horse. *Sidney.*
CART-LOAD, kârt-lôde. *n. s.* A quantity sufficient to load a cart. *Boyle.*
CART-ROPE, kârt-rôpe. *n. s.* A strong cord used to fasten the load on the carriage.
CART-WAY, kârt-wâ. *n. s.* A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel. *Mortimer.*
CARTAGE*, kârt-âdje. *n. s.* The employment of a cart.
CARTE BLANCHE, kârt-blânsh/. [Fr.] A blank paper, to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.
CARTEL, kârt-têl/. *n. s.* [*cartel*, Fr.] A writing containing stipulations between enemies. *Addison.* A letter of defiance; a challenge to a duel. *Daniel.* A ship commissioned to exchange the prisoners of hostile powers. *Chambers.*
To CARTEL*, kârt-têl. *v. a.* To defy. *B. Jonson.*
CARTER, kârt-ûr. 98. *n. s.* The man who drives a cart. *Shakspeare.*
CARTERLY*, kârt-tûr-lê. *ad.* Rude, like a carter. *Cotgrave.*
CARTESIAN*, kârt-ê-zhê-ân. *a.* Relating to the philosophy of *Des Cartes*. *Smith.*
CARTESIAN*, kârt-ê-zhê-ân. *n. s.* A follower of the Cartesian philosophy. *Reid.*
CARTHUSIAN*, kârt-thû-shûn. *n. s.* A monk of the Chartreux. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
CARTHUSIAN*, kârt-thû-shûn. *a.* Relating to the order of monks so called. *Chambers.* The name of kermes mineral. *Chambers.*
CARTILAGE, kârt-ê-lîdje. 90. *n. s.* [*cartilago*, Lat.] A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament. *Arbuhnot.*
CARTILAGINEOUS, kârt-ê-lâ-jîn-yûs. 113. } *a.*
CARTILAGINOUS, kârt-ê-lâdjê-ê-nûs. 314. } Consisting of cartilages. *Ray.*
CARTOON, kârt-tôon/. *n. s.* [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper. *Watts.*

CARTO'UCH, kâr-tôôsh'. *n. s.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A case of wood, girt round with marine, and holding musket balls, &c. and fired out of a mortar. *Harris*. A portable box for cartridges. A roll [like a scroll of paper] adorning the cornice of a pillar. *Coles*.

CARTRAGE, { kâr-tridje. 90. } *n. s.* A case of pa-
CARTRIDGE, { kâr-tridje. 90. } per filled with
 gunpowder, used in charging guns. *Dryden*.

CARTRUT, kâr't-rût. *n. s.* The track made by a cart wheel.

CARTULARY, kâr'-tshû-lâ-rê. 461. *n. s.* [*cartulaire*, Fr.] A register; a record. *Weever*. An ecclesiastical officer, who had the care of the records.

CARTWRIGHT, kâr't-rite. *n. s.* A maker of carts. *Camden*.

CARUCATE*, kâr-û-kâte. *n. s.* [*caruca*, Lat.] A plough-land. As much land as one team can plough in the year. *Kelham*.

CARUNCLE*, kâr'-ûnk-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] A small protuberance of flesh. *Wiseman*.

CARUNCULATED*, kâr-rûn'-kû-lâ-têd. *a.* Having a protuberance. *British Birds*.

CARVE*, kârv. *n. s.* A caruncate. *Str J. Ware*.

To CARVE*, kârv. *v. a.* [*ceorpan*, Sax.] To cut matter into elegant forms. *Wisdom*. To cut meat at the table. To make any thing by carving or cutting. *Dryden*. To engrave. *Shak*. To distribute. *South*. To cut; to hew. *Spenser*.

To CARVE, kârv. *v. n.* To exercise the trade of a sculptor.

CARVEL, kâr'-vêl. *n. s.* See **CARAVEL**. A small ship. *Ruleigh*.

CARVEL*, kâr'-vêl. *n. s.* The urtica marina, or sea-blubber. *Sir T. Herbert*.

CARVER, kâr'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* A sculptor. *Dryden*. He that cuts up the meat at the table. *Dryden*. A distributor. *Shakspeare*.

CARVING, kâr'-vîng. 410. *n. s.* Sculpture. *Temple*.

CARYA'TES, kâ-rê'-â-têz. } *n. s.* [from *Ca-*
CARYA'TIDES, kâ-rê'-â-têz. } *rya*, a city
 taken by the Greeks, who laid away the women captives; and, to perpetuate their shame, represented them in buildings as charged with burdens.] An order of columns or pilasters under the figures of women, dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures. *Chambers*.

CASCADE, kâs-kâde'. *n. s.* [*cascade*, Fr.] A cataract; a waterfall. *Brown*.

CASE*, kâse. *n. s.* [*caisse*, Fr.] A box; a sheath. *Shak*. The cover, or skin, of an animal. *Shak*. The outer part of a building. *Addison*. A building unfurnished. *Wotton*.

CASE-KNIFE, kâse'-nife. *n. s.* A large kitchen knife. *Addison*.

CASE-SHOT, kâse'-shôt. *n. s.* Bullets enclosed in a case. *C. Irendon*.

CASE*, kâse. *n. s.* [*casus*, Lat.] Condition. *Spenser*. State of things. *Bacon*. State of the body. *Bacon*. History of a disease. State of a legal question. *Bacon*.—*In case*, is *lusty*, or *fat*. *Shak*. Contingence; possible event. *Tillotson*. Question relating to particular persons or things. *Sidney*. Representation of any fact or question. The variation of nouns. *Clarke*. *In case*. If. *Hooker*.

To CASE, kâse. *v. a.* To put in a case. *Shak*. To cover as a case. *Shak*. To cover on the outside with materials different from the inside. *Arbutnot*. To strip off the skin. *Shakspeare*.

To CASE, kâse. *v. n.* To put cases. *L'Estrange*.

To CASEHARDEN, kâse'-hâr-dn. *v. a.* To harden on the outside. *Moran*.

CASEMATE, kâse'-mâte. *n. s.* [*casamatta*, Ital.] [In fortification.] A subterranean or covered arch-work. *B. Jonson*. The well with its several subterranean branches, dug in the passage of the bastion. *Harris*.

CASEMENT, kâse'-mênt. *n. s.* [*casamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges. *Shakspeare*.

CASEOUS, kâ'-sê-ûs. *a.* [*caseus*, Lat.] Resembling cheese. *Floyer*.

CASERN, kâ'-sêrn. *n. s.* [*caserne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgement between the rampart and the houses

of fortified towns, as lodgings for the soldiers of the garrison. *Wrachall*.

CASEWORM, kâse'-wûrm. *n. s.* A grub that makes itself a case. *Floyer*.

CASH*, kâsh. *n. s.* [*caisse*, Fr.] Money; properly ready money. *Milton*.

CASH-KEEPER, kâsh'-kêep-ûr. *n. s.* A man entrusted with the money. *Arbutnot*.

To CASH*, kâsh. *v. a.* To cash a bill, i. e. to give money for it.

To CASH*, kâsh. *v. a.* [*casser*, Fr.] To discard. *Sir A. Gorges*.

CASHEWNUT, kâ-shôô'-nût. *n. s.* A tree that bears nuts, not with shells, but husks. *Miller*.

CASHIER, kâ-shêér'. 275. *n. s.* He that has charge of the money. *Decker*.

To CASHIER, kâ-shêér'. *v. a.* [*casser*, Fr.] To discard. *Shakspeare*. To annul; to vacate. *South*.

CASHOO*, kâsh'-ôô. *n. s.* The gum or juice of a tree in the East Indies.

CASING*, kâ'-sîng. *n. s.* The covering of any thing. In Northumberland, dried cow-dung. *Waterland*.

CASK*, kâsk. *n. s.* [*casque*, Fr.] A barrel. *Harveu*.

To CASK*, kâsk. *v. a.* To put into a cask.

CASK, kâsk. } *n. s.* A helmet; armour for
CASQUET, kâs'-kît. } the head.

CASKET, kâs'-kît. 99. *n. s.* A small box for jewels. *Shakspeare*.

To CASKET, kâs'-kît. *v. a.* To put into a casket. *Shakspeare*.

To CASS*, kâs. *v. a.* To annul. *Rateigh*.

CASSAMUNAT, kâs-sâ-mû-nâre'. *n. s.* An aromatic vegetable, brought from the east.

To CASSATE, kâs-sâte. 91. *v. a.* [*cassare*, low Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate. *Ray*.

CASSATION, kâs-sâ-shûn. *n. s.* A making null. *Diet*.

CASSAVI, kâs'-sâ-vê. } *n. s.* An American plant.
CASSADA, kâs'-sâ-dâ. } *Miller*.

CASSAWARE. See **CASSIOWARY**.

CASSIA, kâsh'-shê-â. *n. s.* A sweet spice used in the composition of the holy oil. *Psalms* xlv.

CASSIA, kâsh'-shê-â. *n. s.* The name of a tree. *Miller*.

CASSIDONY, kâs'-sê-dô-nê. *n. s.* The name of a plant.

CASSINO*, kâs-sê-nò. *n. s.* A game at cards.

CASSIOWARY, kâsh'-shê-ô-wâ-rê. *n. s.* A large bird of prey in the East Indies. *Locke*.

CASSOCK, kâs'-sûk. 166. *n. s.* [*casaque*, Fr.] Formerly part of the dress of a soldier; his loose outward coat. *Shak*. Part of the dress of a clergyman. *Bp. Taylor*.

CASSWEED, kâs'-wêed. *n. s.* A weed called *shepherd's pouch*.

To CAST*, kâst. 79. *v. a.* preter. *cast*; part. pass. *cast*. [*kaster*, Danish.] To throw with the hand. *Rateigh*. To throw away as useless or noxious. *Matthew*. To throw, as from an engine. *Chron*. To scatter by the hand. *Deut*. To force by violence. *Exodus*. To shed. *Malachi*. To throw from a high place. *Shak*. To throw as a net or snare. *1 Cor*. To drop; or let fall. *Acts*. To throw lots. *Joshua*. To throw, in wrestling. *Shak*. To throw, as worthless. *Chron*. To drive by violence of weather. *Acts*. To emit. *Woodward*. To bring suddenly. *Hooker*. To build by throwing up earth. *Spenser*. To put into or out of any state. *Matthew*. To condemn in a criminal trial. *Donne*. To defeat in a law-suit. *Camden*. To defeat. *Hudibras*. To cashier. *Shak*. To leave behind in a race. *Dryden*. To shed; to let fall; to lay aside; to moul. *Fairfax*. To lay aside. *Dryden*. To have abortions. *Gen*. To make to preponderate. *Brown*. To compute. *Foxe*. To contrive. *Temple*. To judge. *Shak*. To fix the parts in a play. *Addison*. To glance; to direct. *Spenser*. To found; to form by running in a mould. *Waller*. To melt metal into figures. *Prior*. To model. *Burnet*. To communicate by emanation. *Dryden*. To yield, or give up. *South*. To inflict, or throw. *Locke*.—*To cast aside*. To dismiss as useless.

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôând; —thin, THIS.

Shak. To cast away. To shipvreck. *Raleigh.* To lavish. *Raleigh.* To ruin. *Hooker.* To cast back. To put behind. *Milton.* To cast by. To reject. *Shak.* To cast down. To deject. *Shak.* To cast forth. To emit. *Hosea.* To eject. *Nehem.* To cast off. To discard. *Shak.* To reject. *Locke.* To disburden one's self of. *Spenser.* To leave behind. *I. E. Strange.* To cast off. [Hunting term.] To let go; as, to cast off the dogs. To cast out. To reject. *Shak.* To vent; to speak. *Addison.* To cast up. To compute. *Temple.* To vomit. *Isaiah.* To cast upon. To refer to. *South.*

To CAST, kâst. 92. v. n. To contrive; to turn the thoughts. *Spenser.* To admit of a form, by casting. *Woodward.* To warp. *Moxon.* To vomit. *Wicliffe.* To cast about. To contrive. *Bentley.* To turn about. *Jeremiah.*

CAST, kâst. n. s. The act of casting. *Waller.* The thing thrown. *Dryden.* State of any thing cast. *Bp. Bramhall.* Manner of throwing. *Mortimer.* The space through which any thing is thrown. *St. Luke.* A stroke; a touch. *South.* Motion of the eye. *Bacon.* The throw of dice. *Shak.* Venture from throwing dice. *Spenser.* A mould; a form. *Prior.* A shade. *Woodward.* Exterior appearance. *Shak.* Manner; air; mien. *Pope.* A flight. *Sidney.* A breed; a race. *Bryant.* A trick. *Martin.* The act of casting metal. *Shak.*

CA'STANET, kâs'-tâ-nêt. n. s. [castanea, Span.] A small shell of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands. *Congreve.*

CA'STAWAY, kâst'-â-wâ. n. s. A person lost, or abandoned by Providence. *Hooker.*

CA'STAWAY, kâst'-â-wâ. a. Useless. *Raleigh.*

CA'STED, kâst'-êd. The participle preterit of cast, but improperly. *Shakspeare.*

CA'STELLAN, kâs'-têl-lân. n. s. [castellan, Span.] The captain governor, or constable of a castle. *Blount.*

CA'STELLANY, kâs'-têl-lâ-nê. n. s. The lordship belonging to a castle. *Kelham.*

CA'STELLATED, kâs'-têl-lâ-têd. a. Adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle.

CASTELLA'TION*, kâs'-têl-lâ'-shûn. n. s. The act of fortifying a house and rendering it a castle. *Ob. T.*

CA'STER, kâs'-tôr. n. s. A thrower. *Pope.* A calculator. *Addison.*

CA'STER*, kâs'-tôr. n. s. A small wheel, the axis of which is fixed to a swivel, that it may move more easily in any direction.

CASTIFICA'TION*, kâs'-tê-fê-kâ'-shûn. n. s. [castus and ficio, Lat.] Chastity. *Bp. Taylor.*

To CA'STIGATE, kâs'-tê-gâ-tê. 91. v. a. [castigo, Lat.] To chastise. *Shakspeare.*

CASTIGATION, kâs'-tê-gâ'-shûn. n. s. Penance. *Shak.* Punishment. *Boyle.* Emendation. *Hale.*

CA'STIGATOR*, kâs'-tê-gâ'-tôr. n. s. He who makes an emendation or correction. *Barnevelt.*

CA'STIGATORY, kâs'-tê-gâ'-tôr-ê. 512. a. Punitive, in order to amendment. *Bramhall.*

CA'STING*, kâs'-ting. n. s. The act of throwing. *Hulot.* Contrivance. *Wotton.*

CA'STING-NET, kâs'-ting-nêt. n. s. A net to be thrown into the water. *May.*

CA'STLE, kâs'-sl. 472. n. s. [castellum, Lat.] A strong house, fortified. *Shakspeare.*

CASTLES in the Air, Projects without reality. *Raleigh.*

CASTLE-BUILDER*, kâs'-sl-bîld'-ûr. n. s. A fanciful projector. *Student.*

CA'STLE-BUILDING*, kâs'-sl-bîld'-îng. n. s. The science of aerial architecture. *Student.*

CA'STLE-CROWNED*, kâs'-sl-krônd. a. Crowned or topped with a castle. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

CA'STLE-SOAP, kâs'-sl-sôpe. n. s. [from Castile soap.] A kind of soap. *Addison.*

CA'STLED, kâs'-sl-d. 405, 472. a. Furnished with castles. *Dryden.*

CA'STLEGUARD*, kâs'-sl-gârd. n. s. One of the feudal tenures. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

CA'STLERY*, or CA'STELRY*, kâs'-tî-rê. n. s. The government of a castle. *Blount.*

CA'STLET*, kâs'-têt. n. s. A small castle. *Leland.*

CA'STLEWARD, kâs'-tî-wârd. n. s. An imposition for maintenance of such as watch and ward the castle. *Covel.*

CA'STLING, kâs'-tîng. n. s. An abortive. *Brown.*

CA'STOR, or CHESTER, are derived from the Sax. ceaster, a city, town, or castle. *Gibson.*

CA'STOR, kâs'-tôr. 98. n. s. [Lat.] A beaver. *Dryden.* A fine hat made of the fur of a beaver.

CA'STOR OIL*, An oil extracted from the Palma Christi, in the West Indies.

CA'STOR and POLLUX. A fiery meteor, which appears sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of balls. *Chambers.*

CA'STOREUM, kâs'-tôr-ê-ûm. n. s. The inguinal gland of the beaver.

CA'STORY*, kâs'-tôr-ê. n. s. Probably the oil drawn from castoreum. *Spenser.*

CASTRAMETA'TION, kâs'-trâ-mê-tâ'-shûn. n. s. [from castra metor, Lat.] The art or practice of forming an encampment. *Warton.*

To CA'STRATE, kâs'-trâ-tê. v. a. [castro, Lat.] To geld. *Bp. Morton.* To take away any part of a publication.

CA'STRA'TION, kâs'-trâ'-shûn. n. s. The operation of gelding. *Sharp.*

CA'STERIL, or CA'STREL, kâs'-trîl. 99. n. s. A kind of hawk. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CASTRENSIAN, kâs'-trên'-shê-ân. a. Belonging to a camp. *Dict.*

CA'SUAL, kâzh'-û-âl. 451, 453. a. [casual, Fr.] Accidental. *Davies.*

CA'SUALLY, kâzh'-û-âl-lê. ad. Accidentally. *Shak.*

CA'SUALNESS, kâzh'-û-âl-nês. n. s. Accidentality.

CA'SUALTY, kâzh'-û-âl-tê. n. s. Accident. *Raleigh.* Chance that produces unnatural death. *Shakspeare.*

CA'SUIST, kâzh'-û-îst. n. s. [casuist, Fr.] One that studies and settles cases of conscience. *South.*

To CA'SUIST*, kâzh'-û-îst. v. n. To play the casuist. *Milton.*

CASUISTICAL, kâzh'-û-îs'-tê-kâl. a. Relating to cases of conscience. *South.*

CA'SUISTRY, kâzh'-û-îs'-trê. n. s. The science of a casuist. *Pope.*

CAT, kât. n. s. [cat, Sax.] A domestick animal, reckoned by naturalists the lowest order of the feline species. *Shakspeare.*

CAT, kât. n. s. A sort of ship. *Bryant.*

CAT*, kât. n. s. A double trivet or tripod, having six feet.

CAT in the pan, is, when that which a man says to another, he says it as if another had said it to him. *Bacon.*

CAT o' nine tails, kât-â-nlê'-tâlz. 83. A whip with nine lashes. *Vanbrugh.*

CAT'S-PAW*, kâs'-pâw. n. s. The dupe of a flatterer, or artful person.

CAT-EYED*, kât'-êde. a. Having eyes like a cat. *Dryden.*

CATABA'TIST*, kât-â-bâp'-tîst. n. s. [κατὰ ἀνταρρίκτω.] An opponent of baptism. *Fleetley.*

CATACHRE'SIS, kât-â-krê'-sîs. 520. n. s. [κατὰ χρεῖς.] [In rhetoric.] The abuse of a trope. *Smith.*

CATACHRE'STICAL, kât-â-krê'-sî-tê-kâl. a. Contrary to proper use; forced. *Brown.*

CATACHRE'STICALLY*, kât-â-krê'-sî-tê-kâl-lê. ad. In a forced manner. *Evelyn.*

CA'TACLYSM, kât'-â-klîzm. n. s. [κατακλῆσμος.] A deluge. *Hale.*

CA'TACOMBS, kât'-â-kômz. n. s. [κατὰ καινίους.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead. *Addison.*

CATACOU'STICKS*, kât-â-kôds'-tîk. n. s. pl. [κατὰ ἀκούς.] The science of reflected sounds or echoes. *Chambers.*

CATADIO'PTRICAL*, kât-â-dê-ôp'-trî-kâl. } a.

CATADIO'PTRICK*, kât-â-dê-ôp'-trîk. } a.

[κατὰ δίοπτρα.] Reflecting light.

CA'TADAPE*, kât'-â-dûpe. n. s. [κατὰ αἰνὸν οὐρα.] A cataract; a water-fall. *Brewer.*

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâil, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

CATAGMA/TICK, kât-âg-mât'-îk. *a.* [καταγμα.]The quality of consolidating the parts. *Wiseman.*CA/TAGRAPHS*, kât-â-grâf. *n. s.* [καταγραφον.]The first draught of a picture. *Coles.* Profile.*Chambers.*CATALE/CTICK*, kât-â-lêk'-ûk. *a.* [κατα andλεγω.] Relating to metrical measure. *Tyrwhitt.*CATALE/PSY*, kât-â-lêp'-sê. *n. s.* [καταληψις.] Alighter species of the apoplexy, or epilepsy. *Ar-**buthnot.*To CA/TALOGIZE*, kât-â-lô-jîze. *v. a.* To putinto a catalogue. *Coles.*CA/TALOGUE*, kât-â-lôg. 338. *n. s.* [κατάλογος.]An enumeration of particulars; a list. *Shakspeare.*To CA/TALOGUE*, kât-â-lôg. *v. a.* To make a listof. *Sir J. Harrington.*CATA/LYSIS*, kâ-tâl'-ê-sîs. *n. s.* [κατάλυσις.] Dis-solution. *Bp. Taylor.*CATA/MARAN*, kâ-tâm'-â-rân. *n. s.* [In naval lan-

guage.] A float so called.

CATA/ME/NIA*, kât-â-mê'-nê-â. *n. s.* The menses;

the monthly courses.

CATAM/OUNTAIN, kât-â-môun'-ûn. *n. s.* [*gûto-**montés*, Span.] A fierce animal resembling a cat.*Bale.*CA/TAPASM*, kât-â-pâzm. *n. s.* A mixture of pow-

ders to be sprinkled medicinally on the body.

CATAPHO/NICKS*, kât-â-fôn'-îks. 508. *n. s. pl.*

[κατά and φωνη.] The doctrine of reflected sounds.

CA/TAPHRACT*, kât-â-frâkt. *n. s.* [κατάφρακτος.]A horseman in complete armour. *Milton.*CA/TAPLASM, kât-â-plâzm. *n. s.* [κατάπλασμα.] Apoultice. *Shakspeare.*CA/TAPUCE*, kât-â-pûse. *n. s.* [Fr.] The herbspurge. *Chaucer.*CA/TAPULT, kât-â-pûlt. 489. *n. s.* [catapulta, Lat.]An engine used anciently to throw stones. *Camden.*CA/TARACT, kât-â-râkt. *n. s.* [καταράκτης.] A fallof water from on high; a cascade. *Shakspeare.*CA/TARACT, kât-â-râkt. *n. s.* A dimness or loss

of sight, produced by an opaque body situated be-

hind the pupil. *Bacon.*CATA/RRH, kâ-târ'-râ. *n. s.* [καταρρῆω.] A defluxion

of a sharp serum from the glands about the head

and throat. *Milton.*CATA/RRHAL, kâ-târ'-râl. } *a.* Relating to a ca-CATA/RRHOUS, kâ-târ'-rûs. } tarrh. *Floyer.*CATA/STROPHE, kâ-tâs'-trô-fê. *n. s.* [Gr.] The

revolution which produces the final event of a dra-

matick piece. *Shak.* A final event; generally un-happy. *Woodward.*CA/TAL, kât-kâll. 406. *n. s.* A squeaking instru-

ment, used in the playhouse to condemn plays.

*Spectator.*To CATCH, kâtsh. 89. *v. a.* preter. I caught, orcaught; I have caught, or caught. [*keton*, Dutch.]To lay hold on with the hand. 1 *Sam.* To stopany thing flying. *Addison.* To seize any thing bypursuit. *Shak.* To stop any thing falling. *Specta-*tor. To ensnare; to entangle. *St. Mark.* To re-ceive suddenly. *Dryden.* To seize. 2 *Sam.* Toseize unexpectedly. *Luke.* To seize eagerly.*Pope.* To please. *Dryden.* To receive any con-tagion. *Shak.*—To catch at. To endeavour to layhold on. *Addison.* To catch as catch may. Toseize indiscriminately. *Beaum. and Fl.* To catchup. To snatch. *Milton.* To catch a Tartar. To

be caught in the trap one has laid for another.

F This word is almost universally pronounced in the

capital like the noun *catch*; but this deviation from the

true sound of a is only tolerable in colloquial pronun-

ciation, and ought, by correct speakers, to be avoided

even in that. *W.*To CATCH, kâtsh. *v. n.* To be contagious. *Shak.*To lay hold suddenly. *Dryden.*CATCH, kâtsh. *n. s.* Seizure. *Sidney.* Watch; theposture of seizing. *Addison.* An advantage taken.*Bacon.* The act of taking quickly from another.*Bacon.* A song sung in succession, where onecatches it from another. *Shak.* Profit; advantage.*Shak.* A snatch; a short interval of action.*Locke.* A slight contagion. *Glawville.* Any thing

that catches. A small, swift-sailing ship; often

written *ketch*.CA/TCHABLE*, kâtsh'-â-bl. *a.* Liable to be caught.*Lord Halifax.*CA/TCHER, kâtsh'-ûr. *n. s.* He that catches. *South*That in which any thing is caught. *Grew.*CA/TCHFLY, kâtsh'-fl. *n. s.* A species of *campion*.CA/TCHPENNY*, kâtsh'-pên-nê. *n. s.* A worthless

pamphlet, merely calculated to gain a little money.

CA/TCHPOLL, kâtsh'-pôle. *n. s.* [*catch* and *poll*.]A sergeant; a bumbailiff. *Wicliffe.*CA/TCHUP*, kâtsh'-ûp. *n. s.* A poignant liquor made

from boiled mushrooms.

CA/TCHWORD, kâtsh'-wûrd. *n. s.* The word at the

corner of the page under the last line, which is re-

peated at the top of the next page: not now much

used by English printers.

CATE, kâte. *n. s.* Food; something to be eaten*Taller.*CATECHE/TICAL, kât-ê-kê't'-ê-kâl. *a.* Consisting

of questions and answers.

CATECHE/TICALLY, kât-ê-kê't'-ê-kâl-ê. *ad.* In

the way of question and answer.

CATECHE/TICK*, kât-ê-kê't'-îk. *a.* Catechetical.*Fell.*To CA/TECHISE, kât-ê-kêlze. 160. *v. a.* [κατα-χέω.] To instruct by questions and answers. *Shak-**speare.* To question; to interrogate. *Shakspeare.*CA/TECHISER, kât-ê-kêl-zêr. 160. *n. s.* One whocatechises. *Herbert.*CA/TECHISING*, kât-ê-kêl-zîng. *n. s.* Interroga-tion. *B. Jonson.*CA/TECHISM, kât-ê-kêzm. *n. s.* A form of instruc-tion by questions and answers. *Hooker.*CA/TECHIST, kât-ê-kêst. *n. s.* One whose charge

is to question the uninstructed concerning religion.

*Hammond.*CATECH/STICAL*, kât-ê-kêst'-ê-kâl. *a.* Instruct-ing by question and answer. *Bp. Cosin.*CATECH/STICALLY*, kât-ê-kêst'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.*In a catechistical manner. *South.*CATECHU/MEN, kât-ê-kû'-mên. 503. *n. s.* One

who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianity;

the lowest order of Christians in the primitive

church. *Stillingfleet.* Generally one who is in thefirst rudiments of any profession. *Bolingbroke.*CATECHU/MENIST*, kât-ê-kû'-mê-nîst. *n. s.* Thesame as *catechumen*. *Bp. Morton.*CATEGO/RICAL, kât-ê-gôr'-ê-kâl. *a.* Absolute;positive. *Clarendon.*CATEGO/RICALLY, kât-ê-gôr'-ê-kâl-ê. *ad.* Direct-ly. *Fotherby.* Positively. *Child.*CA/TEGORY, kât-ê-gôr-ê. *n. s.* [*κατηγορία*.] A

class; a rank; an order of ideas; a predicament.

*Cheyne.*CATENA/RIAN, kât-ê-nâ'-re-ân. *a.* Relating to achain. *Harris.*To CA/TENATE, kât-ê-nâte. *v. a.* [catena, Lat.]To chain. *Diet.*CATENAT/ION, kât-ê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Regular con-nexion. *Brown.*To CA/TER, kât-tûr. 98. *v. n.* [from *cate*.] To pro-vide food. *Shakspeare.*CA/TER, kât-tûr. *n. s.* Provider; collector of pro-visions. *Harmar.*CA/TER, kât-tûr. *n. s.* [*quatre*, Fr.] The four of

cards and dice.

CA/TER-COUSIN, kât-tûr-kûz-zn. *n. s.* A corruptionof *quatre-cousin*, from the ridiculousness of callingcousin or relation so remote a degree. *Shak.*CA/TERER, kât-tûr-ûr. *n. s.* One employed to buyprovisions for the family. *B. Jonson.*CA/TERESS, kât-tûr-rês. *n. s.* A woman employed

to cater.

CA/TERPILLAR, kât-tûr-pîl-lûr. *n. s.* A wormwhich devours leaves and fruits. *Bacon.* Any

thing voracious. The name of a plant.

To CA/TÉRWAUL, kât-tûr-wâwl. *v. n.* To makea noise as cats in rutting time. *Pope.* To makeany offensive noise. *Shakspeare.*CA/TERY*, kât-tê-rê. *n. s.* The depository of virtualspurchased. *Kelham.*

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòt;—tòce, tũb, bũll;—đĩl;—pũđĩng;—đĩn, THIS.

CATES δ , kates, *n. s.* Viands; food. *B. Jonson.*

CATFISH, kát'-fish. *n. s.* A sea-fish in the West Indies. *Philips.*

CATGUT*, kát'-gút. *n. s.* A string for musical instruments, made of the intestines of animals. A species of linen or canvass with wide interstices.

CATHARIST*, kát'h'-á-ríst. *n. s.* [καθαριστής.] One who holds himself more pure than others. *Harmar.*

CATHARINGS, kát'h'-ár-píngz. *n. s.* Small ropes in a ship, used to force the shrouds tight. *Harris.*

CATHARTICAL, ká-thár'-tè-kál. } *a.* [καθαρτικός.]

CATHARTICK†, ká-thár'-tík. 509. } Purgative. *Boyle.*

CATHARTICALNESS, ká-thár'-tè-kál-nès. *n. s.*

Purging quality.

CATHARTICKS, ká-thár'-tíks. *n. s.* Purging medicines. *Garth.*

CA'THEAD, kát'-hèd. *n. s.* A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*

CA'THEAD, kát'-hèd. *n. s.* A piece of timber which trices up the anchor from the hawse to the top of the fore-castle.

CATHE'DRAL δ , ká-thè'-drál. 83. *a.* [καθίδρα.]

Episcopal. *Ayliffe.* Belonging to an episcopal church. *Locke.* Resembling the aisles of a cathedral. *Pope.*

CATHE'DRAL, ká-thè'-drál. 83. *n. s.* The head church of a diocese. *Addison.*

CATHEDRATED*, kát'h'-è-drá-tèd. *a.* Relating to the authority of the chair, or office, of a teacher. *Whitlock.*

CATHERINE-PEAR†, kát'h'-úr-rín-páre'. *n. s.* An inferior kind of pear.

CAT'THER, kát'h'-è-túr. 93. *n. s.* [καθετήρ.] A hollow instrument, introduced into the bladder, to bring away the urine, when the passage is stopped. *Wiseman.*

CA'THOLES, kát'-hòlz. *n. s.* Two little holes astern above the gun-room ports of a ship.

CATHOLICAL*, ká-thòl'-è-kál. *a.* General. *Gregory.*

To CATHOLICISE*, ká-thòl'-è-síze. *v. a.* To become a catholic.

CATHOLICISM, ká-thòl'-è-sízm. *n. s.* Adherence to the catholic church. *Swinburne.* Universality, or the orthodox faith of the whole church. *Pearson.*

CATHOLICK δ , kát'h'-ò-lik. *a.* [καθολικός.] Universal, or general.

CATHOLICK*, kát'h'-ò-lik. *n. s.* A papist; a Roman catholic.

CATHOLICKLY*, kát'h'-ò-lik-lè. *ad.* Generally. *Sir L. Cary.*

CATHOLICKNESS*, kát'h'-ò-lik-nès. *n. s.* Universality. *Brevint.*

CATHOLICON, ká-thòl'-è-kòn. *n. s.* A universal medicine. *Government of the Tongue.*

CATILINISM*, kát'-è-lín-ízm. *n. s.* Conspiracy: from Catiline the conspirator. *Cotgrave.*

CATKINS, kát'-kínz. *n. s.* [kattekens, Dut.] An assemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a cat's tail. *Chambers.*

CATLIKE, kát'-líke. *a.* Like a cat. *Shakspeare.*

CATLING, kát'-líng. *n. s.* A dismembering knife, used by surgeons. *Catgut. Shakspeare.*

CATMINT, kát'-mínt. *n. s.* The name of a plant. *Miller.*

CATO'NIAN*, ká-tó'-nè-án. *a.* What resembles the manners of Cato. Grave; severe. *Dict.*

CATOPTER*, ká-tóp'-túr. } *n. s.* [κάτοπτρον.]

CATOPTRON*, ká-tóp'-trún. } A kind of optick glass; an optical instrument.

CATOPTRICAL, kát-óp'-trè-kál. *a.* Relating to catopticks. *Arbuthnot.*

CATOPTRICKS, kát-óp'-tríks. *n. s.* That part of optics which treats of vision by reflection. *Burton.*

CATPIPE, kát'-pípe. *n. s.* A cateal. *L'Esrange.*

CAT'S-EYE, kát's'-í. *n. s.* A stone of a glistening gray colour. *Woodward.*

CAT'S-FOOT, kát's'-fút. *n. s.* An herb; ground-ivy.

CAT'S-HEAD, kát's'-hèd. *n. s.* A kind of large apple. *Mortimer.*

CAT'SILVER, kát'-sílv-úr. 93. *n. s.* A kind of fossil.

CAT'S-TAIL, kát's'-tále. *n. s.* A long, round substance that grows upon nut-trees, &c. A kind of reed. *Philips.*

CA'TSUP. See CATCHUP.

CATTLE δ , kát'-tl. 405. *n. s.* Beasts of pasture; not wild nor domestick. *Shakspeare.* It is used in reproach of human beings. *Shakspeare.*

CAUDAL*, káw'-dál. *a.* [cauda, Lat.] Relating to the tail of an animal. *Russel.*

CAUDATE*, káw'-dátè. } *a.* Having a tail

CAUDA'TED*, káw'-dà'-tèd. } *Fairfax.*

CAUDLE δ , káw'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [chaudeau, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and sick persons. *Shakspeare.*

To CAUDLE, káw'-dl. *v. a.* To make candle. *Shakspeare.*

CAUF, káw' *n. s.* A chest to keep fish alive in the water. *Philips.*

CAUGHT, káwt. 213, 393. *part. pass.* [from *To catch.*]

CAUK, káwk. *n. s.* A coarse talky spar. *Woodward.*

CAUL, káwl. *n. s.* The net in which women enclose their hair. *Spenser.* Any kind of small net. *Greiv.*

The omentum; the integument in which the guts are enclosed. *Rcy.* The little membrane found on some children, encompassing the head, when born. *B. Jonson.*

CAULET*, káw'-lèt. *n. s.* [caulus, Lat.] Colewort.

CAULIFEROUS, káw-líf'-rús. *a.* Such plants as have a true stalk.

CAULIFLOWER, kól'-lè-fdò-úr. *n. s.* A species of cabbage.

To CAULK. See To CALK.

To CAUPONATE, káw'-pò-nátè. *v. n.* [cauponor, Lat.] To keep a victualling house. *Dict.*

To CAUPONISE*, káw'-pò-níze. *v. a.* To sell wine or victuals. *Warburton.*

CAUSABLE, káw'-zá-bl. 405. *a.* That which may be caused. *Brown.*

CAUSAL, káw'-zál. *a.* Relating to causes. *Glanville.*

CAUSALITY, káw-zál'-è-tè. *n. s.* The agency of a cause. *Brown.*

CAUSALLY, káw'-zál-lè. *ad.* According to the order of causes. *Brown.*

CAUSATION, káw-zál'-shún. *n. s.* The act of causing. *Brown.*

CAUSATIVE, káw'-zá-ív. 157. *a.* That expresses a cause or reason. *Student.* That effects as an agent. *Bacon.*

CAUSATIVELY*, káw'-zá-ív-lè. *ad.* In a causative manner. *Student.*

CAUSATOR, káw-zál'-túr. 521, 93. *n. s.* A causer. *Brown.*

CAUSE δ , káwz. *n. s.* [causa, Lat.] That which produces any thing. *Hooker.* The reason; motive to any thing. *Shak.* Reason of debate. *Shak.* Side; party. *Tickell.*

To CAUSE, káwz. *v. a.* To effect as an agent.

To CAUSE*, káwz. *v. n.* To assign insufficient cause or reason. *Spenser.* *Ob. T.*

CAUSELESS, káwz'-lès. *a.* Having no cause. *Blackmore.* Wanting just ground. *Spenser.*

CAUSELESSLY, káwz'-lès-lè. *ad.* Without cause. *Bp. Taylor.*

CAUSELESSNESS*, káwz'-lès-nès. *n. s.* Unjust ground. *Hammond.*

CAUSER, káw'-zúr. 93. *n. s.* He that causes; the agent. *Sidney.*

CAUSEY, káw'-zè. } *n. s.* [chassée, Fr.] A

CAUSEWAY, káwz'-wá. } way raised and paved above the rest of the ground. *Milton.*

Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word, by a false notion of its etymology, has been lately written *causeway*. It is derived from the French *chassée*. In the scripture we find it written *causey*.

"To Shuppim the lot came forth westward by the causey." 1 Chron. xxvi. 16.

But Milton, Dryden, and Pope, write it *causeway*; and these authorities seem to have fixed the pronunciation. This word, from its mistaken etymology, may rank with *lantern*—which see. *W.*

CAUSIDICAL*, kâw-zîd'-ê-kâl. *a.* [*causidicus*, Lat.] Relating to an advocate or pleader.

CAUSTICAL, kâws'-tê-kâl. } *a.* [*causticus*,] Medi-
CAUSTICK, kâws'-tîk. } caments which de-
 stroy the texture of the part to which they are ap-
 plied. *Wiseman*.

CAUSTICITY*, kâws-tîs'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Quality of a caustic. *Chambers*.

CAUSTICK, kâws'-tîk. *n. s.* A corroding applica-
 tion. *Temple*.

CAUSTICKNESS*, kâws'-tîk-nês. *n. s.* The quali-
 ty of being caustick. *Scott*.

CAUTEL, kâw'-têl. *n. s.* [*cautele*, old Fr.] Cun-
 ning; subtlety. *Shakespeare*. Caution. *Fulke*.

CAUTELOUS, kâw'-tê-lûs. *a.* Cautious. *Wotton*.
Wily; *cautious*. *Spenser*.

CAUTELOUSLY, kâw'-tê-lûs-lê. *ad.* Cunningly.
Bacon. Cautiously. *Byron*.

CAUTELOUSNESS*, kâw'-tê-lûs-nês. *n. s.* Cau-
 tiousness. *Hales*. *Ob. T.*

CAUTER*, kâw'-tûr. *n. s.* [*καυτήριον*] A searing hot
 iron. *Minshew*.

CAUTERISM*, kâw'-tûr-îzm. *n. s.* The applica-
 tion of cautery. *Ferrand*.

CAUTERIZATION, kâw'-tûr-rê-zâ'-shûn. *n. s.*
 The act of burning flesh with hot irons, or caustic-
 icks. *Wiseman*.

To CAUTERIZE, kâw'-tûr-îze. *v. a.* To burn with
 the cautery.

CAUTERIZING*, kâw'-tûr-î-zîng. *n. s.* The act
 of burning with the cautery. *Shakespeare*.

CAUTERY, kâw'-tûr-rê. 555. *n. s.* An instrument
 or medicine for burning. *Wiseman*.

CAUTION, kâw'-shûn. *n. s.* [*cautio*, Lat.] Pru-
 dence; foresight. Security for. *Howell*. Security
 against. *L'Estrange*. Provisionary precept. *Ar-
 butnot*. Warning.

To CAUTION, kâw'-shûn. *v. a.* To warn. *Prior*.

CAUTIONARY, kâw'-shûn-â-rê. *a.* Given as a
 pledge. *Southerne*. Warning. *L. Addison*.

CAUTIOUS, kâw'-shûs. 292. *a.* Wary; watchful.
Swift.

CAUTIOUSLY, kâw'-shûs-lê. *ad.* Warily. *Dryden*.

CAUTIOUSNESS, kâw'-shûs-nês. *n. s.* Watchful-
 ness; vigilance. *Addison*.

CAVALCADE, kâw'-âl-kâde'. 524. *n. s.* [*cavalcade*,
 Fr.] A procession on horseback. *Dryden*.

CAVALIER, kâw'-âl-lêr'. 275. *n. s.* [Fr.] A horse-
 man; a knight. *Tatler*. A gay, sprightly, military
 man. *Shak*. The appellation of the party of King
 Charles the First. *Swift*. [In fortification.] A
 mount or elevation of earth, to lodge cannon. *Hey-
 wood*.

CAVALIER, kâw'-âl-lêr'. *a.* Gay; sprightly; war-
 like. Generous; brave. *Suckling*. Disdainful;
 haughty.

CAVALIERLY, kâw'-âl-lêr'-lê. *ad.* Haughtily.
Warburton.

CAVALIERNES*, kâw'-âl-lêr'-nês. *n. s.* Haughty
 or disdainful conduct.

CAVALRY, kâw'-âl-rê. *n. s.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horse
 troops. *Bacon*.

To CAVATE, kâ'-vâte. *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow
 out.

CAVA'ZION, kâ'-vâ'-zhûn. *n. s.* The hollowing of
 the earth for cellars.

CAVE, kâve. *n. s.* [*cave*, Fr.] A cavern; a den.
Shakespeare. Hollow. *Bacon*.

To CAVE, kâve. *v. n.* To dwell in a cave. *Shak*.

To CAVE*, kâve. *v. a.* To make hollow. *Spenser*.

CAVEAT, kâ'-vê-ât. *n. s.* [Lat.] An intimation given
 to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge, that he
 ought to beware how he acts. *Ayliffe*.

CAVERN, kâw'-ûrn. 555. *n. s.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A
 hollow place in the ground. *Shakespeare*.

CAVERNED, kâw'-ûrn-d. 362. *a.* Full of caverns.
Philips. Inhabiting a cavern. *Pope*.

CAVERNOUS, kâw'-ûrn-nûs. 557. Full of caverns.
Woodward.

CAVESSON, kâw'-êss-sûn. 98. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of
 band put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the
 breaking of him. *Farrier's Dictionary*.

CAVIA'RE, kâ'-vêr'. *n. s.* The roe of sturgeons and
 other fish. *Sir T. Herbert*.

§ Either the spelling or the pronunciation of this word
 should be altered: we have no instance in the language
 of sounding *ere*; the ancient spelling seems to have
 been *caviare*; though Buchanan and Bailey, in com-
 pliance with the pronunciation, spell it *caveer*, and W
 Johnston, *cavecar*; and Ash, as a less usual spelling,
cavier; but the Dictionary De la Crusca spells it
caviare. *W.*

CAVIER, kâ'-vêr'. *n. s.* A corruption of *caviere*.
To CAVIL, kâv'-îl. 159. *v. n.* [*caviller*, Fr.] To
 raise captious objections. *Shakespeare*.

To CAVIL, kâv'-îl. *v. a.* To treat with objections.

CAVIL, kâv'-îl. *n. s.* False or frivolous objections.

CAVILLATION, kâv'-îl-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The practice
 of objecting. *Abp. Cranmer*.

CAVILLER, kâv'-îl-îr. *n. s.* A captious disputant
Burton.

CAVILLING*, kâv'-îl-îng. *n. s.* Dispute. *Bp. Tay-
 lor*.

CAVILLINGLY, kâv'-îl-îng-lê. *ad.* In a cavilling
 manner. *Sherwood*.

CAVILLINGNESS*, kâv'-îl-îng-nês. *n. s.* The dis-
 position to cavil.

CAVILLOUS, kâv'-îl-lûs. *a.* Full of objections.
Ayliffe.

CAVILLOUSLY*, kâv'-îl-ûs-lê. *ad.* In a cavillous
 manner. *Milton*.

CAVIN, kâv'-în. *n. s.* [Fr.] A natural hollow, fit to
 cover a body of troops. *Dict*.

CAVITY, kâv'-ê-tê. 511. *n. s.* [*cavitas*, Lat.] Hol-
 lowness; hollow place. *Holler*.

To CAV, kâw. *v. n.* To cry as the rook, or crow
Shakespeare.

CA'XON*, kâks'-ûn. *n. s.* A cant expression for a wig.

CA'XOU*, kâks'-û. *n. s.* A chest of ores of any
 metal, that has been burnt, ground, and washed,
 and is ready to be refined.

CA'YMAN, kâ'-mân. 88. *n. s.* American alligator, or
 crocodile.

CAZIQUE*, kâ-zêk'. *n. s.* A title given to the petty
 kings of several countries in America. *Townsend*.

To CEASE, sêse. *v. n.* [*cesso*, Lat.] To leave off.
Dryden. To fail; to be extinct. *Deut*. To be at
 an end. *Dryden*. To rest. *Sprat*.

To CEASE, sêse. *v. d.* To put a stop to. *Shakespeare*.

CEASE, sêse. *n. s.* Extinction. *Shakespeare*.

CE'ASELESS, sêse'-lêss. *a.* Incessant. *Fairfax*.

CE'ASELESSLY*, sêse'-lêss-lê. *ad.* Perpetual.
Donne.

CECCHIN*, tshê-kêên'. *n. s.* [*cechin*, Fr.] Now
 written *chequin* or *zechin*. A coin of Italy and
 Barbary. *B. Jonson*.

CE'CITY, sêss'-ê-tê. 503. *n. s.* [*cacitas*, Lat.] Blind-
 ness. *Brown*.

§ I have given the *e* in the first syllable of this word the
 short sound, notwithstanding the diphthong in the origi-
 nal *cacitas*; being convinced of the shortening power
 of the antepenultimate accent of these words, 124, 511,
 and of the pre-antepenultimate accent of *cenatory* and
prefatory. *W.*

CECU'TIENCY, sê-kû'-shê-ên-sê. *n. s.* Tend'ency
 to blindness. *Brown*.

CE'DAR, sê'-dâr. 88. *n. s.* [*cedep*, Sax.] A tree,
 the wood of which is accounted proof against the
 putrefaction of animal bodies. *Shakespeare*.

CE'DARLIKE*, sê'-dâr-lîke. *a.* Resembling a cedar
 tree. *B. Jonson*.

CE'DARN*, sê'-dâr-n. *a.* Belonging to the cedar tree.
Milton.

To CEDE, sêde. *v. n.* [*ceder*, Fr.] To submit.
Shenstone.

To CEDE*, sêde. *v. a.* To resign. *Drummond*.

CE'DRINE, sê'-drîne. 140. *a.* Belonging to the cedar
 tree.

CE'DRY*, sê'-drê. *a.* Of the colour of cedar. *Evelyn*.

CE'DULE*, sêd'-ûle. *n. s.* [*cédule*, Fr.] A scroll, or
 writing. *Colgrave*.

CE'DUOUS, sêd'-û-ûs. *a.* [*ceduus*, Lat.] Fit to be
 felled. *Evelyn*.

To CEIL, sêle. *v. a.* [*cælo*, Lat.] To cover the inner
 roof of a building. 2 *Chron*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nót; —tùbe, tùb, búll; —dèl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

CEILING, sêl'-jîng. *n. s.* The inner roof. *Bacon.*
The inside planks of a ship. *Chambers.*
CELANDINE, sêl'-ân-dîne. 149. *n. s.* A plant.
More.
CE/LATURE, sêl'-â-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* [*œclatura*, Lat.] The thing engraved. *Hakewill.*
To CELEBRATE ð, sêl'-lê-brâte. 91. *v. a.* [*celebro*, Lat.] To praise. *Addison.* To distinguish by solemn rites. To mention in a set manner. *Dryden.*
CELEBRA/TION, sêl'-ê-brâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Solemn performance. *Sidney.* Praise; renown. *Clarendon.*
CE/LEBRATOR sêl'-ê-brâ-tûr. *n. s.* He who celebrates. *Boyle.*
CELE/BRIOUS, sêl'-lê-brê-ûs. 505. *a.* Famous. *Grev. Ob. J.*
CELE/BRIOUSLY, sêl'-lê-brê-ûs-lê. *ad.* In a famous manner.
CELE/BRIOUSNESS, sêl'-lê-brê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Renown.
CELE/BRITY, sêl'-lêb'-brê-tê. 511. *n. s.* Public and splendid transaction. *Bacon.*
CELE/RIACK, sêl'-lê-rê-âk. *n. s.* A species of parsley.
CELE/RITY, sêl'-lêr'-rê-tê. *n. s.* [*celeritus*, Lat.] Swiftmess. *Hooker.*
CE/LE/RY, sêl'-ê-rê. *n. s.* A species of parsley.
CELE/STIAL ð, sêl'-lês-tshâl. 272. *a.* [*celestis*, Lat.] Heavenly; relating to the superiour regions. *Shak.* Heavenly; relating to the blessed state. *Shak.* Heavenly; with respect to excellence. *Dryden.*
CELE/STIAL, sêl'-lês-tshâl. 464. *n. s.* An inhabitant of heaven. *Pope.*
CELE/STIALLY, sêl'-lês-tshâl-lê. *ad.* In a heavenly manner.
To CELE/STIFY, sêl'-lês-tê-fl. *v. a.* To give something of heavenly nature to any thing. *Brown. Ob. J.*
CE/LESTINS*, sêl'-lês-tînz. *n. s.* Monks of a religious order, reformed by Pope Celestin V.
CE/LIACK, sêl'-lê-âk. *a.* See **CÆLIACK**. [*κοιλία*.] *a.* Relating to the belly. *Arbutnot.*
CE/LIBACY, sêl'-ê-bâ-sê. *n. s.* [*cœlebs*, Lat.] Single life. *Spectator.*
CE/LIBATE, sêl'-ê-bât. 91. *n. s.* Single life. *Bp. Hall.*
CELL ð, sêl. *n. s.* [*cella*, Lat.] A small cavity. *Prior.* The little habitation of a religious person. *Shak.* A small apartment in a prison. *Jerem.* Any small place of residence. *Prior.* A religious house. *Chaucer.* Little bags where fluids or matter of different sorts are lodged. *Quincy.*
CELLAR, sêl'-lâr. 88. *n. s.* [*cellarium*, Lat.] A place under ground, where stores and liquors are repositied. *Peacham.*
CE/LLARAGE, sêl'-lâr-îdje. 90. *n. s.* The cellars. *Shakespeare.*
CE/LLARER*, or **CE/LLERER***, sêl'-lâr-ûr. *n. s.* A butler. *Chaucer.*
CE/LLARIST, sêl'-lâr-îst. 555. *n. s.* The butler in a religious house.
CE/LLULAR, sêl'-lû-lâr. *a.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Consisting of little cells or cavities. *Sharp.*
CE/LLULE*, sêl'-lû-le. *n. s.* A little cell.
CE/LSITUDE, sêl'-sê-tûde. *n. s.* [*celsitudo*, Lat.] Height. *Chaucer.*
CE/LTICISM*, sêl'-tê-sîzm. *n. s.* The manner or custom of the Celts. *Warton.*
CE/LTICK*, sêl'-ûk. *a.* Relating to the Celts, or Gauls. *Milton.*
CE/LTS*, sêlts. *n. s.* [*Celtæ*, Lat.] Inhabitants of Gaul. *Warton.*
CE/MENT ð, sêm'-mênt. 492. *n. s.* [*cœmentum*, Lat.] The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere. *Shak.* Bond of union in friendship. *Shak.*
To CE/MENT, sê-mênt'. *v. a.* To unite by something interposed. *Shakespeare.*
To CE/MENT, sê-mênt'. *v. n.* To cohere. *Sharp.*
CE/MENTA/TION, sêm'-ên-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of cementing.
CEME/NTER, sê-mênt'-ûr. *n. s.* That which unites. *Locke.*

CE/METERY, sêm'-mê-têr-ê. *n. s.* [*κοιμητήριον*.] *A* place where the dead are repositied. *Addison.*
CEN, and **CIN**, denote *kinsfolk*. *Gibson.*
CE/NATURY, sên'-nâ-tûr-ê. 505. [*See CENITY*. 512.] *a.* [*ceno*, Lat.] Relating to supper. *Brown.*
CENO/BITICAL, sên-nô-bît'-ê-kâl. 503. *a.* [*κείνος* and *βίος*.] Living in community.
CE/NOBY*, sên'-ô-bê. *n. s.* The place where persons live in community. *Sir G. Buck.*
CE/NOTAPH, sên'-ô-tâf. *n. s.* [*κείνος* and *τάφος*.] *A* monument for one buried elsewhere.
CENSE, sêse. *n. s.* [*census*, Lat.] Publick rate. *Bacon.* Condition; rank. *B. Jonson.*
To CENSE ð, sêse. *v. a.* [*censere*, Fr.] To perfume with odours. *B. Jonson.*
CEN/SER, sên'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* The vessel in which incense is burned. *Peucham.* A fire-pan. *Shakspeare*
CEN/SION, sên'-shûn. *n. s.* A rate; an assessment. *Joseph Hall.*
CE/NSOR ð, sên'-sôr. 166. *n. s.* [*censor*, Lat.] An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners. *Tatler.* One who is given to censure. *Roscommon.*
CEN/SORIAL*, sên-sô'-rê-âl. *a.* Full of censure; severe. *Warton.*
CEN/SORIAN, sên-sô'-rê-ân. *a.* Relating to the censor. *Bacon.*
CEN/SORIOUS, sên-sô'-rê-ûs. *a.* Addicted to censure; severe. *Selden.*
CEN/SORIOUSLY, sên-sô'-rê-ûs-lê. *ad.* In a severe, reflecting manner.
CEN/SORIOUSNESS, sên-sô'-rê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Disposition to reproach. *Bp. Taylor.*
CEN/SORLIKE*, sên'-sôr-îlke. *a.* Censorious; austere. *Cotgrave.*
CE/NSORSHIP, sên'-sôr-shîp. 166. *n. s.* The office of a censor. *Johnson.* The time in which the office of censor is borne. *Brown.*
CE/NSUAL*, sên'-shû-âl. *a.* Relating to the census or Roman register. *Temple.*
CEN/SURABLE, sên'-shû-râ-bl. *a.* Worthy of censure. *Locke.*
CE/NSURABLENESS, sên'-shû-râ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Blamableness. *Whitlock.*
CEN/SURABLY*, sên'-shû-râ-blê. *ad.* In a blame-worthy manner.
CE/NSURE ð, sên'-shûre. 452. *n. s.* [*censura*, Lat.] Blame. *Pope.* Judgement; opinion. *Shak.* Judicial sentence. *Shak.* A spiritual punishment inflicted by some ecclesiastical judge. *Hammond.*
To CE/NSURE, sên'-shûre. *v. a.* To blame. *Milton.* To condemn. *Shak.* To estimate. *Shakspeare.*
To CE/NSURE*, sên'-shûre. *v. n.* To judge. *Shak.*
CEN/SURER, sên'-shûr-ûr. *n. s.* He that blames. *Shakspeare.*
CEN/SURING*, sên'-shûr-îng. *n. s.* Reproach. *Sanderson.*
CE/NSUS*, sên'-sûs. *n. s.* A declaration among the Romans, made by the several subjects, of their names and places of abode, before the censors. *Bentley.*
CENT, sênt. *n. s.* [*centum*, Lat.] A hundred; as, five per cent. that is, five in the hundred. *Pope.*
CENTAGE*, sênt'-âje. *n. s.* The payment of cents.
CEN/TAUR ð, sên'-tâwr. *n. s.* [*centaurus*, Lat.] A poetical being, compounded of a man and a horse. *Shak.* The archer in the zodiack. *Thomson.*
CEN/TAURLIKE*, sên'-tâwr-îlke. *a.* Having the appearance of a centaur. *Sidney.*
CEN/TAURY, sên'-tâwr-rê. *n. s.* A plant. *Dryden.*
CEN/TENARY, sên'-tê-nâ-rê. *n. s.* The number of a hundred. *Hakewill.*
CEN/TE/NNIAL*, sên-tên'-nê-âl. *a.* Consisting of a hundred years. *Mason.*
CEN/TE/SIMAL, sên-tês'-ê-mâl. 83. *n. s.* The next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetick of fractions. *Arbutnot.*
CEN/TE/SIMAL*, sên-tês'-ê-mâl. *a.* Hundredth. *Sir T. Brown.*
CEN/TIFO/LIOUS, sên-tê-fô'-lê-ûs. *a.* [*centum* and *folium*, Lat.] Having a hundred leaves.

CENTILOQUY*, sên-ûl'-ô-kwê. *n. s.* A hundred-fold discourse. *Burton.*

CENTINODY*, sên-ûn'-ô-dê. *n. s.* Knolgrass.

CENTIPEDE, sên-tê-pêd. *n. s.* [centum and pes, Lat.] A poisonous insect.

☞ *Biped* and *quadruped* are spelled in Johnson without the final *e*, while *solipede*, *palmpede*, *plumipede*, *multipede*, and *centipede*, retain it. The orthography in this case is of importance to the pronunciation; and therefore, as the words are of perfectly similar original, their spelling and pronunciation ought certainly to be alike. *Biped* and *quadruped* are the words most in use; and as they have omitted the final *e*, which there does not seem to be any reason to retain, we may infer, that the silent and insensible operation of custom has directed us to do the same by the rest of the words, and to pronounce the last syllable short.—See **MILLEPEDES**. *W.*

CENTO, sên-tô. *n. s.* [cento, Lat.] A composition formed by joining scraps from various authors, or from various parts of the same author. *Camden.*

CENTRAL, sên-trâl. 83. *a.* Relating to the centre; placed in the centre.

CENTRALITY, sên-trâl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The state of a centre. *More.*

CENTRALLY, sên-trâl-lê. *ad.* With regard to the centre. *Dryden.*

CENTRE ŷ, sên-tûr. 416. *n. s.* [centrum, Lat.] The exact middle. *Shakespeare.*

To CENTRE, sên-tûr. *v. a.* To place on a centre. *Milton.* To collect to a point. *Prior.*

To CENTRE, sên-tûr. *v. n.* To rest on. *Decay of Piety.* To be placed in the midst. *Milton.* To be collected to a point. *Dryden.*

CENTRICAL, sên-trîk-âl. } *a.* Placed in the cen-

CENTRICK, sên-trîk. } tre. *Donne.*

CENTRICALLY*, sên-trîk-âl-lê. *ad.* In a centric situation.

CENTRICALNESS*, sên-trîk-âl-nês. *n. s.* A situation placed in the centre.

CENTRIFUGAL, sên-trîf'-û-gâl. *a.* [centrum and fugio, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre. *Cheyne.*

CENTRIPETAL, sên-trîp'-ê-tâl. *a.* [centrum and peto, Lat.] Having a tendency to the centre; having gravity. *Cheyne.*

CENTRY, sên-trê. *n. s.* A sentinel.

CENTUMVIRI*, sên-tûm'-vê-rî. *n. s.* [Lat.] The hundred judges in the Roman republic. *B. Jonson.*

CENTUPLE, sên-tû-pl. 405. *a.* [centuplex, Lat.] A hundred fold. *B. Jonson.*

To CENTUPLE*, sên-tû-pl. *v. a.* To multiply a hundred fold. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

To CENTUPLICATE, sên-tû-plê-kâte. *v. a.* To make a hundred fold. *Howell.*

To CENTURIATE, sên-tû-rê-âte. *v. a.* To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIATOR, sên-tû-rê-â-tûr. 521. *n. s.* An historian, who distinguishes times by centuries. *Ayliffe.*

CENTURION, sên-tû-rê-ûn. *n. s.* A Roman military officer, who commanded a hundred men. *Shakespeare.*

CENTURIST*, sên-tshû-rîst. *n. s.* Centuriator. *Sheldon.*

CENTURY ŷ, sên-tshû-rê. 461. *n. s.* [centuria, Lat.] A hundred; usually employed to specify time. Sometimes simply a hundred. *Spenser.*

CEOL. An initial in the names of men, which signifies a ship or vessel. *Gibson.*

CEPHALALGY, sê-â-lâl-jê. *n. s.* [κεφαλαλγία.] The headache. *Dict.*

CEPHA/LICK, sê-fâl'-îk. 509. *a.* [κεφαλή.] That which is medicinal to the head. *Arbuthnot.*

CERASTES, sê-râs'-têz. *n. s.* [κεραστῆς.] A serpent having horns. *Milton.*

CERATE, sê-rât. 91. *n. s.* [cerat, Fr.] A stiff unguent or liniment.

CERATED, sê-râ-têd. *a.* Covered with wax.

To CERE, sêre. *v. a.* [cera, Lat.] To wax. *Wiseman.*

CERE*, sêre. *n. s.* The naked skin that covers the base of the bill in the hawk kind. *White.*

CEREA/LIOUS*, sê-rê-â'-lê-ûs. *a.* [cerealîs, Lat.] Pertaining to corn. *Sir T. Brown.*

CE/REBEL, sêr'-ê-bêl. 503. *n. s.* [cerebellum, Lat.] Part of the brain. *Derham.*

CE/REBRUM*, sêr'-ê-brûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] The brain. *Prior.*

CE/RECLOTH, sêre-clôth. *n. s.* Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter. *Bacon.*

CE/REMENT, sêre-mênit. *n. s.* Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when embalmed. *Shakespeare.*

CEREMO/NIAL, sêr'-ê-mô'-nê-âl. *a.* Relating to ceremony. *Shakespeare.* Formal. *Sir E. Sandys.*

CEREMO/NIAL, sêr'-ê-mô'-nê-âl. *n. s.* Outward form; external rite. *Swift.* The order for rites in the Romish church.

CEREMO/NIALNESS, sêr'-ê-mô'-nê-âl-nês. *n. s.* Ceremonial.

CEREMO/NIOUS, sêr'-ê-mô'-nê-ûs. *a.* Consisting of outward rites. *South.* Full of ceremony. *Shak.*

Attentive to outward rites. *Shak.* Civil; formally respectful. *Addison.* Civil and formal to a fault. *Sidney.*

CEREMO/NIOUSLY, sêr'-ê-mô'-nê-ûs-lê. *ad.* For mally; respectfully. *Shakespeare.*

CEREMO/NIOUSNESS, sêr'-ê-mô'-nê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Addictedness to ceremony.

CEREMONY ŷ, sêr'-ê-mô-nê. 489. *n. s.* [ceremonia, Lat.] Outward rite; external form in religion. *Spenser.* Forms of civility. *Shak.* Outward forms of state. *Shakespeare.*

CE/REOUS*, sê-rê-ûs. *a.* Waxen. *Gayton.*

CERINTHIAN*, sê-rîn'-thê-ânz. *n. s.* A sect that took their name from Cerinthus, who maintained many monstrous opinions.

CE/ROTE, sê-rôt. *n. s.* The same with *cerate*.

CE/RRIAL*, sêr'-rê-âl. *a.* Relating to the tree called *cerrus*. *Chaucer.*

CE/RRUS*, sêr'-rûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The bitter oak. *F. Thymne.*

CERTAIN ŷ, sêr'-ûn. 208. *a.* [certus, Lat.] Sure indubitable. *Tillotson.* Resolved. *Milton.* Undoubting. *Dryden.* Unfailing. *Mead.* Constant. *Dryden.* Regular. *Exodus.* Some; as, a certain man told me this. *Carew.*

CERTAIN*, sêr'-ûn. *n. s.* Quantity; part. *Chaucer.* Ob. *T.*

CERTAINLY, sêr'-ûn-lê. *ad.* Indubitably. *Locke.* Without fail.

CERTAINNESS, sêr'-ûn-nês. *n. s.* Certainty.

CERTAINTY, sêr'-ûn-tê. *n. s.* Exemption from doubt. *Locke.* Exemption from failure. That which is real. *Shakespeare.* Regularity.

CE/RTES, sêr'-têz. *ad.* Certainly. *Spenser.* [An old word.]

CERTIFICATE, sêr-tîf'-ê-kêtt. 91. *n. s.* A testimony given in writing. *Addison.*

To CERTIFICATE*, sêr-tîf'-ê-kêtt. *v. a.* To give a certificate.

CERTIFICATION*, sêr-tê-fê-kâ-shûn. *n. s.* An ascertaining of a thing. *Cotgrave.*

CERTIFIER*, sêr-tê-fî-ûr. *n. s.* An assurer; an ascertainment. *Cotgrave.*

To CERTIFY, sêr-tê-fî. *v. a.* [certifier, Fr.] To give certain information of. *Bacon.*

CERTIORARI, sêr-shê-ô-râ-rî. *n. s.* [Lat.] A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending. *Cowel.*

CERTITUDE, sêr-tê-tûde. *n. s.* Certainty. *Dryden.*

CER/RULE*, sêr'-rûle. *a.* [cœruleus, Lat.] Blue. *Dyer.*

CERU/LEAN, sê-rû-lê-ân. } *a.* [See EUROPEAN.]

CERU/LEOUS, sê-rû-lê-ûs. } Blue. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CERUL/FICK, sêr-û-lîf'-îk. *a.* Having the power to produce a blue colour.

CERUMEN, sêr-û-mên. [See BITUMEN.] *n. s.* [Lat.] The wax of the ear.

CERUSE ŷ, sê-rûse. *n. s.* [cerussa, Lat.] White lead. *Quincy.* A kind of white paint or wash. *B. Jonson.*

☞ I prefer Dr. Kenrick's, Mr. Perry's, and, as far as I can guess by their accentuation, Dr. Ash's and Bailey's

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

pronunciation of this word, who make the first syllable long, to Mr. Sheridan's, Scott's, and Entick's, who make it short. See *Principles*, 529. *W.*

CERUSED*, sê'-rûste. *a.* Washed with the preparation of white lead. *Baumont and Fletcher.*

CERVICAL, sêr'-vê-kâl. *a.* [cervicalis, Lat.] Belonging to the neck. *Cheyne.*

CESAREAN, sê-zâ'-rê-ân. *a.* The *Cesarean* section is cutting a child out of the womb, when it cannot otherwise be delivered. This, it is said, first gave the name of *Cesar* to the Roman family.

CESPITI'IOUS*, sês-pê-tîsh'-ûs. *a.* [cespes, Lat.] Made of turfs. *Gough.*

CESS ð, sês. *n. s.* [from *cense*]. A levy upon the inhabitants of a place, according to their property. *Spenser.* The act of laying rates, bounds, or limits. *Shakespeare.*

To **CESS**, sês. *v. a.* To rate. *Spenser.*

To **CESS**, sês. *v. n.* To omit a legal duty.

CESSA'TION, sês-sâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [cessatio, Lat.] A stop; a rest. *Hayward.* Vacation. *Woodward.* End of action. *Arbuthnot.* A pause of hostility, without peace. *King Charles.*

CESSA'VIT, sês-sâ'-vî. *n. s.* [Lat.] A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person, against whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform such service, as he is obliged by his tenure. *Covel.*

CESSIBI'LITY, sês-sê-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of giving way. *Digby.*

CESSIBLE, sês-sê-bl. 405. *a.* Easy to give way. *Digby.*

CESSION, sêsh'-shûn. *n. s.* [cessio, Lat.] Retreat. *Bacon.* Resignation; the act of yielding up. *Temple.* A manner of vacating an ecclesiastical benefice.

CESSIONARY, sêsh'-shê-ô-nâ-rê. *a.* A *cessionary* bankrupt is one who has delivered up all his effects. *Martin.*

CESSMENT, sês'-mênt. *n. s.* An assessment or tax. *Diet.*

CESSOR, sês'-sûr. 98, 166. *n. s.* He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty, as to incur the danger of law. *Covel.* A taxer. *Sherwood.*

CEST*, sêst. *n. s.* [cestus, Lat.] The girdle of a lady. *Collins.*

CE'STUS, sês-tûs. *n. s.* The girdle of Venus. *Bp. Taylor.*

CE'SURE*, sê'-shûre. *n. s.* See **CESURA**. The close of a verse. *B. Jonson.*

CETA'CEOUS, sê-tâ'-shûs. 357. *a.* [cete, Lat.] Of the whale kind. *Brown.*

CETERACH*, sê'-têr-ach. *n. s.* [ceterach, Fr.] A plant; the scale-fern. *Cotgrave.*

CFA UT. A note in the scale of musick. *Shak.*

CHAC'ON*, tshâ-kôon'. *n. s.* [chacoma, Span.] A dance, like a saraband.

CHAD, shâd. *n. s.* A sort of fish. *Carew.*

To **CHAFE** ð, tshâfe. *v. a.* [fechanfer, Fr.] To warm with rubbing. *Sidney.* To heat by rage or hurry. *Shak.* To perfume. *Suckling.* To make angry. *Shakespeare.*

To **CHAFE**, tshâfe. *v. n.* To rage. *Spenser.* To fret against any thing. *Shakespeare.*

CHAFE, tshâfe. *n. s.* A heat; a rage. *Camden.*

CHAFE-WAX, tshâfe'-wâks. *n. s.* An officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHATER, tshâfe'-âr. 98. *n. s.* [ceapon, Sax.] An insect; a sort of yellow beetle. *T. Warton.*

CHAFERY, tshâfe'-ê-rê. *n. s.* A forge in an iron mill.

CHAFF ð, tshâf. *n. s.* [ceap, Sax.] The husks of corn. *Shak.* Any thing worthless. *Bezum and Fl.*

To **CHAFFER** ð, tshâf'-ûr. *v. n.* [kauffen, Germ.] To treat about a bargain. *Wichiffe.* *Dryden.*

To **CHAFFER**, tshâf'-ûr. *v. a.* To buy. To exchange. *Spenser.*

CHAFFER*, tshâf'-ûr. *n. s.* Merchandise. *Skelton.*

CHAFFERER, tshâf'-ûr-êr. *n. s.* A buyer.

CHAFFERN, tshâf'-fêrn. *n. s.* A vessel for heating water.

CHAFFERY, tshâf'-ê-rê. *n. s.* Traffick. *Spenser*

CHAFFINCH, tshâf'-fîنش. *n. s.* A bird, so called because it delights in chaff. *Phillips.*

CHAFFLESS, tshâf'-lêss. *a.* Without chaff. *Shak.*

CHAFFWEED, tshâf'-wêed. *n. s.* An herb; the *cudweed*.

CHAFFY, tshâf'-fê. *a.* Like chaff.

CHAFINGDISH, tshâf'-fîng-dîsh. *n. s.* A portable grate for coals. *Bacon.*

CHAGRIN, shâ-grêen'. *n. s.* [chagrin, Fr.] Ill humour; vexation. *Pope.*

To **CHAGRIN**, shâ-grêen'. *v. a.* To vex; to put out of temper.

CHAIN ð, tshâne. *n. s.* [chaîne, Fr.] A series of links fastened one within another. *Gen.* A bond; a manacle. *Pope.* A series linked together; as, of causes, or thoughts. *Hammond.*

To **CHAIN**, tshâne. *v. a.* To fasten with a chain. *Shak.* To enslave. *Prior.* To keep by a chain. *Knolles.* To unite. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'INPUMP, tshâne'-pûmp. *n. s.* A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls. *Raleigh.*

CHA'INSHOT, tshâne'-shôt. *n. s.* Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain. *Wiseman.*

CHAINWORK, tshâne'-wûrk. *n. s.* Work with open spaces like the links of a chain. 1 *Kings.*

CHAIR ð, tshâre. 52. *n. s.* [chair, Fr.] A movable seat. *Pope.* A seat of justice, or of authority. *Shak.* A vehicle borne by men; a sedan. *Pope.*

A vehicle drawn by one horse. *T. Warton.*

CHA'IRMAN, tshâre'-mân. 88. *n. s.* The president of an assembly. *Watts.* One whose trade it is to carry a sedan chair. *Dryden.*

CHAISE, shâze. *n. s.* [chaise, Fr.] A carriage drawn by one or more horses. *Addison.*

357. The vulgar, who are unacquainted with the spelling of this word, and ignorant of its French derivation, are apt to suppose it a plural, and call a single carriage a *shay*; and the polite seem sometimes at a loss, whether they should not consider it as both singular and plural; but the best usage seems to have determined it to be, in this respect, regular, and to make the plural *chaises*. *W*

CHA'LCEDONY*, kâl'-sê-dô-nê. *n. s.* See **CALCEDONY**.

CHALCO'GRAPHER, kâl-kôg'-grâ-fûr. 353. *n. s.* [χαλκογράφος.] An engraver in brass.

CHALCO'GRAPHY, kâl-kôg'-grâ-fê. *n. s.* Engraving in brass.

CHALDEE*, kâl-dê'. *a.* Relating to the language of Chaldea. *Bp. Walton.*

CHALDER, tshâ'-dûr. } [tshâw'-drûn,

CHAL'DRON, tshâ'-drûn. 417. } *Sheridan;*

CHA'UDRON, tshâ'-drûn. } tshâw'-drûn,

Perry and Jones. *n. s.* A dry English measure of coals, consisting of thirty-six bushels heaped up, according to the sealed bushel kept at Guildhall, London. The *chaldron* should weigh two thousand pounds. *Chambers.*

CHA'LICE, tshâl'-îs. 142. *n. s.* [calix, Lat.] A cup or bowl. *Shak.* A cup used in acts of worship. *Stillingfleet.*

CHA'LICED, tshâl'-lîst. 359. *a.* Having a cell or cup: as a flower. *Shakespeare.*

CHALK ð, tshâwk. 402. *n. s.* [ceale, Sax.] A white fossil, reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles. *Chambers.* *Mortimer.*

CHALK for *cheese*. An inferior thing for what is good. *Gower.*

To **CHAIK** K, tshâwk. *v. a.* To rub with chalk. *Hudibras.* To manure with chalk. *Mortimer.* To mark out as with chalk. *Shakespeare.*

CHALK-CUTTER, tshâwk'-kû-tûr. *n. s.* A man that digs chalk. *Woodward.*

CHALK-PIT, tshâwk'-pît. *n. s.* A pit in which chalk is dug.

CHALK-STONE*, tshâwk'-stône. *n. s.* A small piece of chalk. *Isaiah.*

CHA'LKY, tshâwk'-kê. *a.* Consisting of chalk. *Shakespeare.* Impregnated with chalk. *Bacon.*

To **CHALLENGE** ð, tshâl'-lênje. *v. a.* [challenger

- Fr.] To call another to answer for an offence by combat. *Shak.* To call to a contest. *Dryden.* To accuse. [In law.] To object to the impartiality of any one. *Hale.* To claim as due. *Hooker.* To call to the performance of conditions. *Peacham.*
- CHA'LLERGE, tshâl'-lênje, n. s. A summons to combat. *Shak.* A demand of something as due. *Wicliffe.* An exception taken against persons; as, in assize, to the jurors, or any one of them, by the prisoner at the bar. *Shakspeare.*
- CHA'LLERGEABLE*, tshâl'-lênje-â-bl. a. That may be called to account. *Sadler.*
- CHA'LLER, tshâl'-lên-jôr. n. s. One that defies another to combat. *Shak.* One that claims superiority. *Shak.* A claimant. *Hooker.*
- CHALY'BEAN*, kâ-lib'-ê-ân. a. Relating to steel well wrought or tempered. *Milton.*
- CHALY'BEATE, kâ-lib'-bê-êt. 91. a. [*chalybs*, Lat.] Impregnated with iron or steel. *Arbuthnot.*
- CHAM*, kâm. n. s. [Pers.] The sovereign prince of Tartary; a lord of the Persian court. *Shak.*
- CHAM'ADE, shâ-mâde'. n. s. [Fr.] The beat of the drum which declares a surrender. *Addison.*
- CHA'MBER, tshâm'-bâr. 542. n. s. [*chambre*, Fr.] An apartment in a house. *Shak.* Any retired room. Any cavity or hollow. *Sharp.* A court of justice. *Ayliffe.* The lower part of a gun where the charge is lodged. A small piece of ordnance. *Camden.* The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.
- ¶ I have in this word departed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick, because I think the best usage has entirely departed from them. About thirty years ago [i. e. about 1770] the first syllable of *chamber* was universally pronounced so as to rhyme with *palm*, *psalm*, &c., but since that time it has been gradually narrowing to the slender sound of a *came*, *fame*, &c., and seems now to be fully established in this sound. This, however, is to be regretted, as it militates with the laws of syllabication: there are few words in the language, which we cannot so divide into parts as to show by this division the quantity of the vowels; this word forms an exception; for *mb* being uncombinable consonants, we cannot end the first syllable with a; and if we join *m* to it, the *a* becomes short, and requires another sound. But if two such words as *Cam* and *bridge* could not resist the blind force of custom, which has for so many years reduced them to *Camebridge*, why should we wonder that *chamber* and *cambrick*, *Tinnmouth* and *Yarmouth*, should yield to the same unrelenting tyrant? *W.*
- CHAMBER of London. The city of London obtained the title of *Camera Regis* some centuries since. *Shakspeare.*
- To CHA'MBER, tshâm'-bâr. v. n. To be wanton. *Niccols.*
- To CHA'MBER*, tshâm'-bâr. v. a. To shut up as in a chamber. *Shakspeare.*
- CHA'MBER-COUNCIL*, tshâm'-bâr-kôûn'-sîl. n. s. Private or secret council. *Shakspeare.*
- CHA'MBER-COUNSEL*, tshâm'-bâr-kôûn'-sêl. n. s. A counsellor who delivers his private opinion, but does not plead in the court of law.
- CHA'MBER-HANGING*, tshâm'-bâr-hâng'-îng. n. s. The tapestry or other furniture of a chamber. *Shakspeare.*
- CHA'MBER-PRACTICE*, tshâm'-bâr-prâk'-îs. The practice of lawyers, who give their advice privately, without appearing in court. *Burke.*
- CHA'MBERER, tshâm'-bâr-ûr. n. s. A man of intrigue. *Shak.* A chamberlain. *Hulot.* *Chaucer.*
- CHA'MBERFELLOW, tshâm'-bâr-fêl'-lô. n. s. One that lies in the same chamber. *Spectator.*
- CHA'MBERING*, tshâm'-bâr-îng. n. s. Intrigue; wantonness. *Romans.*
- CHA'MBERLAIN, tshâm'-bâr-îlîn. 203. n. s. An officer of state. *Shak.* A servant who has the care of the chambers. *Shak.* A receiver of rents and revenues. *Romans.*
- CHA'MBERLAINSHIP, tshâm'-bâr-îlîn-shîp. n. s. The office of a chamberlain.
- CHA'MBERMAID, tshâm'-bâr-mâde. n. s. A maid whose business it is to dress a lady, and wait in her chamber. *B. Jonson.*
- CHA'MBLET*, or CHA'MELOT*, kâm'-lêt. n. s. See CAMELOT.
- To CHA'MBLET, kâm'-lêt. v. a. To vary; to vary.
- CHA'MBREL of a Horse. kâm'-brîl. n. s. The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder legs.
- CHAME'LEON, kâ-mê'-lê-ôn. n. s. [*χαμαιλέον*.] An animal which is said to assume the colour of those things to which it is applied. *Shakspeare.*
- To CHAME'LEONIZE*, kâ-mê'-lê-û ize. v. a. To change into many colours. *Diet.*
- To CHA'MFER, tshâm'-fûr. v. a. To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column. To wrinkle. *Spenser.*
- CHA'MFER, tshâm'-fûr. } n. s. A small furrow
- CHA'MFRET, tshâm'-fîet. } on a column.
- CHA'MLET, kâm'-lêt. n. s. Stuff made originally of camel's hair. *Peacham.*
- CHA'MOIS, shâ-môê'. [shâm'-ê, *Perry*.] n. s. [Fr.] An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called amongst us *shammy*. *Deut.*
- CHA'MOMILE, kâm'-ô-mîle. 353. n. s. See CAMOMILE.
- To CHAMP, tshâmp. v. a. [*champayer*, Fr.] To bite with a frequent action of the teeth. *Bacon.* To devour with the teeth. *Spectator.*
- To CHAMP, tshâmp. v. n. To perform frequently the action of biting. *Sidney.*
- CHAMPA'GNE*, shâm-pâne'. n. s. [from *Champagne* in France.] Wine so called. *Thomson.*
- CHAMPAIGN*, shâm-pâne'. n. s. [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat, open country. *Spenser.*
- CHAMPAIGN*, } shâm-pâne'. { a. Open, or flat.
- CHAMPAIN*, } } Tuberville.
- CHAMPER*, tshâm'-pûr. n. s. A biter, or nibbler. *Spectator.*
- CHAMPERTORS, shâm'-pûr-ûrs. n. s. [*champarteur*, Fr.] Such as move suits, and pursue, at their proper costs, to have part of the gains. *Cowel.*
- CHAMPETRY, shâm'-pê-trê. n. s. A maintenance of any man in his suit, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered. *Milton.*
- CHAMPI'GNON, shâm-pln'-yûn. n. s. [Fr.] A kind of mushroom. *Dryden.*
- CHAMPION, tshâm'-pê-ôn. n. s. [*champion*, Fr.] A man who undertakes a cause in single combat. *Bacon.* A hero. *Shak.* [In law.] *Champion* is taken for him that trieth the combat in his own ease, as well as him that fighteth in the case of another. *Cowel.*
- To CHAMPION, tshâm'-pê-ôn. v. a. To challenge to the combat. *Shakspeare.*
- CHAMPIONESS*, tshâm'-pê-ôn-ês. n. s. A female warrior. *Fairfax.*
- CHANCE, tshânse. 73, 79. n. s. [*chance*, Fr.] Fortune. *Shak.* The act of fortune. *Bacon.* Accident. *Hakewill.* Event; success. *Shak.* Misfortune; unlucky accident. *Shak.* Possibility of any occurrence. *Milton.*
- CHANCE, tshânse. a. Happening by chance. *Dryden.*
- CHANCE*, tshânse. ad. By chance. *Gray.*
- To CHANCE, tshânse. v. n. To happen. *Shakspeare.*
- CHANCEFUL, tshânse'-fûl. a. Hazardous. *Spenser.* Ob. J.
- CHANCE-MEDLEY, tshânse-mêl'-lê. n. s. [*chaud and melle*, Fr.] The casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer. *Cowel.*
- CHANCEABLE, tshân'-sâ-bl. a. Accidental. *Sidney.*
- CHANCELL, tshân'-sêl. n. s. [*cellii*, Lat.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed. *Hooker.*
- CHANCELLOR, tshân'-sêl-lôr. n. s. [*cellarius*, Lat.] The highest judge of the law, who has power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjecteth himself only to the law of nature and conscience. *Cowel.*—*Chancellor in the Ecclesiastical Court*: a bishop's lawyer, to direct the bishops in matters of judgement. *Ayliffe.* *Chancellor of a cathedral*: a dignitary, whose office it is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion. *Chancellor of the exchequer*: an officer who sits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber, and also manages

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, báll;—ôñ;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

the royal revenue. *Conel.* Chancellor of a university : the principal magistrate. *Chancellor of the order of the garter* : an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter. *Chamb.*
CHANCELLORSHIP, tshán'-sèl-lúr-shíp. *n. s.* The office of chancellor. *Camden.*
CHANCERY, tshán'-súr-è. *n. s.* The court of equity and conscience. *Conel.*
CHANCRE §, shángk'-úr. 416. *n. s.* [chancre, Fr.] An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies. *Wiseman.*
CHANCROUS, shángk'-rús. *a.* Ulcerous. *Wiseman.*
CHANDELIER, shán-dè-lèèr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A branch for candles. *Stukeley.*
CHANDLER, tshán'-dlár. *n. s.* An artisan who makes and sells candles. *Shak.* Formerly, a candlestick. A corn-chandler, a seller of corn.
CHANDLERLY*, tshánd'-lúr-lè. *a.* Like a chandler. *Milton.*
CHANDLERY*, tshánd'-lè-rè. *n. s.* The articles sold by a chandler.
CHANDRY*, tshánd'-rè. *n. s.* The place where the candles are kept. *B. Jonson.*
CHANDFRIN, shán'-frín. *n. s.* The forepart of the head of a horse. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
TO CHANGE §, tshánje. 74. *v. a.* [changer, Fr.] To put one thing in the place of another. *Bacon.* To quit any thing for the sake of another. *South.* To give and take reciprocally. *Bp. Taylor.* To alter. *Shak.* To mend the disposition. *Shak.* To discount a larger piece of money into several smaller. *Swift.*
§ This word, with others of the same form, such as *range, strange, mange*, &c. are, in the West of England, pronounced with the short sound of a in *ran, man*, &c. The same may be observed of the *a* in the first syllable of *angel, ancient*, &c. which, in that part of the kingdom, sounds like the article *an*; and this, though disagreeable to a London ear, and contrary to the best usage, which forms the only rule, is more analogous than pronouncing them as if written *chainge, strainge, aincient, aingel*, &c., for we find every other vowel in this situation short, as *revenge, hinge, sponge*, &c. *W.*
TO CHANGE, tshánje. *v. n.* To undergo change. *Shakespeare.* To change, as the moon. *Shakespeare.*
CHANGE, tshánje. *n. s.* An alteration of the state of any thing. *Job.* A succession of one thing in the place of another. *Dryden.* The time in which the moon begins a new monthly revolution. *Bacon.* Novelty. *Shak.* [In ringing.] An alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded. *Holder.* That which makes a variety. *Judges.* Small money. *Swift.* Change for exchange; a place for mercantile affairs. *L'Estrange.*
CHANGEABLE, tshánje'-à-bl. *a.* Subject to change. *L'Estrange.* Possible to be changed. *Arbutnot.* Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances. *Shakespeare.*
CHANGEABLENESS, tshánje'-à-bl-nès. *n. s.* Inconstancy. *Sidney.* Susceptibility of change. *Hooker.*
CHANGEABLY, tshánje'-à-blè. *ad.* Inconstantly.
CHANGEFUL, tshánje'-fúl. *a.* Full of change. *Spenser.*
CHANGELESS*, tshánje'-lès. *a.* Constant. *Sidney.*
CHANGELING, tshánje'-líng. *n. s.* A child left or taken in the place of another. *Spenser.* An idiot; a natural. *Dryden.* One apt to change. *Shak.* Any thing changed. *Shakespeare.*
CHANGER, tshánje'-júr. *n. s.* One employed in changing or discounting money. *St. John.* One who alters the form of any thing. *G. Fletcher.* One who forsakes the cause which he had espoused. *Proo. xxiv.*
CHANNEL §, tshán'-nèl. 99. *n. s.* [channel, Fr.] The hollow bed of running waters. *Spenser.* Any cavity drawn on ways. *Dryden.* A strait or narrow sea between two countries. A gutter or furrow of a pillar. A kennel in the street. *Shakespeare.*
TO CHANNEL, tshán'-nèl. *v. a.* To cut in channels. *Shakespeare.*
CHANSON*, *n. s.* [Fr.] A song. *Shakespeare.*
TO CHANT §, tshánt. *v. a.* [chanter, Fr.] To sing.

Spenser. To celebrate by song. *Bp. Bramhall.* To sing in the cathedral service.
TO CHANT, tshánt. 78. *v. n.* To sing. *Amos.*
CHANT, tshánt. 79. *n. s.* Song; melody. *Milton.* A part of cathedral service, both with and without the organ. *Mason.*
CHANTER, tshán'-túr. *n. s.* A singer; a songster. *Wotton.* The chief singer; the priest of a chantry. *Gregory.*
CHANTICLEER, tshán'-lè-klèèr. *n. s.* [chanter and clair, Fr.] The name given to the cock, from the clearness and loudness of his crow. *Spenser.*
CHANTRESS, tshán'-très. *n. s.* A woman singer. *Milton.*
CHANTRY, tshán'-trè. *n. s.* A chapel endowed with revenue for priests to sing mass for the souls of the donors. *Shakespeare.*
CHAOS §, ká'-ós. 353. *n. s.* [χάος.] The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements. *Bentley.* Confusion. *Dryden.* Any thing where the parts are undistinguished. *Donne.*
CHAOTICK, ká'-ót-ík. *a.* Confused. *Derham.*
TO CHAP §, tshóp. *v. a.* [ýppan, Sax. to open.] To break into hiatus, or gapings. *Lilly.*
§ The etymology of this word will not suffer us to write it *chap*; and universal usage will not permit us to pronounce it *chap*; so that it must be classed among those incorrigible words, the pronunciation and orthography of which must ever be at variance. *W.*
CHAP, tshóp. *n. s.* A cleft; an aperture. *Burnet.*
CHAP, tshóp. *n. s.* The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.
TO CHAP*, *v. n.* [ceapian, Sax.] To cheap or cheapen.
CHAP*, tsháp. *n. s.* An abbreviation of *chapman*. Often used to designate a person of whom a contemptuous opinion is entertained.
CHAPE §, tshápe. *n. s.* [chappe, Fr.] The catch of any thing, by which it is held in its place. *Shak.*
CHAPÉAU*, shá-pó'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A hat; and, in heraldry, a cap or coronet.
CHAPEL §, tsháp'-èl. *n. s.* [capella, Lat.] A building adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same; or separate, called a *chapel of ease*. *Covel.*
TO CHAPEL*, tsháp'-lèt. *v. a.* To deposit in a chapel. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
CHAPELESS, tshápe'-lès. *a.* Wanting a chape. *Shakespeare.*
CHAPELLANY, tsháp'-pèl-lèn-nè. *n. s.* A place founded within some church, and dependent thereon. *Ayliffe.*
CHAPELLRY, tsháp'-pèl-rè. *n. s.* The jurisdiction of a chapel.
CHAPERON, sháp-úr-òón'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A kind of hood or cap. *Camden.*
§ For the pronunciation of the last syllable, see the word *ENCORE*. *W.*
TO CHAPERON*, sháp-úr-òón'. *v. a.* To attend on a lady in a public assembly.
CHAPFALLEN, tsháp'-fáln. *a.* Having the mouth shrunk; silenced. *B. Jonson.*
CHAPITER, tsháp'-è-úr. *n. s.* [chapiteau, Fr.] The upper part or capital of a pillar. *Exod.*
CHAPLAIN §, tsháp'-lín. 208. *n. s.* [capellanus, Lat.] He that performs divine service in a chapel. *Shak.* One that officiates in domestic worship. *Swift.*
CHAPLAINCY*, tsháp'-lín-sè. *n. s.* The office of a chaplain. *Swift.*
CHAPLAINSHIP, tsháp'-lín-shíp. *n. s.* The office of a chaplain. *Milton.* The possession or revenue of a chapel.
CHAPLESS, tshóp'-lès. *a.* Without any flesh about the mouth. *Shakespeare.*
CHAPLET §, tsháp'-lèt. *n. s.* [chapelet, Fr.] A garland or wreath worn about the head. *Shakespeare.* A string of beads used in the Romish church. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head.
CHAPLET*, tsháp'-lèt. *n. s.* A small chapel or shrine. *Hammond.*

CHA'PMAN, tshâp'-mân. 83. *n. s.* [ceapman, Sax.]

A cheapener; a seller; a market-man. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'PPY*, tshôp'-pê. *a.* Cleft; cut asunder.

CHAPS, tshôps. *n. s.* The mouth of a beast of prey.

Sidney.

CHAPT', or CHAPPED, tshôpt. *part. pass.* [from *To Chap.*]

CHAP'TER §, tshâp'-tûr. *n. s.* [*chapitre*, Fr.] A division of a book. *Burnet.* An assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church. *Cowel.* The place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. *Ayliffe.* A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe.* Chapter-house: the place in which assemblies of the clergy are held. *Ayliffe.*

To CHAP'TER*, tshâp'-tûr. *v. a.* To tax; to correct.

Dryden.

CHAP'TREL, tshâp'-trêl. *n. s.* The capitals of pillars, or pilasters. *Moxon.*

CHAR, tshâr. *n. s.* A fish found in Winander-mere in Lancashire. *Gray.*

To CHAR, tshâr. *v. a.* To burn wood to a black cinder. *Woodward.*

CHAR §, tshâre. *n. s.* [cýppe, Sax. work.] Work done by the day; a single job or task. *Shak.*

To CHAR, tshâre. *v. n.* To work by the day, without being a hired servant.

☞ "As the maid that milks,
"And does the meanest chares."—*Shakspeare.*

In Ireland they seem to have retained the genuine pronunciation of this, as well as many other old English words; I mean that which is agreeable to the orthography, and rhyming with *tar*. In England it is generally heard like *chair*, to sit on, and its compound, *char-woman* like *chairwoman*. Skinner, I know, admits that the word may be derived from the Dutch *keeren*, to sweep; and Junius spells the word *chare*, and tells us the Saxons have the same word spelled *cýrre*, signifying business or charge; but, be its derivation what it will, either the orthography or the pronunciation ought to be altered; for, as it stands at present, it is a singular and disgraceful anomaly. *W.*

To CHAR*, tshâre. *v. a.* To perform a business. *Ray.*

CHAR-WOMAN, tshâre'-wûm-ûn. *n. s.* A woman hired for odd work, or single days. *Swift.*

CHARACT*, or CHARRECT*, kâr'-êkt. *n. s.* An inscription. *Skelton.*

CHARACTER §, kâr'-âk-tûr. 353. *n. s.* [*character*, Lat.] A mark; a stamp. *Wicliffe.* A letter used in writing or printing. *Shakspeare.* The hand or manner of writing. *Spenser.* A representation of personal qualities. *Denham.* An account of any thing. *Addison.* The person with his assemblage of qualities; a personage. *Dryden.* Personal qualities; particular constitution of the mind. *Pope.* Adventitious qualities impressed by a post or office. *Atterbury.*

To CHARACTER, kâr'-âk-tûr. *v. a.* To inscribe; to engrave. *Shak.* To describe. *Beaumont and Fl.*

CHARACTERISM*, kâr'-âk-tûr-îzm. *n. s.* The distinction of character. *Bp. Hall.*

CHARACTERISTICAL, kâr'-âk-tê-rîs'-tê-kâl. }
CHARACTERISTICK, kâr'-âk-tê-rîs'-tîk. 509. }

a. That which constitutes the character. *Woodward.*

CHARACTERISTICALLY*, kâr'-âk-tê-rîs'-tê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In a manner which distinguishes character. *Spenser.*

CHARACTERISTICALNESS, kâr'-âk-tê-rîs'-tê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERISTICK, kâr'-âk-tê-rîs'-tîk. *n. s.* That which constitutes the character. *Pope.*

CHARACTERISTICK of a Logarithm. The same with the *index* or *exponent*.

To CHARACTERIZE, kâr'-âk-tê-rîze. *v. a.* To give a character of the personal qualities of any man. *Swift.* To engrave, or imprint. *Hale.* To mark with a stamp. *Arbuthnot.*

CHARACTERLESS, kâr'-âk-tûr-lês. *a.* Without a character. *Shakspeare.*

CHARACTERY, kâr'-âk-tûr-rê. *n. s.* Impression; mark. *Shakspeare.*

CHARADE*, shâ-râde'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A species ofiddle, usually in verse. *Graves.*

CHA'RCOAL, tshâr'-kôle. *n. s.* [from *To chark*, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. *Bacon.*

CHARD, tshârd. *n. s.* [*charde*, Fr.] Chards of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw. *Chambers.* Chards of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted. *Mortimer.*

To CHARGE §, tshârje. *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr.] To intrust; to commission for a certain purpose. *Genesis.* To impute as a debt. *Dryden.* To impute as a crime. *Dryden.* To impute to, as cost. *Arbuthnot.* To impose as a task. *Tillotson.* To accuse. *Wake.* To challenge. *Numbers.* To command; to enjoin. *St. Mark.* To fall upon; to attack. *Shak.* To burden; to load. *Shak.* To cover with something adventitious. *Addison.* To load a gun; to put to expense. *South.*

To CHARGE, tshârje. *v. n.* To make an onset. *Granville.*

CHARGE, tshârje. *n. s.* Care; custody. *Fairfax.* Precept; mandate. *Hooker.* Commission; trust conferred. *Pope.* Accusation; imputation. *Shak.* The person or thing intrusted to the care of another. *Milton.* An exhortation of a judge to a jury; or bishop to his clergy. *Dryden.* Expense; cost. *Spenser.* In later times commonly used in the plural, charges. *Bacon.* Onset. *Bacon.* The signal to fall upon enemies. *Dryden.* The posture of a weapon fitted for the attack. *Shak.* A load, or burthen. *Shak.* What any thing can bear. *Bacon.* The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun. A sort of ointment applied to the inflammations and sprains of horses. *Farrier's Dict.* [In heraldry.] That which is borne upon the colour. *Peachment.*

CHA'RGEABLE, tshâr'-jâ-bl. *a.* Expensive; costly. *Hayward.* Imputable, as a debt or crime. *South.* Subject to charge. *Spectator.*

CHA'RGEABLENESS, tshâr'-jâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Expense; cost. *Boyle.*

CHA'RGEABLY, tshâr'-jâ-blê. *ad.* Expensively. *Ascham.*

CHA'RGEFUL, tshârje'-fûl. *a.* Expensive; costly. *Shakspeare. Oh. J.*

CHA'RGELESS*, tshârje'-lês. *a.* Cheap; unexpensive.

CHA'RGER, tshâr'-jûr. 98. *n. s.* A large dish. *S. Matt.* The horse of a military officer. *Kersey.*

CHA'RILY, tshâr'-rê-lê. *ad.* Warily. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'RINESS, tshâr'-rê-nês. *n. s.* Caution; nicety. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'RIOT §, tshâr'-rê-ût. 543. *n. s.* [*car-rhod*, Welsh.] A wheel carriage of pleasure, or state. *Shak.* A car in which men of arms were anciently placed. *2 Chron.* A lighter kind of coach with only front seats. *Prior.*

☞ If this word is ever heard as if written *charrot*, it is only tolerable in the most familiar pronunciation; the least solemnity, or even precision, must necessarily retain the sound of *i*, and give it three syllables. *W.*

To CHARIOT, tshâr'-rê-ût. *v. a.* To convey in a chariot. *Milton.*

CHA'RIOT-MAN*, tshâr'-rê-ût-mân. *n. s.* The driver of a chariot. *2 Chron.*

CHARIOTE'ER, tshâr'-rê-ût-têér'. *n. s.* He that drives the chariot. *Dryden.*

CHA'RIOT-RACE, tshâr'-rê-ût-râse. *n. s.* A sport where chariots were driven for the prize. *Addison.*

CHA'RITABLE, tshâr'-ê-tâ-bl. *a.* Kind in giving alms. *Bp. Taylor.* Kind in judging of others. *Shak.*

CHA'RITABLENESS*, tshâr'-ê-tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* The exercise of charity; disposition to charity. *Milmon.*

CHA'RITABLY, tshâr'-ê-tâ-blê. *ad.* Kindly; benevolently. *Bp. Taylor.*

CHA'RITATIVE*, tshâr'-ê-tâ-tûv. *a.* Disposed to tenderness. *Fell.*

CHA'RITY §, tshâr'-ê-tê. 160. *n. s.* [*charitas*, Lat.] Tenderness; kindness; good will; benevolence. *Dryden.* The theological virtue of universal love. *Hooker.* Liberality to the poor. *Dryden.* Alms. *Shak.*

To CHARK, tshârk. *v. n.* [perhaps from *char*.] To

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòi; —tùbe, túb, búll; —ðl; —pònd; —thin, THIS.

burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal. *Grew*.

CHARLATAN §, shàr'-là-tán. 523. *n. s.* [*charlatan*, Fr.] A quack; a mountebank. *Brown*.

CHARLATANICAL, shàr'-là-tán'-è-kál. *a.* Quackish. *Cowley*.

CHARLATANRY, shàr'-là-tán-rè. *n. s.* Wheedling; deceit.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, tshàrlz'-jz-wànc'. *n. s.* [*karlwagn*, Goth.] The northern constellation, called the Bear. *Brown*.

CHARLOCK, tshàr'-lòk. *n. s.* [*cerlce*, Sax.] A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.

CHARM §, tshàrm. *n. s.* [*charme*, Fr.] Words, or philters, or characters. Something of power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections. *Roscommon*.

To CHARM, tshàrm. *v. a.* To fortify with charms against evil. *Shak.* To make powerful by charms. To summon by incantation. *Shak.* To subdue by some secret power. *Jerem.* To subdue the mind by pleasure. *Shak.* To tune; to temper. *Spenser*.

To CHARM*, tshàrm. *v. n.* To sound harmonically. *Milton*.

CHARMED, tshàrmd. *a.* Enchanted. *Sidney*.

CHARMER, tshàr'-mùr. *n. s.* One that has the power of charms. *Deut.* Word of endearment among lovers. *Shenstone*.

CHARMERESS*, tshàrm'-ùr-ès. *n. s.* An enchantress. *Chaucer*.

CHARMFUL*, tshàrm'-fùl. *a.* Abounding with charms. *Cowley*.

CHARMING, tshàr'-mìng. *part. a.* Pleasing in the highest degree. *Spaet*.

CHARMINGLY, tshàr'-mìng-lè. *ad.* In such a manner as to please exceedingly. *Shakspeare*.

CHARMINGNESS, tshàr'-mìng-nès. *n. s.* The power of pleasing.

CHARNEL, tshàr'-nèl. *a.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing flesh, or carcases. *Milton*.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, tshàr'-nèl-hôuse. *n. s.* [*charnier*, Fr.] The place under churches where the bones of the dead are repositied. *Shakspeare*.

CHART §, kàrt, or tshàrt. [tshàrt, *Perry & Jones*.] *n. s.* [*charta*, Lat.] A delineation of coasts, for the use of sailors. *Arbutnot*.

§ As this word is perfectly anglicised, by cutting off the *a* in the Latin *charta*, and *ns* in the Greek *χαρτης*, we ought certainly to naturalize the initial letters by pronouncing them as in *charter*, *charity*, &c.; but such is our fondness for Latin and Greek originals, that we catch at the shadow of a reason for pronouncing after these languages, though in direct opposition to the laws of our own. Thus we most frequently, if not universally, hear this word pronounced as *cart*, a carriage, and perfectly like the French *carte*. *W.*

CHARTER*, See **CARTEL**.

CHARTER, tshàr'-tùr. *n. s.* [*charta*, Lat.] A written evidence. Any writing bestowing privileges or rights. *Shak.* Privilege; immunity. *Shakspeare*.

CHARTER-LAND*, tshàr'-tùr-lànd. *n. s.* Such land as a man holds by charter. *Coke*.

CHARTER-PARTY, tshàr'-tùr-pàr-tè. *n. s.* [*chartre partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy. *Hale*.

CHARTERED, tshàr'-tùrd. 359. *a.* Privileged. *Shak.*

CHARTREUX*, shàr'-trò. } *n. s.* [Fr.] A

CHARTREUSE*, shàr'-tròze. } celebrated monastery of Carthusians. *Shakspeare*.

CHARTULARY*, See **CARTULARY**.

CHARY, tshà'-rè. *a.* [ceapys, Sax.] Careful; cautious. *Cæwæ*.

To CHASE §, tshàse. *v. a.* [*chaser*, Fr.] To hunt. *Isaiah*. To pursue an enemy. *Judges*. To drive away. *Proverbs*. To follow as a thing desirable. To drive. *Knolles*.

To CHASE *Metals*. See **To ENCHASE**.

CHASE, tshàse. *n. s.* Hunting. *Somerville*. Pursuit of any thing as game. *Shakspeare*. Fitness to be hunted. *Shakspeare*. Pursuit of an enemy. *Baron*. Pursuit of something as desirable. *Dryden*. The game hunted. *Sidney*. Open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted. *Shakspeare*.—*The CHASE of a gun*, is the whole bore or length. *Chambers*.

A term at the game of tennis, signifying the spot where a ball falls, beyond which the adversary must strike his ball to gain a chase. *Shakspeare*.

CHASE-GUN, tshàse'-gùn. *n. s.* Guns in the forepart of the ship. *Dryden*.

CHA/SEABLE*, or **CHA/CEABLE***, tshàse'-à-bl. *a.* Fit for the chase. *Gower*.

CHA/SER, tshà'-sùr. *n. s.* Hunter; pursuer; driver. *Shakspeare*. An enchanter.

CHASM, kàzm. 353. *n. s.* [*χάσμα*] A breach unclosed. *Locke*. A place unfilled; a vacancy. *Dryden*.

CHA/SMED*, kàz'méd. *a.* Having gaps or openings.

CHASSELAS, shàs'-sè-làs. [Fr.] A sort of grape.

CHASTE §, tshàste. *a.* [*castus*, Lat.] Pure from all commerce of sexes. *Prior*. Pure; uncorrupt. Free from obscenity. *Watts*. True to the marriage bed. *Titus*.

CHASTE-EYED*, tshàste'-ide. *a.* Having modest eyes. *Collins*.

CHA/STELY, tshàste'-lè. *ad.* Without incontinence; purely. *Shakspeare*. Without violation of decent ceremony. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

To CHA/STEN, tshàse'-tn. 405. *v. a.* To correct; to punish. *Proverbs*.

§ This word is sometimes falsely pronounced with the *a* short, so as to rhyme with *fasten*; but it is exactly under the same predicament as the verb to *haste*, which, when formed into what is called an inchoative verb, becomes *hasten*, and with which *chasten* is a perfect rhyme. *W.*

CHA/STENER*, tshàse'-tn-ùr. *n. s.* He who corrects.

CHA/STENESS, tshàste'-nès. *n. s.* Chastity; purity. *Darvies*. Purity of writing. *Burnet*.

To CHASTISE §, tshàs-tize'. *v. a.* [*chastier*, Fr.] To punish. To reduce to order; to repress.

CHASTISEABLE*, tshàs-tize'-à-bl. *a.* Deserving chastisement. *Sherwood*.

CHASTISEMENT, tshàs-tiz-mènt. [See **ADVERTISE**.] *n. s.* Correction; punishment. *Shakspeare*.

CHASTISER*, tshàs-tì-zùr. *n. s.* He who corrects by punishment. *Sir E. Sandys*.

CHASTITY, tshàs-tè-tè. 511. *n. s.* [*castitas*, Lat.] Purity of the body. *Shakspeare*. Freedom from obscenity. *Shakspeare*. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind. *Bp. Compton*.

§ I have in this word departed from Mr. Sheridan, and several other speakers, in the sound of the *a* in the first syllable, as no analogy can be clearer than that which prevails in words of this termination, where the antepenultimate accent always shortens the vowel. Thus, though the *a*, *e*, and *i*, are long in *humane*, *serene*, and *divine*, they are short in *humanity*, *serenity*, and *divinity*; and unless custom clearly forbids, which I do not believe is the case, *chastity* ought certainly to have the *a* as I have marked it. *W.*

To CHAT, tshàt. *v. n.* [contracted from *chatter*.] To prate; to converse at ease. *Spenser*. *Dryden*.

To CHAT, tshàt. *v. a.* To talk of. *Shakspeare*.

CHAT, tshàt. *n. s.* Idle talk; prate. *Shakspeare*.

CHAT, tshàt. *n. s.* The keys of trees.

CHA/TEAU*, shà-tò'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A castle.

CHA/TELET*, tshàt'-è-lèt. *n. s.* [diminut. of *chateau*, Fr.] A little castle. *Chambers*.

CHA/TELLANY, tshàt'-lèl-èn-è. *n. s.* The district under the dominion of a castle. *Swift*.

CHA/TTEL, tshàt'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [*katla*, Goth.] Any movable possession: a term used in forms of law. *Shakspeare*.

To CHA/TTER §, tshàt'-tùr. *v. n.* [*caqueter*, Fr.] To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird. *Isaiah*. To make a noise by collision of the teeth. *Dryden*. To talk idly or carelessly. *Jordan*.

CHA/TTER, tshàt'-tùr. *n. s.* Noise like that of a pie or monkey. *Swift*. Idle prate.

CHA/TTERBOX*, tshàt'-tùr-bòks. *n. s.* A word of contempt, applied to such as are perpetually talking idly.

CHA/TTERER, tshàt'-tùr-rùr. *n. s.* An idle talker. *Sherwood*.

CHA/TTERING*, tshàt'-tùr-ìng. *n. s.* Idle or unprofitable talk. *Watts*.

CHA/TTY*, tshàt'-tè. *a.* Chattering; conversing freely. *Mountagu*.

CHA'TWOOD, tshâw-wôd. *n. s.* Little sticks; fuel.
 CHAUDRON*. See CHAUDRON.
 CHAUMONTE/LE, shô-môn-têl'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.
 CHAUN*, tshâwn. *n. s.* [Geonan, Sax.] A gap; a chasm. *Cotgrave*.
 To CHAUN*, tshâwn. *v. n.* To open. *Sherwood*.
 CHAUNT*. See CHANT.
 CHA/VENDER, tshâv'-în-dûr. *n. s.* [cheesne, Fr.] The chub; a fish. *Wallon*.
 To CHAW, tshâw. *v. a.* [ceopan, Sax. The old past participle is *chawen*; the modern, *chawed*.] To masticate; to chew. *Spenser*.
 CHAW, tshâw. *n. s.* The chap; the upper or under part of a beast's mouth. *Ezekiel*.
 CHA/WDRON, tshâw'-drôn. *n. s.* Entrails. *Shak*.
 CHAWN*. See CHAUN.
 CHEAP, tshêp. *a.* [ceapan, Sax.] To be had at a low price. *Locke*. Of small value. *Shakspeare*.
 CHEAP, tshêp. *n. s.* Market; bargain. *Sidney*.
 To CHE/APEN, tshê'-pn. 103. *v. a.* To ask the price of any commodity. *Shakspeare*. To lessen value. *Dryden*.
 CHE/APENER*, tshê'-pn-ûr. *n. s.* A bargainer. *Sherwood*.
 CHE/APLY, tshêp'-lê. *ad.* At a small price. *Shak*.
 CHE/APNESS, tshêp'-nêss. *n. s.* Lowness of price. *Bacon*.
 CHEAR. See CHEER.
 To CHEAT, tshê. *v. a.* [ceatt, Sax.] To defraud; to impose upon. *Dryden*.
 CHEAT, tshê. *n. s.* A fraud; a trick. *Temple*. A person guilty of fraud. *South*.
 CHE/ATABleness*, tshê'te'-â-bl-nêss. *n. s.* Liableness to be deceived. *Hammond*.
 CHEAT-BREAD*, tshê'te'-brêd. *n. s.* Fine bread; bought bread; in opposition to that of a coarser quality, usually baked at home. *Com. of Eastward Hoe*.
 CHEA/TER, tshê'-ûr. 95. *n. s.* One that practises fraud. *Shakspeare*.
 To CHECK, tshêk. *v. a.* [checcs, Fr.] To repress; to curb. *Shakspeare*. To reprove; to chide. *Shak*. To compare a bank note or other bill with the correspondent paper. To control by a counter reckoning.
 To CHECK, tshêk. *v. n.* To stop. *Shakspeare*. To clash; to interfere. *Bacon*. To strike with repression. *Dryden*.
 CHECK, tshêk. *n. s.* Repressure; stop; sudden restraint. *Shakspeare*. Restraint; curb. *Hayward*. A reproof; a slight. *Shakspeare*. A dislike; a sudden disgust. *Dryden*. [In falconry.] When a hawk forsakes her proper game. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. The person checking. *Clarendon*. Any stop or interruption. *Holder*. The corresponding cipher of a bank bill. This word is often corruptly used for the draft itself of the person on his banker. A term used in the game of chess. Linen cloth fabricated in squares.—*Clerk of the check* has the check and controlment of the women of the guard.
 To CHE/CKER, or CHE/QUER, tshêk'-ûr. *v. a.* To variegate or diversify. *Shakspeare*.
 CHE/CKER, tshêk'-ûr. } *n. s.* Work
 CHE/CKER-WORK, tshêk'-ûr-wûrk. } varied alternately as to its colours or materials. 1 *Kings*.
 CHE/CKER*, or CHE/QUER*, tshêk'-ûr. *n. s.* A chess-board, or draught-board.
 CHE/CKER*, tshêk'-ûr. *n. s.* A reprehender; a rebuker. *Sherwood*.
 CHE/CKLESS*, tshêk'-lêss. *a.* Uncontrollable; violent. *Marston*.
 CHE/CKMATE, tshêk'-mâte. *n. s.* [echec et mat, Fr.] The movement on the chess-board, that kills the opposite men, or when the king is actually made prisoner, and the game finished. *Spenser*.
 To CHE/CKMATE*, tshêk'-mâte. *v. a.* To finish, figuratively. *Skelton*.
 CHE/CKROLL, tshêk'-rôle. *n. s.* A roll or book, containing the names of such as are attendants on great personages. *Bacon*.
 CHEEK, tshêk. *n. s.* [ceac, Sax.] The side of the face below the eye. *Shakspeare*. Among me-

chanicks, all those pieces of their machines that are double, and perfectly alike. *Chambers*.
 CHE/EKBONE, tshêek'-bone. *n. s.* The bone of the cheek. *Psalm*, iii.
 CHEEK by Jowl*. Closeness; proximity. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
 CHE/EKTOOTH, tshêek'-tôôth. *n. s.* The hinder tooth or tusk. *Joel*.
 CHE/EKED*, tshêekt. *a.* Brought near the cheek. *Cotton*.
 To CHEEP*, tshêep. *v. n.* To pule or chirp, like a young bird. *Cotgrave*. *Ob. T.*
 CHEER, tshêr. *n. s.* [chere, Fr.] Entertainment. *Shakspeare*. Invitation to gayety. *Shak*. Gayety; jollity. *Shakspeare*. Air of the countenance. *Spenser*. Acclamation; shout of triumph or applause.
 To CHEER, tshêr. *v. a.* To incite; to encourage. *Knolles*. To comfort. *Shak*. To gladden. *Pope*.
 To CHEER, tshêr. *v. n.* To grow gay. *A. Philips*.
 CHE/ERER, tshêr'-ûr. *n. s.* Gladdener; giver of gayety. *Wotton*.
 CHE/ERFUL, tshêr'-fûl, or tshêr'-fûl. *a.* Gay; full of life. Having an appearance of gayety. *Proverbs*. Causing cheerfulness. *Phillips*.
 F This word, like *fearful*, has contracted an irregular pronunciation, that seems more expressive of the turn of mind it indicates than the long open e, which languishes on the ear, and is not akin to the smartness and vivacity of the idea. We regret these irregularities, but they are not to be entirely prevented; and, as they sometimes arise from an effort of the mind to express the idea more forcibly, they should not be too studiously avoided; especially when custom has given them considerable currency; which I take to be the case with the short pronunciation of the present word. Mr. Sheridan and some other orthoëpists seem to adopt the latter pronunciation; and W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, the former; and as this is agreeable to the orthography, and it may be added, to the etymology, (which indicates that state of mind which arises from being full of good cheer,) it ought, unless the other has an evident preference in custom, to be looked upon as the most accurate. 246, 247. *W.*
 CHE/ERFULLY, tshêr'-fûl-lê. *ad.* Without dejection; with willingness; with gayety. *Shakspeare*.
 CHE/ERFULNESS, tshêr'-fûl-nêss. *n. s.* Freedom from dejection; alacrity. Freedom from gloominess. *Sidney*.
 CHE/ERILY*, tshêr'-ê-lê. *ad.* Cheerfully. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
 CHE/ERISHNESS*, tshêr'-ish-nêss. *n. s.* State of cheerfulness. *Milton*.
 CHE/ERLESS, tshêr'-lêss. *a.* Without gayety or gladness. *Spenser*.
 CHE/ERLY, tshêr'-lê. *a.* Gay; cheerful. *Roy*.
 CHE/ERLY, tshêr'-lê. *ad.* Cheerfully. *Shakspeare*.
 CHE/ERY, tshêr'-rê. *a.* Gay; sprightly. *Gay*.
 CHEESE, tshêze. *n. s.* [ceje, Sax.] A kind of food made by pressing the curd of coagulated milk, and suffering the mass to dry.
 CHE/ESCAKE, tshêze'-kâke. 247. *n. s.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.
 CHE/ESEMONGER, tshêze'-mông-gûr. *n. s.* One who deals in cheese.
 CHE/ESEPARING*, tshêze'-pâ-rîng. *n. s.* The rind or paring of cheese. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
 CHE/ESEPRESS, tshêze'-prêss. *n. s.* The press in which curds are pressed. *Gay*.
 CHE/ESEVAT, tshêze'-vât. *n. s.* The wooden case in which the curds are confined in pressing. *Glanville*.
 CHE/ESY, tshê'-zê. *a.* Having the nature of cheese. *Arbuthnot*.
 CHE/LY, kê'-lê. 353. *n. s.* [chela, Lat.] The claw of a shell fish. *Brown*.
 CHEM/SE*, shê-mêze'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A shift. [In fortification.] A wall wherewith a bastion, or ditch, is lined.
 CHE/MISTRY. See CHYMISTRY.
 CHE/QUER. See CHECKER.
 CHE/QUER*, *n. s.* An abbreviation of *exchequer*. A treasury.
 CHE/QUER-ROLL*. See CHECKROLL.
 CHE/QUER-WORK*. See CHECKER-WORK

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, táb, búll;—òll;—pòùnd;—thin, THIS.

CHEQUIN*. See CECCHIN.

TO CHE'RISH, tshér'-rîsh. v. a. [*cherir*, Fr.] To encourage, help, and shelter *Ephes.*

CHE'RISHER, tshér'-rîsh-ûr. n. s. An encourager; a supporter. *Wotton.*

CHE'RISHING*, tshér'-rîsh-îng. n. s. Support; encouragement. *Decay of Piety.*

CHE'RISHINGLY*, tshér'-rîsh-îng-lè. ad. In an affectionate manner.

CHE'RISHMENT, tshér'-rîsh-mént. n. s. Encouragement. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

CHERN*. See CHURN.

CHE'RRY, tshér'-rè. } n. s. [*cerasus*,

CHERRY-TREE, tshér'-rè-trèè. } Lat.] A tree and fruit. *Miller.*

CHE'RRY, tshér'-rè. a. Resembling a cherry in colour. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'RRY-BAY, tshér'-rè-bà. n. s. See LAUREL.

CHE'RRY-CHEEKED, tshér'-rè-tshèèkt. a. Having ruddy cheeks. *Fanshawe.*

CHE'RRYPIT, tshér'-rè-pît. n. s. A child's play, in which they throw cherry-stones into a small hole. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'RSONESE, kèr'-sò-nès. 353. n. s. [*χερσονησος*.] A peninsula. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CHERT, tshèrt. n. s. A kind of flint. *Woodward.*

CHERTY*, tshér'-tè. a. Flinty. *Pennant.*

CHE'RUB, tshér'-ûb. n. s. [כִּרְבָּן plur. cherubim.] A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. *Exodus.*

CHE'RUBICAL*, tshè-rû'-bè-kâl. } a. Angelical.

CHE'RUBICK, tshè-rû'-bîk. } *Sheldon.*

CHE'RUBIM, tshér'-û-bîm. n. s. The plural of cherub.

CHE'RUBIN, tshér'-û-bîn. a. Angelical. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'RUBIN*, tshér'-û-bîn. n. s. A cherub. *Dryden.*

TO CHE'RUP, tshér'-ûp. v. n. To chirp; to use a cheerful voice. *Spenser.*

CHE'RVIL, tshér'-vîl. n. s. [*ceppille*, Sax.] An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*

CHE'SIBLE*, tshèr'-è-bl. n. s. [*casuble*, old Fr.] A short vestment without sleeves, which a Popish priest wears at mass. *Bale.*

CHE'SLIP, tshès'-lîp. n. s. A small vermin, that lies under stones or tiles. *Skinner.*

CHESS, tshès. n. s. A nice and abstruse game, in which two sets of puppets are moved in opposition to each other. *Deham.*

CHESS-APPLE, tshès'-âp-pl. n. s. A species of wild service.

CHESS-BOARD, tshès'-bòrd. n. s. The board on which the game of chess is played. *Prior.*

CHESS-MAN, tshès'-mân. 88. n. s. A puppet for chess. *Locke.*

CHESS-PLAYER, tshès'-plâ-ûr. n. s. A gamester at chess. *Dryden.*

CHESSOM, tshès'-sûm. 166. n. s. Mellow earth. *Bacon.*

CHEST, tshèst. n. s. [*kèst*, Celt.] A box in which things are laid up. *Shakspeare.* A chest of drawers. A case with movable boxes or drawers. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the shoulders to the belly. *Brown.*

TO CHEST, tshèst. v. a. To repose in a chest. To place in a coffin. *Terry.*

CHEST-FOUNDING, tshèst'-fòûn-dûr-îng. n. s. Resembling a pleurisy. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHE'STED, tshèst'-èd. a. Having a chest.

CHE'STNUT, tshès'-nûl. } n. s. [*chas-*

CHE'STNUT-TREE, tshès'-nûl-trè. } *taigne*, Fr.] [Sometimes written, *chesnut*. T.] A tree and fruit. *Miller.* The name of a brown colour. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'STON, tshès'-tûn. n. s. A species of plum.

CHE'VACHIE*, tshév'-â-tshè. n. s. [Fr.] An expedition with cavalry. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

CHE'VAGE*. See CHIEFAGE.

CHE'VALIER, shév'-à-lèèr'. 352. n. s. [Fr.] A knight; a gallant, strong man. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'VAUX de Frise, shév'-ô-dè-frèèzè'. 352. n. s. A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, used

in defending a passage, or making a retrenchment to stop the cavalry.

CHE'VEN, tshév'-vn. 103. n. s. [*chevesne*, Fr.] A river fish; the chub. *Sir T. Brown.*

CHE'VEREL, tshév'-èr-îl. n. s. [*chevel*, Fr.] A kid; kid-leather. *Shakspeare.*

TO CHE'VERILIZE*, tshév'-èr-îl-îze. v. a. To make as pliable as kid-leather. *Mountagu. Ob. T.*

CHE'VISANCE, shév'-è-zânse. n. s. [Fr.] Enterprise; achievement. *Spenser. Bargain. Spenser. Ob. J.*

CHE'VRON, tshév'-rûn. n. s. [Fr.] One of the honourable ordinaries in heraldry. *Harris.*

CHE'VRONED*, tshév'-rûnd. a. Variegated in the shape of a chevron. *B. Jonson.*

CHE'VRONEL*, tshév'-rò-nèl. n. s. A diminutive of the heraldic chevron.

TO CHEW, tshôo, or tshâw. v. a. [*ceopan*, Sax.] To masticate. *Shakspeare.* To meditate; or ruminate in the thoughts. *Prior.* To taste without swallowing. *Shakspeare.*

☞ The latter pronunciation is grown vulgar. *W.*

TO CHEW, tshôo. v. n. To ruminate. *Shakspeare.*

CHEW*, tshôo. n. s. A vulgarism; as, a chew of tobacco.

CHE'WING*, tshôo'-îng. n. s. Mastication.

CHE'WET*, tshôo'-èt. n. s. A pie consisting of various articles, chopped. *Florio.*

CHI'BBAL*, tshîb'-bâl. n. s. [*ciboule*, Fr.] A small kind of onion. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CHICANE, shè-kâne'. 352. n. s. [*chicane*, Fr.] The art of protracting a contest by petty objection and artifice. *Locke.* Artifice in general. *Prior.*

TO CHICANE, shè-kâne'. v. n. To prolong a contest by tricks. *Lord Chesterfield.*

CHIC'NER, shè-kâ'-nûr. n. s. A petty sophister.

CHIC'NEKY, shè-kâ'-nûr-è. n. s. Mean arts of wrangle. *Arbutnot.*

CHI'CHES, tshîsh'-èz. n. s. [*chiches*, Fr.] Dwarf peas, or vetches. *B. Googe.*

CHICK, tshîk. } n. s. [*cicen*, Sax. *Chick-*

CHICKEN, tshîk'-în. 104. } en is the old plural of chick.] The young of a bird, particularly of a hen; small bird. *Shakspeare.* A word of tenderness. *Shakspeare.* A term for a young person. *Swift.*

TO CHICK*, tshîk. v. n. [*cicen*, Sax.] To sprout, as seed in the ground; to vegetate.

CHI'CKENHEARTED, tshîk'-în-hâr-tèd. a. Cowardly; timorous.

The CHI'CKENPOX, tshîk'-èn-pòks. n. s. An exanthematous distemper, so called from its being of no very great danger.

CHI'CKLING, tshîk'-lîng. n. s. A small chicken.

CHI'CKPEAS, tshîk'-pèze. n. s. A kind of degenerate pea. *Miller.*

CHI'CKWEED, tshîk'-wèèd. n. s. The name of a plant. *Wiseman.*

TO CHIDE, tshîde. v. a. preter. *chid*, or *chode*, part. *chid*, or *chidden*. [*chtan*, part. *chîd*, Sax.] To reprove; to check. *Shakspeare.* To drive with reproof. *Shakspeare.* To blame. *Dryden.*

TO CHIDE, tshîde. v. n. To clamour; to scold. *Wicliffe.* To quarrel with. *Numbers.* To make a noise. *Shakspeare.*

CHIDE*, tshîde. n. s. Murmur; gentle noise. *Thoms.*

CHID'ER, tshî'-dûr. 96. n. s. A rebuker. *Abp. Cranmer.*

CHYDERESS*, tshîde'-rès. n. s. She who chides. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

CHI'DING*, tshîde'-îng. n. s. Rebuke; quarrel. *Exodus.* Simply, noise; sound. *Shakspeare.*

CHI'DINGLY*, tshîde'-îng-lè. ad. After the manner of chiding. *Huloet.*

CHIEF, tshèef. a. [*chef*, Fr.] Principal; most eminent. 1 *Kings.* Extraordinary. *Proverbs.* Capital; of the first order. *Locke.*

CHIEF, tshèef. 275. n. s. A military commander. *Milton.* In *chief*. [In law.] By personal service. *Bacon.* Achievement; a mark of distinction. *Spenser.* [In heraldry.] The chief possesses the upper third part of the escutcheon. *Peacham.*

CHIEF*, tshéef. *ad.* Chiefly. *Thomson.*

CHIEF*, tshéef. *n. s.* [*chef*, from *cheoir*, Fr.] *Hup*; fortune. Not now in use, except in the compound *mischief*.

CHIEFAGE*, or CHE/VAGE*, tshéev'-hje. *n. s.* [*chevage*, Fr.] A tribute by the head. *Chambers.*

CHIEFDOM, tshéef-dôm. *n. s.* Sovereignty. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

CHIEFLESS, tshéef-lès. *a.* Wanting a leader.

Pope.

CHIEFLY, tshéef-lè. *ad.* Principally. *Dryden.*

CHIEFRIE, tshéef-rè. *n. s.* A small rent paid to the lord paramount.

CHIEFTAIN, tshéef-tân. 208. *n. s.* [*chef-tain*, Fr.] A leader; a commander. *Spenser.* The head of a clan. *Davies.*

☞ This word ought undoubtedly to follow *captain*, *curtain*, *villain*, &c. in the pronunciation of the last syllable; though, from its being less in use, we are not so well reconciled to it. *W.*

CHIEFTAINRY*, tshéef-tân-rè. } *n. s.*
CHIEFTAINSHIP*, tshéef-tân-ship. }

Headship. Smollett.

CHIEVANCE, tshéev'-vânse. *n. s.* [*achevance*, Fr.] Traffic, in which money is extorted; as discount. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

To CHIEVE*, or CHEVE*, tshéev. *v. n.* [*chevir*, Fr.] To turn out; to come to a conclusion; to succeed. *Chaucer. Ray.*

CHILBLAIN, tshil'-blâne. *n. s.* Sores made by frost. *Temple.*

CHILD, tshild. *n. s.* [*child*, Sax.] *pl.* children. An infant, or very young person. *Spenser.* One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent. *Acts.* Descendants, how remote soever, are called children; as, the children of Israel. *Judges.* [In the language of scripture.] Persons in general. *Isaiah*, x. 19. A girl child. *Shak.* Any thing the product of another. *Shak.* A noble youth. *Chaucer.* — To be with child. To be pregnant. *Shakespeare.*

To CHILD, tshild. *v. n.* To bring children. *Shak.*

To CHILD*, tshild. *v. a.* To bring forth children. *Spenser.*

CHILDBEARING, tshild'-bâ-rîng. *n. s.* The act of bearing children. *Milton.*

CHILDBED, tshild'-béd. *n. s.* The state of a woman being in labour. *Bacon.*

CHILDBIRTH, tshild'-bêrth. *n. s.* The time or act of bringing forth. *Sidney.*

CHILDED, tshil'-déd. *a.* Furnished with a child. *Shakespeare.*

CHILDERMAS-DAY, tshil'-dêr-mâs-dâ. *n. s.* [*childmarre-day*, Sax.] The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the Holy Innocents is solemnized. *Carew.*

CHILDHOOD, tshild'-hûd. *n. s.* [*childhood*, Sax.] The state of children. *Shak.* The time of life between infancy and puberty. *Arbutnot.* The properties of a child. *Dryden.*

CHILDISH, tshild'-ish. *a.* Having the qualities of a child. *Bacon.* Trifling; puerile. *Sidney.*

CHILDISHLY, tshild'-ish-lè. *ad.* In a childish, trifling way. *Hooker.*

CHILDISHMINDEDNESS*, tshild'-ish-mînd'-êd-nès. *n. s.* Triflingness. *Bacon.*

CHILDISHNESS, tshild'-ish-nès. *n. s.* Puerility. *Shakespeare.* Harmlessness. *Shakespeare.*

CHILDLESS, tshild'-lès. *a.* Without offspring. 1 *Samuel.*

CHILDLIKE, tshild'-lîke. *a.* Becoming or beseeeming a child. *Hooker.*

CHILDLY*, tshild'-lè. *a.* Like a child. *Lidgate. Ob. T.*

CHILLIAD, kîl'-ê-âd. *n. s.* [*χίλιας*,] A thousand. *Holder.*

CHILIAEDRON, kîl'-ê-â-ê'-drôn. *n. s.* A figure of a thousand sides. *Locke.*

☞ This word ought to have the accented *e* long; not on account of the quantity of the Greek word, but because, where no rule forbids, we ought to make vowels accented on the penultimate, long. 542. *W.*

CHI/LIARCH*, kîl'-ê-ârk. *n. s.* A commander of a thousand.

CHI/LIARCHY*, kîl'-ê-ârk-kè. *n. s.* A body consisting of a thousand men.

CHI/LIAST*, kîl'-ê-âst. *n. s.* One of the sect of the millenarians. *Pagitt.*

CHILIFACTIVE, kîl'-ê-fâk'-îv. *a.* [from *chile*, or *chyle*,] That which makes chyle. *Brown.*

CHILIFACTORY, kîl'-ê-fâk'-îô-rè. *a.* That which has the quality of making chyle. *Brown.*

CHILIFICATION, kîl'-ê-fê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of making chyle. *Brown.*

CHILL, tshil. *a.* [*cele*, Sax.] Cold. *Milton.* Having the sensation of cold. *Rowe.* Dull; not warm. Depressed; cold of temper.

CHILL, tshil. *n. s.* Chiliness; cold. *Derham.*

To CHILL, tshil. *v. a.* To make cold. *Dryden.* To depress; to deject. *Rogers.* To blast with cold. *Blackmore.*

To CHILL*, tshil. *v. n.* To shiver.

CHILLINESS, tshil'-lè-nès. *n. s.* A sensation of shivering cold. *Arbutnot.*

CHILLY, tshil'-lè. *a.* Somewhat cold. *Wotton.*

CHILLY*, tshil'-lè. *ad.* Coldly. *Sherwood.*

CHILNESS, tshil'-nès. *n. s.* Coldness. *Bacon.*

CHIMB, tshlme. *n. s.* [*chime*, Dut.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME, tshlme. *n. s.* [*chârme*, or *churme*,] The consonant or harmonic sound of many correspondent instruments. *Milton.* The correspondence of sound. *Dryden.* The sound of bells, not rung by ropes, but struck with hammers. *Shak.* The correspondence of proportion or relation. *Greiv.*

To CHIME, tshlme. *v. n.* To sound in harmony or consonance. *Prior.* To correspond in relation or proportion. *Locke.* To agree; to fall in with. *Arbutnot.* To suit with; to agree. To jingle; to clatter. *Smith.*

To CHIME, tshlme. *v. a.* To move, or strike, or cause to sound with just consonancy. *Dryden.*

CHIMER*, tshl'-mûr. *n. s.* He who chimes the bells. *Sherwood.*

CHIME/RA, tshl'-mè'-râ. 353, 120. *n. s.* [*chimæra*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy. *Dryden.*

CHIME/RE*, tshl'-mère'. *n. s.* [*ciamare*, Ital.] A robe. *Whately.* See *SIMAR.*

CHIME/RICAL, kè-mèr'-rè-kâl. *a.* Imaginary; fanciful. *Bp. Hall.*

CHIME/RICALLY, kè-mèr'-rè-kâl-è. *ad.* Vainly; wildly.

To CHIMERIZE*, kîm'-êr'-ize. *v. n.* To entertain wild fancies. *Translation of Boccacini. Ob. T.*

CHIMINAGE, kîm'-mîn-âje. *n. s.* [*chemin*,] A toll for passage through a forest. *Covel.*

CHIMNEY, tshim'-nè. *n. s.* [*cheminée*, Fr.] The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house. *Swift.* The turret raised above the roof of the house for conveyance of the smoke. *Shakespeare.* The fireplace. *Shakespeare.*

CHIMNEY-CORNER, tshim'-nè-kôr'-nûr. *n. s.* The fireside; the seat on each end of the firegrate. *Denham.*

CHIMNEY-MONEY*, tshim'-nè-mûn'-nè. *n. s.* Hearth-money, a tax imposed in Charles the Second's time.

CHIMNEY-PIECE, tshim'-nè-pèèse. *n. s.* The work round the fireplace. *South.*

CHIMNEYSWEEPER, tshim'-nè-swèè-pûr. *n. s.* One whose trade it is to clean chimneys. *Shak.* Proverbially, one of a mean and vile occupation. *Shakespeare.*

CHIMNEYTOP*, tshim'-nè-tôp. *n. s.* The summit of a chimney. *Shakespeare.*

CHIN, tshîn. *n. s.* [*cinne*, Sax.] The part of the face beneath the under lip. *Sidney.*

CHINNED*, tshînd. *a.* Used in composition for having a long or short chin. *Kersey.*

CHINA, tshâ'-nè, or tshî'-nâ. [tshî'-nâ, *Perry*,] *n. s.* China ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China.

☞ What could induce us to so irregular a pronunciation of this word is scarcely to be conceived. One would be

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —òll; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

apt to suppose that the French first imported this porcelain, and that, when we purchased it of them, we called it by their pronunciation of China (*Sheen*); but being unwilling to drop the *a*, and desirous of preserving the French sound of *i*, we awkwardly transposed these sounds, and turned China into *Chaine*. This absurd pronunciation seems only tolerable when we apply it to the porcelain of China, or the oranges, which are improperly called China oranges; but even in these cases it seems a pardonable pedantry to reduce the word to its true sound. *W.*

CHINA-ORANGE, tshá'-ná-ór'-ínje. [tshl'-ná-ór'-ínje, *Perry*.] *n. s.* The sweet orange; brought originally from China. *Mortimer*.

CHINA-ROOT, tshl'-ná-ròót. *n. s.* A medicinal root, from China.

CHINCOUGH, tshín'-kóf. *n. s.* [*kincken*, Dutch, to pant, and *cough*.] A violent and convulsive cough, to which children are subject. *Floyer*.

CHINE §, tshlne. *n. s.* [*eschine*, Fr.] The part of the back, in which the spine or back-bone is found. *Sidney*. A piece of the back of an animal. *Shak*.

TO CHINE, tshlne. *v. a.* To cut into chines. *Dryden*. **CHINED***, tshnd. *a.* Relating to the back. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

CHINE/SE*, tshl-nèss'. *n. s.* Used elliptically for the language and people of China: plural, *Chineses*. *Sir T. Herbert*.

CHINGLE*, tshlng'-gl. *n. s.* Gravel, free from dirt. *Domne*.

CHINK §, tshlngk. *n. s.* [*crnan*, Sax.] A small aperture longwise.

TO CHINK §, tshlngk. *v. a.* [from the sound.] To shake so as to make a sound. *Pope*.

TO CHINK, tshlngk. *v. n.* To sound by striking each other. *Arbutnot*.

TO CHINK*, tshlngk. *v. a.* To break into apertures or chinks. *Cotgrave*.

TO CHINK*, tshlngk. *v. n.* To open, or gape. *Barret*. **CHINKY**, tshlngk'-è. *a.* Opening into narrow clefts. *Druden*.

CHINTS, tshlnts. *n. s.* Cloth of cotton made in India, and printed with colours. *Pope*.

CHIOPPINE, tshóp-pene'. 112. *n. s.* [from *chapin*, Span.] A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies. *Shakspeare*.

TO CHIP, tshíp. *v. a.* To cut into small pieces; to diminish, by cutting away a little at a time. *Shak*.

CHIP §, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market. [éyppan, ceapan, Sax.] *Gibson*.

TO CHIP*, tshíp. *v. n.* [*khippen*, Dutch.] To break, or crack.

CHIP, tshíp. *n. s.* A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument. *Bacon*. A small piece. *Woodward*.

CHIP-AXE*, tshíp'-áks. *n. s.* A one-handed plane-axe. *Huloet*.

CHIPPING, tshíp'-píng. *n. s.* A fragment cut off. *B. Jonson*.

CHIRA'GRA*, kl-rág'-grá. *n. s.* [*χίρ and αγρος*.] The gout in the hands only.

CHIRA'GRICAL, kl-rág'-grè-kál. 120, 353. *a.* Having the gout in the hand. *Brown*.

TO CHIRK §*, tshérk. *v. n.* [*circken*, Teut.] To chirp. *Chaucer*.

TO CHIRM*, tshèrm. *v. n.* To sing, as a bird. *Woodroffe's French Grammar*.

CHIROGRAPH §*, kl-rò-gráf. *n. s.* [*χίρ and γράφω*.] A deed, requiring a counterpart, engrossed twice upon the same piece of parchment, and cut through the middle; a fine: a phrase still preserved in the common pleas.

CHIROGRAPHER, kl-ròg'-grá-fúr. *n. s.* The officer in the common pleas who engrosses fines. *Bacon*.

CHIROGRAPhist, kl-ròg'-grá-físt. *n. s.* One that tells fortunes, by examining the hand. *Arbutnot*.

CHIROGRAPHY, kl-ròg'-grá-fè. 518. *n. s.* The art of writing.

CHIKO'LOGY*, kl-ròl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* [*χίρ and λογός*.] Talking by the hand. *Dalgarno*.

CHIROMANCER, kl-rò-mán-súr. *n. s.* One that

foretells future events by inspecting the hand. *Dryden*.

CHIRROMANCY, kl-rò-mán-sè. 353, 519. *n. s.* [*χίρ and μαντις*.] The art of foretelling by inspecting the hand. *Brown*.

TO CHIRP §, tshèrp. *v. n.* To make a cheerful noise; as birds, when they call without singing. *Sidney*.

TO CHIRP, tshèrp. *v. a.* To make chee:ful. *John son*.

CHIRP, tshèrp. *n. s.* The voice of birds or insects. *Spectator*.

CHIRPER, tshèr'-púr. 89. *n. s.* One that chirps.

CHIRPING*, tshèrp'-íng. *n. s.* The gentle noise of birds.

TO CHIRRE, tshèr. *v. n.* [*ceopian*, Sax.] To coo as a pigeon. *Junius*.

CHIRURGEON §, kl-rúr'-jè-ún. 353. *n. s.* [*χίρουργος*.] One that cures ailments by outward applications and operations. It is now generally written *surgeon*. *South*.

CHIRURGERY, kl-rúr'-jè-rè. *n. s.* The art of curing by external applications. *Surgery*. *Sidney*.

CHIRURGICAL, kl-rúr'-jè-kál. *a.* Belonging to **CHIRURGICK**, kl-rúr'-jìk. 353. *§ surgery*. *Mortimer*. Relating to the manual part of healing.

Warton. Manual in general. *Wilkins*.

CHISEL §, tshiz'-zìl. 102, 99. *n. s.* [*ciseau*, Fr.] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared.

Shakspeare. **TO CHISEL**, tshiz'-zìl. 102. *v. a.* To cut with a chisel. *Huoes*.

CHIT §, tshìt. *n. s.* [*chico*, Span.] A child; a baby.

Tatler. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. *Mortimer*. A freckle.

TO CHIT, tshìt. *v. n.* To sprout. *Mortimer*.

CHITCHAT, tshìt'-tshát. *n. s.* Prattle; idle talk. *Spectator*.

TO CHITTER*, tshìt'-túr. *v. n.* [*citteren*, Dutch.] To shiver. *Huloet*.

CHITTERLINGS, tshìt'-túr-íngz. 555. *n. s.* [*schytterlingh*, Dutch.] The bowels. *Gayton*.

CHITTERLING*, tshìt'-túr-íng. *n. s.* The frill to the breast of a shirt. *Gascoigne*.

CHITTY, tshìt'-tè. *a.* Childish; like a baby. Full of chits or warts. *Huloet*.

CHIVALROUS, tshìv'-ál-ròs. *a.* [*chevalereux*, Fr.] Relating to chivalry; warlike; adventurous. *Spenser*.

CHIVALRY §, tshìv'-ál-rè. [tshìv'-ál-rè, *Jones*; shìv'-ál-rè, *Kenrick*, *Sheridan*, *Perry*, and *Webster*.] *n. s.* [*chevalerie*, Fr.] Knighthood; a military dignity. *Bacon*. The qualifications of a knight; as valour. *Shak*. The general system of knighthood. *Dryden*. An adventure. *Sidney*. The only, or order, of knights. *Shak*. [In law.] A tenure of land by knights' service. *Covel*.

CHIVES, tshìvz. *n. s.* [*cive*, Fr.] The threads or filaments rising in flowers. *Ray*. A species of small onion.

CHLOROSIS, klò-rò'-sìs. 353. *n. s.* [*χλωρος*, green.] The green sickness.

CHLOROTICK*, klò-ròl'-ìk. *a.* Affected by chlorosis. *Battie*.

TO CHOAK, tshòke. *v. a.* See **CHOKE**.

CHOCK*, tshòk. *n. s.* [*choc*, old Fr.] An encounter, an attack. *Bp. Patrick*.

CHOCOLATE §, tshòk'-ò-làte. 91. *n. s.* [*chocolate*, Span.] The nut of the cocoa-tree. *Miller*. The cake or mass, made of the cocoa-nut. *Chambers*.

The liquor made by a solution of chocolate in hot water. *Arbutnot*.

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE, tshòk'-ò-làte-hòds. *n. s.* A house where company is entertained with chocolate. *Tatler*.

CHODE, tshòde. The old preterit from *chide*.

CHOICE, tshòise. *n. s.* [*ceopian*, Sax.] The act of choosing; election. *Dryden*. The power of choosing. *Hooker*. Care in choosing. *Bacon*. The thing chosen. *Shak*. The best part of any thing. *Hooker*. Several things proposed as objects of election. *Shak*.—To make choice of. To ch

Denham.

CHOICE, tshôise. *a.* Select. *Guardian*. Chary ; frugal. *Bp. Taylor*.
CHOICE-DRAWN*, tshôise'-drân. *part. a.* Selected with particular care. *Shakspeare*.
CHOICELESS, tshôise'-lês. *a.* Without the power of choosing. *Hammond*.
CHOICELY, tshôise'-lê. *ad.* Curiously. *Shakspeare*. Valuably ; excellently. *Walton*.
CHOICENESS, tshôise'-nês. *n. s.* Nicety. *B. Jonson*.
CHOIR §, kwîre. 300, 356. *n. s.* [chop, Sax.] An assembly or band of singers. *Waller*. The singers in divine worship. *Shakspeare*. The part of the church where the chorists are placed. *Shakspeare*.
CHOIR-SERVICE*, kwîre'-sêr-vis. *n. s.* The duty performed by the choir. *Warton*.
To CHOKE §, tshôke. *v. a.* [aceocan, Sax.] To suffocate. *Shak.* To stop up ; to obstruct. *Chapman*. To hinder by obstruction. *Shak.* To suppress. *Shak.* To overpower. *St. Luke*.
CHOKÉ, tshôke. *n. s.* The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.
CHOKÉ-FULL*, [vulgarly pronounced *chuk-full*, or *chok-full*.] *a.* Filled, so as to leave no more room. *Bruce*.
CHOKÉ-PEAR, tshôke'-pâre. *n. s.* A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear. Any sarcasm, by which another is put to silence. *Webster*.
CHOKER, tshô'-kûr. *n. s.* One that chokes. One that puts another to silence. Any thing that cannot be answered.
CHOKÉ-WEED, tshôke'-wêêd. *n. s.* A plant.
CHO'KY, tshô'-kê. *a.* That which has the power of suffocation.
CHOLAGOGUES, kôl'-â-gôgz. *n. s.* [χολος, bile.] Medicines for purging bile or choler.
CHOLER §, kôl'-lûr. *n. s.* [cholera, Lat.] The bile. *Brown*. The humour, which, by its superabundance, is supposed to produce irascibility. *Shakspeare*. Anger ; rage. *Shakspeare*.
CHOLERA-MORBUS*, kôl'-ê-râ-môr'-bûs. *n. s.* A sudden over-flowing of the bile, discharged both upwards and downwards.
CHOLERICK, kôl'-lûr'-rik. *a.* Abounding with choler. *Dryden*. Angry ; irascible. *Arbutnot*.
CHOLERICKNESS, kôl'-lûr'-rik-nês. *n. s.* Irascibility.
CHOLIAMBICKS*, kôl'-ê-âm'-bîks. *n. s.* [choliambi, Lat.] Verses differing from the true iambick, having an iambick foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth, or last. *Bentley*.
To CHOOSE §, tshôoze. *v. a.* I chose, I have chosen or chose. [choisir, Fr.] To take by way of preference. *1 Samuel*. To take ; not to refuse. *Job*. To select. *Job*. To elect for eternal happiness : a term of theologians.
To CHOOSE, tshôoze. *v. n.* To have the power of choice. *Hooker*.
CHOOSER, tshôô'-zûr. *n. s.* He that has the power of choosing. *Drayton*.
CHOOSING*, tshôô'-zing. *n. s.* Choice.
To CHOP §, tshôp. *v. a.* [kappen, Dutch.] To cut with a quick blow. *Shak.* To devour eagerly. *Dryden*. To mince. *Micha*. To break into chinks. *Shakspeare*.
To CHOP, tshôp. *v. n.* To do any thing with a quick motion, like that of a blow. *Bacon*. To catch with the mouth. *L'Estrange*. To light upon suddenly.
To CHOP §, tshôp. *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax.] To purchase by way of truck. *Beaumont and Fl.* To put one thing in the place of another. *Hudibras*. To bandy ; to alternate. *Bacon*.
To CHOP in*. To become modish. *Wilson*.
To CHOP out*. To give vent to. *Beaumont and Fl.*
CHOP, tshôp. *n. s.* A piece chopped off. *Bacon*. A small piece of meat. *King*. A crack, or cleft. *Bacon*.
CHOP-FALLEN*. See **CHAP-FALLEN**.
CHOP-HOUSE, tshôp'-hûûs. *n. s.* A house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is sold. *Spectator*.
CHOPIN, tshô'-pên'. 112. *n. s.* [Fr.] A French

liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester. *Howell*. In Scotland, a quart of wine measure.
CHO'PPER*, tshôp'-pûr. *n. s.* A butcher's cleaver.
CHO'PPING*, tshôp'-ping. *n. s.* Act of merchandising. *Bacon*. Altercation. *L'Estrange*.
CHO'TPING, tshôp'-ping. *part. a.* Applied to infants ; as, a *chopping* or stout boy. *Featon*.
CHOPPING-BLOCK, tshôp'-ping-blôk. *n. s.* A log of wood, on which any thing is cut in pieces. *Mortimer*.
CHOPPING-KNIFE, tshôp'-ping-nîfe. *n. s.* A knife to mince meat. *Sidney*.
CHO'PPY, tshôp'-pê. *a.* Full of holes or cracks. *Shakspeare*.
CHOPS, tshôps. *n. s.* without a singular. The mouth of a beast. *L'Estrange*. The mouth of a man, used in contempt. *Shak.* The mouth of any thing, in familiar language.
CHORAGUS*, kô-râ'-gûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The superintendent of the ancient chorus. *Warburton*.
CHORAL, kô'-râl. 353. *a.* Belonging to a choir or concert. *Milton*. Singing in a choir. *Amhurst*.
CHORALLY*, kô'-râl-lê. *ad.* In the manner of a chorus. *Mason*.
CHORD §, kôrd. *n. s.* [chorda, Lat.] The string of a musical instrument. *Milton*. [In geometry.] A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.
To CHORD, kôrd. 353. *v. a.* To string. *Dryden*.
CHORDE'E, kôr-dêê'. *n. s.* A contraction of the frænum.
CHOREPISCOPIAL, kôr-ê-pîs'-kô-pâl. *a.* Relating to the power of a suffragan or local bishop. *Fell*.
CHOREPISCOPUS*, kôr-ê-pîs'-kô-pûs. *n. s.* [χωρος and ἐπίσκοπος.] Formerly, a suffragan or local bishop.
CHORIAMBIK*, kôr-ê-âm'-bîk. *n. s.* [χορταμβος.] The foot of a verse consisting of four syllables, as *anxietas* ; two being long at each end of the word, and two short in the middle.
CHORION, kô'-rê-ôn. *n. s.* [χωρίον.] The outward membrane that envelops the foetus.
CHORIST*, kwîr'-îst. *n. s.* [choriste, Fr.] A singing man in a choir.
CHORISTER, kwîr'-îs-tûr. 300, 356. *n. s.* A singer in cathedrals. *Spenser*. A singer in a concert. *Dryden*.
CHOROGRAPHER §, kô-rôgz'-grâ-fûr. *n. s.* [χωρος and γράφω.] He that describes particular region or countries. *Milton*.
CHOROGRAPHICAL, kôr-ô-grâf'-ê-kâl. *a.* Descriptive of particular regions. *Raleigh*.
CHOROGRAPHICALLY, kôr-ô-grâf'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.* According to the rule of chorography. *Weever*.
CHOROGRAPHY, kô-rôgz'-grâ-fê. *n. s.* The art of describing particular regions. It is less in its object than geography, and greater than topography. *Selden*.
CHORUS, kô'-rûs. 353. *n. s.* [Lat.] A number of singers ; a concert. *Milton*. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts. *Shak.* The song between the acts of a tragedy. *Sir W. Soame*. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer.
CHOSE, tshôse. The preter tense, and sometimes the participle passive from *To choose*.
CHO'SEN, tshô'-zn. 103. The participle passive from *To choose*.
CHOUGH, tshûf. 301. *n. s.* [ceo, Sax.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea-side. *Bacon*.
CHOULE, tshôûl. *n. s.* [commonly pronounced and written *jowl*.] The crop of a bird. *Brown*.
To CHOUSE, tshôûse. *v. a.* To cheat ; to trick. *Dryden*.
CHOUSE, tshôûse. *n. s.* A bubble ; a tool. *Hudibras*. A trick or sham.
To CHO'WTER, tshôû'-tûr. *v. n.* To grumble like a froward child. *Phillips*.
CHRISM, krîzm. 353. *n. s.* [χρίσμα.] Unction used in sacred ceremonies. *Hammond*.

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tãb, báll;—ðil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

CHR/SMAL*, kríz-mál. *a.* Relating to chrisim. *Brevint.*

CHR/SMATORY*, kríz/-mã-tũr-rè. *n. s.* A little vessel for the oil intended for chrisim. *Bale.*

CHR/SOM, kríz-um. *n. s.* A child that dies within a month after its birth. So called from the chrisom-cloth which the children anciently wore till they were christened. *Gramm.* The cloth itself. *Bp. Taylor.*

CHRIST-CROSS-ROW*, krís-kròs-rò. *n. s.* An old term for the alphabet, probably from the cross usually set before it. *Whitlock.*

To CHRIST/STEN, krís/-sn. 472. *v. a.* [chriřtēnian, Sax.] To baptize. *Bp. Taylor.* To name. *Burnel.*

CHR/STENDOM, krís/-sn-dũm. 405. *n. s.* The regions of which the inhabitants profess the Christian religion. *Hooker.*

CHR/STENING, krís/-sn-řng. *n. s.* The ceremony of baptism. *Bacon.*

CHR/STENING*, krís/-sn-řng. *a.* Relating to the christening.

CHR/STIAN ř, kríst'-yũn. 291. *n. s.* [Christianus, Lat.] A professor of the religion of Christ. *Acts.*

CHR/STIAN, kríst'-yũn. 113. *a.* Professing the religion of Christ. *Shak.* Ecclesiastical. *Blackstone.*

To CHRIST/STIAN*, kríst'-yũn. *v. a.* To christen. *Fulke.*

CHRISTIAN-NAME, kríst'-yũn-nãm'e/. *n. s.* The name given at the font, distinct from the gentilistic name, or surname.

CHR/STIANISM, kríst'-yũn-řzm. *n. s.* The Christian religion. *More.* The nations professing Christianity.

CHR/STIANITY, krís/-třhè-ãn'-è-tè. *n. s.* The religion of Christians. *Hooker.*

To CHRIST/STIANIZE, kríst'-yũn-řze. *v. a.* To convert to Christianity. *Brown.*

CHR/STIANLIKE*, kríst'-yũn-lke. *a.* Befitting a Christian. *Shakespeare.*

CHR/STIANLY*, kríst'-yũn-lè. *a.* Becoming a Christian. *Milton.*

CHR/STIANLY, kríst'-yũn-lè. *ad.* Like a Christian. *Milton.*

CHR/STIANNESS*, kríst'-yũn-nès. *n. s.* The profession of Christianity. *Hammond.*

CHRISTIANO/GRAPHY*, kríst'-yũn-ğ/-rà-fè. *n. s.* A general description of the nations professing Christianity. *Pagitt.*

CHR/STMAS ř, krís'-mãs. 83, 472. *n. s.* [Christ and mass.] The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular service of the church. *Wheatley.* The season of Christmas. *Shakespeare.*

CHRISTMAS-BOX, krís'-mãs-bòks. *n. s.* A box in which presents are collected at Christmas. *Gay.*

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER, krís'-mãs-flòũ-řr. *n. s.* Hellebore.

CHRIST'S-THORN, krísts'-thòrn. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

CHROMA/TICK, krò-mãt'-řk. *a.* [χρòμα.] Relating to colour. *Dryden.* Relating to a certain species of ancient music, now unknown. *Arbuthnot.* Relating to a particular style in music, moving by semi-tones or half notes. *Milton.*

CHRONICAL, kròn'-è-kál. ř 509. *a.* [χρòνος.] Reschronick, kròn'-řk. ř } lating to a disease of long duration. *Quincy.*

CHRONICLE ř, kròn'-è-kl. 353, 405. *n. s.* A register of events in order of time. *Shak.* A history. *Spenser.*

To CHRONICLE, kròn'-è-kl. 405. *v. a.* To record in chronicle. *Spenser.* To register. *Shakespeare.*

CHRONICLER, kròn'-è-klũr. 93. *n. s.* A writer of chronicles. *Donne.* An historian. *Spenser.*

CHRONIQUE*, kròn'-řk. *n. s.* [Fr.] A chronicle. *L. Addison.*

CHRONOGRAM, kròn'-ò-grãm. *n. s.* [χρòνος and γράφω.] An inscription including the date of any action. Of this kind the following is an example: Gloria lausque Deo, sæcLor VM in sæc VIa sunt. *Howell.*

CHRONOGRAMM/TICAL, kròn-nò-grãm mãt' è-kál. *a.* Belonging to a chronogram.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST, kròn-nò-grãm-mã-řst. *n. s.* A writer of chronograms. *Addisn.*

CHRONO/GRAPHER*, krò-nòğ/-rà-řũr. *n. s.* A chronologist. *Selden.*

CHRONO/GRAPHY*, krò-nòğ/-rà-řũ. *n. s.* The description of past time.

CHRONO/LOGER, krò-nòř/-lò-řũr. *n. s.* He that studies or explains the science of computing past time. *Holder.*

CHRONO/LGICAL, kròn-nò-lòdje/-è-kál. *a.* Relating to the doctrine of time. *Hale.*

CHRONO/LGICALLY, kròn-nò-lòdje/-è-kál-lè. *ad.* In a chronological manner. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

CHRONO/LGICK*, kròn-nò-lòdje/-řk. *a.* Denoting periods of time. *T. Warton.*

CHRONO/LOGIST, krò-nòř/-ò-řřst. *n. s.* A chronologer. *Brown.*

CHRONO/LOGY, krò-nòř/-ò-řè. *n. s.* [χρòνος and λόγος.] The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time. *Holder.*

CHRONO/METER, krò-nòř/-mè-řũr. *n. s.* [χρòνος and μέτρον.] An instrument for the mensuration of time. *Derham.*

CHRY/SALIS, krís'-sã-řls. 503. *n. s.* [χρòσος.] Aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects. *Chambers.*

CHRY/SOLITE, krís'-sò-lte. 155. *n. s.* [χρòσος and λιθος.] A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow. *Woodward.*

CHRYSO/PRASUS, krì-sòp/-rà-sũs. *n. s.* [χρòσος and πρασινος.] A precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green. *Rev.*

CHUB ř, třhũb. *n. s.* A river fish. The chevin *Walton.*

CHU/BBED, třhũb'-břd. 99. *a.* Big-headed like a chub.

CHU/BBY*, třhũb'-bè. } *a.* Having a large or

CHU/RFACED*, třhũb'-fãste. } fat face. *Marston.*

To CHUCK ř, třhũk. *v. n.* To make a noise like a hen, when she calls her chickens.

To CHUCK, třhũk. *v. a.* To call as a hen calls her young. *Dryden.* To give a gentle pat under the chin. *Congreve.*

To CHUCK ř, třhũk. *v. n.* To jeer; to laugh.

To CHUCK ř, třhũk. *v. a.* To throw, by a quick motion, any weight to a given place.

CHUCK, třhũk. *n. s.* The voice of a hen. *Temple.* A word of endearment. *Shak.* A sudden small noise. A pat under the chin.

CHUCK-FARTHING, třhũk'-fãr-třřřng. *n. s.* A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath. *Arbuthnot.*

To CHU/CKLE, třhũk'-kl. 405. *v. n.* [scuccherare, Ital.] To laugh vehemently, or convulsively. *Dryden.*

To CHU/CKLE, třhũk'-kl. *v. a.* To call as a hen *Dryden.* To fondle. *Dryden.*

To CHUD*, třhũd. *v. a.* To champ or bite. *Stafford*

CHU/ET, třhòũ/-řt. 99. *n. s.* Forced meat. *Bacon.*

CHUFF ř, třhũř. *n. s.* [joffu, old Fr.] A coarse, fat headed, blunt clown. *Shakespeare.*

CHUFFILY, třhũř'-fè-lè. *ad.* Surly. *Richardson.*

CHUFFINESS, třhũř'-fè-nès. *n. s.* Clownishness.

CHUFFY, třhũř fè. *a.* Blunt; surly; fat. *Main waring.*

CHUM, třhũm. *n. s.* [chom, Armorick.] A chamber fellow in the universities.

CHUMP, třhũmp. *n. s.* A thick, heavy piece of wood, less than a block. *Maxon.*

HURCH ř, třhũřřř. *n. s.* [cyrce, Sax.] The collective body of Christians, usually termed the catholic church. *Hooker.* The body of Christians of one particular opinion. *Watts.* The place which Christians consecrate to the worship of God. *Ayliffe.* Ecclesiastical authority or power. *Sir G. Wheeler.*

To CHURCH, třhũřřř. *v. a.* To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance. *Wheatly.*

CHURCH-ALE, třhũřřř-ãlè. *n. s.* [church and ale.]

A wake, or feast, commemorative of the dedication of the church. *Carew*.

CHURCH-ATTIRE, tshûrtsh'-ât-tîr'. *n. s.* The habit in which men officiate at divine service. *Hooker*.

CHURCH-AUTHORITY, tshûrtsh'-âw-thôr'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Ecclesiastical power. *Atterbury*.

CHURCH-BENCH*, tshûrtsh'-bêns. *n. s.* The seat in the porch of a church. *Shakspeare*.

CHURCH-BURIAL, tshûrtsh'-bêr-rê-âl. *n. s.* Burial according to the rites of the church. *Ayliffe*.

CHURCHING*, tshûrtsh'-îng. *n. s.* The act of returning thanks in the church. *Wheatly*.

CHURCHDOM*, tshûrtsh'-dôm. *n. s.* Establishment; government. *Pearson*.

CHURCH-FOUNDER, tshûrtsh'-fôûn'-dôr. *n. s.* He that builds or endows a church. *Hooker*.

CHURCH-LAND*, tshûrtsh'-lând. *n. s.* Land belonging to churches. *Sir H. Yelverton*.

CHURCH-LIKE*, tshûrtsh'-like. *a.* Befitting a churchman. *Shakspeare*.

CHURCHMAN, tshûrtsh'-mân. *83. n. s.* An ecclesiastick; a clergyman. *Bacon*. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-MUSICK*, tshûrtsh'-mû-zîk. *n. s.* The service of chant and anthem in churches and cathedrals. *Warton*.

CHURCH-PREFERMENT*, tshûrtsh'-prê-fêr'-mênt. *n. s.* Benefice in the church. *B. Jonson*.

CHURCHSHIP*, tshûrtsh'-shîp. *n. s.* Institution of the church. *South*.

CHURCH-WARDEN, tshûrtsh'-wâr-dn. 103. *n. s.* An officer yearly chosen to look to the church, church-yard, and such things as belong to both. *Cowel*.

CHURCHWAY*, tshûrtsh'-wâ. *n. s.* The road that leads to the church. *Shakspeare*.

CHURCHWORK*, tshûrtsh'-wûrk. *n. s.* Work carried on slowly.

CHURCHYARD, tshûrtsh'-yârd. *n. s.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried. *Bacon*.

CHURL*, tshûrl. *n. s.* [ceopl, Sax.] A rustick. *Spenser*. A surly, ill-bred man. *Sidney*. A miser; a niggard. *Isaiah*.

CHURLISH, tshûr'-lîsh. *a.* Rude; brutal. *Shak.* Selfish; avaricious. *1 Sam.* [Of things.] Unpliant; cross-grained. *Bacon*. Vexatious; obstructive. *Shakspeare*.

CHURLISHLY, tshûr'-lîsh-lê. *ad.* Rudely. *Eccclus.*

CHURLISHNESS, tshûr'-lîsh-nêss. *n. s.* Brutality. *Eccclus.* Difficulty of management. *Bacon*.

CHURLY*, tshûr'-lê. *a.* Rude; boisterous. *Quarles*.

CHURME, tshûrm. *n. s.* [cýpme, Sax.] A confused sound; a noise. *Bacon*.

CHURN*, tshûrn. *n. s.* [kern, Dutch.] The vessel in which butter is, by agitation, coagulated. *Gay*.

To CHURN, tshûrn. *v. a.* To agitate by a violent motion. *Dryden*. To make butter by agitating the milk. *Shakspeare*.

CHURNING*, tshûrn'-îng. *n. s.* The act of making butter. *Proverbs*.

CHURNSTAFF*, tshûrn'-stâf. *n. s.* The instrument employed for churning. *Sherwood*.

CHURRWORM, tshûr'-wûrm. *n. s.* An insect; a fanericket. *Skinner*.

To CHUSE. See **To CHOOSE**.

CHYLACEOUS, kî-lâ'-shûs. 186. *a.* Belonging to chyle. *Flower*.

CHYLE*, kîle. 353. *n. s.* [χῆλος.] The juice formed in the stomach by digestion, and afterwards changed into blood. *Blackmore*.

CHYLIFICATION, kîl-lê-fâk'-shûn. *n. s.* The process of making chyle. *Arbuthnot*.

CHYLIFICATION, kîl-lê-fâk'-ûv. *a.* Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLIFICATION*, kîl-lê-fê-kâ'-tô-rê. 512. *a.* Making chyle.

CHYLOPEE, kî-lô-pô-ê-tî'-îk. *a.* Having the power of forming chyle. *Arbuthnot*.

CHYLOUS, kî-lûs. 160. *a.* Consisting of chyle. *Arbuthnot*.

CHYMICAL, kîm'-ê-kâl. } *a.* Made by chymistry
CHYMICK, kîm'-mîk. } *Dryden*. Relating to
 chymistry. *Dryden*.

CHYMICK, kîm'-îk. *n. s.* A chymist. *Hakewill*.

CHYMICALY, kîm'-mê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In a chymical manner. *Burton*.

CHYMIST*, kîm'-mîst. *n. s.* A professor of chymistry. *Pope*.

§ Scholars have lately discovered, that all the nations of Europe have, for many centuries past, been erroneous in spelling this word with a y instead of an e; that is, *chymist* instead of *chemist*: and if we crave their reasons, they very gravely tell us, that, instead of deriving the word from χῆμος, juice, or from χύω, χύω, or χύω, to melt, it is more justly derived from the Arabic *kema*, black. But Dr. Johnson, who very well understood every thing that could be urged in favour of the new orthography, has very judiciously continued the old; and, indeed, till we see better reasons than have yet appeared, it seems rather to savour of an affectation of oriental learning than a liberal desire to rectify and improve our language. But let the word originate in the east or west, among the Greeks or Arabians, we certainly received it from our common *linguaducts*, (if the word will be pardoned me) the Latin and French, which still retain either the y, or its substitute i.

Besides, the alteration produces a change in the pronunciation, which, from its being but slight, is the less likely to be attended to; and therefore the probability is, that, let us write the word as we will, we shall still continue to pronounce the old way; for in no English word throughout the language does the e sound like y, or i short, when the accent is on it.

This improvement, therefore, in our spelling, would, in all probability, add a new irregularity to our pronunciation, already encumbered with too many. Warburton, in his edition of Pope's works, seems to have been the first writer of note who adopted this mode of spelling from Boerhaave and the German critics; and he seems to have been followed by all the inscriptions on the chymists' shops in the kingdom. But till the voice of the people has more decidedly declared itself, it is certainly the most eligible to follow Dr. Johnson and our established writers in the old orthography.—See Mr. Nares's English Orthoëpy, page 285, where the reader will see judiciously exposed the folly of altering settled modes of spelling for the sake of far-fetched and fanciful etymologies. *W.*

CHYMISTICAL*, kê-mîs'-tê-kâl. *a.* Relating to chymistry. *Burton*.

CHYMISTRY, kîm'-mîs-trê. *n. s.* [χῆμος, or χύω, to melt; or, according to some, from an oriental word, *kema*, black, or *chemia*.] An art whereby sensible bodies are so changed, by means of fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered. *Boerhaave*.

CIBARIOUS, sî-bâ'-rê-ûs. 121. *a.* [cibarius, Lat.] Relating to food.

CIBOL, sîb'-ûl. *n. s.* [ciboule, Fr.] A small sort of onion. *Mortimer*.

CICATRICE*, or **CICATRIX***, sîk'-â-trîs. 142. *n. s.* [cicatris, Lat.] The scar remaining after a wound. *Shakspeare*. A mark. *Shakspeare*.

CICATRISANT, sîk'-â-trî-zânt. *n. s.* An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRISIVE, sîk'-â-trî-sîv. 158, 428. *a.* Proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZATION, sîk'-â-trê-zâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of healing the wound. *Harvey*. The state of being healed, or skinned over. *Sharp*.

To CICATRIZE, sîk'-â-trîze. *v. a.* To heal and induce the skin over a sore. *Wiseman*.

CICELEY, sîs'-lê. *n. s.* A sort of herb.

CICERO'NE*, sîs'-ê-rô-nê. *n. s.* [Ital.] plural *ciceroni*. *a.* A word of modern introduction into our speech, for a guide. *Shenstone*.

CICERO'NIANISM*, sîs'-ê-rô-nê-ân-îzm. *n. s.* An imitation of the style of Cicero. *Milton*.

CICHO'RACEOUS, sîk'-ô-râ'-shûs. *a.* [cichorium, Lat.] Having the qualities of succory. *Flores*.

CICH-PEASE, tshîk'-pêez. *n. s.* A plant.

To CICCULATE*, sîk'-û-râte. 91, 503. *v. a.* [ciccuro, Lat.] To tame. *Brown*.

CICURATION, sîk'-û-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of reclaiming from wildness. *Ray*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tâb, búll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—ûlin, THIS.

CICUTA†, sê-kù'-tâ. 91. *n. s.* A genus of plants; water-hemlock.

CID*, sîd. *n. s.* [Span.] A chief; a commander.

CIDER†, sî'-dûr. *n. s.* [cidre, Fr.] All kind of strong liquors, except wine. In this sense, *Ob. J. Wicliffe*. Liquor made of the juice of fruits pressed. *Bacon*. The juice of apples fermented. This is now the sense. *Phillips*.

CIDERIST, sî'-dûr-îst. 93. *n. s.* A maker of cider. *Mortimer*.

CYDERICK, sî'-dûr-kîn. *n. s.* Liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out. *Mortimer*.

CIELING. See **CEILING**.

CIERGE, sêrje. *n. s.* [Fr.] A candle carried in processions.

CILIARY, sîl'-yâ-rê. 113. *a.* [cilium, Lat.] Belonging to the eye-lids. *Ray*.

CILICIOUS, sêl'-ish'-ûs. 314. *a.* [cilicium, Lat.] Made of hair. *Brown*.

CIMAR. See **CHIMERE**, and **SIMAR**.

CIMBRICK*, sîm'-brîk. *n. s.* [Cimbricus, Lat.] The language of the Cimbri, people of Jutland and Holstein. *Wotton*.

CINELIARCH, sê-mêl'-ê-âr-k. *n. s.* [κεφαλαιάρχης.] The chief keeper of things of value belonging to a church. *Diet*.

CYMETER, sîm'-ê-tûr. 93. *n. s.* [chimetier, Turk.] A sort of sword used by the Turks. *Shak*. It is sometimes erroneously spelled *scimitar* and *scymiter*.

CYMISS*, sîm'-îs. *n. s.* [cîmez, Lat.] The bug.

CIMMERIAN*, sîm-mê'-rê-ân. *a.* [from *Cimmerii*, people of Italy, living in a valley, which the sun never visited.] Extremely dark. *Sidney*.

CINCTURE, sîngk'-îshûre. 461. *n. s.* [cinctura, Lat.] Something worn round the body. *Shak*. An enclosure. *Bacon*. A ring or list at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column. *Chambers*.

CINDER†, sîn'-dûr. 93. *n. s.* [cîneres, Lat.] A mass ignited and quenched, without being reduced to ashes. *Shak*. A hot coal that has ceased to flame. *Swift*.

CINDER-WENCH, sîn'-dûr-wênsh. } *n. s.* A wo-
CINDER-WOMAN, sîn'-dûr-wûm-ûn, } man whose
trade is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders. *Arbutnot*.

CINERATION†, sîn-ê-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* The reduction of any thing to ashes.

CINEREOUS*, sê-nê'-rê-ûs. *a.* Of ash colour. *Pennant*.

CINERITIOUS, sîn-ê-rîsh'-ûs. *a.* Having the form or state of ashes. *Cheyne*.

CINERULENT, sê-nêr'-û-lênt. 121. *a.* Full of ashes. *Diet*.

CYNGLE, sîng'-gl. 405. *n. s.* A girth for a horse. *Diet*.

CINNABAR, sîn'-nâ-bâr. 166. *n. s.* [κιννάβαρι.] A species of the genus mercury. *Woodward*.

CINNABAR, sîn'-nâ-bâr. *n. s.* [In chymistry.] A sulphuret of mercury.

CINNAMON, sîn'-nâ-mûn. 166. *n. s.* [kinnamon, Heb.] The fragrant bark of a tree in the island of Ceylon. *Chambers*.

CINQUE, sîngk. 415. *n. s.* [Fr.] A five. *Potter*.

CINQUE-FOIL, sîngk'-fôil. *n. s.* [cinque feuille, Fr.] A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE, sîngk'-pâse. *n. s.* [cinque pas; Fr.] A kind of grave dance. *Shakspeare*.

CINQUE-PORTS, sîngk'-pôrts. *n. s.* The *cinque ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford: the last three having been added since the first institution. *Cowel*.

CINQUE-SPOTTED, sîngk'-spôt-têd. *a.* Having five spots. *Shakspeare*.

CYON, sî'-ûn. 166. *n. s.* [scion, Fr.] A sprout. *Shak*. The shoot engrafted on a stock. *Bacon*.

CIPHER†, sî'-fûr. 93. *n. s.* [chifre, Fr.] An arithmetical character; a figure. An arithmetical mark, which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures. *Chambers*. An intertexture of letters engraved usually on

plate. *Pope*. A character in general. *Raleigh*. A secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it. *Hakewill*. A species of juggling. *Spenser*.

TO CIPHER, sî'-fûr. *v. n.* To practise arithmetic. *Arbutnot*.

TO CIPHER, sî'-fûr. *v. a.* To write in occult characters. *Hayward*. To designate; to characterize. *Shakspeare*.

CIRC*, sêrk. *n. s.* [circus, Lat.] An amphitheatrical circle for sports. *Warton*.

CIRCE/NSIAL*, sêr-sên'-shâl. } *a.* Relating to the
CIRCE/NSIAN*, sêr-sên'-shân. } exhibitions in the
amphitheatres of Rome. *Kennet*.

TO CIR/CINATE†, sêr'-sê-nâte. *v. a.* [cîrmino, Lat.] To make a circle. *Bailey*.

CIRCINA/TION, sêr-sê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* An orbicular motion. *Bailey*.

CYRCLE†, sêr'-kl. 103, 405. *n. s.* [circulus, Lat.] A line continued till it ends where it began, having all its parts equidistant from a common centre. *Locke*. The space included in a circular line. A round body; an orb. *Isaiah*. Compass; enclosure. *Shak*. An assembly surrounding the principal person. *Pope*. A company. *Addison*. Any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated. *Bacon*. An inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following is inferred from the foregoing. *Glanville*. Circumlocution. *Fletcher*. Circles of the German empire. Such provinces as have a right to be present at diets. *Trevoux*.

TO CYRCLE, sêr'-kl. *v. a.* To move round any thing. *Bacon*. To enclose; to surround. *Shak*.

TO CYRCLE in. To confine. *Digby*.

TO CYRCLE, sêr'-kl. *v. n.* To move circularly. *Phillips*.

CYRCLED, sêr'-kld. 359. *a.* Round. *Shakspeare*.

CYRCLER*, sêr'-klêr. *n. s.* A mean poet; a circular poet. *B. Jonson*.

CYRCLET, sêr'-klît. *n. s.* A little circle. *Shakspeare*.

CYRCLING, sêr'-klîng. *part. a.* Circular; round. *Milton*.

CYRCLY*, sêrk'-lê. *a.* In the form of a circle. *Hu- loet*.

CYRCUIT†, sêr'-kît. 341, 103. *n. s.* [circuits, Lat.] The act of moving round. *Watts*. The space enclosed in a circle. *Milton*. Space; extent; measured by travelling round. *Hooker*. A ring; a diadem. *Shak*. The visitations of the judges for holding assizes. *Davies*. The tract of country visited by the judges. *Bp. of Clüchester*. Circumlocution. *Donne*.

CYRCUIT of Action. A longer course of proceeding, to recover the thing sued for, than is needful. *Cowel*.

TO CYRCUIT*, sêr'-kît. *v. n.* To move circularly. *Phillips*.

TO CYRCUIT, sêr'-kît. *v. a.* To move round. *Warton*.

CYRCUTE/ER, sêr-kît-têèr'. *n. s.* [formerly written *circuiter*.] One that travels a circuit. *Whitlock*.

CYRCUTION, sêr-kû'-îsh'-ûn. *n. s.* The act of going round any thing. *Pearson*. Compass; maze of argument. *Hooker*.

CYRCUITOUS*, sêr-kû'-ê-tûs. *a.* Round about. *Burke*.

CYRCUITOUSLY*, sêr-kû'-ê-tûs-lê. *ad.* In a circuitous manner.

CYRCULABLE*, sêr-kû'-lâ-bl. *a.* That which may be circulated.

CYRCULAR, sêr-kû'-lûr. 83, 418. *a.* Round, like a circle. *Spenser*. Successive in order. *Sandys*. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous. *Dennis*. Ending in itself, used of a paralogism, where the second proposition at once proves the first, and is proved by it. *Baker*. Perfect; complete. *Massinger*.—*Circular letter*. A letter directed to several persons on some common affair. *Circular lines*. The lines of sines, tangents, and secants, on the plain scale and sector. *Circular sailing*, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULARITY, sêr-kû'-lâr'-ê-tê. *n. s.* A circular form. *Brown*.

CIRCULARLY, sêr'-kù-lâr-lè. *ad.* In form of a circle. *Burnet.* With a circular motion. *Dryden.*

CIRCULARY*, sêr'-kù-lâ-rè. *a.* Ending in itself. *Hooker.*

To CIRCULATE, sêr'-kù-lâte. 91. *v. n.* To move in a circle. *Denham.* To be dispersed. *Addison.*

To CIRCULATE, sêr'-kù-lâte. *v. a.* To travel round. *Bp. H. Croft.* To put about. *Swift.*

CIRCULATION, sêr'-kù-lâ-shûn. *n. s.* Motion in a circle. *Burnet.* A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state. *K. Charles.* A reciprocal interchange of meaning. *Hooker.* Currency of a substitute for money. *Burke.*

CIRCULATORIOUS*, sêr'-kù-lâ-tô'-rè-ûs. *n. s.* One that travels in a circuit; one that shows tricks from house to house. *Barrow.*

CIRCULATORY, sêr'-kù-lâ-tûr-è. 512. *n. s.* A chymical vessel.

CIRCULATORY, sêr'-kù-lâ-tûr-è. *a.* Circular.

CIRCULATORY*, sêr'-kù-lâ-tûr-è. *a.* The same as circulatorious, in its low sense. *Warton.*

CIRCUMMBIENCY, sêr'-kûm-âm'-bè-èn-sè. *n. s.* The act of encompassing. *Brown.*

CIRCUMMBIENT §, sêr'-kûm-âm'-bè-ènt. *a.* [*circum* and *ambio*, Lat.] Surrounding. *Howell.*

To CIRCUMMBULATE, sêr'-kûm-âm'-bù-lâte. 91. *v. n.* [*circum* and *ambulo*, Lat.] To walk round about.

CIRCUMCELLI/NES*, sêr'-kûm-sèl-lè-ô'-nèz. *n. s.* A set of illiterate peasants, who adhered to the party of the Donatists, in the fourteenth century.

To CIRCUMCISE §, sêr'-kûm-sîze. *v. a.* [*circumcido*, Lat.] To cut the prepuce or foreskin, according to the law given to the Jews. *St. Luke.*

CIRCUMCISER*, sêr'-kûm-sî-zûr. *n. s.* He who circumcises. *Milton.*

CIRCUMCISION, sêr'-kûm-sîzh'-ûn. *n. s.* The rite of cutting off the foreskin. *Milton.*

CIRCUMCURSA/TION*, sêr'-kûm-kûr-zâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*circum* and *cursor*, Lat.] The act of running up and down. *Barrow.*

To CIRCUMDUCT §, sêr'-kûm-dûkt'. *v. a.* [*circumduco*, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify. *Ayliffe.*

CIRCUMDUCTION, sêr'-kûm-dûk'-shûn. *n. s.* Nullification. *Ayliffe.* A leading about. *Hooker.*

CIRCUMFERENCE §, sêr'-kûm-fè-rènsè. *n. s.* [*circumferentia*, Lat.] The periphery. *Milton.* The space enclosed in a circle. *Milton.* The external part of an orbicular body. *Newton.* An orb; a circle. *Milton.*

To CIRCUMFERENCE, sêr'-kûm-fè-rènsè. *v. a.* To include in a circular space. *Brown.*

CIRCUMFERENTIAL*, sêr'-kûm-fè-rèn'-shâl. *a.* Circular. *Barrow.*

CIRCUMFERENTOR, sêr'-kûm-fè-rèn'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles, by the magnetick needle. *Chambers.*

To CIRCUMFLECT*, sêr'-kûm-flèkt'. *v. a.* [*circumflecto*, Lat.] To place the circumflex on words.

CIRCUMFLEX, sêr'-kûm-flèks. *n. s.* An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and grave. *Holder.*

☞ All our prosodists tell us, that the circumflex accent is a composition of the grave and the acute; or that it is a raising and falling of the voice upon the same syllable. If they are desired to exemplify this by actual pronunciation, we find they cannot do it, and only pay us with words. This accent, therefore, in the ancient as well as modern languages, with respect to sound, has no specific utility. The French, who make use of this circumflex in writing, appear, in the usual pronunciation of it, to mean nothing more than long quantity.—See BARTON.—If the inspector would wish to see a rational account of this accent, as well as of the grave and acute, let him consult a work lately published by the author of this [Walker's] Dictionary, called *A Rhetorical Grammar*, the third edition; or, *A Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names*. *W.*

CIRCUMFLUENCE, sêr'-kûm-flû-ènsè. *n. s.* An enclosure of waters.

CIRCUMFLUENT §, sêr'-kûm-flû-ènt. *a.* [*circumfluens*, Lat.] Flowing round any thing. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFLUOUS, sêr'-kûm-flû-ûs. *a.* Environing with waters. *Milton.*

CIRCUMFORA/NEAN*, sêr'-kûm-fô-râ'-nè-ân. *a.* Travelling about. *Barton.*

CIRCUMFORA/NEOUS, sêr'-kûm-fô-râ'-nè-ûs. 314. *a.* [*circumforaneus*, Lat.] Wandering from house to house. *Addison.*

To CIRCUMFU/SE §, sêr'-kûm-fûze'. *v. a.* [*circumfusus*, Lat.] To pour round. *Bacon.*

CIRCUMFU/SILE, sêr'-kûm-fû'-sil. 427. *a.* That which may be poured round. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFU/SION, sêr'-kûm-fû'-zhûn. *n. s.* Spreading round. *Swift.*

CIRCUMGESTA/TION*, sêr'-kûm-jès-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Carrying about. *Bp. Taylor.*

To CIRCUMGYRATE §, sêr'-kûm-jè-râte. *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To roll round. *More.*

CIRCUMGYRA/TION, sêr'-kûm-jè-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of running round. *Sir T. Herbert.*

To CIRCUMGYRE*, sêr'-kûm-jîrè'. *v. n.* To roll about. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CIRCUMITION, sêr'-kûm-îsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*circumceo*, Lat.] The act of going round. *Dict.*

CIRCUMJA/CENT, sêr'-kûm-jâ'-sènt. *a.* [*circumjacens*, Lat.] Lying around any thing. *Drummond.*

CIRCUMLIGA/TION, sêr'-kûm-lè-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*circumligo*, Lat.] The act of binding round. The bond encompassing.

CIRCUMLOCUTION, sêr'-kûm-lò-kû'-shûn. *n. s.* [*circumlocutio*, Lat.] A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis. *Dryden.* The use of indirect expressions. *Bale.*

CIRCUMLO/CUTORY*, sêr'-kûm-lòk'-h-tò-rè. *a.* Periphrastical. *Arbuthnot.*

CIRCUMMU/RED, sêr'-kûm-mûrd'. 359. *a.* [*circum* and *murus*, Lat.] Walled round. *Shakespeare.*

CIRCUMNÀ/VIGABLE, sêr'-kûm-nâv'-è-gâ-bl. *a.* That which may be sailed round. *Ray.*

To CIRCUMNÀ/VIGATE, sêr'-kûm-nâv'-è-gâte. *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo*, Lat.] To sail round. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CIRCUMNÀVIGA/TION, sêr'-kûm-nâv-è-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Sailing round. *Arbuthnot.*

CIRCUMNÀ/VIGATOR, sêr'-kûm-nâv-è-gâ'-tûr. *n. s.* One that sails round. *Guthrie.*

CIRCUMPLICA/TION, sêr'-kûm-plè-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*circumplico*, Lat.] Enwrapping on every side. The state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPO/LAR, sêr'-kûm-pô'-lâr. 418. *a.* Round the pole: said of stars near the north pole, which move round it.

CIRCUMPOSITION, sêr'-kûm-pò-zîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* Placing any thing circularly. *Evelyn.*

CIRCUMRA/SION, sêr'-kûm-râ'-zhûn. *n. s.* [*circumrasio*, Lat.] Shaving or paring round.

CIRCUMROTA/TION, sêr'-kûm-rò-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*circum* and *roto*, Lat.] The act of whirling round: circumvolution. *Gregory.* The state of being whirled round.

CIRCUMRO/TATORY*, sêr'-kûm-rò-tâ-tò-rè. *a.* Whirling round. *Shenstone.*

To CIRCUMSCRIBE §, sêr'-kûm-skîrbe'. *v. a.* [*circum* and *scribo*, Lat.] To enclose in certain boundaries. To bound; to limit. *Shak.* To write around. *Ashmole.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE*, sêr'-kûm-skîrþ'-tè-bl. *a.* That which may be limited or contained within bounds. *Bullock.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, sêr'-kûm-skîrþ'-shûn. *n. s.* Determination of particular form. *Ray.* Limitation. *Shakespeare.* A circular inscription. *Ashmole.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, sêr'-kûm-skîrþ'-ûv. *a.* Enclosing the superficies. *Grew.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVELY*, sêr'-kûm-skîrþ'-ûv-lè. *ad.* In a limited manner. *Mountagu.*

CIRCUMSPECT §, sêr'-kûm-spèkt. *a.* [*circumspectus*, Lat.] Cautious; attentive to every thing. *Shakespeare.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tâbe, tâb, bûll; —ôil; —pôând; —thin, THIS.

To CIRCUMSPECT*, sêr'-kûm-spêkt. v. a. To examine carefully. *Newcourt.*

CIRCUMSPECTION, sêr-kûm-spêk'-shûn. n. s. Watchfulness on every side. *Clarendon.*

CIRCUMSPECTIVE, sêr-kûm-spêk'-tîv. a. Attentive; cautious. *Pope.*

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY, sêr-kûm-spêk'-tîv-lê. ad. Cautiously.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, sêr'-kûm-spêkt-lê. ad. Vigilantly. *Ray.*

CIRCUMSPECTNESS, sêr'-kûm-spêkt-nês. n. s. Caution.

CIRCUMSTANCE, sêr'-kûm-stânse. n. s. [*circumstantia*, Lat.] Something appendant or relative to a fact. *Bacon.* The adjuncts of a fact. *Shak.* Accidental; something adventitious. *Davies.* Incident; event. *Clarendon.* Conhition; state of affairs. *Bacon.* Circumlocution. *Barret.*

To CIRCUMSTANCE, sêr'-kûm-stânse. v. a. To place in a particular situation. *Donne.*

CIRCUMSTANT, sêr'-kûm-stânt. a. Surrounding. *Digby.*

CIRCUMSTANTIABLE*, sêr-kûm-stân-shê-â-bl. a. Capable of being circumstantiated. *Bp. Taylor.*

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, sêr-kûm-stân-shâl. a. Accidental; not essential. *Shak.* Incidental; happening by chance. *Donne.* Full of small events; particular. *Prior.*

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, sêr-kûm-stân-shê-âl-ê-tê. n. s. The appendage of circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, sêr-kûm-stân-shâl-lê. ad. According to circumstances. *Glanville.* Minutely. *Broome.*

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE, sêr-kûm-stân-shê-â-te. 91. v. a. To place in particular circumstances. *Bp. Wrenhall.* To place in a condition with regard to wealth. *Swift.*

CIRCUMTERRA/NEOUS*, sêr-kûm-têr-râ-nê-ûs. a. [*circum and terra*, Lat.] Round the earth. *Hallwell.*

To CIRCUMVALLATE, sêr-kûm-vâl-lâ-te. 91. v. a. [*circumvallo*, Lat.] To enclose round with fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION, sêr-kûm-vâl-lâ-shûn. n. s. The art of casting up fortifications round a place. The fortifications themselves. *Howell.*

CIRCUMVECTION, sêr-kûm-vêk'-shûn. n. s. [*circumvectio*, Lat.] The act of carrying round. The state of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVENT, sêr-kûm-vên't. v. a. [*circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat. *Knolles.*

CIRCUMVENTION, sêr-kûm-vên'-shûn. n. s. Fraud; imposture. *South.* Prevention. *Shakespeare.*

CIRCUMVENTIVE*, sêr-kûm-vên'-tîv. a. Deluding; cheating.

To CIRCUMVEST, sêr-kûm-vêst'. v. a. [*circumvestio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment. *Wotton.*

CIRCUMVOLUTION, sêr-kûm-vô-lâ-shûn. n. s. [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] The act of flying round.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, sêr-kûm-vô-lû-shûn. n. s. The act of rolling round. *Morre.* The state of being rolled round. *Arbutnot.* The thing rolled round another. *Wilkins.*

To CIRCUMVOLVE, sêr-kûm-vôlv'. v. a. [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] To roll round. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CIRCUS, sêr'-kûs. 7415. n. s. [*circus*, Lat.] An open CIRQUE, sêrk. 337. } space or area for sports, with seats round for the spectators. *Sidney.*

CISALPINE*, sîs-âl-plîn. a. [*cis and Alpes*, Lat.] On this side the Alps.

CISSOID*, sîs-sôid'. n. s. A curve of the second order.

CYSSOR*. See CIZAR and SCISSOR.

CISTA, sîst. n. s. [*cista*, Lat.] A case; a tegument; the enclosure of a tumour. An excavation. *Archæologia.*

CI/STED, sîs-têd. a. Enclosed in a cist.

CISTERCIAN*, sîs-têr'-shûn. n. s. [*Cîteaux*, in Burgundy.] A monk of the Cistercian order; a reformed Benedictine. *Gray.*

CI/STERN, sîs-tûrn. 98. n. s. [*cisterna*, Lat.] A re-

ceptacle of water for domestic uses. *South.* A reservoir. *Blackmore.* Any receptacle of water. *Shakespeare.*

CISTUS, sîs-tûs. n. s. [Lat.] A plant. The rock rose.

CIT, sît. n. s. A pert, low citizen. *Johnson.*

CITADEL, sîl'-â-dêl. n. s. [*citadelle*, Fr.] A fortress. *Sidney.*

CITAL, sîl'-tâl. n. s. Reproof; impeachment. *Shak.* Summons; citation. Quotation.

CITA/TION, sîl'-â-shûn. n. s. The calling a person before a judge. *Ayliffe.* Quotation. The passage or words quoted. *Atterbury.* Enumeration; mention. *Harvey.*

CYTATORY, sîl'-tâ-ô-rê. 512. a. Having the power or form of citation. *Ayliffe.*

To CITE, sîe. v. a. [*cito*, Lat.] To summon to answer in a court. *Shak.* To call upon another authoritatively. *Shak.* To quote. *Hooker.*

CITER, sîl'-tîr. n. s. One who cites into a court. One who quotes. *Atterbury.*

CITE/SS, sîl'-têss'. n. s. A city woman. *Dryden.*

CI/THERN, sîl'-ûrn. 98. n. s. [*cithara*, Lat.] A kind of harp. 1 *Macc.*

CITICISM*, sîl'-ê-sîzm. n. s. The behaviour of a citizen. *B. Jonson.*

CI/TIED*, sîl'-tîd. a. Belonging to a city. *Drayton.*

CITIZEN, sîl'-ê-zn. 103. n. s. [*civis*, Lat.] A free man of a city. *Raleigh.* A townsman; not a gentleman. *Shakespeare.* An inhabitant. *Dryden.*

CITIZEN, sîl'-ê-zn. a. Having the qualities of a citizen. *Shakespeare.*

CITIZENSHIP, sîl'-ê-zn-shîp. n. s. The freedom of a city. *Bp. Horne.*

CITRINA/TION*, sîl'-rê-nâ'-shûn. n. s. Turning to a yellow colour. *Fr. Thyme.*

CI/TRINE, sîl'-rîn. 140. a. Of a dark yellow. *Greco.*

CI/TRINE, sîl'-rîn. 140. n. s. A species of crystal very plentiful in the West Indies. *Hill.*

CI/TRON, sîl'-trôn. 415. n. s. A large kind of lemon; the citron tree. One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in great esteem.

CITRON-TREE, sîl'-trôn-trê. n. s. [*citrus*, Lat.] A tree, the fruit of which is in great esteem. *Miller.*

CITRON-WATER, sîl'-trôn-wâ-tûr. n. s. Aquavite, distilled with the rind of citrons. *Pope.*

CI/TRUL, sîl'-trûl. n. s. The pompon, so named from its yellow colour.

CITY, sîl'-tê. n. s. [*ciuit*, Fr.] A large collection of houses and inhabitants. *Temple.* A town corporate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church. *Cowel.* The inhabitants of a city. *Shakespeare.*

CI/TTY, sîl'-tê. a. Relating to the city. *Shak.* Resembling the manners of citizens. *Shakespeare.*

CIVET, sîv'-it. 99. n. s. [*civet*, Fr.] A perfume from the civet cat. *Bacon.*

CIVICAL*, sîv'-ê-kâl. a. Belonging to civil honours. *Sir T. Brown.*

CI/VICK, sîv'-îk. a. Relating to civil honours. *Pope.*

CI/VIL, sîv'-îl. a. [*civilis*, Lat.] Relating to the community. *Hooker.* Relating to any man as a member of a community. *Bp. Taylor.* Not in anarchy; not wild. *Roscommon.* Not foreign; intestine; as, a civil war. *Bacon.* Not ecclesiastical; as, the civil courts. *Art. of Relig.* Not natural; as, civil death. *Blackstone.* Not military; as, the civil magistrate. Not criminal; as, a civil process. *Blackstone.* Civilized; not barbarous. *Spenser.* Pleasant; well bred. *Shak.* Grave; sober. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government; as, civil law. *Shak.*

CIVILIAN, sê-vîl'-yân. 113. n. s. One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity. *Bacon.* A student in civil law at the university. *Graves.*

CIVILISATION, sîv'-ê-lê-zâ-shûn. n. s. A law which renders a criminal process civil. *Harris.*

The act of civilizing. *Warton.* The state of being civilized.

CIVILIST*, sîv'-îl-îst. n. s. A civilian. *Warburton.*

CIVILITY, sê-vîl'-ê-tê. 511. n. s. Freedom from barbarity. *Spenser.* Politeness. *Shak.* Rule of de-

- ency. *Dryden*. Partaking of the nature of a civilized state. *Bp. Hall*.
- To CIVILIZE, siv'-il-ize. v. a. To reclaim from savageness. *Waller*.
- CIVILIZER, siv'-il-l-zûr. n. s. He that reclaims from a savage life. *Phillips*.
- CIVILLY, siv'-il-l-ze. ad. In a manner relating to government. Not criminally. Politely; complaisantly. *Dryden*. Without gay or gaudy colours. *Bacon*.
- CI'ZAR §, siz'-zûr. See SCISSOR.
- To CI'ZAR*, siz'-zûr. v. a. To clip with a pair of scissors. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
- CIZE, sîze. n. s. The quantity of any thing with regard to its external form. *Grew*.
- CLACK §, klâk. n. s. [*clac, clacquet*, old Fr.] A last- ing and importunate noise. *Hudibras*.—The clack of a mill. A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in; or, that which strikes the hopper, and promotes the running of the corn. *Betterton*.
- To CLACK, klâk. v. n. To make a chinking noise. To let the tongue run.
- CLACK-DISH*, klâk'-dîsh. n. s. A beggar's dish, with a movable cover, which they clack. *Shak*.
- CLACKER*, klâk'-ûr. n. s. The clack of a mill. *Blount*.
- CLACKING*, klâk'-îng. n. s. Prating. *Bp. Hall*.
- CLAD, klâd. part. pret. Clothed. *Sidney*.
- To CLAIM §, klâme. 202. v. a. [*clamer*, Fr.] To demand of right. *Locke*. To call; to name. *Spenser*.
- CLAIM, klâme. n. s. A demand of any thing as due. *Shak*. A title to any privilege or possession. *Locke*. [In law.] A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another. *Cowel*. A call. *Spenser*.
- CLAIMABLE, klâ'-mâ-bl. a. That which may be demanded as due. *Cotgrave*.
- CLAIMANT, klâ'-mânt. n. s. He that demands any thing detained by another. *Blackstone*.
- CLAIMER, klâ'-mûr. 98. n. s. He that makes a demand. *Temple*.
- CLAIR-OBSURE. See CLARE-OBSURE.
- To CLAM §, klâm. v. a. [*clæman*, Sax.] To clog with any glutinous matter. *L'Estrange*.
- To CLAM*, klâm. v. n. To be moist. *Dryden*.
- To CLAM*, klâm. v. n. A term in ringing, to unite certain sounds in the peal. *School of Recreation*.
- CLAMANT*, klâ'-mânt. a. [*clamo*, Lat.] Crying; beseeching earnestly. *Thomson*.
- To CLAMBER, klâm'-bûr. v. n. [from *climb*.] To climb with difficulty. *Shakespeare*.
- CLAMMINESS, klâm'-mê-nês. n. s. Viscosity; visciditv. *Moxon*.
- CLAMMY, klâm'-mê. a. [*klam*, Dutch.] Viscous; glutinous. *Bacon*.
- CLAMOROUS, klâm'-mûr-ûs. 555. a. [*clamoreux*, Fr.] Vociferous; noisy. *Hooker*.
- CLAMOROUSLY*, klâm'-mûr-ûs-lê. ad. In a noisy manner. *Brown*.
- CLAMOUR §, klâm'-mûr. 418. n. s. [*clamor*, Lat.] Outcry; noise. *Shakespeare*.
- To CLAMOUR, klâm'-mûr. v. n. To make outcries; to vociferate. *Shakespeare*.
- To CLAMOUR*, klâm'-mûr. v. a. To stun with noise. *Bacon*.
- To CLAMOUR Bells*. To increase the strokes of the clapper on the bell, in falling it. *Warburton*.
- CLAMOURER*, klâm'-mûr-ûr. n. s. He who makes an outcry or clamour. *Alp. Hort*.
- CLAMP §, klâmp. n. s. [*clamp*, Fr.] A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of strength. A quantity of bricks. *Mortimer*.
- To CLAMP, klâmp. v. a. A mode of strengthening the ends of tables, &c. *Moxon*.
- CLAN §, klân. n. s. [*clann*, Irish.] A family; a race. *Milton*.
- CLANCULAR §, klâng'-kû-lâr. 88. a. [*clancularius*, Lat.] Clandestine; secret. *Decay of Piety*.
- CLANCULARLY*, klâng'-kû-lâr-lê. ad. Closely; privately. *Halps*.
- CLANDE/STINE §, klân-dês'-ûn. 140. a. [*clandes-tin*, old Fr.] Secret; hidden. *Blackmore*.
- CLANDE/STINELY, klân-dês'-ûn-lê. ad. Secretly. *Swift*.
- CLANDE/STINENESS*, klân-dês'-ûn-nês. n. s. An act of privacy.
- CLANDESTINITY*, klân-dês'-ûn'-ê-tê. n. s. Privacy, or secrecy.
- CLANG §, klâng. n. s. [*clangor*, Lat.] A sharp, shrill noise. *Milton*.
- To CLANG, klâng. v. n. To clatter; to make a loud, shrill noise. *Shakespeare*.
- To CLANG, klâng. v. a. To strike together with a noise. *Prior*.
- CLANGOUR, klâng'-gûr. 314. n. s. A loud, shrill sound.
- CLANGOUS, klâng'-gûs. a. Making a clang sound. *Brown*.
- CLANK, klângk. n. s. A loud, shrill noise. *Spectator*.
- CLANSHIP*, klân'-ship. n. s. Association of persons or families. *Pennant*.
- To CLAP §, klâp. v. a. [*clappan*, Sax.] To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise. *Shakespeare*. To add one thing to another. *Carew*. To do any thing with a sudden, hasty motion. *Shak*. To praise by clapping the hands. To infect with a venereal poison. *Wiseman*.
- To CLAP Hands. To plight mutual troth. *Shak*.
- To CLAP up. To complete suddenly, without much precaution. *Shakespeare*.
- To CLAP up. To Imprison. *Sandys*.
- To CLAP, klâp. v. n. To move nimbly with a noise. *Dryden*. Originally, to knock. *Chaucer*. To enter upon with alacrity. *Shak*. To strike the hands together in applause. *Shakespeare*.
- CLAP, klâp. n. s. A loud noise made by sudden collision. *Swift*. A sudden act or motion. *Swift*. An explosion of thunder. *Hawkevell*. An act of applause. *Addison*. A sudden misfortune. *Bryskett*. A venereal infection, [from *clapoir*, Fr.] *Pope*. The nether part of the beak of a hawk.
- CLAP-DISH*, klâp'-dîsh. n. s. A wooden bowl or dish, formerly carried by beggars. *Massinger*.
- CLAPPER, klâp'-pûr. 98. n. s. [*clipup*, Sax.] One who claps with his hands. The tongue of a bell. *Shak*.—The clapper of a mill. A piece of wood shaking the hopper. The cover of the cup called the clap-dish. *Henryson*.
- CLAPPER*, klâp'-pûr. n. s. [*clapier*, old Fr.] Places for rabbits to burrow in. *Chaucer*.
- To CLAPPERCLAW, klâp'-pûr-klâw. v. a. To scold. *Shakespeare*.
- CLARE*, klære. n. s. A nun of the order of St. Clare.
- CLARENCEUX, or CLARENCEUX, klâr'-ên-shû. n. s. The second king at arms: so named from the dutchy of Clarence.
- CLARE-OBSURE, klære-ôb-skûrê'. n. s. [*clarus* and *obscurus*, Lat.] Light and shade in painting. *Prior*.
- CLARET, klâr'-êt. n. s. [*clairêt*, Fr.] A French wine of a clear pale-red colour. *Boyle*.
- CLARICHORD, klâr'-ê-kôrd. n. s. [*clarus* and *chorda*, Lat.] A musical instrument in form of a spinette, but more ancient. *Skelton*.
- CLARIFICATION, klâr'-ê-fê-kâ'-shûn. n. s. Making any thing clear from impurities. *Bacon*.
- To CLARIFY §, klâr'-ê-fl. 511. v. a. [*clarifier*, Fr.] To purify or clear any liquor. *Bacon*. To brighten; to illuminate. *Fuller*.
- To CLARIFY, klâr'-ê-fl. v. n. To clear up, to grow bright. *Bacon*.
- CLARINET*, klâr'-ê-nêt. n. s. [*clarinette*, Fr.] A kind of hautboy, but of a shriller tone.
- CLARION, klârê'-yân. 113, 534. n. s. [*claron*, old Fr.] A trumpet. *Spenser*.
- CLARITUDE*, klâr'-ê-tûde. n. s. Splendour. *Beaumont*. Ob. T.
- CLARITY, klâr'-ê-tê. 511. n. s. Brightness; splendour. *Sir W. Raleigh*.
- CLARY, klâr'-rê. n. s. An herb. *Bacon*.
- To CLARY*, klâr'-rê. v. n. To make a loud or shrill noise. *A. Golding*.
- To CLASH §, klâsh. v. n. [*klatschen*, Germ.] To

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ðil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

- make a noise by mutual collision. *Denham*. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction. *Bacon*. To contradict. *L'Estrange*.
- To CLASH, kláš, v. a. To strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise. *Dryden*.
- CLASH, kláš, n. s. A noisy collision of two bodies. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. Opposition; contradiction. *Denham*.
- CLA'SHING*, kláš'-íng, n. s. Opposition; enmity. *Howell*.
- CLASP, klásp, n. s. [*clasp*, Dutch.] A hook to hold any thing close. *Addison*. An embrace, in contempt. *Shakespeare*.
- To CLASP, klásp, v. a. To shut with a clasp. *Hooker*. To catch and hold by twining. *Milton*. To enclose between the hands. *Bacon*. To embrace. *Shakespeare*. To enclose. *Shakespeare*.
- CLASPER, klás'-púr, n. s. The tendrils or threads of creeping plants. *Ray*.
- CLASPKNIFE, klásp'-nife, n. s. A knife which folds into the handle.
- CLASS, klás, n. s. [*classis*, Lat.] A rank or order of persons. *Dryden*. An assembly of persons, within a certain division. *Bp. Bancroft*. A number of boys learning the same lesson at the school. *Watts*. A set of beings or things. *Addison*.
- To CLASS, klás, v. a. To range according to some stated method of distribution. *Arbutnot*.
- CLASSICAL, klás'-sè-kál, } a. [*classicus*, Lat.] Re-
CLASSICK, klás'-sík, } lating to ancient au-
thors. *Addison*. Of the first order or rank. *Fell*.
Relating to the order and rules of the Presbyterian
assemblies. *Milton*.
- CLASSICALLY*, klás'-sè-kál-lè, ad. In a classical
manner.
- CLASSICK, klás'-sík, n. s. An author of the first
rank: usually taken for ancient authors. *Pope*.
- CLASSIFICATION*, klás'-sè-lè-ká'-shún, n. s.
Ranging into classes. *Burke*.
- To CLASSIFY*, klás'-sè-fl, v. a. To arrange.
- CLASIS, klás'-sís, n. s. [Lat.] Order; sort; body.
Clarendon. A convention or assembly of persons.
Milton.
- To CLATTER, klát'-túr, v. n. [*klatteren*, Teut.] To
make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies fre-
quently together. *Dryden*. To utter a noise by
being struck together. *Knolles*. To talk fast and
idly. *Spenser*.
- To CLATTER, klát'-túr, v. a. To strike any thing
so as to make it sound and rattle. *Milton*. To dis-
pute, jar, or clamour.
- CLATTER, klát'-túr, n. s. A rattling noise made
by the frequent collision of sonorous bodies. *Swift*.
Tumultuous and confused noise. *Shakespeare*.
- CLATTERER*, klát'-túr-úr, n. s. He who makes
any noise. *Bale*. One who will disclose any light
secret. *Hudoc*.
- CLATTERING*, klát'-túr-íng, n. s. A noise; rattle.
- CLAUDENT, kláw'-dènt, a. [*claudens*, Lat.] Shut-
ting; enclosing. *Dict*.
- CLAUDICANT*, kláw'-dè-kánt, a. Limping; halt-
ing.
- To CLAUDICATE, kláw'-dè-káte, v. n. [*claudi-
co*, Lat.] To halt. *Dict*.
- CLAUDICATION, kláw'-dè-ká'-shún, n. s. Lame-
ness. *Colgrave*.
- CLAUSE, kláwe, n. s. [*clause*, old Fr.] A sentence.
Hooker. An article or particular stipulation.
Hooker.
- CLAUSTRAL, kláws'-trál, a. [*claustrum*, Lat.] Re-
lating to a cloister, or religious house. *Ayliffe*.
- CLAUSURE, kláw'-zhúre, 452. n. s. [*clausura*,
Lat.] Confinement. *Geddes*.
- CLAVATED, kláv'-à-téd, a. [*clavatus*, Lat.] Set
with knobs. *Woodward*.
- CLAVE, kláve, The preterit of *cleave*.
- CLAVELLATED, kláv'-èl-là-téd, a. Made with
burnt tarlar *Chambers*.
- CLAVER, klá'-vúr, n. s. [*clæpep*, Sax.] Clover.
Sandys.
- CLAVICHORD*, kláv'-è-kórd, n. s. The same with
clavichord.
- CLAVICLE, kláv'-è-kl, 405. n. s. [*clavicula*, Lat.]
The collar bone. *Brown*.
- CLAW, kláw, n. s. [*clap*, Sax.] The foot of a beast
or bird, armed with sharp nails; or the pincers or
holders of a shell-fish. *Spenser*.
- To CLAW, kláw, v. a. To tear with claws. *Shak*.
To pull, as with the nails. *South*. To tear or
scratch. *Hudibras*. To flatter. *Wilson*.—To claw
off, or away. To scold. *Bp. Nicolson*.
- CLAWBACK, kláw'-bák, n. s. A flatterer. *War-
ner*.
- CLAWBACK*, kláw'-bák, a. Flattering. *Bp. Holl*.
- CLAWED, kláwd, 359. a. Furnished with claws.
Grew.
- CLAY, klá, n. s. [*clai*, Welsh.] Unctuous and te-
nacious earth, such as will mould into a certain
form. *Hill*. Earth in general. *Donne*. Dirt, or
moistened earth. *St. John*.
- To CLAY, klá, v. a. To cover with clay. *Mortimer*.
- CLAY-COLD, klá'-kòld, a. Lifeless; cold as the un-
animated earth. *Rowe*.
- CLAY-GROUND*, klá'-gròund, n. s. Ground
abounding with clay. *1 Kings*.
- CLAY-PIT, klá'-pít, n. s. A pit where clay is dug.
Woodward.
- CLAYES, kláze, n. s. [*claye*, Fr.] [In fortification.]
Wattles made with stakes interwoven with osiers,
to cover lodgements.
- CLAYEY, klá'-è, a. Consisting of clay. *Derhom*.
- CLAYISH, klá'-ish, a. Of the nature of clay. *An-
vey*.
- CLAYMARL, klá'-márl, n. s. A whitish, smooth
chalky clay. *Mortimer*.
- CLAYMORE*, klá'-móre, n. s. See GLAYMORE. A
two-handed sword.
- CLAYSTONE*, klá'-stòne, n. s. A blue and white
limestone dug in Gloucestershire. *Grose*.
- CLEAN, klèné, 227. a. [*glan*, Goth.] Free from
dirt or filth. *Spenser*. Free from moral impurity.
Acts. Elegant; neat. *Bacon*. Not foul with any
loathsome disease. *Leviticus*. Dexterous; not
bungling. *Entire*. *Leviticus*.
- CLEAN, klèné, ad. Quite; perfectly. *Hooker*. With
out miscarriage. *Henley*.
- CLEAN-TIMBERED*, klèné'-úm-bárd, a. [*clean
and timber*.] Well proportioned. *Shakespeare*.
- To CLEAN, klèné, v. a. To free from filth. *Thomson*.
- CLEANLILY, klén'-lè-lè, 234. ad. In a cleanly
manner.
- CLEANLINESS, klén'-lè-nès, n. s. Freedom from
filth. *Addison*. Neatness of dress. *Sidney*.
- CLEANLY, klén'-lè, 234. a. Free from dirtiness
Dryden. That which makes cleanliness. *Prior*.
Pure; innocent. *Glanville*. Nice; artful. *Spenser*.
- CLEANLY, klèné'-lè, 227. ad. Elegantly; neatly.
Shakespeare. Purely. *Hakewill*. Dexterously. *Shak*.
- CLEANNESS, klèné'-nès, n. s. Neatness. Easy
exactness. *Sidney*. Purity; innocence. *Bale*.
- CLEANABLE*, klènz'-à-bl, a. That which may
be cleansed. *Sherwood*.
- To CLEANSE, klènz, 515. v. a. To free from filth.
Prior. To purify from guilt. *Proverbs*. To free
from noxious humours by purgation. *Arbutnot*.
To free from leprosy. *St. Mark*, i. To scour; to
rid of all offensive things. *Addison*.
- CLEANSER, klén'-zúr, 98. n. s. A detergent. *Ar-
butnot*. That which cleanses any thing. *Gayton*.
- CLEANSING*, klén'-zing, n. s. Purification. *South*.
- CLEAR, klèr, 227. a. [*clarus*, Lat.] Bright; tran-
spicuous. *Denham*. Perspicacious; sharp. *Milton*.
Cheerful. *Milton*. Free from clouds; serene.
Amos. Without mixture; pure. *Wicliffe*. Per-
spicuous; not obscure. *Temple*. Indisputable.
Milton. Apparent; manifest. *Hooker*. Quick to
understand. *Milton*. Unspotted. *Shakespeare*. Un-
prepossessed; impartial. *Sidney*. Free from im-
puted guilt. *Gay*. Free from deductions. *Collier*.
Unencumbered. *Shakespeare*. Out of debt. Unen-
tangled. *Shakespeare*. Sounding distinctly, plainly.
Addison. Free; guiltless. *Dryden*. Intelligible.
- CLEAR, klèr, ad. Plainly. *Milton*. Clean; quite
L'Estrange.

CLEAR, klère. *n. s.* A term used by builders for the inside of a house; the space within from wall to wall.

To CLEAR, klère. *v. a.* To make bright. *Milton.* To free from obscurity. *Burnet.* To vindicate. *Sir John Haynard.* To cleanse. *Shakspeare.* To remove any encumbrance. *Wilkins.* To free from any thing offensive. *Dryden.* To clarify. To gain without deduction. *Addison.*—*To clear a ship*, is to satisfy the demands at the custom-house.

To CLEAR, kl're. *v. n.* To grow bright. *Shakspeare.* To be disengaged from encumbrances. *Bacon.*

CLEARAGE*, klère'-îdje. *n. s.* Removing anything. **CLEARANCE**, klér-rânse. *n. s.* A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.

CLEARER, klère'-ûr. *n. s.* Brightener; purifier. *Addison.*

CLEARING*, klère'-îng. *n. s.* Justification; defence. *2 Cor.*

CLEARLY, klère'-lè. *ad.* Brightly. *Hooker.* Plainly; evidently. *Rogers.* With discernment. *B. Jonson.* Without entanglement. *Bacon.* Without sinister views. *Tillotson.* Without deduction. Without reserve. *Davies.*

CLEARNESS, klère'-nès. *n. s.* Transparency. *Bacon.* Splendour; lustre. *Sidney.* Distinctness. *Addison.* Sincerity. *Bacon.* Freedom from imputation. *Shakspeare.*

CLEARSHINING*, klère'-shl-ning. *a.* Shining brightly. *Shakspeare.*

CLEAR-SIGHTED, klère'-sl'-têd. *a.* Pespiciacious; discerning. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CLEAR-SIGHTEDNESS*, klère'-sîte'-êd-nès. *n. s.* Discernment. *Bp. Barlow.*

To CLEARSTARCH, klère'-stârtsh. *v. a.* To stiffen with starch. *Addison.*

CLEARSTARCHER*, klère'-stârtsh-ûr. *n. s.* The person whose business is to clearstarch. *Totter.*

To CLEAVE §, klève. *227. v. n. pret. I cleave.* [cleo-pan, Sax.] To adhere; to hold to. *Bacon.* To unite aptly. *Shak.* To unite in concord. *Hooker.* To be concomitant to. *Hooker.*

To CLEAVE §, klève. *v. a. pret. I clove, I cleve, I cleft;* part. pass. *cloven, or cleft.* To divide with violence. *Milton.* To divide naturally. *Deuter.*

To CLEAVE, klève. *v. n.* To part asunder. *Shak.* To suffer division. *Newton.*

CLEAVER, klé'-vûr. *98. n. s.* A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints. *Arbuthnot.* A weed, called also *clivers*.

CLEDGE*, klédje. *n. s.* Among miners, the upper part of the stratum of fuller's earth. *Chambers.*

CLEES, klèze. *n. s.* The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed.

CLEF, klîf. *n. s.* [Fr.] A character, in musick, at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shows the tone or key in which the piece is to begin.

✂ It is the common fault of professions, liberal as well as mechanical, to vitiate their technical terms. Thus, even without the plea of brevity, *clef* is changed by musicians into *cliff*. *W.*

CLEFT, klêft. *part. pass.* Divided; parted asunder. *Milton.*

CLEFT, klêft. *n. s.* A space made by the separation of parts. *Isaiah.* A disease in horses on the bough of the pasterns. *Forrier's Dict.*

To CLEFTGRAFT, klêft'-grâft. *v. a.* To engraft. *Mortimer.*

CLEG*, klég. *n. s.* [cleg, Danish.] The horse-fly. **To CLEM** §, klêm. *v. a.* [klemmen, Germ.] To starve. *B. Jonson.*

To CLEM*, klêm. *v. n.* To starve. *B. Jonson.*

CLEMENCY, klêm'-mên-sè. *n. s.* Mercy. *Acts.* Mildness; softness. *Dryden.*

CLEMENT §, klêm'-mênt. *a.* [clemens, Lat.] Mild; gentle; merciful. *Shakspeare.*

CLEMENTINE*, klêm'-ên-thè. *a.* Relating to the compilations made by St. Clement, or the constitutions of Clement the Fifth.

CLEMENTLY*, klêm'-ênt-lè. *ad.* In a merciful manner. *Bp. Taylor.*

CLENCH. See **CLINCH**.

To CLEPE §, klêpe. *v. a.* [clýpian, Sax.] To call. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

To CLEPE*, klêpe. *v. n.* To call. *Sackville.*

CLEPSYDRA*, klêp'-sè-drâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kind of clock among the ancients, which told the hours by the fall of a certain quantity of water; a chymical vessel.

CLERGICAL*, klêr'-jè-kâl. *a.* Relating to the clergy. *Milton.*

CLERGY §, klêr'-jè. *n. s.* [clergé, Fr.] The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God. *Hooker.*

CERGYABLE*, klêr'-jè-â-bl. *a.* The term applied to felonies within benefit of clergy. *Blackstone.*

CERGYMAN, klêr'-jè-mân. *88. n. s.* A man in holy orders. *Shakspeare.*

CERICAL, klêr'-è-kâl. *a.* Relating to the clergy. *Bp. Hall.*

CERICK*, klêr'-îk. *n. s.* A clergyman. *Bp. Horsley.*

CERICK*, klêr'-îk. *a.* Relating to the character of a clergyman.

CLERK §, klârk. *100. n. s.* [clericus, Lat.] A clergyman. *Ayliffe.* A scholar. *Sidney.* A man employed under another as a writer. *Shakspeare.* A petty writer in public offices; an officer of various kinds. *Glanville. Arbuthnot.* The layman who reads the responses in the church, to direct the rest. *Wheatley.*

CLERK-ÂLE*, klârk'-âle. *n. s.* The feast of the parish clerk. *Warton.*

CLERKLIKE*, klârk'-like. *a.* Accomplished as a learned person. *Shakspeare.*

CLERKLY*, klârk'-lè. *a.* Clever; scholar-like. *Atp. Cranmer.*

CLERKLY*, klârk'-lè. *ad.* In an ingenious or learned manner. *Gascoigne.*

CLERKSHIP, klârk'-ship. *n. s.* Scholarship. *Hales.* The office of a clerk. *Sir H. Wotton.*

CLEVE, §, in composition, at the beginning or end **CLIF**, § of the proper name of a place, denotes **CLIVE**, § it to be situated on the side of a rock or hill; as, *Cleveland, Clifton, Stancliff.*

CLEVER §, klév'-ûr. *98. a.* Dexterous; skilful. *L'Estrange.* Just; fit. *Pope.* Well-shaped. *Arbuthnot.* A low word, applied to any thing a man likes, without a settled meaning.

CLEVERLY, klév'-ûr-lè. *ad.* Dexterously. *Hudibr.*

CLEVERNESS, klév'-ûr-nès. *n. s.* Dexterity; skill.

CLEW §, klû. *n. s.* [clýpe, Sax.] Thread wound upon a bottom. *Spenser.* A guide; a direction.

Holder.

To CLEW, klû. *v. a.* *To clew the sails*, is to raise them, in order to be furled. *Harris.* To direct. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

To CLICK §, klîk. *v. n.* [cliken, Dutch.] To make a sharp, small, successive noise. *Gay.*

To CLICK*, klîk. *v. a.* To catch or snatch hastily.

CLICK*, klîk. *n. s.* The latch of a door.

CLICKER, klîk'-ûr. *n. s.* The servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers.

CLICKET, klîk'-êt. *n. s.* [cliquet, old Fr.] The ring, knocker, or hammer of a door. *Cotgrave.* Formerly, a key. *Chaucer.*

CLIENT §, klî'-ênt. *n. s.* [client, Fr.] One who applies to an advocate for counsel. *Bacon.* A dependant. *B. Jonson.*

CLIENTAL*, klî'-ên-tâl. *a.* Dependant. *Burke.*

CLIENTED, klî'-ên-têd. *part. a.* Supplied with clients. *Curew.*

CLIENTELE, klî'-ên-tèle. *n. s.* The condition or office of a client. *Bp. Hall.*

CLIENTSHIP, klî'-ênt-ship. *n. s.* The condition of a client.

CLIFF §, klîf. *n. s.* [clivus, Lat.] A steep rock. *Bacon.* The name of a character in musick; properly *clef*. *Sir J. Hawkins.*

CLIFFY*, klîf'-lè. *a.* Broken; craggy. *Harmer.*

CLIFT, klîft. *n. s.* Sometimes used for *cliff* or *cleft*.

CLIFTED*, klîft'-êd. *a.* Broken. *Congreve.*

CLIFTY*, klîf'-lè. *a.* The same as *cliffy*. *Pennant.*

CLIMATE §, klî-mâk'-tûr. *122. n. s.* [κλιμακτήριον] 198

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

A certain space of time, or progression of years. *Brown.*

CLIMACTE/RICK, klím-ák-tèr'-rìk, 530. } *n. s.* A
CLIMACTE/RICAL, klím-ák-tèr'-rè-kál, } certain
number of years, at the end of which some great
change is supposed to befall the body. *Brown.*

CLIMATE, klí'-máte. 91. *n. s.* [κλίμα.] A space
upon the surface of the earth, measured from the
equator to the polar circles; in each of which
spaces the longest day is half an hour longer than
in that nearer to the equator. A region, or tract of
land, differing from another by the temperature of
the air.

To CLIMATE, klí'-máte. *v. n.* To inhabit. *Shak.*
CLIMATEURE, klí'-má-tshùre. 463. *n. s.* Climate.
Shakespeare. Ob. J.

CLIMAX, klí'-máks. *n. s.* [κλίμαξ.] Gradation; as-
cend. *Dryden.*

To CLIMB, klímbe. *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*;
part. *clomb* or *climbed*. [climan, Sax.] To ascend
up with labour. *Shakespeare.*

To CLIMB, klímbe. *v. a.* To ascend; to mount. *Shak.*
CLIMBABLE, klímbe'-á-bl. *a.* Ascendable. *Sher-
wood.*

CLIMBER, klí'-mûr. *n. s.* One that mounts any
place. *Carew.* A plant that creeps upon other
supports. *Mortimer.* The name of a particular
herb. *Miller.*

To CLIMBER, klí'-mûr. *v. n.* To mount with effort.
Tusser.

CLIMBING, klí'-mîng. *n. s.* Ascending any place.
Ecclus. xxv.

CLIME, klímbe. *n. s.* [from *climate*.] Climate; region.
Milton.

To CLINCH, klínsh. *v. a.* [klinka, Swed.] To hold
in the hand with the fingers bent over it. *Dryden.*
To contract or double the fingers. *Swift.* To bend
the point of a nail in the other side. *Beaumont and
Fletcher.* To confirm; to fix.

To CLINCH, klínsh. *v. n.* To hold fast upon. *Tr.
of Buffon.*

CLINCH, klínsh. *n. s.* A word used in a double
meaning; a pun; an ambiguity. *Boyle.* That part
of the cable which is fastened to the ring of the an-
chor.

CLINCHER, klínsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A cramp; a hold-
fast. *Pope.*

To CLING, klíng. *v. n.* pret. *I clung*; part. *I have
clung.* [klynzer, Danish.] To hang upon by twin-
ing round. *Shakespeare.* To adhere. *B. Jonson.*

To CLING, klíng. *v. a.* To dry up; to consume.
Shakespeare.

CLINGY, klíng'-è. *a.* Adhesive.

CLINICAL, klín'-è-kál. } *a.* [κλινω.] Those that keep
CLINICAL, klín'-ík. } their bed —A clinical lec-
ture is a discourse upon a disease, made by the bed
of the patient.

CLINICK, klín'-ík. *n. s.* One on his death-bed.
Abp. Sancroft.

To CLINK, klíngk. 405. *v. a.* [klincken, Teut.] To
strike so as to make a small, sharp noise. *Chaucer.*

To CLINK, klíngk. *v. n.* To utter a small, sharp
noise. *Prior.*

CLINK, klíngk. 405. *n. s.* A sharp, successive noise.
Shakespeare. A key-hole. *Spenser.*

CLINQUANT, klíngk'-ánt. *a.* [Fr.] Dressed in
embroidery or tinsel finery. *Shakespeare.*

To CLIP, klíp. *v. a.* [clippian, Sax.] To embrace;
to hug. *Sidney.* To cut with shears. *Sidney.* To di-
minish coin by paring the edges. *Locke.* To cur-
tail; to cut. *Harmar.* To confine; to hold. *Shak.*

To CLIP, klíp. *v. n.* A phrase in falconry. *Dryden.*
CLIP, klíp. *n. s.* An embrace. *Sidney.*

CLIPPER, klíp'-pûr. *n. s.* One that debases coin
by cutting. *Shakespeare.* A barber. *Hulot.*

CLIPPING, klíp'-ping. *n. s.* A part cut off. *Locke.*
To CLISH-CLASH, klísh'-klásh. *v. n.* To sound
like the clashing of swords. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

CLIVER. See CLEAVER.

CLOAK, klòke. *n. s.* [lach, Sax.] The garment
with which the rest are covered. *Shakespeare.* A
concealment; a cover. 1 *Peter.*

To CLOAK, klòke. *v. a.* To cover with a cloak. To
hide. *Spenser.*

CLOAKBAG, klòke'-bág. *n. s.* A portmanteau.
Shakespeare.

CLOAKEDLY, klòke'-éd-jè. *ad.* In a concealed
manner.

CLOCHARD, *n. s.* [cloche, Fr.] A belfry. *Weever.*

CLOCK, klòk. *n. s.* [cloc, Welsh.] The instrument
which tells the hour by a stroke upon the bell. *Ba-
con.* It is an usual expression to say, What is it
of the clock? for What hour is it? or ten o'clock,
for the tenth hour. *Shakespeare.*—The clock of a
stocking: the flowers or inverted work about the
ankle. *Swift.* An insect; a sort of beetle. The
sound which the hen makes in calling her chickens.
To CLOCK, klòk. *v. a.* [clocan, Sax.] To call, as
the hen calls her chickens. *Ld. Northampton.* See
To CLUCK.

To CLOCK, klòk. *v. n.* To make a noise like the
hen. *The Silkenormes.*

CLOCK-MAKER, klòk'-má-kûr. *n. s.* He whose
profession is to make clocks. *Derham.*

CLOCK-SETTER, klòk'-sèt-tûr. *n. s.* One who
regulates the clock. *Shakespeare.*

CLOCK-WORK, klòk'-wûrk. *n. s.* Movements like
those of a clock. *Prior.*

CLOD, klòd. *n. s.* [club, Sax.] A lump of earth or
clay. *Bacon.* A turf; the ground. *Swift.* Any
thing concreted together. *Carew.* A lump of metal.
Milton. Any thing vile, base, and earthy. *Spenser.*
A dull, gross fellow. *Dryden.*

To CLOD, klòd. *v. n.* To gather into concretions.
Milton.

To CLOD, klòd. *v. a.* To pelt with clods.

CLODDY, klòd'-dè. *a.* Consisting of earth or clods;
mean; gross. *Shak.* Full of clods unbroke.
Mortimer.

CLODHOPPER, klòd'-hòp-pûr. See CLODPOLL.

CLODPATE, klòd'-páte. *n. s.* A stupid fellow.

CLODPATED, klòd'-pá-tèd. *a.* Stupid; dull. *Arbu.*

CLODPOLE, klòd'-pòle. *n. s.* A thickskull; a dolt.
Shakespeare.

CLOFF, klòf. *n. s.* The same with clough.

To CLOG, klóg. *v. a.* [clog, Welsh.] To load with,
or encumber. *Shak.* To hinder; to obstruct. *Ra-
leigh.* To burthen; to embarrass. *Dryden.*

To CLOG, klóg. *v. n.* To coalesce; to adhere. *Eve-
lyn.* To be encumbered. *Sharp.*

CLOG, klóg. *n. s.* A load; a weight. *Shak.* An en-
cumbrance. *Hooker.* A kind of additional shoe
worn by women to keep them from wet. A wood-
en shoe. *Harvey.*

CLOGGINESS, klóg'-gè-nès. *n. s.* The state of be-
ing clogged.

CLOGGING, klóg'-gíng. *n. s.* An obstruction.
More.

CLOGGY, klóg'-gè. 283. *a.* That has the power
of clogging up. *Boyle.*

CLOISTER, klòis'-tûr. *n. s.* [claustrum, Lat.] A
religious retirement; a monastery; a nunnery.
Davis. A peristyle; a piazza.

To CLOISTER, klòis'-tûr. *v. a.* To shut up in a
religious house; to confine. *Shakespeare.*

CLOISTERAL, klòis'-tûr-ál. 38. *a.* Solitary. *Donne.*

CLOISTERED, klòis'-tûrd. *part. a.* Inhabiting
cloisters. *Shak.* Built with peristyles or piazzas.
Wotton.

CLOISTERER, klòis'-tûr-ûr. *n. s.* One belonging
to the cloister. *Bp. Bramhall.*

CLOISTERESS, klòis'-très. *n. s.* A nun. *Shak.*

CLOKE. See CLOAK.

CLOMB, klóm. pret. of *To climb*.

CLONG, klóng. The old part of *To clog*.

To CLOOM, klóóm. *v. a.* [clœmant, Sax.] To close
with glutinous matter. *Mortimer.*

To CLOSE, klòze. 437. *v. a.* [clausus, Lat.] To
shut. *Milton.* To conclude. *Dryden.* To enclose.
Shak. To join; to unite fractures. *Shak.*

To CLOSE, klòze. *v. n.* To coalesce. *Numb.*—To
close upon. To agree upon. To close with. To
close in with. To come to an agreement with.
Shak. To close with. To grapple with in wrestling.

CLOSE, klôze. *n. s.* Any thing shut. *Bacon*. The manner of shutting. *Chapman*. The time of shutting up. *Dryden*. A grapple in wrestling. *Bacon*. Pause; cessation. *Milton*. A conclusion or end. *Milton*.

CLOSE, klôze. *n. s.* A small field enclosed. *Shak*.

CLOSE, klôze. 437, 499. *a.* Shut fast. *Wilkins*. Having no vent. *Dryden*. Confined; stagnant. *Bacon*. Compact; solid. *Burnet*. Viscous; not volatile. *Wilkins*. Concise; brief. *Dryden*. Joined without any distance or space between. *B. Jonson*. Approaching nearly. *Shak*. Narrow. *Dryden*. Undiscovered. *Shak*. Hidden; secret. *Spenser*. Trusty. *Shak*. Cloudy; sly. *Shak*. Without wandering; attentive. *Locke*. Full to the point; home. *Dryden*. Retired. *Chron*. Applied to the weather: dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLOSE, klôze. *ad.* Has the same meanings with *closely*.

CLOSE-BANDED, klôze'-bând-îd. *a.* In close order. *Milton*.

CLOSE-BODIED, klôze-bôd'-îd. 99. *a.* Made to fit the body exactly. *Ayliffe*.

CLOSE-COMPACTED*, klôze'-kâm-pâkt'-îd. *a.* In close order. *Addison*.

CLOSE-COUCHEd*, klôze'-kôûtsht. *a.* Concealed. *Milton*.

CLOSE-CURTAINED*, klôze'-kûr-tînd. *a.* Encircled with curtains. *Milton*.

CLOSE-FISTED*, klôze'-fîst-îd. *a.* Penurious. *Bp. Berkeley*.

CLOSE-HANDED, klôze-hân'-dêd. *a.* Covetous. *Hale*.

CLOSE-HANDEDNESS*, klôze'-hând'-îd-nês. *n. s.* Penuriousness. *Archd. Holyday*.

CLOSE-PENT, klôze'-pênt. *a.* Shut close. *Dryden*.

CLOSE-TONGUED*, klôze'-tîngd. *a.* Cautious in speaking. *Shakespeare*.

CLOSELY, klôze'-lê. *ad.* Without inlet or outlet. *Boyle*. Without much space intervening; nearly. *Shakespeare*. Attentively. *Pope*. Secretly; sily. *Spenser*. Without deviation. *Dryden*. Tightly; as, the garment fitted *closely*.

CLOSENESS, klôze'-nês. *n. s.* The state of being shut. *Bacon*. Narrowness. Want of air, or ventilation. *Swift*. Compactness. *Bacon*. Recluseness. *Shakespeare*. Secrecy; privacy. *Bacon*. Covetousness. *Addison*. Connexion. *South*.

CLOSER, klô'-zâr. *n. s.* A finisher; a concluder.

CLOSESTOOL, klôze'-stôol. *n. s.* A chamber implement. *Garth*.

CLOSET, klôz'-ît. 99. *n. s.* A small room of privacy. *Spenser*. A private repository of curiosities. *Dryden*.

TO CLOSET, klôz'-ît. *v. a.* To shut up in a closet. *Herbert*. To take into a closet for a secret interview. *Swift*.

CLOSET-SIN*, klôz'-ît-sîn. *n. s.* Wickedness committed secretly. *Bp. Hall*.

CLOSH, klôsh. *n. s.* A distemper in the feet of cattle; the *fouander*. *Dict*.

CLOSING*, klô'-zing. *n. s.* Period; conclusion.

CLOSURE, klôz'-zhûre. 452. *n. s.* The act of shutting up. *Boyle*. That by which any thing is closed. *Wallis*. Enclosure. *Shakespeare*. Conclusion; end. *Shakespeare*.

CLOT §, klôt. *n. s.* [*klotte*, Dutch.] Concretion; coagulation; grume. *Bacon*. A dull, heavy man. *B. Jonson*.

TO CLOT, klôt. *v. a.* To form clots, or clods. To concrete; to coagulate. *Huëbras*. To become gross.

CLOTBIRD*, klôt'-bûrd. *n. s.* The common *oenanthe*.

CLOTH §, klôth. 467. *n. s.* plural *cloths*, *klôths*, or *clothes*, *klôze*. [clad, Sax.] Any thing woven for dress. *Drayton*. The piece of linen spread upon a table. *Pope*. The canvass on which pictures are delineated. *Dryden*. Any texture put to a particular use. *Sir J. Hayward*. Dress; raiment. *Quarles*. A texture of wool. In the plural: dress; habit. [In this sense, always *clothes*, *klôze*.] *Spenser*. The covering of a bed. *Prior*.

TO CLOTHE, klôthe. 467. *v. a.* pret. I *clothed*, or *clad*; partic. *clothed*, or *clad*. To invest with garments. *Addison*. To adorn with dress. *Ray*. To invest, as with clothes. *Job*. To furnish with clothes. *Proverbs*.

TO CLOTHE, klôthe. *v. n.* To wear clothes. *Shak*.

CLOTHIER, klôthe'-yêr. 113. *n. s.* A maker or seller of cloth. *Shakespeare*.

CLOTHING, klôthe'-îng. 410. *n. s.* Dress; vesture. *Fairfax*.

CLOTHSHEARER, klôth'-shêêr-âr. *n. s.* One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap. *Hakewill*.

CLOTHWORKER*, klôth'-wôrkr-âr. *n. s.* A maker of cloth. *Scott*.

CLOTPOLL, klôt'-pôle. *n. s.* Thickskull; blockhead. *Shakespeare*. Head, in scorn. *Shakespeare*.

TO CLOTTED, klôt'-tûr. *v. n.* To concrete; to coagulate. *Dryden*.

CLOTTY, klôt'-tê. *a.* Full of clots. *Harvey*.

CLOUD §, klôud. *n. s.* [*derivation not known*.] The dark collection of vapours in the air. *Shakespeare*. The veins, marks, or stains in stones, or other bodies. Any state of obscurity or darkness. *Milton*. A crowd; a multitude. *Atterbury*.

TO CLOUD, klôud. *v. a.* To darken with clouds. To make of sullen appearance. *Milton*. To obscure. *Decay of Piety*. To variegate with dark veins. *Pope*. To sully; to defame. *Shakespeare*.

TO CLOUD, klôud. *v. n.* To grow cloudy. *Shak*.

CLOUDBERRY, klôud'-bêr-rê. *n. s.* A plant, the *knotberry*. *Miller*.

CLOUDASCENDING*, klôud'-âs-sênd'-îng. *a.* Mounting to the clouds. *Sandys*.

CLODBORN*, klôud'-bôr-n. *a.* Born of a cloud. *Dryden*.

CLODCAPT, klôud'-kâpt. *a.* Topped with clouds. *Shakespeare*.

CLOD-COMPELLING, klôud'-kôm-pêl'-îng. 410. *a.* An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected. *Waller*. Simply, collecting clouds. *Thomson*.

CLODCOVERED*, klôud'-kûv-êrd. *a.* Wrapt in clouds. *Young*.

CLOD-ECLIPSED*, klôud'-ê-kîpst. *a.* Eclipsed by a cloud. *Shakespeare*.

CLODDISPELLING*, klôud'-dis-pêl'-îng. *a.* Having power to disperse. *Dryden*.

CLODKISSING*, klôud'-kîs-sîng. *a.* Touching, as it were, the clouds. *Shakespeare*.

CLOD-OPT*, klôud'-ôpt. *a.* Having the top covered with clouds. *Gray*.

CLOD-TOUCHING*, klôud'-tûsh-îng. *a.* Ascending, as it were, to the clouds. *Sandys*.

CLODILY, klôud'-dê-lê. *ad.* With clouds. Obscurely. *Spenser*.

CLODINESS, klôud'-dê-nês. *n. s.* Being covered with clouds; darkness. *Shakespeare*. Want of brightness. *Boyle*.

CLODLESS, klôud'-lês. *a.* Without clouds; clear. *Peele*.

CLOUDY, klôud'-dê. *a.* Covered with clouds. *Exodus*. Dark; obscure. *Watts*. Gloomy of look. *Spenser*. Marked with spots or veins. Not bright. *Boyle*.

CLOUGH, klôû. 313. *n. s.* [clough, Sax.] The cleft of a hill; a cliff. *Verstegan*.

CLOUGH, klôf. *n. s.* An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

CLOUT §, klôut. *n. s.* [clut, Sax.] A cloth for any mean use. *Spenser*. A patch on a shoe or coat. *Wicliffe*. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers shot. *Shakespeare*. An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing. A blow.

TO CLOUT, klôut. *v. a.* To patch. *Bale*. To cover with a cloth. *Spenser*. To join coarsely together. *Harmar*.

TO CLOUT*, klôut. *v. a.* To beat; to strike. *Beau mont and Fletcher*.

CLOUTED, klôud'-têd. *part. a.* Congealed; coagulated. Used for *clotted*. *Drayton*.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

CLOUTERLY, klôû/-tûr-lê. *a.* [*cloete*, Teut.] Clumsy; awkward. *Mortimer*.
CLOVE, klôve. The preterit of *cleave*.
CLOVE §, klôve. *n. s.* [*clupe*, Sax.] A valuable spice, brought from the East Indies. *Brown*. The parts into which garlic separates, when the outer skin is torn off. *Tate*.
CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER, klôve-jil'-'lê-flôûr. *n. s.* A flower. *Miller*.
CLOVEN, klô'-vn. 103. part. pret. from *cleave*.
CLOVEN-FOOT*, klô'-vn-fû-t. *a.* Relating to a foot divided into two parts. *Spenser*.
CLOVEN-FOOTED, klô'-vn-fû-t-êd. } *a.* Having the
CLOVEN-HOOFED, klô'-vn-hô-fû. } foot divided
into two parts. *Brown*.
CLOVER §, klô'-vûr. } *n. s.*
CLOVER-FLLOWER*, klô'-vûr-flôû-ûr. } [*clæp-en*,
CLOVER-GRASS, klô'-vûr-grâs. } Sax.] A
species of trefoil. *Shakspeare*.—To live in clover,
is to live luxuriously. *Ogle*.
CLOVERED, klô'-vûrd. 359. *a.* Covered with clover. *Thomson*.
CLOWN §, klôûn. *n. s.* [*lopn*, Sax.] A rustick. *Sidney*. A coarse, ill-bred man. *Spectator*. A principal character in pantomimes.
To CLOWN*, klôûn. *v. n.* To affect the behaviour of a clown. *B. Jonson*.
CLOWNAGE*, klôûn'-âje. *n. s.* The behaviour of a clown. *B. Jonson*.
CLOWNERY, klôûn'-ûr-rê. *n. s.* Ill-breeding. *Chapman*.
CLOWNISH, klôûn'-ish. *a.* Consisting of rusticks or clowns. *Dryden*. Coarse; rough. *Spenser*. Ill-mannered. *Shak*. Clumsy; ungainly. *Wotton*.
CLOWNISHLY, klôûn'-ish-lê. *ad.* Coarsely.
CLOWNISHNESS, klôûn'-ish-nês. *n. s.* Rusticity. *Dryden*. Incivility. *Punshave*.
CLOWN'S MUSTARD, klôûnz-mâs'-tûrd. *n. s.* An herb.
To CLOY §, klôê. *v. a.* [*enclouer*, Fr.] To satiate; to fill to loathing. *Sidney*. To cloy the beak, an accustomed action with hawks and eagles. *Shak*. To nail up guns, by a spike in the touch-hole.
CLOYLESS, klôê'-lê-s. *a.* That of which too much cannot be had. *Shakspeare*.
CLOYMENT, klôê'-mênt. *n. s.* Satiety. *Shak*.
CLUB §, klûb. *n. s.* [*cluppa*, Welsh.] A heavy stick. *Spenser*. The name of one of the suits of cards. *Pope*. The dividend of a tavern reckoning. *L'Estrange*. An association of persons subjected to particular rules. *Swift*. Concurrence; joint charge. *Hudibras*. An old term for a booby.
To CLUB, klûb. *v. n.* To contribute to a common expense in settled proportions. *Bp. Nicolson*. To join to one effect. *Dryden*.
To CLUB, klûb. *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning. *Pope*.
CLUBBED*, klûb'-bêd. *a.* Heavy, like a club. *Chaucer*.
CLUBBER*. See **CLUBBIST**.
CLUBBISH*, klûb'-blsh. *a.* Rustick. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
CLUBBIST*, klûb'-blst. *n. s.* He who belongs to a particular association. *Burke*.
CLUBFIST*, klûb'-flst. *n. s.* A large fist. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
CLUBFISTED*, klûb'-flst-êd. *a.* Having a large fist. *Hovell*.
CLUBFOOTED*, klûb'-fû-t-êd. *a.* Short, or crooked in the foot. *Cotgrave*.
CLUBHEADED, klûb'-hêd-êd. *a.* Having a thick head. *Derham*.
CLUBLA W, klûb'-lâw. *n. s.* Regulation by force. *Addison*.
CLUBMAN*, klûb'-mân. *n. s.* One who carries a club.
CLUBBROOM, klûb'-rôdm. *n. s.* The room, in which a club assembles. *Addison*.
To CLUCK §, klûk. *v. n.* [*cloccian*, Welsh.] To call chickens, as a hen. *Shakspeare*.
To CLUCK*, klûk. *v. a.* To call, as a hen calls chickens. *Shakspeare*.

CLUE*. The same as *clew*.
CLUMP, klûmp. *n. s.* [*klump*, Germ.] A shapeless piece of wood, or other matter. A cluster of trees. *Shenstone*.
To CLUMPER*, klûmp'-ûr. *v. a.* To form into clumps or masses. *More*.
CLUMPS, klûmps. *n. s.* A numbskull.
CLUMSILY, klûm'-zê-lê. *ad.* Awkwardly. *Ray*.
CLUMSINESS, klûm'-zê-nês. *n. s.* Awkwardness. *Collier*.
CLUMSY §, klûm'-zê. *a.* [*lompsh*, Dutch.] Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy. *Ray*.
CLUNG, klûng. The preterit of *cling*.
CLUNG, klûng. *a.* Wasted with leanness; shrunk up with cold.
To CLUNG, klûng. *v. n.* To dry as wood does, when laid up after it is cut. To adhere. *More*.
CLUNIAK*, klû/-nê-âk. *n. s.* [*Cluniacensis*, Lat. from *Cluni* in Burgundy.] One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks.
CLUNIAK*, klû/-nê-âk. *a.* Belonging to the order of Cluny. *Gough*.
CLUSTER §, klûs'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [*clÿrter*, Sax.] A bunch. *Bacon*. A number of animals gathered together. *Milton*.
To CLUSTER, klûs'-tûr. *v. n.* To grow in bunches. *Milton*.
To CLUSTER, klûs'-tûr. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies. *Sir W. Alexander*.
CLUSTER-GRAPE, klûs'-tûr-grâpe. *n. s.* The small black grape. *Mortimer*.
CLUSTERY, klûs'-tûr-rê. *a.* Growing in clusters. *Cotgrave*.
To CLUTCH §, klûtsh. *v. a.* [*ge-læccan*, Sax.] To gripe; to grasp. *Shak*. To comprise. *Collier*. To contract; to double the hand. *Shakspeare*.
CLUTCH, klûtsh. *n. s.* The gripe; grasp. *Characters* about 1661. Generally, in the plural the paws, the talons. *L'Estrange*. Hands, in a sense of rapacity. *Hudibras*.
CLUTTER §, klû/-tûr. 98. *n. s.* See **CLATTER**. A noise; a bustle. *L'Estrange*.
To CLUTTER, klû/-tûr. *v. n.* To make a noise, or bustle.
CLYSTER §, klis'-tûr. *n. s.* [*κλυστήρ*.] A liquid remedy, applied by injection up the rectum. *Arbuthnot*.
CLYSTER-PIPE*, klis'-tûr-plpe. *n. s.* The tube or pipe by which a clyster is injected.
To CLYSTERIZE*, klis'-tûr-ize. *v. n.* To apply a clyster. *Cotgrave*.
CLYSTERWISE*, klis'-tûr-wize. *ad.* In the manner of a clyster. *Greenhill*.
To COACERVATE §, kô-â-sêr'-vâte. 91, 503, (b.) *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Lat.] To heap up together. *Bacon*.
See Every dictionary but Entick's has the accent on the penultimate syllable of this word; and that this is the true accentuation, we may gather from the tendency of the accent to rest on the same syllable as in the Latin word it is derived from, when the same number of syllables are in both; as in *coacervo* and *coacervate*. See **ARISTATE**. *W.*
COACERVATION, kô-â-sêr'-vâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Heaping, or being heaped together. *Bacon*.
COACH §, kôsh. *n. s.* [*coche*, Fr.] A carriage of pleasure or state, distinguished from a chariot by having seats fronting each other. *Sidney*.
To COACH, kôsh. *v. a.* To carry in a coach. *B. Jonson*. To draw together, as horses harnessed to a coach. *Every Woman in her Humour*.
COACHBOX, kôsh'-bôks. *n. s.* The seat on which the driver of the coach sits. *Arbuthnot*.
COACHFUL*, kôsh'-fûl. *n. s.* A coach filled with persons. *Addison*.
COACH-HIRE, kôsh'-hlre. *n. s.* Money paid for the use of a coach. *Dryden*.
COACH-HORSE*, kôsh'-hôrse. *n. s.* A horse designed for drawing a coach. *B. Jonson*.
COACH-HOUSE, kôsh'-hôûs. *n. s.* The house in which the coach is kept. *Swift*.
COACHMAKER, kôsh'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* He whose trade is to make coaches. *Shakspeare*.

CO'ACHMAN, kòsh'-mân. 88. n. s. The driver of a coach. *Prior*.
 CO'ACHMANSHIP*, kòsh'-mân-shîp. n. s. The skill of a coachman. *Jennys*.
 To COA'CT §, kò-âk't'. v. n. [from *con* and *act*.] To act together. *Shakespeare*.
 COA'CTED*, kò-âk'-éd. *part. a.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Forced. *B. Jonson*.
 COA'CTION, kò-âk'-shûn. n. s. Compulsion. *Rule*.
 COA'CTIVE, kò-âk'-tîv. 157. a. Compulsory; restrictive. *Raleigh*. Acting in concurrence. *Shak*.
 COA'CTIVELY*, kò-âk'-tîv-lè. *ad.* In a compulsory manner. *Bp. Bramhall*.
 COADJUMENT, kò-âd'-jû-mênt. n. s. Mutual assistance.
 COADJUTANT, kò-âd'-jû-tânt. *a.* [*con* and *adjuto*.] Helping. *Phillips*.
 COADJUTOR, kò-âd'-jû-tûr. 166. n. s. A fellow-helper. *Dryden*. [In the canon law.] One who is appointed to perform the duties of another. *Ayliffe*.
 COADJUTRIX*, kò-âd'-jû-trîks. n. s. She who is a fellow-helper. *Smollet*.
 COADJUVANCY, kò-âd'-jû-vân-sè. n. s. [*con* and *adjuvo*, Lat.] Help; concurrent help. *Brown*.
 COADJUNCTION, kò-âd'-û-nish'-ûn. n. s. [*con*, *ad*, *unio*, Lat.] Conjunction of different substances into one mass. *Hale*.
 COADVENTURER*, kò-âd'-vên'-tshûr-ûr. n. s. A fellow-adventurer. *Howell*.
 To COAFFOREST*, v. a. To convert ground into forest. *Howell*.
 COA'GENT*, kò-â'-jênt. n. s. An associate. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
 To COAGMENT §, kò-âg'-mênt'. v. a. [*coagmen*, old Fr.] To congregate or heap together. *Glanville*.
 COAGMENTA'TION, kò-âg'-mên-tâ'-shûn. n. s. Collection; conjunction. *B. Jonson*.
 COA'GULABLE, kò-âg'-û-lâ-bl. a. Capable of concretion. *Boyle*.
 To COA'GULATE §, kò-âg'-û-lâ-tè. 91. v. a. [*coagulo*, Lat.] To force into concretions. *Bacon*.
 To COA'GULATE, kò-âg'-û-lâ-tè. v. n. To run into concretions. *Bacon*.
 COAGULA'TION, kò-âg'-û-lâ'-shûn. n. s. Concretion; congelation. *Bp. Berkeley*. The body formed by coagulation. *Arbutnot*.
 COA'GULATIVE, kò-âg'-û-lâ-tîv. a. Having the power of coagulation. *Boyle*.
 COA'GULATOR, kò-âg'-û-lâ-tûr. 521. n. s. What causes coagulation. *Arbutnot*.
 COAK. See COKE.
 COAL §, kòle. 295. n. s. [*col*, Sax.] The common fossil fuel. *Chambers*. The cinder of scorched wood; charcoal. *Bacon*. Fire; any thing inflamed or ignited. *Shakespeare*.
 To COAL, kòle. v. a. To burn wood to charcoal. *Carew*. To delineate with a coal. *Camden*.
 COAL-BLACK, kòle'-blâk. a. Black in the highest degree. *Spenser*.
 COAL-BOX, kòle'-bòks. n. s. A box to carry coals to the fire.
 COAL-FISH, kòle'-fîsh. n. s. A species of beardless gadus.
 COAL-HOUSE*, kòle'-hòûs. n. s. A place to put coals in. *Junius*.
 COAL-MINE, kòle'-mîne. n. s. A mine in which coals are dug. *Mortimer*.
 COAL-MINER*, kòle'-mî-nûr. n. s. One who works in a coal mine. *Junius*.
 COAL-PIT, kòle'-pît. n. s. A pit for digging coals. *Woodward*.
 COAL-SHIP*, kòle'-shîp. n. s. A ship that carries coals; a collier. *Junius*.
 COAL-STONE, kòle'-stòne. n. s. A sort of canal coal. *Woodward*.
 COAL-WORK, kòle'-wûrk. n. s. A place where coals are found. *Felton*.
 CO'ALERY, kò'-lêr'-è. n. s. A place where coals are dug. *Woodward*.
 To COALE/SCE §, kò-â-lès'. v. n. [*coalesco*, Lat.]

To unite in masses. *Newton*. To grow together; to join.
 COALE/SCENCE, kò-â-lès'-sênsè. n. s. Union. *Glanville*.
 COALITION, kò-â-lîsh'-ûn. n. s. Union in one mass or body. *Glanville*.
 CO'ALY, kò'-lè. a. Containing coal. *Milton*.
 COAPTA'TION, kò-âp-tâ'-shûn. n. s. [*con* and *apto*, Lat.] The adjustment of parts to each other. *Boyle*.
 To COARCT §, kò-ârk't'. v. a. [*coarcto*, Lat.] To confine into a narrow compass. *Sir T. Elyot*. To restrain. *Ayliffe*.
 COARCTA'TION, kò-ârk-tâ'-shûn. n. s. Confinement. *Bacon*. Contraction of any space. *Ray*.
 Restraint of liberty. *Bp. Bramhall*.
 COARSE §, kòrse. a. Not refined. *Shak*. Not soft or fine. *Scott*. Rude; uncivil. *Addison*. Gross. *Thomson*. Inelegant; rude. *Dryden*. Not nicely expert. *Arbutnot*. Mean; not elegant. *Roscommon*.
 CO'ARSELY, kòrse'-lè. *ad.* Without fineness; meanly. *Brown*. Rudely. *Dryden*. Inelegantly. *Dryden*. Not delicately; grossly. *Shakespeare*.
 CO'ARSENES, kòrse'-nès. n. s. Impurity. *Bacon*. Roughness. Grossness. *L'Estrange*. Roughness. *Garth*. Meanness. *Addison*.
 To COASSUME*, kò-âs-sûme'. v. a. [*con* and *assume*.] To take upon one's self, one thing or quality together with another. *Walsall*.
 COAST §, kòste. n. s. [*costa*, Lat.] The edge of the land next the sea; the shore. *Dryden*. The border or frontier of a country. *Hulot*. Side. *Bacon*.
 The coast is clear: proverbial, the danger is over. *Sidney*.
 To COAST, kòste. v. n. To sail close by the coast. *Dryden*. To approach. *Spenser*.
 To COAST, kòste. v. a. To sail by. *Brown*. To keep close to. *Holinshead*.
 CO'ASTER, kòs'-tûr. n. s. He that sails near the shore. *Dryden*.
 COAT §, kòte. n. s. [*cotte*, Fr.] The upper garment. 1 Sam. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy. *Locke*. The habit or vesture of office. *Howell*. The hair or fur of a beast. *Milton*. Any tegument or covering. *Peacham*. That on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed. *Spenser*. A card, called rightly a coat-card, and corruptly a court-card. *B. Jonson*.
 To COAT, kòte. v. a. To cover; to invest. *B. Jonson*.
 COAT-CARD*, kòte'-kârd. n. s. [from the dress or coat, in which the king, queen, and knave, are represented.] A card. Improperly called court-card. *B. Jonson*.
 To COAX §, kòks. v. a. To wheedle; to flatter. *L'Estrange*.
 COAX*, kòks. n. s. A dupe. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
 COAXA'TION*, kòks-â'-shûn. n. s. The art of coaxing.
 CO'AXER, kòks'-ûr. n. s. A wheedler.
 COB, kòb. n. s. The sea-mew. *Phillips*. A spider. A horse not castrated. A strong pony. A coin. *Sheridan*.
 CO'BALT, kòb'-âlt. n. s. A marcasite frequent in Saxony. *Woodward*.
 To COBBLE §, kòb'-bl. 405. v. a. [*kobler*, Dan.] To mend any thing coarsely. *Shakespeare*. To do or make clumsily. *Dryden*.
 COBBLE*, or CO'BLE*, kòb'-bl. n. s. [scuple, Sax.] A fishing boat. *Pennant*. A pebble. *Fairfax*.
 CO'BBLER, kòb'-lûr. 98. n. s. A mender of old shoes. *Addison*. A clumsy workman. *Shak*. Any mean person. *Dryden*.
 CO'BCOALS*, kòb'-kòlz. n. s. Large round coals.
 CO'BIRONS, kòb'-l-ârnz. n. s. Irons with a knob at the upper end. *Bacon*.
 CO'BISHOP, kò-bîsh'-ûp. n. s. A coadjutant bishop. *Ayliffe*.
 CO'BLOAF*, kòb'-lòfe. n. s. A crusty, uneven loaf.
 CO'BNUIT, kòb'-nûit. n. s. A boy's game; the conquering nut. A large nut. *Barret*.
 COBO'B*. See CABOB.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tâb, bûll; —ôil; —pound; —thin, THIS.

CO'BSTONES*, kôb'-stônz. *n. s.* Large stones.
 CO'BSWAN, kôb'-swôn. *n. s.* The head or leading swan. *B. Jonson.*
 CO'BWEB, kôb'-wêb. *n. s.* [*kopweb*, Dutch.] The web or net of a spider. *Spenser.* Any snare or trap. *Hudibras.*
 CO'BWEB*, kôb'-wêb. *a.* Any thing fine, slight, or flimsy. *More.*
 CO'BWEBBED*, kôb'-wêbd. *a.* Covered with the webs of spiders. *Lovelace.*
 COCA. See CACAO, and COCOA.
 COCCIFEROUS, kôk-sîf-fêr-rûs. *a.* [κοκκός; and fero, Lat.] Plants or trees that have berries. *Quincy.*
 CO'CCULUS INDICUS*, kôk'-kû-lûs-în'-dê-kûs. [Lat.] A poisonous, narcotick berry. *Chambers.*
 CO'CCYX*, kôk'-siks. *n. s.* [Lat.] [In anatomy.] A bone joined to the extremity of the os sacrum.
 CO'CHINEAL, kôtsî'-în-êl. 165. *n. s.* [*cochinilla*, Span.] An insect gathered upon the *opuntia*, and dried: from which a beautiful red colour is extracted. *Hill.*
 CO'CHLEARY, kôk'-lê-â-rê. 353. *a.* [*cochlea*, Lat.] In the form of a screw. *Brown.*
 CO'CHLEATED, kôk'-lê-â-têd. *a.* Of a screwed form. *Woodward.*
 COCK ô, kôk. *n. s.* [κοκκύς.] The male to the hen. *Bacon.* The male of any small birds. *Arbutnot.* The weathercock. *Shak.* A spout to let out water, by turning the stop. *Shak.* The notch of an arrow. The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint. *Hudibras.* A conqueror; a leader. *Addison.* Cockerowing. *Shak.* A small heap of hay. *Mortimer.* The form of a hat. *Addison.* The style or gnomon of a dial. The needle of a balance. *Cock on the hoop.* Triumphant; exulting. *Camden.* *Cock and a bull.* Tedious, unmeaning stories. *Burton.*
 To COCK, kôk. *v. a.* To set erect. *Addison.* To set up the hat with an air of pertness. *Prior.* To mould the form of the hat. To fix the cock of a gun ready for a discharge. *Dryden.* To raise hay in small heaps. *Spenser.*
 To COCK, kôk. *v. n.* To strut; to hold up the head. *Sir T. Smith.* To train or use fighting cocks. *B. Jonson.* To cocker. *Tusser.*
 COCKADE, kôk-kâdê. *n. s.* A riband worn in the hat. *Young.*
 COCKADE*, kôk-âdê-êd. *a.* Wearing a cockade in the hat. *Young.*
 CO'KAL*, kôk'-âl. *n. s.* A game called huckle bone. *Kinder.*
 COCKATO'*, kôk-â-tô. *n. s.* A bird of the parrot kind. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 CO'CATRICE, kôk'-â-trîse. 142. *n. s.* [*cocatrice*, old Fr.] A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg. *Shakespeare.*
 CO'CKBOAT, kôk'-bôtê. *n. s.* A small boat belonging to a ship. *Bacon.*
 CO'CKBRAINED*, kôk'-brân'd. *a.* Giddy; rash. *Milton.*
 CO'CKBROTH, kôk'-brôth. *n. s.* Broth made by boiling a cock. *Harvey.*
 CO'CK-CROWING, kôk'-krô-îng. *n. s.* The time at which cocks crow; the morning. *St. Mark.*
 To CO'CKER ô, kôk'-kûr. *v. a.* To fondle; to indulge. *Ecclus.*
 CO'CKER, kôk'-kûr. 98. *n. s.* A cockfighter.
 CO'CKER*, kôk'-kûr. *n. s.* A sort of spatterdash. *Bp. Hall.*
 CO'CKEREL, kôk'-kûr-êl. 555. *n. s.* A young cock. *Shakespeare.*
 CO'CKERING*, kôk'-ûr-îng. *n. s.* Indulgence. *Milton.*
 CO'CKET*, kôk'-kît. *a.* Brisk; pert. *Sherwood.*
 CO'CKET, kôk'-kît. 99. *n. s.* An instrument sealed and delivered by the officers of the custom-house to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandise is entered. *Concel.* A cock-bait.
 CO'CKFIGHT, kôk'-flîte. } *n. s.* A battle or
 CO'CKFIGHTING*, kôk'-flî-îng. } match of cocks.
Bacon.

CO'CKHORSE, kôk'-hôrse. *a.* On horseback; triumphant; exulting. *Prior.*
 CO'CKING*, kôk'-îng. *n. s.* Cockfighting. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
 CO'CKLE ô, kôk'-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*cochlea*, Lat.] A small testaceous fish. *Shakespeare.*
 CO'CKLE-STAIRS, kôk'-kl-stâres. *n. s.* Winding or spiral stairs. *Chambers.*
 CO'CKLE, kôk'-kl. *n. s.* [*coquel*, Sax.] A weed that grows in corn. *Job.*
 To CO'CKLE, kôk'-kl. *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles like the shell of a cockle. *Gay.*
 CO'CKLED, kôk'-kld. 359. *a.* Shelled. *Shakespeare.*
 CO'CKLER*, kôk'-lûr. *n. s.* One who takes and sells cockles. *Gray.*
 CO'CKLOFT, kôk'-lôft. *n. s.* The room over the garret. *Gregory.*
 CO'CKMASTER, kôk'-mâ-stûr. *n. s.* One that breeds game cocks. *L'Estrange.*
 CO'CKMATCH, kôk'-mâtsh. *n. s.* Cockfight for a prize. *Addison.*
 CO'CKNEY, kôk'-nê. 270. *n. s.* [The original unknown.] A native of London, by way of contempt. *Shak.* Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, despicable citizen. *Shakespeare.*
 CO'CKNEYLIKE*, kôk'-nê-llke. *a.* Resembling the character of a cockney. *Burton.*
 CO'CKPAT, kôk'-pît. *n. s.* The area where cocks fight. *Shak.* A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are subdivisions for the purser, surgeon, and his mates.
 CO'CKSCOMB, kôk'-kômê. *n. s.* A plant.
 CO'CKSHEAD, kôk'-hêd. *n. s.* A plant; *sainfoin*. *Miller.*
 CO'CKSHUT, kôk'-shût. *n. s.* The close of the evening. *Shakespeare.*
 CO'CKSPUR, kôk'-spûr. *n. s.* Virginian hawthorn. *Miller.*
 CO'CKSURE, kôk'-shôr'. *a.* Confidently certain. *Skelton.*
 CO'CKSWAIN, kôk'-sn. [See BOATSWAIN.] *n. s.* The officer who has the command of the cock-boat. *Conrully caxon.* *Drummond.*
 CO'CKWEED, kôk'-wêed. *n. s.* A plant, dittander, or pepperwort.
 CO'COA, kô'-kô. *n. s.* [*coca*, or *coco*, Span. and Port.] A species of palm-tree, cultivated in the East and West Indies. *Miller.*
 CO'CTILE, kôk'-âl. 140. *a.* [*cocctilis*, Lat.] Made by baking, as a brick.
 CO'CTION, kôk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*cocctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling. *Arbutnot.*
 COD ô, kôd. } *n. s.* A sea-fish. *Shakespeare.*
 CO'DFISH, kôd'-fîsh. }
 COD ô, kôd. *n. s.* [*cobbe*, Sax.] Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged. *Shakespeare.* A pillow.
 To COD, kôd. *v. n.* To enclose in a cod. *Mortimer.*
 CO'DDERS, kôd'-dûrz. *n. s.* Gatherers of pease. *Dict.*
 CO'DDY*, kôd'-dê. *a.* Husky. *Sherwood.*
 CO'DGER*, kôd'-jûr. *n. s.* [*coger*, Span.] A miser: one who rakes together all he can.
 CODE, kôde. *n. s.* [*codex*, Lat.] A book. A book of the civil law. *Arbutnot.*
 CO'DICIL, kôd'-ê-sil. *n. s.* An appendage to a will. *Prior.*
 CO'DILLE, kôd'-dl'. *n. s.* [*codille*, Fr.] A term at ombre, when the game is won. *Pope.*
 To CO'DLE ô, kôd'-dl. 405. *v. a.* To parboil. *Beaumont.*
 To CO'DLE*, kôd'-dl. *v. a.* To make much of.
 CO'DLING, kôd'-ling. *n. s.* A species of apple. *Bacon.*
 COE'FFICACY, kô-êf-fê-kâ-sê. *n. s.* The power of several things acting together. *Brown.*
 COEFFICIENCY, kô-êf-fîsh-ên-sê. *n. s.* Co-operation. *Glanville.*
 COEFFICIENT ô, kô-êf-fîsh-ênt. [See EFFACE.] *n. s.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Lat.] That which unites its action with the action of another. A term in algebra and in fluxions.

COEFFICIENTLY*, kô-êf-fîsh'-ênt-lê. *ad.* In a co-operating manner.

COELDER*, kô-êl'-dûr. *n. s.* An elder of the same rank. *Trapp.*

COELIACK *Passion*, kô-êl'-ê-âk-pâsh'-ân. [*colicque*, old Fr.] A species of diarrhoea, or flux. *Quincy.*

CCEMETERY. See CEMETERY.

COEMPTION, kô-êm'-shûn. 412. *n. s.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] Buying up the whole quantity of any thing. *Bacon.*

CENOBY*. See CENOBY.

To COENJOY*, kô-ên-jôê'. *v. a.* To enjoy together. *Howell.*

COE/QUAL, kô-ê'-kwâl. *a.* Equal; of the same rank or dignity. *Shakspeare.*

COEQUALITY, kô-ê-kwâl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The state of being equal. *Hooker.*

To COERCE, kô-êr-se'. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Lat.] To restrain. *Ayliffe.*

COERCIBLE, kô-êr'-sê-bl. *a.* That may be restrained. That ought to be restrained.

COERCION, kô-êr'-shûn. *n. s.* Penal restraint; check. *Hale.*

COERCIVE, kô-êr'-sîv. *a.* That which has the power of laying restraint, or the authority of restraining. *Blackmore. Hooker.*

COESSENTIAL, kô-ês-sên'-shâl. *a.* [*con* and *essentia*, Lat.] Participating of the same essence. *Hooker.*

COESSENTIALITY, kô-ês-sên-sên-âv'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Participation of the same essence. *Burgess.*

COESSENTIALLY*, kô-ês-sên'-shâl-lê. *ad.* In a co-essential manner.

COESTABLISHMENT*, kô-ês-tâb'-lîsh-mênt. *n. s.* Joint establishment. *Bp. of Landaff.*

COETANEAN*, kô-ê-tâ'-nê-ân. *n. s.* [*con* and *ætas*, Lat.] One of the same age with another. *Aubrey.*

COETANEOUS, kô-ê-tâ'-nê-ûs. *a.* Of the same age with another. *Brown.*

COETERNAL, kô-ê-têr'-nâl. *a.* [*con* and *æternus*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another. *Milton.*

COETERNALLY, kô-ê-têr'-nâl-lê. *ad.* Of equal eternity with another. *Hooker.*

COETERNITY, kô-ê-têr'-nê-tê. *n. s.* Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being. *Hammond.*

COEVAL, kô-ê'-vâl. *a.* [*cœvus*, Lat.] Of the same age, or time. *Prior.* Of the same age with another. *Hale.*

COEVAL, kô-ê'-vâl. *n. s.* A contemporary. *Hakewill.*

COEVOUS, kô-ê'-vûs. *a.* One of the same age.

To COEXIST, kô-êg'-zîst'. 478. *v. n.* [*con* and *existo*, Lat.] To exist at the same time. *Hale.*

COEXISTENCE, kô-êg'-zîs'-tênsê. *n. s.* Existence at the same time with another. *Locke.*

COEXISTENT, kô-êg'-zîs'-tênt. *a.* Existing at the same time with another. *Locke.*

To COEXTEND, kô-êks-tênd'. 477. *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Lat.] To extend to the same space or duration with another. *Grew.*

COEXTENSION, kô-êks-tên'-shûn. *n. s.* Extending to the same space or duration with another. *Hale.*

COEXTENSIVE*, kô-êks-tên'-sîv. *a.* Having the same extent. *Bp. Winchester.*

COEXTENSIVELY*, kô-êks-tên'-sîv-lê. *ad.* In a co-extensive manner.

COFFEE, kôf'-fê. *n. s.* [Arabic.] A species of Arabick jessamine, from the berries of which a drink called coffee is prepared. *Bacon.*

COFFEE-HOUSE, kôf'-fê-hôuse. *n. s.* A house of entertainment where coffee is sold. *Burton.*

COFFEE-MAN, kôf'-fê-mân. 88. *n. s.* One that keeps a coffee-house. *Addison.*

COFFEE-POT, kôf'-fê-pôt. *n. s.* The covered pot in which coffee is boiled. *Dr. Warton.*

COFFER, kôf'-fûr. *n. s.* [corpe, Sax.] A chest generally for keeping money. *Spenser.* Treasure. *Bacon.* A square depression in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice.

[In fortification.] A hollow lodgement across a dry moat.

✠ I have in this word followed the general pronunciation, which I see is confirmed by Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Messrs. Perry, Scott, and Buchanan; for as it stands in Mr. Sheridan with the *o* long, though not without respectable usage on its side, it is a gross irregularity, which ought, if possible, to be reduced to rule. *W.*

To COFFER, kôf'-fûr. *v. a.* To treasure up. *Bacon.* COFFERER*, kôf'-fûr-ûr. 555. *n. s.* He who places treasure in a chest or coffer. *Young.* A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller. *Warton.*

COFFIN, kôf'-fîn. *n. s.* [*κόφινος*] The box or chest in which dead bodies are interred. *Sidney.* A mould of paste for a pie. *Titus Andron.* A paper case, in form of a cone, used by grocers.—*Coffin of a horse*, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin bone; which is a small spongy bone, enclosed in the midst of the hoof.

To COFFIN, kôf'-fîn. *v. a.* To enclose in a coffin. *Shak.* To enclose. *John Hall.* To cover, as with paste. *B. Jonson.*

COFFIN-MAKER, kôf'-fîn-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to make coffins. *Tatler.*

COFOUNDER*, kô-fôund'-ûr. *n. s.* A joint founder. *Weever.*

COG*, kôg. *n. s.* A piece of deceit. *Watson.*

To COG, kôg. *v. a.* To flatter; to wheedle. *Shak.* To cog a die: to secure it, so as to direct its fall; to falsify. *Bp. Hall. Dryden.* To obtrude by falsehood. *Tillotson.*

To COG, kôg. *v. n.* To lie; to wheedle. *Tusser.*

COG, kôg. *n. s.* The tooth of a wheel. *Dean Tucker.*

To COG, kôg. *v. a.* To fix cogs in a wheel.

COG*, kôg. *n. s.* [*kogge*, Goth.] A cock-boat; a little boat. *Fairfax.*

CO'GENCY, kô-jên-sê. *n. s.* Force; strength. *Locke.*

COGENIAL*, kô-jê'-nê-âl. *a.* Congenial. *Warton.*

CO'GENT, kô-jênt. *a.* [*cogens*, Lat.] forcible; resistless. *Prior.*

CO'GENTLY, kô-jênt-lê. *ad.* Forcibly. *Locke.*

CO'GGER, kôg'-âr. *n. s.* A flatterer. *Sherwood.*

CO'GGERY*, kôg'-âr-ê. *n. s.* Trick; falsehood. *Watson.*

CO'GGING*, kôg'-îng. *n. s.* Cheat; fallacy. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CO'GGLESTONE, kôg'-gl-stône. *n. s.* [*cuogolo*, Ital.] A small pebble. *Skinner.*

CO'GITABLE, kôdje'-ê-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* That which may be thought on.

To CO'GITATE, kôdje'-ê-tâ-tê. 91. *v. n.* [*cogito*, Lat.] To think. *Domne.*

COGITA'TION, kôdje'-ê-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Thought. *Hooker.* Purpose. *Bacon.* Meditation; contemplation. *Milton.*

CO'GITATIVE, kôdje'-ê-tâ-îv. *a.* Having the power of thought. *Smith.* Given to thought. *Wotton.*

CO'GNATE*, kôg'-nâ-tê. *a.* [*cognatus*, Lat.] Kindred. *Howell.*

COGNA'TION, kôg-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Descent from the same original. *Sir T. Brown.* Relation. *South.*

COGNISE/E, kôg-nê-zêê', or kôn-ê-zêê'. [See COGNIZANCE.] *n. s.* He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowel.*

CO'GNISOUR, kôg-nê-zôr', or kôn-ê-zôr'. 314. *n. s.* He that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine in lands or tenements to another. *Cowel.*

COGNIT'ION, kôg-nîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*cognitio*, Lat.] Knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

CO'GNITIVE, kôg'-nê-îv. *a.* Having the power of knowing. *South.*

CO'GNIZABLE, kôg'-nê-zâ-bl, or kôn'-ê-zâ-bl. 405. *a.* That falls under judicial notice. Liable to be tried. *Ayliffe.*

CO'GNIZANCE, kôg'-nê-zânse, or kôn'-ê-zânse. [kôn'-ê-zânse, *Sheridan & Perry*.] *n. s.* [*cognizance*, old Fr.] Judicial notice; trial. *South.*

A badge. *Bacon.* Knowledge by recollection. *Spenser.*

✠ I have in this word and its relatives given the forensick pronunciation; but cannot help observing, that it is so gross a departure from the most obvious rules of the

—nò, m ve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —ðil; —pòund; —thín, THIS

language, that it is highly incumbent on the gentlemen of the law to renounce it, and reinstate the excluded g in its undoubted rights.—See *AUTHORITY* and *CLEFF. W.*

COGNOMINAL §, kòg-nòm'-è-nàl. *a.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] Having the same name. *Brown.* Belonging to the surname. *Pearson.*

To COGNOMINATE*, kòg-nòm'-è-nàte. *v. a.* To give a name. *Cockeram.*

COGNOMINATION, kòg-nòm'-è-nà-shùn. *n. s.* A surname. A name added from any accident or quality. *Brown.*

COGNOSCE §, kòg-nòs'-sèuse. *n. s.* [*cognosco*, Lat.] Knowledge. *Dict.*

COGNOSCENTE*, kòg-nòs-sèn'-tè. *n. s.* [*plu. cognoscenti*, Ital.] One who is well versed in any thing; a connoisseur.

COGNOSCIBILITY*, kòg-nòs-sè-bìl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being cognoscible.

COGNOSCIBLE, kòg-nòs'-sè-bl. *a.* That may be known. *Sir T. Brown.* That falls under judicial notice. *Bp. Hall.*

COGNOSCITIVE*, kòg-nòs'-sè-tív. *a.* Having the power of knowing. *Bp. Barlow.*

To COHABIT §, kò-hàb'-ít. *v. n.* [*cohabitò*, Lat.] To dwell with another. *South.* To live together as husband and wife. *Fiddes.*

COHABITANT, kò-hàb'-è-tànt. *n. s.* An inhabitant of the same place. *Woolton.*

COHABITATION, kò-hàb'-è-tà'-shùn. *n. s.* The act of inhabiting the same place with another. *Abp. Crammer.* The state of living together as married persons. *Bacon.*

COHEIR, kò-àrè'-*n. s.* [*coheres*, Lat.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided. *Bp. Taylor.*

COHEIRESS, kò-à'-rìs. 99. *n. s.* One of two or more heiresses.

To COHERE §, kò-hèrè'. *v. n.* [*cohareo*, Lat.] To stick together. *Woodward.* To be well connected. *Burke.* To suit to; fit. *Shak.* To agree. *Milton.*

COHERENCE, kò-hè'-rèuse. } *n. s.* That state of
COHERENCY, kò-hè'-rèn-sè. } bodies in which
their parts are joined together so that they resist
separation. *Locke.* Connexion. *Hooker.* The
regular texture of a discourse. Consistency in reason-
ing. *Locke.*

COHERENT, kò-hè'-rènt. *a.* Sticking together. *Arbutnot.* Connected; united. *Locke.* Suitable to something else. *Shakespeare.* Consistent. *Watts.*

COHESION, kò-hè'-zhùn. *n. s.* The act of sticking together. *Newton.* The state of union. *Blackmore.* Connexion. *Locke.*

COHESIVE, kò-hè'-sív. 153, 423. *a.* That has the power of sticking.

COHESIVELY*, kò-hè'-sív-lè. *ad.* In a connected manner.

COHESIVENESS, kò-hè'-sív-nès. *n. s.* The quality of being cohesive.

To COHIBIT, kò-hìb'-ít. *v. a.* [*cohibeo*, Lat.] To restrain.

To COHOBATE §, kò-hò-bàte. 91. *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again. *Arbutnot.*

COHOBATION, kò-hò-bà'-shùn. *n. s.* The repeated exposure of any substance to the chymical action of a liquid. *Locke.*

COHORT, kò'-hòrt. *n. s.* [*cohors*, Lat.] A troop of soldiers in the Roman armies, containing about five hundred foot. *Camden.* A body of warriors. *Milton.*

COHORTATION, kò-hòrtà'-shùn. *n. s.* Encouragement by words. *Dict.*

COIF §, kòíf. 344, 415. [*See QUOIF.*] *n. s.* [*coiffe*, Fr.] The head-dress; a cap. *Bacon.*

To COIF*, kòíf. *v. a.* To dress with a coif. *Cooper.*

COIFED, kòíf. 359. *a.* Wearing a coif. *Arbutnot.*

COIFFURE, kòíf-fùre. *n. s.* Head-dress. *Domne.*

To COIGNE*, kòín. } *v. n.* To live by extortion; an
To COINY*, kòín'-è. } Irish term. *Brisket.*

COIGNE, kòín. *n. s.* [*cogn*, old Fr.] A corner. *Shakespeare.* A wooden wedge used by printers.

To COIL §, kòíl. *v. a.* [*collir*, old Fr.] To gather

into a narrow compass; as to coil a rope. *Beau mont and Fletcher.*

COIL, kòíl. *n. s.* Tumult; turmoil. *Shakespeare.* A rope wound into a ring.

COIN, kòín. *n. s.* A corner.

COIN §, kòín. *n. s.* [*coin*, Fr.] Money stamped with a legal impression. *Sidney.* Payment of any kind. *Hammond.*

To COIN, kòín. *v. a.* To stamp metals for money. *Shak.* To make or invent. *Shakespeare.* To make or forge any thing, in an ill sense. *Hudibras.*

COINAGE, kòín-àje. 91. *n. s.* The art or practice of coining money. *Arbutnot.* Coin; money. *Brown.* The charges of coining money. New production. *Dryden.* Forgery; invention. *Shak.*

To COINCIDE §, kò-in-sìdè'. *v. n.* [*coincido*, Lat.] To fall upon the same point. *Cheyne.* To concur. *Watts.*

COINCIDENCE, kò-in'-sè-dèuse. *n. s.* The state of falling upon the same point. *Bentley.* Concurrence; consistency. *Hale.*

COINCIDENCY*, kò-in'-sè-dèn-sè. *n. s.* Tendency to the same end. *Fotherby.*

COINCIDENT, kò-in'-sè-dènt. *a.* Falling upon the same point. *Newton.* Concurrent. *South.*

COINCIDER*, kò-in-sì-dür. *n. s.* That which coincides with another thing. *Harris.*

COINDICATION*, kò-in-dè-kà'-shùn. *n. s.* [*con* and *indico*, Lat.] Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

COINER, kòín'-är. 98. *n. s.* A maker of money. *Shak.* A maker of base money. An inventor. *Camden.*

To COINQUINATE §*, kò-in'-kwè-nàte. *v. a.* [*coinquino*, Lat.] To pollute; to defile. *Skelton.*

COINQUINATION*, kò-in-kwè-nà'-shùn. *n. s.* Pollution; defilement. *Cotgrave.*

To COJOIN, kò-jòin'. *v. n.* [*comjingo*, Lat.] To join with another. *Shakespeare.*

COISTRIL, kòis'-tril. *n. s.* A coward; corrupted from *kestrel*, a degenerate hawk. *Shakespeare.*

COIT §, kòit. 344, 415. *n. s.* [*kote*, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. *Carew.* See *QUOIT*.

To COIT*, kòit. *v. a.* To throw any thing, as at the game of coits.

COITING*, kòit'-ing. *n. s.* Playing at coits. *Sir T. Elyot.*

COITATION, kò-ìsh'-ùn. *n. s.* [*coitio*, Lat.] Copulation; the act of generation. *Ray.* The act by which two bodies come together. *Brown.*

COJURATION*, kò-jù'-ràr. *n. s.* [*con* and *juror*, Lat.] He who bears his testimony to the credibility of another. *Wotton.*

COKE, kòke. *n. s.* Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.

COLANDER, kòl'-làn-dür. 165. *n. s.* [*colo*, Lat.] A sieve; a strainer. *May.*

COLATION, kò-là'-shùn. *n. s.* Filtering or straining.

COLATURE, kòl'-à-tshùre. 461. *n. s.* Straining; filtration. *Evelyn.* The matter strained.

COLBERTINE, kòl-bèr-tènt. 112. *n. s.* A kind of lace; the fabric of Mons. Colbert. *Congreve.*

COLCOTHAR, kòl'-kò-thèr. *n. s.* The dry substance which remains after distillation, but commonly the caput mortuum of vitriol. *Brown.*

COLD §, kòld. *a.* [*cold*, Sax.] Not hot; not warm.

gelid. *Milton.* Causing sense of cold. *Milton.* Chill; shivering. *Shak.* Having cold qualities.

Bacon. Indifferent; frigid. *Hooker.* Unaffecting. *B. Jonson.* Reserved; coy. *Shak.* Chaste. *Shak.*

Not welcome. *Shak.* Not hasty; not violent. Not affecting the scent strongly. *Shak.* Not having the scent strongly affected. *Shakespeare.*

COLD, kòld. *n. s.* The cause of the sensation of cold; the privation of heat. *Shak.* The sensation of cold. *Dryden.* A disease caused by cold. *Shakespeare.*

COLD-BLOODED*, kòld-blòd-èd. *a.* Without feeling. *Shakespeare.*

COLD-HEARTED*, kòld-hàrt-èd. *a.* Indifferent; wanting passion. *Shakespeare.*

COLDLY, kòld'-lè. *ad.* Without heat. Without concern. *Shakespeare.*

COLDNESS, kôld'-nês. *n. s.* Want of heat. *Boyle*. Unconcern; frigidity of temper. *Hooker*. Coyness; want of kindness. *Addison*. Chastity. *Pope*.

COLE §, kôle. *n. s.* [capl, Sax.] A general name for all sorts of cabbage.

COLESEED, kôle'-sêed. *n. s.* Cabbage seed. *Mortimer*.

COLEWORT, kôle'-wûrt. 165. *n. s.* A species of cabbage. *Dryden*.

COLICK, kôl'-ik. *n. s.* [colicus, Lat.] A disorder of the bowels that is attended with pain, with or without constipation. *Quincy*.

COLICK, kôl'-ik. *a.* Affecting the bowels. *Milton*.
To COLL §*, kôl. *v. a.* [coller, old Fr.] To embrace. *Spenser*.

To COLLA/PSE §, kôl'-lâps'. *v. n.* [collapsus, Lat.] To fall together. *Arbuthnot*.

COLLA/PSED*, kôl'-lâps'. *a.* Withered; ruined; fallen down. *Barton*.

COLLA/PSION, kôl'-lâp'-shûn. *n. s.* Closing or collapsing. *Russell*. The state of vessels closed.

COLLAR §, kôl'-lâr. 418, 33. *n. s.* [collar, Span.] A ring of metal put round the neck. *Dryden*. The harness that is fastened about the horse's neck. *Shak*. The part of the dress that surrounds the neck. *Job*.
To slip the collar. To get free. *Spenser*. A collar of brazen, is the quantity bound up in one parcel. *Peage*.

COLLAR-BONE, kôl'-lâr-bône. *n. s.* The clavicle. *Wiseman*.

To COLLAR, kôl'-lâr. *v. a.* To seize by the collar. *Collared*, kôl'-lârd. *a.* [In heraldry.] Any animal having a collar about its neck. *Chaucer*.*

To COLLA/TE §, kôl'-lâte'. *v. a.* [confero, collatum, Lat.] To compare one thing of the same kind with another. *Bacon*. To examine if nothing be wanting in books. *Fell*. To bestow; to confer. *Bp. Taylor*. To place in an ecclesiastical benefice. *Ayliffe*.

COLLA/TERAL, kôl'-lât'-têr-âl. *a.* [con and lotus, Lat.] Side to side. *Shak*. Running parallel. Diffused on either side. *Milton*. Those relations who do not descend directly, as uncles, aunts, nephews, &c. *Ayliffe*. Not direct; not immediate. *Shak*. Concurrent. *Atterbury*.

COLLA/TERALLY, kôl'-lât'-têr-âl-lê. *ad.* Side by side. *Wilkins*. Indirectly. *Dryden*. In collateral relation.

COLLA/TERALNESS*, kôl'-lât'-têr-âl-nês. *n. s.* A state of collateral relation or connexion. *Cotgrave*.

COLLA/TION, kôl'-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [collatio, Lat.] The act of conferring or bestowing. *Ruy*. Comparison of one thing of the same kind with another. *Spelman*. [In law.] Collation is the bestowing of a benefice. *Cowel*. A repast. *Whiston*. Discourse. *Abp. Canterbury*. Collection. *Bp. Nicholson*.

COLLATI/TIOUS, kôl'-lâ'-tîsh'-ûs. *a.* Done by the contribution of many. *Dict*.

COLLA/TIVE*, kôl'-lâ'-tîv. *a.* [In law.] An advowson *collative* is, where the bishop and the patron are one and the same person. Able to confer or bestow.

COLLA/TOR, kôl'-lâ'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* One that compares copies or manuscripts. *Addison*. One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice. *Ayliffe*. One that bestows any gift. *Fellham*.

To COLLA/UD, kôl'-lâwd'. *v. a.* [collaudo, Lat.] To join in praising. *Howell*.

COLLEAGUE §, kôl'-lêeg. 492. *n. s.* [collega, Lat.] A partner. *Milton*.

To COLLE/AGUE, kôl'-lêeg'. *v. a.* To unite with. *Shakespeare*.

COLLEAGUESHIP*, kôl'-lêeg'-shîp. *n. s.* Partnership. *Milton*.

To COLLE/CT §, kôl'-lêkt'. *v. a.* [colligo, collectum, Lat.] To gather together. *Watts*. To gain by observation. *Shak*. To infer as a consequence. *Locke*.—**To collect himself**. To recover from surprise. *Shakespeare*.

§ In scarcely any part of the language does the influence of accent on the sound of the vowels appear more perceptibly than in the prepositional syllables *col*, *com*,

con, and *cor*. When the accent is on these syllables, in *college*, *commissary*, *conclave*, *corrigible*, &c. &c., the *o* has distinctly its short sound. The same may be observed of this *o*, when the principal accent is on the third syllable, and the secondary accent on the first, 523; as in *colonnade*, *commendation*, *condescension*, *correspondent*, &c. &c.; for in this case there is a secondary accent on the first syllable, which preserves the *o* in its true sound, 522: but when the accent is on the second syllable, this vowel slides into a sound like short *u*, and the words to *collect*, to *commit*, to *convince*, &c. &c., are heard as if written *collect*, *cummit*, *cunvince*, *currupt*, &c. &c. It is true, that, when these words are pronounced alone, with deliberation, energy, and precision, the *o* in the first syllable preserves nearly its true sound; but this seems to slide insensibly into short *u* the moment we unite these words with others, and pronounce them without premeditation. The deliberate and solemn sound is that which I have given in this [Walker's] dictionary: nor have I made any difference between words where the accent is on the second syllable: and why Mr. Sheridan, and those who have followed him, should, in *combust*, *commute*, *complete*, &c., give the sound of short *o* in *from*; and in *command*, *commit*, *commence*, &c., give the same letter the sound of short *u* in *drum*, I cannot conceive: they are all susceptible of this sound or none, and therefore should all be marked alike. If custom be pleaded for this distinction, it may be observed, that this plea is the best in the world when it is evident, and the worst when obscure. No such custom ever fell under my observation: I have always heard the first syllable of *compare* and *compel*, of *commence* and *compose*, pronounced alike, and have therefore made no distinction between them in this [Walker's] dictionary. I have given them all the sound of the *o* in *commas*; though I am sensible that, in colloquial pronunciation, they all approach nearer to the short *u*, and are similar to the same syllables in *comfort*, *combat*, &c. And it may be laid down as a general rule, without an exception, "that *o* in an initial syllable, immediately before the accent, and succeeded by two *u* combinable consonants, may, in familiar conversation, be pronounced like the same letter in *come*, *done* &c." *W*.

CO/LECT, kôl'-lêkt. 492. *n. s.* [collecta, low Lat.] A short, comprehensive prayer. *Bp. Taylor*.

COLLECTA/NEOUS, kôl'-lêk'-lâ'-nê-us. *a.* Gathered up together.

COLLE/CTEDLY, kôl'-lêkt'-êd-lê. *ad.* Gathered in one view at once. *More*.

COLLE/CTEDNESS*, kôl'-lêkt'-êd-nês. *n. s.* A state of recovery from surprise; a command over the thoughts. State of union or combination.

COLLE/CTIBLE, kôl'-lêk'-tê-bl. *a.* That which may be gathered. *Brown*.

COLLE/CTION, kôl'-lêk'-shûn. *n. s.* Gathering together; contribution for charitable purposes. 1 *Cor*. An assemblage. *Prior*. The act of deducing consequences. *Hooker*. A corollary; deduction. *Hooker*.

COLLECTI/TIOUS, kôl'-lêk'-tîsh'-ûs. *a.* Gathered up.

COLLE/CTIVE, kôl'-lêk'-tîv. *a.* Gathered into one mass. *Hooker*. Employed in deducing consequences. *Brown*. A collective noun expresses a multitude, though itself be singular.

COLLE/CTIVELY, kôl'-lêk'-tîv-lê. *ad.* In a general mass; in a body. *Hale*.

COLLE/CTIVENESS*, kôl'-lêk'-tîv-nês. *n. s.* A state of union or combination; a mass.

COLLE/CTOR, kôl'-lêk'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* A gatherer. A compiler. *Hale*. A tax-gatherer. *Temple*. A name in Oxford for two bachelors of arts, appointed to superintend some scholastic proceedings of their fellow-bachelors in Lent.

COLLECTORSHIP*, kôl'-lêk'-tûr-shîp. *n. s.* The office of a collector.

COLLE/GATARY, kôl'-lêg'-â-tâ-rê. *n. s.* [con and legatum, Lat.] A person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other persons. *Chambers*.

CO/LLERGE §, kôl'-lêdje. 91. [See **To COLLECT**.] *n. s.* [collegium, Lat.] A community. *Dryden*. A society of men set apart for learning or religion. *Shak*. The house in which the collegians reside. 2 *Kings*. A college, in foreign universities, is a lecture read in publick.

—nô, môme, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûl;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

COLLEGE-LIKE*, kôl'-lêjê-like. *a.* Regulated after the manner of a college. *Howell*.
COLLE/GIAL, kôl'-lê-jê-âl. *a.* Relating to a college.
COLLE/GIAN, kôl'-lê-jê-ân. *n. s.* A member of a college. One of a religious sect, formed among the Arminians and Anabaptists in Holland.
COLLE/GIATE, kôl'-lê-jê-âte. 91. *a.* Instituted after the manner of a college. *Hooker*.—A collegiate church: one built at a convenient distance from the cathedral church, wherein a number of presbyters were settled in one congregation. *Ayliffe*.
COLLE/GIATE, kôl'-lê-jê-âte. *n. s.* A member of a college. *Burton*.
COLLET, kôl'-lît. 99. *n. s.* [collum, Lat.] Anciently something that went about the neck. That part of a ring in which the stone is set. *Sir T. Herbert*. A term used by turners.
To COLLE/DE, kôl'-lîdê'. *v. n.* [collido, Lat.] To strike against each other. *Brown*.
COL/LLIER §, kôl'-yûr. 113. *n. s.* A digger of coals. *Gatiker*.
COL/LLIER, kôl'-yûr. 113. *n. s.* The place where coals are dug. The coal trade.
COL/LLIFLOWER, kôl'-lê-fîû-ûr. *n. s.* [capl, Sax. and flower.] A species of cabbage. *T. Warton*.
To COL/LLIGATE §, kôl'-lê-gâte. *v. a.* [colligo, Lat.] To bind together. *Quelch*.
COLLIGAT/ION, kôl'-lê-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* A binding together. *Brown*.
COLLIMAT/ION, kôl'-lê-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [collimo, Lat.] Aiming at a mark. *Diet*.
COL/LLINEAT/ION, kôl'-lîn-ê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [collineo, Lat.] The act of aiming.
COL/LLING*, kôl'-lîng. *n. s.* An embrace; dalliance. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*
COL/LLIQUEABLE, kôl'-lîk'-wâ-bl. *a.* Easily dissolved. *Hurvey*.
COLLIQUAMENT, kôl'-lîk'-wâ-mênt. *n. s.* The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.
COLLIQUANT, kôl'-lê-kwânt. *a.* That which has the power of melting.
To COLLIQUATE §, kôl'-lê-kwâte. 91. *v. a.* [colliquo, Lat.] To melt; to dissolve. *Boyle*.
To COLLIQUATE, kôl'-lê-kwâte. *v. n.* To be dissolved. *Brown*.
COLLIQUAT/ION, kôl'-lê-kwâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of melting. *Bacon*. Such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, which occasions fluxes, sweats, &c. *Quincy*.
COLLIQUATIVE, kôl'-lîk'-wâ-tîv. *a.* Melting; dissolvent. *Quincy*.
COLLIQUEFAT/ION, kôl'-lîk'-wê-fâk'-shûn. *n. s.* Melting together. *Bacon*.
COLLIS/ION, kôl'-lîzh'-ûn. *n. s.* [collisio, Lat.] The act of striking two bodies together. *Milton*. A clash. *Benham*.
To COLLOCATE §, kôl'-lô-kâte. 91. *v. a.* [colloco, Lat.] To place.
COLLOCATE*, kôl'-lô-kâte. *a.* Placed. *Bacon*.
COLLOCAT/ION, kôl'-lô-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Placing; disposition. *Gregory*. The state of being placed. *Bacon*.
COLLOCUT/ION, kôl'-lô-kû'-shûn. *n. s.* [collocutio, Lat.] Conference; conversation.
COLLOCUT/OR*, kôl'-lô-kû'-tûr. *n. s.* One of the speakers in a dialogue. *M. Casaubon*.
To COLLO/GUE, kôl'-lô-gû'. 337. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter. *Bp. Hall*.
COLLO/GUING*, kôl'-lô-gû'-îng. *n. s.* Flattery; deceit. *Burton*.
COL/LOP, kôl'-lûp. 166. *n. s.* [colp, old Fr.] A small slice of meat. *Dryden*. A piece of any animal. *Job*. In burlesque language: a child. *Shakspeare*.
COLLO/QUIAL, kôl'-lô-kvê-âl. *a.* Relating to common conversation. *Dr. Warton*.
COL/LOQUIST*, kôl'-lô-kwîst. *n. s.* A speaker in a dialogue. *Malone*.
COLLOQUY §, kôl'-lô-kwê. *n. s.* [colloquium, Lat.] Conference; conversation. *Milton*.

COL/LOW, kôl'-lô. *n. s.* Black grime of burnt coals or wood. *Woodward*.
COLLU/CTANCY, kôl'-lûk'-tân-sê. *n. s.* [collector, Lat.] A tendency to contest.
COLLUCTAT/ION, kôl'-lûk'-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Contest; contrariety; opposition. *More*.
To COLLU/DE §, kôl'-lûdê'. *v. n.* [colludo, Lat.] To conspire in a fraud. *Mountagu*.
COLLU/DER*, kôl'-lû-dûr. *n. s.* He who conspires in a fraud. *Milton*.
COLLU/DING*, kôl'-lû-dîng. *n. s.* Trick; secret management of deceit. *Mountagu*.
COLLU/SION, kôl'-lû-zhûn. *n. s.* A deceitful agreement between two or more, for the one part to bring an action against the other to some evil purpose. *Covel*.
COLLUSIVE, kôl'-lû-sîv. 152, 428. *a.* Fraudulently concerted. *L. Addison*.
COLLUSIVELY, kôl'-lû-sîv-lê. *ad.* In a manner fraudulently concerted. *Blackstone*.
COLLUSIVENESS*, kôl'-lû-sîv-nês. *n. s.* Fraudulent concert.
COLLUSORY, kôl'-lû-sûr-ê. 557. *a.* Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.
COL/LLY §, kôl'-lê. *n. s.* The smut of coal. *Burton*.
To COL/LLY, kôl'-lê. *v. a.* To grime with coal. *Shakspeare*.
COLLY/RIUM, kôl'-lîr'-rê-âm. 113. *n. s.* [κόλλυριον.] A topical remedy for the eyes.
COL/MAR, kôl'-mâr. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.
COL/LOCYNTH*, kôl'-lô-sûth. *n. s.* [colocynthis, Lat.] Coloquintida; bitter apple. *Bp. Taylor*.
COL/ON, kôl'-lôn. *n. s.* [κόλον.] A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period. The greatest and widest of all the intestines. *Quincy*.
COL/ONEL §, kûr'-nêl. *n. s.* [coronel, Span.] The chief commander of a regiment. *Spenser*.

✠ This word is among those gross irregularities which must be given up as incorrigible. *W.*

COL/ONELSHIP, kûr'-nêl-shîp. *n. s.* The office or character of colonel. *Swift*.
COL/ONIAL*, kôl'-lô-nê-âl. *a.* Relating to a colony. *Burke*.
COL/ONICAL*, kôl'-lôn-ê-kâl. *a.* [colonus, Lat.] Relating to husbandmen. *Spelman*.
COL/ONIST*, kôl'-lô-nîst. *n. s.* One departed from the mother country to inhabit some distant place. *A. Smith*.
To COL/ONIZE, kôl'-lô-nîze. *v. a.* To plant with inhabitants. *Bacon*.
COLONIZAT/ION*, kôl'-lô-nê-zâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Planting with inhabitants, or forming colonies. *Burke*.
COLONIZING*, kôl'-lô-nîz-îng. *n. s.* The same as colonization. *Robertson*.
COLONNA/DE, kôl'-lô-nâdê'. [See *To COLLECT*.] *n. s.* [colonna, Ital.] Any range of insulated columns. *Pope*.
COL/ONY §, kôl'-lô-nê. *n. s.* [colonia, Lat.] A body of people drawn from the mother country to inhabit some distant place. *Spenser*. The country plant ed. *Dryden*.
COL/OPHON*, kôl'-lô-fôn. *n. s.* [Lat.] The conclusion of a book, formerly containing the place, or the year, or both, of its publication. *Warton*.
COL/OPHONY, kôl'-lô-fô-nê. *n. s.* [Colophon, a city whence it came.] *Rosin. Boyle*.
COLOQUINTIDA, kôl'-lô-kvîn-tê-dâ. *n. s.* The fruit of the bitter apple. *Chambers*.
COL/ORATE, kôl'-lô-râte. 91. *a.* [coloratus, Lat.] Coloured; dyed. *Ray*.
COLORA/TION, kôl'-lô-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* Colouring. *Bacon*. The state of being coloured. *Bacon*.
COLORIF/ICK, kôl'-lô-rîf'-îk. *a.* That has the power of producing dyes, or tints. *Newton*.
COLO/SSE §, kôl'-lôs'. } *n. s.* [colossus, Lat.] A
COLO/SSUS §, kôl'-lôs'-sûs. } statue of enormous
 magnitude. *Sir T. Herbert*.
COLO/SSAL*, kôl'-lôs'-sâl. *a.* Gigantick; like a colossus. *Dr. Warton*.
COLO/SSE/AN, kôl'-lôs-sê-ân. [See *EUROPEAN*.] *a.* Giantlike. *Harris*.

COLOSSIANS*, kô-lôsh'-ê-ânz. *n. s.* Christians of Colosse, a city of Phrygia in Asia Minor. *Hammond.*

COLOSSICK*, kô-lôs'-sîk. *a.* Large, like a colossus. *Chapman.*

COLOSSUS-WISE*, kô-lôs'-sûs-wîze. *ad.* In the manner of a colossus. *Shakspeare.*

COLOUR, kôl'-lûr. 165, 314. *n. s.* [color, Lat.] The appearance of bodies to the eye only. *Watts.* The freshness, or appearance of blood in the face. *Dryden.* The tint of the painter. *Pope.* The representation of any thing superficially examined. *Swift.* Concealment; palliation. *Shakspeare.* Pretence; false show. *Shakspeare.* Kind; species; character. *Shakspeare.* In the plural, a standard; an ensign of war. *Shakspeare.*

To COLOUR, kôl'-lûr. *v. a.* To mark with some hue. *Newton.* To palliate; to excuse. *Raleigh.* To make plausible. *Addison.*—To COLOUR a stranger's goods, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the custom-house in his name; so that the foreigner pays but single duty, when he ought to pay double. *Phillips.*

To COLOUR, kôl'-lûr. *v. n.* To blush.

COLOURABLE, kôl'-lûr-â-bl. 405. *a.* Specious; plausible. *Spenser.*

COLOURABLENESS*, kôl'-lûr-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* That which is made plausible. *Fulke.*

COLOURABLY, kôl'-lûr-â-blê. *ad.* Speciously. *Bacon.*

COLOURED, kôl'-lûrd. 359. *part. a.* Streaked. *Bacon.*

COLOURING, kôl'-lûr-îng. 410. *n. s.* The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty. *Bp. Taylor. Pope.*

COLOURIST, kôl'-lûr-îst. *n. s.* A painter who excels in giving the proper colours. *Dryden.*

COLOURLESS, kôl'-lûr-lês. *a.* Without colour; transparent. *Newton.*

COLSTAFF*, kôl'-stâf. *n. s.* A large staff, on which a burthen is carried between two on their shoulders. *Burton.*

COLT, kôlt. *n. s.* [olt, Sax.] A young horse. *Bacon.* A young, foolish fellow. *Shakspeare.*

To COLT, kôlt. *v. n.* To frisk; to frolick. *Spenser.*

To COLT, kôlt. *v. a.* To befool. *Shakspeare.*

COLTS-FOOT, kôltz-fût. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

COLTS-TOOTH, kôltz-tôôth'. *n. s.* An imperfect tooth in young horses. A love of youthful pleasure. *Shakspeare.*

COLTER, kôl'-tûr. *n. s.* [culter, Lat.] The sharp iron of a plough that cuts perpendicularly to the share.

COLTISH, kôlt'-îsh. *a.* Wanton. *Chauce.*

COLUBRINE, kôl'-û-brîn. 143. *a.* [colubrinus, Lat.] Relating to a serpent. Cunning; crafty.

COLUMBARY, kô-lûm'-bâ-rê. *n. s.* [columbarium, Lat.] A dovecot; a pigeon-house. *Brown.*

COLUMBINE, kôl'-ûm-blne. 143. *n. s.* [Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

COLUMBINE*, kôl'-ûm-blne. *n. s.* A kind of violet colour.

COLUMBO Root*, kô-lûm'-bô-rôôt. A root brought from Cumbo, and used in medicines. *Chambers.*

COLUMN, kôl'-lûm. 411. *n. s.* [columna, Lat.] A round pillar. *Watton.* Any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically upon its base. *Bentley.* The long file of troops of an army in its march. Half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle, as in this book.

COLUMNAR, kô-lûm'-nâr. } *a.* Formed
COLUMNARIAN, kôl'-ûm-nâr-rê-ân. } in columns. *Woodward.*

COLURES, kô-lûrz'. *n. s.* [coluri, Lat.] Two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the world. *Harris.*

COMA, kô'-mâ. 91. *n. s.* [κωμᾶ.] A morbid disposition to sleep.

COMART, kô'-mâr. *n. s.* [con and mart or market.] Treaty; article. *Shakspeare.*

COMATE, kô-mâte'. *n. s.* Companion. *Shakspeare.*

COMATE*, kô'-mâte. *a.* [comatus, Lat.] Hairy in appearance. *Fairfax.*

COMATOSE, kôm-â-tôse'. *a.* Lethargick. *Grew.*

COMB, in the end, and COMP in the beginning of names, seem to be derived from the British *cwm*, which signifies a low situation. *Gibson.*

COMB, in *Cornish*, signifies a valley.

COMB*, *n. s.* [comb, Sax.] A valley surrounded with hills. *Brown.*

COMB, kôme. 347. *n. s.* [camb, Sax.] An instrument to separate and adjust the hair. *Milton.* The top or crest of a cock, from its indentures. *Bacon.* The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey. *Dryden.* A dry measure, four bushels.

To COMB, kôme. *v. a.* To divide and adjust the hair. *Shakspeare.* To lay any thing smooth, by drawing through narrow interstices; as, to comb wool.

COMB-BRUSH, kôme'-brûsh. *n. s.* A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER, kôme'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* One who makes combs. *Mortimer.*

To COMBAT, kôm'-bât. 165. *v. n.* To fight. *Shak.* To act in opposition. *Milton.*

To COMBAT, kôm'-bât. [See To COLLECT.] *v. a.* To oppose; to fight. *Granville.*

COMBAT, kôm'-bât. 18. *n. s.* [combat, old Fr.] Contest; battle. *Sidney.*

COMBATANT, kôm'-bât-tânt. *n. s.* He that fights with another. *Milton.* A champion. *Locke.*

COMBATANT*, kôm'-bât-tânt. *a.* Disposed to quarrel. *B. Jonson.*

COMBATERS*, kôm'-bât-tûr. *n. s.* He who fights. *Sherwood.*

COMBER, kô'-mûr. *n. s.* He whose trade is to comb wool.

COMBER*, *n. s.* A species of fish in Cornwall. *Ray.*

COMBER*, *n. s.* [komber, Dutch.] Burdensomeness trouble. *Sir H. Warton.* See CUMBER.

COMBINABLE*, kôm-bl'-nâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being united with. *Lord Chesterfield.*

COMBINATE, kôm'-bê-nâte. 91. *a.* Betrothed promised. *Shakspeare.*

COMBINATION, kôm-bê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Union association. *Shakspeare.* Union of bodies, or qualities. *Hooker.* Copulation of ideas in the mind. *Locke.* [In mathematics.] The variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all different manners. *Chambers.*

To COMBINE, kôm-blne'. *v. a.* [combiner, Fr.] To join together. *Milton.* To link in union. *Shak.* To agree; to settle by compact. *Shakspeare.*

To COMBINE, kôm-blne'. *v. n.* To coalesce. *Shak.* To unite in friendship or design. *Dryden.*

COMBING*, kô'-mîng. *n. s.* Borrowed hair combed over the baldness of the head. *Bp. Taylor.*

COMBLESS, kôm'-lês. *a.* Wanting a comb or crest. *Shakspeare.*

COMBUST, kôm-bûst'. [See To COLLECT.] *a.* [comburo, combustum, Lat.] A planet, not above eight degrees and a half distant from the sun, is said to be combust. *Harris.*

COMBUSTIBILITY*, kôm-bûst-tê-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of catching fire.

COMBUSTIBLE, kôm-bûs'-tê-bl. *a.* Susceptible of fire. *Brown.*

COMBUSTIBLE*, kôm-bûs'-tê-bl. *n. s.* A combustible material. *Sir T. Herbert.*

COMBUSTIBLENESS, kôm-bûs'-tê-bl-nês. *n. s.* Aptness to take fire.

COMBUSTION, kôm-bûs'-tîshûn. 291. *n. s.* [Fr.] Conflagration; burning. Tumult; hurry. *Hooker.*

To COME, kôm. *v. n.* pret. came, particip. come. [coman, Sax.] To remove from a distant to a nearer place. *Spenser.* To draw near; to advance towards. *Shakspeare.* To move in any manner towards another. *Shakspeare.* To proceed; to issue.

2 Samuel. To advance from one sage or condition to another. *Shakspeare.* To be brought to some condition either for better or worse. *Bacon.*

To attain any condition. *B. Jonson.* To become.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

Shakspeare. To arrive at some act or habit. *Locke.* To change from one state into another desired. *Bacon.* To become present, and no longer future. *Dryden.* To become present; no longer absent. *Dryden.* To happen; to fall out. *Shakspeare.* To befall as an event. *Job.* To follow as a consequence. *Shakspeare.* To cease very lately from some act or state. *2 Samuel.*—To come about. To come to pass. *Shakspeare.* To change; to come round. *Bacon.* To come again. To return. *Judges.* To come after. To follow. *St. Matthew.* To come at. To reach; to obtain. *Addison.* To come by. To obtain; to gain. *Hooker.* To come in. To enter. *Shakspeare.* To comply; to yield. *Spenser.* To arrive at a port. *Bacon.* To become modish. *Roscommon.* To be an ingredient. *Atterbury.* To accrue from an estate, or otherwise, as gain. *Suckling.* To be gained in abundance. *Shakspeare.* To come in for. To be early enough to obtain. *Temple.* To come in to. To join with. *Bacon.* To comply with. *Atterbury.* To come near. To approach; to resemble in excellence. *B. Jonson.* To come of. To proceed. as a descendant from ancestors. *Dryden.* To proceed. as effects from their causes. *Shakspeare.* To come off. To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction. *Bacon.* To escape. *Milton.* To end an affair. *Shakspeare.* To come off from. To leave; to forbear. *Felton.* To come on. To advance; to make progress. *Bacon.* To advance to combat. *Knolles.* To thrive; to grow big. *Shakspeare.* To come over. To revolt. *Addison.* To rise in distillation. *Boyle.* To come out. To be made publick. *Stillingfleet.* To be discovered. *Stillingfleet.* To come out with. To give a vent to. *Boyle.* To come round. To change; as, the wind came round. To come short. To fail; to be deficient. *Milton.* To come to. To consent or yield. *Swift.* To amount to. *Knolles.* To come to himself. To recover his senses. *Temple.* To come to pass. To be effected; to fall out. *Hooker.* To come up. To make appearance. *Bacon.* To come into use; as, a fashion comes up. To come up to. To amount to. *Woodward.* To rise; to advance. *Shakspeare.* To come up with. To overtake. To come upon. To invade. *Bacon.* To come. In futurity. *Bacon.*
COME, kûm. A particle of exhortation: be quick; make no delay. *Genesis.*
COME your Ways*. Come along, or come hither. *Shakspeare.*
COMF, kûm. A particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it. *Pope.*
COME, kûm. A kind of adverbial word for *when it shall come*; as, *come Wednesday*, when Wednesday shall come. *Gay.*
COME, kûm. *n. s.* A sprout; a cant term. *Mortimer.*
COMEDIAN, kô-mê-dê-ân. 293, 376. *n. s.* A player of comick parts. A player in general. *Camden.* A writer of comedies. *Peacham.*
COMEDY §, kôm-mê-dê. *n. s.* [*comœdia*, Lat.] A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind. *Shakspeare.*
COMELILY*, kôm-lê-lê. *ad.* In a graceful or decent manner. *Sherwood.*
COMELINESS, kôm-lê-nês. *n. s.* Grace beauty; dignity. *Sidney.*
COMELY §, kôm-lê. 165. *a.* [from *become*.] Graceful; decent. *Bacon.* Decent; according to propriety. *Shakspeare.*
COMELY, kôm-lê. 165. *ad.* Handsomely; gracefully. *Ascham.* Decently; with propriety. *Homily of Prayer.* See **COMELILY**.
COMER, kôm-mûr. 98. *n. s.* One that comes. *Shak.*
COMESSA'TION*, kôm-ês-sâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*comesatio*, Lat.] Revelling. *Bp. Hall.*
COMESTIBLE*, kô-mês-tê-bl. *a.* [*comestible*, Fr.] Eatable. *Wotton.*
COMET §, kôm-î. 99. *n. s.* [*κομήτης*.] A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing; and, during the time of its appearance, moving through its proper orbit, like a planet. *Comets*, popularly called blazing

stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun. *Shak.*
COMET-LIKE*, kôm-êt-î-like. *a.* Resembling a comet. *Shakspeare.*

COMETARY*, kô-mêt-*n. s.* A game at cards. *Southerne.*
COMETARY, kôm-mê-târ-ê. 512. } *a.* Relating
COMET-TICK, kô-mêt-îk. 509. } to a comet.

Cheyne.

COMETO'GRAPHY*, kôm-êt-ôg'-râ-fê. *n. s.* A description or treatise of comets.

COMFIT §, kûm'-fit. 165. *n. s.* [from *confect*.] A dry sweetmeat. *Hudibras.*

To COMFIT, kûm'-fit. *v. a.* To preserve dry with sugar. *Cowley.*

COMFITURE, kûm'-fê-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* Sweetmeat. *Dome.*

To COMFORT §, kûm'-fûrt. 165. *v. a.* [*comfôrto*, low Lat.] To strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate. *Hooker.* To console. *Job.*

COMFORT, kûm'-fûrt. 98. [See **To COLLECT**.] *n. s.* Support; countenance. *Bacon.* Consolation. *B. Jonson.* That which gives consolation. *Shak.*

COMFORTABLE, kûm'-fûr-tâ-bl. *a.* Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort; cheerful. *Shak.* Admitting comfort. *South.* Dispensing comfort. *Bacon.*

COMFORTABLENESS*, kûm'-fûr-tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* A state of comfort. *Sidney.*

COMFORTABLY, kûm'-fûr-tâ-blê. *ad.* In a comfortable manner; with cheerfulness. *Isaiah.*

COMFORTER, kûm'-fûr-tûr. *n. s.* One that administers consolation. *Hooker.* The title of the third person of the Holy Trinity. *St. John.*

COMFORTFUL*, kûm'-fûrt-fûl. *a.* Full of comfort. *Ob. T.*

COMFORTLESS, kûm'-fûrt-lês. *a.* Wanting comfort. *Sidney.*

COMFORTRESS*, kûm'-fûrt-rês. *n. s.* She who administers consolation. *B. Jonson.*

COMFREY, kûm'-frê. *n. s.* [*comfrie*, Fr.] A plant. *Mûller.*

COMICAL, kôm-mê-kâl. *a.* [*comicus*, Lat.] Raising mirth; merry. *Dryden.* Relating to comedy. *Hayward.*

COMICALLY, kôm-mê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In such a manner as raises mirth. *Burton.* In a manner befitting comedy. *Burton.*

COMICALNESS, kôm-mê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being comical.

COMICK §, kôm-mîk. *a.* Relating to comedy. *Waller.* Raising mirth. *Shakspeare.*

COMING, kûm-mîng. 410. *n. s.* The act of coming; approach. *Milton.* State of being come; arrival. *Shakspeare.*

COMING-IN, kûm-mîng-în-*n. s.* Revenue; income. *Shak.* Submission; act of yielding. *Massinger.* Introduction. *2 Macc.*

COMING, kûm-mîng. *part. a.* [from *come*.] Fend; forward. *Shak.* Future; to come. *Roscommon.*

To COMINGLE. See **To COMMINGLE**.

COMITIAL, kô-mîshl-âl. *a.* [*comitia*, Lat. an assembly of the Romans.] Relating to the assemblies of the Romans. *Middleton.* Relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies. *Bp. Bancroft.*

COMITY, kôm-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*comitas*, Lat.] Courtesy, civility.

COMMA, kôm-mâ. 92. *n. s.* [*κόμμα*.] The point which notes the distinction of clauses, and relation of construction in the sentence, marked thus [,]. *Pope.* A term used in theoretical music, to show the exact proportions between concords. *Harris.* Distinction, in a general sense. *L. Addison.*

To COMMA'ND §, kôm-mând'. 79. *v. a.* [*mando*, Lat.] To govern; to give orders to. *Shak.* To order; to direct to be done. *Shak.* To have in power. *Gay.* To overlook. *Shak.* To lead as a general. *Shakspeare.*

To COMMA'ND, kôm-mând'. *v. n.* To have the supreme authority. *South.*

COMMA'ND, kôm-mând'. [See **To COLLECT**.] *n. s.* The right of commanding; power. *Shak.* Cogent authority; despotism. *Locke.* The act of com-

manding; the order given. *Dryden*. The power of overlooking. *Dryden*.

☞ The propensity of the unaccented *o* to fall into the sound of short *u* is nowhere more perceptible than in the first syllables of words beginning with *col, com, com, or cor*, when the accent is on the second syllable. Thus *thi o in to collect and college*; in *commend and comment*; in *connect and consul*; in *correct and corner*, cannot be considered as exactly the same in all: the *o* in the first word of each of these pairs, has certainly a different sound from the same letter in the second; and if we appreciate this sound, we shall find it coincide with that which is the most nearly related to it, namely, the short *u*. I have not, however, ventured to substitute this *u*: not that I think it incompatible with the most correct and solemn pronunciation, but because, where there is a possibility of reducing letters to their radical sound, without hurting the ear, this radical sound ought to be the model, and the greater or less departure from it left to the solemnity or familiarity of the occasion. To foreigners, however, it may not be improper to remark, that it would be always better for them to adopt the *u* instead of *o*: this will secure them from the smallest impropriety, for natives only can seize such nice distinctions as sometimes divide even judges themselves. Mr. Sheridan was certainly of opinion, that this unaccented *o* might be pronounced like *u*, as he has so marked it in *command, commence, commissio-, and commend*, though not in *commender*; and in *compare*, though not in *comparative*: but in almost every other word, where this *o* occurs, he has given it the sound it has in *constant*. Mr. Scott has exactly followed Mr. Sheridan in these words, and Dr. Kenrick has uniformly marked them all with the short sound of *o*. Why Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott should make any difference in the first syllables of these words, where the letters and accents are exactly the same, I cannot conceive: these syllables may be called a species; and, if the occasion were not too trifling for such a comparison, it might be observed, that, as nature varies in individuals, but is uniform in the species, so custom is sometimes various in accented syllables, which are definitely and strongly marked, but commonly more regular in unaccented syllables, by being left, as it were, to the common operation of the organs of pronunciation. —See the words *COLLECT* and *DOMESTICK*. *W*.

COMMANDANT*, kôm-mân-dân't. *n. s.* [Fr.] A chief commanding a place or a body of troops. *Smollett*.

COMMAN'DATORY*, kôm-mând'-â-tûr-rê. *a.* Having the full force of command.

COMMA'NDER, kôm-mân'-dûr. *n. s.* He that has the supreme authority. *Shak.* A paving beetle, or great wooden mallet. *Moxon*. An instrument of surgery. *Wiseman*.

COMMA'NDERY, kôm-mân'-dûr-rê. *n. s.* A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation. The residence of a body of knights. *Drummond*.

COMMA'NDINGLY*, kôm-mând'-îng-lê. *ad.* In a commanding manner. *Hammond*.

COMMA'NDMENT, kôm-mând'-mênt. *n. s.* Mandate; command. *Hooker*. Authority; coercive power. *Shak.* By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses. *Exodus*.

COMMA'NDRESS, kôm-mân'-drês. *n. s.* A woman vested with supreme authority. *Hooker*.

COM'MARK*, kôm-mârk. *n. s.* [comarque, Fr.] A frontier of a country. *Shelton*.

COMMATE'RIAL, kôm-mâ-tê'-rê-âl. *a.* Consisting of the same matter. *Bacon*.

COMMATERIA'LITY, kôm-mâ-tê-rê-âl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Participation of the same matter.

COM'MATISM*, kôm-mâ-tîzm. *n. s.* [from *comma*.] Conciseness; brevity. *Bp. Horsley*.

COMME'ASURABLE*, kôm-mêz'-û-râ-bl. *a.* Reducible to the same measure. *Walton*.

COM'MELINE, kôm-mê-lne. 148. *n. s.* [commelina, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

COMME'MORABLE, kôm-mêm'-mô-râ-bl. *a.* Worthy to be kept in remembrance.

To COMME'MORATE§, kôm-mêm'-mô-râ-te. 91. *v. a.* [con and *memoro*, Lat.] To preserve the memory by some public act. *Fiddes*.

COMMEMORA'TION, kôm-mêm-mô-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* An act of public celebration. *Bp. Taylor*.

COMME'MORATIVE kôm-mêm'-mô-râ-tiv. 157. *a.*

Tending to preserve memory of any thing. *Atterbury*.

COMME'MORATORY*, kôm-mêm'-mô-râ-tûr-rê. *a.* Preserving the memory of. *Hooper*.

To COMME'NCE§, kôm-mênse'. [See *To COLLECT*.] *v. n.* [commencer, Fr.] To begin. *Shak.* To take a new character. *Pope*. To take an academical degree, at Cambridge. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. **To COMME'NCE**, kôm-mênse'. *v. a.* To begin; as, to commence a suit. *Shakespeare*.

COMME'NCEMENT, kôm-mênse'-mênt. *n. s.* Beginning; date. *Woodward*. The first Tuesday in July at Cambridge, when masters of arts, and doctors, complete their degrees. *Worthington*.

To COMME'ND§, kôm-mênd'. *v. a.* [commend, Lat.] To represent as worthy. *Knolles*. To deliver up with confidence. *Shak.* To praise. *Shak.* To mention by way of keeping in memory. *Shak.* To produce to favourable notice. *Dryden*.

COMME'ND, kôm-mênd'. *n. s.* Commendation. *Shakespeare*.

COMME'NDABLE, kôm-mên-dâ-bl, or kôm-mên'-dâ-bl. *a.* Laudable; worthy of praise.

☞ This word, like *acceptable*, has, since Johnson wrote his dictionary, shifted its accent from the second to the first syllable. The sound of the language certainly suffers by these transpositions of accent. However, when custom has once decided, we may complain, but must still acquiesce. The accent on the second syllable of this word is grown vulgar, and there needs no other reason for banishing it from polite pronunciation. *W*.

COMME'NDABLENESS*, kôm-mên-dâ-bl-nês, or kôm-mênd'-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* State of being commendable.

COMME'NDABLY, kôm-mên-dâ-blê. *ad.* Laudably. *Carew*.

COMME'NDAM, kôm-mên'-dâm. *n. s.* [commend, low Lat.] A benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of some sufficient clerk to be supplied until it be conveniently provided of a pastor. *Covel. Clarendon*.

COMME'NDATARY, kôm-mên'-dâ-tâ-rê. 512. *n. s.* One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDA'TION, kôm-mên-dâ'-shûn. [See *To COLLECT*.] *n. s.* Recommendation. *Shak.* Praise. *Sidney*. Ground of praise. *Dryden*. Message of love. *Shakespeare*.

COMME'NDATOR*, kôm-mên'-dâ-tûr. *n. s.* He who holds a benefice in commendam; usually with a bishoprick. *Burnet*.

COMME'NDATORY, kôm-mên'-dâ-tûr-rê. 512. *a.* Favourably representative. *Bacon*. Delivering up with pious hope. *Burnet*. Holding in commendam. *Burke*.

COMME'NDATORY*, kôm-mên'-dâ-tûr-rê. *n. s.* A commendation; eulogy. *South*.

COMME'NDER, kôm-mên'-dûr. *n. s.* Praiser. *Bac.*

COMME'NSAL §*, kôm-mên'-sâl. *n. s.* [commensalis, Lat.] One that eats at the same table. *Chaucer. Oh. T.*

COMMENSA'LITY, kôm-mên-sâl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Fellowship of table. *Brown*.

COMMENSA'TION*, kôm-mên-sâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Eating at the same table. *Sir T. Brown*.

COMMENSURABILITY, kôm-mên-shû-râ-bl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure; or of being measured by another. *Brown*.

COMME'NSURABLE, kôm-mên'-shû-râ-bl. 452. *a.* Reducible to some common measure; as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch. *Pearson*.

COMME'NSURABLENESS, kôm-mên'-shû-râ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Proportion. *Hale*.

To COMME'NSURATE§, kôm-mên'-shû-râ-te. 91. *v. a.* [con and *mensura*, Lat.] To reduce to some common measure.

COMME'NSURATE, kôm-mên'-shû-râ-te. 91. *a.* Reducible to some common measure. *Government of the Tongue*. Equal. *Smith*.

COMME'NSURATELY, kôm-mên'-shû-râ-te-le. *ad.* With the capacity of measuring. *Holder*.

COMMENSURA'TION, kôm-mên-shû-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* Proportion.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

To **COMMENT** ô, kôm'-mênt. *v. n.* [*commentor*, Lat.]

To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain. *Temple*. To make remarks. *Shak.*

To **COMMENT***, kôm'-mênt. *v. a.* To explain.

Fuller. To devise; to feign. *Spenser*.

COMMENT, kôm'-mênt. 498. *n. s.* Annotations; notes; explanation; exposition; remarks. *Hartlib*. Remarks; observation. *Shakspeare*.

COMMENTARY, kôm'-mên-târê. *n. s.* An exposition; book of annotations or remarks. Narrative in familiar manner. *Sir T. Elyot*.

To **COMMENTATE***, kôm'-mên-tâte. *v. n.* To annotate. To write notes upon. *Pursuits of Literature*.

COMMENTATOR, kôm'-mên-tâ'-tôr. 521. *n. s.* Expositor; annotator. *Dryden*.

COMMENTER, kôm'-mên-târ. *n. s.* One that writes comments. *B. Jonson*.

COMMENTITIOUS, kôm'-mên-îsh'-ûs. *a.* [*commentitius*, Lat.] Fictitious; imaginary. *Milton*.

COMMERCE ô, kôm'-mêrse. *n. s.* [*commercium*, Lat.] Intercourse; exchange of one thing for another; trade; traffick. *Hooker*. Common or familiar intercourse. *Addison*. A game at cards.

To **COMMERCE**, kôm'-mêrse'. *v. n.* To traffick. *Raleigh*. To hold intercourse with. *Habington*.

✠ *Milton* has, by the license of his art, accented this verb according to the analogy of dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form, 492:

"And looks *commerring* with the skies,

"Thy wrapt soul sitting in thy eyes."—*Penseroso*.

But this verb, like to *comment*, would, in prose, require the accent on the first syllable, as in the noun: though Akenside has taken the same liberty with this word as *Milton* had done with that:

"—the sober zeal

"Of age *commenting* on prodigious things."

Pleasures of Imagination. W.

COMMERICAL, kôm'-mêr'-shâl. *a.* Relating to commerce or traffick. *Robertson*.

COMMERCIALLY*, kôm'-mêr'-shâl-lê. *ad.* In a commercial way. *Burke*.

To **COMMIGRATE** ô, kôm'-mê-grâte. *v. n.* [*com* and *migro*, Lat.] To remove in a body from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION, kôm'-mê-grâ'-shûn. *n. s.* A removal of a body of people from one country to another. *Woodward*.

COMMINATION ô, kôm'-mê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*commiatio*, Lat.] A threat; a denunciation of punishment. *Decay of Piety*. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days. *Wheatley*.

COMMINATORY, kôm'-mîn-nâ'-târ-rê. 512. *a.* Denunciatory; threatening. *B. Jonson*.

To **COMMINGLE** ô, kôm'-mîng'-gl. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Lat.] To mix into one mass; to blend. *Shakspeare*.

To **COMMINGLE**, kôm'-mîng'-gl. *v. n.* To unite one with another. *Bacon*.

To **COMMINUATE** ô, kôm'-mîn-û-âte. *v. a.* To grind. *Smith*.

COMMUNIBLE, kôm'-mîn-û-ê-bl. *a.* Frangible; reducible to powder. *Brown*.

To **COMMUNUTE** ô, kôm'-mê-nûte'. *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Lat.] To grind; to pulverize. *Bacon*.

COMMUNUTION, kôm'-mê-nû'-shûn. *n. s.* Grinding; pulverization. *Ken*. Attenuation. *Bacon*.

COMMISERABLE, kôm'-mîz'-êr-â-bl. *a.* Worthy of compassion; pitiable. *Bacon*.

To **COMMISERATE** ô, kôm'-mîz'-êr-âte. 91. *v. a.* [*com* and *misereo*, Lat.] To pity. *Denham*.

COMMISERATION, kôm'-mîz'-êr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Pity; compassion. *Hooker*.

COMMISERATIVE*, kôm'-mîz'-êr-â-tîv. *a.* Compassionate.

COMMISERATIVELY*, kôm'-mîz'-êr-â-tîv-lê. *ad.* Out of compassion. *Oberbury*.

COMMYSERATOR*, kôm'-mîz'-êr-â-târ. *n. s.* He who has compassion. *Brown*.

COMMISSARIAT*, kôm'-mîs-sâ-rê-ât. *n. s.* [*Fr.*] Those attending an army, who are commissioned to regulate the procurement and conveyance of ammunition or provision.

COMMISSARISHIP, kôm'-mîs-sâr-ê-shîp. *n. s.*

The office of a commissary. *Ayliffe*.

COMMISSARY ô, kôm'-mîs-sâr-ê. [*See To COLLECT.*] *n. s.* An officer made occasionally for a certain purpose; a delegate; a deputy. *Dome*. One who exercises spiritual jurisdiction in places of the diocess distant from the chief city. *Covel*. An officer who draws up lists of the numbers of an army, and regulates provision or ammunition. *Prior*.

COMMISSION ô, kôm'-mîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*commissio*, low Lat.] The act of intrusting any thing. A trust; a warrant. *Covel*. A warrant by which a military officer is constituted. *Knolles*. Charge; mandate; office; employment. *Bacon*. Act of committing a crime; perpetration. *South*. A number of people joined in a trust or office; as, the great seal was put into *commission*. The order by which a factor trades for another person.

To **COMMISSION**, kôm'-mîsh'-ûn. *v. a.* To empower; to appoint. To send with mandate or authority. *Dryden*.

COMMISSIONAL*, kôm'-mîsh'-ûn-âl.

COMMISSIONARY*, kôm'-mîsh'-ûn-â-rê. } *a.*

Appointing by a warrant. *Le Neve. Bp. Hall*.

To **COMMISSIONATE**, kôm'-mîsh'-ûn-âte. *v. a.* To commission. *Whitby*.

COMMISSIONER, kôm'-mîsh'-ûn-êr. 98. *n. s.* One included in a warrant of authority. *Sidney*.

COMMISSURE, kôm'-mîsh'-ûre. *n. s.* [*commissura*, Lat.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another. *Wotton*.

To **COMMIT** ô, kôm'-mît'. [*See To COLLECT.*] *v. a.* [*committo*, Lat.] To intrust. *Shak.* To be put in any place to be kept safe. 2 *Macc*. To send to prison. *Shak.* To perpetrate; to be guilty of a crime. *Shak.* To put together for a contest. *More*. To place in a state of hostility or incongruity. *Milton*.

COMMITMENT, kôm'-mît'-mênt. *n. s.* Imprisonment. *Bacon*. An order for sending to prison. A parliamentary expression, when a bill is referred to a committee. *Milton*.

COMMITTEE, kôm'-mît'-tê. *n. s.* Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred. *Clarendon*. The person to whom the care of an idiot or lunatick is committed. *Blackstone*.

✠ This word is often pronounced, improperly, with the accent on the first or last syllable. *W.*

COMMITTEESHIP*, kôm'-mît'-tê-shîp. *n. s.* The office and profit of committees. *Milton*.

COMMITTER, kôm'-mît'-tûr. *n. s.* Perpetrator; he that commits. *Martin*.

COMMITTIBLE, kôm'-mît'-tê-bl. *a.* Liable to be committed. *Brown*.

To **COMMIT** ô, kôm'-mîks'. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend. *Bacon*.

To **COMMIT** X*, kôm'-mîks'. *v. n.* To unite. *Drayton*.

COMMICTION, kôm'-mîk'-shûn. *n. s.* Mixture. *Shak*.

COMMIXTION, kôm'-mîks'-îshûn. *n. s.* Mixture; incorporation. *Brown*.

COMMIXTURE, kôm'-mîks'-îshûre. 291. *n. s.* The act of mingling; the state of being mingled. *Bacon*.

COMMODE, kôm'-môde'. *n. s.* [*Fr.*] The head-dress of women. *Spectator*.

COMMODIOUS ô, kôm'-mô'-dê-ûs, or kôm'-mô'-jê-ûs. 293, 294, 376. *a.* [*commodus*, Lat.] Convenient; suitable. *Raleigh*. Useful; suited to wants or necessities. *Hooker*.

COMMODIOUSLY, kôm'-mô'-dê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Conveniently. *Cowley*. Without distress. *Milton*. Suitably. *Hooker*.

COMMODIOUSNESS, kôm'-mô'-dê-ûs-nêss. *n. s.* Convenience; advantage.

COMMODITY, kôm'-môd'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Interest; advantage; profit. *Hooker*. Convenience; particular advantage. *Sidney*. Wares; merchandise. *Shakspeare*.

COMMODORE, kôm'-mô-dôre'. *n. s.* [*commodador*, Span.] The captain who commands a squadron of ships; a temporary admiral. A select ship in a

fleet of merchantmen, which leads the van in the time of war.

☞ This is one of those words which may have the accent either on the first or last syllable, according to its position in the sentence. Thus we say, "The voyage was made by *Commodore* Anson; for, though he "was made an admiral afterwards, he went out as "commodore." 524, 528. *W.*

COMMODULATION*, kôm-môd-ù-là'-shûn. *n. s.* [*con* and *modulatio*, Lat.] Measure; agreement. *Hakewill.*

COMMOIGNE*, kôm'-môin. *n. s.* [Fr.] A monk of the same order or convent. *Selden.*

COMMON ♀, kôm'-mûn. 166. *a.* [*communis*, Lat.] Belonging equally to more than one. *Hale.* Having no possessor or owner. *Locke.* Vulgar; mean; of little value; not scarce. *Davies.* Publick; general; serving the use of all. *Walton.* Of no rank; mean. *Shak.* Frequent; usual; ordinary. *Eccles.* Prostitute. *Spectator.*—Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called *common*; and such nouns as are both masculine and feminine.

COMMON, kôm'-mûn. *n. s.* An open ground equally used by many persons. *Shakespeare.*

COMMON, kôm'-mûn. *cd.* Commonly. *Shakespeare.* In **COMMON**. Equally to be participated by a certain number. *Locke.* Equally with another; indiscriminately. *Arbutnot.* [In law.] A distinction of tenancy. *Blackstone.*

To **COMMON**, kôm'-mûn. *v. n.* To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

COMMON-COUNCIL-MAN*, kôm'-mûn-kôûn'-sil-mân. *n. s.* One who communicates in council with others; a member of the common-council of London. *B. Jonson.*

COMMON-CRIER*, kôm'-mûn-krî'-ûr. *n. s.* The officer by whom notice is given of things lost. *B. Jonson.*

COMMON-HALL*, kôm'-mûn-hâwl. *n. s.* The place in which the inhabitants of a city assemble. *Bp. Patrick.*

COMMON LAW, kôm'-mûn-lâw'. Customs which have, by long prescription, obtained the force of laws. It is distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON-LAWYER*, kôm'-mûn-lâw'-yôr. *n. s.* He who is versed in the common law. *Spelman.*

COMMON PLEAS, kôm'-mûn-plêéz'. The king's court now held in Westminster Hall; but anciently movable. All civil causes are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm. *Covel.*

COMMONABLE, kôm'-mûn-â-bl. *a.* What is held in common. *Bacon.* Allowable to be turned on the common. *Blackstone.*

COMMONAGE, kôm'-mûn-â-je. 90. *n. s.* The right of feeding on a common. *Fidler.*

COMMONALITY*. See **COMMONALTY**.

COMMONALTY, kôm'-mûn-âl-tê. *n. s.* The common people; the people of the lower rank. *Bacon.* The bulk of mankind. *Hooker.*

COMMONER, kôm'-mûn-ûr. 93. *n. s.* One of the common people. *Shak.* A man not noble. *B. Jonson.* A member of the house of commons. *Swift.* One who has a joint right in common ground. *Bacon.* A student of the second rank at the university of Oxford. A prostitute. *Shakespeare.* A partaker. *Fuller.*

COMMONTION, kôm-mô-nîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*communio*, Lat.] Advice; warning.

COMMONTIVE*, kôm-môn-ê-tîv. *a.* Advising; warning.

COMMONLY, kôm'-mûn-lê. *ad.* Frequently; usually. *Shakespeare.* Jointly; in a sociable manner. *Spenser.*

COMMONNESS, kôm'-mûn-nês. *n. s.* Equal participation among many. *Government of the Tongue.* Frequency. *Swift.*

COMMONPLACE ♀, kôm'-mûn-plâse. *n. s.* A memorandum; an ordinary or common topic. *Milton.*

COMMONPLACE-BOOK, kôm-mûn-plâse'-bôôk.

n. s. A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads. *Fuller.*

To **COMMONPLACE**, kôm-mûn-plâse'. *v. a.* To reduce to general heads. *Felton.*

COMMONS, kôm'-mûnz. 166. *n. s.* The vulgar; the lower people. *Chaucer.* The lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented. *Shak.* Diet which is eaten in common. *Dryden.*

To **COMMONSTRATE***, kôm-môu'-strâte. *v. a.* [*commonstro*, Lat.] To teach. *Cockeram.*

COMMONWEAL, kôm-mûn-wèèl. 528. *n. s.* A **COMMONWEALTH**, kôm-mûn-wèèth'. *n. s.* polity; an established form of civil life. *Hooker.* The general body of the people. *Shak.* A republic. *B. Jonson.*

☞ These words have the accent either on the first or last syllable; but the former is accented more frequently on the last, and the latter on the first. See **COMMODORE**. *W.*

COMMONWEALTHSMAN*, kôm-mûn-wèèth's-mân. *n. s.* One who sides with a republican government. *Johnson.*

COMMORANCE, kôm'-mò-rânse. } *n. s.* Dwell
COMMORANCY, kôm'-mò-rân-sè. } ing; habitation. *Sir T. Herbert.*

COMMORANT ♀, kôm'-mò-rânt. *a.* [*commorans*, Lat.] Resident; dwelling. *Ayliffe.*

COMMORATION*, kôm-mò-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* A stay ing, or tarrying. *Cockeram.*

COMMORIEN*, kôm-mò-rè-ênt. *a.* [*commoriens*, Lat.] Dying at the same time. *Sir G. Buck.*

COMMOTHER*, kôm'-mûth-ûr. *n. s.* A god-mother.

COMMOTION, kôm-mò'-shûn. *n. s.* Tumult; disturbance. *Shak.* Perturbation; disorder of mind. *Shakespeare.* Restlessness. *Woodward.*

COMMOTIONER, kôm-mò'-shûn-ûr. *n. s.* One that causes commotions. *Bacon.*

To **COMMOVE**, kôm-môve'. *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Lat.] To disturb; to agitate. *Thomson.*

To **COMMUNE** ♀, kôm-mûne'. *n. n.* [*communio*, Lat.] To converse; to talk together. *Spenser.*

COMMUNICABILITY, kôm-mû-nê-kâ-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of being communicable. *Pearson.*

COMMUNICABLE, kôm-mû-nê-kâ-bl. *a.* That which may become the possession of more than one. *Hooker.* That which may be recounted. *Milton.* That which may be imparted. *Milton.* Communicative; not selfish. *B. Jonson.*

COMMUNICABLENESS*, kôm-mû-nê-kâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Being communicable. *Bp. Morton.*

COMMUNICANT, kôm-mû-nê-kânt. *n. s.* One who participates of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *Hooker.*

To **COMMUNICATE** ♀, kôm-mû-nê-kâte. [See To **COMMAND**.] *v. a.* [*communico*, Lat.] To impart to others what is in our own power to bestow. *Bacon.* To reveal. *Wisdom.* To participate. *B. Jonson.*

To **COMMUNICATE**, kôm-mû-nê-kâte. 91. *v. n.* To partake of the blessed sacrament. *Bp. Taylor.* To have something in common with another. *Arbutnot.*

COMMUNICATION, kôm-mû-nê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of imparting. *Holder.* Common boundary or inlet. *Addison.* Interchange of knowledge. *Swift.* Conference; conversation. *Locke.* Participation of the blessed sacrament. *Pearson.*

COMMUNICATIVE, kôm-mû-nê-kâ-tîv. *a.* Liberal of benefits or knowledge. *Evelyn.*

COMMUNICATIVENESS, kôm-mû-nê-kâ-tîv-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being communicative; or imparting benefits. *Hammond.*

COMMUNICATORY*, kôm-mû-nê-kâ-tûr-rê. *a.* Imparting knowledge. *Barrow.*

COMMONION, kôm-mûnê'-yûn. 113. *n. s.* Inter course; fellowship; common possession; interchange of transactions. *Hooker.* The celebration of the Lord's supper. *Clarendon.* A common or public act. *Raleigh.* Union in the common worship of any church. *South.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôuld; —thin, this.

COMMUNITY, kôm-mû'-nê-tê. *n. s.* [*communitas*, Lat.] The commonwealth; the body politic. *Shak.* Common possession. *B. Jonson.* Frequency; commonness. *Shakspeare.*
COMMUTABILITY, kôm-mû'-tâ-bil'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of being capable of exchange.
COMMUTABLE, kôm-mû'-tâ-bl. *a.* That may be exchanged.
COMMUTATION, kôm-mû'-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* Change; alteration. *South.* Exchange. *South.* Ransom; exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment. *Brown.*
COMMUTATIVE, kôm-mû'-tâ-tiv. 157. *a.* Relative to exchange. *Sir T. Elyot.*
COMMUTATIVELY*, kôm-mû'-tâ-tiv-lê. *ad.* In the way of exchange. *Brown.*
To COMMUTE †, kôm-mû-te'. [See **To COLLECT**.] *v. a.* [*commuto*, Lat.] To exchange. *Hammond.* To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another. *L'Estrange.*
To COMMUTE, kôm-mû-te'. *v. n.* To bargain for exemption. *South.*
COMMUTUAL, kôm-mû'-tshû-âl. 461. *a.* Mutual. *Shakspeare.*
COMPACT †, kôm-pâkt. 492. *n. s.* [*pactum*, Lat.] A contract; an agreement. *Shakspeare.* Structure; compacture. *Sir G. Buck.*
To COMPACT, kôm-pâkt'. *v. a.* To join together with firmness. *Shak.* To make out of something. *Shak.* To league with. *Shak.* To join together. *Hooker.*
COMPACT, kôm-pâkt'. 494. *a.* [*compactus*, Lat.] Firm; solid. *Newton.* Composed; consisting. *Shak.* Joined; held together. *Peachment.* Brief, and well connected. *Fellon.*
COMPACTEDLY*, kôm-pâkt'-têd-lê. *ad.* Closely. *Lovelace.*
COMPACTEDNESS, kôm-pâkt'-têd-nês. *n. s.* Firmness; densit. *Digby.*
COMPACTIBLE*, kôm-pâkt'-tê-bl. *a.* That may be joined. *Cockeram.*
COMPACTLY, kôm-pâkt'-lê. *ad.* Closely; densely. With neat joining.
COMPACTNESS, kôm-pâkt'-nês. *n. s.* Firmness; closeness. *Brown.*
COMPACTURE, kôm-pâkt'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* Structure. *Spenser.*
COMPAGES, kôm-pâ-jêz. *n. s.* [Lat.] A system of many parts united. *Brown.*
To COMPAGINATE †*, kôm-pâd'-jê-nâte. *v. a.* To set together that which is broken. *Cockeram.*
COMPAGINATION, kôm-pâd'-jê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Union; structure. *Brown.*
COMPAGNABLE*, kôm-pâ-nâ-bl. *a.* [*compagnable*, old Fr.] Companionable. *Chaucer.*
COMPAGNABLENESS, kôm-pâ-nâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Sociableness. *Sidney.*
COMPANABLE, kôm-pâ-nê-â-bl. *a.* Social. *Bacon.*
COMPANABLENESS*, kôm-pâ-nê-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Sociableness. *Bp. Hall.*
COMPANION, kôm-pân'-yûn. 113. *n. s.* One with whom a man frequently converses, or with whom he shares his hours of relaxation. *Shak.* A partner; an associate. *Philippians.* A familiar term of contempt; a fellow. *Shakspeare.*
COMPANIONABLE, kôm-pân'-yûn-â-bl. *a.* Social; agreeable. *Walton.*
COMPANIONABLY, kôm-pân'-yûn-â-blê. *ad.* In a companionable manner.
COMPANIONSHIP, kôm-pân'-yûn-shîp. *n. s.* Company; train. *Shak.* Fellowship; association. *Shakspeare.*
COMPANY †, kôm-pâ-nê. 165. *n. s.* [*compago*, abl. case *compagine*, Lat.] Persons assembled together. *Shak.* An assembly of pleasure. *Bacon.* Persons considered as assembled for conversation. *Temple.* Conversation; fellowship. *Sidney.* A number of persons united for the execution of any thing; a band. *Dennis.* Persons united in a joint trade or partnership. A body corporate; a subordinate corporation. *Arbutnot.* A subdivision of a regiment

of foot. *Knolles.*—To bear company. To keep company. To associate with. *Shakspeare.*
To COMPANY, kôm-pâ-nê. *v. a.* To accompany. *Shakspeare.*
To COMPANY, kôm-pâ-nê. *v. n.* To associate with. 1 *Cor.* To be a gay companion. *Spenser.* To have commerce with another sex. *Bp. Hall.*
COMPARABLE, kôm-pâ-râ-bl. [See **ACADEMY**, **ACCEPTABLE**, **COMMENABLE**, and **INCOMPARABLE**.] *a.* Worthy to be compared. *Hooker.*
COMPARABLY, kôm-pâ-râ-blê. *ad.* In a manner worthy to be compared. *Wotton.*
COMPARATES, kôm-pâr'-â-têz. *n. s.* [In logic.] The two things compared to one another. *Dal garno.*
COMPARATION*, kôm-pâr'-â-shûn. *n. s.* Provision. *Cockeram.* Ob. *T.*
COMPARATIVE, kôm-pâr'-â-tiv. *a.* Estimated by comparison. *Shak.* Having the power of comparing different things. *Glanville.* [In grammar.] The degree so called. *Louth.*
COMPARATIVE*, kôm-pâr'-â-tiv. *n. s.* One that is fond of making comparisons. *Shak.* Ob. *T.*
COMPARATIVELY, kôm-pâr'-â-tiv-lê. *ad.* In a state of comparison. *Bacon.*
To COMPARE †, kôm-pâ-re'. [See **To COLLECT**.] *v. a.* [*comparo*, Lat.] To make one thing the measure of another. *Shak.* To get; to procure. *Spenser.*
To COMPARE*, kôm-pâ-re'. *v. n.* To vie. *Spenser.*
COMPARE, kôm-pâ-re'. [See **To COMMAND**.] *n. s.* The state of being compared; comparison. *Suckling.* Simile; similitude. *Shakspeare.*
COMPARER*, kôm-pâ-re'-ûr. *n. s.* He who makes a comparison. *Bp. Lavington.*
COMPARING*, kôm-pâr'-ing. *n. s.* Forming comparison. *Alp. Crammer.*
COMPARISON, kôm-pâr'-ê-shûn. *n. s.* The act of comparing. *Grew.* The state of being compared. *Locke.* A comparative estimate. *Tillotson.* A simile in writing or speaking. *Shak.* The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification; as, *strong, stronger, strongest.*
† I have inserted the vowel in the last syllable of this word, because, in solemn pronunciation, some speakers may think it proper to preserve it; but in common and unpremeditated speaking, I am convinced, it falls into the general analogy, and is sunk as much as in *reason, season, prison*, &c. 103, 170. See **To COLLECT**. *W.*
To COMPART †, kôm-pârt'. *v. a.* [*con*, ad *partior*, Lat.] To divide; to mark out a general design into its various parts and subdivisions. *Wotton.*
COMPART*, kôm-pârt. *n. s.* Member.
COMPARTIMENT, kôm-pârt'-ê-mênt. *n. s.* A division of a picture or design. *Pope.*
COMPARTITION, kôm-pâr-tish'-ûn. *n. s.* The act of dividing. *Wotton.* The parts marked out or separated. *Wotton.*
COMPARTMENT, kôm-pârt'-mênt. *n. s.* Division; separate part of a design. *Peachment.*
COMPARTNER*, kôm-pârt'-nûr. *n. s.* A sharer. *Pearson.* See **COMPARTNER**.
To COMPASS †, kôm-pûs. 165. *v. a.* [*compasser*, Fr.] To encircle; to environ. *Spenser.* To walk round any thing. *Sandys.* To beleague; to besiege. *Judges.* To grasp; to enclose in the arms. To obtain; to procure; to attain. *Hooker.* To take measures preparatory to any thing; as, to compass the death of the king.
COMPASS, kôm-pûs. 88, 165. *n. s.* Circle; round. *Shak.* Extent; reach; grasp. *Shak.* Space; room. *Pope.* Enclosure; circumference. *Milton.* A departure from the right line; an indirect advance. Moderate space; due limits. *Davies.* The power of the voice in musick. *Shak.* The instrument with which circles are drawn, generally compasses. *Donne.* The instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer. *Locke.*
COMPASS-SAW, kôm-pûs-sâw. *n. s.* A species of saw, whose office is to cut a round. *Maxon.*
COMPASSION †, kôm-pâsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*con* and *pati*, Lat.] Pity; commiseration. *Hebrews.*

To COMPA'SSION, kôm-pâsh'-ûn. v. a. To pity. *Shakspeare.*

COMPA'SSIONABLE*, kôm-pâsh'-ûn-â-bl. a. Deserving of compassion. *Barrow.*

COMPA'SSIONARY*, kô.r pâsh'-ûn-â-rê. a. Compassionate. *Cotgrave.*

COMPA'SSIONÂTE, kôm-pâsh'-ûn-âte. 91. a. Inclined to pity; merciful. *South.* Exciting compassion. *Shakspeare.*

To COMPA'SSIONATE, kôm-pâsh'-ûn-âte. 91. v. a. To pity; to commiserate. *Raleigh.*

COMPA'SSIONATELY, kôm-pâsh'-ûn-âte-lê. ad. Mercifully; tenderly. *Clarendon.*

COMPA'SSIONATENESS*, kôm-pâsh'-ûn-âte-nês. n. s. State or quality of being compassionate.

COMPATERNITY, kôm-pâ-têr'-nê-tê. n. s. [con and *paternitas*, Lat.] The relation of godfather. *Davies.*

COMPATIBILITY, kôm-pât-ê-bil'-ê-tê. n. s. Consistency; agreement with any thing.

COMPATIBLE §, kôm-pât'-ê-bl. a. [compatible, old Fr.] Suitable to; fit for. *Hale.* Consistent; agreeable. *Broome.*

COMPATIBLENESS, kôm-pât'-ê-bl-nês. n. s. Consistency.

COMPATIBLY, kôm-pât'-ê-blê. ad. Fitly; suitably.

COMPATIENT, kôm-pâ'-shênt. a. [con and *patior*, Lat.] Suffering together. *Sir G. Buck.*

COMPATRIOT §, kôm-pâ'-trê-ût. 166. n. s. [con and *patri*, Lat.] One of the same country. *Bp. Hall.*

COMPATRIOT*, kôm-pâ'-trê-ût. a. Of the same country. *Akenside.*

COMPÉ'RI, kôm-pêr'-ê. n. s. [compar, Lat.] Equal; companion. *Chaucer.*

To COMPE'ER, kôm-pêr'-ê. v. a. To be equal with; to mate. *Shakspeare.*

To COMPE'L §, kôm-pêl'. [See To COLLECT.] v. a. [compello, Lat.] To force to some act; to oblige. *Shak.*

To take by force or violence. *Shak.* To gather together, and unite in a company. *Dryden.*

To seize; to overpower. *Dryden.*

COMPELLABLE, kôm-pêl'-là-bl. a. That may be forced. *Blackstone.*

COMPELLABLY*, kôm-pêl'-là-blê. ad. In a forcible manner.

COMPELLA'TION, kôm-pêl'-là-shûn. n. s. The style of address; the word of salutation. *Burton.*

COMPELLER, kôm-pêl'-lûr. n. s. He that forces another. *Sir T. Smith.*

COMPEND §, kôm-pênd. n. s. [compendium, Lat.] Abridgement; summary. *Watts.*

COMPENDARIOUS, kôm-pên-jê-â-rê-ûs. 294. a. Short; contracted.

To COMPENDIATE*, kôm-pên-jê-âte. v. a. To sum together; to comprehend.

COMPENDIOSITY, kôm-pên-jê-ôs'-ê-tê. 294. n. s. Shortness.

COMPENDIOUS, kôm-pên-jê-ûs. a. Short; summary; abridged. *Woodward.*

COMPENDIOUSLY, kôm-pên-jê-ûs-lê. 294. ad. Shortly; in epitome. *Hooker.*

COMPENDIOUSNESS, kôm-pên-jê-ûs-nês. 294. n. s. Shortness; brevity. *Bentley.*

COMPENDIUM, kôm-pên-jê-ûm. n. s. [Lat.] Abridgement; summary. *Watts.*

COMPENSABLE, kôm-pên-sâ-bl. a. That which may be recompensed. *Cotgrave.*

To COMPENSATE §, kôm-pên-sâte. 91. v. a. [compenso, Lat.] To recompense; to make amends for. *Bacon.*

COMPENSA'TION, kôm-pên-sâ-shûn. n. s. Recompense; amends. *Bacon.*

COMPENSATIVE, kôm-pên-sâ-tiv. a. That which compensates.

COMPENSATORY*, kôm-pên-sâ-tûr-rê. a. That which makes amends.

To COMPE'NSE, kôm-pên-se'. v. a. To compensate; to be equivalent to; to recompense. *Bacon.*

To COMPER'NDINATE §, kôm-pê-rên-dê-nâte. v. a. [comperndino, Lat.] To delay.

COMPERNDINAT'ION, kôm-pê-rên-dê-nâ-shûn. n. s. Delay; dilatoriness.

COMPETENCE, kôm-pê-tên-se. } n. s. Such a COMPETENCY, kôm-pê-tên-sê. } quantity as is sufficient, without superfluity. *Government of the Tongue.* A fortune equal to the conveniences of life. *Shak.* The power or capacity of a judge, or court, to take cognizance of an affair.

COMPETENT §, kôm-pê-tênt. a. [competens, Lat.] Suitable; fit. *Bacon.* Adapted to any purpose. *Davies.* Reasonable; moderate. *Hooker.* Qualified; fit. *Government of the Tongue.* Consistent with; incident to. *Locke.*

COMPETENTLY, kôm-pê-tênt-lê. ad. Adequately; properly. *Bentley.* Reasonably; moderately. *Watton.*

COMPETIBLE §, kôm-pê-tê-bl. a. Suitable to; consistent with. *More.* See COMPATIBLE.

COMPETIBLENESS, kôm-pê-tê-bl-nês. n. s. Suitableness; fitness.

COMPETITION §, kôm-pê-tish'-ûn. n. s. [con and *etio*, Lat.] Rivalry; contest. *Bacon.* Double claim. *Bacon.*

COMPETITOR, kôm-pê-tê-tûr. n. s. A rival. *Shak.* An associate. *Shakspeare.*

COMPETITRESS*, kôm-pê-tê-três. } n. s. She who COMPETITRIX*, kôm-pê-tê-triks. } is a rival. *Hierogonisticon.* *Lord Herbert.*

COMPILATION, kôm-pê-lâ-shûn. n. s. A collection from various authors. *Watton.* An assemblage. *Woodward.*

COMPILATOR*, kôm-pê-lâ-tûr. n. s. A collector. *Chaucer.*

To COMPILE §, kôm-plê'. v. a. [compilo, Lat.] To draw up from various authors. *Blackstone.* To write; to compose. *Temple.* To contain; to comprise. *Spenser.* To make up; to compose. *Chapman.*

To put together; to build. *Spenser.*

COMPLEMENT, kôm-plê-mênt. n. s. Coacervation; mingling together. *Sir H. Watton.*

COMPLER, kôm-pl'-lûr. n. s. One who frames a composition from various authors. *Bacon.*

COMPLA'CENCE, kôm-plâ'-sên-se. } n. s. Pleasure; COMPLA'CENCY, kôm-plâ'-sên-sê. } satisfaction. *Milton.* The cause of pleasure. *Milton.* Civility; complaisance. *Clarendon.*

COMPLACENT §, kôm-plâ'-sênt. a. [complacens, Lat.] Civil; affable. *Burke.*

COMPLACENTLY*, kôm-plâ'-sênt-lê. ad. In a soft or easy manner.

To COMPLA'IN §, kôm-plâne'. v. n. [complandre, Fr.] To mention with sorrow or resentment; to murmur; to lament. *Shak.* To inform against. *Shak.*

To COMPLA'IN, kôm-plâne'. v. a. To lament; to bewail. *Fairfax.*

COMPLAINABLE*, kôm-plâ'-nâ-bl. a. To be complained of. *Feltham.*

COMPLAINANT, kôm-plâ'-nânt. n. s. One who urges a suit. *Collier.*

COMPLAINER, kôm-plâ'-nûr. n. s. One who complains; a murmurer. *Numbers.*

COMPLAINING*, kôm-plâ'-ning. n. s. Expression of sorrow or injury. *Psalms cxliv.*

COMPLAIN'T, kôm-plant'. n. s. Representation of pains or injuries. *Hooker.* The cause of complaint. *Swift.* A malady; a disease. *Arbutnot.* Remonstrance against; information against. *Shak.*

COMPLAINFUL*, kôm-plâne'-fûl. a. Full of complaint. *Hulcot.* *Ob. T.*

COMPLAISANCE, kôm-plê-zân-se'. n. s. Civility, desire of pleasing. *Dryden.*

COMPLAISANT §, kôm-plê-zânt'. a. [complaisant, Fr.] Civil; desirous to please. *W. Montagu.*

COMPLAISANTLY, kôm-plê-zânt'-lê. ad. Civilly. *Pope.*

COMPLAISANTNESS, kôm-plê-zânt'-nês. n. s. Civility; complaisance. *Dict.*

To COMPLA'NATE, kôm-plâ'-nâte. 503. } v. a. To COMPLA'NE, kôm-plâne'. } [plamus, Lat.] To level; to reduce to a flat surface. *Derham.*

COMPLETE. See COMPLETE.

COMPLEMENT, kôm-plê-mênt. n. s. [complementum, Lat.] Perfection; completion. *Hooker.* Com-

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —ðil; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

plete set; the full quantity or number. *Prior*. Adscitious circumstances. *Hooker*. [In geometry.] What remains of a quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been retrenched from it. [In astronomy.] The distance of a star from the zenith. —*Complement of the curtain*. [In fortification.] That part in the interior side of it which makes the demorgore. *Arithmetical complement of a logarithm*, is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000. *Chambers*.

COMPLEME/NTAL*, kòm-plè-mèn-tál. *a.* Adscitious; expressive of compliment. *Sir J. Harington*.

COMPLEME/NTARY*, kòm-plè-mèn-tá-rè. *n. s.* One skilled in compliments. *B. Jonson*.

COMPLE/TE ð, kòm-plète/. [See *To COLLECT*.] *a.* [completus, Lat.] Perfect; full. *Hooker*. Finished; ended. *Prior*.

To COMPLE/TE, kòm-plète/. *v. a.* To perfect; to finish. *Walton*.

COMPLE/TELY, kòm-plète/-lè. *ad.* Fully; perfectly. *Blackmore*.

COMPLE/TEMENT, kòm-plète/-mènt. *n. s.* The act of completing. *More*.

COMPLE/TENESS, kòm-plète/-nès. *n. s.* Perfection. *K. Charles*.

COMPLE/TION, kòm-plè/-shùn. *n. s.* Accomplishment; act of fulfilling. *South*. Utmost height; perfect state. *Pope*.

COMPLE/TIVE*, kòm-plè/-tív. *a.* Making complete. *Harris*.

COMPLE/TORY*, kòm-plè/-túr-è. *a.* Fulfilling. *Barrow*.

COM/PLETORY*, kòm-plè-túr-è. *n. s.* [completorium, low Lat.] The evening service; the compline of the Romish church. *Hooper*.

COM/PLEX ð, kòm-plèks. *a.* [complexus, Lat.] COM/PLEXED, kòm-plèks't/. *a.* composite; of many parts; not simple. *Brown*.

COM/PLEX, kòm-plèks. *n. s.* Complication; collection. *South*.

COM/PLEXEDNESS, kòm-plèks'-sèd-nès. 365. *n. s.* Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral. *Locke*.

COM/PLEXION, kòm-plèks'-shùn. *n. s.* The enclosure of one thing in another. *Watts*. The colour of the external parts of any body. *Shak*. The temperature of the body. *Dryden*.

COM/PLEXIONAL, kòm-plèks'-shùn-ál. *a.* Depending on the complexion or temperament. *Brown*.

COM/PLEXIONALLY, kòm-plèks'-shùn-ál-lè. *a.* By complexion. *Brown*.

COM/PLEXIONARY*, kòm-plèks'-shùn-á-rè. *a.* Relating to the care of the complexion. *Bp. Taylor*.

COM/PLEXIONED*, kòm-plèks'-shùnd. *a.* Having a body in good temperature. *L. Addison*.

COM/PLE/XITY*, kòm-plèks'-è-tè. *n. s.* State of being complex. *Burke*.

COM/PLE/XLY, kòm-plèks'-lè. *ad.* In a complex manner.

COM/PLE/XNESS, kòm-plèks'-nès. *n. s.* The state of being complex. *A. Smith*.

COM/PLE/XURE, kòm-plèks'-shùre. 452. *n. s.* The involution or complication of one thing with others.

☞ The *s* in the composition of *z* in this word, agreeably to analogy, goes into the sharp aspiration *sh*, as it is preceded by the sharp consonant *k*; in the same manner as the *s* in *pleasure* goes into the flat aspiration *zh*, as it is preceded by a vowel. 479. *W*.

COM/PLI/ABLE*, kòm-plì/-á-bl. *a.* That can bend or yield. *Milton*.

COM/PLI/ANCE, kòm-plì/-ánse. *n. s.* The act of yielding to any desire; submission. *King Charles*. A disposition to yield to others; complaisance. *Clarendon*.

COM/PLI/ANT, kòm-plì/-ánt. *a.* Yielding; bending. *Milton*. Civil; complaisant.

COM/PLI/ANTLY*, kòm-plì/-ánt-lè. *ad.* In a yielding manner.

To COM/PLICATE ð, kòm-plè-kàte. *v. a.* [compleco, Lat.] To entangle one with another; to join; to involve mutually. *Tillotson*. To unite by invo-

lution of parts. *Boyle*. To form by the union of several parts. *Donne*.

COM/PLI/CATE, kòm-plè-kàte. 91. *a.* Compounded of a multiplicity of parts. *Bacon*.

COM/PLI/CATELY*, kòm-plè-kàte-lè. *ad.* In a complicated manner.

COM/PLI/CATENESS, kòm-plè-kàte-nès. *n. s.* Intricacy; perplexity. *Hale*.

COM/PLI/CATION, kòm-plè-kà/-shùn. *n. s.* Involving one thing in another. *Jordan*. The state of being involved. *Wilkins*. The integra consisting of many things involved, perplexed, and united. *Watts*.

COM/PLICE, kòm-plìs. *n. s.* [complex, low Lat.] An accomplice. *Shakspeare*.

COM/PLI/ER, kòm-plì/-úr. *n. s.* A man of an easy temper. *Swift*.

COM/PLI/MENT ð, kòm-plè-mènt. *n. s.* [compliment, Fr.] An act, or expression, of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares. *Sidney*.

To COM/PLI/MENT, kòm-plè-mènt. *v. a.* To soothe with expressions of respect; to flatter; to praise. *Glanville*.

To COM/PLI/MENT, kòm-plè-mènt. *v. n.* To use adulatory language. *Milton*.

COM/PLI/MENTAL, kòm-plè-mèn-tál. *a.* Implying compliments. *Shakspeare*.

COM/PLI/MENTALLY, kòm-plè-mèn-tál-lè. *ad.* In the nature of a compliment. *Broome*.

COM/PLI/MENTER, kòm-plè-mèn-túr. *n. s.* One given to compliments; a flatterer.

COM/PLINE, kòm-plìn. *n. s.* [completinum, low Lat.] The last act of worship at night, by which the service of the day is completed. *Spenser*.

*To COM/PLISH**, kòm-plìsh. *v. a.* To accomplish. *Spenser*.

To COM/PLORE, kòm-plóre/. *v. n.* [comploro, Lat.] To lament together. *Cockram*.

COM/PLOT ð, kòm-plòt. *n. s.* [Fr.] A confederacy in some secret plot. *Spenser*.

☞ I have in this word followed Mr. Sheridan's accentuation, as more agreeable to analogy than Dr. Johnson's, [altered by Todd.] and have differed from both in the noun *complot* for the same reason. 492. *W*.

To COM/PLOT, kòm-plòt/. *v. a.* To form a plot; to conspire. *Bacon*.

COM/PLO/TMENT*, kòm-plòt/-mènt. *n. s.* Conspiracy. *Dean King*.

COM/PLO/TTER, kòm-plòt/-túr. *n. s.* A conspirator. *Sir G. Buck*.

To COM/PLY ð, kòm-plì/. *v. n.* [complier, Fr.] To yield to; to accord with. *Waller*.

*To COM/PO/NDERATE**, kòm-pònd/-dúr-àte. *v. a.* [compondero, Lat.] To weigh together. *Cockram*.

COM/PO/NENT, kòm-pò/-mènt. *a.* [componens, Lat.] That which constitutes the compound body. *Newton*.

To COM/PORT ð, kòm-pòrt/. *v. n.* [comporter, Fr.] To agree; to suit. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. To bear. *Barrow*.

To COM/PORT, kòm-pòrt/. *v. a.* To bear; to endure. *Daniel*. To behave. *Congreve*.

COM/PORT, kòm-pòrt. 492. *n. s.* Behaviour; conduct. *Bp. Taylor*.

COM/PO/RTABLE, kòm-pòr/-tá-bl. *a.* Consistent, not contradictory. *Watton*.

COM/PO/RTANCE, kòm-pòr/-tánsè. *n. s.* Behaviour, gesture of ceremony. *Spenser*.

COM/PORTA/TION*, kòm-pòr-tá/-shùn. *n. s.* [comportatio, Lat.] An assemblage. *Bp. Richardson*.

COM/PO/RTMENT, kòm-pòrt/-mènt. *n. s.* Behaviour; mien; demeanour. *Hale*.

To COM/POSE ð, kòm-pòze/. [See *To COLLECT*.] *v. a.* [compono, Lat.] To form a mass by joining different things together. *Sprat*. To place any thing in its proper form. *Dryden*. To dispose. *Clarendon*. To put together a discourse or sentence; to write as an author. *Hooker*. To constitute by being parts of a whole. *Milton*. To calm; to quiet. *Clarendon*. To adjust the mind to any business. *Duppa*. To adjust; to settle; as, to *compose* a difference. [With printers.] To arrange the letters in the composing stick. To form a tune from the different musical notes.

COMPOSED, kôm-pôzd'. *part. a.* Calm; serious.

Addison.

COMPOSEDLY, kôm-pô'-zêd-lê. 364. *ad.* Calmly; sedately. *Clarendon.*

COMPOSEDNESS, kôm-pô'-zêd-nês. 365. *n. s.* Sedateness; tranquillity. *Wilkins.*

COMPOSER, kôm-pô'-zêr. *n. s.* An author; a writer. *Milton.* He that forms a tune. *Woodward.* A compositor; he that adjusts the types for printing. *Abp. Laud.* One who composes or adjusts a thing. *Bp. Williams.*

COMPOSITE, kôm-pôz'-it. 140. *a.* An order in architecture, the last of the five orders of columns; so named because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders. *Harris.*

COMPOSITION, kôm-pô-zish'-ân. *n. s.* The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts. *Bacon.* The act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed to analysis. *Newton.* A mass formed of different ingredients. *Bacon.* Union; conjunction; combination. *Exodus.* The arrangement of various figures in a picture. *Dryden.* Written work. *Addison.* Adjustment; regulation. *B. Jonson.* Compact; agreement. *Hooker.* The act of discharging a debt by paying part; the sum paid. *Blackstone.* Consistency; congruity. *Shak.* [In grammar.] The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminish, or change, its signification. A certain method of demonstration in mathematics, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution. *Harris.*

COMPOSITIVE, kôm-pôz'-ê-iv. *a.* Compounded; or having the power of compounding. *Dict.*

COMPOSITOR, kôm-pôz'-ê-tûr. *n. s.* He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing. *Boswell.* He that composeth or setteth a thing in order. *Bullockar.*

COMPOSSESSOR*, kôm-pôz-zês'-sûr. *n. s.* A joint possessor.

COMPOSSIBLE*, kôm-pôs'-sê-bl. *a.* [con and possible.] Consistent. *Chillingworth.*

COMPOST, kôm-pôst. *n. s.* [Fr.] A mixture of various substances for enriching the ground; manure. *Shak.* Any mixture or composition. *Hammond.*

To COMPOST, kôm-pôst'. *v. a.* To manure. *Bacon.*

COMPOSTURE, kôm-pôs'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* Soil; manure. *Shakespeare.* *Ob. J.*

COMPOSURE, kôm-pô'-zhûre. 452. *n. s.* The act of composing or inditing. *King Charles.* Arrangement; combination. *Holder.* The form arising from the disposition of the various parts. *Crashaw.* Frame; make. *Shak.* Adjustment. *Duppa.* Composition; framed discourse. *Webster.* Sedateness. *Milton.* Agreement; composition. *King Charles.*

COMPOSITION, kôm-pô-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [compositio, Lat.] Drinking or tipping together. *Brown.*

COMPUTATOR*, kôm-pô-tâ'-tûr. *n. s.* One who

COMPUTOR †, kôm-pô'-tûr. } drinks with another. *Pope.*

To COMPOUND, kôm-pôund'. *v. a.* [compono, Lat.] To mingle ingredients in one mass. *Shak.* To form by uniting various parts. *Exodus.* To combine. *Addison.* To form one word from two or more words. *Raleigh.* To compose by being united. *Shak.* To adjust a difference by some recession from the rigour of claims. *Shak.* To discharge a debt by paying only a part. *Gay.*

To COMPOUND, kôm-pôund'. *v. n.* To come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first demand. *Clarendon.* To bargain in the lump. *Shak.* To come to terms by granting something on each side. *Carew.* To determine. *Shakespeare.*

COMPOUND, kôm-pôund. 492. *a.* Formed out of many ingredients; not simple. *Watts.* [In grammar.] Composed of two or more words. *Pope.*—*Compound* or *aggregated flower*, is such as consists of many little flowers: such are the sunflower and dandelion. *Harris.*

COMPOUND, kôm-pôund. 492. *n. s.* The mass formed of many ingredients. *Bacon.*

COMPOUNDABLE, kôm-pô-tâ'-dâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being compounded. *Sherwood.*

COMPOUNDER, kôm-pôun'-dûr. *n. s.* One who brings parties to terms of agreement. *Shelton.* One who mixes bodies. An academical term for one who, having any estate or income for life of a certain value, pays extraordinary fees for the degree which he takes; and, according to the value, is either a grand or a petty compounder.

To COMPREHEND, kôm-prê-hiend'. *v. a.* [comprehendo, Lat.] To comprise; to include. *Rom.* To contain in the mind; to understand; to conceive. *St. John.*

COMPREHENSIBLE, kôm-prê-hên'-sê-bl. *a.* Intelligible. *Locke.* Possible to be comprised. *Bacon.*

COMPREHENSIBLENESS*, kôm-prê-hên'-sê-bl nês. *n. s.* Capability of being understood. *More.*

COMPREHENSIBLY, kôm-prê-hên'-sê-blê. *ad.* With great power of understanding; significantly. *Tillotson.*

COMPREHENSION, kôm-prê-hên'-shûn. *n. s.* Comprising or containing; inclusion. *Hooker.* Summary; epitome. *Rogers.* Knowledge; capacity. *Dryden.* A trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Harris.*

COMPREHENSIVE, kôm-prê-hên'-siv. *a.* Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once. *Dryden.* Compensious; extensive. *Sprat.*

COMPREHENSIVELY, kôm-prê-hên'-siv-lê. *ad.* In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, kôm-prê-hên'-siv-nês. *n. s.* The quality of including much in a few words. *Addison.* The power of understanding all things. *Shelford.*

COMPREHENSOR*, kôm-prê-hên'-sôr. *n. s.* One who has attained knowledge. *Bp. Hall.*

COMPRESBYTERIAL*, kôm-prês-bê-tê'-rê-âl. *a.* Relating to the Presbyterian form of ecclesiastical ministration. *Milton.*

To COMPRESS, kôm-prês'. *v. a.* [compressus Lat.] To force into a narrow compass. *Adams.* To embrace. *Pope.*

COMPRESS, kôm-prês. 492. *n. s.* Bolsters of linen, by which surgeons fix their bandages. *Wiseman.*

COMPRESSIBILITY, kôm-prês-sê-bl'-lê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of being compressible.

COMPRESSIBLE, kôm-prês'-sê-bl. *a.* Capable of being forced into a narrower compass. *Cheyne.*

COMPRESSIBLENESS, kôm-prês'-sê-bl-nês. *n. s.* Capability of being pressed close.

COMPRESSION, kôm-prêsh'-ân. *n. s.* Bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence. *Bacon.*

COMPRESSIVE*, kôm-prês'-siv. *a.* Having the power to compress. *Smith.*

COMPRESSURE, kôm-prêsh'-shûre. 452. *n. s.* The force of one body pressing against another. *Boyle.*

COMPRIEST*, kôm-prêest. *n. s.* A fellow-priest. *Milton.*

To COMPRINT, kôm-print'. *v. n.* [comprimere, Lat.] To print together. [In law.] The deceitful printing of another's copy, to the prejudice of the proprietor. *Phillips.*

COMPRI/SAL*, kôm-prî'-zâl. *n. s.* The comprehending of things. *Barrow.*

To COMPRISE, kôm-prîze'. *v. a.* [compris, Fr.] To contain; to include. *Hooker.*

To COMPROBATE*, kôm-prô-bâte. *v. n.* [comprobo, Lat.] To agree with; to concur in testimony. *Sir T. Elyot.*

COMPROBATION, kôm-prô-bâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Proof; attestation. *Brown.*

COMPROMISE, kôm-prô-mîze. *n. s.* [compromissum, Lat.] A mutual promise of parties at difference, to refer their controversies to arbitrators. *Covel.* A compact, in which concessions are made on each side. *Shakespeare.*

To COMPROMISE, kôm-prô-mîze. *v. a.* To compound; to adjust a dispute by mutual concessions. *Shenstone.* To accord; to agree. *Shakespeare.*

To COMPROMISE*, kôm-prô-mîze. *v. n.* To agree; to accord. *Fuller.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nô;—tùbe, túb, búll;—đil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

COM'PROMISER*, kôm-prô-mi-zũr. *n. s.* He who makes concession.

COMPROMISSORIAL, kôm-prô-mis-sô-rê-ál. *a.* Relating to a compromise.

To COM'PROMIT*, kôm-prô-mi-tũ. *v. a.* [*compromitto*, Lat.] To pledge; to promise. *Sir T. Elyot.*

COMPROVINCIAL, kôm-prô-vi-ah'-shál. *n. s.* Belonging to the same province. *Ayliffe.*

COMPT §, kôunt. 407. *n. s.* [*compte*, Fr.] Account; computation. *Shakspeare.*

To COMPT, kôunt. *v. a.* To compute.

COMPT §*, kômpt. *a.* [*comptus*, Lat.] Neat; spruce. *Cotgrave.*

COMPTIBLE, kôunt-tê-bl. *a.* Accountable; ready to give account. *Shakspeare.*

COMPTLY*, kômpt-lê. *ad.* Neatly; sprucely. *Sherwood.*

COMPTNESS*, kômpt-nês. *n. s.* Neatness. *Sherwood.*

To COMPTRO L §, kôn-trôll'. 34, 406. *v. a.* [for *control*.] To control; to overrule.

COMPTROLLER, kôn-trô'-lũr. *n. s.* Director; supervisor. *Shakspeare.*

COMPTROLLERSHIP, kôn-trô'-lũr-shíp. *n. s.* Superintendence. *Carew.*

COMPU'LSATIVE*, kôm-pũl'-sá-úv. *a.* Compelling; forcing.

COMPU'LSATIVELY, kôm-pũl'-sá-úv-lê. *ad.* With force; by constraint. *Clarissa.*

COMPU'LSATORY, kôm-pũl'-sá-tũr-ê. 512. [See *DOMESTICK*.] *a.* Having the force of compelling. *Shakspeare.*

COMPU'LSION §, kôm-pũl'-shũn. *n. s.* [*compulsio*, Lat.] The act of compelling; force. *Shakspeare.* Violence suffered. *Locke.*

COMPU'LSIVE, kôm-pũl'-siv. *a.* Having the power to compel. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

COMPU'LSIVELY, kôm-pũl'-siv-lê. *ad.* By force; by violence. *Milton.*

COMPU'LSIVENESS, kôm-pũl'-siv-nês. *n. s.* Force; compulsion.

COMPU'LSORILY, kôm-pũl'-sô-rê-lê. *ad.* In a forcible manner. *Bacon.*

COMPU'LSORY, kôm-pũl'-sũr-ê. 512. [See *DOMESTICK*.] *a.* Having the power of compelling. *Bp. Bramhall.*

COMPU'NCTION §, kôm-pũngk'-shũn. *n. s.* [*compunctio*, Fr.] The power of pricking; stimulation. *Brown.* Repentance; contrition. *Clarendon.*

COMPU'NCTIONS, kôm-pũngk'-shũs. *a.* Repentant; sorrowful. *Shakspeare.*

COMPU'NCTIVE, kôm-pũngk'-úv. *a.* Causing remorse.

COMPU'PIL*, kôm-pũ'-pũl. *n. s.* A fellow-pupil. *Walton.*

COMPURGA'TION §, kôm-pũr-gá'-shũn. *n. s.* [*compurgatio*, Lat.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPURGA'TOR, kôm-pũr-gá'-tũr. *n. s.* One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another. *Fuller.*

COMPU'TABLE, kôm-pũ'-tá-bl. *a.* Capable of being numbered. *Hale.*

To COMPUTATE §*, kôm-pũ'-lâte. *v. a.* To account; to reckon. *Cockeram.*

COMPUTA'TION, kôm-pũ'-tá'-shũn. *n. s.* The act of reckoning. *Shakspeare.* The sum settled by calculation. *Addison.*

To COMPUTE §, kôm-pũtê'. *v. a.* [*computo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate. *Burnet.*

COMPU'TE, kôm-pũtê'. *n. s.* Computation. *Brown.*

COMPU'TER, kôm-pũ'-tũr. *n. s.* Reckoner; calculator. *Brown.*

COMPUTIST, kôm-pũ'-tũst. *n. s.* Calculator. *Wotton.*

COMRADE, kôm-râde. 165. *n. s.* [*camerade*, Fr.] One who dwells in the same house or chamber. *Shakspeare.* A companion. *Milton.*

COM'ROGUE*, kôm-rôg. *n. s.* A fellow-rogue. *B. Jonson.*

CON §, kôn. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union or association; as, *concourse*, a running together.

CON, kôn. [*contra*, Lat.] A cant word for the negative side of a question; as, the *pros* and *cons*. *James.*

To CON §, kôn. *v. a.* [*connan*, Sax.] To know. *Spenser.* To study; to commit to memory. *Shakspeare.* To thank. *Shakspeare.*

To CONCA'MERATE §, kôn-kâm'-ê-râte. 91, 408. *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to lay concave over. *Grew.*

CONCAMERATION, kôn-kâm'-ê-râ'-shũn. *n. s.* Arch; vault. *Sir T. Herbert.*

To CONCA'TENATE §, kôn-kât'-ê-nâte. *v. a.* [*catena*, Lat.] To link together. *Barrow.*

CONCATENATION, kôn-kât'-ê-nâ'-shũn. *n. s.* A series of links; an uninterrupted succession. *B. Jonson.*

CONCA'USE*, kôn-kâwz'. *n. s.* Joint cause. *Fotherby.*

CONCAVA'TION, kông-kâ'-và'-shũn. *n. s.* The act of making concave.

CON § As the secondary accent is on the first syllable of this word, and the *n* comes before hard *c*, it has the ringing sound as much as if the principal accent were upon it. 408, 409, 432. *W.*

CONCAVE §, kông'-kâve. 408, 409, 432. *a.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Hollow without angles: opposed to *convex*. *Burnet.* Hollow. *Shakspeare.*

CONCAVE*, kông'-kâve. *n. s.* A hollow; a cavity. *Milton.*

To CONCAVE*, kông'-kâve. *v. a.* To make hollow. *Seward.*

CONCAVENESS, kông'-kâve-nês. *n. s.* Hollowness. *Dict.*

CONCAVITY, kông-kâv'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body. *Wotton.*

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, kôn-kâ'-vô-kông'-kâve. 408. *a.* Concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, kôn-kâ'-vô-kôn'-vêks. *a.* Concave one way, and convex the other. *Newton.*

CONCAVOUS, kôn-kâ'-vũs. *a.* Concave; hollow without angles. *Smith.*

CONCAVOUSLY, kôn-kâ'-vũs-lê. *ad.* With hollowness. *Brown.*

To CONCEAL §, kôn-sêlê'. *v. a.* [*concelo*, Lat.] To hide; to keep secret. *Spenser.*

CONCEALABLE, kôn-sê'-lâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being concealed. *Brown.*

CONCEALEDNESS, kôn-sê'-lêd-nês. *n. s.* Privacy; obscurity. *Dict.*

CONCEALER, kôn-sê'-lũr. *n. s.* He that conceals any thing. *Bp. Hall.*

CONCEALING*, kôn-sê'-lĩng. *n. s.* A hiding, or keeping close. *Bp. Taylor.*

CONCEALMENT, kôn-sêlê'-mênt. *n. s.* The act of hiding. *Shakspeare.* Privacy. *Addison.* Hiding place; retreat. *Rogers.*

To CONCEDE §, kôn-sêdê'. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Lat.] To yield; to admit; to let pass undisputed. *Brown.*

To CONCEDE*, kôn-sêdê'. *v. n.* To admit; to grant. *Bentley.*

CONCEIT §, kôn-sêtê'. *n. s.* [*conceptus*, Lat.] Conception; thought. *Sidney.* Understanding; readiness of apprehension. *Sidney.* Fancy; imagination; fantastical notion. *Shak.* Opinion in a neutral sense. *Prov.* Pleasant fancy; gayety of imagination. *Shak.* Sentiment; striking thought. *Pope.* Fondness; favourable opinion; opinionative pride. *Bentley.* Out of conceit with. *No* longer fond of. *Tillotson.*

To CONCEIT, kôn-sêtê'. *v. a.* To conceive; to imagine; to believe. *Shakspeare.*

CONCEITED, kôn-sê'-têd. *part. a.* Endowed with fancy. *Knolles.* Proud; fond of himself. *Felton.*

CONCEITEDLY, kôn-sê'-têd-lê. *ad.* Fancifully; whimsically. *Domne.*

CONCEITEDNESS, kôn-sê'-têd-nês. *n. s.* Pride; opinionativeness; fondness of himself. *More.*

CONCEITLESS, kôn-sêtê'-lês. *a.* Stupid; without thought. *Shakspeare.*

CONCEIVABLE, kôn-sê'-và-bl. *a.* That may be imagined or thought. *Wilkins.* That may be understood or believed. *Glanville.*

CONCEIVABLENESS, kôn-sê'-và-bl-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being conceivable.

CONCEIVABLY, kôn-sê'-vâ-blê. *ad.* In a conceivable or intelligible manner. *Mountagu.*
To CONCEIVE §, kôn-sêve'. *v. a.* [*concevoir*, Fr.] To admit into the womb. *Psaln li.* To form in the mind; to imagine. *Jer.* To comprehend; to understand. *Shakspeare.* To think. *Swift.*
To CONCEIVE, kôn-sêve'. *v. n.* To think; to have an idea of. *Shakspeare.* To become pregnant. *Genesis.*
CONCEIVER, kôn-sê'-vâr. *n. s.* One that understands or apprehends. *Brown.*
CONCEIVING*, kôn-sê'-ving. *n. s.* Apprehension; understanding. *Shakspeare.*
To CONCELEBRATE*, kôn-sêl'-ê-brâte. *v. a.* To praise; to celebrate together. *Sherwood.*
CONCENT §, kôn-sên'. *n. s.* [*concentus*, Lat.] Concert of voices; harmony. *Bacon.* Consistency. *Dr. Maine.*
CONCENTFUL*, kôn-sên'-fûl. *a.* Harmonious. *Fotherby.*
CONCENTED*, kôn-sên'-êd. *part. a.* Made to agree with. *Spenser.*
To CONCENTRATE §, kôn-sên'-trâte. 91. *v. a.* [*con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To drive into a narrow compass. *Arbutnot.*
CONCENTRATION, kôn-sên-trâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Collection into a narrow space round the centre. *Peacham.*
To CONCENTRE, kôn-sên'-tûr. 416. *v. n.* To tend to one common centre. *Wotton.*
To CONCENTRE, kôn-sên'-tûr. *v. a.* To direct or contract towards one centre. *Milton.*
CONCENTRICAL, kôn-sên'-trê-kâl. } *a.* Having
CONCENTRICK, kôn-sên'-trik. } one common centre. *Donne.*
CONCENTUAL*, kôn-sên'-tshû-âl. *a.* Harmonious. *Warton.*
CONCEPTACLE, kôn-sêp'-tâ-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*conceptaculum*, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained; a vessel. *Woodward.*
CONCEPTIBLE, kôn-sêp'-tê-bl. *a.* That may be conceived; intelligible. *Hale.*
CONCEPTION §, kôn-sêp'-shûn. *n. s.* [*conceptio*, Lat.] Conceiving, or growing quick with pregnancy. *Gen.* The state of being conceived. *Shak.* Notion; idea; image in the mind. Sentiments; purpose. *Shak.* Apprehension; knowledge. *Davies.* Conceit; sentiment; pointed thought. *Dryden.*
CONCEPTIOUS, kôn-sêp'-shûs. *a.* Fruitful; pregnant. *Shakspeare.*
CONCEPTIVE, kôn-sêp'-tîv. *a.* Capable to conceive. *Brown.*
To CONCERN §, kôn-sêrn'. *v. a.* [*concerno*, low Lat.] To relate to; to belong to. *Hooker.* To affect with some passion; to touch nearly. *Shak.* To interest; to engage by interest. *Boyle.* To disturb; to make uneasy. *Derham.* *To concern himself.* To intermeddle; to be busy. *Dryden.*
CONCERN, kôn-sêrn'. *n. s.* Business; affair. *Denham.* Interest; engagement. *Dryden.* Importance; moment. *Roscommon.* Passion; affection. *Dryd.*
CONCERNEDLY, kôn-sêrn'-êd-lê. *ad.* With affection. *C'rendon.*
CONCERNING, kôn-sêr'-ning. *prep.* Relating to. *Bacon.*
CONCERNING*, kôn-sêr'-ning. *n. s.* Business. *Shakspeare.*
CONCERNMENT, kôn-sêrn'-mênt. *n. s.* Affair; business; interest. *Milton.* Relation; influence. *Denham.* Intercourse; business. *Locke.* Importance; moment. *Boyle.* Interposition; regard. *Clarendon.* Passion; emotion of mind. *Dryden.*
To CONCERT §, kôn-sêrt'. *v. a.* [*concerto*, Fr.] To settle any thing in private by mutual communication. *Tatler.* To settle; to contrive; to adjust. *Rome.*
To CONCERT*, kôn-sêrt'. *v. n.* To consult with.
CONCERT, kôn'-sêrt. *n. s.* Communication of designs. *Swift.* An assembly of musicians performing before an audience. *Scott.*
CONCERTATION, kôn-sêr-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*concertatio*, Lat.] Strife; contention. *Life of Firmin.*

CONCERNATIVE, kôn-sêr'-tâ-tîv. *a.* Contentious quarrelsome. *Dict.*
CONCERTO*, kôn-sêr'-tò. *n. s.* [*Ital.*] A piece of music composed for a concert. *Mason.*
CONCESSION §, kôn-sês'-shûn. *n. s.* [*concessio*, Lat.] Granting or yielding. *Hale.* A grant; the thing yielded. *K. Charles.*
CONCESSIONARY, kôn-sês'-shûn-âr-ê. *a.* Given by indulgence or allowance.
CONCESSIVE*, kôn-sês'-sîv. *a.* Implying concession. *Louth.*
CONCESSIVELY, kôn-sês'-sîv-lê. *ad.* By way of concession. *Brown.*
CONCETTO*, kôn-sêl'-tò. *n. s.* [*Ital.*] False conceit; affected wit. *Shenstone.*
CONCH §, kôngk. 408. *n. s.* [*concha*, Lat.] A shell. *Dryden.*
CONCHITE*, kôn'-kî-t. *n. s.* A sort of petrified shell. *Rp. Nicolson.*
CONCHOID, kông'-kôid. *n. s.* [*conchoide*, Fr.] The name of a curve.
CONCIEERGE*, kôn-sêrjê'. [Fr.] *n. s.* The keeper of a palace; a house-keeper.
CONCILIABLE*, kôn-sîl'-ê-â-bl. *n. s.* [*conciliabile*, old Fr.] A small assembly. *Bacon.* *Ob. T.*
CONCILIAR, kôn-sîl'-yâr. *a.* Relating to a council. *Baker.*
To CONCILIATE §, kôn-sîl'-yâte. 91, 113. *v. a.* [*concilio*, Lat.] To gain; to win; to reconcile. *Brown.*
CONCILIATION, kôn-sîl'-ê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of gaining or reconciling. *Bale.*
CONCILIATOR, kôn-sîl'-ê-â'-tûr. *n. s.* One that makes peace.
CONCILIATORY, kôn-sîl'-ê-â'-tûr-ê. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Tending to reconciliation. *Burke.*
☞ Mr. Sheridan places the accent upon the *a* in this word, but all our other orthoëpists place it, more properly, upon the second syllable. 512. *W.*
To CONCINNATE*, kôn-sîn'-nâte. *v. a.* To make fit. *Cockeram.* *Ob. T.*
CONCINNY, kôn-sîn'-nê-tê. *n. s.* Decency; fitness. *Peacham.*
CONCINNOUS §, kôn-sîn'-nûs. *a.* [*concinnus*, Lat.] Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.
CONCIONATOR*, kôn-shûn-â-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A preacher. *Cockeram.*
CONCIONATORY, kôn-shûn-â-tûr-ê. *a.* Used at preachings or public assemblies. *Howell.*
CONCISE §, kôn-sîsê'. *a.* [*concisus*, Lat.] Brief; short. *B. Jonson.*
CONCISELY, kôn-sîsê'-lê. *ad.* Briefly; shortly. *Goodman.*
CONCISENESS, kôn-sîsê'-nês. *n. s.* Brevity. *Dryden.*
CONCISION, kôn-sîzh'-zhûn. *n. s.* [*concisura*, Lat.] Cutting off; excision. *Philippians.*
CONCITATION, kôn-sê-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*concitatio*, Lat.] stirring up, or putting in motion. *Brown.*
To CONCITE* §, kôn-sî-tê'. *v. a.* [*concito*, Lat.] To excite; to provoke. *Cotgrave.* *Ob. T.*
CONCLAMATION, kông-klâ-mâ'-shûn. 408. *n. s.* [*conclamatio*, Lat.] An outcry or shout of many together. *May.*
CONCLAVE, kông'-klâve. 408. [See TO COLLECT.] *n. s.* [*conclave*, Lat.] A private apartment; an inner parlour. *Dict.* The room in which the cardinals meet; or the assembly of the cardinals. *Shak.* A close assembly. *P. Fletcher.*
To CONCLUDE §, kôn-klûde'. *v. a.* [*concludo*, Lat.] To shut. *Hooker.* To include; to comprehend. *Romans.* To collect by ratiocination. *Tillotson.* To decide; to determine. *Dryden.* To end; to finish. *Shakspeare.* To oblige, as by the final determination. *Bacon.*
To CONCLUDE, kôn-klûde'. *v. n.* To perform the last act of ratiocination; to collect the consequence. *Davies.* To settle opinion. *Atterbury.* Finally to determine. *Shakspeare.* To end. *Dryden.*
CONCLUDENCY, kôn-klû'-dên-sê. *n. s.* Consequence; logical deduction of reason. *Hale.*
CONCLUDENT, kôn-klû'-dênt. *a.* Decisive. *Bacon.*

—nò, mỏe, nỏ, nỏ; —tủe, tủ, bủ; —đủ; —pủ; —thủ, thủ.

CONCLU'DER*, kón-kủ'-dủ. *n. s.* One who determines or decides. *Mountagu.*

CONCLUDINGLY, kón-kủ'-đủng-lẻ. *ad.* With uncontrovertible evidence. *Digby.*

CONCLUSIBLE, kón-kủ'-zẻ-bl. 439. *a.* Determinable. *Hammond.*

CONCLUS'ION, kón-kủ'-chủn. *n. s.* Determination; final decision. *Hooker.* The collection from propositions premised. *Bacon.* The close; the last result of deduction. *Eccles.* The event of experiments. *Shak.* The end. *Hovell.* Silence; confinement of the thoughts. *Shakespeare.*

CONCLUS'IONAL*, kón-kủ'-chủn-ủ. *a.* Concluding. *Hooper.*

CONCLUS'IVE, kón-kủ'-ủv. 158, 428. *a.* Decisive. *King Charles.* Regularly consequential. *Locke.*

CONCLUSIVELY, kón-kủ'-ủv-lẻ. *ad.* Decisively. *Bacon.*

CONCLUSIVENESS, kón-kủ'-ủv-nẻ. *n. s.* Power of determining the opinion; regular consequence. *Hale.*

To CONCOAGULATE ỏ, kỏng-kỏ-ủg'-gủ-lẻ. 408. *v. a.* [*con and coagulate.*] To curdle or congeal one thing with another. *Boyle.*

CONCOAGULA'TION, kỏng-kỏ-ủg'-gủ-lẻ-shủn. *n. s.* A coagulation of different bodies in one mass.

To CONCOCT ỏ, kỏn-kỏk'-ủ. *v. a.* [*concoquo, Lat.*] To digest by the stomach. *Bacon.* To purify or sublime by heat. *Thomson.* To ripen. *Bacon.*

CONCOCT'ION, kỏn-kỏk'-shủn. *n. s.* Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat. *Bacon.*

CONCOCTIVE*, kỏn-kỏk'-ủv. *a.* Digesting by the stomach. *Milton.*

CONCOLOUR, kỏn-kủ'-ủủ. *a.* [*concolor, Lat.*] Of one colour. *Brown.*

CONCOMITANCE, kỏn-kỏm'-ẻ-tủnse. } *n. s.* Sub-

CONCOMITANCY, kỏn-kỏm'-ẻ-tủnse. } sistence

together with another thing. *Brown.*

CONCOMITANT ỏ, kỏn-kỏm'-ẻ-tủn. *a.* [*concomitans, Lat.*] Conjoined with; concurrent with. *Bacon.*

CONCOMITANT, kỏn-kỏm'-ẻ-tủn. *n. s.* Companion; person or thing collaterally connected. *Bacon.*

CONCOMITANTLY, kỏn-kỏm'-ẻ-tủn-lẻ. *ad.* In company with others. *Pearson.*

To CONCOMITATE, kỏn-kỏm'-ẻ-tủnse. *v. a.* To be collaterally connected with any thing. *Hervey.*

CONCORD ỏ, kỏng-kỏrd. 408. *n. s.* [*concordia, Lat.*] Agreement; peace; union. *Shak.* A compact. *Davies.* Harmony. *Shak.* Principal grammatical relation of one word to another, distinct from regimen. *Locke.*

To CONCORD*, kỏn-kỏrd'. *v. n.* To agree. *Lord Clarendon.*

CONCORDANCE, kỏn-kỏr'-ủnse. 496. *n. s.* Agreement. A book which shows in how many texts of scripture any word occurs. *South.* A concord in grammar. *Ascham.*

Johnson, Sheridan, Ash, Scott, Nares; Perry, Bailey, Entick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Kenrick, all concur in placing the accent on the second syllable of this word in both its senses; and every plea of distinction is trifling against all these authorities, and the discordance of the accent on the first syllable. See *To Bowls. W.*

CONCORDANCY*, kỏn-kỏr'-ủnse. *n. s.* Agreement. *W. Mountagu.*

CONCORDANT, kỏn-kỏr'-ủn. *a.* Agreeable; agreeing. *Brown.*

CONCORDANT*, kỏn-kỏr'-ủn. *n. s.* That which is correspondent, or agreeing with. *Mountagu.*

CONCORDANTLY*, kỏn-kỏr'-ủn-lẻ. *ad.* In conjunction. *W. Mountagu.*

CONCORDATE, kỏn-kỏr'-ủnse. 91. *n. s.* A compact; a convention. *Swift.*

CONCORPORAL, kỏn-kỏr'-ủủ. *a.* Of the same body. *Dict.*

To CONCORPORATE ỏ, kỏn-kỏr'-ủủ. 91. *v. a.* [*con and corpus.*] To unite in one mass. *Abp. Usher.*

To CONCORPORATE, kỏn-kỏr'-ủủ. *v. n.* To unite into one body. *Bp. Hopkins.*

CONCORPORATION, kỏn-kỏr'-ủủ-shủn. *n. s.* Union in one mass. *Dict.*

CONCOURSE, kỏng-kỏrse. 408. *n. s.* [*concursum Lat.*] Confluence to one place. *B. Jonson.* Persons assembled. *Dryden.* The point of junction or intersection of two bodies. Concurrence; agreement. *Newton.*

To CONCREATE*, kỏng-kỏrẻ-ủnse. *v. a.* [*con and creo.*] To create at the same time. *Feltham.*

To CONCRE'DIT*, kỏn-kỏrẻ'-ủ. *v. a.* To intrust. *Barrow.*

CONCREMA'TION, kỏng-kỏrẻ-mủ-shủn. *n. s.* [*concremo, Lat.*] Burning many things together. *Dict.*

CONCREMENT, kỏng-kỏrẻ-mủn. 408. *n. s.* The mass formed by concretion. *Hale.*

CONCRE'SCENCE, kỏn-kỏrẻ'-ủnse. *n. s.* Growing by the union of separate particles. *Raleigh.*

To CONCRE'TE ỏ, kỏn-kỏrẻ'-ủ. *v. n.* [*concreresco, Lat.*] To coalesce into one mass. *Woodward.*

To CONCRE'TE, kỏn-kỏrẻ'-ủ. *v. a.* To form by concretion. *Hale.*

CONCRETE, kỏn-kỏrẻ'-ủ. [*See DISCRETE.*] 408. *a.* Formed by concretion. *Burnet.* [*In logic.*] Not abstract; applied to a subject. *Hooker.*

CONCRETE, kỏng-kỏrẻ. 408. *n. s.* A mass formed by concretion. *Bentley.*

CONCRE'TELY, kỏn-kỏrẻ'-ủ. *ad.* In a manner including the subject with the predicate; not abstractedly. *Norris.*

CONCRE'TENESS, kỏn-kỏrẻ'-ủnse. *n. s.* Coagulation. *Dict.*

CONCRE'TION, kỏn-kỏrẻ'-ủn. *n. s.* The act of concreting. *Harris.* The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles. *Bacon.*

CONCRETIVE, kỏn-kỏrẻ'-ủv. *a.* Coagulative. *Brown.*

CONCRETURE, kỏn-kỏrẻ'-ủshủ. 461. *n. s.* A mass formed by coagulation.

To CONCRE'W*, kỏn-kỏrẻ'-ủ. *v. n.* To grow together. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

CONCUBINAGE, kỏn-kủ'-ủẻ-nủ. 91. *n. s.* The act of living with a woman not married. *Broome.*

CONCUBINATE*, kỏn-kủ'-ủẻ-nủ. *n. s.* Whoredom; fornication. *Bp. Taylor.*

CONCUBINE ỏ, kỏng-kủ'-ủnse. 408. *n. s.* [*concubina, Lat.*] A woman kept in fornication; a strumpet. *Shak.*

To CONCULCATE ỏ, kỏn-kủ'-ủẻ-kủ. *v. a.* [*concusco, Lat.*] To tread under foot. *Mountagu.*

CONCULCA'TION, kỏng-kủ'-ủẻ-kủ-shủn. 408. *n. s.* Trampling with the feet.

CONCUPISCENCE, kỏn-kủ'-ủẻ-sủnse. 510. *n. s.* [*concupiscentia, Lat.*] Irregular desire; lust. *Hooker.*

CONCUPISCENT ỏ, kỏn-kủ'-ủẻ-sủn. *a.* Libidinous; lecherous. *Shakespeare.*

CONCUPISCENTIAL, kỏn-kủ'-ủẻ-sủn-shủ. *a.* Relating to concupiscentia.

CONCUPISCIBLE, kỏn-kủ'-ủẻ-sủn-bl. *a.* Impressing desire; eager. *Bryskett.*

To CONCU'R ỏ, kỏn-kủ'-ủ. 408. *v. n.* [*concurro, Lat.*] To meet in one point. *Temple.* To agree. *Swift.*

To be united with. *South.* To contribute with joint power. *Collier.*

CONCURRENCE, kỏn-kủ'-ủnse. } *n. s.* Union;

CONCURRENCE, kỏn-kủ'-ủnse. } association.

Locke. Agreement. *Hooker.* Combination of many agents. *Crashaw.* Assistance; help. *Rogers.* Joint right; equal claim. *Ayliffe.*

CONCURRENT, kỏn-kủ'-ủn. *a.* Acting in conjunction. *Davies.* Conjoined; associate. *Bacon.*

CONCURRENT, kỏn-kủ'-ủn. *n. s.* A contributory cause. *Decay of Piety.* Equal claim; joint right. *Carew.*

CONCURRENTLY*, kỏn-kủ'-ủn-lẻ. *ad.* In an agreeing manner. *W. Mountagu.*

CONCUSSA'TION*, kỏn-kủ'-ủẻ-shủn. *n. s.* A violent agitation. *Bp. Hall.*

CONCUSSED*, kỏn-kủ'-ủ. *part. a.* Shaken. *Cockeram.*

CONCUSSION, kỏn-kủ'-ủn. *n. s.* [*concussio, Lat.*] The act of shaking; agitation. *Bacon.* The state of being shaken. *Woodward.*

CONCUSSIVE, kôn-kûs'-siv. *a.* Having the power of shaking.

To CONDE/MN §, kôn-dêm'. *v. a.* [*condemno*, Lat.] To find guilty; to doom to punishment. *Shak.* To censure; to blame. *Shak.* To fine. 2 *Chron.* To show guilt by contrast. *Wisdom.*

CONDE/MNABLE, kôn-dêm'-nâ-bl. *a.* Blamable; culpable. *Bacon.*

CONDEMNATION, kôn-dêm'-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment. *Romans.*

CONDE/MNATORY, kôn-dêm'-nâ'-tûr-ê. 512. [*See DOMESTICK.*] *a.* Passing a sentence of condemnation, or of censure. *Bp. Hall.*

CONDE/MNER, kôn-dêm'-nûr. 411. *n. s.* A blamer; a censurer. *Bale.*

CONDE/NSABLE, kôn-dên'-sâ-bl. *a.* That which is capable of condensation.

To CONDE/NSATE §, kôn-dên'-sâte. 91. *v. a.* To condense; to make thicker. *Hammond.*

To CONDE/NSATE, kôn-dên'-sâte. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

CONDE/NSATE, kôn-dên'-sâte. 91. *a.* Made thick; condensed. *Peacham.*

CONDENSA/TION, kôn-dên'-sâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of thickening any body. *Raleigh.*

CONDE/NSATIVE*, kôn-dên'-sâ-tiv. *a.* Having the power of condensing.

To CONDE/NSE §, kôn-dênse'. *v. a.* [*condenso*, Lat.] To make any body more thick, close, and weighty. *B. Jonson.*

To CONDE/NSE, kôn-dênse'. *v. n.* To grow close and weighty. *Boyle.*

CONDE/NSE, kôn-dênse'. *a.* Thick; dense.

CONDE/NSER, kôn-dên'-sôr. *n. s.* A strong metal-line vessel to crowd the air into a given space. *Quincy.*

CONDENSITY, kôn-dên'-sê-tê. *n. s.* Condensation; denseness.

CONDERS, kôn-dûrz. *n. s.* [*conduire*, Fr.] Such as stand upon high places near the sea coast, at the time of herring-fishing, to make signs to the fishers which way the shoal passes. *Covel.*

CONDESCENCE*, kôn-dê-sênse'. *n. s.* Descent from superiority. *Puller.*

To CONDESC/ND §, kôn-dê-sênd'. *v. n.* [*condescendo*, Lat.] To depart voluntarily from the privileges of superiority; to sink willingly to equal terms with inferiors. *Watts.* To consent to do more than mere justice can require. *Dryden.* To stoop; to bend. *Milton.* To agree to, or concur with. *Bacon.*

CONDESCENDENCE, kôn-dê-sên'-dênse. *n. s.* Voluntary submission to equality with inferiors. *W. Mountagu.*

CONDESCENDING*, kôn-dê-sênd'-îng. *n. s.* Voluntary humiliation. *Hammond.*

CONDESCENDINGLY, kôn-dê-sênd'-îng-lê. *ad.* By way of kind concession. *More.*

CONDESCEN/SION, kôn-dê-sên'-shûn. [*See To COLLECT.*] *n. s.* Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority. *Tillotson.*

CONDESCENSIVE, kôn-dê-sên'-siv. *a.* Courteous; not haughty. *Barrow.*

CONDESC/NT*, kôn-dê-sênt'. *n. s.* Accordance; submission; condescension. *Bp. Hall.*

CONDI/GN §, kôn-dîne'. 385. *a.* [*condignus*, Lat.] Worthy of a person; suitable; deserved; merited. *Sir T. Elyot.*

CONDI/GNITY*, kôn-dîg'-nê-tê. *n. s.* Merit; desert. *Mountagu.*

CONDI/GNLY, kôn-dîne'-lê. *ad.* Deservedly; according to merit. *Knight.*

CONDI/GNNESS, kôn-dîne'-nêss. *n. s.* Suitableness to deserts. *Dict.*

CON/DIMENT, kôn-dê-mênt. *n. s.* [*condimentum*, Lat.] Seasoning; sauce. *Bacon.*

CONDISCIPLE, kôn-dîs-si'-pl. *n. s.* [*condiscipulus*, Lat.] A schoolfellow, or fellow disciple. *Martin.*

To CONDITE §, kôn-dîte'. *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle; to preserve. *Bp. Taylor.*

CONDITE*, kôn-dît. *a.* Preserved; conserved. *Burton.*

CONDITEMENT, kôn-dît-mênt. *n. s.* A composition of conserves, in the form of an electuary. *Dict.*

CON/DITING*, kôn-dê-îng. *n. s.* Preserving. *Green.*

CON/DITION §, kôn-dîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*conditio*, Lat.] Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad. *Shak.* Attribute; accident; property. *Shak.* Natural quality of the mind; temper. *Spenser.* Moral quality; virtue or vice. *Raleigh.* State; external circumstances. *Shak.* Rank. *Shak.* Stipulation; terms of compact. *Clarendon.* The writing of agreement; compact; bond. *Shak.*

To CON/DITION, kôn-dîsh'-ûn. *v. n.* To make terms; to stipulate. *B. Jonson.*

To CON/DITION*, kôn-dîsh'-ûn. *v. a.* To contract; to stipulate. *Raleigh.*

CON/DITIONAL, kôn-dîsh'-ûn-âl. *a.* By way of stipulation; not absolute. *Hooker.* [In grammar and logic.] Expressing some condition or supposition. *Lowth.*

CON/DITIONAL, kôn-dîsh'-ûn-âl. *n. s.* A limitation. *Bacon.*

CON/DITIONALITY, kôn-dîsh-ê-ô-nâl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Limitation by certain terms. *Decay of Piety.*

CON/DITIONALLY, kôn-dîsh'-ûn-âl-ê. *ad.* With certain limitations. *Shakespeare.*

CON/DITIONARY, kôn-dîsh'-ûn-â-rê. *a.* Stipulated. *Norris.*

To CON/DITIONATE, kôn-dîsh'-ûn-âte. *v. a.* To qualify; to regulate. *Brown.*

CON/DITIONÂTE, kôn-dîsh'-ûn-âte. *a.* Established on certain terms. *Hammond.*

CON/DITIONED, kôn-dîsh'-ûnd. *a.* Having qualities or properties good or bad. *Shakespeare.*

CON/DITIONLY*, kôn-dîsh'-ûn-lê. *ad.* On particular terms. *Sidney.*

To CONDO/LE §, kôn-dôlê'. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Lat.] To lament with those that are in misfortune. *Temple.*

To CONDO/LE, kôn-dôlê'. *v. a.* To bewail with another. *Milton.*

CONDO/LEMENT, kôn-dôlê'-mênt. *n. s.* Grief; sorrow; lamentation with others. *Milton.*

CONDO/LENCE, kôn-dô'-lênse. *n. s.* Expression of grief for the sorrows of another. *Arbutnot.*

CONDO/LER, kôn-dô'-lêr. *n. s.* One that condolees.

CONDO/LING*, kôn-dô'-lîng. *n. s.* Expression of condolence. *Bp. Hall.*

CONDONA/TION, kôn-dô-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*condonatio*, Lat.] Pardon; forgiving. *Mountagu.*

To CONDU/CE §, kôn-dûse'. *v. n.* [*conduco*, Lat.] To promote an end; to contribute. *Bacon.*

To CONDU/CE, kôn-dûse'. *v. a.* To conduct; to accompany in the way. *Watton.*

CONDU/CEMENT*, kôn-dûse'-mênt. *n. s.* Tendency. *Gregory.*

CONDU/CENT*, kôn-dû'-sênt. *a.* That which may contribute. *Abp. Laud.*

CONDU/CIBLE, kôn-dû'-sê-bl. *a.* Having the power of conducting. *Bacon.*

CONDU/CIBLENESS, kôn-dû'-sê-bl-nêss. *n. s.* The quality of contributing to any end. *More.*

CONDU/CIBLY*, kôn-dû'-sê-blê. *ad.* In a manner promoting an end.

CONDU/CIVE, kôn-dû'-siv. *a.* That which may forward or promote. *Addison.*

CONDU/CIVENESS, kôn-dû'-siv-nêss. *n. s.* The quality of conducting. *Boyle.*

CON/DUCT §, kôn-dûkt. 492. *n. s.* [*con* and *ductus*, Lat.] Management; economy. *Bacon.* The act of leading troops. *Waller.* Convoy; escort. *Shak.* The act of conveying or guarding. *Shak.* Exact behaviour; regular life. *Swift.* Guide; conductor. *Shakespeare.*

To CONDU/CT, kôn-dûkt'. *v. a.* To lead; to direct. *Milton.* To usher, and attend in civility. *Shak.*

To manage; as, to conduct an affair. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

To head an army. *Robertson.*

CON/DUCTION*, kôn-dûkt'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of training up. *B. Jonson.* *Ob. T.*

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

CONDUCTITIOUS, kôn-dûk-tîsh'-ûs. *a.* [*conductitus*, Lat.] Hired; employed for wages. *Ayliffe*.
CONDUCTOR, kôn-dûk-tûr. 418. *n. s.* A leader. *Beaum. and Fl.* A chief; a general. *Shak.* A manager; a director. *Addison.* An instrument to direct the knife in cutting for the stone. *Quincy.* [In electricity.] Those substances which are capable of receiving and transmitting the electric virtue. *Chambers.*
CONDUCTRESS, kôn-dûk-trêss. *n. s.* A woman that directs; directress.
CONDUIT, kôn'-dît. 165, 341. *n. s.* [*conduit*, Fr.] A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct. *Davies.* The pipe or cock at which water is drawn. *Shakespeare.*
TO CONDUPLICATE §, kôn-dû'-plê-kâte. *v. a.* [*conduplico*, Lat.] To double. *Cockerum.*
CONDUPLICATION, kôn-dû-plê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* A doubling; a duplicate.
CONDUYLE §, kôn'-dîl. *n. s.* [κόνδυλος.] [In anatomy.] A small protuberance at the extremity of a bone.
CONE §, kône. *n. s.* [κῶνος.] A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point. *Milton.* The fruit of the fir-tree. *Evelyn.* A strawberry so called.
CONNEY. See CONY.
TO CONFABULATE §, kôn-fâb'-û-lâte. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk easily or carelessly together; to chat. *Bullockar.*
CONFABULATION, kôn-fâb-û-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Cheerful and careless talk. *Burton.*
CONFABULATORY, kôn-fâb-û-lâ-tûr-ê. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Belonging to talk or prattle, or in the way of dialogue. *Weaver.*
CONFAMILIAR §, kôn-fâ-mîl'-yâr. *a.* [*con* and *familiar*.] Intimate; closely connected. *Glanville.*
CONFARRIGATION, kôn-fâr-rê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [*confarreatio*, Lat.] The solemnization of marriage by eating bread or a cake together. *Ayliffe.*
CONFATED §, kôn-fâ-têd. *a.* [*con* and *fate*.] Deceitful or determined at the same time. *Search.*
TO CONFECT §, kôn-fêkt'. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Lat.] To make up into sweetmeats. *Broune.* To compose; to form. *Sir T. Herbert.*
CONFECT, kôn-fêkt. 492. *n. s.* A sweetmeat.
CONFECTION, kôn-fêk'-shûn. *n. s.* A preparation of fruit, with sugar; a sweetmeat. *Shakespeare.* An assemblage of different ingredients. *Bacon.*
CONFECTIONARY, kôn-fêk'-shûn-â-rê. *n. s.* One whose trade is to make sweetmeats. *1 Samuel.* A preparation of sweetmeats. *Warton.*
CONFECTIONER, kôn-fêk'-shûn-ûr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to make confections or sweetmeats. *Boyle.*
CONFECTORY §, kôn-fêk-tûr-ê. *a.* Relating to the art of making confections. *Beumont.*
CONFEDERACY, kôn-fêd'-êr-â-sê. *n. s.* [*confederation*, Fr. *fœdus*, Lat.] A league; a contract by which several persons engage to support each other; federal compact. *Shakespeare.*
TO CONFEDERATE §, kôn-fêd'-êr-âte. 91. *v. a.* To join in a league. *Knolles.*
TO CONFEDERATE, kôn-fêd'-êr-âte. *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league. *Shakespeare.*
CONFEDERATE, kôn-fêd'-êr-âte. 91. *a.* United in league. *Psalms*, lxxiii.
CONFEDERATE §, kôn-fêd'-êr-âte. *n. s.* One who engages to support another; an ally. *Shakespeare.*
CONFEDERATING §, kôn-fêd'-êr-â-tîng. *n. s.* Alliance. *Atterbury.*
CONFEDERATION, kôn-fêd-êr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* League; alliance. *Bacon.*
TO CONFER §, kôn-fêr'. *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject; to converse solemnly. *Shakespeare.*
TO CONFER, kôn-fêr'. *v. a.* To compare. *Raleigh.* To give; to bestow. *Waller.* To contribute; to conduce. *Glanville.*
CONFERENCE, kôn-fêr-ênse. 533. *n. s.* Formal discourse. *Sidney.* An appointed meeting for personal debate. *Comparison.* *Hooker.*

CONFERRER, kôn-fêr'-ûr. *n. s.* He that converses. He that bestows.
CONFERRING §, kôn-fêr'-îng. *n. s.* Comparison; examination. *Bp. Hall.* Bestowing. *Clarendon.*
CONFERRVA §, kôn-fêr'-vâ. *n. s.* [In botany.] Hair-weed.
TO CONFESS §, kôn-fêss'. *v. a.* [*confiteor*, *confessum*, Lat.] To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure. *Shak.* To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest. *Wake.* To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest. To own; to avow. *St. Matt.* To grant; not to dispute. *Shak.* To show; to prove to attest. *Pope.*
TO CONFESS, kôn-fêss'. *v. n.* To make confession; to disclose; to reveal.
CONFESSARY §, kôn-fêss-â-rê. *n. s.* One who makes a confession. *Bp. Hall.*
CONFESSEDLY, kôn-fêss'-sêd-lê. 364. *ad.* Avowedly; indisputably. *South.*
CONFESSIO, kôn-fêsh'-ûn. *n. s.* The acknowledgement of a crime. *Temple.* The act of disburthening the conscience to a priest. *Wake.* Profession; avowal. *1 Tim.* A formula in which the articles of faith are comprised. *Pearson.*
CONFESSIO, kôn-fêsh'-ûn-â-l. *n. s.* The seat or box in which the confessor sits to hear the declarations of his penitents. *Addison.*
CONFESSIO, kôn-fêsh'-ûn-â-rê. *n. s.* The same with *confessional*. *Dict.*
CONFESSIO §, kôn-fêsh'-ûn-â-rê. *a.* Belonging to auricular confession. *Cotgrave.*
CONFESSIO §, kôn-fêsh'-ûn-îst. *n. s.* He who makes profession of faith. *Mountain.*
CONFESSOR, kôn-fêss-ûr. *n. s.* One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger. *Bacon.* He that hears confessions, and prescribes rules of penitence. *Shak.* He who confesses his crimes. *Dict.*
 § Dr. Kenrick says, this word is sometimes, but improperly, accented on the first syllable; but it may be observed, that this impropriety is become so universal, that not one, who has the least pretension to politeness, dares to pronounce it otherwise. It is, indeed, to be regretted, that we are so fond of Latin originals as entirely to neglect our own; for this word can now have the accent on the second syllable, only when it means one who confesses his crimes; a sense in which it is scarcely ever used. Mr. Sheridan and Entick have the accent on the first syllable of this word; Mr. Scott on the first and second; Dr. Johnson, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Ash, Bailey, and Smith, on the second; but, notwithstanding this weight of authority, the best usage is certainly on the other side. *W.*
CONFEST, kôn-fêst'. *a.* [A poetical word for *confessed*.] Open; known; acknowledged. *Roué.*
 § Dr. Kenrick tells us, that this is a poetical word for *confessed*; and, indeed, we frequently find it so written by Pope, and others:
 "This clue, thus found, unravels all the rest;
 "The prospect clears, and Clodio stands confest."
 But that this is a mere compliance with the prejudices of the eye, and that there is not the least necessity for departing from the common spelling, see *Principles of English Pronunciation*, No. 360. *W.*
CONFESTLY, kôn-fêst'-lê. 364. *ad.* Undisputably. *Decay of Piety.*
 § Properly, *confessedly*. *W.*
CONFICIENT, kôn-fîsh'-ênt. *a.* [*conficiens*, Lat.] That causes or procures. *Dict.*
CONFIDANT, kôn-fê-dân't. *n. s.* A person trusted with private affairs. *Abulnot.*
 § This word, very unlike most others from the same source, has been made to alter its French orthography, in order to approach a little nearer to the English pronunciation of it. Some affected speakers on the stage pronounce the first syllable like *cône*, as it is marked in the first edition of Mr. Sheridan's dictionary; and this is perfectly of a piece with the affectation which has altered the spelling of the last. By Dryden and South, as quoted by Dr. Johnson, we find this word spelled like the adjective *confident*; and it is more than probable that its French pronunciation is but of late date; but, as universal is its use at present, that a g water mark of rusticity cannot be given than to place the accent on the first syllable, and to pronounce the 1st den't instead of dant. *W.*

To CONFIDE §, kôn-fîde'. *v. n.* [*confido*, Lat.] To trust in. *Congreve*.
To CONFIDE*, kôn-fîde'. *v. a.* To trust. *Lyttelton*.
CONFIDENCE, kôn-fê-dense. *n. s.* Firm belief; reliance. *South*. Security; opposed to timidity. *Shak.* Vicious boldness; opposed to modesty. *Hooker*. Consciousness of innocence; honest boldness. 1 *John*.
CONFIDENT, kôn-fê-dent. *a.* Assured beyond doubt. *Hammond*. Positive; dogmatical. Secure of success. *Sidney*. Without suspicion; trusting without limits. *Shak.* Bold, to a vice; impudent.
CONFIDENT, kôn-fê-dent. [See **CONFIDENT**.] *n. s.* One trusted with secrets. *South*.
CONFIDENTIAL*, kôn-fê-dent'-shâl. *a.* Spoken or written in confidence. *Lord Chesterfield*.
CONFIDENTIALLY, kôn-fê-dent'-shâl-lê. *ad.* In a confidential manner.
CONFIDENTLY, kôn-fê-dent-lê. *a.* Without doubt or fear of miscarriage. *Shak.* With firm trust. *Dryden*. Without appearance of doubt; positively. *St. Luke*.
CONFIDENTNESS, kôn-fê-dent-nês. *n. s.* Favourable opinion of one's own powers; assurance. *Dict.*
CONFIDUR*, kôn-fî-dûr. *n. s.* One who trusts. *W. Mountagu*.
To CONFIGURATE §*, kôn-fîg'-û-râte. *v. n.* [*con* and *figura*, Lat.] To show like the aspects of the planets towards each other. *Jordan*.
CONFIGURATION, kôn-fîg'-û-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are adapted to each other. *Glanville*. The face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the planets towards each other at any time. *Brown*.
To CONFIGURE, kôn-fîg'-ûre. *v. a.* To dispose into any form. *Bentley*.
CONFINABLE*, kôn-fîne'-â-bl. *a.* That which may be limited. *Bp. Hall*.
CONFINE §, kôn-fîne. 140, 492. *n. s.* [*confinis*, Lat.] Common boundary; border; edge. *Shakespeare*.
Dr. Johnson tells us, that the substantive *confine* was formerly pronounced with the accent on the last syllable. The examples, however, which he gives us from the poets, prove only that it was accented both ways. But, indeed, it is highly probable that this was the case; for instances are numerous of the propensity of latter pronunciation to place the accent higher than formerly; and when, by this accentuation, a noun is distinguished from a verb, it is supposed to have its use.—See *Bowls*. *W.*
CONFINE, kôn-fîne. *a.* Bordering upon.
To CONFINE, kôn-fîne'. *v. n.* To border upon. *Mil.*
To CONFINE, kôn-fîne'. *v. a.* To bound; to limit. To shut up; to imprison. *Shak.* To restrain; to tie up to. *Brown*.
CONFINELESS, kôn-fîne'-lês. *a.* Boundless without end. *Shakespeare*.
CONFINEMENT, kôn-fîne'-mênt. *n. s.* Imprisonment; restraint of liberty. *Dryden*.
CONFINER, kôn-fî-nûr. *n. s.* A borderer. *Shak.* A near neighbour. *Wotton*. One which touches upon two different regions. *Bacon*. That which restrains liberty. *Whilock*.
CONFINITY, kôn-fîn'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Nearness; neighbourhood. *Dict.*
To CONFIRM §, kôn-fêrm'. 108. *n. a.* [*confirmo*, Lat.] To put past doubt by new evidence. 1 *Cor.* To settle; to establish. 1 *Macc.* To fix; to radicate. *Wiseman*. To complete; to perfect. *Shak.* To strengthen by new solemnities or ties. *Swift*. To strengthen in resolution. *Milton*. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands. *Hammond*.
CONFIRMABLE, kôn-fêrm'-mâ-bl. *a.* Capable of incontestable evidence. *Brown*.
CONFIRMATION, kôn-fêrm'-mâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of establishing; settlement. *Shak.* Evidence; additional proof. *Shak.* Proof; convincing testimony. *Brown*. An ecclesiastical rite. *Hammond*.
CONFIRMATIVE*, kôn-fêrm'-mâ-tîv. *a.* Having power to confirm. *Sherwood*.
CONFIRMATOR, kôn-fêrm'-mâ-tûr. *n. s.* An attester; that puts a matter past doubt. *Brown*.
CONFIRMATORY, kôn-fêrm'-â-tûr-ê. 512. [See

DOMESTICK.] *a.* Giving additional testimony. *Bp Barlow*. Relating to the rite of confirmation. *Bp Compton*.
CONFIRMEDNESS, kôn-fêrm'-êd-nês. *n. s.* Confirmed state. *Decay of Piety*.
Dr. This word ought to be added to those taken notice of *Principles* No. 365. *W.*
CONFIRMER, kôn-fêrm'-âr. *n. s.* One that confirms, or produces evidence or strength. *Shak.*
CONFIRMINGLY*, kôn-fêrm'-îng-lê. *ad.* In a corroborative manner. *B. Jonson*.
CONFISCABLE, kôn-fîs'-kâ-bl. *a.* Liable to forfeiture.
To CONFISCATE §, kôn-fîs'-kâte. *v. a.* [*confiscare*, from *fiscus*.] To transfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence. *Bacon*.
CONFISCATE, kôn-fîs'-kâte. *a.* Transferred to the publick as forfeit. *Shakespeare*.
Dr. Kenrick blames Dr. Johnson for accenting this word on the second syllable, when the example he brings from *Shakespeare* accents it on the first; but it may be observed, that, as the verb ought to have the accent on the second syllable, the adjective, which is derived from it, ought to have the accent on the same syllable likewise; and the example from *Shakespeare* must be looked upon as a poetical license. *W.*
CONFISCATION, kôn-fîs'-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use. *Ezra*.
CONFISCATOR*, kôn-fîs'-kâ-tûr. *n. s.* One who is concerned in confiscated property. *Burke*.
CONFISCATORY*, kôn-fîs'-kâ-tûr-ê. *a.* Consigning to forfeiture. *Burke*.
CONFIT*, kôn-fît. *n. s.* [*confetto*, Ital.] Any sweet meat or confection. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
CONFITENT, kôn-fê-tênt. *n. s.* [*confitens*, Lat.] One who confesses his faults. *Decay of Piety*.
CONFITURE, kôn-fê-tû-shûre. 461. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sweetmeat; a confit. *Bacon*.
To CONFUX §, kôn-fîks'. *v. a.* [*configo*, *confixum*, Lat.] To fix down; to fasten. *Shakespeare*.
CONFIXURE*, kôn-fîks'-ûre. *n. s.* The act of fastening. *W. Mountagu*.
CONFLAGRANT §, kôn-flâ'-grânt. *a.* [*conflagrans* Lat.] Burning together; involved in a general fire. *Milton*.
CONFLAGRATION, kôn-flâ'-grâ'-shûn. *n. s.* A general fire. *Brown*. It is generally taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation of things.
CONFLATION, kôn-flâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*conflatum*, Lat.] The act of blowing many instruments together. *Bacon*. Casting or melting of metal.
CONFLEXURE, kôn-flêk'-shûre. 452. *n. s.* [*conflexura*, Lat.] A bending or turning.
To CONFLICT §, kôn-fîkt'. *v. n.* [*confingo*, Lat.] To strive; to contest; to fight. *Shakespeare*.
CONFLICT, kôn-fîkt. 492. *n. s.* A violent collision of two substances. *Boyle*. A combat. *Spenser*. Contest; strife. *Shak.* Struggle; agony; pang. *Hooker*.
CONFLUENCE, kôn-flû-ense. *n. s.* The junction or union of several streams. *Raleigh*. The act of crowding to a place. *Shak.* A concourse. *Temple*. Collection; concurrence. *Boyle*.
CONFLUENT §, kôn-flû-ênt. *a.* [*confluens*, Lat.] Running one into another; meeting. *Blackmore*.
CONFLUX, kôn-flûks. *n. s.* The union of several currents. *Shakespeare*. Crowd. *Milton*.
CONFORM, kôn-fôrm'. *a.* Assuming the same form. *Bacon*.
To CONFORM §, kôn-fôrm'. *v. a.* [*conformo*, Lat.] To reduce to the like appearance, shape, or manner. *Sidney*.
To CONFORM, kôn-fôrm'. *v. n.* To comply with to yield. *Dryden*.
CONFORMABLE, kôn-fôrm'-mâ-bl. *a.* Having the same form. *Hooker*. Agreeable; suitable; consistent. *Addison*. Compliant; ready to follow directions. *Shakespeare*.
CONFORMABLY, kôn-fôrm'-mâ-blê. *ad.* With conformity; agreeably; suitably. *Locke*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôl;—pônd;—tûin, THIS.

CONFORMATION, kôn-fôr-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The form of things as relating to each other. *Holder*. Producing suitability, or conformity. *Watts*.
CONFORMER*, kôn-fôr-m' -ûr. *n. s.* One that conforms to an established doctrine. *Mountagu*.
CONFORMIST, kôn-fôr-m' -ist. *n. s.* One that complies with the worship of the church of England. *Scott*. One who submits or yields.
CONFORMITY, kôn-fôr-m' -mê-tê. *n. s.* Similitude; resemblance. *Hooker*. Consistency. *Arbutnot*.
CONFORTATION, kôn-fôr-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [conforto, low Lat.] Collation of strength; corroboration. *Bacon*.
TO CONFOUND §, kôn-fôund'. *v. a.* [confundo, Lat.] To mingle things so that their several forms cannot be discerned. *Gen*. To perplex; to compare without due distinction. *Boyle*. To disturb the apprehension by indistinct words or notions. *Locke*. To throw into consternation; to astonish; to stupefy. *Milton*. To destroy; to overthrow. *Shakspeare*.
CONFOUNDED, kôn-fôund'-dêd. *part. a.* Hateful; detestable; enormous: a cant word. *Grew*.
CONFOUNDEDLY, kôn-fôund'-dêd-lê. *ad.* Hatefully; shamefully: a low word. *Addison*.
CONFOUNDEDNESS, kôn-fôund'-dêd-nês. *n. s.* State of being confounded. *Milton*.
CONFOUNDER, kôn-fôund'-dûr. *n. s.* He who disturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or destroys. *B. Jonson*. He who mentions things without due distinction. *Dean Martin*.
CONFRATERNITY, kôn-frâ-têr'-nê-tê. *n. s.* [con and fraternitas, Lat.] A brotherhood; a body of men united for some purpose. *Stillingfleet*.
CONFRERE*, kôn-frî'-ûr. *n. s.* [confrere, Fr.] One of the same religious order. *Weever*.
CONFRICATION, kôn-frê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [con and frico, Lat.] The act of rubbing against anything. *Bacon*.
TO CONFRONT §, kôn-frônt'. *v. a.* [confronter, Fr.] To stand against another in full view; to face. *Dryden*. To stand face to face, in opposition. *Hooker*. To oppose one evidence to another in court. *Sidney*. To compare one thing with another. *Addison*.

32 In colloquial pronunciation this word has its last syllable sounded like the last of *affront*, but the second syllable of *confrontation* ought never to be so pronounced. *W*.

CONFRONTATION, kôn-frôn-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face. *Swin*.
TO CONFUSE §, kôn-fûzê'. *v. a.* [confusus, Lat.] To disorder; to disperse irregularly. *Milton*. To mix, not separate. *Milton*. To perplex, not distinguish. *Watts*. To hurry the mind. *Pope*.
CONFUSE*, kôn-fûzê'. *a.* Mixed; confounded. *Barret*.
CONFUSEDLY, kôn-fû'-zêd-lê. 364. *a.* In a mixed mass. *Raleigh*. Indistinctly. *Denham*. Not clearly; not plainly. *Clarendon*. Tumultuously; hastily; not deliberately. *Dryden*.
CONFUSEDNESS, kôn-fû'-zêd-nês. 365. *n. s.* Want of distinctness. *Carew*.
CONFUSELY*, kôn-fûzê'-lê. *ad.* Obscurely. *Barret*.
CONFUSION, kôn-fû'-ziôn. *n. s.* Irregular mixture. *Davies*. Tumult; disorder. *Hooker*. Indistinct combination. *Locke*. Overthrow; destruction. *Shak*. Astonishment; distraction of mind. *Spectator*.
CONFUTABLE, kôn-fû-tâ-bl. *a.* Possible to be disproved. *Brown*.
CONFUTANT*, kôn-fû-tânt. *n. s.* One who undertakes to confute another. *Milton*.
CONFUTATION, kôn-fû-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of confuting; disproof. *Hudibras*.
TO CONFUTE §, kôn-fû-tê'. *v. a.* [confuto, Lat.] To convict of error, or falsehood; to disprove. *Hudibras*.
CONFUTEMENT*, kôn-fû-tê'-mênt. *n. s.* Disproof. *Milton*.
CONFUTER*, kôn-fû-tûr. *n. s.* One who convicts another of mistake. *Bp. Morton*.
CONGE §, [or CONGEE] kôn-jêê'. *n. s.* [congé, Fr. Our word is often written *congie*.] Act of reverence; bow; courtesy. *Burton*. Leave; farewell. *Spenser*.

TO CONGE, [or CONGEE] kôn-jêê'. *v. n.* To take leave. *Shakspeare*.
CONGE D'ELIRE, kôn-jê-dê-lêêr'. [Fr.] The king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, to choose a bishop. *Cowel*.
CONGE, kôn-jê. *n. s.* A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto. *Chambers*.
TO CONGEAL §, kôn-jêêl'. *v. a.* [congeo, Lat.] To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state. *Spenser*. To bind or fix, as by cold. *Shakspeare*.
TO CONGEAL, kôn-jêêl'. *v. n.* To concreate; to gather into a mass by cold. *Bacon*.
CONGELMENT, kôn-jêêl'-mênt. *n. s.* The clot formed by congelation. *Shakspeare*.
CONGELABLE, [or CONGEALABLE] kôn-jêêl'-â-bl. *a.* Susceptible of congelation. *Bacon*.
CONGELATION, kôn-jê-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Act of turning fluids to solids, by cold. *Arbutnot*. State of being congealed. *Brown*.
CONGEMINATION*, kôn-jêm-ê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [old Fr.] A doubling, or often repeating. *Cotgrave*.
CONGENER, kôn-jê-nûr. 98. *n. s.* [Lat.] Of the same kind or nature. *Miller*.
CONGENERACY*, kôn-jên'-êr-râ-sê. *n. s.* Similarity of origin. *More*.
CONGENEROUS, kôn-jên'-êr-rûs. *a.* Of the same kind. *Brown*.
CONGENEROUSNESS, kôn-jên'-êr-rûs-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being from the same original. *Dict*.
CONGENIAL §, kôn-jê-nê-âl. *a.* [con and genus, Lat.] Partaking of the same genius; kindred; cognate. *Wotton*.
CONGENIALITY, kôn-jê-nê-âl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Participation of the same genius or nature. *Wotton*.
CONGENIALNESS, kôn-jê-nê-âl-nês. *n. s.* Congenation.
CONGENIOUS*, kôn-jê-nê-ûs. *a.* Of the same kind. *Hales*. *Ob. T*.
CONGENITE, kôn-jên'-nît. 140, 154. *a.* Of the same birth; born with another; connate. *Hale*.
CONGER, kông'-gûr. 409. *n. s.* [congrus, Lat.] The sea-eel. *Walton*.
CONGRIES, kôn-jê-rê-êz. *n. s.* [Lat.] A mass of small bodies heaped up together. *Peachment*.
TO CONGEST §, kôn-jêst'. *v. a.* [congero, congestum, Lat.] To heap up; to gather together. *Raleigh*.
CONGESTIBLE, kôn-jêst'-ê-bl. *a.* That may be heaped up. *Dict*.
CONGESTION, kôn-jêst'-yûn. 464. *n. s.* A collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumours. *Wise-man*. A gathering together; formation of a mass. *Selden*.
CONGIARY, kôn-jê-â-rê. *n. s.* [congiarium, Lat.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery, originally in corn, afterward in money. *Addison*.
TO CONGLACIATE §, kôn-glâ'-shê-âte. 461. *v. n.* [conglaciatus, Lat.] To turn to ice. *Brown*.
CONGLACIATION, kôn-glâ-shê-â'-shûn. 408. *n. s.* The state of being changed into ice. *Brown*.
TO CONGLOBATE §, kôn-glô'-bâte. *v. a.* [conglobatus, Lat.] To gather into a hard, firm ball. *Grew*.
CONGLOBATE, kôn-glô'-bâte. 91. *a.* Moulded into a firm ball. *Dryden*.
CONGLOBATELY, kôn-glô'-bâte-lê. *ad.* In a spherical form. *Dict*.
CONGLOBATION, kôn-glô-bâ'-shûn. 408. *n. s.* Collection into a round mass. *Brown*.
TO CONGLOBE, kôn-glôbe'. *v. a.* To gather into a round mass. *Milton*.
TO CONGLOBE, kôn-glôbe'. *v. n.* To coalesce into a round mass. *Milton*.
TO CONGLOBULATE*, kôn-glôb'-û-lâte. *v. n.* To gather together into a little round mass. *Johnson*.
TO CONGLOMERATE §, kôn-glôm'-êr-âte. 91. *v. a.* [conglomerato, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread; to inweave into a round mass. *Grew*.
CONGLOMERATE, kôn-glôm'-êr-âte. 91. *a.* Gathered into a round ball. *Cheyne*. Collected; twisted together. *Bacon*.
CONGLOMERATION, kôn-glôm-êr-â'-shûn. *n. s.*

Collection into a loose ball. Intertexture; mixture. *Bacon.*
To CONGLUTINATE §, kôn-glû'-tê-nâ-te. *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Lat.] To cement; to reunite. *Pearson.*
To CONGLUTINATE, kôn-glû'-tê-nâ-te. *v. n.* To coalesce.
CONGLUTINATE*, kôn-glû'-tê-nâ-te. *a.* Joined together. *Sir T. Elyot.*
CONGLUTINATION, kôn-glû'-tê-nâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of uniting wounded bodies; reunion; healing. *Bacon.* Simply, junction; union. *Bacon.*
CONGLUTINATIVE, kôn-glû'-tê-nâ-ûv. 91. *a.* Having the power of uniting wounds.
CONGLUTINATOR, kôn-glû'-tê-nâ-tûr. 520, 166. *n. s.* That which has the power of uniting wounds. *Woodward.*
CONGRATULANT, kôn-grâtsh'-û-lânt. 461. *a.* Rejoicing in participation. *Milton.*
To CONGRATULATE §, kôn-grâtsh'-û-lâ-te. 461. *v. a.* [*gratulari*, Lat.] To compliment upon any happy event. 1 *Chron.*
To CONGRATULATE, kôn-grâtsh'-û-lâ-te. 461. *n. n.* To rejoice in participation. *Swift.*
CONGRATULATION, kôn-grâtsh'-û-lâ-shûn. 462. *n. s.* Professing joy for the happiness or success of another. *Bp. Hall.* The form in which joy for the happiness of another is expressed.
CONGRATULATOR*, kôn-grâtsh'-û-lâ-tûr. *n. s.* He who offers congratulation. *Milton.*
CONGRATULATORY, kôn-grâtsh'-û-lâ-tûr-ê. 512. *a.* Expressing joy for the good fortune of another. *Hocell.*
To CONGREGATE, kôn-grê'-v. *n.* [*gre*, Fr.] To agree; to accord. *Shakspeare.* *Ob. J.*
To CONGREGATE, kôn-grê'-v. *n.* To salute reciprocally. *Shakspeare.* *Ob. J.*
To CONGREGATE §, kôn-grê'-gâ-te. 408. *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to assemble. *Hooker.*
To CONGREGATE, kôn-grê'-gâ-te. *v. n.* To assemble; to meet. *Shakspeare.*
CONGREGATE, kôn-grê'-gâ-te. 91. *a.* Collected; compact. *Spenser.*
CONGREGATION, kôn-grê'-gâ-shûn. 408. *n. s.* The act of collecting. *Bacon.* A collection. *Shak.* An assembly met to worship God in publick, and hear doctrine. *Hooker.* A distinct academical assembly, by which particular business of the university is transacted. *Le Neve.*
CONGREGATIONAL, kôn-grê'-gâ-shûn-nûl. 88. *a.* Pertaining to a congregation or assembly of such Christians as hold every congregation to be a separate and independent church. *Abp. Sancroft.* Publick; general; respecting the congregation. *Watson.*
CONGRESS §, kôn-grê'-s. 408. *n. s.* [*congressus*, Lat.] A meeting; a shock; a conflict. *Dryden.* A meeting of ceremony; an introduction to others. *Sir K. Digby.* A meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations. A coming together, in a sexual meaning. *Pennant.*
CONGREGSSION*, kôn-grêsh'-ûn. *n. s.* Company; an assembly, or meeting together. *Cotgrave.*
CONGREGSSIVE, kôn-grê'-siv. *a.* Meeting; encountering; coming together. *Brown.*
To CONGRUE §, kôn-grû'-v. *n.* [*congruo*, Lat.] To agree; to suit. *Shakspeare.* *Ob. J.*
CONGRUENCE, kôn-grû'-ên-se. 408. *n. s.* Agreement; consistency. *Sir T. Elyot.*
CONGRUENCY*, kôn-grû'-ên-sê. *n. s.* Agreement. *More.*
CONGRUENT, kôn-grû'-ênt. *a.* Agreeing; correspondent. *Sir J. Davies.*
CONGRUMENT, kôn-grû'-mênt. *n. s.* Fitness; adaptation. *Ob. J.*
CONGRUTTY, kôn-grû'-tê-tê. 408. *n. s.* Suitableness; agreeableness. *Glanville.* Fitness; pertinence. *Sidney.* Consequence of argument; reason. *Hooker.* [In theology.] A merit of congruity is ascribed to such works as a man does by the mere strength of free-will.
CONGRUOUS, kôn-grû'-ûs. *a.* Agreeable to;

consistent with. *Mountagu.* Suitable to. *Smith.* Rational; fit. *Gregory.*
CONGRUOUSLY, kôn-grû'-ûs-lê. *ad.* Suitably; consistently. *Bp. Barlow.*
CONICAL, kôn'-ê-kâl. § 509. *a.* Having the form
CONICK, kôn'-îk. § of a cone. *Prior.*
CON The *o* in the first syllable of this word is pronounced short, though it is long in its primitive, *cone*, if we may be allowed to call *cone* its primitive, and not the Latin *conus* and Greek *κωνος*; in both which the *o* is long: but *conus*, or *κωνος*, whence the learned oblige us to derive our *conic* or *conical*, have the *o* as short as in the English words, and serve to corroborate the opinion of Bishop Hare with respect to the shortening power of the Latin antepenultimate accent. 537. *W.*
CONICALLY, kôn'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In form of a cone. *Boyle.*
CONICALNESS, kôn'-ê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* The state or quality of being conical.
CONICK Sections, kôn'-îk-sêk'-shûnz. § *n. s.* That
CONICKS, kôn'-îks. § part of ge-
 ometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections. *Bp. Berkeley.*
CONIFEROUS, kôn-nîf'-ê-rûs. *a.* Such trees as bear a fruit of a figure approaching to a cone. *Sir T. Brown.*
CONISOR. See **COGNISOR**.
To CONJECT §, kôn-jêkt'. *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Lat.] To guess; to conjecture. *Shakspeare.* *Ob. J.*
To CONJECT*, kôn-jêkt'. *v. a.* To cast together; to throw. *Mountagu.*
CONJECTOR, kôn-jêkt'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* A guesser; a conjecturer. *Milton.*
CONJECTURABLE, kôn-jêkt'-ishû-râ-bl. 461. *a.* Possible to be guessed.
CONJECTURAL, kôn-jêkt'-ishû-râl. *a.* Depending on conjecture. *Shakspeare.*
CONJECTURALITY, kôn-jêkt'-ishû-râl'-tê. *n. s.* That which depends upon guess. *Brown.*
CONJECTURALLY, kôn-jêkt'-ishû-râl-lê. *ad.* By guess. *Hooker.*
CONJECTURE §, kôn-jêkt'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* [*conjectura*, Lat.] Guess; imperfect knowledge; opinion without proof. *South.* Idea; notion. *Shak.*
To CONJECTURE, kôn-jêkt'-tshûre. *v. a.* To judge by guess. *South.*
CONJECTURER, kôn-jêkt'-tshûr-ûr. *n. s.* A guesser; one who forms opinion without proof. *Brown.*
To CONJOBBLE, kôn-jôb'-bl. *v. a.* [*con* and *job-bermol*.] To concert; to settle. A cant word. *L'Estrange.*
To CONJOIN §, kôn-jôin'. *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr.] To unite. *Drayton.* To unite in marriage. *Shak.* To associate; to connect. *Brown.*
To CONJOIN, kôn-jôin'. *v. n.* To league; to unite. *Shakspeare.*
CONJOINT, kôn-jôint'. *a.* United.
CONJOINTLY, kôn-jôint'-lê. *ad.* In union; together. *Brown.*
CONJUGAL §, kôn-jû'-gâl. *a.* Matrimonial. *Dryden.*
CONJUGALLY, kôn-jû'-gâl-lê. *ad.* Matrimonially. *Bp. Hall.*
To CONJUGATE, kôn-jû'-gâ-te. 91. *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Lat.] To join; to join in marriage. *Watson.* To decline verbs through their various terminations. *White.*
CONJUGATE, kôn-jû'-gâ-te. *n. s.* Agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling in signification. *Bp. Bramhall.*
CONJUGATE Diameter or **Axis**. A right line, bisecting the transverse diameter. *Chambers.*
CONJUGATION, kôn-jû'-gâ-shûn. *n. s.* A couple; a pair. *Brown.* The act of uniting things together. *Bacon.* The form of inflecting verbs. *Locke.* Union; assemblage. *Bp. Taylor.*
CONJUNCT §, kôn-jûnk't. *a.* [*conjunctus*, Lat.] Conjoined; concurrent; united. *Shakspeare.*
CONJUNCTION, kôn-jûnk'-shûn. *n. s.* Union. *Sinat.* The congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiack. *Raleigh.* A word made use of to connect the clauses of a period together, and to signify their relation to one another. *Clarke.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pònd; —thin, THIS.

CONJUNCTIVE, kón-júńk'-tív. *a.* Closely united. *Thomson.* [In grammar.] The mood of a verb, used subsequently to a conjunction. Connecting together, as a conjunction. *Harris.* United; not apart. *Johnson.*

CONJUNCTIVELY, kón-júńk'-tív-lè. *ad.* In union. *Brown.*

CONJUNCTIVENESS, kón-júńk'-tív-nès. *n. s.* The quality of joining.

CONJUNCTLY, kón-júńk'-tì. *ad.* Jointly.

CONJUNCTURE, kón-júńk'-tshùr. *n. s.* Combination of many circumstances, or causes. *K. Charles.* Occasion; critical time. *Clarendon.* Mode of union. *Holder.* Consistency. *K. Charles.*

CONJURATION, kón-jú-rà'-shùn. *n. s.* Summoning another in some sacred name. *Shak.* A magical form of words; an incantation. *Sidney.* A plot; a conspiracy. *Sir W. Ashton.* Earnest entreaty. *Heywood.*

TO CONJURE §, kón-jùr'-v. *a.* [*conjuro*, Lat.] To summon in a sacred name; to enjoin with the highest solemnity. *Shak.* To bind many by an oath to some common design. *Milton.* To influence by magic; to charm. *Shakespeare.*

TO CONJURE, kón-jùr. 495. *v. n.* To enchant. *Shakespeare.* To enter into conspiracy. *Spenser.*

CONJURER, kón-jùr'-úr. 165. *n. s.* An enchanter. *Shak.* An impostor who pretends to secret arts. *Prior.* By way of irony: a man of shrewd conjecture. *Addison.*

CONJUREMENT, kón-jùr'-mènt. *n. s.* Serious injunction. *Milton.*

CONNASCENCE §, kón-nàs'-sènsè. *n. s.* [*con* and *nascor*, Lat.] Common birth. Being produced together with another being. *Brown.* Uniting or growing together. *Wiseman.*

CONNATE, kón-nàt'-è. 91. *a.* [*con* and *natus*, Lat.] Born with another; of the same birth. *South.*

CONNATURAL §, kón-nàtsh'-ù-ràl. 461. *a.* United with the being; connected by nature. *Davies.* Participant of the same nature. *Milton.*

CONNATURALITY, kón-nàtsh'-ù-ràl'-tè. 462. *n. s.* Participation of the same nature. *Hale.*

TO CONNATURALIZE §, kón-nàtsh'-ù-ràl-ize. *v. a.* To connect by nature; to make natural. *Scott.*

CONNATURALLY, kón-nàtsh'-ù-ràl-lè. *ad.* In co-existence with nature; originally. *Hale.*

CONNATURALNESS, kón-nàtsh'-ù-ràl-nès. *n. s.* Participation of the same nature. *Pearson.*

TO CONNECT §, kón-nèk'-v. *a.* [*connecto*, Lat.] To join; to link. *Boyle.* To unite as a cement. *Locke.* To join in a just series of thought: as, the author connects his reasons well.

TO CONNECT, kón-nèk'-t. *v. n.* To cohere.

CONNECTIVE §, kón-nèk'-tív. *a.* Having the power of connecting. *Harris.*

CONNECTIVE §, kón-nèk'-tív. *n. s.* A conjunction. *Harris.*

CONNECTIVELY, kón-nèk'-tív-lè. *ad.* In conjunction. *Swift.*

TO CONNEX §, kón-nèks'-v. *a.* [*connexum*, Lat.] To join or link together. *Hale.*

CONNEXION, kón-nèk'-shùp. *n. s.* Union; junction. *Milton.* Just relation to some thing precedent or subsequent. *Hale.*

CONNEXIVE, kón-nèks'-tív. *a.* Conjunctive. *Watts.*

CONNECTION, kón-nèk'-tì'-shùn. *n. s.* [*connec-tio*, Lat.] A linking. *Dict.*

CONNVANCE, kón-nl'-vànse. *n. s.* The act of winking. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance. *Bacon.*

TO CONNIVE §, kón-nlve'-v. *n.* [*conniveo*, Lat.] To wink. *Spectator.* To pretend blindness or ignorance: to forbear; to pass uncensured. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CONNVANCY §, kón-nl'-vèn-sè. *n. s.* Pretended ignorance; forbearance. *Bacon.*

CONNVENT §, kón-nl'-vènt. *a.* Dormant; not attentive. *Milton.*

CONNVIVER §, kón-nl'-vùr. *n. s.* One who pretends blindness; who passes wickedness uncensured. *Junius.*

CONNOISSEUR, kò-nès-sàrè'. [kón-nl's-sùrè' *Perry and Jones*: kón-nl's-sòr', *Sheridan.*] *n. s.* [Fr.] A judge; a critic. *Swift.*

§ This word is perfectly French, and, though in very general use, is not naturalized. The pronunciation of it given here is but a very awkward one; but, perhaps, as good a one as we have letters in our language to express it; for the French *eu* is not to be found among any of our English vowel or diphthong sounds. *W.*

CONNOISSEURSHIP §, kò-nès-sàrè'-shíp. *n. s.* The skill of a connoisseur.

TO CONNOTATE §, kón'-nò-tàtè. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To designate something besides itself; to imply. *Hammond.*

CONNOTATION, kón-nò-tà'-shùn. *n. s.* Inference; illation. *Hale.*

TO CONNOTE, kón-nòtè'. *v. a.* To imply; to be-taken. *South.*

CONNUBIAL, kón-nù'-bè-àl. *a.* Matrimonial. *Pope.*

CONNUMERATION §, kón-nù-mèr'-à'-shùn. *n. s.* A reckoning together. *Porson.*

CONNY §, kón'-nè. *a.* Brave; fine. *Grose.*

CONOID §, kò'-nòid. *n. s.* [*kwovòids*.] Approaching to the form of a cone. *Holder.*

CONOIDICAL, kò-nòv'-dè-kàl. *a.* Approaching to a conic form.

TO CONQUASSATE §, kón-kwàs'-sàtè. *v. a.* [*con quasso*, Lat.] To shake; to agitate. *Harvey. Oh J.*

CONQUASSATION, kóng-kwàs-sà'-shùn. 408. *n. s.* Agitation; concussion.

TO CONQUER §, kóngk'-ùr, or kóng'-kwùr. 415. *v. a.* [*conquirere*, Lat.] To gain by conquest. 1 *Macc.* To overcome; to subdue. *Shakespeare.*

§ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, have adopted the first pronunciation of this word; but, as it is a wanton departure from our own analogy to that of the French, and is a much harsher sound than the second, it were to be wished it could be reclaimed; but, as it is in full possession of the stage, there is but little hope of a change. *W.*

TO CONQUER, kóngk'-ùr. *v. n.* To overcome. *Shakespeare.*

CONQUERABLE, kóngk'-ùr-à-bl. *a.* Possible to be overcome.

CONQUERABLENESS §, kóngk'-ùr-à-bl-nès. *n. s.* Possibility of being overcome.

CONQUERESS §, kóngk'-ùr-ès. *n. s.* She who conquers. *Fairfax.*

CONQUEROR, kóngk'-ùr-ùr. 415. *n. s.* A man that has obtained a victory. *Shak.* One that subdues and ruins countries. *Milton.*

CONQUEST, kóng'-kwèst. 408, 415. *n. s.* [*con-cept*, Sax.] The act of conquering. *Davies.* Acquisition by victory. *Milton.* Victory; success in arms. *Shak.* [In feudal law.] Purchase. *Blackstone.*

CONSANGUINEOUS §, kón-sàng-gwín'-nè-ùs. *a.* [*consanguineus*, Lat.] Near of kin; of the same blood. *Shakespeare.*

CONSANGUINITY, kón-sàng-gwín'-tè-tè. *n. s.* Relation by blood. *Shakespeare.*

CONSARCINATION, kón-sàr-sè-nà'-shùn. *n. s.* [*consarcino*, Lat.] The act of patching together. *Dictionary.*

CONSCIENCE §, kón'-shènsè. 357. *n. s.* [*scientia*, Lat.] The faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves. Justice; the estimate of conscience. 1 *Pet. ii.* Consciousness; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions. *Bacon.* Real sentiment; veracity. *Shakespeare.* Scruple, principle of action. *Bp. Taylor.* Reason; reasonableness. *Shakespeare.* Knowledge of the actions of others. *B. Jonson.*

CONSCIENCED §, kón'-shènst. *a.* Having conscience. *South.*

CONSCIENT §, kón'-shènt. *a.* Conscious. *Bacon.*

CONSCIENTIOUS, kón-shè-èn'-shùs. *a.* Scrupulous; regulated by conscience. *L'Estrange.* Con-scientious. *Whitlock.*

§ From an ignorance of the principles of pronunciation, we not unfrequently hear the second syllable of this word sounded *se*, without the aspiration; but this is the same incorrectness we sometimes hear in the word *pronunciation*, which see. *W.*

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pîn;—

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, kôn-shê-ên'-shûs-lê. *ad.*

According to the direction of conscience. *South.*

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, kôn-shê-ên'-shûs-nês. *n. s.* Tenderness of conscience. *Locke.*

CONSCIONABLE, kôn-shûn-â-bl. *a.* Reasonable; according to conscience. *Shakspeare.*

CONSCIONABLENESS, kôn-shûn-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Equity; reasonableness. *Dictionary.*

CONSCIONABLY, kôn-shûn-â-blê. *ad.* Reasonably; justly. *Bp. Taylor.*

CONSCIOUS, kôn-shûs. 357. *a.* [*conscius*, Lat.] Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions. *Bentley.* Knowing from memory. *Dryden.* Admitted to the knowledge of any thing. *Dryden.* Bearing witness by the dictate of conscience. *Clarendon.*

CONSCIOUSLY, kôn-shûs-lê. *ad.* With knowledge of one's own actions. *Locke.*

CONSCIOUSNESS, kôn-shûs-nês. *n. s.* The perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Locke.* Internal sense of guilt or innocence. *Locke.*

CONSCRIPT, kôn-skript. *a.* [*conscribo*, Lat.] A term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called *pater conscripti*, from their names being written in the register of the senate. *B. Jonson.*

CONSCRIPT*, kôn-skript. *n. s.* One enrolled to serve in the army; more particularly applied to the recruits of the French armies.

CONSCRIPTION, kôn-skrip'-shûn. *n. s.* An enrolling or registering.

To CONSECRATE, kôn-sê-krate. *v. a.* [*consecro*, Lat.] To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses. *Hebrews.* To dedicate to some particular purpose. *Numbers.* To canonize.

CONSECRATE, kôn-sê-krate. 91. *a.* Consecrated; sacred; devoted. *Shakspeare.*

CONSECRATION, kôn-sê-krà'-shûn. *n. s.* A rite of dedicating things or persons to the service of God. *Ayliffe.* Declaring one holy by canonization. *Hale.*

CONSECRATOR, or CONSECRATER, kôn-sê-krà-tûr. *n. s.* One that performs the rites of consecration.

CONSECATORY*, kôn-sê-krà-tûr-rê. *a.* Making sacred. *Bp. Morton.*

CONSECTARY, kôn-sêk-tâ-rê. *a.* [*consecrarius*, Lat.] Consequent; following by consequence. *Brown.*

CONSECTARY, kôn-sêk-tâ-rê. 512. *n. s.* Deduction from premises. *Hales.*

CONSECUTION, kôn-sê-kû'-shûn. *n. s.* [*consecutio*, Lat.] Train of consequences; chain of deductions. *Hale.* Succession. [In astronomy.] The month of consecution is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another. *Brown.*

CONSECUTIVE, kôn-sêk-kû-tiv. *a.* [*consecutif*, Fr.] Following in train. *Arbutnot.* Consequential; regularly succeeding. *Locke.*

CONSECUTIVELY, kôn-sêk-kû-tiv-lê. *ad.* A term used in the school philosophy, in opposition to antecedently, and sometimes to effectually or causally. *Dict.*

To CONSEMINATE, kôn-sêm'-ê-nâte. *v. a.* [*consemio*, Lat.] To sow different seeds together. *Dict.*

CONSENSION, kôn-sên'-shûn. *n. s.* Agreement. *Bentley.*

CONSENT, kôn-sên't. *n. s.* [*consensus*, Lat.] The act of yielding or consenting. *Dryden.* Concord; agreement. *Conley.* Coherence with. *Milton.* Joint operation. *Pope.* [In physics.] The perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both. *Quincy.*

To CONSENT, kôn-sên't. *v. n.* To be of the same mind. *Milton.* To co-operate to the same end. To yield; to give consent. *Shakspeare.*

CONSENTANEOUS, kôn-sên-tâ-nê-ûs. *a.* Agreeable to; consistent with. *Brown.*

CONSENTANEOUSLY, kôn-sên-tâ-nê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Agreeably; consistently. *Boyle.*

CONSENTANEOUSNESS, kôn-sên-tâ-nê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Agreement; consistence. *Dict.*

CONSENT*, kôn-sên't-ûr. *n. s.* He that consents. *Hale.*

CONSENTIENT, kôn-sên'-shê-ênt. *a.* Agreeing. *Pearson.*

CONSEQUENCE, kôn-sê-kwêns. *n. s.* [*consequentia*, Lat.] That which follows from any cause. Event; effect of a cause. *Shakspeare.* Deduction; conclusion. *Decay of Piety.* The last proposition of a syllogism. *Prior.* Concatenation of causes and effects. *South.* Influence; tendency. *Hammond.* Importance; moment. *Shakspeare.*

CONSEQUENT, kôn-sê-kwênt. *a.* Following by rational deduction. Following as the effect of a cause. *Locke.*

CONSEQUENT, kôn-sê-kwênt. *n. s.* Consequence. *Hooker.* Effect. *Davies.*

CONSEQUENTIAL, kôn-sê-kwênt'-shâl. *a.* Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes. *Prior.* Conclusive. Great, conceited, or pompous. *Pegge.*

CONSEQUENTIALLY, kôn-sê-kwênt'-shâl-lê. *ad.* With just deduction of consequences. *Addison.* By consequence; eventually. *South.* In a regular series. *Addison.*

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, kôn-sê-kwênt'-shâl-nês. *n. s.* Regular consecution of discourse. *Dict.*

CONSEQUENTLY, kôn-sê-kwênt-lê. *ad.* By consequence; necessarily. *Dryden.* In consequence; pursuantly. *South.*

CONSEQUENTNESS, kôn-sê-kwênt-nês. *n. s.* Regular connexion of propositions. *Digby.*

CONSERPTION*, kôn-sêr'-shûn. *n. s.* [*consero*, *consertum*, Lat.] Junction; adaptation. *Young.*

CONSERVABLE, kôn-sêr'-vâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being kept.

CONSERVANCY, kôn-sêr'-vân-sê. *n. s.* Courts held by the lord mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the river Thames, are called courts of conservancy.

CONSERVANT*, kôn-sêr'-vânt. *a.* That which preserves or continues. *Puller.*

CONSERVATION, kôn-sêr'-vâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of preserving. *Woodward.* Preservation from corruption. *Bacon.*

CONSERVATIVE, kôn-sêr'-vâ-tiv. *a.* Having the power of opposing diminution or injury. *Peacham.*

CONSERVATOR, kôn-sêr'-vâ'-tûr. 418. *n. s.* Preserver; one that has the care or office of keeping from detriment. *Bacon.*

CONSERVATORY, kôn-sêr'-vâ-tûr-ê. 512. *n. s.* A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature. *Bacon.*

CONSERVATORY, kôn-sêr'-vâ-tûr-ê. 512. *a.* Having a preservative quality. *Dict.*

To CONSERVE, kôn-sêrv'. *v. a.* [*conservo*, Lat.] To preserve. *B. Jonson.* To candy or pickle fruit. *Shakspeare.*

CONSERVE, kôn-sêrv. 492. *n. s.* A sweetmeat made of fruit, with sugar. *Shak.* A conservatory. *Evelyn.*

CONSERVER, kôn-sêr'-vûr. *n. s.* A layer up; a repository; one that preserves. *Hayward.* A preparer of conserves. *

CONSESSION, kôn-sêsh'-shûn. *n. s.* [*consessio*, Lat.] A sitting together. *Dict.*

CONSESSOR, kôn-sês'-sûr. 418. *n. s.* One that sits with others. *Dict.*

To CONSIDER, kôn-sîd'-ûr. 418. *v. a.* [*considero*, Lat.] To think upon with care; to ponder. *Shak.* To take into the view. *Temple.* To have regard to; to respect. *Heb.* To require; to reward one for his trouble. *Shakspeare.*

To CONSIDER, kôn-sîd'-ûr. *v. n.* To think maturely. *Isaiah.* To deliberate. *Shak.* To doubt; to hesitate. *Dryden.*

CONSIDERABLE, kôn-sîd'-ûr-â-bl. *a.* Worthy of consideration. *Tillotson.* Respectable; deserving notice. *Sprat.* Important; valuable. *Dryden.* More than a little. *Clarendon.*

CONSIDERABLENESS, kôn-sîd'-ûr-â-bl-nês. 555. *n. s.* Importance; dignity; moment. *Boyle.*

CONSIDERABLY, kôn-sîd'-ûr-â-blê. *ad.* In a de-

gree deserving notice, though not the highest. *Roscommon*. With importance. *Pope*.

CONSIDERANCE, kôn-sîd'-âr-ânse. *n. s.* Consideration; reflection. *Shakespeare*.

CONSIDERATE, kôn-sîd'-âr-âte. 91. *a.* Serious; given to consideration. *Shak.* Calm; quiet. *Blount*. Having respect to; regardful. *Decay of Piety*. Moderate; not rigorous.

CONSIDERATELY, kôn-sîd'-âr-âte-lê. *ad.* Calmly; prudently. *Bacon*.

CONSIDERATENESS, kôn-sîd'-âr-âte-nês. 555. *n. s.* Prudence; calm deliberation. *Dict.*

CONSIDERATION, kôn-sîd'-âr-â-shûn. *n. s.* The act of considering. *Locke*. Mature thought. *Sidney*. Contemplation. *Sidney*. Importance; claim to notice. *Addison*. Equivalent; compensation. *Ray*. Motive of action; influence. *Hooker*. Reason; ground of concluding. *Hooker*. [In law.] Consideration is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. *Covel*.

CONSIDERATIVE*, kôn-sîd'-âr-â-tîv. *a.* Taking into consideration. *B. Jonson*.

CONSIDERATOR*, kôn-sîd'-âr-â-tûr. *n. s.* He who is given to consideration. *Brown*.

CONSIDERER, kôn-sîd'-âr-îr. 98. *n. s.* A man of reflection. *Government of the Tongue*.

CONSIDERING, kôn-sîd'-âr-ing. [a kind of conjunction.] If allowance be made for. *Spectator*.

CONSIDERING*, kôn-sîd'-âr-ing. *n. s.* Hesitation; doubt. *Shakespeare*.

CONSIDERINGLY*, kôn-sîd'-âr-ing-lê. *ad.* In a considerate manner. *Whole Duty of Man*.

To CONSIGN, kôn-she'. 385. *v. a.* [consigno, Lat.] To give to another in a formal manner; to transfer. *Scuth*. To appropriate. *Dryden*. To commit; to intrust. *Addison*.

To CONSIGN, kôn-she'. *v. n.* To submit to the same terms with another. *Shak.* To sign; to consent to. *Shakespeare*.

CONSIGNATION, kôn-sîg-nâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of consigning. *Ld. Herbert*. The act of signing. *Bp. Taylor*.

CONSIGNATURE*, kôn-sîg-nâ-tshûre. *n. s.* A full stamping, or absolute signature of. *Cotgrave*.

CONSIGNIFICATION*, kôn-sîg-nê-tê-kâ-shûn. *n. s.* Similar signification; act of signifying one thing with another. *Harris*.

CONSIGNMENT, kôn-she'-mênt. *n. s.* The act of consigning. *Taller*. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSIMILAR, kôn-sîm'-ê-lâr. 88. *a.* [consimilis, Lat.] Having one common resemblance. *Dict.*

CONSIMILITUDE*, kôn-sê-mîl'-ê-tûde. *n. s.* Likeness. *Cotgrave*.

CONSIMILITY*, kôn-sê-mîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Resemblance. *Aubrey*.

To CONSIST, kôn-sîst'. *v. n.* [consisto, Lat.] To subsist; not to perish. *Col. i.* To be comprised. *Dryden*. To be composed. *Burnet*. To have being concurrently. *Bp. Bramhall*. To agree; not to oppose; not to contradict. *Clarendon*.

CONSISTENCE, kôn-sîs-tênse. } *n. s.* State with

CONSISTENCY, kôn-sîs-tên-sê. } respect to material existence. *Bacon*. Degree of denseness or rarity. *Arbuthnot*. Substance; form; make. *South*. Durable or lasting state. *Hammond*. Congruity; uniformity. *Addison*. A state in which things continue for some time at a stand. *Chambers*.

CONSISTENT, kôn-sîs-tênt. *a.* Not contradictory. *South*. Firm; not fluid. *Harvey*.

CONSISTENTLY, kôn-sîs-tên-t-lê. *ad.* Without contradiction; agreeably. *Broome*.

CONSISTORIAL, kôn-sîs-tô-rê-âl. *a.* Relating to the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe*.

CONSISTORIAN*, kôn-sîs-tô-rê-ân. *a.* Relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies. *Bp. Bancroft*.

CONSISTORY, kôn-sîs-tûr-ê. 512. *n. s.* [consistorium, Lat.] The place of justice in the court Christian. *Hooker*. The assembly of cardinals. *Shak.* Any solemn assembly. *Milton*. Place of residence. *Shakespeare*.

CONSO/CIATE, kôn-sô'-shê-âte. *n. s.* An accomplice. *Hayward*.

To CONSO/CIATE, kôn-sô'-shê-âte. *v. a.* [conso-cio, Lat.] To unite; to join. *Sir T. Herbert*. To cement; to hold together. *Burnet*.

To CONSO/CIATE, kôn-sô'-shê-âte. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite. *Bentley*.

CONSO/CIATION, kôn-sô'-shê-â'-shûn. [See PRONUNCIATION.] *n. s.* Alliance. *B. Jonson*. Union; intimacy. *Watton*.

CONSO/LABLE, kôn-sô'-lâ-bl. *a.* That which admits comfort.

To CONSO/LATE, kôn-sô'-lâte. 91. *v. a.* To comfort; to console. *Shakespeare*.

CONSOLA/TION, kôn-sô'-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Comfort; alleviation of misery. *Bacon*.

CONSOLA/TOR, kôn-sô'-lâ-tûr. 521. *n. s.* A comforter. *Cotgrave*.

CONSOLA/TORY, kôn-sô'-lâ-tûr-ê. 512. *n. s.* A speech or writing containing topicks of comfort. *Milton*.

¶ I have given the *o* in the second syllable of this word the short sound, as heard in *solid*; as it seems more agreeable to the analogy of words in this termination than the long *o* which Mr. Sheridan has given: for, by inspecting the Rhyming Dictionary, we shall see, that every vowel, but *u* in the preantepenultimate syllable in these words, is short. Dr. Kenrick and W. Johnston give the *o* the same sound as I have done. *W.*

CONSO/LATORY, kôn-sô'-lâ-tûr-ê. *a.* Tending to give comfort. *Hovell*.

To CONSOLE, kôn-sô'-lê'. *v. a.* [consoler, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer. *Pope*.

CONSO/LE, kôn-sô'-lê. 492. *n. s.* [Fr.] [In architecture.] A part or member projecting in manner of a bracket. *Chambers*.

CONSO/LER, kôn-sô'-lâr. 98. *n. s.* One that gives comfort. *Comment. on Pope's Essay on Man*.

CONSO/LIDANT, kôn-sô'-lê-dânt. *a.* That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSO/LIDATE, kôn-sô'-lê-dâte. *v. a.* [consolider, Fr.] To form into a compact and solid body; to harden; to unite into a solid mass. *Burnet*.

To CONSO/LIDATE, kôn-sô'-lê-dâte. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or solid. *Bacon*.

CONSO/LIDATE*, kôn-sô'-lê-dâte. *a.* Formed into a compact body. *Sir T. Elyot*.

CONSOLIDA/TION, kôn-sô'-lê-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Unit-ing into a solid mass. *Woodward*. Confirming a thing. *Ld. Herbert*. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another. *Asiatick*. The combining and uniting of two benefices in one. *Covel*.

CONSO/LIDATIVE, kôn-sô'-lê-dâ-tîv. *a.* That which has the quality of healing wounds. *Dict.*

CONSO/NANCE, kôn-sô'-nânse. } *n. s.* Accord of

CONSO/NANCY, kôn-sô'-nân-sê. } sound. *Thomson*. Consistency; congruence. *Hale*. Agreement; concord. *Shakespeare*.

CONSO/NANT, kôn-sô'-nânt. 503. *a.* [consonans, Lat.] Agreeable; according; consistent. *Hooker*. Agreeing. *Hovell*.

CONSO/NANT, kôn-sô'-nânt. *n. s.* A letter which cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly, by itself. *Holder*.

CONSO/NANTLY, kôn-sô'-nânt-lê. *ad.* Consistently; agreeably. *Hooker*.

CONSO/NANTNESS, kôn-sô'-nânt-nês. *n. s.* Agreeableness; consistency. *Dict.*

CONSONOUS, kôn-sô'-nôs. 503. *a.* [consonus, Lat.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

To CONSO/PIATE*, kôn-sô'-pê-âte. *v. a.* To lull asleep. *Cockeram*.

CONSO/PIATION, kôn-sô'-pê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of laying to sleep. *Pope*.

To CONSO/PIATE, kôn-sô'-pîe. 155. *v. a.* [consopio, Lat.] To compose; to lull asleep. *More*.

CONSO/PITE*, kôn-sô'-pîe. *a.* Calmed; quieted. *More*.

CON/SORT, kôn-sôrt. 492. *n. s.* [consors, Lat.] Companion; partner; generally a partner of the bed; a wife or husband. *Milton*. An assembly.

- Spenser.* A number of instruments playing together. *Ecclus.* xxxi. Concurrence; union. *Atterbury.*
- To CONSO'RT**, kôn-sôrt'. *v. n.* To associate with. *Shakespeare.*
- To CONSO'RT**, kôn-sôrt'. *v. a.* To join; to mix; to marry. *Milton.* To accompany. *Shakespeare.*
- CONSO'RTABLE**, kôn-sôrt'-tâ-bl. *a.* To be compared with; suitable. *Watton.*
- CONSO'RTION**, kôn-sôrt'-shûn. *n. s.* Fellowship; society. *Brown.*
- CONSO'RTSHIP***, kôn-sôrt'-ship. *n. s.* Fellowship; partnership. *Bp. Hall.*
- CONSP'E'CTABLE**, kôn-spêk'-tâ-bl. *a.* [consp'ectus, Lat.] Easy to be seen. *Diet.*
- CONSP'E'CTION***, kôn-spêk'-shûn. *n. s.* A seeing; a beholding. *Cotgrave.*
- CONSP'ECTU'ITY**, kôn-spêk'-tû-ê-tè. *n. s.* Sight; view. *Shakespeare. Ob. J.*
- CONSP'E'RSION**, kôn-spêr'-shûn. *n. s.* [consp'ersio, Lat.] A sprinkling about.
- CONSP'ICU'ITY**, kôn-spê-kû-ê-tè. *n. s.* Brightness. *Glanville.*
- CONSP'ICUOUS** §, kôn-spik'-û-ûs. *a.* [consp'icuous, Lat.] Obvious to the sight. *Milton.* Eminent; famous; distinguished. *Dryden.*
- CONSP'ICUOUSLY**, kôn-spik'-û-ûs-lè. *ad.* Obviously to the view. *Watts.* Eminently; remarkably.
- CONSP'ICUOUSNESS**, kôn-spik'-û-ûs-nès. *n. s.* Exposure to the view. *Boyle.* Eminence; celebrity. *Boyle.*
- CONSPI'RACY**, kôn-spîr'-â-sè. 109. *n. s.* A private agreement among several persons to commit some crime. *Shak.* An agreement of men to do any thing; always taken in the evil part. *Cowel.* A general tendency of many causes to one event. *Sidney.*
- CONSPI'RANT**, kôn-spî-rânt. *a.* Conspiring; plotting. *Shakespeare.*
- CONSPI'RATION**, kôn-spê-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* An agreement of many to one end. *Decay of Piety.*
- CONSPI'RATOR**, kôn-spîr'-â-tûr. 110. *n. s.* A man engaged in a plot. 2 *Sam.*
- To CONSPI'RE** §, kôn-spîrè'. *v. n.* [consp'iro, Lat.] To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch secret treason. *Shak.* To agree together: as, All things conspire to make him happy. *Heigh.*
- CONSPI'RER**, kôn-spî-rûr. *n. s.* A conspirator. *Shakespeare.*
- CONSPIRING Powers.** [In mechanics.] All such as act in direction not opposite to one another. *Harris.*
- CONSPIRINGLY***, kôn-spî-rîng-lè. *ad.* In a manner criminally concerted. *Milton.*
- CONSPISSA'TION***, kôn-spîs-sâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [consp'issatus, Lat.] Thickness; the act of thickening. *More.*
- To CONSPURCATE** §*, kôn-spûr-kâte. *v. n.* [conspurco, Lat.] To defile.
- CONSPURCA'TION**, kôn-spûr-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Defilement; pollution. *Bp. Hall.*
- CONSTABLE** §, kôn-stâ-bl. 165. *n. s.* [cýning, Sax. and stable or staple.] Lord high constable is an ancient officer of the crown, who had the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. The office continued hereditary till the thirteenth of Henry VIII, when it was laid aside. From these magistrates are derived the inferior constables of hundreds and franchises; now called high constables, because increase of people and offences have occasioned others, in every town, of inferior authority, called petty constables. *Cowel.*
- CONSTABLESHIP**, kôn-stâ-bl-shîp. *n. s.* The office of a constable. *Carew.*
- CONSTABLEWICK***, kôn-stâ-bl-wîk. *n. s.* The district over which the authority of a constable extends. *Hale.*
- CONSTANCY**, kôn-stân-sè. *n. s.* Immutability; perpetuity. *Hooker.* Consistency. *Ray.* Resolution; firmness. *Prior.* Lasting affection. *South.* Certainty; veracity; reality. *Shakespeare.*
- CONSTANT** §, kôn-stânt. *a.* [constans, Lat.] Firm; fixed. *Boyle.* Unvaried; unchanged. *Cowley.* Resolute; determined. *Shak.* Consistent; steady; grave. *Shak.* Free from change of affection. Certain; firmly adherent. *Dryden.*
- CONSTANTLY**, kôn-stânt-lè. *ad.* Invariably; perpetually. *Tillotson.* Patiently; firmly. *Mas singer.*
- To CONSTE'LLATE** §, kôn-stèl'-lâte. *v. n.* [constellatus, Lat.] To join lustre. *Boyle.*
- To CONSTE'LLATE**, kôn-stèl'-lâte. *v. a.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendour. *Brown.*
- CONSTELLA'TION**, kôn-stèl'-là'-shûn. *n. s.* A cluster of fixed stars. *Isaiah.* An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies. *Hammond.*
- CONSTERNA'TION**, kôn-stèr-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [consterno, Lat.] Astonishment; amazement; surprise. *South.*
- To CONSTIPATE** §, kôn-stè-pâte. *v. a.* [constipato, Lat.] To thicken; to condense. *Bacon.* To stop by filling up the passages. *Arbutnot.* To make costive. *Brown.*
- CONSTIPA'TION**, kôn-stè-pâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Condensation. *Bacon.* Stoppage. *Arbutnot.* The state of having the body bound.
- CONSTITUENT**, kôn-stîsh'-û-ênt. 461. *a.* That which makes any thing what it is; necessary to existence; that of which any thing consists. *Dryden.*
- CONSTITUENT**, kôn-stîsh'-û-ênt. *n. s.* The person or thing which constitutes any thing in its peculiar state. *Hale.* That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing. *A. butnot.* He that deposes another to any office, or to parliament. *Burke.*
- To CONSTITUTE** §, kôn-stè-tûte. *v. a.* [constituo, Lat.] To give formal existence; to produce. *Decay of Piety.* To erect; to establish. *Bp. Taylor.* To depute; to appoint another to an office.
- CONSTITUTE***, kôn-stè-tûte. *n. s.* An established law.
- CONSTITUTER**, kôn-stè-tû-tûr. *n. s.* He that constitutes or appoints. *Sir T. Elyot.*
- CONSTITUTION**, kôn-stè-tû'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of constituting; enacting; deputing. State of being. *Bentley.* Corporeal frame. *Arbutnot.* Temper of body, as to health or disease. *Temple.* Temper of mind. *Sidney.* Established form of government; system of laws and customs. *Daniel.* Particular law; established usage. *Hooker.*
- CONSTITUTIONAL**, kôn-stè-tû'-shûn-âl. *a.* Bred in the constitution; radical. *Sharp.* Consistent with the civil constitution. *Blackstone.*
- CONSTITUTIONALIST***, kôn-stè-tû'-shûn-âl-îst. *n. s.* An adherent to a constitution. *Burke.*
- CONSTITUTIONALLY***, kôn-stè-tû'-shûn-âl-lè. *ad.* Legally. *Lord Chesterfield.*
- CONSTITUTIONIST***, kôn-stè-tû'-shûn-îst. *n. s.* One zealous for the established constitution of the country. *Bolingbroke.*
- CONSTITUTIVE**, kôn-stè-tû-tûv. *a.* Elemental; essential. *Brown.* Having the power to enact or establish.
- To CONSTRAIN** §, kôn-strâne'. *v. a.* [construindre, Fr.] To compel. *Shak.* To hinder by force. *Dryden.* To necessitate. *Shak.* To violate; to ravish. *Titus Andronicus.* To confine; to press. *Dryden.* To constringe. *Dryden.* To tie; to bind. *Dryden.* To imprison. *Dryden.* To produce in opposition to nature. *Waller.* To restrain; to withhold. *Raleigh.*
- CONSTRATNABLE**, kôn-strâ-nâ-bl. *a.* Liable to constraint. *Hooker.*
- CONSTRATNEDLY**, kôn-strâ-nèd-lè. *ad.* By constraint. *Hooker.*
- CONSTRAINER**, kôn-strâ-nûr. *n. s.* He that constrains.
- CONSTRANT**, kôn-strânt'. *n. s.* Compulsion. *Shakespeare.* Confinement. *Spenser.*
- CONSTRATIVE***, kôn-strâne'-ûv. *a.* Having the power of compelling. *Carew.*
- To CONSTRICT** §, kôn-strîk'. *v. a.* [constringo,

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—díl;—pòdnd;—thin, THIS.

constrictum, Lat.] To bind; to cramp. To contract. *Arbuthnot*.

CONSTRUCTION, kón-stríkt'-shún. *n. s.* Contraction; compression. *Ray*.

CONSTRUCTOR, kón-stríkt'-túr. 166. *n. s.* That which compresses or contracts. *Arbuthnot*.

To CONSTRINGE §, kón-strínje/. *v. a.* [constringo, Lat.] To compress; to contract. *Shakspeare*.

CONSTRINGENT, kón-strín'-jént. *a.* Binding or compressing. *Bacon*.

To CONSTRUCT §, kón-strúkt'. *v. a.* [constructus, Lat.] To build; to form; to compile; to constitute. *Boule*.

CONSTRUCTOR*, kón-strúkt'-túr. *n. s.* He who forms or makes. *Johnson*.

CONSTRUCTION, kón-strúkt'-shún. *n. s.* Building; fabrication. The form of building. *Shak*. The putting of words, duly chosen, together in such a manner as is proper to convey a complete sense. *Locke*. The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by disentangling transpositions. *Shak*. The sense; the meaning. *Hooker*. Judgement; mental representation. *Brown*. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry.—**CONSTRUCTION of equations**, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration.

CONSTRUCTIONAL*, kón-strúkt'-shún-ál. *a.* Respecting the meaning or interpretation. *Waterland*.

CONSTRUCTIVE*, kón-strúkt'-ív. *a.* By construction. *Burnet*.

CONSTRUCTIVELY*, kón-strúkt'-ív-lè. *ad.* By construction.

CONSTRUCTURE, kón-strúkt'-ishúre. 461. *n. s.* Pile; edifice. *Blackmore*.

To CONSTRUCTUE §, kón-strúð, or kón-stúr. *v. a.* [construo, Lat.] To range words in their natural order. *Spenser*. To interpret; to explain. *Hooker*.

§ It is a scandal to seminaries of learning, that the latter pronunciation of this word should prevail there. Those who ought to be the guardians of propriety are often the perverters of it. Hence *accidence* for *accidents*, *prepositor* for *preposition*, and *construr* for *constructue*; for it must be carefully noted, that this last word is under a different predicament from those which end with *r* and *u* mate *e*: here the vowel *u* must have its long sound, as in the word *true*: this letter cannot be sunk or transposed like *e* in *centre*, *seceptre*, &c. *W*.

To CONSTUPRATE §, kón-stúp-práte. *v. a.* [constupro, Lat.] To violate; to debauch. *Bale*.

CONSTUPRATION, kón-stúp-prá'-shún. *n. s.* Violation; defilement. *Bp. Hall*.

To CONSUBSIST*, kón-súb-síst'. *v. n.* To exist together. *Search*.

CONSUBSTANTIAL §, kón-súb-stán'-shál. *a.* [consubstantialis, Lat.] Having the same essence or subsistence. *Hooker*. Being of the same kind or nature. *Hooker*.

CONSUBSTANTIALIST*, kón-súb-stán'-shál-íst. *n. s.* He who believes in consubstantiation. *Burton*.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, kón-súb-stán'-shé-ál'-è-tè. *n. s.* Existence of more than one, in the same substance. *Hammond*. Participation of the same nature.

To CONSUBSTANTIATE, kón-súb-stán'-shé-áte. *v. a.* To unite in one common substance or nature. *Hammond*.

To CONSUBSTANTIATE*, kón-súb-stán'-shé-áte. *v. n.* To profess consubstantiation. *Dryden*.

CONSUBSTANTIATE*, kón-súb-stán'-shé-áte. *a.* United. *Feltham*.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, kón-súb-stán'-shé-ál'-shún. *n. s.* The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans. *Milton*.

CONSUL §, kón-súl. *n. s.* [consul, Lat.] The chief magistrate in the Roman republic. *Shak*. An officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

CONSULAR, kón-shú-lár. 452. *a.* Relating to the

consul. *Spectator*.—**CONSULAR man**. One who had been consul. *B. Jonson*.

CONSULATE, kón-shú-láte. 91. *n. s.* The office of consul. *Addison*.

CONSULSHIP, kón-súl-shíp. *n. s.* The office of consul. *B. Jonson*.

To CONSULT §, kón-súlt'. *v. n.* [consulto, Lat.] To take counsel together. *Shakspeare*.

To CONSULT, kón-súlt'. *v. a.* To ask advice of. *Pope*. To regard; to act with respect to. *Addison*. To plan; to contrive. *Habakkuk*.

CONSULT, kón-súlt, or kón-súlt'. *n. s.* The act of consulting. *Dryden*. The effect of consulting. *Dryden*. A council. *Bacon*.

§ I am much mistaken if this word does not incline to the general analogy of accent in dissyllable nouns and verbs, like *insult*. Poets have used it both ways; but the accent on the first syllable seems the most usual, as well as the most legitimate pronunciation 492. *W*.

CONSULTATION, kón-súlt-tá'-shún. *n. s.* The act of consulting; secret deliberation. A council. *Wiseman*. A writ whereby a cause, formerly removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court to the king's court, is returned thither again. *Covile*.

CONSULTATIVE*, kón-súlt-tá-tív. *a.* Having the privilege of consulting. *Bp. Bramhall*.

CONSULTER, kón-súlt'-tór. 98. *n. s.* One that consults or asks counsel. *Deud*.

CONSUMABLE, kón-sú-má-bl. *a.* Susceptible of destruction. *Wilkins*.

To CONSUME §, kón-súme'. 454. *v. a.* [consumo, Lat.] To waste; to spend; to destroy. *Shak*.

§ The reason why the *s* in this word is pure, and in *consular* it takes the aspiration, is, that in one the accent is on the syllable beginning with this letter; and, in the other, on the preceding syllable. 450. *W*.

To CONSUME, kón-súme'. *v. n.* To waste away. *Shakspeare*.

CONSUMER, kón-sú-mûr. *n. s.* One that wastes, or destroys. *Shelton*.

To CONSUMMATE §, kón-súm'-máte. 91. *v. a.* [consummare, Lat.] To complete; to perfect. *Shak*.

CONSUMMATE, kón-súm'-máte. *a.* Complete finished. *Shakspeare*.

§ The propensity of our language to an antepenultimate accentuation of simple words of three syllables makes us sometimes hear the accent on the first syllable of this word; but by no correct speakers. *W*.

CONSUMMATELY*, kón-súm'-máte-lè. *ad.* Perfectly; completely. *Warton*.

CONSUMMATION, kón-súm-má'-shún. *n. s.* Completion; perfection. *Addison*. The end of the present system of things. *Hooker*. Death; end of life. *Shakspeare*.

CONSUMPTION, kón-súm'-shún. 412. *n. s.* The act of consuming; waste. *Locke*. The state of wasting or perishing. *Woodward*. A waste of muscular flesh. A disease divided by physicians into several kinds. *Quincy*.

CONSUMPTIVE, kón-súm'-ív. *a.* Destructive; wasting. *Bp. Taylor*. Diseased with a consumption. *Harvey*.

CONSUMPTIVELY*, kón-súm'-ív-lè. *ad.* In a way tending to consumption. *Beddoes*.

CONSUMPTIVENESS, kón-súm'-ív-nèss. *n. s.* A tendency to a consumption.

CONSULTILE, kón-sú-úll. 140. *a.* [consultilis, Lat.] That is sewed or stitched together. *Dict*.

To CONTABULATE §, kón-táb-ú-láte. *v. a.* [contabulo, Lat.] To floor with boards. *Gayton*.

CONTABULATION, kón-táb-ú-lá'-shún. *n. s.* Boarding a floor.

CONTACT §, kón-tákt. *n. s.* [contactus, Lat.] Touch; close union. *Bacon*.

CONTACTION, kón-tákt'-shún. *n. s.* The act of touching. *Brown*.

CONTAGION §, kón-tá-jé-ún. 542. *n. s.* [contagio, Lat.] The emission from body to body, by which diseases are communicated. *Shak*. Infection; propagation of mischief, or disease. *Milton*. Pestilence. *Shakspeare*.

CONTA'GIOUS, kôn-tâ-jê-ûs. 542. *a.* Infectious.

Shakespeare.

CONTA'GIOUSNESS, kôn-tâ-jê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being contagious. *W. Mountagu.*

To CONTA'IN, kôn-tâ-nê'. *v. a.* [contineo, Lat.] To hold as a vessel. *St. John.* To comprehend. *Milton.* To comprise; as a writing. *1 Pet.* To restrain; to withhold. *Spenser.*

To CONTA'IN, kôn-tâ-nê'. *v. n.* To live in continence. *1 Cor.*

CONTA'INABLE, kôn-tâ-nâ-bl. *a.* Possible to be contained. *Boyle.*

To CONTA'MINATE, kôn-tâm-ê-nâte. *v. a.* [contamino, Lat.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture. *Shakespeare.*

CONTA'MINATE*, kôn-tâm-ê-nâte. 91. *a.* Corrupt; polluted. *Shakespeare.*

CONTA'MINATION, kôn-tâm-ê-nâ-shûn. *n. s.* Pollution; defilement. *Bp. Hall.*

CONTECK*, kôn-têk. *n. s.* [for contest.] Quarrel; contention. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

CONTE'CTION*, kôn-têk-shûn. *n. s.* [contego, contextum, Lat.] A covering. *Sir T. Brown.*

CONTE'MERATED, kôn-têm-ê-râ-têd. *a.* [contemneratus, Lat.] Violated; polluted. *Dict.*

To CONTE'MN, kôn-têm'. 411. *v. a.* [contemno, Lat.] To despise; to slight. *Shakespeare.*

CONTE'MNER, kôn-têm-nûr. 411. *n. s.* One that contemns; a scorner. *Woolton.*

To CONTE'MPER, kôn-têm-pûr. *v. a.* [contempero, Lat.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPERAMENT, kôn-têm-pûr-â-mênt. *n. s.* The degree of any quality. *Derham.*

To CONTE'MPERATE, kôn-têm-pûr-âte. *v. a.* To moderate; to temper. *Brown.*

CONTE'MPERATION, kôn-têm-pûr-â-shûn. *n. s.* The act of diminishing any quality by admixture of the contrary. *Brown.* Proportionate mixture; proportion. *Hale.*

To CONTE'MPLATE, kôn-têm-plâte. *v. a.* [contemplor, Lat.] To consider with continued attention; to study. *Watts.*

✂ There is a very prevailing propensity to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable; a propensity which ought to be checked by every lover of the harmony of language. That very singular analogy in our tongue, of placing the accent on the last syllable of the verb, and the first of the noun, 492, seems to have taken place chiefly for the convenience of forming participles, adverbs, and verbal nouns; which would be inharmonious and difficult to pronounce, if the verb had the accent on the first syllable. This analogy should teach us to avoid placing the accent on the first syllable of this and similar verbs, however we may pronounce nouns and adjectives; for, though to *contemplate*, with the accent on the first syllable, is not of very difficult pronunciation, yet *contemplating* and *contemplatingly* are almost unpronounceable. *W.*

To CONTE'MPLATE, kôn-têm-plâte. *v. n.* To muse. *Shakespeare.*

CONTE'MPLATION, kôn-têm-plâ-shûn. *n. s.* Meditation; studious thought on any subject. *Shak.* Holy meditation. *Shak.* The faculty of study, opposed to the power of action. *South.*

CONTE'MPLATIVE, kôn-têm-plâ-ûv. *a.* Given to thought or study. *Denham.* Employed in study. *Bacon.* Having the power of meditation. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPLATIVELY, kôn-têm-plâ-ûv-lê. *ad.* Thoughtfully; attentively. *Hulot.*

CONTE'MPLATOR, kôn-têm-plâ-ûr. 521. *n. s.* One employed in study. *Raleigh.*

CONTE'MPORARINESS*, kôn-têm-pô-râ-rê-nês. *n. s.* Existence at the same point of time. *Howell.*

CONTE'MPORARY, kôn-têm-pô-râ-rê. *a.* [contemporain, Fr.] Living in the same age. *Dryden.* Born at the same time. *Cowley.* Existing at the same point of time. *Locke.*

CONTE'MPORARY, kôn-têm-pô-râ-rê. 512. *n. s.* One who lives at the same time with another. *Dryden.*

To CONTE'MPORISE, kôn-têm-pô-rîze. 153. *v. a.* To place in the same age. *Brown.*

CONTE'MPT, kôn-têm'. 412. *n. s.* [contemptus, Lat.] The act of despising others; slight regard; scorn. *Esther.* The state of being despised; vileness.

2 *Macc.* Offence in law of various kinds. *Blackstone.*

CONTE'MPTIBLE, kôn-têm-tê-bl. *a.* Worthy of contempt. *Taylor.* Despised; scorned. *Locke.* Scornful; contemptuous. *Shakespeare.*

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS, kôn-têm-tê-bl-nês. *n. s.* Meanness; vileness; baseness. *Hammond.*

CONTE'MPTIBLY, kôn-têm-tê-blê. *ad.* Meanly; deserving contempt. *Burton.*

CONTE'MPTUOUS, kôn-têm-tshû-ûs. 461. *a.* Scornful; apt to despise; insolent. *Raleigh.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY, kôn-têm-tshû-ûs-lê. *ad.* With scorn; with despise. *Shakespeare.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS, kôn-têm-tshû-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Disposition to contempt.

To CONTE'ND, kôn-tênd'. *v. n.* [contendo, Lat.] To strive; to struggle. *Shak.* To vie; to act in emulation. *Dryden.*

To CONTE'ND, kôn-tênd'. *v. a.* To dispute any thing; to contest. *Dryden.*

CONTE'NDENT, kôn-tên-dênt. *n. s.* Antagonist; opponent. *L'Estrange.*

CONTE'NDER, kôn-tên-dûr. *n. s.* Combatant; champion. *Locke.*

CONTE'NT, kôn-tênt'. *a.* [contentus, Lat.] Satisfied so as not to repine. *Dryden.* Satisfied so as not to oppose. *Shakespeare.*

To CONTE'NT, kôn-tênt'. *v. a.* To satisfy so as to stop complaint; to appease without complete gratification. *Sidney.* To please; to gratify. *Shak.*

CONTE'NT, kôn-tênt'. *n. s.* Moderate happiness. *Shak.* Satisfaction in a thing unexamined. *Pope.*

That which is contained, or included. *Shak.* Extent; capacity. *Bacon.* A parliamentary expression for those who are in favour of the subject proposed.

Burke. That which is comprised in a writing; as, the contents of a book. *Shakespeare.* [93 In this sense it is used only in the plural, and then it is sometimes accented on the first syllable. 493. *W.*]

CONTE'NTATION, kôn-tên-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* Satisfaction; content. *Sidney. Ob. J.*

CONTE'NTED, kôn-tên-têd. *part. a.* Satisfied; not demanding more. *Knolles.*

CONTE'NTEDLY*, kôn-tên-têd-lê. *ad.* In a quiet, easy, or satisfied manner. *Shelton.*

CONTE'NTEDNESS, kôn-tên-têd-nês. *n. s.* State of satisfaction in any lot. *Bp. Hall.*

CONTE'NTFUL*, kôn-tên-tûl. *a.* Perfectly content. *Borrow.*

CONTE'NTION, kôn-tên-shûn. *n. s.* [contentio, Lat.] Strife; debate; contest. *Shak.* Emulation. *Shak.* Eagerness; zeal; ardour. *Holder.*

CONTE'NTIOUS, kôn-tên-shûs. *a.* Quarrelsome; given to debate. *Shakespeare.*

CONTE'NTIOUS JURISDICTION. A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. *Chambers.*

CONTE'NTIOUSLY, kôn-tên-shûs-lê. *ad.* Perversely; quarrelsome. *Brown.*

CONTE'NTIOUSNESS, kôn-tên-shûs-nês. *n. s.* Proneness to contest; perverseness; quarrelsomeness. *Herbert.*

CONTE'NTLESS, kôn-tên-tlêss. *a.* Discontented. *Shakespeare.*

CONTE'NTLY*, kôn-tên-tlê. *ad.* In a contented way. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CONTE'NTMENT, kôn-tên-tmênt. *n. s.* Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction. *Hooker.* Gratification. *Wotton.*

CONTE'RMINABLE*, kôn-têr-min-â-bl. *a.* [contermino, Lat.] Capable of the same bounds. *Sir H. Wotton.*

CONTE'RMINATE*, kôn-têr-min-âte. *a.* That which hath the same bounds. *B. Jonson.*

CONTE'RMINOUS, kôn-têr-mê-nûs. *a.* [conterminus, Lat.] Bordering upon. *Hale.*

CONTE'RRANEAN*, kôn-têr-râ-nê-ân. } *a.* [con-

CONTE'RRANEOUS, kôn-têr-râ-nê-ûs. } *terrane-*

us, Lat.] Of the same earth or country. *Howell.*

CONTESSERATION*, kôn-têssêr-â-shûn. *n. s.*

[con and tesseratus, Lat.] Assemblage; collection.

B. Oley.

To CONTEST §, kôn-têst'. 492. v. a. [contester, Fr.]

To dispute; to litigate. *Dryden.*

To CONTEST, kôn-têst'. v. n. To strive; to contend.

Donne. To vie; to emulate. *Shakspeare.*

CONTEST, kôn-têst'. 492. n. s. Dispute; difference.

Denham.

CONTESTABLE, kôn-têst'-tâ-bl. a. Disputable;

controvertible.

CONTESTABLENESS, kôn-têst'-tâ-bl-nês. n. s.

Possibility of contest. *Dict.*

CONTESTATION, kôn-têst-tâ-shûn. n. s. The act

of contesting; debate. *Bacon.*

CONTESTATION*, kôn-têst-tâ-shûn. n. s. Testi-

mony; proof by witnesses. *Barrow.*

CONTESTINGLY*, kôn-têst'-îng-lê. ad. In a con-

tending manner. *W. Mountagu.*

CONTESTLESS*, kôn-têst'-lês. a. Not to be dis-

puted. *A. Hill.*

To CONTEX §, kôn-têks'. v. a. [contexo, Lat.] To

weave together; to unite by interposition of parts.

Boyle Oô. J.

CONTEXT, kôn-têkst'. 494. n. s. The general series

of a discourse; the parts of the discourse that precede

and follow the sentence quoted. *Hammond.*

CONTEXT, kôn-têkst'. a. Knit together; firm.

Derham.

To CONTEXT*, kôn-têkst'. v. a. To knit together.

Junius.

CONTEXTURAL*, kôn-têks'-tshû-râl. a. Relating

to the human frame. *Smith.*

CONTEXTURE, kôn-têks'-tshûre. 461. n. s. The dis-

position of parts one amongst others; the system.

Wotton.

CONTIGNATION, kôn-têg-nâ-shûn. n. s. [contig-

natio, Lat.] A frame of beams joined together; a

story. *Wotton.* Framing a fabric of wood. *Burke.*

CONTIGUITY, kôn-têg'-û-tê. n. s. Actual contact.

Brown.

CONTIGUOUS §, kôn-tig'-û-ûs. a. [contiguus, Lat.]

Meeting so as to touch; bordering upon each other.

Bacon.

CONTIGUOUSLY, kôn-tig'-û-ûs-lê. ad. Without

any intervening spaces. *Dryden.*

CONTIGUOUSNESS, kôn-tig'-û-ûs-nês. n. s. Close

connexion. *Fuller.*

CONTINENCE, kôn-tê-nênce. } n. s. Restraint;

CONTINENCY, kôn-tê-nênc-sê. } command of

one's self. *Dryden.* Forbearance of lawful pleasure.

Green. Chastity in general. *Shak.* Moderation

in lawful pleasures. *Bp. Taylor.* Continuity; un-

interrupted course. *Ayliffe.*

CONTINENT §, kôn-tê-nênt. a. [continens, Lat.]

Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures. *Shak.*

Restraint; moderate. *Shak.* Continuous; con-

connected. *Brerewood.* Opposing. *Shakspeare.*

CONTINENT, kôn-tê-nênt. n. s. Land not disjoint-

ed by the sea from other lands. *Waller.* That

which contains any thing. *Shakspeare.*

CONTINENTAL*, kôn-tê-nênt'-âl. a. Respecting

a continent; particularly the continent of Europe.

Burke.

CONTINENTALLY*, kôn-tê-nênt-lê. ad. Chastely.

Martin.

To CONTINGE §, kôn-tînge'. v. n. [contingo, Lat.]

To touch; to happen.

CONTINGENCE, kôn-tîng'-jênce. } n. s. The qual-

CONTINGENCY, kôn-tîng'-jên-sê. } ity of being

fortuitous; accidental possibility. *Brown.* The

act of reaching to, or touching. *Gregory.*

CONTINGENT, kôn-tîng'-jênt. a. Falling out by

chance. *South.* Dependent upon an uncertainty.

Blackstone.

CONTINGENT, kôn-tîng'-jênt. n. s. A thing in the

hands of chance. *Green.* A proportion that falls to

any person upon a division.

CONTINGENTLY, kôn-tîng'-jênt-lê. ad. Accident-

ally; without any settled rule.

CONTINUAL, kôn-tîn'-û-âl. a. Incessant. *Proverbs.*

[In law.] A continual claim is made from time to

time, within every year and day. *Cowel.*

CONTINUALLY, kôn-tîn'-û-âl-lê. ad. Without

pause; without interruption. *Bacon.* Without

ceasing. *Benley.*

CONTINUALNESS*, kôn-tîn'-û-âl-nês. n. s. Per-

manence. *Hales.*

CONTINUANCE, kôn-tîn'-û-ânse. n. s. Succession

uninterrupted. *Addison.* Permanence in one state.

Sidney. Abode in a place. *Duration.* *Shak.* Per-

severance. *Rom.* Progression of time. *Psalm.*

Continuity. *Bacon.*

To CONTINUE §*, kôn-tîn'-û-âte. v. a. To join

closely together. *Potter.*

CONTINUE, kôn-tîn'-û-âte. 91. a. Immediately

united. *Hooker.* Uninterrupted. *Shakspeare.*

CONTINUATELY, kôn-tîn'-û-âte-lê. ad. With con-

tinuity. *Wilkins.*

CONTINUATION, kôn-tîn'-û-â'-shûn. n. s. Pro-

traction, or succession uninterrupted. *Ray.*

CONTINUATIVE, kôn-tîn'-û-â'-liv. n. s. Perma-

nence or duration. *Watts.* A grammatical con-

junction. *Harris.*

CONTINUATOR, kôn-tîn'-û-â'-tûr. 521. n. s. He

that continues the series or succession. *Brown.*

To CONTINUE §, kôn-tîn'-û. v. n. [continuo, Lat.]

To remain in the same state or place. *St. Mat.* To

last; to be durable. *1 Sam.* To persevere. *St. John.*

To CONTINUE, kôn-tîn'-û. v. a. To protract.

Psalm. To unite without a chasm or intervening

substance. *Brown.*

CONTINUEDLY, kôn-tîn'-û-êd-lê. ad. Without

interruption. *Norris.*

CONTINUER, kôn-tîn'-û-ûr. n. s. Having the power

of perseverance. *Shak.* One who continues in the

same state. *Hammond.*

CONTINUITY, kôn-tê-nû'-ê-tê. n. s. [continuitas,

Lat.] Connexion uninterrupted; cohesion. *Bacon.*

That texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal

body, the destruction of which is a solution of con-

tinuity. *Quincy.*

CONTINUOUS, kôn-tîn'-û-ûs. a. [continuus, Lat.]

Joined together without the intervention of any

space. *Newton.*

CONTORSION*. See **CONTORTION**.

To CONTORT §, kôn-tôr'. v. a. [contortus, Lat.]

To twist; to writhe. *Milton.*

CONTORTION, kôn-tôr'-shûn. n. s. Twist; wry

motion. *Ray.*

CONTOUR, kôn-tôôr'. n. s. [Fr.] The outline;

the line by which any figure is defined or termi-

nated. *Drummond.*

CONTRA, a Latin preposition, used in compo-

sition, which signifies against.

CONTRABAND §, kôn-trâ-bând. 524. a. [contra-

bando, Ital.] Prohibited; illegal. *Dryden.*

CONTRABAND*, kôn-trâ-bând. n. s. Illegal traf-

fick. *Burke.*

To CONTRABAND, kôn-trâ-bând. v. a. To im-

port goods prohibited.

CONTRABANDIST*, kôn-trâ-bân-dîst. n. s. He

who trafficks illegally.

To CONTRA CT §, kôn-trâkt'. v. a. [contractus, Lat.]

To draw into less compass. *Donne.* To lessen.

Gov. of the Tongue. To draw the parts of any

thing together. *Milton.* To make a bargain.

Dryden. To betroth; to affiancé. *Shak.* To pro-

ceed; to bring; to incur. *K. Charles.* To epit-

omise; to abridge.

To CONTRA CT, kôn-trâkt'. v. n. To shrink up.

Arbutnot. To bargain. To bind by promise of

marriage. *Bp. Taylor.*

CONTRACT, kôn-trâkt'. part. a. Affiancé; con-

tracted. *Shakspeare.*

CONTRACT, kôn-trâkt'. 492. n. s. A bargain; a

compact. *Temple.* An act of betrothment. A writ-

ing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

1 Macc.

Mr. Nares, in his *English Orthoëpy*, page 338, has

very properly criticised Dr. Johnson's observation on

this word, where he says, "Dr. Johnson has accented

"this word on the last syllable, and has subjoined this

"remark—'anciently accented on the first.' It is evi-

"dent that the whole article should be reversed: the

"word should stand with the accent on the first, and the remark should be—'anciently accented on the last.'" The justness of these observations will appear from the quotations:

"This is the hand which, with a vowel *contra'ct*,
"Was fast belock'd in thine." *Shakespeare.*

"I did; and his *con' tract* with lady Lucy,
"And his *contra'ct* by deputy in France." *Shak.*

But that the accent should now be placed on the first syllable needs no proof but the general ear, and the general analogy of dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form. 492. *W.*

CONTRA'CTEDLY*, kôn-trák'-têd-lê. *ad.* In a contracted manner. *Bp. Newton.*

CONTRA'CTEDNESS, kôn-trák'-têd-nês. *n.s.* Contraction. *Dict.*

CONTRACTIBILITY, kôn-trák-tê-bîl'-ê-tê. *n.s.* Possibility of being contracted.

CONTRA'CTIBLE, kôn-rák'-tê-bl. *a.* Capable of contraction. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTIBLENESS, kôn-trák'-tê-bl-nês. *n.s.* The quality of suffering contraction. *Dict.*

CONTRA'CTILE, kôn-trák'-tîl. 145, 140. *a.* Having the power of contraction. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTION, kôn-trák'-shûn. *n.s.* The act of contracting or shortening. *Pope.* Shrinking or shrivelling. *Arbuthnot.* The state of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compass. *Bacon.* The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one. Abbreviation; as, The writing is full of contractions.

CONTRA'CTOR, kôn-trák'-tôr. *n.s.* One of the parties to a contract or bargain. *Bp. Taylor.*

To CONTRADICT §, kôn-trâ-dîkt'. *v. a.* [*contradico*, Lat.] To assert the contrary to what has been asserted. *Dryden.* To be contrary to; to oppose. *Hooker.*

CONTRADICTER, kôn-trâ-dîl'-tôr. *n.s.* One that contradicts; an opposer. *Ayliffe.*

CONTRADICTION, kôn-trâ-dîl'-shûn. *n.s.* Verbal opposition. *Milton.* Opposition. *Heb.* Inconsistency with itself; incongruity in words or thoughts. *Milton.* Contrariety in thought or effect. *Sidney.*

CONTRADICTIONAL*, kôn-trâ-dîl'-shûn-âl. *a.* Inconsistent. *Milton.*

CONTRADICTIONOUS, kôn-trâ-dîl'-shûs. *a.* Filled with contradictions. *More.* Inclined to contradict. *Bp. of Killala.* Opposite to. *Collier.*

CONTRADICTIONOUSNESS, kôn-trâ-dîl'-shûs-nês. *n.s.* Inconsistency; contrariety to itself. *Norris.*

CONTRADICTORILY, kôn-trâ-dîl'-tôr-ê-lê. *ad.* Inconsistently with himself. *Brown.*

CONTRADICTORINESS, kôn-trâ-dîl'-tôr-ê-nês. *n.s.* Opposition in the highest degree. *Baxter.*

CONTRADICTORY, kôn-trâ-dîl'-tôr-ê. *a.* Opposite to; inconsistent with. *South.*

CONTRADICTORY, kôn-trâ-dîl'-tôr-ê. *n.s.* A proposition which opposes another in all its terms. *Bacon.*

CONTRADISTINCT*, kôn-trâ-dîs-tingkt'. *a.* Distinguished by opposite qualities. *Smith.*

CONTRADISTINCTION, kôn-trâ-dîs-ting'-shûn. 408. *n.s.* Distinction by opposite qualities. *Glenrille.*

CONTRADISTINCTIVE*, kôn-trâ-dîs-tingkt'-tîv. *a.* That which marks contradiction. *Harris.*

To CONTRADISTINGUISH §, kôn-trâ-dîs-ting'-gwîsh. *v. a.* [*contra* and *distinguish*.] To distinguish not simply by differential, but by opposite qualities. *Pearson.*

CONTRAFISSURE, kôn-trâ-fîsh'-shûre. 450, 452. *n.s.* A crack of the skull, in the same part where the blow was inflicted, is called *fissure*; but, if in the contrary part, *contrafissure*. *Wiseman.*

CONTRAINDICANT*, kôn-trâ-în'-dê-kânt. *n.s.* [*contra* and *indicans*, Lat.] A symptom forbidding the usual treatment of the disorder. *Burke.*

To CONTRAINDICATE §, kôn-trâ-în'-dê-kâte. *v. a.* [*contra* and *indico*, Lat.] To point out some peculiar symptom or method of cure, contrary to the general tenour of the malady. *Harvey.*

CONTRAINDICATION, kôn-trâ-în'-dê-kâ'-shûn. *n.s.* An indication or symptom, which forbids that

to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRAMURE, kôn-trâ-mûre'. *n.s.* [*contremur* Fr.] An out wall built about the main wall of a city. *Chambers.*

CONTRANATURAL*, kôn-trâ-nât'-tshû-râl. *a.* Opposite to nature; unnatural. *Bp. Rust.*

CONTRANITENCY, kôn-trâ-nî'-lên-sê. *n.s.* [*contra* and *nitens*, Lat.] Reaction; a resistency against pressure. *Dict.*

CONTRAPOSITION, kôn-trâ-pô-zîsh'-ûn. *n.s.* A placing over against. *Potter.*

CONTRAPUNTIST*, kôn-trâ-pûn'-tîst. *n.s.* [*contrapunto*, Ital.] One who is skilled in counterpoint. *Moson.*

CONTRAREGULARITY, kôn-trâ-rêg-û-lâr'-ê-tê. *n.s.* Contrariety to rule. *Norris.*

CONTRARIANT, kôn-trâ-rê-ânt. *a.* [*contrariant*, Fr.] Inconsistent; opposite; repugnant. *Pearson.*

CONTRARIES, kôn-trâ-rîz. 99. *n.s.* [*In logic*.] Propositions which destroy each other. *Watts.*

CONTRARIVETY, kôn-trâ-rî'-ê-tê. *n.s.* Repugnance; opposition. *Hooker.* Inconsistency. *Shak.*

CONTRARILY, kôn-trâ-rî-lê. *ad.* In a manner contrary. In different directions. *Locke.*

§ This and the following word are, by Dr. Johnson, accented on the second syllable; no doubt from the harshness that must necessarily arise from placing the accent on the first, when so many unaccented syllables are to succeed. But if harmony were to take place, we should never suffer the stress on the first syllable of *contrary*, from which these words are formed; but that once admitted, as it invariably is by the best speakers, we should cross the most uniform analogy of our language, if we accented the adverb differently from the substantive and the adjective; and therefore, however harsh they may sound, these words must necessarily have the accent on the first syllable.—See *CONTRARY*. *W.*

CONTRARIINESS, kôn-trâ-rê-nês. *n.s.* Contrariety. *Dict.*

CONTRARIOUS, kôn-trâ-rê-ûs. *a.* Repugnant the one to the other. *Sir T. Elyot.*

CONTRARIOUSLY, kôn-trâ-rê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Contrarily. *Shakespeare.*

CONTRARIWISE, kôn-trâ-rê-wîze. *ad.* Conversely. *Bacon.* Oppositely. *Hooker.*

CONTRARY §, kôn-trâ-rê. *a.* [*contrarius*, Lat.] Opposite; contradictory. *Davies.* Inconsistent. *Tillotson.* Adverse; in an opposite direction. *St. Matt.*

§ The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable of this word by all correct speakers, and as constantly removed to the second by the illiterate and vulgar. When common ears refuse a sound, it is a strong presumption that that sound is not agreeable to the general harmony of the language. The learned often vitiate the natural taste for their own language by an affected veneration for others; while the illiterate, by a kind of vernacular instinct, fall into the most analogical pronunciation, and such as is most suitable to the general turn of the language. Anciently this word, as appears by the poets, was most commonly pronounced by the learned, as it is now by the vulgar, with the accent on the second syllable; but nothing can be now more firmly established than the accent on the first syllable, and the other pronunciation must be scrupulously avoided.—See *CONTRARILY*. *W.*

CONTRARY, kôn-trâ-rê. *n.s.* A thing of opposite qualities. *Shak.* A proposition contrary to some other. *Locke.*—*On the contrary.* In opposition; on the other side. *Shak.* *To the contrary.* To a contrary purpose. *Stillingfleet.*

To CONTRARY, kôn-trâ-rê. *v. a.* [*contrarius*, Fr.] To oppose; to contradict. *Latimer.*

CONTRARY-MINDED*, kôn-trâ-rê-mînd'-êd. *a.* Of a different opinion. *Bp. Hall.*

CONTRAST §, kôn-trâst. *n.s.* [*contraste*, Fr.] Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another. *Hoy.*

To CONTRAST, kôn-trâst'. *v. a.* To place in opposition, so that one figure shows another to advantage. To show another figure to advantage by its colour or situation. *Dryden.*

CONTRATENOR*, kôn-trâ-tên'-ôr. *n.s.* [*In mu-*

—nô, môve, nôt, nôt; —têbe, tâb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

sick. Written also *countertenor*.] The middle part; higher than the tenor, and below the treble. *Mason*.
CONTRAVALLATION, kôn-trà-vàl-là'-shûn. *n. s.* [*contra* and *vallo*, Lat.] The fortification thrown up round a city, to hinder the sallies of the garrison. *Watts*.

To CONTRA'VENE ê, kôn-trà-vè-ne'. *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Lat.] To oppose; to baffle. *Johnson*.

CONTRA'VE'NER, kôn-trà-vè'-nûr. *n. s.* He who opposes another.

CONTRAVE'NTION, kôn-trà-vên'-shûn. *n. s.* Opposition. *Ld. Herbert*.

CONTRA'VE'RSION*, kôn-trà-vêr'-shûn. *n. s.* A turning to the opposite side. *Congrene*.

CONTRAVE'RSA, kôn-trà-yêr'-vâ. *n. s.* A species of birthwort. *Miller*.

CONTRACTA'TION, kôn-trêk-tà'-shûn. *n. s.* [*contractatio*, Lat.] A touching or handling. *Ferrand*.

CONTRI'BTARY, kôn-trîb'-tâ-rê. *a.* Paying tribute to the same sovereign. *Glanville*.

To CONTRI'BUTE ê, kôn-trîb'-ûte. *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Lat.] To give to some common stock. *Milton*.

To CONTRI'BUTE, kôn-trîb'-ûte. *v. n.* To bear a part. *Pope*.

CONTRI'BTION, kôn-trê-bû'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of promoting some design in conjunction. That which is given by several hands for some common purpose. *Rom*. That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country. *Shakspeare*.

CONTRI'BTIVE, kôn-trîb'-û-tiv. *a.* That which promotes any purpose in concurrence with other motives. *Bp. Taylor*.

CONTRI'BUTOR, kôn-trîb'-û-tûr. 166. *n. s.* One that bears part in some common design. *Shak*.

CONTRI'BTORY, kôn-trîb'-û-tûr-ê. 512. *a.* Promoting the same end. *Chapman*.

To CONTRI'STATE ê, kôn-trîs'-tâte. *v. a.* [*contristo*, Lat.] To make sorrowful. *Bacon*. *Ob. J.*

CONTRISTA'TION, kôn-trîs-tà'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of making sad; heaviness of heart. *Bacon*. *Ob. J.*

CONTRITE ê, kôn-trîte. 140. *a.* [*contritus*, Lat.] Bruised; much worn. Worn with sorrow; harassed with the sense of guilt; penitent. *Shakspeare*.

As This word ought to have the accent on the last syllable, both as it is an adjective, from which is formed the abstract substantive *contriteness*, and as the accent on the first syllable has a tendency to shorten the *i* in the last, 140. Accordingly, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Scott, and Bailey, place the accent on the last syllable; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, place it on the first, with unquestionably the best usage on their side. *W.*

CONTRITELY †, kôn-trîte-lê. *ad.* Penitently.

As the adjective *contrite*, though contrary to analogy, seems to prefer the accent on the first syllable; *contritely* and *contriteness* must necessarily have the accent on the same syllable.—See **CONTRARILY**. *W.*

CONTRI'TENESS, kôn-trîte-nês. *n. s.* Contrition. *Dict.*

CONTRI'TION, kôn-trîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* The act of grinding; Penitence; sorrow for sin: in the strict sense, the sorrow which arises from the desire to please God, distinguished from *attrition*, or imperfect repentance produced by dread of hell. *Hammond*.

CONTRI'VABLE, kôn-trî'-vâ-bl. *a.* Possible to be planned. *Wilkins*.

CONTRI'VANCE, kôn-trî'-vânse. *n. s.* Contriving; the thing contrived. *Wilkins*. Scheme; plan. *Glanville*. A conceit; a plot; an artifice. *Dryden*.

To CONTRI'VE ê, kôn-trîve'. *v. a.* [*contriver*, Fr.] To plan out; to excogitate. *Shak*. To wear away. *Ob.* [*conviro*, *contrivi*, Lat.] *Spenser*.

To CONTRI'VE, kôn-trîve'. *v. n.* To form or design. *Prior*.

CONTRI'VEMENT, kôn-trîve'-mênt. *n. s.* Invention. *Sir G. Buck*.

CONTRI'VE'R, kôn-trî'-vûr. 93. *n. s.* An inventor; a schemer. *Shakspeare*.

CONTRO'L ê, kôn-trôll'-l. 406. *n. s.* [*contre*, *role*, Fr.] A register or account kept by another officer, that

each may be examined by the other. Check; restraint. *Waller*. Power; superintendence. *Shak*.
To CONTRÔ'L, kôn-trôll'-l. 406. *v. a.* [*contrôller*, old Fr.] To keep under check by a counter reckoning. To govern; to restrain. *Hooker*. To overpower; to confute. *Bacon*.

CONTRÔLLABLE, kôn-trôll'-â-bl. *a.* Subject to control. *South*.

CONTRÔLLER, kôn-trôll'-ûr. *n. s.* A superintendent. *Shakspeare*.

CONTRÔLLERSHIP, kôn-trôll'-ûr-shîp. *n. s.* The office of a contrôller.

CONTRÔLMENT, kôn-trôll'-mênt. *n. s.* Superintending or restraining. *Sir M. Sandys*. Restraint. *Davies*. Opposition; confutation. *Hooker*. Resistance; hostility. *Shakspeare*.

CONTROVE'RSARY*, kôn-trô-vêr'-sâ-rê. *a.* Disputatious. *Bp. Hall*.

CONTROVERSE ê*, kôn-trô-vêrse. *n. s.* [*controverse*, old Fr.] Debate; controversy. *Spenser*.

To CONTRÔVERSE*, kôn-trô-vêrse. *v. a.* To dispute; to debate. *Hooker*. See **To CONTRÔVERT**.

CONTROVE'RSIAL, kôn-trô-vêr'-shâ-l. *a.* Disputatious. *Leake*.

CONTROVE'RSIALIST*, kôn-trô-vêr'-shâ-l-îst. *n. s.* One who is engaged in literary war; a disputant. *Alp. Newcome*.—This is a modern word; and it is curious to observe, that heretofore it was *controverser*, *controversor*, and *controverter*, and even *controversy-writer*; none of which have hitherto been noticed.

CONTROVERSER*, } kôn'-trô-vêrse-ûr. } *n. s.*
CONTROVERSOR*, } A disputant; a controvertist. *Mountagu*.

CONTROVERSY, kôn-trô-vêr-sê. *n. s.* Dispute; debate; commonly in writing. *Hooker*. A suit in law. *Deut*. A quarrel. *Jer*. Opposition; enmity. *Shakspeare*.

CONTROVERSY-WRITER*, kôn-trô-vêr-sê-rî-tûr. *n. s.* A controversialist, or controvertist. *Bp. Barlow*.

To CONTRÔVERT ê, kôn-trô-vêrt. *v. a.* [*controverto*, Lat.] To debate; to dispute any thing in writing. *Cheyne*.

CONTRÔVERTER*, kôn-trô-vêrt-ûr. *n. s.* A disputant. *B. Jonson*.

CONTRÔVERTIBLE, kôn-trô-vêrt'-ê-bl. *a.* Disputable. *Brown*.

CONTRÔVERTIST, kôn-trô-vêrt-îst. *n. s.* Disputant; a man engaged in literary wars. *Tillotson*.

CONTUMA'CIOUS, kôn-tù-mâ'-shûs. *a.* Obstinate; perverse; inflexible. *Ayliffe*.

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY, kôn-tù-mâ'-shûs-lê. *ad.* Obstinate; inflexibly.

CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS, kôn-tù-mâ'-shûs-nês. *n. s.* Obstinacy; perverseness. *Wiseman*.

CONTUMACI'Y, kôn-tù-mâ-sê. *n. s.* [*contumacia*, Lat.] Obstinacy; perverseness. *Milton*. Wilful disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order. *Ayliffe*.

CONTUME'LIOUS, kôn-tù-mê'-lê-ûs. *a.* Reproachful; rude. *Shakspeare*. Inclined to utter reproach, or practise insults. *Gov. of the Tongue*. Productive of reproach; ignominious. *Decay of Piety*.

CONTUME'LIOUSLY, kôn-tù-mê'-lê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Reproachfully; rudely. *Hooker*.

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS, kôn-tù-mê'-lê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Rudeness; reproach.

CONTUMELY ê, kôn-tù-mê-lê. *n. s.* [*contumelia*, Lat.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach. *Hooker*.

To CONTU'ND*, kôn-tùnd'-l. *v. a.* [*contundo*, Lat.] To bruise; to beat together. *Gayton*. The word is now *confuse*.

To CONTU'SE ê, kôn-tùze'. 437. *v. a.* [*contusus*, Lat.] To beat together; to bruise. *Bacon*. To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity. *Wiseman*.

CONTU'SION, kôn-tù'-zhûn. *n. s.* The act of beating or bruising. The state of being beaten or bruised. *Boyle*. A bruise. *Shakspeare*.

CONU'NDRUM, kô-nûn'-drûm. *n. s.* A low jest; a quibble. *Phillips.*

CONUSABLE*, kôn'-û-sâ-bl. *a.* Liable to be tried or judged. *Bp. Burrow.*

CONUSANCE §, kôn'-û-sânse. [See COGNIZANCE.] *n. s.* [connaissance, Fr.] Cognizance; notice; knowledge. A law term.

Perhaps it may be pleaded by the gentlemen of the law, that this is the word they use instead of *cognizance*, and, consequently, that the charge against them of mutilating that word falls to the ground. But it may be answered, that the second syllables of these words are so different as to leave us in no doubt which they make use of; and that the words *cognizable*, *cognizor*, and *cognizee*, being pronounced by them without the *g*, are sufficient proofs of the justness of the accusation. *W.*

CONUSANT*, kôn'-û-sânt. *a.* Knowing. *Hale.*

CONVALESCENCE, kôn-vâ-lês-sênse. } *n. s.* Fitness;
CONVALESCENCY, kôn-vâ-lês-sên-sê. } propriety. 510.

n. s. Renewal of health. *Donne.*

CONVALESCENT §, kôn-vâ-lês-sênt. *a.* [convallescents, Lat.] Recovering; returning to a state of health.

CONVE'NABLE, kôn-vê'-nâ-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Consistent with; agreeable to. *Spenser.* That may be convened.

To CONVE'NE §, kôn-vênê'. *v. n.* [convenio, Lat.] To come together; to associate. *Boyle.* To assemble for any publick purpose. *Locke.*

To CONVE'NE, kôn-vênê'. *v. a.* To call together; to assemble. *Clarendon.* To summon judicially. *Ayliffe.*

CONVE'NER*, kôn-vê'-nûr. *n. s.* One who assembles with others for business. *Mountagu.*

CONVE'NIENCE, kôn-vê'-nê-ênse. } *n. s.* Fitness;

CONVE'NIENCY, kôn-vê'-nê-ên-sê. } propriety. 510.
Perkins. Commodiousness; ease. *South.* Cause of ease; accommodation. *Wilkins.* Fitness of time or place. *Shakspeare.*

CONVE'NIENT §, kôn-vê'-nê-ênt. *a.* [conveniens, Lat.] Fit; suitable; commodious.

CONVE'NIENTLY, kôn-vê'-nê-ênt-lê. *ad.* Commodiously; without difficulty. *Shakspeare.* Filly. *Wilkins.*

CONVE'NING*, kôn-vê'-nîng. *n. s.* Convention; the act of coming together. *King Charles.*

CONVENT §, kôn-vênt. *n. s.* [conventus, Lat.] An assembly of religious persons; a body of monks or nuns. A religious house; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery. *Addison.*

To CONVENT, kôn-vênt'. 492. *v. a.* To call before a judge. *Shakspeare.*

To CONVENT*, kôn-vênt'. *v. n.* To meet; to concur. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CONVE'NTICLE, kôn-vênt'-tê-kl. *n. s.* [conventiculum, Lat.] An assembly; a meeting. *Ayliffe.* An assembly for worship: used in an ill sense. *Hooker.* A secret assembly. *Shakspeare.* An assembly, in contempt. *Atterbury.*

In the first edition of this [Walker's] Dictionary I followed Mr. Sheridan's accentuation of this word upon the first syllable, as I apprehended it was more agreeable to polite usage, though less agreeable to the ear than the accent on the second; but, from a farther inquiry, and a review of the authorities for both, I am strongly persuaded in favour of the latter accentuation. For the former we have Sheridan, Ash, W. Johnston, and Entick; and for the latter Dr. Johnson, Kenrick, Nares, Scott, Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey. The other accentuation seems chiefly adopted by the poets, who should not be deprived of their privilege of altering the accents of some words to accommodate them to the verse:

"For 'twere a sin to rob them of their mite."—*Pope.*
W.

To CONVE'NTICLE*, kôn-vênt'-tê-kl. *v. n.* To belong to a conventicle. *South.*

CONVE'NTICLER, kôn-vênt'-tê-klûr. *n. s.* One that frequents private and unlawful assemblies. *Dryden.*

CONVE'NTION §, kôn-vên'-shûn. *n. s.* [conventio, Lat.] The act of coming together. *Boyle.* An as-

sembly. *Swift.* A contract for a time, previous to a definitive treaty.

CONVENTIONAL, kôn-vên'-shûn-ài. *a.* Stipulated; agreed on by compact. *Hale.*

CONVENTIONARY, kôn-vên'-shûn-â-rê. *a.* Acting upon contract. *Carew.*

CONVENTIONIST*, kôn-vên'-shûn-îst. *n. s.* One who makes a contract or bargain. *Sterne.*

CONVE'NTUAL, kôn-vên'-tshû-âl. *a.* Belonging to a convent; monastick. *Ayliffe.*

CONVE'NTUAL, kôn-vên'-tshû-âl. *n. s.* One that lives in a convent. *Addison.*

To CONVE'RGÉ §, kôn-vêrjê'. *v. n.* [convergo, Lat.] To tend to one point. *Newton.*

CONVE'RGENT, kôn-vêr'-jênt. } *a.* Tending to one
CONVE'RGING, kôn-vêr'-jîng. } point.

CONVE'RGING Series. See SERIES.

CONVE'RSABLE, kôn-vêr'-sâ-bl. *a.* Qualified for conversation. *Addison.* Communicative. It is sometimes written *conversible*, but improperly. *J.*

CONVE'RSABLENESS, kôn-vêr'-sâ-bl-ênê. *n. s.* The quality of being a pleasing companion; fluency of talk.

CONVE'RSABLY, kôn-vêr'-sâ-blê. *ad.* In a conversable manner.

CONVE'RSANT, kôn'-vêr-sânt, or kôn-vêr'-sânt. *a.* Acquainted with. *Hooker.* Having intercourse with; acquainted. *Joshua.* Relating to; concerning. *Hooker.*

There are such considerable authorities for each of these pronunciations as render a decision on that ground somewhat difficult. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, place the accent on the second syllable; and Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Entick, accent the first. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott place it on both, and consequently leave it undecided. Analogy seems to demand the stress on the second syllable; perhaps not so much from the relation the word bears to the verb to converse,—since it may possibly be derived from the noun *converse*, 492,—as from the very general rule of accenting words of three syllables, that are not simple in our language, on the second syllable when two consonants occur in the middle. This rule, however, is frequently violated in favour of the antepenultimate accent, (the favourite accent of our language,) as in *aggrandize*, *amnesty*, *character*, *convertile*, *ancestor*, *magistrate*, *protestant*, &c.; and where there is but one consonant in the middle, nothing is more common than to find the accent of the dissyllable verb neglected, and the trisyllable noun adopting the antepenultimate accent. Thus the words *confident*, *president*, *provident*, &c., are not accented like the verbs *confide*, *preside*, &c. &c., but are considered as simple, and follow the general rule; which is, that all simple words of three syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, have the accent on the first, and that the vowel in this syllable is short. 503. Upon the whole, therefore, since authorities are so equal and analogy so precarious, usage must be the umpire; and my observation fails me if that which may be called the best usage does not decide in favour of the accent on the first syllable. *W.*

CONVERSATION, kôn-vêr-sâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk. *Sidney.* Discoursing upon any subject. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity. *Dryden.* Behaviour. 1 *Peter.* Practica. *Bacon.* Commerce with a different sex. *Bp. Hall.*

CONVERSATIONED*, kôn-vêr-sâ'-shûnd. *part. a.* Acquainted with the manner of acting in common life. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CONVE'RSATIVE, kôn-vêr'-sâ-tîv. *a.* Relating to commerce with men; not contemplative. *Wotton.*

CONVERSAZIONE*, kôn-vêr-sâ-zhê-ô' nè. *n. s.* [Ital.] A meeting of company. *Gray.*

To CONVE'RSÉ §, kôn-vêr'-sê. *v. n.* [conversor, Lat.] To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with. *Addison.* To be acquainted with. *Shak.* To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk. *Milton.* To discourse familiarly upon any subject. *Dryden.* To have commerce with a different sex.

CONVERSE, kôn'-vêrse. 492. *n. s.* Conversation. *Swift.* Acquaintance; familiarity. *Glanville.* [In geometry.] A proposition is said to be the *converse* of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from

—nò, môve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, táb, búll;—ôl;—pôund;—ûin, THIS.

something first proposed, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been supposed. *Chambers*.

It is highly probable that this substantive was anciently pronounced like the verb, with the accent on the second syllable; but nothing is now better established than the accent on the first. Even the line of Pope,

"Generous converse; a soul exempt from pride—"

however rugged with the accent on the first syllable of this word, cannot with propriety be read otherwise. *W.*

CONVERSELY, kôn-vêrse'-lè. *ad.* With change of order; reciprocally. *Baxter*.

CONVERSION, kôn-vêr'-shûn. *n. s.* Change of one state into another. *Bacon*. Change from reprobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life. Change from one religion to another. *Acts*. The interchange of terms in an argument; as, *no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue*. *Chambers*.—**CONVERSION of equations**, [in algebra,] is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

CONVERSIVE, kôn-vêr'-siv. *a.* Conversable.

To CONVERT §, kôn-vêrt'. *v. a.* [converto, Lat.] To charge into another substance. *Burnet*. To change from one religion to another. *Hammond*. To turn from a bad to a good life. *James*. To turn towards any point. *Brown*. To apply to any use. *Isaiah*. To change one proposition into another. *Hale*. To turn into another language. *B. Jonson*.

To CONVERT, kôn-vêrt'. *v. n.* To undergo a change. *Shakespeare*.

CONVERT, kôn'-vêrt. 492. *n. s.* A person converted from one opinion to another. *Stillingsfleet*.

CONVERTER, kôn-vêrt'-ûr. *n. s.* One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBILITY, kôn-vêr-tê-bil'-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being possible to be converted. *Burke*.

CONVERTIBLE, kôn-vêr'-tê-bl. *a.* Susceptible of change. *Sir H. Wotton*. So much alike as that one may be used for the other. *Locke*.

CONVERTIBLY, kôn-vêr'-tê-blè. *ad.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms. *South*.

CONVERTITE, kôn-vêr-tê. 156, 503. *n. s.* [converti, Fr.] A convert. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J.*

CONVEX §, kôn'-vêks. *a.* [convexus, Lat.] Rising in a circular form; opposite to concave. *Dryden*.

CONVEX, kôn'-vêks. *n. s.* A convex body. *Milton*.

CONVEXED, kôn-vêkst'. 359. *part. a.* Formed convex. *Brown*.

CONVEXEDLY, kôn-vêk'-sêd-lè. 364. *ad.* In a convex form. *Brown*.

CONVEXITY, kôn-vêks'-tè. *n. s.* Protuberance in a circular form. *Newton*.

CONVEXLY, kôn-vêks'-lè. *ad.* In a convex form. *Grew*.

CONVXNESS, kôn-vêks'-nès. *n. s.* Spheroidal protuberance; convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE, kôn-vêks'-ô-kông'-kàve. *a.* Having the hollow on the inside corresponding to the external protuberance. *Newton*.

To CONVEY §, kôn-và'. 269. *v. a.* [conveho, Lat.] To carry. *Neh.* To hand from one to another. *Locke*. To remove secretly. *Shak.* To transmit. *Locke*. To transfer; to deliver to another. *Spenser*. To impart by means of something. *Locke*. To impart; to introduce. *Shakespeare*. To manage with privacy. *Shakespeare*.

To CONVEY §, kôn-và'. *v. n.* To play the thief. *Shakespeare*.

CONVEYANCE, kôn-và'-ânse. *n. s.* The act of removing any thing. *Shak.* Way for carriage or transportation. *Raleigh*. Removing secretly from one place to another. *Shak.* The means by which any thing is conveyed. *Shak.* Transmission. *Locke*. Act of transferring property; grant. *Spenser*. Writing by which property is transferred. *Clarendon*. Secret management; juggling artifice. *Hooker*.

CONVEYANCER, kôn-và'-ân-sûr. *n. s.* A lawyer

who draws writings by which property is transferred. *Temple*.

CONVEYER, kôn-và'-ûr. *n. s.* One who carries or transmits. *Brerewood*. That by which any thing is conveyed. *Burton*. A juggler; an impostor; a thief. *Shakespeare*.

CONVICINITY*, kôn-vè-sîn'-tè. *n. s.* [con and vicinus, Lat.] Neighbourhood. *Warton*.

To CONVICT §, kôn-vikt'. *v. a.* [convincio, convictum, Lat.] To prove guilty; to detect in guilt. *John*. To confute. *Brown*. To show by proof or evidence. *Hooker*. To destroy; to overpower; to surmount. *Shakespeare*.

CONVICT, kôn-vikt'. *a.* Convicted. *Shakespeare*.

CONVICT, kôn'-vikt. 492. *n. s.* One found guilty. *Ayliffe*.

CONVICTION, kôn-vik'-shûn. *n. s.* Detection of guilt. *Milton*. The act of convincing; confutation. *Hooker*. State of being convinced. *Swift*.

CONVICTIVE, kôn-vik'-tiv. 157. *a.* Having the power of convincing. *Bp. Hall*.

CONVICTIVELY*, kôn-vik'-tiv-lè. *ad.* In a convincing manner. *More*.

To CONVINCÉ §, kôn-vînce'. [See **To COLLECT**.] *v. a.* [convincio, Lat.] To force any one to acknowledge a contested position. *Tillotson*. To prove guilty of. *Jude*. To evince; to prove. *Shakespeare*. To overpower; to surmount. *Shakespeare*.

CONVINCEMENT, kôn-vînce'-mènt. *n. s.* Conviction. *Milton*.

CONVINCER*, kôn-vîn'-sûr. *n. s.* That which makes manifest. *More*.

CONVINCLABLE, kôn-vîn'-sè-bl. *a.* Capable of conviction. Capable of being disproved. *Brown*.

CONVINCINGLY, kôn-vîn'-sing-lè. *ad.* In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt. *Bp. Hall*.

CONVINCINGNESS, kôn-vîn'-sing-nès. *n. s.* The power of convincing.

CONVITIOUS*, kôn-vîsh'-ûs. *a.* [convitiator, Lat.] Reproachful. *Queen Elizabeth's Injunctions*.

To CONVIVE §, kôn-vive'. *v. n.* [convivo, Lat.] To entertain; to feast. *Shakespeare*.

CONVIVAL, kôn-vî-vâl. } 113. *a.* Relating to an

CONVIVIAL, kôn-vîv'-yâl. } entertainment; festal; social. *Sir T. Brown*.

To CONVOCATE §, kôn-vò-kàte. *v. a.* [convoco, Lat.] To call together. *May*.

CONVOCA-TION, kôn-vò-kà'-shûn. *n. s.* Calling to an assembly. *Sidney*. An assembly. *Lev*. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical, in time of parliament. *Cowel*. A distinct academical assembly, in which the general business of the university is transacted. *Abb. Laud*.

To CONVOKE §, kôn-vòke'. *v. a.* [convoco, Lat.] To call together. *Locke*.

To CONVO-LVE §, kôn-vòlv'. *v. a.* [convolvio, Lat.] To roll together. *Milton*.

CONVOLUTED, kôn-vò-lù'-tèd. *part.* Twisted; rolled upon itself. *Woodward*.

CONVOLUTION, kôn-vò-lù'-shûn. *n. s.* Rolling any thing upon itself. *Grew*. Rolling together. *Thomson*.

To CONVOY §, kôn-vòè'. *v. a.* [convoyer, Fr.] To accompany by land or sea for the sake of defence. *Milton*.

CONVOY, kôn'-vòè. 492. *n. s.* Force attending on the road by way of defence. *South*. The act of attending as a defence. *Shakespeare*. Conveyance. *Shakespeare*.

CONVOLVULUS*, kôn-vòl'-vù-lùs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A genus of plants; bind-weed.

To CONVULSE §, kôn-vòlse'. *v. a.* [convulsus, Lat.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body. *Halliywell*.

CONVULSION, kôn-vùl'-shûn. *n. s.* An involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted. *Locke*. Tumult; disturbance. *Temple*.

CONVULSIVE, kôn-vùl'-siv. 158, 428. *a.* [convulsif, Fr.] That which produces involuntary motion. *Hale*.

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pîn;—

CONVULSIVELY*, kôn-vûl'-siv-lê. *ad.* In an agitated or tumultuous manner.
 CO'NY, kûn'-nê. *n. s.* [*cuniculus*, Lat.] A rabbit. *B. Jonson.* A simpleton.
 CONY-BURROW, kûn'-nê-bûr-ô. *n. s.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground. *Verstegan.*
 To CO'NYCATCH, kûn'-nê-kâtsh. *v. n.* To cheat; to bite; to trick. *Shakespeare.*
 CO'NYCATCHER, kûn'-nê-kâtsh-ûr. *n. s.* A thief; a cheat.
 To COO, kôo. 10. *v. n.* To cry as a dove or pigeon. *Thomson.*
 CO'ONG*, kôô'-lûg. *n. s.* Invitation, as the note of the dove. *Young.*
 COOK, kôok. 306. *n. s.* [*coquus*, Lat.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals. *Shak.*
 COOK-MAID, kôok'-mâde. *n. s.* A maid that dresses provisions. *Addison.*
 COOK-ROOM, kôok'-rôom. *n. s.* The kitchen of a ship. *Raleigh.*
 To COOK, kôok. *v. a.* To prepare victuals. *Decay of Pichy.* To prepare for any purpose. *Shak.*
 To COOK*, or COUK*, kôok. *v. n.* To make the noise of the cuckoo. *The Silkewormes.*
 To COOK*, kôok. *v. a.* To throw. *Grose.*
 COOKERY, kôok'-ûr-ê. 555. *n. s.* The art of dressing victuals. *Davies.*
 COOL, kôol. 306. *a.* [*col*, Sax.] Approaching to cold. *Temple.* Not zealous; not ardent. *Prov.*
 COOL, kôol. *n. s.* Freedom from heat. *Addison.*
 To COOL, kôol. *v. a.* [*coire*, Sax.] To make cool; to allay heat. *S'. Luke.* To quiet passion. *Shakespeare.*
 To COOL, kôol. *v. n.* To grow less hot. *B. Jonson.* To grow less warm. *Shakespeare.*
 COOL-CUP*, kôol'-kûp. *n. s.* A beverage so called, usually composed of wine, lemon-peel, sugar, and borage; and introduced at tables in warm weather.
 COOL-HEADED*, kôol'-hêd-êd. *a.* Without passion. *Burke.*
 CO'OLER*, kôol'-ûr. *n. s.* That which has the power of cooling the body. *Quincy.* A vessel in which any thing is made cool. *Mortimer.*
 CO'OLISH*, kôol'-ish. *a.* Approaching to cold. *Goldsmith.*
 CO'OLLY, kôol'-lê. *ad.* Without heat, or sharp cold. *Thomson.* Without passion. *Atterbury.*
 CO'OLNESS, kôol'-nêss. *n. s.* [*coelney*, Sax.] Gentle cold. *Bacon.* Want of affection; disinclination. *Clarendon.* Freedom from passion. *Spenser.*
 COOM, kôom. 306. *n. s.* [*ecume*, Fr.] Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Phillips.* That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages.
 COOMB, or COMB, kôom. *n. s.* [*cumulus*, Lat.] A measure of corn containing four bushels.
 COOP, kôop. *n. s.* [*kappa*, Icel.] A barrel for the preservation of liquids. A cage; a pen for animals. *Brown.*
 To COOP, kôop. *v. a.* To shut up in a narrow compass; to confine; to cage. *Shakespeare.*
 COOPE, kôo-pê. *n. s.* [*coupé*, Fr.] A motion in dancing.
 CO'OPER, kôo'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* One that makes coops or barrels. *Child.*
 CO'OPERAGE, kôo'-pûr-îdje. 90. *n. s.* The price paid for cooper's work.
 To COOPERATE, kôo'-pûr-âte. *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Lat.] To labour jointly with another to the same end. *Bacon.* To concur in the same effect. *Brown.*
 CO'OPERATION, kôo'-pûr-â-shûn. *n. s.* The act of contributing to the same end. *Bacon.*
 COOPERATIVE, kôo'-pûr-â-tiv. *a.* Promoting the same end. *Davies.*
 CO'OPERATOR, kôo'-pûr-â-tûr. 521. *n. s.* He that promotes the same end with others.
 To COOPTATE, kôo'-pûr-tâte. *v. a.* [*coopto*, Lat.] To choose. *Cockeram.*
 COOPTA'TION, kôo'-pûr-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* Adoption; assumption. *Howell.*

CO'ORDINATE, kô-ôr'-dè-nâte. 91. *a.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Holding the same rank; not being subordinate. *H. Warton.*
 CO'ORDINATELY, kô-ôr'-dè-nâte-lê. *ad.* In the same rank.
 CO'ORDINATENESS, kô-ôr'-dè-nâte-nêss. *n. s.* The state of being coordinate.
 COORDINATION, kô-ôr'-dè-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The state of holding the same rank. *Howell.*
 COOT, kôot. 306. *n. s.* [*cotée*, Fr.] A small black water-fowl, in fens and marshes. *Beaumont.*
 COP, kôp. *n. s.* [*cop*, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing. *Chaucer.*
 CO'PAL, kô'-pâl, or kôp'-âl. *n. s.* The Mexican term for a gum.
 COPARCENARY, kô-pâr'-sè-nâ-rê. *n. s.* Joint succession to any inheritance. *Hale.*
 COPARCENER, kô-pâr'-sè-nâr. *n. s.* [*con* and *particeps*, Lat.] Such as have equal portion in the inheritance of their ancestor. *Cowel.*
 COPARCENY, kô-pâr'-sè-nê. *n. s.* An equal share of coparceners. *Phillips.*
 CO'PARTMENT*, kô-pâr't'-mênt. *n. s.* Compartment. *Warton.*
 CO'PARTNER, kô-pâr't'-nûr. 98. *n. s.* One that has a share in some common stock or affair; one equally concerned. *Shakespeare.*
 CO'PARTNERSHIP, kô-pâr't'-nûr-shîp. *n. s.* The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share. *Hale.*
 CO'PATIN, kôp'-â-tîn. 208. *a.* High raised; pointed. *Shakespeare.*
 COPA'YVA, kô-pâ'-vâ. 98. *n. s.* A gum which distils from a tree in Brazil.
 COPE, kôpe. *n. s.* [*ceppe*, Sax.] Anything with which the head is covered. A sacerdotal vestment worn in sacred ministration. *Wheatly.* Any thing spread over the head, as the concave of the skies; any archwork over a door.
 To COPE, kôpe. *v. a.* To cover, as with a cope. *Addison.* To contend with; to oppose. *Shak.* To reward; to give in return. *Shakespeare.*
 To COPE, kôpe. *v. n.* To contend; to struggle. *Shakespeare.* To encounter. *Shakespeare.*
 To COPE, kôpe. *v. a.* To embrace. *Shak. Ob. J.*
 CO'PEMAN*, kôpe'-mân. *n. s.* [*coopman*, Dutch.] A chapman. *Verstegan.*
 COPE'NICAN*, kô-pêr'-nè-kân. *a.* Relating to the system of Copernicus. *A. Smith.*
 CO'PEMATE, kôpes'-mâte. *n. s.* Companion; friend. *Spenser.*
 CO'PIER, kôp'-pê-ûr. *n. s.* One that copies; a transcriber. *Addison.* One that imitates; a plagiarist. *Dryden.*
 CO'PING, kô'-plûg. *n. s.* The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall. 1 *Kings.*
 CO'PIOUS, kô'-pê-ûs. *a.* [*copia*, Lat.] Plentiful; abundant. *Milton.* Abounding in words or images; not barren; not concise. *Milton.*
 CO'PIOUSLY, kô'-pê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Plentifully. *Bp Berkeley.* At large; diffusely. *Addison.*
 CO'PIOUSNESS, kô'-pê-ûs-nêss. *n. s.* Plenty; abundance. *Howell.* Diffusion; exuberance of style. *Dryden.*
 COPIST, kôp'-îst. *n. s.* A copier. *Harmar.*
 CO'PLAND, kôp'-lând. *n. s.* A piece of ground in which the land terminates with an acute angle. *Diet.*
 To COPLA'NT*, kô-plânt'. *v. a.* To plant together, at the same time. *Howell.*
 CO'PORTION*, kô-pôre'-shûn. *n. s.* Equal share. *Spenser.*
 CO'PPED, kôp'-pêd, or kôpt. 356. *a.* Rising to a top or head. *Shakespeare.*
 CO'PPEL, kôp'-pêl. *n. s.* An instrument used in chymistry to try and purify gold and silver. *Harris.*
 CO'PPER, kôp'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* [*cuprum*, Lat.] One of the six primitive metals. *Chambers.*
 CO'PPER, kôp'-pûr. *n. s.* A vessel made of copper, commonly used for a boiler, larger than a movable pot. *Bacon.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôl;—pôund;—thin, tiris.

COPPER-NOSE, kôp'-pâr-nôze. *n. s.* A red nose. *Shakspeare.*

COPPER-PLATE, kôp'-pâr-plâte'. *n. s.* A plate on which pictures are engraven.

COPPER-WORK, kôp'-pâr-wûrk. *n. s.* A place where copper is worked or manufactured. *Woodward.*

COPPERAS, kôp'-pâr-âs. *n. s.* [*kopperose*, Dut.] A name given to three sorts of vitriol, the green, the bluish green, and the white, which are produced in mines. What is commonly sold for *copperas* is an artificial vitriol, made of stones found on the sea-shore, called grol stones. *Chambers.*

COPPERISH*, kôp'-pâr-ish. *a.* Containing copper. *Robinson.*

COPPERSMITH, kôp'-pâr-smîth. *n. s.* One that manufactures copper. *Swift.*

COPPERWORM, kôp'-pâr-wûrm. *n. s.* A little worm in ships. A moth that fretteth garments. A worm breeding in one's hand. *Ainsworth.*

COPPERY, kôp'-pâr-ê. *a.* Containing copper. *Woodward.*

COPPICE §, kôp'-pîs. 142. *n. s.* [*conspex*, Fr.] Low woods cut at stated times for fuel. *Sidney.* See **COPSE**.

COPPING*. See **COPING**.

COPPLE-DUST, kôp'-pl-dâst. *n. s.* Powder used in purifying metals. *Bacon.*

COPPLE-STONES are fragments of stone broken from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

COPPLED, kôp'-pld. 359. *a.* Rising in a conick form; rising to a point. *Woodward.*

COPSE §, kôps. *n. s.* [abbreviated from *coppice*.] Low wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with short wood. *Carew.*

To COPSE, kôps. *v. a.* To preserve underwoods. *Faringdon.*

COPSY*, kôp'-sê. *a.* Having copses. *Dyer.*

COPTICK*, kôp'-tîk. *n. s.* The language of the Copts; the ancient Egyptian language. *Worthington.*

COPULA, kôp'-û-lâ. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; as, Books are dear. *Watts.*

To COPULATE §, kôp'-û-lâte. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.] To unite; to conjoin.

To COPULATE, kôp'-û-lâte. *v. n.* To come together as different sexes.

COPULATE*, kôp'-û-lâte. *a.* Joined.

COPULATION, kôp'-û-lâ-shûn. *n. s.* The congress or embrace of the two sexes. *Hooker.* Any conjunction. *Puttenham.*

COPULATIVE, kôp'-û-lâ-tîv. 157. *a.* A term of grammar. *Watts.*

COPULATIVE*, kôp'-û-lâ-tîv. *n. s.* A conjunction in grammar. *Harris.* Connexion; conjunction, by marriage. *Ricaut.*

COPY §, kôp'-pê. 482. *n. s.* [*copie*, Fr.] A transcript from the original. *Waller.* An individual book; as, A good copy. *Hooker.* The autograph; the original. *Shak.* An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law. *Shak.* A picture drawn from another picture. *Bramston.* Abundance; plenty. *Translators of the Bible.*

COPY-BOOK, kôp'-pê-bôok. *n. s.* A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate. *Shakspeare.*

COPY-HOLD, kôp'-pê-hôld. *n. s.* A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court. *Covel.*

COPY-HOLDER, kôp'-pê-hôl-dûr. *n. s.* One that is possessed of land in copyhold. *B. Jonson.*

COPY-RIGHT*, kôp'-pê-rîe. *n. s.* The property which an author, or his assignee, has in a literary work. *Blackstone.*

To COPY, kôp'-pê. *v. a.* To transcribe; to write after an original. *Prov.* To imitate; to propose to imitation. *Dryden.*

To COPY, kôp'-pê. *v. n.* To imitate. *Dryden.*

COPYER*, kôp'-pê-ûr. *n. s.* A copier. *Bentley.*

COPYIST*, kôp'-pê-îst. *n. s.* A transcriber. *Blount.*

wall. An imitator. *Dr. Warton.*

COQUELICO* §, kôke-lê-kô'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The red-corn rose; a colour nearly red, so called from it.

To COQUET, kô-kê't. 415. *v. a.* To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle. *Swift.*

To COQUET, kô-kê't. *v. n.* To act the lover; to entice by blandishments. *Swift.*

COQUETRY, kô-kê't-rê. *n. s.* Affectation of amorous advances; desire of attracting notice. *Addison.*

COQUETTE §, kô-kê't. *n. s.* [*coquette*, Fr.] A gay, airy girl; a woman who endeavours to attract notice. *Tadler.*

COQUETTISH*, kô-kê't-ish. *a.* Affecting the manner of a coquette. *Swinburne.*

COR*, kôr. *n. s.* [*corus*, Lat.] The measure of a pottle. *Wicliffe.*

CORACLE, kôr'-â-kl. *n. s.* [*cwrgle*, Welsh.] A boat used in Wales by fishers, made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work. *Hole.*

CORAL §, kôr'-âl. *n. s.* [*corallum*, Lat.] A plant of great hardness and stony nature, growing in the water. *Hill.* The piece of coral which children have about their necks, imagined to assist them in breeding teeth. *Pope.*

§ We sometimes hear this word pronounced *curral*; but this is contrary to all our pronouncing dictionaries, and ought to be avoided. *W.*

CORAL-TREE, kôr'-âl-trê. *n. s.* A native tree of America, which produces very beautiful scarlet flowers. *Miller.*

CORALLINE, kôr'-âl-lîn. 150. *a.* Consisting of coral. *Woodward.*

CORALLINE, kôr'-âl-lîn. *n. s.* A sea-plant used in medicine. *Hill.*

CORALLOID, kôr'-âl-lôid. } *a.* Resembling

CORALLOIDAL, kôr'-âl-lôid'-âl. } coral. *Brown.*

CORANT, kôr'-rân't. *n. s.* [*courant*, Fr.] A lofty sprightly dance. *Temple.* A paper of news. *B. Jonson.*

CORANTO*, kôr'-rân'-tò. *n. s.* An air or dance. *B. Jonson.*

CORB*, kôrb. *n. s.* [*corbeau*, Fr.] An ornament in building. *Spenser.*

CORBAN, kôr'-bân. 168. *n. s.* An alms-basket; a gift; an alms. *Calmet.*

CORBE, kôrb. *a.* [*courbe*, Fr.] Crooked. *Spenser.*

CORBEILS, kôr'-bêlz. *n. s.* [*corbeille*, Fr.] Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth.

CORBEL, kôr'-bêl. *n. s.* [In architecture.] The representation of a basket sometimes placed on the heads of the caryatides.

CORBEL, { kôr'-bêl. } *n. s.* A short piece of timber sticking out a few inches from a wall. A niche left in walls for figures. *Chambers.*

CORBY*, kôr'-bê. *n. s.* [*corbeau*, Fr.] A raven.

CORD §, kôrd. *n. s.* [*chorde*, Lat.] A rope; a string; composed of several strands or twists. *Josiana.* The cords extended in setting up tents furnish several metaphors in scripture. *Isaiah*, xxxiii. A quantity of wood for fuel, supposed to be measured with a cord. *Evelyn.*

CORD-MAKER, kôrd'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* A ropemaker.

CORD-WOOD, kôrd'-wûd. *n. s.* Wood piled up for fuel, to be sold by the cord.

To CORD, kôrd. *v. a.* To fasten with cords. *Cotgrave.*

CORDAGE, kôr'-dîdje. 90. *n. s.* A quantity of cords; the ropes of a ship. *Drayton.*

CORDED, kôr'-dêd. *a.* Made of ropes. *Shakspeare.*

Bound with a cord.

CORDELIER, kôr'-dê-lêr'. 275. *n. s.* A Franciscan friar; so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture. *Prior.*

CORDIAL §, kôr'-jê-âl. 294, 376. *n. s.* [*cordial*, old Fr.] A medicine that increases the force of the heart. Any medicine that increases strength. *Ar-*

butnot. Any thg that comforts, and exhilarates. *Spenser.*

There is certainly a tendency in the *d*, as well as in the *t*, to slide into a soft, hissing sound, when preceded by the accent, and followed by a diphthong or a diphthongal vowel, commencing with the sound of *e*. This is evident by the current pronunciation of *immediate*, *verdure*, &c., as if written *immejeate*, *verjure*, &c. 294: and this pronunciation is so agreeable to the genius of our language, that the organs slide into it insensibly. Mr. Sheridan, in order to mark this sound, has adopted the *y*, and spelled the word *cor-dy-al*: and if *y* is here articulated as a consonant, as is intended, its connexion with *d* produces a sound so near the hiss in *cor-je-al*, as to be with difficulty distinguished from it. *W.*

COR'DIAL, kôr'-jê-âl. *a.* Reviving; invigorating. *Shakspeare.* Sincere; hearty. *Hammond.*

CORDIALITY, kôr'-jê-âl'-ê-té. *n. s.* Relation to the heart. *Brown.* Sincerity.

CORDIALLY, kôr'-jê-âl-lê. *ad.* Sincerely; heartily. *Moré.*

COR'DIALNESS*, kôr'-jê-âl-nês. *n. s.* Heartiness. *Cotgrave.*

COR'DINER, kôr'-dê-nûr. *n. s.* [*cordonnier*, Fr.] A shoe-maker.

COR'DON, kôr'-dân. *n. s.* [Fr.] [In fortification.] A row of stones jutting out before the rampart. *Chambers.*

COR'DON*, kôr'-dân. *n. s.* [Fr.] A band; a wreath. *Sir E. Sandys.*

CORDOVAN*, kôr'-dô-vân'. *n. s.* [*cordouan*, Fr.] Spanish leather. *Fletcher.*

COR'DWAN §, kôr'-wâne. *n. s.* Cordovan leather, from *Cordova* in Spain. Spanish leather. *Spenser.*

COR'DWAINER, kôr'-wâ-nûr. *n. s.* A shoemaker. *Bp. Hall.*

CORE §, kôre. *n. s.* [*cor*, Lat.] The heart. *Shak.* The inner part of any thing. *Raleigh.* The inner part of a fruit, which contains the kernels. *Bacon.* The matter contained in a sore. *Dryden.* A body or collection. *Bacon.* A disorder incident to sheep, occasioned by worms in their livers. *Chambers.*

CORE/GENT*, kô-rê'-jênt. *n. s.* [*con* and *regent*.] A joint regent or governor. *Wrahall.*

CORE/LATIVE*. See **CORRELATIVE**.

CORIA/CEOUS, kô-rê-â'-shûs. *a.* [*coriaceus*, Lat.] Consisting of leather. Of a substance resembling leather. *Arbutnot.*

CORIAN/DER, kô-rê-ân'-dâr. 98. *n. s.* [*coriandrum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CORINTH §, kôr'-rân. *n. s.* [from the city of that name.] A small fruit commonly called *currant*. *Phillips.*

CORINTHIAN *Order*, is generally reckoned the fourth, but by some the fifth, of the five orders of architecture; and is the most noble, rich, and delicate of them all. *Harris.*

CORINTHIAN*, kô-rîn'-thê-ân. *a.* Relating to the licentious manners of Corinth. *Milton.*

CORINTHIAN*, kô-rîn'-thê-ân. *n. s.* One of those at Corinth. 2 *Cor.* vi. In allusion to the notorious licentiousness of Corinth, "to play the *Corinthian*" denotes a profligate person. *Shakspeare.*

CORIVAL* §. *n. s.* See **CORREIVAL**. *Bacon.*

To CORIVAL*, kô-rî'-vâl. *v. a.* To affect to equal. *Shakspeare.*

CORK §, kôrk. *n. s.* [*korck*, Dutch.] A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark. *Miller.* The bark of the cork tree used for stopples. A piece of cork cut for the stopple of a bottle or barrel. *Shakspeare.*

To CORK*, kôrk. *v. a.* To stop with corks. *Bp. Hall.*

COR'KING-PIN, kôr'-king-pîn'. *n. s.* A pin of the largest size. *Swift.*

COR'KY, kôr'-kê. *a.* Consisting of, or resembling cork. *Shakspeare.*

CORMORANT, kôr'-mô-rânt. *n. s.* [*cormoran*, Fr.] A bird that preys upon fish. *Shak.* A glutton.

CORN §, kôrn. *n. s.* [*corn*, Sax.] The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; such as are made into bread. *John.* Grain yet unreaped. *Shak.* Grain

in the ear, yet unthreshed. *Job.* Any minute particle. *Bp. Hall.* An excrescence on the feet, hard and painful. *Shakspeare.*

To CORN, kôrn. *v. a.* To salt; to sprinkle with salt. To granulate. *Dryden.*

CORN-BIND*, kôrn'-bind. *n. s.* Climbing buck-wheat. *Grose.*

CORN-CRAIK*, kôrn'-krâke. *n. s.* The sand-rail, so called probably from its constant noise, *craik*, *craik*.

CORN-FIELD, kôrn'-fêld. *n. s.* A field where corn is growing. *Shakspeare.*

CORN-FLAG, kôrn'-flâg. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

CORN-FLOOR, kôrn'-flôre. *n. s.* The floor where corn is stored. *Hoséa.*

CORN-FLOWER, kôrn'-flôû-flr. *n. s.* Flowers which grow only amongst corn. *Bacon.*

CORN-HEAP*, kôrn'-hêep. *n. s.* Store of corn. *Bp. Hall.*

CORN-LAND, kôrn'-lând. *n. s.* Land appropriated to the production of grain. *Mortimer.*

CORN-LOFT*, kôrn'-lôft. *n. s.* Granary. *Sherwood.*

CORN-MARIGOLD, kôrn'-mâr-rê-gôld. *n. s.* A flower.

CORN-MASTER, kôrn'-mâ-stûr. *n. s.* One that cultivates corn for sale. *Bacon.*

CORN-METER*, kôrn'-mê-tûr. *n. s.* One who superintends the measure of corn.

CORN-MILL, kôrn'-mîl. *n. s.* A mill to grind corn. *Mortimer.*

CORN-PIPE, kôrn'-pîpe. *n. s.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn. *Tickel.*

CORN-ROCKET, kôrn'-rôk-ît. *n. s.* A plant.

CORN-ROSE, kôrn'-rôze. *n. s.* A species of poppy.

CORN-SALAD, kôrn'-sâl-âd. *n. s.* An herb, whose top leaves are a salad of themselves. *Mortimer.*

CORN-VIOLET*, kôrn'-vi-ô-lêt. *n. s.* A species of campanula.

COR'NAGE, kôrn'-âje. *n. s.* [*cornage*, old Fr.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn. *Blount.*

COR'NAMUTE*, kôrn'-nâ-mûte. *n. s.* A wind instrument. *Drayton.*

COR'NCHANDLER, kôrn'-tshând-lûr. *n. s.* One that retails corn.

COR'NCUTTER, kôrn'-kût-tûr. *n. s.* A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot. *Wise-man.*

COR'NEA*, kôrn'-nê-â. *n. s.* [Lat.] The horny coat of the eye. *Reid.*

COR'NEL, kôrn'-nêl.

CORNE/LIAN-TREE, kôrn'-nê-lê-ân-trê. } *n. s.*

[*cornille*, *cornie*, Fr.] A tree bearing the fruit commonly called the *cornel* or *cornelian cherry*. *Mortimer.*

CORNE/LIAN STONE, kôrn'-nê-lê-ân-stône. See **CARNELIAN**.

COR'NEMUSE, kôrn'-nê-mûze. *n. s.* [Fr.] A kind of rustick flute, or, as some think, the bag-pipe; a shawm.

COR'NEOUS, kôrn'-nê-ûs. *a.* [Lat.] Horny. *Brown.*

COR'NER §, kôrn'-nûr. 98. *n. s.* [*cornier*, Fr.] An angle. A secret or remote place. *Shak.* The extremities; the utmost limit. *Shakspeare.*

CORNER-STONE, kôrn'-nûr-stône. *n. s.* The stone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone. *Shakspeare.*

CORNER-TEETH of a Horse, are the four teeth between the middling teeth and the tusches. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

COR'NERED*, kôrn'-nêrd. *a.* Having angles or corners. *Lovelace.*

COR'NERWISE, kôrn'-nôr-wîze. *ad.* Diagonally; with the corner in front. *Hulot.*

COR'NET §, kôrn'-nêt. 99. *n. s.* [*cornette*, Fr.] A musical instrument blown with the mouth. 2 *Sam.* A company or troop of horse. *Bacon.* The officer that bears the standard of a troop. *Lord Chesterfield.* A standard or flag. *Drayton.*

CORNET of a horse, is the lowest part of his pastern that runs round the coffin. *Farrier's Dict.* A scarf anciently worn by doctors. *Cotgrave.* A head-dress *Cr*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ðil;—pòund;—thín, **THIS**.

grave. A CORNET of paper, is a cap of paper, made by retailers for small wares.

CORNETCY*, kòr-nét-sè, *n. s.* The commission of a cornet. *Lord Chesterfield*.

CORNETER, kòr-nét-èr *n. s.* A blower of the cornet. *Hakewill*.

CORNICE, kòr-nis. 142. *n. s.* [*corniche*, Fr.] The highest projection of a wall or column. *Dryden*.

CORNICE *Ring*. [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards. *Chambers*.

CORNICLE, kòr-nik-kì. 405. *n. s.* [*cornu*, Lat.] A little horn. *Brown*.

CORNICULATE, kòr-ník-ù-làte. *a.* [In botany.] Such plants as produce many distinct and horned pods. *Chambers*. Horned. *More*.

CORNIGEROUS, kòr-nidje'-è-rùs. *a.* [*corniger*, Lat.] Horned; having horns. *Brown*.

CORNING-HOUSE*, kòr-nìng-hòús. *n. s.* The place where gun-powder is granulated. *Sprat*.

CORNISH*, kòr-nish. *n. s.* The people of Cornwall. *Richards*.

CORNISH*, kòr-nish. *a.* Relating to the language or manners of the Cornish. *Richards*.

CORNUCOPIA, kòr-nù-kò'-pè-à. *n. s.* [Lat.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddess.

To CORNU'TE †, kòr-nùt'-e, *v. a.* [*cornutus*, Lat.] To bestow horns; to cuckold. *Brown*.

CORNU'TED, kòr-nù-téd. *a.* Grafted with horns; cuckolded. *L'Estrange*.

CORNU'TO, kòr-nù-tò. *n. s.* A cuckold. *Shak*.

CORNU'TOR*, kòr-nù-túr. *n. s.* A cuckold-maker. *Jordan*.

CORNY, kòr-nè. *a.* Strong or hard like horn. *Milton*. Producing grain or corn. *Prior*. Containing corn. *Dryden*.

COROLLARY, kòr-ò-làr-è. 168. *n. s.* [*corollarium*, Lat.] The conclusion. *Dryden*. Surplus. *Shak*.

† Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Entick, and Smith, accent this word on the first, and Dr. Kenrick, Scott, Perry, and Bailey, on the second syllable. The weight of authority is certainly for the accentuation I have adopted, and analogy seems to confirm this authority. For as the word is derived from *corollarium*, with the accent on the antepenultimate, our pronunciation of this word generally lays an additional accent on the first syllable, which, when the word is shortened by dropping a syllable in *corollary*, becomes the principal accent, as in a thousand other instances.—See *ACADEMY*. *W*.

CORONA, kò-rò-nà. *n. s.* [Lat.] A large flat member of the cornice, which crowns the entablature. *Chambers*.

CORONAL, kòr-ò-nál. 168. *n. s.* A crown; a garland. *Spenser*.

CORONAL, kòr-ò-nál. *a.* Belonging to the top of the head. *Wiseman*.

CORONARY, kòr-ò-nàr-è. *a.* Relating to a crown. *Brown*. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland. *Bentley*.

CORONATION, kòr-ò-nà'-shùn. *n. s.* The act or solemnity of crowning a king. *Sidney*. The pomp or assembly present at a coronation. *Pope*.

CORONEL*, kòr-ò-nèl. *n. s.* [Span.] A colonel. *Spenser*.

CORONER, kòr-ò-nàr. *n. s.* [from *corona*.] An officer whose duty is to inquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned; for which purpose a jury is empanelled. *Shakespeare*.

CORONET, kòr-ò-nèt. *n. s.* An inferior crown worn by the nobility. *Shak*. An ornamental head-dress. *Sidney*.

CORPORAL, kòr-pò-rál. 168. *n. s.* [*caporal*, Fr.] The lowest officer of the infantry. *Gay*.

CORPORAL of a Ship. An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and sentries.

CORPORAL*, kòr-pò-rál. *n. s.* [*corporail*, Fr.] The fine linen wherein the sacrament is put. *Wheatley*.

CORPORAL †, kòr-pò-rál. *a.* [*corpus*, Lat.] Relating to the body. *Shak*. Material; not spiritual. *Shak*. Relating to an oath so called. *Brand*.

CORPORALITY, kòr-pò-rál'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being embodied. *Raleigh*. Corporation; co-fraternity. *Milton*.

CORPORALLY, kòr-pò-rál-è. *ad.* Bodily. *Abp Crammer*.

CORPORATE †, kòr-pò-ràte. 91. *a.* United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal processes as an individual. *Spenser*. General; united. *Shakespeare*.

CORPORAS*, kòr-pò-ràs. *n. s.* The old name of the corporal, or communion cloth. *Bale*.

To CORPORATE*, kòr-pò-ràte. *v. n.* To unite. *More*.

CORPORATELY*, kòr-pò-ràte-lè. *ad.* In a corporate capacity.

CORPORATENESS, kòr-pò-ràte-nès. *n. s.* The state of a body corporate. *Dict*.

CORPORATION, kòr-pò-rà'-shùn. *n. s.* A body politic, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common consent, to grant, or receive, in law, any thing within the compass of their charter. *Covel*.

CORPORATURE, kòr-pò-rà-tùre. *n. s.* The state of being imbodyed. *More*.

CORPOREAL, kòr-pò-rè-àl. *a.* Having a body; not spiritual. *Milton*. Inaccurately for corporal. *Swift*.

CORPOREALIST*, kòr-pò-rè-àl-ist. *n. s.* One who denies spiritual substances. *Sherlock*.

CORPOREALLY*, kòr-pò-rè-àl-lè. *ad.* In a material or bodily manner. *Bp Richardson*.

CORPORETTY, kòr-pò-rè-è-tè. *n. s.* Materiality. *Brown*.

CORPOREOUS*, kòr-pò-rè-ùs. *a.* Bodily; having a body. *Hammond*.

CORPORIFICATION, kòr-pò-rè-fè-kà'-shùn. *n. s.* The act of giving body or palpability.

To CORPORIFY, kòr-pò-rè-fì. *v. a.* To imbody. *Boyle*. *Ob. J*.

CORPOSANT*, kòr-pò-sànt. } *n. s.* [*cuero san-*
CORPUSANSE*, kòr-pti-sànse. } *to*, Span. i. e.
[A word used by mariners to denote those luminous bodies, which sometimes skip about the masts and yards of ships. *Shaew*.]

CORPS, kòre. *n. s.* plural kòrz. [*corps*, Fr.] A body of forces.

† Perhaps it is the unpleasant idea this word suggests, when pronounced in the English manner, that has fixed it in the French pronunciation. Nothing can be more frightful to an elegant ear, than the sound it has from the mouth of those who are wholly unacquainted with its fashionable and military usage. *W*.

CORPS DE GARDE*, kòre-dè-gàrd'. *n. s.* [Fr.] See COURT OF GUARD.

CORPSE, kòrps. 168. *n. s.* [*corps*, Fr. *corpus*, Lat.] A body. *Spenser*. A body, in contempt. *Milton*. A dead body; a corpse. *Shak*. The body in opposition to the soul. *Denham*. The land with which a prebend, or other ecclesiastical office, is endowed. *Bacon*.

CORPULENCE, kòr-pù-lènce. } *n. s.* [*corpulentia*,
CORPULENCY, kòr-pù-lèn-sè. } Lat.] Bulkiness
of body. *Donne*. Spissitude; grossness of matter. *Ray*.

CORPULENT, kòr-pù-lènt. *a.* Fleishy; bulky. *B Jonson*.

CORPUSCLE †, kòr-pùs-sl. 351, 405. *n. s.* [*corpusculum*, Lat.] A small body; a particle of matter. *Newton*.

CORPUSCULAR, kòr-pùs-kù-làr. }
CORPUSCULARIAN, kòr-pùs-kù-là-rè-àn. } *a.*
Relating to bodies; comprising bodies. *Boyle*.

CORPUSCULARIAN*, kòr-pùs-kù-là-rè-àn. *n. s.* A corpuscularian philosopher. *Bentley*.

CORRACLE. See CORACLE.

To CORRAC/DE, kòr-rà le'. 168. *v. a.* [*corrado*, Lat.] To rub off; to scrape together. *Cockeram*.

CORRADIATION, kòr-rà-dè-à'-shùn. *n. s.* [*corn* and *radius*, Lat.] A conjunction of rays in one point. *Bacon*.

To CORRECT †, kòr-rèkt'. *v. a.* [*corrigo*, *correctum*,
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- [Lat.] To punish; to chastise. *Bp. Taylor.* To amend; to take away faults. *Burned.* To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another. *Arbuthnot.* To remark faults.
- CORRE/CT**, kôr-rêkt'. *a.* Free from faults. *Dryden.*
- CORRE/CTION**, kôr-rêkt'-shûn. *n. s.* Punishment; discipline. *Shak.* Alteration to a better state; amendment. That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong. *Watts.* Reprehension; animadversion. *Brown.* Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary. *Donne.*
- CORRE/CTIONER**, kôr-rêkt'-shûn-ûr. *n. s.* One that has been in the house of correction. *Shak.*
- CORRE/CTIVE**, kôr-rêkt'-ûv. 157. *a.* Having the power to obviate any bad qualities. *Brerewood.* Having the power to limit. *Dr. Holdsworth.*
- CORRE/CTIVE**, kôr-rêkt'-ûv. *n. s.* That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss. *Ray.* Limitation; restriction. *Hale.*
- CORRE/CTLY**, kôr-rêkt'-lê. *ad.* Accurately; without faults. *Locke.*
- CORRE/CTNESS**, kôr-rêkt'-nês. *n. s.* Accuracy. *Dryden.*
- CORRE/CTOR**, kôr-rêkt'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* He that amends. He that revises any thing to free it from faults. [In medicine.] Such an ingredient as guards against or abates the force of another. *Quincy.*
- CORRE/GIDOR***, kôr-rêd'-jê-dôre. *n. s.* [Span.] A Spanish magistrate. *Smollett.*
- To CORRELATE**, kôr-rê-lâ-te'. [See **COUNTER-BALANCE**.] *v. n.* [con and relatus, Lat.] To have a reciprocal relation; as, father and son.
- CORRELATE**, kôr-rê-lâ-te. *n. s.* One that stands in the opposite relation. *South.*
- CORRE/LATIVE**, kôr-rêl'-â-ûv. *a.* Having a reciprocal relation. *South.*
- CORRE/LATIVE***, kôr-rêl'-â-ûv. *n. s.* That which has a reciprocal relation. *Blackstone.*
- CORRE/LATIVENESS**, kôr-rêl'-â-ûv-nês. *n. s.* The state of being correlative.
- CORRE/PTION**, kôr-rêp'-shûn. *n. s.* Objurcation; chiding; reproof. *Hammond.*
- To CORRESPOND**, kôr-rê-spônd'. *v. n.* [con and respondeo, Lat.] To suit; to answer. *Holder.* To keep up commerce by alternate letters.
- CORRESPONDENCE**, kôr-rê-spôn'-dênse. } *n. s.*
- CORRESPONDENCY**, kôr-rê-spôn'-dên-sê. } Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another. *Hooker.* Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence. *Denham.* Friendship. *Bacon.*
- CORRESPONDENT**, kôr-rê-spôn'-dênt. [See **To COLLECT**.] *a.* Suitable; adapted. *Hooker.*
- CORRESPONDENT**, kôr-rê-spôn'-dênt. *n. s.* One with whom commerce is kept up by letters. *Denham.*
- CORRESPONDENTLY***, kôr-rê-spôn'-dênt-lê. *ad.* In an according manner. *Bp. Morton.*
- CORRESPONSIVE**, kôr-rê-spôn'-siv. *n. s.* Answerable. *Shakspeare.*
- COR/RIDOR**, kôr-rê-dôre'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The covert way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place. A gallery or long aisle round about a building. *Harris.*
- COR/RIGIBLE**, kôr-rê-jê-bl. 405. [See **To COLLECT**.] *a.* [corrigo, Lat.] Capable of being amended. Deserving of punishment. *Howell.* Corrective. *Shakspeare.*
- CORRIVAL**, kôr-rîl'-vâl. *n. s.* Rival; competitor. *Spenser.*
- CORRIVAL***, kôr-rîl'-vâl. *a.* Contending. *Bp. Fleetwood.*
- To CORRIVAL***, kôr-rîl'-vâl. *v. n.* To vie with. *Fitzgaffry.*
- CORRIV/LITY***, kôr-rê-vâl'-ê-tê. } *n. s.* Competi-
- CORRIVALRY**, kôr-rîl'-vâl-rê. } tion. *More.*
- CORRIVALSHIP***, kôr-rîl'-vâl-shîp. } *n. s.* Opposi-
- tion; rivalry. *Sir T. Herbert.*
- To CORRIVATE***, kôr-rîl'-vâte. *v. a.* [corrivo, Lat.] To draw water out of several streams into one. *Burton.*
- CORRIVATION***, kôr-rê-vâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The running of waters together into one stream. *Burton.*
- CORRO/BORANT**, kôr-rôb'-ô-rânt. *a.* Strengthening. *Bacon.*
- To CORRO/BORATE**, kôr-rôb'-ô-râ-te. *v. a.* [corroboro, Lat.] To confirm; to establish. *Bacon.* To strengthen. *Bacon.*
- CORRO/BORATE***, kôr-rôb'-ô-râ-te. *a.* Strengthened; confirmed. *Bacon.*
- CORROBORA/TION**, kôr-rôb'-ô-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of strengthening or confirming. *Sir T. Elyot.*
- CORRO/BORATIVE**, kôr-rôb'-ô-râ-ûv. *n. s.* That which increases strength. *Burton.*
- CORRO/BORATIVE***, kôr-rôb'-ô-râ-ûv. *a.* Having the power of confirming or establishing. *Warburton.*
- To CORRO/DE**, kôr-rô-de'. *v. a.* [corrodo, Lat.] To eat away by degrees; to prey upon; to consume. *Donne.*
- CORRO/DENT**, kôr-rô'-dênt. *a.* Having the power of wasting any thing away.
- CORRO/DENT***, kôr-rô'-dênt. *n. s.* That which eats away. *Bp. King.*
- To CORRO/DIATE***, kôr-rô'-dê-âte. *v. a.* To eat away by degrees. *Sandys.*
- CORRODIB/LITY**, kôr-rô-dê-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of being corrodible.
- CORRO/DIBLE**, kôr-rô'-dê-bl. 405. *a.* What may be consumed. *Brown.*
- COR/RODY**, kôr-rô-dê. *n. s.* A defalcation from an allowance or salary for some other than the original purpose. *Cuvæu.*
- CORROSIB/LITY**, kôr-rô-sê-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.
- CORRO/SIBLE**, kôr-rô'-sê-bl. 405. *a.* See **CORRODIBLE**.
- CORRO/SIBLENESS**, kôr-rô'-sê-bl-nês. *n. s.* Susceptibility of corrosion. *Dict.*
- CORRO/SION**, kôr-rô'-zhûn. 451. *n. s.* The power of eating or wearing away by degrees. *Bacon.*
- CORRO/SIVE**, kôr-rô'-siv. 428. *a.* Having the power of consuming or wearing away. *Milton.* Having the quality to fret or vex.
- CORRO/SIVE**, kôr-rô'-siv. 140. *n. s.* That which has the quality of wasting any thing away. *Spenser.* That which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain. *Hooker.*
- To COR/ROSIVE***, kôr-rô'-siv. *v. a.* To eat away, like a corrosive. *Bp. Hall.*
- CORRO/SIVELY**, kôr-rô'-siv-lê. *ad.* Like a corrosive. *Boyle.* With the power of corrosion.
- CORRO/SIVENESS**, kôr-rô'-siv-nês. *n. s.* The quality of corroding; acrimony. *Donne.*
- COR/RUGANT**, kôr-rû-gânt. 503. *a.* Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.
- To COR/RUGATE**, kôr-rû-gâte. 91. *v. a.* [corrugo, Lat.] To wrinkle or purse up. *Quincy.*
- COR/RUGATE***, kôr-rû-gâte. *a.* Contracted. *Young.*
- CORRUGA/TION**, kôr-rû-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Contraction into wrinkles. *Floyer.*
- CORRU/GENT** *Muscle**, kôr-rû'-jênt-mûs'-sl. *A* muscle of the eye, called also *corrugator supercilii* *Chambers.*
- To CORRU/PT**, kôr-rûpt'. *v. a.* [corrumpo, *corruptus*, Lat.] To turn from a sound to a putrescent state. To deprave; to destroy integrity; to bribe. 2 *Cor. Locke.* To spoil; to do mischief.
- To CORRU/PT**, kôr-rûpt'. [See **To COLLECT**.] *v. n.* To become putrid; to lose purity. *Boccon.*
- CORRU/PT**, kôr-rûpt'. *a.* Spoiled; tainted. *Knolles.* Unsound; putrid. *Spenser.* Vicious; without integrity. *Shakspeare.*
- CORRU/PTER**, kôr-rûpt'-ûr. *n. s.* He that taints or vitiates. *Shakspeare.*
- CORRU/PTFUL***, kôr-rûpt'-fûl. *a.* Corrupting. *Spenser.*
- CORRUPTIB/LITY**, kôr-rûpt'-ê-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Possibility to be corrupted. *Burke.*
- CORRUPTIBLE**, kôr-rûpt'-ê-bl. 405. *a.* Susceptible of destruction by natural decay. *Hooker.* Susceptible of external depravation.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

Some affected speakers have done all in their power to remove the accent of this word from the second to the first syllable. Thanks to the difficulty of pronouncing it in this manner; they have not yet effected their purpose. Those who have the least regard for the sound of their language, ought to resist this novelty with all their might; for if it once gain ground, it is sure to triumph. The difficulty of pronouncing it, and the ill sound it produces, will recommend it to the fashionable world, who are as proud to distinguish themselves by an oddity in language as in dress.—See INCOMPARABLE. *W.*

CORRUPTIBLENESS, kòr-rùp'-tè-bl-nès. *n. s.* Susceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLY, kòr-rùp'-tè-blè. *ad.* In such a manner as to be corrupted. *Shakspeare.*

CORRUPTING*, kòr-rùp'-ùng. *n. s.* The act of vitiating. *Bp. Taylor.*

CORRUPTION, kòr-rùp'-shùn. *n. s.* The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts. Wickedness; perversion of principles. *Addison.* Putrescence. *Blackmore.* Matter or pus in a sore. The tendency to a worse state. *Shak.* Cause, or means, of depravation. *Raleigh.* [In law.] An infection growing to a man attainted of felony, or treason, and to his issue. *Cowel.*

CORRUPTIVE, kòr-rùp'-ùv. *a.* Having the quality of tainting. *Brown.*

CORRUPTLESS, kòr-rùp'-lès. *a.* Insusceptible of corruption. *Dryden.*

CORRUPTLY, kòr-rùp'-lè. *ad.* With corruption. *Shakspeare.* Viciously; improperly. *Camden.*

CORRUPTNESS, kòr-rùp'-nès. *n. s.* Putrescence; vice.

CORRUPTRESS*, kòr-rùp'-rès. *n. s.* She that misleads or corrupts others. *Catgrave.* *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CORSAIR, kòr'-sàre. 168. *n. s.* [*corsaire*, Ital.] A pirate. *Ricaut.* The vessel of a corsair.

CORSE, kòrse. *n. s.* [*cors, corse*, Fr.] A body. *Spenser.* A dead body; a carcass. *Spenser.*

CORSE-PRESENT*, kòrs'-préz-ènt. *n.* A funeral present; a mortuary. *Blackstone.*

CORSELET, kòrs'-lèt. *n. s.* [*corselet*, Fr.] A light armour for the forepart of the body. *Fairfax.*

To CORSELET*, or **CORSLET***, kòrs'-lèt. *v. a.* To encircle, as with a corselet. *Beaumont and Fl.*

CORSE/T*, kòr'-sèt. *n. s.* [Fr.] A pair of bodice for a woman. *Catgrave.*

CORTE/GE*, kòr'-tazhe'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A train of attendants. *Wiquefort.*

COR/TES*, kòr'-tèz. *n. s.* [Span.] The states assembled in Madrid. *Geddes.*

CORTEX*, kòr'-tèks. *n. s.* [Lat.] Bark; cover. *Bentley.*

CORTICAL §, kòr'-tè-kál. *a.* [*cortex*, Lat.] Barky; belonging to the rind. *Cheyne.*

CORTICATED, kòr'-tè-kà-téd. *a.* Resembling the bark of a tree. *Brown.*

CORTICOSE, kòr'-tè-kòse'. *a.* Full of bark. *Dict.*

CORUSCANT §, kò-rùs'-kánt. *a.* [*corusco*, Lat.] Glittering by flashes; flashing. *Houell.*

To CORUSCATE*, kò-rùs'-kàte. *v. n.* To glitter. *Greenhill.*

CORUSCATION, kòr-ùs-kà'-shùn. *n. s.* Flash; quick vibration of light. *Bacon.*

CORVE/TTO, kòr'-vèù-tò. *n. s.* The curvet. *Peacham.*

CORYBANTICK*, kòr-è-bàn-tík. *a.* [from *Corybantes*, the frantic priests of Cybele.] Madly agitated or inflamed. *Cudworth.*

CORYMBIATED, kò-rím'-bè-à-téd. *a.* Garnished with branches of berries. *Dict.*

CORYMBIFEROUS, kòr-ím-bíf-èr-ùs. *a.* Bearing fruit or berries in bunches. *Quincy.*

CORYMBUS, kò-rím'-bùs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Among the ancient botanists, a bunch or cluster of berries; amongst modern, a compounded discous flower, such as the daisy, and common marigold. *Quincy.*

CORYPHEUS*, kòr-è-fè-ùs. *n. s.* [*κoryphē*, Gr.] The principal of those who compose the chorus in the ancient tragedy; now a general name for a chief or principal of any company. *South.*

COSCINOMANCY, kò-sín'-ò-màn-sè. *n. s.* [*κακινον*

and *μαντεία*.] The art of divination by means of a sieve. *Chambers.*

COSE/CANT, kò-sè'-kánt. *n. s.* The secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

To COSEN*. See **TO COZEN**.

CO'SIER, kò'-zhè-ùr. *n. s.* [*cousu*, old Fr.] A botcher; a tailor. *Shakspeare.*

COSIGNIFICATIVE*, kò-sìg-nìf'-fè-kà-ùv. *a.* Having the same signification. *Cockeram.*

CO'SINE, kò'-shie. *n. s.* The right sine of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COSME/TICK §, kòz-mèt'-ík. *n. s.* [*κοσμητικός*, Gr.] A preparation for improving beauty. *Ray.*

COSME/TICK, kòz-mèt'-ík. *a.* Beautifying. *Pope.*

COSMICAL §, kòz-mè-kál. *a.* [*κόσμος*, Gr.] Relating to the world. Rising or setting with the sun; not acronychal. *Brown.*

COSMICALLY, kòz-mè-kál-lè. *ad.* With the sun not acronychally. *Brown.*

COSMO/GONIST*, kòz-mòg'-gò-níst. *n. s.* He who describes the creation of the world. *Coventry.*

COSMO/GONY §, kòz-mòg'-gò-nè. 518. *n. s.* [*κόσμος* and *γένν*, Gr.] The rise or birth of the world; the creation. *Goldsmith.*

COSMO/GRAPHER, kòz-mòg'-grá-für. 518. *n. s.* One who writes a description of the world. *Brown.*

COSMOGRAPHICAL, kòz-mò-gráf'-è-kál. 509. *a.* Relating to the general description of the world. *Selden.*

COSMOGRAPHICALLY, kòz-mò-gráf'-è-kál-è. *ad.* In a manner relating to cosmography. *Brown.*

COSMO/GRAPHY §, kòz-mòg'-grá-fè. 518. *n. s.* [*κόσμος* and *γραφία*, Gr.] The science of the general system of the world. *Burton.*

COSMOPLA/STICK, kòz-mò-plás'-tík. *a.* [*κόσμος* and *πλαστικός*, Gr.] Respecting the formation of the world. *Hallywell.*

COSMOPO/LITAN, kòz-mò-pól'-è-tán. } 156. *n. s.*

COSMO/POLITE, kòz-mòp'-ò-lite. } [*κόσμος* - and *πολίτης*, Gr.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place. *Houell.*

COSSACKS*, kòs'-sàks. *n. s.* A people inhabiting the Ukraine, under the Russian government. *Milton.*

COSSET, kòs'-sèt. *n. s.* [*cassicio*, Ital.] A lamb brought up without the dam. *Spenser.*

COSSICK*, kòs'-sík. *a.* [*coscia*, Lat.] Relating to algebra. *Bp. Hall.* *Ob. T.*

COST §, kòst. *n. s.* [*kost*, Dutch.] The price of any thing. Sumptuousness; luxury. *Shak.* Charge; expense. *Sidney.* Loss; fine; detriment. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

COST*, kòst. *n. s.* [*costa*, Lat.] A rib, or side. *B. Jonson.*

To COST, kòst. *v. n.* [*couster*, Fr.] To be bought for. *Dryden.*

COSTAL, kòs'-tál. *a.* Belonging to the ribs. *Brown.*

COSTARD, kòs'-tárd. *n. s.* [*coster*, a head.] A head. *Shak.* An apple round and bulky, like the head. *Drayton.*

COSTARD-MONGER*, kòs'-tárd-mùng'-gür. *n. s.* A dealer in apples. *Burton.*

COSTER-MONGER*, kòs'-tür-mùng'-gür. *n. s.* The same as *costard-monger*. *Fotherby.*

CO'STIVE §, kòs'-ùv. 157. *a.* [*constipatus*, Lat.] Bound in the body; having the excretions obstructed. *Brown.* Close; unpermeable. *Mortimer.* Cold; formal. *Lord Chesterfield.*

CO'STIVENESS, kòs'-ùv-nès. *n. s.* The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed. *Harvey.* Coldness; stiffness. *Wakefield.*

COSTLESS*, kòst'-lès. *a.* Costing nothing. *Barron.*

COSTLINESS, kòst'-lè-nès. *n. s.* Sumptuousness; expensiveness. *Sidney.*

CO'STLY, kòst'-lè. *a.* Expensive. *Shakspeare.*

CO'STMARY, kòst'-mà-rè. *n. s.* [*costus*, Lat.] An herb. *Drayton.*

CO'STREL, kòs'-trèl. *n. s.* [supposed from *coster*.] A bottle. *Skinner.*

COSTUME*, kòs-tùme'. *n. s.* [*costume*, Fr.] [1a

painting.] The strict observance of proper character as to persons and things. It is now generally applied in the sense of custom or manners. *Douce.*
COSUFFERER*, kô-sûf-fûr-ûr. *n. s.* A fellow-sufferer. *Wycherly.*
COSUPREME*, kô-sû-prêem'. *n. s.* A partaker of supremacy. *Shakspeare.*
COAT, } At the end of the names of places, come
COTE, } generally from the Saxon cot, a cottage.
COT, } *Gibson.*
COT, kôt. *n. s.* [cot, Sax.] A small house; a cottage. *Shakspeare.*
COT*, } *n. s.* [kotrŋ.] A small bed; a cradle;
COTT*, } kôt. } die; a hammock. *Sir T. Herbert.*
COT*, } *n. s.* [cota, low Lat.] A little boat.
COTT*, } kôt. } *Spenser.*
COT, kôt. *n. s.* [An abridgement of cotqueun.] A cade-lamb. *Grose.*
To COTABULATE*. See **To CONTABULATE**.
COTANGENT, kô-tân-jênt. *n. s.* The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*
COTE*, kôte. *n. s.* [Sax.] A cottage. *Warner.* A sheepfold. *2 Chronicles.*
To COTE, kôte. *v. a.* To leave behind, to overpass. *Chapman.*
To COTE*. See **To QUOTE**, which was formerly written *cote*.
COTEMPORARY. See **CONTEMPORARY**.
COTERIE*, kô-tê-rê'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A friendly or fashionable association.
COTILLON*, kô-tîl-yôn. *n. s.* [cotillon, Fr.] A brisk lively dance, in which eight persons are usually employed. *Gray.*
COTLAND, kôt-lând. *n. s.* Land appendant to a cottage.
COTQUEAN, kôt-kwêne. *n. s.* A man who busies himself with women's affairs. *Shakspeare.*
COTSWOLD*, kôts-wôld. *n. s.* [cote and pold, Sax.] Sheepcots in an open country; whence the large tract of downs called *Cotswold Hills*, in Gloucestershire.
COTTAGE, kôt-tâje. *90. n. s.* A hut; a cot. *Zeph.*
COTTAGED*, kôt-tâj'd. *a.* Having cottages. *Coltins.*
COTTAGELY*, kôt-tâje-lê. *a.* Rustick; suitable to a cottage. *Bp. Taylor.*
COTTAGER, kôt-tâj-ûr. *n. s.* One who lives in a cottage. *Swift.* [In law.] One that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own. *Bacon.*
COTTER*, kôt-tûr. } *n. s.* One who inhabits a
COTTIER, kôt-yêr. 113. } cot. *Bp. Hall.*
COTTON, kôt-tôn. 170. *n. s.* [cotton, Fr.] The down of the cotton-tree. *Wiseman.* Cloth made of cotton.
COTTON, kôt-tôn. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
To COTTON, kôt-tôn. *v. n.* To rise with a nap. To cement; to unite with. *Swift.*
COTTONOUS*, kôt-tôn-ûs. } *a.* Full of cotton; soft
COTTONY*, kôt-tôn-ê. } as cotton. *Evelyn.*
COTYLA*, } kôt-ê-lâ. } *n. s.* [κοτύλη.] The deep
COTYLE*, } } cavity of a bone, which receives the end of another in articulation. A liquid measure in use among the ancients.
To COUCH, kôûsh. 313. *v. n.* [*coucher*, Fr.] To lie down on a place of repose. *Shak.* To lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest. *Dryden.* To lie down in secret, or in ambush. *Shak.* To lie in a bed, or stratum. *Deuteronomy.* To stoop, or bend down. *Genesis.*
To COUCH, kôûsh. *v. a.* To lie on a place of repose. *Shak.* To lay down any thing in a bed, or stratum. *Mortimer.* To bed; to hide in another body. *Bacon.* To involve; to include. *Dryden.* To hide. *South.* To lay close to another. *Spenser.* To fix the spear in the rest; in the posture of attack. *Spenser.* To depress the condensed crystalline humour or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. *Sharp.*
COUCH, kôûsh. *n. s.* A seat of repose. *Milton.* A bed. *Bale.* A layer, or stratum. *Mortimer.*

CO'UCHANT, kôûsh-ânt. *a.* Lying down; squatting. *Brown.*
CO'UCHEE, kôû-shê'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Bedtime; the time of visiting late at night. *Dryden.*
CO'UCHER, kôûsh-ûr. *n. s.* He that couches cataracts. A bedfellow. *Colgrave.*
CO'UCHER*, kôûsh-ûr. *n. s.* [*cachereau*, Fr.] A register book in monasteries. *Queen Elizabeth's Injunctions.*
CO'UCHFELLOW, kôûsh-fêl-lô. *n. s.* Bedfellow. *Shakspeare.*
CO'UCHGRASS, kôûsh-grâs. *n. s.* A weed. *Mortimer.*
CO'UCHING*, kôûsh-ing. *n. s.* The act of bending or bowing. *Shakspeare.*
COUGH, kôf. 321. *n. s.* [*kuef*, Goth.] A convulsion of the lungs, vellicated by some sharp serosity. *Bacon.*
To COUGH, kôf. *v. n.* To make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.
To COUGH, kôf. 391. *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expectorate. *Wiseman.*
COUGHER, kôf-fûr. 98. *n. s.* One that coughs.
CO'UHAGE*, kôû-îdje. *n. s.* A kind of kidney-beans.
COULD, kûd. 320. [See the word **BEEN**.] The imperfect preterit of *can*.
COULD*, kûd. pret. of *can*, to know.
CO'ULTER, kôle-tûr. 318. *n. s.* [cultor, Sax.] The sharp iron of the plough which cuts the earth. *Hammond.*
CO'UNCIL, kôûn-sîl. 313. *n. s.* [*concilium*, Lat.] An assembly of persons met together in consultation. *Matthew.* Act of publick deliberation. *Milton.* An assembly of divines to deliberate upon religion. *Watts.* Persons called together to be consulted on any occasion, or to give advice. *Bacon.* The body of privy counsellors. *Shakspeare.*
CO'UNCIL-BOARD, kôûn-sîl-bôrd. *n. s.* Council-table, where matters of state are deliberated. *Clarendon.*
CO'UNCIL-TABLE*, kôûn-sîl-tâ-bl. *n. s.* Council-board. *Milton.*
COUNDERSTANDING*, kô-ûn-dûr-stând-ing. *n. s.* Mutual understanding. *Howell.*
To COUNTE*, kô-yû-nîe'. *v. a.* To unite. *More.*
COUNTE*, kô-yû-nîe'. *a.* United. *More.*
CO'UNSEL, kôûn-sêl. 99. *n. s.* [*consilium*, Lat.] Advice; direction. *Bacon.* Consultation; interchange of opinions. *Shak.* Deliberation; examination of consequences. *Hooker.* Prudence; art. *Ecclus.* Secrecy. *Shakspeare.* Scheme; purpose. *Psalm.* Those that plead a cause. *Shakspeare.*
To The difference of council and counsel is, in cursory speaking, almost undistinguishable. *W.*
CO'UNSEL-KEEPER*, kôûn-sêl-kêp-ûr. *n. s.* One who can keep a secret. *Shakspeare.*
CO'UNSEL-KEEPING*, kôûn-sêl-kêp-ing. *a.* That which preserves secrecy. *Titus Andronicus.*
To CO'UNSEL, kôûn-sêl. 99. *v. a.* To give advice. *Shakspeare.* To advise any thing. *Dryden.*
CO'UNSELLABLE, kôûn-sêl-â-bl. *a.* Willing to follow the advice of others. *Clarendon.* Advisable. *Lord Clarendon.*
CO'UNSELLOR, kôûn-sêl-lûr. *n. s.* One that gives advice. *Wisdom.* Confidant; bosom friend. *Waller.* One whose province is to deliberate upon publick affairs. *Shakspeare.* A lawyer. *Dryden.*
CO'UNSELLORSHIP, kôûn-sêl-lûr-shîp. *n. s.* The office of a privy counsellor. *Bacon.*
To COUNT, kôûnt. *v. a.* [*computo*, old Fr.] To number; to tell. *Shak.* To preserve a reckoning. *Locke.* To reckon; to place to an account. *Gen.* To esteem; to account. *Hooker.* To impute to; to charge. *Rowe.*
To COUNT, kôûnt. 313. *n. n.* To found an account or scheme. *Swift.*
COUNT, kôûnt. *n. s.* Number. *Spenser.* Reckoning; number summed. *Exodus.* Estimation; account. *Spenser.* [In law.] A charge in an indictment, or a declaration in pleading.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

COUNT, kôunt, *n. s.* [*comte*, Fr.] A title of foreign nobility; supposed equivalent to an earl. *Blackstone*.
COUNTABLE, kôun'-tâ-bl. *a.* That which may be numbered. *Spenser*.

COUNTENANCE ð, kôun'-tê-nânse. *n. s.* [*countenance*, Fr.] The form of the face; the system of the features. *Air*; look. *Sidney*. Calmness of look. *Dryden*. Confidence of mien; aspect of assurance. *Sidney*. Kindness or ill-will, as it appears upon the face. *Spenser*. Patronage; support. *Hooker*. Superficial appearance; show. *Ascham*.

To COUNTENANCE, kôun'-tê-nânse. *v. a.* To support. *Exodus*. To make a show of. *Spenser*. To keep up any appearance. *Shakespeare*. To encourage. *Wotton*.

COUNTENANCER, kôun'-tê-nân-sûr. *n. s.* One that countenances another. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
CO'UNTER, kôun'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning. *Shak.* Money, in contempt. *Shak.* The table on which goods are viewed in a shop. *Dryden*. A box for cash. *Coles*. A reckoner. *Sherwood*. Encounter; trial of skill. *Spenser*. An auditor. *Robert of Gloucester*. That part of a horse's forehead that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'UNTER*, kôun'-tûr. *n. s.* A name of some prisons in London. *Shakespeare*.

CO'UNTER, kôun'-tûr. *ad.* [*contra*, Lat.] Contrary to. *South*. Contrarily to the right course. *Shak.* Contrary ways. *Locke*. The face, in opposition to the back. *Sandys*. This word is often found in composition, and may be placed before either nouns or verbs used in a sense of opposition.

To COUNTERACT ð, kôun'-tûr-âkt'. *v. a.* To hinder any thing by contrary agency. *South*.

COUNTERACTION*, kôun'-tûr-âk'-shûn. *n. s.* Opposition. *Johnson*.

COUNTERATTRACTION*, kôun'-tûr-ât-trâk'-shûn. *n. s.* Opposite attraction.

To COUNTERBALANCE ð, kôun'-tûr-bâl'-lânse. *v. a.* To weigh against. *Boyle*.

☞ We may observe, in words compounded of *counter*, an evident tendency to that distinction that obtains between the noun and the verb in dissyllables. Thus the verb *to counterbalance* has the accent on the third syllable, and the noun of the same form on the first, and so of the rest. 492. *W*

COUNTERBALANCE, kôun'-tûr-bâl'-lânse. *n. s.* Opposite weight; equivalent power. *Dryden*.

COUNTERBOND*, kôun'-tûr-bônd. *n. s.* A counter-surety. *Sherwood*.

To CO'UNTERBUFF ð, kôun'-tûr-bûf. *v. a.* To impel in a direction opposite to the former impulse. *Dryden*.

CO'UNTERBUFF, kôun'-tûr-bûf. *n. s.* A blow in a contrary direction. *Sidney*.

CO'UNTERCAST ð*, kôun'-tûr-kâst. *n. s.* A trick; delusive contrivance. *Spenser*.

CO'UNTERCASTER, kôun'-tûr-kâs-tûr. *n. s.* An arithmetician; a book-keeper. *Shakespeare*.

CO'UNTERCHANGE ð, kôun'-tûr-tshânje. *n. s.* [*contrechange*, Fr.] Exchange; reciprocation. *Shak.*

To CO'UNTERCHANGE, kôun'-tûr-tshânje'. *v. a.* To exchange. *J. Hall*.

CO'UNTERCHARM ð, kôun'-tûr-tshâm. *n. s.* That by which a charm is dissolved. *Scott*.

To CO'UNTERCHARM, kôun'-tûr-tshâm. *v. a.* To destroy the effect of an enchantment. *Lord Falkland*.

To CO'UNTERCHECK ð, kôun'-tûr-tshêk'. *v. a.* To oppose. *Drayton*.

COUNTERCHECK, kôun'-tûr-tshêk. *n. s.* Stop; rebuke. *Shakespeare*.

COUNTERDISTINCTION*, kôun'-tûr-dis-tîngk'-shûn. *n. s.* Contradistinction. *More*.

To COUNTERDRAW, kôun'-tûr-drâw'. *v. a.* To copy a design by means of an oiled paper, whereon the strokes appearing through are traced with a pencil. *Chambers*.

COUNTEREVIDENCE, kôun'-tûr-êv'-ê-dênse. *n. s.* Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed. *Glanville*.

COUNTERFAISANCE*. See **COUNTERFESSANCE**.
To CO'UNTERFEIT ð, kôun'-tûr-fit. *v. a.* [*contre faire*, Fr.] To forge. *Shak.* To imitate; to copy. *Shakespeare*.

To CO'UNTERFEIT*, kôun'-tûr-fit. *v. n.* To feign. *Shakespeare*.

CO'UNTERFEIT, kôun'-tûr-fit. *a.* Forged; fictitious. *Milton*. Deceitful; hypocritical. *Roscommon*.

CO'UNTERFEIT, kôun'-tûr-fit. *n. s.* One who personates another; an impostor. *Spenser*. A forgery. *Shak.* A resemblance; a likeness; a copy. *Shak.*

CO'UNTERFEITER, kôun'-tûr-fit-ûr. *n. s.* A forger. *Camden*. An impostor. *Sherwood*.

CO'UNTERFEITLY, kôun'-tûr-fit-lê. *ad.* Falsely; fictitiously. *Shakespeare*.

COUNTERFERMENT, kôun'-tûr-fêr'-mênt. *n. s.* Ferment opposed to ferment. *Addison*.

COUNTERFESSANCE, kôun'-tûr-fê'-zânse. *n. s.* [*contrefaissence*, Fr.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

CO'UNTERFORT, kôun'-tûr-fôrt. *n. s.* Pillars serving to support walls or terraces. *Chambers*.

COUNTERGA'GE, kôun'-tûr-gâje. *n. s.* A method, to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be. *Chambers*.

COUNTERGUARD, kôun'-tûr-gârd. 92. *n. s.* A small rampart with a parapet and ditch. *Military Dict.*

To COUNTERINFLUENCE*, kôun'-tûr-în'-flû-ênse. *v. a.* To hinder any thing by contrary influence. *Scott*.

COUNTERLIBRATION*. See **LIBRATION**.

COUNTERLIGHT, kôun'-tûr-lite. *n. s.* A light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to a disadvantage. *Chambers*.

To COUNTERMAND ð, kôun'-tûr-mând'. 79. *v. a.* [*contremander*, Fr.] To order the contrary to what was ordered before. *South*. To oppose the orders of another. *Hooker*. To prohibit. *Harvey*.

CO'UNTERMÄND, kôun'-tûr-mând. *n. s.* Repeal of a former order. *Shakespeare*.

To CO'UNTERMÄRCH ð, kôun'-tûr-märts'h'. [See **COUNTERBALANCE**.] *v. n.* To march backward.

CO'UNTERMÄRCH, kôun'-tûr-märts'h. *n. s.* Retrocession; march backward. *Collier*. Change of measures. *Burnet*.

CO'UNTERMÄRK, kôun'-tûr-märk. *n. s.* A second or third mark put on a bale of goods. The mark of the goldsmiths' company. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is struck. *Chambers*.

To COUNTERMÄRK, kôun'-tûr-märk'. *v. a.* A horse is said to be *countermarked* when his corner teeth are artificially made hollow. *Farrier's Dict.*

COUNTERMINE ð, kôun'-tûr-mîne. *n. s.* A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine. *Military Dict.* Means of opposition. *Sidney*. A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated. *L'Estrange*.

To COUNTERMINE, kôun'-tûr-mîne'. *v. a.* To delve a passage into an enemy's mine. To counterwork. *Donne*.

COUNTERMOTION, kôun'-tûr-mô'-shûn. *n. s.* Contrary motion. *Digby*.

COUNTERMOVEMENT*, kôun'-tûr-môdv'-mênt. *n. s.* A manner of moving in opposition to another movement.

CO'UNTERMURE ð, kôun'-tûr-mûre. *n. s.* [*contremur*, Fr.] A wall built up behind another wall, to supply its place. *Knolles*.

To CO'UNTERMURE*, kôun'-tûr-mûre'. *v. a.* To fortify with a countermure. *Kyd*.

COUNTERNATURAL, kôun'-tûr-nâtsh'-h-râi. *a.* Contrary to nature. *Harvey*.

COUNTERNOISE, kôun'-tûr-nôêze. *n. s.* A sound by which any noise is overpowered. *Calamy*.

COUNTEROPENING, kôun'-tûr-ô'-pn-ing. *n. s.* An aperture or vent on the contrary side. *Sharp*.

CO'UNTERFACE, kôun'-tûr-pâse. *n. s.* Contrary measure to any scheme. *Swift*.

CO'UTERPANE, kôûn'-tûr-pâne. *n. s.* [*contre-point*, Fr.] A coverlet for a bed. One part of a pair of deeds. *B. Jonson.*

CO'UTERPART, kôûn'-tûr-pârt. *n. s.* The correspondent part. *Hale.*

COUNTERPETITION*, kôûn'-tûr-pê-tîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* A petition against another petition. *Clarendon.*

To COUNTERPETITION*, kôûn'-tûr-pê-tîsh'-ûn. *v. n.* To petition against another petition.

CO'UTERPLEA, kôûn'-tûr-plê. *n. s.* [In law.] A replication. *Convel.*

To COUNTERPLOT*, kôûn'-tûr-plôt'. *v. a.* To oppose one machination by another. *More.*

COUNTERPLOT, kôûn'-tûr-plôt. *n. s.* An artifice opposed to an artifice. *L'Estrange.*

COUNTERPLOT'TING*, kôûn'-tûr-plôt'-ting. *n. s.* The act of opposing. *South.*

CO'UTERPOINT*, kôûn'-tûr-pôint. *n. s.* [*contrapunto*, Ital.] The art of composing harmony. See *CONTRAPUNIST*. *Mason.*

CO'UTERPOINT, kôûn'-tûr-pôint. *n. s.* A coverlet woven in squares, commonly spoken *counterpane*. *Shakespeare.*

CO'UTERPOINT*, kôûn'-tûr-pôint. *n. s.* An opposite point or course. *Sir E. Sandys.*

To COUNTERPOISE*, kôûn'-tûr-pôize'. *v. a.* To counterbalance; to act against with equal weight. *Shak.* To produce a contrary action by an equal weight. *Wilkins.*

COUNTERPOISE, kôûn'-tûr-pôize. *n. s.* Equiponderance; equivalence of weight. *Shak.* The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance. *Milton.* Equivalence of power. *Bacon.*

COUNTERPOISON, kôûn'-tûr-pôe'-zn. *n. s.* Antidote to poison. *Arbuthnot.*

COUNTERPRACTICE*, kôûn'-tûr-prâk'-ûs. *n. s.* Practice in opposition. *Proceedings against Garnet.*

COUNTERPRESSURE, kôûn'-tûr-prêsh'-ûre. *n. s.* Opposite force. *Blackmore.*

COUNTERPROJECT, kôûn'-tûr-prê'-jêkt. *n. s.* Correspondent part of a scheme. *Swift.*

To COUNTERPROVE, kôûn'-tûr-prôôve'. *v. a.* To take off a design in black lead, or red chalk, through the rolling press, with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge. *Chambers.*

COUNTER-REVOLUTION*, kôûn'-tûr-rêv'-ô-lû'-shûn. *n. s.* A revolution succeeding another, and opposite to it.

To COUNTERROL*, kôûn'-tûr-rôl'-mênt. *n. s.* A counter account, controlment. *Bacon.*

CO'UNTERSCARP*, kôûn'-tûr-skârp. } *n. s.* [In
CO'UNTERSCARP, kôûn'-tûr-skârp. } fortifica-
tion.] That side of the ditch which is next the
camp. *Harris.*

COUNTERSCUFFLE*, kôûn'-tûr-skâf'-fl. *n. s.* Conflict; contest. *Hewyt.*

To COUNTERSEAL*, kôûn'-tûr-sêlê. *v. a.* To seal together with others. *Shakespeare.*

To COUNTERSECURE*, kôûn'-tûr-sê-kûre'. *v. a.* To render more secure by corresponding means. *Burke.*

CO'UNTERSENSE*, kôûn'-tûr-sênsê. *n. s.* Opposite meaning. *Howell.*

To COUNTERSIGN*, kôûn'-tûr-sîne'. *v. a.* To sign an order or patent of a superior, in quality of secretary, to render it more authentic. *Chambers.*

CO'UNTERSIGN*, kôûn'-tûr-sîne. *n. s.* A military expression, denoting the watch-word of the day.

CO'UNTERSIGNAL*, kôûn'-tûr-sîg-nâl. *n. s.* A corresponding signal: as a naval term.

CO'UNTERSNAIL*, kôûn'-tûr-snâl. *n. s.* Snail in defence, or opposition. *Burton.*

COUNTERSTATURE*, kôûn'-tûr-stât'-tshûte. *n. s.* A contradictory ordinance. *Milton.*

CO'UNTERSTROKE*, kôûn'-tûr-strôke. *n. s.* A stroke returned. *Spenser.*

COUNTERSURETY*, kôûn'-tûr-shûre'-tê. *n. s.* A counter-bond to a surety. *Shervood.*

CO'UNTERSWAY*, kôûn'-tûr-swâ. *n. s.* Opposite influence, or direction. *Milton.*

CO'UNTERTALLY*, kôûn'-tûr-tâl'-lê. *n. s.* One of the two tallies on which any thing is scored.

COUNTERTASTE*, kôûn'-tûr-taste'. *n. s.* False taste. *Shenstone.*

COUNTERTE'NOR, kôûn'-tûr-tên'-nôr. *n. s.* One of the mean or middle parts of music; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor. *Harris.*

CO'UNTERTIDE, kôûn'-tûr-tîde. *n. s.* Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water. *Dryden.*

CO'UNTERTIME, kôûn'-tûr-tîme. *n. s.* [*contretemps*, Fr.] The defence or resistance of a horse, that intercepts his cadence, and the measure of his man age. *Farrier's Dict.* Defence; opposition. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTURN, kôûn'-tûr-tûrn. *n. s.* The height and full growth of the play, which destroys expectation. *Dryden.*

To CO'UNTERVALE*, kôûn'-tûr-vâle'. *v. a.* [*contra* and *valeo*, Lat.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value. *Hooker.*

CO'UNTERVALE, kôûn'-tûr-vâle. *n. s.* Equal weight. Equal value with something else. *South.*

CO'UNTERVIEW, kôûn'-tûr-vû. *n. s.* Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other. *Milton.* Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other. *Swift.*

To COUNTERVOTE*, kôûn'-tûr-vôte'. *v. a.* To oppose; to outvote. *Scott.*

To COUNTERWEIGH*, kôûn'-tûr-wâ'. *v. n.* To weigh against. *Ascham.*

To COUNTERWHEEL*, kôûn'-tûr-hwêl'. *v. a.* To make to wheel, or move backwards and forwards: a military phrase. *Lovelace.*

CO'UNTERWIND*, kôûn'-tûr-wînd. *n. s.* Contrary wind.

To COUNTERWORK, kôûn'-tûr-wûrk'. *v. a.* To counteract. *B. Jonson.*

CO'UNTESS, kôûn'-têss. *n. s.* [*comtesse*, Fr.] The lady of an earl or count. *Shakespeare.*

COUNTING-HOUSE, kôûn'-tîng-hôûse. *n. s.* The room appropriated to books and accounts. *Locke.*

CO'UNTLESS, kôûn'-tlês. *a.* Innumerable. *Shak.*

CO'UNTREFIED*, kôûn'-trê-fîde. *a.* Rustick; rude. *Grose.*

CO'UNTRY*, kôûn'-trê. *n. s.* [*contrée*, Fr.] A tract of land; a region. The parts of a region distant from cities or courts. *Cowley.* The place which any man inhabits. *Shak.* The place of one's birth; the native soil. *Sprat.* The inhabitants of any region. *Shakespeare.*

CO'UNTRY, kôûn'-trê. *a.* Rustick; rural. *Locke.* Of an interest opposite to that of courts; as, the country party. Peculiar to a region or people. 2 *Macc.* Rude; ignorant. *Dryden.*

COUNTRY-DANCE*, kôûn'-trê-dânsê. *n. s.* A well-known kind of dance.

CO'UNTRYMAN, kôûn'-trê-mân. 88. *n. s.* One born in the same country. *Locke.* A rustick. *Grant.* A farmer; a husbandman. *L'Estrange.*

CO'UNTY*, kôûn'-tê. *n. s.* [*comté*, Fr.] A shire; a circuit or portion of the realm. *Convel.* An earl dom. *Spenser.* A count; a lord. *Shakespeare.*

COUNTY-COURT*, kôûn'-tê-kôrtê. *n. s.* A court incident to the jurisdiction of the sheriff. *Blackstone.*

COUP DE MAIN, kôû-dê-mâne'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A military expression, denoting an instantaneous, unexpected, generally desperate attack.

COUP D'OËIL, kôû-dâle'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The first view of any thing; a slight view of it.

COUPE'E, kôû-pêe'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A motion in dancing. *Chambers.*

COUPING-GLASS*. See *CUPPING-GLASS*.

COUPABLE, kûp'-plâ-bl. *a.* Fit to be coupled with. *Cotgrave.*

COUPLE*, kûp'-pl. 314. [See *To CODLE*.] *n. s.* [*couple*, Fr.] A chain or tie that holds gods together. *Shak.* Two; a brace. *Sidney.* A male and his female. *Shakespeare.*

To COUPLE, kûp'-pl. 405. *v. a.* To chain together. *Shak.* To join one to another. *Sidney.* To marry; to join in wedlock. *Sidney.*

To COUPLE, kûp'-pl. *v. n.* To join in embraces. *Bacon.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôdand; —thin, THIS.

COUPLE-BEGGAR, kûp'-pl-bêg-âr. *n. s.* One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other. *Swift*.

COULEMENT*, kûp'-pl-mênt. *n. s.* Union. *Spenser*.

COUPLET, kûp'-lêt. *n. s.* [Fr.] Two verses; a pair of rhymes. *Sidney*. A pair, as of doves. *Shakspeare*.

COUPLING*, kûp'-lîng. *n. s.* A junction. 2 *Chron*. Junction in embrace. *Hale*.

COURAGE §, kûr'-ridje. 90. *n. s.* [courage, Fr.] Bravery; active fortitude; spirit of enterprise. *Shakspeare*.

To COURAGE*, kûr'-ridje. *v. a.* To encourage. *Huloet*.

COURA'GEOUS, kûr-râ'-jê-ûs. *a.* Brave; daring. *Amos*. Ludicrously for *outrageous*. *Shakspeare*.

COURA'GEOUSLY, kûr-râ'-jê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Bravely. 2 *Chron*.

COURA'GEOUSNESS, kûr-râ'-jê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Bravery; boldness. 2 *Macc*.

COURA'NT, kûr-rân'. } *n. s.* [Fr.] A nimble

COURA'NTO, kûr-rân'-tò. } dance. *Shak*. Any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news. *B. Jonson*. See **CORANT**.

To COURB, kôorb. *v. n.* [courber, Fr.] To bend. *Shakspeare*.

COURB*, kôorb. *a.* Crooked. *Gower*. See **CORB**.

COURIER, kôô'-rêr. 275. *n. s.* A messenger sent in haste; an express. *Shakspeare*.

☞ This word is perfectly French, and often makes a plain Englishman the object of laughter to the polite world by pronouncing it like *currier*, a dresser of leather. *W*.

COURSE §, kôrse. 318. *n. s.* [cursus, Lat.] Race; career. *Cowley*. Passage from place to place; progress. *Acts*. Tilt; act of running in the lists. *Sidney*. Ground on which a race is run. Track or line in which a ship sails, or any motion is performed. *Sail*; means by which the course is performed. *Raleigh*. Progress from one gradation to another. *Watiss*. Order of succession; as, Every one in his course. 1 *Chron*. Stated and orderly method. *Shak*. Series of successive and methodical procedure. *Wiseman*. The elements of an art exhibited in a methodical series. *Chambers*. Conduct; manner of proceeding. *Knolles*. Method of life; train of actions. *Sidney*. Natural bent. *Temple*. Catamenia. *Harvey*. Orderly structure. *James*. [In architecture.] A continued range of stones, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of a building. Series of consequences. Number of dishes set on at once upon the table. *Shak*. Regularity; settled rule. Empty form. *L'Estrange*. The running of dogs upon bears. *Shak*.—Of course. By consequence. *Locke*. Of course. By settled rule. *Garth*.

To COURSE, kôrse. *v. a.* To hunt; to pursue. *Shak*. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view. *Congreve*. To put to speed. *May*.

To COURSE, kôrse. *v. n.* To run; to rove about. *Shakspeare*.

COURSE, kôr'-sûr. *n. s.* A swift horse; a war-horse. *Spenser*. One who pursues the sport of coursing hares. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. A disputant. *A. Wood*.

COURSEY*, kôr'-sê. *n. s.* Part of the hatches in a galley. *Sherwood*.

COURSING*, kôr'-sîng. *n. s.* The sport of hunting with greyhounds. *Bacon*.

COURT §, kôrte. 318. *n. s.* [cûrt, Sax.] The place where the prince resides; the palace. *Spenser*. The hall or chamber where justice is administered. *Shak*. Open space before a house. *Bacon*. A small opening enclosed with houses, and paved with broad stones, distinguished from a street. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince. *Temple*. Persons assembled for the administration of justice. *Tatler*. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical. *Shakspeare*. The art of pleasing. *Spenser*.

COURT of Guard*. The guard-room of soldiers.

Shakspeare. They who compose the guard. *Parthenia Sacra*.

To COURT, kôrte. *v. a.* To woo; to solicit a woman to marriage. *B. Jonson*. To solicit; to seek. *Locke*. To flatter; to endeavour to please.

COURT-BARON*, kôrte-bâr'-rân. *n. s.* A court incident to every manor in the kingdom, and holden by the steward. *Blackstone*.

COURT-BREEDING*, kôrte-brêd'-îng. *n. s.* Education at court. *Milton*.

COURT-BUBBLE*, kôrte-bûb'-bl. *n. s.* The trifle of a court. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

COURT-CARD*, kôrte'-kârd. See **COAT-CARD**.

COURT-CHAPLAIN, kôrte-îshâp'-lîn. *n. s.* One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices. *Swift*.

COURT-CUPBOARD*, kôrte-kûb'-bûrd. *n. s.* The side-board of ancient days. *Shakspeare*.

COURT-DAY, kôrte-dâ'. *n. s.* Day on which justice is administered. *Arbutnot*.

COURT-DRESS*, kôrte-drês'. *n. s.* The dress in which a person appears at court.

COURT-DRESSER, kôrte-drês'-sûr. *n. s.* A flatterer. *Locke*.

COURT-FASHION*, kôrte-fâsh'-ûn. *n. s.* What is observed at court. *Fuller*.

COURT-FAVOUR, kôrte-fâ'-vûr. *n. s.* Favours bestowed by princes. *L'Estrange*.

COURT-HAND, kôrte-hând. *n. s.* The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. *Shakspeare*.

COURT-LADY, kôrte-lâ'-dê. *n. s.* A lady conversant or employed in court. *Locke*.

COURT-LEET*, kôrte-lêet. *n. s.* [court and leode, or leub, Sax.] A court of record, held once in the year, within a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet. *Blackstone*.

COURT-MARTIAL*, kôrte-mâr'-shâl. *n. s.* A court appointed to investigate military offences.

CO'URTEOUS, kûr'-îshê-ûs. 314. *a.* [courtois, Fr.] Elegant of manners; polite. *Shakspeare*.

CO'URTEOUSLY, kûr'-îshê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Respectfully; civilly. *Wotton*.

CO'URTEOUSNESS, kûr'-îshê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Civility; complaisance.

COURTER*, kôrte'-âr. *n. s.* He who woos or solicits women. *Sherwood*.

COURTESAN, or **COURTEZAN**, kûr-tê-zân. 523. *n. s.* [courtisane, Fr.] A woman of the town. *Shakspeare*.

CO'URTESY §, kûr'-tê-sê. *n. s.* [courtoisie, Fr.] Elegance of manners; civility. *Spenser*. An act of civility or respect. *Shak*. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others.

COURTESY, kûr'-tê-sê. *n. s.* The reverence made by women. *Dryden*.

☞ This word, when it signifies an act of reverence, is not only deprived of one of its syllables by all speakers, but, by the vulgar, has its last syllable changed into *che* or *tshê*, as if written *curt-shê*: this impropriety, however, seems daily to lose ground, even among the lower orders of the people, who begin to restore the *s* to its pure sound. *W*.

To CO'URTESY, kûr'-tê-sê. *v. n.* To perform an act of reverence. *Shak*. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies. *Prior*.

To CO'URTESY*, kûr'-tê-sê. *v. a.* To treat with courtesy. *Sir R. Williams*.

COURTIER, kôrte'-yûr. 113. *n. s.* One that frequents the courts of princes. *Shakspeare*. One that courts the favour of another. *Shakspeare*.

COURTIERY*, kôrte'-yûr-ê. *n. s.* The manners of a courtier. *B. Jonson*.

COURTINE. See **CURTAIN**.

COURTLIKE, kôrte'-îlke. *a.* Elegant; polite. *Camden*.

COURTLINESS, kôrte'-lê-nês. *n. s.* Elegance of manners. *Id. Digby*.

COURTLING, kôrte'-lîng. *n. s.* A retainer to a court. *B. Jonson*.

COURTLY, kôrte'-lê. *a.* Relating to the court; elegant; soft. *Spenser*.

COURTLY, kôrte'-lê. *ad.* Elegantly. *Dryden*.

COURTSHIP, kôrte'-ship. *n. s.* The act of soliciting favour. *More*. The solicitation of a woman to marriage. *Shak*. Civility; elegance of manners. *Donne*.

COUSIN ô, kûz'-zn. 314, 159. *n. s.* [*cousin*, Fr.] Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister; a kinsman. *Shak*. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council. *Shakspeare*.

COUSIN*, kûz'-zn. *a.* Allied; kindred. *Chaucer*.

COUTH*. See *UNCOUTH*.

COUTEAU*, kôô-tô'. *n. s.* [Fr. *a. knife*.] A hanger. *COVE* ô, kôve. *n. s.* [*covum*, Lat.] A small creek or bay. A shelter; a cover.

*To COVE**, kôve. *v. a.* To arch over. *Swinburne*.

COVENABLE*, kûv'-ê-nâ-bl. *a.* [*covenable*, old Fr.] Fit; suitable. *Wicliffe*.

COVENABLY*, kûv'-ê-nâ-blê. *ad.* Fity; properly. *Archæol*.

COVENANT ô, kûv'-ê-nânt. 166, 503. *n. s.* [*covenans*, old Fr.] A contract; a stipulation. *Milton*. An agreement on certain terms. *Hammond*. A writing containing the terms of agreement. *Shak*.

To COVENANT, kûv'-ê-nânt. *v. n.* To bargain. *Spenser*. To agree with another on certain terms. *St. Matthew*.

*To COVENANT**, kûv'-ê-nânt. *v. a.* To contract; to stipulate. *Haggai*.

COVENANTE E, kûv'-ê-nân-tê'. *n. s.* A party to a covenant. *Ayliffe*.

COVENANTER, kûv'-ê-nân-tûr. *n. s.* One who takes a covenant. *Sir H. Wotton*.

COVENOUS, kûv'-ê-nûs. *a.* [from *covin*.] Fraudulent; collusive; trickish. *Bacon*.

COVENT*, kôv'-ênt. *n. s.* [old Fr. *covent*, for *convent* : *Convent* Garden is supposed to mean a garden that belonged to a convent.] A convent, or monastery. *Bale*.

To COVER ô, kûv'-ûr. 165. *v. a.* [*coverir*, Fr.] To overspread any thing. *Psalms*. To conceal under something laid over. *Milton*. To hide by superficial appearances. To overwhelm; to bury. *Watts*. To conceal from notice or punishment, 1 *Pet*. To shelter; to protect. *Cowley*. To incubate; to brood on. *Addison*. To copulate with a female. To wear the hat, as a mark of superiority, or independence. *Dryden*.

COVER, kûv'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Any thing that is laid over another. *Bacon*. A concealment; a screen; a veil. *Collier*. Shelter; defence from weather. *Clarendon*. [In hunting.] Shelter; retreat, where the fox or hare is supposed to be.

COVERCLE*, kûv'-ûr-cl. *n. s.* [*covercle*, Fr.] A lid or cover. *Sir T. Brown*.

COVERCHIEF*, kûv'-ûr-tshîf. *n. s.* [*coverchef*, Fr.] A covering for the head. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T*.

COVERER*, kûv'-ûr-ûr. *n. s.* That which covers.

COVER-SHAME, kûv'-ûr-shâmê. *n. s.* Some appearance used to conceal infamy. *Dryden*.

COVERSLUT*, kûv'-ûr-slût. *n. s.* An appearance to hide sluttishness. *Burke*.

COVERING, kûv'-ûr-îng. *n. s.* Dress; vesture. 2 *Samuel*.

COVERLET, kûv'-ûr-lêt. 99. *n. s.* [*coverlet*, Fr.] The outermost of the bedclothes. *Spenser*.

COVERT, kûv'-ûrt. 98. *n. s.* A shelter; a defence. *Isaiah*. A thicket, or hiding place. *Shakspeare*.

COVERT, kûv'-ûrt. *a.* Sheltered; not exposed. Private; insidious. *Shakspeare*.

COVERT, kûv'-ûrt. *a.* The state of a woman sheltered by marriage; as, *covert* baron, *feme covert*. *Dryden*.

COVERT-WAY, kûv'-ûrt-wâ'. *n. s.* [In fortification.] A space of ground level with the field, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country. *Harris*.

COVERTLY, kûv'-ûrt-lê. *ad.* Secretly; closely. *Spenser*.

COVERTNESS, kûv'-ûrt-nês. *n. s.* Secrecy. *Dict*.

COVERTURE, kûv'-ûrt-tshûrê. *n. s.* Shelter; defence. *Bacon*. The estate and condition of a married woman, who is disabled to contract with any

without her husband's allowance or confirmation. *Cowel*.

To COVET ô, kûv'-êt. 99. *v. a.* [*covoirer*, Fr.] To desire inordinately. *Shakspeare*.

To COVET, kûv'-êt. *v. n.* To have a strong desire. 1 *Timothy*.

COVETABLE, kûv'-êt-â-bl. *a.* To be wished for. *Sherwood*.

COVETING*, kûv'-êt-îng. *n. s.* Inordinate desire. *Shakspeare*.

COVETINGLY*, kûv'-êt-îng-lê. *ad.* Eagerly. *B. Jonson*.

COVETISE, kûv'-êt-is. *n. s.* Avarice; covetousness. *Spenser*. *Ob. J*.

COVETOUS, kûv'-ê-tûs. *a.* Inordinately desirous. *Dryden*. Avaricious. 2 *Peter*. Desirous; eager. *Shakspeare*.

[F] In the pronunciation of this word and its compounds Mr. Sheridan has adopted a vulgarism, of which one could scarcely have suspected him: but pronouncing *covetshus* for *covetous* is not only a vulgarism, but contrary to analogy. All those diphthongs and diphthongal vowels, which draw the preceding consonants to aspiration, are such as commence with the sound of *e*; which, from its nearness to the sound of double *e*, and the nearness of this sound to the commencing sound of *y*, approaches to the hissing sound of *s*, *z*, and soft *c*, and, in the absence of accent, coalesces with them. *T* and *d*, being formed in the same seat of sound as the *s*, *z*, and soft *c*, when the accent is before them, easily slide into the same sound before similar vowels, but never before any other: for we might, with as much propriety, pronounce *calamitous* and *necessitous*, *calamitshus* and *necessitshus*, as *covetous*, *covetshus* 459. *W*.

COVETOUSLY, kûv'-ê-tûs-lê. *ad.* Avariciously; eagerly. *Shakspeare*.

COVETOUSNESS, kûv'-ê-tûs-nês. *n. s.* Avarice. *Bp. Taylor*. Eagerness; desire. *Shakspeare*.

COVEY, kûv'-vê. 165. *n. s.* [*covée*, Fr.] A hatch; an old bird with her young ones. A number of birds together. *Addison*.

COVIN, { kûv'-în. { *n. s.* A deceitful agreement. **COVINE**, { kûv'-în. { between two or more, to the hurt of another. *Cowel*.

COVING, kô'-vîng. *n. s.* A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot. *Harris*.

COW ô, kôû. 323. *n. s.* [In the plural, anciently, *kine* or *keen*, now commonly *cows*; *cu*, Sax.] The female of the bull. *Bacon*.

COW*, kôû. *n. s.* The moving top of the chimney of a hop-oast, or kiln. *Pegge*.

To COW, kôû. *v. a.* [*kuwa*, Su.] To depress with fear. *Shakspeare*.

COW-HERD, kôû'-hêrd. *n. s.* [*cu-hepde*, Sax.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE, kôû'-hôûsê. *n. s.* The house in which kine are kept. *Mortimer*.

COW-ITCH*. See *COUAGE*.

COW-LEECH, kôû'-lêsh. *n. s.* One who professes to cure distempered cows.

To COW-LEECH, kôû'-lêsh. *v. n.* To profess to cure cows. *Mortimer*.

COW-POCK t, kôû'-pôk. *n. s.* An eruption from the teats of a cow; said to be an infallible preservative from the small pox.

COW-WEED, kôû'-wêde. *n. s.* A species of chervil.

COW-WHEAT, kôû'-hwête. *n. s.* A plant.

CO'WARD ô, kôû'-ûrd. 83, 323. *n. s.* [*coward*, Fr.] A poltron, whose predominant passion is fear.

Sidney. It is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective. *Shakspeare*.

CO'WARD*, kôû'-ûrd. *a.* Dastardly. *Spenser*.

*To CO'WARD**, kôû'-ûrd. *v. a.* To make timorous or cowardly. *Shakspeare*.

CO'WARDICE, kôû'-ûrd-dîs. 142. *n. s.* Fear; habitual timidity. *Spenser*.

*To CO'WARDIZE**, kôû'-ûrd-dîze. *v. a.* To render cowardly. *Scott*.

CO'WARDLIKE*, kôû'-ûrd-like. *a.* Resembling a coward. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

CO'WARDLINESS, kôû'-ûrd-lê-nês. *n. s.* Timidity; cowardice. *Bp. Hall*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ðil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

CO'WARDLY, kòd'-árd-lè. *a.* Fearful; timorous.

Bacon. Mean. *Shakespeare.*

CO'WARDLY, kòd'-árd-lè. *ad.* Meanly; vilely.

Knolles.

CO'WARDOUS*, kòd'-árd-ús. *a.* Cowardly. *Barret.* *Ob. T.*

CO'WARDSHIP, kòd'-árd-shíp. *n. s.* The qualities of a coward. *Shakespeare.* *Ob. J.*

To CO'WER, kòd'-úr. 223. *v. n.* [*currian*, Welsh.] To sink by bending the knees; to stoop. *Bacon.*

To CO'WER*, kòd'-úr. *v. a.* [*couvre*, old Fr.] To cherish by care. *Spenser.*

CO'WISH, kòd'-ish. *a.* [*from To cow.*] Timorous; fearful. *Shakespeare.*

CO'WKEEPER, kòd'-kè-púr. *n. s.* One whose business is to keep cows. *Broom.*

COWL, kòd. 323. *n. s.* [*cugle*, Sax.] A monk's hood. *Camden.* A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two. *Wood.*

COWL-STAFF, kòd'-stáf. *n. s.* The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men. *Suckling.*

CO'WLED*, kòd. *a.* Wearing a cowl. *Shenstone.*

CO'WLIKE*, kòd'-líke. *a.* Resembling a cow. *Pope.*

COWORKER, kò-wùrk'-úr. *n. s.* One engaged in the same work; fellow-labourer. *Gregory.*

CO'WSLIP, kòd'-slíp. *n. s.* [*cuplippe*, Sax.] A species of primrose. *Miller.*

COWS-LUNGWORT, kòd'-lùng'-wùrt. *n. s.* A species of mullein.

CO'XCOMB, kòks'-kòme. *n. s.* The top of the head. *Shak.* The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps. *Shak.* A top; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments. *Shak.* A kind of red flower.

CO'XCOMBLY*, kòks'-kòme-lè. *a.* Like a coxcomb. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CO'XCOMBRY†, kòks'-kòme-rè. *n. s.* Foppishness. *Lady Mary W. Montague.*

COXCO'MICAL, kòks'-kòm'-ík-ál. *a.* Foppish; conceited. *Dennis.*

COY, kòe. *a.* [*coy*, old Fr.] Modest; decent. *Chaucer.* Reserved; not accessible. *Spenser.*

To COY, kòe. 329. *v. n.* To behave with reserve. *Dryden.* To make difficulty; not to condescend willingly. *Shakespeare.*

To COY, kòe. *v. a.* [*for decoy.*] To allure; to flatter. *Shakespeare.*

COYISH*, kòe'-ish. *a.* Modest; reserved.

COYLY, kòe'-lè. *ad.* With reserve. *Chapman.*

COYNESS, kòe'-nès. *n. s.* Reserve. *Walton.*

COYSTREL. See COISTREL.

COZ, kòz. *n. s.* A cant word for cousin. *Shakespeare.*

To CO'ZEN, kòz'-zn. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick. *Spenser.*

CO'ZENAGE, kòz'-zn-àje. 90. *n. s.* Fraud; deceit. *Shakespeare.*

CO'ZENER, kòz'-zn-úr. 98. *n. s.* A cheater; a defrauder. *Shakespeare.*

CO'ZIER*. See COSIER.

CRA, kòd. *n. s.* [*crabba*, Sax.] A crustaceous fish. *Bacon.* A wild apple. *Shak.* A peevish, morose person. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships. *Phillips.* The sign in the zodiac. *Creech.*

CRA, kòd. *a.* Any sour or degenerate fruit. *Bp. Hall.*

To CRA*, kòd. *v. a.* To sour; to render peevish. *Glanville.*

CRA'BBED, kòd'-bèd. 366. *a.* Peevish; morose. *Spenser.* Harsh; unpleasant. *Shakespeare.* Difficult; perplexing. *Hudibras.*

CRA'BBEDLY, kòd'-bèd-lè. *a.* Peevishly. *Barret.*

CRA'BBEDNESS, kòd'-bèd-nès. *n. s.* Sourness of taste. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Difficulty; perplexity. *Howell.*

CRA'BBY*, kòd'-bè. *a.* Difficult; perplexing. *Marston.*

CRA'BER, kòd'-búr. *n. s.* The water-rat. *Walton.*

CRA'S-EYES, kòd'-lze. *n. s.* Whitish bodies,

produced by the common crawfish, and used in medicine. *Hill.*

CRACK, kòd. *n. s.* [*crac*, Fr.] A sudden disruption, by which the parts are separated but a little way from each other. A narrow breach. *Wise-man.* The sound of any body bursting. *Shak.*

Any sudden and quick sound. *Shak.* Change of the voice in puberty. *Shak.* Breach of chastity. *Shak.* Crazyness of intellect. A man crazed. *Adison.*

A whore; in low language. A boast. *Burton.*

An instant; a low phrase. A lad. *Shak.*

To CRACK, kòd. *v. a.* To break into chinks. *Mortimer.*

To break; to split. *Shak.* To do any thing with quickness or smartness. *B. Jonson.*

To break or destroy any thing. *Shak.* To craze. *Bacon.*

To CRACK, kòd. *v. n.* To burst; to open in chinks. *Boyle.*

To fall to ruin. *Dryden.* To utter a loud and sudden sound. *Shak.* To boast. *Shak.*

CRACK-BRAINED, kòd'-bránd'. 359. *a.* Crazy. *Howell.*

CRACK-HEMP, kòd'-hèmp. *n. s.* A wretch fated to the gallows. *Shakespeare.*

CRACK-ROPE, kòd'-rópe. *n. s.* A fellow that deserves hanging.

CRA'CKER, kòd'-úr. *n. s.* A noisy, boasting fellow. *Shak.*

A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

That which cracks or breaks a thing. *B. Jonson.*

To CRA'CKLE, kòd'-kl. 405. *v. n.* To make slight cracks; to make small and frequent noises. *Domme.*

CRA'CKLING*, kòd'-líng. *n. s.* A small but frequent noise. *Eccles.*

CRA'CKNEL, kòd'-nèl. *n. s.* [*cracnelin*, Fr.] A hard, brittle cake. *Spenser.*

CRA'DLE, kòd'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [*cpadel*, Sax.] A movable bed, on which children are agitated with a smooth and equal motion, to make them sleep. *Shak.*

Infancy, or the first part of life. *Spenser* [with shipwrights.] A case for a broken bone. [With shipwrights.] A frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship to help to launch her. *Harris.*

An instrument used in scraping mezzotintoes. *Chambers.*

A part added to a sithe, to gather the corn into swathes. *Chambers.*

To CRA'DLE, kòd'-dl. *v. a.* To lay or rock in a cradle. *Glanville.*

To CRA'DLE*, kòd'-dl. *v. n.* To lodge as in a cradle. *Shakespeare.*

CRADLE-CLOTHES, kòd'-dl-kloze. *n. s.* Bedclothes belonging to a cradle. *Shakespeare.*

CRAFT, kòd. 79. *n. s.* [*cræft*, Sax.] Manual art; trade. *Wotton.* Art; dexterity. *B. Jonson.* Fraud; cunning. *Shakespeare.*

Small sailing vessels. *Shakespeare.*

To CRAFT, kòd. *v. n.* To play tricks. *Shakespeare.*

Ob. J.

CRA'FTILY, kòd'-tè-lè. *ad.* Cunningly; artfully. *Knolles.* Skillfully. *Chaucer.*

CRA'FTINESS, kòd'-tè-nès. *n. s.* Cunning; stratagem. *Job.*

CRA'FTSMAN, kòd'-f-màn. *n. s.* An artificer; a mechanic. *Spenser.*

CRA'FTSMaster, kòd'-f-mâ-stúr. *n. s.* A man skilled in his trade. *Shakespeare.*

CRA'FTY, kòd'-tè. *a.* Cunning; artful. *Shakespeare.*

CRA'G, kòd. *n. s.* A rough, steep rock. *Gibson.*

The rugged protuberances of rocks. *Fairfax.*

The neck. *Spenser.*

CRA'GGED, kòd'-gèd. 366. *a.* Full of inequalities and prominences. *Crashaw.*

CRA'GGEDNESS, kòd'-gèd-nès. *n. s.* Fulness of crags or prominent rocks. *Brerewood.*

CRA'GGINESS, kòd'-gè-nès. *n. s.* The state of being craggy. *Howell.*

CRA'GGY, kòd'-gè. 363. *a.* Rugged; full of prominences. *Spenser.*

CRAKE, kòd. *n. s.* A boast. *Spenser.*

To CRAKE*, kòd. *v. n.* To brag; to boast. *Spenser.*

To CRAKE*, kòd. *v. a.* To utter boastingly. *Spenser.*

CRA/KER*, krâ/-kâr. *n. s.* A boaster. *Huloet.*

To CRAM, krâm. *v. a.* [cramman, Sax.] To stuff with more than can conveniently be held. *Shak.* To fill with food beyond satiety. *King.* To thrust in by force. *Shakspeare.*

To CRAM, krâm. *v. n.* To eat beyond satiety. *Pope.*

CRA/MBO, krâm/-bò. *n. s.* [a cant word.] A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme: a rhyme. *Swift.*

CRAMP, krâmp. *n. s.* [*krampe*, Dut.] A spasm or contraction of the limbs. *Shak.* A restriction; a confinement. *L'Estrange.* A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together. *Wilkins.*

CRAMP, krâmp. *a.* Difficult; knotty. *Goodman.*

To CRAMP, krâmp. *v. a.* To pain with cramps or twitches. *Dryden.* To restrain; to confine. *Bacon.* To bind with crampirons. *Burke.*

CRAMP-FISH, krâmp/-fish. *n. s.* The torpedo, which bumps the hands of those that touch it. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CRA/MPIRON, krâmp/-l-ûrn. *n. s.* See CRAMP.

CRA/NAGE, krâ/-nîje. 90. *n. s.* [*cranagium*, low Lat.] A liberty to use a crane, or the money paid and taken for the same. *Covel.*

CRA/NBERRY*, krân/-bêr-rê. *n. s.* The whortleberry, or bilberry.

To CRANCH*. See To CRAUNCH.

CRANE, krâne. *n. s.* [cran, Sax.] A bird with a long beak. *Isaiah.* An instrument made with ropes, pulleys, and hooks, by which great weights are raised. *Mortimer.* A siphon for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANES-BILL, krânz/-bîl. *n. s.* An herb. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRA/NIUM, krâ/-nê-ûm. 507. *n. s.* [Lat.] The skull. *Wiseman.*

CRANK, krângk. 408. *n. s.* [crancræp, Sax.] The end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down. *Moxon.* Any bending or winding passage. *Shak.* Any conceit formed by changing the form or meaning of a word. *Milton.* An impostor. *Burton.*

CRANK, krângk. *a.* [onkranc, Dutch.] Healthy; sprightly. *Spenser.* Among sailors, a ship is said to be *crank*, when loaded too much above, and liable to be overset. *Hovell.*

To CRANK*, krângk. *v. n.* To turn; to run in and out. *Shakspeare.*

To CRANKLE, krângk/-kl. 405. *v. n.* To run in and out. *Drayton.*

To CRANKLE, krângk/-kl. *v. a.* To break into unequal surfaces, or angles. *Phillips.*

CRA/NKLES, krângk/-klz. *n. s.* Angular prominences.

CRA/NKNESS, krângk/-nês. *n. s.* Health; vigour. Disposition to overset.

CRA/NNIED, krân/-nê-êd. *a.* Full of chinks. *Shak.*

CRA/NNY, krân/-nê. *n. s.* [*crena*, Lat.] A chink; a fissure. *Bacon.*

CRANTS*, krântz. *n. s.* [*crantz*, Germ.] The garlands carried before the bier of a maiden, and hung over her grave. *Shakspeare.*

CRAPÉ, krâpe. *n. s.* [*crepe*, Fr.] A thin stuff, loosely woven, of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made. *Swift.*

CRA/PLE*, *n. s.* [*krappeln*, Germ.] A claw. *Spenser.*

CRA/PULA*, krâp/-û-lâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] A surfeit, or sickness by intemperance. *Cotton.*

CRA/PULENCE, krâp/-û-lênse. *n. s.* Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance. *Dict.*

CRA/PULOUS, krâp/-û-lôs. *a.* Drunken. *Dict.*

To CRASE*, krâze. See To CRAZE.

To CRASH, krâsh. *v. n.* To make a loud, complicated noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once. *Smith.*

To CRASH, krâsh. *v. a.* To break or bruise.

CRASH, krâsh. *n. s.* A loud, sudden, mixed sound, as of many things broken at the same time. *Shak.*

CRA/SHING*, krâsh/-îng. *n. s.* A violent, complicated noise. *Zeph.*

CRA/SIS, krâ/-sîs. *n. s.* [*spâsis*,] Temperature constitution. *Glanville.*

CRASS, krâs. *a.* [*crassus*, Lat.] Gross; coarse. *Brown.*

CRA/SSIMENT*, krâs/-sê-mênt. *n. s.* Thickness. *Smith.*

CRA/SSITUDE, krâs/-sê-tûde. *n. s.* Grossness coarseness; thickness. *Bacon.*

CRA/SSNESS*, krâs/-nês. *n. s.* Grossness. *Glanville.*

CRASTINATION, krâs-tê-nâ/-shûn. *n. s.* [*cras*, Lat.] Delay. *Dict.*

CRATCH, krâtsh. *n. s.* [*creicche*, Fr.] The palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle. *Hakewill.*

To CRATCH*, krâtsh. *v. a.* See To SCRATCH. To tear; as, to *cratch* out one's eyes. *Huloet.*

CRA/TER*, krâ/-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A vent, or aperture. *Berkeley.*

CRATE*, krâte. *n. s.* [*kraet*, Germ.] A pannier, or wicker vessel.

To CRAUNCH, krântsh. 214. *v. a.* [*schrautsen*, Dutch.] To crush in the mouth. *Swift.*

CRAVA/T, krâ/-vâ/-t. *n. s.* [*cravate*, Fr.] A neckcloth; any thing worn about the neck. *Hudibras.*

Dr. Johnson tells us this word is of uncertain etymology. It is certain, however, that it comes from the French; and Menage tells us it arose among them from the *Croats*, who, being in alliance with France against the emperor, came to Paris, and were remarked for the linen they wore about their necks. This soon became a fashion, and was called after the original wearers, *croat*, which, by a small alteration, became *cravat*. This word is sometimes, but improperly, pronounced with the accent on the first syllable. This pronunciation is adopted only by Dr. Ash and Buchanan, while Dr. Johnson, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Kenrick, Entick, and Bailey, are uniformly for the accent on the last syllable. *W.*

To CRAVE, krâve. *v. a.* [crapian, Sax.] To ask with earnestness; to entreat. *Holder.* To ask insatiably. *Denham.* To long; to wish unreasonably. To call for importunately. *Shakspeare.*

CRA/VEN, krâ/-vn. 103. *n. s.* [from *crave*, as one that craves his life.] A cock conquered and dispirited. *Shak.* A coward; a recreant. *Shakspeare.*

CRA/VEN, krâ/-vn. *a.* Cowardly; base. *Spenser.*

To CRA/VEN, krâ/-vn. *v. a.* To make recreant or cowardly. *Shakspeare.*

CRA/VER, krâ/-vûr. *n. s.* An insatiable asker. *Sherwood.*

CRA/VING*, krâ/-ving. *n. s.* Unreasonable desire. *South.*

CRAW, krâw. *n. s.* [*kroe*, Danish.] The crop or first stomach of birds. *Ray.* The human stomach, in contempt. *Anderson.*

CRA/WFISH, krâw/-fish. *n. s.* [*ecrevisse*, Fr.] A small crustaceous fish found in brooks. *Bacon.*

To CRAWL, krâwl. *v. n.* [*crielen*, Dutch.] To creep; to move as a worm. *Milton.* To move weakly and slowly. *Shak.* To advance slowly and slyly. *Shak.* To move about hated and despised. *South.*

CRAWL*, krâwl. *n. s.* [*corral*, Span.] The well in a boat.

CRA/WLER, krâw/-lûr. *n. s.* A creeper. *Lovelace.*

CRAY*, CRAYER*, or CRARE*, *n. s.* [*crayer*, old Fr.] A small sea-vessel. *Shakspeare.*

CRA/YFISH, krâw/-fish. *n. s.* See CRAWFISH.

CRA/YON, krâ/-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A kind of pencil. *Dryden.* A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon.

To CRAZE, krâze. *v. a.* [*craser*, Fr.] To break; to crush; to weaken. *Hooker.* To powder. *Carrew.* To impair the intellect. *Shakspeare.*

CRA/ZEDNESS, krâ/-zêd-nês. 365. *n. s.* Decepritude; brokenness. *Hooker.*

CRA/ZINESS, krâ/-zê-nês. *n. s.* Imbecility; weakness. *Hovell.* Weakness of intellect.

CRA/ZY, krâ/-zê. *a.* Broken; decrepit. *Shak.* Shattered in the intellect. *Bp. Taylor.* Weak; feeble-ailing; out of order. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

—nò, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

CREAGHT, krâte. *n. s.* [Irish.] Herds of cattle. *Davies.*

To CREAGHT, krâte. *v. n.* To graze upon lands. *Davies.*

To CREAK, krêke. *v. n.* [*criquer*, old Fr.] To make a harsh, protracted noise. *Dryden.*

CREA'KING*, krê'-king. *n. s.* A harsh noise. *Shakspeare.*

CREAM §, krème. *n. s.* [*kreima*, Goth.] The unctuous or oily part of milk. *Shak.* The best part of any thing. *Hewyt.*

To CREAM, krème. *v. n.* To gather on the surface. *Shakspeare.*

To CREAM, krème. *v. a.* To skim off the cream. *Wodroephe's Fr. Gr.* To take the flower and quintessence of any thing. *Swift.*

CREAM-FACED, krème-faste. *a.* Pale; coward-looking. *Shakspeare.*

CREAMY, krê'-mê. *a.* Having the nature of cream. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CRE'ANCE, krê'-ânse. *n. s.* [Fr.] A fine, small line, fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.

CREASE §, krèse. 427. *n. s.* [*kroesen*, Teut.] A mark made by doubling any thing. *Swift.*

To CREASE, krèse. *v. a.* To mark any thing by doubling it.

To CREA'TE §, krê'-âte'. *v. a.* [*creo*, Lat.] To form out of nothing; to cause to exist. *Genesis.* To produce; to cause. *Shak.* To beget. To invest with any new character. *Shak.* To give any new qualities. *Davies.*

CREA'TE*, krê'-âte'. *a.* Begotten. *Shak.* Composed; made up. *Shakspeare.*

CREA'TION, krê'-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of creating. *Bp. Taylor.* The act of investing with new qualities or character; as, the creation of peers. The universe. *Denham.* Any thing produced, or caused. *Shakspeare.*

CREA'TIVE, krê'-â'-tîv. 157. *a.* Having the power to create. *Thomson.* Exerting the act of creation. *South.*

CREA'TOR §, krê'-â'-tôr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] The Being that bestows existence. *Milton.*

CREA'TRESS*, krê'-â'-três. *n. s.* She who makes any thing. *Spenser.*

CRÉ'ATURE, krê'-tshûre. 461, 462. *n. s.* A being not self-existent, but created by the Supreme Power. *Stillingfleet.* Any thing created. *Bacon.* An animal, not human. *Shak.* A general term for man. *Spenser.* A word of contempt for a human being. *Shak.* A word of petty tenderness. *Shak.* A person who owes his rise or his fortune to another. *Clarendon.*

CRE'ATURELY, krê'-tshûre-lê. *a.* Having the qualities of a creature. *Cheyne.*

CRE'ATURESHIP*, krê'-tshûre-shîp. *n. s.* The state of a creature. *Dr. Cave.*

CREBRITUDE, krêb'-rê-tûde. *n. s.* [*creber*, Lat.] Frequentness. *Dict.*

CRE'BROUS, krêb'-rôs. *a.* Frequent. *Dict.*

CRE'DENCE §, krê'-dênse. *n. s.* [*credo*, Lat.] Belief; credit. *Spenser.* That which gives a claim to credit or belief. *Hayward.*

To CRE'DENCE*, krê'-dênse. *v. a.* To believe. *Skelton. Ob. T.*

CREDE'NDA, krê'-dên'-dâ. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] Things to be believed; articles of faith. *South.*

CRE'DENT, krê'-dênt. *a.* Believing; easy of belief. *Shakspeare.* Having credit. *Shakspeare.*

CREDE'NTIAL*, krê'-dên'-shâl. *a.* Giving a title to credit.

CREDE'NTIAL, krê'-dên'-shâl. *n. s.* That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief is claimed. *Addison.*

CREDIB'ILITY, krêd'-ê-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Claim to credit. *Tillotson.*

CRE'DIBLE §, krêd'-ê-bl. 405. *a.* [*credibilis*, Lat.] Worthy of credit. *Gower.*

CRE'DIBLENESS, krêd'-ê-bl-nês. *n. s.* Credibility; just claim to belief. *Boyle.*

CRE'DIBLY, krêd'-ê-blê. *ad.* In a manner that claims belief. *Bacon.*

CRE'DIT §, krêd'-î-t. *n. s.* [*credit*, Fr.] Belief of 1 *Macc.* Honour; reputation. *Pope.* Esteem good opinion. *Bacon.* Faith; testimony. *Hooker.* Trust reposed; with regard to property; correlative to debt. *Locke.* Promise given. *Addison.* Influence; interest. *Sidney.*

To CRE'DIT, krêd'-î-t. *v. a.* To believe. *Shak.* To procure credit to any thing. *Waller.* To trust; to confide in. To admit as a debtor.

CRE'DITABLE, krêd'-î-t-â-bl. *a.* Reputable; above contempt. *Arbuthnot.* Honourable; estimable. *Tillotson.*

CRE'DITABLENESS, krêd'-î-t-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Reputation; estimation. *Dccay of Piety.*

CRE'DITABLY, krêd'-î-t-â-blê. *ad.* Reputably. *South.*

CRE'DITOR, krêd'-î-t-ôr. 166. *n. s.* He to whom a debt is owed. *Shak.* One who credits; one who believes. *Shakspeare.*

CRE'DITRIX*, krêd'-î-t-rîks. *n. s.* She to whom money is owed. *Life of Cotton.*

CREDU'LITY, krêdû'-lê-tê. *n. s.* Easiness of belief. *Sidney.*

CRE'DULOUS §, krêd'-jû-lûs. 367, 293. *a.* [*credulus*, Lat.] Apt to believe; unsuspecting. *Shak.*

CRE'DULOUSLY*, krêd'-jû-lûs-lê. *ad.* In an unsuspecting manner. *Goodman.*

CRE'DULOUSNESS, krêd'-jû-lûs-nês. *n. s.* Credulity. *Sir E. Sandys.*

CREED §, krêd. *n. s.* [*creda*, Sax.] A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended. *Hammond.* Any solemn profession of principles. *Shakspeare.*

To CREEK, krêek. *v. a.* To make a harsh noise. *Shakspeare.*

CREEK §, krêek. 246. *n. s.* [*crecca*, Sax.] A prominece or jut in a winding coast. *Davies.* A small port; a bay; a cove. *Acts.* Any turn, or alley. *Shak.*—*Creek of day.* The first appearance of the dawn. *Turberville.*

CRE'EKY, krêê'-kê. *a.* Full of creeks; winding. *Spenser.*

To CREEP §, krêep. 246. *v. n.* [*pret. crept*: *crépān*, Sax.] To move as a worm. *Milton.* To grow along the ground, or on other supports. *Dryden.* To move forward as insects. To move slowly and feebly. *Shak.* To move secretly and clandestinely. *Shak.* To move timorously, without venturing into dangers. *Dryden.* To come unexpected. *Sidney.* To behave with servility; to fawn. *Shakspeare.*

CRE'EPER, krêê'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body. *Bacon.* An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens. A kind of patten or clog worn by women. An insect. *Barton.* A small bird, called also the *ox-eye* [in naval language.] A sort of grapnel, used for recovering things that may be cast overboard.

CRE'EP-HOLE, krêêp'-hôle. *n. s.* A hole into which any animal may creep. A subterfuge; an excuse.

CRE'EPINGLY, krêêp'-îng-lê. *ad.* Slowly; after the manner of a reptile. *Sidney.*

CRE'EPLE, krê'-pl. *n. s.* [*crépél*, Sax.] A lame person; a cripple. *Donne.*

CREMA'TION, krê-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*crematio*, Lat.] A burning.

CRE'MOR, krê'-môr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A soft liquor resembling cream. *Ray.*

CRE'MOSIN*. See *CRIMOSIN*.

CRE'NATED, krên'-ât-êd. *a.* [*crena*, Lat.] Notched; indented. *Woodward.*

CRE'OLE*, krê'-ôlz. *n. s.* Such as are descended from the Spaniards; natives of Spanish America. *Guthrie.*

CRE'PANE, krê'-pân. *n. s.* An ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of the foot of a horse. *Furrier's Dict.*

To CRE'PITATE §, krêp'-ê-tâte. 91. *v. n.* [*crepito*, Lat.] To make a small, crackling noise; to break wind. *Cockeram.*

CREPITATION, krêp'-ê-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* A small, crackling noise.

CREPT, krèpt. *part. from creep.*
 CREPU/SCULE \S , krè-pûs/-kûle. *n. s.* [*crepusculum*, Lat.] Twilight. *Dict.*
 CREPU/SCULINE*, krè-pûs/-kû-lîn. *a.* Glimmering; crepuscular. *Sprat.*
 CREPU/SCULOUS, krè-pûs/-kû-lûs. *a.* Glimmering. *Glanville.*
 CRE/SCENT \S , krès/-sènt. *a.* [*cresco*, Lat.] Increasing; growing. *Shakspeare.*
 CRE/SCENT, krès/-sènt. *n. s.* The moon in her state of increase. *Shakspeare.*
 To CRE/SCENT*, krès/-sènt. *v. a.* To form into a crescent. *Seward.*
 CRE/SCIVE, krès/-siv. 158. *a.* Increasing; growing. *Shakspeare.*
 CRESS, krès. *n. s.* An herb. *Miller.*
 CRE/SSET, krès/-sèt. 99. *n. s.* [*croisette*, Fr.] A great light set upon a beacon, or watch-tower. *Shak.* Simply, a lamp, or torch. *Holinshead.*
 CREST \S , krèst. *n. s.* [*cræsta*, Sax.] The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet. *Shak.* The comb of a cock. *Milton.* The ornament of the helmet in heraldry. *Camden.* Any tuft or ornament on the head. *Dryden.* Pride; spirit; fire. *Shakspeare.*
 To CREST*, krèst. *v. a.* To mark with long streaks. To serve as a crest for. *Shakspeare.*
 CRE/STED, krès/-tèd. *a.* Adorned with a plume or crest. *Milton.* Wearing a comb. *Dryden.*
 CREST-FALLEN, krès/-fâln. *a.* Dejected; sunk; dispirited. *Shakspeare.*
 CRE/STLESS, krèst/-lès. *a.* Not dignified with coat-armour. *Shakspeare.*
 CRETA/CEOUS \S , krè-tâ/-shûs. *a.* [*creta*, Lat.] Having the qualities of chalk. *Grew.* Abounding with chalk. *Phillips.*
 CRETA/TED, krè/-tâ-tèd. *a.* Rubbed with chalk. *Dict.*
 CRE/TICK*, krè/-tîk. *n. s.* [*κρητιδς*]. A foot used in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of a short syllable between two long. *Bentley.*
 CRE/VICE \S , krèv/-îs. 140. *n. s.* [*crevis*, old Fr.] A crack; a cleft. *Spectator.*
 To CRE/VICE, krèv/-îs. *v. a.* To crack; to flaw. *Wotton.*
 CRE/VIS*, } krèv/-îs. *n. s.* Cray-fish. *Smith.*
 CRE/VISSE*, }
 CREW \S , krôd. 339. *n. s.* [*crew*, Sax.] A company of people associated for any purpose. *Spenser.* The company of a ship. *Dryden.*
 CREW, krôd. The *preterit* of *crow*.
 CRE/WEL, krôd/-îl. 99. *n. s.* [*klewel*, Dutch.] Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball. *Burton.*
 CRIB \S , krib. *n. s.* [*crÿbb*, Sax.] The rack or manger of a stable. *Shak.* The stall or cabin of an ox. *Prov.* A small habitation; a cottage. *Shak.*
 To CRIB, krib. *v. a.* To confine; to cage. *Shak.*
 CRIBBAGE, krib/-bidje. 90. *n. s.* A game at cards. *John Hall.*
 CRIBBLE \S , krib/-bl. *n. s.* [*crible*, old Fr.] A corn sieve. *Dict.* Coarse meal, a degree better than bran.
 CRIBBLE Bread*. Bread made of coarse meal. *Hulot.*
 To CRIBBLE*, krib/-bl. *v. a.* To sift or cribble through a sieve. *Lytton.*
 CRIBRA/TION, krib-brâ/-shûn. 123. *n. s.* [*cribro*, Lat.] The act of sifting or separating by a sieve.
 CRICK, krik. *n. s.* [*cricko*, Ital.] The noise of a door. A painful stiffness in the neck. *L'Estrange.*
 CRICKET, krik/-kît. 99. *n. s.* [*krekel*, Dutch.] An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fireplaces. *Shak.* A sport at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks. *Pope.* A low seat or stool.
 CRICKETING Apple. *n. s.* A small species of apple.
 CRIER, kri/-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [*crieur*, old Fr.] The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation. *Eccius.*
 CRIME \S , krime. *n. s.* [*crimen*, Lat.] An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault; an act of wickedness. *Spenser.* Reproach: a Latinism. *Milton.*

CRIMEFUL, krime/-fûl. *a.* Wicked. Faulty in a high degree. *Shakspeare.*
 CRIMELESS, krime/-lès. *a.* Innocent; without crime. *Shakspeare.*
 CRIMINAL, krîm/-è-nâl. 88. *a.* Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to law. *Spenser.* Guilty; tainted with crime. *Rogers.* Not civil: as, a *criminal* prosecution. *Blackstone.*
 CRIMINAL, krîm/-è-nâl. *n. s.* A man accused. *Dryden.* A man guilty of a crime. *Bacon.*
 CRIMINALITY*, krîm/-è-nâl/-è-tè. *n. s.* A criminal action, case, or cause. *Bp. Watson.*
 CRIMINALLY, krîm/-è-nâl-lè. *ad.* Wickedly; guiltily. *Rogers.*
 CRIMINALNESS, krîm/-è-nâl-nès. *n. s.* Guiltiness.
 To CRIMINATE*, krîm/-è-nâte. *v. a.* To accuse; to charge with crime. *Ld. North.*
 CRIMINA/TION, krîm/-è-nâl/-shûn. *n. s.* Accusation; charge. *Bp. Hall.*
 CRIMINATORY, krîm/-è-nâ-tûr-rè. 512. *a.* Accusing; censorious.
 CRIMINOUS, krîm/-è-nûs. *a.* Wicked; iniquitous; enormously guilty. *Bp. Hall.*
 CRIMINOUSLY, krîm/-è-nûs-lè. *ad.* Enormously; very wickedly. *Hannond.*
 CRIMINOUSNESS, krîm/-è-nûs-nès. *n. s.* Wickedness; guilt; crime. *King Charles.*
 CRIMOSIN, krîm/-zn. *a.* [*cremosino*, Ital.] A species of red colour tinged with blue. *Spenser.* Commonly written *crimson*.
 CRIMP \S , krîmp. *a.* [*crÿmman*, Sax.] Friable; brittle; easily crumbled. *Phillips.* Not consistent; not forcible. *Arbuthnot.*
 CRIMP*, krîmp. *n. s.* A game at cards formerly. *B. Jonson.* One who decoys others into military service: a low word.
 To CRIMP*, krîmp. *v. a.* [*crÿmpt*, Sax.] To curl or crisp the hair.
 To CRIMPLE, krîm/-pl. 405. *v. a.* [*krimpeu*, Teut.] To contract; to corrugate. *Wiseman.*
 CRIMSON \S , krîm/-zn. 170. *n. s.* [*cremosino*, Ital.] Red, somewhat darkened with blue. *Boyle.* Red in general. *Shakspeare.*
 CRIMSON*, krîm/-zn. *a.* Red, somewhat darkened with blue. *Prior.* Red, in general. *Shakspeare.*
 To CRIMSON, krîm/-zn. *v. a.* To dye with crimson. *Shakspeare.*
 CRINCUM, krîngk/-ûm. *n. s.* A cramp; a contraction; whimsy. *Hudibras.*
 CRINGE, krînje. *n. s.* Bow; servile civility. *Howell.*
 To CRINGE \S , krînje. *v. a.* [*krîehen*, German.] To draw together; to contract. *Shakspeare.*
 To CRINGE, krînje. *v. z.* To bow; to fawn; to flatter. *Bp. Hall.*
 CRINGER*, krîn/-jûr. *n. s.* One who is always bowing for some mean purpose; a flatterer.
 CRINIGEROUS, krî-nîg/-jè-rûs. 123. *a.* [*criniger*, Lat.] Hairly; overgrown with hair. *Dict.*
 CRINITE*, krî-nîe. 140, 154. *a.* [*crinitus*, Lat.] Having the appearance of hair. *Fairfax.*
 To CRINKLE \S , krîng/-kl. *n. s.* [*krinkelen*, Dutch.] To go in and out; to run in flexures. *King.*
 To CRINKLE, krîng/-kl. *v. a.* To mould into inequalities. *Skelton.*
 CRINKLE, krîng/-kl. *n. s.* A wrinkle; a sinuosity. *Search.*
 CRINOSE \S , krî-nôse/. *a.* [*crinis*, Lat.] Hairly. *Dict.*
 CRINO/SITY, krî-nôs/-è-tè. *n. s.* Hairiness. *Dict.*
 CRIPPLE \S , krîp/-pl. 405. *n. s.* [*crÿpel*, Sax.] A lame man. *Shakspeare.*
 CRIPPLE*, krîp/-pl. *a.* Lame. *Shakspeare.*
 To CRIPPLE, krîp/-pl. *v. a.* To lame; to make lame. *Shakspeare.*
 CRIPPLENESS, krîp/-pl-nès. *n. s.* Lameness. *Dict.*
 CRISIS, krî/-sls. *n. s.* [*crîsis*]. The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better. *Dryden.* The point of time at which any affair comes to the height. *Dryden.*
 CRISP \S , krîsp. *a.* [*crÿp*, Sax.] Curled. *Bacon.* Indented; winding. *Shak.* Brittle; friable. *Bacon.* Short; brisk. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
 To CRISP, krîsp. *v. a.* To curl; to contract into

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pòund; —dín, THIS.

knots or curls. *Shak.* To twist; to curl. *Milton.*
To indent; to make to wave. *Milton.*
To CRISP*, kríp, v. n. To curl. *Sir T. Herbert.*
CRISPATION, krís-pà'-shùn. n. s. The act of curling. The state of being curled. *Bacon.*
CRISPING-IRON*, krís'-ping-í'-árn. n. s. A curling iron. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
CRISPING-PIN, krís'-ping-plín. n. s. A curling iron. *Isaiah.*
CRISP/SULCANT, krís-pé-súl'-kánt. a. [*crispulcans*, Lat.] Waved, or undulating; as lightning is represented. *Dict.*
CRISPNESS, kríp'-nès. n. s. Curledness.
CRISPY, krís'-pè. a. Curled. *Shakespeare.*
CRISS-CROSS-ROW*, krís-kròs-rò. n. s. Alphabet; beginning. *Southerne.*
CRITERION, krí-tè-rè-ún. 123. n. s. [*κρίτηριον*: plural *criteria*.] A mark by which any thing is judged of with regard to its goodness or badness. *Donne.*
CRITICK, krít'-ík. n. s. [*κριτικός*.] A man skilled in the art of judging of literature; able to distinguish the faults and beauties of writing. *Locke.* An examiner; a judge. *Pope.* A snarler; a carper. *Pope.* A censurer; a man apt to find fault. *Shak.*
CRITICK, krít'-ík. a. Critical; relating to criticism. *Pope.*
CRITICK, n. s. See CRITIQUE.
To CRITICK, krít'-ík. v. n. To play the critick; to criticise. *Brewer.*
CRITICAL, krít'-è-kál. a. Exact; nicely judicious. *Holder.* Relating to criticism. Captious; censorious. *Shak.* Comprising the time at which a great event is determined. *Brown.* Decisive; nice. *Sprat.* Producing a crisis or change of the disease; as, a *critical* sweat.
CRITICALLY, krít'-è-kál-è. ad. In a critical manner; exactly. *Dryden.* At the exact point of time.
CRITICALNESS, krít'-è-kál-nès. n. s. Exactness; accuracy; nicety.
To CRITICISE, krít'-è-síze. 153. v. n. To play the critick; to judge. *Dryden.* To animadvert upon as faulty. *Locke.*
To CRITICISE, krít'-è-síze. v. a. To censure. *Addison.*
CRITICISER*, krít'-è-sl-zúr. n. s. One who makes or writes remarks. *Blackwall.*
CRITICISM, krít'-è-síz-m. n. s. A standard of judging well. *Dryden.* Remark; animadversion. *Addison.*
CRITIQUE, kré-tèk'. n. s. [Fr.] A critical examination; critical remarks. *Dryden.* Science of criticism. *Locke.*—This word is now generally so written to distinguish it from *critick*, the person; though, so lately as when *Pope* wrote, no distinction of the spelling or accent obtained. *Todd.*
To CROAK, kròke. v. n. [*κρακεῖν*, Sax.] To make a hoarse, low noise, like a frog. *May.* To caw or cry as a raven or crow. *Shak.* To make any disagreeable or offensive murmur. *Locke.*
CROAK, kròke. n. s. The cry of a frog or raven. *Dryden.*
CROAKER*, krò'-kúr. n. s. One who is perpetually descanting on dangers and difficulties, and making unfair comparisons of the present with the past.
CROATS*, kròts. n. s. Irregular troops, formed of natives of *Croatia*. *Guthrie.*
CROCEOUS, krò'-shè-ús. 357. a. [*crocus*, Lat.] Consisting of saffron; like saffron. *Dict.*
CROCITATION, krò-sè-là'-shùn. n. s. [*crocitatio*, Lat.] The croaking of frogs or ravens. *Dict.*
CROCK, kròk. n. s. [*crocca*, Sax.] A cup; any vessel made of earth. *Spenser.* A little stool. *Tailler.* The black or soot of a pot or kettle. *Ray.*
CROCKERY, kròk'-úr-è. 555. n. s. Earthen ware.
CROCODILE, kròk'-ò-díl. 145. n. s. [*κρόκος* and *δαίμων*.] An amphibious, voracious animal, found in Egypt and the Indies. *Calmet.* A little animal, otherwise called *snail*. *Trevoux.*

Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Porry, make the *i* in the last syllable short, as I have done; and Buchanan is the only one who makes it long. *W.*

CROCUS, krò'-kús. n. s. [*crocus*, Lat.] A flower. *Thomson.*
CROFT, kròft. n. s. [*croft*, Sax.] A little close joining to a house, used for corn or pasture. *Milton.*
CROISA/DE, kròè-shà-dè. } n. s. [*croisade*, Fr.] A
CROISA/DO, kròè-sà-dò. } holy war; a war carried on against infidels under the banner of the cross. *Bacon.*
CROISES, kròè-sèz. n. s. Pilgrims who carry a cross. Soldiers who fight under the banner of the cross. *Burke.*
CRO/MLECHE*, [carem-luach, Heb.] Huge, broad, flat stones, raised upon other stones set up on end for that purpose, and supposed to be the remains of altars. *Rowland.*
CRONE, kròne. n. s. [*crone*, Sax.] An old ewe. *Tusser.* In contempt, an old woman. *Shak.*
CRO/NET, krò'-nèt. n. s. The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.
CRO/NICAL*, } kròn'-è-kál. See ACRONYCAL.
CRO/NYCAL*, }
CRO/NY, krò'-nè. n. s. An old acquaintance; a companion of long standing. *Hudibras.*
CROOK, kròók. [krók, *Perry and Jones.*] n. s. [*crok*, Celt.] Any crooked or bent instrument. A sheep-hook. *Conley.* Any thing bent; a meander. *Sidney.* An artifice; a trick. *Crammer.* A gibbet. *Spenser.*
To CROOK, kròók. v. a. To bend; to turn into a hook. *Shak.* To bend, figuratively; to thwart. *Bp. Fisher.* To pervert from rectitude. *Bacon.*
To CROOK, kròók. v. n. To be bent. *Camden.*
CROOKBACK, kròók'-bák. n. s. A man that has gibbous shoulders. *Shakespeare.*
CROOKBACKED, kròók'-bákt. 359. a. Having bent shoulders. *Dryden.*
CROOK-KNEED*, kròók'-nèèd. a. Having crooked knees. *Shakespeare.*
CROOK-SHOULDERED*, kròók'-shòlè'-dúrd. a. Having bent shoulders. *South.*
CROOK/ED, kròók'-èd. 366. a. Bent; not straight. *Newton.* Winding; oblique. *Locke.* Perverse untoward; without rectitude of mind. *Deut.*
CROOK/EDLY, kròók'-èd-lè. ad. Not in a straight line. Untowardly; not compliantly. *Bp. Taylor.*
CROOK/EDNESS, kròók'-èd-nès. n. s. Deviation from straightness; curvity. *Hooker.* Deformity of a gibbous body. *Bp. Taylor.* Lewdness; depravity; perverseness. *Borret.*
To CROOK/EN*, kròók'-kn. v. a. To make crooked. *Homilies.*
CROP, kròp. n. s. [*cropp*, Sax.] The craw of a bird. *Ray.*
CROP/FUL, kròp'-fúl. a. Satiated; with a full belly. *Milton.*
CROP-SICK, kròp'-sík. a. Sick with repletion. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
CROP-SICKNESS*, kròp'-sík-nès. n. s. Sickness arising from repletion. *Whitlock.*
CROP, kròp. n. s. [*cropp*, Sax.] The highest part or end of any thing. *Chaucer.* The harvest; the corn gathered off a field. *Spenser.* Any thing cut off. *Dryden.*
To CROP, kròp. v. a. To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap. *Shak.* To gather before it falls. *Milton.*
To CROP, kròp. v. n. To yield harvest. *Shakespeare.*
CROP-EAR*, kròp'-èèr. n. s. A horse having his ears cropped. *Shakespeare.*
CROP-EARED*, kròp'-èèrd. a. Having the ears cropped. *B. Jonson.*
CROP/PER, kròp'-púr. n. s. A kind of pigeon with a large crop. *Walton.*
CRO/SIER, krò'-zhè-èr. 451, 453. n. s. [*croisier*, Fr.] The pastoral staff of a bishop, which has a cross upon it. *Bacon.*
CRO/SLET, kròs'-lèt. 99. n. s. [*croisselet*, Fr.] A small cross. *Spenser.* A crucible. *Chaucer.*
CROSS, kròs. n. s. [*croes*, Welsh.] One straight body laid at right angles over another; the instrument by which the Saviour of the world suffered death. *Bacon.* The ensign of the Christian religion. *Spenser.* A monument with a cross upon it to ex-

cite devotion; such as were anciently set in market-places. *Shak.* A line drawn through another. *Hudibras.* Any thing that thwarts; hindrance; vexation; opposition; trial of patience. *Sidney.* Money so called, because marked with a cross. *Hovell.*—*Cross and Pile:* a play with money. *Hudibras.* Church lands in Ireland. *Sir J. Davies.*

CROSS, kròs. *a.* Transverse. *Newton.* Oblique; lateral. *Shak.* Adverse; opposite. *Dryden.* Perverse; untractable. *South.* Peevish; fretful. *Taylor.* Contrary; contradictory. *South.* Contrary to wish; unfortunate. *South.* Interchanged. *Sidney.*

CROSS, kròs. *prep.* Athwart; transversely. *Knolles.* Over; from side to side. *Shakspeare.*

To CROSS, kròs. *v. a.* To lay one body, or draw one line, athwart another. *Hudibras.* To sign with the cross. *Dryden.* To cancel: as, to cross an article. To pass over. *Temple.* To move laterally, obliquely, or athwart. *Spenser.* To thwart; to embarrass; to obstruct; to hinder. *Hooker.* To counteract; to be inconsistent with. *Locke.* To contravene; to hinder by authority; to countermand. *Spenser.* To contradict. *Hooker.* To debar; to preclude. *Shakspeare.*

To CROSS, kròs. *v. n.* To lie athwart another thing. To be inconsistent. *Sidney.*

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, kròs'-bâr-shòt. *n. s.* A round shot, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*

CROSS-BILL*, kròs'-bíl. *n. s.* A bill brought by a defendant against the plaintiff.

To CROSS-EXAMINE, kròs'-ègz-àm-ín. *v. a.* To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party. *Decay of Piety.*

CROSS-EXAMINATION*, kròs'-ègz-àm-ín-à'-shún. *n. s.* The act of nicely examining, by questions apparently captious, the faith of evidence in a court of justice.

CROSS-STAFF, kròs'-stáf. *n. s.* An instrument used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars.

CROSS-ARMED*, kròs'-àrm'd. *a.* Having the arms folded across; melancholy. *Donne.*

CROSSARROW*, kròs'-àr-rò. *n. s.* An arrow of a crossbow. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CROSSBARRED*, kròs'-bârd. *a.* Secured by transverse bars. *Milton.*

CROSSBILL*, kròs'-bíl. *n. s.* A small bird, so called from its beak, which has the points crossing one another.

CROSSBITE, kròs'-blite. *n. s.* A deception; a cheat. *L'Estrange.*

To CROSSBITE, kròs'-blite. *v. a.* To contravene by deception. *Collier.*

CROSSBOW, kròs'-bò. *n. s.* A missive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock. *Carew.*

CROSSBOWER, kròs'-bò-úr. *n. s.* A shooter with a cross-bow. *Raleigh.*

CROSSBUN*, kròs'-bùn'. *n. s.* A cake marked with the form of the cross.

To CROSSCUT*, kròs'-kút'. *v. a.* To cut across. *Robinson.*

To CROSSFLOW*, kròs'-flòv'. *v. n.* To flow in a contrary direction. *Milton.*

CROSSGRAINED, kròs'-gránd'. 359. *a.* Having the fibres transverse or irregular. *Moxon.* Perverse; troublesome; vexatious. *Hudibras.*

CROSSLÉGGED*, kròs'-lègd'. *a.* Having the legs crossed. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CROSSING*, kròs'-slng. *n. s.* The act of signing with the cross. *Bp. Hall.* Opposition. *Shakspeare.*

CROSSLET*. See CROSLET.

CROSSLY, kròs'-lè. *ad.* Athwart; so as to intersect something else. Oppositely; adversely. *Shak.* Unfortunately. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CROSSNESS, kròs'-nès. *n. s.* Transverseness; intercession. Perverseness; peevishness. *Bacon.*

CROSSPU/ROUSE*, kròs'-pûr-pûs. *n. s.* A conceit of conversation, proposing a difficulty to be solved; a kind of enigma or riddle. *Whalley.* A contradictory system. *Shaftesbury.*

To CROSSQUESTION*, kròs'-kwès'-tshàn. *v. a.* To cross-examine. *Killingbeck.*

CROSSROAD*, kròs'-ròde. *n. s.* A road across the country; not the direct high-road. *Guthrie.*

CROSSROW, kròs'-ròv'. *n. s.* Alphabet: so named because a cross is placed at the beginning to show that the end of learning is piety. *Shakspeare.*

CROSSWAY, kròs'-wà. *n. s.* A small obscure path intersecting the chief road; or the place, where one road intersects another. *Obadiah.*

CROSSWIND, kròs'-wind. [See WIND.] *n. s.* Wind blowing from the right or left. *Boyle.*

CROSSWORT, kròs'-wùrt. 166. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

CROTCH, kròtsh. *n. s.* [croc, Fr.] A hook or fork. *Bacon.*

CRO'TCHET, kròtsh'-èt. 99. *n. s.* [crochet, Fr.] [In music.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim. *Chambers.* A piece of wood fitted into another to support a building. *Dryden.* [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus]. A perverse conceit; an odd fancy. *Burton.*

To CRO'TCHET*, kròtsh'-èt. *v. n.* To play in a measured time of music. *Donne.*

CRO'TCHETED*, kròtsh'-èt-éd. *part. a.* Distinguished by musical notation. *Harnar.*

To CROUCH*, kròùtsh. 313. *v. n.* [kriechen, Germ.] To stoop low; to lie close to the ground. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To fawn; to bend servilely. *1 Samuel.*

To CROUCH*, kròùtsh. *v. a.* [cpace, Sax.] To sign with the cross; to bless. *Chaucer.* *Ob. T.*

CROUCH-BACK*. See CROOK-BACK.

CROUCHED Friars*, *n. s.* An order of friars so called from the cross which they wore. *Fuller.*

CROUD*. See CROWD.

CROUP*, kròp. 315. *n. s.* [croupe, Fr.] The rump of a fowl. The buttocks of a horse. *Chaucer.*

CROUP*, kròp. *n. s.* A kind of asthma or catarrh, to which children are subject.

CROUPA/DES, kròp-àdz'. *n. s.* Higher leaps than those of curvets. *Favrier's Dict.*

CROW*, krò. 324. *n. s.* [cnap, Sax.] A large black bird that feeds upon the carcasses of beasts. *Shak.* To pluck a crow, is to be contentious about that which is of no value. *L'Estrange.* A bar of iron used as a lever to force open doors. *Shak.* The voice of a cock.

To CROW, krò. *v. n.* preterit, *I crew, or crowed; I have crowed.* To make the noise which a cock makes in gayety, or defiance. *Shak.* To boast; to bully; to bluster. *Bp. Hall.*

CROWD*, kròd. 323. *n. s.* [cruð, Sax.] A multitude confusedly pressed together. A promiscuous medley, without order or distinction. *Pope.* The vulgar; the populace. *Dryden.* [Crowth, Welsh.] A fiddle. *Wicliffe.*

To CROWD, kròd. *v. a.* To fill with confused multitudes. *Watts.* To press close together. *Shak.* To encumber by multitudes. *Granville.*—*To crowd sail.* To spread wide the sails upon the yards.

To CROWD, kròd. *v. n.* To swarm; to be numerous. *Dryden.* To thrust among a multitude. *Cowley.*

To CROWD*, kròd. *v. n.* To fiddle. *Massinger.*

CROWDER, kròv'-dér. *n. s.* A fiddler. *Sidney.*

CROWFLOWER*, kròv'-flòv-úr. *n. s.* A kind of campion. *Shakspeare.*

CROWFOOT, kròv'-fùt. *n. s.* A flower. *Croxall.*

CROWFOOT, kròv'-fùt. *n. s.* A caltrop. *Military Dict.*

CROWKEEPER, kròv'-kèè-pûr. *n. s.* A scarecrow. *Shakspeare.*

CROWN*, kròdn. 323. *n. s.* [corona, Lat.] The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity. *Shak.* A garland. *Ecclus.* Reward; honorary distinction. *1 Corinthians.* Regal power; royalty. *Locke.* The top of the head. *Shak.* The top of any thing; as, of a mountain. *Shak.* Part of the hat that covers the head. *Sharp.* A piece of money anciently stamped with a crown

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

in value five shillings. *Bacon*. Honour; ornament; dignity. *Ecclesi.* Completion; accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL, kròun-im-pè-ré-ál. *n. s.* A plant. *Shakspeare*.

TO CROWN, kròun'. *v. a.* To invest with the crown. *Shak.* To cover as with a crown. *Dryden*. To dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious. *Psalms*. To reward; to recompense. *Rescommon*. To complete; to perfect. *South*. To terminate; to finish. *Dryd.*

CROWNER*, kròun'-úr. *n. s.* A perfecter. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

CROWNED, kròun'-ét. The same with *coronet*, which see. Chief end; last purpose.

CROWGLASS, kròun'-glás. *n. s.* The finest sort of window-glass.

CROWNING*, kròun'-íng. *n. s.* [In architecture.] That which finishes or crowns any decoration.

CROWPOST, kròun'-pòst. *n. s.* A post which, in building, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWNSCAB, kròun'-skáb. *n. s.* A stinking, filthy scab, round about the corners of a horse's hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROWN-THISTLE, kròun'-thís'-sl. *n. s.* A flower.

CROWNWHEEL, kròun'-hwéle. *n. s.* The upper wheel of a watch, next the balance.

CROWWORKS, kròun'-wúrk. *n. s.* Bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground. *Harris*.

CROWS-FEET*, kròze'-fèet. *n. s.* The wrinkles under the eyes, which are the effect of age. *Chaucer*.

CROWTOE, krò'-tò. *n. s.* A plant. *Milton*.

CROYLSTONE, kròil'-stòne. *n. s.* Crystallized caulk. *Woodward*.

CRUCHED, or **CRUTCHED** Friars.* See **CROUCHED**.

CRUCIAL, kròd'-shé-ál. 357. *a.* [*crux, crucis*, Lat.] Transverse; intersecting one another. *Sharp*.

TO CRUCIATE*, kròd'-shé-áte. *v. a.* [*crucio*, Lat.] To torture; to torment; to excruciate. *Bale*.

CRUCIATE*, kròd'-shé-áte. *a.* Tormented. *Bale*.

CRUCIATION*, kròd'-shé-át'-shùn. *n. s.* Torment. *Bp. Hall*.

CRUCIBLE, kròd'-sè-bl. *n. s.* [*crucibulum*, low Lat.] A chymist's melting pot, formerly marked with a cross. *Peachment*.

CRUCIFEROUS, kròd'-sif'-è-rùs. *a.* Bearing the cross. *Dict.*

CRUCIFIER, kròd'-sè-fl-úr. *n. s.* He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion. *Hannond*.

CRUCIFIX, kròd'-sè-flks. *n. s.* [*crucifixus*, Lat.] A representation in picture of our Lord's passion. *Addison*. The cross of Christ; figuratively, the religion of Christ. *Bp. Taylor*.

CRUCIFIXION, kròd'-sè-flk'-shùn. *n. s.* The punishment of nailing to a cross. *Addison*.

CRUCIFORM, kròd'-sè-fòrm. *a.* Having the form of a cross. *Warton*.

TO CRUCIFY*, kròd'-sè-fl. 183. *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Lat.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright. *Hebrews*. To torment; to vex. *Burton*.

CRUCIGEROUS, kròd'-sldje'-è-rùs. *a.* [*cruciger*, Lat.] Bearing the cross.

CRUD*, See **CURD**.

CRUDE*, kròd. 339. *a.* [*crudus*, Lat.] Raw; not subdued by fire. Not changed by any process. *Boyle*. Harsh; unripe. *Bacon*. Not well digested in the stomach. *Bocon*. Unfinished; immature. *Milton*. Having indigested notions. *Milton*. Indigested. *B. Jonson*.

CRUDELY, kròd'-le. *ad.* Unripely; without due preparation. *Dryden*.

CRUDENESS, kròd'-nès. *n. s.* Unripeness. *Chillingworth*.

CRUDITY, kròd'-dè-tè. *n. s.* [*cruditas*, Lat.] Indigestion; incoercion. *Brown*. Unripeness. Indigested notion. *Waterland*.

TO CRUDE, kròd'-dl. *v. a.* To coagulate; to congeal. *Spenser*.

CRUDY, kròd'-dè. *a.* Concreted; coagulated. *Spenser*. Raw; chill. *Shakspeare*.

CRUEL*, kròd'-íl. 339. 99. *a.* [*cruel*, Fr.] Inhuman; hardhearted; void of pity. *Jer.* Bloody; mischievous; destructive. *Psalms*.

CRUELLY, kròd'-íl-lè. *ad.* In a cruel manner. *South*. Painfully; mischievously. *Spenser*. Extremely. *Goodman*.

CRUELNESS, kròd'-íl-nès. *n. s.* Inhumanity; cruelty. *Spenser*. Destructiveness. *Ld. Surrey*.

CRUELTY, kròd'-íl-tè. *n. s.* Inhumanity; savageness; barbarity. *Shak.* Act of intentional affliction. *Temple*.

CRUENTATE, kròd'-èn-táte. 91. *a.* [*cruentatus*, Lat.] Smeared with blood. *Glanville*.

CRUET, kròd'-it. 99. *n.* [*cruchette*, Fr.] A vial for vinegar or oil, with a stopple. *Swift*.

CRUISE, kròds. 339. *n. s.* [*krücke*, Dutch.] A small cup. 1 *Kings*.

CRUISE*, kròdz. *n. s.* [*croise*, Fr.] A voyage in search of plunder.

TO CRUISE, kròdz. 441. *v. n.* To rove over the sea in search of plunder, or without any certain course.

CRUISER, kròd'-zúr. *n. s.* One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder. *Wiseman*. A ship employed in sailing to and fro for the protection of merchant-ships.

CRUM*, or **CRUMB***, kròm. *n. s.* [*cruma*, Sax.] The soft part of bread; not the crust. *Bacon*. A small particle or fragment of bread. *Thomson*.

TO CRUM*, kròm. *v. a.* To break into small pieces. *Boret*.

TO CRUMBLE, kròm'-bl. 405. *v. a.* To break into small pieces. *Herbert*.

TO CRUMBLE, kròm'-bl. *v. n.* To fall into small pieces. *Shakspeare*.

CRUMENAL, kròm'-è-nál. *n. s.* [*crumena*, Lat.] A purse. *Spenser*.

CRUMMABLE*, kròm'-má-bl. *a.* Capable of being broken into small pieces.

CRUMMY, kròm'-mè. *a.* Soft.

CRUMP*, kròm-p. *a.* [*crump*, Sax.] Crooked. *Bp. Taylor*.

CRUMP-SHOULDERED, kròm-p-shòle'-dùrd. *a.* Having crooked shoulders. *L'Estrange*.

CRUMPET*, kròm'-pèt. *n. s.* [*crumpeit*, Sax.] A soft cake.

TO CRUMPLE, kròm'-pl. *v. a.* [*rumple*, Dutch.] To draw into wrinkles. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

TO CRUMPLE*, kròm'-pl. *v. n.* To shrink up; to contract. *Smith*.

CRUMPLING, kròm'-plíng. *n. s.* A small, degenerate apple.

TO CRUNK, kránk. } *v. n.* To cry like a

TO CRUNKLE, kránk'-kl. } crane. *Dict.*

CRUOR*, kròd'-úr. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] Gore; coagulated blood. *Greenhill*.

CRUP*, krúp. *n. s.* The buttocks.

CRUP*, krúp. *a.* Short; brittle.

CRUPPER, krúp'-púr. 98. *n. s.* [*croupe*, Fr.] That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail. *Sidney*.

CRURAL, kròd'-ràl. *a.* [*crural*, Fr.] Belonging to the leg. *Arbuthnot*.

CRUSADE, kròd'-sáde'. } *n. s.* An expedition

CRUSADO, kròd'-sá-dò. } against the infidels. *Shenstone*. A coin stamped with a cross. *Shak.*

CRUSADER*, kròd'-sá-dùr. *n. s.* One employed in a crusade. *Robertson*.

CRUSE. See **CRUISE**.

CRUSET, kròd'-sít. 99. *n. s.* A goldsmith's melting pot. *Phillips*.

TO CRUSH*, krúsh. *v. a.* [*ecraser*, Fr.] To press between two opposite bodies; to squeeze. *Num*.

To press with violence. *Shak.* To overwhelm; to beat down. *Shak.* To subdue; to conquer beyond resistance. *Spenser*.

TO CRUSH A Cup. To empty a cup; to drink together. *Shakspeare*.

TO CRUSH, krúsh. *v. n.* To be condensed.

CRUSH, krúsh. *n. s.* A collision; the act of rushing together. *Addison*.

CRUSHER*, krúsh'-úr. *n. s.* A violent breaker.

CRUST*, krúst. *n. s.* [*crusta*, Lat.] Any shell or ex

ternal coat. *Addison*. An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body. *Addison*. The case of a pie made of meal, and baked. *Addison*. The outer hard part of bread. *Dryden*. A waste piece of bread. *Dryden*.

To CRUST, krúst. *v. a.* To envelope; to cover with a hard case. *Dryden*. To foul with concretions. *Swift*.

To CRUST, krúst. *v. n.* To gather or contract a crust. *Temple*.

CRUSTA/CEOUS, krús-tà'-shús. 357. *a.* Shelly, with joints; not testaceous; not with one continued, uninterrupted shell. *Woodward*.

CRUSTA/CEOUSNESS, krús-tà'-shús-nês. *n. s.* The quality of having jointed shells.

CRUSTA/TION*, krús-tà'-shún. *n. s.* An adherent covering; an incrustation. *Pegge*.

CRUSTILY, krús-tè-lè. *ad.* Peevishly; snappishly.

CRUSTINESS, krús-tè-nês. *n. s.* The quality of a crust. Peevishness; moroseness.

CRUSTY, krús-tè. *a.* Covered with a crust. *Dr. Favour*. Sturdy; morose; snappish. *Preston*.

CRUTCH, krútsh. *n. s.* [*crucke*, Germ.] A support used by cripples. *Shak*. It is used for old age. *Shakespeare*.

To CRUTCH, krútsh. *v. a.* To support on crutches as a cripple. *Dryden*.

CRUX*, krúks. *n. s.* [Lat.] Figuratively, any thing that vexes or puzzles. *Dr. Sheridan*.

CRUZA/DO*. See CRUSADO.

To CRY, krl. *v. n.* [*crier*, Fr.] To speak with vehemence. *Shak*. To call importunately. *Jonah*. To talk eagerly or incessantly. *Ezod*. To proclaim; to make publick. *Jer*. To exclaim. *Shak*. To utter lamentations. *Shak*. To squall, as an infant. *Denham*. To weep. *Donne*. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal. *Psalms*. To yelp, as a hound on a scent. *Shak*. To proclaim as a hawk-er. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. To call for vengeance or punishment. *St. James*.

To CRY, krl. *v. a.* To proclaim publicly something lost or found. *Crashaw*.

To CRY down, krl-dôûn'. *v. a.* To blame; to depreciate. *Watts*. To prohibit. *Bacon*. To overbear. *Shakespeare*.

To CRY out, krl-ôût'. *v. n.* To exclaim; to scream. *Job*. To complain loudly. *Atterbury*. To blame; to censure. *Shak*. To declare loud. To be in labour. *Shakespeare*.

To CRY up, krl-ûp'. *v. a.* To applaud; to praise. *Bacon*. To raise the price by proclamation. *Temple*.

CRY, krl. *n. s.* Lamentation; shriek; scream. *Exodus*. Weeping; mourning. Clamour; outcry. *Dryden*. Exclamation of triumph or wonder.

Swift. Proclamation. The hawkers' proclamation of wares; as, the cries of London. Acclamation; popular favour. *Shakespeare*. Voice; utterance. *Locke*. Importunate call. *Jeremiah*. Yelping of dogs. *Waller*. Yell; inarticulate noise. *Zeph*. A pack of dogs. *Shakespeare*.

CRY'AL, krl-âl. *n. s.* The heron. *Ainsworth*.

CRYER. See CRIER.

CRYER, krl-ûr. 166. *n. s.* A kind of hawk called the falcon gentle. *Ainsworth*.

CRYING*, krl-îng. *n. s.* Importunate call, or outcry. *Sir T. Elyot*.

CRYPT*, kript. *n. s.* [*κρυπτω*] A subterranean cell or cave; especially under a church, for the interment of particular persons; a subterranean oratory or chapel; the grave of a martyr.

CRYPTICAL, krip-tè-kâl. } *a.* Hidden; secret.

CRYPTICK, krip-tik. } *a.* Glamville.

CRYPTICALLY, krip-tè-kâl-lè. *ad.* Occultly, secretly.

CRYPTO/GAMY*, krip-tôg'-â-mè. *n. s.* [*κρυπτω* and *γάμος*] [In botany.] Applied to a genus of plants whose fructification is concealed. *Pennant*.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, krip-tôg'-grâ-fè. 513. *n. s.* [*κρυπτω* and *γραφω*] The art of writing secret characters. Secret characters; ciphers.

CRYPTO/LOGY, krip-tôl'-lô-jè. 418. *n. s.* [*κρυπτω* and *λογος*] Enigmatical language.

CRYSTAL, kris-tâl. *n. s.* [*κρύσταλλος*] A hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless body, of which there are various kinds. A factitious body, cast in the glass houses, called also crystal glass. *Chumb*. Crystals [in chymistry] express salts shot or congealed in manner of crystal. *Bacon*.

CRYSTAL, kris-tâl. *a.* Consisting of crystal. *Shak*. Bright; transparent; pellucid. *Dryden*.

CRYSTALLINE, kris-tâl-lîne, or kris-tâl-lîn. 143, 149. *a.* Consisting of crystal. *Shak*. Bright; pellucid; transparent. *Bacon*.

CRYSTALLINE Humour, kris-tâl-lîne, or kris-tâl-lîn ù-mûr. *n. s.* The second humour of the eye, that lies next to the aqueous, behind the uvea. *Ray*.

CRYSTALLIZA/TION, kris-tâl-lè-zâ-shûn. *n. s.* Congelation into crystals. *Quincy*. The mass formed by congelation or concretion. *Woodward*.

To CRYSTALLIZE, kris-tâl-lîze. *v. a.* To cause to congeal in crystals. *Boyle*.

To CRYSTALLIZE, kris-tâl-lîze. 159. *v. n.* To coagulate; to congeal. *Arbuthnot*.

CUB, kûb. *n. s.* The young of a beast; generally of a bear or fox. *Shak*. The young of a whale perhaps of any viviparous fish. *Waller*. In reproach, a young boy or girl. *Shakespeare*.

CUB*, kûb. *n. s.* [*cubo*, Lat.] A stall for cattle. *Constitution of N. Shaxton*.

To CUB, kûb. *v. n.* To bring forth: used of beasts. *Dryden*.

To CUB*, kûb. *v. a.* To shut up; to confine as in a cub. *Burton*.

CUBA/TION, kû-bâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*cubatio*, Lat.] The act of lying down.

CUBATORY, kû-bâ-tûr-è. 512. *a.* Recumbent. *Dict*.

CUBATURE, kû-bâ-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body. *Harris*.

CUBE, kûbe. *n. s.* [*κῦβος*] A regular, solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers*.

CUBE Root, kûbe'-rôôt. } *n. s.* The origin of a

CUBICK Root, kû-bik-rôôt. } cubick number; or a number, by whose multiplication into itself, and again into the product, any given number is formed.

CUBEB, kû-béb. *n. s.* A small dried fruit resembling pepper. *Hill*.

CUBICAL, kû-bè-kâl. } 509. *a.* Having the form

CUBICK, kû-bik. } or properties of a cube. *Wilkins*.

CUBICALLY*, kû-bè-kâl-lè. *ad.* In a cubical method. *More*.

CUBICALNESS, kû-bè-kâl-nês. *n. s.* The state of being cubical.

CUBICULAR*, kû-bik'-kû-lâr. *a.* Belonging to the chamber.

CUBICULARY, kû-bik'-kû-lâr-è. *a.* [*cubicularis*, Lat.] Fitted for the posture of lying down. *Brown*.

CUBIFORM, kû-bè-fôrm. *a.* Of the shape of a cube.

CUBIT, kû-bit. *n. s.* [*cubitus*, Lat.] A measure in use among the ancients; originally, the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. *Catmet*.

CUBITAL, kû-bè-tâl. *a.* Containing only the length of a cubit. *Brown*.

CUBITED*, kû-bit-éd. *a.* Having the measure of a cubit. *Sheldon*.

CUCKINGSTOOL, kûk'-îng-stôol. *n. s.* An engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women. *Honihies*.

CUCKOLD, kûk'-kûld. 166. *n. s.* [*cocu*, Fr.] One that is married to an adulteress; one whose wife is false to his bed. *Shakespeare*.

To CUCKOLD, kûk'-kûld. *v. a.* To corrupt a man's wife. *Shak*. To wrong a husband by unchastity. *Dryden*.

CUCKOLDLY, kûk'-kûld-lè. *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly. *Shak*.

CUCKOLDMAKER, kûk'-kûld-mâ'-kûr. *n. s.* One that makes a practice of corrupting wives. *Shak*.

CUCKOLDOM, kûk'-kûld-dûm. *n. s.* The act of

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

adultery. *Dryden*. The state of a cuckold. *Arbutnot*.

CU/KCOO\$, kùk'-kòò. 174. *n. s.* [*cuccio*, Welsh.] A bird which is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place. *Sidney*. A name of contempt. *Shakspeare*.

CU/KCOO-BUD, kùk'-kòò-bùd. } *n. s.* The
CU/KCOO-FLOWER, kùk'-kòò-flòd-àr. } name of
a flower. *Shakspeare*.

CU/KCOO-SPITTLE, kùk'-kòò-spít-il. *n. s.* A spumous dew or exudation, found upon certain plants. *Brown*.

CU/CQUEAN*, kùk'-kwèen. *n. s.* [*coquine*, Fr.] A vile woman; a prostitute. *B. Jonson*.

CU/CULLATE, kù-kùl'-lâte. 91. } *a.* [*cucullatus*,
CU/CULLATED, kù-kùl'-là-téd. } Lat.] Hooded;
covered as with a hood. Having the resemblance
of a hood. *Brown*.

CU/CUMBER, kùk'-kùm-búr. 159. [kùk'-ùm-búr,
Jones: kù-kùm-búr, *Webster*.] *n. s.* [*cucumis*, Lat.]
The name of a plant, and of the fruit of that plant.
Miller.

CU In some counties of England, especially in the west,
this word is pronounced as if written *cocumber*; this,
though rather nearer to the orthography than *cucumber*,
is yet faulty, in adopting the obtuse *u* heard in *bull*,
rather than the open *u* heard in *cucumis*, the Latin
word whence *cucumber* is derived: though, from the
adoption of the *h*, I should rather suppose we took it
from the French *concombre*. But however this may be,
it seems too firmly fixed in its sound of *cocumber* to
be altered, and must be classed with its irregular fellow
esculent *asparagus*, which see. *W*.

CU/CURBITA/CEOUS\$, kù-kùr-bè-tà'-shús. 357. *a.*
[*cucurbita*, Lat.] Plants which resemble a gourd.
Chambers.

CU/CURBITE, kù'-kùr-bít. 156. *n. s.* A chymical
vessel in the shape of a gourd. *Quincy*.

CU/CURBITIVE*, kù-kùr-bè-iv. *a.* Applied to small
flat worms of the shape of the seed of a gourd.

CUD\$, kùd. *n. s.* [cuð, Sax.] That food which is re-
spected in the first stomach, in order to rumination.
Sidney.

CU/DDEN, kùd'-dn. } 103. *n. s.* [*kudde*, Teut.] A
CU/DDY, kùd'-dè. } clown; a stupid rustic. *Dry-*
den.

To CU/DDLE, kùd'-dl. 405. *v. n.* [*cuddio*, Welsh.]
to lie close; to squat. *Prior*. To join in an em-
brace.

CU/DDY*, kùd'-dè. *n. s.* The cole-fish. *Johnson*.

CU/DGEL\$, kùd'-jíl. 99. *n. s.* [*kudse*, Dutch.] A stick
to strike with, lighter than a club, and shorter than
a pole. *Bacon*.—To *cross the cudgels*, is to forbear
the contest, from the practice of cudgel-players to
lay one over the other. *L'Estrange*.

To CU/DGEL, kùd'-jíl. *v. a.* To beat with a stick.
Shakspeare. To beat in general. *Shakspeare*.

CU/DGEL-PROOF, kùd'-jíl-pròóf. *a.* Able to resist
a stick. *Hudibras*.

CU/DGELLER*, kùd'-jél-lúr. *n. s.* One who cudgels
another. *Milton*.

CU/DLE, kùd'-dl. *n. s.* A small sea-fish. *Carew*.

CU/DWEED, kùd'-wèdè. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

CUE\$, kù. *n.* [*coue*, old Fr.] The tail or end of any
thing; as, the long curl of a wig. The last words
of a speech which the player who is to answer
catches, and regards as intimation to begin. *Shak*.
A hint; an intimation. *Shak*. The part which any
man is to play in his turn. *Shak*. Humour; tem-
per of mind. A farthing, or a farthing's worth.
Beaumont and Fletcher.

CU/ERPO, kwèr'-pò. *n. s.* [Spanish.] To be in
cuerpo, is to be without the upper coat or cloak, so
as to discover the true shape of the *cuerpo* or body.
Hudibras.

CUFF\$, kùf. *n. s.* [*kaupthian*, Goth.] A blow with
the fist; a box. *Shak*. Any stroke or blow. *Mir-*
ror for Magistrates.

CUFF, kùf. *n. s.* [*coiffe*, Fr.] Part of the sleeve.
Beaumont and Fletcher.

To CUFF, kùf. *v. n.* To fight; to scuffle. *Dryden*.

To CUFF, kùf. *v. a.* To strike with the fist. *Shak*.

To strike with talons. *Otway*. To strike with the
wings. *Dryden*.

CU/BONO\$, kl-bò-nò. [A Latin expression often
used.] For what purpose; to what end.

CU/NAGE, kwí-núje. *n. s.* The making up of
twine into forms for carriage. *Covel*.

CU/RASS\$, kwè-ràs'. 340. *n. s.* [*cuirasse*, Fr.] A
breastplate. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

CU/RA/SSIER, kwè-ràs-sèer'. 275. *n. s.* A man at
arms; a soldier in armour. *Milton*.

CU/ISH, kwísh. 340. *n. s.* [*cuisse*, Fr. Perhaps it should
be written *cuisse*. *Todd*.] The armour that covers
the thighs. *Shak*.

CU/LDEES*, kùl-dèze'. *n. s.* [*colidei*, Lat.] Monks
in Scotland and Ireland. *Bp. Lloyd*.

CU/LERAGE, kùl'-ér-àje. *n. s.* The same plant with
arnsmart. *Ainsworth*.

CU/LINARY, kùl'-lè-nâr-è. 512. *a.* [*culina*, Lat.] Re-
lating to the kitchen, or cookery. *Newton*.

To CULL\$, kùl. *v. a.* [*cueilir*, Fr.] To select from
others; to pick out of many. *Hooker*.

CULLER, kùl'-lór. 98. *n. s.* One who picks or
chooses. *Sherwood*.

CULLIBILITY*, kùl-lè-bíl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Credulity,
easiness of belief. *Swift*.

CU/LLION\$, kùl'-yùn. 113. *n. s.* [*coglione*, Ital.] A
scoundrel; a mean wretch. *Shakspeare*.

CU/LLIONLY, kùl'-yùn-lè. *a.* Mean; base. *Shak*.

CU/LLIS\$, kùl'-lís. *n. s.* [*coulis*, Fr.] Broth of boiled
meat strained. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

CU/LUMBINE. See COLUMBINE.

CU/LLY\$, kùl'-lè. *n. s.* [*coglione*, Ital.] A man de-
ceived by sharper or a strumpet. *Hudibras*.

To CULY, kùl'-lè. *v. a.* To befool; to cheat.

CU/LYISM*, kùl'-lè-izm. *n. s.* The state of a cully.
Spectator.

CULM*, kùlm. *n. s.* [*cwlum*, Welsh.] A kind of dust
coal found in pits with coals, and sometimes by it-
self.

CU/LMEN*, kùl'-mèn. *n. s.* [Lat.] Summit. *Sir T.*
Herbert.

CULMIFEROUS, kùl-míl'-fè-ròs. *a.* [*culmus* and
fero, Lat.] Culmiferous plants have a smooth jointed
stalk, and their seeds are contained in chaffy
husks. *Quincy*.

To CU/LMINATE\$, kùl'-mè-nâte. *v. n.* [*culmen*,
Lat.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian. *Mil-*
ton.

CULMINATION, kùl-mè-nà'-shùn. *n. s.* The transit
of a planet through the meridian. Top or crown.
Farindon.

CULPABILITY, kùl-pà-bíl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Blamable-
ness.

CU/LPABIE\$, kùl'-pà-bl. 405. *a.* [*culpabilis*, Lat.]
Criminal. *Shak*. Guilty. *Spenser*. Blamable;
blameworthy. *Hooker*.

CU/LPABLENESS, kùl'-pà-bl-nèss. *n. s.* Blame;
guilt. *W. Mountagu*.

CU/LPARLY, kùl'-pà-blè. *ad.* Blamably. *Bp. Taylor*.

CU/LPRIT, kùl'-prít. *n. s.* A man arraigned before
his judge. *Dryden*.

CU/LTER, kùl'-túr. *n. s.* [*culter*, Lat.] The iron of
the plough perpendicular to the share. *Shak*. It is
commonly written *coulter*.

CU/LTIVABLE\$, kùl'-tè-và-bl. *a.* Capable of cul-
tivation.

To CU/LTIVATE\$, kùl'-tè-vâte. *v. a.* [*cultiver*, Fr.]
To forward or improve the product of the earth by
manual industry. *Felton*. To improve; to melior-
ate. *Addison*.

CULTIVATION, kùl-tè-và'-shùn. *n. s.* The art or
practice of improving soils, and forwarding vege-
tables. *Robertson*. Improvement in general. *South*.

CULTIVATOR, kùl'-tè-và-túr. 521. *n. s.* One who
improves, promotes, or meliorates. *Boyle*.

CU/LTURE\$, kùl'-tshùre. 461. *n. s.* [*cultura*, Lat.]
The act of cultivation; tillage. *Bacon*. The art of
improvement and melioration. *Taiter*.

To CU/LTURE, kùl'-tshùre. *v. a.* To cultivate.
Thomson.

CU/LVER, kùl'-vúr. 98. *n. s.* [*culpep*, Sax.] A
pigeon. *Spenser*.

CULVERHOUSE*, kûl'-vûr-hôûs. *n. s.* A dovecot. *Harmer.*

CULVERIN, kûl'-vê-rîn. *n. s.* [couleuvrine, Fr.] A species of ordnance. *Wilkins.*

CULVERKEY, kûl'-vûr-kê. *n. s.* A flower. *Walton.*

CULVERTAIL*, kûl'-vûr-tâle. *n. s.* [In carpentry.] The same as *dovetail*.

CUMBENT*, kûm'-bênt, *a.* [cumbens, Lat.] Lying down. *Dyer.*

To CUMBER, kûm'-bûr. 98. *v. a.* [kommeron, komberen, Dutch.] To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct. *Dryden.* To crowd or load with something useless. *Shak.* To involve in difficulties. *Shak.* To busy; to distract with multiplicity of cares. *Luke.* To be troublesome in any place. *St. Luke.*

CUMBER, kûm'-bûr. *n. s.* Vexation; burdensomeness; embarrassment. *Sidney.*

CUMBERSOME, kûm'-bûr-sûm. *a.* Troublesome; vexatious. *Sidney.* Burdensome; embarrassing. *Arbutnot.* Unwieldy; unmanageable. *Newton.*

CUMBERSOMELY, kûm'-bûr-sûm-lê. *a.* In a troublesome manner. *Sherwood.*

CUMBERSOMENESS, kûm'-bûr-sûm-nês. *n. s.* Embarrassment; obstruction. *Sherwood.*

CUMBRANCE, kûm'-brânse. *n. s.* Burden; hindrance. *Milton.*

CUMBROUS, kûm'-brûs. *a.* Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing. *Spenser.* Oppressive; burdensome. *Milton.* Jumbled; obstructing each other. *Milton.*

CUMBROUSLY, kûm'-brûs-lê. *ad.* In a burdensome manner.

CUMFREY, kûm'-frê. *n. s.* A medicinal plant.

CUMIN, kûm'-mîn. *n. s.* [cuminum, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

✂ This word, before Dr. Johnson's dictionary altered it, was, I believe, universally spelled with double *m*. Our ancestors were homed enough to think that, if we received a word from the Latin, and conformed to the quantity of that language, it was necessary to show that conformity by a specific orthography of our own. Thus, the first *u* in *cuminum* being short, they doubled the *m* to indicate that shortness; as the analogy of our language would infallibly pronounce the *u* long, if the consonant were single, in the same manner as in *cubick*, *Cupid*, &c.—See *DRAMA. W.*

To CUMULATE, kû'-mû-lâte. *v. a.* [cumulo, Lat.] To heap together. *Shelton.*

CUMULATION, kû'-mû-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of heaping together. *Ahp. Laud.*

CUMULATIVE*, kû'-mû-lâ-tîv. *a.* Consisting of parts heaped together. *Bacon.*

To CUN*, kûn. *v. a.* [kunna, Icel. *kunnan*, Goth. the parent of *cunning*.] To know; to learn perfectly. *Barret.* To *cun* a ship, is to direct her course.

CUNCTATION, kûnk-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [cunctatio, Lat.] Delay; procrastination. *Hayward.*

CUNCTATOR, kûnk-tâ'-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] One given to delay; a lingerer. *Hammond. Ob. J.*

To CUND, kûnd. *v. a.* To give notice to. *Curew. Ob. J.*

CUNEAL, kû'-nê-âl. *a.* [cuneus, Lat.] Relating to a wedge.

CUNEATED, kû'-nê-â-têd. *a.* Made in form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM, kû-nê'-ê-fôrm. *a.* [cuneus and forma, Lat.] Having the form of a wedge.

CUNNEK, kûn'-nûr. *n. s.* A kind of fish less than an oyster. *Ainsworth.*

CUNNING, kûn'-ning. 410. *a.* [kunnan, Goth. See To CUN. connan, Sax.] Skillful; knowing. *Shak.* Performed with skill; artful. *Spenser.* Artfully deceitful; sly; designing. *Bacon.* Acted with subtily. *Sidney.*

CUNNING, kûn'-ning. *n. s.* Artifice; deceit; slyness; fraudulent dexterity. *Sidney.* Art; skill; knowledge. *Psalm.*

CUNNINGLY, kûn'-ning-lê. *ad.* Artfully; slyly; subtly. *Bacon.* Skillfully. *Spenser.*

CUNNINGMAN, kûn'-ning-mân. *n. s.* A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods. *M. Casaubon.*

CUNNINGNESS, kûn'-ning-nês. *n. s.* Deceitfulness; slyness. *Beaumont and Fletcher*

CUP, kûp. *n. s.* [cup, Sax.] A small vessel to drink in. *Genesis.* The liquor contained in the cup; the draught. *Spenser.* Social entertainment, in the plural. *Shak.* Any thing hollow like a cup. *Woodward.* A glass to draw the blood in scarification. *Arbutnot.*

To CUP, kûp. *v. a.* To supply with cups. *Shak.* To fix a glass bell or cucurbit upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification. *Dryden.*

CUPBEARER, kûp'-bâ-rêr. *n. s.* An officer of the king's household. *Wotton.* An attendant to give wine at a feast. *Broom.*

CUPBOARD, kûb'-bûrd. 412. *n. s.* [cup, and bôrd, Sax.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed. *Bacon.*

To CUPBOARD, kûb'-bûrd. *v. a.* To treasure in a cupboard; to hoard up. *Shakspeare.*

CUPELLATION*, kû-pêl-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [from *copel*.] The process of assaying and purifying gold and silver. *Babington.*

CUPIDITY, kû-pîd'-ê-tê. 511. *n. s.* [cupiditas, Lat.] Concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonable longing. *Wodroope.*

CUPOLA, kû'-pô-lâ. 92. *n. s.* [Ital.] A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CUPOLAID*, kû'-pô-lâde. *a.* Having a cupola. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CUPPEL. See COPPEL.

CUPPER, kûp'-pûr. *n. s.* One who applies cupping-glasses; a scarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS, kûp'-ping-glâs. *n. s.* A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air. *Ferrand.*

CUPREOUS, kû'-prê-ûs. *a.* [cupreus, Lat.] Coppery; consisting of copper. *Boyle.*

CUPROSE*, kûp'-rôze. *s. s.* The poppy.

CUR, kûr. *n. s.* [kor, Dutch.] A worthless, degenerate dog. *Shak.* A term of reproach for a man. *Shakspeare.*

CURABLE, kû'-râ-bl. 405. *a.* That admits a remedy. *Harvey.*

CURABLENESS, kû'-râ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Possibility to be healed.

CURACY, kû'-râ-sê. *n. s.* Employment of a curate, distinct from a benefice; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary. *Swift.* A benefice, distinguished by the name of a perpetual curacy, holden by license from the bishop.

CURATE, kû'-râte. 91. *n. s.* [curator, Lat.] A clergyman hired to perform the duties of a parson. *Dryden.* A parish priest. *Common Prayer.* One who holds a perpetual curacy.

CURATESHIP, kû'-râte-ship. *n. s.* The same with curacy. *Constitut. and Canons Eccl.*

CURATIVE, kû'-râ-tîv. 157. *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases. *Brown.*

CURATOR, kû'-râ-tûr. 521. *n. s.* [Lat.] One that has the care and superintendence of any thing. *Swift.* A guardian appointed by law. *Bacon.*

CURB, kûrb. *n. s.* [courber, Fr.] An iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, and running over the beard of the horse. *Farrier's Dict.* Restraint; inhibition. *Shak.* A hard tumour, which runs along the inside of a horse's hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CURB, kûrb. *v. a.* To guide or restrain a horse with a curb. *Milton.* To restrain; to inhibit; to check. *Spenser.* To bend. *Ray.*

CURBING*, kûrb'-îng. *n. s.* Check. *Feltham.*

CURB-STONE, kûrb'-stône. *n. s.* A thick kind of stone, placed at the edge of a stone pavement. *Mason.*

CURD, kûrd. *n. s.* The coagulation of milk; the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor. *Bacon.*

To CURD, kûrd. *v. a.* To turn to curds. *Shak.*

To CURDLE, kûrd'-dl. 405. *v. n.* To coagulate, to shoot together; to concreate. *Bacon.*

To CURDLE, kûrd'-dl. *v. a.* To cause to coagulate. *Spenser.*

CURDY, kûr'-dè. *a.* Coagulated; concretion. *Arbutnot.*

CURE, kûrè. *n. s.* [*cura*, Lat.] Remedy; restorative. *Shak.* Act of healing. *St. Luke.* The benefit or employment of a curate or clergyman. *Collier.*

To CURE, kûrè. *v. a.* To heal; to restore to health. *Bacon.* To prepare, so as to preserve from corruption. *Temple.*

CUR'LESS, kûr'-lès. *a.* Without cure; without remedy. *Shakespeare.*

CUR'ER, kû'-rûr. 93. *n. s.* A healer; a physician. *Shakespeare.*

CURFEW, kûr'-fû. *n. s.* [*couvre feu*, Fr.] An evening-peal, by which William the Conqueror willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light; so that, in many places, at this day, where a bell is customarily rung towards bed time, it is said to ring *curfew*. *Cowel.* A cover for a fire; a fireplate. *Bacon.*

CURIALITY, kû-rè-âl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*curialis*, Lat.] The privileges, or perhaps retinue, of a court. *Bac.*

CURIOSITY, kû-rè-ôs'-è-tè. *n. s.* Inquisitiveness; inclination to inquiry. *Milton.* Nicety; delicacy. *Shak.* Accuracy; exactness. *Shak.* An act of curiosity; nice experiment. *Bacon.* An object of curiosity; rarity. *Addison.*

CURIO'SO*, kûr-rè-ô'-sò. *n. s.* [Ital.] A curious person; a virtuoso. *Life of A. Wood.*

CURIOUS, kû'-rè-ds. 314. *a.* [*curiosus*, Lat.] Inquisitive; desirous of information. *Ecclus.* Attentive to; diligent about. *Woodward.* Accurate; careful not to mistake. *Hooker.* Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection. *Taylor.* Exact; nice; subtle. *Holder.* Artful; not neglectful; nicely diligent. *Fairfax.* Elegant; neat; laboured. *Exodus.* Rigid; severe; rigorous. *Shakespeare.*

CURIOUSLY, kû-rè-ds-lè. *ad.* Inquisitively; attentively. *Sidney.* Elegantly; neatly. *South.* Artfully; exactly. *Psalm.* Captiously.

CURIOSNESS*, kû-rè-ds-nès. *n. s.* Curiosity; inquisitiveness. *Sir W. Alexander.* Exactness. *South.* Nicety. *Spenser.*

CURL, kûrl. *n. s.* A ringlet of hair. *Sidney.* Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure. *Newton.*

To CURL, kûrl. *v. a.* [*cyrpan*, Sax.] To turn the hair in ringlets. *Shak.* To writhe; to twist. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To dress with curls. *Shak.* To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities. *Shak.*

To CURL, kûrl. *v. n.* To shrink into ringlets. *Boyle.* To rise in undulations. *Dryden.* To twist itself. *Dryden.* To shrink back. *B. Jonson.*

CURL-HEADED*, kûrl'-héd-éd. } *a.* Having the
CURL'D-PATE*, kûrl'-pâte. } hair curled.
Shakespeare.

CURLEW, kûr'-lû. *n. s.* [*curlew*, Fr.] A kind of water-fowl. *Crevé.* A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. *Trevoux.*

CURLINESS*, kûr'-lè-nès. *n. s.* The state of any thing curled.

CURLING-IRONS*, kûr'-lîng-î-ûrnz. *n. s.* An invention to curl the hair with. *Johnson.*

CURLINGLY*, kûr'-lîng-lè. *ad.* In a waving fashion or manner. *Sherwood.*

CURLY*, kûr'-lè. *a.* Inclining to curl.

CURMUDGEON, kûr-mûd'-jân. 259. *n. s.* An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl. *Hudibras.*

CURMUDGEONLY, kûr-mûd'-jân-lè. 259. *a.* Avaricious; covetous; churlish. *L'Estrange.*

CURRANT, kûr'-rân. *n. s.* [from *Corinthus*, whence probably this fruit was first brought to us.] A small fruit tree. A small dried grape. *King.*

CURRENCY, kûr'-rèn-sè. *n. s.* Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand. *Swift.* General reception. Fluency; readiness of utterance. Continuance; constant flow. *Ayliffe.* General esteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued. *Bacon.* The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

CURRENT, kûr'-rènt. *a.* [*currens*, Lat.] Passing from hand to hand. *Genesis.* Generally received;

uncontradicted. *Sidney.* Common; general. *Watts.* Established by vulgar estimation. *Grew.* Fashionable; popular. *Pope.* Passable; such as may be allowed. *Shak.* What is now passing; as, the current year.

CURRENT, kûr'-rènt. *n. s.* A running stream. *Shak.* Currents are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places. *Harris.* Course; progression. *Bacon.*

CURRENTLY, kûr'-rènt-lè. *ad.* In a constant motion. Without opposition. *Hooker.* Popularly; fashionably.

CURRENTNESS, kûr'-rènt-nès. *n. s.* Circulation. General reception. Easiness of pronunciation. *Camden.*

CURRICLE*, kûr'-rè-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*curriculus*, Lat.] A course. *Brown.* A chariot. In modern times, an open chaise with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.

CURRIER, kûr'-rè-ûr. *n. s.* [*coriarius*, Lat.] One who dresses and pares leather. *Dryden.*

CURRISH, kûr'-rîsh. *a.* [from *car*.] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; sour; quarrelsome. *Sidney.*

CURRISHLY*, kûr'-rîsh-lè. *ad.* In a brutal or malignant manner. *Foxe.*

CURRISHNESS*, kûr'-rîsh-nès. *n. s.* Moroseness, churlishness. *Feltham.*

To CURRY, kûr'-rè. *v. a.* [*courroyer*, Fr.] To dress leather, by beating and rubbing it. To beat; to drub. *Barret.* To rub a horse with a scratching instrument so as to smooth his coat. *Beaum. and Fl.* To scratch in kindness; to rub down with flattery. *Shakespeare.*

To CURRY Favour. Properly *favel*, a metaphor from the stable. To become a favourite by petty officiousness, or flattery. *Hooker.*

CURRY*, kûr'-rè. *n. s.* A word imported from the East Indies, denoting a mixture of various eatables, a very reliable composition.

CURRYCOMB, kûr'-rè-kômè. *n. s.* An iron instrument for currying horses. *Locke.*

CURRYING*, kûr'-rè-îng. *n. s.* Rubbing down a horse. *Bacon.*

To CURSE, kûrse. *v. a.* [*curpan*, Sax.] To wish evil to; to execrate; to devote. *Numbers.* To mischieve; to afflict; to torment. *Pope.*

To CURSE, kûrse. *v. n.* To imprecate. *Jud.*

CURSE, kûrse. *n. s.* Malediction. *Job.* Affliction, torment; vexation. *Addison.*

CURSED, kûr'-séd. 362. *part. a.* Deserving a curse; hateful; detestable. *Shak.* Unholy; unsanctified; blasted by a curse. *Milton.* Vexatious; trouble some. *Dryden.*

CURSEDLY, kûr'-séd-lè. 364. *ad.* Miserably; shamefully; a low, cant word. *Pope.*

CURSEDNESS, kûr'-séd-nès. *n. s.* The state of being under a curse.

CURSER*, kûrs'-ûr. *n. s.* One that utters curses. *Dryden.*

CURSHIP, kûr'-shîp. *n. s.* Dogship; meanness. *Hudibras.*

CURSING*, kûrs'-îng. *n. s.* An execration. *Joshua.*

CURSITOR, kûr'-sè-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] An officer belonging to the chancery, that makes out original writs. *Cowel.*

CURSORY, kûr'-sò-rà-rè. *a.* [*cursus*, Lat.] Cursory; hasty. *Shakespeare.*

CURSORYLY, kûr'-sò-rè-lè. *ad.* Hastily. *Smith.*

CURSORINESS, kûr'-sò-rè-nès. *n. s.* Slight attention.

CURSORY, kûr'-sò-rè. *a.* [*cursorius*, Lat.] Hasty; quick; inattentive. *Addison.* Going about; not stationary. *Proceedings against Garnet.*

CURST, kûrst. *a.* Froward; peevish; malignant; mischievous; snarling. *Ascham.*

CURSTNESS, kûrst'-nès. *n. s.* Peevishness; frowardness; malignity. *Shakespeare.*

CURT, kûrt. *a.* [*curtus*, Lat.] Short. *Brown.*

To CURTAIL, kûr'-tâl. *v. a.* [*curto*, Lat.] To cut off; to cut short. *Shakespeare.*

CURTAIL Dog. *n. s.* A dog *lamed*, or mutilated.

according to the forest laws, whose tail is cut off, and who is therefore hindered in coursing. *Shak.*
CURTA'ILER*, kûr-tâle-ûr. *n. s.* One who cuts off any thing. *Waterland.*
CURTA'ILING*, kûr-tâle-îng. *n. s.* Abbreviation. *Swift.*
CURTAIN †, kûr-tîn. 208. *n. s.* [*courtine*, old Fr.] A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure. *Arbutnot.*—To draw the **CURTAIN**. To close it so as to shut out the light, or conceal the object, or to open it so as to discern the object. *Burnet. Shak.* [In fortification.] That part of the wall that lies between two bastions. *Knolles.*
CURTAIN-LECTURE, kûr-tîn-lêk-tshûre. *n. s.* A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed. *Dryden.*
To CURTAIN, kûr-tîn. *v. a.* To accommodate with curtains. *Shakspeare.*
CUR' TAL*, kûr-tâl. *n. s.* [*courtault*, Fr.] A horse with a docked tail. *B. Jonson.*
CUR' TAL*, kûr-tâl. *a.* Brief, or abridged. *Milton.*
CUR' TATE DISTANCE, kûr-tâte-dis-tânse. *n. s.* The distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.
CUR' TATION, kûr-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance. *Chambers.*
CUR' RELASSE*. } See **CUTLASS**.
CUR' TELAX. }
CUR' TILAGE*, kûr-tîl-âje. *n. s.* [*courtillage*, old Fr.] A garden, yard, or field, lying near to a messuage.
CUR' TLY*, kûr-tlê. *ad.* Briefly. *Gayton.*
CUR' TSY, kûr-tse. See **COURTESY**.
CUR' RULE*, kûr-rûle. *a.* [*curulis*, Lat.] An epithet applied to the chair in which the Roman magistrates had a right to sit. *Hudibras.*
CUR' VATED, kûr-vâ-tiêd. *a.* [*curvatus*, Lat.] Bent; crooked.
CURVA' TION, kûr-vâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of bending or crooking. *Pearson.*
CUR' VATURE, kûr-vâ-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* Crookedness. *Cheyne.*
CURVE, kûrv. *a.* Crooked; bent. *Bentley.*
CURVE, kûrv. *n. s.* Any thing bent.
To CURVE †, kûrv. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Lat.] To bend; to crook. *Holder.*
To CURVE' T †, kûr-vêt. *v. n.* [*corvettare*, Ital.] To leap; to bound. *Shak.* To frisk; to be licentious.
CUR' VET, kûr-vêt. *n. s.* A leap; a bound. *Fuller.* A frolick; a prank.
CURVIL' NEAR, kûr-vê-în-yâr. *a.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Lat.] Consisting of a crooked line. *Cheyne.* Composed of crooked lines.
CURVITY, kûr-vê-tê. *n. s.* Crookedness. *Holder.*
CU' SHION †, kûsh'-în, or kûsh'-ûn. 289. *n. s.* [*cousin*, Fr.] A pillow for the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair. *Shakspeare.*
 I have given this word two sounds: not that I think they are equally in use; I am convinced the first is the more general; but because the other is but a trifling departure from it, and does not contradict the universal rule of pronouncing words of this termination. *W.*
CU' SHIONED, kûsh'-înd. 359. *a.* Seated on a cushion. *Dissertation on Parties.*
CU' SHIONET*, kûsh'-în-êt. *n. s.* A little cushion. *Beaumont.*
CUSP †, kûsp. *n. s.* [*cuspis*, Lat.] A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*
CU' SPATED, kûs'-pâ-têd. } *a.* A word ex-
CU' SPIDATED, kûs'-pê-dâ-têd. } pressing the
 leaves of a flower ending in a point.
CU' SPIDAL*, kûs'-pê-dâl. *a.* Sharp; ending in a point. *More.*
To CU' SPIDATE*, kûs'-pê-dâte. *v. a.* To sharpen. *Cockram.*
CU' SPIS*, kûs'-pis. *n. s.* [Lat.] The sharp end of a thing. *More.*
CU' STARD, kûs'-tîrd. 88. *n. s.* [*cicestard*, Welsh.] A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with

milk and sugar till the whole thickens into a mass. *Hudibras.*

CUSTODIAL*, kûs-tô-dê-âl. *a.* Relating to custody, or guardianship. *Lett. to the Bp. of Rochester.*
CU' STODY †, kûs-tô-dê. *n. s.* [*custodia*, Lat.] Imprisonment; restraint of liberty. *Bacon.* Care; guardianship; charge. *Numbers.* Defence; preservation; security. *Bacon.*

CUSTOM †, kûs-tûm. 166. *n. s.* [*coutume*, Fr.] Habit; habitual practice. *Shak.* Fashion; common way of acting. 1 *Sam.* Established manner. *St. Luke.* Practice of buying of certain persons. *Addison.* Application from buyers; as, This trader has good custom. [In law.] A law or right, not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised. *Cowel.* Tribute; tax paid for goods imported, or exported. *Bacon.*

To CUSTOM*, kûs-tûm. *v. a.* To pay the duty at the custom-house for goods exported or imported. *Marlow.*

To CUSTOM*, kûs-tûm. *v. n.* To accustom. *Spenser.*

CUS' TOM-HOUSE, kûs-tûm-hôûs. *n. s.* The house where the taxes upon goods imported, or exported, are collected. *Swift.*

CUS' TOMABLE, kûs-tûm-â-bl. *a.* [*costumable*, old Fr.] Common; habitual; frequent. *Bale.*

CUS' TOMABLENESS, kûs-tûm-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Frequency; habit. Conformity to custom.

CUS' TOMABLY, kûs-tûm-â-blê. *ad.* According to custom. *Homilies.*

CUS' TOMARILY, kûs-tûm-âr-ê-lê. *ad.* Habitually. *Pearson.*

CUS' TOMARINESS, kûs-tûm-âr-ê-nês. *n. s.* Frequency; commonness. *Government of the Tongue.*

CUS' TOMARY, kûs-tûm-âr-ê. *a.* Conformable to established custom. *Shak.* Habitual. *Tillotson*

Usual; wonted. *Shakspeare.*
CUSTOMED, kûs-tûmd. 359. *a.* Usual; common; accustomed. *Shakspeare.*

CUS' TOMER, kûs-tûm-ûr. *n. s.* One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing. *Shak.*

A common woman. [This sense is now obsolete.] *Shak.* A toll-gatherer; a collector of customs. *Mountagu.*

CUS' TREL, kûs-trêl. *n. s.* A buckler-bearer. *Lord Herbert.* A vessel for holding wine. *Ainsworth.*

CUS' TUMARY*, kûs-tû-mâ-rê. *n. s.* A book of laws and customs. *Selden.*

To CUT †, kût. *pret. cut*; *part. pass. cut.* [*kota*, West-Goth.] To penetrate with an edged instrument; to divide any continuity by a sharp edge. *Shak.* To hew. 2 *Chron.* To carve; to make by sculpture. *Shak.* To form any thing by cutting. *Exodus.* To divide by passing through. *Pope.*

To pierce with any uneasy sensation. *Addison.* To divide packs of cards. *Prior.* To intersect to cross; as, one line cuts another at right angles

To castrate. *Hulot.* [To avoid a person; to disown him; in modern, and unauthorized language. *Todd.*—To cut down. To fell; to hew down. *Knolles.* To excel; to overpower. *Addison.* To cut off. To separate from the other parts by cutting. *Judges.* To destroy; to extirpate. *Spenser.*

To rescind; to separate. *Shak.* To intercept; to hinder from union or return. *Bacon.* To put an end to; to obviate. *Hayward.* To withhold. *Rogers.*

To preclude. *Addison.* To interrupt; to silence. *Bacon.* To apostrophize; to abbreviate. *Dryden.* To cut out. To shape; to form. *Shak.*

To scheme; to contrive. *Howell.* To adapt. *Rymer.* To debar. *Pope.* To excel; to outdo. To cut short. To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption. *Dryden.* To abridge; as, The soldiers were cut short of their pay. To cut up. To divide an animal into convenient pieces. *L'Es-trange.* To eradicate. *Job.*

To CUT, kût. *v. n.* To make way by dividing. *Arbutnot.* To perform the operation of lithotomy. *Pope.* To interfere; as, a horse that cuts.—To cut in. A phrase in card-playing, when the partie

—nò, mōve, nōr, nôt; —tùbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôand; —thin, THIS.

determine who are to form the players. *To cut up.* To promise or show by the operation of the butcher's division. *Burke.*

CUT, kû, *part. a.* Prepared for use. *Swift.*

CUT, kû, *n. s.* The action of a sharp or edged instrument. The impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge or sharp instrument. A wound made by cutting. *Wiseman.* A channel made by art. *Knolles.* A part cut off from the rest. *Mortimer.* A small particle; a shred. *Hooker.* A lot made by cutting a stick; or rather by holding pieces of paper, unequally cut, between the finger and thumb. *Sidney.* A near passage. *South.* A picture carved upon wood or copper. *Brown.* The stamp on which a picture is carved. The practice of dividing a pack of cards. *Swift.* Fashion; form; shape. *Shak.* A fool or cully. *Shak.* A horse; a gelding. *Gascogne.*—Cut and long tail. Men of all kinds. *Shakespeare.*

CUTANEUS, kû-tû-nê-ûs. *a.* [*cutis*, Lat.] Relating to the skin. *Floyer.*

CUTE*, kûte. *a.* [cuð, Sax.] Clever; sharp.

CUTH signifies knowledge or skill. *Gibson.*

CUTICLE, kû-tê-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*cuticula*, Lat.] The first and outermost covering of the body; the scarf-skin. *Quincy.* A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor. *Newton.*

CUTICULAR, kû-ûk'-û-lâr. *a.* Belonging to the skin. CUTGLASS, kû'-lâs. *n. s.* [*coutelas*, Fr.] A broad cutting sword. *Shakespeare.*

CUTLER, kû'-lâr, 98. *n. s.* [*coutelier*, Fr.] One who makes or sells knives. *Shakespeare.*

CUTLERY*, kû'-lê-rê. *n. s.* The ware or articles which are made by cutlers.

CUTLET*, kû'-lêt. *n. s.* [*cotelette*, Fr.] A steak; properly, a rib. *Swift.*

CUTPURSE, kû'-pûrse. *n. s.* One who steals by the method of cutting purses. A thief. *Shakespeare.*

CUTTER, kû'-tûr, 98. *n. s.* An agent or instrument that cuts any thing. *Shak.* A nimble boat that cuts the water. The teeth that cut the meat. *Ray.* An officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies. *Conel.* A ruffian; a bravo. *Barcet.* Cutter off. A destroyer. *Shakespeare.*

CUT-THROAT, kû'-thrôte. *n. s.* A ruffian; a murderer. *Knolles.*

CUT-THROAT, kû'-thrôte. *a.* Cruel; inhuman. *Carew.*

CUTTING, kû'-tîng. *n. s.* A piece cut off; a chop. *Bacon.* Incision. *Leviticus.* Capar; curvet. *Florida.* Division, as of a pack of cards. *Hill.*

CUTTLE, kû'-tûl. 405. *n. s.* [*cutele*, Sax.] A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor. *Bacon.*

CUTTLE, kû'-tûl. *n. s.* A foul-mouthed fellow, who blackens the character of others. *Shak.* A knife. *Bale.*

CUTWORK*, kû'-wûrk. *n. s.* Work in embroidery. *B. Jonson.*

CYCLAMEN*, sîk'-lâ-mên. *n. s.* [Fr. and Lat.] [In botany.] Sow-bread. *Sprat.*

CYCLE, sî'-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*cychus*, Lat.] A circle. A periodical space of time. *Holder.* A method, or account of a method continued till the same course begins again. *Evelyn.* Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens. *Milton.*

CYCLOID, sî'-klôid. *n. s.* [*κυκλοειδης*.] A geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid. *Reid.*

♣ Sheridan and Buchanan pronounce the *y* in this word short; and Ash, Kenrick, and W. Johnston, long. *W.* CYCLOIDAL, sî'-klôid'-âl. 180. *a.* Relating to a cycloid. *Chambers.*

CYCLOMETRY*, sî'-klôm'-ê-rê. *n. s.* The art of measuring cycles or circles. *Wallis.*

CYCLOPÆDIA, sî'-klô-pê'-dê-â. *n. s.* [*κύκλος* and *παῖδα*.] A circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.

♣ I have in this word differed from Mr. Sheridan and

Dr. Johnson, by placing the accent on the antepenultimate syllable instead of the penultimate. I know that Greek words of this termination have the accent on the penultimate syllable; but the antepenultimate accentuation is more agreeable to the genius of our tongue, and seems to have prevailed. For, though Dr. Johnson has given this word the penultimate accent, he has placed the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of *ambrosia*, *euthanasia*, and *hydrophobia*, though these have all the accent on the penultimate in the Greek. It is true the *i* in the last syllable but one of *cyclopædia*, is a diphthong in the original; and this will induce those, who are fond of showing their Greek learning, to lay the accent on the penultimate, as its opposition to general usage will be an additional reason with them for preferring it. The pronunciation I have adopted, I see, is supported by Dr. Kenrick, Entick, Scott, Perry, and Buchanan, which abundantly shows the general current of custom.

To these observations it may be added, that if the *i* be accented, it must necessarily have the long open sound, as in *elegiac*, and not the sound of *e*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it. *W.*

CYCLOPEAN*, sî'-klô-pê'-ân. *a.* Vast; terrific. *Bp. Hall.*

CYCLOPEDE*, sî'-klô-pê-dê. *n. s.* The modern term for *cyclopædia*. *Warton.*

CYCLOPICK*, sî'-klôp'-îk. *a.* [from the *Cyclopes*.] Savage. *Bp. Taylor.*

CYDER*. See CIDER.

CYGNET, sîg'-nêt. *n. s.* [*cygnus*, Lat.] A young swan. *Shakespeare.*

CYLINDER, sîl'-în-dûr. *n. s.* [*κύλινδρος*.] A body having two flat surfaces and one circular. *Wilkins.*

CYLINDRICAL, sîl'-în-drê-kâl. } *a.* Partaking of
CYLINDRICK, sîl'-în-drîk. } the nature of a
cylinder. *Woodward.*

CYLINDROID*, sîl'-în-drôid. *n. s.* A solid body, differing from the cylinder, as having its bases elliptical, but parallel, and equal. *Chambers.*

CYMAR, sî-mâr, 188. *n. s.* A slight covering; a scarf. CYMA'TIUM, sî-mâ'-shê-ûm. *n. s.* [*κυματίον*.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. *Harris.*

CYMBAL, sîm'-bâl. *n. s.* [*cymbalum*, Lat.] A musical instrument. *Shakespeare.*

CYNANTHROPY, sê-nân'-thrô-pê. *n. s.* [*κύνος* *άνθρωπος*.] A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNARCTO'MACHY, sîn-ârk-tôm'-â-kê. *n. s.* [*κύνων*, *αρκτός*, *μαχτή*.] Bear-baiting with a dog. *Hudibras.*

CYNEGE/TICKS, sîn-nê-jêt'-îks. *n. s.* [*κύνενητικα*.] The art of hunting with dogs.

CYNICAL, sîn'-îk-âl. } *a.* [*κύνικος*.] Having the
CYNICK, sîn'-îk. } qualities of a dog; brutal; snarling; satirical. *Bp. Taylor.*

CYNICK, sîn'-îk. *n. s.* A philosopher of the snarling sort; a follower of Diogenes; a rude man. *Shak.*

CYNOSURE, sîn'-ô-sûre, or sî'-nô-sûre. 463. *n. s.* [*κυνόσφιρα*.] The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CY'ON. See CION.

CYPHER*. See CIPHER.

CYPRESS-TREE, sî'-prês-trê. *n. s.* [*cupressus*, Lat.] A tall, straight tree, produced with great difficulty. Its leaves are bitter, and the smell and shade dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals. *Calmét.* The emblem of mourning. *Shakespeare.*

CYPRUS, sî'-prîs. *n. s.* [Probably from *Cyprus*, where it was originally made.] A thin, transparent stuff. *Shakespeare.*

CYST, sîst. } *n. s.* [*κύστις*.] A bag containing
CYSTIS, sîs'-tîs. } some morbid matter. *Wiseman.*

CYSTICK, sîs'-tîk. *a.* Contained in a bag. *Arbuth.*

CYSTOTOMY, sîs-tôt'-tô-mê. 518. *n. s.* The practice of opening incysted tumours.

CYTISUS*, sît'-ê-sûs. *n. s.* A shrub. *Congreve.*

CZAR, sî, zâr. *n. s.* [properly *tsar*.] The title of the emperor of Russia. *Brown.*

CZARISH*, zâr'-îsh. *a.* Relating to the czar. *Tatler.*

CZARINA, zâr-rê-nâ. *n. s.* The empress of Russia. *Goldsmith.*

D Is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to *t*, but formed by a stronger appulse of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The sound of *d* in *English* is uniform, and it is never mute.

D*. A note or key in music.

D*, in abbreviation, is common for *doctor*; as, *D. D.* doctor of divinity; *M. D.* doctor of medicine.

D*. A numeral letter, signifying five hundred.

DA CAPO, dâ-kâ'-pô. [Ital.] A term in music, signifying that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

To DAB *ô*, dâb. *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] To strike gently with something soft or moist. *Sharp*.

DAB, dâb. *n. s.* A small lump of any thing. A blow with something moist or soft. Something moist or slimy thrown upon one. A kind of small flat fish. *Carew*.

DAB*, dâb. *n. s.* A corruption of *adept*. An artist; a man expert at something. *Goldsmith*.

To DABBLE *ô*, dâb-bl. 405. *v. a.* [*abbelen*, Dutch.] To smear; to daub; to spatter; to besprinkle. *Shakspeare*.

To DABBLE, dâb-bl. *v. n.* To play in water. *Glanville*. To do any thing in a slight, shallow manner; to tamper. *Atterbury*.

DA'BBLER, dâb-lâr. *n. s.* One that plays in water. *Cleaveland*. One that meddles without mastery; a superficial meddler. *B. Jonson*.

DA'CHICK, dâb-tshik. *n. s.* A small water-fowl. *Ray*.

DACE, dâse. *n. s.* A small river-fish. *Walton*.

DA'CTYLE, dâk-tîl. 145. *n. s.* [*δάκτυλος*.] A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short. *Sir J. Davies*.

DA'CTYLET*, dâk-tè-lèt. *n. s.* Dactyle. *Bp. Hall*.

DA'CTYLICK*, dâk-tè-lik. *a.* Relating to the dactyle. *Johnson*.

DA'CTYLIST*, dâk-tè-lîst. *n. s.* One who writes flowing verse. *Warton*.

DACTYLOLOGY*, dâk-tè-lôl-ô-jè. *n. s.* The art of conversing by the hands. *Dalgarno*.

DAD, dâd. } *n. s.* The child's way of expressing. *Shakspeare*.

DA'DDY, dâd'-dè. } ing father.

To DA'DDLE*, dâd-dl. *v. n.* To walk unsteadily, like an old person or a child.

To DADE *ô*, dâde. *v. a.* To hold up by a leading string. *Drayton*.

DA'DO*, dâ-dò. *n. s.* [Ital.] The plain part between the base and cornice of a column; the die.

DÆDAL, *a.* [*dædalus*, Lat.] Various; variegated. *Spenser*. Skillful. *Spenser*.

DÆDALIAN*, dè-dâ-lè-ân. *a.* Maze-like; resembling a labyrinth. *Colgrave*.

DAFF *ô**, } *n. s.* [*dampf*, Icel.] A blockish or

DAFFE *ô**, } dâf. } foolish fellow. *Chaucer*.

To DAFF*, dâf. *v. a.* To daunt. *Grose*.

To DAFF *ô**, dâf. *v. a.* To toss aside; to put away with contempt; to put off. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. T.*

DA'FFADIL*, dâf-fâ-dîl. } *n. s.*

DA'FFADILLY*, dâf-fâ-dîl-lè. } *n. s.*

DA'FFADOWNILLY, dâf-fâ-dôân-dîl-lè. } *n. s.*

DA'FFODIL, dâf-fô-dîl. } *n. s.*

DA'FFODILLY, dâf-fô-dîl-lè. } *n. s.*

A plant. *Miller*.

DAFT. See *To DAFF*.

DAG, dâg. *n. s.* [*dague*, Fr.] A dagger. A handgun; a pistol. *Burton*.

DAG*, dâg. *n. s.* [*daȝ*, Sax.] A slip, or shred. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T.*

To DAG, dâg. *v. a.* To dabble; to bemire. To cut into slips. *Chaucer*.

DAG*, dâg. *n. s.* [*dag*, Dan.] Dew upon the grass. *Ray*.

DA'GGER *ô*, dâg'-âr. 98, 381. *n. s.* [*dagge*, old Fr.] A short sword; a poniard. *Sidney*. A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence. The obelus or obelisk; a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as [H].

DA'GGERSDRAWING, dâg'-âr-z-drâw-ing. *n. s.* The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence. *Hudibras*.

To DA'GGLE *ô*, dâg'-gl. 405. *v. a.* [*dag*, dew.] To dip negligently in mire or water; to besprinkle. *Swift*.

To DA'GGLE, dâg'-gl. *v. n.* To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt. *Pope*.

DA'GGLEDTAIL, dâg'-gld-tâle. *a.* Bemired; bespattered. *Swift*.

DA'GSWAIN*, dâg'-swâne. *n. s.* [*dag*, a shred.] A sort of carpet. *Harrison*. *Ob. T.*

DA'GTAILED*, dâg'-tâl'd. *a.* Dirtied. *Bp. Hall*.

DA'ILY *ô*, dâ'-lè. *a.* [*ðæglic*, Sax.] Happening every day, or very frequently. *Shakspeare*.

DA'ILY, dâ'-lè. *ad.* Every day; very often. *Spenser*.

DAINT *ô**, dânt. *a.* [*dain*, Fr.] Delicate; elegant. *Spenser*.

DAINT*, dânt. *n. s.* Something of exquisite taste; a dainty. *P. Fletcher*.

DA'INTILY, dâne-tè-lè. *ad.* Elegantly; delicately. *Bacon*. Deliciously; pleasantly. *Howell*. Nicely, ceremoniously. *B. Jonson*. Squeamishly; fastidiously.

DA'INTINESS, dâne-tè-nès. *n. s.* Delicacy; softness. *B. Jonson*. Elegance; nicety. *Wotton*.

Delicacy; deliciousness. *Hakewill*. Squeamishness; fastidiousness. *Wotton*. Ceremoniousness; scrupulosity.

DA'INTLY*, dânt-lè. *ad.* Deliciously. *Sackville*.

DA'INTREL*, dânt-rèl. *n. s.* A delicacy. *Tr. of Bullinger*. *Ob. T.*

DA'INTY, dâne-tè. *a.* Pleasing to the palate; delicious. *Bacon*. Delicate; nice; squeamish. *Davies*.

Scrupulous; ceremonious. *Shak.* Elegant; effeminately beautiful. *Spenser*. Nice; affectedly fine. *Prior*.

DA'INTY, dâne-tè. *n. s.* Something nice or delicate. *Prov.* A word of fondness. *Shakspeare*.

DA'TRY *ô*, dâ'-rè. *n. s.* [*dey*, an old word for milk.] The art of making food from milk. *Temple*.

The place where milk is manufactured. *B. Jonson*.

Pasturage; milk farm. *Bacon*.

DA'TRYMAID, dâ'-rè-mâde. *n. s.* The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk. *Dryden*.

DA'ISIED, dâ'-zîd. *a.* Full of daisies; besprinkled with daisies. *Shakspeare*.

DA'ISY *ô*, dâ'-zè. 438. *n. s.* [*ðæȝereȝe*, Sax.] A spring-flower. *Miller*.

DALE, dâle. *n. s.* [*dalei*, Goth.] A low place between hills; a vale; a valley. *Spenser*.

DA'LLIANCE, dâl-lè-ânse. *n. s.* Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness. *Shak.* Conjugal conversation. *Spenser*. Delay; procrastination. *Shak.*

DA'LLIER, dâl-lè-âr. *n. s.* A trifter; a fondler. *Ascham*.

DA'LLOP, dâl-lûp. *n. s.* A tuft, or clump. *Tusser*. *Ob. J.*

To DA'LLY *ô*, dâl-lè. *v. n.* [*dollen*, Dutch.] To trifle; to play the fool. *Shak.* To exchange caresses; to play the wanton; to fondle. *Shak.* To sport; to play. *Shakspeare*. To delay. *Wisdom*.

To DA'LLY, dâl-lè. *v. a.* To put off; to delay. *Knolles*.

DAM, dâm. *n. s.* [from *dame*.] The mother: used of beasts. *Shakspeare*.

DAM, dâm. *n. s.* [*dam*, Dutch.] A mole or bank to confine water. *Hudibras*.

To DAM *ô*, dâm. *v. a.* To confine, or shut up water by dams. *Shakspeare*.

DA'MAGE *ô*, dâm-mîdje. 90. *n. s.* [*damage*, old Fr.] Mischief; hurt; detriment. *Bacon*. Loss. *Milton*.

The value of mischief done. *Clarendon*. Reparation of damage; retribution. *Bacon*. [In law.] Any hurt or hinderance that a man taketh in his estate. *Covel*.

To DA'MAGE, dâm-îdje. 90. *v. a.* To injure; to impair. *Addison*.

To DA'MAGE, dâm-îdje. *v. n.* To take damage, or be damaged.

DA'MAGEABLE, dâm-îdje-â-bl. *a.* Susceptible of hurt; as, *damageable* goods. Mischievous; pernicious. *Fauley*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bûll;—ôil;—pôând;—ûlin, thîs.

DAMAGE-FEASANT*, dâm'-fêje-fè'-zânt. *a.* [*damage*, and *faisant*, Fr. a law term.] Doing hurt or damage. *Cowel*.

DAMASCENE, dâm'-zn. 170. *n. s.* [*damascenus*, from *Damascus*.] A plum, larger than the damson. *Bacon*.

DAMASK §, dâm'-ûsk. 88. *n. s.* [from *Damascus*.] Linen or silk invented at *Damascus*, which, by a various direction of the threads, exhibits flowers or other forms. *Spenser*. Red colour. *Fairfax*.

To DAMASK, dâm'-ûsk. 88. *v. a.* To form flowers upon stuffs. To variegate; to diversify. *Milton*. To adorn steel-work with figures.

DAMASK-ROSE, dâm'-ûsk-rôze. *n. s.* The rose of *Damascus*; a red rose. *Bacon*.

DAMASKENING, dâm'-ûs-kè-nîng. *n. s.* The art of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire. *Chambers*.

DAMASKIN*, dâm'-ûs-kîn. *n. s.* A sabre; probably from being made at *Damascus*. *Howell*.

DAME §, dâme. *n. s.* [*dame*, Fr.] A lady. *Watts*. A woman of rank. *Dryden*. Mistress of a low family. *L'Estrange*. Women in general. *Shakespeare*.

DAMES-VIOLET, dâmez-vî-ô-lét. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

To DAMN §, dâm. 411. *v. a.* [*damno*, Lat.] To doom to eternal torments in a future state. *Bacon*. To procure or cause to be eternally condemned. *South*. To condemn. *Bp. Barlow*. To hoot or hiss any public performance. *Dryden*.

DAMNABLE, dâm'-nâ-bl. *a.* Deserving damnation. *Hooker*. Sometimes indecently used for odious; pernicious. *Shakespeare*.

DAMNABLENESS*, dâm'-nâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* That which deserves condemnation. *Chillingworth*.

DAMNABLY, dâm'-nâ-blê. *ad.* In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment, or deserve condemnation. *Bp. Hall*. Odiously; hatefully. *Dennis*. It is used indecently for excessively. *Congreve*.

DAMNATION, dâm-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Exclusion from divine mercy. *Bp. Taylor*. Condemnation. *Tillotson*.

DAMNATORY, dâm'-nâ-tûr-ê. 512. *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation. *Wairland*.

DAMNED, dâmd, or dâm'-nêd. *part. a.* Hateful; detestable; abhorred. *Shakespeare*.

☞ This word, in familiar language, is scarcely ever used as an adjective, and pronounced in one syllable, but by the lowest, vulgar, and profane: in serious speaking it ought always, like *curst*, to be pronounced in two, 362. Thus in *Shakespeare*:

"But oh what damned minutes tells he o'er,
"Who doats, yet doubts—suspects, yet strongly loves."

There is a very singular usage of this word, as a verb or participle, when it signifies the condemnation of a play; but this application of it, though authorized by the poetical speakers, has an unhalloved harshness in it to pious ears, and an affectation of force to judicious ones. It is, at least, the figure called *catachresis*. *W.*

DAMNIFICK, dâm-nîf'-îk. *a.* Procuring loss; mischievous.

To DAMNIFY, dâm'-nê-fl. *v. a.* [*damnifier*, Fr.] To endamage; to injure. *Spenser*.

DAMNINGNESS, dâm'-ning-nês. *n. s.* Tendency to procure damnation. *Hammond*.

DAMP §, dâmp. *a.* [*damp*, *dampff*, Teut. Dan. and Dutch.] Moist; inclining to wet; foggy. *Dryden*. Dejected; sunk; depressed. *Milton*.

DAMP, dâmp. *n. s.* Fog; moist air. *Milton*. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth. *Woodward*. Dejection; depression of spirit. *Milton*.

To DAMP, dâmp. *v. a.* To wet; to moisten. To depress; to deject. *L'Estrange*. To weaken; to abate; to discourage. *Bacon*. To hebetate; to abate motion; to dull. *Bacon*.

DAMPISH*, dâmp'-îsh. *a.* Moist; inclining to wet. *More*.

DAMPISHNESS, dâmp'-îsh-nês. *n. s.* Tendency to moisture. *Bacon*.

DAMPNESS, dâmp'-nês. *n. s.* Moisture; foginess. *Dryden*.

DAMPY, dâmp'-ê. *a.* Moist; damp. *Drayton*. Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful. *Hayward*.

DAMSEL, dâm'-zêl. 102. *n. s.* [*damoiselle*, Fr.] A young gentlewoman. *Prior*. An attendant of the better rank. *Dryden*. A wench; a country lass. *Gay*.

DAMSON, dâm'-zn. 170. *n. s.* A small black plum, more bitter than the damascene. *Shakespeare*.

DAN, dân. *n. s.* [from *dominus*.] The old term of honour for men; as we now say *Master*. *Spenser*.

To DANCE §, dânce. 78, 79. *v. n.* [*danser*, Fr.] To move in measure; with steps correspondent to the sound of instruments. *Shakespeare*.

To DANCE Attendance, dânce. *v. n.* To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness. *Raleigh*.

To DANCE, dânce. *v. a.* To make to dance. *Shakespeare*.

DANCE, dânce. 78, 79. *n. s.* A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by music. *Shakespeare*.

DANCER, dân'-sûr. *n. s.* One that practises dancing. *Wotton*.

DANCING*, dân'-sîng. *n. s.* The act of moving with steps correspondent to music. *Donne*.

DANCINGMASTER, dân'-sîng-mâ-stôr. *n. s.* One who teaches the art of dancing. *Locke*.

DANCINGSCHOOL, dân'-sîng-skôol. *n. s.* The school where the art of dancing is taught. *Shak*.

DANDELION, dân-dê-lî-ûn. *n. s.* [*dent de lion*, Fr.] The name of a plant. *Miller*.

DANDIPRAT, dân'-dê-prât. *n. s.* [from a small coin so called of Henry the seventh's time.] A little fellow; an urchin. *World of Wonders*.

To DANDLE §, dân'-dl. 405. *v. a.* [*dandelin*, Dutch.] To shake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to please and quiet him. *Isaiah*. To fondle; to treat like a child. *Shak*. To delay; to procrastinate. *Spenser*.

DANDLER, dând'-lûr. *n. s.* He that dandles or fondles children. *Sherwood*.

DANDRUFF, dân'-drûf. *n. s.* [τᾱν and δροφ.] Scabs in the head.

DANE §*, dâne. *n. s.* A native of Denmark. *Versteegan*.

DANEgeld*, *n. s.* The tribute laid upon the Saxons of twelve penny upon every hide of land through the realm by the Danes. *Burke*.

DANISH*, dâ'-nîsh. *a.* Relating to the Danes. *Milton*.

DANEWORT, dâne'-wûrt. *n. s.* A species of elder.

DANGER §, dâne'-jûr. 98. *n. s.* [*danger*, Fr.] Risk; hazard; peril. *Acts*. Custody. *Chaucer*.

To DANGER, dâne'-jûr. *v. a.* To put in hazard; to endanger. *Shakespeare*.

DANGERLESS, dâne'-jûr-lês. *a.* Without hazard; without risk. *Sidney*.

DANGEROUS, dâne'-jûr-ûs. 543. *a.* Full of danger. *Sidney*.

DANGEROUSLY, dâne'-jûr-ûs-lê. *ad.* Hazardously; with danger. *Shakespeare*.

DANGEROUSNESS, dâne'-jûr-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Danger; peril. *Boyle*.

To DANGLE §, dâng'-gl. 405. *v. n.* [*dangla* or *dingla*, Swedish.] To hang loose and quivering. *Shak*.

To hang upon any one; to be an humble follower. *Swift*.

DANGLER, dâng'-glûr. *n. s.* A man that hangs about women only to waste time. *Ralph*.

DANK §, dângk. 408. *a.* [*tuncken*, Germ.] Damp; humid; moist; wet. *Shakespeare*.

DANK*, dânk. *n. s.* Damp. *Marston*.

DANKISH, dângk'-îsh. *a.* Somewhat dank. *Shak*.

DANKISHNESS*, dânk'-îsh-nês. *n. s.* Moisture; dampness. *Sherwood*.

To DAP, dâp. } *v. n.* To let fall gently into the

To DAPE, dâpe. } water. *Walton*.

DAPATICAL, dâ-pât'-ê-kâl. *a.* [from *dapaticus*, Lat.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Cockeram*.

DAPIFER*, dâp'-ê-fûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who brings meat to the table; a sewer. *Reeve*.

DAPPER §, dâp'-pûr. 98. *a.* [*dapper*, Dut.] Little and active; lively without bulk. *Milton*. Pretty; neat. *Spenser*.

DA'TPERLING, dâp'-pûr-îng. *n. s.* A dwarf; a dandiprat. *Ainsworth.*

DA'PPLE\$, dâp'-pl. 405. *a.* Marked with various colours; variegated. *Locke.*

To DA'PPLE, dâp'-pl. *v. a.* To streak; to vary. *Spenser.*

DAR, dâr. 78. } *n. s.* A fish found in the Severn.

DART, dârt. } *n. s.* A fish found in the Severn.
To DARE\$, dâre. *v. n.* pret. *I durst*; the preterit *I dared* belongs to the active *dare*; part. *I have dared.* [beapnan, Sax.] To have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid. *Shakespeare.*

✚ If I am not mistaken, there is a prevailing pronunciation of this word in Ireland, which makes it a perfect rhyme to *far, bar, &c.* That this is contrary to universal usage in England, and to the most general rule in the language, needs not to be insisted on. The only word of a similar form which is so pronounced is the first person plural of the verb to *be*. But this, it must be remembered, is an auxiliary verb; and the auxiliary verbs, being as irregular in their pronunciation as in their form, are but indifferent models by which to regulate the rest of the language. *W.*

To DARE, dâre. *v. a.* pret. *I dared*, not *I durst*. To challenge; to defy. *Shak.* To frighten. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

To DARE Larks, dâre lârks. To catch them by means of a looking-glass. *Carew.*

DARE, dâre. *n. s.* Defiance; challenge. *Shakespeare.*

DARE, dâre. *n. s.* A small fish, the same with *dace*. *Leuciscus.*

DA'NER\$, dâ'-rêr. *n. s.* One who dares or defies. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DA'REFUL, dâre'-fûl. *a.* Full of defiance. *Shakespeare.* *Ob. J.*

DA'RING, dâ'-ring. *a.* Bold; adventurous. *Addison.*

DA'RINGLY, dâ'-ring-lê. *a.* Bold'y; courageously. *Atterbury.*

DA'RINGNESS, dâ'-ring-nês. *n. s.* Boldness.

DARK\$, dârk. *a.* [beopce, Sax.] Not light; wanting light. *Shak.* Not of a showy or vivid colour. *Leviticus.* Blind; without the enjoyment of light. *Dryden.* Opaque; not transparent. Obscure; not perspicuous. *Hooker.* Ignorant. *Denham.* Gloomy. *Addison.* Secret. *Shak.* Unclean; foul. *Milton.*

ARK, dârk. *n. s.* Darkness; obscurity; want of light. *Shak.* Condition of one unknown. *Atterbury.* Want of knowledge. *Locke.* A dark place; a prison. *Mirror for Magistrates.* A blot; a stain. *Shirley.*

ARK-HOUSE\$, dârk'-hòus. *n. s.* Our old word for a mad-house. *Shakespeare.*

ARK-WORKING\$, dârk'-wûrk'-îng. *a.* Working in a dark or foul manner. *Shakespeare.*

To DARK, dârk. *v. a.* To darken; to obscure. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

To DA'RKEN, dâr'-kn. 405. *v. a.* To make dark. *Amos.* To cloud; to perplex. *Bacon.* To foul; to sully. *Tillotson.*

To DA'RKEN, dâr'-kn. *v. n.* To grow dark.

DA'RKENER\$, dârk'-kn-ûr. *n. s.* That which darkens and confounds. *B. Jonson.*

DA'RKISH\$, dârk'-îsh. *a.* Dusky; approaching to dark. *Leviticus.*

DARKLING, dârk'-îng. part. *a.* Being in the dark; being without light. *Shakespeare.*

DARKLY, dârk'-lê. *ad.* Obscurely; blindly. *1 Cor.*

DARKNESS, dârk'-nês. *n. s.* Absence of light. *Genesis.* Opaqueness; want of transparency. Obscurity. Infernal gloom; wickedness. *Shak.* Ignorance; uncertainty. *Locke.* Secrecy. *Johnson.* The empire of Satan, or the devil. *Colossians.*

DARKSOME, dârk'-sûm. *a.* Gloomy; obscure. *Spenser.*

DARLING, dâr'-îng. 515. *a.* [beopling, Sax.] Favourite; dear; beloved. *Watts.*

DARLING, dâr'-îng. *n. s.* A favourite; one much beloved. *Shakespeare.*

To DARN\$, dârn. *v. a.* [beapnan or býnnan, Sax.] To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff. *Milton.*

DA'RNEL, dâr'-nîl. 99. *n. s.* A weed growing in the fields. *Shakespeare.*

DA'RNICK\$. See DORNICK.

DA'RNING\$, dâr'-îng. *n. s.* The act of mending holes in apparel. *Arbutnot.*

To DA'RRAIN\$, dâr'-rîn. *v. a.* To prepare for battle; to range troops for battle. *Carew.* To apply to the fight. *Spenser.*

DART\$, dârt. *n. s.* [dard, Fr.] A missile weapon thrown by the hand. *Peacham.* [In poetry.] Any missile weapon. *Milton.*

To DART, dârt. *v. a.* To throw offensively. *Dryden.* To throw; to emit. *Pope.*

To DART, dârt. *v. n.* To fly as a dart. To let fly with hostile intention. *Shakespeare.*

DA'RTER\$, dârt'-ûr. *n. s.* One who throws a dart.

To DASH\$, dâsh. *v. a.* [probably from the sound.] To throw or strike any thing suddenly. *Bacon.* To break by collision. *Shakespeare.* To throw water in flashes. *Mortimer.* To bespatter; to besprinkle. *Shak.* To agitate any liquid, so as to make the surface fly off. *Dryden.* To mingle; to adulterate. *Addison.* To form or sketch in haste. *Pope.*

To obliterate; to blot. *Pope.* To confound; to surprise with shame or fear. *Milton.*

To DASH, dâsh. *v. n.* To fly off the surface, by a violent motion. *Cheyne.* To fly in flashes with a loud noise. *Thomson.* To rush through water so as to make it fly. *Dryden.* To strike, as a ship upon a rock. *Bp. Taylor.*

DASH, dâsh. *n. s.* Collision. *Thomson.* Infusion; something worse mingled in a small proportion. *Gregory.* A mark in writing; a line ———.

Brown. Sudden stroke; blow; act. *Shakespeare.*

DASH, dâsh. *ad.* An expression of the sound of water dashed. *Dryden.*

DA'SHING\$, dâsh'-îng. *a.* Precipitate; rushing carelessly onward. *Burke.*

DA'STARD\$, dâs'-târd. 88. *n. s.* [abârt'pîgan, Sax.] A coward; a poltron. *Shakespeare.*

To DA'STARD, dâs'-târd. *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate. *Dryden.*

To DA'STARDISE, dâs'-târd-îlze. *v. a.* To intimidate; to deject with cowardice. *Hovell.*

DA'STARDLINESS\$, dâs'-târd-lê-nês. *n. s.* Cowardliness. *Barret.*

DA'STARDLY, dâs'-târd-lê. *a.* Cowardly; mean. *Sir T. Herbert.*

DA'STARDNESS\$, dâs'-târd-nês. *n. s.* Timorousness; cowardliness.

DA'STARDY, dâs'-târd-dê. *n. s.* Cowardliness; timorousness. *Archdeacon Armacay.*

DA'TA\$, dâ'-tâ. *n. s.* pl. [Lat.] Truths admitted. *Delany.* See DATUM.

DA'TARY, dâ'-târ-ê. *n. s.* [datarius, Lat.] An officer of the chancery of Rome, through whose hands benefices pass; and who affixes to the papal bulls *Datum Rome.* *Bp. Bedell.* The employment of a datary. *Hovell.*

DATE\$, date. *n. s.* [datum, Lat.] The time at which a letter is written. *Shak.* The time at which any event happened. *Bp. Nicolson.* The time stipulated when any thing shall be done. *Shak.* End; conclusion. *Pope.* Duration; continuance. *Denham.*

DATE, date. *n. s.* [from *dactylus*.] The fruit of the date-tree.

DATE-TREE, date'-trê. *n. s.* A species of palm.

To DATE, date. *v. a.* To note with the time at which any thing is written or done. *Pope.*

To DATE\$, date. *v. n.* To reckon. *Bentley.*

DA'TELESS, date'-lês. *a.* Without any fixed term. *Shakespeare.*

DA'TER\$, dâ'-târ. *n. s.* One who dates writings. *Cotgrave.*

DA'TIVE, dâ'-ûv. 157. *a.* [dativus, Lat.] [In grammar.] The epithet of the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given. [In law.] *Dative* executors are appointed by the judge's decree.

Ayliffe.

DA'TUM\$, dâ'-tûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] [plural *data*.] A truth granted and admitted. *Blackstone.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tâb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

TO DAUB *ð, dâwb. 213. v. a. [dabben, Dutch.]* To smear with something adhesive. *Exodus.* To paint coarsely. *Ottway.* To cover with something specious or gross, as a disguise. *Shak.* To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously. *Bacon.* To flatter grossly. *South.*

TO DAUB, *dâwb. v. n.* To play the hypocrite. *Shakespeare. Ob. J.*

DAUB*, *dâwb. n. s.* Coarse painting. *Delany.*

DAUBER, *dâw'-bûr. 93. n. s.* One that daubs. *Milton.* A coarse, low painter. *Dryden.* A low flatterer.

DAUBERY, *dâw'-bê-rê. n. s.* Any thing artful. *Shakespeare.*

DAUBING*, *dâw'-bîng. n. s.* Plaster; mortar. *Ezekiel.* Any thing adhesive. *Bp. Taylor.*

DAUBY, *dâw'-bê. a.* Viscous; glutinous. *Dryden.*

DAUGHTER *ð, dâw'-tûr. 218. n. s. [bohzen, Sax.]* The female offspring of a man or woman. *Shak.* A daughter-in-law, or son's wife. A woman. *Genesis.* [In poetry.] Any descendant. *Milton.* The female penitent of a confessor. *Shakespeare.*

DAUGHTERLINESS*, *dâw'-tûr-lê-nês. n. s.* The state of a daughter. *More.*

DAUGHTERLY*, *dâw'-tûr-lê. a.* Like a daughter; dutiful. *Cavendish.*

TO DAUNT *ð, dânt. 214. v. n. [dômter, Fr.]* To discourage; to fright. *Milton.*

DAUNTLESS, *dânt'-lê. a.* Fearless; not dejected. *Shakespeare.*

DAUNTLESSNESS, *dânt'-lê-s-nês. n. s.* Fearlessness.

DAUPHIN*, *dâw'-fin. n. s. [dauphin, Fr.]* The heir apparent to the crown of France. *Shakespeare.*

DAUPHINESS*, *dâw'-fin-ês. n. s.* The wife or widow of the dauphin of France. *Burke.*

DAVIDISTS*, *dâ'-vid-ists. } n. s.*

DAVID-GEORGIANS*, *dâ'-vid-jôr-ê-jânz. }* A sect so called from David George, who, early in the sixteenth century, blasphemously gave out that he was the Messiah, rejected marriage, and denied the resurrection. *Pagitt.*

DAVIT*, *dâ'-vit. n. s. [dâvied, Fr.]* A short piece of timber used in managing the anchor.

DAW *ð, dâw. n. s.* A bird. *Shakespeare.*

TO DAW*, *dâw. v. n. [daxtan, Sax.]* To advance towards day; to daw. *Drayton.*

TO DAWDLE*, *dâw'-dl. v. n.* To waste time; to trifle. *Johnson.*

DAWDLE*, *dâw'-dl. } n. s.* A trifler; a daldawdler*.

DAWDLER*, *dâw'-dlôr. } n. s.* A trifler; a daldawdler*.

DAWISH*, *dâw'-ish. a.* Like a daw. *Bale.*

DAWK *ð, dâwk. n. s.* A cant word among the workmen for a hollow, rupture, or incision, in their stuff. *Moxon.*

TO DAWK, *dâwk. v. a.* To mark with an incision. *Moxon.*

TO DAWN *ð, dâwn. v. n. [daxtan, Sax.]* To grow luminous; to begin to grow light. *Shak.* To glimmer obscurely. *Locke.* To begin, yet faintly. *Dryden.*

DAWN, *dâwn. n. s.* The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise. *Dryden.* Beginning; first rise. *Pope.*

DAWNING*, *dâw'-ning. n. s.* Break of day. *Chaucer.*

DAY *ð, dâ. 220. n. s. [dæz, or dax, Sax.]* The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day. *St. Matthew.* The time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, called the natural day. *Shak.* Light; sunshine. *Romans.* Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age; the time. *Spenser.* Time or season in general. *Isaiah.* Life: in this sense it is commonly plural. *Carte.* The day of contest; the battle. *Roscommon.* An appointed or fixed time. *Dryden.* A day appointed for some commemoration. *Shak.*—From day to day. Without certainty or continuance. *Bacon.*

TO-DAY, *On this day. Psalm.*

DAYBED, *dâ'-bêd. n. s.* A bed used for idleness and luxury in the daytime. *Shakespeare.*

DAYBOOK, *dâ'-bôok. n. s.* A tradesman's journal.

DAYBREAK, *dâ'-brake. n. s.* The dawn; the first appearance of light. *Dryden.*

DAYDREAM*, *dâ'-drême. n. s.* A vision or phantasm to the waking senses. *Dryden.*

DAYLABOUR, *dâ'-là-bôr. n. s.* Labour by the day. *Milton.*

DAYLABOURER, *dâ'-là-bôr-êr. n. s.* One that works by the day. *Milton.*

DAYLIGHT, *dâ'-lie. n. s.* The light of the day. *Spenser.*

DAYLILY, *dâ'-lê-lê. [dâ-lîl'-ê, Sheridan.] n. s.* The same with *asphodel*.

DAYSMAN, *dâze'-mân. n. s.* Umpire, or judge. *Spenser. Job.*

DAYSPRING, *dâ'-spring. n. s.* The rise of the day; the dawn. *Job.*

DAYSTAR, *dâ'-stâr. n. s.* The morning star. *2 Pet.*

DAYTIME, *dâ'-time. n. s.* The time in which there is light. *Bacon.*

DAYWEARIED*, *dâ'-wê-rîd. a.* Weary with the work of a day. *Shakespeare.*

DAYWOMAN*, *dâ'-wûm-ân. n. s.* A dairymaid. *Shakespeare.*

DAYWORK, *dâ'-wûrk. n. s.* Work imposed by the day. *Fairfax.*

TO DAZE *ð, dâze. v. a. [dæpæ, Sax.]* To overpower with light. *Fairfax.*

DAZIED. See **DAISED**.

TO DAZZLE *ð, dâz'-zl. 405. v. a.* To overpower with light. *Bacon.* To strike or surprise with splendour. *Milton.*

TO DAZZLE, *dâz'-zl. v. n.* To be overpowered with light; to lose the power of sight. *Shakespeare.*

DAZZLEMENT*, *dâz'-zl-mênt. n. s.* The power of dazzling. *Domme.*

DAZZLINGLY*, *dâz'-ling-lê. ad.* In a manner striking with splendour or surprise. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

DEACON *ð, dê'-kn. 170, 227. n. s. [diaconus, Lat.]* One of the lowest of the three orders of the clergy. *2 Tim.* In Scotland: an overseer of the poor. And also the master of an incorporated company.

DEACONESS, *dê'-kn-ês. n. s.* A female officer in the ancient church. *Bp. Patrick.*

DEACONRY, *dê'-kn-rê. } n. s.* The office of a deaconship.

DEACONSHIP, *dê'-kn-shîp. }* deacon. *Hooker.*

DEAD *ð, dêd. 234. a. [deâd, Sax.]* Deprived of life. *Shak.* Inanimate. *Pope.* Inanimate by nature. *Spenser.* Imitating death; senseless. *Psalm.* Unactive; motionless. *Carew.* Empty; vacant. *Bacon.*

DEAD, *Useless; unprofitable. Bacon.* Dull; gloomy, unemployed. *Knolles.* Still; obscure. *Hayward.*

DEAD, *Having no resemblance of life. Dryden.* Obuse; dull; not sprightly. *Boyle.* Dull; frigid. *Addison.*

DEAD, *Tasteless; vapid: used of liquors. Uninhabited. Arbuthnot.*

DEAD, *Without the natural force or efficacy; as, a dead fire. Without the power of vegetation; as, a dead bough. The state of spiritual death, lying under the power of sin. Ephes.* Unvaried. *Bacon.*

THE DEAD, *dêd. n. s.* Dead men. *Dryden.*

DEAD, *dêd. n. s.* Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom. *South.*

TO DEAD, *dêd. v. n.* To lose force, of whatever kind. *Bacon.*

TO DEAD, *dêd. } v. a.* To deprive of

TO DEADEN, *dêd'-dn. 405. }* any kind of force or sensation. *Bacon.* To make vapid, or spiritless. *Bacon.*

DEAD-DOING, *dêd'-dô-ing. part. a.* Destructive; killing; mischievous. *Spenser.*

DEAD-DRUNK*, *dêd'-drûnk. part. a.* So drunk as to be motionless. *Davies.*

DEAD-HEARTED*, *dêd'-hârt'-êd. a.* Having a faint heart. *Bp. Hall.*

DEAD-HEARTEDNESS*, *dêd'-hârt'-êd-nês. n. s.* Pusillanimity. *Bp. Hall.*

DEAD-KILLING*, *dêd'-kîl'-îng. part. a.* Instantly killing. *Shakespeare.*

DEAD-LIFT, *dêd'-lîft. n. s.* Hopeless exigence. *Hudibras.*

DEAD-RECKONING, dëd'-rêk'-ning. *n. s.* That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.

DEAD-STRUCK*, dëd'-strûk. *part. a.* Confounded; struck with horror. *Bp. Hall.*

To DEADEN. See To DEAD.

DEADISH*, dëd'-ish. *a.* Resembling what is dead; dull. *Stafford.*

DEADLIHOOD*, dëd'-lê-hûd. *n. s.* The state of the dead. *Pearson.*

DEADLINESS*, dëd'-lê-nês. *n. s.* Danger. *Bp. Hall.*

DEADLY, dëd'-lê. *a.* [deabic, Sax.] Destructive; mortal. *Shak.* Mortal; implacable. 1 *Macc.*

DEADLY, dëd'-lê. *ad.* In a manner resembling the dead. *Shak.* Mortally. *Ezekiel.* Implacably; irreconcilably.

DEADNESS, dëd'-nês. *n. s.* Frigidity; want of warmth. *Rogers.* Weakness of the vital powers. *Rom.* Vapidity of liquors. *Mortimer.* Loss of life. *Fuller.* Want of circulation; inactivity. *Killingbeck.*

DEADNETTLE, dëd'-nêt'-tl. *n. s.* A weed.

DEAF, dëf. 234. *a.* [deap, Sax.] Wanting the sense of hearing. *Shak.* Deprived of the power of hearing. *Dryden.* Obscurely heard. *Shelton.* Unprofitable.—A deaf nut is a nut of which the kernel is decayed. *Grose.*

To DEAF, dëf. *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing. *Donne.*

DEAFELY*, *a.* Lonely; solitary; far from neighbours.

To DEAFEN, dëf'-fn. 405. *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing. *Dryden.*

DEAFLY, dëf'-lê. *ad.* Without sense of sounds. Obscurely to the ear.

DEAFNESS, dëf'-nês. *n. s.* Want of the power of hearing. *Holder.* Unwillingness to hear. *King Charles.*

DEAL, dële. 227. *n. s.* [bæl, Sax.] Part. *Exodus.* Quantity; degree of, more or less. *Hooker.* [From the verb to deal.] The art or practice of dealing cards. *Swift.* [deyl, Dutch.] Firwood; or the wood of pines. *Boyle.*

To DEAL, dële. *v. a.* [bælan, Sax.] To distribute. *Isaiah.* To scatter; to throw about. *Dryden.* To give gradually. *Gay.* To distribute the cards.

To DEAL, dële. *v. n.* To traffick; to transact business. *Bacon.* To act between two persons; to intervene. *Bacon.* To behave well or ill in any transaction. *Tillotson.* To act in any manner. *Shakspere.*

To DEAL by. To treat well or ill. *Locke.*

To DEAL in. To be engaged in; to practise. *Bacon.*

To DEAL with. To treat in any manner. *Spenser.*

To DEAL with. To contend with. *Sidney.*

To DEALBATE, dë-âl'-bâte. *v. a.* [dealbo, Lat.]

To whiten; to bleach. *Cockeram.*

DEALBATION, dë-âl'-bû'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of bleaching or whitening. *Brown.*

DEALER, dë-îlr. 93. *n. s.* One that has to do with any thing. *Swift.* A trader or trafficker. *Isaiah.* A person who deals the cards.

DEALING, dë-îng. *n. s.* Practice; action. *Hooker.* Intercourse. *Addison.* Measure of treatment. *Hammond.* Traffick; business. *Sciift.*

To DEAMBULATE*, dë-âm'-bû'-lâte. *v. n.* [deambulo, Lat.] To walk abroad. *Cockeram.*

DEAMBULATION, dë-âm'-bû'-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of walking abroad. *Sir T. Elyot.*

DEAMBULATORY, dë-âm'-bû'-lâ'-tûr-ê. *a.* Relating to the practice of walking abroad. *Bp. Morton.*

DEAMBULATOR*, dë-âm'-bû'-lâ'-tûr-ê. *n. s.* A place to walk in. *Warton.*

DEAN, dëne. 227. *n. s.* [déan, old Fr.] The second dignitary of a diocess. *Covel.* The name of an officer in each college, both in Oxford and Cambridge. *T. Warton.*

DEANERY, dë-nûr-rê. 93. *n. s.* The office of a dean. *Clarendon.* The revenue of a dean. *Swift.* The house of a dean. *Shakspere.*

DEANSHIP, dëne'-shîp. *n. s.* The office of a dean. *Warton.*

DEAR, dëre. 227. *a.* [deop, Sax.] Beloved; favourite; darling. *Shak.* Valuable; of a high price. *Pope.* Scarce; not plentiful; sad; hateful; grievous. *Shakspere.*

To DEAR*, dëre. *v. a.* To make dear. *Shelton.*

DEAR, dëre. *n. s.* A word of endearment; darling. *Shakspere.*

DEARBOUGHT, dëre'-bâwt. *a.* Purchased at a high price. *Milton.*

DEARLING, dëre'-îng. *n. s.* Favourite. *Spenser.*

DEARLOVED*, dëre'-lîv'-d. *a.* Much loved. *Shak.*

DEARLY, dëre'-lê. *a.* With great fondness. *Wotton.* At a high price. *Bacon.*

To DEARN, dârn. *v. a.* [dýnnan, Sax.] To mend clothes. See DARN.

DEARN*, dërn. *a.* [deopn, Sax.] Lonely; melancholy. *Shakspere.*

DEARNESS, dëre'-nês. *n. s.* Fondness; kindness; love. *Shakspere.* Scarcity; high price. *Swift.*

DEARNLY, dërn'-lê. *ad.* Secretly; privately; mournfully. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

DEARTH, dërdi. 234. *n. s.* Scarcity which makes food dear. *Bacon.* Want; need; famine. *Shak.* Barrenness; sterility. *Dryden.*

To DEARTICULATE, dë-âr-îk'-lû-lâte. *v. a.* [ds and articulus, Lat.] To disjoint; to dismember. *Diet.*

DEARY*, dëre'-ê. *n. s.* A phrase of connubial life; a child. *A. Hill.*

DEATH, dëth. 234. *n. s.* [deað, Sax.] The extinction of life. *Heb.* Mortality; destruction. *Shak.*

The state of the dead. *Shak.* The manner of dying. *Ezekiel.* The image of mortality represented by a skeleton. *Shak.* Murder. *Bacon.* Cause of death. 2 *Kings.* Destroyer. *Broom.* [In poetry.]

The instrument of death. *Dryden.* Damnation; eternal torments. *Church Catechism.*

DEATH-BED, dëth'-bêd. *n. s.* The bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness. *Shakspere.*

DEATH-BODING*, dëth'-bô-dîng. *part. a.* For tending death. *Shakspere.*

DEATH-DARTING*, dëth'-dârt'-îng. *part. a.* Inflicting death, as it were, with a dart. *Shakspere.*

DEATHFUL, dëth'-fûl. *a.* Full of slaughter; destructive. *Sidney.*

DEATHFULNESS*, dëth'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Appearance of death. *Bp. Taylor.*

DEATHLESS, dëth'-lês. *a.* Immortal; never-dying everlasting. *Boyle.*

DEATHLIKE, dëth'-îlke. *a.* Resembling death. *Crashaw.*

DEATH'S-DOOR, dëth'-dôre'. *a.* Near approach to death. *Bp. Taylor.*

DEATHSMAN, dëth'-mân. 88. *n. s.* Executioner hangman. *Shakspere.*

DEATH-SHADOWED*, dëth'-shâd'-dô'd. *a.* Encompassed by the shades of death. *More.*

DEATH-TOKEN*, dëth'-tô'-kn. *n. s.* That which signifies approaching death. *Shakspere.*

DEATHWARD*, dëth'-wârd. *ad.* Toward death. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DEATHWATCH, dëth'-wôth. *n. s.* An insect that makes a tinkling noise like that of a watch, and is imagined to prognosticate death. *Gay.*

To DEAURATE, dë-âw'-râte. *v. a.* [deaurô, Lat.] To gild, or cover with gold. *Diet.*

DEAURATE*, dë-âw'-râte. *a.* Gilded. *Bullockar.*

DEAURATION, dë-âw'-rà'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of gilding.

To DEBACCHATE*, dë-bâk'-kâte. *v. n.* [debacchor, Lat.] To rage or roar, after the manner of drunkards. *Cockeram.*

DEBACCHATION, dë-bâk'-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* A raging; a madness. *Diet.*

To DEBAR, dë-bâr'. *v. a.* To exclude; to hinder. *Raleigh.*

To DEBARB, dë-bârb'. *v. a.* [de and barba, Lat.] To deprive of the beard. *Diet.*

To DEBARK, dë-bârk'. *v. a.* [debarquer Fr.] To disembark. *Diet.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

DEBARKATION*, dè-bâr-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of disembarking.

To DEBATE s, dè-bâse'. *v. a.* [*debas*, old Fr.] To reduce from a higher to a lower state. *Broome*. To make mean; to degrade. *Hooker*. To sink; to vitiate with meanness. *Addison*. To adulterate. *Hale*.

DEBASMENT, dè-bâse'-mênt. *n. s.* The act of debasing or degrading. *Government of the Tongue*.

DEBASER, dè-bâ'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* He that debases. *Sherwood*.

DEBATABLE, dè-bâte'-â-bl. *a.* Disputable. *Hayward*.

DEBATE s, dè-bâte'. *n. s.* [*debat*, Fr.] A personal dispute; a controversy. *Locke*. A quarrel; a contest. *Shakspeare*.

To DEBATE, dè-bâte'. *v. a.* To controvert; to dispute. *Proverbs*. To dispute; to contend for. *Dryden*.

To DEBATE, dè-bâte'. *v. n.* To deliberate. *Shak*. To dispute. *Tatler*. To engage in combat. *Spenser*.

DEBATEFUL, dè-bâte'-fûl. *a.* [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; contentious. *Hulot*. [Of things.] Contested; occasioning quarrels. *Spenser*.

DEBATEFULLY, dè-bâte'-fûl-lè. *ad.* In a contentious manner. *Sherwood*.

DEBATEMENT, dè-bâte'-mênt. *n. s.* Controversy; deliberation. *Shak*. Baule; combat. *Spenser*.

DEBATER, dè-bâ'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* A disputant; a controvertist. *Lord Chesterfield*.

To DEBAUCH s, dè-bâwsh'. 213. *v. a.* [*desbaucher*, Fr.] To corrupt; to vitiate. *Florio*. To corrupt with lewdness. *Shak*. To corrupt by intemperance. *Tillotson*.

DEBAUCH, dè-bâwsh'. *n. s.* A fit of intemperance. *Culamy*. Luxury; excess; lewdness. *Dryden*.

DEBAUCHEDLY, dè-bâwsh'-êd-lè. *ad.* In a profligate and licentious manner. *Cowley*.

DEBAUCHEDNESS, dè-bâwsh'-êd-nès. *n. s.* Intemperance. *Bp. Hall*.

DEBAUCHE, dèb-ô-shè't. *n. s.* A lecher; a drunkard. *South*.

DEBAUCHER, dè-bâwsh'-ûr. *n. s.* One who seduces others to intemperance. *Blackwall*.

DEBAUCHERY, dè-bâwsh'-ûr-rè. *n. s.* The practice of excess; intemperance; lewdness. *Spral*.

DEBAUCHMENT, dè-bâwsh'-mênt. *n. s.* Corruption. *Bp. Taylor*.

DEBAUCHNESS, dè-bâwsh'-nès. } *n. s.* Excess.

DEBAUCHTNESS, dè-bâwsh't-nès. } *Archdeacon Armitage*.

To DEBEL s, dè-bêl'. } *v. a.* [*debellô*,
To DEBELLATE s, dè-bêl'-lâte. } *Lat.*] To conquer. *Bacon*. *Ob. J.*

DEBELLATION, dèb-bêl'-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of conquering in war. *Sir T. More*.

DEBENTURE s, dè-bên'-tshûre. *n. s.* [*debentur*, Lat. from *debeo*.] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed. *Bacon*. [In commerce.] Allowance of custom to a merchant on the exportation of goods, which had before paid a duty.

DEBENTURED Goods*. Such goods as are entitled to debenture.

DEBILE, dèb'-il. 140, 145. *a.* [*debilis*, Lat.] Weak; feeble. *Shakspeare*.

To DEBILITATE s, dè-bil'-tâte. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Lat.] To weaken; to make faint. *Brown*.

DEBILITATION, dè-bil'-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of weakening. *K. Charles*.

DEBILITY, dè-bil'-tè. *n. s.* Weakness; feebleness; languor. *Sidney*.

DEBIT s, dèb'-it. *n. s.* [*debit*, Fr.] Money due for goods sold on credit. *Burke*.

To DEBIT, dèb'-it. *v. a.* To enter in a book the names of those to whom goods are sold on credit, and the amount.

DEBITOR, dèb'-ô-tûr. *n. s.* Debtor. *Shakspeare*.

To DEBOISE, dè-bôis'. } *v. a.* To disgrace or

To DEBOISH, dè-bôish'. } corrupt by intemper-

To DEBOIST, dè-bôist'. } ance. *Donne*. To cor-

To DEBOISH, dè-bôsh'. } rupt; to seduce. *Sir R. Williams*.

DEBOISE*, dè-bôis'. *n. s.* One given to intemperance. *Bulwer*.

DEBONAIR s, dèb-ô-nâre'. *a.* [*debonnaire*, Fr.] Elegant; civil; well-bred. *Spenser*.

DEBONAIRITY*, dèb-ô-nâre'-è-tè. *n. s.* Graciousness; gentleness; elegance of manners. *Donne*.

DEBONAIRLY, dèb-ô-nâre'-lè. *ad.* Elegantly; with a genteel air. *Hulot*.

DEBONAIRNESS, dèb-ô-nâre'-nès. *n. s.* Civility; complaisance. *Sterne*.

To DEBOUCH s, dè-bouch'. *v. n.* [*deboucher*, Fr.] To march out of a wood, or a narrow pass, in order to meet or retire from an enemy.

DEBT s, dêt. 347. *n. s.* [*debitum*, Lat.] That which one man owes to another. *Bacon*. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer. *Shakspeare*.

DEBTLESS, dêt'-lès. *a.* Without debt; free from debt. *Chaucer*.

DEBTED, dêt'-iêd. *part.* Indebted; obliged to. *Shakspeare*.

DEBTOR, dêt'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* He that owes something to another. *Rom*. One that owes money. *Shak*. One side of an account book. *Addison*.

DEBULLITION, dèb-ûl-lîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* A bubbling or seething over. *Dict*.

DEBUIT*, dè-bû'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A very modern expression, denoting the commencement or opening of a discourse, or any design.

DECACHORD, dèk'-â-kôrd. } *n. s.* [*deka*

DECHACHORDON*, dèk'-â-kôrd'-dôn. } and *χορδον*.] A musical instrument of the ancients, having ten strings; figuratively, that which has ten parts. *Watson*.

DECACUMINATED, dè-kâ-kû'-mè-nâ-tiêd. *a.* [*decuminiatus*, Lat.] Having the top or point cut off. *Dict*.

DECADE, dèk'-âd. 529. *n. s.* [*deka*.] The sum of ten; a number containing ten. *Brown*.

DECADENCY, dè-kâ'-dèn-sè. *n. s.* Decay; fall. *Swinburne*.

DECAGON, dèk'-â-gôn. 503. *n. s.* [*deka* and *γωνια*.] A plain figure in geometry, having ten sides and angles.

DECALOGIST*, dè-kâl'-ô-jîst. *n. s.* An expositor of the ten commandments. *Gregory*.

DECALOGUE s, dèk'-â-lôg. 533. *n. s.* [*δεκαλογος*.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses. *Hammond*.

To DECA/MP s, dè-kâmp'. *v. n.* [*decamper*, Fr.] To shift the camp; to move off. *Tatler*.

DECA/MPMENT, dè-kâmp'-mênt. *n. s.* Shifting the camp.

DECANAL*, dè-kâ'-nâl. *a.* [*decanus*, Lat.] Pertaining to the deanery of a cathedral. *Churton*.

To DECANTE s, dè-kânt'. *v. a.* [*decantare*, Ital.] To pour off gently by inclination. *Wotton*.

DECANTATION, dèk-ân-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Decanting or pouring off clear.

DECANTER, dè-kân'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* A glass vessel for receiving liquor clear from the lees.

To DECAPITATE s, dè-kâp'-tâ-tiê. *v. a.* [*decapito*, Lat.] To behead. *Evelyn*.

DECAPITATION*, dè-kâp'-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Beheading. *Archdeacon Armitage*.

DE/CASTICH s, dèk'-â-sûk. *n. s.* [*deka* and *στῖχος*.] A poem of ten lines. *Howell*.

DE/CASTYLE*, dèk'-â-sûle. *n. s.* [*deka* and *στυλος*.] [In architecture.] An assemblage of ten pillars.

To DECA/Y s, dè-kâ'. 220. *v. n.* [*decheoir*, Fr.] To lose excellence; to decline from the state of perfection. *Dryden*.

To DECA/Y, dè-kâ'. *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay. *Shakspeare*.

DECA/Y, dè-kâ'. *n. s.* Decline from the state of perfection; state of diminution. *Shak*. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay. *Locke*. Declension from prosperity. *Leviticus*. The cause of decline. *Bacon*.

DECA/YEDNESS*, dè-kâ'-êd-nès. *n. s.* Diminution or depravation. *Whole Duty of Man*.

DECA/YER, dè-kâ'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* That which causes decay. *Shakspeare*.

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—plne, pîn;—

DECA/YING*, dè-kâ'-îng. *n. s.* Decline from the state of perfection. *Massinger.*

DECE/ASE §, dè-sè-sè'. 227. *n. s.* [*decessus*, Lat.] Death; departure from life. *Hooker.*

To DECE/ASE, dè-sè-sè'. *v. n.* To die. *Shakspeare.*

DECE/IT §, dè-sè-tè'. 250. *n. s.* [*decepte*, old Fr.] Fraud; a cheat. *Job.* Stratagem; artifice. *Shakspeare.*

DECE/ITFUL, dè-sè-tè'-fûl. *a.* Fraudulent; full of deceit. *Psalm.*

DECE/ITFULLY, dè-sè-tè'-fûl-lè. *ad.* Fraudulently; with deceit. *Wotton.*

DECE/ITFULNESS, dè-sè-tè'-fûl-nès. *n. s.* The quality of being fraudulent. *St. Matthew.*

DECE/ITLESS*, dè-sè-tè'-lès. *a.* Without deceit. *Bp. Hall.*

DECE/IVABLE, dè-sè'-vâ-bl. *a.* Subject to fraud. *Brown.* Subject to produce error; deceitful. *Bacon.*

DECE/IVABLENESS, dè-sè'-vâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* Liability to be deceived, or to deceive. 2 *Thessalonians.*

To DECE/IVE §, dè-sè-vè'. 250. *v. a.* [*decevoir*, old Fr.] To cause to mistake. *Locke.* To delude by stratagem. To cut off from expectation. *Knolles.* To mock; to fail. *Dryden.* To deprive by fraud or stealth. *Bacon.*

DECE/IVER, dè-sè'-vîr. *n. s.* One that leads another into error; a cheat. *Shakspeare.*

DECE/IVING*, dè-sè'-vîng. *n. s.* The act of cheating. 2 *Peter.*

DECE/MBER, dè-sèm'-bûr. 98. *n. s.* [Lat.] The last month of the year. *Shakspeare.*

DECE/MPEDAL, dè-sèm'-pè-dâl. *a.* [*decempeda*, Lat.] Ten feet in length. *Dict.*

DECE/MVIRAL*, dè-sèm'-vè-râl. *a.* Belonging to a decemvirate, or office of ten governors. *Wotton.*

DECE/MVIRATE, dè-sèm'-vè-râ-tè. 91. *n. s.* The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome. Any body of ten men. *Shelford.*

DECE/MVIRI*, dè-sèm'-vè-rî. *n. s.* [Lat.] The ten governors of Rome. *Kennet.*

¶ This word is anglicised into *decemvirs*, the plural of *decemvir*. *W.*

DE/CENCE §, dè'-sè-nse. } *n. s.* [*decence*, Fr.] Pro-

DE/CENCY §, dè'-sèn-sè. } priety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony. *Milton.* Suitableness to character; propriety. *Dryden.* Modesty; not ribaldry. *Roscommon.* Decence is seldom used.

DECE/NNIAL, dè-sèn'-nè-âl. 113. *a.* [*decennium*, Lat.] What continues for the space of ten years. *Bullockar.*

DECENNO/VAL, dè-sèn'-nò'-vâl. } *a.* [*decem*

DECENNO/VARY, dè-sèn'-nò'-vâ-rè. } and *novem*, Lat.] Relating to the number nineteen. *Holder.*

DE/CENT, dè'-sènt. *a.* Becoming; fit; suitable. *Dryden.* Grave; not gaudy. *Milton.* Not wanton; not immodest.

DE/CENTLY, dè'-sènt-lè. *ad.* In a proper manner. 1 *Cor.* Without immodesty. *Dryden.*

DE/CENTNESS*, dè'-sènt-nès. *n. s.* Becoming ceremony; due formality. *Hunting of Purgatory.*

DECEPTI/BILITY, dè-sèp-tè-bîl'-tè. *n. s.* Liability to be deceived. *Glanville.*

DECEPTIBLE, dè-sèp-tè-bl. 405. *a.* Liable to be deceived. *Brown.*

DECEPTION, dè-sèp'-shûn. *n. s.* [*deceptio*, Lat.] The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud. *Brown.* The state of being deceived. *Milton.*

DECEPTIOUS, dè-sèp'-shûs. 314. *a.* Deceitful. *Shakspeare.*

DECEPTIVE, dè-sèp'-tîv. 157. *a.* Having the power of deceiving. *Cotgrave.*

DECEPTORY, dè-sèp-tîr-è. [See RECEPTORY.] *a.* Containing means of deceit. *Dict.*

To DECE/RN*, dè-zèrn'. *v. a.* [*decerno*, Lat.] To judge; to estimate. *Abp. Cranmer.*

DECE/RPT §, dè-sèrpt'. *a.* [*deceptus*, Lat.] Cropped; taken off. *Dict.*

DECE/RPTIBLE, dè-sèrpt'-tè-bl. *a.* That may be taken off. *Dict.*

DECE/RPTION, dè-sèrpt'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of cropping, or taking off. *Glanville.*

DECERTA/TION, dè-sèr-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*decertatio*, Lat.] A contention; a dispute. *Dict.*

DECE/SSION, dè-sèsi'-ûn. *n. s.* [*decessio*, Lat.] A departure; going away. *Scott.*

To DECHARM, dè-îshârm'. *v. a.* [*decharmer*, Fr.]

To counteract a charm; to disenchant. *Harvey.*

DECIDABLE*, dè-sî-dâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being determined. *Jones.*

To DECID/DE §, dè-sî-de'. *v. a.* [*decido*, Lat.] To fix the event of; to determine. *Dryden.*

To DECID/DE, dè-sî-de'. *v. n.* To determine. *Glanville.*

DECIDEDLY*, dè-sî-dèd-lè. *ad.* In a determined manner. *Burgess.*

DE/CIDENCE, dè-sè'-dè-nse. 503. *n. s.* The quality of being shed, or of falling off. The act of falling away. *Brown.*

DECID/ER, dè-sî-dûr. 98. *n. s.* One who determines cases. *Watts.* One who determines quarrels. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DECIDUOUS §, dè-sîd'-bûs, or dè-sîd'-jû-bûs. 293. *a.* [*deciduous*, Lat.] Falling; not perennial. *Quincy.*

DECIDUOUSNESS, dè-sîd'-bûs-nès. *n. s.* Aptness to fall. *Dict.*

DE/CIMAL, dè-sè'-mâl. *a.* Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten. *Locke.*

To DE/CIMATE §, dè-sè'-mâ-tè. 91. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Lat.] To tithe; to take the tenth. To select by lot every tenth soldier, in a general mutiny, for punishment. *Wotton.*

DECIMA/TION, dè-sè-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* A titling. *Hammond.* A selection by lot of every tenth soldier for punishment. *Shakspeare.*

DE/CIMATOR*, dè-sè'-mâ-tûr. *n. s.* One who selects every tenth person for punishment. *South.*

DE/CIMO-SEXTO*, dè-sè'-mò-sèks'-tò. *n. s.* [Lat.] A book is said to be in *decimo-sexto*, when a sheet is folded into sixteen leaves. *Bp. Taylor.*

To DECIPHER §, dè-sî-fûr. *v. a.* [*dechiffrier*, Fr.] To explain that which is written in ciphers. *Sidney.*

To write out; to mark down in characters. *South.* To stamp; to characterize; to mark. *Shakspeare.*

To unfold; to unravel.

DECIPHERER, dè-sî-fûr-ûr. *n. s.* One who explains writings in cipher. *B. Jonson.*

DECISION §, dè-sîzh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*decision*, old Fr.] Determination of a difference or of a doubt. *Shak.*

Determination of an event. *Dryden.*

DECISION*, dè-sîzh'-ûn. *n. s.* The act of separation; division. *Pearson.*

DECI/SIVE, dè-sî-sîv. 153, 428. *a.* Having the power of determining; conclusive. *Atterbury.* Having the power of settling any event. *Philips.*

DECI/SIVELY, dè-sî-sîv-lè. *ad.* In a conclusive manner. *Lord Chesterfield.*

DECI/SIVENESS, dè-sî-sîv-nès. *n. s.* The power of argument or evidence to terminate any difference.

DECI/SORY, dè-sî-sò-rè. 429, 557. *a.* Able to determine. *Sherwood.*

To DECK §, dèk. *v. a.* [*Decan*, Sax.] To cover; to overspread. *Shak.* To dress; to array. *Hosae.*

To adorn; to embellish. *Spenser.*

DECK, dèk. *n. s.* The floor of a ship. *B. Jonson.* Pack of cards piled regularly on each other. *Grew.*

DE/CKER, dèk'-kûr. *n. s.* A dresser; a coverer; as, a table-decker. *Sherwood.* Spoken of a ship: as, a two-decker; that is, having two decks.

DE/CKING*, dèk'-îng. *n. s.* Ornament. *Homilies.*

To DECLAIM §, dè-klâm-e'. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Lat.] To harangue; to speak to the passions; to speak set orations. *B. Jonson.*

To DECLAIM*, dè-klâm-e'. *v. a.* To advocate; to speak in favour of. *South.*

DECLAIMER, dè-klâ'-mûr. *n. s.* One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions. *Fotherby.*

DECLAIMING*, dè-klâ'-mîng. *n. s.* An harangue; an appeal to the passions. *Bp. Taylor.*

DECLAMA/TION, dèk-lâ-mâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* A discourse addressed to the passions. *Hooker.*

DE/CLAMATOR, dèk-lâ-mâ'-tûr. 521. *n. s.* A declaimer. *Sir T. Elyot.*

DECLAMATORY, dè-klâm'-mâ-tûr-è. 512. *a.* Re

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

lating to the practice of declaiming. *Wotton*. Appealing to the passions. *Dryden*.

DECLA'RABLE, dè-klà'-rà-bl. *a.* Capable of proof. *Brown*.

DECLARA'TION, dèk-klà'-rà'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* A proclamation or affirmation. *Hooker*. An explanation of something doubtful. [In law.] The showing forth, or laying out, of an action personal in any suit. *Conel*.

DECLA'RATIVE*, dè-klà'-rà-îv. 157. *a.* Making declaration; explanatory. *Greiv*.

DECLA'RATORILY, dè-klà'-rà-îr-è-lè. *ad.* In the form of a declaration; not in a decratory form. *Brown*.

DECLA'RATORY, dè-klà'-rà-îr-è. 512. *a.* Affirmative; not decratory; not promissory.—A *declaratory law* is a new act confirming a former law. *Tillotson*.

To DECLA'RE §, dè-klà-rè'. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Lat.] To clear; to free from obscurity. *Boyle*. To make known; to tell evidently and openly. 1 *Cor*. To publish; to proclaim. 1 *Chron*. To show in open view; in plain terms. *Bacon*.

To DECLA'RE, dè-klà-rè'. *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution or opinion. *Bp. Taylor*.

DECLA'REDLY*, dè-klà-rè'-êd-lè. *ad.* Avowedly; without disguise. *Bp. Taylor*.

DECLA'REMENT, dè-klà-rè'-mènt. *n. s.* Discovery; declaration. *Brown*.

DECLA'NER, dè-klà'-rûr. 93. *n. s.* A proclaimer; one that makes any thing known. *Fulke*.

DECLA'RING*, dè-klà'-ring. *n. s.* Publication; declaration. 2 *Macc*.

DECLEN'SION, dè-kliên'-shûn. *n. s.* Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence. *Shak*. Declination; descent. *Burnet*. Inflection; manner of changing nouns. *Clarke*.

DECLINABLE, dè-kli'-nà-bl. 405. *a.* Having variety of terminations. *Tyrwhitt*.

DECLINA'TION, dèk-kliên'-shûn. *n. s.* Descent; change from a better to a worse state; decay. *Bacon*. The act of bending down. Variation from rectitude; obliquity. *Ray*. Deviation from moral rectitude. *Sonh*. Variation from a fixed point. *Woodward*. The act of shunning. *Bp. Hall*. The variation of the needle from the direction to north and south.—The *declination* of a star is its shortest distance from the equator. *Brown*. The declension or inflection of a noun through its various terminations. *Declination* of a plane, is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, or else between the meridian and the plane. *Harris*.

DECLINA'TOR, dèk-lè-nà'-îr. 521. } [See INCLINATORY, dè-kliên'-à-îr-è. } NATORY.] *n. s.* An instrument in dialing. *Chambers*.

To DECLINE, dè-kliên'. *v. n.* [*declino*, Lat.] To lean downward. *Shak*. To deviate; to run into obliquities. *Erodus*. To shun; to avoid to do any thing. To sink; to decay. *Shakespeare*.

To DECLINE §, dè-kliên'. *v. a.* To bend downward; to bring down. *Spenser*. To shun; to avoid; to refuse. *Clarendon*. To decay; to sink. *Shak*. To turn off from any course. *B. Jonson*. To modify a word by various terminations. *Watts*.

DECLINE, dè-kliên'. *n. s.* The state of tendency to the less or the worse; diminution; decay. *Prior*.

DECLIVITY §, dè-kli'-v-è-tè. 511. *n. s.* [*declivis*, Lat.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual descent. *Woodward*.

DECLIVOUS, dè-kli'-vûs. 503. *a.* Gradually descending; not precipitous.

To DECOCT §, dè-kôkt'. *v. a.* [*decoquo*, *decoctum*, Lat.] To prepare by boiling. *Bacon*. To digest by the heat of the stomach. *Darvies*. To boil in water, so as to draw the strength of any thing. *Bacon*. To boil up to a consistence. *Shakespeare*.

DECOCTIBLE, dè-kôkt'-tè-bl. *a.* That which may be boiled. *Dict*.

DECOCTION, dè-kôkt'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues. *Bacon*. A

preparation made by boiling water. *Arbuth not*.

DECO'CTURE, dè-kôkt'-tshûr. 461. *n. s.* A substance drawn by decoction.

To DECO'LLATE §*, dè-kôl'-lâte. *v. a.* [*decollo*, Lat.] To behead. *Burke*.

DECOLLA'TION, dèk-kôl'-là'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of beheading. *Brown*.

DECOLORA'TION*, dè-kâl-ûr-à'-sl-ûn. *n. s.* [*decoloratio*, Lat.] Absence of colour. *Fervand*.

To DECOMPO'SE §*, dè-kôm-pôzè'. *v. a.* [*decomposer*, Fr.] To decompose; to compound a second time. *Burke*. To dissolve: a chymical expression *Kirwan*.

DECOMPO'SITE, dè-kôm-pôz-î-tè. 154. *a.* Compounded a second time. *Bacon*.

DECOMPOSITION, dè-kôm-pô-zîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* The act of compounding things already compounded. *Instruct. for Oratory*. Resolution or separation of parts. *Kirwan*.

To DECOMPO'UND §, dè-kôm-pôund'. *v. a.* [*decompono*, Lat.] To compose of things already compounded. *Boyle*. To resolve a compound into simple parts.

DECOMPO'UND, dè-kôm-pôund'. *a.* Compounded a second time. *Boyle*.

DECOMPO'UNDABLE*, dè-kôm-pôund'-dà-bl. *a.* Liable to be dissolved. *British Critick*.

DE'CORAMENT, dèk'-kô-râ-mènt. *n. s.* Ornament; embellishment. *Dict*.

To DE'CORATE §, dèk'-kô-râte. 91. *v. a.* [*decoro*, Lat.] To adorn; to embellish. *Dr. Warton*.

DECORA'TION, dèk'-kô-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* Ornament; embellishment. *Dryden*.

DE'CORATOR, dèk'-kô-râ-îr. 521. *n. s.* An adorn er. *Dict*.

DECO'ROUS, dè-kô'-rûs. 503. *a.* [*decorus*, Lat.] Decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper. *Ray*.

✂ An uneducated English speaker is very apt to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, according to the analogy of his own language; but a learned ear would be as much shocked at such a departure from classical propriety, as in the words *sonorous* and *canorous*. 512. When once the mere English scholar is set right in this word, he will be sure to pronounce *dedecorous* with the accent on the penultimate likewise; and when he is told that this is wrong, because that syllable in the Latin word is short, he will not fail to pronounce *indecorous* with the antepenultimate accent; but what will be his surprise, when he is informed that this too is wrong, because the penultimate syllable in Latin is long!—See *INDECOROUS*. *W.* [Accented *decorous* also by *Entick*, *Sheridan*, *Jones* and *Webster*; *decorous* by *Ash* and *Perry*.]

DECO'ROUSLY*, dè-kô'-rûs-lè. *ad.* In a becoming manner.

To DECORTICATE §, dè-kôr'-tè-kâte. *v. a.* [*decortico*, Lat.] To divest of the bark or husk; to peel; to strip. *Aristhnot*.

DECORTICA'TION, dè-kôr'-tè-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of stripping the bark or husk. *Cockeram*.

DECO'RUM, dè-kô'-rûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiousness. *Shakespeare*.

To DECOY §, dè-kôè'. 329. *v. a.* [*koei*, Dutch.] To lure into a cage; to entrap. *L'Estrange*.

DECOY, dè-kôè'. *n. s.* Allurement to mischiefs; temptation. *Woodward*.

DECOYDUCK, dè-kôè'-dûk. *n. s.* A duck that lures others. *Mortimer*.

To DECRE'ASE §, dè-kreè'. 227. *v. n.* [*decreasco*, Lat.] To grow less; to be diminished. *Eclutis*.

To DECRE'ASE, dè-kreè'. *v. a.* To make less; to diminish. *Daniel*.

DECRE'ASE, dè-kreè'. *n. s.* Decay. *Prior*. The wane; the time when the visible face of the moon grows less. *Bacon*.

To DECRE'E §, dè-kreè'. *v. n.* [*decerno*, *decretum*, Lat.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict. *Wisdom*, iv.

To DECRE'E, dè-kreè'. *v. a.* To doom or assign by a decree. *Job*.

DECRE'E, dè-kreè'. *n. s.* An edict; a law. *Shak*

An established rule. *Job*. A determination of a suit. [In canon law.] An ordinance, enacted by the pope with the advice of his cardinals. *Ay-tiffe*.

DE'CREMENT, dêk'-krê-mênt. 503. *n. s.* [*decrementum*, Lat.] Decrease; the quantity lost by decreasing. *Brown*.

DECRE'PIT §, dêk'-krêp'-î. *a.* [*decrepitus*, Lat.] Wasted and worn out with age; in the last stage of decay. *Shakspeare*. This word is often written and pronounced, inaccurately, *decrepid*. *T. & W.*

To DECRE'PITATE §, dêk'-krêp'-ê-tâte. *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Lat.] To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire. *Brown*.

DECREPITA'TION, dêk'-krêp'-ê-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The crackling noise which salt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible. *Quincy*.

DECRE'PITNESS, dêk'-krêp'-î-tê-nêss. } *n. s.* The last
DECRE'PITUDE, dêk'-krêp'-ê-tûde. } stage of decay. *Bentley*.

DECRE'SCENT, dêk'-krê'-sênt. *a.* Growing less.

DE'CRETAL, dêk'-krê'-tâl. *a.* Appertaining to a decree. *Ay-tiffe*.

DE'CRETAL, dêk'-krê'-tâl, or dêk'-rê'-tâl. *n. s.* A book of decrees or edicts. *Spenser*. The collection of the pope's decrees. *Howell*.

☞ All our lexicographers, except Dr. Johnson, place the accent on the second syllable of this word; and this accentuation, it must be confessed, is agreeable to the best usage. But Dr. Johnson's accentuation on the last syllable is unquestionably the most agreeable to English analogy: first, because it is a trisyllable and a simple, 503: next, because it is derived from the latter Latin *decretalis*; which, in our pronunciation of it, has an accent on the first and third syllables; and therefore, when adopted into our language, by dropping the last syllable, takes the accent on the first.—See **ACAD-EMY**. That this is the general analogy of accenting words from the Latin, which drop the last syllable, is evident from the words *decrement*, *increment*, *interval*, &c. *W.*

DECRE'TION*, dêk'-krê'-shûn. *n. s.* The state of growing less. *Pearson*.

DE'CRETIST, dêk'-krê'-îst. *n. s.* One that studies the knowledge of the decretal. *Ay-tiffe*.

DE'CRETORILY*, dêk'-krê'-tûr-ê-lê. *ad.* In a definitive manner. *Goodman*.

DE'CRETORY, dêk'-krê'-tûr-ê. 557, 512. *a.* Judicial; definitive. *Pearson*. Critical; in which there is some definitive event. *Brown*.

To DECRE'W*, dêk'-krê'-v. *v. n.* [*decreu*, Fr.] To decrease. *Spenser*. *Ob. T.*

DECR'IAL, dêk'-krê'-âl. *n. s.* Clamorous censure; hasty or noisy condemnation. *Shaftesbury*.

DECR'IVER*, dêk'-krê'-îv. *n. s.* One who censures hastily, or clamorously. *South*.

DECR'OWNING*, dêk'-krê'-îng. *n. s.* The act of depriving of a crown. *Overbury*.

DECRUSTA'TION*, dêk'-krê'-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*decrustation*, Fr.] An uncuring. *Cotgrave*.

To DEC'RY §, dêk'-krê'. *v. a.* [*decree*, Fr.] To censure; to clamour against. *Dryden*.

DECUBA'TION*, dêk'-kù-bâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of lying down. *Evelyn*.

DECU'MBENCE §, dêk'-kûm'-bênce. } *n. s.* [*decum-*
DECU'MBENCY §, dêk'-kûm'-bên-sê. } *bo*, Lat.] The
act of lying down. *Brown*.

DECU'MBENT, dêk'-kûm'-bênt. *a.* Lying, or leaning; recumbent. *Ashmole*. Lying in the bed of sickness. *Atterbury*.

DECU'MBITURE, dêk'-kûm'-bê-tshûre. *n. s.* The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease. *Life of Firmin*. A scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognosticks of recovery or death are discovered. *Dryden*.

DE'CUPLÉ, dêk'-û-pl. 405. *a.* [*decuplus*, Lat.] Tenfold. *Brown*.

DECU'RION, dêk'-kù'-rê-ûn. *n. s.* [*decurio*, Lat.] A commander over ten; an officer subordinate to the centurion. *Temple*.

DECU'RSION, dêk'-kùr'-shûn. *n. s.* [*decursus*, Lat.] The act of running down. *Hale*.

To DECUR'T*, dêk'-kùr'-t. *v. a.* [*decurto*, Lat.] To abridge; to shorten. *Herrick*.

DECURTA'TION, dêk'-kùr'-tâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* Cutting short, or shortening.

To DECU'SSATE §, dêk'-kùs'-sâte. *v. a.* [*decussus*, Lat.] To intersect at acute angles. *Ray*.

DECUSSA'TION, dêk'-kùs'-sâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* The act of crossing. *Ray*.

To DEDE'CORATE §, dê-dêk'-kò-râte. *v. a.* [*de-decoro*, Lat.] To disgrace. *Dict.*

DEDECORA'TION, dê-dêk'-kò-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* Disgracing; disgrace. *Dict.*

DEDE'COROUS, dê-dêk'-kò-rûs. [See **DECOROUS**.] *a.* Disgraceful; reproachful. *Dict.*

DEDENTIT'ION, dêd-dên-tîsh'-ûn. 530. *n. s.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Lat.] Loss or shedding of the teeth. *Brown*.

To DE'DICATE §, dêd'-ê-kâte. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Lat.] To devote to some divine power; to consecrate to sacred uses. *Spenser*. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose. *Shak.* To inscribe to a patron. *Peacham*.

DE'DICATE, dêd'-ê-kâte. *a.* Consecrate; devote. *Shakspeare*.

DEDICA'TION, dêd-dê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of dedicating to any being or purpose. *Hooker*. An address to a patron. *Pope*.

DEDICATOR, dêd'-ê-kâ-tûr. 521. *n. s.* One who inscribes his work to a patron. *Dryden*.

DEDICATORY, dêd'-ê-kâ-tûr-ê. 503. [See **Do MESTICK**.] *a.* Composing a dedication; complimentary. *Pope*.

DEDITION, dê-dîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*editio*, Lat.] Yielding up any thing; surrender. *Hale*.

DE'DOLENT*, dêd'-ô-lênt. *a.* [*deoleo*, Lat.] Feeling no sorrow or compunction. *Hallywell*.

To DEDU'CE §, dê-dûsê'. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.] To draw in a regular, connected series. *Wotton*. To form a regular chain of consequential propositions. *Locke*. To lay down in regular order. *Thomson*. To subtract; to deduct. *B. Jonson*. To transplant; to lead forth. *Selden*.

DEDU'CEMENT, dê-dûsê'-mênt. *n. s.* The thing deduced; consequential proposition. *Milton*.

DEDU'CIBLE, dê-dû-sê-bl. *a.* Collectible by reason; consequential. *Brown*.

DEDU'CIVE, dê-dû'-siv. *a.* Performing the act of deduction. *Dict.*

To DEDU'CT §, dê-dûkt'. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.] To subtract; to take away. *Norris*. To separate; to dispart. *Spenser*. To reduce; to bring down. *Massingier*.

DEDU'CTION, dê-dûk'-shûn. *n. s.* Consequential collection; proposition drawn from principles premised. *Hooker*. That which is deducted. *Pope*.

DEDU'CTIVE, dê-dûk'-tîv. *a.* Deducible. *Glanville*.

DEDU'CTIVELY, dê-dûk'-tîv-lê. *ad.* Consequentially; by regular deduction. *Brown*.

DEED §, dêed. *n. s.* [ðæð, Sax.] Action, whether good or bad; thing done. *Shak.* Exploit; performance. *Milton*. Power of action. *Milton*. Act declaratory of an opinion. *Hooker*. Written evidence of any legal act. *Bacon*. Fact; reality: whence the word *indeed*. *Exodus*.

DE'EDLESS, dêed'-lêss. *a.* Unactive. *Shakspeare*.

DE'EDY*, dêed'-ê. *a.* Active; industrious.

To DEEM §, dêem. *v. n.* part. *dempt*, or *deemed*, [ðeman, Sax.] To judge; to think. *Acts*. To estimate. *Spenser*.

To DEEM*, dêem. *v. a.* To judge; to determine. *Spenser*. To imagine; to suppose. *Milton*.

DEEM, dêem. *n. s.* Judgement; opinion. *Shak.* *Ob. J.*

DE'EMSTER, dêem'-stâr. *n. s.* [ðema, Sax.] A judge: a word yet in use in Jersey and the Isle of Man.

DEEP §, dêep. *a.* [ðeop, Sax.] Having length downwards; descending far; profound. *Bacon*. Low in situation. Measured from the surface downward. *Newton*. Entering far; piercing a great way. *Shak.* Far from the outer part. *Dryden*. Not superficial; not obvious. *Locke*. Sagacious; penetrating. *Shak.* Full of contrivance; politick. *Shak.* Grave; solemn. *Shak.* Dark

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôand;—thin, THIS.

coloured. *Dryden*. Having a great degree of stillness, or gloom. *Genesis*. Depressed; sunk. 2 *Cor.* Bass; grave in sound. *Bacon*.
DEEP, dêep. *n. s.* The sea; the main; the ocean. *Bacon*. The most solemn or still part. *Shakspeare*.
DEEP*, dêep. [used adverbially.] Deeply; to a great depth. *Spenser*.
DEEP-DRAWING*, dêep'-drâw'-îng. *a.* Sinking deep into the water. *Shakspeare*.
DEEP-MOUTHED, dêep'-môûth'-d. *a.* Having a hoarse and loud voice. *Shakspeare*.
DEEP-MUSING, dêep'-mû'-zîng. *a.* Contemplative. *Pope*.
DEEP-READ*, dêep'-rêd. *a.* Profoundly versed. *L'Estrange*.
TO DE/EPEEN, dêep'-pn. 359. *v. a.* To make deep; to sink far below the surface. *Addison*. To darken; to cloud. *Peucham*. To make sad or gloomy. *Pope*.
TO DE/EPEEN*, dêep'-pn. *v. n.* To descend gradually. *Thomson*. To grow deep. *Hurd*.
DE/EPLY, dêep'-lê. *ad.* To a great depth. *Tillotson*. With great study or sagacity. *Sir T. Elyot*. Sorrowfully; solemnly. *St. Mark*. With a tendency to darkness of colour. *Boyle*. In a high degree. *Bacon*.
DE/EPNESS, dêep'-nês. *n. s.* Entrance far below the surface; profundity. *Knolles*. Sagacity. *Beaum. and Fl.* Insidiousness; craft. *Gregory*.
DEER, dêér. *n. s.* [deop, Sax.] That class of animals which is hunted for venison. *Shakspeare*.
DE/ESS*, dê'-ês. *n. s.* [deesse, Fr.] A goddess. *Bp. H. Croft*.
TO DE/ACE §, dê'-fâse'. *v. a.* [deface, Norm. Fr.] To destroy; to raze; to disfigure. *Abp. Whitgift*.
DE/ACEMENT, dê'-fâse'-mênt. *n. s.* Violation; rature; destruction. *Bacon*.
DE/ACER, dê'-fâ'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* Destroyer; abolisher. *Shakspeare*.
DE/AILANCE, dê'-fâ'-lânse. *n. s.* [defaillance, Fr.] Failure; miscarriage. *Bp. Taylor*. *Ob. J.*
TO DE/ALCATE §, dê'-fâl'-kâte. *v. a.* [defalco, Lat.] To cut off; to lop. *Bullokar*.

§ The *a* in this word does not go into the broad German *a* in *fall*, not only because the consonant that follows the *l* is carried off to the succeeding syllable, but because the word is derived from the Latin; and it must be carefully observed, that words from the learned languages preserve the *a* before *l* and another consonant, in the short middle sound of that vowel; in the same manner as *u* in *fulminate* preserves the short sound of that letter, and is not pronounced like the same vowel in *full*. 84, 177. *W.*

DEFALCATION, dêf'-fâl'-kâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* Diminution; abatement; excision of any part of a customary allowance. *Bacon*.
TO DE/ALK, dêf'-fâlk'. *v. a.* To cut off; to lop away. *Bp. Hall*.
DEFAMATION, dêf'-â-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach. *Ascham*.
DEFAMATORY, dêf'-âm'-mâ-tûr-ê. *a.* Calumnious; tending to defame; libellous. *Wotton*.
TO DE/AME § dêf'-âmê'. *v. a.* [de and fama, Lat.] To make infamous; to censure falsely in public; to libel; to calumniate. *Chaucer*.
DE/AME, dêf'-âmê'. *n. s.* Disgrace; dishonour. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
DE/AMER, dêf'-âm-êr. *n. s.* One that injures the reputation of another. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
DE/AMING*, dêf'-âm'-îng. *n. s.* Defamation. *Jer.*
DE/ATIGABLE*, dêf'-ât'-ê-gâ-bl. *a.* Liable to be weary. *Glanville*.
TO DE/ATIGATE §, dêf'-ât'-ê-gâte. *v. a.* [defatigo, Lat.] To weary; to tire. *Sir T. Herbert*.
DEFATIGATION, dêf'-ât'-ê-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Weariness. *Bp. Hall*.
DE/FAULT §, dêf'-fâwl'. [See FAULT.] *n. s.* [default, old Fr.] Omission of that which we ought to do. Crime; failure; fault. *Hayward*. Defect; want. *Davies*. Non-appearance in court at a day assigned. *Cowel*

TO DE/FAULT, dêf'-fâwl'. *v. a.* To fail in performing any contract or stipulation. *Milton*.
TO DE/FAULT*, dêf'-fâwl'. *v. n.* To offend. *Spenser*.
DE/FAULTED*, dêf'-fâwl'-êd. *a.* Having defect.
DE/ALTER, dêf'-fâwl'-êr. *n. s.* One that makes default. *History of Duelling*.
DE/ESANCE §, dêf'-ê'-zânse. *n. s.* [defaisance, Fr.] The act of annulling or abrogating any contract. *Guthrie*. A condition annexed to an act, which performed by the obligee, the act is disabled. *Cowel*. The writing in which a defeasance is contained. *Blackstone*. A defeat; conquest. *Spenser*.
DE/ESASIBLE, dêf'-ê'-zê-bl. *a.* That which may be annulled or abrogated. *Davies*.
DE/EFAT §, dêf'-êtê'. *n. s.* [defeat, old Fr.] The overthrow of an army. *Addison*. Act of destruction. *Shakspeare*.
TO DE/EFAT, dêf'-êtê'. *v. a.* To overthrow; to undo. *Shak.* To frustrate. *Shakspeare*. To abolish; to undo; to change; to alter. *Shakspeare*.
DE/EFATURE, dêf'-ê'-tshûr. 461. *n. s.* Change of feature. *Shak.* Overthrow; defeat. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. *Ob. J.*
TO DE/FECATE §, dêf'-ê'-kâte. 503. *v. a.* [defæco, Lat.] To purge liquors from lees or foulness; to purify. *Boyle*. To purify from any extraneous mixture; to clear; to brighten. *Wotton*.
DE/FECATE, dêf'-ê'-kâte. *a.* Purged from lees or foulness. *Glanville*.
DE/FECATION, dêf'-ê'-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Purification. *Smith*.
DE/ECT §, dêf'-êkt'. *n. s.* [defectus, Lat.] Want; absence of something necessary. *Davies*. Failing; imperfection. *Shak.* A fault; mistake; error. *Hooker*. Any natural imperfection; a blemish; a failure. *Locke*.
TO DE/ECT, dêf'-êkt'. *v. n.* To be deficient; to fall short of. *Brown*. *Ob. J.*
DEFECTIBILITY, dêf'-êkt'-ê-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The state of failing. *Lord Digby*.
DEFECTIBLE, dêf'-êkt'-ê-bîl'. *a.* Imperfect; deficient. *Hale*. Liable to defect. *Pearson*.
DE/ECTION, dêf'-êkt'-shûn. *n. s.* Want; failure. A falling away; apostasy. *Releigh*. An abandoning of a king, or state; revolt. *Davies*.
DE/ECTIVE, dêf'-êkt'-îv. 157. *a.* Wanting the just quantity. *Brown*. Full of defects; imperfect. *Arbutnot*. Faulty; vicious. *Ecclesi*.
DE/ECTIVE Nouns. Indeclinable nouns, such as want a number, or some particular case.
DE/ECTIVE Verb. A verb which wants some of its tenses.
DE/ECTIVELY*, dêf'-êkt'-îv-lê. *ad.* Wanting the just quantity. *Abp. Usher*.
DE/ECTIVENESS, dêf'-êkt'-îv-nês. *n. s.* Want; the state of being imperfect. *Bp. Barlow*.
DE/ECTUOUS*, dêf'-êkt'-îshû-ûs. *a.* Full of defects. *Worthington*.
DE/ECTUOSITY*, dêf'-êkt'-îshû-ûs'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Imperfection; faultiness. *W. Mountagu*.
DE/EDATION*, dêf'-êd'-dâ'-shûn. See DEFOEDATION.
DE/ENCE §, dêf'-ênsê'. *n. s.* [defensio, Lat.] Guard; protection. 2 *Chron*. Vindication; justification; apology. *Acts*. Prohibition; a sense merely French. *Temple*. Resistance. *Shak.* [In law.] The defendant's reply. *Blackstone*. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work. The science of defence; military skill. *Shakspeare*.
TO DE/ENCE, dêf'-ênsê'. *v. a.* To defend by fortification. *Fairfax*.
DE/ENCELESS, dêf'-ênsê'-lêss. *a.* Naked; unarmed; unguarded. *Milton*. Impotent; unable to make resistance. *Addison*.
DE/ENCELESSLY*, dêf'-ênsê'-lêss-lê. *ad.* In an unprotected manner.
DE/ENCELESSNESS*, dêf'-ênsê'-lêss-nês. *n. s.* An unprotected state. *Bp. Fleetwood*.
TO DE/END §, dêf'-ênd'. *v. a.* [defendo, Lat.] To stand in defence of; to protect. *Judges*. To vindicate; to uphold. *Swift*. To fortify; to secure.

Dryden. To prohibit; to forbid. *Chaucer*. To maintain, a place or cause. *Pope*. To repel; to keep off. a Latinism. *Spenser*.

DEFENSABLE, dè-fên'-dâ-bl. *a.* Defensible. *Sherwood*.

DEFENDANT, dè-fên'-dânt. *a.* Defensive; fit for defence.

DEFENDANT, dè-fên'-dânt. *n. s.* He that defends. *Wilkins*. [In law.] The person accused or sued. *Shakespeare*.

DEFENDER, dè-fên'-dâr. 98. *n. s.* One that defends; a champion. *Shak*. An assertor; a vindicator. *South*. [In law.] An advocate.

DEFENSATIVE, dè-fên'-sâ-tiv. *n. s.* Guard; defence. *Brown*. [In surgery.] A bandage, or plaster.

DEFENSIBLE, dè-fên'-sè-bl. *a.* That may be defended. *Shak*. Justifiable; right; capable of vindication. *Collier*.

DEFENSIVE, dè-fên'-siv. 428. *a.* That serves to defend; proper for defence. *Sidney*. In a state or posture of defence. *Milton*.

DEFENSIVE, dè-fên'-siv. 158. *n. s.* Safeguard. *Bacon*. State of defence. *Clarendon*.

DEFENSIVELY, dè-fên'-siv-lè. *ad.* In a defensive manner. *Milton*.

DEFENST, *part. pass.* Defended. *Fairfax*.

TO DEFER §, dè-fêr'. *v. n.* To put off; to delay to act. [*differe*, Lat.] *Milton*. To pay deference or regard. [*déferer*, Fr.] *Pope*.

TO DEFER §, dè-fêr'. *v. a.* To withhold; to delay. *Acts*. To refer to. *Bacon*. To offer; to give. *Brevint*.

DEFERENCE, dèf'-êr-ênse. 503. *n. s.* Regard; respect. *Dryden*. Complaisance; condescension. *Locke*. Submission. *Addison*.

DEFERENT, dèf'-êr-ênt. *a.* That carries up and down. *Bacon*.

DEFERENT, dèf'-êr-ênt. *n. s.* That which carries. *Bacon*.

DEFERENTS, dèf'-êr-ênts. *n. s.* Certain vessels in the human body, for the conveyance of humours from one place to another. *Chambers*.

DEFERMENT*, dè-fêr'-mênt. *n. s.* Delay. *Sir J. Suckling*.

DEFERRER*, dè-fêr'-rûr. *n. s.* A delayer; a putter off. *B. Jonson*.

DEFILY*, dèf'-lè. *ad.* Finely; nimbly. *Spenser*. See **DEFLY**.

DEFIANCE §, dè-fî'-ânse. *n. s.* [*defiance*, old Fr.] A challenge; an invitation to fight. *Shak*. A challenge to make any impeachment good. Expression of abhorrence or contempt. *Decay of Piety*.

DEFIATORY*, dè-fî'-â-tûr-è. *a.* Bearing defiance. *Shelford*.

DEFICIENCE §, dè-fîsh'-ênse. } *n. s.* [*deficio*, Lat.]

DEFICIENCY §, dè-fîsh'-ên-sè. } Want; something less than is necessary. *Arbutnot*. Defect; imperfection. *Brown*.

DEFICIENT, dè-fîsh'-ênt. *a.* Failing; wanting; defective. *Wotton*.

DEFICIENT *Numbers* are those whose parts, added together, make less than the integer. *Chambers*.

DEFICIENTLY*, dè-fîsh'-ênt-lè. *ad.* In a defective manner.

DEFICIT*, dèf'-ê-sît. *n. s.* [Lat.] Want; deficiency. *Ld. Auckland*.

DEFIER, dè-fî'-ûr. *n. s.* A challenger; a contemner. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

DEFIGURATION*, dè-fîg'-û-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* A change of a better form to a worse. *Bp. Hall*.

TO DEFIGURE §*, dè-fîg'-ûre. *v. a.* [*de*, Lat. and *figure*.] To delineate. *Weever*.

TO DEFILE §, dè-fîlè'. *v. a.* [*aprylan*, Sax.] To make foul or impure. *Shak*. To pollute. *Levit*. To corrupt chastity; to violate. *Prior*. To taint; to corrupt. *Wisdom*.

TO DEFILE, dè-fîlè'. *v. n.* [*defiler*, Fr.] To march; to go off file by file.

DEFILE, dè-fîlè'. *n. s.* A narrow passage; a long narrow pass. *Addison*.

Some military coxcombs have endeavoured to intro-

duce the French pronunciation of this word *défilé*, as if written *deff-fe lay*; others have endeavoured to bring it nearer to our own analogy, by pronouncing it in three syllables, as if written *deff-fe-le*. I am sorry to find Mr. Sheridan has adopted this pronunciation: he is followed only by Bailey and Ash; the first of whom has it both ways, and the last gives it only as an uncommon pronunciation. Dr. Johnson and the rest are decidedly for the general pronunciation, which is the same as the verb to *defile*: and if this were urged as a reason to alter the pronunciation of the substantive, it may be answered, that the remedy would be worse than the disease.—See **BOWL**.

To these observations it may be added, that, if we pronounce this word exactly like the French, because it is a military term, we ought to pronounce a *file* of musketeers, a *feel* of musketeers. *W*.

DEFILEMENT, dè-fîlè'-mênt. *n. s.* The state of being defiled. *Milton*.

DEFILER, dè-fîl'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* One that defiles. *Addison*.

DEFINABLE, dè-fîne'-â-bl. *a.* That which may be defined. *Dryden*. That which may be ascertained. *Burnet*.

TO DEFINE §, dè-fîne'. *v. a.* [*definio*, Lat.] To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances. *Sidney*. To circumscribe; to bound. *Newton*. To decide; to determine. *Spenser*.

TO DEFINE, dè-fîne'. *v. n.* To determine; to decide. *Bacon*.

DEFINER, dè-fîl'-nûr. *n. s.* One that explains, or describes a thing by its qualities. *Prior*.

DEFINITE §, dèf'-ê-nît. 503, 154. *a.* [*definitus*, Lat.] Certain; limited; bounded. *Sidney*. Exact; precise. *Shakespeare*.

DEFINITE, dèf'-ê-nît. 156. *n. s.* Thing explained or defined. *Auliffe*.

DEFINITELY †, dèf'-ê-nît-lè. *ad.* Precisely; in a definite manner.

DEFINITENESS, dèf'-ê-nît-nês. *n. s.* Certainty; limitedness.

DEFINITION, dèf'-ê-nîsh'-ân. *n. s.* A short description of a thing by its properties. *Dryden*. Decision; determination. [In logic.] The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference. *Bentley*.

DEFINITIVE, dè-fîn'-è-tiv. *a.* Determinate; positive; express. *Brown*.

DEFINITIVE*, dè-fîn'-è-tiv. *n. s.* That which ascertains or defines. *Harris*.

DEFINITIVELY, dè-fîn'-è-tiv-lè. *ad.* Positively; decisively. *Shakespeare*.

DEFINITIVENESS, dè-fîn'-è-tiv-nês. *n. s.* Decisiveness. *Dict*.

TO DEFIX*, dè-fîks'. *v. a.* [*defigo*, *defixum*, Lat.] To fasten with nails; figuratively, to fix earnestly. *Herbert*.

DEFLAGRABILITY, dèf'-flâ-grâ-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Combustibility. *Boyle*.

DEFLAGRABLE, dè-flâ'-grâ-bl. *a.* Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire. *Boyle*.

TO DEFLAGRATE §*, dèf'-flâ-grâte. *v. a.* [*deflagro*, Lat.] To set fire to.

DEFLAGRATION, dèf'-flâ-grâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [In chymistry.] The setting fire to several things in their preparation. *Quincy*. Destruction by fire without remains. *Pearson*.

TO DEFLECT §, dè-fîkt'. *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Lat.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course. *Brown*.

DEFLECTION, dè-fîkt'-shûn. *n. s.* Deviation. *Brown*. A turning aside, or out of the way. *W. Mountagu*.

The departure of a ship from its true course.

DEFLEXURE, dè-fîkt'-shûre. 479. *n. s.* A bending down; a turning aside. *Dict*.

DEFLOURATION, dèf'-fîr-râ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* [*defloratus*, Lat.] The act of deflowering; the taking away of a woman's virginity. *Transl. of Bullinger's Sermons*. A selection of that which is most valuable. *Hale*.

TO DEFLOUR §, dè-fîdûr'. *v. a.* [*deflorer*, Fr.] To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity. *Ecclus*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nô;—tûbe, tâb, bûll;—dûl;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

To take away the beauty and grace of any thing. *Milton*. To deprive of flowers. *W. Mountagu*.
DEFLOURER, dè-floû-rûr. 98. *n. s.* A ravisher. *Stafford*.
TO DEFLOW §*, dè-floû'. *v. n.* [*defluo*, Lat.] To flow, or run, as water. *Bacon*.
DEFLOUOUS, dè-floû-ûs. *a.* That flows down. That falls off.
DEFLOUX, dè-flûks'. *n. s.* [*defluxus*, Lat.] Downward flow. *Bacon*.
DEFLOUXION, dè-flûk'-shûn. *n. s.* The flow of humours downward. *Bacon*.
DEFLY, dèf'-lè. *ad.* Dexterously; skilfully. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.* Properly *defly*.
DEFOEDATION, dèf-fè-dà'-shûn. *n. s.* [*defecatio*, Fr.] The act of making filthy; pollution. *Bentley*.
TO DEFORCE §*, dè-fôrse'. *v. a.* [*deforcer*, old Fr.] To keep out of the possession of land by deforcement. *Blackstone*.
DEFORCEMENT, dè-fôrse'-mènt. *n. s.* A withholding by force from the right owner.
TO DEFORM §, dè-fôr'm'. *v. a.* [*deformo*, Lat.] To disfigure; to spoil the form of any thing. *Shak.* To dishonour; to make ungraceful. *Dryden*.
DEFORM, dè-fôr'm'. *a.* Ugly; disfigured. *Spenser*.
DEFORMATION, dèf-fôr-mà'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* A defacing; a disfiguring.
DEFORMED, dè-fôr'md', or dè-fôr'-mèd. *part. a.* Ugly; wanting natural beauty. *Huloet*. Base; disgraceful. *B. Jonson*.
DEFORMEDLY, dè-fôr'-mèd-lè. 364. *ad.* In an ugly manner.
DEFORMEDNESS, dè-fôr'-mèd-nès. *n. s.* Ugliness; a disagreeable form.
DEFORMER*, dè-fôr'-mûr. *n. s.* One who defaces or deforms.
DEFORMITY, dè-fôr'-mè-tè. *n. s.* Ugliness; ill-favouredness. *Shak.* Ridiculousness. *Dryden*. Irregularity; inordinateness. *King Charles*.
DEFORSOR, dè-fôr'-sûr. 166. *n. s.* [*forceur*, Fr.] One that overcomes and casts out by force. *Blount*.
TO DEFOUL*, dè-fôûl'. *v. a.* To defile. *Ob. T.*
TO DEFRAUD §, dè-frâw'd'. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat. *Thess*.
DEFRAUDATION, dèf-frâw-dà'-shûn. *n. s.* Privation by fraud. *Brown*.
DEFRAUDER, dè-frâw'-dûr. *n. s.* A deceiver; one that cheats. *Blackmore*.
DEFRAUDMENT*, dè-frâw'd'-mènt. *n. s.* Privation by deceit or fraud. *Milton*.
TO DEFRAUD §, dè-frâw'. *v. a.* [*defray*, Fr.] To bear the charges of. 2 *Macc*.
DEFRAUDER, dè-frâ'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that discharges expenses.
DEFRAIMENT, dè-frâ'-mènt. *n. s.* The payment of expenses; compensation. *Shelton*.
DEFT §, dèft. *a.* [*deft*, Sax.] Neat; handsome; spruce. *B. Jonson*. Proper; fitting. *Shakespeare*. Ready; dexterous. *Dryden*. *Ob. J.*
DEFTLY, dèft'-lè. *ad.* Neatly; dexterously. *Shak.* In a skilful manner. *Gay*. *Ob. J.*
DEFTNESS*, dèft'-nès. *n. s.* Neatness; beauty. *Drayton*.
DEFUNCT §, dè-fûnk't'. *a.* [*defunct*, old Fr.] Dead; deceased. *Shakespeare*.
DEFUNCT, dè-fûnk't'. *n. s.* One that is deceased. *Shakespeare*.
DEFUNCTION, dè-fûngk't'-shûn. 408. *n. s.* Death. *Shakespeare*.
TO DEFY §, dè-fy'. *v. a.* [*deffier*, Fr.] To call to combat; to challenge. *Milton*. To treat with contempt; to slight. *Shakespeare*. To disdain; to renounce. *Spenser*.
DEFY, dè-fy'. *n. s.* A challenge. *Dryden*. *Ob. J.*
DEFYER, dè-fy'-ûr. *n. s.* A challenger. *South*. More properly *defier*.
TO DEGENERATE*, dè-jèn'-dûr. *v. n.* To degenerate. *Spenser*. *Ob. T.*

DEGENERED*, dè-jèn'-dûrd. *a.* Degenerated *Spenser*.
DEGENERACY, dè-jèn'-êr-â-sè. *n. s.* A departure from the virtue of our ancestors. *Harris*. A desertion of that which is good. *Tillotson*. Meanness. *Addison*.
TO DEGENERATE §, dè-jèn'-êr-âte. 91. *v. n.* [*degenerare*, Lat.] To fall from the virtue of ancestors. *Harris*. To fall from a more noble to a base state. *Tillotson*. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or base. *Bacon*.
DEGENERATE, dè-jèn'-êr-âte. *a.* Unlike one's ancestors. *Shakespeare*. Unworthy; base. *Milton*.
DEGENERATELY*, dè-jèn'-êr-âte-lè. *ad.* In an unworthy or base manner. *Worthington*.
DEGENERATENESS, dè-jèn'-êr-âte-nès. *n. s.* Degeneracy.
DEGENERATION, dè-jèn'-êr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors. A falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth. *Bp. Hall*. The thing changed from its primitive state. *Brown*.
DEGENEROUS, dè-jèn'-êr-ûs. *a.* Degenerated. *B. Jonson*. Vile; base. *King Charles*.
DEGENEROUSLY, dè-jèn'-êr-ûs-lè. *ad.* Basely; meanly. *Decay of Piety*.
DEGLUTITION, dèg-glû-tîsh'-ûn. 530. *n. s.* [*deglutio*, Lat.] The act of swallowing. *Arbutnot*.
DEGRADATION, dèg-grâ-dà'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* A deprivation of dignity; dismissal from office. *Ay liffé*. Degeneracy; baseness. *South*. Diminution.
TO DEGRADE §, dè-grâde'. *v. a.* [*degrader*, Fr.] To put one from his degree; to deprive him of office, dignity, or title. *Shak.* To lessen; to diminish. *Milton*. To reduce from a higher to a lower state.
DEGRADEMENT*, dè-grâde'-mènt. *n. s.* Deprivation of dignity or office. *Milton*.
DEGRADINGLY*, dè-grâ'-ding-lè. *ad.* In a depreciating manner. *Coventry*.
DEGRAVATION, dèg-râ-và'-shûn. *n. s.* [*degravatus*, Lat.] The act of making heavy. *Dict*.
DEGREES §, dè-grèè'. *n. s.* [*degré*, Fr.] Quality, rank; station; place of dignity. *Spenser*. The comparative state and condition in which a thing is. *Bacon*. A step or preparation to any thing. *Sidney*. A step; as, the step of a staircase. *Chaucer*. Order of lineage; descent of family. *Dryden*. Orders or classes. *Locke*. Measure, proportion. *Dryden*. The three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. [In arithmetic.] A degree consists of three figures, viz. of three places comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; so, three hundred and sixty-five is a degree. *Cocker*. The division of the lines upon several sorts of mathematical instruments. [In music.] The intervals of sounds. The vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality. *South*.
By DEGREES, bi dè-grèèz'. *ad.* Gradually; by little and little. *Sidney*.
TO DEGUST §*, dè-gûst'. *v. a.* [*degusto*, Lat.] To taste.
DEGUSTATION, dèg-gûst-à'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* A tasting. *Dict*. *Bp. Hall*.
TO DEHORT §, dè-hôr't'. *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Lat.] To dissuade. *Bp. Hall*.
DEHORTATION, dè-hôr-tà'-shûn. *n. s.* Dissuasion. *Knight*.
DEHORTATORY, dè-hôr-tà-tûr-è. 512. *a.* Relating to dissuasion. *Bp. Hall*.
DEHORTER, dè-hôr'-tûr. *n. s.* A dissuader. *Sherwood*.
DEICIDE §, dè'-è-sîde. 143. *n. s.* [*deus* and *caedo*, Lat.] The death of our blessed Saviour. *Prior*.
DEIFICAL*, dè-îf'-è-kâl. *a.* Making divine. *Homilies*.
DEIFICATION, dè-è-fè-kà'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of deifying, or making a god. *Fatherly*.
DEIFIER*, dè-è-fî-ûr. *n. s.* One who makes a man a god. *Coventry*.
DEIFORM, dè-è-fôr'm. *a.* Of a godlike form. *More*.

DEIFO/RMITY*, dè-è-fôr-m'-è-tè. *n. s.* Resemblance of Deity.

To DEIFY § dè-è-fl. *v. a.* [*deus* and *fi*, Lat.] To make a god of; to adore as God. *Dryden.* To praise excessively. *Bacon.*

To DEIGN §, dâne. *v. n.* [*daigner*, Fr.] To vouchsafe. *Milton.*

To DEIGN, dâne. 249. *v. a.* To grant; to permit; to allow. *Shakspeare.* To consider worth notice. *Bruskett.*

DEIGNING, dâ-nîng. *n. s.* A vouchsafing.

To DEINTEGRATE, dè-în-tè-grâte. *v. a.* [*de* and *integro*, Lat.] To take from the whole; to spoil. *Dict.*

DEIPAROUS, dè-îp'-pâ-rûs. 518. *a.* [*deiparus*, Lat.] That brings forth a god; the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin. *Dict.*

DEISM §, dè-îzm. *n. s.* [*deïsme*, Fr.] The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion. *Dryden.*

DEIST, dè-îst. *n. s.* A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith. *Waterland.*

DEISTICAL, dè-îs-tè-kâl. *a.* Belonging to the heresy of the deists. *Watts.*

DEITATE*, dè-è-tâte. *a.* Made God. *Alp. Cranmer.*

DEITY §, dè-è-tè. *n. s.* [*deitas*, Lat.] Divinity; the nature and essence of God. *Hooker.* A fabulous god. *Sidney.* The supposed divinity of a heathen god. *Spenser.*

To DEJECT §, dè-jèkt'. *v. a.* [*dejecto*, *dejectum*, Lat.] To cast down; to afflict. *Shak.* To throw down; to debase. *B. Jonson.* To change the form with grief; to make to look sad. *Dryden.* Simply, to cast down. *Drayton.*

DEJECT, dè-jèkt'. *a.* Cast down; afflicted; low-spirited. *Shakspeare.*

DEJECTEDLY, dè-jèkt'-tèd-lè. *ad.* In a dejected manner. *Bacon.*

DEJECTEDNESS, dè-jèkt'-tèd-nès. *n. s.* The state of being cast down. *Heywood.*

DEJECTER*, dè-jèkt'-ûr. *n. s.* One who dejects or casts down. *Cotgrave.*

DEJECTION, dè-jèkt'-shûn. *n. s.* Lowness of spirits; melancholy. *Milton.* Weakness; inability. *Arbuthnot.* [In medicine.] Going to stool. *Ray.* The act of throwing down. *Hallivell.* A casting down, in sign of reverence. *Pearson.*

DEJECTLY*, dè-jèkt'-lè. *ad.* In a downcast manner. *Shewood.*

DEJECTORY*, dè-jèkt'-tûr-è. *a.* Having the power to promote evacuation by stool. *Ferrand.*

DEJECTURE, dè-jèkt'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* The excrement. *Arbuthnot.*

To DEJERATE §, dè-d'-jè-râte. *v. a.* [*dejero*, Lat.] To swear deeply. *Cockeram.*

DEJERATION, dè-d'-jè-râ-shûn. 530. *n. s.* A taking of a solemn oath. *Dict.*

DEJEUNE. *n. s.* [*desjuner*, Fr.] A sort of breakfast.

DELACERATION, dè-lâs-sèr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [*delacero*, Lat.] A tearing in pieces.

DELACRYMATION, dè-lâk-kre-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*delacrymatio*, Lat.] A falling down of the humours; the waterishness of the eyes. *Dict.*

DELACTATION, dè-lâk-tâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* [*delactatio*, Lat.] A weaning from the breast. *Di t.*

DELA/PSED, dè-lâpst'. 359. *a.* [*delapsus* Lat.] Bearing or falling down. *Dict.*

To DELATE §, dè-lâ-tè'. *v. a.* [*delatus*, Lat.] To carry; to convey. *Bacon.* To accuse; to inform against. *B. Jonson.*

DELATION, dè-lâ-shûn. *n. s.* A carriage; conveyance. *Bacon.* An accusation; an impeachment. *Wotton.*

DELATOR, dè-lâ-tûr. 166. *n. s.* An accuser; an informer. *Sandys.*

To DELAY §, dè-lâ-y'. *v. a.* [*delay*, Fr.] To defer; to put off. *Exodus.* To hinder; to frustrate. *Shak.*

To detain, or retard the course of. *Milton.* To alay; to soften. *Spenser.*

To DELAY', dè-lâ-y'. *v. n.* To stop. *Locke.*

DELA/Y, dè-lâ-y'. *n. s.* A deferring; procrastination. *Shakspeare.* Stay; stop. *Dryden.*

DELA/YER, dè-lâ-y'-ûr. *n. s.* One that defers; a putter off. *Sir T. Elgot.*

DELA/YMENT*, dè-lâ-y'-mènt. *n. s.* Hindrance. *Gower.* Ob. T.

DELEBLE*, dèl'-è-bl. *a.* [*delebilis*, Lat.] Capable of being effaced. *More.*

DELE/CTABLE §, dè-lèk'-tâ-bl. *a.* [*delectabilis*, Lat.] Pleasing; delightful. *Skelton.*

DELE/CTABLENESS, dè-lèk'-tâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* Delightfulness; pleasantness. *Barret.*

DELE/CTABLY, dè-lèk'-tâ-blè. *ad.* Delightfully pleasantly. *Bale.*

DELECTATION, dèl-lèk-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Pleasure delight. *Sir T. More.*

DE/LEGACY*, dèl'-è-gâ-sè. *n. s.* A certain number of persons deputed to act for, or to represent, a public body. *Alp. Laud.*

To DE/LEGATE §, dèl'-lè-gâte. 91. *v. a.* [*delego*, Lat.] To send away. To send upon an embassy To intrust; to commit to another's power. *Bp. Taylor.* To appoint judges to hear a particular cause. *Acts of Parliament.*

DE/LEGATE, dèl'-lè-gâte. 91. *n. s.* A deputy; a commissioner; any one that is sent to act for another. *Domne.*

DE/LEGATE, dèl'-lè-gâte. 503. *a.* Deputed. *Bp. Taylor.*

DE/LEGATES, Court of, dèl'-lè-gâtes. *n. s.* An ecclesiastical court of appeal. *Cowel.*

DELEGA/TION, dèl-lè-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* A sending away. A putting in commission. *Barrow.* The assignment of a debt to another.

DE/LÉNIFICAL, dè-lè-nîf-è-kâl. *a.* [*delenificus*, Lat.] Having virtue to assuage or ease pain.

To DELE/TE §, dè-lè-tè'. *v. a.* [*deleo*, Lat.] To blot out. *Fuller.*

DELETERIOUS, dè-lè-tèr-è-ûs. 530. *a.* Deadly; destructive. *Brown.*

DE/LETARY, dèl'-è-tèr-è. *a.* Destructive; poisonous. *Hudibras.*

DE/LETION, dè-lè'-shûn. *n. s.* Act of rasing or blotting out. A destruction. *Hale.*

DE/LETORY*, dèl'-è-tûr-è. *n. s.* That which blots out. *Bp. Taylor.*

DELf. } *n. s.* [*delpan*, Sax.] A mine or
DELFE. } dèlf. } quarry; a pit dug. *Ray.* Earth
en ware; counterfeit China ware, made at Delft
Smart.

To DE/LIBATE §*, dèl'-è-bâte. *v. a.* [*delibo*, Lat.] To sip or kiss the cup; to taste. *Marnion.*

DELIBA/TION, dèl'-è-bâ'-shûn. *n. s.* An essay; a taste. *Bp. Berkeley.*

To DELIBERATE §, dè-lîb'-èr-âte. 91. *v. n.* To think, in order to choice; to hesitate. *Blackmore.*

To DELIBERATE*, dè-lîb'-èr-âte. *v. a.* To balance in the mind; to weigh; to consider. *Alp. Laud.*

DELIBERATE, dè-lîb'-èr-âte. 91. *a.* Circumspect; wary. *Shak.* Slow; tedious; gradual. *Hooker.*

DELIBERATELY, dè-lîb'-èr-âte-lè. *ad.* Circumspectly; advisedly; warily. *Dryden.* Slowly; gradually. *Goldsmith.*

DELIBERATENESS, dè-lîb'-èr-âte-nès. *n. s.* Circumspection; wariness; caution. *King Charles.*

DELIBERATION, dè-lîb'-èr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice. *Hammond.*

DELYBERATIVE, dè-lîb'-èr-â-îv. *a.* Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider. *Bp. Barlow.*

DELYBERATIVE, dè-lîb'-èr-â-îv. *n. s.* The discourse in which a question is deliberated. *Bacon.*

DELYBERATIVELY*, dè-lîb'-èr-â-îv-lè. *ad.* In a deliberative manner. *Burke.*

DE/LICACY §, dèl'-è-lâ-sè. *n. s.* [*delicatesse*, Fr.] Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste. *Milton.* Nicety in the choice of food. *Bp. Taylor.* Any thing highly pleasing to the senses. *Milton.* Softness; feminine beauty. *Sidney.* Nicety; minute

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, bùll; —dùl; —pòund; —thù, THIS.

accuracy. *Dryden*. Neatness; elegance of dress. Politeness of manners. *Spectator*. Indulgence; gentle treatment. *Temple*. Tenderness; scrupulousness. *Bp. Taylor*. Weakness of constitution. Smallness; tenuity.

DELICATE, dèl'-è-kâte. 91, 503. *a.* Nice; pleasing to the taste. *Bp. Taylor*. Dainty. *Taiter*. Choice; select; excellent. Pleasing to the senses. Fine; not coarse. *Arbutnot*. Of polite manners. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships. *Shakespeare*. Pure; clear. *Shakespeare*.

DELICATE*, dèl'-è-kâte. *n. s.* One very nice in the choice of food. *Taiter*.

DELICATELY, dèl'-è-kâte-lè. *ad.* Beautifully; with soft elegance. *Dryden*. Finely; not coarsely. *Thomson*. Daintily. *Lament*. Choicely. Politely; not rudely. 1 *Samuel*. Effeminately.

DELICATENESS, dèl'-è-kâte-nès. *n. s.* Tenderness; softness; effeminacy. *Deut*.

DELICATES, dèl'-è-kâts. *n. s. plur.* Niceties; rarities. *Jeremiah*.

DELICES, dèl'-è-sèz. *n. s. plur.* [*deliciæ*, Lat.] Pleasures. *Gover*.

To DELICATE*, dèl'-ish'-è-âte. *v. n.* To take delight; to feast. *Parthenia Sacra*.

DELICIOUS, dèl'-ish'-ûs. 507. *a.* [*delicieux*, Fr.] Sweet; delicate; agreeable; charming. *Woodward*.

DELICIOUSLY, dèl'-ish'-ûs-lè. *ad.* Sweetly; pleasantly; daintily. *Revelation*.

DELICIOUSNESS, dèl'-ish'-ûs-nès. *n. s.* Delight; pleasure; joy. *Shakespeare*.

DELIGATION, dèl'-è-gâ'-shùn. *n. s.* [*deligatio*, Lat.] A binding up in chiurgery. *Wiseman*.

DELIGHT, dèl'-ite. 393. *n. s.* [*delit*, old Fr.] Joy; content; satisfaction. 1 *Sam*. That which gives delight. *Shakespeare*.

To DELIGHT, dèl'-ite'. *v. a.* To please; to content; to afford pleasure. *Sidney*.

To DELIGHT, dèl'-ite'. *v. n.* To have delight or pleasure in. *Psalm*.

DELIGHTER*, dèl'-it'-ûr. *n. s.* One who has delight in a thing. *Barrow*.

DELIGHTFUL, dèl'-ite'-fûl. *a.* Pleasant; charming. *Sidney*.

DELIGHTFULLY, dèl'-ite'-fûl-lè. *ad.* Pleasantly; with delight. *Milton*.

DELIGHTFULNESS, dèl'-ite'-fûl-nès. *n. s.* Pleasure; satisfaction. *Sidney*.

DELIGHTLESS*, dèl'-ite'-lès. *a.* Wanting delight; without any thing to cheer the mind. *Thomson*.

DELIGHTSOME, dèl'-ite'-sûm. *a.* Pleasant; delightful. *Spenser*.

DELIGHTSOMELY, dèl'-ite'-sûm-lè. *ad.* Pleasantly. *Sherwood*.

DELIGHTSOMENESS, dèl'-ite'-sûm-nès. *n. s.* Pleasantness; delightfulness.

DELINEAMENT*, dèl'-in'-è-â-mènt. *n. s.* Painting; representation by delineation. *Selden*.

To DELINEATE, dèl'-in'-è-âte. *v. a.* [*delineo*, Lat.] To make the first draught; to design; to sketch. To paint. *Brown*. To describe; to set forth in a lively manner. *Raleigh*.

DELINEATION, dèl'-in'-è-â'-shùn. *n. s.* The first draught. *Mortimer*.

DELINEATURE*, dèl'-in'-è-â'-shûre. *n. s.* Delineation. *Cotgrave*.

DELINEMENT, dèl'-in'-è-mènt. *n. s.* [*delinimentum*, Lat.] A mitigating, or assuaging. *Dict*.

DELINQUENCY, dèl'-ing'-kwèn-sè. *n. s.* [*delinquentia*, Lat.] A fault; a misdeed. *King Charles*.

DELINQUENT, dèl'-ing'-kwènt. *n. s.* An offender; one that has committed a crime. *B. Jonson*.

To DELIQUATE, dèl'-lè-kwâte. 503. *v. n.* [*deliquo*, Lat.] To melt; to be dissolved. *Boyle*.

To DELIQUATE*, dèl'-è-kwâte. *v. a.* To dissolve. *Cudworth*.

DELIQUATION, dèl'-lè-kwâ'-shùn. *n. s.* A melting; a dissolving.

DELIQUUM, dèl'-ik'-kwè-ûm. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] A dissolution by dissolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moist cellars, into a lxxivous humour.

Bp. Berkeley. A fainting, or swooning. *Barton*. Defect; loss. *Crashaw*.

DELIRAMENT, dèl'-lir'-â-mènt. *n. s.* A doting or foolish fancy. *Dict*.

To DELIRATE, dèl'-lir'-âte. *v. n.* [*deliro*, Lat.] To dote; to rave. *Dict*.

DELIRATION, dèl'-è-râ'-shùn. *n. s.* Doting; madness. *Dict*.

DELIRIOUS, dèl'-lir'-è-ûs. 507. *a.* Light-headed; raving; doting. *Swift*.

DELIRIOUSNESS*, dèl'-lir'-è-ûs-nès. *n. s.* The state of one raving. *Johnson*.

DELIRIUM, dèl'-lir'-è-ûm. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] Alienation of mind; doting. *Arbutnot*.

DELITE/SCENCE*, dèl'-è-lès'-sènce. *n. s.* [*delitescentia*, Lat.] Retirement; obscurity. *Johnson*.

To DELITIGATE, dèl'-lir'-è-gâte. *v. a.* [*delitigo*, Lat.] To scold; to chide vehemently. *Cockeram*.

DELITIGATION, dèl'-lir'-è-gâ'-shùn. *n. s.* A striving; a chiding. *Dict*.

To DELIVER, dèl'-liv'-âr. *v. a.* [*deliverer*, Fr.] To set free; to release. *Prior*. To save; to rescue. *Psalm*. To surrender; to put into one's hands. *Deut*. To give; to offer; to present. 2 *Kings*. To cast away; to throw off. *Pope*. To disburden a woman of a child. *Shak*. To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter. *Shak*. To exert in motion. *Sidney*.

To DELIVER over, *v. a.* To put into another's hands; to leave to the discretion of another. *Psalm*. To give from hand to hand; to transmit. *Dryden*.

To DELIVER up, *v. a.* To surrender. *Romans*.

DELIVER*, dèl'-liv'-âr. *a.* Nimble; free; active. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T*.

DELIVERLY*, dèl'-liv'-âr-lè. *ad.* Nimble. *Ob. T*.

DELIVERNESS*, dèl'-liv'-âr-nès. *n. s.* Agility.

DELIVERANCE, dèl'-liv'-âr-ânse. *n. s.* The act of freeing from captivity; rescue. *Luke*. The act of delivering a thing to another. The act of bringing children. *Shak*. Speaking; utterance; pronunciation. *Shakespeare*.

DELIVERER, dèl'-liv'-âr-âr. *n. s.* A savor; a rescuer. *Bacon*. A relater. *Boyle*.

DELIVERY, dèl'-liv'-âr-è. *n. s.* The act of delivering. Release; rescue; saving. *Shak*. A surrender; act of giving up. *Denham*. Utterance; pronunciation; speech. *Hooker*. Use of the limbs, activity. *Sidney*. Childbirth. *Isaiah*.

DELL, dèl. *n. s.* [*dal*, Dutch.] A pit; a hole in the ground; any cavity in the earth, wider than a ditch and narrower than a valley; a little dale. *Spenser*.

DELPH, dèlf. *n. s.* [*from Delf*.] A fine sort of earthen ware. *Swift*.

DELTOIDE, dèl'-tôid. *a.* [*from delta*.] A triangular muscle arising from the clavicle, whose action is to raise the arm upwards. *Sharp*.

DELUDABLE, dèl'-lû-dâ-bl. 405. *a.* Liable to be deceived. *Brown*.

To DELUDE, dèl'-lûdè. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Lat.] To beguile; to cheat. *Shak*. To disappoint; to frustrate. *Old Morality of Lusty Juventus*.

DELUDER, dèl'-lû-dâr. *n. s.* A beguiler; a deceiver. *Granville*.

DELUDING*, dèl'-lû-ding. *n. s.* Collusion; falsehood. *Bp. Prideaux*.

DELUGE, dèl'-lûje. *n. s.* [*deluge*, Fr.] A general inundation; laying entirely under water. *Burnet*. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river. *Denham*. Any sudden and resistless calamity.

To DELUGE, dèl'-lûje. *v. a.* To drown; to lay totally under water. *Blackmore*. To overwhelm. *Pope*.

DELUSION, dèl'-lû-zhùn. *n. s.* [*delusio*, Lat.] The act of deluding; a cheat; guile; deceit. 2 *Thessalon*. The state of one deluded. A false representation; illusion; error. *Milton*.

DELUSIVE, dèl'-lû-siv. 158, 428. *a.* Apt to deceive. *Prior*.

DELUSORY, dèl'-lû-sûr-è. 557, 429. *a.* Apt to deceive. *Bp. Barlow*.

To DELVE, dèlv. *v. a.* [*dalf*, Goth.] To dig; to

- open the ground with a spade. *Shak.* To fathom; to sift; to sound one's opinion. *Shakespeare.*
- DELVE**, dêlv. *n. s.* A ditch; a pit; a den; a cave. *Spenser.*
- DELVE of Coals.** A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine.
- DE/LVER**, dêl'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* A digger. *Fotherby.*
- DE/MAGOGUE**, dêm'-â-gôg. 338. *n. s.* [d̥payw-yôz.] A ring-leader of the rabble; a popular and factious orator. *King Charles.*
- DEMA/IN**, } *n. s.* [domaine, Fr.] That
DEME/AN, } dê-mène'. } land which a man holds
DEME/SNE, } } originally of himself, opposed to *feodum*, or fee, which signifies those lands that are held of a superiour lord. *Phillips.* Estate in land. *Shak.* Land adjoining to the mansion, kept in the lord's own hand. *Swift.*
- To DEM/AND** ô, dê-mând'. 79. *v. a.* [d̥mander, Fr.] To claim; to ask for with authority. *Shak.* To question; to interrogate. 2 *Samuel.* [In law.] To prosecute in a real action.
- DEMA/ND**, dê-mând'. *n. s.* A claim; a challenging. *Daniel.* A question; an interrogation. *Shak.* The calling for a thing in order to purchase it. *Addison.* [In law.] The asking of what is due. It hath also a proper signification distinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are pursued either by demands or plaints, and the pursuer is called demandant or plaintiff.
- DEMA/NDABLE**, dê-mân'-dâ-bl. *a.* That may be demanded. *Bacon.*
- DEMA/NDANT**, dê-mân'-dânt. *n. s.* He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action. *Coke.* A plaintiff. *Spectator.*
- DEMA/NDER**, dê-mân'-dûr. *n. s.* One that requires a thing with authority. One that asks a question. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it. *Carew.* A dunner; one that demands a debt.
- DEMA/NDERESS***, dê-mând'-ûr-ês. *n. s.* A female plaintiff, or petitioner. *Cotgrave.*
- DEMARCA/TION***, dê-mâr-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Division; separation of territory. *Burke.*
- DEMAR/CH***, dê-mârsh'. *n. s.* [d̥marche, old Fr.] Gait; march; walk. *London Journal.*
- DEME/AN**, dê-mène'. *n. s.* A mien; presence; carriage; demeanour. *Spenser.*
- To DEME/AN ô**, dê-mène'. *v. a.* [d̥mesner, Norm. Fr.] To behave; to carry one's self. *South.* To lessen; to debase; to undervalue. *Shak.* To treat; to use in a bad manner. *Spenser.*
- DEME/ANOUR**, dê-mê-nûr. 314. *n. s.* Carriage; behaviour. *Sidney.*
- DEME/ANS**, dê-mênz'. *n. s.* pl. properly *demesnes*, which see.
- DEME/ANURE***, dê-mène'-ûre. *n. s.* Behaviour. *Barret.*
- DE/MENCY***, dêm'-ên-sê. *n. s.* [d̥ementia, Lat.] Madness. *Skelton.*
- To DEME/NTATE ô**, dê-mên'-tâte. *v. a.* [d̥emento, Lat.] To make mad. *Burton.*
- DEME/NTATE***, dê-mên'-tâte. *a.* Infatuated; insane. *Hammond.*
- DEMENTA/TION**, dê-mên-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Making mad, or frantick. *Whitlock.*
- DEME/RIT**, dê-mêr'-î. *n. s.* [d̥emeritus, Lat.] The opposite to merit; ill-deserving. *Spenser.* Unciently the same with merit; desert. *Shakespeare.*
- To DEME/RIT**, dê-mêr'-î. *v. a.* To deserve blame or punishment. *Shelford.*
- DEME/RSED ô**, dê-mêrs't, or dê-mêr'-sêd. *a.* Plunged; drowned. *Diet.*
- DEME/RSION**, dê-mêr'-shûn. *n. s.* [d̥emersio, Lat.] A drowning. The putting any medicine in a dissolving liquor.
- DEME/SNE.** See **DEMAIN**.
- DE/MI ô**, dê-m-ê. inseparable particle. [d̥emi, Fr.] Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only used in composition; as, *demigod*, that is, half human, half divine.
- DEMI-CANNON** *Lowest.* A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight. *Diet.*
- DEMI-CANNON** *Ordinary.* A great gun that carries a shot thirty-two pounds weight. *Diet.*
- DEMI-CANNON of the greatest Size.** A gun that carries a ball thirty-six pounds weight. *Diet.*
- DEMI-CULVERIN of the lowest Size.** A gun that carries a ball nine pounds weight. *Diet.*
- DEMI-CULVERIN** *Ordinary.* A gun that carries a ball ten pounds eleven ounces weight.
- DEMI-CULVERIN** *Elder Sort.* A gun that carries a ball twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Military Diet.*
- DEMI-DEVIL**, dêm'-ê-dêv'-vl. *n. s.* Half a devil. *Shakespeare.*
- DEMI-GOD**, dêm'-ê-gôd. *n. s.* Partaking of divine nature; half a god. *Sidney.*
- DEMI-LANCE**, dêm'-ê-lânse. *n. s.* A light lance. *Dryden.*
- DEMI-MAN**, dêm'-ê-mân. *n. s.* Half a man. *Knolles.*
- DEMI-NATURED***, dêm'-ê-nâ'-tshûd. *a.* Partaking half the nature of another animal. *Shak.*
- DEMI-PREMISES***, dêm'-ê-prêm'-ê-sêz. *n. s.* pl. Half premises. *Hooker.*
- DEMI-REP***, dêm'-ê-rêp. *n. s.* [d̥emi, and an abbreviation of *reputation*.] A woman suspected of unchastity, but not convicted. *Burney.*
- DEMI-WOLF**, dêm'-ê-wûlf. *n. s.* A mongrel dog between a dog and wolf. *Shakespeare.*
- To DEMIGR/ATE ô**, dêm'-ê-grâte. *v. a.* [d̥emigro, Lat.] To move from one place to another. *Cockeram.*
- DEMIGRA/TION***, dêm'-ê-grâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Change of habitation. *Cockeram.*
- DEMI/SE**, dê-mîze'. *n. s.* [d̥emise, Fr.] Death; de- cease. Used only of a crowned head, or of the crown itself. *Blackstone.*
- To DEMI/SE ô**, dê-mîze'. *v. a.* To grant at one's death; to grant by will. *Swift.*
- DEMI/SS ô**, dê-mîs'. *a.* [d̥emissus, Lat.] Humble. *Spenser.*
- DEMI/SSION**, dê-mîsh'-ân. *n. s.* Degradation; diminution of dignity. *L'Estrange.*
- DEMI/SSLY ô**, dê-mîs'-lê. *adv.* In an humble manner. *Sherwood.*
- DEMISSORY***. See **DIMISSORY**.
- To DEMIT ô**, dê-mîv'. *v. a.* [d̥emitto, Lat.] To depress; to hang down; to let fall. *Brown.* To submit; to humble. *Norris.*
- DEMO/CRACY ô**, dê-môk'-krâ-sê. *n. s.* [d̥mokratia.] Sovereign power lodged in the collective body of the people. *Temple.*
- DEMO/CRAT***, dêm'-ô-krât. } *n. s.* One de-
DEMO/CRATIST*, dê-môk'-râ-tîst. } voted to de-
 mocracy. *Burke.*
- DEMOCRA/TICAL**, dêm'-ô-krât'-ê-kâl. 530. } *a.*
DEMOCRA/TICK*, dêm'-ô-krât'-îk. }
 Pertaining to a popular government; popular. *Brown.*
- DEMOCRA/TICALLY***, dêm'-ô-krât'-ê-kâl-lê. *aa.*
 In a democratical manner. *Algernon Sidney.*
- DEMO/CRATY***, dê-môk'-râ-tê. *n. s.* Democracy. *Burton.*
- To DEMO/LISH ô**, dê-môl'-îsh. *v. a.* [d̥emolior, Lat.] To throw down buildings; to raze; to destroy. *Tillotson.*
- DEMO/LISHER**, dê-môl'-îsh-ûr. *n. s.* One that throws down; a destroyer; a layer waste. *Bp. Taylor.*
- DEMO/LISHMENT***, dê-môl'-îsh-mênt. *n. s.* Ruin; destruction. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
- DEMOLITION**, dêm'-ô-îsh'-ân. 530. *n. s.* The act of overthrowing buildings; destruction. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
- DE/MON ô**, dê-môn. *n. s.* [d̥alpon.] A spirit; generally an evil spirit; a devil. *Mede.*
- DE/MONESS***, dê-môn-ês. *n. s.* A pretended female divinity. *Mede.*
- DEMONI/ACAL**, dêm'-ô-nî'-â-kâl. } 506. *a.* Belong-
DEMONI/ACK, dê-mô-nê-âk. } ing to the dev-
 il; devilish. *Milton.* Influenced by the devil. *Milton.*
- DEMONI/ACK**, dê-mô-nê-âk. 505. *n. s.* One pos-
 sessed by the devil. *Bentley.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —dôl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

DEMONIAN, dè-mò'-nè-ân. *a.* Devilish. *Milton.*
DEMONOCRACY, dè-mò-nòk'-rà-sè. *n. s.* The power of the devil. *Diet.*
DEMONOLATRY, dè-mò-nòl'-à-trè. *n. s.* [δαίμων and λατρεία.] The worship of the devil. *Mer. Cusaubon.*
DEMONOLGY, dè-mò-nòl'-ò-jè. 530. *n. s.* [δαίμων and λόγος.] Discourse of the nature of devils. *Howell.*
DEMONOMIST*, dè-mòn'-ò-míst. *n. s.* One living in subjection to the devil. *Sir T. Herbert.*
DEMONOMY*, dè-mòn'-ò-mè. *n. s.* [δαίμων and νόμος.] The dominion of the devil. *Sir T. Herbert.*
DEMONSHIP*, dè-mòn'-ship. *n. s.* The state of a demon. *Mede.*
DEMONSTRABLE, dè-mòn'-strá-bl. *a.* That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction. *Glanville.*
DEMONSTRABLENESS*, dè-mòn'-strá-bl-nès. *n. s.* Capability of demonstration. *Clarke.*
DEMONSTRABLY, dè-mòn'-strá-blè. *ad.* Evidently; beyond possibility of contradiction. *Clarendon.*
TO DEMONSTRATE §, dè-mònr'-strá-tè. 91. *v. a.* [demonstro, Lat.] To prove with the highest degree of certainty. *Tillotson.*
DEMONSTRATION, dè-mòn-strá'-shùn. 530. *n. s.* The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence. *Hooker.* Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason. *Tillotson.*
DEMONSTRATIVE, dè-mòn'-strá-tív. *a.* Having the power of demonstration. *Hooker.* Having the power of expressing clearly and certainly. *Dryden.*
DEMONSTRATIVELY, dè-mòn'-strá-tív-lè. *ad.* With evidence not to be opposed or doubted. *South.* Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge. *Brown.*
DEMONSTRATOR, dè-mòn-strá'-túr. *n. s.* One that proves; one that teaches; one that demonstrates. *Smith.*
 § The accent on the penultimate syllable of this word seems appropriated to one whose office it is to demonstrate or exhibit any part of philosophy: when it merely means one who demonstrates anything in general, the accent is on the same syllable as the verb. 521. *W.*
DEMONSTRATORY, dè-mòn'-strá-túr-è. 512. *a.* Having the tendency to demonstrate.
DEMORALIZATION*, dè-mòr-ál-è-zá'-shùn. *n. s.* Destruction of morals. *Quarterly Review.*
TO DEMORALIZE §, dè-mòr'-ál-ize. *v. a.* To destroy morals and moral feeling. *Crit. Rev.*
TO DEMULCE §, dè-múl-se'. *v. a.* [demulceo, Lat.] To soothe; to pacify. *Sir T. Elyot.* *Ob. T.*
DEMULCENT, dè-múl'-sènt. *a.* Softening; mollifying. *Arbuthnot.*
TO DEMUR §, dè-múr'. *v. n.* [demeurer, Fr.] To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. *Walton.* To pause in uncertainty; to hesitate. *Hayward.* To doubt; to have scruples. *Bentley.*
TO DEMUR, dè-múr'. *v. a.* To doubt of. *Milton.*
DEMUR, dè-múr'. *n. s.* Doubt; hesitation. *Abp. Crammer.*
DEMU'RE §, dè-múre'. *a.* [des mœurs, Fr.] Sober; decent. *Spenser.* Grave; affectedly modest. *Shak.*
TO DEMU'RE, dè-múre'. *v. n.* To look with an affected modesty. *Shakespeare.*
DEMU'RELY, dè-múre'-lè. *ad.* With affected modesty; with pretended gravity. *Shak.* Solemnly. *Shakespeare.*
DEMU'RENESS, dè-múre'-nès. *n. s.* Modesty; soberness. *Sidney.* Affected modesty; pretended gravity. *South.*
DEMU'RAGE, dè-múr'-ridje. *n. s.* An allowance made by merchants to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.
DEMU'RKER, dè-múr'-kr. 98. *n. s.* A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action. *Cowel.* One who pauses in uncertainty. *Young.*
DEMY*, dè-mí'. *n. s.* [demi, Fr.] A term relating to the size of paper; as, demy, medium, royal, or large; of which the demy is the smallest. The name of a scholar, or half fellow, at Magdalen College, Oxford.

DEN §, dèn. *n. s.* [den, Sax.] A cavern or hollow running with a small obliquity under ground. *Hooker.* The cave of a wild beast. *Shak.* Den, the termination of a local name, may signify either a valley or a woody place. *Gibbs. n.*
TO DEN*, dèn. *v. n.* To dwell as in a den. *Chambers.*
DE/NARY*, dèn'-à-rè. *n. s.* [denarius, Lat.] The number of ten. *Sir Kenelm Digby.*
TO DENA/TIONALIZE*, dè-nàsh'-ân-ál-ize. *v. a.* To take away national rights. *Declaration of the Prince Regent of Gr. Brit. and Irel. Jan. 1813.*
DENA/Y*, dè-nà'. *n. s.* Denial; refusal. *Shakespeare*
TO DENA/Y §, dè-nà'. *v. a.* [denego, Lat.] To deny. *Spenser.* *Ob. T.*
DENDRO/LOGY, dèn-dròl'-lò-jè. 518. *n. s.* [δένδρον and λόγος.] The natural history of trees.
TO DE/NEGATE §, dèn'-è-gate. *v. a.* [denego, Lat.] To deny. *Cockram.* *Ob. T.*
DENEGATION*, dèn'-è-gá'-shùn. *n. s.* A denying. *Bullockar.*
DEN/VABLE, dè-ní'-á-bl. *a.* That which may be denied. *Brown.*
DEN/VAL, dè-ní'-ál. *n. s.* Negation; the contrary to affirmation. Negation; the contrary to confession. *Sidney.* Refusal; the contrary to grant. *Shak.* Abjuration; the contrary to acknowledgement of adherence. *South.*
DENIER, dè-ní'-ár. 98. *n. s.* A contradicter; an opponent. *Watts.* A disowner. *Bacon.* A refuser. *King Charles.*
DENIER, dè-nère'. *n. s.* [denarius, Lat.] A small denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a sous. *Shakespeare.*
TO DENIGRATE §, dèn'-è-grá-tè, or dè-ní'-grá-tè. *v. a.* [denigro, Lat.] To blacken. *Brown.*
 § All our lexicographers, except Dr. Johnson, accent this word on the second syllable. Placing the accent on the first is undoubtedly conformable to a very prevailing analogy of our language. 503. But all words derived from Latin words, retaining the same number of syllables, seem to retain the accent of their original. 503. (c.) Thus, to *denigrate* has the accent on the í because that letter is long, and has the accent in *denigro*; and to *emigrate* has the accent on the first syllable, because in *emigro* the same letter is short, and the accent is on the antepenultimate.—See *ARIETATE* and *COACERVATE*.
 In a former edition of this [Walker's] dictionary I followed the general voice of all our orthoepists, except Dr. Johnson, without recollecting that the í in the Latin *denigro* might be pronounced either long or short, and that, when this is the case, we generally adopt the short sound in words derived from that language: and as this short sound is more agreeable to the analogy of our own language, Dr. Johnson's accentuation seems to be preferable. 503, 545. *W.*
DENIGRATION, dèn'-è-grá'-shùn. *n. s.* A blackening. *Boyle.*
DENIZATION, dèn-nè-zá'-shùn. *n. s.* The act of enfranchising. *Davies.*
DE/NIZEN §, { dèn'-è-zn. { 103. } *n. s.* [dinasddyn, DE/NISON §, { dèn'-è-zn. { 170. } a man of the city, or *dinesydd*, free of the city, Welsh.] A freeman; one enfranchised; a stranger made free. *Davies.*
TO DE/NIZEN, dèn'-è-zn. *v. a.* To enfranchise. *Drayton.*
DENO/MINABLE, dè-nòm'-è-ná-bl. *a.* That may be named. *Brown.*
TO DENO/MINATE §, dè-nòm'-è-ná-tè. *v. a.* [denomino, Lat.] To name; to give a name to. *Hooker.*
DENOMINATION, dè-nòm'-è-ná'-shùn. *n. s.* A name given to a thing. *Spenser.*
DENO/MINATIVE, dè-nòm'-è-ná-tív. *a.* That which gives a name. That which obtains a distinct appellation. *Cocker.*
DENO/MINATOR, dè-nòm'-è-ná-túr. 521. *n. s.* The giver of a name. *Brown.*
DENOMINATOR of a Fraction, is the number below the line, showing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into.
DENO/TABLE*, dè-nò'-tá-bl. *a.* Capable of being marked. *Sir T. Brown.*

To DENOTATE*. See TO DENOTE.

DENOTATION, dên-ô-tà'-shûn. n. s. The act of denoting. *Hammond*.

DENOTATIVE*, dên-ô-tâ'-tîv. a. Having the power to denote. *Cotgrave*.

To DENO'TE, dên-ô-tê'. v. a. [*denoto*, Lat.] To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken. *Shakspeare*.

DENOTEMENT*, dên-ô-tê'-mênt. n. s. Sign; indication. *Shakspeare*.

DENOUEMENT*, dên-ô-ô'-mông'. n. s. [Fr.] The discovery of the plot of a drama. *Dr. War-ton*.

To DENO'UNCE, dên-ô-nûncê'. v. a. [*denuncio*, Lat.] To threaten by proclamation. *Deud*. To threaten by some outward sign. *Milton*. To give information against; to accuse publicly. *Ayliffe*.

DENO'UNCEMENT, dên-ô-nûncê'-mênt. n. s. The act of proclaiming any menace. *Brown*.

DENO'UNCER, dên-ô-nûn'-sûr. n. s. One that declares some menace. *Milton*.

DENSE, dênse, a. [*densus*, Lat.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity. *Bacon*.

DEN'SITY, dên'-sê-tê. n. s. Closeness; compactness. *Newton*.

DENT*, dênt. n. s. A stroke or blow. See DINT.

DENTAL, dên'-tâl. a. [*dentalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the teeth. *Gayton*. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth. *Bacon*.

DENTAL, dên'-tâl. n. s. A small shell fish. *Woodward*.

DENTED*, dên'-têd. a. [*denté*, Fr.] Notched. *Barret*.

DENTE'LLI, dên-têl'-lê. n. s. [Ital.] Modillions. *Spectator*.

DENTICULA'TION, dên-tîk-ù-lâ'-shûn. n. s. [*denticulus*, Lat.] The state of being set with small teeth, or prominences resembling teeth, like those of a saw. *Grew*.

DENTICULATED, dên-tîk-ù-lâ'-têd. a. Set with small teeth.

DENTIFRICE, dên-tê-frîs. 142. n. s. [*dens* and *frico*, Lat.] A powder made to scour the teeth. *B. Jonson*.

To DENTISE, dên-tîze'. v. a. To have the teeth renewed. *Bacon*. *Ob. J.*

DENTIST*, dên'-dîst. n. s. One who professes to heal the diseases of the teeth.

DENTITION, dên-tîsh'-îôn. n. s. Breeding the teeth. The time at which children's teeth are bred. *Smith*.

To DENU'DATE, dên-ù-dâ-tê. [See TO DENIGRATE.] v. a. [*denudo*, Lat.] To divest; to strip. *Hammond*.

DENU'DATION, dên-ù-dâ'-shûn. 527. n. s. Stripping or making naked. *Bp. Hall*.

To DENU'DE, dên-ù-dê'. v. a. To strip. *K. Charles*.

To DENU'NCIATE*, dên-nûn'-shê-â-tê. v. a. [*denuncio*, Lat.] To denounce; to threaten. *Burke*.

DENU'NCIATION, dên-nûn'-shê-â'-shûn. n. s. The act of denouncing. *Ward*. Publication; sanction. *Shakspeare*.

DENU'NCIATOR, dên-nûn'-shê-â'-tûr. n. s. He that proclaims any threat. He that lays an information against another. *Ayliffe*.

To DENEY', dên-nî'. v. a. [*denego*, Lat.] To contradict; opposed to affirm. To contradict an accusation. *Genesis*. To refuse; not to grant. *Shak*. To disown. *Joshua*. To renounce; to disregard. *Sprat*.

To DEOBSTRU'CT, dê-ôb-strûkt'. v. a. [*deobstruo*, Lat.] To clear from impediments. *More*.

DEOBSTRUENT, dê-ôb-strû-ênt. a. [*deobstruens*, Lat.] Having the medicinal power to resolve viscidities, or to open the animal passages. *Arbuthnot*.

DEOBSTRUENT*, dê-ôb'-strû-ênt. n. s. A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities, or to open the animal passages. *Bp. Berkeley*.

DE'ODAND, dê-ô-dând. n. s. [*Deo dandum*, Lat.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying of his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature. *Cowel*.

To DEONERATE*, dên-ôn'-êr-â-tê. v. a. [*deconero*, Lat.] To unload. *Cockeram*.

To DEOP'PILATE, dê-ôp'-pê-lâ-tê. v. a. [*de* and *oppilo*, Lat.] To clear a passage; to free from obstructions.

DEOP'PILATION, dê-ôp'-pê-lâ'-shûn. n. s. Clearing obstructions; removal of what obstructs the vital passages. *Brown*.

DEOP'PILATIVE, dê-ôp'-pê-lâ'-tîv. a. Deobstruent. *Harvey*.

DEORDINA'TION*, dê-ôr-dê-nâ'-shûn. n. s. [*de* and *ordinatio*, Lat.] Disorder. *Dr. Rowley*.

To DEO'SCULATE*, dê-ôs'-kù-lâ-tê. v. a. [*deosculor*, Lat.] To kiss. *Cockeram*.

DEOSCU'LA'TION, dê-ôs-kù-lâ'-shûn. n. s. Kissing. *Stillingfleet*.

To DEPA'INT, dê-pânt'. v. a. [*depeindre*, Fr.] To picture; to paint. *Spenser*. To describe. *Meres*.

DEPA'INTER*, dê-pâne'-tûr. n. s. A painter. *G. Douglas*. *Ob. T.*

To DEPA'RT, dê-pârt'. v. n. [*depart*, Fr.] To go away from a place. *Susanna*. To desist from a practice. *2 Kings*. To be lost; to perish. *2 Esd*.

To desert; to revolt; to apostatize. *Isaiah*. To desist from a resolution. *Clarendon*. To die; to de- cease. *Gen*. To part with. *Shakspeare*.

To DEPA'RT, dê-pârt'. v. a. To quit; to leave. *B. Jonson*. To leave the world. *Communion Service*.

To DEPA'RT, dê-pârt'. v. a. [*departir*, old Fr.] To separate; to part. *Salisbury Manual*. To dis- tribute. *Liber Festivalis*.

DEPA'RT, dê-pârt'. n. s. The act of going away. *Spenser*. Death. *Shak*. [With chymists.] An operation so named, because the particles of silver are departed or divided from gold, or other metal. *Bacon*.

DEPA'RTER, dê-pâr'-tûr. n. s. One that refines metals by separation.

DEPA'RTING*, dê-pârt'-îng. n. s. A going away. *Heb*. Separation. *Shakspeare*.

DEPA'RTMENT, dê-pârt'-mênt. n. s. Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person. *Arbuthnot*. A division or extent of country under the same jurisdiction. *Guthrie*.

DEPA'RTMENTAL*, dê-pârt'-mên'-tâl. a. Belonging to a department, or province. *Burke*.

DEPA'RTURE, dê-pâr'-tûrê. 461. n. s. A going away. *Shak*. Death; decess. *Sidney*. A forsaking; an abandoning. *Tillotson*.

DEPA'SCENT, dê-pâs'-sênt. a. Feeding.

To DEPA'STURE, dê-pâs'-tûrê. v. a. [*depaſcor*, Lat.] To eat up; to consume by feeding upon it. *Spenser*.

To DEPA'STURE*, dê-pâs'-tûrê. v. n. To feed; to graze. *Blackstone*.

To DEPAU'PERATE, dê-pâw'-pêr-â-tê. v. a. [*depauper*, Lat.] To make poor; to impoverish. *Smith*.

DEPE'CTIBLE, dê-pêk'-tê-bl. a. [*depecto*, Lat.] Tough; clammy. *Bacon*.

To DEPE'INCT, dê-pânt'. v. a. [*depeindre*, Fr.] To depict; to paint. *Spenser*.

DEPECULA'TION*, dê-pêk-ù-lâ'-shûn. n. s. [*depeculatio*, Lat.] A robbing of the commonwealth. *Cockeram*.

To DEPEND, dê-pênd'. v. n. [*dependeo*, Lat.] To hang from. *Dryden*. To be in a state influenced by some external cause. To be in a state of dependence. *Shak*. To be connected with anything, as with its cause. *Rogers*. To be in suspense. *Bacon*. To be fixed with attention. *Dryden*.

To DEPEND upon. To rely on. *Clarendon*.

DEPENDANCE, dê-pên'-dânse. n. s. The state

DEPENDANCY, dê-pên'-dân-sê. n. s. of hanging down from a supporter. Something hanging upon another. *Dryden*. Concatenation; connexion. *Locke*.

State of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another. *Tillotson*. The things or persons of which any man has the dominion or disposal. *Bacon*. Reliance; trust; confidence. *Hooker*.

DEPENDANT, dê-pên'-dânt. a. Hanging down. Relating to something previous. In the power of another. *Hooker*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

DEPENDANT, dè-pên'-dânt. *n. s.* One who lives in subjection; a retainer. *Shakspeare.*

DEPENDENCE, dè-pên'-dênse. } *n. s.* A thing or

DEPENDENCY, dè-pên'-dên-sè. } person at the disposal or discretion of another. *Collier.* State of being subordinate. *Shak.* That which is not principal; that which is subordinate. *Burnet.* Concatenation; connexion. *Shak.* Relation of any thing to another. *Burnet.* Trust; reliance; confidence. *Stillingfleet.*

DEPENDENT, dè-pên'-dênt. *a.* Hanging down. *Peacham.*

DEPENDENT, dè-pên'-dênt. *n. s.* One subordinate; one at the disposal of another. *Rogers.*

DEPENDER, dè-pên'-dûr. *98. n. s.* A dependant. *Shakspeare.*

DEPERDITELY*, dè-pêr'-dît-lè. *ad.* [deperditus, Lat.] In a lost or ruined manner. *Dean King.*

DEPERDITION, dè-pêr'-dîsh'-ân. *527. n. s.* Loss; destruction. *Brown.*

To DEPHLE/GM §, dè-flêm'-. *389. } 91. v. a.*

To DEPHLE/GMATE §, dè-flêg'-mâte. } [dephlegmo, low Lat.] To clear from phlegm. *Boyle.*

DEPHLEGMA/TION, dèf-flêg'-mâ'-shûn. *530. n. s.* An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation. *Quincy.*

DEPHLE/GMEDNESS, dè-flêm'-êd-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being freed from phlegm. *Boyle.*

To DEPICT §, dè-plkt'. *v. a.* [depingo, depictum, Lat.] To paint; to portray. *Bp. Taylor.* To describe. *Felton.*

To DEPICTURE*, dè-plk'-tshûre. *v. a.* To represent in colours. *Weever.*

To DEPILATE*, dè-pêl'-lâte. *v. a.* [depilo, Lat.] To pull off hair. *Cockeram.*

DEPILATION*, dè-pêl'-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* A pulling off the hair. *Dryden.*

DEPILATORY, dè-pîl'-lâ-tûr-ê. *n. s.* Any ointment, salve, or water, which takes away hair. *Cotgrave.*

DEPILATORY*, dè-pîl'-lâ-tûr-ê. *a.* Taking away the hair. *Chambers.*

DEPILOUS, dè-pîl'-lûs. *a.* Without hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTATION, dè-pîlân'-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [deplan- to, Lat.] Taking plants up from the bed. *Diet.*

DEPLETION, dè-plê'-shûn. *n. s.* [depleo, depletus, Lat.] Emptying. *Arbutnot.*

DEPLOYABLE, dè-plô'-râ-bl. *a.* Lamentable; demanding or causing lamentation; dismal; sad. *Clarendon.* In a more lax sense, contemptible; despicable.

DEPLOYABLENESS, dè-plô'-râ-bl-nês. *n. s.* The state of being deplorable. *Diet.*

DEPLOYABLY, dè-plô'-râ-blê. *ad.* Lamentably; miserably. *South.*

DEPLOYRATE, dè-plô'-râte. *91. [See To DENIGRATE.] a.* Lamentable; hopeless. *L'Estrange.*

DEPLORATION, dè-plô'-râ'-shûn. *530. n. s.* Deplo- ring or lamenting. *Bullockar.*

To DEPLORE §, dè-plôre'. *v. a.* [deploro, Lat.] To lament; to bewail; to mourn. *Shakspeare.*

NEPLOREDLY*, dè-plô'-rêd-lê. *ad.* Lamentably. *Bp. Taylor.*

DEPLOREMENT*, dè-plôre'-mênt. *n. s.* A weep- ing; a lamenting. *Cockeram.*

DEPLORER, dè-plô'-rûr. *n. s.* A lamenter; a mourner.

To DEPLOY*, dè-plôv'. *v. a.* [déployer, Fr.] To display. A column of troops is deployed, when the divisions spread wide, or open out.

DEPLUMATION, dè-plû-mâ'-shûn. *527. n. s.* Pluck- ing off the feathers. *Cotgrave.* [In surgery.] A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eye-brows. *Phillips.*

To DEPLUME §, dè-plûme'. *v. a.* [de and pluma, Lat.] To strip of its feathers. *Hayward.*

To DEPONE §, dè-pônê'. *v. a.* [depono, Lat.] To lay down as a pledge or security. To risk upon the success of an adventure. *Hudibras.*

DEPONENT, dè-pô-nênt. *503. n. s.* One that deposes his testimony; an evidence; a witness. *Cowel.* [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*. *Clark.*

DEPONENT*, dè-pô'-nênt. *a.* Applied to particular verbs in Latin.

To DEPOPULATE §, dè-pôp'-û-lâte. *v. a.* [depop- ular, Lat.] To unpeuple; to lay waste. *Shak.*

To DEPOPULATE*, dè-pôp'-û-lâte. *v. n.* To be- come despoiled. *Goldsmith.*

DEPOPULATION, dè-pôp'-û-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of unpeopling; havock; waste. *Sir T. Elyot.*

DEPOPULATION, dè-pôp'-û-lâ-tûr. *521. n. s.* A dispeopler; a waster of inhabited countries. *Ful- ler.*

To DEPORT §, dè-pôrt'. *v. a.* [deporter, Fr.] To carry; to demean; to behave. *Bp. Hall.*

DEPORT, dè-pôrt'. *n. s.* Demeanour; grace of at- titude; deportment. *Milton.*

DEPORTATION, dè-pôrt'-û-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [deporta- tio, Lat.] Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion. Exile in general. *Ayliffe.*

DEPORTMENT, dè-pôrt'-mênt. *512. n. s.* [deporte- ment, Fr.] Conduct; management. *Wotton.* De- meanour; behaviour. *Swift.*

DEPOSABLE*, dè-pô'-zâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being taken away.

DEPOSAL*, dè-pô'-zâl. *n. s.* The act of depriving a prince of sovereignty. *Fax.*

To DEPOSE §, dè-pôze'. *v. a.* [deposer, Fr.] To lay down; to lodge; to let fall. *Woodward.* To de- grade from a throne or high station. *Shakspeare.*

To take away; to divest. *Shak.* To lay aside. *Barrow.* To lay up as a security. To give testi- mony; to attest. *Shak.* To examine any one on his oath. *Shakspeare.*

To DEPOSE, dè-pôze'. *v. n.* To bear witness. *Sid- ney.*

DEPOSER*, dè-pô'-zûr. *n. s.* One who deposes or degrades another from a high station. *Davenant.*

DEPOSING*, dè-pô'-zing. *n. s.* The act of dethron- ing. *Selden.*

To DEPOSIT §, dè-pôz'-ît. *v. a.* [depositum, Lat.] To lay up; to lodge in any place. *Garth.* To lay up as a pledge, or security. To place at interest.

Sprat. To lay aside. *Smith.*

DEPOSIT, dè-pôz'-ît. *154. n. s.* Any thing commit- ted to the care of another. *Burke.* A pledge; a pawn. *Pownall.* The state of a thing pawned or pledged. *Bacon.*

DEPOSITARY, dè-pôz'-ê-târ-ê. *512. n. s.* One with whom any thing is lodged in trust. *Shakspeare.*

DEPOSITING*, dè-pôz'-ît-ing. *n. s.* A laying aside. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

DEPOSITION, dè-pô-zîsh'-ân. *n. s.* The act of giving public testimony. *Sir K. Digby.* The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty. *Boling- broke.* [In canon law.] Deposition properly signi- fies a solemn depriving of a man of his clerical or- ders. *Ayliffe.*

DEPOSITOR, dè-pôz'-ê-tûr-ê. *n. s.* The place where any thing is lodged. *Burke.*

DEPOSITUM*, dè-pôz'-ê-tûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] That which is intrusted to the care of another; a deposit. *Warburton.*

DEPO'T*, dè-pô'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A place, in which stores are deposited for the use of an army. *British Critick.*

DEPRAVATION, dè-prâ-vâ'-shûn. *530. n. s.* The act of making any thing bad; corruption. *Swift.* Degeneracy; depravity. *South.* Defamation; cen- sure. *Shakspeare.*

To DEPRAVE §, dè-prâve'. *v. a.* [depravo, Lat.] To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate. *Hooker.* To misrepresent; to wrest; to defame. *Barret.*

DEPRAVEDLY*, dè-prâ-vêd-lê. *ad.* Corruptedly, in a vitiated manner. *Brown.*

DEPRAVEDNESS, dè-prâ'-vêd-nês. *n. s.* Corrup- tion. *Bp. Hall.*

DEPRAVEMENT, dè-prâve'-mênt. *n. s.* A vitiated state; corruption. *Brown.*

DEPRAVER, dè-prâ'-vûr. *n. s.* A corrupter. *Beau- mont and Fletcher.*

DEPRAVING*, dè-prâ'-vîng. *n. s.* Traducing or vilifying. *Act for the Uniformity of Common Prayer.*

DEPRÀVITY, dè-pràv'-è-tè. 511. *n. s.* Corruption; a vitiated state. *Leland.*

To DEPRECATE, dèp'-prè-kâte. 91. *v. a.* [*deprecari*, Lat.] To beg off; to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer. *Hevyt.* To implore mercy of. *Prior.*

DEPRECATION, dèp'-prè-kà'-shûn. *n. s.* Prayer against evil. *Donne.* Entreaty; petitioning. An excusing; a begging pardon for. *Abp. Usher.*

DEPRECATIVE, dèp'-prè-kà-tiv. } 512. *a.* That DE/PRECATORY, dèp'-prè-kà-tûr-è. } serves to deprecate; apologetic. *Bacon.*

DE/PRECATOR, dèp'-rè-kà-tûr. *n. s.* One that averts evil by petition.

To DEPRE/CIATE, dèp'-prè'-shè-âte. 91. *v. a.* [*depretiare*, Lat.] To bring a thing down to a lower price. To undervalue. *Addison.*

DEPRECIATION*, dèp'-prè-shè-à'-shûn. *n. s.* Lessening the worth or value of any thing. *Burgess.*

To DE/PREDATE, dèp'-prè-dâte. 91. *v. a.* [*depredari*, Lat.] To rob; to pillage. To spoil; to devour. *Bacon.*

DE/PREDATION, dèp'-prè-dà'-shûn. *n. s.* A robbing; a spoiling. *Hayward.* Voracity; waste. *Bacon.*

DE/PREDATOR, dèp'-prè-dà-tûr. 521. *n. s.* A robber; a devourer. *Bacon.*

To DEPREHEND, dèp'-prè-hènd'. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Lat.] To catch one; to take unawares. *Hooker.* To discover; to find out a thing. *Bacon.*

To DEPREHEND*, dèp'-prè-hènd'. *v. n.* To discover. *Sir T. Elyot.*

DEPREHENSIBLE, dèp'-prè-hèn'-sè-bl. *a.* That may be caught. That may be understood, or discovered. *Sir W. Petty.*

DEPREHENSIBLENESS, dèp'-prè-hèn'-sè-bl-nès. *n. s.* Capableness of being caught. Intelligibleness.

DEPREHENSION, dèp'-prè-hèn'-shûn. *n. s.* A catching or taking unawares. *Bp. Hall.* A discovery.

To DEPRE/SS, dè-près', *v. a.* [*depressus*, of *deprimo*, Lat.] To press, or thrust down. *Milton.* To let fall; to let down. *Newton.* To humble; to deject; to sink. *Locke.*

DEPRE/SSION, dè-prèsh'-ûn. *n. s.* The act of pressing down. *Wotton.* The sinking or falling in of a surface. *Boyle.* The act of humbling; abasement. *Bacon.* DEPRESSION of an equation, is the bringing of it into lower and more simple terms by division. *Dict.* DEPRESSION of a star, is the distance of a star from the horizon below. *Dict.*

DEPRE/SSIVE*, dè-près'-siv. *a.* Lowering. *Thomson.*

DEPRE/SSOR, dè-près'-sûr. 166. *n. s.* He that keeps or presses down. *Abp. Usher.* An oppressor.

DEPRE/SSOR, dè-près'-sûr. *n. s.* A term given to several muscles of the body, whose action is to depress the parts to which they adhere.

DEPRIMENT, dèp'-rè-mènt. *a.* [*deprimens*, Lat.] An epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the globe of the eye, its use being to pull it downwards. *Derham.*

DEPRIVABLE*, dè-prì'-vâ-bl. *a.* Liable to deprivation. *Hooker.*

DEPRIVATION, dèp'-prè-và'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* The act of depriving. The state of losing. *Bentley.*

DEPRIVATION, dèp'-prè-và'-shûn. *n. s.* [In law.] Is when a clergyman is deprived, or deposed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. *Phillips.*

To DEPRIVE, dè-priv'. *v. a.* [*de* and *privo*, Lat.] To bereave one of a thing. *Job.* To hinder; to debar from. *Milton.* To release; to free from. *Spenser.* To put out of an office. *Bacon.*

DEPRIVEMENT*, dè-priv'-mènt. *n. s.* The state of losing. *Ricaut.*

DEPRIVER*, dè-prì'-vâr. *n. s.* That which takes away or bereaves. *Cleveland.*

DEPTH, dèpth. *n. s.* [*diupith*, Goth.] Deepness. *Bacon.* Deep place; not a shoal. *Dryden.* The abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity. *Proverbs.* The middle or height of a season. *Denham.* Abstruseness; obscurity. *Addison.* Sagacity. *South.*

—DEPTH of a squadron or battalion, is the number of men in the file. *Military Dictionary.*

To DEPTHEN, dèp'-thâ. 103. *v. a.* To deepen. *Dict.*

To DEPU/CELATE, dè-pù'-sè-lâte. *v. a.* [*depuceler*, Fr.] To deflower; to bereave of virginity. *Dict.*

To DEPU/LSE*, dè-pùlse'. *v. a.* [*depello*, *depulsum*, Lat.] To drive away. *Cockeram.*

DEPU/LSION, dè-pùl'-shûn. 177. *n. s.* A driving or thrusting away. *Cockeram.*

DEPU/LSORY, dè-pùl'-sûr-è. 440. *a.* Putting away; averting. *Dict.*

To DE/PURATE, dèp'-ù-râte. 91. *v. a.* [*depurer*, Fr.] To purify; to cleanse. *Boyle.*

DE/PURATE, dèp'-ù-râte. 503. *a.* Cleansed. Pure; not contaminated. *Glanville.*

DE/PURATION, dèp'-ù-rà'-shûn. *n. s.* Separating the pure from the impure part. *Brown.* The cleansing of a wound from its matter.

To DEPU'RE, dè-pùr'. *v. a.* [*depurer*, Fr.] To cleanse. *Hawes.* To purge; to free from some noxious quality. *Raleigh.*

DEPURGATORY*, dè-pùr'-gâ-tûr-è. *a.* Having power to purge. *Colgrave.*

DEPUTATION, dèp'-ù-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of deputing or sending away with a special commission. Vicegerency. *Shakspeare.*

To DEPU/TE, dè-pùt'. *v. a.* [*deputer*, Fr.] To send with a special commission. *Roscommon.*

DE/PUTY, dèp'-ù-tè. *n. s.* [*deputé*, Fr.] A lieutenant; a viceroy; one appointed to govern or act instead of another. *Hale.* Any one that transacts business for another. *Hooker.*

☞ This word is frequently mispronounced even by good speakers. There is a proneness in the *p* to slide into its nearest relation *b*, which makes us often hear this word as if written *debbuty*. *W.*

To DEQUANTITATE, dè-kwôn'-tè-lâte. *v. a.* [*de* and *quantitas*, Lat.] To diminish the quantity of. *Brown.*

DER. A term used in the beginning of names of places; generally derived from *Deop*, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; for then it may be from the British *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibson's Camden.*

To DERA/CINATE, dè-râs'-sè-nâte. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, Fr.] To pluck or tear up by the roots. *Shakspeare.* To abolish; to destroy; to extirpate.

To DERA/IGN, dè-râ-nè'. } *v. a.* [*dareigner*, Nor- To DERA/IN, dè-râ-nè'. } man Fr.] To prove; to justify. *Blount.* To disorder; to turn out of course. *Dict.*

DERA/IGNMENT, dè-râ-nè'-mènt. } *n. s.* The DERA/INMENT, dè-râ-nè'-mènt. } act of deraigning or proving. A disordering or turning out of course. A discharge of profession; a departure out of religion. *Blount.*

To DERA/NGE, dè-rânj'-è. *v. a.* [*desranger*, old Fr.] To turn out of the proper course; to disorder. *Burke.*

DERA/NGEMENT*, dè-rânj'-è-mènt. *n. s.* Disorder; discomposure of mind, or intellect. *Ruffhead.*

DERA/Y, dè-râ-y'. *n. s.* [*desrayer*, Fr.] Tumult; disorder; noise; merriment; jollity; solemnity. *Doug.*

To DERE, dère. *v. a.* [*depan*, Sax.] To hurt. *Spenser.* Ob. *J.*

DERE*, dère. *a.* Hurtful.

DER/ELICT, dèr'-è-lik't. *a.* [*derelictus*, Lat.] Wilfully relinquished. *Sir P. Pett.*

DERELICTION, dèr'-è-lik'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of forsaking or leaving. *Bp. Taylor.* The state of being forsaken. *Hooker.*

DER/ELICTS, dèr'-è-lik'ts. *n. s. pl.* [In law.] Goods wilfully thrown away, or relinquished. *Dict.*

To DERIDE, dè-rîd'-è. *v. a.* [*deriden*, Lat.] To laugh at; to mock. *Hooker.*

DERI/DER, dè-rî-dûr. 98. *n. s.* A mocker; a scoffer. *Wootton.* A droll; a buffoon.

DERIDINGLY*, dè-rî-dîng-lè. *ad.* In a jeering manner. *Bp. Reynolds.*

DERI/SION, dè-rîzh'-ûn. *n. s.* The act of deriding or laughing at. *Rogers.* Contempt; scorn. *Jer*

—nò, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

DERISIVE, dê-rî'-sîv. 428. *a.* Mocking; scoffing.

Pope.

DERISIVELY*, dê-rî'-sîv-lê. *ad.* In a contemptuous manner. *Sir T. Herbert.*

DERISORY, dê-rî'-sîr-ê. 429, 512. *a.* Mocking; ridiculing. *Shafesbury.*

DERIVABLE, dê-rî'-vâ-bl. *a.* Attainable by right of descent or derivation. *South.* Deducible; as, from a root, from a cause. *Wilkins.*

To DERIVATE*, dêr'-ê-vâ-te. *v. a.* To derive. *Huloet. Ob. T.*

DERIVATION, dêr'-ê-vâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* A draining of water; a turning of its course. *Burnet.* [In grammar.] The tracing a word from its original. *Locke.* The transmission of any thing from its source. *Hale.* [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another. *Wiseman.* The thing deduced or derived. *Glanville.*

DERIVATIVE, dê-rîv'-â-îv. *a.* Derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVE, dê-rîv'-â-îv. 157. *n. s.* The thing or word derived or taken from another. *Shakspeare.*

DERIVATIVELY, dê-rîv'-â-îv-lê. *ad.* In a derivative manner. *Pearson.*

To DERIVE*, dê-rîve'. *v. a.* [*derivo*, Lat.] To turn the course of water from its channel. *South.* To deduce; as, from a root, from a cause. *Boyle.* To communicate to another, as from the origin and source. *Hooker.* To receive by transmission. *Decay of Piety.* To communicate to by descent of blood. *Felton.* To spread; to diffuse gradually from one place to another. *Davies.* [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin. *Greenwood.*

To DERIVE, dê-rîve'. *v. n.* To come from; to owe its origin to. *Prior.* To descend from. *Shakspeare.*

DERIVER, dê-rîve'-îr. *n. s.* One that draws or fetches, as from the source or principle. *South.*

DERN', dêrn. *a.* [beapn, Sax.] Sad; solitary. *More.* Barbarous; cruel. See DEARN.

DERNFUL*, dêrn'-fûl. *a.* Mournful. *Bryskett. Ob. T.*

DERNIER, dêrn-yâ-re'. *a.* Last. *Ayliffe.* It is a mere French word, used only in the phrase *dernier resort*.

DERNLY*, dêrn'-lê. *ad.* Mournfully; anxiously. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

To DEROGATE*, dêr'-ô-gâ-te. *v. a.* [*derogo*, Lat.] To do an act so far contrary to a law or custom, as to diminish its former extent. *Hale.* To disparage; to diminish. *Huloet.*

To DEROGATE, dêr'-ô-gâ-te. *v. n.* To detract; to lessen reputation. *Hooker.* To degenerate. *Shakspeare.*

DEROGATE, dêr'-ô-gâ-te. 91. *a.* Degraded; damaged. *Sir T. Elyot.*

DEROGATELY*, dêr'-ô-gâ-te-lê. *ad.* In a manner which lessens honour or respect. *Shakspeare.*

DEROGATION, dêr'-ô-gâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* The act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract. *Bacon.* A defamiation; detraction. *Hooker.*

DEROGATIVE, dê-rôg'-â-îv. *a.* Detracting; lessening the honour of. *Brown. Ob. J.*

DEROGATORILY, dê-rôg'-â-îv-lê. *ad.* In a detracting manner. *Aubrey.*

DEROGATORINESS, dê-rôg'-â-îv-lê-nês. *n. s.* The act of derogating. *Dict.*

DEROGATORY, dê-rôg'-â-îv-ê. 512. *a.* Detracting; that lessens the honour of; dishonourable. *Brown.*

DERRING*, dêr'-rîng. *a.* [beapn, Sax.] Daring. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

DERVIS, dêr'-vîs. *n. s.* A Turkish priest, or monk. *Sandys.*

DESART*. See DESERT.

DESCANT*, dês'-kânt. 492. *n. s.* [*deschant*, old Fr.] A song or tune composed in parts. *Bale.* A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads. *Shakspeare.*

To DESCANT, dês-kânt'. *v. n.* To sing in parts; to run a division or variety upon notes. To discourse at large, to make speeches. *Shakspeare.*

DESCANTING*, dês-kânt'-îng. *n. s.* Remark conjecture; guess. *Burnet.*

To DESCEND*, dê-sênd'. *v. n.* [*descendo*, Lat.] To go downwards. *Miltho.* To come down; to arrive at one place from another. *1 Sam. xxvi.* To come suddenly or violently. *Pope.* To go down, in a figurative sense. *Milton.* To make an invasion. *Dryden.* To proceed as from an original; to be derived from. *Collier.* To fall in order of inheritance to a successor. *Locke.* To extend a discourse from general to particular considerations. *Decay of Piety.*

To DESCEND, dê-sênd'. *v. a.* To walk downward. *Milton.*

DESCENDANT, dê-sên'-dânt. *n. s.* The offspring of an ancestor. *Bacon.*

DESCENDENT, dê-sên'-dênt. *a.* Falling; sinking; descending. *Ray.* Proceeding from another, as an original or ancestor. *Pope.*

DESCENDIBILITY*, dê-sênd-ê-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Conformity to the rules of descent. *Blackstone.*

DESCENDIBLE, dê-sên'-dê-bl. *a.* Such as may be descended. Transmissible by inheritance. *Hale.*

DESCENSION, dê-sên'-shûn. *n. s.* Going downwards; descent. A declension; a degradation. *Shak.* [In astronomy.] Right descension is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere. *Ozanam.*

DESCENSIONAL, dê-sên'-shûn-âl. *a.* Relating to descent.

DESCENSIVE*, dê-sên'-sîv. *a.* Descending; navigating power to descend. *Sherwood.*

DESCENT, dê-sên't. *n. s.* The act of passing from a higher to a lower place. *Blackmore.* Progress downwards. *Locke.* Obliquity; inclination. *Woodward.* Lowest place. *Shakspeare.* Degradation. *Milton.* Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom. *Wotton.* Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance. *Locke.* The state of proceeding from an original or progenitor. *Inheritance.* Birth; extraction. *Shak.* Offspring; inheritors. *Milton.* A single step in the scale of genealogy. *Hooker.* A rank in the scale of subordination. *Milton.*

To DESCRIBE*, dê-skrîbe'. *v. a.* [*describo*, Lat.] To delineate; to mark out. *Dryden.* To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties. *Shak.* To distribute into proper heads or divisions. *Josluu.* To define in a lax manner. *Gray.*

DESCRIBER, dê-skrî'-bûr. *n. s.* He that describes. *Brown.*

DESCRIER, dê-skrî'-âr. 98. *n. s.* A discoverer a detector. *Crashaw.*

DESCRIPTION, dê-skrîp'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of delineating or expressing any thing by perceptible properties. *Gregory.* The sentence or passage in which any thing is described. *Dryden.* A lax definition. *Watts.* The qualities expressed in a description. *Shakspeare.*

DESCRIPTIVE*, dê-skrîp'-îv. 157. *a.* Expressing any thing by perceptible qualities. *Looker-On.*

To DESCRIVE*, dê-skrîve'. *v. a.* [*descrivere*, Ital.] To describe. *Bp. Fisher. Ob. T.*

To DESCRY*, dê-skrî'. *v. a.* [*descrier*, Fr.] To give notice of any thing suddenly discovered. *Bp. Hall.* To spy out at a distance. *Shakspeare.* To detect to find out any thing concealed. *Wotton.* To discover; to perceive by the eye. *Spenser.*

DESCRY', dê-skrî'. *n. s.* Discovery; thing discovered. *Shakspeare.*

To DESECRATE*, dês'-sê-krâ-te. *v. a.* [*desacro*, Lat.] To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated; to apply to a wrong use. *Barrow.*

DESECRATION, dês-sê-krâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The abolition of consecration. *Parnell.*

DE'SERT, dêz'-êrt. *n. s.* A wilderness; solitude. *Shakspeare.*

DE'SERT, dêz'-êrt. *a.* Wild; waste; solitary. *Shakspeare.*

To DESERT*, dê-zêrt'. *v. a.* [*desero*, Lat.] To for-

- sake; to fall away from; to abandon. *Dryden*. To leave. *Bentley*.
- To DESERT*, dè-zèrt'. v. n. To quit the army in which one is enlisted. *Stat. Militia Act*.
- DESERT. n. s. See DESERT.
- DESERT, dè-zèrt'. n. s. Degree of merit or demerit. *Hooker*. Proportional merit; claim to reward. *South*. Excellence; right to reward; virtue. *Shakespeare*.
- DESERTER, dè-zèr'-târ. 98. n. s. He that has forsaken his cause or his post. *K. Charles*. He that leaves the army in which he is enlisted. *Decay of Piety*. An abandoner. *Dryden*.
- DESERTFUL*, dè-zèrt'-fûl. a. High in desert; meritorious. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
- DESERTIGN, dè-zèr'-shûn. n. s. Forsaking or abandoning a cause or post. *Rogers*. [In theology.] Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn. *Bp. Hall*. Quitting the army in which one is enlisted. *Blackstone*.
- DESERTLESS, dè-zèrt'-lès. a. Without merit. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
- DESERTLESSLY*, dè-zèrt'-lès-lè. ad. Undeservingly. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
- DESERTRICE*, dè-zèr'-trîs. n. s. She who forsakes her duty. *Milton*.
- To DESERVE, dè-zèrvé. v. a. [deservir, Fr.] To be worthy of either good or ill. *Hooker*.
- To DESERVE, dè-zèrvé. v. n. To be worthy of reward. *South*.
- DESERVEDLY, dè-zèr'-vêd-lè. 364. ad. Worthily. *Milton*.
- DESERVER, dè-zèr'-vûr. 98. n. s. A man who merits rewards. *Shakespeare*.
- DESERVING*, dè-zèr'-vîng. n. s. Desert. *Articles of Religion*.
- DESERVINGLY*, dè-zèr'-vîng-lè. ad. Worthily. *B. Jonson*.
- DESHABILLE*. See DISHABILLE.
- DESICCANTS, dè-sîk'-kânts. n. s. Applications that dry up the flow of sores. *Wiseman*.
- To DESICCATE, dè-sîk'-kâte. 503. v. a. [desicco, Lat.] To dry up; to exhaust of moisture. *Bacon*. To exhale moisture. *Bacon*.
- To DESICCATE*, dè-sîk'-kâte. v. n. To grow dry. *Ricaut*.
- DESICCATION, dè-sîk'-kâ-shûn. n. s. The act of making dry; the state of being dried. *Bacon*.
- DESICCATIVE, dè-sîk'-kâ-tîv. a. That which has the power of drying. *Ferrand*.
- DESICCATIVE*, dè-sîk'-kâ-tîv. n. s. A drier.
- To DESIDERATE, dè-sîd'-êr-âte. v. a. To want; to miss; to desire in absence. *Cheyne*.
- DESIDERATUM, dè-sîd'-êr-â-tûm. n. s. [Lat.] Plural desiderata. Somewhat which inquiry has not yet been able to settle or discover.
- DESIDIÖSE, dè-sîd-jè-öse. 376. a. [desidiosus, Lat.] Idle; lazy; heavy. *Diet*.
- To DESIGN, dè-sîne'. 447. v. a. [designo, Lat.] To purpose; to intend any thing. To form or order with a particular purpose. *Stillingfleet*. To devote intentionally. *Clarendon*. To plan; to project; to form in idea. *Wotton*. To mark out by particular tokens: little used. *Locke*.
- ✂ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, by preserving the s, in this word and in its compounds, pure. I am supported in this by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, and have always looked upon to design as vulgar.—See Principles, 447. W.
- DESIGN, dè-sîne'. n. s. An intention; a purpose. *Shak*. A scheme; a plan of action. *Tillotson*. A scheme formed to the detriment of another. *Locke*. The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express. *Addison*.
- DESIGNABLE, dè-sîne'-â-bl. a. Distinguishable. *Digby*.
- DESIGNATE*, dè-sîg'-nâte. a. [designatus, Lat.] Marked out; chosen; appointed. *Sir G. Buck*.
- To DESIGNATE*, dè-sîg'-nâte. 503. v. a. To point out; to distinguish. *Brit. Crit.*
- DESIGNATION, dè-sîg'-nâ-shûn. n. s. The act of pointing or marking out. *Swift*. Appointment direction. *Bacon*. Import; intention. *Locke*.
- DESIGNATIVE*, dè-sîg'-nâ-tîv. a. Appointing showing. *Cotgrave*.
- DESIGNEDLY, dè-sî'-nêd-lè. 364. ad. Purposely; intentionally. *Ray*.
- DESIGNER, dè-sî'-nûr. 98. n. s. One that designs; a purposer. A plotter; a contriver. *Hammond*. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture. *Addison*. One that plans a building, a garden, or the like. *Shenstone*.
- DESIGNFULNESS*, dè-sîne'-fûl-nès. n. s. Abundance of design, formed to the detriment of another. *Barrow*.
- DESIGNING, dè-sî'-ning. part. a. Insidious; treacherous. *Southerne*.
- DESIGNING*, dè-sî'-ning. n. s. The art of delineating the appearance of natural objects. *Bp. Berkeley*.
- DESIGNLESS, dè-sîne'-lès. a. Without intention; without design. Without scheme or project. *Hammond*.
- DESIGNLESSLY, dè-sîne'-lès-lè. ad. Ignorantly; inadvertently. *Boyle*.
- DESIGNMENT, dè-sîne'-mênt. n. s. A purpose and intent. *Decay of Piety*. A scheme of hostility. *Shak*. The idea or sketch of a work. *Dryden*.
- DESINENCE*, dè-sî'-ênse. n. s. [desino, Lat.] A close; an ending. *Bp. Hall*.
- DESINENT*, dè-sî'-ênent. a. Ending; extreme; lowermost. *B. Jonson*.
- DESIRABLE, dè-zî'-râ-bl. a. To be wished with earnestness. *Watts*. Pleasing; delightful. *Addison*.
- DESIRABLENESS*, dè-zî'-râ-bl-nès. n. s. That which is wished with earnestness. *Goodman*.
- DESIRE, dè-zîr'e. n. s. [desir, Fr.] Wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy. *Locke*.
- To DESIRE, dè-zîr'e. v. a. To wish; to long for; to covet. *Deid*. To express wishes. *Dryden*. To ask; to entreat. *Shak*. To require; to demand. *Spenser*.
- DESIRER, dè-zî'-rûr. 98. n. s. One that is eager of any thing. *Shakespeare*.
- DESIRELESS*, dè-zîr'e'-lès. a. Without desire. *Donne*.
- DESIROUS, dè-zî'-rûs. 314. a. Full of desire; eager; longing after. *Hooker*.
- DESIROUSLY, dè-zî'-rûs-lè. ad. Eagerly; with desire. *South*.
- DESIROUSNESS, dè-zî'-rûs-nès. n. s. Fulness of desire. *Diet*.
- To DESIST, dè-sîst'. 447. v. n. [desisto, Lat.] To cease from; to stop. *Milton*.
- ✂ I have preserved the s pure in this word, contrary to Mr. Sheridan, who spells it desist. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry are of my opinion, and I cannot see any reason, either from custom or analogy, to alter it. 447. W.
- DESISTANCE, dè-sîs'-tânse. n. s. Desisting; cessation. *Boyle*.
- DESISTIVE, dè-sîs'-tîv. 157. } a. [desitus, Lat.] } Ending; conclusive; final. *Watts*.
- DESK, dèsk. n. s. [disc, Sax.] An inclining table for the use of writers or readers. *Shakespeare*.
- To DESK*, dèsk. v. a. To shut up as in a desk; to treasure. *John Hall*.
- DESOLATE, dè-sô-lâte. 91. a. Without inhabitants. *Shak*. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste. *Jer*. Without society. 2 Sam.
- To DESOLATE, dè-sô-lâte. v. a. [desolo, Lat.] To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste. *Bacon*.
- DESOLATELY, dè-sô-lâte-lè. ad. In a desolate manner. *Sherrwood*.
- DESOLATER*, dè-sô-lâ-tûr. n. s. One who causes desolation. *Mede*.
- DESOLATION, dè-sô-lâ'-shûn. n. s. Destruction of inhabitants. *Spenser*. Gloominess; sadness. *Sidney*. A place wasted and forsaken. *Jer*.
- DESOLATOR*, See DESOLATE.
- DESOLATORY*, dè-sô-lâ-tûr-ê. a. Causing desolation. *Bp. Hall*.
- DESPAIR, dè-spâir'. n. s. [desespoir, Fr.] Hope

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bâll;—ôil;—pôând;—thin, tris.

lessness; despondence. *Locke*. That which causes despair. *Shak*. Loss of confidence in the mercy of God. *Sprat*.

To DESPAIR, dè-spàir'. v. n. [*despero*, Lat.] To be without hope; to despond. *Eccles*.

To DESPAIR*, dè-spàir'. v. a. To cause to despair. *Sir R. Williams*.

DESPAIRABLE*, dè-spàir'-â-bl. a. Unhopeful. *Cotgrave*.

DESPAIRER, dè-spàir'-ûr. n. s. One without hope. *Dryden*.

DESPAIRFUL, dè-spàir'-fûl. a. Hopeless. *Sidney*.

DESPAIRINGLY, dè-spàir'-îng-lè. ad. In a manner betokening hopelessness or despondency. *Brown*.

To DESPAIR'TCH, dè-spâtsh'. v. a. [*despescher*, Fr.] [Frequently *dispatch*.] To send away hastily. *Temple*. To send out of the world; to put to death. *Shak*. To perform a business quickly. *2 Macc*. To conclude an affair with another. *Shakspeare*.

There is a general rule in pronunciation, viz. when a vowel ends a syllable immediately before the accent, that vowel has a tendency to lengthen, and is often, particularly in solemn speaking, pronounced as open as if the accent were on it.—See *To COLLECT*, 541.—This general tendency inclines us to divide words in such a manner as to make the vowel end the unaccented syllable: and, if the two succeeding consonants are combinable, to carry them both to that syllable which has the accent. When the *e* is thus left to finish the syllable before the accent in *de-spair*, *de-spach*, &c., it inclines to its open, slender sound, which, being rapidly pronounced, falls into the short *i*, which is exactly its short sound, 105, 107; for, when the *e* is short by being closed by a consonant, like other vowels, it goes into a different sound from the long one, 544. Thus the word *dispatch*, till Dr. Johnson corrected it, was always written with an *i*; and, now it is corrected, we do not find the least difference in the pronunciation. *W*.

DESPA'TCH, dè-spâtsh'. n. s. Hasty execution. *Bacon*. Conduct; management. *Shak*. Express; hasty messenger or message.

DESPA'TCHER*, dè-spâtsh'-ûr. n. s. That which destroys or makes an end of. *Bale*. One who performs business. *Cotgrave*.

DESPA'TCHFUL, dè-spâtsh'-fûl. a. Bent on haste. *Milton*.

DESPE'CTION*, dè-spêk'-shûn. n. s. [*despectio*, Lat.] A looking down; figuratively, a despising. *W. Mountague*.

DESPERA'DO*, dèsp-è-râ'-dò. n. s. [Span.] One who is desperate, without fear of danger. *The Cloak in its Colours*.

DESPERATE, dèsp-è-râ-tè. 91. a. [*desperatus*, Lat.] Without hope. *Shak*. Without care of safety. *Shak*. Irretrievable; unsurmountable. *Shak*. Mad; hot-brained; furious. *Spenser*.

DESPERATE*, dèsp-è-râ-tè. n. s. A desperate man. *Donne*.

DESPERATELY, dèsp-è-râ-tè-lè. ad. Furiously; madly. *Shak*. Violently. *Addison*.

DESPERATENESS, dèsp-è-râ-tè-nès. n. s. Madness; fury. *Hammond*.

DESPERATION, dèsp-è-râ'-shûn. n. s. Hopelessness; despair. *Shakspeare*.

DESPICABLE, dèsp-è-pâ-kâ-bl. a. [*despicabilis*, Lat.] Contemptible; vile; worthless. *Hooker*.

DESPICABLENESS, dèsp-è-pâ-kâ-bl-nès. n. s. Meanness; vileness; worthlessness. *Dec. of Pity*.

DESPICABLY, dèsp-è-pâ-kâ-blè. ad. Meanly; vilely. *Addison*.

DESPICIENCY*, dèsp-îsh'-ên-sè. n. s. [*despicentia*, Lat.] A looking down; a despising. *Mede*.

DESPISABLE, dè-spl'-zâ-bl. a. Contemptible; despicable. *Quarles*.

DESPISAL*, dè-spl'-zâl. n. s. Scorn; contempt. *Patrik*.

To DESPISE, dè-splzè'. v. a. [*despicio*, Lat.] To scorn; to condemn. *Jer*. To abhor. *Shakspeare*.

DESPISEDNESS*, dè-spl'-zèd-nès. n. s. The state of being despised. *Milton*.

DESPISER, dè-spl'-zûr. n. s. Contemner; scorner. *Shakspeare*.

DESPISING*, dè-spl'-zing. n. s. Scorn; contempt. *Act for Uniform. of Comm. Prayer*.

DESPITE, dè-splzè'. n. s. [*despite*, old Fr.] Malice; anger; malignity. *Shak*. Defiance; unobdient opposition. *Shak*. Act of malice. *Hebrews*.

To DESPITE, dè-splzè'. v. a. To vex; to offend. *Raleigh*.

DESPITEFUL, dè-splzè'-fûl. a. Malicious; full of spleen; full of hate. *Shakspeare*.

DESPITEFULLY, dè-splzè'-fûl-lè. ad. Maliciously; malignantly. *Mathew*.

DESPITEFULNESS, dè-splzè'-fûl-nès. n. s. Malice; hate; malignity. *Wisdom*.

DESPITEOUS, dèsp-îtlsh'-è-ûs. a. Malicious; furious. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

DESPITEOUSLY, dèsp-îtlsh'-è-ûs-lè. ad. In a furious manner. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

To DESPOIL, dè-spôil'. v. a. [*despolio*, Lat.] To rob; to deprive. *Spenser*. To divest by any accident. *Woodward*. To strip. *Chaucer*.

DESPOILER*, dè-spôil'-ûr. n. s. A plunderer. *Hulot*.

DESPOLIATION, dèsp-pò-lè-â'-shûn. 530. n. s. The act of despoiling or stripping.

To DESPOND, dè-spônd'. v. n. [*despondeo*, Lat.] To despair; to lose hope. *L'Estrange*. To lose hope of the divine mercy. *Watts*.

DESPO'NDENCY, dè-spôn'-dên-sè. n. s. Despair; hopelessness. *More*.

DESPO'NDENT, dè-spôn'-dênt. a. Despairing; hopeless. *Bentley*.

DESPO'NDER*, dè-spônd'-ûr. n. s. One who is without hope. *Swift*.

DESPO'NDINGLY*, dè-spônd'-îng-lè. ad. In a hopeless manner. *Sheridan*.

To DESPONSATE, dè-spôn'-sâ-tè. v. a. [*desponso*, Lat.] To betroth; to affiancé.

DESPONSA'TION, dèsp-pôn-sâ'-shûn. 530. n. s. The act of betrothing persons to each other.

DE'SPOT, dèsp-ô't. n. s. [*despotis*]. An absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority. *Burke*.

DESPOTICAL, dè-spô't'-è-kâl. } a. Absolute in
DESPOTICK, dè-spô't'-îk. } power. *Milton*

DESPOTICALLY*, dè-spô't'-è-kâl-è. ad. In an arbitrary manner. *Burke*.

DESPOTICALNESS, dè-spô't'-è-kâl-nès. n. s. Absolute authority.

DESPOTISM, dèsp-pô'-îzm. n. s. Absolute power. *Burke*.

To DESPU'MATE, dè-spû'-mâ-tè. v. n. [*despumio*, Lat.] To throw off parts in foam; to froth; to work.

DESPUMA'TION, dèsp-pû-mâ'-shûn. n. s. Throwing off excrementitious parts in scum or foam.

DESQUAMA'TION, dèsp-kwâ-mâ'-shûn. n. s. [*squama*, Lat.] The act of scaling foul bones.

DESQUA'MATORY*, dèsp-kwâm-â-tûr-è. n. s. An instrument by which desquamation is performed.

DESS*, dèss. n. s. [*disch*, Teut.] A table on a raised floor. *Chaucer*. A desk, on which a book is laid. *Spenser*.

DESSE'RT, dèz-zêrt'. n. s. [*desserte*, Fr.] The fruit or sweetmeats set on the table after the meat. *Dryden*.

To DESTINATE, dès'-tè-nâ-tè. v. a. [*destino*, Lat.] To design for any particular end. *Fotherby*.

DESTINATE*, dès'-tè-nâ-tè. a. Fixed; determined. *Bp. Morton*.

DESTINATION, dès-tè-nâ'-shûn. n. s. The purpose for which any thing is appointed; the ultimate design. *Glanville*.

To DESTINE, dès'-tèn. 140. v. a. [*desiino*, Lat.] To doom unalterably to any state or condition. *Milton*.

To appoint to any purpose. *Arnethnot*. To devote; to doom to punishment or misery. *Prior*. To fix unalterably. *Prior*.

DE'STINY, dès'-tè-nè. n. s. [*destinée*, Fr.] The power that spins the life, and determines the fate of living beings. *Shak*. Fate; invincible necessity. *Spenser*. Doom. *Shakspeare*.

DE'STITUDE, dès'-tè-tû-tè. a. [*destitutus*, Lat]

Forsaken; abandoned. *Hooker*. Abject; friendless. *Psalm*. In want of. *Dryden*.
DESTITUTE*, dês-tê-tûte. *n. s.* One who is deprived of comfort or friends. *P. St. John*.
To DESTITUTE*, dês-tê-tûte. *v. a.* To forsake; to leave. *Fotherby*.
DESTITUTION, dês-tê-tû-shûn. *n. s.* Want. *Hooker*.
To DESTROY §, dè-strôê'. *v. a.* [*destruo*, Lat.] To overturn a city; to ruin. *Genesis*. To lay waste; to make desolate. *Knolles*. To kill. *Deut.* To put an end to; to bring to nought. *Bentley*.
DESTROYABLE*, dè-strôê'-â-bl. *a.* Able to be destroyed. *Hulot*.
DESTROYER, dè-strôê'-âr. 98. *n. s.* The person that destroys. A murderer. *Raleigh*.
To DESTRUCT*, dè-strûkt'. *v. a.* [*destructus*; Lat.] To destroy. *Mede*. *Ob. T.*
DESTRUCTIBLE §, dè-strûkt'-tê-bl. *a.* Liable to destruction.
DESTRUCTIBILITY, dè-strûkt'-tê-bîl'-tê. *n. s.* Liableness to destruction.
DESTRUCTION, dè-strûkt'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of destroying. Murder; massacre. *Shak.* The state of being destroyed; ruin. *Shak.* A destroyer. *Psalm*. Eternal death. *St. Matthew*.
DESTRUCTIVE, dè-strûkt'-ûv. *a.* Having the quality of destroying; wasteful; that which brings to destruction. *Dryden*.
DESTRUCTIVELY, dè-strûkt'-ûv-lê. *ad.* Ruinously; mischievously. *Decay of Piety*.
DESTRUCTIVENESS, dè-strûkt'-ûv-nês. *n. s.* Destroying or ruining. *Decay of Piety*.
DESTRUCTOR, dè-strûkt'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* Destroyer; consumer. *Boyle*.
DESUDATION, dês-û-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*desudatio*, Lat.] A profuse and inordinate sweating.
DESUETUDE, dês-swê-tûde. 334. *n. s.* [*desuetudo*, Lat.] Cessation to be accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit. *Hovell*.
DESULTORY §, dês-ûl-tûr-ê. 512. } [See SUB-
DESULTORIOUS §, dês-ûl-tô'-rê-ûs. } **SULTORY.**]
a. [*desultorius*, Lat.] Roving from thing to thing; unsettled; immethodical. *Felton*. Wavering; by starts and leaps. *T. Warton*.
DESULTORINESS*, dês-ûl-tô-rê-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being desultory.
To DESUME, dè-sûmê'. *v. a.* [*desumo*, Lat.] To take from any thing; to borrow. *Hale*.
To DETACH §, dè-tâtsh'. *v. a.* [*détacher*, Fr.] To separate; to disengage; to part from something. *Woodward*. To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition. *Addison*.
DETACHMENT, dè-tâtsh'-mênt. *n. s.* A body of troops sent out from the main army. *Tulser*.
To DETAIL §, dè-tâle'. *v. a.* [*détailler*, Fr.] To relate particularly; to display minutely. *Cheyne*.
DETAIL, dè-tâle'. *n. s.* A minute and particular account. *Woodward*.
DETAILER*, dè-tâ'-lûr. *n. s.* One who relates particulars. *Seward*.
To DETAIN §, dè-tâne'. *v. a.* [*détineo*, Lat.] To keep that which belongs to another. *Bp. Taylor*. To withhold; to keep back. *Shak.* To restrain from departure. *Judge*. To hold in custody. *Blackstone*.
DETAINER, dè-tâne'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* The name of a writ for holding one in custody, properly *détinue*.
DETAINER, dè-tâ'-nûr. *n. s.* He that holds back any one's right; he that detains any thing. *Bp. Taylor*. Confinement; detention. *Bp. Smallbridge*. The act of unlawfully holding back the right of another person. *Blackstone*.
To DETECT §, dè-têkt'. *v. a.* [*detectus*, Lat.] To discover; to find out any crime or artifice. *Shak.* To discover in general. *Ray*.
DETECTOR, dè-têkt'-tûr. *n. s.* A discoverer. *Shak.*
DETECTION, dè-têkt'-shûn. *n. s.* Discovery of guilt or fraud. *Shak.* Discovery of any thing hidden. *Woodward*.
DETECTION, dè-têkt'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of keep-

ing what belongs to another. *Shak.* Confinement restraint.
To DETE/R §, dè-têr'. *v. n.* [*deterreo*, Lat.] To discourage by terror. *Waller*.
DETERMENT, dè-têr'-mênt. *n. s.* Cause of discouragement; that by which one is deterred. *Brown*. *Ob. J.*
To DETERGE §, dè-têrje'. *v. a.* [*detergo*, Lat.] To cleanse a sore. *Wiseman*.
DETERGENT, dè-têr'-jênt. *a.* Having the power of cleansing. *Arbuthnot*.
DETERGENT*, dè-têr'-jênt. *n. s.* That which cleanses. *Bp. Berkeley*.
To DETE/RIORATE §, dè-têr'-rê-ô-râte. *v. a.* [*deterior*, Lat.] To impair; to make worse.
DETERIORATION, dè-têr'-rê-ô-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of making any thing worse; the state of growing worse. *Guthrie*.
DETERMINABLE, dè-têr'-mê-nâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being certainly decided. *Bacon*.
To DETERMINATE §, dè-têr'-mê-nâte. *v. a.* [*determino*, Fr.] To limit; to fix. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J.*
DETERMINATE, dè-têr'-mê-nâte. 91. *a.* Settled; definite; determined. *Locke*. Established; settled by rule. *Hooker*. Decisive; conclusive. *Shak.* Fixed; resolute. *Sidney*. Resolved. *Shakespeare*.
DETERMINATELY, dè-têr'-mê-nâte-lê. *ad.* Resolutely. *Sidney*. Certainly; unchangeably. *Tillotson*.
DETERMINATION, dè-têr'-mê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Absolute direction to a certain end. *Locke*. The result of deliberation; resolution taken. *Shak.* Judicial decision. *Gulliver's Travels*. Expiration; end. Used only by lawyers.
DETERMINATIVE, dè-têr'-mê-nâ-tûv. *a.* That which uncontrollably directs to a certain end. *Bp. Bramhall*. That which makes a limitation. *Watts*.
DETERMINATOR, dè-têr'-mê-nâ'-tûr. 521. *n. s.* One who determines. *Brown*.
To DETERMINE §, dè-têr'-mîn. 140. *v. a.* [*determino*, Lat.] To fix; to settle. *Shak.* To conclude; to fix ultimately. *South*. To bound; to confine. *Bacon*. To adjust; to limit; to define. *Locke*. To influence the choice. *Shak.* To resolve. 1 *Sam.* To decide. *Locke*. To put an end to; to destroy. *Shakespeare*.
To DETERMINE, dè-têr'-mîn. *v. n.* To conclude. *Milton*. To settle opinion. *Locke*. To end; to come to an end. *Hayward*. To make a decision. *Shak.* To end consequentially. *Temple*. To resolve concerning any thing. *Shakespeare*.
DETERMINER*, dè-têr'-mîn-ûr. *n. s.* One who makes a determination. *Fulke*.
DETERRATION, dè-têr'-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*de* and *terra*, Lat.] Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth that hides it. *Woodward*.
DETERSION, dè-têr'-shûn. *n. s.* [*detergo*, Lat.] The act of cleansing a sore. *Wiseman*.
DETERSVIVE, dè-têr'-slv. 158. *a.* Having the power to cleanse. *Bullogr.*
DETERSVIVE, dè-têr'-slv. 423. *n. s.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds. *Wiseman*.
To DETE/ST §, dè-têst'. *v. a.* [*detestor*, Lat.] To hate; to abhor. *Spenser*.
DETESTABLE, dè-têst'-tâ-bl. *a.* Hateful; abhorred. 2 *Macc*.
DETESTABLY, dè-têst'-tâ-blê. *a.* Hatefully; abominably. *South*.
DETESTABLENESS*, dè-têst'-tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being detestable. *A. Smith*.
DETESTATION, dè-têst'-tâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.
DETESTER, dè-têst'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* One that hates or abhors. *South*.
To DETHRONE §, dè-thrônê'. *v. a.* [*de* and *thronus*, Lat.] To divest of regality; to throw down from the throne. *Hume*.
DETHRONEMENT*, dè-thrônê'-mênt. *n. s.* The act of dethroning.
DETHRONER*, dè-thrônê'-nûr. *n. s.* One who contributes towards depriving of regal dignity. *Archdeacon Arway*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, bùll; —dùl; —pòund; —/hin, THIS.

To DETHRONIZE*, dè-thrò'-nìze. v. a. To unthrone. *Colgrave*.

DETINUE, dè-tin'-ù. 503. n. s. [*détinè*, Fr.] A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered to him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. *Cowel*.

To DETONATE*, dè-tò'-nàte. v. n. [*détono*, Lat.] To make a noise like thunder.

DETONATION, dè-tò'-nà'-shùn. n. s. A noise more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination. *Boyle*.

To DETONIZE, dè-tò'-nìze. v. a. To calcine with detonation. *Arbutnot*.

DETOURSION*, dè-tòr'-shùn. { n. s. A departure

DETOURTION*, dè-tòr'-shùn. { from the original design. *Domne*.

To DETORT*, dè-tòrt'. v. a. [*detortus*, Lat.] To wrest from the original import, meaning, or design. *Dryden*.

DETOUR*, dè-tòrt'. n. s. [Fr.] A turning; a way about. *Dean Tucker*.

To DETRACT*, dè-tràkt'. v. a. [*detractum*, Lat.] To derogate; to take away by envy any thing from the reputation of another. *Bacon*. To take away; to withdraw. *Wotton*.

DETRACTER, dè-tràkt'-túr. n. s. One that takes away another's reputation. *Spenser*.

DETRACTION, dè-tràkt'-shùn. n. s. The impairing or lessening a man in point of fame. *Ayliffe*. A withdrawing; a taking away. *Bacon*.

DETRACTIOUS*, dè-tràkt'-shùs. a. Lessening the honour of a thing; dishonourable. *Johnson*.

DETRACTIVE*, dè-tràkt'-liv. a. Having the power to take or draw away. *Knight*. Disposed to derogate. *Bp. Morton*.

DETRACTOR*, dè-tràkt'-túr. n. s. One that takes away another's reputation. *Sir T. Elyot*.

DETRACTORY, dè-tràkt'-tùr-è. 557. a. Defamatory; derogatory. *Brown*.

DETRACTRESS, dè-tràkt'-très. n. s. A censorious woman. *Addison*.

To DETRECT*, dè-trèkt'. v. a. [*detracto*, Lat.] To refuse; to decline. *Fotherby*. *Ob. T.*

DETRACTATION*, dè-trèkt'-tá'-shùn. n. s. A refusing to do a thing. *Cockeram*. *Ob. T.*

DETRIMENT*, dè-t'rè-mènt. n. s. [*detrimentum*, Lat.] Loss; damage; mischief. *Hooker*.

DETRIMENTAL, dè-t'rè-mènt'-tál. a. Mischievous; harmful; causing loss. *Addison*.

DETRITION, dè-trish'-shùn. 507. n. s. [*detritus*, Lat.] The act of wearing away. *Stevens*.

To DETRUDE*, dè-tròdd'. v. a. [*detrudo*, Lat.] To thrust down; to force into a lower place. *Davies*.

To DETRUNCATE*, dè-trùng'-kàte. v. a. [*detruncare*, Lat.] To lop; to cut. *Cockeram*.

DETRUNCATION, dè-trùng'-kà'-shùn. n. s. The act of lopping or cutting. *Biblioth. Bib.*

DETRUSION, dè-tròd'-zhùn. n. s. [*detrusio*, Lat.] The act of thrusting or forcing down. *Bp. Hall*.

DETURBATION, dè-túr-bà'-shùn. n. s. [*deturbo*, Lat.] Degradation. *Dict.*

To DETURPATE*, dè-túr'-pàte. v. a. [*deturpo*, Lat.] To defile. *Bp. Taylor*.

DEUCE, duse. n. s. [*deus*, old Fr.] Two. A word used for a card or die with two spots. *Shakspeare*. The devil. See DEUSE.

DEUSE, duse. n. s. [from *Dusius*, the name of a certain species of evil spirits.] The devil; a ludicrous word. *Congreve*.

DEUTEROGAMIST*, dù-tér-òg'-à-mìst. n. s. He who enters into a second marriage. *Goldsmith*.

DEUTEROGAMY*, dù-tér-òg'-à-mè. 518. n. s. [*dévtepos* and *yápos*]. A second marriage. *Goldsmith*.

DEUTERONOMY, dù-tér-òn'-p-mè. 518. n. s. [*dévtepos* *vopos*]. The second book of the law; the fifth book of Moses. *Gray*.

DEUTEROSCOPY, dù-tér-òs'-kò-pè. n. s. [*dévtepos* and *σκόπεω*]. The second intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense. *Brown*. *Ob. J.*

To DEVAST*, dè-vást'. v. a. [*devasto*, Lat.] To plunder; to waste. *Sandys*. *Ob. T.*

To DEVASTATE*, dè-ràs'-tâte. v. a. To waste.

DEVASTATION, dè-vàs-tá'-shùn. n. s. Waste

havoock; desolation. *Bp. Hall*.

To DEVELOPE*, dè-vèl'-òp. v. a. [*develop*, Fr.] To disengage; to disentangle; to clear from its covering. *Pope*.

DEVELOPEMENT*, dè-vèl'-òp-mènt. n. s. The act of minutely showing; an exhibition. *Dr. War-ton*.

DEVERGENCE, dè-vèr'-jèns. n. s. [*devergentia*, Lat.] Declivity; declination. *Dict.*

To DEVEST*, dè-vest'. v. a. [*devestio*, Lat.] [More frequently *divest*.] To strip; to deprive of clothes.

*Shak. To annul; to take away any thing good.

Bacon. To free from any thing bad. *Prior*.

DEVEX*, dè-vèks'. a. [*devexus*, Lat.] Bending down; declivous.

DEVEX*, dè-vèks'. n. s. Devexity. *May*.

DEVEXITY, dè-vèk'-sè-tè. n. s. Incurvation downwards; declivity. *Davies*.

To DEVIATE*, dè-vè-àte. 542. v. n. [*devier*, Fr.] To wander from the right or common way. *Dryden*.

To go astray; to err; to sin.

DEVIA-TION, dè-vè-à'-shùn. n. s. The act of quitting the right way. *Cheyne*. Variation from established rule. *Holder*. Offence; obliquity of conduct. *Clarissa*.

DEVISE*, dè-vìze'. n. s. [*devise*, Fr.] A contrivance; a stratagem. *Shak*. A design; a scheme formed.

Hooker. The emblem on a shield; the ensign armorial. *Dryden*. Invention; genius. *Shak*. A spectacle; a show. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

DEVISCEFUL*, dè-vìze'-fùl. a. Full of costly spectacles. *Spenser*. Inventive; full of speculation.

Spenser.

DEVISEFULLY*, dè-vìze'-fùl-lè. ad. In a manner curiously contrived. *Domne*.

DEVIL*, dè-vìl. 159, 405. n. s. [*diabolus*, Sax.] A fallen angel; the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind. *Shak*. A wicked man or woman. *Shak*.

A ludicrous term for mischief. *Granville*.

DEVILING*, dè-vìl'-ìng. n. s. A young devil. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

DEVILISH, dè-vìl'-ìsh. a. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical. *Sidney*. Having communication with the devil. *Shak*. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt. *Shak*. Excessive: in a ludicrous sense. *Addison*.

DEVILISHLY, dè-vìl'-ìsh-lè. ad. Diabolically.

Burton.

DEVILISHNESS*, dè-vìl'-ìsh-nès. n. s. The quality of the devil. *Bale*.

DEVILISM*, dè-vìl'-ìzm. n. s. The state of devils.

Bp. Hall.

To DEVILIZE*, dè-vìl'-ìze. v. a. To place among devils. *Bp. Hall*.

DEVILKIN, dè-vìl'-kìn. n. s. A little devil. *Clarissa*.

DEVILSHIP*, dè-vìl'-shìp. n. s. The character of a devil. *Cowley*.

DEVIOUS, dè-vè-ùs. 542. a. [*devius*, Lat.] Out of the common track. *Dryden*. Wandering; roving; rambling. *Thomson*. Erring. *Clarissa*.

To DEVIRGINATE*, dè-vèr'-jè-nàte. v. a. [*devirgino*, Lat.] To deflower; to deprive of virginity.

Sandys. *Ob. T.*

DEVISABLE*, dè-vìl'-zà-bl. a. Capable of being contrived, or invented. *Sadler*. Possible to be excogitated. *Barrow*. That may be granted by will.

Blackstone.

To DEVISE*, dè-vìze'. 347. v. a. [*deviser*, Fr.] To contrive; to form by art; to invent. *Spenser*. To plan; to scheme. *Jeremiah*.

To DEVISE, dè-vìze'. v. n. To consider; to contrive. *Spenser*.

DEVISE, dè-vìze'. n. s. [*devise*, old Fr.] The act of giving or bequeathing by will. *Cowel*. Contrivance. [See DEVICE.] *Hooker*.

To DEVISE, dè-vìze'. v. a. To grant by will. A law term.

DEVISEE*, dè-vè-zèè'. n. s. He to whom something is bequeathed by will.

DEVISER, dê-vî-zûr. *n. s.* A contriver; an inventor. *Brown.*
 DEVISOUR, dê-vî-zûr. *n. s.* He that gives by will.
 DE/VITABLE, dêv'-ê-tâ-bl. *a.* [de/vitabilis, Lat.] Possible to be avoided. *Dict.*
 DEVITA'TION, dêv-ê-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Escaping or avoiding. *Dict.*
 DEVOCATION*, dêv'-ô-kû'-shûn. *n. s.* [devocatio, Lat.] A calling away; a seduction. *Hallywell.*
 DEVOID, dê-vôid'. *a.* [vide, Fr.] Empty; vacant; void. *Spenser.* Without any thing; free from; in want of. *Spenser.*
 DEVOIR, dê-vvô'r. *n. s.* [Fr.] Service. *Knolles.* Act of civility or obsequiousness. *Spectator.*
 To DEVOLVE, dê-vôlv'. *v. a.* [devolvere, Lat.] To roll down. *Thomson.* To move from one hand to another. *Temple.*
 To DEVOLVE, dê-vôlv'. *v. n.* To roll down. To fall in succession into new hands. *Decay of Piety.*
 DEVOLUTION, dêv-ô-lû'-shûn. *n. s.* [devolutio, Lat.] The act of rolling down. *Woodward.* Removal successive from hand to hand. *Hale.*
 DEVORATION, dêv-ô-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* [devoro, Lat.] The act of devouring. *Dict.*
 DEVOTARY*, dê-vô'-tâ-rê. *n. s.* One devoted to a particular worship; a votary. *Gregory.*
 To DEVOTE, dê-vôte'. *v. a.* [devoveo, devotus, Lat.] To dedicate; to consecrate; to appropriate by vow. *Lev.* To addict; as to a sect or study. *Watts.* To condemn; to resign to ill. *Decay of Piety.* To addict; to give up to ill. *Grew.* To curse; to exccrate. *Milton.*
 DEVOTE, dê-vôte'. *a.* For devoted. *Sir E. Sandys.*
 DEVOTE*, dê-vôte'. *n. s.* One devoted to a particular service. *Sir E. Sandys.*
 DEVOTEDNESS, dê-vô'-iêd-nês. *n. s.* Consecration; addictedness. *Boyle.*
 DEVOTEE', dêv-vô-iêe'. *n. s.* [devot, Fr.] One erroneously or superstitiously religious; a bigot. *Spectator.*
 DEVOTEMENT*, dê-vôte'-mênt. *n. s.* The act of devoting. *Hurd.*
 DEVOTER*, dê-vô'-tôr. *n. s.* One devoted; worshipper. *Sir Miles Sandys.*
 DEVOTION, dêv-vô'-shûn. *n. s.* [devotio, Lat.] The state of being consecrated or dedicated. Piety; acts of religion; devoutness. *Dryden.* An act of external worship. *Hooker.* Prayer; expression of devotion. *Spenser.* An oblation devoted to charitable or pious use. *Communion Service.* Devoutness; piety. *Milton.* An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony. *Shak.* Strong affection; ardent love. *Shak.* Earnestness; ardour; eagerness. *Shak.* Disposal; power; state of dependence. *Clarendon.*
 DEVOTIONAL, dê-vô'-shûn-âl. *a.* Pertaining to devotion; religious. *King Charles.*
 DEVOTIONALIST, dê-vô'-shûn-âl-îst. *n. s.* A man zealous without knowledge; superstitiously devout. *Coventry.*
 DEVOTIONIST*, dê-vô'-shûn-îst. *n. s.* One who is only formally, or superstitiously, devout. *Bp. Hall.*
 DEVOTO*, dê-vô'-tô. *n. s.* A devotee. *Spenser.*
 DEVOTOR*, dê-vô'-tôr. *n. s.* One who reverences or worships. *Beaumont.*
 To DEVOUR, dê-vôur'. *v. a.* [devoro, Lat.] To eat up ravenously. *Genesis.* To destroy or consume with rapidity and violence. *Joel.* To swallow up. *Shakspeare.* To enjoy with avidity. *Dryden.*
 DEVOUER, dê-vôû'-rûr. *98. n. s.* A consumer; he that devours. *Shakspeare.*
 DEVOURINGLY*, dê-vôûr'-îng-lê. *ad.* In a consuming manner. *Huloet.*
 DEVO'UT, dê-vôû'. *a.* [devotus, Lat.] Pious; religious. *Rogers.* Filled with pious thoughts. *Dryden.* Expressive of devotion or piety. *Milton.*
 DEVOUT*, dê-vôû'. *n. s.* A devotee. *Sheldon.*
 DEVOUTLESSNESS*, dê-vôû'-lêss-nês. *n. s.* Want of devotion. *Bp. of Chichester.*

DEVO'UTLY, dê-vôû'-lê. *ad.* Piously; religiously. *Bacon.*
 DEVO'UTNESS*, dê-vôû'-nês. *n. s.* Piety. *Glanville.*
 To DEVO'W*, dê-vôû'. *v. a.* [devoveo, Lat.] To give up; to addit. *B. Jonson.*
 To DEW, dû. *v. a.* [deapian, Sax.] To wet as with dew; to moisten; to bedew. *Spenser.*
 DEW, dû. *n. s.* [deap, Sax.] The moisture upon the ground. *Shakspeare.*
 DE'WBENT*, dû'-bênt. *part. a.* Bent by dew. *Thomson.*
 DE'WBERRY, dû'-bêr-rê. *n. s.* Raspberry. *Hanmer.*
 DE'WBESPARENT, dû-bê-sprênt'. *part.* Sprinkled with dew. *Milton.*
 DE'WDROP, dû'-drôp. *n. s.* A drop of dew which sparkles at sun-rise. *Shakspeare.*
 DEW-DROPPING*, dû'-drôp'-pling. *part. a.* Wet-ting as with dew. *Thomson.*
 DEW-IMPEARLED*, dû'-îm-pêrl'd'. *part. a.* Covered with dewdrops, which resemble pearls. *Drayton.*
 DE'WLAP, dû'-lâp. *n. s.* [from lapping or licking the dew.] The flesh that hangs down at the throats of oxen. *Addison.* A lip flaccid with age. *Shakspeare.*
 DE'WLAPT, dû'-lâpt. *a.* Furnished with dewlaps. *Shakspeare.*
 DEW-WORM, dû'-wûrm. *n. s.* A worm found in dew. *Walton.*
 DE'WY, dû'-ê. *a.* Resembling dew; partaking of dew. *Milton.* Moist with dew; roscid. *Spenser.*
 DE'XTER, dêks'-têr. *a.* [Lat.] The right; not the left. A term used in heraldry. *Shakspeare.*
 DEXTERITY, dêks'-têr'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [dexter, Lat.] Readiness of limbs; activity. Readiness of contrivance; quickness of expedient. *Bacon.*
 DEXTEROUS, dêks'-têr-ûs. *a.* Expert at any manual employment; active; ready. *Pope.* Expert in management; subtle. *Locke.*
 DEXTEROUSLY, dêks'-têr-ûs-lê. *ad.* Expertly; skillfully; artfully. *South.*
 DEXTEROUSNESS*, dêks'-têr-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Skill. *Howell.*
 DEXTRAL, dêks'-trâl. *a.* The right; not the left. *Brown.*
 DEXTRALITY, dêks'-trâl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The state of being on the right side. *Brown.*
 DEY*, dâ. *n. s.* The title of the supreme governor of Algiers in Barbary, who is called *bey* at Tunis.
 DIABE'TES, dl-â-bê'-iêz. *n. s.* [διαβήτης.] A morbid copiousness of urine. *Derham.*
 DIABO'LICAL, dl-â-bôl'-ê-kâl. } *a.* [diabolus, Lat.]
 DIABO'LICK, dl-â-bôl'-îk. 509. } Devilish; partaking of the qualities of the devil; impious; atrocious. *Milton.*
 DIABO'LICALLY*, dl-â-bôl'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In a devilish or nefarious manner. *Sherwood.*
 DIABO'LICALNESS*, dl-â-bôl'-ê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* The quality of a devil. *Dr. Warton.*
 DIA'BOLISM*, dl-âb'-ô-lîzm. *n. s.* The actions of the devil. *Brown.* Possession by the devil. *Warton.*
 DIA'CHYLON*, dl-âk'-ê-lôn. *n. s.* [δια and χυλός.] A mollifying plaster, made of juices. *Burke.*
 DIACO'DIUM, dl-â-kô'-dê-ûm. *n. s.* [διὰ and κόδια.] The sirup of poppies. *Johnson.*
 DIA'CONAL*, dl-âk'-ô-nâl. *a.* [diacomus, Lat.] Of or belonging to a deacon. *Cotgrave.*
 DIACOU'STICKS, dl-â-kôû'-sîks. *n. s.* [διακουστικὰ.] The doctrine of sounds.
 DIACRITICAL*, dl-â-krit'-ê-kâl. } *a.* [διακριτικός.]
 DIACRITICK*, dl-â-krit'-îk. } Distinguished by a point or mark. *Johnson.*
 DIADEM, dl'-â-dêm. *n. s.* [διάδημα.] A tiara; an ensign of royalty bound about the head of eastern monarchs. *Spenser.* The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown. *Milton.*
 DIA'DEMED, dl'-â-dêmd. 359. *a.* Adorned with a diadem. *Pope.*
 DIA'DROM, dl'-â-drûm. 166. *n. s.* [διαδρόμω.] The

—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—díl;—póund;—thin, THIS.

time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

Locke.

DIÆRESIS, dl-êr'-ê-sis. 124. *n. s.* [διαίρεσις.] The separation or disjunction of syllables; as, *ac'er*.

Mr. Sheridan has given the long sound of *e* to the second syllable of this word, contrary to the general practice, which is supported by the most general rule in pronunciation. The antepenultimate accent, unless succeeded by a diphthong, always shortens the vowel it falls upon. 534. Nor does the diphthong in this word prevent the shortening power of the accent any more than in *Cæsarea*. 124. *W.*

DIAGNOSTICK, dl-âg-nôs'-tîk. *n. s.* [διαγνώσκω.] A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others. *Harvey.*

DIA'GONAL §, dl-âg'-ô-nâl. 116. *a.* [διαγώνιος.] Reaching from one angle to another, so as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts. *Brown.*

DIA'GONAL, dl-âg'-ô-nâl. *n. s.* A line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a square into equal parts. *Locke.*

DIA'GONALLY, dl-âg'-ô-nâl-ê. *ad.* In a diagonal direction. *Brown.*

DI'AGRAM, dl-â-grâm. *n. s.* [διάγραμμα.] A delineation of geometrical figures. *Dryden.*

DIAGRA'PHICAL*, dl-â-grâf'-ê-kâl. *a.* [διά and γράφω.] Descriptive. *Cockeram.*

DIAGRY'DIATES, dl-â-grid'-ê-âtes. *n. s.* [diagrydium, Lat.] Strong purgatives made with diacrydium. *Floyer.*

DIAL §, dl-âl. 88. *n. s.* [diale, Skinner.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shows the hour. *Shakspeare.*

DIAL-PLATE, dl-âl-plâte. *n. s.* That on which hours or lines are marked. *Addison.*

DIALECT §, dl-â-lêkt. *n. s.* [διάλεκτος.] The subdivision of a language. Style; manner of expression. *Hooker.* Language; speech. *Shakspeare.*

DIALECTICAL, dl-â-lêk'-tê-kâl. *a.* Logical; argumental. *Boyle.* Respecting dialects, or the subdivision of a language. *Hodges.*

DIALECTICIAN*, dl-â-lêk'-tîsh'-ê-ân. *n. s.* A logician; a reasoner.

DIALECTICK §, dl-â-lêk'-tîk. *n. s.* [διαλεκτική.] Logic; the art of reasoning.

DIALECTICK*, dl-â-lêk'-tîk. *a.* Argumental. *Ellis.*

DIALIST, dl-âl-lîst. *n. s.* A constructor of dials. *Moxon.*

DIALLING, dl-âl-lîng. *n. s.* The sciaterick science; the knowledge of shadow; the art of constructing dials. *Bp. Berkeley.*

To DIALOGISE §, dl-âl'-ô-jîze. *v. n.* [dialogiser, old Fr.] To discourse in dialogue. *Fotherby.*

DIA'LOGISM*, dl-âl'-ô-jîzm. *n. s.* A feigned speech between two or more. *Fulke.*

DIA'LOGIST, dl-âl'-lô-jîst. 116. *n. s.* A speaker in a dialogue; a writer of dialogues. *Barrow.*

DIALOGISTICALLY*, dl-âl'-ô-jîst'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In the manner of a dialogue. *Bp. Richardson.*

DIALOGUE §, dl-â-lôg. 338. *n. s.* [διάλογος.] A conference; a conversation between two or more. *Shakspeare.*

To DIALOGUE, dl-â-lôg. *v. n.* To discourse with another; to confer. *Shakspeare.*

DIALOGUE-WRITER*, dl-â-lôg-rî-tûr. *n. s.* One who writes feigned conversations between two or more. *D. Walton.*

DIALY'SIS, dl-âl'-ê-sîs. 116. *n. s.* [διάλυσις.] The figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.

DI'AMANTINE*, dl-â-mân'-tîn. *a.* [diamantin, old Fr.] Adamantine; hard as a diamond. *Sylvester.*

DIAMETER §, dl-âm'-ê-tûr. 116. *n. s.* [διά and μέτρον.] The line, which, passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts. *Raleigh.*

DIAMETRAL, dl-âm'-mê-trâl. *a.* Describing the diameter; relating to the diameter. *Gregory.* Opposite. *B. Jonson.*

DIAMETRALLY, dl-âm'-mê-trâl-ê. *ad.* According

to the direction of a diameter; in direct opposition. *Harmon.*

DIAMET'RICAL, dl-â-mê't'-trê-kâl. *a.* Describing a diameter. Observing the direction of a diameter. *Government of the Tongue.*

DIAMET'RICALLY, dl-â-mê't'-trê-kâl-ê. *ad.* In a diametrical direction. *Clarendon.*

DIAMOND, dl-â-mûnd. [dî-mûnd, *Sheridan* and *Jones.*] *n. s.* [diamant, Fr.] The most valuable and hardest of all the gems; is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the purest water. *Hill.*

DIAMONDED*, dl-â-mûnd-êd. *a.* In squares, like diamonds. *Fuller.*

DI'APASE, dl-â-pâse. *n. s.* [διά πασών.] A chord including all tones; the diapason. *Spenser.*

DI'APASM*, dl-â-pâzm. *n. s.* [διάπασμα.] A powder or perfume. *B. Jonson.*

DIAPA'SON, dl-â-pâ-zôn. *n. s.* A chord which includes all tones; an octave. *Harris.*

DI'APER §, dl-â-pûr. 98. *n. s.* [diapre, Fr.] Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures; the finest species of figured linen after damask. *Spenser.* A napkin; a towel. *Shakspeare.*

To DIAPER, dl-â-pûr. *v. a.* To variegate; to diversify; to flower. *Spenser.* To draw flowers upon clothes. *Peacham.*

DIAPHANED*, dl-âf-ân-êd. *a.* Transparent. *Translation of Boccacini. Ob. T.*

DIAPHANE'ITY, dl-â-f-â-nê'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Transparency; pellucidity. *Ray.*

DIAPHA'NICK, dl-â-f-âw'-îk. 509. *a.* Transparent; pellucid. *Ralph.*

DIAPHANOUS §, dl-âf-fâ-nûs. 518. *a.* [διά and φάνω.] Transparent; clear; translucent. *Raleigh.*

DIAPHORE'TICAL*, dl-â-fô-rê't'-ê-kâl. *a.* Sudorific. *W. Mountagu.*

DIAPHORE'TICK, dl-â-fô-rê't'-îk. *a.* [διαφορητικός.] Sudorific; promoting perspiration; causing sweat. *Watts.*

DIAPHORE'TICK*, dl-â-fô-rê't'-îk. *n. s.* A sudorific medicine. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'APHRAGM, dl-â-frâm. 399. *n. s.* [διάφραγμα.] The midriff, which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower. *Bp. Berkeley.* Any division or partition which divides a hollow body. *Woodward.*

DIA'RIST*, dl-â-rîst. *n. s.* [from diary.] One who keeps a regular account of transactions.

DIARRHOE'A §, dl-âr-rê'-â. *n. s.* [διάρροια.] A flux of the belly. *Quincy.*

DIARRHOETICK, dl-âr-rê't'-îk. *a.* Solutive; purgative. *Arbuthnot.*

DIA'RY §, dl-â-rê. *n. s.* [diarium, Lat.] An account of the transactions and observations of every day; a journal. *Bacon.*

DI'ASTEM*, dl-â-stêm. *n. s.* [διάστημα.] [In music.] A name applied to a simple interval, in contradistinction to a compound one, which has been called a *system*.

DIA'STOLE, dl-âs'-tô-lê. 116. *n. s.* [διάστολή.] A figure in rhetoric, by which a short syllable is made long. The dilatation of the heart.

DIA'STYLE, dl-âs-tle. *n. s.* [διά and στυλος.] A sort of edifice where the pillars stand at such a distance from one another, that three diameters of their thickness are allowed for intercolumniation. *Harris.*

§ The reason why this word is pronounced in three syllables, and *diastole* in four, is, that the latter is perfect Greek, *διάστολή*, and the former is a compound of our own, formed from *διά* and *στυλος*, a pillar. The same reason holds good for pronouncing *apocope*, as divided into *a-poc-o-pe*; and *osteo-scope* into *os-te-o-scope*. And though Johnson, Ash, Buchanan, and Barclay, accent *diastyle* on the second syllable, I have no hesitation to differ from them by placing the accent on the first.—See *ACADEMY. W.*

DIATE'SSERON, dl-â-tê's'-sê-rôn. *n. s.* [of *διά* and *τέσσαρα*.] In musical composition, a perfect fourth. *Harris.*

DIATONICK, dl-â-tôn'-îk. *a.* [of *διὰ τόνος*.] The

ordinary sort of musick which proceeds by different tones, either in ascending or descending. *Harris*.
DIATRIBE*, dī'-ā-tribe. *n. s.* [*διατριβή*]. A disputation, or continued discourse. *Bailey*.
DIBBLE §, dib'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*dipfel*, Dutch.] A small spade; a pointed instrument with which the gardeners make holes for planting. *Tusser*.
To DIBBLE*, dib'-bl. *v. n.* To dib or dip. A term used by anglers. *Walton*.
DIBSTONE, dib'-stone. *n. s.* A little stone which children throw at another stone. *Locke*.
DICA CITY, dē-kās'-sē-tē. 124. *n. s.* [*dicacitas*, Lat.] Pertness; sauciness. *Graves*.
DICE §, dīse. *n. s.* The plural of *die*. *Bentley*.
To DICE, dīse. *v. n.* To game with dice. *Shak*.
DICE-BOX, dīse'-bōks. *n. s.* The box from which the dice are thrown. *Addison*.
DICER, dī'-sēr. 98. *n. s.* A player at dice. *Shak*.
DICH. This word seems corrupted from *dīt* for *do it*. *Shakspeare*.
To DICHOTOMIZE*, dī-kōt'-ō-mīze. *v. a.* To separate; to divide. *Bp. Hall*.
DICHOTOMY §, dī-kōt'-ō-mē. *n. s.* [*διχοτομία*]. Distribution of ideas by pairs. *Watts*.
DICKER of *Leather*. *n. s.* [*dicra*, low Lat.] Ten hides. *Dicker* of iron, ten bars.
To DICTATE §, dīk'-tâte. 91. *v. a.* [*dicto*, Lat.] To deliver to another with authority; to declare with confidence. *Pope*.
DICTATE, dīk'-tâte. *n. s.* Rule or maxim delivered with authority; prescription; prescript. *Locke*.
DICTATION, dīk'-tât-shûn. *n. s.* Dictating or prescribing. *Bp. Hall*.
DICTATOR, dīk'-tât-târ. 521, 166. *n. s.* A magistrate of Rome, made in times of exigence and distress, and invested with absolute authority. *Waller*. One invested with absolute authority. *Milton*. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others. *Locke*.
DICTATORIAL, dīk'-tât-tô'-rê-âl. *a.* Authoritative; confident; dogmatical; overbearing. *Watts*.
DICTATORSHIP, dīk'-tât-tôr-shîp. *n. s.* The office of dictator. *Wotton*. Authority; insolent confidence. *Dryden*.
DICTATORY*, dīk'-tât-tôr-ê. *a.* Overbearing; dogmatical. *Milton*.
DICTATURE, dīk'-tât-tshûre. *n. s.* The office of a dictator. *Dict*.
DICTION, dīk'-shûn. *n. s.* Style; language; expression. *Dryden*.
DICTIONARY, dīk'-shûn-â-rê. *n. s.* A book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book. *Brown*.
☞ A few years ago this word was universally pronounced as if written *dizinary*, and a person would have been thought a pedant if he had pronounced it according to its orthography; but, such has been the taste for improvement in speaking, that now a person would risk the imputation of vulgarity, should he pronounce it otherwise than it is written. *W*.
DID, dīd. [*did*, Sax.] The preterit of *do*. *Shak*. The sign of the preter-imperfect tense, or perfect. *Dryden*. It is sometimes used emphatically; as, *I did* really love him.
DIDACTICAL, dē-dâk'-tê-kâl. } *a.* Preceptive;
DIDACTICK, dē-dâk'-tîk. 124. } giving precepts.
Bp. Taylor.
DIDAPPER, dīd'-âp-pâr. *n. s.* [from *dip*]. A bird that dives into the water. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
DIDASCA/LICK, dīd-âs-kâl'-îk. 125, 509. *a.* [*διδασκαλικός*]. Preceptive; didactic. *Prior*.
To DIDDER, dīd'-dîr. *v. n.* [*didder*, Teut.] To quake with cold; to shiver. *Sherwood*.
To DIDDLE*, dīd'-dl. *v. n.* To totter; to move like a child, or an aged person. *Quarles*.
DIDRACHM*, dīd'-drâm. *n. s.* [*δίδς* and *δραχμή*]. A piece of money; the fourth part of an ounce of silver. *Bp. Taylor*.
DIDST, dīdst. The second person of the preter tense of *do*. *Dryden*.
DIDUCTION, dē-dûk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*diductio*, Lat.]

Separation by withdrawing one part from the other. *Boyle*.
To DIE §, dī. *v. a.* [*beaen*, or *beah*, Sax.] To tinge to colour; to stain. *Milton*.
DIE, dī. *n. s.* Colour; tincture. *Shakspeare*.
To DIE §, dī. *v. n.* [*beadrian*, Sax.] To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence. *Sidney*. To perish by violence or disease. *Dryden*. To be punished with death. *Shak*. To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing. *Shak*. To sink; to faint. *I Sam*. [In theology.] To perish everlastingly. *Hakevill*. To languish with pleasure or tenderness. *Pope*. To vanish. *Shak*. To languish with affection. *Tatler*. To wither, as a vegetable. *St. John*. To grow rapid, as liquor.
DIE, dī. *n. s.* pl. *dice*. [*dé*, Fr.] A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamblers throw in play. *Shak*. Hazard; chance. *Spenser*. Any cubick body. *Watts*.
DIE, dī. *n. s.* pl. *dies*. The stamp used in coinage. *Swift*.
DIER, dī'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who follows the trade of dyeing. *Waller*.
DIET §, dī'-êt. *n. s.* [*dicta*, Lat.] Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals. *Raleigh*. Food regulated by the rules of medicine. *Bacon*. Allowance of provision. *Jeremiah*.
To DIET, dī'-êt. *v. a.* To feed by the rules of medicine. *Spenser*. To give food to. *Shak*. To board, to supply with diet.
To DIET, dī'-êt. *v. n.* To eat by rules of physick. To eat; to feed. *Milton*.
DIET, dī'-êt. *n. s.* [*a multitude*, German.] An assembly of princes or estates. *Raleigh*.
DIET-DRINK, dī'-êt-drînk. *n. s.* Medicated liquors. *Locke*.
DIETARY, dī'-êt-â-rê. *a.* Pertaining to the rules of diet. *Diet*.
DIETARY*, dī'-êt-â-rê. *n. s.* A medicine of diet. *Hulot*.
DIETER, dī'-êt-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who prescribes rules for eating. *Shakspeare*.
DIETETICAL, dī-ê-tê-t'-ê-kâl. *a.* [*διαίτητική*]. **RE-DIETETICK**, dī-ê-tê-t'-îk. } tating to diet; be-
longing to the medicinal cautions about the use of food. *Brown*.
DIETING*, dī'-êt-îng. *n. s.* The act of eating by rules. *Milton*.
DIFARREATION*, dīf-fâr-ê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *farreatio*, Lat.] The parting of a cake; a sacrifice performed between man and wife at their divorce, among the Romans. *Bullock*.
To DIFFER §, dīf'-fâr. 98. *v. n.* [*differe*, Lat.] To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another. *Bacon*. To contend; to be at variance. *Bacon*. To be of a contrary opinion. *Burnet*.
To DIFFER*, dīf'-fâr. *v. a.* To make different. *Cowley*.
DIFFERENCE, dīf'-fâr-ênse. 555. *n. s.* [*differentia*, Lat.] State of being distinct from something. *Hooker*. The quality by which one differs from another. *Raleigh*. The disproportion between one thing and another caused by the qualities of each. *Shak*. Dispute; debate. *Shak*. Distinction. *Addison*. Point in question; ground of controversy. *Shak*. A logical distinction. *Bacon*. Evidences of distinction. *Darvies*. Distinct kind. *Brown*.
To DIFFERENCE, dīf'-fâr-ênse. *v. a.* To cause a difference; to make one thing not the same as another. *Bp. Hall*.
DIFFERENT, dīf'-fâr-ênt. *a.* Distinct; not the same. *Addison*. Of contrary qualities. *Philips*. Unlike; dissimilar. *Dryden*.
DIFFERENTIAL, dīf'-fâr-ên'-shâl. *a.* *Differential method* consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together these infinitely small differences, of what kind soever they be. *Harris*.
DIFFERENTLY, dīf'-fâr-ênt-lê. *a.* In a different manner. *Addison*.
DIFFERINGLY, dīf'-fâr-îng-lê. *ad.* In a different manner. *Boyle*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôind;—thin, THIS.

DIFFICILE, dif-fê-sîl. *a.* [*difficilis*, Lat.] Difficult; hard; not easy. *Sir T. Elvot.* Scrupulous; hard to be persuaded. *Bacon.* Little used.

DIFFICILENESS, dif-fê-sîl-nês. *n. s.* Difficulty to be persuaded. *Bacon.*

To DIFFICULTATE*, dif-fê-sîl-ê-tâte. *v. a.* To make difficult. *Cotgrave.*

DIFFICULTY, dif-fê-kûlt. *a.* Hard; not easy; not facile. *Zechariah.* Troublesome; vexatious. Hard to please; peevish; morose.

To DIFFICULTATE*, dif-fê-kûlt-tâte. *v. a.* [*difficulter*, Fr.] To render difficult; to perplex. *Cotgrave.*

DIFFICULTLY, dif-fê-kûlt-lê. *ad.* Hardly; with difficulty. *Rogers.*

DIFFICULTY, dif-fê-kûlt-tê. *n. s.* Hardness; contrariety to easiness or facility. *Rogers.* That which is hard to accomplish. *South.* Distress; opposition. *Dryden.* Perplexity in affairs. *Addison.* Objection; cavil. *Siciff.*

To DIFFIDE, dif-fîde'. *v. n.* [*diffido*, Lat.] To distrust; to have no confidence in. *More.*

DIFFIDENCE, dif-fê-dênse. *n. s.* Distrust; want of confidence. *Bacon.* Doubt; want of confidence in ourselves. *Locke.*

DIFFIDENT, dif-fê-dênt. *a.* Distrustful; doubting others. *Milton.* Doubtful of an event; uncertain. *Pope.* Doubtful of himself; not confident. *King Charles.*

DIFFIDENTLY, dif-fê-dênt-lê. *ad.* In a manner not presumptuous. *Smart.*

To DIFFIND, dif-fînd'. *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Lat.] To cleave in two; to split. *Dict.*

DIFFINITIVE*, dif-fîn-ê-tîv. *a.* [*diffinitio*, *diffinitum*, Lat.] Determinate; definitive. *Sir H. Wotton.*

DIFFUSION, dif-fîsh'-ân. [*See ABSORPTION.*] *n. s.* [*diffusio*, Lat.] The act of cleaving or splitting. *Dict.*

DIFFLATION, dif-fîâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*diffflare*, Lat.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind. *Dict.*

DIFFLUENCE, dif-fîu-ênse. } *n. s.* [*diffluo*, Lat.]

DIFFLUENCY, dif-fîu-ên-sê. } The quality of falling away on all sides; the effect of fluidity. *Brown.*

DIFFLUENT, dif-fîu-ênt. 518. *a.* Flowing every way; not consistent; not fixed.

DIFFORM, dif-fôr-m. *a.* [*forma*, Lat.] Contrary to uniform; dissimilar; unlike; irregular. *Newton.*

DIFFORMITY, dif-fôr-mê-tê. *n. s.* Diversity of form; irregularity. *Brown.*

DIFFRANCHISEMENT, dif-frân'-ishz-mênt. *n. s.* [*franchise*, Fr.] The act of taking away privileges.

To DIFFUSE, dif-fûze'. *v. a.* [*diffusus*, Lat.] To pour out upon a plane, so that the liquor may run every way. *Burnet.* To spread; to scatter. *Spenser.*

DIFFUSE, dif-fûze'. *a.* Scattered; widely spread. Copious; not concise. *Dr. Warton.* Difficult. *Stelton.*

✧ This adjective is distinguished from the verb in the pronunciation of *s*, in the same manner as the noun *use* is from the verb *to use*, and *abuse* from *to abuse*, &c. 499. This analogy is very prevalent, and seems the reason that adjectives ending in *sive* have the *s* pure. 428. *W.*

DIFFUSED, dif-fûzd'. 359. *part. a.* Wild; uncouth; irregular. *Shak.* Extended at full length. *Milton.*

DIFFUSEDLY, dif-fû-zêd-lê. 364. *ad.* Widely; dispersedly.

DIFFUSEDNESS, dif-fû-zêd-nês. 365. *n. s.* The state of being diffused. *Sherwood.*

DIFFUSELY, dif-fûze'-lê. *ad.* Widely; extensively. Copiously; not concisely.

DIFFUSER*, dif-fû-zûr. *n. s.* One who disperses. *Mannyngham.*

DIFFUSIBLE*, dif-fû-zê-bl. *a.* Capable of being diffused.

DIFFUSION, dif-fû-zhûn. *n. s.* Dispersion. *Bacon.* Copiousness; exuberance of style.

DIFFUSIVE, dif-fû-sîv. 428. *a.* Having the quality

of scattering every way. *Dryden.* Scattered; dispersed. *Burnet.* Extended. *Tillotson.*

DIFFUSIVELY, dif-fû-sîv-lê. *ad.* Widely; extensively; every way. *Bentley.*

DIFFUSIVENESS, dif-fû-sîv-nês. *n. s.* Extension; dispersion; the power of diffusing. *Bp. Hall.* Want of conciseness; large compass of expression. *Addison.*

To DIG, dig. *v. a.* preter. *dug*, or *digged*; part. pass. *dug*, or *digged*. [*dic*, Sax.] To pierce with a spade. *Ezekiel.* To form by digging. *Whitgift.* To cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade. *Temple.* To pierce with a sharp point. *Dryden.* To gain by digging. *Woodward.*

To DIG, dig. *v. n.* To work with a spade, in making holes or turning the ground. *Job.*

To DIG up, *v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth. *Shakspeare.*

DIGAMMA*, dê-gâm'-mâ. *n. s.* [*Gr.*] The letter *F*, so called because it resembles the Greek letter *gamma*, made double. *Pope.*

DIGAMY, dig'-â-mê. *n. s.* [*δύαμα*.] Second marriage. *Sir T. Herbert.*

DIGASTRICK*, dê-gâs'-trîk. *a.* [*δῆς* and *γαστήρ*.] Applied to a muscle of the lower jaw, as having, as it were, a double belly. *Paley.*

DIGERENT, did'-jê-rênt. *a.* [*digerens*, Lat.] That which has the power of digesting, or causing digestion. *Dict.*

DIGEST, di'-jêst. 492. *n. c.* The pandect of the civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers. *Bacon.*

To DIGEST, dê-jêst'. 124. *v. a.* [*digero*, *digestum*, Lat.] To distribute into various classes; to range methodically. *Mirror for Magistrates.* To concoct in the stomach. *Shak.* To soften by heat, as in a boiler. *Bentley.* To range methodically in the mind. *Collect.* To reduce to any plan, scheme, or method. *Shak.* To receive without loathing or repugnance. *Shak.* To receive and enjoy. *Shak.* To dispose a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGEST, dê-jêst'. *v. n.* To generate matter as a wound, and tend to a cure.

DIGESTER, dê-jêst'-tûr. *n. s.* He that digests. *Arbutnot.* A strong vessel or engine to boil bony substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state. *Quincy.* That which strengthens the concoctive power. *Temple.*

DIGESTIBLE, dê-jêst'-tê-bl. *a.* Capable of being digested. *Bacon.*

DIGESTION, dê-jêst'-tshûn. *n. s.* The act of digesting. *Shak.* The preparation of matter by a chymical heat. *Bacon.* Reduction to a plan; the act of methodizing. *Temple.* The act of disposing, or the disposition of a wound to generate matter. *Sharp.*

DIGESTIVE, dê-jêst'-tîv. *a.* Having the power to cause digestion. *Brown.* Capable by heat to soften and subdue. *Hale.* Methodizing; adjusting. *Dryden.*

DIGESTIVE, dê-jêst'-tîv. *n. s.* An application which disposes a wound to generate matter. *Wiseman.*

DIGESTURE, dê-jêst'-tshûr. *n. s.* Concoction. *Harvey.*

DIGGABLE, dig'-gâ-bl. *a.* That may be digged.

DIGGER, dig'-gûr. 98. *n. s.* One that opens the ground with a spade. *Boyle.*

To DIGT, dit. 393. *v. a.* [*bihctan*, Sax.] To dress; to deck; to adorn. *Spenser.* To put on *Spenser.*

DIGIT, did'-jît. *n. s.* [*digitus*, Lat.] The measure or length containing three-fourths of an inch. *Boyle.* The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon. Any of the numbers expressed by single figures, any number to ten; so called from counting upon the fingers. *Brown.*

DIGITAL*, did'-jê-tâl. *a.* Pertaining to a finger. *Baileu.*

DIGITATED, did'-jê-tâ-têd. *a.* Branched out into divisions like fingers. *Brown.*

To DIGLADIATE*, dê-glâ'-dê-âte. *v. n.* [*digladior*, Lat.] To fence; to quarrel. *Ho r.*

DIGLADIATION, di-glâ-dê-â'-shûn. 125. *n. s.* A combat with swords; any quarrel or contest. *B. Jonson.*

DIGNIFIED, dig'-nê-fî-de. 282. *a.* Invested with some dignity. *Ayliffe.*

DIGNIFICATION, dig'-nê-fê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Exaltation. *Wotton.*

To DIGNIFY, dig'-nê-fl. 183. *v. a.* [*dignus* and *facio*, Lat.] To advance; to prefer; to exalt. To honour; to adorn; to give lustre to. *Shakspeare.*

DIGNITARY, dig'-nê-tâ-rê. *n. s.* A clergyman advanced to some rank above that of a parochial priest. *Swift.*

DIGNITY, dig'-nê-tê. *n. s.* Rank of elevation. *Hooker.* Grandeur of mien; elevation of aspect. *Clarissa.* Advancement; preferment. *Shak.* [Among ecclesiasticks.] That promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed. *Ayliffe.* Maxims; general principles. *Brown.*

DIGNOTION, dig'-nô'-shûn. *n. s.* [*dignosco*, Lat.] Distinction; distinguishing mark. *Brown.*

To DIGRESS, dig'-grê-s', 124. *v. n.* [*digressus*, Lat.] To turn aside out of the road. To depart from the main design of a discourse, or argument. *Milton.* To wander; to expatiate. *Brewerwood.* To transgress; to deviate. *Shakspeare.*

DIGRESSION, dig'-grêsh'-ûn. *n. s.* A passage deviating from the main design of a discourse. *Sidney.* Deviation. *Brown.*

DIGRESSIONAL*, dig'-grêsh'-ûn-âl. *a.* Deviating from the main purpose. *Warton.*

DIGRESSIVE*, dig'-grê-s'-îv. *a.* Expatiating. *Johnson.*

DIGRESSIVELY*, dig'-grê-s'-îv-lê. *ad.* In the way of digression.

To DIJUDICATE §, di-jû-dê-kâ-te. *v. a.* [*dijudico*, Lat.] To determine by censure. *Hales.*

DIJUDICATION, di-jû-dê-kâ'-shûn. 125. *n. s.* Judicial distinction. *Cockeram.*

DIKE §, dlke. *n. s.* [*dic*, Sax.] A channel to receive water. *Dryden.* A mound to hinder inundations. *Cowley.*

To DIKE*, dlke. *v. n.* To work with a spade. *Gower.*

To DILACERATE §, dê-lâ-s'-sê-râ-te. 124. *v. a.* [*dilucero*, Lat.] To tear; to rend; to force in two. *Brown.*

DILACERATION, dê-lâ-s'-sê-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of rending in two. *Pearson.*

To DILANIATE §, dê-lâ-nê-â-te. 124. *v. a.* [*dilanio*, Lat.] To tear; to rend in pieces. *Hovell.*

DILANIATION*, dê-lâ-nê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* A tearing in pieces. *Bullokar.*

To DILAPIDATE §, dê-lâ-p'-ê-dâ-te. *v. n.* [*dilapido*, Lat.] To go to ruin; to fall by decay. *Johnson.*

To DILAPIDATE*, dê-lâ-p'-ê-dâ-te. *v. a.* To make desert; to consume wastefully. *H. Wharton.*

DILAPIDATION, dê-lâ-p'-ê-dâ'-shûn. 124. *n. s.* The incumbent's suffering any edifices of his ecclesiastical living to go to ruin or decay. *Ayliffe.* Ruin or decay in general. *Goodman.*

DILAPIDATOR*, dê-lâ-p'-ê-dâ-tûr. *n. s.* One who occasions dilapidation. *H. Wharton.*

DILATABILITY, dê-lâ-tâ-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of admitting extension. *Ray.*

DILATABLE, dê-lâ-tâ-bîl. 405. *a.* Capable of extension. *Arbutnot.*

DILATATION, dil-lâ-tâ'-shûn. 550. *n. s.* The act of extending into greater space. *Holder.* The state of being extended. *Bacon.*

To DILATE §, dê-lâ-tê'. 124. *v. a.* [*dilato*, Lat.] To extend; to spread out; to enlarge. *Spenser.* To relate at large; to tell diffusely and copiously. *Spenser.*

To DILATE, dê-lâ-tê'. *v. n.* To widen; to grow wide. *Sandys.* To speak largely and copiously. *Walsall.*

DILATE*, dê-lâ-tê'. *a.* Extensive. *B. Jonson.*

DILATER*, dê-lâ-tûr. 166. *n. s.* One who enlarges or extends. *Shedon.*

DILATION*, dê-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Delay. *Bp. Hall.*

DILATOR, dê-lâ-tûr. *n. s.* That which widens or extends. *Arbutnot.*

DYLATORILY*, dil'-â-tûr-ê-lê. *ad.* In a sluggish or procrastinating manner. *Jonson.*

DYLATORINESS, dil'-lâ-tûr-ê-nês. *n. s.* Slowness; sluggishness. *Moral State of England.*

DYLATORY §, dil'-â-tûr-ê. 512. [See **DOMESTICK**.] *a.* [*dilatorius*, Lat.] Tardy; slow; given to procrastination. *Hayward.*

DILECTION, dê-lêk'-shûn. 124. *n. s.* [*dilectio*, Lat.] The act of loving; kindness. *Martin.*

DILEMMA, di-lêm'-mâ. 119. *n. s.* [*δῆγμα*.] An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions. *Bacon.* A difficult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alternative. *Fuller.*

DILETTANTE*, dil-ê-tân'-tê. *n. s.* [plur. *diletanti*, Ital.] One who delights in cultivating or promoting science. *Burke.*

DILIGENCE, dil'-ê-jênse. *n. s.* Industry; assiduity in business. 2 *Tim.*

DILIGENT §, dil'-ê-jênt. *a.* [*diligens*, Lat.] Constant in application; assiduous; not idle. *Proverbs.* Constantly applied; assiduous. *Deuteronomy.*

DILIGENTLY, dil'-ê-jênt-lê. *ad.* With assiduity; with heed and perseverance; not carelessly. *Lutcon.*

DILL, dîl. *n. s.* [*bile*, Sax.] An herb. *Mortimer.*

DILUCID §, dê-lû'-sîd. 124. *a.* [*dilucidus*, Lat.] Clear; not opaque. Clear; plain; not obscure.

To DILUCIDATE, dê-lû'-sê-dâ-te. *v. a.* To make clear or plain; to explain. *Brown.*

DILUCIDATION, dê-lû-sê-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of making clear.

DILUCIDLY*, dê-lû'-sîd-lê. *ad.* Clearly; evidently. *Bailey.*

DILUENT §, dil'-lû-ênt. *a.* [*diluens*, Lat.] Having the power to thin and attenuate other matter.

DILUENT, dil'-lû-ênt. *n. s.* That which thins other matter. *Arbutnot.*

To DILUTE §, dê-lû-tê'. 124. *v. a.* [*diluo*, Lat.] T. make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts. *Locke.* To make weak. *Newton.*

DILUTE, dê-lû-tê'. *a.* Thin; attenuated; figuratively, poor. *More.*

DILUTER, dê-lû-tûr. *n. s.* That which makes any thing else thin. *Arbutnot.*

DILUTION, dê-lû'-shûn. *n. s.* Making any thing thin or weak. *Arbutnot.*

DILUVIAN, dê-lû'-vê-ân. 124. *a.* Relating to the deluge. *Burnet.*

To DILUVIATE*, dê-lû'-vê-â-te. *v. n.* [*diluvio*, Lat.] To run as a flood. *Sir E. Sandys.*

DIM §, dîm. *a.* [*dim*, Sax.] Not having a quick sight; not seeing clearly. *Darvies.* Dull of apprehension. *Rogers.* Not clearly seen; obscure. *Locke.* Not luminous; somewhat dark. *Spenser.*

To DIM, dîm. *v. a.* To cloud; to darken. *Spenser.* To make less bright; to obscure. *Spenser.*

DIM-SIGHTED*, dîm'-sî-têd. *a.* Having weak eyes. *Bp. Taylor.*

DIMBLE*, dîm'-bl. *n. s.* A bower; a retreat; a cell. *B. Jonson.*

DIMENSION §, dê-mên'-shûn. 124. *n. s.* [*dimensio*, Lat.] Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. *Shakspeare.*

DIMENSIONLESS, dê-mên'-shûn-lês. *a.* Without any definite bulk. *Milton.*

DIMENSIONITY*, dê-mên'-sê-tê. *n. s.* Extent; capacity. *Hovell.*

DIMENSIVE, dê-mên'-sîv. *a.* That which marks the boundaries or outlines. *Darvies.*

DIMETER*, dîm'-ê-tôr. [See **TRIGONAL**.] *a.* [Lat.] Having two poetical measures. *Thyrwhitt.*

DIMICATION, dîm-ê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*dimicatio*, Lat.] A battle; contest. *Dict.*

To DIMIDIATE §, dê-mîd'-dê-â-te. *v. a.* [*dimidio*, Lat.] To divide into two parts. *Cockeram.*

DIMIDIACTION, dê-mîd-dê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Halving; division into two equal parts. *Dict.*

To DIMINISH §, dê-mîn'-îsh. 124. *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Lat.] To make less. *Locke.* To impair; to lessen; to degrade. *Milton.* To take any thing from that to which it belongs. *Hayward.*

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To DIMINISH, dê-mîn'-îsh. 124. *v. a.* [*dimin*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—dùl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

To DIM/NISH, dè-mîh'-îsh. 124. v. n. To grow less; to be unpaired. *Dryden*.

DIM/NISHINGLY, dè-mîh'-îsh-îng-lè. ad. In a manner tending to vilify, or lessen. *Locke*.

DIM/NUENT*, dè-mîh'-nù-ènt. a. Lesseuing. *Bp. Sanderson*.

DIM/NUTE*, dîm'-è-nùte. a. Small; diminutive. *Sir A. Gorges*.

DIM/NUTELY*, dîm'-è-nùte-lè. ad. In a manner which lessens. *Bp. Sanderson*.

DIM/NUTION, dîm'-mè-nù-shùn. n. s. The act of making less. *Hooker*. The state of growing less. *Newton*. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation. *Phillips*. Deprivation of dignity. *K. Charles*. [In architecture.] The contraction of the diameter of a column, as it ascends.

DIM/NUTIVE, dè-mîh'-nù-îv. a. Small; little. *Shakespeare*.

DIM/NUTIVE, dè-mîh'-nù-îv. n. s. A word formed to express littleness; as, *manikin*, a little man. *Bacon*. A small thing; a sense not in use. *Shak*. That which diminishes. *Barton*.

DIM/NUTIVELY, dè-mîh'-nù-îv-lè. ad. In a diminutive manner.

DIM/NUTIVENESS, dè-mîh'-nù-îv-nès. n. s. Smallness; littleness. *Student*.

DI/MISH, dîm'-îsh. a. Somewhat dim. *Swift*.

DIM/SSION*, dè-mîsh'-ûn. n. s. [dimissio, Lat.] Leave to depart. *Hulot*.

DI/MISSORY, dîm'-îs-sûr-rè. a. That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction. *Ayliffe*. Granting leave to depart. *Bp. Prideaux*.

✂ I have followed Dr. Johnson's accentuation of this word, as more agreeable to analogy than Mr. Sheridan's. See *Rhyming Dictionary*, under this word. *W*.

To DIM/I'T*, dè-mîl'-t. v. a. [dimittô, Lat.] To allow to go; also, to grant to farm. *Hulot*.

DI/MITY, dîm'-è-tè. n. s. A fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton. *Wiseman*.

DI/MLY, dîm'-lè. ad. Not with a quick sight, or clear perception. *Milton*. Not brightly; not luminously. *Boyle*.

DIMMING*, dîm'-mîng. n. s. Obscurity. *Shak*.

DIM/NESS, dîm'-nès. n. s. Dulness of sight. *Bp. Patrick*. Want of apprehension. *Decay of Piety*.

DIMPLE*, dîm'-pl. 405. n. s. [dimple, a little hole; by a careless pronunciation, *dimple*.] A small cavity or depression in the cheek, chin, or other part. *Grew*.

To DIMPLE, dîm'-pl. v. n. To sink in small cavities. *Dryden*.

DIMPLED, dîm'-pld. 405. a. Set with dimples. *Shak*.

DIMPLY, dîm'-plè. a. Full of dimples. *Thomson*.

DIN*, dîn. n. s. [dŷn, Sax.] A loud noise; a violent and continued sound. *Spenser*.

To DIN, dîn. v. a. To stun with noise. *Othway*. To impress with violent and continued noise. *Swift*.

To DINE*, dîne. v. n. [dîner, Fr.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day. *Shakespeare*.

To DINE, dîne. v. a. To give a dinner to. *Dryden*.

DINE/TICAL, dè-nèv'-è-kâl. 124. a. [dînâgîkos.] Whirling round; vertiginous. *Brown*.

To DING*, dîng. v. a. pret. and part. *dinged* and *dung*. [dingam, Gael.] To dash with violence. *Murston*. To impress with force.

To DING, dîng. v. n. To bluster; to bounce; to huff. A low word. *Arbutnot*.

DING DONG, dîng-dông. n. s. A word by which the sound of bells is imitated. *Shakespeare*.

DINGLE, dîng'-gl. 405. n. s. [den, or dîn, Sax.] A hollow between hills; a dale. *Drayton*.

DINGLE-DANGLE*, dîng'-gl-dâng'-gl. Any thing carelessly pendent. *Warton*.

DINGINESS*, dîh'-jè-nès. n. s. The quality of being dingy or brownish.

DINGY*, dîh'-jè. a. [dunrî, Sax.] Dark brown; dun; dirty. *Ellis*.

DINING-ROOM, dîh'-ng-rôdm. n. s. The room where entertainments are made. *Bp. Taylor*.

DIN/NER, dîn'-nôr. 93. n. s. The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day. *Shak*.

DINNER-TIME, dîn'-nôr-time. n. s. The time of dining. *Shakespeare*.

DINT*, dînt. n. s. [from *ding*, to strike.] A blow; a stroke. *Spenser*. The mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a violent pressure. *Dryden*. Violence; force; power. *Shakespeare*.

To DINT, dînt. v. a. To mark with a cavity by a blow. *Spenser*.

DINUMERAT/ION, dî-nù-mèr-à'-shùn. 125. n. s. [dinumeratio, Lat.] The act of numbering out singly. *Bullockar*.

DIO/CESAN, dî-ôs'-sè-sân. 116. [dî-ôs'-sè-sân, *Sheridan*, *Perry*, and *Jones*: dî-ô-sè'-sân, *Bailey* and *Ash*.] n. s. A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock. *South*.

DIO/CESAN*, dî-ôs'-sè-sân. a. Pertaining to a diocess.

DIO/CESS*, or DIO/CESE, dî-ô-sès. n. s. [diocesis, Lat.] The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction. *Whitgift*. A district or division of a country, generally speaking. *L. Addison*.

DIO/PTICAL*, dî-ôp'-tè-kâl. } a. [dioptra, Lat.]

DIO/PTICK*, dî-ôp'-tîk. } Affording a me-

DIO/PTICAL*, dî-ôp'-trè-kâl. } dium for the

DIO/PTICK*, dî-ôp'-trîk. 116. } sight; assisting

DIO/PTICKS, dî-ôp'-trîks. 509. n. s. A part of optics, treating of the different refractions of the light passing through different mediums, as, the air, water, glasses, &c. *Harris*.

DI/ORISM*, dî-ô-rîzm. n. s. [diôrôma.] Distinction, or definition. *More*.

DIOR/STICALLY*, dî-ô-rîs'-tè-kâl-lè. ad. In a distinguishing manner. *More*.

DIOR/THOSIS, dî-ôr-thô'-sîs. 520. n. s. [diôrthosis.] A chirurgical operation, by which crooked or distorted members are restored to their primitive shape. *Harris*.

To DIP*, dîp. v. a. pret. *dipped*; particip. *dipped*, or *dîpt*. [dîppan, Sax.] To immerge; to put into any liquor. *Ayliffe*. To moisten; to wet. *Milton*. To be engaged in any affair. *Dryden*. To engage as a pledge: generally used for the first mortgage. *Dryden*.

To DIP, dîp. v. n. To sink; to immerge. *L'Estrange*.

To enter; to pierce. *Granville*. To enter slightly into any thing. *Pope*. To take that which comes first; to choose by chance. *Dryden*.

DIP*, dîp. n. s. Depression; the sinking or falling in of a surface. *Pennant*. The act of taking that which comes first.

DIPCHI/CK, dîp'-tshîk. n. s. The name of a bird. *Carew*.

DIPE/TALOUS, dî-pèt'-à-lôs. 119. a. [δῖς and πέρα-λιν.] Having two flower-leaves.

DIPH/THON, dîp'-thông. 413. n. s. [διφθονγος.] A coalition of two vowels to form one sound; as, *vain*, *leaf*, *Cæsar*. *Holder*.

DIP/LOE, dîp'-lô. n. s. The inner plate or lamina of the skull.

DIPLO/MA*, dè-plô'-mâ. 124. n. s. [δῖπλωμα.] A letter or writing conferring some privilege. *Humph*.

Wanley.

DIPLO/MACY*, dè-plô'-mâ-sè. n. s. A privileged state. *Burke*. A body of envoys. *Burke*.

DIPLOMA/TED*, dîp-lô-mâ'-téd. part. a. Made by diploma. *Bp. Kennet*.

DIPLOMA/TICK*, dîp-lô-mât'-tîk. a. Relating to the art of deciphering all old written characters and abbreviations. *Astle*. Respecting envoys and ambassadors. *Burke*.

DIPPER, dîp'-pûr. 93. n. s. One that dips in the water. *Whitlock*.

DIPPING Needle, dîp'-pûng-nèè-dî. n. s. An instrument which shows the inclination of the magnet.

DIP/SAS, dîp'-sâs. n. s. [Lat.] A serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst. *Milton*.

DIPTOTE, dîp'-tôte. n. s. [διπτωτα.] A noun consisting of two cases only. *Clark*.

DIPTYCH, dîp'-tîk. n. s. [diptycha, Lat.] A register of bishops and martyrs. *Bp. Lloyd*.

DIRE §, dîre. *a.* [*dirus*, Lat.] Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible; terrible. *Shakspeare.*

DIRECT §, dê-rêkt' 124. *a.* [*directus*, Lat.] Straight, not crooked. Not oblique. *Bentley.* [In astronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progressively through the zodiac; not retrograde. *Dryden.* Not collateral. Apparently tending to some end, as in a straight line. *Sidney.* Open; not ambiguous. *Bacon.* Plain; express. *Locke.*

To DIRE/CT §, dê-rêkt' 117. *v. a.* To aim or drive in a straight line. *Pope.* To point against as a mark. *Dryden.* To regulate; to adjust. *Ecclus.* To prescribe certain measure. *Job.* To order; to command.

DIRE/CTER, dê-rêkt'-shûn. *n. s.* One that directs; one that prescribes. *Sherwood.* An instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.

DIRE/CTION, dê-rêkt'-shûn. *n. s.* Aim at a certain point. *Locke.* Tendency of motion impressed by a certain impulse. *Cheyne.* Order; command; prescription. *Hooker.* Regularity; adjustment. *Pope.*

DIRE/CTIVE, dê-rêkt'-îv. *n. s.* Having the power of direction. *Hooker.* Informing; showing the way. *Thomson.*

DIRE/CTLY, dê-rêkt'-lê. *ad.* In a straight line; rectilinearly. *Dryden.* Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution. *Hooker.*

☞ In this word we have an instance of a different pronunciation in the emphatical and colloquial use of it. If we wish to be very distinct or forcible, we frequently pronounce the *i* long, as in *dial*; but in common conversation we give this letter the sound of *e*, according to analogy. 117, 124. *W.*

DIRE/CTNESS, dê-rêkt'-nês. *n. s.* Straightness; tendency to any point. *Bentley.*

DIRE/CTOR, dê-rêkt'-shûn. 166. *n. s.* One that has authority over others; a superintendent. *Sidney.* A rule; an ordinance. *Swift.* An instructor. *Hooker.* One who is consulted in cases of conscience. *Dryden.* One appointed to transact the affairs of a trading company. *Pope.* An instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation. *Sharp.*

DIRECTO/RIAL*, dê-rêkt'-tô'-rê-âl. *a.* Giving direction. *Guthrie.* Respecting a government of France, called the *directory*. *Burke.*

DIRE/CTORY, dê-rêkt'-tûr-ê. 512. *n. s.* The book published in the grand rebellion for the direction of certain acts of worship. *Bp. Taylor.*

DIRE/CTORY*, dê-rêkt'-tûr-ê. *n. s.* A direction; a guide. *Whitlock.*

DIRE/CTORY*, dê-rêkt'-tûr-ê. *n. s.* The name of the democratick French government in modern times. *Burke.*

DIRE/CTORY*, dê-rêkt'-tûr-ê. *a.* Guiding. *Gregory.* Commanding. *Blackstone.*

DIRE/CTRESS*, dê-rêkt'-três. *n. s.* She who directs or governs. *Scott.*

DIRE/CTRIX*, dê-rêkt'-trîks. *n. s.* She who manages or directs. *Bp. Taylor.*

DIREFUL, dîre'-fûl. *a.* Dire; dreadful; dismal. *Spenser.*

DIREFULNESS*, dîre'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Dreadfulness; horror. *Dr. Warton.*

DIRE/PTION*, dî-rêp'-shûn. *n. s.* [*direptio*, Lat.] Separation. *Bp. Hall.*

DIRE/NESS, dîre'-nês. *n. s.* Dismalness; horror. *Shakspeare.*

DIRE/PTION, dî-rêp'-shûn. 125. *n. s.* [*direptio*, Lat.] The act of plundering.

DIRGE, dôrje. *n. s.* [*dyrge*, Teut.] A mournful ditty a song of lamentation. *Shakspeare.*

DIRIGENT, dîr-ê-jênt. *a.* [*dirigens*, Lat.] The *dirigent* line in geometry, is that along which the line descript is carried in the generation of any figure. *Harris.*

DIRK §, dôrk. *n. s.* A kind of dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland. *Tickel.*

DIRKE*, dôrk. *a.* An old word for *dark*. *Spenser.*
To DIRKE, dôrk. *v. a.* To darken; to obscure. *Spenser.*

DIRT §, dôrt. 103. *n. s.* [Goth.] Excrement. *Judges.* Mud; filth; mire. *Denham.* Meanness; sordidness.

To DIRT, dôrt. *v. a.* To foul; to blemish. *Swift.*

DIRT-PIE, dôrt-pl'. *n. s.* Forms moulded by children of clay, in imitation of pastry. *Suckling.*

DIRTILY, dôrt'-lê. *ad.* Nastily; foully; filthily. *Ld. Chesterfield.* Meanly; sordidly; shamefully. *Donne.*

DIRTINESS, dôrt'-ê-nês. *n. s.* Nastiness; meanness; sordidness.

DIRTY, dôrt'-ê. *a.* Foul; nasty, filthy. *Shakspeare.* Sullied; clouded; not elegant. *Locke.* Mean; base; despicable. *Bp. Taylor.*

To DIRT, dôrt'-ê. *v. a.* To foul; to soil. *Arbuthnot.* To disgrace; to scandalize.

DIRUPTION §, dî-rûp'-shûn. 125. *n. s.* [*diruptio*, Lat.] Bursting or breaking.

DIS, dîs, or dîz. 425, 435. An inseparable particle, implying commonly a private or negative signification: as, to *arm*, to *disarm*; to *join*, to *disjoin*.

☞ When the accent, either primary or secondary, is on this inseparable preposition, the *s* is always sharp and hissing, 41; but when the accent is on the second syllable, the *s* will be either hissing or buzzing, according to the nature of the consecutive letter. That is, if a sharp mute, as, *p, t, &c.* succeed, the preceding *s* must be pronounced sharp and hissing, as *dispose, distaste, &c.*; but if a flat mute, as, *b, d, &c.*, or a vowel or a liquid begin the next syllable, the foregoing *s* must be sounded like *z*, as *disburse, disdain, &c.*; but if the secondary accent be on this inseparable preposition, 523, as in *disbelief, &c.*, the *s* retains its pure hissing sound. *Dismal*, which seems to be an objection to the first part of this rule, is in reality a confirmation of it; for the first syllable in this word is not a preposition, but a contraction of the Latin word *dies*; and *dismal* is evidently derived from *dies malus*. For want of this clue, Mr. Sheridan has given the *s* pure to *disgrace, disguise, &c. W.*

DISABILITY, dîs-â-bîl'-tê. 454. *n. s.* Want of power; weakness. *Hooker.* Want of qualifications for any purpose; legal impediment. *Ayliffe.*

To DISA/BLE §, dîz-â-bl. 454. *v. a.* [*dis* and *able*.] To deprive of force; to weaken. *Davies.* To hinder from action. *Temple.* To impair; to diminish. *Shak.* To deprive of usefulness. *Wotton.*

DISA/BLEMENT*, dîz-â-bl-mênt. *n. s.* Legal impediment. *Bacon.* Weakness. *South.*

To DISA/BUSE, dîs-â-bûz'-ê. *v. a.* [*desabuser*, old Fr.] To set free from a mistake; to set right. *Hammond.*

To DISACCOMMODATE §, dîs-âk-kôm'-mô-dâte. *v. a.* [*desaccommoder*, old Fr.] To put to inconvenience. *Warburton.*

DISACCOMMODATION, dîs-âk-kôm-mô-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The state of being unfit or unprepared. *Hale.*

To DISACCO/RD*, dîs-âk-kôrd'. *v. n.* [*desaccorder*, old Fr.] To refuse consent. *Spenser.*

To DISACCU/STOM, dîs-âk-kûs'-tûm. *v. a.* [*dis* and *accustom*.] To destroy the force of habit.

To DISACKNO/WLEDGE, dîs-âk-nôl'-lêdje. *v. a.* Not to acknowledge. *South.*

To DISACQUA/INT §, dîs-âk-kwânt'. *v. a.* [*desaccointer*, old Fr.] To break or dissolve acquaintance. *Cotgrave.*

DISACQUA/INTANCE, dîs-âk-kwânt'-ânse. *n. s.* Disuse of familiarity. *South.*

To DISADORN*, dîs-âd-dôrn'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *adorn*.] To deprive of ornament. *Congreve.*

To DISADVANCE §, dîs-âd-vânse'. *v. a.* [*desavancer*, old Fr.] To stop; to check. *Spenser.*

To DISADVANCE*, dîs-âd-vânse'. *v. n.* To keep back; to halt. *G. Fletcher.*

DISADVANTAGE §, dîs-âd-vân'-tâje. 90. *n. s.* [*desavantage*, old Fr.] Loss; injury to interest. *South.* Diminution of any thing desirable. *Dryden.* A state not prepared for defence. *Spenser.*

To DISADVANTAGE, dîs-âd-vân'-tâje. *v. a.* To injure in interest of any kind. *Decay of Piety.*

DISADVANTAGEABLE, dîs-âd-vân'-tâ-jâ-bl. 405. *a.* Contrary to profit. *Bacon.* *Ob. J.*

DISADVANTAGEOUS, dîs-âd-vân'-tâ-jûs. *a.* Contrary to interest; contrary to convenience; unfavourable. *Addison.*

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, dîs-âd-vân'-tâ-jûs-ê

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tâb, bùll; —ôll; —pôund; —lin, THIS.

ad. In a manner contrary to interest or profit. *Government of the Tongue.*
DISADVANTA'GEOUNESS, dîs-âd-vân-tà' jôss-nês. *n.s.* Contrariety to profit; mischief; loss. *Tyers.*
DISADVENTURE §*, dîs-âd-vên'-tshûr. *n.s.* [des-*adventure*, old Fr.] Misfortune. *Raleigh.*
DISADVENTUROUS, dîs-âd-vên'-tshû-rûs. *a.* Unhappy; unprosperous. *Spenser.*
To DISAFFE'CT §, dîs-âf-fêk't. *v.a.* To fill with discontent. *Clarendon.* To dislike; to disdain. *Bp. Hall.* To disorder. *Hammond.*
DISAFFE'CTED, dîs-âf-fêk'-têd. *part. a.* Not disposed to zeal or affection. *Stillington.*
DISAFFE'CTEDLY, dîs-âf-fêk'-têd-lê. *ad.* After a disaffected manner.
DISAFFE'CTEDNESS, dîs-âf-fêk'-têd-nês. *n.s.* The quality of being disaffected.
DISAFFE'CTION, dîs-âf-fêk'-shûn. *n.s.* Dislike; ill-will. *Bp. Taylor.* Want of zeal for the government. *Swift.* Disorder; bad constitution. *Wise-man.*
DISAFFECTIONATE*, dîs-âf-fêk'-shûn-âte. *a.* [dis and affectionate.] Not disposed to affection or zeal. *Blount.*
To DISAFFIRM §*, dîs-âf-fîrm'. *v.a.* [dis and affirm.] To contradict. *Davies.*
DISAFFIRMANCE, dîs-âf-fîr'-mânse. *n.s.* Confutation; negation. *Hale.*
To DISAFFOREST, dîs-âf-fôr'-rêst. *v.a.* [dis and forest.] To throw open to common purposes; to reduce a forest to common ground. *Bacon.*
To DISAGREE §, dîs-â-grêe'. *v.n.* [dis and agree.] To differ; not to be the same. *Locke.* To differ in opinion. *Dryden.* To be in a state of opposition. *Brown.*
DISAGREE'ABLE, dîs-â-grêe'-â-bl. *a.* Contrary; unsuitable. *Broom.* Unpleasing; offensive. *Locke.*
DISAGREE'ABLENESS, dîs-â-grêe'-â-bl-nês. *n.s.* Unsuitableness; contrariety. Unpleasantness; offensiveness. *South.*
DISAGREE'ABLY*, dîs-â-grêe'-â-blê. *ad.* Unsuitably. Unpleasantly. *Bp. Berkeley.*
DISAGREE'MENT, dîs-â-grêe'-mênt. *n.s.* Difference; dissimilitude. *Woodward.* Difference of opinion. *Hooker.*
To DISALIEGE*, dîs-â-lîe'j. *v.a.* [dis and liege.] To alienate from allegiance. *Milton.*
To DISALLOW §, dîs-â-lôw'. *v.a.* [dis and allow.] To deny authority to any. *Dryden.* To consider as unlawful; not to permit. *Hooker.* To censure by some posterior act. *Swift.* To censure; not to justify.
To DISALLOW, dîs-â-lôw'. *v.n.* To refuse permission; not to grant. *Hooker.*
DISALLOW'ABLE, dîs-â-lôw'-â-bl. *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered. *Raleigh.*
DISALLOW'ANCE, dîs-â-lôw'-ânse. *n.s.* Prohibition. *Bp. Hall.*
To DISALLY*, dîs-â-lî'. *v.a.* To make an improper alliance. *Milton.*
To DISANCHOR, dîz-ângk'-kûr. 454. *v.a.* [des-*anchore*, old Fr.] To drive a ship from its anchor.
DISANGE'LICAL*, dîs-ân-jêl'-ê-kâl. *a.* [dis and angelical.] Not angelical. *Conventry.*
To DISANIMATE §, dîz-ân'-ê-mâte. 454, 91. *v.a.* [des-*animare*, old Fr.] To deprive of life. To discourage; to deject. *Shakspeare.*
DISANIM'ATION, dîz-ân-ê-mâ'-shûn. *n.s.* Privation of life. *Brown.*
To DISANNU'L §, dîs-ân-nû'l. *v.a.* A barbarous word for to annul. *Hooker.*
DISANNU'LLER §, dîs-ân-nû'l-lêr. *n.s.* One who makes null. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
DISANNU'LLING*, dîs-ân-nû'l-lîng. *n.s.* The act of making void. *Heb.*
To DISAÑO'INT*, dîs-ân-nô'nt. *v.a.* [dis and anoint.] To invalidate consecration by unction. *Milton.*
To DISAPPA'REL*, dîs-âp-pâr'-rêl. *v.a.* [des-*appareiller*, old Fr.] To disrobe. *Jamius.*
To DISAPPE'AR §, dîs-âp-pêr'. *v.n.* [dis-*paraitre*,

Fr.] To be lost to view; to vanish out of sight; to fly; to go away. *Milton.*
DISAPPE'ARANCE*, dîs-âp-pêr'-ânse. *n.s.* An end of appearance. *Addison.*
DISAPPE'ARING*, dîs-âp-pêr'-îng. *n.s.* Cessation of appearance. *Conventry.*
To DISAPPOINT §, dîs-âp-pô'nt. *v.a.* [des-*appointer*, old Fr.] To defeat of expectation; to balk. *Tillotson.* To deprive or bereave of any thing. *Shakspeare.*
DISAPPOINTMENT, dîs-âp-pô'nt'-mênt. *n.s.* Defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations. *Addison.*
DISAPPROBA'TION, dîs-âp-prô-bâ'-shûn. *n.s.* Censure; condemnation. *Pope.*
DISAPPROVAL*, dîs-âp-prôv'-vâl. *n.s.* Disapprobation.
To DISAPPROVE §, dîs-âp-prôv'. *v.a.* [des-*approver*, Fr.] To dislike; to censure. *Prior.* To reject as disliked. *Swift.*
DISARD, dîz-ârd. *n.s.* [býrî, býrîg, Sax.] A prattler; a boasting talker. *Homilies.*
To DISARM §, dîz-ârm'. 454. *v.a.* [des-*armer*, Fr.] To spoil or divest of arms. *Clarendon.*
DISARMER*, dîz-âr'-mûr. *n.s.* One who deprives of arms. *Hammond.*
DISARMING §, dîz-âr'-mîng. *n.s.* Deprivation of arms. *Hammond.*
To DISARRANGE*, dîs-â-rân'jê'. *v.a.* [des-*arranger*, old Fr.] To unsettle. *Warton.*
DISARRANGEMENT*, dîs-â-rân'jê'-mênt. *n.s.* Disorder; confusion. *A. Baxter.*
To DISARRY §, dîs-â-râ'. *v.n.* [des-*arroyer*, old Fr.] To undress any one. *Spenser.* To discomfit; to rout; to overthrow. *Milton.*
DISARRY, dîs-â-râ'. *n.s.* Disorder; confusion. *Hayward.* Undress. *Spenser.*
DISSASIDUITY, dîs-âs-ê-dû'-ê-tê. *n.s.* Absence of care or attention. *Watton.*
To DISSOCIATE*, dîs-âs-ô'-shê-âte. *v.a.* [des-*associer*, old Fr.] To disunite. *Florio.*
DISA'STER §, dîz-âs'-tîr. 454. *n.s.* [des-*astre*, Fr.] The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet. *Shakspeare.* Misfortune; grief; mishap; misery; calamity. *Pope.*
To DISA'STER, dîz-âs'-tîr. *v.a.* To blast by the stroke of an unfavourable star. *Sidney.* To afflict to mischief. *Shakspeare.*
DISA'STROUS, dîz-âs'-trûs. *a.* Unlucky. *Hayward.* Gloomy; threatening misfortune. *Milton.* Unhappy; calamitous; miserable. *Denham.*
DISA'STROUSLY, dîz-âs'-trûs-lê. *ad.* In a dismal manner. *Hovell.*
DISA'STROUSNESS, dîz-âs'-trûs-nês. *n.s.* Unluckiness. *Dict.*
To DISA'UTHORIZE, dîz-âw'-thô-rîze. 454. *v.a.* [dis and authorize.] To deprive of credit or authority. *Watton.*
To DISAVOUC'H, dîs-â-vôû'tsh'. *v.a.* [dis and avouch.] To retract profession; to disown. *Daniel.*
To DISAVO'W, dîs-â-vôw'. *v.a.* [des-*avouer*, old Fr.] To disown; to deny knowledge of. *Spenser.*
DISAVO'WAL, dîs-â-vôw'-âl. *n.s.* Denial. *Richardson.*
DISAVO'WMENT, dîs-â-vôw'-mênt. *n.s.* Denial. *Watton.*
To DISBAN'D §, dîz-bând'. 435. *v.a.* [des-*bander*, old Fr.] To dismiss from military service; to break up an army. *Knolles.* To dismiss from service. *Woodward.*
To DISBAN'D, dîz-bând'. *v.n.* To retire from military service; to separate; to break up. *Bacon.* To be dissolved. *Bp. Taylor.*
To DISBAR'K, dîz-bârk'. *v.a.* [des-*barquer*, Fr.] To land from a ship. *Fairfax.* To strip the bark from. [dis and bark of a tree.] *Evelyn.*
DISBELI'EF, dîs-bê-lêêf. 425. *n.s.* Refusal of credit. *Tillotson.*
To DISBELI'EVE §, dîs-bê-lêêv'. *v.a.* [dis and believe.] Not to credit; not to hold true. *Hammond.*
DISBELI'EVER, dîs-bê-lêê'-vûr. *n.s.* One who refuses belief. *Watts.*

To DISBE'NCH, dîz-bêntsh'. v. a. [*dis* and *bench*.]
To drive from a seat. *Shakespeare*.
To DISBLA'ME*, dîz-blâmé'. v. a. [*dis* and *blame*.]
To clear from blame. *Chaucer*.
DISBO'DIED*, dîz-bôd'-îd. a. Freed from the clogs and impediments of the body. *Glanville*.
To DISBO'WEL*, dîz-bôw'-êl. v. a. [*dis* and *bowel*.]
To eviscerate ; to deprive of contents. *Spenser*.
To DISBRA'NCH, dîz-brânsh'. v. a. [*dis* and *branch*.]
To separate or break off ; as a branch from a tree. *Shakespeare*.
To DISBU'D, dîz-bûd'. v. a. [*dis* and *bury*.]
To take away the branches or sprigs newly put forth. *Dict*.
To DISBUR'DEN, dîz-bûr'-dn. v. a. [*dis* and *burden*.]
To ease of a burden ; to unload. *Peacham*.
To disencumber, discharge, or clear. *Hale*.
To throw off a burden. *Sidney*.
To DISBUR'DEN, dîz-bûr'-dn. v. n. To ease the mind. *Milton*.
To DISBURSE, dîz-bûrsé'. v. a. [*debourser*, Fr.].
To spend or lay out money. *Spenser*.
DISBURSEMENT, dîz-bûrs'-mênt. n. s. Act of disbursing or laying out. *Spenser*. Sum spent.
DISBURSER, dîz-bûr'-sûr. n. s. One that disburses.
To DISCALCEATE*, dîs-kâl'-shê-âte. v. a. [*dis-calceo*, Lat.].
To put off the shoes. *Cockeram*.
DISCALCEATED, dîs-kâl'-shê-à-têd. 357. a. Stripped of shoes.
DISCALCEATION, dîs-kâl'-shê-à-shûn. 357. n. s. The pulling off the shoes. *Brown*.
To DISCANDY, dîs-kân'-dê. v. n. [*dis* and *candy*.]
To dissolve ; to melt. *Shakespeare*.
To DISCARD, dîs-kârd'. v. a. [*dis* and *card*.]
To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.
To dismiss from service or employment. *Sidney*.
DISCAR'NATE, dîs-kâr'-nâte. 91. a. [*dis* and *caro*.]
Stripped of flesh. *Glanville*.
To DISCASE, dîs-kâsé'. v. a. [*dis* and *case*.]
To strip ; to undress. *Shakespeare*.
DISCEPTA'TION*, dîs-sêp'-tâ'-shûn. n. s. [*disceptatio*, Lat.].
Controversy ; disputation. *Fox*.
To DISCERN, dîs-zêrn'. 351. v. a. [*discerno*, Lat.].
To discern ; to see. *Pron*. To judge ; to have knowledge of by comparison. *Sidney*. To distinguish. *Boyle*. To make the difference between. *B. Jonson*.
To DISCERN, dîz-zêrn'. v. n. To make distinction. *Hayward*. To have judicial cognizance. *Bacon*.
DISCERNER, dîz-zêrn'-nûr. 98. n. s. Discoverer ; he that discerns. *Shak*. Judge ; one that has the power of distinguishing. *Brown*.
DISCERNIBLE, dîz-zêr'-nê-bl. a. Discoverable ; perceptible. *Government of the Tongue*.
DISCERNIBLENESS, dîz-zêr'-nê-bl-nês. n. s. Visibleness.
DISCERNIBLY, dîz-zêr'-nê-blê. ad. Perceptibly ; apparently. *Hammond*.
DISCERNING*, dîz-zêr'-ning. n. s. The power of distinguishing. *Shakespeare*.
DISCERNING, dîz-zêr'-ning. part. a. Judicious ; knowing. *Atterbury*.
DISCERNINGLY, dîz-zêr'-ning-lê. ad. Judiciously.
DISCERNMENT, dîz-zêrn'-mênt. n. s. Judgement ; power of distinguishing. *Freeholder*.
To DISCERP, dîs-sêrp'. v. a. [*discerpo*, Lat.].
To tear in pieces ; to break. *Dict*. To separate ; to select. *Hurd*.
DISCERPIBLE, dîs-sêrp'-ê-bl. a. Separable. *Biblioth. Ox*.
DISCERPIBILITY*, dîs-sêrp'-ê-bl'-tê. n. s. Liableness to be separated. *Wollaston*.
DISCERPSION. See DISCEPTION.
DISCERPTIBLE*, dîs-sêrp'-tê-bl. a. Frangible ; separable. *Glanville*.
DISCERPTIBILITY, dîs-sêrp'-tê-bl'-tê. n. s. Liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.
DISCERPTION, dîs-sêrp'-shûn. n. s. The act of pulling to pieces. *Bp. Hall*.
DISCESSION*, dîs-sêsh'-ûn. n. s. [*discessio*, Lat.].
Departure. *Bp. Hall*.
To DISCHARGE, dîs-tshâjé'. v. a. [*descharger*,

Fr.]. To disburden ; to exonerate. *Dryden*. To unload ; to disembark. *Kings*. To give vent to any thing ; to let fly. *Shak*. To unload a gun. *Bacon*. To clear a debt by payment. *Shak*. To send away a creditor by payment. *Shak*. To clear a debtor. *Milton*. To set free from obligation. *Swift*. To clear from an accusation. *Hooker*. To perform ; to execute. *Dryden*. To put away ; to obliterate. *Bacon*. To divest of any office or employment. To dismiss ; to release. *Shakespeare*. To emit. *Wiseman*.
To DISCHARGE, dîs-tshâjé'. v. n. To dismiss itself ; to break up. *Bacon*.
DISCHARGE, dîs-tshâjé'. n. s. Vent ; explosion ; emission. *Woodward*. Matter vented. *Sharp*. Disruption ; evanescence. *Bacon*. Dismission from an office. Release from an obligation or penalty. *Milton*. Absolution from a crime. *South*. Ransom ; price of ransom. *Milton*. Performance ; execution. *L'Estrange*. An acquittance from a debt. Exemption ; privilege. *Eccl*.
DISCHARGER, dîs-tshâr'-jûr. n. s. He that discharges in any manner. *W. Mountagu*. He that fires a gun. *Brown*.
To DISCHURCH*, dîs-tshûrtsh'. v. a. [*dis* and *church*.]
To deprive of the rank of a church. *Bp. Hall*.
To DISCIDE*, dîs-skê'. v. a. [*discidium*, Lat.].
To divide ; to cut in two. *Spenser*.
DISCINCT, dîs-shûkt'. a. [*discinctus*, Lat.]. Ungirded ; loosely dressed. *Dict*.
To DISCIND, dîs-shûd'. v. a. [*discindo*, Lat.].
To divide ; to cut in pieces. *Boyle*.
DISCIPLE, dîs-sîl'-pl. 405. n. s. [*discipulus*, Lat.].
A scholar ; one that professes to receive instructions from another. *Hammond*.
To DISCIPLE, dîs-sîl'-pl. v. a. To train ; to bring up. *Shak*. To punish ; to discipline. *Spenser*.
DISCIPLELIKE*, dîs-sîl'-pl-lîke. a. Becoming a disciple. *Milton*.
DISCIPLESHP, dîs-sîl'-pl-shîp. n. s. The state or function of a disciple. *Bp. Hall*.
DISCIPLINABLE, dîs-sê-plîn-â-bl. a. Capable of instruction ; capable of improvement by discipline.
DISCIPLINABLENESS, dîs-sê-plîn-â-bl-nês. n. s. Capacity of instruction. *Hale*.
DISCIPLINANT*, dîs-sê-plîn-ânt. n. s. One of a religious order, so called. *Shelton*.
DISCIPLINARIAN, dîs-sê-plîn-â-rê-ân. a. Pertaining to discipline. *Glanville*.
DISCIPLINARIAN, dîs-sê-plîn-â-rê-ân. n. s. One who rules or teaches with great strictness. *Fuller*. A follower of the Presbyterian sect, so called from their clamour about discipline. *Sanderson*.
DISCIPLINARY, dîs-sê-plîn-â-rê. 512. a. Pertaining to discipline. *Bacon*. Relating to government. *Bp. Ferne*. Relating to a regular course of education. *Milton*.
DISCIPLINE, dîs-sê-plîn. 150. n. s. [*disciplina*, Lat.]. Education ; instruction. *Spenser*. Rule of government ; order. *Hooker*. Military regulation. *Shak*. A state of subjection. *Rogers*. Any thing taught ; art ; science. *Wilkins*. Punishment ; chastisement. *Addison*. External mortification. *Bp. Taylor*.
To DISCIPLINE, dîs-sê-plîn. v. a. To educate. *Locke*. To regulate. *Scott*. To punish. *Shak*. To advance by instruction. *Milton*.
To DISCLAIM, dîs-klâmé'. v. a. [*dis* and *claim*.]
To disown ; to deny any knowledge of ; to renounce. *Shakespeare*.
DISCLAIMER, dîs-klâ'-mûr. 98. n. s. One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces. [In law.] A plea containing an express denial or refusal. *Cowel*.
To DISCLOSE, dîs-klôzé'. v. a. [*dis* and *close*.]
To uncover. *Dryden*. To hatch ; to open. *Bacon*. To reveal ; to tell. *Ecclus*.
DISCLOSE*, dîs-klôzé'. n. s. Discovery. *Young*.
DISCLOSE*, dîs-klô'-zûr. n. s. One that reveals or discovers.
DISCLOSEURE, dîs-klô'-zhûre. 452. n. s. Discovery. *Bacon*. Act of revealing any thing secret. *Bac*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

DISCLU'SION, dís-klob'-zhùn. *n. s.* [*disculus*, Lat.] Emission. *More*.
To DISCO'AST*, dís-kòst'. *v. n.* [*dis* and *coast*.] To wander; to depart from; to quit the coast. *Barrow*.
DISCOLORATION, dís-kòl-ò-rà'-shùn. *n. s.* [*from discolor*.] The act of changing the colour. Change of colour; stain; dye. *More*.
To DISCO'LOUR †, dís-kùl'-lùr. *v. a.* [*descoulourer*, old Fr.] To change from the natural hue; to stain. *Shakespeare*.
DISCO'LOURED*, dís-kùl'-lèrd. *a.* Having various colours. *Spenser*.
To DISCO'MFIT †, dís-kùm'-fít. *v. a.* [*desconfire*, Fr.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish. *Shak*.
DISCO'MFIT, dís-kùm'-fít. *n. s.* Defeat; rout; overthrow. *Shakespeare*.
DISCO'MFUTURE, dís-kòm'-fít-yùre. *n. s.* Defeat. *Shakespeare*.
DISCO'MFORT †, dís-kùm'-fùrt. 166. *n. s.* [*décom-fort*, old Fr.] Uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy. *Hooker*.
To DISCO'MFORT, dís-kòm'-fùrt. *v. a.* To grieve; to sadden. *Sidney*.
DISCO'MFORTABLE, dís-kùm'-fùr-tà-bl. *a.* Melancholy, and refusing comfort. *Shak*. Causing sadness. *Sidney*.
To DISCOMME'ND †, dís-kòm-mènd'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commend*.] To blame; to censure. *Hooker*.
DISCOMME'NDABLE, dís-kòm-mèn-dà-bl. [*See COMMENDABLE*.] *a.* Blamable; censurable. *Sir T. Herbert*.
DISCOMME'NDABLENESS, dís-kòm-mèn-dà-bl-nès. *n. s.* Blamableness; liahleness to censure. *Diet*.
DISCOMMENDATION, dís-kòm-mèn-dà'-shùn. *n. s.* Blame; reproach. *Hakewill*.
DISCOMME'NDER, dís-kòm-mèn-dà-r. *n. s.* One that discommends.
To DISCOMMO'DATE †, dís-kòm-mò-dàte. *v. a.* [*discommodo*, Lat.] To molest. *Sir H. Wotton*.
To DISCOMMO'DE, dís-kòm-mò-de'. *v. a.* To put to inconvenience; to molest.
DISCOMMO'DIOUS, dís-kòm-mò-dè-ùs, or dís-kòm-mò-jè-ùs. [*See COMMOTIOUS*.] *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome; unpleasant. *Spenser*.
DISCOMMO'DITY, dís-kòm-mò-dè-tè. *n. s.* Inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt; mischief. *Sir T. Elvot*.
To DISCOMMON*, dís-kòm-mòn. *v. a.* [*dis* and *common*.] To deprive of the right of common. *Bp. Hall*. To deprive of the privileges of a place. *Warton's Life of Bathurst*.
To DISCOMPLEXION*, dís-kòm-plèk'-shùn. *v. a.* [*dis* and *complexion*.] To change the hue or colour. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
To DISCOMPOSE †, dís-kòm-pòze'. *v. a.* [*decomposer*, Fr.] To disorder; to unsettle. *Clarendon*. To ruffle. *Swift*. To disturb the temper. *Dryden*. To offend; to fret; to vex. *Swift*. To displace; to discard. *Bacon*.
DISCOMPOSITION*, dís-kòm-pò-zish'-ùn. *n. s.* Inconsistency; disagreement. *Donne*.
DISCOMPOSURE, dís-kòm-pò-zhùre. *n. s.* Disorder; perturbation. *Bp. Taylor*. Disagreement of parts. *Boyle*.
To DISCO'MPT*, dís-kòmt'. *v. a.* [*descompter*, Fr.] To pay back again. *Hudibras*. *See DISCOUNT*.
To DISCONCERT, dís-kòn-sért'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert*.] To unsettle the mind; to discompose. *Collier*. To break a scheme; to defeat a machination.
DISCONFORMITY, dís-kòn-fòr'-mè-tè. *n. s.* [*dis* and *conformity*.] Want of agreement; inconsistency. *Hakewill*.
DISCONGRUITY, dís-kòn-grù'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*dis* and *congruity*.] Disagreement; inconsistency. *Hale*.
To DISCONN'ECT †, dís-kòn-nèkt'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *connect*.] To break the ties. *Burke*.
DISCONNEXION*, dís-kòn-nèk'-shùn. *n. s.* Disunion. *Burke*.

To DISCONSENT*, dís-kòn-sènt'. *v. n.* [*dis* and *consent*.] To disagree; to differ. *Milton*.
DISCONSOLANCY*, dís-kòn-sò-làn-sè. *n. s.* Disconsolateness. *Barrow*.
DISCONSOLATE †, dís-kòn-sò-làte. 91. *a.* [*desconsolé*, Fr.] Void of comfort; hopeless; sorrowful; melancholy. *Shakespeare*.
DISCONSOLATELY, dís-kòn-sò-làte-lè. *ad.* In a disconsolate manner; comfortlessly.
DISCONSOLATENESS, dís-kòn-sò-làte-nès. *n. s.* The state of being disconsolate. *Bp. Hall*.
DISCONSOLATION*, dís-kòn-sò-là'-shùn. *n. s.* Want of comfort. *Dr. Jackson*.
DISCONTENT †, dís-kòn-tènt'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *content*.] Want of content; uneasiness. *Shak*. One who is discontented. *Shakespeare*.
DISCONTENT, dís-kòn-tènt'. *a.* Uneasy at the present state; dissatisfied. *Hayward*.
To DISCONTENT, dís-kòn-tènt'. *v. a.* To dissatisfy; to make uneasy. *Shakespeare*.
DISCONTENTED, dís-kòn-tènt'-tèd. *part. a.* Uneasy; cheerless. *Shakespeare*.
DISCONTENTEDLY*, dís-kòn-tènt'-tèd-lè. *ad.* In a discontented humour. *Bp. Richardson*.
DISCONTENTEDNESS, dís-kòn-tènt'-tèd-nès. *n. s.* Uneasiness; dissatisfaction. *Addison*.
DISCONTENTING*, dís-kòn-tènt'-ng. *a.* Giving no satisfaction; disgusting. *Milton*.
DISCONTENTMENT, dís-kòn-tènt'-mènt. *n. s.* The state of being discontented. *Hooker*.
DISCONTINUANCE, dís-kòn-ùn'-à-ànse. *n. s.* Want of cohesion of parts; disruption. *Bacon*. Cessation; intermission. *Atterbury*.
DISCONTINUATION, dís-kòn-ùn-ù-à'-shùn. *n. s.* Disruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; separation. *Newton*.
To DISCONTINUE †, dís-kòn-ùn'-ù. *v. n.* [*discontinuer*, Fr.] To lose the cohesion of parts. *Bacon*. To lose an established custom or right. *Jer*.
To DISCONTINUE, dís-kòn-ùn'-ù. *v. a.* To leave off; to cease any practice or habit. *Shak*. To break off; to interrupt. *Holder*.
DISCONTINUER*, dís-kòn-ùn'-ù-à-r. *n. s.* One who discontinues a rule or custom. *Common to Alp. Land*.
DISCONTINUITY, dís-kòn-tè-nù'-è-tè. *n. s.* Disunity of parts. *Newton*.
DISCONTINUOUS*, dís-kòn-ùn'-ù-ùs. *a.* Wide; extended; gaping. *Milton*.
DISCONVENIENCE †, dís-kòn-vè-nè-ense. *n. s.* [*disconvenience*, old Fr.] Incongruity; disagreement. *Bp. Bramhall*.
DISCONVENIENT*, dís-kòn-vè-nè-ènt. *a.* Opposite; incongruous. *Bp. Reynolds*.
DISCORD †, dís-kòrd. 492. *n. s.* [*discordia*, Lat.] Disagreement; opposition; mutual anger. *Shak*. Difference, or contrariety of qualities; particularly of sounds. *Shak*. A combination of disagreeing sounds. *Bacon*.
To DISCORD, dís-kòrd'. 492. *v. n.* To disagree. *Bacon*.
DISCORDANCE, dís-kòr'-dànse. } *n. s.* [*from dis-*
DISCORDANCY, dís-kòr'-dàn-sè. } *cord*.] Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency. *Warton*.
DISCORDANT, dís-kòr'-dànt. *a.* Inconsistent; at variance with itself. *Dryden*. Opposite; contrarious. *Cheyne*. Incongruous. *Hale*.
DISCORDANTLY, dís-kòr'-dànt-lè. *ad.* Inconsistently. In disagreement with another. *Boyle*. Peevishly; in a contradictory manner.
DISCORDFUL*, dís-kòrd'-fùl. *a.* Quarrelsome; not peaceable. *Spenser*.
To DISCOUNSEL, dís-kòdn'-sèl. *v. a.* [*desconseiller*, Fr.] To dissuade; to give contrary advice. *Spenser*.
DISCOUNT †, dís-kòdnt. 313, 492. *n. s.* [*dis* and *count*.] The sum refunded in a bargain. *Swift*. A deduction according to the rate of interest, for money advanced beforehand; an allowance made on a bill, or any other debt, not yet due, in order to receive money for the same.
To DISCOUNT, dís-kòdn'. *v. a.* To count back;

to pay back again. *Dryden*. To pay beforehand; deducting an equivalent for so doing.

To DISCOURTENANCE δ , dis-kôûn'-tè-nânse. *v. a.* [*dis* and *courtenace*.] To discourage by cold treatment. *Clarendon*. To abash; to put to shame. *Milton*.

DISCOURTENANCE, dis-kôûn'-tè-nânse. *n. s.* Cold treatment; unfavourable aspect. *Clarendon*.

DISCOURTENANCER, dis-kôûn'-tè-nân-sûr. 98. *n. s.* One that discourages by cold treatment. *Bacon*.

DISCOUNTER*, dis-kôûn'-tûr. *n. s.* One who advances money upon discount. *Burke*.

To DISCOURAGE δ , dis-kûr'-âdje. 314. *v. a.* [*dis* and *courage*.] To depress; to deprive of confidence. *K. Charles*. To deter; to fright from any attempt. *Numbers*.

DISCOURAGE*, dis-kûr'-âdje. *n. s.* Want of courage. *Sir T. Elgot*.

DISCOURAGER, dis-kûr'-ridje-âr. *n. s.* One that impresses diffidence and terror. *Pope*.

DISCOURAGEMENT, dis-kûr'-ridje-mênt. 90. *n. s.* The act of deterring or depressing hope. Determent. *Walkins*. The cause of depression or fear. *Locke*.

DISCOURSE δ , dis-kôrse'. 318. *n. s.* [*discursus*, Lat.] The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences. *Hooker*. Conversation; mutual intercourse of language. *Bacon*. Effusion of language; speech. *Locke*. A treatise; a dissertation. *Locke*.

To DISCOURSE, dis-kôrse'. *v. n.* To converse; to talk; to relate. *Shakspeare*. To treat upon in a solemn or set manner. *Locke*. To reason. *Davies*.

To DISCOURSE, dis-kôrse'. *v. a.* To treat of; to talk over; to discuss. *Shak*. To utter. *Shak*.

DISCOURSE, dis-kôr'-sûr. *n. s.* A speaker; an haranguer. *Shak*. A writer on any subject; a dissertator. *Brown*.

DISCOURSING*, dis-kôr'-sing. *n. s.* Mutual intercourse of language. *Bp. Taylor*.

DISCOURSIVE, dis-kôr'-siv. *a.* Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences. *Milton*. Containing dialogue; interlocutory. *Dryden*. Conversable. *Life of A. Wood*.

DISCOURTEOUS, dis-kôr'-tshûs. *a.* [*dis* and *courteous*.] Uncivil; uncomplaisant. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, dis-kôr'-tshûs-lè. *ad.* Uncivilly; rudely.

DISCOURTESY, dis-kôr'-tè-sè. *n. s.* [*dis* and *courtesy*.] Incivility; rudeness. *Sidney*.

DISCOURTSHIP*, dis-kôr'-ship. *n. s.* Want of respect. *B. Jonson*.

DISCOURS, dis-kôs. *a.* [*discus*, Lat.] Broad; flat; wide. *Quincy*.

To DISCOVER δ , dis-kûv'-ûr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cover*.] To show; to disclose; to bring to light; to make visible. To expose to view. *Sidney*. Not to shelter; to expose. *Hosca*. To make known; to reveal. *Isaiah*. To ken; to espy. *Acts*. To find out. *Pope*. To detect; to find though concealed. *Milton*. To find things or places not known before. *Shakspeare*. To exhibit to the view. *Milton*.

DISCOVERABLE, dis-kûv'-ûr-â-bl. *a.* That which may be found out. *Woodward*. Apparent; exposed to view. *Brown*.

DISCOVERER, dis-kûv'-ûr-âr. *n. s.* One that finds any thing not known before. *Holder*. A scout; one who is put to descry the posture or number of an enemy. *Shakspeare*.

DISCOVERY, dis-kûv'-ûr-ê. 555. *n. s.* The act of finding any thing hidden. *Dryden*. The act of revealing or disclosing any secret. *Shakspeare*.

DISCREDIT δ , dis-krêd'-it. *n. s.* [*decredit*, Fr.] Ignominy; reproach; disgrace. *Shakspeare*.

To DISCREDIT, dis-krêd'-it. *v. a.* To deprive of credibility. *Shak*. To disgrace; to make less reputable. *Shakspeare*. To distrust; not to credit.

DISCREDITABLE*, dis-krêd'-it-â-bl. *a.* Disgraceful; reproachful. *R. Blair*.

DISCREET δ , dis-krêêt'. *a.* [*discret*, Fr.] Prudent;

circumspect; cautious. *Whitgift*. Modest; not forward. *Thomson*.

DISCREETLY, dis-krêêt'-lè. *ad.* Prudently; cautiously. *Waller*.

DISCREETNESS, dis-krêêt'-nès. *n. s.* Discretion.

DISCREPANCE δ , dis-krê'-pânse. *n. s.* [*discrepan* tia, Lat.] Difference; contrariety. *Ld. Disby*.

DISCREPANCY*, dis-krê'-pân-sè. *n. s.* Difference.

DISCREPANT, dis-krê'-pânt. *a.* Different; disagreeing. *Sir T. Elgot*.

To DISCRETE δ , dis-krête'. *v. a.* [*discretus*, Lat.] To separate; to discontinue. *Brown*.

DISCRETE, dis-krête'. *a.* Distinct; disjointed. *Hale*. Disjunctive. *Milton*.—*Discrete proportion* is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four: thus, 6 : 2 :: 3 : 4. *Harris*.

§ This word and its companion *concrete*, one would have supposed, should have the same accentuation in all our pronouncing dictionaries; and yet scarcely any two words are more differently accented. The accent is placed on the last syllable of *concrete* by Dr. Ash, Buchanan, Perry, Entick, and Bailey; and on the first by Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Smith, W. Johnston, and Dr. Kenrick. Scott accents the last syllable of *concrete* when an adjective, and the first when a substantive: a distinction very agreeable to analogy, 494; but Entick, directly contrary to this analogy, reverses this order. *Discrete* is always used as an adjective, but has scarcely less diversity of accentuation than *concrete*. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Perry, and Entick, accent it on the last syllable; and Dr. Ash, Mr. Sheridan, and Bailey on the first. When I wrote the *Rhyming Dictionary*, I accented both these words on the first syllable; but this accentuation, I imagine, arose from contrasting them, which often places the accent on the opposing parts, as in *internal*, and *external*; but, upon maturer consideration, I apprehend the accent ought to be placed on the first syllable of *concrete*, when a substantive, and on the last when an adjective. *W*.

DISCRETION, dis-krêsh'-ûn. 507. *n. s.* Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; wise management. *Hooker*. Liberty of acting at pleasure. Disjunction; separation. *Made*.

DISCRETIONAL*, dis-krêsh'-ûn-âl. *a.* Unlimited. *Bp. Horsley*.

DISCRETIONALLY*, dis-krêsh'-ûn-âl-lè. *ad.* At pleasure; at choice. *Nares*.

DISCRETIONARY, dis-krêsh'-ûn-âr-ê. *a.* Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained. *Anytife*.

DISCRETIVE, dis-krê'-tiv. *a.* [*In logic*.] *Discretive* propositions are such wherein various, and seemingly opposite judgements are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c.; as, Travellers may change their climate, but not their temper. *Watts*. [*In grammar*.] *Discretive* distinctions are such as imply opposition; as, Not a man, but a beast. *Gregory*. Separate; distinct. *Bullekar*.

DISCRETIVELY*, dis-krê'-tiv-lè. *ad.* In a manner grammatically distinguishing. *Bp. Richardson*.

DISCRIMINABLE, dis-krim'-ê-nâ-bl. *a.* Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens. *Diet*.

To DISCRIMINATE δ , dis-krim'-ê-nâte. *v. a.* [*discrimino*, Lat.] To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by certain tokens. *Boyle*. To select or separate; to sever. *Boyle*.

DISCRIMINATE*, dis-krim'-ê-nâte. *a.* Distinguished by certain tokens. *Bacon*.

DISCRIMINATELY*, dis-krim'-ê-nâte-lè. *ad.* Distinctly; minutely. *Johnson*.

DISCRIMINATENESS, dis-krim'-ê-nâte-nès. 91. *n. s.* Distinctness; marked difference. *Diet*.

DISCRIMINATION, dis-krim'-ê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The state of being distinguished. *Stillingfleet*. Distinction; difference put. *Addison*. The marks of distinction. *King Charles*.

DISCRIMINATIVE, dis-krim'-ê-nâ-tiv. 157. *a.* That which makes the mark of distinction; characteristic. *Woodward*. That which observes distinction. *More*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, hûll; —dîl; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

DISCRIMINATIVELY*, dîs-krîm'-ê-nâ-tîv-lê. *ad.*

In an observance of due distinction. *Mele.*

DISCRIMINOUS, dîs-krîm'-ê-nûs. *a.* Dangerous;

hazardous. *Harvey.*

DISCRUCIATING*, dîs-krôf'-shê-â-ûng. *a.* [*discrucio*, Lat.] Painful. *Brown.*

DISCUBITORY, dîs-kû'-bê-tûr-ê. 512. *a.* [*discubitorius*, Lat.] Fitted to the posture of leaning.

Brown.

TO DISCULPATE*, dîs-kûl'-pâte. *v. a.* [*dis* and

culpo, Lat.] To exculpate; to clear from the imputation of a fault. *Ashton.*

DISCUMBENCY, dîs-kûm'-bên-sê. *n. s.* [*discumbens*, Lat.] The act of leaning at meat, after the ancient manner. *Brown.*

TO DISCUMBER, dîs-kûm'-bûr. *v. a.* [*dis* and

cumber.] To disengage from any troublesome weight, or impediment. *Pope.*

TO DISCURE, dîs-kûr-ê. *v. a.* [*decouvrir*, Fr.] To

discover; to reveal. *Spenser. Obs. J.*

DISCURRENT*, dîs-kûr'-rênt. *a.* [*dis* and *current*.]

Not current; deprived of circulation. *Sir E. Sandys.*

DISCURSIST*, dîs-kûr'-sîst. *n. s.* [*discursus*, Lat.]

An arguer; a disputer. *L. Addison.*

DISCURSIVE §, dîs-kûr'-sîv. 158. *a.* [*discursif*, Fr.]

Moving here and there; roving; desultory. *Bacon.*

Proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences; argumentative. *More.*

DISCURSIVELY, dîs-kûr'-sîv-lê. *ad.* By due gradation of argument. *Hale.*

DISCURSIVENESS*, dîs-kûr'-sîv-nês. *n. s.* Due gradation of arguments. *Barrow.*

DISCURSORY, dîs-kûr'-sûr-ê. [*See DOMESTICK.*]

a. [*discursor*, Lat.] Argumental; rational. *Bp. Hall.*

DISCUS, dîs-kûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A quoit; a heavy piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports. *Pope.*

TO DISCUSS §, dîs-kûs'. *v. a.* [*discutio*, *discussum*, Lat.] To examine; to ventilate; to clear by disquisition. *Hooker.*

To disperse. *Sir T. Brown.*

To break to pieces. *Brown.*

To shake off. *Spenser.*

DISCUSSE, dîs-kûs'-sûr. 93. *n. s.* He that discusses; an examiner.

DISCUSSING*, dîs-kûs'-sîng. *n. s.* Examination. *Ayliffe.*

DISCUSSION, dîs-kûs'-shûn. *n. s.* Disquisition; examination. *South.*

[In surgery.] The breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration. *Wiseman.*

DISCUSSIVE, dîs-kûs'-sîv. 423. *a.* Having the power to discuss or disperse any noxious matter.

DISCUTIENT, dîs-kû'-shênt. *n. s.* [*discutiens*, Lat.]

A medicine that has power to repel or drive back the matter of tumours in the blood. *Quincy.*

TO DISDAIN §, dîz-dâne'. [*See Dis.*] *v. a.* [*dédaigner*, Fr.] To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character. *Sidney.*

TO DISDAIN*, dîz-dâne'. *v. n.* To scorn; to think unworthy. *Milton.*

To grow impatient or angry. *B. Jonson.*

DISDAIN, dîz-dâne'. *n. s.* Contempt; scorn; indignation. *Ecclus.*

DISDAINFUL, dîz-dâne'-fûl. *a.* Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant. *Hooker.*

DISDAINFULLY, dîz-dâne'-fûl-ê. *ad.* Contemptuously; with haughty scorn. *Shakespeare.*

DISDAINFULNESS, dîz-dâne'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Contempt; contemptuousness. *Sidney.*

DISDAINING*, dîz-dâ'-ning. *n. s.* Scorn; contempt. *Donne.*

DISEASE §, dîz-êze'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *ease*.] Distemper; malady. *Shakespeare.*

Uneasiness. *Spenser.*

TO DISEASE, dîz-êze'. *v. a.* To afflict with disease; to make morbid; to infect. *Shak.*

To put to pain; to make uneasy; to disturb. *Sir T. Elvot.*

DISEASEDNESS, dîz-ê'-zêd-nês. 365. *n. s.* Sickness; morbidness. *Burnet.*

DISEASEFUL*, dîz-êze'-fûl. *a.* [*disease* and *full*.]

Abounding with disease; producing disease.

Donne. Troublesome; occasioning uneasiness.

Bacon.

DISEASEMENT*, dîz-êze'-mênt. *n. s.* Trouble; inconvenience. *Bacon.*

DISEDGED, dîz-êjd'. 359. *a.* [*dis* and *edge*.]

Blunted; dulled. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISEMBARK §, dîs-êm-bârk'. *v. a.* [*dis* and

embark.] To carry to land. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISEMBARK, dîs-êm-bârk'. *v. n.* To land.

Pope.

TO DISEMBARRASS*, dîs-êm-bâr'-râs. *v. a.* [*dis* and

embarrass.] To free from clog and impediment.

DISEMBARRASSMENT*, dîs-êm-bâr'-râs-mênt.

n. s. Freedom from perplexity.

TO DISEMBAY*, dîs-êm-bâ'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embay*.]

To clear from the bay. *Sherburne.*

TO DISEMBITTER, dîs-êm-bî'-tûr. *v. a.* [*dis* and

embitter.] To sweeten; to free from bitterness. *Addison.*

DISEMBODED, dîs-êm-bôd'-îd. *a.* [*dis* and *embodied*.]

Divested of the body.

TO DISEMBODY §, dîs-êm-bôd'-ê. *v. a.* To dis-

charge from military incorporation. *Militia Act.*

TO DISEMBOGUE §, dîs-êm-bôg'. 337. *v. a.*

[*desemboucher*, old Fr.] To pour out at the mouth of a river; to vent. *Dryden.*

To eject; to cast forth. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TO DISEMBOGUE, dîs-êm-bôgue'. *v. n.* To gain a

vent; to flow. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DISEMBOSED*, dîs-êm-bûz'-ûmd. *part. a.* [*dis* and

embosom.] Separated from the bosom. *Young.*

DISEMBOWELLED, dîs-êm-bôw'-êld. *part. a.*

[*dis* and *embowel*.] Taken from out the bowels. *Phillips.*

TO DISEMBRANGLE*, dîs-êm-brâng'-gl. *v. a.*

[from *dis* and *brangle*.] To free from litigation, or

impediment. *Bp. Berkeley.*

TO DISEMBROIL, dîs-êm-brôîl. *v. a.* [*debrouiller*, Fr.]

To disentangle; to free from perplexity. *Dryden.*

TO DISENABLE, dîs-ên-â'-bl. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enable*.]

To deprive of power; to disable. *Milton.*

TO DISENCHANT, dîs-ên-shânt'. *v. a.* [*dis* and

enchant.] To free from the force of an enchantment. *Sidney.*

TO DISENCUMBER §, dîs-ên-kûm'-bûr. *v. a.* [*dis* and

cumber.] To discharge from encumbrances; to disburthen; to exonerate. *Spvat.*

To free from obstruction of any kind. *Milton.*

DISENCUMBRANCE, dîs-ên-kûm'-brânse. *n. s.*

Freedom from encumbrance. *Spectator.*

TO DISENGAGE §, dîs-ên-gâje'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage*.]

To separate from any thing with which it is in union. *Burnet.*

To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties. *Waller.*

To withdraw, applied to the affections; to wean; to abstract the mind. *Atterbury.*

To free from any powerful detention. *Denham.*

To release from an obligation.

TO DISENGAGE, dîs-ên-gâje'. *v. n.* To set one's

self free from; to withdraw one's affections from. *Collier.*

DISENGAGED, dîs-ên-gâjd'. 359. *part. a.* Disjoined; disentangled. Vacant; at leisure. *Spectator.*

Released from obligation.

DISENGAGEDNESS, dîs-ên-gâjd'-nês. *n. s.* The

quality of being disengaged; freedom from any pressing business; disjunction.

DISENGAGEMENT, dîs-ên-gâje'-mênt. *n. s.* Release from any engagement, or obligation. *Burnet.*

Freedom of attention; vacancy.

TO DISENNOBLE*, dîs-ên-nô'-bl. *v. a.* [*dis* and

ennoble.] To deprive of that which ennobles a person. *Guardian.*

TO DISENROLL*, dîs-ên-rôle'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enroll*.]

To erase or remove out of a roll or list. *Donne.*

TO DISENSLAVE*, dîs-ên-slave'. *v. a.* [*dis* and

enslave.] To redeem from slavery; to set free. *South.*

TO DISENTANGLE §, dîs-ên-tâng'-gl. *v. a.* [*dis*

☞ 559.—l'âte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

and entangle.] To unfold or loose the parts of any thing interwoven with another. *Boyle*. To set free from impediments; to disembrace; to clear from perplexity or difficulty. *Clarendon*. To disengage; to separate. *Stillingfleet*.
DISENTAINGLEMENT*, dîs-ên-tâng'-gl-mênt. *n. s.* Clearing from perplexity or difficulty. *Warton*.
To DISENTERRE, dîs-ên-têr'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enterrer*, Fr.] To unbury; to take out of the grave. *Brown*.
To DISENTHRAL, dîs-ên-thrâl'. 406. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthrâl*.] To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery. *Sandys*.
To DISENTHRON, dîs-ên-thrôn'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthrone*.] To depose from sovereignty; to dethrone. *Sandys*.
To DISENTITLE*, dîs-ên-tî-tl. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entitle*.] To deprive of claim or title. *South*.
To DISENTRANCE, dîs-ên-trânse'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entrance*.] To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep. *Hudibras*.
To DISESPOUSE, dîs-ê-spôuze'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *espouse*.] To separate after faith plighted. *Milton*.
DISESTEEM, dîs-ê-stêem'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *esteem*.] Slight regard; a disregard more moderate than contempt. *Feltham*.
To DISESTEEM, dîs-ê-stêem'. *v. a.* To regard slightly; or with a slight degree of contempt. *Ruleigh*.
DISESTIMATION, dîs-ês-tê-mâ-shûn. *n. s.* Disrespect; disesteem. *Dict.*
To DISEXERCISE*, dîz-êks'-êr-sîze. *v. a.* [*dis* and *exercise*.] To deprive of exercise. *Milton*.
To DISFANCY*, dîs-fân'-sê. *v. a.* [*dis* and *fancy*.] To dislike. *Hammond*.
DISFAVOUR, dîs-fâ'-vûr. *n. s.* [*dis* and *favour*.] Discountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aspect. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness. *Spelman*. Want of beauty. *Dict.*
To DISFAVOUR, dîs-fâ'-vûr. *v. a.* To discountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindness. *Ruleigh*. To deform. *B. Jonson*.
DISFAVOURER, dîs-fâ'-vûr-ûr. *n. s.* Discountenancer; not a favourer. *Bacon*.
DISFIGURATION, dîs-fîg-lû-râ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of disfiguring. The state of being disfigured. Deformity.
To DISFIGURE, dîs-fîg'-ûre. *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure*.] To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle. *Shakspeare*.
DISFIGUREMENT, dîs-fîg'-ûre-mênt. *n. s.* De-facement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse. *Suckling*.
To DISFOREST, dîs-fôr'-rêst. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest*.] To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.
To DISFRANCHISE, dîs-frân'-tshîz. 152. *v. a.* [*dis* and *franchise*.] To deprive of privileges or immunities. *Blackstone*.
DISFRANCHISEMENT, dîs-frân'-tshîz-mênt. *n. s.* The act of depriving of privileges. *Dict.*
To DISFRIAR*, dîs-fîr'-ûr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *friar*.] To abandon the state of a friar. *Sir E. Sandys*.
To DISFURNISH, dîs-fûr'-nîsh. *v. a.* [*dis* and *furnish*.] To deprive; to unfurnish; to strip. *Sir T. Eliot*.
To DISGARNISH, dîz-gâr'-nîsh. 425. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garnish*.] To strip of ornaments. *Dict.* To take guns from a fortress.
To DISGARRISON*, dîz-gâr'-rê-sn. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garrison*.] To deprive of a garrison. *Dr. Hewyt*.
To DISGLO RIFY, dîz-glô'-rê-fl. *v. a.* [*dis* and *glorify*.] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. *Milton*.
To DISGALLANT*, dîz-gâl'-lânt. *v. a.* [*dis* and *gallant*.] To deprive of gallantry. *B. Jonson*.
To DISGORGE, dîz-gôrjê'. *v. a.* [*degorger*, Fr.] To discharge by the mouth; to vomit. *Shakspeare*. To pour out with violence. *Shakspeare*.
DISGORGEMENT*, dîz-gôrjê'-mênt. *n. s.* A vomit. *Bp. Hall*.
To DISGOSPEL*, dîz-gôs'-pêl. *v. n.* [*dis* and *To*

gospel.] To differ from the precepts of the Gospel. *Milton*.
DISGRACE, dîz-grâse'. 425. *n. s.* [*disgrace*, Fr.] State of being out of favour. State of ignominy dishonour; state of shame. *Shakspeare*. Act of unkindness. *Sidney*. Cause of shame. *Baynard*.
To DISGRACE, dîz-grâse'. *v. a.* To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour, as an agent. *Hooker*. To bring to shame, as a cause. To put out of favour.
DISGRACEFUL, dîz-grâse'-fûl. *a.* Shameful; ignominious. *Bp. Taylor*.
DISGRACEFULLY, dîz-grâse'-fûl-êd. *ad.* In dish grace; with indignity; ignominiously. *B. Jonson*.
DISGRACEFULNESS, dîz-grâse'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Ignominy.
DISGRACER, dîz-grâ'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* One that exposes to shame; one that causes ignominy. *Sir E. Sandys*.
DISGRACEOUS, dîz-grâ'-shûs. *a.* [*dis* and *gracious*.] Unpleasing. *Shakspeare*.
To DISGRADE*, dîz-grâde'. *v. a.* Our old word for degrade.
To DISGREGATE*, dîs-grê-gate. *v. a.* [*dis* and *gregis*, Lat.] To separate; to disperse. *More*.
To DISGUISE, dîzg-yîze'. 92, 160. *v. a.* [*deguiser*, Fr.] To conceal by an unusual dress. *Shak.* To hide by a counterfeit appearance. To disguise; to change the form. *Dryden*. To deform by liquor: a low term. *Spectator*.
DISGUISE, dîzg-yîze'. 160. *n. s.* A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it. *Addison*. A false appearance; counterfeit show. *Pope*. Disorder by drink. *Shakspeare*. A mask, or interlude. *B. Jonson*.
DISGUISEMENT, dîzg-yîze'-mênt. *n. s.* Dress of concealment. *Sidney*.
DISGUISER, dîzg-yî'-zûr. 160. *n. s.* One that puts on a disguise. *Swift*. One that conceals another by a disguise; one that disguises. *Shakspeare*.
DISGUISING*, dîzg-yî'-zîng. *n. s.* Theatrical pastime; frolic in masks; mummery. *Leland*. The act of giving an appearance of truth to falsehood. *Donne*.
DISGUST, dîz-gûst'. 435. *n. s.* [*degout*, Fr.] Aversion of the palate from any thing. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived. *Locke*.
To DISGUST, dîz-gûst'. *v. a.* To raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste. *Dr. Holdsworth*. To strike with dislike; to offend. *Atterbury*. To produce aversion. *Swift*.
DISGUSTFUL, dîz-gûst'-fûl. *a.* Nauseous; that which causes aversion. *Spiritual Conquest*.
DISGUSTINGLY*, dîz-gûst'-îng-lê. *ad.* In a manner to disgust. *Swinburne*.
DISH, dîsh. *n. s.* [*disc*, Sax.] A broad, wide vessel, in which food is served up at the table. *Dryden*. A deep, hollow vessel for liquid food. *Milton*. The meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food. *Shakspeare*. A kind of measure among the tinnets. *Carew*.
To DISH, dîsh. *v. a.* To serve in a dish; to send up to table. *Shakspeare*.
DISH-CLOUT, dîsh'-klôût. *n. s.* [*dish* and *clout*.] The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes. *Shakspeare*.
DISH-WASHER, dîsh'-wôsh-ûr. *n. s.* The name of a bird.
DISH-WATER*, dîsh'-wâw-tûr. *n. s.* The water in which dishes are washed.
DISHABILLÉ, dîs-â-bîl'. *a.* [*deshabillé*, Fr.] Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed. *Dryden*.
DISHABILLÉ, dîs-â-bîl'. *n. s.* Undress; loose dress. *Guardian*.
To DISHABIT, dîs-hâb'-ît. *v. a.* To throw out of place; to drive from their habitation. *Shakspeare*.
DISHARMONIOUS*, dîs-hâr-mô-nê-ûs. *a.* Incongruous. *Hallywell*.
DISHARMONY, dîs-hâr'-mô-nê. *n. s.* [*dis* and *harmony*.] Contrariety to harmony.
To DISHEARTEN, dîs-hâr'-tîn. 130. *v. a.* [*dis* and

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, TRIS.

hearten.] To discourage; to deject; to terrify; to depress. *Hooker.*

To DISHE'IR*, dîs-hîr'-ê-zî. v. a. [*dis* and *heir*.] To debar from inheritance. *Dryden.*

DISHE'RISON, dîs-hîr'-ê-zî. 170. n. s. The act of debarring from inheritance; disheriting. *Lp. Hall.*

To DISHE'RIT †, dîs-hîr'-î-t. v. a. [*dis* and *inherit*.] To cut off from hereditary succession; to debar from an inheritance. *Spenser.*

DISHE'RITANCE*, dîs-hîr'-ê-tânse. n. s. The state of being cut off from inheritance. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

To DISHE'VEL, dîsh-shêv'-vêl. v. a. [*decheveler*, Fr.] To spread the hair disorderly. *Spenser.*

To DISHE'VEL*, dîsh-shêv'-vêl. v. n. To be spread without order. *Sir T. Herbert.*

DISH'ING, dîsh'-îng. a. Conceive: a cant term among artificers. *Mortimer.*

DISHONEST †, dîz-ôn'-îst. 99. a. [*dis* and *honest*.] Void of probity; void of faith; faithless; wicked; fraudulent. *South.* Unchaste; lewd. *Shak.* Disgraced; dishonoured. *Dryden.* Disgraceful; ignominious. *Pope.*

DISHONESTLY, dîz-ôn'-îst-lê. ad. Without faith; without probity; faithlessly; wickedly. *Shak.* Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely. *Eccr.* In a dishonoured manner. *Sir T. Elyot.*

DISHONESTY, dîz-ôn'-îst-lê. n. s. Want of probity; faithlessness. *Swift.* Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness. *Shakespeare.*

DISHONOUR †, dîz-ôn'-nûr. n. s. [*dis* and *honour*.] Reproach; disgrace; ignominy. *Shak.* Reproach uttered; censure. *Shakespeare.*

To DISHONOUR, dîz-ôn'-nûr. v. a. To disgrace; to bring shame upon. *Shak.* To violate chastity. To treat with indignity. *Dryden.* To deprive of ornament. *Dryden.*

DISHONOURABLE, dîz-ôn'-nûr-â-bl. a. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious. *Daniel.* Being in a state of neglect or disesteem. *Ecclus.*

DISHONOURABLY*, dîz-ôn'-nûr-â-blê. ad. Ignominiously; neglectedly.

DISHONOURER, dîz-ôn'-nûr-âr. n. s. One that treats another with indignity. *Milton.* A violator of chastity.

To DISHORN, dîs-hôr'n'. v. a. [*dis* and *horn*.] To strip of horns. *Shakespeare.*

DISHUMOUR, dîs-û'-mûr. n. s. [*dis* and *humour*.] Peevishness; ill humour; uneasy state of mind. *Spectator.*

DISIMPROVEMENT, dîs-îm-prôv'-mênt. n. s. [*dis* and *improvement*.] Reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to improvement. *Norris.*

To DISINCARCERATE, dîs-în-kâr'-sê-râte. v. a. [*dis* and *incarcerate*.] To set at liberty; to free from prison. *Horvey.*

DISINCLINATION, dîs-în-kle'-nâ'-shûn. n. s. Want of affection; slight; dislike. *Guardian.*

To DISINCLINE †, dîs-în-kline'. v. a. [*dis* and *incline*.] To produce dislike (q. *Clarendon*).

DISINCLINED*, dîs-în-klînd'. a. Averse; not favourably disposed. *Burke.*

DISINCORPORATION*, dîs-în-kôr-pô-râ'-shûn. n. s. [*dis* and *incorporation*.] Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporate body. *Watson.*

DISINGENUITY, dîs-în-jê-nû'-ê-tê. n. s. Meanness of artifice; unfairness. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENUOUS †, dîs-în-jên'-û-ûs. a. [*dis* and *ingenuous*.] Unfair; meanly artful; viciously subtle; sly; cunning; illiberal. *Denham.*

DISINGENUOUSLY, dîs-în-jên'-û-ûs-lê. ad. In a disingenuous manner. *Watson.*

DISINGENUOUSNESS, dîs-în-jên'-û-ûs-nêss. n. s. Mean subtlety; unfairness; low craft. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISINHABITED*, dîs-în-hâb'-î-têd. a. Deprived of inhabitants.

DISINHERISON, dîs-în-hîr'-ê-zî. n. s. [*dis* and *inherit*.] The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting. *Bacon.*

The state of being cut off from an hereditary right. *Bp. Taylor.*

To DISINHERIT, dîs-în-hîr'-î-t. v. a. To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance. *Davies.*

To DISINTE'R †, dîs-în-têr'. v. a. [*dis* and *inter*.] To unbury; to take as out of the grave. *Addison.*

DISINTERESTED, dîz-în'-têr-êss-êd. a. [*dis* and *interesse*, Fr.] Void of regard to private advantage; impartial. *Dryden.*

DISINTERESTMENT, dîz-în'-têr-êss-mênt. n. s. Disregard to private advantage; disinterestedness. *Prior.*

DISINTEREST †, dîz-în'-têr-êst. n. s. [*dis* and *interest*.] What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity. *More.* Indifference to profit; superiority to regards of private advantage.

To DISINTEREST*, dîz-în'-têr-êst. v. a. To render superior to private advantage. *Feltham.*

DISINTERESTED, dîz-în'-têr-êss-êd. a. Superiour to regard of private advantage. *Swift.* Without any concern in an affair; without fear or hope.

DISINTERESTEDLY, dîz-în'-têr-êss-êd-lê. ad. In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, dîz-în'-têr-êss-têd-nêss. n. s. Contempt of private interest. *Brown.*

DISINTERESTING*, dîz-în'-têr-êst-îng. a. Wanting interest or the power of affecting. *Warburton.*

DISINTERMENT*, dîs-în-têr'-mênt. n. s. The act of unburying, or removing out of the grave.

To DISINTRICATE, dîz-în'-trê-kâte. v. a. [*dis* and *intricate*.] To disentangle. *Dict.*

To DISINURE*, dîs-în-yûrê'. v. a. [*dis* and *inure*.] To deprive of practice, habit, or custom. *Milton.*

DISINVALIDITY*, dîz-în-vâ-lîd'-ê-tê. n. s. [*dis* and *invalidity*.] Want of validity. *Mountagu.*

To DISINVITE, dîs-în-vîte'. v. a. [*dis* and *invite*.] To retract an invitation. *Sir J. Finett.*

To DISINVOLVE*, dîs-în-vôlv'. v. a. [*dis* and *involve*.] To uncover; to disentangle. *More.*

To DISJOIN, dîz-jôin'. v. a. [*dejoindre*, Fr.] To separate; to part from each other; to sunder. *Milton.*

To DISJOINT †, dîz-jôint'. v. a. [*dis* and *joint*.] To put out of joint. *Samdys.* To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement. *Harmer.* To break in pieces; to dilaniate. *Blackmore.* To carve a fowl. To make incoherent; to break the relation between the parts. *Sidney.*

To DISJOINT, dîz-jôint'. v. n. To fall in pieces. *Shakespeare.*

DISJOINT, dîz-jôint'. participle. Separated; divided. *Shakespeare.*

DISJOINTLY*, dîz-jôint'-lê. ad. In a divided state. *Sir M. Samdys.*

DISJUDICATION, dîz-jû-dê-kâ'-shûn. n. s. [*dijū dicatio*, Lat.] Judgement; determination. *Boyle.*

DISJUNCT †, dîz-jûngkt'. 408. a. [*disjunctus*, Lat.] Disjoined; separate.

DISJUNCTION, dîz-jûngkt'-shûn. n. s. Disunion; separation; parting. *Shakespeare.*

DISJUNCTIVE, dîz-jûngkt'-îv. a. Incapable of union. *Grew.* That which marks separation or opposition; as, *I love him, or fear him.* *Watts.* [In logic.] A disjunctive proposition is when the parts are opposed to one another by disjunctive particles; as, *It is either day or night.* *Watts.*

DISJUNCTIVE*, dîz-jûngkt'-îv. n. s. A disjunctive conjunction. *Harris.*

DISJUNCTIVELY, dîz-jûngkt'-îv-lê. ad. Distinctly, separately. *Causes of the Decay of Picty.*

DISK †, disk. n. s. [*discus*, Lat.] The face of the sun, or any planet, as it appears to the eye. *Dryden.* A broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a quoit. *Gree.*

DISKINDNESS, disk-vînd'-nêss. 160. n. s. [*dis* and *kindness*.] Want of kindness; want of affection. Ill turn; injury; act of malignity; detriment. *Woodward.*

DISLIKE, dîz-îke'. 435. n. s. Disinclination; absence of affection; the contrary to fondness. *Spencer.*

- ser.* Discord; dissension; disagreement. *Fairfax.*
- To DISLIKE** §, dîz-lîke'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like*.] To disapprove; to regard without affection. *Shakspeare.*
- DISLIKEFUL**, dîz-lîke'-fûl. *a.* Disaffected; malign. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
- To DISLIKE** §, dîz-lî'-kn. *v. a.* To make unlike. *Shakspeare.* Unusual.
- DISLIKELESS**, dîz-lîke'-nês. *n. s.* [*dis* and *like-ness*.] Dissimilitude; unlikeness. *Locke.*
- DISLIKER**, dîz-lî'-kûr. *n. s.* A disapprover; one that is not pleased. *More.*
- To DISLIMB**, dîz-lîm'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb*.] To tear limb from limb. *Dict.*
- To DISLIMN**, dîz-lîm'. 435. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn*.] To unpaint; to strike out of a picture. *Shakspeare.*
- To DISLOCATE** §, dîs'-lô-kâte. *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Lat.] To put out of the proper place. *Woodward.* To put out of joint; to disjoint. *Shakspeare.*
- DISLOCATION**, dîs-lô-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of shifting the places of things. *Instructions of Oratory.* The state of being displaced. *Burnet.* A luxation; a joint put out. *Grew.*
- To DISLODGE** §, dîz-lôdje'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge*.] To remove from a place. *Bp. Hall.* To remove from a habitation. *Harmar.* To drive an enemy from a station. *Dryden.* To remove an army to other quarters. *Shakspeare.*
- To DISLODGE**, dîz-lôdje'. *v. n.* To go away to another place. *Milton.*
- DISLOYAL** §, dîz-lô-â-l. 435. *a.* [*dis* and *loyal*.] Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign; disobedient. *Milton.* Dishonest; perfidious. *Shak.* Not true to the marriage-bed. *Shak.* False in love; not constant.
- DISLOYALLY**, dîz-lô-â-l-è. *ad.* Not faithfully; treacherously.
- DISLOYALTY**, dîz-lô-â-l-tè. *n. s.* Want of fidelity to the sovereign. *King Charles.* Want of fidelity in love. *Shakspeare.*
- DISMAL** §, dîz-mâl. 425. *a.* [*dies malus*, Lat.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark. *Shakspeare.*
- DISMALLY**, dîz-mâl-lè. *ad.* Horribly; sorrowfully.
- DISMALNESS**, dîz-mâl-nês. *n. s.* Horror; sorrow.
- To DISMANTLE** §, dîz-mân'-tl. *v. a.* [*dis* and *man-tle*.] To deprive of a dress; to strip; to denude. *South.* To loose; to throw off a dress; to throw open. *Shak.* To strip a town of its outworks. *Hal-lucell.* To break down any thing external. *Dryden.*
- DISMANTLING***, dîz-mân'-tlîng. *n. s.* The act of stripping a town of its bulwarks. *Hakewill.*
- To DISMASK**, dîz-mâsk'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mask*.] To divest of a mask. *Shakspeare.*
- To DISMAY** §, dîz-mâ'. 425. *v. a.* [*desmayar*, Span.] To terrify; to discourage; to depress; to deject. *Spenser.*
- DISMAY**, dîz-mâ'. 435. *n. s.* Fall of courage; terror felt; desertion of mind; fear impressed. *Milton.*
- DISMAYEDNESS**, dîz-mâ'-êd-nês. *n. s.* Dejection of courage. *Sidney.*
- DISME**, dîme. *n. s.* [Fr.] A tenth; a tithe. *Gower.*
- To DISMEMBER** §, dîz-mêm'-bûr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *member*.] To divide member from member; to dilacerate; to cut in pieces. *Shakspeare.*
- DISMEMBERMENT***, dîz-mêm'-bûr-mënt. *n. s.* Division. *Burke.*
- DISMETTLED***, dîz-mêt'-tld. *a.* [*dis* and *mettled*.] Without spirit or fire; without exertion. *Llewellyn.*
- To DISMISS** §, dîz-mîs'. 435. *v. a.* [*dismissus*, Lat.] To send away. *Shakspeare.* To give leave of departure. *Dryden.* To discard; to divest of an office.
- DISMISS***, dîz-mîs'. *n. s.* Discharge from any office. *Sir T. Herbert. Ob. T.*
- DISMISSAL***, dîz-mîs'-sâl. *n. s.* Dismission.
- DISMISSION**, dîz-mîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* Despatch; act of sending away. *Dryden.* An honourable discharge
- from any office or place. *Milton.* Deprivation, obligation to leave any post or place. *Shak.*
- DISMISSIVE***, dîz-mîs'-sîv. *a.* Proclaiming dismissal, or leave to depart. *Davenant.*
- To DISMORTGAGE**, dîz-môr'-gâje. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage. *Howell.*
- To DISMOUNT** §, dîz-môunt'. *v. a.* [*demonter*, Fr.] To throw off a horse. *Milton.* To throw from any elevation or place of honour. *Sackville.* To throw cannon from its carriage. *Knolles.*
- To DISMOUNT**, dîz-môunt'. *v. n.* To alight from a horse. *Addison.* To descend from any elevation. *Spenser.*
- To DISNATURALIZE**, dîz-nâtsh'-û-râ-lîze. *v. a.* [*dis* and *naturalize*.] To alienate; to make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.
- DISNATURED**, dîz-nâ'-ishrêd. 435. *a.* [*desnaturé*, old Fr.] Unnatural; wanting natural affection. *Shakspeare.* Unusual.
- DISOBEDIENCE** §, dîs-ô-bè'-dè-ênse. [See **OBE-DIENCE**.] *n. s.* [*dis* and *obedience*.] Violation of lawful command or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiours. *Shakspeare.* Incompliance. *Black more.*
- DISOBEDIENT**, dîs-ô-bè'-dè-ênt. *a.* Not observant of lawful authority. 1 *Kings.*
- To DISOBEY**, dîs-ô-bâ'. *v. a.* To break commands or transgress prohibitions. *Sidney.*
- DISOBLIGATION**, dîs-ôb-lè-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *obligation*.] Offence; cause of disgust. *Clarendon.*
- DISOBLIGATORY***, dîs-ôb-lè-gâ'-tûr-è. *a.* [*dis* and *obligatory*.] Releasing obligation. *King Charles.*
- To DISOBLIGE** §, dîs-ô-bîlje', or dîs-ô-blèeje'. 111. *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige*.] To offend; to disgust; to give offence to. *Clarendon.* To release from an obligation. *Bp. Hall.*
- DISOBLIGER***, dîs-ô-bîl'-jûr. *n. s.* One who offends another. *W. Mountague.*
- DISOBLIGING**, dîs-ô-bîl'-jîng. 111. *part. a.* Disgusting; unpleasing; offensive. *Government of the Tongue.*
- DISOBLIGINGLY**, dîs-ô-bîl'-jîng-lè. *ad.* In a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to please.
- DISOBLIGINGNESS**, dîs-ô-bîl'-jîng-nês. *n. s.* Offensiveness.
- DISOPINION***, dîs-ô-pîn'-yûn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *opinion*.] Difference of opinion. *Bp. Reynolds.*
- DISORDERED**, dîz-ôrb'd. 359. *a.* [*dis* and *orb*.] Thrown out of the proper orbit. *Shakspeare.*
- DISORDER** §, dîz-ôr'-dûr. *n. s.* [*dis* and *order*.] Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion. *Spectator.* Tumult; disturbance; bustle. *Waller.* Neglect of rule. *Pope.* Breach of laws; violation of standing institution. *Wisdom.* Sickness; distemper. *Locke.* Discomposure of mind; turbulence of passions.
- To DISORDER**, dîz-ôr'-dûr. *v. a.* To throw into confusion; to confound; to disturb; to ruffle. *Milton.* To make sick; to disturb the body. To discompose; to disturb the mind. *Barrow.* To turn out of holy orders; to depose. *Dryden.*
- DISORDERED**, dîz-ôr'-dûrd. 359. *a.* Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behaviour. *Shakspeare.*
- DISORDEREDNESS**, dîz-ôr'-dûr-êd-nês. *n. s.* Irregularity; want of order. *Knolles.*
- DISORDERLY**, dîz-ôr'-dûr-lè. *a.* Confused; im-metrical. *Hale.* Irregular; tumultuous. *Bacon.* Lawless; contrary to law. *Hayward.*
- DISORDERLY**, dîz-ôr'-dûr-lè. *ad.* Without rule; without method; confusedly. *Raleigh.* Without law; inordinately. 2 *Thess.*
- DISORDINATE**, dîz-ôr'-dè-nâte. 91. *a.* [*dis* and *ordinate*.] Not living by the rules of virtue. *Bryskett.*
- DISORDINATELY**, dîz-ôr'-dè-nâte-lè. *ad.* Inordinately; viciously.
- DISORGANIZATION***, dîz-ôr'-gân-è-zâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *organization*.] Destruction of system subversion of order. *Dr. Gaskin.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tâb, bâll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

To DISORGANIZE*, dîz-ôr'-gân-îze. v. a. To break in pieces; to destroy the order of. *Bp. Mansel*.
 DISORIENTATED, dîs-ô'-rên-tâ-têd. a. [dis and orient.] Turned from the east; turned from the right direction. *Harris*.
 To DISOWN, dîz-ône'. v. a. [dis and own.] To deny; not to allow. *Dryden*. To abnegate; to renounce. *Swift*.
 To DISPACE*, dîs-pâse'. v. n. [dis and spatio, Lat.] To range about. *Spenser*.
 To DISPAIR*, dîs-pâre'. v. a. [dis and pair.] To part a couple. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
 To DISPAND*, dîs-pând'. v. a. [dispando, Lat.] To display; to spread abroad. *Dict*.
 DISPANSION, dîs-pân'-shûn. n. s. The act of displaying; diffusion; dilatation.
 DISPARADISED*, dîs-pâr'-â-dîste. a. [dis and paradise.] Fallen from happiness to misery. *Cockran*.
 To DISPARAGE*, dîs-pâr'-rîdje. 90. v. a. [deparager, old Fr.] To marry any one to another of inferior condition. To match unequally. *Cockran*. To injure by a comparison with something of less value. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout. *Milton*. To bring reproach upon; to be the cause of disgrace. *Spenser*.
 DISPARAGEMENT, dîs-pâr'-rîdje-mênt. n. s. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence. *L'Estrange*. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or against decency. *Cowel*. Reproach; disgrace; indignity. *Spenser*.
 DISPARAGER, dîs-pâr'-rîdje-âr. n. s. One that disgraces; one that treats with indignity. *Hickes*.
 DISPARAGINGLY*, dîs-pâr'-rîdje-îng-lê. ad. Contemptuously. *Peters*.
 DISPARATE*, dîs-pâ'-râte. a. [disparatus, Lat.] Separate; dissimilar. *Bp. Taylor*.
 DISPARATES, dîs-pâ'-râtes. n. s. Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other. *Alp. Usher*.
 DISPARITY, dîs-pâr'-ê-tê. 511. n. s. [dispar, Lat.] Inequality; difference in rank or excellence. *Hooker*. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.
 To DISPART, dîs-pârk'. v. a. [dis and park.] To throw open a park. *Shak*. To set at large; to release from enclosure. *Sir T. Herbert*.
 To DISPART, dîs-pârt'. v. a. [dis and part.] To divide in two; to separate; to break; to burst; to rive. *Spenser*.
 DISPASSION*, dîs-pâsh'-ûn. n. s. [dis and passion.] Freedom from mental perturbation. *Temple*.
 DISPASSIONATE, dîs-pâsh'-ûn-âte. 91. a. Cool; calm; impartial. *Dr. Maine*.
 DISPASSIONATED*, dîs-pâsh'-ûn-â-têd. a. Cool; free from passion. *Dr. Maine*.
 DISPASSIONATELY*, dîs-pâsh'-ûn-âte-lê. ad. In a calm and temperate manner. *Killingbeck*.
 DISPASSIONED*, dîs-pâsh'-ûnd. a. Free from passion. *Domne*.
 To DISPATCH*, See To DESPATCH.
 DISPATCHER*, See DESPATCHER.
 To DISPEL, dîs-pêl'. v. a. [dispellô, Lat.] To drive by scattering; to dissipate. *Milton*.
 DISPELCE, dîs-pêlse'. n. s. [despence, Fr.] Expense; cost; profusion. *Spenser*.
 To DISPEND*, dîs-pênd'. v. a. [dispendo, Lat.] To spend; to consume; to expend. *Spenser*.
 DISPENDER*, dîs-pênd'-âr. n. s. One that distributes. *Wicliffe*. Ob. T.
 DISPENSABLE*, dîs-pên'-sâ-bl. a. Capable of being dispensed with. *More*.
 DISPENSABLENESS*, dîs-pên'-sâ-bl-nês. n. s. Capability of being dispensed with. *Hammond*.
 DISPENSARY, dîs-pên'-sâ-rê. n. s. The place where medicines are dispensed. *Garth*.
 DISPENSATION, dîs-pên'-sâ-shûn. n. s. Distribution; dealing out any thing. *Woodward*. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence; distribution of good and evil. *Bp. Taylor*. An exemption from some law. *Ward*.

DISPENSATIVE*, dîs-pên'-sâ-îv. a. Granting dispensation. *Proceedings against Garnet*.
 DISPENSATIVELY*, dîs-pên'-sâ-îv-lê. ad. By dispensation. *Sir H. Wotton*.
 DISPENSATOR, dîs-pên'-sâ-tôr. n. s. [Lat.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a distributor. *Bacon*.
 DISPENSATORY, dîs-pên'-sâ-tôr-ê. 512. n. s. [from dispense.] A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed. *Bacon*.
 DISPENSATORY*, dîs-pên'-sâ-tôr-ê. a. Having the power of granting dispensation. *Bp. Rainbow*.
 To DISPENSE*, dîs-pênce'. v. a. [dispenser, Fr.] To deal out; to distribute. *Milton*. To make up a medicine. To dispense with. To excuse; to grant dispensation for. *Shak*. To set free from an obligation. *Addison*. To obtain a dispensation from; to come to agreement with. *Shakespeare*.
 DISPENSE, dîs-pênce'. n. s. Dispensation; exemption. *Milton*.
 DISPENSER, dîs-pên'-sûr. 98. n. s. One that dispenses; a distributor. *Fulke*. One that frames excuses. *Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*.
 To DISPEOPLE*, dîs-pê'-pl. v. a. [dis and people.] To depopulate; to empty of people. *Spenser*.
 DISPEPLER, dîs-pê'-pl-âr. n. s. A depopulator; a waster. *Gay*.
 To DISPERGE, dîs-pêrdje'. v. a. [dispergo, Lat.] To sprinkle; to scatter. *Shakespeare*.
 To DISPERSE*, dîs-pêrse'. v. a. [disperus, Lat.] To scatter; to drive to different parts. *Ezekiel*. To dissipate. *Shak*. To deal about; to distribute. *Bacon*.
 DISPERSEDLY, dîs-pêr'-sêd-lê. 364. ad. In a dispersed manner; separately. *Hooker*.
 DISPERSEDNESS, dîs-pêr'-sêd-nês. n. s. The state of being dispersed; dispersion.
 DISPERSENESS, dîs-pêr'-sês. n. s. Thinness; scatteredness. *Brerewood*.
 DISPERSER, dîs-pêr'-sûr. 98. n. s. A scatterer; a spreader. *Spectator*.
 DISPERSION, dîs-pêr'-shûn. n. s. [dispersio, Lat.] The act of scattering or spreading. *Brown*. The state of being scattered. *Raleigh*.
 DISPERSIVE*, dîs-pêr'-siv. a. Having the power to disperse. *Dyer*.
 To DISPIRIT*, dîs-pîr'-ît. 109. v. a. [dis and spir it.] To discourage; to fret; to depress. *Clarendon*. To exhaust the spirits. *Collier*.
 DISPIRITEDNESS, dîs-pîr'-ît-êd-nês. n. s. Want of vigour; want of vivacity. *Dict*.
 DISPITEOUS*, dîs-pîsh'-ê-ûs. a. Malicious; furious. *Spenser*.
 DISPITEOUSLY*, dîs-pîsh'-ê-ûs-lê. ad. Maliciously. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
 To DISPLACE, dîs-plâse'. v. a. [dis and place.] To put out of place; to place in another situation. *Gregory*. To put out of any state, or condition. *Bacon*. To disorder. *Shakespeare*.
 DISPLACENCY, dîs-plâ'-sên-sê. n. s. [displecencia, Lat.] Incivility; disobedience. Disgust; any thing displeasing. *Brown*.
 To DISPLANT*, dîs-plânt'. v. a. [dis and plant.] To remove a plant. *Beaumont and Fl*. To drive a people from their residence. *Spenser*.
 DISPLANTATION, dîs-plân-tâ-shûn. n. s. [dis and plantatio.] The removal of a plant. The ejection of a people. *Raleigh*.
 DISPLANTING*, dîs-plânt'-îng. n. s. Removal; ejection. *Hakewill*.
 To DISPLAT*, dîs-plât'. v. a. [dis and plat.] To untwist; to uncurl. *Hakewill*.
 To DISPLAY*, dîs-plâ'. v. a. [displayer, Fr.] To spread wide. *Spenser*. To exhibit to the sight or mind. *Shak*. To carve; to cut up. *Spectator*. To talk without restraint. *Shak*. To set ostentatiously to view. *Shak*. To open; to unlock. *B. Jonson*.
 DISPLAY, dîs-plâ'. n. s. An exhibition of any thing to view. *Glanville*.
 DISPLAYER*, dîs-plâ'-âr. n. s. That which sets to view. *Gayton*.

DIS 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

To DISPLE*, dîs-pl. v. a. To discipline; to chastise. *Spenser. Ob. T.*
DISPLEA/SANCE, dîs-plê'-zânse. n. s. [*deplaisance*, old Fr.] Anger; discontent. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
DISPLEA/SANT, dîs-plêz'-ânt. a. Unpleasing; offensive. *Sir T. Elyot.*
DISPLEA/SANTLY*, dîs-plêz'-ânt-lê. ad. In an unpleasing manner. *Sir T. Elyot.*
To DISPLEA/SE §, dîs-plêze'. v. a. [*dis and please*.] To offend; to make angry. 1 *Chron.* To make sad. *Milton.*
To DISPLEA/SE, dîs-plêze'. v. n. To disgust; to raise aversion. *Bacon.*
DISPLEA/SEDNESS*, dîs-plê'-zêd-nêss. n. s. Pain received; uneasiness. *W. Mountagu.*
DISPLEA/SINGNESS, dîs-plê'-zing-nêss. n. s. Offensiveness. *Locke.*
DISPLEA/SURE, dîs-plêzh'-ûre. n. s. Uneasiness; pain received. *Locke.* Offence; pain given. *Judges.* Anger; indignation. *Hooker.* State of disgrace; state of being discontented; disfavour. *Peachment.*
To DISPLEA/SURE, dîs-plêzh'-ûre. v. a. To displease. *Bacon. Ob. J.*
DISPLICENCE*, dîs-plê-sênse. n. s. [*displacencia*, Lat.] Discontent; dislike. *W. Mountague.*
To DISPLO/DE §, dîs-plôde'. v. a. [*displodo*, Lat.] To disperse with a loud noise; to vent with violence. *Milton.*
DISPLOSION, dîs-plô'-zhûn. n. s. The act of disploding. *Young.*
DISPLU/MED*, dîs-plûmd'. a. [*dis and plumed*.] Stripped of feathers. *Burke.*
To DISPO/NGE*. See **To DISPUNGE**.
DISPORT §, dîs-pôrt'. n. s. [*deport*, old Fr.] Play; sport; pastime. *Spenser.*
To DISPORT, dîs-pôrt'. v. a. To divert. *Sir T. Elyot.*
To DISPORT, dîs-pôrt'. v. n. To play; to toy; to wanton. *Milton.*
DISPO/SABLE*, dîs-pô'-zâ-bl. a. Capable of being employed to any particular purpose.
DISPO/SAL, dîs-pô'-zâl. n. s. The act of disposing or regulating any thing; regulation. *Milton.* The power of distribution; the right of bestowing. *Atterbury.* Government; management; conduct. *Locke.* Establishment in a new state; dismissal into new hands. *Tutler.*
To DISPO/SE §, dîs-pôze'. v. a. [*disposer*, Fr.] To employ to various purposes; to diffuse. *Prior.* To give; to place; to bestow. *Shak.* To turn to any particular end. *Dryden.* To adapt; to form for any purpose. *Spenser.* To frame the mind; to incline. *Bacon.* To make fit. *Locke.* To regulate; to adjust. *Dryden.*—**To dispose of**. To apply to any purpose. *Locke.* To put into the hands of another. *Shakespeare.* To give away by authority. *Waller.* To direct. To conduct; to behave. *Bacon.* To place in any condition. *Dryden.* To put away by any means. *Burnet.*
To DISPO/SE, dîs-pôze'. v. n. To bargain; to make terms. *Shakespeare.*
DISPO/SE, dîs-pôze'. n. s. Power; management; disposal. *Shakespeare.* Distribution; act of government; dispensation. *Milton.* Disposition; cast of behaviour. *Shak.* Disposition; cast of mind; inclination. *Shakespeare.*
DISPO/SER, dîs-pô'-zâr. 98. n. s. Distributer; giver; bestower. *Grant.* Governour; director. *Boyle.* One who takes from, and gives to, whom he pleases. *Prior.*
DISPOSING*, dîs-pô'-zing. n. s. Direction. *Prov.*
DISPOSITION, dîs-pô'-zîsh'-ûn. n. s. Order; method; distribution. *Hooker.* Natural fitness; quality. *Newton.* Tendency to any act or state. *Bacon.* Temper of mind. *Shak.* Affection of kindness or ill-will. *Swift.* Predominant inclination. *Shak.* Assortment; adjustment of external circumstances. *Shakespeare.*
DISPOSITIVE, dîs-pôz'-ê-tîv. a. That which implies disposal of any property; decreative. *Ayliffe.* Incluable. *Bp. Taylor.*

DISPO/SITIVELY, dîs-pôz'-ê-tîv-lê. ad. In a dispositive manner. Respecting individuals: distriously. *Brown.*
DISPO/SITOR, dîs-pôz'-ê-tûr. n. s. The lord of that sign in which the planet is, and by which therefore it is over-ruled.
To DISPOSSE/SS §, dîs-pôz-zêss'. v. a. [*dis and possess*.] To put out of possession; to deprive; to disseize. *Spenser.*
DISPOSSE/SSION*, dîs-pôz-zêsh'-ûn. n. s. Putting out of possession. *Bp. Hall.*
DISPO/SURE, dîs-pô'-zhûre. n. s. Disposal; government; power; management. *Sandys.* State posture. *Wotton.*
DISPRA/ISE §, dîs-prâze'. n. s. [*dis and praise*.] Blame; censure; dishonour. *Sir T. Elyot.*
To DISPRA/ISE, dîs-prâze'. v. a. To blame, to censure. *Shakespeare.*
DISPRA/ISER, dîs-prâ'-zâr. 98. n. s. A censurer; one who blames. *Died.*
DISPRA/ISIBLE, dîs-prâ'-zê-bl. a. Unworthy of commendation. *Dut.*
DISPRA/ISINGLY, dîs-prâ'-zing-lê. ad. With blame; with censure. *Shakespeare.*
To DISPREA/D §, dîs-sprêd'. v. a. [*dis and spread*.] To spread different ways.—In this word, and a few others, *dis* means different ways; in different directions. *Spenser.*
To DISPREA/D*, dîs-sprêd'. v. n. To extend or expand itself. *Thomson.*
DISPREA/DER, dîs-sprêd'-ûr. n. s. A publisher; a divulger. *Milton.*
To DISPRI/ZE*, dîs-prîze'. v. a. To undervalue to set in lower estimation. *Cotton.*
To DISPROFE/SS*, dîs-prô-fêss'. v. a. To abandon the profession of. *Spenser.*
DISPRO/FIT, dîs-prôf'-it. n. s. [*dis and profit*.] Loss; damage; detriment. *Fox.*
DISPRO/OF, dîs-prôôf'. n. s. [*dis and proof*.] Confutation. *Atterbury.*
To DISPRO/PERTY, dîs-prôp'-êr-lê. v. a. [*dis and property*.] To dispossess of any property. *Shak.*
DISPRO/PORITION §, dîs-prô-pôr'-shûn. n. s. [*dis and proportion*.] Unsuitableness in form or quantity of one thing, or one part of the same thing, to another; want of symmetry; disparity. *Shak.*
To DISPRO/PORITION, dîs-prô-pôr'-shûn. v. o. To mismatch; to join unfitly. *Shakespeare.*
DISPRO/PORITIONABLE, dîs-prô-pôr'-shûn-â-bl. a. Unsuitable in form or quantity. *Suckling.*
DISPRO/PORITIONABLENESS, dîs-prô-pôr'-shûn-â-bl-nêss. n. s. Unsuitableness to something else.
DISPRO/PORITIONABLY, dîs-prô-pôr'-shûn-â-blê. ad. Unsuitably; not symmetrically. *Tillotson.*
DISPRO/PORITIONAL, dîs-prô-pôr'-shûn-âl. a. Disproportionable. *Locke.*
DISPRO/PORITION/LITY*, dîs-prô-pôr'-shûn-âl'-ê-tê. n. s. Unsuitableness in bulk or form. *More.*
DISPRO/PORITIONALLY, dîs-prô-pôr'-shûn-âl-lê. ad. Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.
DISPRO/PORIONATE, dîs-prô-pôr'-shûn-ête. 91. a. Unsymmetrical; unsuitable; either in bulk, form, or value. *Ruy.*
DISPRO/PORIONATELY, dîs-prô-pôr'-shûn-ête-lê. ad. Unsuitably; unsymmetrically. *Brown.*
DISPRO/PORIONATENESS, dîs-prô-pôr'-shûn-ête-nêss. n. s. Unsuitableness in bulk, form, or value. *More.*
To DISPRO/VE §, dîs-prôôve'. v. a. [*dis and prove*.] To confute an assertion. *Hooker.* To convict a practice of error. *Hooker.* To disapprove; to disallow. *Hooker.*
DISPRO/VER, dîs-prôô'-vûr. 98. n. s. One that disproves or confutes. One that blames; a censurer. *Wotton.*
To DISPU/NGE*, dîs-pûnje'. v. a. [*dispuingo*, Lat.] To expunge; to raise out. *Sir H. Wotton.* To discharge, as a saturated sponge, when squeezed. [*dis and sponge*.] *Shakespeare.*
DISPU/NISHABLE, dîs-pûn'-ish-â-bl. a. [*dis and punishable*.] Without penal restraint. *Swift.*

—nò, môve, nôr, nôt; —tùbe, tâh, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

To DISPURSE, dis-pûrse'. v. a. [*dis* and *purse*.]

To pay; to disburse. *Shakespeare*.

To DISPURVEY \S , dis-pûr-vâ'. v. a. [*dispurvoir*, old Fr.] To deprive; to unprovide. *Barret*.

DISPURVEYANCE*, dis-pûr-vâ'-ânse. n. s. [*dis* and *purveyance*.] Want of provisions. *Spenser*.

DISPUTABLE, dis-pû-tâ-bl. a. Liable to contest; convertible. *South*. Lawful to be contested. *Swift*. Fond of disputation. *Shak*.

Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnson, Mr. Smith, Perry, and Bailey, are for the second pronunciation of this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, and Entick, for the first; and this, notwithstanding the majority of suffrages against it, is, in my opinion, decidedly most agreeable to the best usage. It were undoubtedly to be wished that words of this form preserved the accent of the verb to which they correspond; but this correspondence we find entirely set aside in lamentable, comparable, admirable, and many others, with which disputable must certainly class. Mr. Scott gives both modes of accenting this word; but, by his placing the word with the accent on the first syllable first, we may presume he prefers this pronunciation.—See INDISPUTABLE. W.

DISPUTA/CITY*, dis-pû-tâs-ê-tê. n. s. Proneness to dispute. *Bp. Ward*.

DISPUTANT, dis-pû-tânt. 503. n. s. A controversialist; an arguer; a reasoner. *Smyds*.

DISPUTANT, dis-pû-tânt. a. Disputing; engaged in controversy. *Milton*. *Ob. J.*

DISPUTATION, dis-pû-tâ-shûn. n. s. The skill of controversy; argumentation. *Locke*. Controversy; argumental contest. *Sidney*.

DISPUTATIOUS, dis-pû-tâ-shûs. a. Inclined to dispute; cavilling. *Addison*.

DISPUTATIVE, dis-pû-tâ-tiv. 512. a. Disposed to debate; argumentative. *Bp. Taylor*.

To DISPUTE \S , dis-pû-te'. v. n. [*disputo*, Lat.] To contend by argument; to debate. *Decay of Piety*.

To DISPUTE, dis-pû-te'. v. a. To contend for, whether by words or action. *Hooker*. To question; to reason about. *Dryden*. To discuss; to think on. *Shakespeare*.

DISPUTE, dis-pû-te'. n. s. Contest; controversy. *Locke*.

DISPUTELESS, dis-pû-te'-lês. a. Undisputed; uncontroversial. *Diet*.

DISPUTER, dis-pû-tûr. n. s. A controversialist; one given to argument and opposition. *Stillingfleet*.

DISPUTING*, dis-pû-tîng. n. s. Disputation; altercation. *Phil.* ii. 14.

DISQUALIFICATION, dis-kwôl-ê-tê-kâ-shûn. n. s. That which disqualifies; that which makes unfit. *Spectator*.

To DISQUALIFY \S , dis-kwôl-ê-fl. v. a. [*dis* and *qualify*.] To make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment. *Ayliffe*. To deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction; to disable; to except from any grant. *Swift*.

To DISQUALITY, dis-kwôl-ê-tê. v. a. [*dis* and *quantity*.] To lessen; to diminish. *Shak. Ob. J.*

DISQUIET \S , dis-kwî-ê-t. n. s. [*dis* and *quiet*.] Uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity; vexation; anxiety. *Tillotson*.

DISQUIET, dis-kwî-ê-t. a. Unquiet; uneasy; restless. *Shakespeare*.

To DISQUIET, dis-kwî-ê-t. v. a. To disturb; to make uneasy; to harass. *Spenser*.

DISQUIETER, dis-kwî-ê-tûr. n. s. A disturber; a harasser. *Hammond*.

DISQUIETFUL*, dis-kwî-ê-t-fûl. a. Producing uneasiness or vexation. *Barrow*.

DISQUIETING*, dis-kwî-ê-tîng. n. s. Vexation; disturbance. *Wisdom*.

DISQUIETLY, dis-kwî-ê-t-lê. ad. Without rest; anxiously; uneasily. *Shakespeare*.

DISQUIETNESS, dis-kwî-ê-t-nês. n. s. Uneasiness; restlessness. *Spenser*.

DISQUIETOUS*, dis-kwî-ê-t-ûs. a. Causing disquiet. *Milton*.

DISQUIETUDE, dis-kwî-ê-tûde. n. s. Uneasiness; anxiety; disturbance. *Addison*.

DISQUISITION, dis-kwê-zîsh-ûn. n. s. [*disquisi-*

tiô, Lat.] Examination; disputative inquiry. *Brown*.

To DISRA'NK, dîz-rânk'. v. a. [*dis* and *rank*.] To degrade from his rank. *Diet*. To put out of the rank; to throw into confusion. *Decker*.

DISREGARD \S , dis-rê-gârd'. n. s. [*dis* and *regard*.] Slight notice; neglect; contempt. *Mason*.

To DISREGARD, dis-rê-gârd'. v. a. To slight; to neglect; to contemn. *Sprat*.

DISREGARDE' \S , dis-rê-gârd'-ûr. n. s. One who slights or contemns a thing. *Boyle*.

DISREGARDFUL, dis-rê-gârd-fûl. a. Negligent contemptuous.

DISREGARDFULLY, dis-rê-gârd-fûl-lê. ad. Negligently; contemptuously.

DISRE'LISH, dîz-rêl'-îsh. 435. n. s. [*dis* and *relish*.] Bad taste; nauseaousness. *Milton*. Dislike of the palate; squeamishness. *Bp. Hall*.

To DISRE'LISH, dîz-rêl'-îsh. v. a. To make nauseous; to infect with an unpleasant taste. *Milton*.

To want a taste of; to dislike. *Milton*.

DISREPUTABLE*, dîz-rêp'-û-tâ-bl. a. Not creditable. *Bp. Watson*.

DISREPUTATION, dîz-rêp-û-tâ-shûn. n. s. Disgrace; dishonour. *Bacon*. Loss of reputation; ignominy. *Hayward*.

DISREPUTE \S , dîz-rê-pû-te'. n. s. [*dis* and *repute*.] Ill character; dishonour; want of reputation. *South*.

To DISREPUTE*, dîz-rê-pû-te'. v. a. To bring into disgrace; to disregard. *Mountagu*.

DISRESPECT \S , dîs-rê-spêkt'. n. s. [*dis* and *respect*.] Incivility; want of reverence; an act approaching to rudeness. *Clarendon*.

To DISRESPECT*, dîs-rê-spêkt'. v. a. To show disrespect to. *Sir H. Wotton*.

DISRESPECTFUL, dîs-rê-spêkt-fûl. a. Irreverent; uncivil.

DISRESPECTFULLY, dîs-rê-spêkt-fûl-lê. ad. Irreverently; uncivilly. *Addison*.

To DISROBE \S , dîz-rô-be'. 435. n. a. [*dis* and *robe*.] To undress; to uncover; to strip. *Spenser*.

DISROBER*, dîz-rô-bûr. n. s. One who strips off a garment. *Gayton*.

DISRUPTION, dîz-rûp-shûn. 435. n. s. [*disruptio* Lat.] The act of breaking asunder. *Bp. Hall*.

Breach; rent; dilaeration. *Woodward*.

DISSATISFACTION, dîs-sât-îs-fâk-shûn. n. s. [*dis* and *satisfaction*.] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent. *Addison*.

DISSATISFACTORINESS, dîs-sât-îs-fâk-tûr-ê-nês. n. s. Inability to give content.

DISSATISFACTORY \S , dîs-sât-îs-fâk-tûr-ê. a. Unable to give content.

To DISSATISFY, dîs-sât-îs-fl. v. a. [*dis* and *satisfy*.] To discontent; to displease. *Collier*. To fail to please. *Locke*.

To DISSEAT*, dîs-sê-te'. v. a. [*dis* and *seat*.] To put out of a seat. *Shakespeare*.

To DISSECT \S , dîs-sêkt'. 424. v. a. [*disseco*, Lat.] To cut in pieces. It is used chiefly of anatomical inquiries. *Roscommon*. To divide and examine minutely. *Atterbury*.

DISSECTION, dîs-sêk-shûn. n. s. The act of separating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy. *Addison*. Nice examination. *Grawville*.

DISSECTOR*, dîs-sêk-tûr. n. s. One who dissects; an anatomist. *Greenhill*.

DISSEISIN, dîs-sê-zîn. n. s. An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land, tenement, or other immovable or incorporeal right. *Selden*.

To DISSEIZE \S , dîs-sê-ze'. v. a. [*dissaisier*, Fr.] To dispossess; to deprive. *Spenser*.

DISSEIZOR, dîs-sê-zôr. 166. n. s. He that dispossesses another. *Selden*.

DISSEMBLANCE*, dîs-sêm-blânse. n. s. Want of resemblance; dissimilitude. *Osborne*.

To DISSEMBLE \S , dîs-sêm-bl. v. a. [*dissimulo*, Lat.] To hide under false appearance; to pretend that not to be which really is. *Hayward*. To pretend that to be which is not. *Shakespeare*.

To DISSEMBLE, dîs-sêm-bl. v. n. To play the hypocrite; to use false professions; to wheedle. *Jer*

DISSEMBLER, dis-sêm-blâr, *n. s.* A hypocrite; a man who conceals his true disposition. *Shak.* One who pretends that not to be which really is. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* One who feigns what he does not feel or think. *Milton.*

DISSEMBLING*, dis-sêm-blîng. *n. s.* Dissimulation; fallacious appearance. *Bp. Taylor.*

DISSEMBLINGLY, dis-sêm-blîng-lê. *ad.* With dissimulation; hypocritically. *Bp. Taylor.*

To DISSEMINATE*, dis-sêm-ê-nâ-te. *v. a.* [*disseminare*, Lat.] To scatter as seed; to sow; to spread every way. *Hammond.*

DISSEMINATION, dis-sêm-ê-nâ-shûn. *n. s.* Scattering like seed; sowing or spreading. *Brown.*

DISSEMINATOR, dis-sêm-ê-nâ-tûr. 521. *n. s.* He that scatters; a sower; a spreader. *Decay of Piety.*

DISSENSION*, dis-sên-shûn. *n. s.* [*dissensio*, Lat.] Disagreement; strife; contention; quarrel. *Shak.*

DISSENSIOUS, dis-sên-shûs. *a.* Disposed to discord; quarrelsome. *Ascham.*

To DISSENT*, dis-sên-t'. *v. n.* [*dissentio*, Lat.] To disagree in opinion. *Addison.* To differ; to be of a contrary nature. *Hooker.* To differ from the established church. *Hudibras.*

DISSENT, dis-sên-t'. *n. s.* Disagreement; declaration of difference of opinion. *Locke.* Contrariety of nature; opposite quality. *Bacon.*

DISSENTANEOUS, dis-sên-tâ-nê-ûs. *a.* Disagreeable; contrary. *Rivaut.*

DISSENTANY*, dis-sên-tâ-nê. *a.* Dissentaneous; inconsistent. *Milton.*

DISSENTER, dis-sên-tûr. 98. *n. s.* One that disagrees from an opinion. *W. Mountagu.* One who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the English church. *Wetwood.*

DISSENTIENT†, dis-sên-shênt. *a.* Declaring dissent.

DISSENTING*, dis-sên-t'îng. *n. s.* Declaration of difference of opinion. *K. Charles.*

DISSENTIOUS*, See DISSENSIOUS.

To DISSERT*, dis-sêr-t'. *v. n.* [*disserio*, Lat.] To discourse; to dispute. *Harris.*

DISSSERTATION, dis-sêr-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* A discourse; a disquisition; a treatise. *Broome.*

DISSSERTATOR*, dis-sêr-tâ-tûr. *n. s.* One who discourses or debates. *Boyle.*

To DISSEERVE*, dis-sêr-v'. 424. *v. a.* [*deservire*, old Fr.] To do injury to; to mischief; to hurt. *Clarendon.*

DISSERVICE, dis-sêr-vîs. *n. s.* Injury; mischief. *Brown.*

DISSERVICEABLE, dis-sêr-vîs-â-bl. *a.* Injurious; mischievous; hurtful.

DISSERVICEABLENESS, dis-sêr-vîs-â-bl-nêss. *n. s.* Injury; harm; hurt. *Norris.*

To DISSETTLE, dis-sê-t'îl. 405. *v. a.* To unsettle; to unfix. *More.*

To DISSEVER*, dis-sêv'-ûr. *v. a.* [*desseverare*, old Fr.] To part in two; to break; to divide; to sunder. *Sidney.*

DISSEVERANCE*, dis-sêv'-êr-ânse. *n. s.* Separation. *Hoccleve. Ob. T.*

DISSEVERING*, dis-sêv'-êr-îng. *n. s.* Separation. *Raleigh.*

DISSIDENCE*, dis-sê-dênse. *n. s.* [*dissideo*, Lat.] Discord; disagreement. *Dict.*

DISSIDENT*, dis-sê-dênt. *a.* Varying; not agreeing. *Robinson.*

DISSIDENTS*, dis-sê-dêntz. *n. s.* A name applied to those of the Lutheran, Calvinistick, and Greek profession in Poland. *Gudbrie.*

DISSILIENCE*, dis-sîl'-yênse. 113. *n. s.* [*dissilio*, Lat.] The act of starting asunder.

DISSILIENT, dis-sîl'-yênt. *a.* Starting asunder.

DISSILITION, dis-sîl'-îsh'-ûn. *n. s.* Bursting in two; starting different ways. *Boyle.*

DISSIMILAR*, dis-sîm'-ê-lâr. 88. *a.* [*dis* and *similâ*, Lat.] Unlike; heterogeneous. *Boyle.*

DISSIMILARITY, dis-sîm'-ê-lâr-ê-tê. *n. s.* Unlikeness; dissimilitude. *Cheyne.*

DISSIMILE*, dis-sîm'-ê-lê. *n. s.* A dissimilitude; a comparison with, and illustration by, contraries.

DISSIMILITUDE, dis-sîm-mîl'-ê-tûde. *n. s.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance. *Hooker.* Comparison by contraries. *Instructions of Oratory.*

DISSIMULATION*, dis-sîm-û-lâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*dissimulatio*, Lat.] The act of dissembling; hypocrisy. *Bacon.*

To DISSIMULE*, dis-sîm'-mûle. *v. a.* To dissemble. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. T.*

DYSSIPABLE, dis-sê-pâ-bl. *a.* Easily scattered; liable to dispersion. *Bacon.*

To DYSSIPATE*, dis-sê-pâ-te. 91. *v. a.* [*dissipatus*, Lat.] To scatter every way; to disperse. *Bp. Tuulor.* To scatter the attention. *Savage.* To spend a fortune. *London.*

DISSIPATION, dis-sê-pâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of dispersion. *Bacon.* The state of being dispersed. Scattered attention. *Swift.*

DISSOCIABLE*, dis-sô'-shê-â-bl. *a.* Not to be brought to good fellowship. *Burton.*

To DISSOCIATE*, dis-sô'-shê-â-te. *v. a.* [*dissocio*, Lat.] To separate; to disunite. *Boyle.*

DISSOCIATION*, dis-sô'-shê-â-shûn. *n. s.* Separation; division. *Hovell.*

DISSOLUBLE, dis-sô-lû-bl. *a.* Capable of separation by heat or moisture. *Sir T. Elyot.*

✠ The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable of this word, as it comes from the Latin *dissolubilis*, which seems to confirm the observations on the word *incomparable*. *Dissolvable* is a compound of our own, and therefore retains the accent of the verb from which it is formed, 501.—See *ACADEMY*, *DISPUTABLE*, and *RESOLUBLE*. *W.*

DISSOLUBILITY, dis-sô-lû-blîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Liability to suffer a disunion of parts. *Hale.*

DYSSOLUTE*, dis-sô-lû-te. *a.* [*dissolutus*, Lat.] Loose; wanton; unrestrained; dissolved in pleasures; luxurious; debauched. *Spenser.*

DYSSOLUTELY, dis-sô-lû-te-lê. *ad.* Loosely; in debauchery; without restraint. *Wisdom.*

DYSSOLUTENESS, dis-sô-lû-te-nêss. *n. s.* Looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery. *Locke.*

DISSOLUTION, dis-sô-lû-shûn. *n. s.* The act of liquefying by heat or moisture. The state of being liquefied. The state of melting away; liquefaction. *Shak.*

Destruction of any thing by separation of parts. *South.* The substance formed by dissolving any body. *Bacon.* Death. *Raleigh.*

Destruction. Breach or ruin of any thing compacted or united. *South.* The act of breaking up an assembly. *B. Jonson.*

Looseness of manners; laxity; dissipation. *Harmar.*

DISSOLVABLE, diz-zôl'-vâ-bl. *a.* Capable of dissolution; liable to be melted. *More.*

To DISSOLVE*, diz-zôl'-v'. 424. *v. a.* [*dissolve*, Lat.] To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts with heat or moisture; to melt; to liquefy. *Woodward.*

To break; to disunite in any manner. 2 *Pet.* To loose; to break the ties. *Fairfax.*

To separate persons united. *Shak.* To break up assemblies. *Bacon.* To solve; to clear. *Daniel.*

To break an enchantment. *Milton.* To be relaxed by pleasure. *Druden.*

To DISSOLVE, diz-zôl'-v'. *v. n.* To be melted; to be liquefied. *Bacon.* To sink away; to fail to nothing. *Shak.* To melt away in pleasures.

DISSOLVENT, diz-zôl'-vênt. *a.* Having the power of dissolving or melting. *Ray.*

DISSOLVENT, diz-zôl'-vênt. *n. s.* That which has the power of disuniting the parts. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSOLVER, diz-zôl'-vûr. *n. s.* That which has the power of dissolving. *Arbuthnot.* One who solves or clears a difficulty. *Daniel.*

DISSOLVIBLE, diz-zôl'-vê-bl. *a.* Liable to perish by dissolution. *Hale.*

✠ If this word and its etymon must be written *dissolvable* and *solvable*, and not *dissoluble* and *soluble*, because *solveo* and its compounds in Latin are of the third conjugation, and form their personal and temporal variations by assuming *i*, there is no reason why *resoluble* should be written with *a*, as it stands in Johnson, who, notwithstanding he writes *dissoluble* here with an *i*, yet, in his explanation of the etymology of *indissoluble*, tells us it is formed from *in*, and *dissoluble* with an *a*. *W.*

—nò, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tùbe, túb, báll; —díl; —pōund; —thín, THIS.

DISSONANCE §, dís-sò-nânse. *n. s.* [*dissonans*, Lat.] A mixture of harsh, unpleasant, unharmonious sounds. *Milton*.

DISSONANCY*, dís-sò-nân-sè. *n. s.* Discord; disagreement. *Bullockar*.

DISSONANT, dís-sò-nánt. *a.* Harsh; unharmonious. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. Incongruous; disagreeing. *Robinson*.

TO DISSUADE §, dís-swáde'. 331. *v. a.* [*dissuadeo*, Lat.] To dehort; to divert by reason or importunity. *Shak.* To represent any thing as unfit or dangerous. *Milton*.

DISSUA'DER, dís-swá'-dúr. 98. *n. s.* He that dissuades. *Hulcot*.

DISSUA'SION, dís-swá'-zhún. 451. *n. s.* Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing; dehortation. *Sandys*.

DISSUA'SIVE, dís-swá'-sív. 428. *a.* Dehortatory; tending to divert or deter from any purpose. *Congreve*.

DISSUA'SIVE, dís-swá'-sív. *n. s.* Dehortation; argument employed to turn from any purpose. *Government of the Tongue*.

TO DISSUNDER, dís-sún'-dúr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *sunder*.] To sunder; to separate. *Chapman*.

TO DISSWEETEN*, dís-swèé'-tín. *v. a.* [*dis* and *sweeten*.] To deprive of sweetness. *Bp. Richardson*.

DISSYLLA'BICK*, dís-síl-láb'-ík. *a.* Consisting of two syllables.

DISSYLLABLE §, dís-síl-lá-bl. *n. s.* [*δίσύνλλαβος*.] A word of two syllables. *Dryden*.

DISTAFF, dís-táf. *n. s.* plur. *distaves*. [*διστάφ*, Sax.] The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning. *Sidney*. It is used as an emblem of the female sex. *Howell*.

DISTAFF-THISTLE, dís-táf-thís'-sl. *n. s.* A species of thistle.

TO DISTAIN §, dís-táne'. *v. a.* [*destaindre*, old Fr.] To stain; to stain with an adventitious colour. *Dryden*. To blot; to sully with infamy. *Spenser*.

DISTANCE §, dís-tânse. *n. s.* [*distantia*, Lat.] Space, considered barely in length, between any two beings. *Locke*. Remoteness in place. *Addison*. The space kept between two antagonists in fencing. *Shak.* Contrariety; opposition. *Shak.* A space marked on the course where horses run. *L'Estrange*. Space of time. 2 *Esdras*. Remoteness in time either past or future. *Tillotson*. Ideal disjunction; mental separation. *Locke*. Respect; distant behaviour. *Dryden*. Retraction of kindness; reserve; alienation. *Milton*.

TO DISTANCE, dís-tânse. *v. a.* To place remotely; to throw off from the view. *Dryden*. To leave behind at a race. *Gay*.

DISTANT, dís-tánt. *a.* Remote in place. *Milton*. Remote in time. Remote to a certain degree. Reserved; shy. Remote in nature; not allied. *Government of the Tongue*. Not obvious; not plain. *Addison*.

DISTA'STE §, dís-táste'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *taste*.] Aversion of the palate; disrelish. *Bacon*. Dislike; uneasiness. *Bacon*. Anger; alienation of affection. *Bacon*.

TO DISTASTE, dís-táste'. *v. a.* To fill the mouth with nauseousness, or disrelish. *Shak.* To dislike; to loath. *Shak.* To offend; to disgust. *Davies*. To vex; to exasperate; to sour. *Bacon*. To corrupt; to make distasteful. *Shakespeare*.

DISTA'STEFUL, dís-táste'-fúl. *a.* Nauseous to the palate; disgusting. *Glanville*. Offensive; unpleasant. *Davies*. Malignant; malevolent. *Shakespeare*.

DISTA'STEFULNESS*, dís-táste'-fúl-nès. *n. s.* Dislike. *E. of Bristol* to *K. James I.* Disagreeableness. *Whitlock*.

DISTA'STIVE*, dís-táste'-ív. *n. s.* That which occasions aversion. *Whitlock*.

DISTEMPER §, dís-tém'-púr. *n. s.* [*dis* and *temper*.] A disproportionate mixture of parts. A disease; a malady. *South*. Want of due temperature. *Raleigh*. Bad constitution of the mind. *Shak.* Want of due balance between contraries. *Bacon*. Ill hu-

mour of mind. *K. Charles*. Tumultuous disorder. *Waller*. Disorder; uneasiness. *Shak.* [*In painting*.] A term used, when colours are worked up with something besides mere water or oil.

TO DISTEMPER, dís-tém'-púr. *v. a.* To disease. *Shak.* To disorder. *Shak.* To disturb; to ruffle. *Dryden*. To deprive of temper or moderation. *Dryden*. To make disaffected, or malignant. *Shak.*

DISTEMPERANCE*, dís-tém'-púr-áuse. *n. s.* Distemperature. *Mirror for Magistrates*. *Ob. T.*

DISTEMPERATE, dís-tém'-púr-áie. 91. *a.* Immoderate. *Raleigh*. Diseased; disordered. *Whole Duty of Man*.

DISTEMPERATURE, dís-tém'-púr-á-ishüre. *n. s.* Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or other qualities. *Shak.* Violent tumultuousness. Perturbation of the mind. *Shak.* Confusion; commixture of contraries. *Shak.* Indisposition; slight illness. *Brewer*.

TO DISTEND §, dís-ténd'. *v. a.* [*distendo*, Lat.] To stretch out in breadth. *Wotton*.

DISTENSION*, dís-tén'-shún. *n. s.* The act of stretching. *Bp. Hall*. The state of things stretched. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

DISTENT, dís-tént'. *part. pass.* Spread; extended; swollen. *Spenser*.

DISTENTIA, dís-tént'. *n. s.* Breadth. *Wotton*.

DISTENTION, dís-tén'-shún. *n. s.* The act of stretching. *Arbutnot*. Breadth; separating one part from another; divarication. *Wotton*.

DISTERMINATE*, dís-tér'-mè-náte. *a.* [*disterminatus*, Lat.] Divided; separated by bounds. *Bp. Hall*.

DISTERMINATION*, dís-tér'-mè-ná'-shún. *n. s.* Division; separation. *Hammond*.

TO DISTER*, dís-tér'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *terra*, Lat.] To banish from a country. *Howell*.

TO DISTHRONIZE, dís-thró'-nize. *v. a.* [*destronere*, old Fr.] To dethrone. *Spenser*.

DISTICH, dís-tík. 353. *n. s.* [*distichon*, Lat.] A couplet; a couple of lines. *Camden*.

TO DISTIL §, dís-ú'l'. *v. n.* [*distillo*, Lat.] To drop; to fall by drops. *Deut*. To flow gently and silently. *Raleigh*. To use a still; to practise the act of distillation. *Shakespeare*.

TO DISTIL, dís-ú'l'. *v. a.* To let fall in drops. *Job*. To force by fire through the vessels of distillation. To draw by distillation. *Boyle*. To dissolve or melt. *Addison*.

DISTILLABLE*, dís-ú'l'-lá-bl. *a.* Fit to be distilled. *Sherwood*.

DISTILLATION, dís-ú'l-lá'-shún. *n. s.* Dropping, or falling in drops. Pouring out in drops. That which falls in drops. The act of distilling by fire. *Newton*. The substance drawn by the still. *Shak.*

DISTILLATORY, dís-ú'l-lá-túr-é. 512. *a.* Belonging to distillation. *Boyle*.

DISTILLER, dís-ú'l'-lér. *n. s.* One who practises the art of distilling. *Boyle*. One who makes and sells pernicious and inflammatory spirits.

DISTILLERY*, dís-ú'l'-lè-rè. *n. s.* The art of distilling spirits. The place where the distiller exposes his spirits for sale.

DISTILMENT, dís-ú'l'-mènt. *n. s.* That which is drawn by distillation. *Shakespeare*.

DISTINCT §, dís-tíngk'. 408. *a.* [*distinctus*, Lat.] Different; not the same in number or kind. *Stillingfleet*. Different; separate. *Clarendon*. Clear; unconfused. *Milton*. Spotted; variegated. *Milton*. Marked out; specified. *Milton*.

TO DISTINGUISH*, dís-tíngk'. *v. a.* To distinguish. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T.*

DISTINCTION, dís-tíngk'-shún. *n. s.* The act of discerning one as preferable to the other. *Shak.* Note of difference. *Atp. Newcome*. Honourable note of superiority. *Shenstone*. That by which one differs from another. *Locke*. Difference regarded; preference or neglect in comparison. *Dryden*. Separation of complex notions. *Shak.* Division into different parts. *Dryden*. Discrimination. *Hooker*. Discernment; judgement. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

DISTINCTIVE, dis-tingk'-tîv. *a.* That which marks distinction or difference. *Pope*. Having the power to distinguish and discern. *Brown*.
DISTINCTIVELY, dis-tingk'-tîv-lê. *ad.* Particularly; not confusedly. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
DISTINCTLY, dis-tingk'-lê. *ad.* Not confusedly. *Bacon*. Plainly; clearly. *Dryden*.
DISTINCTNESS, dis-tingk'-nês. *n. s.* Nice observation of the difference between different things. *Ray*. Such separation of things as makes them easy to be separately observed. *Dr. Warton*.
To DISTINGUISH, dis-ting'-gwish. 340. *v. a.* [*distinguo*, Lat.] To note by the diversity of things. *Hooker*. To separate by some mark of honour or preference. *Dryden*. To divide by proper notes of diversity. *Burnet*. To know one from another by any note of difference. *Shak*. To discern critically; to judge. *Shak*. To constitute difference; to specify. *Locke*. To make known or eminent.
To DISTINGUISH, dis-ting'-gwish. *v. n.* To make distinction. *Child*.
DISTINGUISHABLE, dis-ting'-gwish-â-bl. *a.* Capable of being distinguished. *Milton*. Worthy of note; worthy of regard. *Swift*.
DISTINGUISHED, dis-ting'-gwisht. 359. *part. a.* Eminent; transcendent; extraordinary. *Rogers*.
DISTINGUISHER, dis-ting'-gwish-âr. *n. s.* A judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another. *Dryden*. He that separates one thing from another by marks of diversity. *Brown*.
DISTINGUISHINGLY, dis-ting'-gwish-ing-lê. *ad.* With distinction. *Hammond*.
DISTINGUISHMENT, dis-ting'-gwish-mênt. *n. s.* Distinction; observation of difference. *Shakespeare*.
To DISTITILE*, dis-tîl'-lê. *v. a.* [*dis* and *till*.] To deprive of right. *B. Jonson*.
To DISTORT, dis-tôrt'. *v. a.* [*distortus*, Lat.] To writhe; to twist; to deform by irregular motions. *Swift*. To put out of the true direction or posture. *Milton*. To wrest from the true meaning. *Pea-cham*.
DISTORT*, dis-tôrt'. *a.* Distorted. *Spenser*.
DISTORTION, dis-tôrt'-shûn. *n. s.* Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered. *Prior*. A wresting from the true meaning. *Bp. Wren*.
To DISTRACT, dis-trâkt'. *v. a.* *part. pass.* *dis-tracted*; *anciently, distractus*, Lat.] To pull different ways at once. *Brown*. To separate; to divide. *Shak*. To turn from a single direction towards various points. *South*. To fill the mind with contrary considerations; to perplex; to confound. *Spenser*. To make mad. *Shakespeare*.
DISTRACT*, dis-trâkt'. *part. a.* Mad. *Drayton*.
DISTRACTEDLY, dis-trâkt'-lêd-lê. *ad.* Madly; frantically. *Shakespeare*.
DISTRACTEDNESS, dis-trâkt'-lêd-nês. *n. s.* Madness. *Bp. Hall*.
DISTRA'CTER*, dis-trâkt'-tûr. *n. s.* That which draws aside, or perplexes. *More*.
DISTRA'CTION, dis-trâkt'-shûn. *n. s.* Tendency to different parts; separation. *Shak*. Confusion; state in which the attention is called different ways. 1 *Corinthians*. Perturbation of mind. *Brown*. Madness. *Shak*. Disturbance; discord; difference of sentiments. *Clarendon*.
DISTRA'CTIVE, dis-trâkt'-tîv. *a.* Causing perplexity. *Bp. Hall*.
To DISTRAIN, dis-trâne'. *v. a.* [*destrindre*, Fr.] To seize; to lay hold on as an indemnification for a debt. *Shakespeare*. To rend; to tear. *Spenser*.
To DISTRAIN, dis-trâne'. *v. n.* To make seizure. *Camden*.
DISTRA'INER, dis-trâ'-nûr. 98. *n. s.* He that seizes.
DISTRA'INT, dis-trân't. *n. s.* Seizure. *Dict*.
DISTRA'UGHT, dis-trâwt'. *part. a.* Distracted. *Camden*. See **To DISTRACT**.
To DISTREAM*, dis-trêem'. *v. n.* To flow. *Shenstone*.
DISTRESS, dis-três'. *n. s.* [*destresse*, Fr.] The act

of making a legal seizure. *Spenser*. A compulsion, by which a man is assured to appear in court, or to pay a debt. *Covel*. The thing seized by law. Calamity; misery; misfortune. *Luke*.
To DISTRESS, dis-três'. *v. a.* To prosecute by law to a seizure. To harass; to make miserable. *Dout*.
DISTRESS'EDNESS*, dis-três'-sêd-nês. *n. s.* The state of being distressed. *Scott*.
DISTRESSFUL, dis-três'-fûl. *a.* Miserable; full of trouble. *Shak*. Attended with poverty. *Shak*.
DISTRESSFULLY*, dis-três'-fûl-lê. *ad.* In a miserable manner. *Johnson*.
DISTRESSING*, dis-três'-sing. *a.* Harassing; afflicting. *Ash*.
To DISTRI'BUTE, dis-trîb'-tûe. *v. a.* [*distribuo*, Lat.] To divide amongst more than two; to deal out. *Spenser*.
DISTRI'BUTER, dis-trîb'-tû-tûr. *n. s.* One who deals out any thing. *More*.
DISTRIBU'TION, dis-trîb'-tû'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of dealing out to others; dispensation. *Bacon*. Act of giving in charity. *Atterbury*.
DISTRIBU'TIVE, dis-trîb'-tû-tîv. *a.* That which is employed in assigning to others their portions; that which allots to each his claim. *Sir T. Elyot*. That which assigns the various species of a general term. *Mede*.
DISTRIBUTIVELY, dis-trîb'-tû-tîv-lê. *ad.* By distribution. Singly; particularly. *Hooker*.
DISTRIBUTIVENESS*, dis-trîb'-tû-tîv-nês. *n. s.* Desire of distributing. *Fell*.
DISTRICT, dis'-trîkt. *n. s.* [*districtus*, Lat.] The circuit or territory within which a man may be compelled to appearance. *Covel*. Circuit of authority; province. *Addison*. Region; country; territory. *Blackmore*.
DISTRICTION, dis-trîkt'-shûn. *n. s.* Sudden display. *Collier*.
To DISTRUST, dis-trûst'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *trust*.] To regard with diffidence; not to trust. *Wisdom*.
DISTRUST, dis-trûst'. *n. s.* Discredit; loss of credit. *Milton*. Suspicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another. *Dryden*.
DISTRUSTFUL, dis-trûst'-fûl. *a.* Apt to distrust; suspicious. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. Not confident; diffident. *Raleigh*. Diffident of himself; modest; timorous. *Pope*.
DISTRUSTFULLY, dis-trûst'-fûl-lê. *ad.* In a distrustful manner. *Herbert*.
DISTRUSTFULNESS, dis-trûst'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Want of confidence. *Knight*.
DISTRUSTING*, dis-trûst'-ing. *n. s.* Want of confidence. *Bp. Taylor*.
DISTRUSTLESS*, dis-trûst'-lês. *a.* Without suspicion or distrust. *Shenstone*.
To DISTUNE*, dis-tûne'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *tune*.] To disorder; to untune. *Sir H. Wotton*.
To DISTURB, dis-tûrb'. *v. a.* [*disturbo*, low Lat.] To perplex; to disquiet; to deprive of tranquillity. *Collier*. To confound. To interrupt; to hinder. To turn off from any direction. *Milton*.
DISTURB, dis-tûrb'. *n. s.* Confusion; tumultuary emotion. *Milton*.
DISTURBANCE, dis-tûr'-bânse. *n. s.* Perplexity; interruption of a settled state. *Locke*. Confusion; disorder of thoughts. *Watts*. Tumult; violation of peace. *Milton*.
DISTURBER, dis-tûr'-bûr. *n. s.* A violator of peace; he that causes tumults and public disorders. *Hooker*. He that injures tranquillity; he that causes perturbation of mind. *Shakespeare*.
To DISTURN, dis-tûrn'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *turn*.] To turn off; to turn aside. *Daniel*. *Oh. J.*
DISUNIFORM*, dis-û'-nê-form. *a.* [*dis* and *uniform*.] Not uniform. *Cowdry*.
DISUNION, dis-û'-nê-ûn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *union*.] Separation; disjunction. *Glanville*. Breach of concord.

Some curious inspector may, perhaps, wonder why I have given *disunion*, *disuse*, &c. the pure *s*, and not the *z*, since I have laid it down as a general rule, under the prepositive particle *dis*, that the *s* immediately before the accent, when a vowel begins the next syllable, is

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, báll; —díl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

always flat; but it must be remembered, that long *u* in these words is not a pure vowel, 8; not that I think the *z*, in this case, would be palpably wrong; for, though long *u* may be called a semi-consonant, it is sufficiently vocal to make the *s*, or *z*, sound, in these words, perfectly indifferent.—See *Dia. W.*

To DISUNITE *dis-ù-ni-é. v. a.* [*dis* and *unite*.] To separate; to divide. *Pope*. To part friends or allies.

To DISUNITE, *dis-ù-ni-é. v. n.* To fall asunder; to become separate. *South*.

DISUNTER*, *dis-ù-ni-é-tùr. n. s.* The person or cause that breaks concord. *Johnson*.

DISUNITY, *dis-ù-nè-tè. n. s.* A state of actual separation. *More*.

DISUSAGE, *dis-ù-zà-je. 90. n. s.* [*desusage*, old Fr.] The gradual cessation of use or custom. *Hooker*.

DISUSE *dis-ù-se. 437. n. s.* [*dis* and *use*.] Cessation of use; desuetude. *Addison*. Cessation of custom. *Arbutnot*.

To DISUSE, *dis-ù-se. v. a.* To cease to make use of. *Dryden*. To disaccustom. *Downe*.

DISVALUATION, *dis-vàl-ù-à-shùn. n. s.* Disgrace; diminution of reputation. *Bacon*.

To DISVALUE *dis-vàl-ù. v. a.* [*dis* and *value*.] To undervalue. *Shakspeare*.

DISVALUE*, *dis-vàl-ù. n. s.* Disregard; disgrace. *B. Jonson*.

To DISVELOPE, *dis-vèl-ùp. v. a.* [*developer*, Fr.] To uncover. To display. *Dicit*.

To DISVOUCH, *dis-vòutsh. v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch*.] To destroy the credit of; to contradict. *Shakspeare*.

To DISWARN*, *dis-wàrn. v. a.* [*dis* and *warn*.] To direct by previous notice. *L. Keeper Williams*.

DISWITTED, *dis-wit-téd. a.* [*dis* and *wit*.] Mad; distracted. *Drayton. Ob. J.*

To DISWONT*, *dis-wùnt. v. a.* [*dis* and *wont*.] To deprive of accustomed usage. *Bp. Hall*.

DISWORSHIP*, *dis-wàr-ship. n. s.* [*dis* and *worship*.] Cause of disgrace. *Barret*.

DIT, *dít. n. s.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem; a tune. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

To DIT*, *dít. v. a.* [*dytcan*, Sax.] To close up. *More*.

DITATION, *dè-tà-à-shùn. n. s.* [*ditatus*, Lat.] The act of enriching. *Bp. Hall*.

DITCH *dis. n. s.* [*dic*, Sax.] A trench cut in the ground usually between fields. *Arbutnot*. Any long, narrow receptacle of water. *Bacon*. The moat with which a fortress is surrounded. *Knolles*. *Ditch* is used, in composition, of any thing worthless, or thrown away into ditches. *Shakspeare*.

To DITCH, *dis. v. n.* To make a ditch. *Swift*.

To DITCH*, *dis. v. a.* To surround with a ditch or moat. *Barret*.

DITCH-DELIVERED, *disht-dè-liv-èrd. a.* Brought forth in a ditch. *Shakspeare*.

DITCHER, *disht-ùr. n. s.* One who digs ditches. *Shakspeare*.

DITHYRAMB*, *dith-è-ràm. n. s.* [*dithyrambus*, Lat.] A song in honour of Bacchus. *Bentley*.

DITHYRAMBICK, *dith-è-ràm-bik. n. s.* A song in honour of Bacchus. *Roscommon*. Any poem written with wildness and enthusiasm. *Walsh*.

DITHYRAMBICK, *dith-è-ràm-bik. a.* Wild; enthusiastic. *Cowley*.

DITION*, *dish-ùn. n. s.* [*ditio*, Lat.] Dominion. *Evelyn*.

DITTAUNDER, *dít-tàn-dùr. n. s.* The same with pepperwort.

DITTANY, *dít-tà-nè. n. s.* [*dictamnus*, Lat.] An herb. *Miller*.

DITTIED, *dít-íd. 282. a.* Sung; adapted to music.

DITTO*, *dít-tò. ad.* [*detto*, Ital.] A word, in the accounts of tradesmen, signifying the same.

DITTY *dis-tè. n. s.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A poem to be sung; a song. *Hooker*.

DIURETICK, *di-ù-rèt-ík. a.* [*diureticus*, 425.] Having the power to provoke urine. *Young*.

DIURETICK, *di-ù-rèt-ík. n. s.* Drugs that promote urine. *Arbutnot*.

DIURNAL *di-ùr-nàl. 116. a.* [*diurnus*, Lat.] Relating to the day. *Brown*. Constituting the day. *Prior*. Daily; quotidian. *Milton*.

DIURNAL, *di-ùr-nàl. n. s.* A journal; a day-book. *Tatler*.

DIURNALIST*, *di-ùr-nàl-ist. n. s.* A journalist. *Bp. Hall*.

DIURNALLY, *di-ùr-nàl-lè. ad.* Daily; every day. *Tatler*.

DIURNALISM*, *di-ù-tùr-nàl. a.* [*diurnus*, Lat.] Lasting; of long continuance. *Milton*.

DIURNITY, *di-ù-tùr-nè-tè. n. s.* Length of duration. *Brown*.

DIVAN, *dè-vàn. 124. n. s.* [An Arabic or Turkish word.] The council of the Oriental princes. Any council assembled: used commonly in a sense of dislike. *Milton*.

To DIVARICATE *di-vàr-è-kàte. 125. v. n.* [*divaricatus*, Lat.] To be parted into two; to stride. *Woodward*.

To DIVARICATE, *di-vàr-è-kàte. v. a.* To divide into two. *Grew*.

DIVARICATION, *di-vàr-è-kà-shùn. n. s.* Partition into two. *Ray*. Division of opinions. *Brown*. Extension. *Ryder*.

To DIVE *dis. v. n.* [*drupan*, Sax.] To sink voluntarily under water. *Bacon*. To go under water in search of any thing. *Raleigh*. To go deep into any question, doctrine, or science. *Darwin*. To immerge into any business or condition. *Shakspeare*. To depart from observation; to sink. *Shakspeare*.

To DIVE, *dis. v. a.* To explore by diving. *Denham*.

To DIVE/L, *dè-vèl. v. a.* [*diveollo*, Lat.] To separate; to sever. *Brown*.

To DIVE/LICATE*, *dè-vèl-lè-kàte. v. a.* [*vellico*, Lat.] To pull; to tear.

DIVER, *di-vér. n. s.* One that sinks voluntarily under water. *Pope*. One that goes under water in search of treasure. *Woodward*. He that enters deep into knowledge or study. *Wotton*. A water fowl; a didapper. *Ray*.

DIVERB*, *div-èrb. n. s.* [*diverbum*, Lat.] A proverb. *Burton*.

To DIVERGE *dis, è-vèr-je. 124. v. n.* [*diverge*, Lat.] To tend various ways from one point. *Newton*.

DIVERGENCE, *dè-vèr-jè-nè. n. s.* Tendency to various parts from one point. *Wallis*.

DIVERGENT, *dè-vèr-jènt. 124. a.* Tending to various parts from one point.

DIVERS *dis, di-vèr. a.* [*diversus*, Lat.] Several; sundry. *Whitgift*.

DIVERS-COLOURED*, *di-vèr-kùl-lùrd. a.* Having various colours. *Shakspeare*.

DIVERSE, *di-vèrse. a.* Different from another. *Daniel*. Different from itself; various; multiform.

B. Jonson. In different directions. *Phillips*.

DIVERSELY†, *di-vèr-sè-lè. ad.* In different ways; variously.

To DIVERSE*, *dè-vèrse. v. n.* To turn aside. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

DIVERSIFICATION, *dè-vèr-sè-fè-kà-shùn. n. s.* The act of changing forms or qualities. *Boyle*.

Variation; variegation. *Alp. Hort*. Variety of forms; change; alteration. *Hale*.

To DIVERSIFY, *dè-vèr-sè-fi. v. a.* To make different from another. *Locke*. To make different from itself; to vary; to variegate. *Sidney*.

DIVERSION, *dè-vèr-shùn. 124. n. s.* The act of turning any thing off from its course. *Bacon*. The cause by which any thing is turned from its course.

Denham. Sport; something that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. *Waller*. [In war.]

The act of drawing the enemy off from some design by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVERSITY, *dè-vèr-sè-tè. n. s.* Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness. *Hooker*. Variety. *Hooker*.

Distinct being; not identity. *Locke*. Variegation. *Pope*.

DIVERSLY, *di-vèr-sè-lè. ad.* In different ways differently; variously. *Hooker*. In different directions; to different points. *Pope*.

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—phne, phn;—

To DIVER'T §, *dè-vêr't*. 124. *v. a.* [*diverto*, Lat.] To turn off from any direction. *Shak.* To draw to from a different part. *Davies.* To withdraw the mind. *Milton.* To please; to exhilarate. *Swift.* To subvert; to destroy. *Shakspeare.*

DIVER'TER, *dè-vêr'-tûr*. *n. s.* Any thing that diverts. *Walton.*

DIVERTICLE*, *dè-vêr'-tè-kl*. *n. s.* A turning; a by-way. *Hales.*

To DIVERTISE §, *dè-vêr'-tîz*. *v. a.* [*divertiser*, Fr.] To please; to exhilarate. *Dryden.* Little used.

☞ Dr. Johnson seems to have accented this word on the last syllable, in compliance with the verb *advertise*, which is exactly of the same form, and therefore, he thought, ought to be accented in the same manner. But, by making *divertise* conform in accentuation to *advertise*, we make the general rule stoop to the exception, rather than the exception to the general rule. For, in all verbs of three or more syllables, where the termination *ise* is only the verbal formation, and does not belong to the root, we never find the accent on it; as, *criticise, exercise, epitomise, &c.*—See **ADVERTISE-MENT**. *W.*

DIVERTISEMENT, *dè-vêr'-tîz-mènt*. *n. s.* Diversion; delight; pleasure. A musical composition. *Government of the Tongue.*

DIVER'TIVE, *dè-vêr'-tîv*. *a.* Recreative; amusive; exhilarating. *Boyle.*

To DIVE'ST §, *dè-vêst'*. 124. *v. a.* [*devestir*, Fr.] To strip; to make naked. *Derham.*

DIVE'STURE, *dè-vêst'-tshûre*. *n. s.* The act of putting off. *Boyle.*

DIVISIBLE, *dè-vî'-dâ-bl*. *a.* Separate; different. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

DIVIDANT, *dè-vî'-dânt*. *a.* Different; separate. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

To DIVIDE §, *dè-vîdè'*. 124. *v. a.* [*divido*, Lat.] To part one whole into different pieces. 1 *Kings.* To separate; to keep apart, by standing as a partition between. *Genesis.* To disunite by discord. *St. Luke.* To deal out; to give in shares. *Shak.* [In music.] To play divisions. *Spenser.*

To DIVIDE, *dè-vîdè'*. *v. n.* To part; to sunder. *Milton.* To break friendship. *Shakspeare.* To be of different opinions. *Waterland.*

DIVIDEDLY*, *dè-vî'-déd-lè*. *ad.* Separately. *Knaichbull.*

DIVIDEND, *div'-è-dënd*. *n. s.* A share; the part allotted in division. *Decay of Piety.* [In arithmetick.] *Dividend* is the number given to be parted or divided. *Cocker.*

DIVIDER, *dè-vî'-dûr*. 98. *n. s.* That which parts any thing into pieces. *Digby.* A distributor; he who deals out to each his share. *Luke.* A disuniter. *Swift.* A particular kind of compasses.

DIVIDING*, *dè-vî'-ding*. *n. s.* Separation. *Hebrews, iv.*

DIVIDUAL, *dè-vîd'-lû-âl*, or *dè-vîd'-jû-âl*. 293, 376. *a.* Divided. *Milton.*

DIVINA'TION, *div'-è-nâ'-shûn*. 530. *n. s.* [*divinatio*, Lat.] A prediction or foretelling of future things. *Ayliffe.* Conjectural presage or prediction. *Shak.*

DIVINATOR*, *div'-è-nâ'-tûr*. *n. s.* One who professes divination. *Burton.*

DIVINATORY*, *dè-vîn'-â-tûr-è*. *a.* Professing divination. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

DIVINE §, *dè-vîne'*. 124. *a.* [*divinus*, Lat.] Partaking of the nature of God. *Dryden.* Proceeding from God. *Hooker.* Excellent in a supreme degree. *Davies.* Presageful; divining. *Milton.*

DIVINE, *dè-vîne'*. *n. s.* A minister of the Gospel; a priest; a clergyman. *Bacon.* A man skilled in divinity; a theologian. *Denham.*

To DIVINE*, *dè-vîne'*. *v. a.* To deify. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

To DIVINE, *dè-vîne'*. *v. a.* To foretell. *Shakspeare.*

To DIVINE, *dè-vîne'*. *v. n.* To utter prognostication. *Shak.* To feel presages. *Shak.* To conjecture; to guess. *Dryden.*

DIVINELY, *dè-vîne'-lè*. *ad.* By the agency or influence of God. *Locke.* Excellently in the supreme degree. *Milton.* In a manner noting a deity. *Addison.*

DIVINENESS, *dè-vîne'-nès*. *n. s.* Divinity; participation of the divine nature. *Grew.* Excellence in the supreme degree. *Shakspeare.*

DIVINER, *dè-vî'-nûr*. 98. *n. s.* One that professes divination. *Brown.* Conjecturer; guesser. *Locke.*

DIVINERESS, *dè-vîne'-rès*. *n. s.* A prophetess. *Dryden.*

DIVINIFIED*, *dè-vîn'-è-flde*. *a.* Participating of the divine nature. *Parthenia Sacra.*

DIVINITY, *dè-vîn'-è-tè*. 511. *n. s.* [*divinitas*, Lat.] Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead. *Milton.* God; the Deity; the Supreme Being; the Cause of causes. *Addison.* False god. *Prior.* Celestial being. *Cheyne.* The science of divine things; theology. *Shak.* Some thing supernatural. *Shakspeare.*

DIVISIBLE §, *dè-vîz'-è-bl*. 124. *a.* [*divisibilis*, Lat.] Capable of being divided into parts. *Bentley.*

DIVISIBILITY, *dè-vîz'-è-bîl'-è-tè*. *n. s.* The quality of admitting division or separation of parts. *Glaxville.*

DIVISIBleness, *dè-vîz'-è-bl-nès*. *n. s.* Divisibility. *Boyle.*

DIVISION, *dè-vîzh'-ûn*. *n. s.* [*divisio*, Lat.] The act of dividing any thing into parts. *Shak.* The state of being divided. 2 *Esdas.* That by which any thing is kept apart; partition. The part which is separated by dividing. *Addison.* Disunion; discord; difference. *John.* Parts into which a discourse is distributed. *Locke.* A variation of melody upon some given fundamental harmony. *Shak.* Distinction. *Exodus* [In arithmetic.] The separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned. *Cocker.* Subdivision; distinction of the general into species. *Shakspeare.*

DIVISIONER*, *dè-vîzh'-ûn-ûr*. *n. s.* One who divides. *Sheldon. Ob. T.*

DIVISIVE*, *dè-vî'-siv*. *a.* Forming division or distribution. *Mede.* Creating division or discord. *Burnet.*

DIVISOR, *dè-vî'-zûr*. 166. *n. s.* [*divisor*, Lat.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

DIVOR'CE §, *dè-vôrse'*. 124. *n. s.* [*divortium*, Lat.] The legal separation of husband and wife. *Ayliffe.* Separation; disunion. *King Charles.* The sentence by which a marriage is dissolved. The cause of any penal separation. *Shakspeare.*

To DIVOR'CE, *dè-vôrse'*. *v. a.* To separate a husband or wife from the other. *St. Matthew.* To force asunder; to separate by violence. *Hooker.* To separate from another. *Shak.* To take away; to put away. *Shakspeare.*

DIVOR'CEMENT, *dè-vôrse'-mènt*. *n. s.* Divorce. *Martin.*

DIVOR'CEr, *dè-vôr'-sûr*. *n. s.* The person or cause which produces divorce or separation. *Diamond.* One of a sect called *divorcers*; of which Milton was deemed the father. *Pagitt.*

DIVOR'SIVE*, *dè-vôr'-siv*. *a.* Having power to divorce. *Milton.*

To DIVULGATE §, *dè-vûl'-gâte*. *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Lat.] To publish that which is secret. *Huolco.*

DIVULGATE*, *dè-vûl'-gâte*. *a.* Published; made known. *Bale.*

DIVULGATION*, *div-ûl'-gâ'-shûn*. *n. s.* A publishing abroad. *Bp. Hall.*

To DIVULGE §, *dè-vûl'je'*. *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Lat.] To publish; to reveal to the world. *Hooker.* To proclaim; to declare by a public act. *Milton.*

DIVULGER, *dè-vûl'-jûr*. 98. *n. s.* A publisher. *King Charles.*

DIVULSION, *dè-vûl'-shûn*. *n. s.* [*divulsio*, Lat.] Plucking away; laceration. *Bp. Hall.*

DIVULSIVE*, *dè-vûl'-siv*. *a.* Having power to tear away. *Bp. Hall.*

To DIZ'EN, *dî'-zn*. 103. *v. a.* To dress; to deck; to rig out. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

To DIZZ*, *dîz*. *v. a.* [*dîrîp*, Sax.] To astonish; to puzzle; to make giddy or dizzy in the head. *Guyton.*

DIZZARD, *dîz'-zûrd*. *n. s.* A blockhead; a fool. *Dict.*

—nò, mỏe, nỏ, nỏt;—tủe, tủb, bủll;—đỉ;—pỏdủd;—đủin, TỬHIS

DIZZINESS, dỉz'-zẻ-nẻs. *n. s.* Giddiness; whirl in the head. *W. Mountague.*

DIZZY ỉ, dỉz'-zẻ. *a.* [DỈT, DỈT, Sax.] Giddy; vertiginous. *Milton.* Causing giddiness. *Shak.* Giddy; thoughtless. *Milton.* Rotatory; whirling. *Thomson.*

To DIZZY, dỉz'-zẻ. *v. a.* To whirl round; to make giddy. *Shakespeare.*

To DỎ ỏ, dỏỏ. 164. *v. a.* Thou dost, he doth or does; preter. dỏ; part. pass. done. [Don, Sax.] To practise or act any thing, good or bad. *Psalms.* To perform; to achieve. *Daniel.* To execute; to discharge. *Shak.* To cause. *Spenser.* To transact. *Acts.* To produce any effect to another. *Shak.* To have recourse to; to practise as the last effort. *Jer.* To perform for the benefit or hurt of another. *Sam.* To exert; to put forth. 2 *Tim.* To manage by way of intercourse or dealing. *Boyle.* To gain; to effect by influence. *Shak.* To make any thing what it is not. *Shak.* To finish; to end. *Shak.* To conclude; to settle. *Prior.* To put. *Shak.*—The phrase, *what to do with*, signifies how to bestow; what use to make of; what course to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of. *Tillotson.*

To DỎ, dỏỏ. *v. n.* To act or behave in any manner, well or ill. 2 *Kings.* To make an end; to conclude. *Spectator.* To cease to be concerned with. *Stillingfleet.* To fare; to be, with regard to sickness or health. 2 *Sam.* To succeed; to fulfil a purpose. *Versetegan.* To deal with. *Bacon.* *To do* is used for any verb, to save the repetition of the word: as, I shall come, but, if I do not, go away; that is, if I come not. *Sidney.* *Do* is a word of vehement command, or earnest request: as, Help me, do; Make haste, do. *Dryden.* *To do* is put before verbs sometimes expletively: as, I do love, or I love; I did love, or I loved. *Bacon.* Sometimes emphatically: as, I do hate him, but will not wrong him. *Shak.* Sometimes by way of opposition: as, I did love him, but scorn him now. Sometimes emphatically, by way of strong negation: as, I do not know the man. Sometimes for the purpose of interrogation: as, Do you not remember me?

DO*, *n. s.* See **DOE**, and **ADO**.

DO-LITTLE*, dỏỏ-lủt-lủ. *n. s.* [do and little.] A term of contempt for him who professes much, and performs little. *Bp. Richardson.*

To DOAT, *v. n.* See **To DOTE**.

DO'CIBLE ỉ, dỏỏ-ẻ-bl. 405. *a.* [docilis, Lat.] Tractable; docile; easy to be taught. *Milton.*

DOCIBILITY*, dỏỏ-ẻ-bỉl'-ẻ-tẻ. *n. s.* Readiness to learn. *Bullockar.*

DOCIBLENESSE, dỏỏ-ẻ-bl-nẻs. *n. s.* Teachableness. *Walton.*

DO'CILE ỉ, dỏỏ-sỉl. 140. *a.* [docilis, Lat.] Teachable; easily instructed. *Ellis.*

♣ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Perry, make the first syllable of this word short, and Buchanan only makes it long.—See **INDOCILE**. *W.*

DOCILITY, dỏỏ-sỉl'-ẻ-tẻ. *n. s.* Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn. *Fotherby.*

DOCK, dỏỏ. *n. s.* [Douce, Sax.] A plant; a weed. *Miller.*

DOCK, dỏỏ. *n. s.* [dok, Goth.] A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up. *Howell.*

DOCK-YARD*, dỏỏ-yẻrd. *n. s.* A place or yard where ships are built, and naval stores repositied. *Boswell.*

DOCK ỉ, dỏỏ. *n. s.* The stump of the tail which remains after docking. The solid part of the tail. *Grew.*

To DOCK, dỏỏ. *v. a.* To cut off a tail. To cut any thing short. *Swift.* To cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail. To lay the ship in a dock.

DO'CKET ỉ, dỏỏ-ỉt. 99. *n. s.* A direction tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing. *Dict.*

To DO'CKET*, dỏỏ-ỉt. *v. a.* To mark the contents or titles of papers on the back of them. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

DOCTOR ỉ, dỏỏ-tủr. 166. *n. s.* [doctor Lat.] One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, physic, or music. *Acts, v.* A man skilled in any profession. *Denham.* A physician. *Shakespeare.* Any able or learned man. *Digby.*

To DOCTOR, dỏỏ-tủr. *v. a.* To physic; to cure. *DoCTORAL, dỏỏ-tỏ-rẻl. *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor. *Bp. King.**

DOCTORALLY, dỏỏ-tỏ-rẻl-lẻ. *ad.* In manner of a doctor. *Hacswell.*

DOCTORATE*, dỏỏ-tỏ-rẻtẻ. *n. s.* The degree of a doctor. *Hurd.*

To DOCTORATE*, dỏỏ-tỏ-rẻtẻ. *v. a.* To make a doctor. *Warton.*

DOCTORESS*, dỏỏ-tỏ-rẻ-sẻ. *n. s.* She who professes the skill of a doctor. *Whitlock.*

DOCTORLY*, dỏỏ-tủr-lẻ. *a.* Like a learned man. *Bp. Hall.*

DOCTORS-COMMONS*, dỏỏ-tủr-kỏm'-mủn. *n. s.* The college of civilians, residing in the city of London. *Bp. Barlow.*

DOCTORSHIP, dỏỏ-tủr-sủp. *n. s.* The rank of a doctor. *Clarendon.*

DOCTRINAL, dỏỏ-trẻ-nẻl. *a.* [doctrina, Lat.] Containing doctrine, or something formally taught. *Hooker.* Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

DOCTRINAL, dỏỏ-trẻ-nẻl. *n. s.* Something that is part of doctrine. *Sir T. Elyot.*

DOCTRINALLY, dỏỏ-trẻ-nẻl-lẻ. *ad.* In the form of doctrine; positively. *Milton.*

DOCTRINE, dỏỏ-trẻn. 140. *n. s.* The principles or positions of any sect or master. *Hooker.* The act of teaching. *Mark, iv.*

DO'CUMENT ỉ, dỏỏ-ủ-mẻnt. *n. s.* [documentum, Lat.] Precept; instruction; direction. *Bacon.* Precept, in an ill sense. *Harvey.* A written evidence; a record.

To DO'CUMENT*, dỏỏ-ủ-mẻnt. *v. a.* To teach; to direct. *Dryden.*

DOCUMENTAL*, dỏỏ-ủ-mẻn-tẻl. *a.* Belonging to instruction. *More.*

DOCUMENTARY*, dỏỏ-ủ-mẻn-tẻ-ẻ-rẻ. *a.* Pertaining to written evidence in law.

DO'DDER ỉ, dỏỏ-dủr. 98. *n. s.* [touteren, Dutch.] A plant. *Hill.*

DO'DDERED, dỏỏ-dủrd. *a.* Overgrown with dodder. *Dryden.*

DODECAGON, dỏ-dẻk'-ẻ-gỏn. *n. s.* [dodeka and γωνία.] A figure of twelve sides.

DODECAHEDRON*, dỏ-dẻ-kẻ-kẻ-dẻ-rỏn. *n. s.* [dodeka and έδρα.] [In geometry.] One of the regular bodies, comprehended under twelve equal sides, each whereof is a pentagon. *Chambers.*

DODECATEMORION, dỏ-dẻ-kẻ-kẻ-mỏ-rẻ-rẻn. *n. s.* [dodeκατημόριον.] The twelfth part. *Creech.*

DODECATEMORY*, dỏ-dẻ-kẻ-kẻ-mỏ-rẻ-rẻ. *n. s.* A denomination sometimes applied to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Burton.*

To DODGE ỉ, dỏỏjẻ. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from dog.] To use craft; to deal with tergiversation. *Hale.* To shift place as another approaches. *Milton.*

To play fast and loose. *Addison.*

DO'DGER*, dỏỏ-jủr. *n. s.* One who is guilty of mean tricks. *Cotgrave.*

DO'DKIN*, dỏỏ-kỏn. *n. s.* [daytken, Dutch.] A doitkin or little doil. *Shelton.*

DO'DMAN, dỏỏ-mẻn. 88. *n. s.* The name of a fish. *Bacon.* A shell-snail, called also homdamond.

DO'DO*, dỏỏ-dỏ. *n. s.* A bird somewhat larger than a swan. *Chambers.*

DOE, dỏỏ. *n. s.* [Đa, Sax.] A she-deer; the female of a buck. *Shakespeare.*

DOE, dỏỏ. *n. s.* A feat; what one has to do. *Hudibras.*

DO'ER, dỏỏ-ủr. 296. *n. s.* One that does any thing. *Daniel.* Actor; agent. *Hooker.* Performer. *Sidney.* An actor, or busy, or valiant person. *Shak.* One that habitually performs or practises. *Hooker.*

DOES, dỏỏ. 296. The third person from *do*, for *doth*. *Locke.*

To DOFF, dỏỏf. *v. a.* [from *do off*.] To put off dress.

- Shak.* To strip. *Crashaw.* To put away; to get rid of. *Shakespeare.* To shift off; to delay. *Shakespeare.*
- DOG**, dôg, *n. s.* [*dogge*, Dutch.] A well-known domestic animal. *Shakespeare.* A constellation called Sirius, or Canicula. *Brown.* A reproachful name for a man. *Shak.* A buck or blood; a gay young man. *Johnson.*—To give or send to the dogs; to throw away. To go to the dogs; to be ruined, destroyed, or devoured. *Pope.* The male of several species; as, the dog fox. *Shak.* A pair of dogs. Machines of iron for burning wood upon. An iron rod, used by sawyers to fasten a log of timber to the roller at the saw-pit.
- To DOG, dôg, *v. a.* To hunt as a dog. *Shakespeare.*
- DOG-FIGHT***, dôg'-fîle, *n. s.* A battle between two dogs. *Bp. Hall.*
- DOG-FISHER**, dôg'-fîsh-ûr, *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Walton.*
- DOG-KEEPER***, dôg'-kêep-ûr, *n. s.* One who has the management of dogs. *Swift.*
- DOG-LATIN***, dôg'-lât-în, *n. s.* Barbarous Latin.
- DOGLY**, dôg'-lê, *a.* Like a dog; churlish. *Lord Rivers.*
- DOG-MAD***, dôg'-mâd, *a.* Mad, as a dog sometimes is. *Swift.*
- DOG-TEETH**, dôg'-tèeth, *n. s.* The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth. *Arbutnot.*
- DOG-TRICK**, dôg'-trîk, *n. s.* An ill turn; surly treatment. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
- DOGBANE**, dôg'-bâne, *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- DOGBERRY-TREE**, dôg'-bêr-rê-trê, *a.* A kind of cherry.
- DOGBOLT**, dôg'-bôlt, *n. s.* A word of contempt applied to persons. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
- DOGBRIAR**, dôg'-brî-ûr, *n. s.* The briar that bears the hip. *Sir T. Brown.*
- DOGCHEAP**, dôg'-ishêep, *a.* Cheap as dog's meat. *Dryden.*
- DOGDAYS**, dôg'-dâze, *n. s.* The days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun. *Burton.*
- DOGDRAW**, dôg'-drâw, *n. s.* A manifest apprehension of an offender against venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after a deer by the scent of a hound. *Cowel.*
- DOGE**, dôje, *n. s.* [*doge*, Ital.] The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa. *Addison.*
- DOGFISH**, dôg'-fîsh, *n. s.* A shark. *Woodward.*
- DOGFLY**, dôg'-fîl, *n. s.* A voracious, biting fly. *Chapman.*
- DOGGED**, dôg'-gêd, 366. *a.* Sullen; sour; morose. *Shakespeare.*
- DOGGEDLY**, dôg'-gêd-lê, *ad.* Sullenly; gloomily; sourly. *Sherwood.* With an obstinate resolution. *Boswell.*
- DOGGEDNESS**, dôg'-gêd-nês, *n. s.* Gloom of mind; sullenness. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
- DOGGER**, dôg'-gûr, 98. *n. s.* A small ship with one mast.
- DOGGEREL**, dôg'-grêl, *a.* Loosed from the measures or rules of regular poetry; vile; despicable. *Dryden.*
- DOGGEREL**, dôg'-grêl, *n. s.* Mean, despicable, worthless verses. *Dryden.*
- DOGGISH**, dôg'-gîsh, *a.* Churlish; brutal. *Sir T. Elyot.*
- DOGHEARTED**, dôg'-hâr-têd, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; malicious. *Shakespeare.*
- DOGHOLE**, dôg'-hôle, *n. s.* A vile hole; a mean habitation. *Shakespeare.*
- DOGKENNEL**, dôg'-kên-nêl, *n. s.* A little hut or house for dogs. *Dryden.*
- DOGLEECH***, dôg'-lêetsh, *n. s.* A dog-doctor. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
- DOGLOUSE**, dôg'-lôuse, *n. s.* An insect that harbours on dogs.
- DOGLY***, dôg'-lê, *ad.* In a manner like a dog. *Huicot.*
- DOGMA**, dôg'-mâ, *n. s.* [Lat.] [plural, *dogmas* or *dogmata*.] Established principle; doctrinal notion. That determination which has a relation to some casuistical point of doctrine, or some doctrinal part of the Christian faith. *Ayliffe.*
- DOGMATICAL**, dôg-mât'-ê-kâl, *a.* Authoritative; positive. *Boyle.*
- DOGMATICAL**, dôg-mât'-ê-kâl, *ad.* Magisterially; positively. *South.*
- DOGMATICALNESS**, dôg-mât'-ê-kâl-nês, *n. s.* The quality of being dogmatical. *Ellis.*
- DOGMATICK***, dôg-mât'-îk, *n. s.* One of a sect of physicians, called also *Dogmatists*, in contradistinction to Empiricks and Methodists. *Hakewill.*
- DOGMATISM***, dôg'-mâ-tîzm, *n. s.* Positiveness in opinion. *Robertson.*
- DOGMATIST**, dôg'-mâ-tîst, *n. s.* A magisterial teacher; a positive asserter. *Glanville.*
- To DOGMATIZE, dôg'-mâ-tîze, *v. n.* To assert positively. *Blackmore.*
- DOGMATIZER**, dôg'-mâ-tî-zûr, *n. s.* An assertor; a magisterial teacher. *Shelton.*
- DOGROSE**, dôg'-rôze, *n. s.* The flower of the hip. *Derham.*
- DOGSEARS***, dôg'-êêrs, *n. s.* An expression for the creases made on the leaves of books by their being folded down at particular places. *Arbutnot.*
- DOGSICK***, dôg'-sîk, *a.* Sick as a dog. *Dyot's Dry Dinner.*
- DOGSKIN***, dôg'-skîn, *a.* Made of the skin of a dog. *Tatler.*
- DOGSLEEP**, dôg'-slêep, *n. s.* Pretended sleep. *Addison.*
- DOGSMEAT**, dôgz'-mète, *n. s.* Refuse; vile stuff. *Dryden.*
- DOGSTAR**, dôg'-stâr, *n. s.* The star which gives the name to the dog-days. *Addison.*
- DOGSTOOTH**, dôgz'-tôôth, *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- DOGTROT**, dôg'-trôt, *n. s.* A gentle trot like that of a dog. *Hudibras.*
- DOWEARY**, dôg-wê'-rê, *a.* Tired as a dog. *Shakespeare.*
- DOWOOD**, dôg'-wûd, *n. s.* A species of cornelian cherry.
- DOILY**, dôê'-lê, *n. s.* A species of woollen stuff, so called from the name of the first maker. *Congreve.* The name of a small napkin placed on our tables after dinner with the wine.
- DOINGS**, dôô'-îngz, *n. s.* Things done; events; transactions. *Shak.* Feats; actions. *Sidney.* Behaviour; conduct. *Sidney.* Conduct; dispensation. *Hooker.* Stir; bustle; tumult. *Hooker.* Festivity; merriment.
- DOIT**, dôit, *n. s.* [*duyt*, Dutch.] A small piece of money. *Shakespeare.*
- DOLE**, dôle, *n. s.* The act of distribution or dealing. *Shak.* Any thing dealt out. *Shak.* Provisions or money distributed in charity. *B. Jonson.* Blows dealt out. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Grief; sorrow; misery. *Shak.* Bound or division of land. *Homilies.*
- To DOLE, dôle, *v. a.* To deal; to distribute. *Dict.*
- DOLE**, dôle, *n. s.* Void space left in tillage. *Dict.*
- DOLEFUL**, dôle'-fûl, *a.* Sorrowful; dismal. *Sidney.* Melancholy; afflicted. *Sidney.* Dismal; depressing sorrow. *Hooker.*
- DOLEFULLY**, dôle'-fûl-lê, *ad.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully. *Shelton.*
- DOLEFULNESS**, dôle'-fûl-nês, *n. s.* Sorrow; melancholy. Querulousness. Dismalness.
- DOLENT***, dô'-lênt, *a.* [*dolens*, Lat.] Sorrowful. *Chalmers.*
- DOLESONE**, dôle'-sûm, *a.* Melancholy; gloomy. *Pope.*
- DOLESONE**, dôle'-sûm-lê, *ad.* In a doleful manner.
- DOLESONENESS**, dôle'-sûm-nês, *n. s.* Gloom; melancholy.
- DOLI**, dôl, *n. s.* A contraction of Dorothy. A little girl's puppet or baby. [Perhaps an abbreviation of *idol*.]
- DOLLAR**, dôv'-lâr, 418. *n. s.* [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. *Shakespeare.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búl; —òl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

DO'LOR*. See DOLOUR.

DOLORIFEROUS*, dól'-ríf'-fêr'-ús. *a.* Producing pain. *Whitaker.*

DOLORIFICAL*, dól'-ríf'-ê-kál. *a.* Causing sorrow. *Cockeram.*

DOLORIFICK, dól'-ríf'-ík. 530. *a.* Causing grief or pain. *Ray.*

DO'LOUS, dól'-ò-rús. 503. *a.* Sorrowful; doleful; dismal. *Hooker.* Painful. *Bp. Hall.*

DO'LOROUSLY*, dól'-ò-rús-lè. *ad.* Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Bale.*

DO'LOUR, dól'-lúr. 314. *n. s.* [*dolor*, Lat.] Grief; sorrow. *Shak.* Lamentation; complaint. *Sidney.* Pain; pang. *Bacon.*

Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Elphinston, and Entick, make the first *o* in this word short, as in *dollar*; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Dr. Ash, long, as in *donor*: the latter is, in my opinion, the most analogical. 542. *W.*

DO'LPIN, dól'-fín. *n. s.* [*dolphin*, Lat.] The name of a fish. *Shakspeare.*

DOLT, dól't. *n. s.* [Dol, Sax.] A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead. *Sidney.*

To DOLT*, dól't. *v. n.* To behave foolishly. *New Custom.*

DO'LTISH, dól't'-ish. *a.* Stupid; mean; dull. *Bale.*

DO'LTISHNESS*, dól't'-ish-nés. *n. s.* Folly; stupidity. *Sidney.*

DOM*, dóm. *n. s.* [Dom, Sax.] Power; dominion. It is found only in composition; as, *kingdom, dukedom, earldom.* Quality, state, condition; as, *freedom.* *Wiaier.*

DOMABLE, dóm'-á-bl. *a.* Tameable. *Dict.*

DOMA'TY, dó-má'té'. *n. s.* [*domaine*, Fr.] Dominion; empire. *Milton.* Possession; estate. *Dryden.* The land about a mansion-house occupied by the lord. *Shenstone.*

DO'MAL*, dóm'-mál. *a.* Relating to the astrological use of house. *Addison.*

DO'ME, dómé. *n. s.* [*dome*, Fr.] A building; a house; a fabrick. *Prior.* A hemispherical arch; a cupola. *Shenstone.*

There is a strong propensity, particularly in the people of London, to pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *room*; but this is contrary to all our dictionaries which give the sound of the vowels, and ought not to be suffered to add to the already too numerous exceptions to the general sound of *o*. *W.*

DOMESDAY*. See DOOMSDAY.

DOMESMAN*, dóm'mz'-mán. *n. s.* [Dome, Sax.] An umpire; a judge. *Wicliffe. Ob. J.*

DO'MESTICAL, dóm-més'-tè-kál. } *a.* [*domesticus*, Lat.] Belonging to the house. *Hooker.* Private; done at home.

Hooker. Inhabiting the house; not wild. *Addison.* Not foreign; intestine. *Hooker.*

Dr. Johnson observes, that, of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. He gives no instances of this double pronunciation; and it is at first a little difficult to conceive what are the words in which this observation is verified. Solemn speaking seems to have no effect upon the accented vowels; for, let us pronounce them as rapidly or as solemnly as we will, we certainly do not make any change in the quantity or quality of them. The only part of the language, in which Dr. Johnson's observation seems true, is some of the vowels when unaccented; and of these the *o* seems to undergo the greatest change in consequence of solemnity or rapidity. Thus the *o* in *obey* is, in solemn speaking, pronounced as long and full as in the first syllable of *open*; but, in rapid and cursory speaking, as short as the *o* in *oven*. This latter sound, however, must not be given as a model; for, let the pronunciation be ever so rapid and familiar, there is a certain elegance in giving the *o*, in this situation, its full, open sound, approaching to that which it has when under the accent; and, though nothing but a delicacy of ear will direct us to the degree of openness with which we must pronounce the unaccented *o* in *domestic*, *docility*, *potential*, *proceed*, *monastic*, *monotony*, &c., we may be assured that these vowels are exactly under the same predicament, and can never be pronounced short and shut, as if written *domestick*, *docility*, *potential*, &c., without hurting the ears of every good speaker, and overturning the first principles of pronunciation. 547, 548.

The same observations seem to hold good of the unaccented *o* in every word ending in *ory*; as *transitory*, *dilatatory*, &c. The *o* in rapid speaking certainly goes into short *x*, as if written *transitory*, *dilatatory*, &c., but, in solemn pronunciation, approaches to the accented, open sound of *o* in *glory*, *story*, &c.; but, as the *o* in these terminations never admits of being pronounced quite so open as when ending a syllable before the accent, I have, like Mr. Sheridan, given it the colloquial sound of short *u*. 512.—See COMMAND. *W.*

DOMESTICALLY*, dóm-més'-tè-kál-lè. *ad.* Relatively to domestic affairs. *Sheldon.*

DOMESTICANT*, dóm-més'-tè-kánt. *a.* Forming part of the same family. *Sir E. Dering.*

To DOMESTICATE, dóm-més'-tè-káte. *v. a.* To make domestic. *Richardson.* To familiarize; to render, as it were, of the same family. *Sir H. Wotton.*

DOMESTICK, dóm-més'-ík. *n. s.* One kept in the same house. *South.*

DO'MICILE*, dóm'-è-síl. *n. s.* [*domicile*, Fr.] A house. *Brevint.*

DOMICILIARY*, dóm'-è-síl'-yá-rè. *a.* Intruding into private houses. *Burke.*

To DOMICILIATE*, dóm'-è-síl'-é-áte. *v. a.* To render domestic. *Pownall.*

To DOMIFY, dóm'-è-fl. *v. a.* [*domifico*, Lat.] To tame. *Dict.*

DO'MINANT, dóm'-è-nánt. *a.* [*dominans*, Lat.] Predominant; presiding. *Evelyn.*

To DOMINATE, dóm'-è-náte. *v. n.* To predominate. *Dryden.*

To DOMINATE*, dóm'-è-náte. *v. a.* To govern. *Twiss.*

DOMINATION, dóm'-è-ná'-shún. *n. s.* Power; dominion. *Shak.* Tyranny; insolent authority. *Arbutnot.* One highly exalted in power: used of angelic beings. *Milton.*

DO'MINATIVE, dóm'-è-ná'-tív. *a.* Imperious; insolent. *Dict.* Presiding; governing. *Sir E. Sandys.*

DO'MINATOR, dóm'-è-ná'-tór. 521. *n. s.* [Lat.] The presiding or predominant power or influence. *Camden.* The absolute governor or ruler. *Donne.*

To DOMINE'ER, dóm'-è-nèér'. *v. n.* [*dominor*, Lat.] To rule with insolence; to swell; to bluster. *Shak.*

To DOMINE'ER*, dóm'-è-nèér'. *v. a.* To govern. *Walpole.*

DOMINICAL, dóm-má'-tè-kál. *a.* Noting the Lord's day, or Sunday. *Holder.* Noting the prayer of our Lord Christ. *Hovell.*

DOMINICAL*, dóm-má'-tè-kál. *n. s.* The Lord's day, or Sunday. *Hammond.*

DOMINICAN*, dóm-má'-tè-kán. *n. s.* One of the order of St. Dominick.

DOMINICAN*, dóm-má'-tè-kán. *a.* Respecting those of the order of St. Dominick. *Milton.*

DO'MINO*, dóm'-è-nò. *n. s.* [Ital.] A kind of hood worn by canons of cathedral churches in Italy; a masquerade garment.

DOMINION, dóm-má'-yún. 113. *n. s.* Sovereign authority; unlimited power. *Milton.* Power; right of possession or use. *Locke.* Territory; region; district. *Davies.* Predominance; ascendant. *Dryden.* An order of angels. *Col. i.*

DON, dón. *n. s.* [*dominus*, Lat.] The Spanish title for a gentleman. *Dryden.*

To DON, dón. *v. a.* [To *do on*.] To put on; to invest with. *Fairfax. Ob. J.*

DONARY, dóm'-ná-rè. *n. s.* [*donarium*, Lat.] A thing given to sacred uses. *Burton.*

DONATION, dóm-ná'-shún. *n. s.* [*donatio*, Lat.] The act of giving any thing. *Milton.* The grant by which any thing is given. *Raleigh.*

DONATISM*, dón'-á-tizm. *n. s.* The heresy of Donatists. *Alp. Whig.*

DONATIST*, dón'-á-tíst. *n. s.* [from one *Donatus*, founder of the sect.] One of a sect of heretics of the fourth century, whose general profession was an exclusive pretended puritanism. *Hooker.*

DONATISTICAL*, dón'-á-tíst'-è-kál. *a.* Pertaining to the heresy of Donatists. *Fuller.*

DONATIVE, dón'-á-tív. 503. *n. s.* A gift; a largess; a present. *Hooker.* A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without either pre

sentation to the ordinary, or institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders. *Cowel*.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Entick, in the quantity of the vowel in the first syllable of this word, not only as I think it contrary to the best usage, but as it is at variance with the analogy of words in this termination. Let not the long quantity of the Latin *o* in *donatio* be pleaded in favour of my opponents; for (waving the utter uncertainty of arguing from the Latin quantity to ours) this would prove that the *a* and *e* in the first syllable of *sanative* and *lenitive* ought to be long likewise. Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Perry, are on my side. *W.*

DONE, *dôn*, *part. pass.* of the verb *To do*.

DONE*, *dôn*, *The old infinitive of Do*.

DONE, *dôn*, *a kind of interjection*. The word by which a wager is concluded. *Shakspeare*.

DONEE*, *dô-nêe'*, *n. s.* The person to whom a gift is made. *Sir M. Sandys*.

DONJON, *dôn-jûn*, *n. s.* [corrupted to *dungeon*.] A strong tower in the middle of a castle or fort. *Cotgrave*. A tower or place in which prisoners were kept. *Chaucer*.

DONNAT*, *dôn-nât*, *n. s.* [*do* and *naught*.] An idle, good-for-nothing person. *Granger*.

DONOR, *dô-nôr*, *n. s.* [*dono*, Lat.] A giver; a bestower. *Dryden*.

DONSHIP, *dôn-shîp*, *n. s.* Quality of a gentleman or knight. *Hudibras*.

DONZEL*, *dôn-zêl*, *n. s.* [Ital.] A page. *Butler*.

DOODLE, *dôô-dl*, 405. *n. s.* A trifler; an idler.

DOOLE*, *dôôl*, *n. s.* Dole.

To DOOM, *dôôm*, *v. a.* [Deman, Sax.] To judge. *Milton*. To condemn to any punishment. *Smith*.

To pronounce condemnation upon any. *Dryden*. To command judicially or authoritatively. *Shak*.

To destine; to command by uncontrollable authority. *Dryden*.

DOOM, *dôôm*, *n. s.* [Dôm, Sax.] Judicial sentence; judgement. *Shak*. The great and final judgement. *Shak*.

Condemnation. *Shak*. Determination declared. *Shak*. The state to which one is destined. *Dryden*. Ruin; destruction. *Pope*. Discrimination; discernment. *Mirror for Magistrates*.

DOOMFUL*, *dôôm-fûl*, *a.* Full of destruction. *Drayton*.

DOOMSDAY, *dôômz-dâ*, *n. s.* The day of final and universal judgement. *Shak*. The day of sentence or condemnation. *Shakspeare*.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK, *dôômz-dâ-bôôk*, *n. s.* A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered. *Camden*.

DOOMSMAN*. See DOMESMAN.

DOOR, *dôre*, 310. *n. s.* [Dop, Dupe, Sax.] The gate of a house. *Spenser*. In familiar language, a house; often in the plural, doors. *Bacon*. Entrance; portal. *Dryden*. Passage; avenue. *Hammond*.—Out of door, or doors. No more to be found; quite gone; fairly sent away. *Dryden*. At the door of any one. Imputable; chargeable upon him. *Dryden*. Next door to. Approaching to; near to. *L'Estrange*.

DOORCASE*, *dôre-kâse*, *n. s.* The frame in which the door is enclosed. *Moxon*.

DOORING*, *dôre-ing*, *n. s.* A doorcass. *Milton*.

DOORKEEPER, *dôre-keep-ûr*, *n. s.* A porter. *Bp. Taylor*.

DOORNAIL*, *dôre-nâle*, *n. s.* The nail on which, in ancient doors, the knocker struck.

DOORPOST*, *dôre-pôst*, *n. s.* The post of a door. *Exod. xxi*.

DOORSTEAD*, *dôre-stêd*, *n. s.* Entrance of the door. *Warburton*.

DOQUET, *dôk-û*, 99, 415. *n. s.* A paper containing a warrant. *Bacon*.

To DOR*. See To DORR.

DOREE*, *dô-rêe'*, *n. s.* [*dorée*, Fr.] A fish, called by us *John Doru*. *John* is perhaps a corruption of the Fr. *jaune*, yellow.

DORIAN*, *dô-rê-ân*, *a.* [*dorien*, Fr.] Dorick. *Milton*.

DORICISM*, *dôr-ê-sîzm*, *n. s.* A phrase of the Derick dialect. *Boyle*.

DO'RICK*, *dôr-îk*, *a.* [from *Doris*, Fr. *Dorique*.] A species of the ancient musick. *Howell*. An order of architecture. *Milton*.

DO'RISM*, *n. s.* An expression of the Dorick dialect. *Essay on Gr. and Lat. Prosodies*.

DO'RMANCY*, *dôr-mân-sê*, *n. s.* Quiescence. *Bp. Horsley*.

DO'RMENT*, *dôr-mânt*, *a.* [*dormant*, Fr.] Sleeping. *Congreve*. In a sleeping posture. *Brown*. Private; not publick. *Bacon*. Concealed; not divulged. *Swift*. Leaning; not perpendicular. *Cleaveland*.

DO'RMENT*, *dôr-mânt*, } *n. s.* A large beam; a

DO'RMAR*, *dôr-mâr*, } piece of timber, sometimes called a sleeper. *Fairfax*. A window made in the roof of a house. *Chambers*.

DO'RMITIVE*, *dôr-mê-tiv*, *n. s.* [*dormio*, Lat.] A soporifick medicine; an opiate. *Arbutnot*.

DO'RMITORY, *dôr-mê-tûr-ê*, 557. *n. s.* A place to sleep in. *Bp. Hall*. A burial place. *Ayliffe*.

DO'RMOUSE, *dôr-môûse*, *n. s.* A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

DORN, *dôr-n*, *n. s.* [*dorn*, Germ.] The name of a fish.

DO'RNICK, *dôr-nîk*, *n. s.* A species of linen cloth; also linsey-woolsey. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

DORP*, *dôrp*, *n. s.* [*dorp*, Teut.] A small village. *Howell*.

To DORR, *dôr*, *v. a.* [*tor*, Teut.] To deafen or stupify with noise. *Hales*.

DORR, *dôr*, *n. s.* A kind of flying insect, remarkable for a loud noise. *Brown*.

DORREER*, *dôr-rûr*, *n. s.* A drone. *Robinson*.

DORSE*, *dôrse*, *n. s.* [*ders*, old Fr.] A canopy. *Sutton*. *Ob. T.*

DORSAL*, *dôr-sâl*, *a.* Belonging to the back. *Pennant*.

DORSEL, *dôr-sîl*, } *n. s.* [*dorsale*, Lat.] A pan-

DORSER, *dôr-sûr*, } nier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burthen. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

DORSIFEROUS, *dôr-sîf-fê-rûs*, } 518. *a.* [*dorsum*

DORSIPAROUS, *dôr-sîp-pâ-rûs*, } and *fero*, or

pario, Lat.] Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back. It is used of plants.

DORSUM*, *dôr-sûm*, *n. s.* [Lat.] A ridge of a hill. *Wolten*.

DORTURE, *dôr-tshûre*, *n. s.* [contracted from *dormiture*.] A dormitory; a place to sleep in. *Bacon*.

DOR Y*. See DOREE.

DOSE, *dôse*, *n. s.* [*dosis*.] So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy*. Any thing nauseous. *South*. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot. *Hudibras*. Quantity. *Granville*.

To DOSE, *dôse*, *v. a.* To proportion a medicine properly. *Derham*. To give physick or any thing nauseous. *South*.

DO'SIS*, *dô-sîs*, *n. s.* [Gr.] A dose. *Dr. Jackson*.

DO'SSER*, *dôs-sûr*, *n. s.* [*dossier*, Fr.] A basket; a pannier. *B. Jonson*.

DO'SSIL, *dôs-sîl*, *n. s.* [*dosil*, old Fr.] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint, to be laid on a sore. *Wiseman*.

DOST, *dûst*. The second person of *do*.

DOT, *dôt*, *n. s.* [from our old verb *dît*, to close.] A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing; usually a period.

To DOT, *dôt*, *v. a.* To mark with specks. *Burke*.

To DOT, *dôt*, *v. n.* To make dots.

DO'TAGE, *dô-tâje*, 90. *n. s.* Loss of understanding; imbecility of mind. *Davies*. Excessive fondness. *Dryden*.

DO'TAL, *dô-tâl*, 83. *a.* [*dotalis*, Lat.] Relating to the portion of a woman. *Garth*.

DO'TARD, *dô-târd*, 88. *n. s.* A man whose age has impaired his intellects. *Spenser*.

DO'TARDLY*, *dô-târd-lê*, *a.* Like a dotard stupid. *More*.

DOTA'TION, *dô-tâ-shûn*, *n. s.* [*dotatio*, Lat.] The act of giving a dowry or portion. *Dict.* Endowment. *Bacon*.

—nô, m'ôve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thim, THIS.

To DOTE \S , dôte. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch.] To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be delirious. *Shak.* To be in love to extremity. *Sidney.* To decay. *Bp. Houson.*

To DOTE upon. To regard with excessive fondness. *Shakspeare.*

DO'TED, dô'-têd. *a.* Stupid. *Spenser.*

DO'TER, dô'-tôr. 93. *n. s.* One whose understanding is impaired by years. *Burton.* A man fondly and weakly in love. *Shakspeare.*

DO'TH, dôth. The third person of *do*.

DO'TINGLY, dô'-ting-lê. *ad.* Fondly. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DO'TTARD, dôt'-târd. 83. *n. s.* A tree kept low by cutting; a decayed tree. *Bacon.*

DO'TTEREL, dôt'-tôr-îl. 99. *n. s.* The name of a bird that mimicks gestures. *Bacon.*

DOUANEER*, dôd'-â-nêr. *n. s.* [Fr.] An officer of customs. *Gray.*

DOUBLE, dôb'-bl. 314, 405. [See CODLE.] *a.* [*double*, Fr.] Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other; in pairs. *Ecclesi. xlii.* Twice as much. *B. Jonson.* Having one added to another. *Bacon.* Two-fold; of two kinds. *Dryden.* Two in number. *Davies.* Having twice the effect or influence; having the power of two. *Shak.* Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret. *Shakspeare.*

DOUBLES, dôb'-bl. *ad.* Twice over. *Swift.*

DOUBLED, dôb'-bl. *ad.* Twice over. *Swift.*

DOUBLED, dôb'-bl. *ad.* Twice over. *Swift.*

DOUBLE-BITING, dôb'-bl-bî'-ting. *a.* Biting or cutting on either side. *Dryden.*

DOUBLE-BUTTONED, dôb'-bl-bû't-înd. 170, 359. *a.* Having two rows of buttons. *Gay.*

To DOUBLE-CHARGE*, dôb'-bl-îshâ'je'. *v. a.* To charge or intrust with a double proportion. *Shakspeare.*

DOUBLE-DEALER, dôb'-bl-dê'-lôr. *n. s.* A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow. *L'Estrange.*

DOUBLE-DEALING, dôb'-bl-dê'-ling. *n. s.* Artifice; dissimulation. *Shakspeare.*

To DOUBLE-DIE, dôb'-bl-dî'. *v. a.* To dye twice over. *Dryden.*

DOUBLE-EDGED*, dôb'-bl-êdj'-d'. *a.* Having two edges. *Hulot.*

DOUBLE ENTENDRE*, dôd'-bl-ôn-tân'-dr. *n. s.* [Fr.] A double signification of a sentence or expression. *Arbuthnot.*

DOUBLE-EYED*, dôb'-bl-îde'. *a.* With deceitful aspect. *Spenser.*

DOUBLE-FACED*, dôb'-bl-fâste'. *a.* With two faces. *Milton.*

DOUBLE-FORMED*, dôb'-bl-fôrmd'. *a.* Having a mixed form. *Milton.*

DOUBLE-FOUNTED, dôb'-bl-fôdn'-têd. *a.* Having two sources. *Milton.*

To DOUBLE-GILD*, dôb'-bl-gîld'. *v. a.* To gild with double colouring. *Shakspeare.*

DOUBLE-HANDED, dôb'-bl-hând'-êd. *a.* Having two hands. *Glanville.*

DOUBLE-HEADED, dôb'-bl-hêd'-êd. *a.* Having the flowers growing one to another. *Mortimer.*

DOUBLE-HEARTED*, dôb'-bl-hârt'-êd. *a.* Having a false heart. *Sandys.*

To DOUBLE-LOCK, dôb'-bl-lôk'. *v. a.* To shoot the lock twice. *Tatler.*

DOUBLE-MEANING*, dôb'-bl-mê'-ning. *a.* Having two meanings. *Shakspeare.*

DOUBLE-MINDED, dôb'-bl-mînd'-êd. *a.* Unsettled; undetermined. *James.*

DOUBLE-MOUTHED*, dôb'-bl-môûth'-d'. *a.* Having different mouths. *Milton.*

DOUBLE-NATURED*, dôb'-bl-nâ'-tshûr'-d. *a.* Having a two-fold nature. *Young.*

DOUBLE-PLEA, dôb'-bl-plê'. *n. s.* That in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, in bar of the action, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff. *Cowel.*

DOUBLE-QUARREL, dôb'-bl-kwôr'-rêl. *a.* Complaint made by any clerk or other to the archbishop of the province, against an inferior ordinary,

for delaying justice in some cause ecclesiastical. *Cowel.*

To DOUBLE-SHADE*, dôb'-bl-shâde'. *v. a.* To double the natural darkness of the place. *Milton.*

DOUBLE-SHINING, dôb'-bl-shî'-ning. *a.* Shining with double lustre. *Sidney.*

DOUBLE-TONGUED, dôb'-bl-tung'-d'. 359. *a.* Deceitful. *1 Tim.*

To DOUBLE, dôb'-bl. *v. a.* To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity. *Shak.* To contain twice the quantity. *Dryden.* To repeat; to add. *Dryden.* To add one to another in the same order or parallel. *Exodus, xxvi.* To fold. *Prior.*

To pass round a headland. *Knolles.*

To DOUBLE, dôb'-bl. *v. n.* To increase to twice the quantity. *Burnet.* To enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play. *Dryden.* To turn back, or wind in running. *Bacon.* To play tricks; to use sleights. *B. Jonson.*

DOUBLED, dôb'-bl. *n. s.* Twice the quantity or number. *Exodus, xxii.* Beer of twice the common strength. *Shak.* A trick; a shift. *Shak.* Resemblance; as, his or her double.

DOUBLENES, dôb'-bl-nês. *n. s.* The state of being double. *Shak.* Duplicity. *Mirror for Mag.*

DOUBLER, dôb'-bl-ôr. *n. s.* He that doubles any thing. *Hulot.*

DOUBLET, dôb'-bl-êt. 99. *n. s.* The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat. *Shak.* Two; a pair. *Grew.*

DOUBLING*, dôb'-bl-ing. *n. s.* An artifice; a shift. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

DOUBLOIN, dôb'-bl-ôn'. [See ENCORE.] *n. s.* A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.

DOUBLY, dôb'-bl-î. *ad.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree. *Dryden.* Deceitfully. *Hulot.*

To DOUBT, dôût. 313. *v. n.* [*doubter*, Fr.] To question; to be in uncertainty. *Hooker.* To question any event, fearing the worst. *Shak.* To fear; to be apprehensive of ill. *Ottway.* To suspect; to have suspicion. *Daniel.* To hesitate; to be in suspense. *Milton.*

To DOUBT, dôût. *v. a.* To hold questionable; to think uncertain. To think endangered. *Milton.*

To fear; to suspect. *Milton.* To fill with fear; to fright. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To distrust; to hold suspected. *Pope.*

DOUBT, dôût. *n. s.* Uncertainty of mind; suspense; undetermined state of opinion. *South.* Question; point unsettled. *Arbuthnot.* Scruple; perplexity; irresolution. *Shak.* Uncertainty of condition. *Deut. xxviii.* Suspicion. *Gal. iv.* Difficulty objected. *Blackmore.* Dread; horror. *Spenser.* Difficulty; danger. *Spenser.*

DOUBTABLE, dôût'-â-bl. *a.* What may be doubted. *Sherwood.*

DOUBTER, dôût'-ôr. 98. *n. s.* One who entertains scruples. *Fotherby.*

DOUBTFUL, dôût'-fûl. *a.* Dubious; not settled in opinion. *Shak.* Ambiguous; not clear in his meaning. That about which there is doubt; obscure; questionable. *Bacon.* Hazardous; of uncertain event. *Milton.* Not secure; not without suspicion. *Hooker.* Not confident; not without fear. *Milton.* Partaking different qualities. *Milton.*

DOUBTFULLY, dôût'-fûl-lê. *ad.* Dubiously; irresolutely. Ambiguously. *Spenser.* In a state of dread. *Spenser.*

DOUBTFULNESS, dôût'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Dubiousness; suspense. *Watts.* Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning. *Locke.* Hazard; uncertainty of event or condition.

DOUBTING*, dôût'-ing. *n. s.* Scruple; perplexity. *1 Tim. ii.*

DOUBTINGLY, dôût'-ing-lê. *ad.* In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence. *Bacon.*

DOUBTLESS, dôût'-lês. *a.* Free from fear; void of apprehension of danger. *Shakspeare.*

DOUBTLESS, dôût'-lês. *ad.* Without doubt; without question; unquestionably. *Shakspeare.*

DOUBTLESSLY*, dôût'-lês-lê. *ad.* Unquestionably. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DOUCED*, dôô'-sêd. *n. s.* [*douce*, Fr.] A musical instrument. *Chaucer*.

DOUCET, dôô'-sê. *n. s.* [*doucet*, Fr.] A custard. *Cotgrave*.

DOUCETS of a Deer*. See **DOWCETS**.

DOUCEUR*, dôô'-shûr', *n. s.* [Fr.] Flattery; a lure; a coaxing temptation. *Ld. Chesterfield*.

DOUCKER, dôû'-âr. *n. s.* A bird that dips in the water. *Ray*.

DOUGH, dô. 318. *n. s.* [bâh, Sax.] The paste of bread, or pies, yet unbaked. *Beaumont and Fl.*—*My cake is DOUGH*. My affair has miscarried. *Shak.*

DOUGHBKED, dô'-bâkt. *a.* Unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft. *Donne*.

DOUGHKNEADED*, dô'-nêed-êd. *a.* Soft; capable of being kneaded like dough. *Milton*.

DOUGHTINESS*, dôû'-tê-nês. *n. s.* Valour; bravery. *Shelton*.

DOUGHTY, dôû'-tê. 313. *a.* [boh'tig, Sax.] Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent. *Spenser. Stillingfleet*. [It is now seldom used but ironically.]

DOUGHY, dô'-ê. *a.* Unsound; soft. *Shakespeare*.

TO DOUSE ô, dôûse. 313. *v. a.* [dôûs,] To put over head suddenly in the water. *Hammond*.

TO DOUSE, dôûse. *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the water. *Hudibras*.

TO DOUSE*, dôûse. *v. a.* To strike.

TO DOUT ô, dôût. 313. *v. a.* [To do out.] To put out. *Shakespeare*.

DOUTER*, dôût'-ûr. *n. s.* An extinguisher for a candle. *Ray*.

DOVE ô, dôv. 165. *n. s.* [dôva, Sax.] A wild pigeon. *Shakespeare*. A pigeon. *Shakespeare*.

DOVECOT, dôv'-kôt. *n. s.* A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept. *Shakespeare*.

DOVEHOUSE, dôv'-hôiise. *n. s.* A house for pigeons. *L'Estrange*.

DOVELIKE*, dôv'-like. *a.* Like a dove in quality. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. Resembling the appearance of a dove. *Milton*.

DOVESHIP*, dôv'-ship. *n. s.* The quality of a dove. *Bp. Hall*.

DOVETAIL ô, dôv'-tâle. *n. s.* A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed, and therefore cannot fall out.

DOVETAILED*, dôv'-tâld. *a.* Fastened in the dovetail way. *Burke*.

DOVISH*, dôv'-ish. *a.* Having the innocence of a dove. *Confut. of N. Shaxton*.

DO'WABLE*, dôû'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of being dowered. *Covel*.

DOWAGER, dôû'-â-jûr. 223. *n. s.* [*douairiere*, Fr.] A widow with a jointure. *Shak.* The title given to ladies who survive their husbands. *Shakespeare*.

DOWCETS*, dôû'-sêts. *n. s. plur.* The testicles of a hart or stag. *B. Jonson*.

DO'WDY, dôû'-dê. 223. *n. s.* An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman. *Shakespeare*.

DO'WDY, dôû'-dê. *a.* Awkward. *Guy*.

DOWER ô, dôû'-âr. 223. } *n. s.* [*douaire*, Fr.] That the widow possesses. *Blackstone*. The gifts of a husband for a wife. *Gen. xxxiv.* Endowment; gift. *Danies*.

DOWERY ô, dôû'-âr-ê. } which the wife bringeth to her husband in marriage. *Dryden*. That which the widow possesses. *Blackstone*. The gifts of a husband for a wife. *Gen. xxxiv.* Endowment; gift. *Danies*.

DOWERED, dôû'-ârd. 359. *a.* Portioned. *Shak.*

DOWERLESS, dôû'-âr-lês. *a.* Wanting a fortune; unportioned. *Shakespeare*.

DOWLE*, dôûl. *n. s.* A feather. *Shakespeare*.

DOWLAS, dôû'-lâs. 223. *n. s.* A coarse kind of linen. *Shakespeare*.

DOWN, dôûn. 223. *n. s.* [*dun*, Danish.] Soft feathers. *Wotton*. Any thing that soothes or mollifies. *Southern*. Soft wool, or tender hair. *Dryden*. The soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds. *Bacon*.

DOWN ô, dôûn. *n. s.* [dun, Sax.] A large open plain; properly a flat on the top of a hill. *Sidney*.

DOWN*, dôûn. *n. s.* A sand-bank, or hill, properly; in the plural, the road in which ships lie on our hilly coast of Kent. *Gay*.

DOWN*, dôûn. *a.* Downright; plain. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. Dejected; as, a down look.

DOWN, dôûn. *prep.* [aðun, Sax.] Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower. Towards the mouth of a river. *Knolles*.

DOWN, dôûn. *ad.* On the ground. *Milton*. Tending towards the ground. *Milton*. From former to latter times: as, down from the conquest. *Prior*. Out of sight; below the horizon. *Shak.* To a total subjection. *Arbuthnot*. Into disgrace; into declining reputation. *Hudibras*. Answering to up. Here and there. *Psaln*, lix.

DOWN, dôûn. *interj.* An exhortation to destruction or demolition. *Shak.* A contemptuous threat. *Shakespeare*.

DOWN, dôûn. [To go.] To be received; to be digested. *Locke*. To descend. *Tragedy of Solomon and Perseda*.

TO DOWN, dôûn. *v. a.* To knock; to subdue; to conquer. *Sidney*.

DOWN-BED*, dôûn'-bêd. *n. s.* Bed of down. *Marquis of Halifax*.

DOWNCAST*, dôûn'-kâst. *n. s.* Sadness; melancholy look. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

DOWNCAST, dôûn'-kâst. *a.* Bent down; directed to the ground. *Sidney*.

DOW'NED*, dôû'-nêd. *a.* Covered with soft feathers; stuffed with down. *Young*.

DOW'NFAL, dôûn'-fâll. 406. *n. s.* Ruin; calamity. *Shak.* A sudden fall. *Dryden*. Destruction of fabrics. *Dryden*.

DOW'NFALLEN, dôûn'-fâln. *part. a.* Ruined; fallen. *Shakespeare*.

DOWNGY'VED, dôûn'-jlv'd'. *a.* Hanging down like the loose cincture which confines fetters round the ankles. *Stevens*.

DOW'NH/ARTED*, dôûn'-hârt'-êd. *a.* Dejected; spiritless.

DOW'NHILL, dôûn'-hîl. *n. s.* Declivity; descent. *Dryden*.

DOW'NHILL, dôûn'-hîl. *a.* Declivous; descending. *Congreve*.

DOW'NLOOKED, dôûn' lôôkt. *a.* Having a dejected countenance. *Dryden*.

DOW'NLYING, dôûn'-lî'ng. *a.* About to be in travail of childbirth.

DOW'NLYING*, dôûn'-lî'ng. *n. s.* The time of lying down, of repose; night. *Cavendish*.

DOW'NRIGHT, dôûn'-rite. *a.* Plain; open; apparent; undisguised. *Bacon*. Directly tending to the point. *B. Jonson*. Unceremonious; honestly surly. *Fuller*. Plain; without palliation. *Brown*.

DOW'NRIGHT, dôûn'-rite'. *ad.* Straight or right down. *Hudibras*. In plain terms; without ceremony. *Shak.* Completely; without stopping short. *Arbuthnot*.

DOW'NRIGHTLY*, dôûn'-rite-lê. *ad.* In plain terms; bluntly. *Barrow*.

DOW'NSITTING, dôûn'-sît'-îng. *n. s.* Rest; repose. *Psaln*, cxxxix.

DOWNSTEE'PY*, dôûn'-stêê'-pê. *a.* Having a great declivity. *Florio*.

DOW'NTROD*, dôûn'-trôd. } *part. a.*
DOW'NTRODDEN*, dôûn'-trôd-dn. }
Pushed down; trampled upon. *Shakespeare*.

DOW'NWARD, dôûn'-wûrd. 83. } *ad.* [dûne
DOW'NWARDS, dôûn'-wûrdz. } peapô, Sax.]
Towards the centre. *Newton*. From a higher situation to a lower. *Milton*. In the course of successive or lineal descent. *Shakespeare*.

DOW'NWARD, dôûn'-wûrd. *a.* Moving on a declivity; tending to the ground. *Dryden*. Declivous; bending. *Dryden*. Depressed; dejected. *Sidney*.

DOW'NWEED*, dôûn'-wêed. *n. s.* Cottonweed. *Barret*.

DOW'NY, dôû'-nê. *a.* Covered with down or nap. *Shak.* Made of down or soft feathers. *Dryden*. Soft; tender; soothing. *Shakespeare*.

DOW'WRE, dôûr. 223. } *n. s.* [*douaire*, Fr.] A por-
DOW'WRY, dôû'-rê. } tion given with a wife. *Sid-
ney*. A reward paid for a wife. *Cowley*. A gift
a fortune given.

—nô, mðve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ðûl;—pûnd;—thûn, THIS.

TO DOWSE †, dôûs. v. a. [*daska*, Su. Goth.] To give a blow on the face; to strike. *Bailey*.

DOWST*, dôûst. n. s. A stroke. *Beaum. and Fl.*

DOXOLOGICAL*, dôks-ô-lôdj'-ê-kâl. a. Having a form of thanksgiving to God. *Howell*.

DOXOLOGY †, dôk-sôl'-ô-jê. 518. n. s. [*dôga* and *logos*.] A form of giving glory to God. *Stillingfleet*.

DOXY, dôk'-sê. n. s. A whore; a loose wench. *Shakspeare*.

TO DOZE †, dôze. v. n. [Dpæy, Sax.] To slumber; to sleep lightly. *L'Estrange*. To live in a state of drowsiness. *Dryden*.

TO DOZE †, dôze. v. a. To stupify; to dull. *Clarendon*.

DOZEN, dôz'-zn. 103. n. s. [*douzaine*, Fr.] The number of twelve. *Shakspeare*.

DOZINESS, dô'-zê-nês. n. s. Sleepiness. *Locke*.

DOZING*, dô'-zing. n. s. Sluggishness. *Lord Chesterfield*.

DOZY, dô'-zê. a. Sleepy; drowsy. *Dryden*.

DRABS, drâb. n. s. [Spabbe, Sax.] A trumpet. *Shakspeare*. A slut. *King*.

TO DRAB*, drâb. v. n. To associate with trumpets. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

DRA'BBING*, drâb'-bing. n. s. Keeping company with drabs. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

DRA'BLER*, drâb'-lôr. n. s. [In naval language.] A piece added to the bonnet, when more sail is wanted.

DRACHM, drâm. n. s. [*drachma*, Lat.] An old Greek coin. *Shak*. The eighth part of an ounce. *Congreve*.

DRACUNCULUS, drâ-kûn'-kû-lûs. n. s. [Lat.] A worm bred in hot countries.

DRAD, drâd. a. [for *dread*, or the part. passive of *To dread*.] Terrible; formidable. *Spenser*.

DRAD*, drâd. pret. of *To dread*. Feared. *Spenser*.

DRAFF †, drâf. n. s. [Dpor, Sax; *draff*, Dutch.] Refuse; lees; dregs; properly something fluid. *Shakspeare*. Refuse; sweepings. *Dryden*.

DRA'FFISH*, drâf'-fish. a. Worthless. *Bale*.

DRA'FFY, drâf'-fê. a. Worthless; dreggy. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

DRAFT, drâft. A corrupt spelling from *drought*.

TO DRAG †, drâg. v. a. [Dpagan, Sax.] To pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily along. *Denham*. To draw any thing burdensome. *Dryden*. To draw contemptuously along, as a thing unworthy to be carried. *Stillingfleet*. To pull about with violence and ignominy. *Milton*. To pull roughly and forcibly. *Dryden*.

TO DRAG*, drâg. v. n. To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground. *Dryden*.

DRAG, drâg. n. s. A net drawn along the bottom of the water. *Habak*. An instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water. *Walton*. A kind of car drawn by the hand. *Moxon*.

TO DRAGGLE †, drâg'-gl. 405. v. a. To make dirty by dragging on the ground. *Gay*.

TO DRAGGLE, drâg'-gl. v. n. To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground. *Hudibras*.

DRA'GLETAIL*, drâg'-gl-tâle. n. s. A sluttish woman. *Sherwood*.

DRA'GMAN*, drâg'-mân. n. s. A fisherman that uses a dragnet. *Hale*.

DRA'GNET, drâg'-nêt. n. s. [Dpæge-net, Sax.] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water. *Bp. Hall*.

DRA'GOMAN*. See *DRUGGERMAN*.

DRA'GON †, drâg'-ân. 166. n. s. [*draco*, Lat. *dragon*, Fr.] A kind of winged serpent, perhaps imaginary, much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages. *Shak*. A fierce, violent man or woman. A constellation near the north pole.

DRA'GON, drâg'-ân. n. s. A plant.

DRA'GONET, drâg'-ân-êt. n. s. A little dragon. *Spenser*.

DRA'GONFLY, drâg'-ân-fl. n. s. A fierce stinging fly. *Bacon*.

DRA'GONISH, drâg'-ân-lsh. a. Having the form of a dragon. *Shakspeare*.

DRA'GONLIKE, drâg'-ân-lke. a. Furious; fiery. *Shakspeare*.

DRA'GONSBLOOD, drâg'-ânz-blûd. n. s. †Dra-

camblood, Sax.] A resin, so named as to seem to have been imagined an animal production. *Hill*.

DRA'GONSHEAD, drâg'-ânz-hêd. n. s. A plant.

DRA'GONTREE, drâg'-ân-trêe. n. s. A species of palm.

DRAGO'ON †, drâg'-gôn'. [See *ENCORE*.] n. s. [from the Roman *draconarii*.] A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback. *Tatler*. Formerly used for a *dragonade*. *Bp. Barlow*.

TO DRAGO'ON, drâg'-gôn'. v. a. To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers. *Prior*.

DRAGOONA'DE*, drâg'-gôn-âde'. n. s. An abandonment of a place to the rage of soldiers. *Burnet*.

TO DRAIL †*, drâle. v. a. [the same as *trail*.] To draw; to drag. *More*.

TO DRAIL*, drâle. v. n. To draggie. *South*.

TO DRAIN †, drâne. v. a. [Dpneinzean, Sax.] To draw off gradually. *Bacon*. To empty by drawing gradually away. *Roscommon*. To make quite dry. *Swift*.

DRAIN, drâne. n. s. The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn; a watercourse; a sink. *Mortimer*.

DRA'INABLE*, drâ'-nâ-bl. a. Capable of being drained. *Sherwood*.

DRAKE, drake. n. s. The male of the duck. *Mortimer*. The drakefly. *Walton*. A small piece of artillery. *Clarendon*.

DRAM †, drâm. n. s. [*drachma*, Lat.] In weight the eighth part of an ounce. *Bacon*. A small quantity, in a proverbial sense. *Spenser*. Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drank at once. *Shakspeare*. Spirits; distilled liquors. *Pope*.

TO DRAM, drâm. v. n. To drink drams.

DRAM-DRINKER*, drâm'-drînk-êr. n. s. One who is in the habit of drinking distilled spirits. *Bishop Berkeley*.

DRA'MA †, drâ'-mâ, or drâm'-mâ. n. s. [Dpama.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; and in which, therefore, such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable. *Dryden*.

§ The last mode of pronouncing this word is that which was universally current till within these few years; but the first has insensibly stolen into use, as we may observe from the several dictionaries which have adopted it. Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, and, as far as we can judge by the position of the accent, Entick and Bailey pronounce it with the first *a* long; and Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, and, if we may guess at Dr. Ash by his accent, with the same letter short. Mr. Scott gives both ways; but, by placing the sound with the long *a* first, seems to prefer it. The authorities are certainly on the side I have adopted; but I wish also to establish it by analogy.

And, first, it may be observed, that, if any argument can be drawn from the Latin quantity to the English, it is certainly in favour of the first pronunciation; for, in a Latin word of two syllables, where a consonant comes between two vowels, the consonant always goes to the last, and the first vowel is pronounced long, without the least regard to the quantity. Thus, *Crâtes*, the philosopher, and *crâtes*, a hurdle; *dêcus*, honour, and *dêdo*, to give; *ûeo*, to triumph, and *ûeum*, an egg; *Nûma*, the legislator, and *nûmen*, the divinity, have the first vowels always sounded long, by an English speaker, although in the Latin the first vowel in the first word of each of these pairs is short. From this universal manner of pronouncing Latin words, though contrary to Latin quantity, it is no wonder, when we adopt words from that language without any alteration, we should pronounce them in the same manner; and it may be fairly concluded, that this uniform pronunciation of the Latin arises from the genius of our own tongue; which always inclines us to lengthen the accented vowel before a single consonant in words of two syllables; or, otherwise, what reason can we assign for the rule laid down by our ancestors for doubling the consonant in verbs, verbal nouns, and participles, where a single vowel was preceded by a single consonant in the theme? But an affectation of Latinity seems to have disturbed the general pronunciation of our own language, as much as our own pronunciation has disturbed the Latin quantity: for, though we neglect the quantity of Latin dissyllables, when we are pronouncing that language, yet, in dissyllables of our own, formed from the Latin,

and anglicised, we seem to be, in some measure, guided by the Latin quantity. To what else can we attribute the short sound of the first vowel in *magick, placid, tepid, vigil, novel*, &c. & to what but the genuine force of vernacular pronunciation can we ascribe the long sound of *u* in this situation, let the quantity of the Latin original be what it will? Thus, though *epick, topick, cynick, and tonick*, have the first vowel short, *tunick, stupid, Cupid, tumid*, &c. have the *u* long, though always short in the Latin words from which they are derived. But however this may be in words anglicised from the Latin, and ending in a consonant, perhaps, in nothing is our pronunciation more regular than in the quantity of the first vowel in a word of two syllables ending with a vowel: in this case the first vowel is invariably long; and why the word in question should be the only exception, cannot easily be accounted for. We have no words originally English of this form; but those we adopt from other languages sufficiently show the analogy of pronunciation: thus *gola, coma, China, era, strata, quota, fêo, daddo, sago, bravo, tyro, hero, negro*, &c. &c. have all the first syllable long; and why *drama* should not fall into the same analogy, I cannot conceive. A corroboration of this is the pronunciation of *lama, Brama, Zama, and Zara*, and all proper names of the same form from the Greek and Latin, as *Cato, Plato, Strato, Crito, Draco*, &c. & I think it may be with confidence asserted, that an Englishman, who had never heard the word *drama* pronounced, would naturally place the accent upon the first syllable, and pronounce the vowel in that syllable long and slender. 544. *W.*

DRAMA/TICAL, *drâ-mât'-ê-kâl*. } *a.* Represented
DRAMA/TICK, *drâ-mât'-ik*. 503. } by action; not
narrative. *Bentley*.

DRAMA/TICALLY, *drâ-mât'-ê-kâl-ê*. *ad.* Representatively; by representation. *Dryden*.

DRA/MATIST, *drâm'-ât-ist*. 503. *n. s.* The author of dramatic compositions. *Burnet*.

DRANK, *drânk*. The pret. of *drink*.
TO DRAPE §, *drâpe*. *v. n.* [*drap*, Fr.] To make cloth. *Bacon*. To jeer, or satirize.

DRA/PER, *drâ'-pûr*. 98. *n. s.* One who sells cloth. *Boyle*.

DRA/PERY, *drâ'-pûr-ê*. *n. s.* [*drapperie*, Fr.] Cloth-work; the trade of making cloth. *Bacon*. Cloth; stuffs of wool. *Arbuthnot*. The dress of a picture or statue. *Prior*.

DRA/PET, *drâ'-pêt*. *n. s.* Cloth; coverlet. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

DRA/STICK, *drâs'-tîk*. *a.* [*δραστήριος*.] Powerful; efficacious. Used of a medicine that works with speed; as, the stronger purges. *Quincy*.

DRAUGH, *drâf*. 331. *n. s.* [*corruptly written for draff*.] Refuse; swill. *Shakspeare*.

PRAUGHT §, *drâft*. 215, 393. *n. s.* The act of drinking. *Swift*. A quantity of liquor drank at once. *Boyle*. Liquor drank for pleasure. *Milton*. The act of drawing or pulling carriages. *Shak.* The quality of being drawn. *Mortimer*. Representation by picture. *Dryden*. Delineation; sketch; outline. *South*. A picture drawn. *South*. The act of sweeping with a net. *Hale*. The quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net. *L'Estrange*. The act of shooting with the bow. *Camden*. Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the main design. *Spenser*. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment. *Addison*. A sink; a drain. *St. Matthew*, xv. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water. *Dryden*. In the plural, *draughts*; a kind of play resembling chess. [In commerce.] A bill drawn for the payment of money.

TO DRAUGHT*, *drâft*. *v. a.* To draw out; to call forth. *Addison*.

DRA/UGHTHOUSE, *drâft'-hòûs*. *n. s.* A house in which filth is deposited. 2 *Kings*, x.

DRA/UGHTSMAN*, *drâfts'-mân*. *n. s.* One who draws pleadings or other writings. One who draws pictures, plans, or maps.

DRAVE, *drâve*. The pret. of *drive*. *Drove* is more used.

TO DRAW §, *drâw*. *v. a.* pret. *drew*; part. pass. *drawn*. [*ḍraḡan*, Sax.] To pull along. 2 *Sam.* xvii. To pull forcibly; to pluck. *Atterbury*. To

bring by violence; to drag. *James*, ii. To raise out of a deep place. *Jer.* xxxviii. To suck. *Ecclesi.* xiii. To attract; to call towards itself. *Bacon*. To draw as the magnet does. *Donne*. To inhale. *Milton*. To take from any thing containing or holding. 2 *Chron.* To take off the spit or broacher. *Dryden*. To take from a cask. *Shak.* To pull a sword from the sheath. *Shak.* To let out any liquid. *Shak.* To take bread out of the oven. *Mortimer*. To uncloze or slide back curtains. *Shak.* To close or spread curtains. *Sidney*. To extract. *Bacon*. To procure as an agent cause. *Locke*. To produce or bring as an efficient cause. *Sir J. Davies*. To convey secretly or gradually. *Judg.* xx. To protract; to lengthen. *Shak.* To utter lingeringly. *Dryden*. To derive. *Dryden*. To deduce as from postulates. *Temple*. To imply. *Locke*. To allure; to entice. *Shak.* To lead as a motive. *Shak.* To persuade to follow. *Shak.* To induce; to persuade. *Davies*. To win; to gain; a metaphor from gaming. *Shak.* To receive; to take up. *Shak.* To extort; to force. *Dryden*. To wrest; to distort. *Whitgift*. To compose; to form in writing. *Shak.* To withdraw from judicial notice. *Shak.* To withdraw from the combat; to leave a fight unfinished; as, a *drawn* battle. To eviscerate; to embowel. *King*. To trace by scent; to draw, as a hound does. *Coles*. To represent by picture; or in fancy. *Shak.* To form a representative image. *Dryden*.—**TO DRAW** *in*. To contract; to pull back. *Gay*. **TO DRAW** *in*. To inveigle; to entice. *Hudibras*. **TO DRAW** *off*. To extract by distillation. *Addison*. **TO DRAW** *off*. To drain out by a vent. *Mortimer*. **TO DRAW** *off*. To withdraw; to abstract. *Addison*. **TO DRAW** *on*. To occasion; to invite. *Hayward*. **TO DRAW** *on*. To cause. *Boyle*. **TO DRAW** *over*. To raise in a still. *Boyle*. **TO DRAW** *over*. To persuade to revolt; to induce to change a party. *Addison*. **TO DRAW** *out*. To protract; to lengthen. *Shak.* **TO DRAW** *out*. To beat out. *Moxon*. **TO DRAW** *out*. To extract; to pump out by insinuation. *Sidney*. **TO DRAW** *out*. To induce by motive. *Hooker*. **TO DRAW** *out*. To call to action. *Dryden*. To range in battle. *Collier*. **TO DRAW** *up*. To form in order of battle. *Dryden*. **TO DRAW** *up*. To form in writing. *Dryden*.

TO DRAW, *drâw*. *v. n.* To perform the office of a beast of draught. *Deut.* xxi. To act as a weight. *Addison*. To contract; to shrink. *Bacon*. To advance; to move. *Shak.* To draw together; to be collected. *Blackmore*. To adhere; to cleave. *Wicliffe*. To draw a sword. *Shak.* To practise the art of delineation. *Locke*. To take a card out of the pack. *Dryden*. To make a sore run by attraction.—**TO DRAW** *off*. To retire; to retreat. **TO DRAW** *on*. To advance; to approach. *Dryden*. **TO DRAW** *up*. To form troops into regular order. *Clarendon*.

DRAW, *drâw*. *n. s.* The act of drawing. The lot or chance drawn.

DRA/WABLE*, *drâw'-â-bl*. *a.* Capable of being drawn. *More*.

DRA/WBACK, *drâw'-bâk*. *n. s.* Money paid back for ready payment, or any other reason. *Swift*.

DRA/WBRIDGE, *drâw'-bridje*. *n. s.* A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure. *Carew*.

DRAWEE*, *drâw-èè'*. *n. s.* One on whom a bill of exchange is drawn. *Blackstone*.

DRA/WER, *drâw'-ûr*. *n. s.* One employed in procuring water from the well. *Deut.* xxix. One whose business is to draw liquors from the cask. *Shak.* That which has the power of attraction; that which incites. *Massinger*. A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure. *Locke*. One who draws a bill of exchange. In the plural, the lower part of a man's dress. *Locke*.

DRA/WING, *drâw'-îng*. *n. s.* Delineation; representation. *Pope*.

DRA/WINGROOM, *drâw'-îng-ròòm*. *n. s.* The room

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûlt;—ôil;—pôand;—thin, THIS.

in which company assembles at court. *Pope*. The company assembled there. *Johnson*.

To DRAWL, drawl. v. n. To utter any thing in a slow, drivelling way. *Bp. Hall*.

To DRAWL*, drawl. v. a. To consume in a drivelling way. *Idler*.

DRAWL*, drawl. n. s. A protracted modulation of the voice. *Mason*.

DRAWN, drawn. part. from draw. Collected. *Clarendon*. Pulled. *Dryden*. Equal; where each party takes his own stake. *Addison*. With a sword drawn. *Shak*. Open; put aside, or unclosed. *Dryden*. Eviscerated. *Shak*. Induced as from some motive. *Spenser*.

DRA'WWELL, draw'-wêl. n. s. A deep well. *Grew*.

DRAY, drâ. } n. s. [ðpaɪ, Sax.]
DRA'YCART, drâ'-kârt. } The car on which
beer is carried. *Addison*.

DRA'YHORSE, drâ'-hôrse. n. s. A horse which draws a dray. *Tatler*.

DRA'YMAN, drâ'-mân. 38. n. s. One that attends a dray or cart. *Shakespeare*.

DRA'YPLOUGH, drâ'-plôû. n. s. A plough of a particular kind. *Mortimer*.

DRA'ZEL, drâ'-zl. 102, 405. n. s. A low, mean, worthless wretch. *Hudibras*.

DREAD, drêd. 234. n. s. [ðpæd, Sax.] Fear; terror; affright. *Shak*. Habitual fear; awe. *Gen. ix*. The person or thing feared. *Isaiah, viii*.

DREAD, drêd. a. Terrible; frightful. *Shak*. Awful; venerable in the highest degree. *Milton*.

To DREAD, drêd. v. a. To fear in an excessive degree. *Wake*.

To DREAD, drêd. v. n. To be in fear. *Deut. i*.

DRE'ADABLE*, drêd'-â-bl. a. To be dreaded or feared. *Kalendar of Shepherds*.

DRE'ADER, drêd'-âr. 98. n. s. One that lives in fear. *Swift*.

DRE'ADFUL, drêd'-fûl. a. Terrible; frightful. *Milton*. Awful; venerable. *Genesis, xxviii*. Full of fear. *Spenser*.

DRE'ADFULNESS, drêd'-fûl-nês. n. s. Terribleness; frightfulness. *Halewell*.

DRE'ADFULLY, drêd'-fûl-ê. ad. Terribly; frightfully. *Dryden*.

DRE'ADLESS, drêd'-lês. a. Fearless; unafrighted; intrepid. *Spenser*.

DRE'ADLESSNESS, drêd'-lês-nês. n. s. Fearlessness. *Sidney*.

DREAM, drême. 227. n. s. [droom, Dut.] A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts of a sleeping man. *Shak*. An idle fancy; a wild conceit. *Shak*.

To DREAM, drême. v. n. preter. dreamed, or dreamt. To have the representation of something in sleep. *Locke*. To think; to imagine. *Shak*. To think idly. *Locke*. To be sluggish; to idle. *Dryden*.

To DREAM, drême. v. a. To see in a dream. *Dryden*.

DRE'AMER, drê'-mâr. 98. n. s. One who has dreams; one who has fancies in his sleep. *Dryden*. An idle, fanciful man; a visionary. *Shak*. Formerly, an interpreter of dreams. *Gen. xxvii*. A mope. *Prior*. A sluggard; an idler.

DRE'AMFUL*, drêd'-fûl. a. Full of dreams. *Huloet*.

DRE'AMINGLY*, drême'-îng-lê. ad. Sluggishly; negligently. *Huloet*.

DRE'AMLESS, drême'-lês. a. Free from dreams. *Camden*.

DREAR, drêre. 227. a. Mournful; dismal. *Milton*.

DREAR, drêre. n. s. Dread; terror. *Spenser*.

DRE'ARIHEAD, drê'-rê-hêd. n. s. Horror; dismalness. *Spenser*. *Ob. J*.

DRE'ARILY*, drê'-rê-lê. ad. Dreadfully; terribly. *Spenser*.

DRE'ARIMENT, drê'-rê-mênt. n. s. Sorrow; dismalness. *Spenser*. Horror; dread; terror. *Spenser*.

DRE'ARINESS*, drê'-rê-nês. n. s. Dismalness; sorrow. *Manning*.

DRE'ARY, drê'-rê. a. [ðpeopiɹɹ, Sax.] Sorrow-

ful; distressful. *Spenser*. Gloomy; dismal; horrid. *Dryden*.

DREDGE, drêdje. n. s. A kind of net. *Carew*.

To DREDGE, drêdje. v. a. To gather with a dredge. *Ray*.

DREDGE, drêdje. n. s. A mixture of oats and barley sown together.

To DREDGE*, drêd e. v. a. To scatter flour on any thing which is roasting. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

DRE'DGER, drêd'-jûr. n. s. One who fishes with a dredge. An instrument to scatter flour on meat while roasting. *Ash*.

To DREE*, drê. v. a. [ðpeah, Sax.] To suffer; to endure. *Ray*.

DRE'GGINESS, drêg'-gê-nês. n. s. Fulness of dregs or lees.

DRE'GGISH, drêg'-gîsh. a. Foul with lees. *Harvey*.

DRE'GGY, drêg'-gê. 382. a. Containing dregs; muddy; feculent. *Blackmore*.

DREGS, drêgz. n. s. [ðreɪtən, Sax.] The sediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds. *Davies*. Any thing by which purity is corrupted. *Bacon*.

Dross; sweepings; refuse. *Dryden*.

To DREIN, drâne. 249. v. n. To empty. *Congreve*.

To DRENCH, drêns. v. a. [ðpencean, Sax.] To wash; to soak; to steep. *Shak*. To saturate with drink or moisture. *Shak*. To physick by violence. *Mortimer*.

DRENCH, drêns. n. s. A draught; a swill. *Milton*. Physick for a brute. *Farrier's Dict*. Physick that must be given by violence. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. A channel of water.

DRE'NCHER, drêns'-âr. n. s. One that dips or steeps any thing. One that gives physick by force. *Dict*.

DRENT, drênt. part. Drenched. *Spenser*.

To DRESS, drês. v. a. [dresser, Fr.] To clothe; to invest with clothes. *Dryden*. To clothe pompously or elegantly. *Taylor*. To adorn; to deck; to embellish. *Clarendon*. To cover a wound with medicaments. *Wiseman*. To curry; to rub. *Bp. Taylor*. To break or teach a horse. *Dryden*. To rectify; to adjust. *Gen. ii*. To prepare for any purpose. *Mortimer*. To trim; to fit any thing for ready use. *Ex. xxx*. To prepare victuals for the table. 2 *Sam. xii*.

To DRESS*, drês. r. n. To pay particular regard to dress. *Branstoun*. [In military language.] To keep the body in such a relative position, as to contribute towards, and make a part of, an exact continuity of line. *James' Military Dict*.

DRESS, drês. n. s. Clothes; garment; habit. *Gov. of the Tongue*. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony. *Richardson*. The skill of adjusting dress. *Pope*.

DRE'SSER, drês'-sûr. n. s. One employed in putting on the clothes of another. *Bp. Taylor*. One employed in regulating or adjusting any thing. *St. Luke, xiii*. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dressed. *Shakespeare*.

DRE'SSING, drês'-sing. n. s. Attire; ornament. *B. Jonson*. The application made to a sore. *Wise man*. Manual labour upon ground. *Evelyn*.

DRE'SSY*, drês'-sê. a. Distinguished by dress.

DRE'SSINGROOM, drês'-sing-rôom. n. s. The room in which clothes are put on. *Swift*.

DREST, drêst. part. [from dress.]

✚ This is one of those words which, for the sake of rhyming to the eye, as it may be called, poets have contracted into an irregular form; but how unnecessarily may be seen, *Principles*, No. 360. *W*.

To DRIB, drîb. v. a. [contracted from dribble.] To crop; to cut off. *Sidney*.

DRIB*, drîb. n. s. A drop. *Swift*.

To DRIBBLE, drîb'-bl. 405. v. n. [from drop.] To fall in drops. To fall weakly and slowly. *Shak*. To proceed slowly. *Milton*. To slaver as a child or idiot.

To DRIBBLE, drîb'-bl. v. a. To throw down in drops. *Swift*.

DRIBBLING*, drîb'-îng. n. s. A falling in drops. *Woodward*.

DRIBLET, drîb'-lêt. *n. s.* A small sun; odd money in a sum. *Dryden*.

DRIVER, drî'-âr. *n. s.* That which has the quality of absorbing moisture. *Bacon*.

DRIFT §, drîf. *n. s.* Force impellent; impulse. *South*. Violence; course. *Spenser*. Any thing driven at random. *Dryden*. Any thing driven or borne along in a body. *Pope*. A storm; a shower. *Shak*. A snowdrift; a deep body of snow. Tendency, or aim of action. *Hooker*. Scope of a discourse. *Til-lotson*.

To DRIFT, drîf. *v. a.* To drive; to urge along. *El-lis*. To throw together on heaps. *Thomson*.

To DRIFT*, drîf. *v. n.* To form into heaps; as, the snow drifts.

DRIFT-WAY*, drîf'-wâ. *n. s.* A common road for driving cattle. *Cowel*.

DRIFT-WIND*, drîf'-wînd. *n. s.* A wind that drives all before it, or that throws any matter into heaps or drifts. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

To DRILL §, drîl. *v. a.* [drîl'tan, Sax.] To pierce any thing with a drill. *Moxon*. To perforate; to bore. *Hudibras*. To make a hole. *Moxon*. To delay; to put off. *Addison*. To draw from step to step. *South*. To drain; to draw slowly. *Thomson*. To form to arms; to teach the military exercise. *Hudibras*.

To DRILL*, drîl. *v. n.* To flow gently or slowly. *Cockeram*. To muster; to assemble in order to exercise. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

DRILL, drîl. *n. s.* An instrument with which holes are bored. *Boyle*. An ape; a baboon. *Locke*. A small dribbling brook. *Sandys*. Military exercise. *B. Jonson*.

To DRINK §, drînk. *v. n.* preter. *drank*, or *drunk*; part. pass. *drunk*, or *drunken*, formerly *dronk* and *dronken*. [drînekan, Sax.] To swallow liquors; to quench thirst. *Shak*. To feast; to be entertained with liquors. *Genesis*, xliii. To drink to excess. *Pope*.—**To DRINK** to. To salute in drinking. *Shak*. **To DRINK** to. To wish well to in the act of taking the cup. *Shakespeare*.

To DRINK, drînk. *v. a.* To swallow: applied to liquids. 1 *Samuel*, xxx. To suck up; to absorb. *Dryden*. To take in by an inlet; to hear; to see. *Shak*. To act upon by drinking. *Shak*. To make drunk. 1 *Kings*, xvi.

DRINK, drînk. *n. s.* Liquor to be swallowed. *Milton*. Liquor of any particular kind. *Shakespeare*.

DRINKABLE, drînk'-â-bl. *a.* Potable; such as may be drunk. *Wodroephe*.

DRINKER, drînk'-âr. 93. *n. s.* [drîncepe, Sax.] One that drinks to excess; a drunkard. *Bacon*. One that drinks any liquor, but not to excess. *Junius*.

DRINKING*, drînk'-îng. *n. s.* The act of quenching thirst. *Bp. Taylor*. A festival. *Esther*, i. The habit of drinking strong liquors to excess. *Lord Chesterfield*.

DRINKING-HORN*, drînk'-îng-hörn. *n. s.* [drîne-horn, Sax.] A drinking cup made of horn.

DRINKING-HOUSE*, drînk'-îng-hôûs. *n. s.* [drîne-hur, Sax.] An ale-house.

DRINKLESS*, drînk'-lêss. *a.* Without drink. *Chaucer*.

DRINKMONEY, drînk'-mân-nê. *n. s.* Money given to buy liquor. *Arbutnot*.

To DRIP §, drîp. *v. n.* [drîp'an, Sax.] To fall in drops. To have drops falling from it. *Dryden*.

To DRIP, drîp. *v. a.* To let fall in drops. *Swift*. To drop fat in roasting. *Walton*.

DRIP, drîp. *n. s.* [from the verb.] That which falls in drops. *Abp. Laud*. [In architecture.] A large flat member of the cornice, the corona; called by workmen the *drip*. *Chambers*.

DRIPPING, drîp'-pîng. *n. s.* The fat which housewives gather from roast meat. *Swift*.

DRIPPINGPAN, drîp'-pîng-pân. *n. s.* The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

DRIPPLE, drîp'-pl. *a.* Weak, or rare. *Fairfax*.

To DRIVE §, drive. *v. a.* pret. *drove*, anciently *drave*,

part. pass. *driven*, or *drove*. [drîpan, Sax.] To produce motion in any thing by violence. To force along by impetuous pressure. *Pope*. To expel by force from any place. *Dryden*. To send by force to any place. *Shak*. To chase; to hunt. *Chery Chase*. To force or urge in any direction. *Hab. in*. To impel to greater speed. 2 *Kings*. To guide and regulate a carriage. *Exodus*, xiv. To convey animals under guidance. *Addison*. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it. *Dryden*. To force; to compel. *Ascham*. To hurry on inconsiderately. *Bp. Taylor*. To distress; to straiten. *Spenser*. To urge by violence, not kindness. *Dryden*. To impel by influence of passion. *Shak*. To urge; to press to a conclusion. *Bacon*. To carry on; to keep in motion. *Bacon*. To purify by motion. *Shak*.—**To DRIVE** out. To expel. *K. Charles*.

To DRIVE, drive. *v. n.* To go as impelled by any external agent. *Brown*. To rush with violence. *Dryden*. To pass in a carriage. *Shak*. To tend to, as the scope and ultimate design. *Brown*. To aim; to strike at with fury. *Shak*. To disdain. *Cleveland*.

DRIVE*, drive. *n. s.* Passage in a carriage. *Boswell*. **To DRIVEL**, drîv'-vl. 102. *v. n.* [from *drip*, *drip-ple*, *dribbel*, *drivel*.] To slaver; to let the spittle fall in drops, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard. *Sidney*. To be weak or foolish; to dote. *Shakespeare*.

DRIVEL, drîv'-vl. *n. s.* Slaver; moisture shed from the mouth. *Dryden*. A fool; an idiot; a driveller. *Sidney*.

DRIVELLER, drîv'-vl'-ûr. *n. s.* A fool; an idiot. *Swift*.

DRIVEN, drîv'-vn. 103. Participle of *drive*.

DRIVER, drî'-vûr. *n. s.* The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence. One who drives beasts. *Sandys*. One who drives a carriage. *Dryden*. One who considers a thing as his ultimate design. *Mountagu*.

DRIVING*, drî'-ving. *n. s.* The act of giving motion. 2 *Kings*, ix. Tendency. *Brewer*.

To DRIZZLE §, drîz'-zl. 405. *v. a.* [drîselen, Germ.] To shed in small, slow drops; as winter rains. *Shak*. **To DRIZZLE**, drîz'-zl. *v. n.* To fall in short, slow drops. *Spenser*.

DRIZZLE*, drîz'-zl. *n. s.* A small rain.

DRIZZLING*, drîz'-zîng. *n. s.* A slow drop. *Bale*.

DRIZZLY, drîz'-zl-ê. *a.* Shedding small rain. *Dryden*.

DROIL §, drôil. *n. s.* [drîole, Icel.] One employed in mean labour; a slave; a drudge. *Beau*, and *Fl*.

To DROIL, drôil. *v. n.* To work sluggishly and slowly; to plod. *Spenser*.

DROLL §, drôle. 406. *n. s.* [drôle, Fr.] One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks; a jester; a buffoon. *Howell*. A farce. *Swift*.

¶ When this word is used to signify a farce, it is pronounced so as to rhyme with *doll*, *toll*, &c. 406. If this wanted proof, we might quote *Swift*, who was too scrupulous to rhyme it with *extol*, if it had not been so pronounced:

"Some as justly fame extols,
"For lofty lines in Smithfield drolls."

This double pronunciation of the same word to signify different things is a gross perversion of language. Either the orthography or the pronunciation ought to be altered. *Droll*, when signifying a farce, ought either to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *hole*, or to be written with only one *l*.—See *Bowl*. *W*.

To DROLL, drôle. *v. n.* To jest; to play the buffoon. *Glanville*.

To DROLL*, drôle. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick. *L'Estrange*.

DRO'LLER, drô'-lûr. *n. s.* A jester; a buffoon. *Glanville*.

DRO'LLERY, drô'-lûr-ê. *n. s.* Idle jokes; buffoonery. *Government of the Tongue*. A show. *Shak*.

DRO'LLING*, drô'-îng. *n. s.* Burlesque; low wit. *Hallywell*.

DRO'LLINGLY*, drô'-îng-lê. *ad.* In a jesting manner. *Goodman*.

DRO'LLISH*, drô'-îsh. *a.* Somewhat droll.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bûll;—ôil;—ôôund;—ûlin, this.

DROMEDARY, drôm'-ê-dâ-rê. 165. *n. s.* [*dromedare*, Ital.] A sort of camel. *Calmet.*

☞ I have, in the sound of the *o* in this word, followed Mr. Nares rather than Mr. Sheridan, and, I think, with the best usage on my side. *W.*

DRONE §, drône. *n. s.* [Droen, Sax.] The bee which makes no honey. *Shak.* A sluggard; an idler. *Shak.* The hum, or instrument of humming. *Milton.*

To DRONE, drône *v. n.* To live in idleness; to dream. *Dryden.* To give a heavy, dull tone. *Dryden.*

DRO'NING*, drô'-nîng. *n. s.* Utterance in a dull, drivelling manner. *Swift.*

DRO'NISH, drô'-nîsh. *a.* Idle; sluggish. *Knight.*

To DROOP, drôop. *v. n.* [*drupa*, Ital.] To languish with sorrow. *Shak.* To faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited. *Shak.* To sink; to lean downwards. *Milton.*

DROP §, drôp. *n. s.* [Droppa, Sax.] A globule of moisture. *Shak.* Diamond hanging in the ear. *Pope.*

DRO'PLET, drôp'-lêt. *n. s.* A little drop. *Shak.*

DROP-SERENE, drôp-sê-rê-nê. *n. s.* [*gratia serena*, Lat.] A disease of the eye, proceeding from an inspissation of the humour. *Milton.*

To DROP, drôp. *v. a.* To pour in drops or single globules. *Deid.* xxxiii. To let fall. *Dryden.* To let go; to dismiss from the hand. *Shak.* To utter slightly or casually. *Amos*, vii. To insert indirectly, or by way of digression. *Locke.* To intermit; to cease. *Collier.* To quit a master. *L'Estrange.* To let go a dependant, or companion, without farther association. *Addison.* To suffer to vanish, or come to nothing. *Addison.* To bedrop; to speckle. *Milton.*

To DROP, drôp. *v. n.* To fall in drops. *Shak.* To let drops fall. *Dryden.* To fall; to come from a higher place. *Swift.* To fall spontaneously. *Milton.* To fall in death; to die suddenly. *Shak.* To die. *Digby.* To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing. *Addison.* To come unexpectedly. *Dryden.* To fall short of a mark. *Collier.*

DRO'PPING, drôp'-pîng. *n. s.* That which falls in drops. *Donne.* That which drops when the continuous stream ceases. *Pope.*

DRO'PPINGLY*, drôp'-pîng-lê. *ad.* By drops. *Hu-let.*

DRO'PSICAL, drôp'-sê-kâl. *a.* Diseased with a dropsy; tending to a dropsy. *Arbutnot.*

DRO'PSIED, drôp'-sîd. 282. *a.* Diseased with a dropsy. *Shakspeare.*

DRO'PSTONE, drôp'-stône. *n. s.* Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

DRO'PSY §, drôp'-sê. *n. s.* [*hydrops*, Lat.] A collection of water in the body. *Quincy.*

DRO'PWORT, drôp'-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant of various species.

DROSS §, drôs. *n. s.* [Droor, Sax.] The recrement or despumation of metals. *Spenser.* Rust; incrustation upon metal. *Addison.* Refuse; leavings; sweepings. *Spenser.*

DROSSSEL*. See **DROTCHEL**.

DROSSINESS, drôs'-sê-nês. *n. s.* Foulness; feculence; rust. *Boyle.*

DROSSY, drôs'-sê. *a.* Full of scorioid or recrementitious parts; full of dross. *Davies.* Worthless; foul; feculent. *Donne.*

DROTCHEL, drôish'-êl. *n. s.* An idle wench; a sluggard. *Minshew.*

DROUGHT §, drôût. 313, 393. *n. s.* [Drougtoe, Sax.] Dry weather; want of rain. *Shak.* Thirst; want of drink. *Milton.*

☞ This word is often pronounced as if written *drouth*, but improperly. When these abstracts take *g* in their composition, and this *g* is preceded by a vowel, the *t* does not precede the *h*, but follows it; as, *weigh*, *weight*; *fly*, *flight*; *no*, *ought*, &c. *W.*

DROUGHTINESS, drôût'-tê-nês. *n. s.* The state of wanting rain.

DROUGHTY, drôût'-tê. *a.* Wanting rain; sultry. *Ray.* Thirsty; dry with thirst. *Phillips.*

DROUTH*. See **DROUGHT**.

DROVE, drôve. *n. s.* [Drap, Sax.] A body or number of cattle. *Hayward.* A number of sheep driven. *South.* Any collection of animals. *Milton.* A crowd; a tumult. *Dryden.* A drift-way, or common road for driving cattle. *Covel.*

DRO'VEN, drô'-vû. *part. from drive.* *Ob. J.*

DRO'VER, drô'-vûr. *n. s.* One that fays oxen for sale, and drives them to market. *Shak.* A boat driven forward by the tide. *Spenser.*

To DROWN §, drôûn. 323. *v. a.* [*drunden*, Germ.] To suffocate in water. *Prior.* To overwhelm in water. *Shak.* To overflow; to deluge. *Dryden.* To immerge; to lose in anything. *Davies.* To lose in something that overpowers or covers. *Spenser.*

To DROWN, drôûn. *v. n.* To be suffocated in the waters. *Ascham.*

DRO'WNER*, drôûn'-âr. *n. s.* That which overwhelms or suffocates. *Ascham.*

To DROWSE §, drôûz. 323. *v. a.* [*droosen*, Dutch.] To make heavy with sleep. *Milton.*

To DROWSE, drôûz. *v. n.* To slumber; to grow heavy with sleep. *Milton.* To look heavy; not cheerful. *Shakspeare.*

DRO'WSIED, drôû'-zê-hêd. *n. s.* Sleepiness; inclination to sleep. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

DRO'WSILY, drôû'-zê-lê. *ad.* Sleepily; heavily. *Dryden.* Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily. *Ra-leigh.*

DRO'WSINESS, drôû'-zê-nês. *n. s.* Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep. *Shak.* Idleness; indolence inactivity. *Bacon.*

DRO'WSY, drôû'-zê. *a.* Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargick. *Sidney.* Heavy; lulling; causing sleep. *Spenser.* Stupid; dull. *Atterbury.*

DROWSY-HEADED*, drôû'-zê-hêd-êd. *a.* Having a sluggish disposition; heavy. *Fotherby.*

To DRUB §, drûb. *v. a.* [*druber*, Dan.] To thresh; to beat; to bang. *Hudibras.*

DRUB, drûb. *n. s.* A thump; a knock. *Hudibras.*

To DRUDGE §, drâdje. *v. n.* [Dreogan, Sax.] To labour in mean offices; to work hard; to slave. *Hudibras.*

To DRUDGE*, drâdje. *v. a.* To consume tediously, or laboriously. *Granville.*

DRUDGE, drâdje. *n. s.* One employed in mean labour; a slave; one doomed to servile occupation. *Shakspeare.*

DRU'DGER, drâdje'-âr. *n. s.* A mean labourer. The drudging-box. *Dict.*

DRU'DGERY, drâdje'-âr-ê. *n. s.* Mean labour; ignoble toil; dishonourable work; servile occupation. *Shakspeare.*

DRUDGING-BOX, drâdje'-îng-bôks. *n. s.* The box out of which flour is sprinkled upon roast meat. *King.*

DRU'DGINGLY, drâdje'-îng-lê. *ad.* Laboriously; toilsomely. *Ray.*

DRUG §, drûg. *n. s.* [Droge, Sax.] An ingredient used in physick; a medicinal simple. *Milton.* It is used sometimes for poison. *Shak.* Any thing without worth or value. *Dryden.* A drudge. *Shak.*

To DRUG, drûg. *v. a.* To season with ingredients. *Shak.* To tincture with something offensive. *Milton.* **To DRUG***, drûg. *v. n.* To prescribe or administer drugs. *B. Jonson.*

DRU'GGER*, drûg'-gûr. *n. s.* The old word for a druggist. *Burton.*

DRU'GGERMAN*, drûg'-gûr-mân. *n. s.* [*ῥάγος μανος*, Græco. Barb.] An interpreter. *Dryden.*—It is sometimes written, in English, *dragoman*, and sometimes *trudgman*.

DRUGGET, drûg'-gît. 99. *n. s.* A slight kind of woollen stuff. *Dryden.*

DRUGGIST, drûg'-glst. 382. *n. s.* One who sells physical drugs. *Boyle.*

DRUGSTER, drûg'-stûr. *n. s.* One who sells physical simples. *Boyle.*

DRU'ID §, drû'-îd. *n. s.* [*derio*, oaks, and *hud*, incantation.] One of the priests and philosophers of the ancient Britons and Gauls. *Bale.*

DRUIDICAL*, drû-îd'-ê-kâl. *n. s.* Pertaining to the druids. *Dr. Warton.*
DRUIDISM*, drû-ê-dîzm. *n. s.* The philosophy, or religion, of the druids. *Burke.*
DRUM §, drûm. *n. s.* [*tromme*, Dan.] An instrument of military music. *Shak.* The tympanum of the ear. A large concourse of visitors; now called a rout. *Ramler.*
To DRUM, drûm. *v. n.* To beat a drum. *Hill.* To beat with a pulsatory motion. *Shak.* To tinkle. *Brown.*
To DRUM*, drûm. *v. a.* To expel with the sound of a drum. A military expression, signifying the greatest ignominy. *Burke.*
To DRUMBLE, drûm'-bl. 405. *v. n.* To drone; to be sluggish. *Shakespeare.*
DRUMFISH, drûm'-fish. *n. s.* The name of a fish. *Woodward.*
DRUMLY*, drûm'-lê. *a.* Thick; stagnant; muddy. *Wodroephe.*
DRUMMAJOR, drûm-mâ'-jûr. *n. s.* The chief drummer of a regiment. *Cleveland.*
DRUMMAKER, drûm'-mâ-kôr. *n. s.* He who deals in drums. *Mortimer.*
DRUMMER, drûm'-mûr. *n. s.* He whose office it is to beat the drum. *Shakespeare.*
DRUMSTICK, drûm'-stîk. *n. s.* The stick with which a drum is beaten. *Addison.*
DRUNK, drûnk. *a.* Intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated. *Dryden.* Drenched or saturated with moisture. *Deut.* xxxii.
DRUNKARD, drûnk'-ôrd. 88. *n. s.* One addicted to habitual ebriety. *Shakespeare.*
DRUNKEN, drûnk'-kn. 103. *a.* [Opuncen, Sax.] Intoxicated with liquor. *Shak.* Given to habitual ebriety. *Shak.* Saturated with moisture. *Spenser.* Done in a state of inebriation. *Shakespeare.*
DRUNKENLY, drûnk'-kn-lê. *ad.* In a drunken manner. *Shakespeare.*
DRUNKENNESS, drûnk'-kn-nês. *n. s.* Intoxication with strong liquor. *Bp. Taylor.* Habitual ebriety. *Watts.* Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind. *South.*
DRY §, drî. *a.* [Opîr, Opî, Sax.] Arid; not wet; not moist. *Bacon.* Not rainy. *Bacon.* Not succulent; not juicy. *Shak.* Being without tears. *Dryden.* Thirsty. *Shak.* Jeune; barren; plain; unembellished. *R. Jonson.* Wanting; barren. *Dryden.* Jeune; cold. *Lord Clarendon.* Sneering; sarcastical. *Goodnum.* Hard; severe. *Bacon.*
DRY-FOOT*, drî'-fût. *n. s.* A dog who pursues the game by the scent of the foot. *Shakespeare.*
To DRY, drî. *v. a.* To free from moisture. *Shak.* To exhale moisture. To wipe away moisture. *Denham.* To scorch with thirst. *Isa. v.* To drain; to exhaust. *Phillips.*—*To dry up.* To deprive totally of moisture. *Woodward.*
To DRY, drî. *v. n.* To grow dry. *Zechariah. x.*
To DRY-RUB*, drî'-rûb. *v. a.* To make clean without wetting. *Doddsley's Poems.*
DRYAD*, drî'-âd. *n. s.* [Opîs, an oak.] A wood-nymph. *Milton.*
DRYER, drî'-ôr. 98. *n. s.* That which has the quality of absorbing moisture. *Temple.*
DRYEYED, drî'-lde. *a.* Without tears; without weeping. *Milton.*
DRYFAT*, drî'-fât. *n. s.* [*dry*, and *fæt*, Sax.] A large basket, or receiver, in which liquids are not put; in opposition to *vat*. *Tarleton.*
DRYLY, drî'-lê. *ad.* Without moisture. *Shakespeare.* Coldly; frigidly; without affection. *Bacon.* Jejunely; barrenly; without ornament. *Pope.* Slyly; sarcastically.
DRYNESS, drî'-nês. *n. s.* Want of moisture. *Brown.* Want of succulence. *Shak.* Exhaustion. *Bacon.* Want of embellishment; barrenness; coldness. *B. Jonson.* Want of sensibility in devotion. *Bp. Taylor.*
DRYNURSE, drî'-nûrse. *n. s.* A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast. *Bp. Patrick.* One who takes care of another. *Shakespeare.*
To DRYNURSE, drî'-nûrse. *v. a.* To feed without the breast. *Hudibras.*

DRYSAALTER*, drî-sâlt'-âr. *n. s.* A dealer in salt ed or dried meats, sauces, oils, pickles, and various other articles. *Sir W. Fordyce.*
DRYSHOD, drî'-shôd. *a.* Without wet feet. *Sidney.*
DUAL §, dû-âl. *a.* [*dualis*, Lat.] Expressing the number two. *Lightfoot.*
DUALITY*, dû-âl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* That which expresses two in number. *Hales.* Division; separation. *Davies.*
To DUB §, dûb. *v. a.* [Cubban to rîdepe, Sax.] To make a man a knight. *Shak.* To confer any kind of dignity or new character. *Shakespeare.*
To DUB*, dûb. *v. n.* To make a quick or brisk noise. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
DUB, dûb. *n. s.* A blow; a knock. *Hudibras.*
DUB*, dûb. *n. s.* [dob, Irish.] A puddle.
DUBBED*, dûb'-bêd. *a.* Blunt.
DUBIETY*, dû-bê'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness. *Richardson.*
DUBIOSITY, dû-bê'-ôs'-ê-tê. *n. s.* A thing doubtful. *Brown.*
DUBIOUS §, dû-bê'-ôs. 542. *a.* [*dubius*, Lat.] Doubtful; not settled in an opinion. *Shenstone.* Uncertain. *Denham.* Not plain; not clear. *Milton.* Having the event uncertain. *Milton.*
DUBIOUSLY, dû-bê'-ôs-lê. *ad.* Uncertainly. *Swift.*
DUBIOUSNESS, dû-bê'-ôs-nês. *n. s.* Uncertainty. *Broome.*
DUBITABLE §, dû-bê'-tâ-bl. *a.* [*dubito*, Lat.] Doubtful; uncertain. *More.*
DUBITANCY*, dû-bê'-tân-sê. *n. s.* Doubt; uncertainty. *Hammond.*
DUBITATION, dû-bê'-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of doubting; doubt. *Brown.*
DUCAL, dû-kâl. *a.* Pertaining to a duke.
DU'CAT, dûk'-t. 90. *n. s.* A coin struck by dukes: in silver worth four shillings and six-pence; in gold nine shillings and six-pence. *Shakespeare.*
DU'CHESSE*. See **DUTCHESS**.
DU'CHY*. See **DUTCHY**.
DUCK §, dûk. *n. s.* [ducken, Dutch.] A water fowl, both wild and tame. *Dryden.* A word of endearment or fondness. *Shak.* A declination of the head. *Milton.* A stone thrown obliquely on the water so as to strike it and rebound. *Arbuthnot.*
To DUCK, dûk. *v. n.* To dive under water as a duck. *Spenser.* To drop down the head as a duck. *Swift.* To bow low; to cinge. *Shakespeare.*
To DUCK, dûk. *v. a.* To put under water. *Mirror for Magistrates.*
DUCKER, dûk'-âr. 98. *n. s.* A diver. *Ray.* A cringer. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
DUCKINGSTOOL, dûk'-king-sîdôl. *n. s.* A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water. A corruption of *cuckingstool*. See **CUCKINGSTOOL**. *Dorset.*
DUCKLEGGED, dûk'-lêg'-d. 359. *a.* Short legged. *Dryden.*
DUCKLING, dûk'-lîng. *n. s.* A young duck; the brood of the duck. *Ray.* A word of fondness. *Addison.*
DUCKMEAT, dûk'-mête. *n. s.* A common plant growing in standing waters.
To DUCKOY, dûk'-kôy. *v. a.* To entice to a snare. *Grew.*
DUCKOY, dûk'-kôy. *n. s.* Any means of enticing and ensnaring. *Decay of Piety.*
DUCKS-FOOT, dûks'-fût. *n. s.* Black snakeroot, or May-apple.
DUCKWEED, dûk'-wêde. *n. s.* The same with *duckmeat*. *Bacon.*
DUCT, dûkt. *n. s.* [*ductus*, Lat.] Guidance; direction. *Hammond.* A passage through which any thing is conducted. *Addison.*
DUCTILE §, dûk'-lîl. 140. *a.* [*ductilis*, Lat.] Flexible; pliable. *Dryden.* Easy to be drawn out into length, or expanded. *Bacon.* Tractable; obsequious. *Phillips.*
DUCTILENESS, dûk'-lîl-nês. *n. s.* Flexibility; ductility. *Domme.*
DUCTILITY, dûk'-lîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Quality of suffering extension; flexibility. *Watts.* Obsequiousness; compliance. *Whitlock.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nô;—tûbe, tâb, bôll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

DU/CTURE*, dôk'-ishûre. *n.s.* Direction; guidance. *South.*

DU/DGEON, dôv'-jôn. 259. *n.s.* [*degen*, Germ.] A small dagger. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Malice; sullenness; malignity; ill-will. *Hudibras.*

DUE §, dû. *a.* The participle passive of *owe*. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand. *Bacon.* Proper; fit; appropriate. *Atterbury.* Exact; without deviation; *Sidney.* Consequent to; occasioned or effected by. *Boyle.*

DUE, dû. *ad.* Exactly; directly; duly. *Shakspeare.* DUE, dû. *n.s.* That which belongs to one. *Shak.* Right; just title. *Milton.* Whatever custom or law requires to be done. *Milton.* Custom; tribute; exactions. *Addison.*

To DUE, dû. *v. a.* To pay as due. *Shakspeare.*

DUEFUL*, dû'-fûl. *a.* Fit; becoming. *Spenser.*

DU/ENESS*, dû'-nês. *n.s.* Fitness.

DUEL §, dû'-il. 99. *n.s.* [*duellum*, Lat.] A combat between two; a single fight. *Bacon.*

To DUEL, dû'-il. *v. n.* To fight a single combat. *Bacon.*

To DUEL, dû'-il. *v. a.* To attack or fight with singly. *Milton.*

DUELLER, dû'-il-lâr. 99. *n.s.* A single combatant. *Fuller.*

DUELLING*, dû'-il-lîng. 410. *n.s.* The custom of fighting duels. *Locke.*

DUELLIST, dû'-il-list. *n.s.* A single combatant. *Suckling.* One who professes to study the rules of honour. *Shakspeare.*

DUE/LO, dû-êl'-lô. *n.s.* [*Ital.*] The duel; the rule of duelling. *Shakspeare.*

DUE/NNÂ, dû-ên'-nâ. *n.s.* An old woman kept to guard a younger. *Arbutnot.*

DUET*, dû-êv'. *n.s.* [*due*, Ital.] An air for two performers. *Mason.*

DUG §, dûg. *n.s.* [*deggia*, Icelandic.] A pap; a nipple. *Spenser.* The breast. *Spenser.*

DUG, dûg. *preterit* and *part. pass.* of *dig*.

DUKE §, dûke. 376. *n.s.* [*duc*, Fr. *dux*, Lat.] A general; a leader. *Wicliffe.* One of the highest order of nobility, next to the royal family. *Shakspeare.*

There is a slight deviation often heard in the pronunciation of this word, as if written *doek*; but this borders on vulgarity: the true sound of the *u* must be carefully preserved, as if written *âvek*. There is another impropriety, in pronouncing this word as if written *joek*: this is not so vulgar as the former, and arises from an ignorance of the influence of accent. See *Principles*, No. 462. *W.*

DU/KEDOM, dûke'-dâm. *n.s.* The seigniory or possessions of a duke. *Shak.* The title or quality of a duke. *Shakspeare.*

DUL/BRAINED, dôl'-brând. *a.* Stupid; doltish; foolish. *Shakspeare.*

DUL/CET, dôl'-sêt. 99. *a.* [*dulcis*, Lat.] Sweet to the taste; luscious. *Haves.* Sweet to the ear; harmonious; melodious. *Shak.* Sweet to the mind. *B. Jonson.*

DULCIFICATION, dôl'-sê-fê-kâ'-shân. *n.s.* The act of sweetening. *Boyle.*

To DULCIFY §, dôl'-sê-fl. 183. *v. a.* [*dulcifer*, Fr.] To sweeten. *Brown.*

DULCIMER, dôl'-sê-mûr. 98. *n.s.* [*docimello*, Skimer.] A musical instrument played by striking the brass wires with little sticks. *Dan. iii.*

DULCITUDE*, dôl'-sê-tûde. *n.s.* Sweetness. *Cockeram.*

To DULCORATE §, dôl'-kô-râte. 91. *v. a.* [*dulcor*, Lat.] To sweeten. *Bacon.* To make less acrimonious. *Wisemon.*

DULCORA/TION, dôl'-kô-râ'-shûn. *n.s.* The act of sweetening. *Bacon.*

DULCOUR*, dôl'-kûr. *n.s.* Sweetness. *L. Addison.*

DUL/HEAD, dôl'-hêd. *n.s.* A blockhead. *Ascham.*

DUL/LIA, dû-lâ-â. 92. [*See LATRIA.*] *n.s.* [*δολία*, Gr.] An inferior kind of adoration. *Stillingfleet.*

DULL §, dûl. *a.* [*fole*, Sax.] Stupid; doltish; blockish. *Hooker.* Blunt; obtuse. *Herbert.* Unready; awkward. *Sidney.* Hebetated; not quick. *St. Matt. xiii.* Sad; melancholy. *Shak.* Sluggish;

heavy; slow of motion. *Spenser.* Gross; cloggy; vile. *Shak.* Not exhilarating; not delightful: as, To make dictionaries is *dull* work. Not bright. *Shak.* Drowsy; sleepy. Not quick in hearing.

DULL-BRAINED*, dôl'-brând. See DULBRAINED.

DULL-BROWED*, dôl'-brôdd. *a.* Having a melancholy look or brow. *Quarles.*

DULL-DISPOSED*, dôl'-dis-pôzd. *a.* Inclined to sadness. *B. Jonson.*

DULL-EYED, dôl'-ide. *a.* Having a downcast, melancholy look. *Shakspeare.*

DULL-SIGHTED*, dôl'-sl'-iêd. *a.* Having weak sight; purblind. *Hulce.*

DULL-WITTED*, dôl'-wîl'-iêd. *a.* Gross; heavy; not quick. *Hulce.*

To DULL, dôl. *v. a.* To stupify; to infatuate. *Sidney.* To blunt; to obtund. *Shak.* To sadden; to make melancholy. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To hebetate; to weaken. *Spenser.* To damp; to clog. *Hooker.* To make heavy, or slow of motion. *Bacon.* To sully brightness. *Bacon.* To consume in sleep or idleness. *Brown.*

To DULL*, dôl. *v. n.* To become dull. *Chaucer.*

DULLARD, dôl'-lârd. *n.s.* A blockhead; a dolt. *Shak.*

DULLARD*, dôl'-lârd. *a.* Doltish; stupid. *Bp. Hall.*

DULLED*, dôl'-lêd. *a.* Not bright. *Spenser.*

DULLER*, dôl'-lâr. *n.s.* That which makes dull, or weakens. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DULLY, dôl'-lê. *ad.* Stupidly; doltishly. *Shak.*

Slowly; sluggishly. *Shak.* Not vigorously; not gayly. *Hudibras.*

DULNESS, dôl'-nês. *n.s.* Stupidity; weakness of intellect; indocility. *South.*

Want of quick perception. *Bacon.* Drowsiness; inclination to sleep. *Shak.* Sluggishness of motion. *Dimness*; want of lustre. *Bluntness*; want of edge.

DULY, dû-lê. *ad.* Properly; fitly; in the due manner. *Spenser.* Regularly; exactly. *Pope.*

DUMB §, dûm. 347. *a.* [*Dumb*, Sax.] Mute; incapable of speech. *Hooker.* Deprived of speech. *Dryden.* Mute; not using words. *Shak.* Silent; refusing to speak. *Dryden.*

To DUMB*, dûm. *v. a.* [*adumbian*, Sax.] To silence. *Shakspeare.*

DUMBLY, dûm'-lê. *ad.* Mutely; silently. *Shak.*

DUMBNES, dûm'-nês. *n.s.* [*Dumnyre*, Sax.] Incapacity to speak. Omission of speech; muteness. *Shak.* Refusal to speak; silence. *Dryden.*

To DUMFOUND, dûm'-fôund. *v. a.* To confuse; to strike dumb. *Spectator.* A low phrase.

DUMMERER*, dûm'-mûr-âr. *n.s.* A pretendedly dumb man; a cheat. *Burton.* A low word.

DUMMY*, dûm'-mê. *n.s.* One who is dumb. A low expression.

DUMP §, dûmp. *n.s.* [*dom*, Dutch.] Sorrow; melancholy; sadness. *Spenser.* A melancholy tune or air; an elegy. *Shak.* Any tune. *Sidney.* Absence of mind; reverie. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DUM/PISH, dûmp'-ish. *a.* Sad; melancholy. *Spenser.*

DUM/PISHLY*, dûmp'-ish-lê. *ad.* In a moping, melancholy way. *Bp. Hall.*

DUM/PISHNESS*, dûmp'-ish-nês. *n.s.* Sadness; melancholy. *Bp. Hall.*

DUMPLING, dûmp'-lîng. *n.s.* A sort of pudding. *Dryden.*

DUM/PHY*, dûm'-pê. *a.* Short and thick. *Student.*

DUN, dûn. *a.* [*fun*, Sax.] A colour partaking of brown and black. *Norton.* Dark; gloomy. *Shak.*

To DUN §, dûn. *v. a.* [*funan*, Sax.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity. *Bacon.*

DUN, dûn. *n.s.* A clamorous, importunate creditor. *Phillips.*

DUN*, dûn. *n.s.* An eminence; a mound. *Johnson.*

DUNCE §, dûnse. *n.s.* [Perhaps a word of reproach first used by the Thomists, from *Duns* Scotus, their antagonist.] A dullard; a dolt. *Dryden.*

DUN/CEY*, dûn'-sê-rê. *n.s.* Dulness; stupidity. *Sir T. Smith.*

To DUNCIFY*, dûn'-sê-fl. *v. a.* To make a dunce. *Warburton.*

DUNE*, dûne. *n.s.* [*Sax.*] A hill: vulgarly pronounced *doun*. See *DOWN*.

DUNG, dũng. *n. s.* [Dũng, Sax.] The excrement of animals used to fatten ground. *Bacon.*

To DUNG ſ, dũng. *v. a.* [dũngan, Sax.] To manure with dung. *Bacon.*

To DUNG*, dũng. *v. n.* To void excrement. *Swift.*

DUNGED*, dũng'-êd. *a.* Covered with dung. *Hall.*

DUNGEON, dũn'-jũn. 259. *n. s.* [from *dungeon*, the tower in which prisoners were kept.] A close prison; a prison dark or subterraneous. *Spenser.*

To DUNGEON*, dũn'-jũn. *v. a.* To shut up as in a dungeon. *Bp. Hall.*

DUNGFORK*, dũng'-fõrk. *n. s.* A fork to toss out dung from stables. *Abp. Crammer.*

DUNGHILL, dũng'-hĩl. *n. s.* A heap or accumulation of dung. *Shak.* Any mean or vile abode. *Dryden.* Any situation of meanness. *Sandys.* A term of reproach for a man meanly born. *Shak.*

DUNGHILL, dũng'-hĩl. 406. *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base. *Spenser.*

DUNGY, dũng'-ê. 409. *a.* Full of dung; mean; worthless. *Shakespeare.*

DUNGYARD, dũng'-yard. *n. s.* The place of the dunghill. *Mortimer.*

DUNNER, dũn'-nũr. 98. *n. s.* One employed in soliciting petty debts. *Spectator.*

DUNNISH*, dũn'-nĩsh. *a.* Inclining to a dun colour. *Ray.*

DUNNY*, dũn'-nê. *a.* Deaf; dull of apprehension. *Grose.*

DUO*, dũ'-ô. *n. s.* [Lat.] A song or piece of music to be performed in two parts. *Mus. Dict.*

DUODECIMO*, dũ'-ô-dêś'-ê-mô. *n. s.* [Lat.] A book is said to be in *duodecimo*, when a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

DUODECUPLE, dũ'-ô-dêk'-kũ-pl. *a.* [*duo* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Consisting of twelves. *Arbutnot.*

DUODENUM*, dũ'-ô-dê'-nũm. *n. s.* [Lat.] The first of the small intestines.

To DUPE*, dũp. *v. a.* [*do* and *up*.] To open. *Damon* and *Pythius*. Used only in low language.

DUPE ſ, dũp. *n. s.* [*dupe*, Fr.] A credulous man; a man easily tricked. *Swift.*

To DUPE, dũp. *v. a.* To trick; to cheat. *Swift.*

DUPLE, dũ'-pl. *a.* [*duplus*, Lat.] Double; one repeated.

To DUPLICATE ſ, dũ'-plê-kâte. 91. *v. a.* [*duplivo*, Lat.] To double. *Grammille.*

DUPLICATE, dũ'-plê-kâte. 91. *a.* Duplicate proportion is the proportion of squares. *Philips.*

DUPLICATE*, dũ'-plê-kâte. *n. s.* Another correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind. *Woodward.*

DUPLICATION, dũ-plê-kât'-shũn. *n. s.* The act of doubling. *Burton.* The act of folding together. A fold; a doubling. *Wiseman.*

DUPLICATION, dũ-plê-kât'-shũn. *n. s.* A fold; any thing doubled. *Ray.*

DUPLICITY, dũ-plĩs'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Doubleness; the number of two. *Brown.* Deceit; doubleness of heart or of tongue. *Burke.*

DURABILITY, dũ-râ-bĩl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The power of lasting. *Hooker.*

DURABLE ſ, dũ'-râ-bl. 405. *a.* [*durabilis*, Lat.] Lasting. *Raleigh.* Having successive existence. *Milton.*

DURABLENESS, dũ'-râ-bl-nêś. *n. s.* Power of lasting; continuance. *Bp. Hall.*

DURABLY, dũ'-râ-blê. *ad.* In a lasting manner. *Sidney.*

DURANCE, dũ'-râuś. *n. s.* [*duresse*, law Fr.] Imprisonment. *Shak.* Endurance; continuance; duration. *Dryden.* A lasting kind of stuff, such as we now call *everlasting*. *Three Ladies of London.*

DURATION, dũ-râ'-shũn. *n. s.* A sort of distance or length, the idea whereof we get from the fleeting and perpetually perishing parts of succession. *Locke.* Power of continuance. *Rogers.* Length of continuance. *Addison.*

To DURE ſ, dũr. *v. n.* [*duro*, Lat.] To last; to endure. *Raleigh.*

DUREFUL, dũrê'-fũl. *a.* Lasting. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

DURELESS, dũrê'-lêś. *a.* Without continuance; fading; short. *Raleigh.* *Ob. J.*

DURESSE, dũrêś. *n. s.* [Fr.] Imprisonment. constraint. *Spenser.* [In law.] A plea used by way of exception, by him who, being cast into prison at a man's suit, or otherwise by threats beating, &c. hardly used, seals any bond to him during his restraint. *Covel.*

DURING, dũr-ĩng. *prep.* For the time of the continuance of; while any thing lasts. *Locke.*

DURITY, dũrê-tê. *n. s.* [*durus*, Lat.] Hardness firmness. *Wotton.* Harshness; cruelty; hardness of mind. *Cockeram.*

DUROUS*, dũr-rũś. *a.* Hard. *Smith.*

DURST, dũrst. The preterit of *dare*.

DUSK ſ, dũsk. *a.* [*duyster*, Dutch.] Tending to darkness. *Milton.* Tending to blackness; dark-coloured. *Milton.*

DUSK, dũsk. *n. s.* Tendency to darkness. *Spectator* darkness of colour. *Dryden.*

To DUSK, dũsk. *v. a.* To make dusky. *Marston.*

To DUSK, dũsk. *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to lose light or brightness. *Chaucer.*

DU/SKILY, dũsk'-ê-lê. *ad.* With a tendency to darkness or blackness. *Sherwood.*

DU/SKINESS*, dũsk'-ê-nêś. *n. s.* Incipient obscurity. *Translation of Boetius.*

DU/SKISH, dũsk'-ĩsh. *a.* Inclining to darkness. *Spenser.* Tending to blackness. *Wotton.*

DU/SKISHLY, dũsk'-ĩsh-lê. *ad.* Cloudily; darkly. *Bacon.*

DU/SKISHNESS*, dũsk'-ĩsh-nêś. *n. s.* Approach to darkness. *More.*

DU/SKNESS*, dũsk'-nêś. *n. s.* Dimness. *Sir T. Elyot.*

DU/SKY, dũsk'-ê. *a.* Tending to darkness. *Shak.* Tending to blackness. *Shak.* Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded. *Bentley.*

DUST ſ, dũst. *n. s.* [*duſt*, Sax.] Earth or other matter reduced to small particles. *Shak.* The grave; the state of dissolution. *Milton.* A mean and dejected state. 1 *Sam. ii.*

To DUST, dũst. *v. a.* To free from dust. To sprinkle with dust. *Sherwood.* 2 *Sam. xvi.* To levigate; to separate by a sieve. *Sprat.*

DUSTER*, dũś'-tũr. *n. s.* That which frees from dust. *Colgrave.* In making gunpowder, a sieve so called; a sifter. *Sprat.*

DU/STINESS*, dũś'-tê-nêś. *n. s.* The state of being covered with dust. *Graves.*

DU/STMAN, dũst'-mân. 88. *n. s.* One whose employment is to carry away the dust. *Gay.*

DU/STY, dũś'-tê. *a.* Filled with dust; clouded with dust. *Shak.* Covered or scattered with dust. *Thomson.*

DUTCH*, dũtsh. *n. s.* The people of Holland. The Dutch language. *Verstegan.*

DU/TCHESSE, dũtsh'-êś. *n. s.* [*duchesse*, Fr.] The lady of a duke. *Shak.* A lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom. *Hume.* A lady raised to the rank of dutchess by the king. *Shakespeare.*

DU/TCHY, dũtsh'-ê. *n. s.* [*duché*, Fr.] A territory which gives title to a duke. *Addison.*

DU/TCHYCOURT, dũtsh'-ê-kũrt. *n. s.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided. *Covel.*

DU/TEOUS, dũtê'-ũś, or dũtê'-ishê-ũś. 263, 294. *a.* Obedient; obsequious. *Dryden.* Obsequious; obedient to good or bad purposes. *Shak.* Enjoined by duty. *Shakespeare.*

DU/TIFUL, dũtê'-fũl. *a.* Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; reverent. *Swift.* Expressive of respect. *Sidney.*

DU/TIFULLY, dũtê'-fũl-ê. *ad.* Obediently; submissively. Reverently; respectfully. *Sidney.*

DU/TIFULNESS, dũtê'-fũl-nêś. *n. s.* Obedience submission to just authority. *Dryden.* Reverence respect. *Bp. Taylor.*

DUTY ſ, dũtê. *n. s.* [from *due*.] That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound. *St. Luke*, xvii. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. *Shak.* Obedience or submission due to parents, governors, or superiors. *Shak.* Act of reverence or respect. *Spenser.* The

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, bùll; —ðil; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

business of a soldier on guard. *Clarendon*. The business of war; service. *Clarendon*. Tax; impost; custom; toll. *Addison*.
DUMVIRATE*, dù-ùm'-vè-rate, *n. s.* [*dumviratus*, Lat.] A government or jurisdiction among the Romans, exercised by two.
DWALE*, dwàle, *n. s.* [*dwalen*, Germ.] The deadly herb *nightshade*. *Chaucer*. [In heraldry.] Sable or black colour.
DWARF §, dwòrf, *n. s.* [ðpeorŋ, Sax.] A man below the common size of men. *Shak*. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk. *L'Estrange*. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances. *Spenser*.
To DWARF, dwòrf, *v. a.* To hinder from growing to the natural bulk. *Bacon*.
DWA/RFISH, dwòrf'-ish, *a.* Below the natural bulk; low; small; little. *Shakespeare*.
DWA/RFISHLY, dwòrf'-ish-lè, *ad.* Like a dwarf.
DWA/RFISHNESS, dwòrf'-ish-nès, *n. s.* Minuteness of stature; luteness. *Bp. Taylor*.
To DWAALE, dwàwl, *v. a.* [ðpelian, Sax.] To be delirious. *Junius*.
To DWELL §, dwèl, *v. n.* preterit *dwelt*, or *dwelled*. [*dwala*, old Teutonic.] To remain. *Spenser*. To inhabit; to live in a place. *Lev. xxv.* To live in any form of habitation. *Heb. xi.* To be in any state or condition. *Shak*. To be suspended with attention; to hang upon with care or fondness. *Spenser*. To continue long speaking. *Dryden*.
To DWELL, dwèl, *v. a.* To inhabit. *Milton*.
DWELLER, dwèl'-lùr, *n. s.* An inhabitant. *Bacon*.
DWE/LLING, dwèl'-lìng, *n. s.* Habitation; place of residence; abode. *Spenser*. State of life; mode of living. *Daniel, iv.*
DWE/LLINGHOUSE, dwèl'-lìng-hòuse, *n. s.* The house in which one lives. *Ayliffe*.
DWE/LLINGPLACE, dwèl'-lìng-plàse, *n. s.* The place of residence. *Spenser*.
To DWINDLE §, dwìnd'-dl, 405. *v. n.* [ðpinan, Sax.] To shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little. *Addison*. To degenerate; to sink. *Bentley*. To wear away; to lose health. *Shakespeare*.
To DWINDLE*, dwìnd'-dl, *v. a.* To make less. *Thomson*. To sink; to bring low. *Norris*. To break; to disperse. *Clarendon*.
DWINDLED*, dwìnd'-dld, *part. a.* Shrunk; fallen away. *Bp. Taylor*.
DYE, *n. s.* See **DIE**.
To DYE*, *v. a.* See **To DIE**.

DYER*, *n. s.* See **DIER**.
DYING*, dl'-ìng, *n. s.* The art of tinging cloth, stuff, or other matter, with a permanent colour. *Sir W. Petty*.
DYING, dl'-ìng, *part.* Tinging. *Sir W. Petty*.
DYING, dl'-ìng, *The participle of die.* Expiring. *Heb. xi.*
DYING*, dl'-ìng, *n. s.* Death. *2 Cor. iv.*
DYINGLY*, dl'-ìng-lè, *ad.* As at the moment of giving up the ghost. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
DYKE*, See **DIKE**.
DYNAST §, dl'-nàst, or dl'n'-àst, *n. s.* [δυναστας.] A ruler; a governor. *Cockeram*. A dynasty; a government. *Gregory*.
DYNASTY, dl'-nàs-tè, or dl'n'-às-tè, *n. s.* Government; sovereignty. *Halé*. A race or family of rulers. *Reeves*.
§ All our orthoëpists, except Mr. Elphinstone and Entick, adopt the first pronunciation; but analogy is, in my opinion, clearly for the last. 503. *W.*
DY/SCRAZY, dis'-krà-sè, *n. s.* [δυσκρασία.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood; a distemperature. *Sir T. Elyot*.
DYSE/NTERY, dis'-sèn-tèr-è, *n. s.* [δυσεντερία.] A looseness, wherein ill humours flow off by stool, and are sometimes attended with blood. *Arbuthnot*.
§ Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, and Buchanan, accent this word on the second syllable; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, Entick, and Bailey, on the first. That this is in possession of the best usage I have not the least doubt; and that it is agreeable to the analogy of accenting words from the learned languages, which we naturalize by dropping a syllable, is evident from the numerous class of words of the same kind.—See **ACADEMY**, **INCOMPARABLE**, &c. A collateral proof, too, that this is the true pronunciation is, that *mesentery*, a word of the same form, is by all the above-mentioned lexicographers who have the word, except Bailey, accented on the first syllable. *W.*
DY/SNOMY*, dis'-nò-mè, *n. s.* [δυσνομία.] Ill ordering of laws; or the enacting bad laws. *Cockeram*.
DYSPE/PSY, dis'-pèp-sè, *n. s.* [δυσπεψία.] A difficulty of digestion. *Dict.*
DY/SPHONY, dis'-fò-nè, *n. s.* [δυσφωνία.] A difficulty in speaking. *Dict.*
DYSPNO/EA, disp-nè'-à, 92. *n. s.* [δυσπνοία.] A difficulty of breathing.
DY/SURY, dizh'-ù-rè, 450, 451, 452. *n. s.* [δυσουρία.] A difficulty in voiding urine. *Harvey*.
§ The *s* in this word has the flat aspiration, for the same reason as the *s* in *treasury*.—See **DISUNION**. *W.*

EAG

EAG

E Has two sounds; long, as *scène*, and short, as *men*. *E* is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it not only is used like the rest, but has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *can, cane; man, mane*.
Ea has the sound of *e* long.
EACH §, èsh, 98, 227. *pron.* [æghpìc, æc, etc.] Either of two. *Dryden*. Every one of any number. *Isaiah, xxxv.*
EA/CHWHERE*, èsh'-hwàre, *ad.* Everywhere. *Bp. Hall*.
EAD, [æd, ed.] in the compound, and *eadig* in the simple names, denotes happiness, or blessedness. *Gibson*.
EA/GER §, è'-gûr, 227. *a.* [acer, Lat.] Struck with desire; ardently wishing; keenly desirous. *Dryden*. Hot of disposition; vehement; ardent; impetuous. *Hooker*. Quick; busy; easily put in action. *Addis. n.* Sharp; sour; acid. *Shak*. Keen; severe; biting. *Shak*. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile. *Locke*.
EA/GERLY, è'-gûr-lè, *ad.* With great ardour of desire. *South*. Ardently; hotly. *Shak*. Keenly; sharply. *Knolles*.
EA/GERNESS, è gûr-nès, *n. s.* Keeness of de-

sire; ardour of inclination. *Shak*. Impetuosity; vehemence; violence. *Dryden*. Tartness; sourness. *Barret*.
EA/GLE §, è'-gl, 227, 405. *n. s.* [aigle, Fr.] A bird of prey. *Calmet*. The standard of the ancient Romans. *Pope*.
EAGLE-EYED, è'-gl-ìde, 232. *a.* Sharp-sighted as an eagle. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
EAGLE-SIGHTED*, è'-gl-sì-tèd, *a.* Having quick sight, like an eagle. *Shakespeare*.
EAGLE-SPEED, è'-gl-spèd, *n. s.* Swiftness like that of an eagle. *Pope*.
EA/GLESS*, è'-glès, *n. s.* [aiglesse, Fr.] The hen eagle. *Sherwood*.
EA/GLESTONE, è'-gl-stòne, *n. s.* A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests. The *eaglestone* contains, in a cavity within it, a small loose stone, which rattles when it is shaken; and every fossil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name. *Hill*.
EA/GLET, è'-glèt, *n. s.* A young eagle. *Davies*.
EA/GLEWINGED*, è'-gl-wing'd, *a.* Having the wings, as it were, of an eagle. *Shakespeare*.
EA/GRE, è'-gûr, *n. s.* [æger, Runick.] A tide swell

- ing above another tide, observable in the river Severn. *Dryden*.
- EA/LDERMAN, *n. s.* [ealþerman, Sax.] The name of a Saxon magistrate; alderman. *Sadler*.
- EAME, *ème. n. s.* [eam, Sax.] Uncle. *Spenser*.
- To EAN *þ. v. n.* [eauran, Sax.] To bring forth young. Used of sheep. *Shakspeare*.
- EA/NLING*, *èen'-ling. n. s.* A lamb just dropt.
- EAR *þ, èer. 227. n. s.* [eape, Sax.] The whole organ of hearing. *Shak.* That part of the ear that stands prominent. *Shak.* Power of judging of harmony; the sense of hearing. *Shak.* The head; or the person. *Knolles*. The highest part of a man; the top. *L'Estrange*. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard. *Bacon*. Disposition to like or dislike what is heard; opinion; taste. *Denham*. Any prominences from a larger body, raised for the sake of holding it. *Bp. Taylor*. The spike of corn. *Bacon*.—To be by the EARS. To fall together by the EARS. To go together by the EARS. To fight; to scuffle. *More*. To set by the EARS. To make strife; to quarrel. *L'Estrange*.
- EAR-BORED*, *èèr'-bôrd. a.* Having the ears perforated. *Bp. Hall*.
- EAR-DEAFENING*, *èèr'-dêf'-ing. a.* Stunning the ear with noise. *Shakspeare*.
- EAR-LAP*, *èèr'-lâp. n. s.* [eap-læppe, Sax.] The tip of the ear. *Huloet*.
- EAR-LOCK*, *èèr'-lôk. n. s.* [eap-locça, Sax.] A curl or twist of the hair, formerly called a *love-lock*. *Prynne*.
- EAR-MARK *þ, èèr'-mârk. n. s.* A mark on the ear, by which shepherds know their sheep; figuratively, any distinction. *Cor*.
- To EAR-MARK*, *èèr'-mârk. v. a.* To mark cattle on the ear. *Spenser*.
- EAR-PICK*, *èèr'-pîk. n. s.* An instrument by which the ears are cleansed. *Huloet*.
- EAR-PIERCING*, *èèr'-pèèr'-sing. a.* Affecting the ear with shrill vibrations of sound. *Shakspeare*.
- EAR-RING, *èèr'-ring. n. s.* [eap-phing, Sax.] Jewels set in a ring and worn at the ears; ornament of a woman's ear. *Sandys*.
- EAR-SHOT, *èèr'-shôt. n. s.* Reach of the ear. *Dryden*.
- EAR-WAX, *èèr'-wâks. n. s.* The cerumen or exudation which smears the inside of the ear. *Ray*.
- EAR-WIG, *èèr'-wig. n. s.* [eruca, Lat.] A sheathing insect, imagined to creep into the ear. *Drayton*. A whisperer; a prying informer.
- EAR-WITNESS, *èèr'-wit'-nês. n. s.* One who attests any thing as heard by himself. *Hooker*.
- To EAR, *èer. 246. v. a.* [eare, Norm. Fr.] To till, to plough. *Deuteronomy*, xxi.
- To EAR, *èer. v. n.* To shoot into ears. *Sandys*.
- EA/RABLE*, *èèr'-â-bl. a.* Used to be tilled. *Barret*.
- EA/RAL*, *èèr'-âl. a.* Receiving by the ear. *Hewyt*.
- EA'RED, *èèrd. 359. a.* Having ears, or organs of hearing. *Sherwood*. Having ears, or ripe corn. Ploughed. *Chaucer*.
- EA/RING*, *èèr'-ring. n. s.* A ploughing of land. *Genesis*, xiv.
- EARLS, *êrl. 234, 237. n. s.* [eopl, Sax.] A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third. *Shakspeare*.
- EARL-MARSHAL, *êrl-mâr'-shâl. n. s.* He that has chief care of military solemnities. *Dryden*. One of the great officers of state in England, whose business is to take cognizance of all matters respecting honour and arms.
- EA/RLDOM, *êrl'-dûm. 166. n. s.* The seigniorship of an earl. *Spenser*.
- EA/RLDORMAN*, *êrl'-dûr-mân. n. s.* An ealdorman. *Burke*.
- EARLES-PENNY*, *êrlz'-pên-nê. n. s.* [arrha, Lat.] Money given in part of payment. *Ray*.
- EA/RLESS, *èèr'-lês. a.* Not inclined to hear; as if deaf. *Brown*. Without any ears. *Pope*.
- EA/RLINESS, *êrl'-lê-nês. n. s.* Quickness of any action with respect to something else. *Sidney*.
- EA/RLY *þ, èr'-lê. 234. a.* [æprice, aprice, Sax.] Soon, with respect to something else. *Shakspeare*.
- EA/RLY, *êr'-lê. ad.* Soon; betimes. *Spenser*.
- To EARN *þ, êrn. 234, 371. v. a.* [eapnau, Sax.] To gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any performance. *Bacon*. To obtain, as a consequence of action. *Shakspeare*.
- To EARN*, *êrn. v. n.* [gerinnen, Germ.] To curdle. To EARN*, *êrn. v. n.* [ÿnnau, Sax.] To long for; to feel anxiety. *Spenser*. See To YEARN.
- EA/RNEST *þ, èr'-nêst. 234. a.* [eopnerc, Sax.] Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; impetuous. *Hooker*. Intent; fixed; eager. *Milton*. Serious; important. *Hooker*.
- EA/RNEST, *êr'-nêst. n. s.* Seriousness; a serious event, not a jest. *Sidney*. Pledge; handsel; first fruits. *Hooker*. The money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified. *Shakspeare*.
- EA/RNESTLY, *êr'-nêst-lê. ad.* Warmly; affectionately; zealously. *Milton*. Eagerly; desirously. *Shakspeare*.
- EA/RNESTNESS, *êr'-nêst-nês. n. s.* Eagerness; warmth; vehemence; impetuosity. *Shak.* Solemnity; zeal; seriousness. *Atterbury*. Solitude; care; intensesness. *Dryden*.
- EA/RNFUL*, *êrn'-fûl. a.* Full of anxiety. *P. Fletcher*.
- EA/RNING, *êrn'-ing. n. s.* That which is gained as the reward of any labour. *Locke*.
- EARSH, *êrsh. n. s.* [from ear, to plough.] A ploughed field. *May's Virgil. Ob. J.*
- EARTH, *êrth. 234, 237. n. s.* [eapð, eapð, Sax.] The element distinct from air, fire, or water; soil; terrene matter. *Thomson*. The terraqueous globe; the world. *Shak.* Different modification of terrene matter. *Hill*. This world, opposed to other scenes of existence. *Shak.* The inhabitants of the earth. *Gen. xi*. Country; distinct region. *Dryden*. The act of turning up the ground in tillage. *Tusser*. The earth or hole of a fox or badger. *Sherwood*.
- ⚡ This word is liable to a coarse, vulgar pronunciation, as if written *urth*. There is, indeed, but a delicate difference between this and the true sound, but quite sufficient to distinguish a common from a polite speaker. *W.*
- To EARTH, *êrth. v. a.* To hide in earth. *Fuller*. To bury; to inter. *Shak.* To cover with earth. *Evelyn*.
- To EARTH, *êrth. v. n.* To retire under ground. *Tickell*.
- EA/RTHBAG*, *êrth'-bâg. n. s.* [In fortification.] A sack filled with sand or earth, to keep off the shot of the enemy.
- EA/RTHBANK*, *êrth'-bânk. n. s.* [In husbandry.] A fence made of earth and turf.
- EA/RTHBOARD, *êrth'-bôrd. n. s.* The board of the plough that shakes off the earth. *Mortimer*.
- EA/RTHBORN, *êrth'-bôrn. a.* Born of the earth; terrigenous. *Sir J. Davies*. Meanly born. *Smith*.
- EA/RTHBOUND, *êrth'-bôund. a.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth. *Shakspeare*.
- EA/RTHBRED*, *êrth'-brêd. a.* Grovelling; low; abject. *Brewer*.
- EA/RTHCREATED*, *êrth'-krê-à'-têd. a.* Formed of earth. *Young*.
- EA/RTHEN, *êr'-thn. 103. a.* Made of earth; made of clay. *Shakspeare*.
- EA/RTHENGENDERED*, *êrth'-ên-gên'-dêrd. a.* Bred of earth. *Fanshawe*.
- EA/RTHFED*, *êrth'-fêd. a.* Low; abject. *B. Jonson*.
- EA/RTHFLAX, *êrth'-flâks. n. s.* A kind of fibrous fossil. *Woodward*.
- EA/RTHINESS, *êrth'-ê-nês. n. s.* The quality of containing earth; grossness. *More*. Intellectual coarseness. *Feltham*.
- EA/RTHLINESS*, *êrth'-lê-nês. n. s.* Worldliness. *Cotgrave*.
- EA/RTHLING, *êrth'-lling. n. s.* An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a poor, frail creature. *Davies*.
- EA/RTHLY, *êrth'-lê. a.* Not heavenly; vile; mean; sordid. *Shak.* Belonging only to our present state; not spiritual. *Hooker*. Corporeal; not mental.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bôll;—ôll;—pônd;—thin, THIS.

Spenser. Any thing in the world; a female hyperbole. *Pope.*
EARTHLY-MINDED*, êrth'-'lè-mind'-êd. *a.* Having a sensual or an abject mind. *Bale.*
EARTHLY-MINDEDNESS*, êrth'-'lè-mind'-êd-nês. *n. s.* Grossness; sensuality. *Gregory.*
EARTHNUIT, êrth'-'nûit. *n. s.* A pignut; a root in shape and size like a nut. *Ray.*
EARTHQUAKE, êrth'-'kwake. *n. s.* Tremour or convulsion of the earth. *Woodward.*
EARTHSHAKING, êrth'-'shâ-kîng. *a.* Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes. *Milton.*
EARTHWORM, êrth'-'wûrm. *n. s.* A worm bred under ground. *Bacon.* A mean, sordid wretch. *Norris.*
EARTHY, êrth'-'ê. *a.* Consisting of earth. *Shak.* Composed or partaking of earth; terrene. 1 *Cor.* xv. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial. *Dryden.* Relating to earth. *Dryden.* Not mental; gross; not refined. *Shakespeare.*
EASE §, êze. 227. *n. s.* [aise, Fr.] Quiet; rest; undisturbed tranquillity. *Davies.* Freedom from pain. *Temple.* Rest after labour; intermission of labour. *Swift.* Facility; not difficulty. *Dryden.* Unconstrained; freedom from harshness, formality, forced behaviour, or conceits. *Pope.*—*At EASE.* Without pain; without anxiety. *Dryden.*
To EASE, êze. *v. a.* To free from pain. *Locke.* To assuage; to mitigate. 2 *Chromicles.* To relieve from labour, or any thing that offends. *Dryden.*
EA/SEFUL, êze/'fûl. *a.* Quiet; peaceable; fit for rest. *Shakespeare.*
EA/SEFULLY*, êze/'fûl-lê. *ad.* In a quiet manner. *Sherwood.*
EA/SEL §*, ê-'zêl. *n. s.* The frame on which painters strain their canvass.
EASEL-PIECE*, ê-'zêl-pêse. *n. s.* A painting which is painted on the easel, in contradistinction to those which are painted on the wall or ceiling.
EA/SELESS*, êze/'lêss. *a.* Wanting ease. *Donne.*
EA/SEMENT, êze/'mênt. *n. s.* Evacuation. *Barret.* Assistance; support. *Bacon.* Relief from any evil. *More.* [In law.] A service that one neighbour has of another by charter or prescription, without profit; as a way through his ground, a sink, or such like. *Covel.*
EA/SILY, ê-'zê-lê. *ad.* Without difficulty. *Bacon.* Without pain; without disturbance; in tranquillity. *Temple.* Readily; without reluctance. *Dryden.*
EA/SINESS, ê-'zê-nês. *n. s.* Freedom from difficulty. *B. Jonson.* Flexibility; compliance. *Hooker.* Freedom from constraint. *Roscommon.* Rest; tranquillity; ease. *Ray.*
EAST §, êest. 227, 246. *n. s.* [east, Sax.] The quarter where the sun rises; opposite to the west. *Abbot.* The regions in the eastern parts of the world. *Shakespeare.*
EAST, êest. *a.* From or towards the rising sun. *Exodus*, x.
EA/STER, êes-'tûr. *n. s.* [eastre, Sax.] The day on which the Christian church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection. *Decay of Pity.*
EA/STERLING, êes-'tûr-ling. *n. s.* A native of some country eastward. *Spenser.* A species of water-fowl.
EA/STERLING*. See **STERLING**.
EA/STERLY, êes-'tûr-lê. *a.* Coming from the parts towards the east. *Raleigh.* Lying towards the east. Looking towards the east. *Arbuthnot.*
EA/STERN, êes-'tûrn. *a.* Dwelling or found in the east; oriental. *Pope.* Lying or being towards the east. *Addison.* Going towards the east. *Addison.* Looking towards the east. *Milton.*
EASTLÂ/NDISH, êest-lând/'ish. *a.* Lying or being towards the east. *Verstegan.*
EA/STWARD, êest-'wûrd. 88. *ad.* Towards the east. *Brown.*
EA/SY, ê-'zê. *a.* Not difficult. *Hooker.* Not causing difficulty. *Addison.* Quiet; at rest. *Temple.* Free from pain. *Milton.* Complying; unresisting; credulous. *Shak.* Ready; not unwilling. *Dryden.*

Free from want of more. *Swift.* Not constrained; not formal. *Pope.*
To EAT §, ête. 227, 229. *v. a.* preterit *ate*, or *eat*; part. eat, or eaten. [etan, Sax.] To devour with the mouth. *Ex. x.* To consume; to corrode. *Shak.* To swallow back; to retract. This is only used of a man's word. *Hakewill.*
To EAT, ête. *v. n.* To go to meals; to feed. 2 *Sam. ix.* To take food. *Locke.* To be maintained in food. *Proverbs*, xiii. To make way by corrosion. *South.*
EA/TABLE, ê-'tâ-bl. 405. *a.* That may be eaten. *Hulot.*
EA/TABLE*, ê-'tâ-bl. *n. s.* Any thing that may be eaten. *King.*
EA/TER, ê-'tûr. 98. *n. s.* One that eats any thing. *Abbot.* A corrosive.
EATH §, êeth. *a.* [eat, Sax.] Easy. *Spenser.*
EATH, êeth. *ad.* Easily. *Spenser.* An old word.
EA/TING*, ê-'tîng. *n. s.* Manducation. *Abp. Cranmer.*
EA/TINGHOUSE, ê-'tîng-hôûs. *n. s.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed. *L'Estrange.*
EAVES §, êvz. 227. *n. s.* [eape, Sax. or the old Fr. aive or eve.] The edges of the roof which overhang the house. *Shakespeare.*
To EA/VESDROP, êvz-'drôp. *v. n.* To catch what comes from the eaves; in common phrase, to listen under windows. *Milton.*
EA/VESDROPPER, êvz-'drôp'-pûr. *n. s.* An insidious listener. *Shakespeare.*
EBB §, êb. *n. s.* [ebba, Sax.] The reflux of the tide towards the sea: opposed to *flow*. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Decline; decay; waste. *Spenser.*
To EBB, êb. *v. n.* To flow back towards the sea. *Shakespeare.* To decline; to decay. *Shakespeare.*
E/BBING*, êb-'bing. *n. s.* The reflux of the tide towards the sea. *Hulot.*
E/BIONITE*, ê-'bê-ôn-ite. *n. s.* [Ebion, Hebrew.] One of a sect of heretics who denied the divinity of our Saviour, and asserted that he was a mere man; and who rejected many parts of Scripture. *Whitby.*
E/BIONITE*, ê-'bê-ôn-ite. *a.* Relating to the heresy of the Ebionites. *Whiston.*
E/BEN, êb-'bên. } *n. s.* [êbenos;] A hard, heavy,
E/BON, êb-'ôn. } black, valuable wood, which
E/BONY, êb-'ô-nê. } admits a fine gloss. *Mazon.*
E/BON*, êb-'ôn. *a.* Dark; black. *Shak.* Made of ebony. *Prior.*
EBRI/ETY, ê-br'-'ê-tê. *n. s.* [ebrietas, Lat.] Drunkenness. *Brown.*
EBRILLADE, ê-bril'-'lâde. *n. s.* [Fr.] A check of the bridle, which a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.
EBRIO/SITY, ê-brê-ôs-'ê-tê. *n. s.* Habitual drunkenness. *Brown.*
EBU/LLIENCY §*, ê-bôll'-'yên-sê. *n. s.* [ebullio, Lat.] A boiling over. *Cudworth.*
EBU/LLIENT*, ê-bôll'-'yênt. *a.* Boiling over. *Young.*
EBULLITION, êb-ûl-'lîsh-'ân. 177. *n. s.* The act of boiling up with heat. *South.* Any intestine motion. *Bacon.* That effervescence which arises from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor. *Quincy.*
ECCENTRIC §, êk-sên-'trîk. } *a.* [eccentricus,
ECCENTRICAL §, êk-sên-'trê-kâl. } Lat.] Deviating from the centre. Not having the same centre with another circle. *Milton.* Not terminating in the same point. Irregular; anomalous. *King Charles.*
ECCENTRICITY, êk-sên-'trîs-'ê-tê. *n. s.* Deviation from a centre. The state of having a different centre from another circle. *Brown.* Excursion from the proper orb. *Wotton.* Deviation from established methods; particularity; irregularity. *Johnson.*
ECCENTRICK*, êk-sên-'trîk. *n. s.* A circle not having the same centre with another circle. *Bacon.* That which deviates from usual or common occurrence. *Hansmond.*
ECCHY/MOSIS, êk-kê-mô-'sîs. 520. *n. s.* [εκχυμο-

as.] Livid spots or blotches in the skin, made by extravasated blood. *Wiseman.*

ECCLESIASTES*, êk-klē-zhè-âs'-têz. *n. s.* [Gr.] One of the canonical books of Holy Scripture. *Dr. Gray.*

ECCLESIASTICAL §, êk-klē-zhè-âs'-tê-kâl. } *a.*
ECCLESIASTICK §, êk-klē-zhè-âs'-tîk. }
[*ecclesiasticus*, Lat.] Relating to the church. *Hooker.*

ECCLESIASTICK, êk-klē-zhè-âs'-tîk. *n. s.* A person dedicated to the ministries of religion. *Burnet.*

☞ I have given these words the flat *s* aspirated, as I am convinced it is quite agreeable to the analogy of pronunciation; for the third syllable, coming after the secondary accent, is exactly under the same predicament as the penultimate syllable in *ambrosial*, *Ephesian*, *Geodesian*, &c.—See *Principles*, No. 451.

“And pulpit drum *ecclesiastick*

“Was beat with fist instead of a stick.”—*Hudibras. W.*

ECCLESIASTICUS*, êk-klē-zhè-âs'-tê-kûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] One of the books which form the Apocrypha. *Arnold.*

ECCOPRO'TICKS, êk-kô-prôt'-îks. *n. s.* [Êk and κίτρος.] Gentle purgatives. *Harvey.*

ECHINATE, êk-kê-nâ'te'. } *a.* Bristled like a
ECHINATE, êk-kê-nâ'-têd. } hedgehog. *Woodward.*

E'CHINUS, ê-kî-nûs. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] A hedgehog. A shell fish set with prickles. The prickly head, cover of the seed, or top of any plant. A member or ornament, resembling the prickly rind of a chestnut. *Harris.*

E'CHO §, êk'-kô. *n. s.* [îxw; *echo*, Lat.] Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a sound. *Sidney.* The return or repercussion of any sound. *Bacon.* The sound returned. *Shak.*

To **E'CHO**, êk'-kô. *v. n.* To resound; to give the repercussion of a voice. *Shak.* To be sounded back. *Blackmore.*

To **E'CHO**, êk'-kô. *v. a.* To send back a voice. *De cay of Piety.*

ECHO'METER*, ê-kôm'-ê-tûr. *n. s.* [îxwos and μέτρον.] [In music.] A kind of scale, serving to measure the duration of sounds. *Chambers.*

ECHO'METRY*, ê-kôm'-ê-trê. *n. s.* The art of making vaults or arches so as to produce an artificial echo.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, êk-klâre'-sîz-mênt. *n. s.* [Fr.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair. *Clarendon.*

☞ This word, though long in use, is not yet naturalized. Every syllable but the last may be perfectly pronounced by an Englishman who does not speak French; but this syllable, having a nasal vowel, not followed by hard *c* or *g*, (see *ENCORE*), is an insuperable difficulty: the nearest sound to it would perhaps be to make it rhyme with *long* and *strong*. But a speaker would, perhaps, risk less by pronouncing it like an English word at once, than to imitate the French sound awkwardly. *W.*

ECLA'T, ê-klâw'. 472. *n. s.* [Fr.] Splendour; show; lustre. *Pope.*

ECLE'TICK §, êk-lêk'-tîk. *n. s.* [ἐκλεκτικός.] One of those ancient philosophers, who, without attaching themselves to any particular sect, took from any what they judged good. *Dryden.* One of a sect in the Christian church, who considered the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of the Christian. One of a sect of physicians among the ancients.

ECLE'TICK, êk-lêk'-tîk. *a.* Selecting. *Watts.*

ECLE'GM, êk-lêm'. *n. s.* [Êk and λείγω.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with sirups. *Quincy.*

ECLIPSE §, ê-kîps'. *n. s.* [ἐκλεισις.] An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven. *Locke.* Darkness; obscuration. *Raleigh.*

To **ECLIPSE**, ê-kîps'. *v. a.* To darken a luminary. *Sandys.* To extinguish; to put out. *Shak.* To cloud; to obscure. *Sidney.* To disgrace. *Clarendon.*

To **ECLIPSE***, ê-kîps'. *v. n.* To suffer an eclipse. *Milton.*

ECLIP'TICK, ê-kîp'-tîk. *n. s.* A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle

of the zodiac, and making an angle with the equinoctial, in the points of aries and libra, of 23° 30', which is the sun's greatest declination

Harris

ECLIP'TICK, ê-kîp'-tîk. *a.* Described by the ecliptic line. *Blackmore.* Suffering an eclipse; obscured. *Sir T. Herbert.*

E'CLOGUE, êk'-lôg. 338. *n. s.* [ἐκλογή.] A pastoral poem. *Sidney.*

ECONOMICAL, êk-kô-nôm'-ê-kâl. } *a.* Pertaining
ECONOMICK, êk-kô-nôm'-îk. 530. } to the regulation of a household. *Darvies.* Frugal. *Wotton.*

ECONOMICKS*, êk-kô-nôm'-îks. *n. s.* What apply to the management of household affairs. *Wotton.*

ECONOMIST*, ê-kôn'-ô-mîst. *n. s.* One who is a good manager of affairs; frugal and discreet. *Wotton.*

To **ECONOMIZE***, ê-kôn'-ô-mîze. *v. a.* To employ with economy.

ECONOMY §, ê-kôn'-ô-mê. 296, 518. *n. s.* [οικονομία.] The management of a family. *Bp. Taylor.*

Distribution of expense. *Dryden.* Frugality; discretion of expense. *Swift.* Disposition of things; regulation. *Hammond.* The disposition or arrangement of any work. *B. Jonson.* System of matter. *Blackmore.*

ECPHRA'TICKS, êk-frâk'-tîks. *n. s.* [Êk and φάρμακον.] Such medicines as render tough humours more thin. *Quincy.*

E'CASTASIED, êks'-tâ-sîd. 282. *a.* Ravished; filled with enthusiasm. *Norris.*

E'CASTASY §, êks'-tâ-sê. *n. s.* [ἐκστασις.] Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost. *Shak.* Excessive joy; rapture. *Shak.* Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of the mind. *Milton.* Excessive grief or anxiety. *Shak.* Madness; distraction. *Shakspeare.*

To **E'CASTASY**, êks'-tâ-sê. *v. a.* To fill with rapture or enthusiasm. *Scott.*

ECSTA'TICAL, êks-tâ't'-ê-kâl. } *a.* Ravished; rap-

ECSTA'TICK, êks-tâ't'-îk. 509. } turous; elevated beyond the usual bounds of nature. *Milton.* Raised to the highest degree of joy. *Pope.* Tending to external objects. *Norris.*

E'CTYPAL*, êk'-tê-pâl. *a.* Taken from the original. *Ellis.*

E'CTYPE §, êk'-tîpe. *n. s.* [ἐκτυπος.] A copy. *Locke.*

ECUMENICAL*. See **OECUMENICAL**.

E'CURIE, êk'-û-rê. *n. s.* [Fr.] A place covered for the lodging or housing of horses.

EDA'CIOUS, ê-dâ-shûs. *a.* [edax, Lat.] Eating; voracious; devouring.

EDA'CITY, ê-dâs'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Voracity; ravenousness; greediness. *Bacon.*

To **E'DDER** §, êd'-dûr. *v. a.* To bind a fence. *Mortimer.*

E'DDER, êd'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. *Tusser.*

E'DDER*, êd'-dûr. *n. s.* [ædder, Sax.] A viper.

E'DDISH*, êd'-dîsh. *n. s.* [edīc, Sax.] A second crop of grass; the aftermath.

E'DDY §, êd'-dê. *n. s.* [ed and ea, Sax.] The water that runs contrary to the main stream. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Whirlpool; circular motion. *Dryden.*

E'DDY, êd'-dê. *a.* Whirling; moving circularly. *Dryden.*

EDDY-WATER*, êd'-dê-wâ-tûr. *n. s.* [In naval language.] The dead water; the wake.

To **EDDY***, êd'-dê. *v. a.* To keep together in a whirl. *Thomson.*

EDE/MATOSE, ê-dêm-â-tôse'. *a.* [οίδημα.] Swelling; full of humours. *Arbuthnot.*

E'DEN §, ê'-dên. *n. s.* [Hebrew.] Paradise. *Sir W. Jones.*

E'DENIZED*, ê'-dên-îz'd. *a.* Admitted into paradise. *Darvies.*

E'DENTATED §, ê-dên-tâ-têd. *a.* [edentatus, Lat.] Deprived of teeth. *Diet.*

EDENTA'TION*, ê-dên-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* A pulling out of teeth. *Cockeram.*

EDGE §, êdje. *n. s.* [ecge, Sax.] The thin or cutting

—nô, môve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —dîl; —pôund; —thin, this.

part of a blade. *Shak.* A narrow part rising from a broader. *Mortimer.* Brink; margin; extremity. *Newton.* Sharpness of mind; intenseness of desire. *Shak.* Keeness; acrimony of temper. *Shak.*—To set teeth on edge. To cause a tingling uneasiness in the teeth. *Bacon.*

To EDGE, *êdje*. v. a. To sharpen. *South.* To furnish with an edge. *Dryden.* To border with any thing; to fringe. *Dryden.* To exasperate; to embitter. *Hayward.* To put forward beyond a line. *Locke.*

To EDGE, *êdje*. v. n. To move forward against any power. *Dryden.*

EDGED, *êdj*, or *êd-jêd*. 359. part. a. Sharp; not blunt. *Digby.*

EDGING, *êd-jîng*. n. s. A border added to any thing by way of ornament. *Dryden.* A narrow lace.

EDGELESS, *êdje-lês*. a. Blunt; obtuse. *Shak.*

EDGETOOL, *êdje-tôôl*. n. s. A tool made sharp to cut. *Dorset.*

EDGEWISE, *êdje-wîze*. ad. With the edge put into any particular direction. *Ray.*

EDIBLE, *êd-ê-bl*. 503. a. [*edo*, Lat.] Fit to be eaten. *Bacon.*

EDICT, *ê-dîkt*. n. s. [*edictum*, Lat.] A proclamation, or command, or prohibition; a law promulgated. *Hooker.*

Good speakers seem divided about the quantity of the vowel in the first syllable of this word. *Kenrick*, *Perry*, and *Buchanan*, make it short; and *Sheridan*, *Nares*, *Entick*, *Ash*, *Scott*, and *W. Johnston*, long. This majority has induced me to make it long likewise, and not any length of the same letter in the Latin *edictum*; for, though the Latin accent is frequently a rule for the placing of ours, the quantity of Latin has almost as little to do with our quantity as it has with that of the Chinese or Hebrew.—See *Introduction to Rhyming Dictionary*, page xix. *W.*

EDIFICANT*, *ê-dîf-ê-kânt*. a. Building; constructing. *Dugard.*

EDIFICATION, *êd-ê-fê-kâ-shûn*. n. s. A building; but most commonly instruction. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holiness. *Bp. Taylor.* Improvement; instruction. *Addison.*

EDIFICATORY*, *ê-dîf-ê-kâ-tûr-rê*. a. Tending to edification. *Bp. Hall.*

EDIFICE, *êd-ê-fîs*. 142. n. s. A fabrick; a building; a structure. *Shakespeare.*

EDIFICIAL*, *êd-ê-fîsh-âl*. a. Respecting the appearance of an edifice. *History of the Rivers of Great Britain.*

EDIFIER, *êd-ê-fî-ûr*. n. s. A builder. *Huloet.* One that improves or instructs another.

To EDIFY, *êd-ê-fî*. v. a. [*edifico*, Lat.] To build. *Spenser.* To instruct; to improve. *Hooker.* To teach; to persuade. *Bacon.*

EDIFYING*, *êd-ê-fî-îng*. n. s. Instruction. 1 *Cor.* xiv.

EDIFYINGLY*, *êd-ê-fî-îng-lê*. ad. In an instructive manner. *Killingbeck.*

EDILE, *ê-dîle*. 140. n. s. [*edilis*, Lat.] The title of a magistrate in old Rome, whose office, in some particulars, resembled that of our justices of peace. *Shakespeare.*

To EDIT, *êd-ît*. v. a. [*editur*, old Fr.] To revise or prepare a work for publication. *Brû. Crit.*

EDITION, *ê-dîsh-ûn*. n. s. [*editio*, Lat.] Publication of any thing, particularly of a book. *Bacon.* Republication. *Shakespeare.*

EDITORER*, *ê-dîsh-ûn-ûr*. n. s. [Our old word for editor.] A publisher. *Gregory.*

EDITOR, *êd-ê-tûr*. 166. n. s. He that revises or prepares any work for publication. *Addison.*

EDITORIAL*, *êd-ê-tô-rê-âl*. a. Belonging to the office of an editor. *Dr. Parr.*

EDITORSHIP*, *êd-ê-tûr-shîp*. n. s. The office and duty of an editor. *Tyers.*

To EDUATE*, *ê-dîsh-û-âte*. v. a. [*edutuo*, low Lat.] To defend or govern the house or temple. *Gregory.*

To EDUCATE, *êd-jû-kâte*. 91. v. a. [*educuo*, Lat.] To breed; to bring up; to instruct youth. *Dryden.*

This pronunciation may seem odd to those who are not acquainted with the nature of the letters; but it is not only the most polite, but, in reality, the most agreeable to rule.—See *Principles*, No. 294, 376. *W.*

EDUCATION, *êd-jû-kâ-shûn*. n. s. Formation of manners in youth; nurture. *Hooker.*

EDUCATOR*, *êd-jû-kâ-tûr*. n. s. One that instructs youth. *Dr. Vincent.*

To EDUCE, *êd-dûse*. v. a. [*educuo*, Lat.] To bring out; to extract. *Bp. Hall.*

EDUCTION, *êd-dûk-shûn*. n. s. The act of bringing any thing into view, or bringing out. *Sherwood.*

To EDULCORATE, *êd-dûl-kô-râte*. v. a. [*edulcoro*, Lat.] To sweeten. *Evelyn.*

EDULCORATION, *êd-dûl-kô-râ-shûn*. n. s. The act of sweetening. [In chymistry.] The freshening or purging any thing of its salts, by repeated lotions. *Chambers.* [In metallurgy.] The separating the salts that have been left adhering to a body after any operation. *Chambers.*

EDULCORATIVE*, *êd-dûl-kô-râ-ûv*. a. Having the quality of sweetening.

EDULOUS*, *êd-dûl-yûs*. a. [*edulium*, Lat.] Eatable. *Sir T. Brown.*

To EEK, *êêk*. v. a. [*eacan*, Sax.] To supply any deficiency. To make bigger by the addition of another piece. *Spenser.* See *EKE*.

EEKING*, *êêk-îng*. n. s. Augmentation. *Spenser.*

EEL, *êêl*. n. s. [*el*, Sax.] A serpentine, slimy fish, that lurks in mud. *Shakespeare.*

EELPOUT*, *êêl-pôût*. n. s. A fish of the eel kind; a burbot.

E'EN, *êên*. ad. Contracted from *even*.

EFF, *êf*. n. s. A small lizard.

EFFABLE, *êf-fâ-bl*. 405. a. [*effabilis*, Lat.] Expressive; utterable. *Wallis.*

To EFFACE, *êf-fâse*. v. a. [*effacer*, Fr.] To destroy any thing painted or carved. To blow out; to strike out. *Locke.* To destroy; to wear away. *Dryden.*

The strong tendency of the vowel to open, when it terminates a syllable, immediately before the accent, makes us frequently hear the *e* in these words, when the accent is on the second syllable, pronounced as open as if there were but one *f*. The same may be observed of the *o* in occasion, offence, official, &c. This is certainly a deviation from rule; but it is so general, and so agreeable to the ear, as to be a distinguishing mark of elegant pronunciation. *W.*

To EFFASCINATE*, *êf-fâs-sê-nâte*. v. a. To bewitch; to charm. *Cockeram.*

EFFASCINATION*, *êf-fâs-sê-nâ-shûn*. n. s. The state of being bewitched or deluded. *Shelford.*

EFFE/CT, *êf-fêkt*. 93. n. s. [*effectus*, Lat.] That which is produced by an operating cause. *Sidney.*

Consequence; event. *Bacon.* Purpose; meaning; general intent. 2 *Chron.* Consequence intended; success. *Gal. v.* Completion; perfection. *Sidney.*

Reality. *Hooker.* In the plural: goods; movables. *Shakespeare.*

To EFFECT, *êf-fêkt*. v. a. To bring to pass. 2 *Chron. vii.* To produce as a cause. *Boyle.*

EFFE/CTOR*. See EFFECTOR.

EFFE/CTIBLE, *êf-fêkt-tê-bl*. a. Performable; practicable; feasible. *Brown.*

EFFE/CTION*, *êf-fêk-shûn*. n. s. [In geometry.] A construction; a proposition; a problem, or praxis, drawn from some general proposition. *Ash.*

EFFE/CTIVE, *êf-fêk-ûv*. a. Having the power to produce effects; efficacious; effectual. *Bacon.*

Operative; active. *Brown.* Producing effects; efficient. *Bp. Taylor.* Having the power of operation; useful: as, effective men in an army.

EFFE/CTIVELY, *êf-fêk-ûv-lê*. ad. Powerfully; with real operation. *Bp. Taylor.*

EFFE/CTLESS, *êf-fêkt-lês*. a. Without effect; impotent; useless. *Shakespeare.*

EFFE/CTOR, *êf-fêkt-ûr*. 166. n. s. He that produces any effect; performer. *Spenser.* Maker; Creator. *Derham.*

EFFE/CTUAL, *êf-fêk-tshû-âl*. 463. a. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the

- occasion; efficacious. *Hooker*. Veracious; expressive of facts. *Shakspeare*.
- EFFECTUALLY**, êf-fêk'-tshû-âl-lê. *ad.* In a manner productive of the consequence intended; efficaciously. *South*.
- EFFECTUALNESS**, êf-fêk'-tshû-âl-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being effectual. *Scott*.
- To EFFECTUATE**, êf-fêk'-tshû-âte'. *v. a.* To bring to pass; to fulfil. *Sidney*.
- EFFECTUOUS**, êf-fêk'-tshû-ûs. *a.* Effectual. *Barret*. *Ob. T.*
- EFFECTUOUSLY**, êf-fêk'-tshû-ûs-lê. *ad.* Effectually. *Stapleton*. *Ob. T.*
- EFFECTMINACY**, êf-fêm'-ê-nâ-sê. *n. s.* Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy. *Milton*. Lasciviousness; loose pleasure. *Bp. Taylor*.
- EFFECTMINATE**, êf-fêm'-ê-nâte. 91. *a.* [effeminatus, Lat.] Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; voluptuous; tender. *Bacon*. Resembling the practice of a woman. *Shak*. Womanlike. *Shakspeare*.
- To EFFECTMINATE**, êf-fêm'-ê-nâte. 91, 93. *v. a.* To make womanish; to weaken; to emasculate; to unman. *Fanshawe*.
- To EFFECTMINATE**, êf-fêm'-ê-nâte. *v. n.* To grow womanish; to soften; to melt into weakness. *Pope*.
- EFFECTMINATELY**, êf-fêm'-ê-nâte-lê. *ad.* Weakly; softly; in an unmanly degree. *Whitlock*. By womanish arts. *Milton*.
- EFFECTMINATENESS**, êf-fêm'-ê-nâte-nês. *n. s.* Unmanly softness. *Sidney*.
- EFFEMINATION**, êf-fêm'-ê-nâ-shûn. *n. s.* The state of one grown womanish; the state of one emasculated or unmanned. *Brown*.
- To EFFERVESE**, êf-fêr'-vêse'. *v. n.* [effervesco, Lat.] To generate heat by intestine motion. *Mead*.
- EFFERVESCENCE**, êf-fêr'-vêse'-sênse. 510. *n. s.* The act of growing hot; production of heat by intestine motion. *Grew*.
- EFFEROUS**, êf-fê-rûs. *a.* [efferus, Lat.] Fierce; wild; savage. *Bp. King*. *Ob. T.*
- EFFETE**, êf-fê-te'. *a.* [effetus, Lat.] Barren; disabled from generation. *Ray*. Worn out with age. *South*.
- EFFICACIOUS**, êf-fê-kâ'-shûs. *a.* [efficace, Fr.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended. *Milton*.
- EFFICACIOUSLY**, êf-fê-kâ'-shûs-lê. *ad.* Effectually. *Digby*.
- EFFICACIOUSNESS**, êf-fê-kâ'-shûs-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being efficacious. *Ash*.
- EFFICACY**, êf-fê-kâ-sê. *n. s.* Power to produce effects; production of the consequence intended. *Hooker*.
- EFFICIENCE**, êf-fîsh'-yênse. } 93. *n. s.* [efficio, Lat.] The act of producing effects; agency. *Hooker*.
- EFFICIENT**, êf-fîsh'-yênt. *n. s.* The cause which makes effects to be what they are. *Hooker*. He that makes; the effector. *Hale*.
- EFFICIENT**, êf-fîsh'-yênt. 113. *a.* Causing effects. *Collier*.
- EFFICIENTLY**, êf-fîsh'-yênt-lê. *ad.* Effectively. *South*.
- To EFFIERCE**, êf-fêrse'. *v. a.* To make fierce or furious. *Spenser*.
- To EFFUGIATE**, êf-fîd'-jê-âte. *v. a.* [effugio, Lat.] To form in semblance; to image. *Dean King*.
- EFFUGIATION**, êf-fîd'-jê-â-shûn. *n. s.* The act of imaging. *Dict*.
- EFFUGIES**, êf-fîd'-jês. } *n. s.* [effigies, Lat.] Representing, or sculpture. *Dryden*.
- EFFUGY**, êf-fê-jê. } semblance; image in painting or sculpture. *Dryden*.
- To EFFLAGITATE**, êf-flâd'-jê-tâte. *v. a.* [efflagito, Lat.] To demand a thing earnestly. *Cockeram*.
- To EFFLATE**, êf-flâte'. *v. a.* [efflo, Lat.] To fill with the breath; to puff up. *Sir T. Herbert*.
- EFFLORESCENCE**, êf-flô-rêse'-sênse. } 510. *n. s.* [effloresco, Lat.] Production of flowers. *Bacon*. Excrecences in the form of flowers. *Woodward*. [In
- physick.] The breaking out of some humours in the skin. *Wiseman*.
- EFFLORESCENT**, êf-flô-rêse'-sênt. *a.* Sooting out in form of flowers. *Woodward*.
- EFFLUENCE**, êf-flû-ênse. *n. s.* [effluence, Fr.] That which issues from some other principle. *Milton*.
- EFFLUENT**, êf-flû-ênt. *a.* Inflammatory. *Chamb*.
- EFFLUVIA**, êf-flû-vê-â. } *n. s.* Those small
- EFFLUVIUM**, êf-flû-vê-âm. } particles which are continually flying off from bodies. *Brown*.
- EFFLUX**, êf-flûks. 492. *n. s.* The act of flowing out. *Harvey*. Effusion; flow. *Hammond*. That which flows from something else; emanation. *More*.
- To EFFLUX**, êf-flûks'. 98. *v. n.* To run out; to flow away. *Boyle*.
- EFFLUXION**, êf-flûk'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of flowing out. *Brown*. Effluvium; emanation. *Bacon*.
- To EFFORCE**, êf-fôrse'. *v. a.* [efforce, Fr.] To force; to break through by violence. *Spenser*. To ravish; to violate by force. *Spenser*. To strain. *Spenser*.
- To EFFORM**, êf-fôrme'. *v. a.* [efformo, Lat.] To make in any certain manner; to shape; to fashion. *Bp. Taylor*.
- EFFORMATION**, êf-fôr-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Fashioning or giving form to. *More*.
- EFFORT**, êf-fôrte. *n. s.* Struggle; strain; vehement action; laborious endeavour. *Addison*.
- EFFOSSION**, êf-fôsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [effodio, Lat.] Digging up from the ground; deterration. *Arbutnot*.
- EFFRATABLE**, êf-fîrâ'-â-bl. *a.* [effroyable, Fr.] Dreadful; frightful. *Harvey*. *Ob. T.*
- To EFFRAY**, êf-fîrâ'. *v. a.* [effraye, Fr.] To fright; to scare. *Spenser*.
- EFFRENATION**, êf-fîrê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [effrenatio, Lat.] Unruliness; unbridled rashness. *Cockeram*.
- EFFRONTERY**, êf-fîrûn'-têr-ê. *n. s.* [effronteria, Fr.] Impudence; shamelessness. *Watts*.
- To EFFULGE**, êf-fûlge'. *v. n.* [effulgeo, Lat.] To send forth lustre or effulgence. *Thomson*.
- EFFULGENCE**, êf-fûl'-jênse. 98, 177. *n. s.* Lustre; brightness. *Milton*.
- EFFULGENT**, êf-fûl'-jênt. *a.* Shining; bright; luminous. *Blackmore*.
- To EFFUME**, êf-fûme'. *v. a.* [fumus, Lat.] To breathe or puff out. *B. Jonson*.
- EFFUMABILITY**, êf-fû-mâ-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of flying away, or vapouring in fumes. *Boyle*.
- To EFFUND**, êf-fûnd'. *v. a.* [effundo, Lat.] To pour out. *More*. *Ob. T.*
- To EFFUSE**, êf-fûze'. 437. *v. a.* [effusus, Lat.] To pour out; to spill; to shed. *Milton*.
- EFFUSE**, êf-fûze'. *n. s.* Waste, effusion. *Shak*. *Ob. J.*
- EFFUSE**, êf-fûze'. *a.* Dissipated; extravagant. *Bp. Richardson*.
- EFFUSION**, êf-fû-zhûn. 98. *n. s.* The act of pouring out. *Shak*. Waste; the act of spilling or shedding. *Hooker*. The act of pouring out words. *Hooker*. Bounteous donation. *Hammond*. The thing poured out. *K. Charles*.
- EFFUSIVE**, êf-fû-sîv. 499, 423. *a.* Pouring out dispersing. *Thomson*.
- EFT**, êft. *n. s.* [epeta, Sax.] A newt.
- EFT**, êft. *ad.* [eft, Sax.] Soon; quickly. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
- EFTSOONS**, êft-sôonz'. *ad.* [eft and soon, Sax.] Soon afterwards; in a short time; again. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
- E. G.** [exempli gratia.] For the sake of an instance or example.
- E/GER**, ê-gûr. *n. s.* An impetuous or irregular flood or tide. *Brown*.
- To EGERMINATE**, ê-jêr'-mê-nâte. *v. n.* [egermino, Lat.] To spring or bud out. *Cockeram*.
- To EGEST**, ê-jêst'. *v. a.* [egero, Lat.] To throw out food at the natural vents. *Bacon*.
- EGESTION**, ê-jêse'-tshûn. 464. *n. s.* Throwing out the digested food at the natural vents. *Fotherby*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—dîl;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

EGG^g, *ég. n. s.* [œg, Sax.] That which is laid by feathered and some other animals, from which their young is produced. *Bacon*. The spawn or sperm. *Shak*. Any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg. *Boyle*.

To EGG, *ég. v. a.* [eggia, Icelandick.] To incite; to instigate. *Chaucer*.

E/GGER*, *ég'-gôr. n. s.* One who incites. *Sherwood*.

E/GGERY*, *ég'-gê-rê. See EGGY*.

E/GGING*, *ég'-ging. n. s.* Incitement. *Cleveland*.

E/GOLOPICAL*, *ê-jê-lôp-ê-kâl. a.* [ægolôp, Lat.]

Affected with the ægilops, or tending to it.

E/GILOPS*. See *ÆGILOPS*.

E/GIS*. See *ÆGIS*.

E/GLANTINE, *ég'-lân-tîn. 150. n. s.* [esglantier, Fr.]

A species of rose; sweet-briar. *Shakspeare*.

E/GLOQUE*, See *ÆGLOQUE*.

E/GOISM*, *ê-gô-izm. } n. s.* [ego, Lat.] The

E/GOMISM*, *ê-gô-mîzm. } opinion of those, who*

perceive themselves uncertain of every thing but

their own existence. *Baxter*.

E/GOIST*, *ê-gô-îst. n. s.* A skeptic; one who pre-

tends to doubt of every thing but his own existence.

Reid.

E/GOTISM, *ê-gô-tîzm. n. s.* The fault committed

in writing by the frequent repetition of the word

ego, or I; too frequent mention of a man's self.

Spectator.

Contrary to my own judgement, I have made the *e*

in the first syllable of this word long, because I see it

is uniformly so marked in all the dictionaries I have

seen: but I am much mistaken if analogy does not in

time recover her rights, and shorten this vowel by join-

ing it to the *g*, as if written *eg-o-tism*; not because this

vowel is short in the Latin *ego*, (for the English quan-

tity has very little to do with the Latin,) but because

the word may be looked upon as a simple in our lan-

guage, and the accent is on the antepenultimate syl-

lable. Mr. Elphinston, whose opinion in this point is of

the greatest weight, makes the first vowel short.—See

Principles, No. 511, 530, 535. *W*.

E/GOTIST, *ê-gô-tîst. n. s.* One that is always re-

peating the word *ego*, I; a talker of himself. *Spect*.

E/GOTISTICAL*, *ê-gô-tîst-ê-kâl. a.* Self-conceit-

ed.

To E/GOTIZE, *ê-gô-tîze. v. n.* To talk much of

one's self.

EGRE/GIOUS, *ê-grê-jê-îs. a.* [egregius, Lat.]

Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary. *Raleigh*.

Eminently bad; remarkably vicious. *Hooker*.

EGRE/GIOUSLY, *ê-grê-jê-îs-lê. ad.* Eminently;

shamefully. *Shakspeare*.

EGRE/GIOUSNESS*, *ê-grê-jê-îs-nêz. n. s.* The

state of being eminent. *Sherwood*.

E/GRESS, *ê-grêz. n. s.* [egressus, Lat.] The power

or act of going out of any place; departure. *Shak*.

EGRE/SSION, *ê-grêsh-ûn. n. s.* The act of going

out. *B. Jonson*.

E/GRET, *ê-grêt. n. s.* A fowl of the heron kind.

Bailey. A feather of the fowl. *B. Jonson*.

E/GRIMONY*, *êg'-rê-mûn-nê. n. s.* The herb agri-

mony. *Cotgrave*. Great sorrow; grief. *Cockeram*.

E/GRIOT, *ê-grê-ôt. n. s.* [aigret, Fr.] A species of

cherry. *Bacon*.

E/GYPTIANS*, *ê-jîp'-shê-âns. n. s.* [from *Egypt*.]

Gipsies. *Sherwood*.

E/IDER*, *ê-dûr. } n. s.* [eider, Swed.]

E/IDER-DOWN*, *ê-dûr-dôûn. } The down of a*

Gothland duck, called *eider*. *Pennant*.

EIGH, *ây. interj.* An expression of sudden delight

EIGHT*, *ây. n. s.* [ihs'gâ, Sax.] An island in a

river. *Evelyn*.

EIGHT^g, *ây. a.* [eah'ta, Sax.] Twice four. A

word of number. *Sundys*.

The genuine sound of the diphthong in this word and

its compounds does not seem to be that of the first sound

of *a*, which Mr. Sheridan has given it under the second

sound of *a*, but a combination of the first sound of *a* and *e*

pronounced as closely together as possible. But, as this

distinction is very delicate, and may not be more

easily apprehended than that between *meat* and *meet*,

246, I have given the diphthong the same sound as Mr.

Sheridan has done. *W*.

EIGHTH, *âyth. a.* [ehteoða, Sax.] Next in order to the seventh; the ordinal of eight. *Shakspeare*.

This word, as it is written, by no means conveys the sound annexed to it in speaking; for the abstract termination *th*, being a perfect lisp, is quite distinct from the final *t* of *eight*, and can never coalesce with it without depriving the word of one of its letters. The only sound conveyed by the letters of this word, as now spelt, is as if written *ayth*: and if we would spell this sound, as we pronounce it, and as the analogy of formation certainly requires, we must necessarily write it *eightth*. This would have an unusual appearance to the eye; and this would be a sufficient reason with the multitude for opposing it; but men of sense ought to consider, that the credit of the language is concerned in rectifying this radical fault in its orthography. *W*.

EIGHTEEN, *ây'-têên. a.* Twice nine. *Shakspeare*.

EIGHTEENTH, *ây'-têenth. a.* The next in order to the seventeenth. *1 Kings*.

EIGHTFOLD, *ây'-fôld. a.* Eight times the number or quantity.

EIGHTHLY, *âyth'-lê. ad.* In the eighth place. *Bacon*.

EIGHTIETH, *ây'-tê-êth. a.* The next in order to the seventy-ninth. *Wilkins*.

EIGHTSCORE, *ây'-skôre. a.* Eight times twenty.

Shakspeare.

EIGHTY, *ây'-tê. a.* Eight times ten. *Shakspeare*.

EIGNE, *âne. a.* [aisne, Fr.] [In law.] The eldest or first born. *Bacon*.

EILD*. See *ELD*.

E/SEL, *ê-sîl. n. s.* [eisl, Sax.] Vinegar; verjuice.

Sir T. More.

E/ITHER, *ê-thûr. pron.* [eðen, Sax.] Which-

soever of the two; whether one or the other. *Shak*.

Each; both. *Hale*. Any of an indeterminate number.

Bacon.

E/ITHER, *ê-thûr. 252. ad.* A distributive adverb,

answered by *or*; either the one *or*. It sometimes

stands by itself, in the sense of *or*. *Bacon*.

To EJA/CULATE, *ê-jâk'-û-lâte. v. a.* [ejaculator,

Lat.] To throw; to shoot; to dart out. *Grew*.

EJACULA/TION, *ê-jâk'-û-lâ'-shûn. n. s.* The act of

darting or throwing out. *Bacon*. A short prayer

darted out occasionally. *Bp. Taylor*.

EJA/CULATORY, *ê-jâk'-û-lâ'-tûr-ê. a.* Throwing

out. *Smith*. Suddenly darted out; uttered in

short sentences. *Duppa*. Sudden; hasty. *L'Estrange*.

To EJE/CT, *ê-jêkt'. v. a.* [ejicio, ejection, Lat.] To

throw out; to cast forth; to void. *Sandys*.

To throw out or expel from an office or possession.

Milton. To expel; to drive away. *Shakspeare*.

To cast away; to reject. *Hooker*.

EJE/CTION, *ê-jêkt'-shûn. n. s.* Casting out; expul-

sion. *Bp. Hall*. [In physick.] The discharge of

any thing by an emunctory. *Quincy*.

EJE/CTMENT, *ê-jêkt'-mênt. n. s.* A legal writ by

which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an es-

tate, is commanded to depart. Expulsion in general.

Bp. Fleetwood.

EJULA/TION, *êd-jû-lâ'-shûn. n. s.* [ejulatio, Lat.]

Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing. *Government of the Tongue*.

To EKE, *êke. t. a.* [æcan, Sax.] To increase.

Shak. To supply; to fill up deficiencies. *Shak*.

To protract; to lengthen. *Shak*. To spin out by

useless additions. *Pope*.

EKE, *êke. conjunct.* [eac, Sax.] Also; likewise; be-

side; moreover. *Spenser*.

EKE*, *êke. n. s.* An addition. *Geddes*.

E/KING*, *ê-king. n. s.* Increase.

E-LA*, *ê-lâ. n. s.* The highest note in the scale of

music.

To ELA/BORATE, *ê-lâb'-ô-râte. v. a.* [elaboro,

Lat.] To produce with labour. *Young*. To

heighten and improve by successive endeavours

or operations. *Arbutnot*.

ELA/BORATE, *ê-lâb'-ô-râte. 91. a.* Finished with

great diligence. *Milton*.

ELA/BORATELY, *ê-lâb'-ô-râte-lê. ad.* Laborious

ly; with great study or labour. *South*.

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

ELA'BORATENESS*, è-lâb'-ô-râ-te-nès. *n. s.* Completion by successive endeavors. *Johnson.*

ELABORATION, è-lâb'-ô-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* Improvement by successive operations. *Ray.*

ELABORATORY*, è-lâb'-ô-râ-tûr-è. *n. s.* [*laboratoire*, Fr.] A chymist's work-room. *Life of A. Wood.*

ELAMPING*, è-lâmp'-îng. *a.* [*lampante*, Ital.] Shining; giving light. *G. Fletcher. Ob. T.*

To ELANCE, è-lânse'. *v. a.* [*elancer*, Fr.] To throw out; to dart. *Prior.*

To ELAPSE, è-lâpse'. *v. n.* [*elapsus*, Lat.] To pass away; to glide away. *Richardson.*

ELASTICAL, è-lâs'-tè-kâl. *a.* [*êlasto*.] Having

ELASTICK, è-lâs'-îlk. } *a.* the power of returning to the form, from which it is distorted or withheld; springy; having the power of a spring. *Newton.*

ELASTICITY, è-lâs'-îs'-tè. *n. s.* Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves to the posture from whence they were displaced by any external force. *Arbutnot.*

ELATE, è-lâte'. *a.* [*elatus*, Lat.] Flushed with success; lofty; haughty. *Chaucer.*

To ELATE, è-lâte'. *v. a.* To elevate with success; to puff up with prosperity. *Hume.* To exalt; to heighten. *Thomson.*

ELATEDLY*, è-lâ'-tèd-lè. *ad.* In a conceited manner, arising from success. *Feltham.*

ELATERIUM, èl-â-tè'-rè-ûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] An inspissated juice, procured from the fruit of the wild cucumber; a very violent purge. *Hill.*

ELATION, è-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Haughtiness proceeding from success. *Atterbury.*

ELBOW, èl'-bô. 327. *n. s.* [*elboğa*, Sax.] The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder. *Pope.* Any flexure, or angle. *Bacon.*—To be at the elbow. To be near. *Shakspeare.*

To ELBOW, èl'-bô. *v. a.* To push with the elbow. *Dryden.* To push; to drive to a distance. *Shakspeare.*

To ELBOW, èl'-bô. *v. n.* To jut out in angles. *Dict.* To clash; to jostle; to be quarrelsome. *Mannysingham.*

ELBOWCHAIR, èl-bô'-tshâre'. *n. s.* A chair with arms to support the elbows. *Gay.*

ELBOWROOM, èl'-bô'-rôôm. *n. s.* Room to stretch out the elbows on each side; freedom from confinement. *Shakspeare.*

ELD, èld. *n. s.* [*ælð*, Sax.] Old age; decrepitude. *Spenser.* Old people; persons worn out with years. *Chapman.*

ELDER, èl'-dâr. 98. *a.* Surpassing another in years. *Hooker.*

ELDERS, èl'-dâr-z. *n. s.* plur. Persons whose age gives them a claim to credit and reverence. 1 *Tim.* v. Ancestors. *Pope.* Those who are older than others. *Spenser.* [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people. [In the New Testament.] Ecclesiastics. [Among Presbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-polity. *Cleveland.*

ELDER, èl'-dâr. 98. *n. s.* [*ellapa*, Sax.] The name of a tree. *Miller.*

ELDERLY, èl'-dâr-lè. *a.* Bordering upon old age. *Swift.*

ELDERSHIP, èl'-dâr-shîp. *n. s.* Seniority; primogeniture. *Raleigh.* Presbytery; ecclesiastical senate. *Hooker.*

ELDEST, èl'-dèst. *a.* The oldest; that has the right of primogeniture. *Shak.* The person that has lived most years. *Locke.*

ELDING*, èl'-ding. *n. s.* [*æleð*, Sax. fire.] Wood and sticks for burning; fuel. *Grose.*

ELECAMPANE, èl-è-kâm-pâne'. *n. s.* A plant; starwort. *Miller.*

To ELECT, èl-èkt'. *v. a.* [*electus*, Lat.] To choose for any office or use. *Daniel.* [In theology.] To select as an object of eternal mercy. *Burnet.*

ELECT, èl-èkt'. *a.* Chosen; taken by preference from among others. *Shak.* Chosen to an office, not yet in possession. *Ayliffe.* [In theology.] Chosen as an object of eternal mercy. *Milton.*

ELECTANT*, èl-èkt'-tânt. *n. s.* One who has the power of choosing. *Search.*

ELECTARY, èl-èkt'-târ-è. *n. s.* A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, of the consistence of honey.

☞ This is an alteration of the word *electuary*, which has taken place within these few years; and, it must be owned, is an alteration for the better; for, as there is no *u* in the Latin *electarium*, there can be no reason for inserting it in our English word, which is derived from it. *W.*

ELECTION, èl-èkt'-shûn. *n. s.* [*electio*, Lat.] The act of choosing; choice. *Milton.* The power of choice. *Davies.* Voluntary preference. *Rogers.* Discernment; distinction. *Bacon.* [In theology.] The predetermination of God by which any were selected for eternal life. *Atterbury.* The ceremony of a public choice. *Addison.*

ELECTIONEERING*, èl-èkt'-shûn-èèr'-îng. *n. s.* The practices used at the election of a member for parliament. *Warton.* A low word.

ELECTIVE, èl-èkt'-îv. *a.* Regulated or bestowed by choice. *Bacon.* Exerting the power of choice. *Grew.*

ELECTIVELY, èl-èkt'-îv-lè. *ad.* By choice; with preference of one to another. *Ray.*

ELECTOR, èl-èkt'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* He that has a vote in the choice of any officer. *Waller.* A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

ELECTORAL, èl-èkt'-tô-râl. *a.* [from *elector*.] Having the dignity of an elector. *Burke.*

ELECTORALITY*, èl-èkt'-tô-râl-è-tè. *n. s.* The territory of an elector. *Treaty in Wotton's Rem.*

ELECTORATE, èl-èkt'-tô-râte. 91. *n. s.* The territory of an elector. *Addison.*

ELECTRESS*, èl-èkt'-tô-rès. } *n. s.* The wife or

ELECTRESS, èl-èkt'-très. } widow of an elector. *Burnet.*

ELECTRE, èl-èkt'-tûr. 98, 416. *n. s.* [*electrum*, Lat.] Amber; which, having the quality, when warmed by friction, of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of *electricity*; and, to the bodies that so attract, the epithet *electric*. A mixed metal. *Bacon.*

ELECTRICAL, èl-èkt'-trè-kâl. } *a.* Attractive

ELECTRICK, èl-èkt'-îrk. } without magnetism; attractive by a peculiar property, supposed once to belong chiefly to amber. *Brown.* Produced by an electric body. *Brown.*

ELECTRICIAN*, èl-èkt'-trîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* One who is skilled in the theory of electricity. *Wilson.*

ELECTRICITY, èl-èkt'-trîs'-è-tè. *n. s.* The name of an unknown natural power, which produces a great variety of peculiar and surprising phenomena. See AMBER.

To ELECTRIFY*, èl-èkt'-trè-fl. *v. a.* To render electric; to communicate electricity. *Hales.*

To ELECTRIZE*, èl-èkt'-trîze. *v. a.* To attract by a peculiar property. *History of the Royal Society.*

ELECTROMETER*, èl-èkt'-trôm-è-tûr. *n. s.* [*Electron* and *metron*.] An instrument for measuring the quantity, and determining the quality, of electricity in any electrified body. *Chambers.*

ELECTUARY, èl-èkt'-tshû-âr-è. *n. s.* [*electarium*, Lat.] A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey. *Quincy.* See ELECTARY.

ELEEMOSYNARY, èl-è-môz'-è-nâr-è. *a.* Living upon alms; depending upon charity. *Warton.* Given in charity. *Stephens.*

ELEEMOSYNARY*, èl-è-môz'-è-nâr-è. *n. s.* One who subsists upon alms or charity. *South.*

ELEGANCE, èl-è-gânse. } *n. s.* Beauty without

ELEGANCY, èl-è-gân-sè. } grandeur. *Raleigh.* Any thing that pleases by its nicety. *Bp. Taylor.*

ELEGANT, èl-è-gânt. *a.* [*elegans*, Lat.] Nice; accurate in discerning. *Milton.* Pleasing by minute beauties. *Pope.* Nice; not coarse; not gross. *Pope.*

ELEGANTLY, èl-è-gânt-lè. *ad.* In such a manner

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

as to please. *Milton*. Neatly; nicely; with minute beauty. *Bacon*.

ELEG'ACAL*, êl-ê-jl'-â-kâl. *a.* Belonging to an elegy. *Cotgrave*.

ELEG'YACK, êl-ê-jl'-âk. *a.* Used in elegies. *Philips*. Pertaining to elegies. *Ld. Chesterfield*. Mournful; sorrowful. *Gay*.

¶ Our own analogy would lead us to place the accent upon the second syllable of this word, [*Perry* and *Webster* do so place it,] but its derivation from the Latin *elegiacus*, and the Greek *ελεγιακος*, (in both which the antepenultimate is long) obliges us, under pain of appearing grossly illiterate, to place the accent on the same letter. But it may be observed, that we have scarcely an instance in the whole language of adopting a Latin or Greek word, and curtailing it of a syllable, without removing the accent higher on the English word.—See *ACADEMY*. *W*.

ELEG'YACK*, êl-ê-jl'-âk. *n. s.* Elegiack verse. *Warton*.

ELEG'YAST*, êl-ê-jl'-âst. } *n. s.* A writer of elegies.

E'LEGIST*, êl'-ê-jist. } *Goldsmith*.

E'LEGYS, êl'-ê-jè. *n. s.* [*Ελεγος*.] A mournful song. *Shak*. A funeral song. *Dryden*. A short poem without points or affected elegancies. *Shenstone*.

ELE'GIT*, êl-ê-jit. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] [In law.] A writ so called. *Burke*.

E'LEMENT, êl'-ê-mènt. *n. s.* [*elementum*, *Lat.*] The first or constituent principle of any thing. *Hooker*. The four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, water. *Shak*. The proper habitation or sphere of any thing. *Shak*. An ingredient; a constituent part. *Shak*. The letters of any language. The lowest or first rudiments of literature or science. *Hooker*.

To E'LEMENT, êl'-ê-mènt. *v. a.* To compound of elements. *Boyle*. To constitute; to make as a first principle. *Donne*.

ELEM'ENTAL, êl'-ê-mènt-âl. *a.* Produced by some of the four elements. *Milton*. Arising from first principles. *Brown*. Rude; elementary. *Burke*.

ELEMENTA'LITY*, êl'-ê-mènt-âl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Composition; combination of ingredients. *Whitlock*.

ELEMENTA'RITY, êl'-ê-mènt-âr'-è-tè. *n. s.* The simplicity of nature; absence of composition; being uncompounded. *Brown*.

ELEM'ENTARY, êl'-ê-mènt-âr-è. *a.* Uncompounded; having only one principle or constituent part. *Ray*. Initial; rude. *B. Jonson*. Of or belonging to the elements. *Harmar*.

ELE'MI, êl'-ê-mè. *n. s.* A drug brought from Ethiopia. *Hill*.

ELE'NCH, êl'-ênsh'. *n. s.* [*elenchus*, *Lat.*] An argument; a sophism. *Brown*.

To ELE'NCHIZE*, êl'-ên-îshize. *v. n.* To dispute. *B. Jonson*.

ELE'NCHTICAL*, êl'-ênsh'-tè-kâl. *a.* Serving to confute. *Wilkins*.

ELE'OTS, êl'-ê-ûts. *n. s.* Apples in request in the cider countries. *Mortimer*.

E'LENGE*. See ELLINGE.

E'LEPHANT, êl'-ê-fânt. *n. s.* [*elephas*, *Lat.*] The largest of quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, and understanding, many surprising relations are given. His teeth are the ivory. *Shakspeare*. Ivory; the teeth of elephants. *Dryden*.

E'LEPHANTIASIS, êl'-ê-fân-î'-â-sis. *n. s.* [*elephantiasis*, *Lat.*] A species of leprosy, so called from incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant. *Fuller*.

ELEPHANTINE, êl'-ê-fân-î-n. 140. *a.* Pertaining to the elephant.

To E'LEVATE*, êl'-ê-vâte. 91. *v. a.* [*elevo*, *Lat.*] To raise up aloft. *Shak*. To exalt; to dignify. *Shenstone*. To raise with great conceptions. *Locke*. To elate with vicious pride. *Milton*. To lessen by detraction: not in use. *Hooker*.

E'LEVATE, êl'-ê-vâte. 91. *part. a.* Exalted; raised aloft. *Milton*. Raised with great conceptions. *Milton*.

E'LEVATION, êl'-ê-vâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of raising aloft. *Woodward*. Exaltation; dignity. *Locke*.

Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions. *Norris*. Exaltation of style. *Walton*. Attention to objects above us. *Hooker*. The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon. *Brown*.

E'LEVATOR, êl'-ê-vâ-tûr. 521, 166. *n. s.* A raiser or lifter up. *Quincy*.

ELE'VE*, êl'-ève'. *n. s.* Literally, a scholar or disciple; one who has studied under a particular master. *Ld. Chesterfield*. One brought up, or protected, by another. *Florio*.

ELE'VEN, êl'-ê-vn. 103. *a.* [*endlepen*, *Sax.*] Ten and one.—*Shakspeare*.

ELE'VENTH, êl'-ê-vn-th. *a.* The next in order to the tenth. *Raleigh*.

E'LF, êlf. *n. s.* plural *elfs* and *elves*. [*elf*, *Welsh*.] A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild, unfrequented places; a fairy. *Shak*. A devil. *Dryden*. A dwarf, or little person. *Shenstone*.

To E'LF, êlf. *v. a.* To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. *Shakspeare*.

E'LF-LOCK, êlf'-lòk. *n. s.* Hair twisted by elves; a common superstition. *Shakspeare*.

E'LFIN, êl'-fin. *a.* Relating to fairies; elfish. *Spenser*.

E'LFIN*, êl'-fin. *n. s.* A child; an urchin. *Shenstone*.

E'LFISH*, êl'-fish. *a.* Relating to elves or demons. *Warton*.

To E'LFICIT, êl'-is-sit. *v. a.* [*elicio*, *Lat.*] To strike out; to fetch out by labour or art. *Hale*.

E'LFICIT, êl'-is-sit. *a.* Brought into act. *Hammond*.

To E'LICITATE*, êl'-is'-è-tate. *v. a.* To elicit. *More*.

E'LICITATION, êl'-is-sè-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* A deducing of the power of the will into act. *Bp. Bramhall*.

To E'LYDE, êl'-lde'. *v. a.* [*elido*, *Lat.*] To break in pieces; to crush. *Hooker*. To cut off a syllable. *Brit. Crit.*

E'LIBILITY, êl'-è-jè-bil'-è-tè. *n. s.* Worthiness to be chosen. *Bp. Taylor*.

E'LIBILE, êl'-è-jè-bl. 405. *a.* [*eligibilis*, *Lat.*] Fit to be chosen; preferable. *Addison*.

E'LIBLENES, êl'-è-jè-bl-nès. *n. s.* Worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.

To E'LYMINATE*, êl'-im-è-nâte. *v. a.* [*elimino*, *Lat.*] To open; to release from confinement; to put out of doors. *Loveace*.

E'LYMINATION, êl'-im-è-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of banishing; rejection. *Bp. Hall*.

E'LIQUATION*, êl'-è-kwâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*eliquatus*, *Lat.*] [In metallurgy.] A separation of the different parts of mixed bodies, by the different degrees of fire required to melt them. *Chambers*.

E'LISSION, êl'-izh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*elasio*, *Lat.*] The act of cutting off. *Swift*. Division; separation of parts. *Bacon*.

E'LITE*, êl'-èl'. [*Fr.*] A military word, denoting the flower or chosen part of an army.

To E'LYXATE*, êl'-è-ks'-âte. *v. a.* [*elixo*, *Lat.*] To seethe or boil. *Cockeram*.

E'LYXATION, êl'-è-ks'-shûn. 533, 530. *n. s.* The act of boiling or stewing any thing. *Brown*.

E'LYXIR, êl'-è-ks'-ûr. 418. *n. s.* [*Arabic*.] A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum. *Quincy*. The liquor with which chymists hope to transmute metals to gold. *Donne*. The extract or quintessence of any thing. *South*. Any cordial. *Milton*.

¶ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, even among the upper ranks of people, which changes the *i* in the second syllable into *e*, as if written *elezir*. The *i* is never pronounced in this manner when the accent is on it, except when followed by *r* and another consonant. 108. *W*.

E'LK, êlk. *n. s.* [*ælc*, *Sax.*] A large and stately animal of the stag kind. *Hill*.

E'LKE*, êlk. *n. s.* [*alarch*, *Welsh*.] A wild swan.

E'LL, êl. *n. s.* [*eln*, *Sax.*] A measure containing a yard and a quarter. *Addison*. It is taken proverbially for a long measure. *Herbert*.

E'LLINGE*, êl'-înje. *a.* [*ælenge*, *Sax.*] Cheerless; sad. *Vis. of P. Ploughman*.

E'LLI'PSIS, êl'-îp'-sis. [See EFFACE.] *n. s.* [*ἑλλειψις*.] A figure of rhetoric, by which something

is left out. *Hammond*. [In geometry.] An oval figure, generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone, but not parallel to the base, and meeting with the base when produced. *Harris*.
ELLIPTICAL, êl-lîp'-tê-kâl. } *a.* Having the form of an ellipse; oval.
ELLIPTICK, êl-lîp'-tîk. } of an ellipsis; oval.
Cheyne. Denoting the use of the rhetorical figure. *Knatchbull*.
ELLIPTICALLY*, êl-lîp'-tê-kâl-lê. *ad.* According to the rhetorical figure. *Hurd*.
ELM *ê*, êlm. *n. s.* [*ulmus*, Lat.] The name of a tree. *Miller*.
ELMY*, êl'-mê. *a.* Abounding with elm trees. *T. Warton*.
ELOCATION*, êl-ô-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*elocatus*, Lat.] A removal from the usual place of residence. *Bp. Hall*. A departure from usual method; an ecstasy. *Fotherby*.
ELOCUTION, êl-ô-kû'-shûn. *n. s.* [*elocutio*, Lat.] The power of fluent speech. *Wotton*. Power of speaking; speech. *Milton*. The power of expression or diction; eloquence; beauty of words. *Dryden*.
ELOCUTIVE*, êl-ô-kû'-tîv. *a.* Having the power of eloquent expression. *Feltham*.
ELOGE*, êl'-ôdje. *n. s.* [Fr.] A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead. *Alterbury*.
ELOGIST*, êl'-ô-jîst. *n. s.* One who pronounces a panegyric. *Wotton*.
ELOGY, êl'-ô-jê. 503. *n. s.* Praise; panegyric. *Wotton*.
TO ELOGNATE*, êl-ô-nâte. *v. a.* To remove. *Howell*.
TO ELOIGNE *ê*, êl-ôin'. *v. a.* [*eloigner*, Fr.] To put at a distance. *Spenser*. *Oh. J.*
ELOIGNMENT*, êl-ôin'-mênt. *n. s.* Remoteness; distance. *Shenstone*.
TO ELONG*, êl-ông'. *v. a.* To put or set far off; to retard. *G. Fletcher*.
TO ELONGATE*, êl-ông'-gâte. *v. a.* [*elongo*, Lat.] To lengthen; to draw out; to put further off. *Brown*.
TO ELONGATE, êl-ông'-gâte. *v. n.* To go off to a distance from anything. *Brown*.
ELONGATION, êl-ông-gâ'-shûn. 530, 533. *n. s.* The act of stretching or lengthening itself. *Arbutnot*. The state of being stretched. *Fotherby*. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation. *Quincy*. Distance; space at which one thing is distant from another. *Glanville*. Departure; removal. *Bp. Hall*.
TO ELOPE *ê*, êl-ôpe'. *v. n.* [*hleapan*, Sax.] To run away; to break loose; to escape from law or restraint. *Addison*.
ELOPEMENT, êl-ôpe'-mênt. *n. s.* Departure from just restraint; formerly used of a wife, now of a young lady who is to be clandestinely married. *Ayliffe*.
E/LOPS, êl'-lôps. *n. s.* [*ἔλος*]. A fish; also a serpent. *Milton*.
E/LOQUENCE *ê*, êl'-ô-kwênse. *n. s.* [*eloquentia*, Lat.] The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; oratory. *Shak.* Elegant language uttered with fluency. *Shakespeare*.
E/LOQUENT, êl'-ô-kwênt. *a.* Having the power of oratory. *Isaiah*.
E/LOQUENTLY*, êl'-ô-kwênt-lê. *ad.* In elegant language, written or uttered with fluency. *Sir T. Eliot*.
ELSE *ê*, êlse. *pronoun*. [eller, Sax.] Other; one besides. *Shakespeare*.
ELSE, êlse. *conj.* Otherwise. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. Beside; except that mentioned. *Dryden*.
ELSEWHERE, êlse'-whêre. 397. *ad.* [eller'-hpær, Sax.] In any other place. *Abbot*. In other places; in some other place. *Hooker*.
E/LSIN*, êl'-sîn. *n. s.* [*alsene*, Teut.] A shoemaker's awl. *Grose*.
TO ELUCIDATE *ê*, êl-lû'-sâte. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Lat.] To explain; to clear; to make plain. *Boyle*.
ELUCIDATION, êl-lû-sê-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Explanation; exposition. *Boyle*.

ELUCIDATIVE*, êl-lû'-sê-dâ-tîv. *a.* Throwing light; explanatory.
ELUCIDATOR, êl-lû'-sê-dâ-târ. 521. *n. s.* Explainer; expositor; commentator. *Abbot*.
ELUCATION*, êl-lûk-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*eluctatus*, Lat.] The act of bursting forth. *Brown*. Escape. *Bp. Hall*.
TO ELUDE *ê*, êl-lûde'. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Lat.] To escape by stratagem; to avoid by artifice. *Swift*. To mock by an unexpected escape. *Pope*.
ELU/DIBLE, êl-lû-dê-bl. *a.* Possible to be defeated. *Swift*.
ELU/MBATED, êl-lûm'-bâ-têd. *a.* [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weakened in the loins. *Dict*.
ELU/SION *ê*, êl-lû'-zhûn. *n. s.* [*elusio*, Lat.] An escape from inquiry or examination; an artifice. *Abp. Crammer*.
ELU/SIVE, êl-lû'-sîv. 158, 428. *a.* Practising elusion. *Pope*. Tending to deceive; fallacious. *Student*.
ELU/SORINESS*, êl-lû'-sûr-ê-nês. *n. s.* The state of being elusory. *Ash*.
ELU/SORY, êl-lû'-sûr-ê. 429, 512. *a.* Tending to elude; tending to deceive. *Brown*.
TO ELUTE, êl-lûte'. *v. a.* [*eluo*, Lat.] To wash off. *Arbutnot*.
TO ELU/TRIATE *ê*, êl-lû'-trê-âte. 91. *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Lat.] To decant, or strain out. *Arbutnot*.
ELUTRIATION*, êl-lû-trê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Straining off. [In metallurgy.] The separating the lighter matters from the ores of metals by water. *Chambers*.
E/VELOCKS, êl-v'-lôks. *n. s.* Knots in the hair superstitiously supposed to be tangled by the fairies. *Brown*.
E/LVERS*, êl'-vîrz. *n. s.* Small eels; young congers, or sea-eels. *Chambers*.
ELVES, êlvz. The plural of *elf*.
E/LVISH, êl'-vîsh. *a.* Relating to elves, or wandering spirits. *Spenser*. Reserved; coy; disdainful. *Chaucer*.
ELYSIAN, êl-lîzh'-ê-ân. 542. *a.* Pertaining to Elysium; deliciously soft and soothing; exceedingly delightful. *Milton*.
ELYSIUM, êl-lîzh'-ê-ûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant. *Shakespeare*.
EM, a contraction of *them*. *Hudibras*.
TO EMACERATE *ê*, ê-mâs'-êr-âte. *v. n.* [*emacero*, Lat.] Our old word for *emaciate*. *Bullockar*.
EMACERATION*, ê-mâs-êr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Leanness or falling away in flesh. *Bullockar*.
TO EMACIATE *ê*, ê-mâ'-shê-âte. 542. *v. a.* [*emacio*, Lat.] To waste; to deprive of flesh. *Bacon*.
TO EMACIATE, ê-mâ'-shê-âte. *v. n.* To lose flesh; to pine; to grow lean. *Brown*.
EMACIATE*, ê-mâ'-shê-âte. *a.* Sunk; wasted. *Shenstone*.
EMACIATION, ê-mâ-shê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of making lean. The state of one grown lean. *Graunt*.
TO EMACULATE *ê*, ê-mâk'-û-lâte. *v. a.* [*emaculo*, Lat.] To make clean; to take out spots. *Hales*.
EMACULATION, ê-mâk-û-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness. *Dict*.
E/MANANT, êm'-â-nânt. *a.* Issuing from something else. *Hale*.
TO E/MANATE *ê*, êm'-â-nâte. 91. *v. n.* [*emano*, Lat.] To issue or flow from something else. *Hales*.
EMANA/TION, êm-mâ-nâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance; an efflux; effluvia. *Bp. Taylor*.
E/MANATIVE, êm'-ân-â-ûv. 91. *a.* Issuing from another. *Dict*.
TO EMANCIPATE *ê*, ê-mân'-sê-pâte. *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Lat.] To set free from servitude. *Brown*.
EMANCIPATION, ê-mân-sê-pâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of setting free; deliverance from slavery. *Glanville*.
EMANCIPATOR*, ê-mân'-sê-pâ-târ. *n. s.* One who releases from any confinement. *The Merits of the Catholics*.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tâb, bâll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

To EMARGINATE, ê-mâr'-jè-nàte. *v. a.* [*emargino*, Lat.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing. *Cockeram*.
To EMASCULATE ê, ê-mâs'-kù-lâte. *v. a.* [*emasculo*, Lat.] To castrate; to deprive of virility. *Grant*.
 To effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness. *Dryd*.
EMASCULATE*, ê-mâs'-kù-lâte. *a.* Unmanned; effeminate; vitiated. *Hammond*.
EMASCULATION, ê-mâs'-kù-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Castration. *Gayton*. Effeminacy; womanish qualities.
To EMBALE, êm-bâle'. *v. a.* [*emballer*, Fr.] To make up into a bundle. To bind up; to enclose. *Spenser*.
To EMBALM ê, êm-bâm'. 403. *v. a.* [*embaumer*, Fr.] To impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction. *Shak*. To fill with sweet scent. *Milton*.
 The affinity between the long *e* and the short *i*, when immediately followed by the accent, has been observed under the word *despatch*.—But this affinity is no where more remarkable than in those words where the *e* is followed by *m* or *n*. This has induced Mr. Sheridan to spell *embrace*, *endow*, &c. *imbrace*, *indow*, &c.; and this spelling may, perhaps, sufficiently convey the cursory or colloquial pronunciation; but my observation greatly fails me if correct public speaking does not preserve the *e* in its true sound, when followed by *m* or *n*. The difference is delicate, but, in my opinion, real. *W*.
EMBALMER, êm-bâm'-êr. 403. *n. s.* One that practises the art of embalming. *Bacon*.
To EMBAR, êm-bâr'. *v. a.* [*from bar*.] To shut; to enclose. *Spenser*. To stop; to hinder by prohibition. *Bacon*.
EMBARCATION, êm-bâr-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of putting on shipboard. *Clarendon*. The act of going on shipboard.
EMBARGO ê, êm-bâr'-gò. 98. *n. s.* [*embargar*, Span.] A prohibition to pass; a stop put to trade. *Bacon*.
To EMBARGO*, êm-bâr'-gò. *v. a.* To lay an embargo upon. *Coles*.
To EMBARKE, êm-bâr-k'. *v. a.* [*embarquer*, Fr.] To put on shipboard. *Milton*. To engage another in any affair. *Ld. Clarendon*.
To EMBARKE, êm-bâr-k'. *v. n.* To go on shipboard. *A. Phillips*. To engage in any affair.
EMBARKATION*, êm-bâr-kâ'-shûn. See **EMBARCATION**.
To EMBARASS ê, êm-bâr'-râs. *v. a.* [*embarrasser*, Fr.] To perplex; to distress; to entangle. *Spectator*.
EMBARASSMENT, êm-bâr-râs-mênt. *n. s.* Perplexity; entanglement. *Watts*.
To EMBASE, êm-bâse'. *v. a.* [*from base*.] To vitiate; to deperurate; to lower; to deprave; to impair. *Bacon*. To degrade; to vilify. *Spenser*.
EMBASEMENT*, êm-bâse'-mênt. *n. s.* Deterioration; deprivation. *South*.
EMBASADE*, êm-bâs-sâde'. *n. s.* [*embassade*, Fr.] An embassy. *Spenser*. *Ob. T*.
EMBASADEUR ê, êm-bâs'-sâ-dûr. 98. *n. s.* [*embassadeur*, old Fr.] One sent on a publick message. *Denham*.
EMBASADRESS, êm-bâs'-sâ-drês. *n. s.* A woman sent on a publick message. The wife of an ambassador. *Ld. Chesterfield*.
EMBASSAGE, êm-bâs-sâje. 90. } *n. s.* A publick }
EMBASSY, êm-bâs-sê. } message. *Shak*.
 Any solemn message. *Bp. Taylor*. An errand, in an ironical sense. *Sidney*.
To EMBATHE*. See **To IMBATHE**.
To EMBATTL ê, êm-bât'-tl. *v. a.* [*from battle*.] To range in order or array of battle. *Shakspeare*.
To EMBATTL, êm-bât'-tl. *v. n.* To be ranged in battle array. *Shakspeare*.
EMBATTL'D, êm-bât'-ld. *a.* Indented like a battlement. *Chaucer*.
To EMBAÏ, êm-bâ'. 98. *v. a.* [*baigner*, Fr.] To bathe; to wet; to wash. *Spenser*. Not used. [*From bay*.] To enclose in a bay; to landlock. *Shakspeare*.
EMBEDDED*, êm-bêd'-dêd. *a.* Sunk in another substance. *Paley*.

To EMBELLISH ê, êm-bêl'-lîsh. *v. a.* [*embellir*, Fr.] To adorn; to beautify. *Spenser*.
EMBELLISHMENT, êm-bêl'-lîsh-mênt. *n. s.* Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; adscitious grace. *Addison*.
EMBERING ê, êm-bûr'-îng. *n. s.* The ember days. *Tusser*. *Ob. J*.
EMBERS, êm-bûr'. *n. s.* Without a singular. [*em̃yria*, Sax.] Hot cinders; ashes not yet extinguished. *Bacon*.
EMBERWEEK, êm-bûr'-wêek. *n. s.* [*ymbren* or *embren*.] A week in which an ember day falls. The ember days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September 14, December 13. *Ayliffe*.
To EMBEZZLE ê, êm-bêz'-zl. *v. a.* [*besler*, or *embester*, old Fr.] To appropriate by breach of trust. *Hayward*. To waste; to swallow up in riot. *Dryden*.
EMBEZZLEMENT, êm-bêz'-zl-mênt. *n. s.* The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another. The thing appropriated.
EMBEZZLER*, êm-bêz'-zlûr. *n. s.* One who appropriates to himself what is received in trust for another.
To EMBIBE*. See **To IMBIBE**.
To EMBLAZE ê, êm-blâze'. *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.] To adorn with glittering embellishments. *Milton*. To blazon; to paint with ensigns armorial. *Shak*.
To EMBLAZON, êm-blâ'-zn. *v. a.* To adorn with figures of heraldry. To deck in glaring colours. *Hakewill*.
EMBLAZONER*, êm-blâ'-zn-âr. *n. s.* One who publishes in a pompous manner. *Milton*. A herald; a blazoner.
EMBLAZONRY, êm-blâ'-zn-rê. *n. s.* Pictures upon shields. *Milton*.
EMBLEM ê, êm-blêm. *n. s.* [*εμβλημα*.] Inlay; enamel. *Milton*. An occult representation; an allusive picture; a typical designation. *Shakspeare*.
To EMBLEM, êm-blêm. *v. a.* To represent in an occult or allusive manner. *Feltham*.
EMBLEMATICAL, êm-blêm'-tîk'-ê-kâl. 509. } *a.*
EMBLEMATICAL, êm-blêm'-tîk'-ê-kâl. 509. }
 Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative. *Prior*. Dealing in emblems; using emblems. *Prior*.
EMBLEMATICALLY, êm-blêm'-tîk'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad*
 In the manner of emblems; allusively. *Brown*.
EMBLEMATIST, êm-blêm'-tîk'-lîst. *n. s.* A writer or inventor of emblems. *Brown*.
To EMBLEMATIZE*, êm-blêm'-tîk'-lîze. *v. a.* To represent by an emblem. *More*.
EMBLEMMENTS*, êm-blêm'-mênts. *n. s. plur.* [*emblaver*, Fr.] Profits arising from land sown, or generally from the ground. *Cowel*.
EMBLEMIZING*, êm-blêm'-lîz-îng. *n. s.* A making of emblems. *Cotgrave*.
To EMBODY*. See **To IMBODY**.
EMBOUING*, êm-bôg'-îng. *n. s.* [*embouchure*, Fr.] The mouth of a river; the place where it empties itself into the sea. *Florida*.
To EMBOIL*. See **To IMBOIL**.
To EMBOILDEN*. See **To IMBOILDEN**.
EMBOLISM, êm-bô-lîzm. *n. s.* [*εμβολισμός*.] Intercalation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time. *Holder*. The time inserted; intercalary time.
EMBOLUS, êm-bô-lûs. *n. s.* [*εμβολος*.] Any thing inserted and acting in another, as, the sucker in a pump. *Arbuthnot*.
To EMBORDER*, êm-bôr'-dûr. *v. a.* [*emborder*, old Fr.] To adorn with a border. See **To IMBORDER**.
To EMBOSS*. See **To IMBOSS**.
To EMBOSS ê, êm-bôs'. *v. a.* [*bosse*, Fr.] To form with protuberances. *Shak*. To engrave with relief, or rising work. *B. Jonson*. To enclose; to include; to cover. [*emboister*, Fr.] *Spenser*. To enclose in a thicket. [*emboscure*, Ital] *Milton*. To hunt hard. *Spenser*

EMBO/SSMENT, êm-bôs'-mênt. *n. s.* Any thing standing out from the rest; jut; eminence. *Bacon*. Relief; rising work. *Addison*.
To EMBO/TTLE, êm-bôt'-tl. *v. a.* [*bouteille*, Fr.] To include in bottles; to bottle.
To EMBO/UND*. See **To IMBOUND**.
To EMBO/W*, êm-bô'. *v. a.* To bend like a bow; to arch; to vault. *Spenser*.
To EMBO/WEL, êm-bôl'-êl. *v. a.* [*from bowel*]. To eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails. *Shak.* To bury within any other substance. *Spenser*.
EMBO/WELLER*, êm-bôl'-êl-lâr. *n. s.* One who takes out entrails. *Greenhill*.
To EMBO/WER*, êm-bôûr'. *v. n.* To lodge; to build; to bower. *Spenser*.
To EMBO/X*. See **To IMBOX**.
To EMBRACE, êm-brâse'. *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.] To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze in kindness. *Dryden*. To seize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome. *Chaucer*. To comprehend; to take in: as, Natural philosophy embraces many sciences. To comprise; to enclose; to contain; to encircle. *Denham*. To admit; to receive. *Shak.* To find; to take. *Shak.* To squeeze in a hostile manner. To fasten; to fit close. *Spenser*.
To EMBRACE, êm-brâse'. *v. n.* To join in an embrace. *Shakespeare*.
EMBRACE, êm-brâse'. *n. s.* Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug. *Denham*. A hostile squeeze; crush.
EMBRACE/MENT, êm-brâse'-mênt. *n. s.* Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace. *Sidney*. Hostile hug; grapple. *Sidney*. Comprehension. *Davies*. State of being contained; enclosure. *Bacon*. Conjugal endearment. *Shakespeare*. Admission; reception. *Weaver*.
EMBRACER, êm-brâ'-sâr. *n. s.* The person embracing. *Howell*.
EMBRACING*, êm-brâ'-sîng. *n. s.* An embrace. *Burton*.
To EMBRAID*, êm-brâde'. *v. a.* [*from braid*]. To censure in opprobrious terms. *Sir T. Elyot*. *Ob. T.*
EMBRASURE, êm-brâ'-zhûre'. *n. s.* [Fr.] An aperture in the wall, through which the cannon is pointed; battlement.
To EMBRAVE, êm-brâve'. *v. a.* [*from brave*]. To decorate; to embellish. *Spenser*. To inspire with fortitude. *Beaumont*. *Ob. J.*
To EMBROCATE, êm-brô'-kâte. *v. a.* [*εμβρέχω*]. To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors. *Wiseman*.
EMBROCCATION, êm-brô'-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors or spirits. The lotion with which any diseased part is washed. *Wiseman*.
To EMBROIDER, êm-brôê'-dûr. *v. a.* [*broder*, Fr.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work. *Wotton*.
EMBROIDERER, êm-brôê'-dûr-âr. *n. s.* One that adorns clothes with needlework. *Eccles*. xiv.
EMBROIDERY, êm-brôê'-dûr-ê. *n. s.* Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework. *Shak.* Variegation; diversity of colours. *Spectator*.
To EMBROIL, êm-brôil'. *v. a.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] To disturb; to confuse; to distract. *King Charles*. To perplex; to entangle. *Addison*.
EMBROILMENT*, êm-brôil'-mênt. *n. s.* Confusion; disturbance. *Maunderell*.
To EMBROTHEL, êm-brôth'-êl. *v. a.* To enclose in a brothel. *Donne*.
To EMBROWN*. See **To IMBROWN**.
To EMBRUE*. See **To IMBUE**.
EMBRYO, êm-brê-ô. *n. s.* [*εμβρυον*]. The embryo, *embryo*, *embryo*.
EMBRYON, êm-brê-ôn. *n. s.* Offspring yet unfinished in the womb. *Bacon*. The state of any thing yet not fit for production; yet unfinished. *Swift*.
EMBRYON*, êm-brê-ôn. *a.* Yet unfinished; not yet ready for production. *W. Browne*.
To EMBURSE*. See **To IMBURSE**.
To EMBUSY*, êm-bîz'-zê. *v. a.* To employ. *Skelton*.

EME, ême. *n. s.* [eame, Sax.] Uncle. *Ob. J.* See **EAME**.
EMENAGOGUE. See **EMMENAGOGUES**.
To EMEND, ê-mênd'. *v. a.* [*emendo*, Lat.] To amend; to correct. *Mystery of Candemas-day*.
EMENDABLE, ê-mên'-dâ-bl. *a.* Capable of emendation; corrigible.
EMENDATELY*, ê-mênd'-âte-lê. *a.* Without fault; correct. *Taverner*.
EMENDATION, êm-ên-dâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* Correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better. *Bp. Taylor*. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism. *Bentley*.
EMENDATOR, êm-ên-dâ'-tûr. 521. *n. s.* A corrector; an improver; an alterer for the better. *Bp. Cosin*.
EMENDATORY*, ê-mên'-dâ-tûr-ê. *a.* [*emendatus* Lat.] Contributing correction or emendation. *Dr. Warton*.
To EMENDICATE*, ê-mên'-dê-kâte. *v. a.* [*emendico*, Lat.] To beg. *Cockeram*. See **To MENDICATE**.
EMERALD, êm'-ê-râld. *n. s.* [*emeraude*, Fr.] A green precious stone. *Hill*.
To EMERGE, ê-mêrjê'. *v. n.* [*emergo*, Lat.] To rise out of any thing in which it is covered. *Boyle*. To issue; to proceed. *Newton*. To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view. *Dryden*.
EMERGENCE, ê-mêrjê'-jênsê. *n. s.* The act of **EMERGENCY**, ê-mêrjê'-jênsê. *n. s.* rising out of any fluid by which any thing is covered. *Brown*. The act of rising into view. *Boyle*. Any sudden occasion, unexpected casually. *Granville*. Pressing necessity; exigence. A sense not proper. *Addison*.
EMERGENT, ê-mêrjê'-jênt. *a.* Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it. *B. Jonson*. Rising into view. *B. Jonson*. Proceeding or issuing from any thing. *B. Jonson*. Sudden; unexpectedly casual. *Bacon*.
EMERITED*, ê-mêrjê'-î-têd. *a.* [*emeritus*, Lat.] Allowed to have done sufficient publick service. *Evelyn*.
EMERODS, êm'-êr-ôds. *n. s.* [*from hemorrhoids*].
EMEROIDS, êm'-êr-ôids. *n. s.* [*αιμορροιδες*]. Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles. 1 *Sam*.
EMERSION, ê-mêr'-shûn. *n. s.* [*from emerge*]. The act of rising out of any fluid. *Knatchbull*. The time when a star, having been obscured by its approach to the sun, appears again. *Brown*.
EMERY, êm'-êr-ê. *n. s.* [*esmeril*, Fr.] An iron ore, useful in cleaning and polishing steel. *Hill*.
EMETICAL, ê-mêt'-ê-kâl. *a.* [*εμεω*]. Having the **EMETICK**, ê-mêt'-êk. *n. s.* quality of provoking vomits. *Hale*.
EMETICALLY, ê-mêt'-ê-kâl-ê. *ad.* In such a manner as to provoke to vomit. *Boyle*.
EMETICK*, ê-mêt'-êk. *n. s.* A medicine provoking vomits. *Dr. Warton*.
E/MEU*, { *n. s.* A name of the cassiowary,
E/MEW*, { *n. s.* a large bird of the ostrich kind.
EMICA/TION, êm-ê-kâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* [*emicatio*, Lat.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles. *Brown*.
EMICTION, ê-mîk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*emictum*, Lat.] Urine; what is voided by the urinary passages. *Harvey*.
EMIGRANT*, êm'-ê-grânt. *n. s.* One who emigrates. *Robertson*.
EMIGRATE*, êm'-ê-grâte. *part. a.* Wandering; roving. *Gayton*.
To EMIGRATE, êm'-ê-grâte. *v. n.* [*emigro*, Lat.] To remove from one place to another. *Pownall*.
EMIGRATION, êm-ê-grâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* Change of habitation. *Hale*.
EMINENCE, êm'-ê-nênsê. *n. s.* Loftiness; height.
EMINENCY, êm'-ê-nên-sê. *n. s.* Summit; highest part. *Ray*. A part rising above the rest. *Dryden*. A place where one is exposed to general notice. *Addison*. Exaltation; conspicuousness; reputation; celebrity; fame; greatness. *Shak.* Supreme

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bûll;—ôll;—pôûnd;—êlin, THIS.

degree. *Milton*. Notice; distinction. *Shak.* A title given to cardinals. *Milton*.
EMINENT δ , êm'-ê-nênt. *a.* [eminens, Lat.] High; lofty. *Ezek.* xvi. Dignified; exalted. *Dryden*. Conspicuous; remarkable. *Addison*.
EMINENTLY, êm'-ê-nênt-lê. *ad.* Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation. *Milton*. In a high degree. *Dryden*.
EMIR*, ê'-mûr. *n. s.* A title of dignity among the Turks and Persians. *Ricaut*.
EMISSARY, êm'-is-sâr-rê. *n. s.* [emissarius, Lat.] One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent. *Bacon*. One that emits or sends out. *Arbutnot*.
EMISSARY*, êm'-is-sâ-rê. *a.* Looking about; prying. *B. Jonson*.
EMISSION, ê-mîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* The act of sending out; vent. *Bacon*.
EMISSITIOUS*, êm'-is-sîsh'-ûs. *a.* Prying; narrowly examining. *Bp. Hall*.
TO EMIT δ , ê-mî't. *v. a.* [emitto, Lat.] To send forth; to let go. *Woodward*. To let fly; to dart. *Prior*. To issue out juridically. *Avulphé*.
EMMENAGOGUES, êm-mên'-â-gô-gûs. *n. s.* [εμμηναγωγός] Medicines that promote the courses in women. *Quincy*.
EMMET, êm'-mêt. 99. *n. s.* [æmette, Sax.] An ant; a pismire. *Sidney*.
TO EMMEW, êm-mû'. *v. a.* [from mew.] To mew or coop up. *Shakspeare*.
TO EMMOVE, êm-môdv'. *v. a.* [emmouvoir, Fr.] To excite; to rouse. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
EMOLLIENT δ , ê-môl'-yênt. 113. *a.* [emolliens, Lat.] Softening; suppling. *Arbutnot*.
EMOLLIENTS, ê-môl'-yênts. *n. s.* Medicines which have the power of relaxing or softening the fibres when too rigid. They are all externals. *Cyclop.*
EMOLLIMENT*, ê-môl'-lê-mênt. *n. s.* [emollimentum, Lat.] An assuaging. *Cockeram*.
EMOLLITION, êm-môl'-lîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [emollitio, Lat.] The act of softening. *Bacon*.
EMOLUMENT δ , ê-môl'-û-mênt. *n. s.* Profit; advantage. *South*.
EMOLUMENTAL*, ê-môl'-û-mênt'-âl. *a.* Useful; yielding profit. *Evelyn*.
EMONGST, ê-mûngs't. *prep.* Among. *Spenser*.
EMOTION, ê-mô'-shûn. *n. s.* [emotion, Fr.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion. *Dryden*.
TO EMPAIR δ , êm-pâre'. *v. a.* [empârer, Fr.] To injure; to diminish. *Spenser*.
TO EMPAIR*, êm-pâre'. *v. n.* To become less; to grow worse. *Spenser*.
TO EMPALE δ , êm-pâle'. *v. a.* [empaler, Fr.] To fence with a pale. *Donne*. To fortify. *Raleigh*. To enclose; to shut in. *Spenser*. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright. *Southern*.
EMPALEMENT*, êm-pâle'-mênt. *n. s.* The punishment of empaling. [In heraldry.] A conjunction of coats of arms; pale-ways. *Warton*. [In botany.] The cup or outmost part of the flower of a plant. *Mûller*.
EMPAANNEL δ , êm-pân'-nêl. *n. s.* [from panne, Fr.] The writing or entering the names of a jury into a schedule by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear. *Cowel*.
TO EMPAANNEL, êm-pân'-nêl. *v. a.* To summon to serve on a jury. *Government of the Tongue*.
TO EMPARADISE*. See **TO IMPARADISE**.
TO EMPARK*, êm-pârk'. *v. a.* [emparcher, old Fr.] To enclose as with a fence or pale; to shut in. *Bp. King*.
EMPARLANCE, êm-pâr'-lânse. *n. s.* [parler, Fr.] [In common law.] A desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do. *Cowel*. Parley. *Spenser*.
EMPAISM, êm-pâzm'. *n. s.* [εμπαίσμα] A powder to correct the bad scent of the body.
TO EMPASSION δ , êm-pâsh'-ûn. *v. a.* To move with passion; to affect strongly. *Spenser*.
EMPASSIONATE*, êm-pâsh'-ûn-âte. *a.* Strongly affected. *Spenser*.
TO EMPAST*. See **TO IMPAST**.

TO EMPEACH*, êm-pêetsh'. *v. a.* [empescher, Fr.] To hinder; to oppose. *Sir T. Eliot*.
EMPEIRAL*. See **EMPIRICK**.
TO EMPEOPLE, êm-pê'-pl. *v. a.* To form into a people or community. *Spenser*.
EMPERESS, êm'-pêr-ês. *n. s.* [from emperour: now written *empress*.] A woman invested with imperial power. *Davies*. The wife of an emperour. *Til Andron*.
TO EMPEARIL*, êm-pêr'-rîl. *v. a.* To endanger. *Spenser*.
EMPERISHED*, êm-pêr'-îshet. *part. a.* Decayed, perished. *Spenser*.
EMPEROUR δ , êm'-pêr'-ûr. 166. *n. s.* [empereur, Fr.] A monarch of title and dignity superiour to a king. *Shakspeare*.
EMPERY, êm'-pêr-ê. 503. *n. s.* [empere, Fr.] Empire; sovereignty; dominion. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J.*
EMPHASIS δ , êm'-fâ-sîs. *n. s.* [ἐμφασις.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence; particular force impressed by style or pronunciation. *Shak.*
EMPHATICAL, êm-fât'-îk-âl. δ . [ἐμφατικός.] Forcible. *Shak.*
EMPHATICK, êm-fât'-îk. δ . [b]le; strong; striking. *Bp. Reynolds*. Striking the sight. *Boyle*.
EMPHATICALLY, êm-fât'-ê-kâl-ê. *ad.* Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner. *South*. According to appearance. *Brown*.
EMPHYSEMA, êm-fê-sê'-mâ. *n. s.* [εμφυσήμα.] A light, puffy humour, easily yielding to the pressure of the finger, arising again in the instant you take it off. *Wiseman*.
EMPHYSEMATOUS, êm-fê-sêm'-â-tûs. *a.* Bloat ed; puffed up; swollen. *Sharp*.
TO EMPIERCE, êm-pêrse'. 250. [See **PIERCE**.] *v. a.* To pierce into; to enter into by violent impulse. *Spenser*.
EMPIGHT, êm-pltê'. *preterit and part. from to pight, or pitch*. Set; fixed; fastened. *Spenser*.
EMPIRE δ , êm'-pîrê. 140. *n. s.* [empire, Sax.] Imperial power; supreme dominion. *Roussé*. The region over which dominion is extended. *Temple*. Command over any thing.
¶ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan in the pronunciation of the last syllable of this word, as I think the long sound of *i* is more agreeable to the ear, as well as to the best usage, though I confess not so analogous as the short *i*. Dr. Kenrick, Scott, W. Jo'nston, and Perry, pronounce the *i* long, as I have done. See **EMPIRE**. *W.*
EMPIRICK δ , êm'-pê-rîk, or êm-pîr'-îk. *n. s.* [ἐμπειρικός.] One of a sect of the ancient physicians, who formed for themselves rules and methods on their own practice and experience, and not on any knowledge of natural causes, or the study of good authors. *Hakewill*. A trier; an experimenter; a quack; such persons as have no true knowledge of physical practice, but venture upon observation only. *Hooker*.
¶ Dr. Johnson tells us, the first accentuation is adopted by Dryden, and the last by Milton; and this he prefers. There is, indeed, a strong analogy for the last, as the word ends in *ick*, 509; but this analogy is sometimes violated in favour of the substantives, as in *lunatick*, *heretick*, &c.; and that this is the case in the word in question, may be gathered from the majority of votes in its favour; for, though Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, are for the latter; Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Entick, Bailey, and Barclay, are for the former. This word classes, too, with those that almost always adopt the antepenultimate accent, 503; but the adjective has more properly the accent on the second syllable. *W.*
EMPIRICAL, êm-pîr'-ê-kâl. δ . Versed in experience. *Shakspeare*.
EMPIRICK, êm-pîr'-îk. δ . [m]ents. *Milton*. Known only by experience. *Shakspeare*.
EMPIRICALLY, êm-pîr'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.* Experimentally; according to experience. *Brown*. Without rational ground; charlataneously.
EMPIRICISM, êm-pîr'-ê-sîzm. *n. s.* Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery. *Warton*.
EMPLASTER δ , êm-plâs'-tûr. *n. s.* [ἐμπλαστρον.] An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance, spread upon cloth. *Wiseman*.

To EMPLASTER, êm-plâs'-tûr. v. a. To cover with a plaster; figuratively, to hide. *Chaucer*.

EMPLASTICK, êm-plâs'-îk. a. Viscous; glutinous. *Wiseman*.

To EMPLAID, êm-plêd'-e. v. a. [*emplaid*, old Fr.] To indict; to prefer a charge against; to accuse. *Hayward*.

To EMPLOY, êm-plô'-e. v. a. [*emploier*, Fr.] To busy; to keep at work; to exercise. *Dryden*. To use as an instrument. *Gay*. To use as means. 2 *Macc.* iv. To use as materials. *Locke*. To commission; to intrust with the management of any affairs. *Ezra*, x. To fill up with business. *Molteux*.

To pass or spend in business. *Prior*.

EMPLOY, êm-plô'-e. n. s. Business; object of industry. *Guardian*. Public office. *Addison*.

EMPLOYABLE, êm-plô'-â-bl. a. Capable to be used; proper for use. *Boyle*.

EMPLOYER, êm-plô'-ûr. n. s. One that uses or causes to be used. *Child*. One that sets others to work. *Shakspeare*.

EMPLOYMENT, êm-plô'-mênt. n. s. Business; object of industry; object of labour. *Guardian*. Business; the state of being employed. *Ezek.* xxxix. Office; post of business. *Atterbury*. Business intrusted. *Shakspeare*.

To EMPLUNGE*, êm-plûnj'-e. v. a. [from *plunge*.] To force suddenly. *Daniel*.

To EMPOISON, êm-pô'-zû. v. a. [*empoisonner*, Fr.] To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs. *Sidney*. To taint with poison; to envenom. *Harmon*.

EMPOISONER, êm-pô'-zû-ûr. n. s. One who destroys another by poison. *Bacon*.

EMPOISONING*, êm-pô'-zû-îng. n. s. Empoisonment. *Bacon*.

EMPOISONMENT, êm-pô'-zû-mênt. n. s. The practice of destroying by poison. *Bacon*.

EMPORETICK, êm-pô-rê'-îk. a. [*ἐμπορτικός*.] That which is used at markets, or in merchandise.

EMPORIUM, êm-pô'-rê-ûm. n. s. [*ἐμπορίον*.] A place of merchandise; a mart; a commercial city. *Burton*.

To EMPOVERISH, êm-pôv'-êr-îsh. v. a. [*pauper*, Fr.] To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence. *Sidney*. To lessen fertility.

[F] This word, before Dr. Johnson's dictionary was published, was always written *impovertish*; nor, since he has reformed the orthography, do we find any considerable difference in the sound of the first syllable, except in solemn speaking; in this case we must undoubtedly preserve the *c* in its true sound.—See *EMBALM*. *W*.

EMPOVERISHER, êm-pôv'-êr-îsh-ûr. n. s. One that makes others poor. That which impairs fertility. *Mortimer*.

EMPOVERISHMENT, êm-pôv'-êr-îsh-mênt. n. s. Depauperation; cause of poverty. *Spenser*.

To EMPOWER, êm-pôû'-ûr. v. a. To authorize; to commission; to give power. *Dryden*. To give natural force; to enable. *Baker*.

EMPRESS, êm'-prês. n. s. [contracted from *empress*.] The wife of an emperor. *B. Jonson*. A female invested with imperial dignity. *Milton*.

EMPRISE, êm'-prîze'. n. s. [*emprise*, Fr.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise. *Spenser*.

To EMPRISON*, See *To IMPRISON*.

EMPTIER, êm'-tê'-ûr. n. s. One that empties. *Nahua*, ii.

EMPTINESS, êm'-tê-nês. n. s. Absence of plentitude; inanity. *Phillips*. The state of being empty. *Shak*. A void space; vacuity; vacuum. *Bentley*. Want of substance or solidity. *Dryden*. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires. *Dryden*. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge. *Pope*.

EMPTION, êm'-shûn. n. s. [*emptio*, Lat.] The act of purchasing; a purchase. *Arbutnot*.

EMPTY, êm'-tê. 412. a. [*ἐμτῖς*, Sax.] Void; having nothing in it; not full. *Shak*. Evacuated; no longer full. *Spenser*. Devoid; unfurnished. *Newton*. Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind

or desires. *Pope*. Without any thing to carry; unburthened; unfreighted. *Exod.* iii. Hungry. *Shak*. Vacant of head; ignorant; unskillful. *Raleigh*. Unfruitful; barren. *Genesis*. Wanting substance; vain. *Dryden*.

To EMPTY, êm'-tê. v. a. To evacuate; to exhaust. *Shakspeare*.

To EMPTY*, êm'-tê. v. n. To become empty. *B. Jonson*.

To EMPURPLE, êm-pûr'-pl. v. a. To make of a purple colour. *Milton*.

EMPUSE*, êm-pûse'. n. s. [*ἐμψυα*.] A phantom; a spectre. *Bp. Taylor*.

To EMPUZZLE, êm-pûz'-zl. v. a. To perplex; to put to a stand. *Brown*.

EMPYEMA, êm-pî'-ê-mâ. 92. n. s. [*ἐμπύημα*.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever; generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only. *Quincy*.

[F] I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the sound of the *y* in the second syllable of this word, merely from the disagreeable effect it has on the ear, to pronounce two vowels of exactly the same sound in immediate succession. This sameness is, in some measure, avoided by giving *y* the long diphthongal sound of *i*; and the same reason has induced me to the same notation in the word *empyrean*. If good usage is against me, I submit. *W*.

EMPYREAL, êm-pîr'-ê-âl. a. [*ἐμψυρος*.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial. *Milton*.

EMPYREAN, êm-pîr'-ê-ân, or êm-pîr'-ê-ân. [See *EMPYEMA*.] n. s. The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist. *Milton*.

[F] This word has the accent on the penultimate syllable in Sheridan, Kenrick, Barclay, Nares, and Bailey; and on the antepenultimate in Ash, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick; and this last accentuation is, in my opinion, the most correct; for, as the penultimate is short, there is the same reason for placing the accent on the antepenultimate as in *cerulean*; though poets, with their usual license, generally accent the penultimate.—See *EUROPEAN*. *W*.

EMPYREAN*, êm-pîr'-ê-ân. or êm-pîr'-ê-ân. a. Empyrean. *Akenside*.

EMPYREUM, êm-pîr'-ê-ûm. } n. s. [*ἐμπύρευμα*.]

EMPYREUMA, êm-pê-rû'-mâ. } The burning of any matter in boiling or distillation. *Harvey*.

EMPYREUMATICAL, êm-pê-rû-mât'-ê-kâl. a. Having the smell or taste of burnt substances. *Boyle*.

EMPYREUMATICK*, êm-pê-rû-mât'-îk. a. Having the taste or smell of burnt substances. *Johnson*.

EMPYRICAL*, êm-pîr'-ê-kâl. a. Containing the combustible principle of coal. *Kirwan*.

EMPYROSIS, êm-pê-rô'-sîs. 520. n. s. [*ἐμπύρωσις*.] Conflagration; general fire. *Hale*.

To EMULATE, êm'-û-lâte. v. a. [*æmulari*, Lat.] To rival; to propose as one to be equalled or excelled. To imitate with hope of equality, or superior excellence. *B. Jonson*. To be equal to; to rise to equality with. *Shak*. To imitate; to copy. *Arbutnot*.

EMULATE*, êm'-û-lâte. a. Ambitious. *Shakspeare*.

EMULATION, êm'-û-lâ'-shûn. n. s. Rivalry; desire of superiority. *Shak*. Envy; desire of depressing another; contest; contention. *Galut*.

EMULATIVE, êm'-û-lâ-tîv. a. Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition. *T. Warton*.

EMULATOR, êm'-û-lâ-tûr. 166, 521. n. s. A rival; a competitor. *Bacon*.

EMULATRESS*, êm'-û-lâ-três. n. s. She who is desirous to equal or excel. *Shelton*.

To EMULE. v. a. To emulate. *Spenser*. *Ob. J*

To EMULGE, ê-mûlje'. v. a. [*emulgeo*, Lat.] To milk out.

EMULGENT, ê-mûl'-jênt. a. Milking or draining out.—*Emulgent vessels*, [in anatomy,] are the two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta, the latter from the vena cava. *Harris*.

EMULOUS, êm'-û-lûs. 314. a. Rivaling; engaged in competition. *B. Jonson*. Desirous of superiority.

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tâb, bâll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

ty; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another. *Milton*. Factious; contentious. *Shakspeare*.

EMULOUSLY, ê-mûl'-lûs-lê. *ad.* With desire of excelling or outgiving another. *Granville*.

EMULSION, ê-mûl'-shûn. *n. s.* [*emulsio*, Lat.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels, and drawing out their substances with some liquor, that thereby becomes milky. *Quincy*.

EMUNCTORIES, ê-mûnk'-tûr-iz. 557, 99. *n. s.* [*emuntorium*, Lat.] Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected. *Quincy*.

EMUSCA'TION*, ê-mûs-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*emuscor*, Lat.] The act of clearing from moss. *Eveyn*.

EN. An inseparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin *in*. Many words are uncertainly written with *en* or *in*. In many words *en* is changed into *em* for more easy pronunciation.

EN*. The plural number, in our old language, of the verb; as, I *escape*, they *escapen*: and of the substantive; as, children, *oxen*.

To ENABLE, ên-â'-bl. 405. *v. a.* To make able; to empower. *Spenser*.

ENABLEMENT*, ên-â'-bl-mênt. *n. s.* Ability; the act of enabling. *Bacon*.

To ENACT, ên-âkt'-v. *v. a.* To act; to perform. *Spenser*. To establish by law; to decree. *Shak*.

To represent by action. *Shakspeare*.

✠ The same observations hold good in words beginning with *en* as in those with *em*.—See **EMBALM** and **ENCOMIUM**. *W*.

ENACT, ên-âkt'-v. *n. s.* Purpose; determination.

ENACTOR, ên-âkt'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* One that forms decrees, or establishes laws. *Atterbury*. One who practises or performs any thing. *Shakspeare*.

ENACTURE*, ên-âkt'-tshûre. *n. s.* Purpose; determination. *Shakspeare*.

ENALLAGE, ên-âl'-lâ-jê. *n. s.* [*ἐναλλαγή*] A figure in grammar, whereby some change is made of the common modes of speech, as when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another. *Knatchbull*.

To ENAMBUSH, ên-âm'-bûsh. *v. a.* To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention. *Chapman*.

To ENAMEL, ên-âm'-êl. 99. *v. a.* [*from amel*] To inlay; to variegate with colours, properly with colours fixed by fire. *Donne*. To lay upon another body so as to vary it. *Milton*.

To ENAMEL, ên-âm'-êl. *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel.

ENAMEL, ên-âm'-êl. *n. s.* Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours fixed by fire. *Fairfax*. The substance inlaid in other things.

ENAMELLER, ên-âm'-êl-lûr. *n. s.* One that practises the art of enamelling. *Huloet*.

ENAMELLING*, ên-âm'-êl-ling. *n. s.* The art of applying enamels on metals. *Sir W. Petty*.

To ENAMOUR, ên-âm'-ûr. 314. *v. a.* [*enamourer*, Fr.] To inflame with love; to make fond. *Shak*.

ENAMORA'DO*, ên-âm-dô-râ'-dô. *n. s.* One deeply in love. *Sir T. Herbert*.

ENARMED*, ên-ârm'd'. *a.* [*enarme*, Fr.] A term of heraldry, signifying that the horns, hoofs, &c. of any beast or bird of prey, being their arms or weapons, are of a different colour from that of the body. *Chaucer*.

ENARRATION, ên-nâr-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*enarro*, Lat.] Explanation; exposition. *Hakewill*.

ENARTHROSIS, ên-âr-thrô'-sis. 520. *n. s.* [*εὐ and αρθρον*] The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint. *Wiseman*.

ENATA'TION, ê-nâ-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*enato*, Lat.] The act of swimming out; escape by swimming. *Diet*.

ENATE*, ê-nâte'. *a.* [*enatus*, Lat.] Growing out. *Smith*.

ENUNTER, ê-nûn'-tûr. *ad.* [probably from *anew*] Lest that. *Spenser*. [An old word.]

To ENAVIGATE*, ê-nâv'-ê-gâte. *v. a.* [*enavigo*, Lat.] To sail over. *Cockeram*.

ENCAENIA*. See **ENCENIA**.

To ENCA'GE, ên-kâ-jê'. *v. a.* [*encager*, Fr.] To shut up as in a cage; to coop up; to confine. *Shakspeare*.

To ENCA'MP, ên-kâmp'-v. *n.* To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march. *Exod. xiii*.

To ENCA'MP, ên-kâmp'-v. *a.* To form an army into a regular camp; to order to encamp. 1 *Kings*, xvi.

ENCA'MPING*, ên-kâmp'-ing. *n. s.* The place where tents are pitched. 2 *Kings*, vi.

ENCA'MPMENT, ên-kâmp'-mênt. *n. s.* The act of encamping, or pitching tents. A camp; tents pitched in order. *Grew*.

To ENCA'NKER*, ên-kângk'-ûr. *v. a.* To corrode; to corrupt. *Shelton*.

To ENCA'SE*, ên-kâse'. *v. a.* To enclose or hide as in a case or cover. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

ENCA'USTICE*, ên-kâws'-îs. *n. s.* [*ἐγκαυστική*] The art of enamelling or painting by fire. *Bailey*.

ENCA'USTICK*, ên-kâws'-îk. *a.* Belonging to the art of painting with burnt wax; sometimes applied to enamelling.—*Encaustick painting* was practised by the ancients, and lately revived. *Chambers*.

To ENCA'VE, ên-kâve'. *v. a.* [*encaver*, old Fr.] To hide as in a cave. *Shakspeare*.

ENCE'INTE, ên-sân'-t. *n. s.* [Fr.] Enclosure; ground enclosed with a fortification. With child: a law term. *Blackstone*.

ENCE'NIA*, ên-sê'-nê-â. *n. s.* plur. [*ἐγκαίνια*] Festivals anciently kept on the days on which cities were built, or churches consecrated; and, in later times, ceremonies renewed at certain periods, as at Oxford, at the celebrations of founders and benefactors. *Oliverthorpe*.

To ENCHA'FE, ên-tshâfê'. *v. a.* [*eschauffer*, Fr.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke. *Shakspeare*.

To ENCHA'IN, ên-tshâne'. *v. a.* [*enchainer*, Fr.] To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind; to hold in bondage. *Dryden*. To link together; to concatenate. *Hovell*.

To ENCHA'NT, ên-tshân'-t. 79. *v. a.* [*enchanter*, Fr.] To give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery. *Shak*. To subdue by charms or spells. *Sidney*. To delight in a high degree. *Shakspeare*.

ENCHA'NTER, ên-tshân'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* A magician; a sorcerer. *Decay of Piety*.

ENCHANTINGLY, ên-tshân'-ting-lê. *ad.* With the force of enchantment. *Shakspeare*.

ENCHANTMENT, ên-tshân'-mênt. *n. s.* Magical charms; spells; incantation. *Knolles*. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight. *Pope*.

ENCHA'NTRESS, ên-tshân'-îres. *n. s.* A sorceress a woman versed in magical arts. *Tuller*. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence. *Dryden*.

To ENCHA'RGE*, ên-tshâr-jê'. *v. a.* To intrust with; to give in charge to. *Bp. Hall*.

To ENCHA'SE, ên-tshâse'. *v. a.* [*enchasser*, Fr.] To infix; to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed. *Hales*. To adorn by being fixed upon it. *Shak*. To adorn by raised or embossed work. *B. Jonson*. To engrave. *Spenser*. To paint strongly. *Spenser*.

ENCHE'ASON, ên-tshê'-zû. *n. s.* [*enchaison*, old Fr.] Cause; occasion. *Spenser*.

ENCHIRIDION*, ên-kê-rîd'-ê-ôn. *n. s.* [*enchiridium*, Lat.] A little book, which one may carry in his hand; a manual. *Hakewill*.

ENCINDERED*, ên-shû'-dêrd. *a.* Burnt to cinders. *Cockeram*.

To ENCIR'CLE, ên-sêr'-kl. *v. a.* [*encercle*, old Fr.] To surround; to environ; to enclose in a ring. *Pope*.

ENCIR'CLET, ên-sêrk'-lêt. *n. s.* A circle; a ring. *Sidney*.

ENCLIT'ICAL †, ên-klîl'-ê-kâl. } *a.* Relating to en

ENCLIT'ICK*, ên-klîl'-îk. } clitics.

ENCLIT'ICK †, ên-klîl'-îk. *n. s.* [*ἐγκλιτικός*] A particle which throws back the accent upon the foregoing syllable. *Harris*.

To ENCLO'ISTER*, ên-klôîs'-tûr. *v. a.* [*enclostrer*, Fr.] To shut up as in a cloister. *Mede*.

To ENCLOSE §, ên-kloze'. *v. a.* [*enclos*, Fr.] To part from things or grounds common by a fence. *Hayward*. To environ; to encircle; to surround; to encompass; to include. *Ec.* xxviii. To hold by an exclusive claim.

ENCLOSER, ên-klo'-zûr. *n. s.* One that encloses or separates common fields in several distinct properties. *Herbert*. Any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLOSURE, ên-klo'-zhûre. *n. s.* The act of enclosing or environing any thing. *Wilkins*. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions. *Bacon*. The appropriation of things common. *Bp. Taylor*. State of being shut up in any place. *Burnet*. The space enclosed. *Spenser*. Several; ground enclosed; ground separated from the common. *South*.

To ENCOACH*, ên-kôish'. *v. a.* To carry in a coach. *Davies*.

To ENCOFFIN*, ên-kôf'-fin. *v. a.* To enclose in a coffin. *Weever*.

To ENCUMBER*. See **To ENCUMBER**.

ENCUMBERMENT*, ên-kûm'-bûr-mént. *n. s.* [*encombrement*, Fr.] Disturbance; molestation. *Spens.*

ENCOMIAST, ên-kô'-mè-âst. *n. s.* [*ἐγκωμιαστής*.] A panegyrist; a proclaimer of praise; a praiser. *Locke*.

ENCOMIASTICAL, ên-kô-mè-âs'-tè-kâl. } *a.*

Panegyric; laudatory; containing praise; bestowing praise. *Dean King*.

ENCOMIASTICK*, ên-kô-mè-âs'-tîk. *n. s.* The panegyrick itself. *B. Jonson*.

ENCOMION*, ên-kô-mè-ôn. *n. s.* Panegyrick. *Poethy*.

ENCOMIUM §, ên-kô'-mè-ûm. *n. s.* [*ἐγκώμιον*.] Panegyrick; praise; eulogy. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

¶ Though, in cursory speaking, we frequently hear the *e* confounded with the short *i* in the first syllables of *encomp*, *enchant*, &c., without any great offence to the ear, yet such an interchange in *encomium*, *encomiast*, &c., is not only a departure from propriety, but from politeness; and it is not a little surprising that Mr. Sheridan should have adopted it. The truth is, preserving the *e* pure in all words of this form, whether in rapid or deliberate speaking, is a correctness well worthy of attention. *W.*

To ENCUMPASS, ên-kûm'-pâs. *v. a.* To enclose; to encircle. *Shak.* To shut in; to surround; to environ. *Shakespeare*. To go round any place.

ENCUMPASSMENT, ên-kûm'-pâs-mént. *n. s.* Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk. *Shakespeare*.

ENCORE, ông-kôre'. *ad.* [Fr.] Again; once more. *Pope*.

¶ This word is perfectly French, and, as usual, we have adopted it with the original pronunciation. In other words which we have received from the French, where the nasal vowel has occurred, we have substituted an awkward pronunciation in imitation of it, which has at once shown our fondness for foreign modes of speaking, and our incapacity of acquiring them: thus *caisson* has been turned into *cassoon*, *balloon* into *balloon*, *dragon* into *dragon*, and *Chamont* (a character in the Orphan) into *Shamoon*; but in the word before us, this nasal sound is followed by *c* hard, which after *n* always involves hard *g*, 408; and this is precisely an English sound. An Englishman, therefore, does not find the difficulty in pronouncing the nasal sound in this word, which he would in another that does not admit of the succeeding hard *c* or *g*; as *entendement*, *attentif*, &c.: for if, in pronouncing the *en* in these words, the tongue should once touch the roof of the mouth, the French nasal sound would be ruined. No wonder, then, that a mere English speaker should pronounce this French word so well, and the rest of the nasal vowels so ill. It does not arise from the habit they contract at theatres, (where it would be the most barbarous and ill-bred pronunciation in the world to call for the repetition of an English song in plain English.) It does not, I say, arise from custom, but from coincidence. The sound, in the word before us, is common to both nations; and, though the French may give it a somewhat lighter sound than the English, they are both radically the same. Adopting this word, however, in the theatre, does the English no manner of credit. Every language ought to be sufficient for all its pur-

poses. A foreigner who understood our language, but who had never been present at our dramatick performances, would suppose we had no equivalents in English, should he hear us cry out *encore*, *bravo*, and *bravissimo*, when we only wish to have a song repeated, or to applaud the agility of a dancer. *W.*

To ENCORE*, ông-kôre'. *v. a.* To call on a singer or speaker for the repetition of a song or speech. *Whitehead*.

ENCOUNTER §, ên-kôûn'-tûr. 313. *n. s.* [*encontre*, Fr.] Duel; single fight; conflict. *Shak.* Battle, fight in which enemies rush against each other. *Milton*. Eager and warm conversation, either of love or anger. *Shak.* Accidental congress; sudden meeting. *Pope*. Unexpected address. *Shak.* Casual incident; occasion. *Pope*.

To ENCOUNTER, ên-kôûn'-tûr. *v. a.* To meet face to face; to front. *Shak.* To meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict. *Knolles*. To meet with reciprocal kindness. *Shak.* To attack; to meet in the front. *Shak.* To oppose; to oppose. *Acts*, xvii. To meet by accident. *Shak.*

To ENCOUNTER, ên-kôûn'-tûr. *v. n.* To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict. *Shak.* To engage; to fight. *Knolles*. To meet face to face. To come together by chance.

ENCOUNTERER, ên-kôûn'-tûr-ûr. *n. s.* Opponent; antagonist; enemy. *More*. One that loves to accost others. *Shakespeare*.

To ENCOURAGE §, ên-kûr'-ridje. 90. *v. a.* [*encourager*, Fr.] To animate; to incite to any thing. *Psalm*, xiv. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to embolden. *Bacon*. To raise confidence; to make confident. *Locke*.

ENCOURAGEMENT, ên-kûr'-ridje-mént. *n. s.* Incitement to any action or practice. Increase of confidence. *Phillips*. Favour; countenance; support. *Onway*.

ENCOURAGER, ên-kûr'-ridje-ûr. 314. *n. s.* One that supplies incitements to any thing; a favourer. *Burton*.

ENCOURAGINGLY*, ên-kûr'-ridje-îng-lè. *ad.* In a manner that gives encouragement.

To ENCRA'DLE*, ên-krà'-dl. *v. a.* To lay in a cradle. *Spenser*.

To ENCRE'ASE*. See **To INCREASE**.

ENCRIMSONED*, ên-krim'-zud. *a.* Having a crimson colour. *Shakespeare*.

ENCRISPED*, ên-kris'-péd. *a.* Curling; formed in curls. *Shakton*.

To ENCROACH §, ên-krosh'. 295. *v. a.* [*accrocher*, from *croc*, Fr. a hook.] To make invasions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's possessions to draw them away. *Spenser*. To advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right. *Herbert*.

To ENCROACH, ên-krosh'. *v. n.* To creep on gradually without right. *Hooker*. To pass bounds. *Milton*.

ENCROACH*, ên-krosh'. *n. s.* Gradual advance; advance by stealth. *South*.

ENCROACHER, ên-krosh'-ûr. *n. s.* One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means. *Dr. Spenser*. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights. *Richardsom*.

ENCROACHINGLY*, ên-krosh'-îng-lè. *ad.* By way of encroachment. *Bailey*.

ENCROACHMENT, ên-krosh'-mént. *n. s.* An unlawful gathering in upon another man. *Cowel*. Advance into the territories or rights of another. *Locke*.

To ENCRUST*, ên-krust'. *v. a.* [*encruster*, old Fr.] To cover as with a crust.

To ENCUMBER §, ên-kûm'-bûr. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.] To clog; to load; to impede. *Hooker*. To entangle; to embarrass. *Dryden*. To load with debts.

ENCUMBRANCE, ên-kûm'-brânse. *n. s.* Clog; load; impediment. *Tenp.* Excessiveness; useless addition. *Thomson*. Burthen upon an estate. *Ayliffe*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS

ENCYCLICAL, ên-sîk'-lê-kâl. 535. a. [ἐγκυκλίος.] Circular; sent round through a large region. *Stillingfleet*.

ENCYCLOPEDE*, ên-sî'-klô-pède. n. s. The round of learning. *Monningham*.

ENCYCLOPE/DIA\$, ên-sî-klô-pê'-dê-â. } [See CY-
ENCYCLOPE/DY\$, ên-sî-klô-pê'-dê. } CLOPE-
DIA.] n. s. [ἐγκυκλοπαίδεια.] The circle of sci-
ences; the round of learning. *Brown*.

ENCYCLOPE/DIAN*, ên-sî-klô-pê'-dê-ân. a. Em-
bracing the whole round of learning. *Burton*.

ENCYCLOPE/DIST*, ên-sî-klô-pê'-dist. n. s. One
who assists in compiling books which illustrate the
whole round of learning. *Hutton*.

ENCYSTED, ên-sîs'-têd. a. [κυστός.] Enclosed in a
vesicle or bag. *Sharp*.

END\$, ênd. n. s. [end, Sax.] The extremity of the
length of any thing materially extended. 1 *Sam.*
xiv. Extremity or last part in general. *Locke*. The
last particle of any assignable duration. *Judges*,
xix. The conclusion or cessation of any action.

Gen. xlix. Ultimate state; final doom. *Psalms*
xxxvii. The point beyond which no progression
can be made. *Psalms* cvii. Final determination;
conclusion of debate or deliberation. *Shak.* Death;
fate; decease. *Wotton*. Cessation; period. *St.*
Matth. xxiv. Limit; termination. *Naham*, ii. Abol-
ition; total loss. *Locke*. Cause of death; destroy-
er. *Shak.* Consequence; conclusive event. *Shak.*

Fragment; broken piece. *Shak.* Purpose; inten-
tion. *Clarendon*. Thing intended; final design.
Hooker.—An end. Upright; erect: as, His hair
stands an end. *Genesis*, xxviii.

To END, ênd. v. a. [enbian, Sax.] To terminate;
to conclude; to finish. *Ruth*, ii. To destroy; to
put to death. *Shakespeare*.

To END, ênd. v. n. To come to an end; to be fin-
ished. *Dryden*. To die. To terminate; to con-
clude. *Bp. Taylor*. To cease; to fail. *Locke*. To
conclude action or discourse. *Milton*.

END-ALL*, ênd'-âll. n. s. Complete termination.
Shakespeare.

To ENDA/MAGE\$, ên-dâm'-îdje. 99. v. a. [en-
dommager, Fr.] To mischief; to prejudice; to
harm. *Spenser*.

ENDA/MAGEABLE*, ên-dâm'-îdje-â-bl. a. Hurt-
ful.

ENDA/MAGEMENT, ên-dâm'-îdje-mént. n. s.
Damage; loss. *Huloet*.

ENDA/MAGING*, ên-dâm'-îdje-îng. n. s. Injury;
damage. *Milton*.

To ENDA/MIGER\$, ên-dâm'-jûr. v. a. To put into
hazard; to bring into peril. *Eccles.* x. To incur the
danger of; to hazard. *Bacon*.

ENDA/MGERMENT*, ên-dâm'-jûr-mént. n. s.
Hazard; peril. *Spenser*.

To ENDE/AR\$, ên-dêr'. 227. v. a. [from dear.]
To make dear; to make beloved. *Bp. Taylor*. To
raise the price of a thing. *K. James I's Proclam.*
concerning Buildings.

ENDE/ARMENT, ên-dêr'-mént. n. s. The cause of
love; means by which any thing is endeared.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The state of being en-
deared; the state of being loved. *South*.

ENDE/VOUR\$, ên-dêv'-ûr. 234. n. s. [devoir,
French; endeavour.] Labour directed to some cer-
tain end. *Locke*.

To ENDE/VOUR, ên-dêv'-ûr. v. n. To labour to a
certain purpose. *Addison*.

To ENDE/VOUR, ên-dêv'-ûr. v. a. To attempt; to
essay. *Milton*.

ENDE/VOURER, ên-dêv'-ûr-ûr. n. s. One who
labours to a certain end. *Rymer*.

ENDE/CAGON, ên-dêk'-â-gôn. n. s. [ἐνδεκαγων.] A
plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDE/MIAL, ên-dê'-mê-âl. } a. [ἐνδημιος.] Pecu-
ENDE/MICAL, ên-dêm'-ê-kâl. } liar to a country;
ENDE/MICK, ên-dêm'-îk. } used of any dis-
ease proceeding from some cause peculiar to the
country where it reigns. *Hurvey*.

To ENDE/NIZE, ên-dên'-îz. 159. v. a. [from deni-
zen.] To make free; to enfranchise. *Camden*.

To ENDE/NIZEN*, ên-dên'-ê-zn. 103. 234. v. a.

To make free; to naturalize. *B. Jonson*.

ENDER*, ênd'-âr. n. s. A finisher. *Wicliffe*.

ENDING*, ênd'-îng. n. s. Conclusion; consequence
2 *Esd.* ix. Termination of life. *Shak.* Cessation
of any action. *Fairfax*. End of words as employ-
ed for rhymes. *Shakespeare*.

To ENDICT\$, ên-dîkt'. } v. n. [enditer, Fr.] To
To ENDITE\$, ên-dîte'. } charge any man by
a written accusation before a court of justice: as,
He was indicted for felony. To draw up; to com-
pose; to write. *Gay*.

To ENDITE, ên-dîte'. v. n. To compose. *Waller*.

ENDICTMENT, ên-dîkt'-mënt. } n. s. A bill or
ENDITEMENT, ên-dîte'-mënt. } declaration
made in form of law, for the benefit of the common
wealth; or an accusation for some offence. *Covel*.

ENDITER*, ên-dê-tîr. n. s. An accuser. *Huloet*.
A composer; a writer. *Gower*.

ENDIVE, ên'-div. n. s. [endive, Fr.] A plant. *Mor-
timer*.

ENDLESS, ênd'-lês. a. Having no end; being
without conclusion or termination. *Pope*. Infinite
in longitudinal extent. *Tillotson*. Infinite in dura-
tion; perpetual. *Hooker*. Incessant; continual.
Shakespeare.

ENDLESSLY, ênd'-lês-lê. ad. Incessantly; perpet-
ually. *Decay of Piety*. Without termination of
length.

ENDLESSNESS, ênd'-lês-nês. n. s. Extension with
out limit. *Sir E. Sandys*. Perpetuity; endless
duration. The quality of being round without an
end. *Donne*.

ENDLONG, ênd'-lêng. a. Length-ways. *Chaucer*.
In a straight line. *Dryden*.

ENDMOST, ênd'-môst. a. Remotest; furthest; at
the farther end. *Dick*.

To ENDOCTRINE*, ên-dôkt'-trîn. v. a. To in-
struct; to teach. *Donne*.

To ENDORSE\$, ên-dôrse'. v. a. [endorsser, old
Fr.] To register on the back of a writing; to super-
scribe. *Bacon*. To write on the back of a bill of
exchange. To cover on the back. *B. Jonson*.

ENDORSEMENT, ên-dôrse'-mënt. n. s. Super-
scription; writing on the back. *Tatler*. Ratifica-
tion. *Herbert*.

ENDORSER*, ên-dôr'-sûr. n. s. The proprietor of
a bill of exchange, who, transferring it to some
other, writes his name on the back of it.

To ENDOSS*, ên-dôss'. v. a. [endorsser, Fr.] To en-
grave; to carve. *Spenser*.

To ENDO/W\$, ên-dôw'. 313. v. a. [indotare, Lat.]
To enrich with a portion. *Exodus*, xxii. To sup-
ply with any external goods. *Addison*. To enrich
with any excellence. *Milton*. To be the fortune of
any one. *Shakespeare*.

ENDO/WER*, ên-dôw'-ûr. n. s. One who enriches
with a portion. *Sherwood*.

ENDOWMENT, ên-dôw'-mënt. n. s. Wealth be-
stowed to any person or use. The bestowing or
assuring a dower. *Covel*. Appropriation of rev-
enue. *Dryden*. Gifts of nature. *Addison*.

To ENDRUDGE*, ên-drûdje'. v. a. To make a
slave or drudge of. *Bp. Hall*.

To ENDUE, ên-dû'. v. a. [induo, Lat.] To supply
with mental excellencies. *Common Prayer*. To
invest with other powers and advantages than
those of the mind. *Spenser*.

ENDURABLE*, ên-dû'-râ-bl. a. Tolerable; suf-
ferable. *Cotgrave*.

ENDURANCE, ên-dû'-rânse. n. s. Continuance;
lastingness. *Spenser*. Patience; sufferance. *Mil-
ton*. State of suffering. *South*. Delay; procrastina-
tion. *Shakespeare*.

To ENDURE\$, ên-dûre'. v. a. [endurer, Fr.] To
bear; to sustain; to support. *Bacon*. To bear
with patience. *Milton*. To undergo, to sustain.
Dryden. To continue in. *Brown*.

To ENDURE, ên-dûre'. v. n. To last; to remain;
to continue. *St. John*, vi. To brook; to bear; to
admit. *Esth.* viii.

ENDURER, ên-dû'-ûr. 98. n. s. One that can bear

or endure; sustainer; sufferer. *Spenser*. Continuer; laster.

ENDWISE, ênd'-wîze. *ad.* Erectly; uprightly; on end. *Ray*.

To ENECATE, ên'-ê-kâte. *v. a.* [*eneco*, Lat.] To kill; to destroy. *Harvey*.

ENEMY, ên'-ê-mê. *n. s.* [*enemi*, Fr.] A public foe. *Davies*. A private opponent; an antagonist. *St. Matt. v.* Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend. *Shak.* One that dislikes. *Locke*. [*In theology.*] The fiend; the devil.

Common Prayer.

ENERGETICAL, ên-êr-jêt'-îk-âl. *a.* Forcible; strong. *Cockeram*. Operative; active. *Gregory*.

ENERGETICALLY, ên-êr-jêt'-îk-âl-lê. *ad.* In an operative manner. *Potter*.

ENERGETICK, ên-êr-jêt'-îk. 530. *a.* Forcible; active; vigorous. *Harvey*. Operative; active; working. *Grew*.

ENERGICK, ên-êr-jîk. *a.* Powerful in effect. *Collins*.

To ENERGIZE, ên'-êr-jîze. *v. a.* To give energy; to excite action. *Harris*.

ENERGIZER, ên'-êr-jî-zûr. *n. s.* That which occasions or causes.

ENERGY, ên'-êr-jê. 503. *n. s.* [*ἐνέργεια*] Power not exerted in action. *Bacon*. Force; vigour; efficacy. *Dryden*. Faculty; operation. *Ray*. Strength of expression; force of signification; spirit; life. *Roscommon*.

To ENERVATE, ê-nêr'-vâte. 91. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Lat.] To weaken; to deprive of force. *Bacon*.

ENERVATE, ê-nêr'-vâte. *a.* Weakened; deprived of force. *Pope*.

ENERVATION, ên-êr-vâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* The act of weakening; emasculation. The state of being weakened; effeminacy. *Bacon*.

To ENERVE, ê-nêr'-v. *a.* To weaken; to break the force of; to crush. *Digby*.

To ENFAMISH, ên-fâm'-îsh. *v. a.* To starve; to famish; to kill with hunger. *Diet*.

To ENFEEBLE, ên-fê'-bl. 405. *v. a.* To weaken; to enervate. *Shakspeare*.

ENFELONED, ên-fêl'-ûnd. *a.* [*enfelonnir*, Fr.] Full of fierceness; inclined to cruelty. *Spenser*.

To ENFEOFF, ên-fêf'-. 256. [*en-fêf*, Nares. *Sheridan*, and *Jones*; *en-fêl*, *Perry*. See *FEOFF*.] *v. a.* [*feoffamentum*, low Lat.] To invest with any dignities or possessions; a law term. *Hale*. To give up entirely; to surrender. *Shakspeare*.

ENFEOFFMENT, ên-fêf'-mênt. *n. s.* The act of enfeoffing. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

To ENFETTER, ên-fêl'-tûr. *v. a.* To bind in fetters; to enchain. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J.*

To ENFEVER, ên-fêl'-vûr. *v. a.* [*enfiever*, Fr.] To produce fever. *Seward*.

To ENFERCE, ên-fêrse'-v. *a.* [*enfierir*, Fr.] To make fierce. *Spenser*.

ENFLADE, ên-fê-lâde'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A straight passage; any thing through which a right line may be drawn. *Swinburne*.

To ENFLADE, ên-fê-lâde'. *v. a.* To pierce in a right line. *Expedition to Carthagera*.

To ENFIRE, ên-fîrê'. *v. a.* To fire; to set on fire; to kindle. *Spenser*.

To ENFOLD. See **To INFOLD**.

To ENFORCE, ên-fôrse'. *v. a.* [*enforcir*, Fr.] To give strength to; to strengthen. To make or gain by force. *Spenser*. To put in act by violence. *Shak.* To instigate; to provoke; to urge on. *Spenser*. To urge with energy. *Clarendon*. To compel; to constrain. *Davies*. To press with a charge. *Shakspeare*.

To ENFORCE, ên-fôrse'. *v. n.* To attempt by force. *Wickiffe*. To prove; to evince; to show beyond contradiction. *Hooker*.

ENFORCE, ên-fôrse'. *n. s.* Power; strength. *Milton*. *Ob. J.*

ENFORCEABLE, ên-fôr'-sê-bl. *a.* Having power to compel or constrain.

ENFORCEDLY, ên-fôr'-sêd-lê. 364. *ad.* By vio-

lence; not voluntarily; not spontaneously; not by choice. *Shakspeare*.

ENFORCEMENT, ên-fôrse'-mênt. *n. s.* An act of violence; compulsion; force offered. *Shak.* Sanction; that which gives force to a law. *Locke*. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. *Hammond*. Pressing exigence. *Shakspeare*.

ENFORCER, ên-fôr'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* Compeller; one who effects by violence. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

To ENFORRM, ên-fôr'm'. *v. a.* To fashion; to direct. *Spenser*.

ENFOULDRED, ên-fôle'-dûrd. *a.* [*fouldroyer*, Fr.] Mixed with lightning. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

To ENFRANCHISE, ên-frân'-îshiz. 159. *v. a.* [*from franchise*.] To admit to the privileges of a freeman. *Davies*. To set free from slavery. *Bacon*.

To free or release from custody. *Shakspeare*. To denizen; to denizenize. *Watts*.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, ên-frân'-îshiz-mênt. *n. s.* Investiture of the privileges of a denizen. *Copel*. Release from prison or from slavery. *Shakspeare*.

ENFRANCHISER, ên-frân'-îshiz-ûr. *n. s.* One who gives freedom. *Sherwood*.

To ENFROWARD, ên-frô'-wârd. *v. a.* To make perverse or ungovernable. *Sir E. Sandys*.

ENFROZEN, ên-frô'-zn. 103. *part.* [*from frozen*.] Congealed with cold. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

To ENGAGE, ên-gâje'. *v. a.* [*engager*, Fr.] To make liable for a debt to a creditor. *Shak.* To impawn; to stake. *Hudibras*. To enlist; to bring into a party. *Tillotson*. To embark in an affair. *Sidney*. To unite; to attach; to make adherent. *Addison*. To induce; to win by pleasing means; to gain. *Waller*. To bind by any appointment or contract. *Atterbury*. To seize by the attention. To employ; to hold in business. *Dryden*. To encounter; to fight. *Clarendon*.

To ENGAGE, ên-gâje'. *v. n.* To conflict; to fight. *Clarendon*. To embark in any business; to enlist in any party. *Dryden*.

ENGAGEDLY, ên-gâ'-jêd-lê. *ad.* In a way bespeaking attachment to a party. *Whitlock*.

ENGAGEMENT, ên-gâje'-mênt. *n. s.* The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to a debt. Obligation by contract. *Atterbury*. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality. *Swift*. Employment of the attention. *Rogers*. Fight; conflict; battle. *Dryden*. Obligation; motive. *Hammond*.

ENGAGER, ên-gâ'-jûr. *n. s.* One who signs a particular engagement. *Ellis*.

ENGAGINGLY, ên-gâ'-jîng-lê. *ad.* In a winning or obliging manner.

To ENGAGE, ên-gâje'. *v. a.* [*enjagoler*, old Fr.] To imprison; to confine. *Shakspeare*.

To ENGALLANT, ên-gâl'-lânt. *v. a.* To make a gallant of. *B. Jonson*.

To ENGARBOIL, ên-gâr'-bôil. *v. a.* [*from gorboil*.] To disorder; to disturb. *Mowntagu*.

To ENGARLAND, ên-gâr'-lând. *v. a.* [*enguirlander*, Fr.] To encircle with a garland. *Sidney*.

To ENGARRRISON, ên-gâr'-rê-sn. 170. *v. a.* To protect by a garrison. *Bo. Hall*.

ENGASTRIMUTH, ên-gâs'-trê-mûth. *n. s.* [*ἐν γαστρίῳ, and πύθος*.] A ventriloquist.

To ENGENDER, ên-jên'-dûr. 98. *v. a.* [*engendrér*, Fr.] To beget between different sexes. *Sidney*. To produce; to form. *Shak.* To excite; to cause; to produce. *Shak.* To bring forth. *Prior*.


To ENGENDER, ên-jên'-dûr. *v. n.* To be caused; to be produced. *Dryden*.

ENGENDERER, ên-jên'-dûr-ûr. *n. s.* One who begets. *Davies*.

To ENGILD, ên-gîld'. *v. a.* To brighten; to illuminate. *Shakspeare*.

ENGINE, ên-jîn. *n. s.* [*engin*, Fr.] Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect. *Adams*. A military machine. *Fairfax*. An instrument of torture; the rack. *Shak.* Any instrument. *Raleigh*. Any instrument to throw water upon burning houses. *Dryden*. Any means used to bring to pass, or to effect. *Duppa*. An agent for another. *Daniel*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

 Pronouncing this word as if written *ingine*, though very common, is very improper, and savours strongly of vulgarity. *W.*

ENGINEER, ên-jô-nèèr'. *n. s.* An officer in an army or fortified place, whose business is to contrive and inspect attacks, defences, works. There are corps of them in the English army. One who manages engines. *Addison*.—*Civil engineer*. One who constructs canals, docks, harbours, &c. *Smeaton*. A maker of engines. *Bullockar*.

ENGINEERY, ên-jîn-rê'. *n. s.* The act of managing artillery. *Milton*. Engines of war; artillery. *Milton*. Any device or contrivance. *Shenstone*.

To ENGIRD †, ên-gêrd'. 382. *v. a. part. engirt*. [from *gird*.] To encircle; to surround. *Shakspeare*.

To ENGIRT*, ên-gêrt'. *v. a.* To encircle; to surround. *Shakspeare*.

To ENGLAD*, ên-glâd'. *v. a.* To make glad. *Skelton*.

ENGLAIMED*, ên-glâmd'. *a.* Furred; clammy. *Lib. Fest. Ob. T.*

ENGLAND †, ên-g'land'. *n. s.* [En-g'la-land, Sax.] The southern division of Great Britain. *Speed*.

ENGLE †, ên-g'gl'. 405. *n. s.* A gull; a put; a bubble.

ENGLISH, ên-g'lish. 101. *a.* [en-g'liſc, Sax.] Belonging to England. *Addison*.

ENGLISH*, ên-g'lish. *n. s.* The people of England. *Camden*. The language of England. *Shakspeare*.

To ENGLISH, ên-g'lish. *v. a.* To translate into English. *Bacon*.

ENGLISHRY*, ên-g'lish-rê'. *n. s.* The state or privilege of being an Englishman. *Covel*. An old law expression.

To ENGLUT*, ên-glût'. *v. a.* [en-g'lutir, Fr.] To swallow up. *Shak.* To fill. *Spenser*. To glut; to pamper. *Ascham*.

To ENGORE, ên-gôre'. *v. a.* [from *gore*.] To pierce; to prick. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

To ENGORGE †, ên-gôrje'. *v. a.* [en-gorger, old Fr.] To swallow; to devour; to gorge. *Spenser*.

To ENGORGE, ên-gôrje'. *v. n.* To feed with eagerness and voracity. *Beaumont*.

To ENGRAFF †, ên-grâf'. *v. a.* [from *graff*.] To fix deeply; to attach. *Shakspeare*.

ENGRAFFMENT*, ên-grâf-mênt. *n. s.* Root; that which is engraved. *Ellis*.

ENGRAFTED*, ên-grâft-êd. *part. a.* Planted. *James, i.*

To ENGRAIL, ên-grâle'. *v. a.* [grele, Fr.] To indent in curve lines. *Chapman*.

To ENGRAIN, ên-grâne'. *v. a.* To die deep; to die in grain. *Spenser*.

To ENGRAPPLE, ên-grâp-pl. 405. *v. n.* [from *grapple*.] To close with; to contend with hold on each other. *Daniel*.

To ENGRASP, ên-grâsp'. *v. a.* To seize; to hold fast in the hand. *Spenser*.

To ENGRAVE †, ên-grâve'. *v. a. pret. engraved*; *part. pass. engraved or engraven*, [en-graver, Fr.] To picture by incisions in any matter. *Spenser*.

To mark wood or stone. *Exod. xxviii*. To impress deeply; to imprint. *Locke*. [From *grave*.]

To bury; to inhume; to inter. *Spenser*.

ENGRAVEMENT*, ên-grâve-mênt. *n. s.* The work of an engraver. *Barrow*.

ENGRAVER, ên-grâ-vêr'. *n. s.* A cutter in stone or other matter. *Exod. xxxv*.

ENGRAVERY*, ên-grâf-vê-rê'. *n. s.* The work of an engraver. *Sir T. Brown*.

ENGRAVING*, ên-grâf-vîng. *n. s.* The work of an engraver; the picture or mark engraved. *Exod. xxviii*. The art of engraving.

To ENGRIEVE, ên-grêève'. *v. a.* [from *grieve*.] To pain; to vex. *Spenser*.

To ENGROSS †, ên-grôse'. 162. [See *Gross*.] *v. a.* [grossir, Fr.] To thicken; to make thick. *Spenser*. To increase in bulk. *Wotton*. To fatten; to plump up. *Shakspeare*. To seize in the gross; to seize the whole of any thing. *South*. To purchase any commodity for the sake of selling it at a high price. To copy in a large hand. *Shakspeare*.

ENGROSSER, ên-grôs'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* He that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price. *Locke*.

ENGROSSING*, ên-grôs'-sîng. *n. s.* The buying up of any commodity in the gross, or forestalling the market. [In law.] The copying of any written instrument.

ENGROSSMENT, ên-grôs'-mênt. *n. s.* Appropriation of things in the gross; exorbitant acquisition. *Shak.* Copy of a written instrument. *Ld. Clarendon*.

To ENGWARD, ên-gârd'. 92, 332. *v. a.* To protect; to defend. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J.*

To ENGULF*, ên-gûlf'. *v. a.* To cast into a gulf. *Hayward*.

To ENHAUCE †, ên-hânse'. 79. *v. a.* [enhausser, Fr.] To lift up; to raise on high. *Spenser*. To raise to advance; to heighten in price. *Locke*. To raise in esteem. *Atterbury*. To aggravate. *Hammona*.

ENHANCEMENT, ên-hânse-mênt. *n. s.* Increase; augmentation of value. *Bacon*. Aggravation; increase of ill. *Government of the Tongue*.

ENHANCER*, ên-hân'-sûr. *n. s.* One who raises the price of a thing. *Bp. Hall*.

To ENHARBOUR*, ên-hâr'-bûr. *v. a.* To dwell in to inhabit. *W. Byone*.

To ENHARDEN*, ên-hâr'-dn. *v. a.* [enhardir, Fr.] To encourage. *Howell*.

ENHARMONICK*, ên-hâr-môn'-îk. *a.* A term applied to the last of the three divisions of music by the ancients; and applied also to the manner of so disposing the voice in singing, as to render the melody more affecting. *Warton*.

ENIGMA †, ê-nîg'-mâ. 92. *n. s.* [αἰνίγμα.] A riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms. *Dryden*.

ENIGMATICAL, ên-îg-mât'-ê-kâl. 530. *a.* Obscure; ambiguously or darkly expressed. *Shak.* Cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehended. *Hammond*.

ENIGMATICALY, ên-îg-mât'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptance imply. *Broomer*.

ENIGMATICK*, ên-îg-mât'-îk. *a.* Obscure; ambiguously described. *Beaumont*.

ENIGMATIST, ê-nîg'-mât'-îst. *n. s.* One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters; a maker of riddles. *Addison*.

To ENIGMATIZE*, ê-nîg'-mât'-îze. *v. n.* To deal in enigmas.

To ENJOIN †, ên-jôîn'. 299. *v. a.* [enjoindre, Fr.] To direct; to order; to prescribe. *Bacon*.

ENJOINER, ên-jôîn'-âr. *n. s.* One who gives in junctions. *Dict.*

ENJOINMENT, ên-jôîn'-mênt. *n. s.* Direction; command. *Brown*.

To ENJOY †, ên-jôê'. 329. *v. a.* [enjoir, Fr.] To feel or perceive with pleasure. *Addison*. To obtain possession or fruition of. *Hooker*. To please; to gladden; to exhilarate; to delight. *More*.

To ENJOY, ên-jôê'. *v. n.* To live in happiness. *Milton*.

ENJOYABLE*, ên-jôê'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of enjoyment. *Pope*.

ENJOYER, ên-jôê'-âr. 98. *n. s.* One that has fruition or possession. *South*.

ENJOYMENT, ên-jôê'-mênt. *n. s.* Pleasure; happiness; fruition. *Tillotson*.

To ENKINDLE, ên-kîn'-dl. 405. *v. a.* [from *kindle*.] To set on fire; to inflame. *Shak.* To rouse passions. *Shak.* To incite to any act or hope. *Shak.*

To ENLARD*, ên-lârd'. *v. a.* [enlarder, Fr.] To grease; to baste. *Shakspeare*.

To ENLARGE, ên-lârje'. *v. a.* [enlargir, Fr.] To make greater in quantity or appearance. *Pope*. To increase any thing in magnitude; to extend. *Locke*. To increase by representation; to magnify. To dilate; to expand. 2 *Cor. vi*. To set free from limitation. *Shak.* To extend to more purposes or uses. *Hooker*. To amplify; to aggravate. *Locke*. To release from confinement. *Shak.* To diffuse in eloquence. *Clarendon*.

To ENLARGE, ên-lârje'. *v. n.* To expatiate; to

speak in many words. *Clarendon*. To be further extended. *Raleigh*.
ENLARGEDLY*, ên-lâr'-jêd-lê. *ad.* In an enlarged manner. *Montagu*.
ENLARGEMENT, ên-lârjê'-mênt. *n. s.* Increase; augmentation; farther extension. *Hayward*. Release from confinement or servitude. *Shak*. Magnifying representation. *Pope*. Expatiating speech; copious discourse. *Clarendon*.
ENLARGER, ên-lâr'-jûr. 98. *n. s.* Amplifier; one that increases or dilates any thing. *Brown*.
ENLARGING*, ên-lâr'-jîng. *n. s.* Enlargement. *Ezek.* xli.
To ENLIGHT, ên-lîte'. *v. a.* To illuminate; to supply with light. *Pope*.
To ENLIGHTEN, ên-lî'-tn. 103. *v. a.* [enlîhtan, Sax.] To illuminate; to supply with light. *Psalms*. To quicken in the faculty of vision. 1 *Sam.* To instruct; to furnish with increase of knowledge. *Spectator*. To cheer to exhilarate; to gladden. To illuminate with divine knowledge. *Hebrews*, vi.
ENLIGHTENER, ên-lî'-tn-ûr. *n. s.* Illuminator; one that gives light. *Milton*. Instructor. *Warb.*
To ENLINK, ên-lînk'. *v. a.* [from *link*.] To chain to; to connect. *Shakespeare*.
To ENLIST*, ên-lîst'. *v. a.* To enrol or register.
To ENLIVE*, ên-lîve'. *v. a.* [from *live*, *live*.] To animate; to make alive. *Bp. Hall*.
To ENLIVEN, ên-lî'-vn. 103. *v. a.* To make quick; to make alive; to animate. *Shenstone*. To make vigorous or active. *Prior*. To make sprightly or vivacious. To make gay or cheerful in appearance.
ENLIVENER, ên-lî'-vn-ûr. *n. s.* That which animates; that which invigorates. *Dryden*.
ENLIVENING*, ên-lî'-vn-îng. *n. s.* That which makes cheerful. *Feltham*.
To ENLUMINE, ên-lû'-mîn. 140. *v. a.* [enlûmîner, Fr.] To illumine; to illuminate. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
To ENMARRABLE, ên-mâr'-bl. 405. *v. a.* To turn to marble; to harden. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
To ENMESH, ên-mêsh'. *v. a.* [from *mesh*.] To net; to entangle. *Shakespeare*.
To ENMEW. See *To EMMEW*.
ENMITY, ên-mê-tê. *n. s.* [from *enemy*.] Unfriendly disposition; malevolence; aversion. *Locke*. Contrariety of interests or inclinations; mutual malignity. *Shak*. State of opposition. *Jam.* iv. Malice; mischievous attempts. *Shakespeare*.
To ENMOVE. See *To EMMOVE*.
ENNEAGON, ên nê'-â-gôn. *n. s.* [ἐννεα and γωνία.] A figure of nine angles.
ENNEATICAL, ên-nê-â't-ê-kâl. *a.* [ἐννεα.] *Enneatical days* are every ninth day of a sickness; and *enneatical years*, every ninth year of one's life.
To ENNEW*, ên-nû'. *v. a.* To make new. *Skelton*.
To ENNOBLE, ên-nô'-bl. 405. *v. a.* [ennoblîr, Fr.] To raise from commonality to nobility. *Shak*. To dignify; to aggrandize; to exalt; to raise. *South*. To elevate; to magnify. *Waller*. To make famous or illustrious. *Bacon*.
ENNOBLEMENT, ên-nô'-bl-mênt. *n. s.* The act of raising to the rank of nobility. *Bacon*. Exaltation; elevation; dignity. *Glanville*.
ENNUI*, ên-wê'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Wearisomeness; fastidiousness; disgust. *Gray*.
ENODATION, ên-ô-dâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* [enodatio, Lat.] The act of untying a knot; solution of a difficulty. *Dict*.
To ENODE*, ê-nôde'. *v. a.* [enodo, Lat.] To declare. *Cockeram*. Not used.
ENORM*, ê-nôrm'. *a.* [enormis, Lat.] Irregular; deviating from rule. *More*. Deviating from right; wicked. *Sir C. Cornwallis*.
ENORMITY, ê-nôr'-mê-tê. *n. s.* Deviation from rule; irregularity. *Cockeram*. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption. *Spenser*. Atrocious crime; flagitious villany. *Swift*.
ENORMOUS, ê-nôr'-mûs. 314. *a.* Irregular; out of rule. *Milton*. Excursive beyond the limits of a regular figure. *Newton*. Disordered; confused. *Shak*. Wicked beyond the common measure.

Bullockar. Exceeding in bulk the common measures. *Pope*.
ENORMOUSLY, ê-nôr'-mûs-lê. *ad.* Beyond measure. *Woodward*.
ENORMOUSNESS, ê-nôr'-mûs-nês. *n. s.* Immeasurable excess. *Decay of Piety*.
ENOUGH, ê-nôf. 314, 391. *a.* [ȝenoh, Sax.] In a sufficient measure; so as may satisfy. *Locke*.
ENOUGH, ê-nôf. *n. s.* Something sufficient in greatness or excellence. *Temple*. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties. *Bacon*.
ENOUGH, ê-nôf. *ad.* In a sufficient degree; in a degree that gives satisfaction. It notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree: as, I am ready enough to quarrel. *Bacon*. Sometimes it denotes diminution; as, The song is well enough. An exclamation noting fulness or satiety. *Shakespeare*.
To ENOUNCE*, ê-nôunse'. *v. a.* [enuncio, Lat.] To declare. *Bally*.
ENOW, ê-nôf. 322. The plural of enough. In a sufficient number. *Sidney*.
En This word is growing obsolete, but is not quite so much out of date as the word *mo*, signifying a greater number. We still hear some speakers talk of having *ink enough* and *pens enow*; but the greater part seem now to use *enough*, both for quantity and number; as *more* has been so used for some centuries. *W*.
EN PASSANT*, êng-pâs'-sông'. *ad.* [Fr.] By the way.
To ENPIERCE*, ên-pêerse'. *v. a.* See *To EMPIERCE*.
To ENQUICKEN*, ên-kwik'-kn. *v. a.* [from *quick en*.] To make alive. *More*.
To ENQUIRE*, ên-kwîre'. [enquir, Fr.] This word, with all its dependants, is more usually written with *in*. But perhaps it ought to be written with *en*. See *To INQUIRE*.
To ENRACE*, ên-râse'. *v. a.* [enraciner, Fr.] To implant; to enroot. *Spenser*. *Ob. T*.
To ENRAGE, ên-râje'. *v. a.* [enrager, Fr.] To irritate; to make furious. *Hayward*.
To ENRANGE, ên-rânje'. *v. a.* To place regularly; to put into order. *Spenser*. To rove over. *Spenser*.
To ENRANK, ên-rângk'. *v. a.* To place in orderly ranks. *Shakespeare*.
To ENRAPT, ên-râpt'. *v. a.* pret. part. *enrapt*. [from *rapt*.] To throw into an ecstasy; to transport with enthusiasm. *Shak*. Involved; wrapt up. *Arbutnot*.
To ENRAPTURE, ên-râpt'-shûre. *v. a.* To transport with pleasure; to delight highly. *Shenstone*.
To ENRAVISH, ên-râv'-îsh. *v. a.* To throw into ecstasy. *Spenser*.
ENRAVISHMENT, ên-râv'-îsh-mênt. *n. s.* Ecstasy of delight. *Glanville*.
To ENREGISTER*, ên-rêd'-jîs-tûr. *v. a.* [enregistrer, Fr.] To enrol; to register. *Spenser*.
To ENRHEUM, ên-rûme'. *v. a.* [enrhuamer, Fr.] To have rheum through cold. *Harvey*.
To ENRICH, ên-rîsh'. *v. a.* [enricher, Fr.] To make wealthy; to make opulent. 1 *Sam.* xvii. To fertilize; to make fruitful. *Blackmore*. To store; to supply with augmentation of anything desirable. *Raleigh*.
ENRICHMENT, ên-rîsh'-mênt. *n. s.* Augmentation of wealth. Amplification; improvement by addition. *Bacon*.
To ENRIDGE, ên-rîdje'. *v. a.* To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges. *Shakespeare*.
To ENRING, ên-rîng'. *v. a.* To bind round; to encircle. *Shakespeare*.
To ENRIPEN, ên-rîp'-pn. 103. *v. a.* To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection. *Dome*.
To ENRIVE*, ên-rîve'. *v. a.* part. *enriven*. [from *rive*.] To cleave. *Spense*.
To ENROBE, ên-rôbe'. *v. i.* To dress; to clothe; to habit; to invest. *Shakespeare*.
To ENROLL, ên-rôle'. 406. *v. a.* [enroller, Fr.] To insert in a roll, or register. 1 *Macc.* x. To record; to leave in writing. *Shak*. To involve; to inwrap. *Spenser*.
ENROLLER, ên-rôl'-jûr. *n. s.* He that enrols; he that registers.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—t'he, tâh, bûll;—ôil;—pôind;—thin, THIS.

ENRO/LMENT, ên-rôl'-mênt. *n.s.* Register; writing in which any thing is recorded; record. *Davies*.

To ENRO/OT, ên-rôôt'. 306. *v.a.* To fix by the root; to implant deep. *Shakspeare*.

To ENRO/UND, ên-rôund'. 312. *v.a.* To environ; to surround; to encircle; to enclose. *Shakspeare*.

ENS, ênz. *n.s.* [Lat.] Any being or existence. [In chymistry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.

ENSAMPLE §, ên-sâm'-pl. *n.s.* [ensample, Fr.] Example; pattern; subject of imitation. *Phil.* iii. *Ob. J.*

To ENSAMPLE, ên-sâm'-pl. *v.a.* To exemplify; to show by example. *Spenser*.

To ENSANGUINE, ên-sân'-gwîn. 340. *v.a.* [sanguis, Lat.] To smear with gore; to suffuse with blood. *Milton*.

To ENSCHÉ/DULE, ên-séd'-jûle. [See **SCHEDULE**.] *v.a.* To insert in a schedule or writing. *Shak.*

To ENSCONCE, ên-skôuse'. *v.a.* [from *sconce*.] To cover as with a fort; to secure. *Shakspeare*.

To ENSE/AL*, ên-sêl'. *v.a.* To impress; to mark as with a seal. *Browne*.

To ENSE/AM, ên-sême'. 227. *v.a.* To sow up; to enclose by a seam. *Camden*. To fructify; to fatten. [ensemencer, Fr.] *Spenser*.

ENSE/AMED*, ên-sêem'-éd. *a.* Greasy. *Shak.*

To ENSE/AR, ên-sêre'. 227. *v.a.* [from *sear*.] To cauterize; to staunch or stop with fire. *Shakspeare*.

To ENSE/ARCH*, ên-sêrtsh'. *v.n.* [from *search*.] To try to find. *Sir T. Elyot*.

ENSE/MBLE*, ên-sâm'-bl. *n.s.* [Fr.] One with another; a relative proportion of parts to the whole; composition, considered together, and not in parts. *Pownall*.

To ENSHIELD, ên-shêdd'. 275. *v.a.* To shield; to cover; to protect. *Shakspeare*.

To ENSHRINE, ên-shrine'. *v.a.* [from *shrine*.] To enclose in a chest or cabinet; to preserve as a thing sacred. *Milton*.

ENSIFORM, ên'-sê-fôrm. *a.* [ensiformis, Lat.] Having the shape of a sword.

ENSIGN §, ên'-sine. 385. *n.s.* [enseigne, Fr.] The flag or standard of a regiment. *Knolles*. Any signal to assemble. *Isa.* v. Badge, or mark of distinction. *Waller*. The officer of foot who carries the flag.

§ I have given the last syllable of this word the long sound, as I am convinced it is the most correct; though I am of opinion that, in the military profession, it is oftener pronounced short, as if written *ensin*. Some reasons from analogy might be produced in favour of this latter pronunciation, 144; but they do not seem sufficient to outweigh the more general usage which declares for the former. *W.*

To ENSIGN*, ên-she'. *v.a.* [ensigner, old Fr.] To mark with some sign. *B. Jonson*.

ENSIGNBEARER, ên-she-bâ-rûr'. *n.s.* He that carries the flag; the ensign. *Sidney*.

ENSIGNCY*, ên'-shn-sê. *n.s.* The place and quality of the officer who carries the flag.

§ I have not met with this word in any of our dictionaries, but, from its very frequent use in the polite world, am persuaded it deserves a place there, and particularly in a pronouncing dictionary; as it must be remarked that, though the second syllable of *ensign* is generally, and more correctly, pronounced with the *i* long, the same letter, in the same syllable of *ensigncy*, is always short. *W.*

ENSKI/ED*, ên-skide'. *part. a.* [from *sky*.] Placed in heaven; made immortal. *Shakspeare*.

To ENSLAVE §, ên-slave'. *v.a.* To reduce to servitude; to deprive of liberty. *Milton*. To make over to another as his slave or bondman. *Locke*.

ENSLAVEMENT, ên-slave'-mênt. *n.s.* The state of servitude; slavery. *South*.

ENSLA/VER, ên-slâ'-vûr. *n.s.* He that reduces others to a state of servitude. *Swift*.

To ENSNARE*. See **To INSARE**.

To ENSNARE/L*, ên-snâr'l'. *v.a.* To entangle. *Spenser*.

To ENSNARE/L*, ên-snâr'l'. *v.n.* To snarl; to gnash the teeth. *Cockeram*.

To ENSO/BER, ên-sô'-bûr. *v.a.* To make sober; to compose. *Bp. Taylor*.

To ENSPHERE*, ên-sfêr'. *v.a.* To place in a sphere. *J. Hall*. To form into roundness. *Carew*.

To ENSTAMP*, ên-stâmp'. *v.a.* To fix a mark by impressing it. *Hevyt*.

To ENSTE/EP*. See **To INSTEEP**.

To ENSTY/LE*, ên-sul'e'. *v.a.* [from *style*.] To name; to call. *Drayton*.

To ENSU/E, ên-sû'. *v.a.* [ensuer, Norman French.] To follow; to pursue. *Psaln* xxxiv.

To ENSU/E, ên-sû'. *v.n.* To follow as a consequence to premises. *Hooker*. To succeed in a train of events, or course of time. *Shakspeare*.

ENSURABLE*. See **INSURABLE**.

ENSURANCE, ên-shû'-rânse. *n.s.* Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum. *Marq. of Halifax*. The sum paid for security.

ENSURANCE/R, ên-shû'-rân-sûr. *n.s.* He who undertakes to exempt from hazard. *Dryden*.

To ENSURE §, ên-shûre'. *v.a.* [from *sure*.] [Now generally written *insure*.] To ascertain; to make certain; to secure. *Swift*. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage. To promise reimbursement of any miscarriage for a certain reward stipulated. *L'Estrange*. To bind by promise of marriage. *Cavendish*.

§ As this word and its compounds come from the word *sure*, they all retain the aspirated pronunciation of the *s* in that word, 454; and it is not a little surprising that Mr. Sheridan has omitted to mark it. *W.*

ENSURER, ên-shû'-rûr. *n.s.* One who makes contracts of insurance. *Hammond*. That which secures, or makes sure. *Hay*.

To ENSWEEP*, ên-swêep'. *v.a.* To pass over with swiftness. *Thomson*.

ENTA/BLATURE, ên-tâb'-lâ-tshûre. } *n.s.* [entab-
ENTA/LEMENT, ên-tâ'-bl-mênt. } lature, olo
[Fr.] The architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar
- *Harris*.

To ENTA/CKLE*, ên-tâk'-kl. *v.a.* [from *tackle*.] To supply with instruments of sailing. *Skelton*.

ENTA/IL §, ên-tâle'. 202. *n.s.* [tailier, Fr.] The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent. The rule of descent settled for any estate. *Blackstone*. Engraver's work; inlay. [in tagliò, Ital.] *Spenser*.

To ENTA/IL, ên-tâle'. *v.a.* To settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be by any subsequent possessor bequeathed at pleasure. *Shak.* To fix unalienably upon any person or thing. *Digby*. To carve. *Spenser*.

To ENTA/IL, ên-tâle'. *v.n.* To cut. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.* **To ENTA/ME**, ên-tâme'. *v.a.* To tame; to subjugate; to subdue. *Gower*.

To ENTA/NGLE §, ên-tâng'-gl. 405. *v.a.* [tagl, hair Gothick.] To inwrap or ensnare with something not easily extricable. To lose in multiplied involutions. To twist, or confuse in such a manner as that a separation cannot easily be made. To involve in difficulties; to embarrass; to perplex. *Shak.* To puzzle; to bewilder. *Hayward*. To ensnare by captious questions or artful talk. *St. Matt.* xxii. To distract with variety of cares. *2 Tim.* ii. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

ENTA/NGLEMENT, ên-tâng'-gl-mênt. *n.s.* Involvement of any thing intricate or adhesive. *More*. Perplexity; puzzle. *Glanville*.

ENTA/NGLER, ên-tâng'-glûr. *n.s.* One that entangles.

To ENTE/NDER*, ên-tên'-dûr. *v.a.* [from *tender*.] To treat with kindness; to protect. *Young*.

To ENTER §, ên-têr. 98. *v.a.* [entrer, Fr.] To go or come into any place. *Milton*. To initiate in a business, method, or society. *Walton*. To introduce or admit into any counsel. *Shak.* To set down in a writing. *Grant*.

To ENTER, ên-têr. *v.n.* To come in; to go in.

Judges, xviii. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance. *Addison*. To engage in. *Addison*. To be initiated in. *Milton*.

ENTERDEAL, ên-têr-dêl. *n. s.* [entre and deal.] Reciprocal transactions. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

ENTERER*, ên-têr-êr. *n. s.* One who is making a beginning. *Seward*.

ENTERING, ên-têr-îng. *n. s.* Entrance; passage into a place. *Isaiah*, xxiii.

To ENTERLACE, ên-têr-lâse'. *v. a.* [entrelasser, Fr.] To intermix; to interweave. *Sir T. Elyot*.

ENTEROCELE, ên-têr-ô-sêl. [See **HYDROCELE**.] *n. s.* [Lat.] A rupture from the bowels pressing through the peritonæum, so as to fall down into the groin. *Quincy*.

ENTEROLOGY, ên-têr-ôl-ô-jê. *n. s.* [ἐντερον and λόγος.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTEROPHALOS, ên-têr-ôm-fâ-lôs. *n. s.* [ἐντερον and φάλος.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPARLANCE, ên-têr-pâr-lânse. *n. s.* [entre and parler, Fr.] Parley; mutual talk; conference. *Hayward*.

ENTERPLEADER, ên-têr-plê-dûr. *n. s.* [entre and plead.] The discussing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can take end. *Covel*.

ENTERPRISE §, ên-têr-prîze. *n. s.* [entreprise, Fr.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt. *Judith*, ii.

To ENTERPRISE, ên-têr-prîze. *v. a.* To undertake; to attempt; to essay. *Milton*. To receive; To entertain. *Spenser*.

ENTERPRISER, ên-têr-prî-zûr. *n. s.* A man of enterprise; one who undertakes great things. *Hayward*.

To ENTERTAIN §, ên-têr-tâne'. *v. a.* [entretenir, Fr.] To converse with; to talk with. *Locke*. To treat at the table. *Addison*. To receive hospitably. *Heb.* xiii. To keep in one's service. *Spenser*. To reserve in the mind. *Decay of Piety*. To please; to amuse; to divert. *Decay of Piety*. To admit with satisfaction. *Locke*.

ENTERTAIN*, ên-têr-tâne'. *n. s.* [entretien, Fr.] Entertainment. *Spenser*. *Ob. T.*

ENTERTAINER, ên-têr-tâ-nûr. *n. s.* He that keeps others in his service. *Bacon*. He that treats others at his table. *Milton*. He that receives sincerely and reverentially. *Bp. Hall*. He that pleases, diverts, or amuses. *Nash*.

ENTERTAININGLY*, ên-têr-tâ-nîng-lê. *ad.* In an amusing manner. *Dr. Warton*.

ENTERTAINMENT, ên-têr-tâne-mênt. *n. s.* Conversation. *Shak.* Treatment at the table; convivial provision. *Spenser*. Hospitable reception. *Spenser*. Reception; admission. *Sprat*. The state of being in pay, as soldiers or servants. *Shak.* Payment of soldiers or servants. *Davies*. Amusement; diversion. *Bacon*. Dramatic performance; the lower comedy. *Gay*.

ENTERTISSUED, ên-têr-tîsh-ûde. *a.* [entre and tissue.] Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances. *Shakespeare*.

ENTHEAT*, ên-thête. *a.* [ἐνθεός.] Our old word for entheustick. *W. Hodgson*.

To ENTHRAL*. See **To INTRAL**.

To ENTHRILL*, ên-thrîl'. *v. a.* [from thrill.] To pierce; to penetrate. *Sackville*.

To ENTHRONÉ §, ên-thrônê'. *v. a.* [enthroner, Fr.] To place on a regal seat. *Shak.* To invest with sovereign authority. *Selden*.

To ENTHRONIZE*, ên-thrô-nîze. 159. *v. a.* To enthrone. *Davies*.

To ENTHUNDER*, ên-thûn-dûr. *v. n.* To make a noise like thunder. *Mirror for Magistrates*.

ENTHUSIASM §, ên-thû-zhê-âzm. *n. s.* [ἐνθουσιασμός.] A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour. *Locke*. Heat of imagination; violence of passion. *Warburton*. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas. *Dryden*.

☞ For the pronunciation of the third syllable of this and the three [4] following words, see **ECCLESIASTICK**, and **Principles**, No. 451. *W.*

ENTHUSIAST, ên-thû-zhê-âst. *n. s.* One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God. *Pagitt*. One of a hot imagination, or violent passions. *Pope*. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas. *Dryden*.

ENTHUSIASTICAL, ên-thû-zhê-âs-tê-kâl. *a.* [ἐνθουσιαστικός.] Persuaded of some communication with the Deity. *Calamy*. Vehemently hot in any cause. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas. *Burnel*.

ENTHUSIASTICK*, ên-thû-zhê-âs-tîk. *a.* [ἐνθουσιαστικός.] Persuaded of some communication with the Deity. *Calamy*. Vehemently hot in any cause. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas. *Burnel*.

ENTHUSIASTICK*, ên-thû-zhê-âs-tîk. *n. s.* An enthusiast. *Sir T. Herbert*.

ENTHYMEM, ên-thê-mêm. *n. s.* [ἐνθύμημα.] An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition; a syllogism where the major proposition is suppressed, and only the minor and consequence produced in words. *Brown*.

To ENTICE §, ên-tîse'. *v. a.* [enticer, old Fr.] To allure; to attract; to draw by blandishments or hopes. *Ascham*.

ENTICEMENT, ên-tîse-mênt. *n. s.* The act or practice of alluring to ill. *Hooker*. The means by which one is allured to ill; blandishment; allure ment. *Shakespeare*.

ENTICER, ên-tî-sûr. 98. *n. s.* One that allures to ill. *Burton*.

ENTICING*, ên-tî-sîng. *n. s.* The act of alluring to evil. *South*.

ENTICINGLY, ên-tî-sîng-lê. *ad.* Charmingly; in a winning manner. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

ENTIERTY, ên-tîre-tê. *n. s.* [entierie, old Fr.] The whole; not barely a part. *Bacon*.

ENTIRE §, ên-tîre'. *a.* [entier, Fr.] Whole; undivided. *Bacon*. Unbroken; complete in its parts. *Newton*. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself. *Hooker*. Sincere; hearty. *Shak.* Firm; sure; solid; fixed. *Prior*. Unmingled; unallayed. *Milton*. Honest; firmly adherent; faithful. *Clarendon*. In full strength; with vigour unabated; with power unbroken. *Impartial*. *Clarendon*. Inward. *Spenser*.

ENTIRELY, ên-tîre-lê. *ad.* In the whole; without division. *Raleigh*. Completely; fully. *Milton*. With firm adherence; faithfully. *Spenser*.

ENTIRENESS, ên-tîre-nês. *n. s.* Totality; completeness; fulness. *Donne*. Honesty; integrity. Intimacy; familiarity; friendship. *Bp. Hall*.

ENTIRETY*, ên-tîre-tê. *n. s.* Completeness. *Blackstone*. See **ENTIERTY**.

☞ This word, though very expressive, is ill formed, as it, in some measure, clashes with that numerous class of words ending in *ity*, where the *i* makes a distinct syllable; but, as this word is a formation of our own, we must be careful to pronounce it in three syllables. *W.*

ENTITATIVE*, ên-tê-tâ-tîv. *a.* Considered by itself; abstracted from all circumstances. *Ellis*.

ENTITATIVELY*, ên-tê-tâ-tîv-lê. *ad.* A thing considered nakedly and precisely, according to what it is in itself. *Chambers*.

To ENTITULE, ên-tî-tîl. 405. *v. a.* [entituler, Fr.] To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation. To give a title or discriminative appellation. *Hooker*. To superscribe, or prefix as a title. *Locke*. To give a claim to anything. *Dryden*. To grant any thing as claimed by a title. *Locke*.

ENTITY, ên-tê-tê. *n. s.* [entitas, low Lat.] Something which really is; a real being. *Brown*. A particular species of being. *Bacon*.

To ENTOLL, ên-tôll'. *v. a.* To ensnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets. *Bacon*.

To ENTOMB §, ên-ôdm'. *v. a.* [entomber, old Fr.] To put into a tomb; to bury. *Hooker*.

ENTOMBMENT*, ên-ôdm-mênt. *n. s.* Burial. *Barrow*.

ENTOMOLOGY*, ên-tô-môl-ô-jê. *n. s.* [ἐντομον and λόγος.] That part of natural history which treats of insects. *White*.

ENTORTILATION*, ên-tôr-tê-lâ-shûn. *n. s.* [en tortillement, Fr.] A turning into a circle or round figure. *Donne*.

To ENTRAIL, ên-trâle'. *v. a.* [intralciare, Ital.] To mingle; to interweave; to diversify. *Spenser*.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt ;—tûbe, tûb, bûl ;—ôil ;—pôand ;—thin, THIS.

ENTRAILS, ên'-trîlz. 208. *n. s.* [without a singular.] *entraîles*, Fr.] The intestines; the inward parts; the bowels. *Shak.* The internal parts. *Shak.*

ENTRAMMELLED*, ên-trâm'-mêld. *a.* [from *trammel*.] Curled; frizzled. *Sherwood.*

ENTRANCE, ên'-trânse. *n. s.* [*entrant*, Fr.] The power of entering into a place. *Shak.* The act of entering. *Shak.* The passage by which a place is entered; avenue. *Judges*, iv. Initiation; commencement. *Locke.* Intellectual ingress; knowledge. *Bacon.* The act of taking possession of an office or dignity. *Hayward.* The beginning of any thing. *Hakewill.*

To ENTRANCE, ên-trânse'. 91. *v. a.* [from *trance*.] To put into a trance. To put into an ecstasy. *Milton.*

To ENTRAP, ên-trâp'. *v. a.* [*entrapper*, old Fr.] To ensnare; to catch in a trap. *Spenser.* To involve unexpectedly in difficulties; to entangle. *Spenser.* To take advantage of. *Ecclus.* viii.

To ENTREASURE*. See **To INTREASURE**.

To ENTRE/AT §, ên-trê'te'. 227. *v. a.* [*trailer*, Fr.] To petition; to solicit; to importune. *Gen.* xxv. To treat or prevail upon by solicitation. *Gen.* xxv. To treat or use well or ill. *Ecclus.* vii. To entertain; to amuse. *Shak.* To entertain; to receive. *Spenser.*

To ENTRE/AT, ên-trê'te'. *v. n.* To offer a treaty or compact. 1 *Macc.* x. To treat; to discourse. *Hakewill.* To make a petition. *Shakespeare.*

ENTRE/AT*, ên-trê'te'. *n. s.* Entreaty. *Tragedy of Solomon and Perseda.* Ob. T.

ENTRE/ATABLE*, ên-trê'-â-bl. *a.* That may be entreated, or is soon entreated. *Holcot.*

ENTRE/ATANCE, ên-trê'-tânse. *n. s.* Petition; entreaty; solicitation. *Fairfax.* Ob. J.

ENTRE/ATER*, ên-trê'-tîr. *n. s.* One who makes a petition. *Fulke.*

ENTRE/ATIVE*, ên-trê'-tîv. *a.* Treating; pleading. *Brewer.*

ENTRE/ATY, ên-trê'-tê. *n. s.* Petition; prayer; solicitation; request. *Shak.* Reception; entertainment. *B. Jonson.*

ENTREME/TS. *n. s.* [Fr.] Small plates set between the main dishes. *Mortimer.*

ENTREPO/T*, ên-trê'-pô'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A magazine; a warehouse. *Poynall.*

To ENTRICK*, ên-trîk'. *v. a.* [*intriquer*, old Fr.] To deceive; to perplex; to entangle. *Chaucer.*

ENTRY, ên'-trê. *n. s.* The passage by which any one enters a house. *Bacon.* The act of entrance; ingress. *Bacon.* The act of taking possession of any estate. The act of registering or setting down in writing. *Bacon.* The act of entering publicly into any city. *Bacon.*

To ENTUNE*, ên-tûne'. *v. a.* [*entonner*, old Fr.] To tune; to chant. *Chaucer.*

To ENTWINE*. See **To INTWINE**.

To ENTWIST*, ên-twîst'. *v. a.* To wreath round, or together. *Shakespeare.*

To ENUBILATE, ê-nû'-bê-lâte. *v. n.* [*e* and *nubile*, Lat.] To clear from clouds. *Dict.*

To ENUCLEATE §, ê-nû'-klê-âte. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Lat.] To solve; to clear; to disentangle.

ENUCLE/ATION*, ê-nû'-klê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Explanation; plain manifestation. *Cotgrave.*

To ENUMERATE §, ê-nû'-mê-râte. *v. a.* [*enumero*, Lat.] To reckon up singly. *Wake.*

ENUMER/ATION, ê-nû'-mê-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of numbering or counting over. *Sprat.*

ENUMER/ATIVE*, ê-nû'-mê-râ'-tîv. *a.* Reckoning up singly; counting over. *Bp. Taylor.*

To ENUNCIATE §, ê-nûn'-shê-âte. *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Lat.] To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to express. *Bp. Barlow.*

ENUNCI/ATION, ê-nûn'-shê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Declaration; public attestation. *Bp. Taylor.* Intelligence; information. *Hale.* Expression, in writing. *Playfair.* Manner of utterance. *Lord Chesterfield.*

ENUNCI/ATIVE, ê-nûn'-shê-â'-tîv. *a.* Declarative; expressive. *Sir T. Elyot.*

ENUNCI/ATIVELY, ê-nûn'-shê-â'-tîv-lê. [See **PRONUNCIATION**.] *ad.* Declaratively.

To ENURE*. See **To INURE**.

To ENVA/SSAL*, ên-vâs'-sâl. *v. a.* [from *vassal*.] To make over to another as his slave. *More.*

To ENVE/IGLE*. See **To INVEIGLE**.

To ENVELOPE §, ên-vêl'-ûp. *v. a.* [*enveloper*, Fr.] To inwrap; to cover. *Chaucer.* To hide; to surround. *Locke.* To line; to cover on the inside. *Spenser.*

ENVELO/PE, ên-vêl'-ûpe'. [ên'-vêl'-ûpe, *Perry*; ên-vêl'-ûpe', *Jones*; ên-vêl'-ûp, *Webster*.] *n. s.* [Fr.] A wrapper; an outward case. *Burnet.*

§ This word, signifying the outward case of a letter, is always pronounced in the French manner by those who can pronounce French, and by those who cannot, the initial *e* is changed into an *o*. Sometimes a more Englishman attempts to give the nasal vowel the French sound, and exposes himself to laughter by pronouncing *g* after it, as if written *ongvelope*. This is as ridiculous, to a polite ear, as if he pronounced it, as it ought to be pronounced, like the verb to *envelope*. *W.*

ENVELOPEMENT*, ên-vêl'-ûp-mênt. *n. s.* Perplexity; entanglement. *Search.*

To ENVENOM, ên-vên'-âm. 166. *v. a.* [from *venom*.] To taint with poison; to poison. *Shak.* To make odious. *Shak.* To enrage; to exasperate. *Dryden.*

To ENVERMEL*, ên-vêr'-mêl. *v. a.* [*vermeil* Fr.] To dye red. *Milton.*

ENVIA/BL, ên'-vê-â-bl. 405. *a.* Deserving envy; such as may excite envy. *Carew.*

ENVIER, ên'-vê-îr. 98. *n. s.* One that envies another; a maligner. *Bacon.*

ENVIOUS, ên'-vê-ûs. 314. *a.* Infected with envy; pained by the excellence or happiness of another. *Sidney.*

ENVIOUSLY, ên'-vê-ûs-lê. *ad.* With envy; with malignity; with ill-will. *Duppa.*

To ENVIRON §, ên-vî'-rûn. 166. *v. a.* [*environner*, Fr.] To surround; to encompass. *Josiah*, vii. To involve; to envelope. *Donne.* To surround in a hostile manner; to besiege; to hem in. *Shak.* To enclose; to invest. *Cleveland.*

ENVIRONS, ên-vê-rûnz', or ên-vî'-rûnz. 166. *n. s.* [*environs*, Fr.] The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country. *Lord Chesterfield.*

§ This word is in general use, and ought to be pronounced like the English verb to *environ*: but the vanity of appearing polite keeps it still in the French pronunciation; and, as the nasal vowels in the first and last syllables are not followed by hard *c* or *g*, it is impossible for a mere Englishman to pronounce it fashionably.—See **ENCORE**. *W.*

ENVOY §, ên'-vôê. *n. s.* [*envoye*, Fr.] A public minister sent from one power to another. *Denham.* A public messenger, in dignity below an ambassador. *Sir T. Herbert.* A messenger. *Blackmore.* Formerly a kind of postscript, sent with compositions, to enforce or recommend what had been previously written, whether in prose or rhyme. *War-ton.*

ENVOYSHIP*, ên'-vôê-shîp. *n. s.* The office of an envoy. *Coventry.*

To ENVY §, ên'-vê. *v. a.* [*envier*, Fr.] To hate another for excellence, happiness, or success. *Prov.* iii. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another. *Shak.* To grudge; to impart unwillingly; to withhold maliciously. *Dryden.*

§ The ancient pronunciation of this word was with the accent on the last syllable, and the *y* sounded as in *eye*, as the Scotch pronounce it at this day. *W.*

To ENVY, ên'-vê. *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity. *Bp. Taylor.*

ENVY, ên'-vê. 182. *n. s.* Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness. *Ray.* Rivalry; competition. *Dryden.* Malice; malignity. *Shak.* Public odium; ill-repute. *Bacon.*

ENVYING*, ên'-vê-îng. *n. s.* Ill-will; malice. *Galatians* v.

ENWALLOWED*, ên-wôl'-lôde. *part. a.* Wallowing. *Spenser.*

TO ENWHEEL, ên-wheél'. *n. a.* [from *wheel*.] To encompass; to encircle. *Shakspeare.*

TO ENWIDEN, ên-wî-dn. *v. a.* To make wider. *Cockeram.*

TO ENWOMB, ên-wôdm'. *v. a.* [from *womb*.] To make pregnant. *Spenser.* To bury; to hide as in a womb. *Donne.*

TO ENWRAP §. See **TO INWRAP**.

ENWRAPMENT*, ên-râp-mént. *n. s.* A covering; a wrapper. *Shuckford.*

EO'LIAN*, ê-ô'-lè-ân. } *a.* [from *Æolia*.] Denoting
EO'LIK*, ê-ô'-lîk. } one of the five dialects of
the Greek tongue. Also a particular kind of verse;
and, in musick, one of the modes of the ancients.
Milton.

EO'LIAN Harp*, ê-ô'-lè-ân-hârp. An instrument so called from *Æolus*, the heathen deity of winds; as it produces its wild and often exquisite strains merely by the action of the wind. *Thomson.*

EO'LIPILE, ê-ô'-lî-pîle. *n. s.* [*Æolus* and *pila*.] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe; which ball, filled with water and exposed to the fire, sends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind through the pipe. *Burnet.*

E'PACT, ê'-pâkt. *n. s.* [πακτός.] A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. *Harris.*

EPÆNETICK*, êp-ê-nêl'-îk. *a.* [ἐπαινητικός.] Laudatory; panegyric. *Phillips.*

EPA'ULEMENT, ê-pâwl-mént. *n. s.* [Fr.] [In fortification.] A sidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth. *Harris.*

EPAULET*, êp'-âw-lét. *n. s.* [επαulette, Fr.] An ornament for the shoulder; a shoulder-knot; chiefly now a military word. *Burke.*

EPENTHESIS, ê-pên-tê-sis. 503. *n. s.* [ἐπένθεσις.] The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

E'PHA, ê'-fâ. *n. s.* [Heb.] A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches. *Ezek. xlv.*

EPHE'MERA, ê-fêm'-ê-râ. 92. *n. s.* [ἐφήμερον.] A fever that terminates in one day. An insect that lives only one day.

§ I was much surprised when I found Mr. Sheridan had given the long open sound of *e* to the second syllable of *ephemera*, *ephemeris*, &c. If it was in compliment to the Greek *eta*, the same reason should have induced him to give the sound of long *e* to the first syllable of *hemistich*, *demagogue*, and *rhetorick*. *W.*

EPHE'MERAL, ê-fêm'-ê-râl. 83. } *a.* Diurnal;

EPHE'MERICK, ê-fêm'-ê-rîk. 510. } beginning and ending in a day. *Wotton.*

EPHEMERIDES*, êf-ê-mêr'-ê-dêz. *n. s.* Astronomical tables, showing the present state of the heavens for every day at noon. *Burton.*

EPHEMERIS §, ê-fêm'-ê-ris. *n. s.* [ἐφημερίς.] A journal; an account of daily transactions. An account of the daily motions and situations of the planets. *Dryden.*

EPHEMERIST, ê-fêm'-ê-ris. *n. s.* One who consults the planets; one who studies or practises astrology. *Howell.*

EPHEMERON-WORM, ê-fêm'-ê-rôn-wûrm. *n. s.* A sort of worm that lives but a day. *Derham.*

EPHEMEROUS*, ê-fêm'-ê-rûs. *a.* Beginning and ending in a day. *Burke.*

EPHE'SIAN*, ê-fê'-zhûn. *n. s.* [from *Ephesus*.] One of those in Ephesus, to whom St. Paul addressed an epistle. *Bp. Percy.* In the time of Shakspeare, a vulgar appellation, or familiar phrase, probably derived from the dissolute manners of the Ephesians. *Shakspeare.*

EPHIALTES*, êf-ê-âl'-têz. *n. s.* [ἐφιάλτης.] The disease called the night-mare. *Brund.*

E'PHOD, êf'-ôd, or ê'-fôd. *n. s.* [עֶפְדִּים.] A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests. *Exodus.*

§ Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Nares, and Ash, adopt the first; Entick and Kenrick the last, which, in my opinion, is the best. *W.*

EPICE'DE*, êp-ê-sê-de'. *n. s.* [ἐπικήδειος.] A funeral discourse or song. *Bale.*

EPICE'DIAN*, êp-ê-sê'-dê-ân. *a.* Elegiack; mournful. *Cockeram.*

EPICE'DIUM, êp-ê-sê'-dê-âm. *n. s.* An elegy; a poem upon a funeral. *Sandys.*

EPICENE*, êp'-ê-sê-ne. *a.* [epicœmus, Lat.] Common; of both kinds: the term, in grammar, of one of the Latin genders. *B. Jonson.*

E'PICK, êp'-îk. *a.* [ἔπος.] Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed. *Dryden.*

E'PICK*, êp'-îk. *n. s.* An epick poem. *Campbell.*

EPICURE §, êp'-ê-kû-re. *n. s.* [epicureus, Lat.] A follower of Epicurus; a man given wholly to luxury. *Shakspeare.*

EPICURE'AN*, êp-ê-kû-rê'-ân. [See **EUROPEAN**.] *n. s.* One of the sect of Epicurus. *Acts, xvii.*

EPICURE'AN, êp-ê-kû-rê'-ân. *a.* Pertaining to the sect of Epicurus. *Milton.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury. *Shakspeare.*

E'PICURISM, êp'-ê-kû-rîzm. *n. s.* Luxury; sensual enjoyment; gross pleasure. *Government of the Tongue.* The doctrine of Epicurus. *Waterland.*

§ Mr. Mason tells us, that this word should have the accent on the third syllable. For my own part, I think that accentuation of the word as faulty as the explanation. It seems to me, that Epicureanism is an attachment to the doctrine of Epicurus; and that *epicurism* is formed from the word *epicure*, which signifies a sensualist, and particularly in eating, or rather delicacy in eating. A lady once told Mr. Hume, that she had heard he was a great epicure; No, madam, said he, I am only a glutton. *W.*

TO E'PICURIZE, êp'-ê-kû-rîze. *v. n.* To devour like an epicure. To feast; to riot. *Fuller.* To profess the doctrine of Epicurus. *Cudworth.*

EPICY'CLE, êp'-ê-sî-kî. 405. *n. s.* [ἐπί and κύκλος.] A little circle, whose centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper centre. *Brown.*

EPICY'CLOID, êp-ê-sî'-klôid. *n. s.* A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle. *Harris.*

EPIDE'MICAL, êp-ê-têm'-ê-kâl. } *a.* [ἐπί and ὄψ]
EPIDE'MICK, êp-ê-têm'-îk. 509. } *mos.* That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague. *Bacon.* Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers. *South.* General; universal. *Howell.*

EPIDE'RMIS, êp-ê-dêr'-mîs. *n. s.* [ἐπίδερμις.] The scarf-skin of a man's body.

EPIGA'STRICK*, êp-ê-gâs'-trîk. *a.* [ἐπί and γαστήρ.] The epigastrick region is a name given to the upper part of the abdomen. *Chambers.*

EPIGE'UM*, êp-ê-jê'-ûm. *n. s.* [ἐπί and γῆ.] That part of the orbit in which any planet comes nearest to the earth.

EPIGLO'TTIS*, êp-ê-glôl'-tîs. *n. s.* [ἐπιγλωττίς.] The thin movable cartilage, in form of a little tongue, which covers the aperture of the windpipe. *Asl.*

E'PIGRAM §, êp'-ê-grâm. *n. s.* [ἐπίγραμμα, Lat.] A short poem terminating in a point. *Shakspeare*

EPIGRAM'MATICAL, êp-ê-grâm-mâl'-ê-kâl. } *a.*

EPIGRAMMA'TICK, êp-ê-grâm-mâl'-îk. 509. } Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams. *Camden.*

EPIGRAMMATIST, êp-ê-grâm-mâ-dîst. *n. s.* One who writes or deals in epigrams. *Peachment. Pope.*

E'PIGRAPH*, êp'-ê-grâf. *n. s.* [ἐπιγραφή.] A title; an inscription. *Bullockar.*

EPI'GRAPHE. *n. s.* An inscription on a statue.

Dict.

E'PILEPSY §, êp'-ê-lêp-sê. *n. s.* [ἐπιληψία.] A convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense. *Quincy.*

EPILE'PTICAL*, êp-ê-lêp'-tê-kâl. *a.* Convulsed; disordered as by an epilepsy. *Spenser.*

EPILE'PTICK, êp-ê-lêp'-îk. 509. *a.* Diseased with an epilepsy. *Arbutnot.*

EPI'LOGISM*, ê-pîl'-ô-jîzm. *n. s.* [ἐπιλογισμός.] Computation; enumeration. *Gregory.*

—nô, mðve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

EPILOGU*STICK*, êp-ê-lô-jîs'-tîk. *a.* Having the nature of an epilogue. *Warton.*

To EPILOGUISE*. See **To EPILOGUIZE**.

EPILOGUE §, êp'-ê-lôg. 338. *n. s.* [ἐπίλογος.] The poem or speech at the end of a play. *Shakspeare.*

To EPILOGUIZE*, ê-pîl'-ô-gyîze. *v. n.* To make conclusion or end. *Cockeram.* To speak an epilogue. *Milton.*

To EPILOGUIZE*, ê-pîl'-ô-gyîze. *v. a.* To add to in the manner of an epilogue. *Steuert.*

EPINICION*, êp-ê-nîsh'-ê-ûn. *n. s.* [ἐπινίκιον.] A song of triumph. *T. Warton.*

EPINYCTIS, êp-ê-nîk'-tîs. *n. s.* [ἐπινυκτίς.] A sore at the corner of the eye. *Wiseman.*

EPIPHANY, ê-pîl'-fâ-nê. *n. s.* [ἐπιφάνεια.] A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, which conducted the magi to the place where he was. *Wheatley.*

EPIPHONEMA, êp-ê-lô-nê'-mâ. 92. *n. s.* [ἐπιφώνημα.] An exclamation; a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing. *Swift.*

EPIPHORA, ê-pîl'-fô-râ. 92. *n. s.* [ἐπιφορά.] An inflammation of any part, but more especially a defluxion of humours on the eyes. *Harris.*

EPIPHYLLOSPERMOS, êp-ê-fîl-lô-spêr'-mûs. *a.* [from ἐπὶ, ὀφθλόν, σπέρμα.] Is applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves. *Harris.*

EPITHEYSIS, ê-pîl'-ê-sîs. 520. *n. s.* [ἐπιφύσις.] Accretion; the part added by accretion. *Wiseman.*

EPIPTOCE, ê-pîp'-lô-sê. *n. s.* [ἐπιπτόκη.] A figure in rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another.

EPISCOPACY, ê-pîs'-kô-pâ-sê. *n. s.* [ἐπισκοπία, Lat.] The government of bishops, the government of the church established by the apostles. *Clarendon.*

EPISCOPAL, ê-pîs'-kô-pâl. *a.* [ἐπισκοπικός, Lat.] Belonging to a bishop. *Hooker.* Vested in a bishop. *Rogers.*

EPISCOPALIANS*, ê-pîs'-kô-pâ'-lê-ânz. *n. s. plur.* Those who adhere to the established church of England.

EPISCOPALLY*, ê-pîs'-kô-pâl-lê. *ad.* In an episcopal manner; by episcopal authority. *Burnet.*

EPISCOPATE, ê-pîs'-kô-pâte. 91. *n. s.* A bishoprick; the office and dignity of a bishop. *Arnald.*

EPISCOPY*, *n. s.* [ἐπισκοπία.] Survey; search. *Milton.*

EPIISODE §, êp'-ê-sôde. *n. s.* [ἐπισόδη.] An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject, yet rising naturally from it. *Addison.*

EPIPODICAL, êp-ê-sôd'-ê-kâl. *a.* Contained in **EPIPODICK**, êp-ê-sôd'-îk. 509. *a.* [an episode; pertaining to an episode.] *Dryden.*

EPISPASTICK, êp-ê-spâs'-tîk. *n. s.* [ἐπί and πᾶσι.] Drawing. Blistering. *Arbuthnot.*

EPISTLE §, ê-pîs'-sl. 472. [See **APOSTLE**.] *n. s.* [ἐπιστολή.] A letter. *Dryden.*

EPISTOLARY, ê-pîs'-lô-lâr-ê. *a.* Relating to letters; suitable to letters. *Warton.* Transacted by letters. *Addison.*

EPISTOLICAL*, êp-îs-tôl'-ê-kâl. *a.* Having the form and manner of an epistle. *Bentley.*

EPYSTLER, ê-pîs'-lâr. 98. *n. s.* A writer of letters. *Bp. Hall.* Formerly he who regularly assisted at the communion table in the service of our church, and read in the epistle. *Const. and Can.*

To EPISTOLIZE*, ê-pîs'-lô-lîze. *v. n.* To write letters. *Hovell.*

EPISTROPHE*, ê-pîs'-trô-fê. *n. s.* [ἐπιστροφή.] [In rhetoric.] A figure which concludes each member of a sentence with the same affirmation. *Chambers.*

EPISTYLE*, êp'-ê-stîle. *n. s.* [ἐπιστολίον.] An architrave.

EPIPTASIS*, ê-pîl'-â-sîs. *n. s.* [ἐπιπτεῖω.] In the ancient drama, the progress of the plot. *B. Jonson.*

EPIPTAPH §, êp'-ê-tâf. *n. s.* [ἐπιτάφιος.] An inscription upon a tomb. *Shakspeare.*

EPITAPHIAN*, êp-ê-tâ'-fê-ân. *a.* Pertaining to an epitaph. *Milton.*

EPITHALAMUM, êp-ê-thâ-lâ'-mê-ûm. *n. s.* [ἐπιθαλάμιον.] A nuptial song; a compliment upon marriage. *Sandys.*

EPITHALAMY*, êp-ê-thâl'-â-mê. *n. s.* A nuptial song. *Chudleigh.*

EPITHEM, êp'-ê-thêm. *n. s.* [ἐπίθημα.] A liquid medicament externally applied. *Brown.*

EPIPHET §, êp'-ê-thêt. *n. s.* [ἐπίθετον.] An adjective denoting any quality, good or bad. *Bp. Hall.*

To EPIPHET*, êp'-ê-thêt. *v. a.* To entitle; to describe the quality of. *Wotton.*

EPITOME §, ê-pîl'-ô-mê. *n. s.* [ἐπιτομή.] Abridgement; abbreviation; compendious abstract. *Wotton.*

To EPITOMISE, ê-pîl'-ô-mîze. *v. a.* To abstract; to contract into a narrow space. *Domne.* To diminish; to curtail. *Addison.*

EPITOMISER, ê-pîl'-ô-mî-zûr. *n. s.* An abridger; **EPITOMIST**, ê-pîl'-ô-mîst. *n. s.* An abstracter. *Burton. Milton.*

EPOCH, êp'-ôk, or ê'-pôk. *n. s.* [ἐποχή.] The time **EPOCHA**, êp'-ô-kâ. *n. s.* at which a new computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered. *South.*

As the last of these words is Latin from the Greek ἐποχή, the Latin accent and quantity on the antepenultimate syllable is preserved by polite speakers; and the first, being anglicised, and containing only two syllables, falls into the quantity of the original. Buchanan, Nares, and Ash, make the first syllable of epoch short; but Perry and Kenrick, in my opinion, make it more properly long. *W.*

EPODE, êp'-ôde, or ê'-pôde. *n. s.* [ἐπώδος.] The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe. *Milton.*

Entick, Scott, Perry, W. Johnston, Nares, and Ash, make the first e short; but Kenrick makes it long, as, in my opinion, it ought to be. *W.*

EPOPEE, êp-ê-pê. *n. s.* [ἐπώπεια.] An epic or heroic poem. *Dryden.*

EPUARY §, êp'-û-lâ-rê. *a.* [epularis, Lat.] Belonging to feasts or banquets. *Scott.*

EPULATTON, êp-û-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Banquet; feast. *Brown.*

EPULOTICK, êp-û-lôt'-îk. *n. s.* [ἐπουλωτικός.] A cicatrizing medicament. *Wiseman.*

EQUABILITY, ê-kwâ-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Equality to itself; evenness; uniformity. *Ray.* Evenness of temper. *Sir T. Elyot.*

EQUABLE §, ê'-kwâ-bl. 405. *a.* [æquabilis, Lat.] Equal to itself; even; uniform. *Bentley.*

EQUABLY, ê'-kwâ-blê. *ad.* Uniformly; evenly; equally to itself. *Cheyne.*

EQUAL §, ê'-kwâl. 36, 38. *a.* [æqualis, Lat.] Like another in bulk, or any quality that admits comparison. *Eccles. xxxii.* Adequate to any purpose. *Clarendon.* Even; uniform. *Dryden.* In just proportion. *Dryden.* Impartial; neutral; just. *Ezek. xviii.* Indifferent. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

Equal table; advantageous alike to both parties. *2 Macc. xiii.* Being upon the same terms. *2 Macc. viii.*

EQUAL, ê'-kwâl. *n. s.* One not inferior or superior to another. *2 Macc. ix.* One of the same age. *Gal. Equality. Spenser.*

To EQUAL, ê'-kwâl. *v. a.* To make one thing or person equal to another. *Lament.* To rise to the same state with another person. *Trambull.* To be equal to. *Shak.* To recompense fully. *Dryden.*

EQUALISATION*, ê-kwâl-ê-zâ'-shûn. *n. s.* State of equality. *Burke.*

To EQUALISE, ê'-kwâl-lîze. *v. a.* To make even. *Brown.* To be equal to. *Fuller.* To make equal. *More.*

EQUALITY, ê-kwâl'-ê-tê. 36. *n. s.* Likeness with regard to any quantities compared. *Shak.* The same degree of dignity. *Milton.* Evenness; uniformity; equability. *Brown.*

EQUALLY, ê'-kwâl-lê. *ad.* In the same degree with another. *Rogers.* Evenly; equably; uniformly. *Locke.* Impartially. *Shak.* In just proportion. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

EQUALNESS, ê'-kwâl-nêz. *n. s.* Equality. *Shak.*

EQUANGULAR, ê-kwâng'-gù-lâr. *a.* [*æquus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Consisting of equal angles.

EQUANIMITY, ê-kwâ-nîm'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*æquanimi-tas*, Lat.] Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed. *Toller.*

EQUANIMOUS, ê-kwân'-ê-mûs. *a.* [*æquanimis*, Lat.] Even; not dejected; not elated.

EQUATION, ê-kwâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*æquare*, Lat.] The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect, to be applied to the whole. *Holder.*

EQUATION, ê-kwâ'-shûn. [In algebra.] An expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value. *Dict.*

EQUATION, ê-kwâ'-shûn. [In astronomy.] The difference between the time marked out by the sun's apparent motion, and that measured by its real motion. *Dict.*

EQUATOR, ê-kwâ'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* [*æquator*, Lat.] A great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres. *Harris.*

EQUATORIAL, ê-kwâ'-tô'-rê-âl. *a.* Pertaining to the equator; taken at the equator. *Cheyne.*

EQUERY, { ê-kwêr'-ê. } *n. s.* [*escurie*, Fr.] A **EQUERRY**, { ê-kwêr'-ê. } grand lodge or stable for horses. An officer who has the care of horses. *Toller.*

EQUESTRIAN, ê-kwê'-trê-ân. *a.* Being on horseback. *Spectator.* Skilled in horsemanship. Belonging to the second rank in Rome. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

EQUANGULAR*. See **EQUANGULAR**.

EQUICRURAL, ê-kwê'-krôô'-râl. } *a.* [*æquus* and **EQUICRURE**, ê-kwê'-krôô'-râl. } *crus*, Lat.] Having legs of an equal length. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the base; isosceles. *Digby.*

EQUIDISTANCE*, ê-kwê'-dis'-tânse. *n. s.* Equal distance or remoteness.

EQUIDISTANT, ê-kwê'-dis'-tânt. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *distantia*, Lat.] Equal distance or remoteness. *Bp. Hall.*

EQUIDISTANT, ê-kwê'-dis'-tânt. *a.* At the same distance. *Donne.*

EQUIDISTANTLY, ê-kwê'-dis'-tânt-lê. *ad.* At the same distance. *Brown.*

EQUIFORMITY, ê-kwê'-fôr'-mê-tê. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *forma*, Lat.] Uniform equality. *Brown.*

EQUILATERAL, ê-kwê'-lât'-êr-âl. *a.* [*æquus* and *latus*, Lat.] Having all sides equal. *Bacon.*

EQUILATERAL*, ê-kwê'-lât'-êr-âl. *n. s.* A side exactly corresponding to others. *Sir T. Herbert.*

TO EQUIBRATE, ê-kwê'-lî'-brâ-te. *v. a.* [*equilibrium*, Lat.] To balance equally. *Boyle.*

EQUILIBRATION, ê-kwê'-lî-brâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even. *Brown.*

EQUIBRIOUS*, ê-kwê'-lîb'-rê-ûs. *a.* Equally poised. *Glanville.*

EQUIBRIOUSLY*, ê-kwê'-lîb'-rê-ûs-lê. *ad.* In equipoise. *Brown.*

EQUILIBRIST*, ê-kwîl'-ê-brîst. *n. s.* One that balances a thing equally. *Granger.*

EQUILIBRITY*, ê-kwê'-lîb'-rê-tê. *n. s.* Equality of weight. *Cockeram.*

EQUILIBRIUM, ê-kwê'-lîb'-rê-ûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Equipoise; equality of weight. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind. *South.*

EQUINECESSARY, ê-kwê'-nês'-sês-sâr-ê. *a.* [*æquus* and *necessarius*, Lat.] Needful in the same degree. *Hudibras.*

EQUINOCTIAL, ê-kwê'-nôk'-shâl. 88. *n. s.* The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe: the same with *equator*.

EQUINOCTIAL, ê-kwê'-nôk'-shâl. *a.* Pertaining to the equinox. *Milton.* Happening about the time of the equinoxes. Being near the equinoctial line. *Phillips.*

EQUINOCTIALLY, ê-kwê'-nôk'-shâl-ê. *ad.* In the direction of the equinoctial. *Brown.*

EQUINOX, ê-kwê'-nôks. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *nox*,

Lat.] Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. *Harris.* Equality; even measure. *Shak.* Equinoctial wind. *Dryden.*

EQUINUMERANT, ê-kwê'-nû'-mê-rânt. *a.* [*æquus* and *numerus*, Lat.] Having the same number. *Arbuthnot.*

TO EQUIP, ê-kwîp'. *v. a.* [*équiper*, Fr.] To fit a ship for sea. *Bp. Patrick.* To furnish for a horse-man or cavalier. To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out. *Addison.*

EQUIPAGE, êk'-kwê'-pâje. 90. *n. s.* [*équipage*, Fr.] Furniture for a horseman. *Bullockar.* Carriage of state; vehicle. *Milton.* Attendance; retinue. *Spenser.* Accoutrements; furniture. *Prior.*

EQUIPAGED, êk'-kwê'-pâj'd. *a.* Accoutred; at tended. *Spenser.*

EQUIPENDENCY, ê-kwê'-pên'-dên-sê. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *pendeo*, Lat.] The act of hanging in equipoise. *South.*

EQUIPMENT, ê-kwîp'-mênt. *n. s.* The act of equipping or accoutring. Accoutrement; equipage.

EQUIPOISE, ê-kwê'-pôize. *n. s.* [*æquus*, Lat. and *poids*, Fr.] Equality of weight; equilibration. *Glanville.*

EQUIPOLLENCE, ê-kwê'-pôl'-lênse. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *pollentia*, Lat.] Equality of force or power. *Skelton.*

☞ The strong tendency of our language to an enclitical pronunciation, 513, would induce me to give the antepenultimate accent to this and the following word, in opposition to Mr. Sheridan and others; as no good reason can be given to the ear, why they should not have this accent, as well as *equivalent*, *equivocal*, &c. But, as *equivaleus* and *equivocus* have the accent on the antepenultimate in Latin, and *equipollens* on the penultimate, and the number of syllables being the same in both languages, the accent is generally on the same syllable. 503. *W.*

EQUIPOLENCY*, ê-kwê'-pôl'-lên-sê. *n. s.* Equipollence. *Paley.*

EQUIPOLENT, ê-kwê'-pôl'-lênt. *a.* [*equipollens*, Lat.] Having equal power or force. *Bucan.*

EQUIPOLENTLY*, ê-kwê'-pôl'-lênt-lê. *ad.* Equivalently. *Barrow.*

EQUIPONDERANCE, ê-kwê'-pôn'-dêr-ânse. } **EQUIPONDERANCY**, ê-kwê'-pôn'-dêr-ân-sê. } *n. s.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.] Equality of weight; equipoise. *Dict.*

EQUIPONDERANT, ê-kwê'-pôn'-dêr-ânt. *a.* Being of the same weight. *Ray.*

TO EQUIPONDERATE, ê-kwê'-pôn'-dêr-âte. *v. n.* To weigh equal to any thing. *Wilkins.*

EQUIPONDOUS, ê-kwê'-pôn'-dê-ûs. *a.* Equilibrated; equal on either part. *Glanville. Ob. J.*

EQUITABLE, êk'-kwê'-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*équitable*, Fr.] Just; due to justice. *Boyle.* Loving justice; can did; impartial.

EQUITABLENESS*, êk'-kwê'-tâ-bl-nêss. *n. s.* Just ness. *Locke.*

EQUITABLY, êk'-kwê'-tâ-blê. *ad.* Justly; impar tially.

EQUITATION*, êk'-kwê'-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*equitation*, old Fr.] Riding on horseback; management of a horse. *Boswell.*

EQUITY, êk'-kwê'-tê. *n. s.* [*æquitas*, Lat.] Justice; right; honesty. *Shak.* Impartiality. *Hooker.* [In law.] The rules of decision observed by the court of chancery. *Blackstone.*

EQUIVALENCE, ê-kwîv'-vâ-lênse. } *n. s.* [*æquus* **EQUIVALENCY**, ê-kwîv'-vâ-lên-sê. } and *valéo*, Lat.] Equality of power or worth. *Hammond.*

TO EQUIVALENCE, ê-kwîv'-vâ-lênse. *v. a.* To equiponderate; to be equal to. *Brown.*

EQUIVALENT, ê-kwîv'-vâ-lênt. *a.* Equal in value. *Prior.* Equal in any excellence. *Milton.* Equal in force or power. *Milton.* Of the same cogency or weight. *Hooker.* Of the same import or mean ing. *South.*

EQUIVALENT, ê-kwîv'-vâ-lênt. *n. s.* A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value. *Dryden.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, báll;—ôil;—pòdñs!;—thin, THIS.

EQUIVALENTLY* è-kwiv'-vù-lènt-lè. *ad.* In an equal manner; equipollently. *Skelton.*

EQUIVOCAL è, è-kwiv'-vò-kál. *a.* [*equivocus*, Lat.] Of doubtful signification; meaning different things. *Stillington.* Uncertain; doubtful. *Harris.*

EQUIVOCAL, è-kwiv'-vò-kál. *n. s.* Ambiguity. *Dennis.*

EQUIVOCALLY, è-kwiv'-vò-kál-è. *ad.* Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense. *South.* By uncertain or irregular birth; by generation out of the stated order. *Bentley.*

EQUIVOCALNESS, è-kwiv'-vò-kál-nès. *n. s.* Ambiguity; double meaning. *Dalgarno.*

To EQUIVOCATE è, è-kwiv'-vò-káte. *v. n.* [*equivocatio*, Lat.] To use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions. *Dryden.*

To EQUIVOCATE*, è-kwiv'-vò-káte. *v. a.* To render capable of a double interpretation. *Sir G. Buck.*

EQUIVOCATION, è-kwiv'-vò-ká-shùn. *n. s.* Ambiguity of speech; double meaning. *Hooker.*

EQUIVOCATOR, è-kwiv'-vò-ká-túr. 521. *n. s.* One who uses ambiguous language. *Shakspeare.*

EQUIVOKE*, èk'-kwè-vòke. *n. s.* [*equivocus*, old Fr.] Equivocation; double meaning. *B. Jonson.* An expression where a word has at once different meanings; a quibble. *Graves.*

EQUIVOQUE*. See **EQUIVOKE**.

ER, a syllable in the middle of names or places, comes by contraction from the Saxon papa, dwellers. *Gibson.*

ER*. A syllable at the end of a word, signifying the inhabitants of a place; as, *Londoner*.

ERA, è-rà. *n. s.* [*æra*, Lat.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch. *Prior.*

To ERA'DIATE è, è-rà-dè-áte. *v. n.* [*e* and *radius*, Lat.] To shoot like a ray. *Morne.*

ERADIA'TION, è-rà-dè-á-shùn. 534. *n. s.* Emission of radiance. *K. Charles.*

To ERA'DICATE è, è-rád'-è-káte. *v. a.* [*eradicco*, Lat.] To pull up by the root. *Brown.* To completely destroy; to end. *Arbutnot.*

ERADICATION, è-rád-è-ká-shùn. *n. s.* The act of tearing up by the root; destruction; excision. *D. King.* The state of being torn up by the roots. *Brown.*

ERA'DICATIVE, è-rád'-è-ká-tív. 512. *a.* Curing radically; driving quite away.

ERA'DICATIVE*, è-rád'-è-ká-tív. *n. s.* A medicine which cures radically. *Whitlock.*

To ERA'SE è, è-ràse'. [*See To RASE.*] *v. a.* [*raser*, Fr.] To destroy; so excise. *Peacham.* To expunge; to rub out.

ERA'SEMENT, è-ràse'-mènt. *n. s.* Destruction; devastation. Expunction; abolition.

ERA'STIAN*, è-rás'-tshán. *n. s.* One of a religious sect, thus called from their leader, Thomas *Erastus*, whose distinguishing doctrine it was, that the church had no right to discipline, that is, no regular power to excommunicate, exclude, censure, absolve, decree, or the like. *Chambers.*

ERA'STIANISM*, è-rás'-tshán-izm. *n. s.* The doctrine or principles of Erastians. *Leslie.*

ERA'SURE*, è-rá-zhùre. *n. s.* Rasure.

ERE è, ère. 94. *ad.* [*æp*, Sax.] Before; sooner than. *Shakspeare.*

ERE, ère. *prep.* Before. *Dryden.*

ERELO'NG, ère-lóng'. *ad.* Before a long time had elapsed. *Sidney.*

ERENO'W, ère-nòw'. *ad.* Before this time. *Dryden.*

EREWHILE, ère-hwile'. } *ad.* Some time ago;

EREWHILES, ère-hwilez'. } before a little while. *Shakspeare.*

To ERE'CT è, è-rèkt'. *v. a.* [*erectus*, Lat.] To place perpendicularly to the horizon. To erect a perpendicular. To cross one line by another at right angles. To raise; to build. *Gen. xxxiii.* To establish anew; to settle. *Hooker.* To elevate; to exalt. *Dryden.* To lift up. *Sandys.* To raise consequences from premises. *Brown.* To animate; to encourage. *Denham.*

To ERE'CT, è-rèkt'. *v. n.* To rise upright. *Bacon.* **ERE'CT**, è-rèkt'. *a.* Upright; not leaning; not prone. *Brown.* Directed upwards. *Phillips.* Bold; confident; unshaken. *Glanville.* Vigorous; not depressed. *Hooker.*

ERE'CTED*, è-rèkt'-tèd. *a.* Aspiring; generous; noble; sublime. *Sidney.*

ERE'CTION, è-rèkt'-shùn. *n. s.* The act of raising or state of being raised upward. *Brewerwood.* The act of building or raising edifices. *Hooker.* Establishment; settlement. *South.* Elevation; exaltation of sentiments. *Sidney.* Act of rousing; excitement to attention. *Bacon.*

ERE'CTIVE*, è-rèkt'-tív. *a.* Raising; advancing. *Cotgrave.*

ERE'CTNESS, è-rèkt'-nès. *n. s.* Uprightness of posture. *Brown.*

ERE'CTOR*, è-rèkt'-túr. *n. s.* One who raises or constructs. *W. Mountague.*

E'REMITE è, èr'-è-mite. 155. *n. s.* [*eremita*, Lat.] One who lives in a wilderness; one who lives in solitude; a hermit. *Raleigh.*

E'REMITAGE*, èr'-è-mít-àje. *n. s.* The residence of a hermit. *Shelton.*

EREMI'TICAL, èr'-è-mít'-è-kál. *a.* Religiously solitary. *Bp. Hall.*

EREPTA'TION, è-rèp'-tá-shùn. *n. s.* [*erepto*, Lat.] A creeping forth. *Bailey.*

EREPTION, è-rèp'-shùn. *n. s.* A snatching or taking away by force. *Cockeram.*

To E'RGAT*, èr'-gát. *v. n.* [*ergo*, Lat.] To draw conclusions according to the forms of logic. *Heavy.*

E'RGÓ*, èr'-gò. *ad.* [*Lat.*] Therefore. A term in logic, denoting consequently. *Arbutnot.*

E'RGOT, èr'-gòt. 166. *n. s.* A sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, which is placed behind and below the pastern joint. *Farrier's Dict.*

E'RGOTISM*, èr'-gò-tizm. *n. s.* A conclusion logically deduced. *Brown.*

E'RIACH*, èr'-è-ák. *n. s.* [*Irish.*] A pecuniary fine. *Spenser.*

E'RI'N*, è-rín. *n. s.* [*Irish.*] Ireland. *Campbell.*

ER'INGO, è-rìng'-gò. *n. s.* [*ήρύγγιον*] Sea-holly. A plant. *Dryden.*

ER'ISTICAL, è-rís'-tè-kál. *a.* [*Epis.*] Controversial; relating to dispute; containing controversies.

ER'ISTICK*, è-rís'-tík. *a.* Eristical; controversial. *Life of Firmin.*

ERKE, èrk. *a.* [*ἀσπύς*] Idle; lazy; slothful. *Chaucer.* [An old word; whence we now say *irksome*.]

E'RMELIN, èr'-mè-lín. *n. s.* An ermine. *Sidney.*

E'RMINE è, èr'-mín. 140. *n. s.* [*hermine*, Fr.] An animal in cold countries, which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a valuable fur. *Dict. Trevour.*

ERMINED, èr'-mínd. 362. *a.* Clothed with ermine. *Pope.*

E'RNE, èr'-nè. } From the Saxon *earn*, *eapn*, a coat;

E'RON, èr'-ón. } tage, or place of retirement. *Gibson's Camden.*

To ERO'DE è, è-ròdè'. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Lat.] To canker, or eat away; to corrode. *Bacon.*

To E'ROGATE è, èr'-rò-gáte. *v. a.* [*erogo*, Lat.] To bestow upon; to give. *Sir T. Elyot.*

EROGA'TION, èr-rò-gá-shùn. *n. s.* The act of giving or bestowing; distribution. *Sir T. Elyot.*

EROSION, è-rò-zhùn. 451. *n. s.* [*erosio*, Lat.] The act of eating away. The state of being eaten away. *Arbutnot.*

ERO'TICAL*, è-ròt'-è-kál. } *a.* [*ἐρωτικός*] Relating

ERO'TICK*, è-ròt'-ík. } to the passion of love. *Burton.*

To ERR è, èr. *v. n.* [*erro*, Lat.] To wander; to ramble. *Dryden.* To miss the right way; to stray. *Common Prayer.* To deviate from any purpose. *Pope.* To commit errors; to mistake. *Shak.*

To ERR*, èr. *v. a.* To mislead; to cause to err. *Burton.*

E'RRABLE, èr'-rà-bl. 405. *a.* Liable to err.

E/RRA/BLNESS, êr'-rà-bl-nês. *n. s.* Liableness to error; liableness to mistake. *Decay of Piety.*

E/RRAND, êr'-rând. [êr'-rând, *Perry and Jones.*] *n. s.* [æpemb, Sax.] A message; something to be told or done by a messenger; a mandate; a commission. *Hooker.*

✂ This word is generally pronounced as it is marked; but might, perhaps, without pedantry, be more properly pronounced as it is written. *W.*

E/RRANT §, êr'-rânt. *a.* [errans, Lat.] Wandering; roving; rambling. *Brown.* Vile; abandoned; completely bad. *B. Jonson.* Deviating from a certain course. *Shak.* [In law.] Litterant; applied to judges who go the circuit, and to bailiffs at large. *Butler.*

✂ This word is generally pronounced exactly like errant, when it has the same signification; but, when applied to a knight, it is more correctly pronounced regularly as it is marked. *W.*

E/RRANTRY, êr'-rânt-rè. *n. s.* An errant state; the condition of a wanderer. *Addison.* The employment of a knight errant.

E/RRA'TA, êr'-rà-tâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] [The singular *erratum* is sometimes used.] The faults of the printer inserted in the beginning or end of the book. *Boyle.*

E/RRA'TICAL*, êr'-rà-t'-kâl. *a.* Uncertain; keeping no regular order. *Bp. Hall.*

E/RRA'TICALLY, êr'-rà-t'-kâl-ê. *ad.* Without rule; without any established method or order. *Brown.*

E/RRA'TICK, êr'-rà-t'-k. *a.* [erraticus, Lat.] Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding no established course. *Blackmore.* Irregular; changeable. *Harvey.*

E/RRA'TICK*, êr'-rà-t'-k. *n. s.* A rogue. *Cockeram.*

E/RRA'TION*, êr'-rà-t'-shûn. *n. s.* A wandering to and fro. *Cockeram.*

E/RRA'TUM*, êr'-rà-tûm. See **ERRATA**.

ERRHINE, êr'-rhî. *n. s.* [rîpîna.] One who snuffed up the nose, to occasion sneezing. *Bacon.*

E/RRING*, êr'-rîng. *a.* Erratick; uncertain. *Shak.*

ERRO'NEOUS, êr'-rô-nè-îs. *a.* Wandering; unsettled. *Newton.* Irregular; wandering from the right road. *Arbutnot.* Mistaking; misled by error. *King Charles.* Mistaken; not conformable to truth; physically false. *Hooker.*

ERRO'NEOUSLY, êr'-rô-nè-îs-lè. *ad.* By mistake; not rightly. *Hooker.*

ERRO'NEOUSNESS, êr'-rô-nè-îs-nês. *n. s.* Physical falsehood; in conformity to truth. *Boyle.*

E/RROUR §, êr'-rûr. 314. *n. s.* [error, Lat.] Mistake; involuntary deviation from truth. *Locke.* A blunder; a mistake committed. *Shak.* Roving excursion; irregular course. *B. Jonson.* [In theology.] Sin. *Heb. ix.* [In law.] A mistake in pleading, or in the process. *Cowel.*

ERS, êrs, or *Bitter Vetch.* *n. s.* A plant.

ERSE*, or **EARSE***, êrs. *n. s.* The language of the Highlands of Scotland. *Johnson.*

ERSH*, or **EARSH***, êrsh. *n. s.* The stubble after corn is cut.

ERST §, êrst. *ad.* [erst, Germ.] First. *Spenser.* At first; in the beginning. *Milton.* Once; when time was. *Gay.* Formerly; long ago. *Prior.* Before; till then; till now. *Milton.*

E/RSTWHILE*, êrst'-hwîle. *ad.* Till then; till now; aforesaid. *Glanville.*

ERUBE/SCENCE §, êr'-rû-ê's-sense. } 510. *n. s.*

ERUBE/SCENCY §, êr'-rû-bê's-sên-sè. } [erubescen-
tia, Lat.] The act of growing red; redness.

ERUBE/SCENT, êr'-rû-bê's-sent. *a.* Reddish; somewhat red; inclining to redness.

To ERU/CT §, êr'-rûkt'. *v. a.* [eructo, Lat.] To belch; to break wind from the stomach.

To ERU/CTATE*, êr'-rûkt'-tâte. *v. a.* To belch; to vomit forth. *Howell.*

ERUCTA'TION, êr'-rûkt'-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of belching. *Swift.* Belch; the matter vented from the stomach. *Arbutnot.* Any sudden burst of wind or matter. *Woodward.*

E/RUDITE*, êr'-û-dîte'. [êr'-û-dît, *Perrin.*] *a.* [eruditus, Lat.] Learned. *Lord Chesterfield.* *Cowper.*

ERUDITION, êr'-û-dîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* Learning; knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

ERU/GINOUS, êr'-û-jè-nûs. *a.* [æruginosus, Lat.] Partaking of the nature of copper. *Browne.*

ERU/PTION §, êr'-rûp'-shûn. *n. s.* [eruptio, Lat.] The act of bursting forth. *Burnet.* Burst; emission. *Bacon.* Sudden excursion of a hostile kind. *Milton.* Violent exclamation. *Wotton.* Efflorescence; pustules. *Shakspeare.*

ERU/PTIVE, êr'-rûp'-tîv. *a.* Bursting forth. *Thomson.* Exhibiting diseased eruption. *Sir W. For-dyce.*

ERYNGO. See **ERINGO**.

ERYSI/PELAS §, êr'-ê-sîp'-ê-lâs. *n. s.* [ερυσίπelas.] A disease which affects the skin with a shining pale red, or citron colour, without pulsation or circumscribed tumour; spreading from one place to another. *Wiseman.*

ERYSI/PELATOUS*, êr'-ê-sîp'-ê-lâ-tûs. *a.* Having the nature of an erysipelas. *Bp. Berkeley.*

ESCALA'DE, ês-kâ-lâde'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of scaling the walls of a fortification. *Addison.*

ESCA'LÔP, êskôl'-lôp. *n. s.* A shellfish, whose shell is regularly indented. *Woodward.* An inequality of margin; indenture. *Ray.*

ESCAPA'DE, ês-kâ-pâde'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Irregular motion of a horse. *Dryden.*

To ESCA/PE §, ê-skâpe'. *v. a.* [echaper, Fr.] To obtain exemption from; to obtain security from; to fly; to avoid. *Temple.* To pass unobserved by one. *Hooker.*

To ESCA/PE, ê-skâpe'. *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger; to avoid punishment. 1 *Kings*, xx.

ESCA/PE, ê-skâpe'. *n. s.* Flight; the act of getting out of danger. *Psalm lv.* Excursion; sally. *Denham.* [In law.] Violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint. *Cowel.* Excuse; subterfuge; evasion. *Raleigh.* Sally; flight; irregularity. *Shak.* Oversight; mistake. *Brewerwood.*

ESCA/PER*, ês-skâ-pûr. *n. s.* One who gets out of danger.

ESCA/PING*, ês-skâ'-pîng. *n. s.* Avoidance of danger. *Ezra.*

ESCARGATO'RE, ês-kâr'-gâ-twôr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A nursery of snails. *Addison.*

To ESCARP, ês-kârp'. *v. a.* [escarper, Fr.] To slope down. A military word. *Carleton.*

ESCHALO'T, êshâl'-lôv'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

E/SCHAR §, ês'-kâr. 353. *n. s.* [εσχάρα.] A hard crust or scar made by hot applications. *Sharp.*

ESCHARO'TICK, ês-kâr-rôt'-k. *a.* Caustick; having the power to sear or burn the flesh. *Greenhill.*

ESCHARO'TICK, ês-kâr-rôt'-k. *n. s.* A caustick application. *Wiseman.*

ESCHE/AT §, ês-tshête'. *n. s.* [escheoir, Fr.] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir. *Cowel.*

✂ This, and the three [six] following words, have the *ch* pronounced in the English manner. *W.*

To ESCHE/AT, ês-tshête'. *v. n.* To fall to the lord of the manor. *Spenser.*

To ESCHE/AT*, ês-tshête'. *v. a.* To forfeit. *Bp. Hall.*

ESCHE/ATABLE*, ês-tshê'-tâ-bl. *a.* Liable to escheat. *Colgrave.*

ESCHE/ATAGE*, ês-tshê'-tâje. *n. s.* The right of succession to an escheat. *Shenwood.*

ESCHE/ATOR, ês-tshê'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* An officer that observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator. *Cowel.*

To ESCHE/W, ês-tshôv'. *v. a.* [schouwen, Teut.] To fly; to avoid; to shun. *Sidney.*

✂ This word, from its being almost antiquated, has escaped the criticism of all our orthoëpists, except Mr. Elphinston, who contends that it ought to be pronounced as if written *esken*. "No wonder *esken*, (he says,) often falsely articulated, because falsely exhibited *eschen*, was ocularly traced from the old *eschoir* (afterwards *echoir*), to devolve or escheat, rather than from

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—ûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

esquiver, to parry, avoid, or *esken*, by those to whom the body of the child and the soul of the parent were equally unknown." The etymological abilities of this gentleman in the French and English languages are unquestionable; but the pronunciation of this word seems fixed to its orthography, and beyond the reach of etymology to alter. Words, like land, have a limitation to their rights. When an orthography and pronunciation have obtained for a long time, though by a false title, it is perhaps better to leave them in quiet possession, than to disturb the language by an ancient, though perhaps better claim. *W.*

ESCOCHEON*, *ês-kôchôn*. *n. s.* [Fr.] The shield of the family. *Warton*.

ESCORT, *ês-kôrt*. 492. *n. s.* [Fr.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

To ESCORT, *ês-kôrt*. *v. a.* To convoy. *Warton*.

ESCO'T, *ês-kô't*. *n. s.* [Fr.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, which is called *scot* and *lot*.

To ESCOT, *ês-kô't*. *v. a.* To pay a man's reckoning; to support. *Shakespeare*.

ESCO'UT, *ês-kôut*. *n. s.* [scouter, Fr.] Listeners or spies; persons sent for intelligence. Now *scout*. *Hayward*.

ESCRIP'T*, *ês-kript'*. *n. s.* [script, Fr.] A writing; a schedule. *Cockeram*.

ESCRITO'IRE, *ês-krû-tô're*. *n. s.* [Fr.] A box with all the implements necessary for writing.

ESCU'AGE, *ês-kû-âje*. 90. *n. s.* [escu, Fr.] *Escuage*, that is, service of the shield, is either uncertain or certain. *Escuage* uncertain is where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord. Another kind of *escuage* uncertain is called *castleward*, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. *Escuage* certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money, to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services. *Cowel*.

ESCU'APIAN*, *ês-kû-lâ-pè-ân*. *a.* [from *Æsculapius*] Medical. *Young*.

ESCU'LENT, *ês-kû-lènt*. *a.* [esculentus, Lat.] Good for food; eatable. *Bacon*.

ESCU'LENT, *ês-kû-lènt*. *n. s.* Something fit for food. *Bacon*.

ESCU'TCHEON, *ês-kûsh'-în*. 259. *n. s.* [Fr.] The shield of the family; the *ensigns armorial*. *Peucham*.

ESCU'TCHEONED*, *ês-kûsh'-înd*. *a.* Having an escutcheon or *ensign*. *Young*.

To ESLO'IN*, *ês-ôlîn*. *v. a.* [esloigner, old Fr.] To remove; to banish; to withdraw. *Donne*.

ESOP'IAN*, *ês-ô-pè-ân*. *a.* [from *Æsop*] Applied generally to fables and compilations like those which are attributed to *Æsop*. *Warton*.

ESOTE'RIK, *ês-ô-têr'-îk*. *a.* [esotericus, Lat.] Secret; mysterious. A term applied to the double doctrine of the ancient philosophers: the publick, or *exoteric*; the secret, or *esoteric*. *Chambers*.

ESOTERY*, *ês-ô-têr-è*. *n. s.* Mystery; secrecy. *Search*.

ESPA'LIER, *ês-pâl'-yêr*. 113. *n. s.* [espallier, Fr.] A tree planted and cut so as to join others. *Evelyn*.

To ESPA'LIER*, *ês-pâl'-yêr*. *v. a.* To plant and cut trees so as to form espaliers.

ESPA'RCET, *ês-pâr'-sêt*. *n. s.* A kind of saint-foin. *Mortimer*.

ESPE'CIAL, *ês-spêsh'-âl*. *a.* [specialis, Lat.] Principal; chief. *Deniel*.

ESPE'CIALLY, *ês-spêsh'-âl-è*. *ad.* Principally; chiefly; particularly. *Halber*.

ESPE'CIALNESS*, *ês-spêsh'-âl-nês*. *n. s.* State of being especial. *Lee*.

ESPERANCE, *ês-pè-rânse'*. *n. s.* [Fr.] Hope. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J.*

ESPTAL, *ês-spl'-âl*. *n. s.* [espier, Fr.] A spy. *Sir T. Elyot*. Observation; detection; discovery. *Sir T. Elyot*. *Ob. J.*

ESPIER*, *ês-spl'-âr*. *n. s.* One who watches like a spy. *Harman*.

E'SPINEL*, *ês-pè-nêl*. *n. s.* [spinelle, Fr.] A kind of ruby. *Colgrave*.

ESPIONAGE*, *ês-pè-ô-nâdje*. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of procuring and giving intelligence.

ESPLANADE, *ês-plâ-nâde'*. *n. s.* The empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town. *Harris*. [In modern gardening.] A grass-plot.

ESPO'USAL*, *ês-spôû'-zâl*. *n. s.* Adoption; protection. *Ld. Orford*.

ESPO'USAL, *ês-spôû'-zâl*. *a.* Used in the act of espousing or betrothing. *Bacon*.

ESPO'USALS, *ês-spôû'-zâls*. *n. s.* without a singular. [sponsalia, Lat.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other. *Jerem. ii.*

To ESPOUSE, *ês-spôûze'*. *v. a.* [espouser, Fr.] To contract or betroth to another. 2 *Sam. iii.* To marry; to wed. *Tit. Andronicus*. To adopt; to take to himself. *Bacon*. To maintain; to defend. *Dryden*.

ESPO'USER*, *ês-spôû'-zûr*. *n. s.* One who maintains or defends a point. *Allen*.

To ESPY, *ês-spl'*. *v. n.* [espier, Fr.] To see things at a distance. *Hooker*. To discover a thing intended to be hid. *Sidney*. To see unexpectedly. *Gen. xlii.* To discover as a spy. *Jos. xiv.*

To ESPY, *ês-spl'*. *v. n.* To watch; to look about. *Jer. xlvii.*

ESPY*, *ês-spl'*. *n. s.* A scout; a spy. *Huloet*. *Ob. T.*

ESQUIRE, *ês-skwire'*. *n. s.* [escuyer, Fr.] The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight. *Talier*. A title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight. *Blount*.

To ESQUIRE*, *ês-skwire'*. *v. a.* To attend as an esquire.

To ESSAY, *ês-sâ*. *v. a.* [essay, Fr.] To attempt; to try; to endeavour. *Blackmore*. To make experiment of. To try the value and purity of metals. *Locke*.

ESSAY, *ês-sâ*. 492. *n. s.* Attempt; endeavour. *Smith*. A loose sally of the mind; an irregular, indigested piece. *Bacon*. A trial; an experiment. *Glanville*. First taste of any thing. *Dryden*. [In metallurgy.] The proof of the purity and value of metals.

ESSAYER*, *ês-sâ'-âr*, or *ês-sâ'-âr*. *n. s.* One who writes essays. *Addison*.

ESSAYIST*, *ês-sâ'-îst*. [ês-sâ'-îst, *Perry*.] *n. s.* A writer of essays. *B. Jonson*.

ESSENCE, *ês-sênse*. *n. s.* [essentia, Lat.] The nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or not. *Watts*. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is. *Hooker*. Existence; the quality of being. *Sidney*. Being; existent person. *Milton*. Species of existent being. *Bacon*. Constituent substance. *Milton*. The cause of existence. *Shak.* [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition, collected in a narrow compass. Perfume; odour; scent. *Pope*.

To ESSENCE, *ês-sênse*. *v. a.* To perfume; to scent. *Addison*.

ESSE'NES*, *ês-sênz'*. *n. s.* [Esseni, Lat.] Certain religious men, among the Jews, who lived a very strict life, abstaining from wine, flesh, and women. *By. Percy*.

ESSENTIAL, *ês-sên'-shâl*. *a.* Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing. *Bacon*. Important in the highest degree; principal. *Denham*. Pure; highly rectified; subtly elaborated. *Arbutnot*.

What has been observed of the word *efface* is applicable to this word: the same reasons have induced me to differ from Mr. Sheridan in the division of *especial*, *esposal*, *establish*, &c., as I have no doubt, in words of this form, where the two first consonants are combinable, that they both go to the second syllable, and leave the vowel in the first long and open. *W.*

ESSENTIAL, *ês-sên'-shâl*. *n. s.* Existence; being. *Milton*. Nature; first or constituent principles. *South*. The chief point. *Montagu*.

ESSENTIALITY*, *ês-sên-she-âl'-è-tè*. *n. s.* Nature; first or constituent principles. *Swift*.

ESSENTIALLY, *ês-sên'-shâl-lè*. *ad.* By the constitution of nature; really. *Shakespeare*.

TO ESSENTIATE*, ês-sên'-shê-âte. *v. n.* To become of the same essence. *B. Jonson.*

ESSOIN §, ês-sôin'. *n. s.* [essonié, Fr.] He that has his presence forborn or excused upon any just cause; as sickness. Allegeiment of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear. *Cowel.* Excuse; exemption. *Spenser.*

TO ESSOIN*, ês-sôin'. *v. a.* To excuse; to release. *Quarles.*

ESSOINER*, ês-sôin'-ûr. *n. s.* An attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of another. *Cotgrave.*

TO ESTABLISH §, ê-stâb'-lish. *v. a.* [établir, Fr.] To settle firmly; to fix unalterably. *Deut. xxix.*

To settle in any privilege or possession. *Swift.* To make firm; to ratify. *Numbers, xxx.* To fix or settle in an opinion. *Acts, xvi.* To form or model. *Clarendon.* To found; to build firmly; to fix immovably. *Ps. xxiv.* To make a settlement of any inheritance. *Shakespeare.*

ESTABLISHER, ê-stâb'-lish-ûr. *n. s.* He who establishes. *Hooker.*

ESTABLISHMENT, ê-stâb'-lish-mênt. *n. s.* Settlement; fixed state. *Spenser.* Confirmation of something already done; ratification. *Bacon.* Settled regulation; form; model of a government or family. *Spenser.* Foundation; fundamental principle. *Atterbury.* Allowance; income; salary. *Swift.* Settled or final rest. *Wake.*

ESTAFETE*, ês-tâ-fê't. *n. s.* [estafeta, Span.] A military courier. *Boothby.*

ESTATE §, ê-stâ'te'. *n. s.* [estat, Fr.] The general interest; the publick. *Bacon.* Condition of life. *Dryden.* Circumstances in general. *Locke.* Fortune; possession, in laud. *Sidney.* Rank; quality. *Sidney.* A person of high rank. *St. Mark, vi.*

TO ESTATE, ê-stâ'te'. *v. a.* To settle as a fortune. *Shakespeare.* To establish; to fix. *Pearson.*

TO ESTEEM §, ê-stêem'. *v. a.* [æstimo, Lat.] To set a value, whether high or low, upon any thing. *Spenser.* To compare; to estimate by proportion. *Davies.* To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence. *Dryden.* To hold in opinion; to think. *Rom. xiv.*

TO ESTEEM, ê-stêem'. *v. n.* To consider as to value. *Spenser.*

ESTEEM, ê-stêem'. *n. s.* High value; reverential regard. *Dryden.* Reckoning; estimate; account. *Shakespeare.*

ESTEEMABLE*, ês-têem'-â-bl. *a.* That may be esteemed. *Pope.*

ESTEEMER, ê-stêem'-ûr. *n. s.* One that highly values; one that sets a high rate upon any thing. *L. Addison.*

ESTIMABLE §, ês'-tê-mâ-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.] Valuable; worth a large price. *Shak.* Worthy of esteem; worthy of honour and respect. *Temple.*

ESTIMABLE*, ês'-tê-mâ-bl. *n. s.* That which is worthy of particular notice and regard. *Sir T. Brown.*

ESTIMABleness, ês'-tê-mâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* The quality of deserving regard.

TO ESTIMATE §, ês'-tê-mâ'te. *v. a.* [æstimo, Lat.] To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else. *Lev. xviii.* To calculate; to compute.

ESTIMATE, ês'-tê-mâ'te. 91. *n. s.* Computation; calculation. *Woodward.* Value. *Shak.* Valuation; assignment of proportional value; comparative judgement. *Addison.*

ESTIMATION, ês-tê-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of adjusting proportional value. *Lerit.* Calculation; computation. Opinion; judgement. *Bacon.* Esteem; regard; honour. *Hooker.*

ESTIMATIVE, ês'-tê-mâ-tiv. 512. *ad.* Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference. *Hale.* Imaginative. *Sir C. Wandesforde.*

ESTIMATOR, ês'-tê-mâ-tôr. 521. *n. s.* A valuer; an esteemer of things. *Cotgrave.* A settler of rates; a computist.

ESTIVAL, ês'-tê-vâl. 88. *a.* [æstivus, Lat.] Pertaining to the summer. *Gayton.* Continuing for the summer. *Sir T. Brown.*

TO E'STIVATE*, ês'-tê-vâte. *v. n.* To pass the summer in a place. *Cockeram.*

ESTIVATION, ês-tê-vâ'-shûn. *n. s.* A place in which to pass the time of summer. *Bacon.*

ESTOPEL, ês-tôp'-êl. *n. s.* Such an act as bars any legal process.

ESTOPTED*, ês-tôpt'. *a.* Under an estoppel. *Hale.*

ESTOVERS, ês-tô'-vûrz. *n. s.* Necessaries allowed by law. *Blackstone.*

ESTRADE, ês-trâ-de'. *n. s.* [Fr.] An even or level space. *Dict.*

TO ESTRANGE §, ê-strânje'. *v. a.* [estranger, Fr.] To keep at a distance; to withdraw. *Hooker.* To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor. *Jer. xix.* To alienate from affection. *Ezek. xiv.* To withdraw or withhold. *Psalms lxxviii.*

ESTRANGEMENT, ê-strânje'-mênt. *n. s.* Alienation; distance; removal. *South.*

ESTRAPADE, ês-trâ-pâ-de'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The defence of a horse that will not obey, who rises mightily before, and yerks furiously with his hind legs. *Farrier's Dict.*

TO ESTRA'Y §, ês-trâ'. *v. n.* [estraier, Fr.] To stray; to wander. *Daniel.*

ESTRA'Y*, ês-trâ'. *n. s.* A creature wandered beyond its limits; astray. *Cowel.*

ESTREAT §, ês-trêet'. *n. s.* [extractum, Lat.] The true copy of an original writing. *Cowel.*

TO ESTREAT*, ês-trêet'. *v. a.* To extract; to take from, by way of fine. *Boyle.* [In law.] To extract a copy of a writing.

ESTREPEMENT, ê-strêep'-mênt. *n. s.* [estrepier, Fr.] Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods. *Cowel.*

ESTRICH, ês'-trish. *n. s.* [commonly written ostrich.] The largest of birds. *Shakespeare.*

ESTRIDGE*. See **ESTRICH**.

ESTUANCE, ês'-tshû-ânse. *n. s.* Heat; warmth. *Brown.*

ESTUARY, ês'-tsh' â-rê. 461. *n. s.* [æstuarium, Lat.] An arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith. *Gilpin.*

TO ESTUATE §, ês'-tshû-âte. 91. *v. n.* [æstuo, Lat.] To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil. *Cockeram.*

ESTUATION, ês-tshû-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall; agitation; commotion. *Brown.*

ESTURE, ês'-tshûre. *n. s.* Violence; commotion. *Chapman.*

ESURIENT, ê-zû'-rê-ânt. 479. *a.* [esuriens, Lat.] Hungry; voracious. *Dict.*

ESURINE, êzh'-û-rine. 479. *a.* [esurio, Lat.] Corroding; eating. *Wiseman.*

ET CÆTERA*, êt-sê't-ê-râ. [Lat.] A common expression denoting others of the like kind, or the rest, or so on. *Cowley.*

ETC. A contraction of the above.

TO ETCH §, êtsh. *v. a.* [etzen, Germ.] A way used in the making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, &c., and well blacked with the smoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing; which, having its back-side tintured with white lead, will, by running over the stricken outlines with a stiff, impress the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground; and then there is poured on well-tempered aqua fortis, which eats into the figure or drawing on the copper-plate. *Harris.* To sketch; to draw; to delineate. *Locke.* To move forwards towards one side. *Ray.*

TO ETCH, êtsh. *v. n.* To practise etching.

ETCH, êtsh. } *n. s.* Ground from which a crop

EDDISH, êd'-dîsh. } has been taken. *Mortimer.*

ETCHING*, êtsh'-îng. *n. s.* An impression of a copper-plate, taken after the manner described in the verb to etch.

ETEO/STICK*, êt-ê-ôs'-tîk. *n. s.* [ἐτεος and στικτός.] A chronogrammatical composition. *B. Jonson.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, bùll; —dìl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

- ETERNAL**, è-tèr'-nâl. *a.* [*æternus*, Lat.] Without beginning or end. *Deut.* xxxiii. Without beginning. *Locke.* Without end; endless. *Shak.* Perpetual; constant; unintermitting. *Dryden.* Unchangeable. *Dryden.*
- ETERNAL** ð, è-tèr'-nâl. *n. s.* [*eternel*, Fr.] One of the appellations of the Godhead. *Hooker.* That which is endless and immortal. *Young.*
- ETERNALIST**, è-tèr'-nâl-ist. *n. s.* One that holds the past existence of the world infinite. *Burnet.*
- To ETERNALIZE**, è-tèr'-nâl-lize. *v. a.* To make eternal. *Dict.*
- ETERNALLY**, è-tèr'-nâl-lè. *ad.* Without beginning or end. Unchangeably; invariably. *South.* Perpetually; without intermission. *Addison.*
- ETERNÉ**, è-tèrn'-a. *a.* Eternal; perpetual; endless. *Gower.*
- To ETERNIFY***, è-tèr'-nè-fl. *v. a.* To make famous; to immortalize. *Mirror for Magistrates.*
- ETERNITY**, è-tèr'-nè-tè. *n. s.* [*æternitas*, Lat.] Duration without beginning or end. *Crashaw.* Duration without end. *Milton.*
- To ETERNIZE**, è-tèr'-nize. *v. a.* To make endless; to perpetuate. *Milton.* To make for ever famous; to immortalize. *Sidney.*
- ETERNIAN***, è-tèr'-zhè-àn. *a.* [*ετναίος*] Applied to such winds as blow at stated times of the year, from what part soever of the compass they come, such as our seamen call monsoons and trade-winds.
- ETHE***, *a.* [eəð, Sax.] Easy. *Chaucer.* See **EATH**.
- ETHEL***, *a.* [eðel, Sax.] Noble.
- ETHER** ð, è-thèr. *n. s.* [*æther*, Lat.] An element more fine and subtle than air; air refined or sublimed. *Newton.* The matter of the highest regions above. *Dryden.*
- ETHEREAL**, è-thèr'-èl. 88. *a.* Formed of ether. *Dryden.* Celestial; heavenly. *Milton.*
- ETHEREOUS**, è-thèr'-è-ùs. *a.* Formed of ether; heavenly. *Milton.*
- ETHICAL** ð, èth'-è-kâl. 88. *a.* [*ἠθικός*] Moral; treating on morality. *Dr. Warton.*
- ETHICALLY**, èth'-è-kâl-lè. *ad.* According to the doctrines of morality. *Government of the Tongue.*
- ETHICK**, èth'-ik. *a.* Moral; delivering precepts of morality. *Pope.*
- ETHICKS**, èth'-iks. *n. s.* [without the singular.] The doctrine of morality; a system of morality. *Bacon.*
- ETHIOPIA***, è-thè-òp. *n. s.* A native of Ethiopia; a blackamoor. *Shakspeare.*
- ETHIOPS-MINERAL***. See **ETHIOPS-MINERAL**.
- ETHMOIDAL***, èth-mò-è-dâl. *a.* [from *ethmoides*.] The denomination given to one of the sutures of the human cranium. *Chambers.*
- ETHMOIDES***, èth-mò-è-dèz. *n. s.* [*ἠθμός* and *εἶδος*.] The name of a bone situated in the middle of the basis of the forehead or os frontis, filling almost the whole cavity of the nostrils. *Chambers.*
- ETHNICAL** ð*, èth'-nè-kâl. *a.* [*ἔθνικος*.] Heathen; pagan. *Medc.*
- ETHNICISM***, èth'-nè-sizm. *n. s.* Heathenism; paganism. *B. Jonson.*
- ETHNICK**, èth'-nik. *a.* Heathen; pagan. *Government of the Tongue.*
- ETHNICKS**, èth'-niks. *n. s.* Heathens. *Raleigh.*
- ETHOLOGICAL**, èth-ò-lòjè'-è-kâl. 530. *a.* [*ἠθος* and *λόγος*.] Treating of morality.
- ETIOLOGY**, è-tè-òl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* [*αιτιολογία*.] An account of the causes of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*
- ETIQUETTE***, èt-è-kèl'. 415. *n. s.* [Fr.] Ceremony. *Swinburne.*
- ETUI***, èt-wè-è'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A case for tweezers and such instruments. *Shenstone.*
- To ETTLE**, èt'-il. *v. n.* [feoblan, Sax.] To earn by working. *Boucher.*
- ETTIN***, èt'-ûn. *n. s.* A giant. *Beaum. and Fl.*
- ETYMOLOGER***, èt-è-mòl'-ò-jûr. *n. s.* An etymologist. *Dr. Griffith.*
- ETYMOLOGICAL**, èt-è-mò-lòjè'-è-kâl. *a.* Relating to etymology. *Locke.*
- ETYMOLOGICALLY***, èt-è-mò-lòjè'-è-kâl-lè. *ad.* According to etymology.
- ETYMOLOGIST**, èt-è-mòl'-ò-jist. *n. s.* One who searches out the original of words. *Fuller.*
- To ETYMOLOGIZE***, èt-è-mòl'-ò-jize. *v. a.* To give the etymology of a word. *Chaucer.*
- ETYMOLOGY** ð, èt-è-mòl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* [*ετυμος* and *λόγος*.] The descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word. *Harvey.* The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.
- ETYMON**, èt'-è-môn. *n. s.* [*ετυμον*] Origin; primitive word. *Peachment.*
- EUCHARIST** ð, yû-kâ-rîst. 353. *n. s.* [*εὐχαριστία*.] The act of giving thanks; the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper. *Hooker.*
- EUCCHARISTICAL**, yû-kâ-rîst'-tè-kâl. *a.* Containing acts of thanksgiving. *Brown.* Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord. *Bp. Hall.*
- EUCCHARISTIC***, yû-kâ-rîst'-ik. *a.* Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord. *More.*
- EUCHOLOGY**, yû-kòl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* [*εὐχολόγιον*.] A formula of prayers. *Bp. Bull.*
- EUCHYMY***, yû-kè-mè. *n. s.* [*εὐχμία*.] A good temper of the blood, and other juices in the body.
- EUCRASY**, yû-krà-sè. *n. s.* [*εὐκρασία*.] An agreeable, well-proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a body is said to be in a good state of health. *Bp. Reynolds.*
- EUDIO METER***, yû-dè-òm'-tè-tîr. *n. s.* [*εὐδιος* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument to determine the salubrity of the air.
- EUGE***, yû-jè. *n. s.* [Lat.] Commendation; applause. *Hammond.*
- EUGH**, yôo. *n. s.* A tree; a yew. *Dryden.*
- EULOGICAL***, yû-lòjè'-è-kâl. *a.* Commendatory containing praise.
- EULOGICALLY***, yû-lòjè'-è-kâl-lè. *ad.* In a manner which conveys encomium or praise. *Sir T. Herbert.*
- To EULOGIZE***, yû-lò-jize. *v. a.* To commend; to praise. *Huddesford.*
- EULOGY** ð, yû-lò-jè. } *n. s.* [*εὐ and λόγος*.]
- EULOGIUM**†, yû-lò-jè'-ûm. } Praise; encomium; panegyrick. *Spenser.*
- EUNUCH** ð, yû-nûk. *n. s.* [*εὐνοχος*.] One that is castrated. *Bacon.*
- To EUNUCH***, yû-nûk. *v. a.* To make a eunuch. *Creech.*
- To EUNUCHATE**, yû-nû-kâte. *v. a.* To make a eunuch. *Brown.*
- EUNUCHISM***, yû-nû-kizm. *n. s.* The state of a eunuch. *Bp. Hall.*
- EUNYMUS***, yû-ôn'-è-mûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A shrub called spindle-tree. *Munck Mason.*
- EUPATHY***, yû-pâ-tî-è. *n. s.* [*εὐπαθεια*.] A right feeling. *Harris.*
- EUPATORY**, yû-pâ-tîr-è. *n. s.* [*eupatorium*, Lat.] A plant.
- EUPEPSY**†, yû-pèp-sè. *n. s.* A good concoction, an easy digestion.
- EUPEPTIC**†, yû-pèp'-fik. *a.* Easy of digestion.
- EUPHEMISM***, yû-tè-mizm. *n. s.* [*εὐφημισμός*.] [In rhetoric.] A way of describing an offensive thing by an inoffensive expression.
- EUPHONICAL**, yû-fôn'-è-kâl. *a.* Sounding agreeably. *Dict.*
- EUPHONY** ð, yû-fò-nè. *n. s.* [*εὐφωνία*.] An agreeable sound; the contrary to harshness. *Dalgarno.*
- EUPHORBIA**, yû-fòr'-bè-ûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A plant. A gum resin, used medicinally in sinapisms. *Hill.*
- EUPHRASY**, yû-frâ-sè. 92. *n. s.* [*euphrasia*, Lat.] The herb eye-bright. *Milton.*
- EURIPUS***, yû-îl'-pûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Any strait, where the water is in much agitation; from the ancient firth between Boeotia and Euboea, called *Euripus*. *Burke.*
- EUROCLYDON**, yû-ròk'-lè-dôn. *n. s.* [*ευροκλύδων*.] A wind which blows between the east and north and is very dangerous in the Mediterranean. *Acts*, xxvii.

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pîn;—

EUROPEAN, yû-rô-pè'-ân. *a.* [*Europæus*, Lat.] Belonging to Europe. *Waller*.

✠ This word, according to the analogy of our own language, ought certainly to have the accent on the second syllable; and this is the pronunciation which unlettered speakers constantly adopt; but the learned, ashamed of the analogies of their own tongue, always place the accent on the third syllable, because *Europæus* has the penultimate long, and is therefore accented in Latin. *Epicurean* has the accent on the same syllable by the same rule; while *Herculean* and *cerulean* submit to English analogy, and have the accent on the second syllable, because their penultimate in Latin is short. *W.*

EURUS, yû'-rûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The east wind. *Peacham*.

EURHYTHMY, yû'-rîk'-mê. *n. s.* [*εὐρυθμος*] Harmony; regular and symmetrical measure. *Evelyn*.

EUSEBIAN*, yû-sê'-bè-ân. *n. s.* An Arian; so called, from Eusebius, bishop of Cesarea, who favoured the Arians. *Whiston*.

EUSTYLE*, yû'-stîle. *n. s.* [*εὐ* and *στόλος*] [In architecture.] The position of columns in an edifice at a most convenient and graceful distance one from another.

EUTHANASIA, yû-thân'-â-zhè-â. } 453. *n. s.*
EUTHANASY, yû-thân'-â-sè. 92. } [*εὐθανασία*]
An easy death. *Bp. Hall*.

✠ Of the accent of the first of these words, there can be no dispute; but as the last is anglicised, its accent admits of some diversity of opinion. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Entick, Barclay, Bailey, and the first editions of Dr. Johnson, accent the last of these words on the antepenultimate; but the quarto edition of Johnson on the penultimate: I suspect, however, if we were strictly to follow our own analogy, that we ought to place the accent on the first syllable; for, as this termination is not enclitical, *513*, it seems to be under the same predicament as *academy*, *irreparable*, &c. which see. *W.*

EUTYCHIAN*, yû-tîk'-è-ân. *n. s.* One of those ancient hereticks, who denied the two natures of our Lord Christ; so called from their founder *Eutyches*. *Burnet*.

EUTYCHIAN*, yû-tîk'-è-ân. *a.* Denoting the hereticks called Eutychians. *Tillotson*.

To EVA'CATE, è-vâ'-kâte. *v. a.* [*voco*, Lat.] To empty out; to throw out. *Harvey*.

To EVA'CUATE, è-vâk'-û-âte. *v. a.* [*evacuo*, Lat.] To make empty; to clear. *Hooker*. To throw out as noxious, or offensive. *South*. To void by any of the excretory passages. *Arbuthnot*. To make void; to nullify. *Bacon*. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place. *Swift*.

To EVA'CUATE*, è-vâk'-û-âte. *v. n.* To let blood. *Burton*.

EVA'CUANT, è-vâk'-û-ânt. *n. s.* Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

EVACUA'TION, è-vâk'-û-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge. *Hale*. Abolition; nullification. *Hooker*. The practice of emptying the body by physick. *Temple*. Discharges of the body by any vent, natural or artificial. A withdrawing from out of a place, sometimes by treaty, sometimes by necessity. A military expression.

EVA'CUATIVE*, è-vâk'-û-â'-tîv. *a.* Purgative. *Cotgrave*.

EVA'CUATOR*, è-vâk'-û-â'-tûr. *n. s.* One who makes void, or annuls. *Hammond*.

To EVA'DE, è-vâde'. *v. a.* [*evado*, Lat.] To elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem. *Shakspeare*. To avoid; to decline by subterfuge. *Dryden*. To escape or elude by sophistry. *Stillingfleet*. To escape as imperceptible or unconquerable. *South*.

To EVA'DE, è-vâde'. *v. n.* To escape; to slip away. *Bacon*. To practise sophistry or evasions. *South*.

EVAGATION, èv-â-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*evagor*, Lat.] The act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation. *Sir H. Wotton*.

✠ I am well aware, that this and the two following words [*evanescent* and *evangelical*] are often, by good speakers, pronounced with the *e* in the first syllable long and open; but I think contrary to that correctness which arises from general analogy. 530. *W.*

EVAL*, è'-vâl. *a.* [*ævum*, Lat.] Respecting the duration of time. *Letter to the Alp. of Canterbury*.

EVANE'SCENCE*, èv-â-nès'-sènsè. *n. s.* [*evanesco*, Lat.] Disappearance; end of appearance. *Rambler*.

EVANE'SCENT, èv-â-nès'-sènt. *a.* Vanishing; imperceptible; lessening beyond the perception of the senses. *Arbuthnot*.

EVA'NGEL, è'-vân'-jêl. *n. s.* [*εὐαγγέλιον*] The Gospel; good tidings. *Chaucer*.

EVANGE'LICAL, èv-ân-jêl'-è-kâl. *a.* Agreeable to Gospel; consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy Gospel. *Atterbury*. Contained in the Gospel. *Hooker*.

EVANGE'LICALLY*, èv-ân-jêl'-è-kâl-lè. *ad.* According to the revelation of the Gospel. *Bp. Berkeley*.

EVANGE'LICK*, èv-ân-jêl'-îk. *a.* Consonant to the doctrine of the Gospel. *Milton*.

EVA'NGELISM, è-vân-jêl'-îzm. *n. s.* The promulgation of the blessed Gospel. *Bacon*.

EVA'NGELIST, è-vân-jêl'-îst. *n. s.* [*εὐαγγελος*] A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus. *Addison*. A promulgator of the Christian laws. *Decey of Piety*.

EVA'NGELISTARY*, è-vân-jêl'-îs-tâ-rè. *n. s.* A selection from the Gospels, to be read, as a lesson, in divine service. *Gregory*.

To EVA'NGELIZE, è-vân-jêl'-îze. *v. a.* To instruct in the Gospel, or law of Jesus. *Milton*.

EVA'NGELY, è-vân-jêl'-è. *n. s.* Good tidings; the message of pardon and salvation; the holy Gospel; the Gospel of Jesus. *Spenser*.

EVA'NID, è-vân'-îd. *a.* [*evanidus*, Lat.] Faint; weak; evanescent. *Bacon*.

To EVA'NISH, è-vân'-îsh. *v. n.* [*evanesco*, Lat.] To vanish; to escape from notice or perception. *Drummond*.

EVA'PORABLE, è-vâp'-ô-râ-bl. 405. *a.* Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours. *Greac*.

To EVA'PORATE, è-vâp'-ô-râte. 91. *v. n.* [*evaporo*, Lat.] To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waste insensibly as a volatile spirit. *Boyle*.

To EVA'PORATE, è-vâp'-ô-râte. *v. a.* To drive away in fumes; to disperse in vapours. *Bentley*. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or sallies. *Wotton*.

EVA'PORATE*, è-vâp'-ô-râte. *a.* Dispersed in vapour. *Thomson*.

EVAPORA'TION, è-vâp'-ô-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; discharge. *Howell*. The act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away. *Raleigh*. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in streams, so as to leave some part stronger, or of a higher consistence than before. *Quincy*.

EVA'SION, è-vâ'-zhûn. 49. *n. s.* [*evasion*, Lat.] Excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice. *Milton*.

EVA'SIVE, è-vâ'-sîv. 158, 428. *a.* Practising evasion; elusive. Containing an evasion; sophistical. *Bp. Berkeley*.

EVA'SIVELY, è-vâ'-sîv-lè. *a.* By evasion; elusively; sophistically. *Bryant*.

EVE'CTION*, è-vêk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*evectio*, Lat.] Exaltation. *Pearson*.

EVE, ève. } *n. s.* [*æfen*, Sax.] The close of the
E'VEN, è'-vn. } day. *Eccodus*, xvi. The vigil or fast to be observed before a holiday. *Diappa*.

E'VEN, è'-vn. 103. *a.* [*even*, *even*, Sax.] Level; not rugged; not unequal. *Dryden*. Uniform; equal to itself. *Prior*. Level with; parallel to. *Eccodus*. Not having inclination any way. *Shak*. Not having any part higher or lower than the other. *Davies*. Equal on both sides; fair. *Milton*. Without any thing owed, either good or ill; out of debt. *Shak*. Calm; not subject to elevation or depression; not uncertain. *Pope*. Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd. *Bp. Taylor*.

To E'VEN, è'-vn. *v. a.* To make even. *Stanhurst*. To make out of debt. *Shak*. To level; to make level. *Raleigh*.

To E'VEN, è'-vn. *v. n.* To be equal to. *Carec*. *Ob. J.*

—nò, mỗve, nỏr, uỏt;—tủe, tủ, bủl;—đil;—pỏđủn;—thủn, THIS.

EVEN, ẻ-vn. *ad.* A word of strong assertion; verily. *Spenser*. Notwithstanding. *Dryden*. Likewise: not only so, but also. *Holder*. So much as. *Swift*. A word of exaggeration in which a secret comparison is implied: as, *even* the great, that is, *the great like the mean*. *Dryden*. A term of concession. *Collier*.

To EVE/NE*, ẻ-vẻn'. *v. n.* [*evenio*, Lat.] To happen; to come to pass. *Heuyt*.

EVENER*, ẻ-vủ-ủr. *n. s.* One that reconciles or makes even. *Warton*.

EVENHAND*, ẻ-vủ-hủnđ. *n. s.* Parity of rank or degree. *Bacon*.

EVENHANDED, ẻ-vủ-hủn' đẻđ. *a.* Impartial; equitable. *Shakespeare*.

EVENING, ẻ-vủ-ủng. *n. s.* [*æpen*, Sax.] The close of the day; the beginning of night. *Watts*. The latter end of life. *Lord Clarendon*.

EVENING*, ẻ-vủ-ủng. *a.* Being toward the close of the day. *Psaln cxi*.

EVENING-STAR*, ẻ-vủ-ủng-sủr'. *n. s.* The Vesper, or Hesperus, of the ancients. *Milton*.

EVENLY, ẻ-vủ-ủẻ. *ad.* Equally; uniformly. *Bentley*. Levelly; without asperities. *Wotton*. Without inclination to either side; horizontally. *Brerewood*. Impartially; without favour or enmity.

EVENNESS, ẻ-vủ-nẻnẻ. *n. s.* State of being even. *B. Jonson*. Uniformity; regularity. *Grew*. Equality of surface; levelness. Freedom from inclination to either side. *Hooker*. Impartiality; equal respect. Calmness; freedom from perturbation; equanimity. *Sprat*. *Atterbury*.

EVENSONG, ẻ-vủ-sủng. *n. s.* The form of worship used in the evening. *Milton*. The evening; the close of the day. *Dryden*.

EVENTIDE, ẻ-vủ-ủẻẻ. *n. s.* The time of evening. *Genesis*, xxiv.

EVENT ẻ, ẻ-vẻnt'. *n. s.* [*erentus*, Lat.] An incident; any thing that happens, good or bad. *Ecc*. ix. The consequence of an action; the conclusion; the upshot. *Dryden*.

To EVENT*, ẻ-vẻnt'. *v. n.* To break forth. *B. Jonson*. *Ob. T*.

To EVE/NTERATE, ẻ-vẻn'-ẻẻ-rẻẻ. *v. a.* [*eventero*, Lat.] To rip up; to open the belly. *Brown*.

EVENTFUL, ẻ-vẻnt' fủl. *a.* Full of incidents; full of changes of fortune. *Shakespeare*.

To EVENTILATE ẻ, ẻ-vẻn'-ẻẻ-lẻẻ. *v. a.* [*eventilo*, Lat.] To winnow; to sift out. *Cockeram*. To examine; to discuss. *Dict*.

EVENTILATION*, ẻ-vẻn'-ẻẻ-lẻẻ-shủn. *n. s.* The act of ventilating. *Howell*.

EVENTUAL, ẻ-vẻn'-ẻẻshủđ. *a.* Happening in consequence of any thing; consequential. *Burke*.

EVENTUALLY, ẻ-vẻn'-ẻẻshủđ-lẻẻ. *ad.* In the event; in the last result; in the consequence. *Boyle*.

EVER ẻ, ẻ-vủ-ủr. 98. *ad.* [*æper*, Sax.] At any time. *Hooker*. At all times, always, without end. *Hooker*.—*For ever*. Eternally; to perpetuity. *Locke*. At one time; as, *ever* and *anon*. *Spenser*. In any degree. *Hall*. A word of enforcement, or aggravation: As soon as *ever* he had done it. *Shak*.—*Ever* *a. Any*. *Shak*. It is often contracted into *e'er*. It is much used in composition in the sense of *always*: as, *evergreen*, *everduring*.

EVER/BU/BLING, ẻ-vủ-ủbủ' bủlủg. *a.* Boiling up with perpetual murmurs. *Crashaw*.

EVERBURNING, ẻ-vủ-ủbủ' bủr'ủng. *a.* Unextinguished. *Milton*.

EVERDURING, ẻ-vủ-ủr' đủ' rủng. *a.* Eternal; enduring without end. *Raleigh*.

EVERGREEN, ẻ-vủ-ủr' grẻẻẻ. *a.* Verdant throughout the year. *Milton*.

EVERGREEN, ẻ-vủ-ủr' grẻẻẻ. *n. s.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons. *Evelyn*.

EVERHONOURED, ẻ-vủ-ủr' hủn' đủrđ. *a.* Always held in honour or esteem. *Pope*.

EVERLASTING, ẻ-vủ-ủr' lủs' ủng. *a.* Enduring without end; perpetual; immortal; eternal. *Hammond*.

EVERLASTING, ẻ-vủ-ủr' lủs' ủng. *n. s.* Eternity. *Hooker*. The Eternal Being. *Shakespeare*.

EVERLASTING-PEA*, ẻ-vủ-ủr' lủs' ủng-pẻẻ. *n. s.* A flower. *Tote*.

EVERLASTINGLY, ẻ-vủ-ủr' lủs' ủng-lẻẻ. *ad.* Eternally; without end. *Shakespeare*.

EVERLASTINGNESS, ẻ-vủ-ủr' lủs' ủng-nẻnẻ. *n. s.* Eternity; perpetuity; an indefinite duration. *Stapleton*.

EVERLIVING, ẻ-vủ-ủr' lủv' ủng. *a.* Living without end; immortal; eternal; incessant. *Spenser*.

EVERMORE, ẻ-vủ-ủr' mủrẻẻ. *ad.* Always; eternally. *Tillotson*.

EVEROPEN, ẻ-vủ-ủr' đủ' pủn. *a.* Never closed; not at any time shut. *Bp. Taylor*.

EVERPLEASING, ẻ-vủ-ủr' pẻẻ-lẻẻ ủng. *a.* Delighting at all times; never ceasing to give pleasure. *Sidney*.

To EVERSE ẻ, ẻ-vẻẻẻ'. *v. a.* [*eversus*, Lat.] To overthrow; to subvert; to destroy. *Glanville*. *Ob. J*.

EVERSION*, ẻ-vẻẻ' shủn. *n. s.* [*eversio*, Lat.] Overthrow. *Bp. Taylor*.

To EVERT, ẻ-vẻẻ'. *v. a.* [*everto*, Lat.] To destroy; to overthrow. *Folterby*.

EVERWATCHFUL, ẻ-vủ-ủr' wỏt' sh' fủl. *a.* Always vigilant. *Pope*.

EVERY ẻ, ẻ-vủ' ẻrẻẻ. *a.* [*æper ealc*, Sax.] Each one of all. *Hooker*.—*Every where*. In all places; in each place. *Hooker*.

EVERYDAY*, ẻ-vủ' ẻẻ-ẻẻ đẻẻ. *a.* Common; occurring on any day. *Pope*.

EVERY/UNG, ẻ-vủ' ẻr' ủng'. *a.* Not subject to old age, or decay. *Pope*.

To EVESDROP ẻ, ẻ-vủ' đrỏp'. *v. n.* To listen. See *EAVES*. *Abp. Suncraft*.

EVESDROPPER, ẻ-vủ' đrỏp' pủr'. *n. s.* Some mean fellow that skulks about a house in the night, to listen. *Dryden*.

To EVESTIGATE, ẻ-vẻẻ'-ẻẻ-gẻẻẻ. *v. a.* [*evestigo*, Lat.] To search out. *Dict*.

EVET*. See *EFT*.

To EVIBRATE*, ẻ-vủ' brẻẻẻ. *v. a.* [*eribro*, Lat.] To shake; to brandish. *Cockeram*.

To EVICT ẻ, ẻ-vủ' đẻẻ'. *v. a.* [*erincio*, Lat.] To dispossess of by a judicial course. *Darvies*. To take away by a sentence of law. *K. James*. To prove; to evince. *B. Jonson*.

EVICION, ẻ-vủ' shủn. *n. s.* Dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature. *Bacon*. Proof; evidence. *Bp. Hall*.

EVIDENCE ẻ, ẻ-vủ' đẻẻẻẻ. *n. s.* [*Fr.*] The state of being evident; clearness; indubitable certainty; notoriety. Testimony; proof. *Jerem*. xxxii. Witness; one that gives evidence. *Dryden*.

To EVIDENCE, ẻ-vủ' đẻẻẻẻ. *v. a.* To prove; to evince. *Temple*. To show; to make discovery of. *Milton*.

EVIDENT, ẻ-vủ' đẻẻẻẻ. *a.* Plain; apparent; notorious. *Brown*.

EVIDENTIAL, ẻ-vủ' đẻẻẻẻ-shủl. *a.* Affording evidence or proof. *Bp. Fleetwood*.

EVIDENTLY, ẻ-vủ' đẻẻẻẻ-lẻẻ. *ad.* Apparently; certainly; undeniably. *Prior*.

EVIGATION*, ẻ-vủ' đẻẻẻẻ-shủn. *n. s.* [*evigatio*, Lat.] A waking. *Biblioth. Biblica*.

EVIL ẻ, ẻ-vủ. 159. *a.* [*y pel*, Sax.] Having bad qualities of any kind; not good. *Deut*. xxii. Wicked; bad; corrupt. *St. Matthew*, xx. Unhappy; miserable; calamitous. *Exodus*. Mischievous; destructive; ravenous. *Genesis*. xxxvii.

EVIL, ẻ-vủ. *n. s.* [generally contracted to *ill*.] Wickedness; a crime. *Shak*. Injury; mischief. *Proverbs*. Malignity; corruption. *Eccles*. ix. Misfortune; calamity. *Jou*, ii. Malady; disease. *Shakespeare*.

EVIL, ẻ-vủ. *ad.* Not well, in whatever respect. *Shak*. Not well; not virtuously. *John*, xviii. Not well; not happily. *Deut*. vii. Injuriouly; not kindly. *Deut*. xvi. It is often used in composition, to give a bad meaning to a word.

EVIL/AFFECTED, ẻ-vủ' ẻẻ' fẻẻẻ' đẻẻẻ. *a.* Not kind; not disposed to kindness. *Acts*, xiv.

EVILDOER, ẻ-vủ' đẻẻ' đủr'. *n. s.* Malefactor; one that commits crimes. 1 *Peter*.

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, pîn;—

EVILEYED*, è'-vl-ide. *a.* Having a malignant look. *Shakspeare.*

EVILFAVOURED, è'-vl-fâ'-vûrd. *a.* Ill countenanced; having no good aspect. *Bacon.*

EVILFAVOUREDNESS, è'-vl-fâ'-vûrd-nês. *n. s.* Deformity. *Deuteronomy*, xvii.

EVILLY, è'-vl-lê. *ad.* Not well. *Bp. Taylor.*

EVILMINDED, è'-vl-mînd'-êd. *a.* Malicious; mischievous; malignant; wicked. *Dryden.*

EVILNESS, è'-vl-nês. *n. s.* Contrariety to goodness; badness, of whatever kind. *Hale.*

EVILSPEAKING, è'-vl-spê'-king. *n. s.* Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness. *1 Peter*, ii.

EVILWISHING, è'-vl-wîsh'-îng. *a.* Wishing evil to; having no good will. *Sidney.*

EVILWORKER, è'-vl-wûrk'-ûr. *n. s.* One who does wickedness. *Phil.* iii.

To EVINCE è, è'-vinse'. *v. a.* [*evince*, Lat.] To prove; to show; to manifest. *Milton.* To conquer; to subdue. *Milton.*

To EVINCE*, è'-vinse'. *v. n.* To prove. *Bp. Hall.* **EVINCIBLE**, è'-vin'-sê-bl. *a.* Capable of proof; demonstrable. *Hale.*

EVINCIBLY, è'-vin'-sê-blê. *ad.* In such a manner as to force conviction.

To EVIRATE è, èv'-ê-râte. *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Lat.] To deprive of manhood; to emasculate. *Bp. Hall.*

EVIRATION*, èv'-ê-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* Castration. *Cockeram.*

To EVISCERATE, è'-vis'-sê-râte. *v. a.* [*eviscero*, Lat.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails; to search within the entrails. *Dr. Griffiths.*

EVITABLE, èv'-ê-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*evitabilis*, Lat.] Avoidable; that may be escaped or shunned. *Hooker.*

To EVITATE è, èv'-ê-tâte. *v. a.* [*evito*, Lat.] To avoid; to shun; to escape. *Shakspeare.*

EVITATION, èv'-ê-tâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* The act of avoiding. *Bacon.*

To EVITE*, è'-vîte'. *v. a.* To avoid. *Drayton.*

EVITERNAL è, èv'-ê-têr-nâl. *a.* [*eviteranus*, Lat.] Eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EVITERNITY, èv'-ê-têr-nê-tê. *n. s.* Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

To EVOCATE*, èv'-ô-kâte. *v. a.* To call forth. *Stackhouse.*

EVOCATION, èv'-ô-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*evocatio*, Lat.] The act of calling out. *Brown.*

To EVOKE*, è'-vôke'. *v. a.* [*evoco*, Lat.] To call forth. *Warburton.*

EVOLATION, èv'-ô-lâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* [*evolo*, Lat.] The act of flying away. *Bp. Hall.*

EVOLUTION, èv'-ô-lû'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* [*evolutus*, Lat.] The act of unrolling or unfolding. *Boyle.*

The series of things unrolled or unfolded. *More.* [In geometry.] The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts meet together, and equally evolve or unbend. *Harris.* [In tactics.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up. *Harris.*

EVOLUTION of powers. [In algebra.] Extracting of roots from any given power, being the reverse of involution. *Harris.*

To EVOLVE è, è-vôlv'. *v. a.* [*evolvere*, Lat.] To unfold; to disentangle. *Hale.*

To EVOLVE, è'-vôlv'. *v. n.* To open itself; to disclose itself. *Prior.*

EVOMITION, èv'-ô-mîsh'-ûn. 530. *n. s.* [*evomo*, Lat.] The act of vomiting out. *Swift.*

To EVULGATE è, è-vûl'-gâte. *v. a.* [*evulgo*, Lat.] To publish; to spread abroad.

EVULGATION, èv'-ûl'-gh'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of divulging publication. *Dict.*

EVULSION, è-vûl'-shûn. *n. s.* [*evulsio*, Lat.] The act of plucking out. *Brown.*

EWE, yû. 268. *n. s.* [*eoep*, Sax.] The she sheep. *Bacon.*

☞ This is a vulgar pronunciation of this word, as if written *yoe*, which must be carefully avoided. *W.*

E'WER è, yû'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [from *eu*, perhaps anciently *eu*.] A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands. *Shakspeare.*

E'WRY, yû'-rê. *n. s.* An office in the king's household, where they take care of the lincen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in silver ewers after dinner. *Dict.*

EX, êks, or êgz. *a.* Latin preposition often prefixed to compounded words; sometimes meaning out: as, *exhaust*, to draw out; sometimes only enforcing the meaning; and sometimes producing little alteration. It is also often prefixed to words in order to imply out, i. e. no longer in office or employment; as an *ex-general*, an *ex-minister*.

☞ The *x* in this inseparable preposition is, with respect to sound, under the same predicament as the *s* in *dis*; which see. 425. *W.*

To EXACERBATE è, êgz-âs'-êr-bâte. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Lat.] To imbitter; to exasperate.

EXACERBATION, êgz-âs'-êr-bâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Increase of malignity; augmented force or severity. Height of a disease; paroxysm. *Bacon.*

EXACERVATION, êgz-âs'-êr-vâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*acervus*, Lat.] The act of heaping up. *Dict.*

EXACT, êgz-âkt'. 473. *a.* [*exactus*, Lat.] Nice; not deviating from rule. *Pope.* Methodical; not negligently performed. *Arbutnot.* Careful; not negligent. *Spectator.* Honest; strict; punctual. *Ecclus.* li.

To EXACT, êgz-âkt'. *v. a.* [*exigo*, *exactus*, Lat.] To require authoritatively. *Shakspeare.* To demand of right. *Dryden.* To summon to enjoin. *Milton.*

To EXACT, êgz-âkt'. *v. n.* To practise extortion. *Psalm* lxxx.

EXACTER, or **EXACTOR**, êgz-âk'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* An extortioner; one who claims more than his due. *Bacon.* He that demands by authority. *Bacon.* One who is severe in his injunctions or demands. *K. Charles.*

EXACTION, êgz-âk'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force. *Nehemiah*, x. Extortion; unjust demand. *Shak.* A tribute severely levied. *Addison.*

EXACTITUDE*, êgz-âk'-tê-tûde. *n. s.* Exactness-nicety. *Scott.*

EXACTLY, êgz-âkt'-lê. *ad.* Accurately; nicely; thoroughly. *Dryden.*

EXACTNESS, êgz-âkt'-nês. *n. s.* Accuracy; nicety; strict conformity to rule or symmetry. *Ecclus.* xlii. Regularity of conduct; strictness of manners care not to deviate. *King Charles.*

EXACTOR*. See **EXACTER**.

EXACTRESS*, êgz-âk'-três. *n. s.* She who is severe in her injunctions. *B. Jonson.*

To EXACUATE*, êgz-âk'-bâte. *v. a.* [*exacu*, Lat.] To whet; to sharpen. *B. Jonson.*

EXACUATION*, êgz-âk'-û-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Whetting or sharpening. *Cockeram.*

To EXAGGERATE è, êgz-âdje'-ê-râte. *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Lat.] To heap upon; to accumulate. *Hale.*

To heighten by representation. *Clarendon.*

☞ This word is sometimes heard with the double *g* hard, as in *dagger*; but every one who has a scrap of Latin knows, that *exaggerate* comes from *exaggero*, and that all words from that language have the *g* soft before *e* and *i*: the third syllable, therefore, must have the *g* soft. But it will be said, that, according to the laws of pronunciation, the first *g* ought to be hard, as the first *c* is in *faccid*, *siccit*, &c. To which it may be answered, that, strictly speaking, it ought to be so; but polite usage has so fixed the first as well as the last *g* in the soft sound, that none but a confirmed podant would have the boldness to pronounce them differently.

This usage, too, we find, is not without all foundation in analogy. Wherever there is a considerable difficulty in keeping sounds separate, they will infallibly run into each other. This is observable in the sound of *z*, which, when final, always adopts the sound of *s* when a flat consonant precedes, 434; the first *s*, likewise, in the terminations *session*, *mission*, &c., necessarily runs into the sound of *sh*, like the last *s*; but it may be said, that the first *g* in *exaggerate* has no such relation to the second as *s* has to *sh*; and that this very difference between the two consonants makes us preserve the first *e*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin. THIS.

in *flaccid* and *siccit*y in its hard sound of *k*, which is perfectly distinct from the other sound of *c*, which is nothing more than *s*. To this it can only be replied, by way of mitigation, that hard *g* and soft *g* or *j* are formed nearer together in the mouth than hard *c* or *k*, and soft *c* or *s*; and therefore, as they are more liable to coalesce, their coalescence is more excusable. *W*.

EXAGGERA'TION, êgz-âdjê-ê-râ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of heaping together; a heap. *Hale*. Hyperbolic amplification. *Featley*.

EXAGGERATORY*, êgz-âdjê-ê-râ-tûr-ê. *a.* Enlarging by hyperbolic expressions. *Johnson*.

To **EXAGITATE** ê, êgz-âdjê-ê-tâte. *v. a.* [*exagito*, Lat.] To shake; to put in motion. *Arbuthnot*. To reproach; to pursue with invectives. *Hooker*.

EXAGITA'TION, êgz-âdjê-ê-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of shaking or agitating. *Dict*.

To **EXALT** ê, êgz-âlt' *v. a.* [*exalter*, Fr.] To raise on high. *St. Matthew*, xi. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity. *Ezek*. xxi. To elevate to joy or confidence. *Clarendon*. To praise; to extol; to magnify. *Psal*. xxiv. To raise up in opposition. *2 Kings*, xix. To intend; to enforce. *Prior*. To heighten; to refine by fire. *Arbuthnot*. To elevate in diction or sentiment. *Roscommon*.

EXALTA'TION, êgz-âlt-â-shûn. *n. s.* The act of raising on high. Elevation to power or dignity. *Judith*, xvi. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity. *Johnson*. [In pharmacy.] Raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue. *Quincy*. The operation of purifying or perfecting any natural body, its principles, or parts. *Smith*. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased. *Dryden*.

EXALTEDNESS*, êgz-âlt-êd-nês. *n. s.* State of dignity or greatness. *More*. Conceited greatness. *Gray*.

EXALTER*, êgz-âlt-ûr. *n. s.* One that raises on high. *Donne*. One that highly praises or extols. *Puller*.

EXAMEN, êgz-â'-mên. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] Examination; disquisition; inquiry. *Brown*.

EXAMINABLE*, êgz-âm-ê-nâ-bl. *a.* Proper to be inquired into.

EXAMINANT*, êgz-âm-ê-nânt. *n. s.* One who is to be examined. *Dean Prideaux*.

EXAMINATE, êgz-âm-ê-nâte. *n. s.* The person examined. *Bacon*.

EXAMINA'TION, êgz-âm-ê-nâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of examining by questions, or experiment; accurate disquisition. *Acts*, xxv.

EXAMINATOR, êgz-âm-ê-nâ-tûr. 521. *n. s.* An examiner. *Brown*.

To **EXAMINE** ê, êgz-âm-în. 140. *v. a.* [*examino*, Lat.] To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories. *Church Catechism*. To interrogate a witness. *Acts*, xxiv. To question; to doubt. *Shak*. To try the truth or falsehood of any proposition. To try by experiment, or observation; narrowly sift; scan. *Pope*. To make inquiry into; to search into; to scrutinize. *Locke*.

EXAMINER, êgz-âm-ê-nûr. *n. s.* One who interrogates a criminal or evidence. *Hale*. One who searches or tries any thing; one who scrutinizes. *Newton*.

EXAMPLARY, êgz-âm-plâr-ê. *a.* Serving for example or pattern. *Hooker*.

EXAMPLE, êgz-âm-pl. 478. *n. s.* [*exemplum*, Lat.] Copy or pattern; that which is proposed to be resembled. *Raleigh*. Precedent; former instance of the like. *Shak*. Precedent of good. *Milton*. A person fit to be proposed as a pattern. *1 Tim*. iv. One punished for the admonition of others. *Jude*. iv. Influence which disposes to imitation. *Wisd*. iv. Instance; illustration of a general position by some particular specification. *Dryden*. Instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application. *Dryden*.

To **EXAMPLE**, êgz-âm-pl. *v. a.* To exemplify; to give an instance of. *Spenser*. To set an example. *Shakspeare*.

EXAMPLELESS*, êgz-âm-pl-lês. *a.* Having no example or pattern. *B Jonson*.

EXAMPLER*, êgz-âm-plûr. *n. s.* A pattern; an example to be followed. *Bp. Fisher*. *Ob. T*.

EXANGUIOUS, êk-sâng'-gwê-ûs. [See **EXICATE**.] *a.* [*exanguis*, Lat.] Having no blood; formed with animal juices, not sanguineous. *Brown*.

To **EXANIMATE***, êgz-ân-ê-mâte. *v. a.* [*exanimo*, Lat.] To trouble greatly; to amaze; to dishearten; to discourage. *Hulot*. To deprive of life. *Cotes*.

EXANIMATE, êgz-ân-ê-mâte. *a.* Lifeless; dead. *Spenser*. Spiritless; depressed. *Thomson*.

EXANIMA'TION, êgz-ân-ê-mâ-shûn. *n. s.* Deprivation of life; an amazement, a disheartening. *Cockeram*.

EXANIMOUS, êgz-ân-ê-mûs. *a.* [*exanimis*, Lat.] Lifeless; dead; killed.

EXANTHEMATA, êks-ân-thêm-â-tâ. *n. s.* [*ἐκ-ανθηματα*] Efflorescences; eruptions; breaking out; pustules.

EXANTHEMATOUS, êks-ân-thêm-â-tûs. *a.* Pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive.

To **EXANTLATE** ê, êgz-ânt-lâte. *v. a.* [*exantlo*, Lat.] To draw out. To exhaust; to waste away. *Boyle*.

EXANTLA'TION, êks-ânt-lâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of drawing out; exhaustion. *Brown*.

EXARA'TION, êgz-â-râ-shûn. *n. s.* [*exaro*, Lat.] The manual act of writing. *Dict*.

EXARCH*, êks-ârk. *n. s.* [*ἐξάρχος*] A viceroy. *Proceedings against Garnet*.

EXARCHATÉ*, êks-âr-kâte. *n. s.* The dignity of an exarch. *Bp. Taylor*.

EXARTICULA'TION, êks-âr-tîk-ul-lâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*ex* and *articulus*, Lat.] The dislocation of a joint. *Dict*.

To **EXASPERATE** ê, êgz-âs-pêr-âte. *v. a.* [*exaspero*, Lat.] To provoke; to enrage. *Shak*. To heighten a difference. *Brown*. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity. *Bacon*.

EXASPERATE*, êgz-âs-pêr-âte. *a.* Provoked; embittered. *Shakspeare*.

EXASPERATER, êgz-âs-pêr-â-tûr. *n. s.* He that exasperates; a provoker. *Sherrwood*.

EXASPERATION, êgz-âs-pêr-â-shûn. *n. s.* Aggravation; malignant representation. *K. Charles*. Provocation; irritation. *Donne*. Exacerbation. *Wotton*. *Rem*.

To **EXAUCTORATE** ê, êgz-âwk-tô-râte. *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, Lat.] To dismiss from service. *Ld. Herbert*. To deprive of a benefice. *Ayliffe*.

EXAUCTORA'TION, êgz-âwk-tô-râ-shûn. *n. s.* Dismission from service. *Bp. Richardson*. Deprivation; degradation. *Ayliffe*.

To **EXAUTHORATE***, êgz-âw-thô-râte. *v. a.* [*exauthorer*, old Fr.] To dismiss from service. *Cockeram*.

EXAUTHORA'TION*, êgz-âw-thô-râ-shûn. *n. s.* Deprivation of office. *Bp. Hall*.

To **EXAUTHORIZE***, êgz-âw-thô-rîze. *v. a.* [*ex* and *authorize*.] To deprive of, or put from, authority. *Selden*.

EXCANDESCENCE, êks-kân-dês-sênse. 510. }

EXCANDESCENCY, êks-kân-dês-sên-sê. }

n. s. [*excanDESCO*, Lat.] Heat; the state of growing hot. Anger; the state of growing angry.

EXCANTA'TION, êks-kân-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*excantio*, Lat.] Disenchantment by a counter-charm. *Gayton*.

To **EXCARNATE** ê, êks-kâr-nâte. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carnis*, Lat.] To clear from flesh. *Sir W. Petty*.

EXCARNIFICA'TION, êks-kâr-nê-rê-kâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of taking away the flesh.

To **EXCAVATE** ê, êks-kâ-vâte. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Lat.] To hollow; to cut into hollows. *Ray*.

EXCAVA'TION, êks-kâ-vâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of cutting into hollows. The hollow formed; the cavity. *Wotton*.

EXCAVATOR*, êks-kâ-vâ-tûr. *n. s.* A digger.

To **EXCAVE***, êks-kâve'. *v. a.* To hollow. *Cockeram*.

To **EXCE/CATE** ê*, êk-sê'-kâte. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Lat.] To make blind; to put out the eyes. *Cockeram*.

EXCECA'TION*, êks-ê-kâ-shûn. *n. s.* Blindness. *Bp. Richardson*.

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

- To EXCE/ED** é, êk-sèèd'. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Lat.] To go beyond; to outgo. *Woodward*. To excel; to surpass. 1 *Kings*, x.
- To EXCE/ED**, êk-sèèd'. *v. n.* To go too far; to pass the bounds of fitness. *Bp. Taylor*. To go beyond any limits. *Deut.* xxv. To bear the greater proportion. *Dryden*.
- EXCE/EDABLE***, êk-sèè-dâ-bl. *a.* That may surmount or excel. *Sherwood*.
- EXCE/EDER***, êk-sèè-dûr. *n. s.* One that passes the bounds of fitness. *Mountagu*.
- EXCE/EDING***, êk-sèè-ding. *n. s.* That which passes the usual limits. *Addison*.
- EXCE/EDING**, êk-sèè-ding. *part. a.* Great in quantity, extent, or duration. *Raleigh*.
- EXCE/EDING**, êk-sèè-ding. *ad.* In a very great degree; eminently. 1 *Sam.* ii.
- EXCE/EDINGLY**, êk-sèè-ding-lè. *ad.* To a great degree; greatly; very much. *St. Mark*, xv.
- EXCE/EDINGNESS***, êk-sèè-ding-nès. *n. s.* Greatness in quantity, extent, or duration. *Sherwood*.
- To EXCE/L** é, êk-sèl'. *v. a.* [*excello*, Lat.] To outgo in good qualities; to surpass. *Waller*. To overpower. *Milton*. To exceed, simply. *Milton*.
- To EXCE/L**, êk-sèl'. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree; to be eminent. *Gen.* xlix.
- EXCELLENCE**, êk-sèl-lènsè. } *n. s.* [*excellence*,
EXCELLENCY, êk-sèl-lèn-sè. } Fr. *excellencia*,
Lat.] The state of abounding in any good quality. *Milton*. Dignity; high rank in existence. *Hooker*. The state of excelling in any thing. *Locke*. That in which one excels. *Addison*. Purity; goodness. *Shak*. A title of honour. Usually applied to ambassadors and governors. *Shakespeare*.
- EXCELLENT**, êk-sèl-lènt. *a.* [*excellens*, Lat.] Of great virtue, worth, or dignity. *Taylor*. Eminent in any good quality. *Job*, xxxvii.
- EXCELLENTLY**, êk-sèl-lènt-lè. *ad.* Well; in a high degree. *Brown*. To an eminent degree. *Dryden*.
- EXCENTRICK***, êk-sèn-trîk. *See ECCENTRICK*.
- To EXCE/PT** é, êk-sèpt'. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Lat.] To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept, or position. 1 *Cor.* xv.
- To EXCE/PT**, êk-sèpt'. *v. n.* To object; to make objections. *Locke*.
- EXCE/PT**, êk-sèpt'. *prep.* Exclusively of; without inclusion of. *Milton*. Unless; if it be not so that. *Tillotson*.
- EXCE/PTING**, êk-sèp-ting. *prep.* Without inclusion of; with exception of. *Dryden*.
- EXCE/PTION**, êk-sèp-shûn. *n. s.* Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept, or position. *South*. Thing excepted or specified in exception. *Swift*. Objection; cavil. *Hooker*. Peevish dislike; offence taken. *Shak*. *Exception* is a stop or stay to an action, both in the civil and common law. *Covel*.
- EXCE/PTIONABLE**, êk-sèp-shûn-â-bl. *a.* Liable to objection. *Addison*.
- EXCE/PTIONER***, êk-sèp-shûn-ûr. *n. s.* One who makes objections. *Milton*.
- EXCE/PTIOUS**, êk-sèp-shûs. *a.* Peevish; froward; full of objections. *South*.
- EXCE/PTIOUSNESS***, êk-sèp-shûs-nès. *n. s.* Peevishness. *Barrow*.
- EXCE/PTIVE**, êk-sèp-tîv. *a.* Including an exception. *Watts*.
- EXCE/PTLESS**, êk-sèpt-lès. *a.* Omitting or neglecting all exception. *Shakespeare*.
- EXCE/PTOR**, êk-sèp-tûr. 166. *n. s.* Objector. *Burnet*.
- To EXCE/RN**, êk-sèrn'. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Lat.] To strain out; to separate or emit by strainers. *Bacon*.
- To EXCE/RP** é, êk-sèrp'. *v. a.* [*excerpo*, Lat.] To pick out. *Hales*.
- To EXCE/RPT***, êk-sèrpt'. *v. a.* To select. *Barnard*.
- EXCE/RPTION**, êk-sèrp-shûn. *n. s.* The act of gleanings; selecting. The thing gleaned or selected. *Raleigh*.
- EXCE/RPTOR***, êk-sèrp-tûr. *n. s.* A picker or culler. *Barnard*.
- EXCERPTS***, êk-sèrpts'. *n. s. pl.* Passages selected from authors; extracts.
- EXCE/SS** é, êk-sès'. *n. s.* [*excessus*, Lat.] More than enough; superfluity. *Hooker*. Exuberance state of exceeding. *Shakespeare*. Intemperance unreasonable indulgence in meat and drink. *Shak*. Violence of passion. Transgression of due limits. *Milton*.
- EXCE/SSIVE**, êk-sès-sîv. *a.* [*excessif*, Fr.] Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk. *Bacon*. Vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike. *Ecclus.* xxxiii.
- EXCE/SSIVELY**, êk-sès-sîv-lè. *ad.* Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree. *Addison*. In an intemperate way. *Spenser*.
- EXCE/SSIVENESS***, êk-sès-sîv-nès. *n. s.* Exceedingness. *Sherwood*.
- To EXCH/ANGE** é, êks-tshânje'. *v. a.* [*exchanger*, Fr.] To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another. *Locke*. To give and take reciprocally. *Shakespeare*.
- EXCH/ANGE**, êks-tshânje'. *n. s.* The act of giving and receiving reciprocally. *Waller*. Traffic by permutation. *South*. The form or act of transferring. *Shak*. The balance of the money of different nations. *Hayward*. The thing given in return for something received. *Locke*. The thing received in return for something given. *Dryden*. The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs; place of sale. *Locke*.
- EXCH/ANGEABLE***, êk-tshânje-â-bl. *a.* That may be exchanged.
- EXCH/ANGER**, êks-tshân-jûr. *n. s.* One who practises exchange. *St. Matt.* xxv.
- EXCHE/AT**. *See ESCHÉAT*.
- EXCHE/ATOR**. *See ESCHÉATOR*.
- EXCHE/QUER** é, êks-tshèk-ûr. *n. s.* [*eschecuir*, Norman Fr.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown, and in which all causes touching the revenues of the crown are handled. *Harris*.
- To EXCHE/QUER***, êks-tshèk-ûr. *v. a.* To institute a process against a person in the court of exchequer. *Pegge*.
- EXCI/SABLE***, êk-sîl-zâ-bl. *a.* Liable to the duty of excise. *Act of Parl*.
- EXCI/SE** é, êk-sîze'. *n. s.* [*accijs*, Dutch, *excisum*, Lat.] A tax levied upon various commodities by several acts of parliament; and collected by officers appointed for that purpose. *Hayward*.
- To EXCI/SE**, êk-sîze'. *v. a.* To levy excise upon a person or thing. *Pope*.
- EXCI/SEMAN**, êk-sîze-mân. 88. *n. s.* An officer who inspects commodities, and rates their excise.
- EXCI/SION**, êk-sîzh-ûn. 451. *n. s.* [*excisio*, Lat.] Extirpation; destruction; ruin. *Sir T. Elyot*.
- EXCITABILITY***, êk-sî-tâ-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Capability of being excited.
- EXCITABLE***, êk-sî-tâ-bl. *a.* Easy to be excited. *Barrow*.
- To EXCIT/ATE***, êk-sî-tâ-tè. *v. a.* To stir up. *Bacon*.
- EXCITA/TION**, êk-sè-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of exciting, or putting into motion. *Bacon*. The act of rousing or awakening. *Bp. Hall*.
- EXCIT/ATIVE***, êk-sî-tâ-tîv. *a.* Having power to excite. *Barrow*.
- To EXCITE** é, êk-sîte'. *v. a.* [*excito*, Lat.] To rouse; to animate; to stir up; to encourage. *Spenser*. To put into motion; to awaken; to raise.
- EXCIT/EMENT**, êk-sîe-mènt. *n. s.* The motive by which one is stirred up. *Shakespeare*.
- EXCI/TER**, êk-sî-tûr. *n. s.* One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion. *King Charles*. The cause by which any thing is raised or put in motion. *De-cay of Piety*.
- EXCITING***, êk-sî-ting. *n. s.* Excitation. *Herbert*.
- To EXCLA/IM** é, êks-klâmè'. *v. n.* [*exclamo*, Lat.] To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry. *Shak*. To declare with loud vociferation. *Shak*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òl;—pòùnd;—thin, THIS.

EXCLA'IM, èks-kláme'. *n. s.* Clamour; outcry.

Shakespeare.

EXCLA'IMER, èks-klá'-múr. *n. s.* One that makes vehement outcries. *Atterbury.*

EXCLAMA'TION, èks-klá-mù'-shùn. *n. s.* Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation. *Hooker.* An emphatical utterance. *Sidney.* A note by which a pathological sentence is marked, thus []

EXCLA'MATORY, èks-klám'-á-túr-è. 512, 557. *a.* Practising exclamation. Containing exclamation. *South.*

To EXCLU'DE, èks-klúde'. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Lat.] To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission. *Dryden.* To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit. *Dryden.* To except in any position. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege.

Hooker. To dismiss from the womb or egg. *Brown.* EXCLU'SION, èks-klú'-zhùn. *n. s.* The act of shutting out or denying admission. *Bacon.* Rejection; not reception. *Addison.* The act of debarring from any privilege. *Burnet.* Exception. *Bacon.* The dismissal of the young from the egg or womb. *Ray.* Ejection; omission; thing emitted. *Brown.*

EXCLU'SIONIST*, èks-klú'-zhùn-íst. *n. s.* One who would debar another from any privilege. *Fox.*

EXCLU'SIVE, èks-klú'-sív. 158, 423. *a.* Having the power of excluding or denying admission. *Milton.* Debarring from participation. *Locke.* Not taking into an account or number; opposed to *inclusive*. *Swift.* Excepting.

EXCLUSIVELY, èks-klú'-sív-lè. *ad.* Without admission of another to participation. *Boyle.* Without comprehension in an account or number; not *inclusively*. *Ayliffe.*

To EXCO'CT, èks-kòkt'. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Lat.] To boil up; to make by boiling. *Bacon.*

To EXCO'GITATE, èks-kòdje'-è-táte. *v. a.* [*excogito*, Lat.] To invent; to strike out by thinking. *Sir T. Elyot.*

To EXCO'GITATE*, èks-kòdje'-è-táte. *v. n.* To think. *Bacon.*

EXCOGITA'TION*, èks-kòdje'-è-tá'-shùn. *n. s.* Invention. *Sir T. Elyot.*

To EXCOMMUNE*, èks-kóm-mùne'. *v. a.* To exclude; to discommunion. *Gayton.*

EXCOMMUNICABLE, èks-kóm-mù'-nè-ká-bl. *a.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated. *Hooker.*

To EXCOMMUNICATE, èks-kóm-mù'-nè-káte. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Lat.] To eject from the communion of the church by an ecclesiastical censure. *Hammond.*

Some smatterers in elocution are trying to pronounce this word with the accent on the second syllable, and thus leave the three last syllables unaccented; as if harshness and difficulty of pronunciation were the tests of propriety. The word *excommunication* will admit of the accent on this syllable, as another must be placed on the fifth; but, if a secondary accent be necessary, it ought to be rather on the first syllable. 522. *W.*

EXCOMMUNICATE*, èks-kóm-mù'-nè-káte. *a.* Excluded from the fellowship of the church. *Donne.*

EXCOMMUNICATE*, èks-kóm-mù'-nè-káte. *n. s.* One who is excluded from the fellowship of the church. *Selden.* One cut off from any advantage. *Carew.*

EXCOMMUNICA'TION, èks-kóm-mù'-nè-ká'-shùn. *n. s.* An ecclesiastical interdiction; exclusion from the fellowship of the church. *Hooker.*

To EXCO'RIATE, èks-kòr'-è-táte. *v. a.* [*excorio*, Lat.] To flay; to strip off the skin. *Wiseman.*

EXCORIA'TION, èks-kòr'-è-á'-shùn. *n. s.* Loss of skin; privation of skin; the act of flaying. *Brewer.* Plunder; spoil. *Howell.*

EXCORTICA'TION, èks-kòr-tè-ká'-shùn. *n. s.* [*ex* and *cortex*, Lat.] Pulling the bark off any thing. *Quincy.*

EXCREABLE*, èks-krè-á-bl. *a.* Which may be spit out. *Bullockar.*

To EXCREATE, èks-krè-áte. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Lat.] To eject at the mouth by hawking. *Cockeram.*

EXCREA'TION*, èks-krè-á'-shùn. *n. s.* A retching, a spitting out. *Cockeram.*

EXCREMENT, èks-krè-mènt. *n. s.* [*excrementum*, Lat.] That which is thrown out as useless, noxious, or corrupted, from the natural passages of the body. *Bacon.*

EXCREMENTAL, èks-krè-mèn-tál. *a.* That which is voided as excrement. *Burton.*

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS, èks-krè-mèn-tísh'-ús. *a.* Containing excrements; consisting of matter excreted from the body. *Bacon.*

EXCRESCENCE, èks-krès'-sènce. } 510. *n. s.*

EXCRESCENCY, èks-krès'-sèn-sè. } [*exresca*, Lat.] Somewhat growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production. *Dryden.*

EXCRESCENT, èks-krès'-sènt. *a.* That which grows out of another with preternatural superfluity. *Pope.*

To EXCRETE*, èks-krète'. *v. a.* To pass by excretion. *Paley.*

EXCRETION, èks-krè'-shùn. *n. s.* [*excretio*, Lat.] Separation of animal substance; ejecting somewhat quite out of the body. *Arbuthnot.* The thing excreted. *Bacon.*

EXCRETIVE, èks-krè-tív. *a.* Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements. *Harvey.*

EXCRETORY, èks-krè-túr-è. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.

EXCRETORY, èks-krè-túr-è. *n. s.* The instrument of excretion. *Chryme.*

EXCRUCIABLE, èks-kròð'-shè-á-bl. *a.* Liable to torment. *Dict.*

To EXCRUCIATE, èks-kròð'-shè-áte. 542. *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Lat.] To torture; to torment. *Chapman.*

EXCRUCIA'TION*, èks-kròð'-shè-á'-shùn. *n. s.* Torment; vexation. *Feltham.*

EXCUBA'TION, èks-kù-bá'-shùn. *n. s.* [*excubatio*, Lat.] The act of watching all night. *Dict.*

To EXCULPATE, èks-kùl'-páte. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Lat.] To clear from the imputation of a fault. *Louth.*

EXCULPA'TION*, èks-kùl-pá'-shùn. *n. s.* The act of clearing from alleged blame. *Berington.*

EXCULPATORY, èks-kùl-pá-túr-è. *a.* Clearing from imputed fault. *Johnson.*

To EXCUR, èks-kùr'. *v. n.* To pass beyond limits. *Harvey. Ob. J.*

EXCURSION, èks-kùr'-shùn. *n. s.* [*excurro*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; a ramble. *Pope.* An expedition into some distant part. *Locke.* Progression beyond fixed limits. *Arbuthnot.* Digression; ramble from a subject. *Boyle.*

EXCURSIVE, èks-kùr'-sív. 157. *a.* Rambling; wandering; deviating. *Thomson.*

EXCURSIVELY*, èks-kùr'-sív-lè. *ad.* In a wandering, unsettled manner. *Boswell.*

EXCURSIVENESS*, èks-kùr'-sív-nès. *n. s.* The act of passing beyond usual bounds. *Brit. Crit.*

EXCUSABLE, èks-kù'-zá-bl. *a.* Pardonable. *Sidney.*

EXCUSABLENESS, èks-kù'-zá-bl-nès. *n. s.* Pardonableness; capability to be excused. *Boyle.*

EXCUSA'TION, èks-kù-zá'-shùn. *n. s.* Excuse plea; apology. *Bacon.*

EXCUSATORY, èks-kù'-zá-túr-è. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Pleading excuse; apologetical making apology. *A. Wood.*

To EXCUSE, èks-kùse'. 437. *v. a.* [*excuso*, Lat.] To extenuate by apology. *B. Jonson.* To disengage from an obligation. *St. Luke*, xiv. To remit, not to exact. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain remission. *South.* To pardon by allowing an apology. *Addison.* To throw off imputation by a feigned apology. *2 Cor.* xii. To justify; to vindicate. *Rom.* ii.

EXCUSE, èks-kùse'. *n. s.* Plea offered in extenuation; apology. *Sidney.* The act of excusing or apologizing. *Shak.* Cause for which one is excused. *Roscommon.*

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—phe, pîn;—

EXCU/SELESS, êks-kûse/-lêss. *a.* That for which no excuse can be given. *Whitlock.*

EXCU/SER, êks-kû/-zûr. *n.s.* One who pleads for another. *Swift.* One who forgives another. *Shelton.*

To EXCU/SS, êks-kûs'. *v. a.* [excussus, Lat.] To seize and detain by law. *Ayliffe.* To shake off. *Stillingfleet.*

EXCU/SSION, êks-kûsh'-ûn. *n.s.* [excussio, Lat.] Seizure by law. *Ayliffe.*

F/EXCRABLE, êk-sê-krà-bl. 405. *a.* Hatelful; detestable; accursed. *Hooker.*

F/EXCRABLY, êk'-sê-krà-blê. *ad.* Cursedly; abominably. *Dryden.*

To F/EXCRATE, êk'-sê-krà-te. *v. a.* [excor, Lat.] To curse; to imprecate ill upon. *Bp. Taylor.*

EXECRA/TION, êk-sê-krà'-shûn. *n.s.* Curse; imprecation of evil. *Stillingfleet.* The object of execration. *Jerem. xlv.*

F/EXCRATORY*, êks'-ê-krà-tûr-ê. *n.s.* A formula of execrations. *L. Addison.*

To EXE/CT, êks-êk'. *v. a.* [exco, Lat.] To cut out; to cut away. *Harvey.*

EXE/CTION, êks-êk'-shûn. *n.s.* The act of cutting out.

To EXE/CUTE, êk'-sê-kû-te. *v. a.* [exequor, Lat.] To perform; to practise. *South.* To put in act; to do what is planned or determined. *Hooker.* To put to death according to form of justice; to punish capitally. *Wotton.* To put to death; to kill. *Shak.*

To EXE/CUTE, êk'-sê-kû-te. *v. n.* To perform the proper office. *Sir J. Hayward.*

F/EXCUTER, êks'-ê-kû-tûr, or êgz-êk'-û-tûr. *n.s.* He that performs or executes any thing. *Shak.* An executioner; one who puts others to death. *Shak.* He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator. In this sense the accent is on the second syllable. *Shakespeare.* See EXECUTOR.

EXE/CUTERSHIP, êgz-êk'-û-tûr-shîp. *n.s.* The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct. *Bacon.*

EXECU/TION, êk-sê-kû'-shûn. *n.s.* Performance; practice. *Bacon.* The last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods. *Clarendon.* Capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law. *Shakespeare.* Destruction; slaughter. *Shakespeare.*

EXECUT/IONER, êk-sê-kû'-shûn-ûr. *n.s.* He that puts in act, or executes. *Bacon.* He that inflicts capital punishment. *Sidney.* He that kills; he that murders. *Shak.* The instrument by which any thing is performed. *Crashaw.*

EXE/CUTIVE, êgz-êk'-û-tîv. 478. *a.* Having the quality of executing or performing. *Hale.* Active; not deliberative; not legislative; having the power to put in act the laws. *Addison.*

EXE/CUTOR*, êgz-êk'-û-tûr. 166. *n.s.* He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator. See EXECUTOR.

☞ When this word signifies one who performs any thing in general, the accent is on the same syllable as on the verb to execute. *W.*

EXE/CUTORSHIP*. See EXECUTERSHIP.

EXE/CUTORY*, êgz-êk'-û-tûr-ê. *a.* [executoire, Fr.] Having authority to put the laws in force; exercising authority. *Burke.* [In law.] To be executed or performed at a future period. *Blackstone.*

EXE/CUTRESS*, êgz-êk'-û-trêss. *n.s.* An executrix. *Tragedy of K. John.*

EXE/CUTRIX, êgz-êk'-û-trîks. *n.s.* [executrice, Fr.] A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator. *Bacon.*

EXE/GE/SIS, êks-ê-jê'-sîs. 478, 520. *n.s.* [ἐξήγησις.] An explanation.

EXE/GETICAL, êks-ê-jê'-ê-kâl. *a.* Explanatory; expository. *Smith.*

EXE/GETICALLY*, êks-ê-jê'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.* By way of explanation. *Bp. Bull.*

EXE/MPLAR, êgz-ê-m-plâr. 88. *n.s.* [Lat.] A pattern; an example to be imitated. *Raleigh.*

EXE/MPLAR*. See EXEMPLARY.

EXE/MPLARILY, êgz-ê-m-plâr-ê-lê. *ad.* So as de-

serves imitation. *Bp. Hall.* So as may warn others. *Clarendon.* In proof. *Sir T. Herbert.*

EXE/MPLARINESS, êgz-ê-m-plâr-ê-nêss. *n.s.* State of standing as a pattern to be copied. *Tillotson.*

EXEMPLÁRITY*, êgz-ê-m-plâr-ê-tê. *n.s.* A pattern worthy of imitation; goodness. *W. Mountagu.* E/XEMPLARY, êgz-ê-m-plâr-ê. *a.* Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation. *Bacon.* Such as may give warning to others. *K. Charles.* Such as may attract notice and imitation. *Prior.* Illustrating as the proof of a thing. *Fuller.*

☞ I have given the first syllable of this word, and the substantive and adverb formed from it, the flat sound of *x*, directly contrary to analogy, because I think it agreeable to the best usage; and in this case analogy must be silent; though I think it ought to be a silence of complaisance rather than of consent. 425, 478. *W.*

EXE/MPRARY*, êgz-ê-m-plâr-ê. *n.s.* [exemplaire, Fr.] A copy of a book or writing. *Donne.*

EXEMPLIFICATION, êgz-ê-m-plê-fê-kâ'-shûn. *n.s.* A copy; a transcript. *Hayward.*

EXE/MPLIFIER*, êgz-ê-m-plê-fl-ûr. *n.s.* He that followeth the example of others. *Hulot.*

To EXE/MPLIFY, êgz-ê-m-plê-fl. 163. *v. a.* To illustrate by example. *Hooker.* To transcribe; to copy.

To EXE/MPT, êgz-ê-m't. 412. *v. a.* [exemptus, Lat.] To privilege; to grant immunity from. *Shakespeare.*

EXE/MPT, êgz-ê-m't. *a.* Free by privilege. *Ayliffe.* Not subject; not liable to. *B. Jonson.* Clear; not included. *Lee.* Cut off from. *Shakespeare.*

EXE/PTION, êgz-ê-m'-shûn. *n.s.* Immunity; privilege; freedom from imposts. *Bacon.*

EXE/MP/TIBLE*, êgz-ê-m'-tê-bl. *a.* Loose; quit; free; privileged. *Cotgrave.*

EXEMPTITIOUS, êgz-ê-m-tîsh'-ûs. *a.* Separable; that may be taken from another. *More.*

To EXE/NTERATE, êgz-ê-m-têr-â-te. *v. a.* [exentero, Lat.] To embowel. *Burton.*

EXENTERATION, êgz-ê-m-têr-â'-shûn. *n.s.* The act of taking out the bowels. *Brown.*

EXE/QUAL, êgz-ê-kwê-âl. *a.* Funeral; relating to funerals. *Pope.*

EXEQUIES, êks-ê-kwîz. *n.s.* [exequiæ, Lat.] Without a singular. Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; the procession of burial. *Shakespeare.*

E/EXQUY*. See EXEQUIES.

EXE/RCENT, êgz-êr-sênt. *a.* [exercens, Lat.] Practising; following any calling. *Ayliffe.*

EXERCISABLE*, êks-êr-sî-zâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being exercised. *Hangrave.*

E/XERCISE, êks-êr-sîze. 478. *n.s.* [exercitium, Lat.] Labour of the body; labour, considered as conducive to health. *Bacon.* Something done for amusement. *Bacon.* Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulness. *Sidney.* Preparatory practice in order to skill. Use; actual application of any thing. *Hooker.* Practice; outward performance. *Addison.* Employment. *Locke.* Task; that which one is appointed to perform. *Milton.* Act of divine worship, whether publick or private. *Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical.*

To EXERCISE, êks-êr-sîze. *v. a.* [exerceo, Lat.] To employ; to engage in employment. *Locke.*

To train by use to any act. *Locke.* To make skilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate. *Hebr. v.* To busy; to keep busy. *Alderbury.* To task; to keep employed as a penal injunction. *Eccl. i.* To practise; to perform. *Bacon.* To exert; to put in use. *St. Matt. xx.* To practise or use in order to habitual skill. *Dryden.*

To EXERCISE, êks-êr-sîze. *v. n.* To use exercise; to labour for health or for amusement. *Broome.*

E/XERCISER, êks-êr-sî-zûr. *n.s.* He that directs or uses exercise. *Dict.* He that practises or performs an office or duty. *Fulke.*

EXERCITATION, êgz-êr-sê-tâ'-shûn. *n.s.* Exercise. *Brown.* Practice; use. *Fellon.*

EXE/RGUE*, êgz-êrg'. *n.s.* [Fr.] That part of the medal which belongs not to the general device or subject of it, but which contains, in a corner of

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tût, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

it, or under a line or figure, the name of the author, or some collateral circumstance.

To EXERT*, êgz-êrt'. 478. v. a. [*exero*, Lat.] To use with an effort. *Dryden*. To put forth; to perform. *South*. To enforce; to push to an effort. *Dryden*. To bring out. *Dryden*. To emit; to push out. *Phillips*.

EXERTION, êgz-êr'-shûn. n. s. The act of exerting; effort. *Robertson*.

EXESION, êgz-ê'-zhûn. n. s. [*exesus*, Lat.] The act of eating through. *Brown*.

EXESTUATION, êgz-ês-îshû-â'-shûn. n. s. [*exes-tuo*, Lat.] The state of boiling; effervescence; ebullition. *Boyle*.

To EXFOLIATE*, êks-fô'-lê-âte. v. n. [*ex* and *folium*, Lat.] To shell off; separate, as a corrupt bone from the sound part. *Wiseman*.

EXFOLIATION, êks-fô'-lê-â'-shûn. n. s. The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound. *Burnell*.

EXFOLIATIVE, êks-fô'-lê-â-tiv. a. That has the power of procuring exfoliation. *Wiseman*.

EXHA/LABLE, êgz-hâ'-lê-bl. 405. a. That may be evaporated. *Boyle*.

EXHALATION, êgz-hâ'-lê'-shûn. n. s. [*exhalatio*, Lat.] The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; emission. *Sir T. Brown*. The state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation. That which rises in vapours. *Milton*.

To EXHA/LE*, êgz-hâ'-lê'. 478. v. a. [*exhalo*, Lat.] To send or draw out in vapours. *Temple*. To draw out. *Shakespeare*.

§ Though the ablest grammarians (Beauzée Grammaire Générale, tom. i. p. 66.) have determined *H* to be a consonant, they have not decided whether it belongs to the flat or sharp class. If we consult our ear, when we place an unaccented *x* before it, we shall judge it belongs to the former, as the *x* in this situation generally slides into *g*. *W*.

EXHA/LEMENT, êgz-hâ'-lê'-mênt. n. s. Matter exhaled; vapour. *Brown*.

To EXHA/UST*, êgz-hâws't'. 425. v. a. To drain; to diminish. *Bacon*. To draw out totally; to draw till nothing is left. *Locke*. To draw forth. *Shakespeare*.

EXHA/UST*, êgz-hâws't'. a. Drained; deprived of strength. *Barton*.

EXHA/USTER*, êgz-hâws'-tûr. n. s. One who draws out totally. *Ellis*.

EXHA/USTIBLE*, êgz-hâws'-tê-bl. a. Capable of being exhausted. *Johnson*.

EXHA/USTION, êgz-hâws'-tshûn. 464. n. s. The act of drawing or draining. *Wotton*.

EXHA/USTMENT*, êgz-hâws't'-mênt. n. s. Drain; diminution; outgoing. *Bp. Williams*.

EXHA/USTLESS, êgz-hâws't'-lê-s. a. Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. *Blackmore*.

To EXH/ERDATE*, êgz-hêr'-ê-dâte. v. a. [*exhaeredo*, Lat.] To disinherit. *Hulot*.

EXH/ERDATION*, êgz-hêr'-ê-dâ'-shûn. n. s. A disinheriting. *Chambers*.

To EXH/IBIT*, êgz-hîb'-î-t. 478. v. a. [*exhibeo*, Lat.] To offer to view or use; to offer or propose in a formal manner. *Clarendon*. To show; to display. *Pope*.

EXH/IBIT*, êgz-hîb'-î-t. n. s. Any paper formally exhibited in a court of law or equity. *Conel*.

EXH/IBITER, êgz-hîb'-î-tûr. n. s. He that offers any thing in a publick manner. *Shak*. He that displays to publick view. *Gayton*.

EXHIBITION, êgz-hê-bîsh'-î-n. n. s. The act of exhibiting; display. *Grew*. Allowance; salary; pension. *Swift*. Payment; recompense. *Shak*.

EXHIBITIONER*, êgz-hê-bîsh'-î-n-ûr. n. s. One who, in our English universities, receives a pension or allowance, bequeathed by benefactors for the encouragement of learning.

EXH/IBITIVE, êgz-hîb'-ê-tiv. a. Representative; displaying. *Norris*.

EXH/IBITIVELY*, êgz-hîb'-ê-tiv-lê. ad. Representatively. *Waterland*.

EXH/IBITOR*, êgz-hîb'-î-tûr. See **EXHIBITER**.

EXH/IBITORY*, êgz-hîb'-ê-tûr-ê. a. Setting forth; showing. *Warton*.

To EXH/LARATE*, êgz-hîl'-â-râte. v. a. [*exhilaro*, Lat.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven. *Bacon*.

To EXH/LARATE*, êgz-hîl'-â-râte. v. n. To become glad. *Bacon*.

EXHILARATION, êgz-hîl'-â-râ'-shûn. n. s. The act of giving gayety. The state of being enlivened. *Bacon*.

To EXHORT*, êgz-hôrt'. v. a. [*exhortor*, Lat.] To incite by words to any good action. 1 *Thess*. iv.

EXHORT*, êgz-hôrt'. n. s. Exhortation. *Pope*. Ob. T.

EXHORTATION, êks-hôr-tâ'-shûn. n. s. The act of exhorting; incitement to good. *Atterbury*. The form of words by which one is exhorted. *Shak*.

EXHORTATIVE*, êks-hôr-tâ-tiv. a. Containing exhortation. *Barrow*.

EXHORTATORY, êgz-hôr'-tâ-tûr-ê. 512. [See **DOMESTICK**.] a. Tending to exhort. *Cockeram*.

EXH/ORTER, êgz-hôr'-tûr. n. s. One who exhorts or encourages by words. *Hulot*.

EXHUMATION*, êgz-hû-mâ'-shûn. n. s. [*ex* and *humus*, Lat.] The act of unburying, or removing out of the grave. *Seward*.

To EX/ICCATE*, êk-sîk'-kâte. v. a. [*exsicco*, Lat.] To dry. *Diet*.

§ The first syllable of this word (strictly speaking) ought to be pronounced according to the rule laid down under the preposition *ex*: but in this pronunciation we totally lose the sharp *s*, which commences the Latin word *sicc*, to dry, of which this word is compounded; and thus the sound of the word is radically injured, and its etymology lost. But, it will be said, the Latins made the same omission of the radical *s*, on account of the coincidence with the *s* contained in the *x* of the preposition, and wrote the word *exsicco*. It is allowed these corruptions obtained amongst them, as amongst us; though it is doubtful whether the same inconvenience arose amongst them in this word, as with us: for *Vossius* makes it highly probable that the Latins never gave the flat sound *ex* to the letter *x*; and the best manuscripts inform us, that writing this word with an *x*, as *exsicco*, and thus preserving the composition distinct and perfect, is the most accurate orthography. *W*.

EXICCA/TION, êk-sîk'-kâ'-shûn. n. s. Arefaction; act of drying up; state of being dried up. *Bentley*.

EX/ICCATIVE, êk-sîk'-kâ-tiv. 512. a. Drying in quality; having the power of drying.

EX/IGENCE*, êk'-sê-jênsê. } n. s. Demand; want;

EX/IGENCY*, êk'-sê-jên-sê. } need. *Hooker*

Pressing necessity; sudden occasion. *Broome*.

EX/IGENT, êk'-sê-jênt. n. s. [*exigens*, Lat.] Pressing business; occasion that requires immediate help. *Hooker*. A law term; a writ sued when the defendant is not to be found. *Hanmar*. End. *Shakespeare*.

EX/IGENT*, êk'-sê-jênt. a. Pressing; requiring immediate aid. *Burke*.

EX/IGUITY*, êks-ê-gû'-ê-tê. n. s. [*exiguitas*, Lat.] Smallness; diminutiveness; slenderness. *Boyle*.

EX/IGUOUS, êgz-îg'-û-ûs. a. Small; diminutive; little. *Harvey*.

EX/ILE*, êks'-île. n. s. [*exilium*, Lat.] Banishment; state of being banished. *Shak*. The person banished. *Dryden*.

§ This word, as a substantive, has the accent always on the first syllable; as a verb, it was formerly accented on either syllable; but it is now, as Mr. Nares observes, universally accented as the noun. *W*.

To EX/ILE, êg-zîlê'. 492. [êks'-île.] v. a. To banish; to drive from a country. *Shakespeare*.

EX/ILE*, êg-zîlê'. 478. a. [*exilis*, Lat.] Small; slender; not full; not powerful. *Bacon*.

§ This word, as an adjective derived from the Latin *exilis*, is by Nares, Sheridan, Ash, and Entick, accented on the last syllable. The third edition of Johnson's folio edition has the accent on the last also but the quarto edition has it on the first. Authority is certainly on the side of the ultimate accent; but it may be questioned whether it is not contrary to analogy, &c.

□ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—phne, pîn;—

the penultimate *i*, being long in Latin, has no necessary influence on the English word, any more than it has on *hostile, servile*, &c. *W.*

EXILEMENT, êg-zîl'-mênt. *n. s.* Banishment. *Wotton.*

EXILIATION, êks-ê-lîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*exilio*, Lat.] The act of springing or rushing out suddenly. *Brown.*

EXILITY, êg-zîl'-ê-tè. *n. s.* Slenderness; smallness; diminution. *Bacon.*

EXIMIOUS, êg-zîm'-ê-ûs. *a.* [*eximius*, Lat.] Famous; eminent; conspicuous; excellent. *Barrow.*

To EXINANITE ð*, êg-zîn'-â-nîte. *v. a.* [*exinatio*, Lat.] To make empty; to spoil; to weaken; to make of no force. *Pearson. Ob. T.*

EXINATION, êg-zîn'-â-nîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* Privation; loss. *Bp. Hall.*

To EXIST y, êg-zîst'. 478. *v. n.* [*existo*, Lat.] To be; to have a being. *South.*

EXISTENCE, êg-zîs'-tênse. } *n. s.* [*existentia*, low

EXISTENCY, êg-zîs'-tên-sê. } Lat.] State of being; actual possession of being. *Brown. A being.*

EXISTENT, êg-zîs'-tênt. *a.* Having being; in possession of being. *Brown.*

EXISTENTIAL*, êg-zîs'-têu'-shâl. *a.* Having existence. *Bp. Barlow.*

EXISTIMATION, êg-zîs'-tê-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*existimatio*, Lat.] Opinion. *Esterm.*

EXIT, êks'-î-t. *n. s.* [Lat.] The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off. Recess; departure; act of quitting the theatre of life. *Shak.* Passage out of any place. *Glanville.* Way by which there is a passage out. *Woodward.*

EXITIAL, êgz-îsh'-yâl. 113. } *a.* [*exitialis*, Lat.]

EXITIOUS, êgz-îsh'-yûs. } Destructive; fatal; mortal. *Homilies. Ob. J.*

EXODE*, êks'-ô-de. *n. s.* [*êpodos*]. An interlude, or farce, at the end of a tragedy. *Roscommon.*

EXODUS, êks'-ô-dûs. } *n. s.* [*êpodos*]. Departure;

EXODY, êks'-ô-dê. } journey from a place: the second book of Moses is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt. *Hale.*

EXOLETE, êks'-ô-lê-te. *a.* [*exoletus*, Lat.] Obsolete; out of use. *Dict.*

EXOLUTION, êg-zô-lû'-shûn. *n. s.* Laxation of the nerves. *Brown.*

To EXOLVE, êgz-ôlv'. *v. a.* [*exolvere*, Lat.] To loose; to pay. *Dict.*

EXOMPHALOS, êgz-ôm'-fâl-lôs. *n. s.* [*êx* and *ômphalos*]. A navel rupture.

To EXONERATE y, êgz-ôn'-êr-â-te. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Lat.] To unload; to disburden. *Ray.*

EXONERATION, êgz-ôn'-êr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of disburdening, or discharging. *Grew.*

EXONERATIVE, êgz-ôn'-êr-â-ûv. *a.* Freeing from any charge or burden.

EXOPTABLE, êgz-ôp'-tâ-bl. *a.* [*exoptabilis*, Lat.] Desirable; to be sought with eagerness or desire.

EXORABLE y, êks'-ô-râ-bl. 405. *a.* [*exorabilis*, Lat.] To be moved by entreaty. *Harrington.*

To EXORATE*, êks'-ô-râ-te. *v. a.* [*exoro*, Lat.] To obtain by request. *Cockeram.*

EXORBITANCE y, êgz-ôr'-bê-tânse. } *n. s.* The

EXORBITANCY y, êgz-ôr'-bê-tân-sê. } act of going out of the track prescribed. *Spenser.* Enormity;

gross deviation from rule or right. *Bp. Hall.* Boundless depravity. *Garth.*

EXORBITANT y, êgz-ôr'-bê-tânt. *a.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Lat.] Going out of the prescribed track. Deviating from the course appointed, or rule established. *Woodward.* Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method. *Hooker.* Enormous;

beyond due proportion; excessive. *Addison.*

EXORBITANTLY*, êgz-ôr'-bê-tânt-lê. *ad.* Beyond all bound or rule. *Sir G. Buck.*

To EXORBITATE, êgz-ôr'-bê-tâ-te. *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Lat.] To deviate; to go out of the track or road prescribed. *Spenser.*

To EXORCISE y, êks'-ôr-sîze. *v. a.* [*êxopnêw*]. To

abjure by some holy name. To drive away spirits by certain forms of abjuration. To purify from the influence of malignant spirits by religious ceremonies. *Bp. Hall.*

EXORCISER, êks'-ôr-sl-zûr. *n. s.* One who practises to drive away evil spirits. *Shakspeare.*

EXORCISM, êks'-ôr-sîzm. *n. s.* The form of abjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil spirits are driven away. *Harvey.*

EXORCIST, êks'-ôr-sîst. *n. s.* One who, by abjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits. *Acts, xix.* An enchanter; a conjuror. *Shakspeare.*

EXORDIAL*, êgz-ôr'-dê-âl. *a.* Introductory. *Brown.*

EXORDIUM, êgz-ôr'-dê-ûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a composition. *May.*

EXORNATION, êks-ôr-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*exornatio*, Lat.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment. *Hooker.*

EXOSSATED, êgz-ôs'-sâ-têd. *a.* [*exossatus*, Lat.] Deprived of bones. *Dict.*

EXOSTOSIS, êks-ôs-tô'-sîs. 520. *n. s.* [*êx* and *ôστος*]. Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural. *Quincy.*

Ex I have, in the accentuation of this word, differed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Ash, and have adhered to a Medical Dictionary, which places the accent regularly on the penultimate. *W.*

EXO/SSEOUS, êgz-ôsh'-shê-ûs. *a.* Wanting bones; boneless. *Brown.*

EXOTERICAL y*, êgz-ô-têr'-ê-kâl. } *a.* [*êxotepi-*

EXOTERICK y*, êgz-ô-têr'-îk. } *κός*]. A term applied to the double doctrine of the ancient philosophers; the publick, or *exoterick*; the secret, or *esoterick*. *Hales.*

EXOTERY*, êgz-ô-têr'-ê. *n. s.* What is obvious or common. *Search.*

EXOTICAL y*, êgz-ô-tî'-ê-kâl. *a.* [*êxotikos*]. Foreign; not domestic. *Bp. Hall.*

EXOTICK, êgz-ô-tî'-îk. *a.* Foreign; not produced in our own country. *Bp. Morton.*

EXOTICK, êgz-ô-tî'-îk. *n. s.* A foreign plant. *Addison.*

To EXPAND y, êk-spând'. *v. a.* [*expando*, Lat.] To spread; to lay open as a net or sheet. To dilate; to spread out every way. *Arbutnot*

EXPANSE, êk-spânse'. *n. s.* [*expansum*, Lat.] A body widely extended without inequalities. *Milton.*

EXPANSIBILITY, êk-spân-sê-bîl'-ê-tè. *n. s.* Capacity of extension; possibility to be expanded or spread into a wider surface. *Grew.*

EXPANSIBLE, êk-spân-sê-bl. *a.* Capable to be extended. *Grew.*

EXPANSION, êks-pân'-shûn. *n. s.* The state of being expanded into a wider surface or greater space. *Genesis.* The act of spreading out. *Grew.* Extent; space to which any thing is extended. *Locke.*

Pure space, as distinct from extension in solid matter. *Locke.*

EXPANSIVE, êks-pân'-sîv. 428. *a.* Having the power to spread into a wider surface. *Ray.*

EX PARTE*, êks-pâr-tê. [Lat.] Of the one part. A law term, signifying what is executed by one side only; what is related on one part only of the matter.

To EXPATRIATE y, êk-spâ'-shê-â-te. 542. *v. n.* [*expatriator*, Lat.] To range at large. *Leland.* To enlarge upon in language. *Broome.* To let loose; to allow to range. *Sprad.*

EXPATRIATOR*, êk-spâ'-shê-â-târ. *n. s.* One who enlarges upon in language. *Pege.*

To EXPATRIATE y*, êk-spâ'-rê-â-te, or êk-spâ'-trê-â-te. *v. a.* [*ex* and *patria*, Lat.] To banish from one's native country; to leave it. *Berington.*

EXPATRIATION*, êk-spâ'-rê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Banishment, voluntary or compulsory; emigration.

To EXPECT y, êk-spêkt'. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Lat.] To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil. *Jerem. xxix.* To wait for; to attend the coming. *Milton.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tâb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

To EXPE/CT, êk-spêkt'. v. n. To wait; to stay. *Sandys.*

EXPE/CTABLE, êk-spêkt'-tâ-bl. a. To be expected; to be hoped or feared. *Brown.*

EXPE/CTANCE, êk-spêkt'-tânse. } n. s. The act or

EXPE/CTANCY, êk-spêkt'-tân-sê. } state of expect-

ing. *Shakspeare.* Something expected. *Shakspeare.*

EXPE/CTANT, êk-spêkt'-tânt. a. [Fr.] Waiting

in expectation. *Chaucer.*

EXPE/CTANT, êk-spêkt'-tânt. n. s. One who waits

in expectation of any thing. *Spenser.*

EXPE/CTATION, êk-spêkt'-tâ-shûn. n. s. The act

of expecting. *Shak.* The state of expecting either

with hope or fear. *Rogers.* Prospect of any thing

good to come. *Ps. lxi.* The object of happy ex-

pectation; the Messiah expected. *Milton.* A state

in which something excellent is expected from us.

Sidney.

EXPE/CTATIVE*, êk-spêkt'-tâ-ûv. a. Expecting.

Cotgrave.

EXPE/CTATIVE*, êk-spêkt'-tâ-ûv. n. s. The object

of expectation. *Sir H. Wotton.*

EXPE/CTER, êk-spêkt'-tûr. n. s. One who has hopes

of something. *Swift.* One who waits for another.

Shak. The name of a sect who had no determina-

tion religion. *Pagitt.*

EXPE/CTORANTS*, êk-spêkt'-tô-rânts. n. s. Medi-

cines which promote expectation.

To EXPE/CTORATE, êk-spêkt'-tô-râte. v. a. [ex

pectus, Lat.] To eject from the breast.

EXPE/CTORATION, êk-spêkt'-tô-râ-shûn. n. s.

The act of discharging from the breast. That dis-

charge which is made by coughing. *Quincy.*

EXPE/CTORATIVE, êk-spêkt'-tô-râ-tiv. 512. a.

Having the quality of promoting expectation.

Harvey.

To EXPE/DIATE*, êk-spêd'-dê-âte. v. a. [expedier,

old Fr.] To expedite; to despatch. *Sir E. Sand-*

ys. Ob. T.

EXPE/DIENCE, êk-spêd'-dê-ênse. } 376. n. s. Fit-

EXPE/DIENCY, êk-spêd'-dê-ên-sê. } ness; propri-

ety; suitability to an end. *South.* Expedition;

adventure. *Shak.* Haste; despatch. *Shak.*

EXPE/DIENT, êk-spêd'-dê-ênt, or êk-spêd'-jê-ênt.

293. a. [expedient, old Fr.] Proper; fit; conven-

ient; suitable. *Hooker.* Quick; expeditious. *Shak-*

speare.

EXPE/DIENT, êk-spêd'-dê-ênt. n. s. That which

helps forward, as means to an end. *Decay of Piety.*

A shift; means to an end contrived in an exigence,

or difficulty. *Dryden.*

EXPE/DIENTLY, êk-spêd'-dê-ênt-lê. ad. Fidy;

suitably; conveniently. Hastily; quickly. *Shak-*

speare.

To EXPE/DITATE*, êk-spêd'-dê-tâte. v. a. [expe-

dito, low Lat.] To cut off the balls, or certain

claws of great dogs' feet, that they may not harm

the king's deer. *Chambers.*

EXPEDITATION*, êk-spêd'-dê-tâ-shûn. n. s. [In

the forest laws.] The mutilation of dogs' feet.

Ashmole.

To EXPEDITE, êk-spêd'-dite. v. a. [expedito, Lat.]

To facilitate; to free from impediment. *Milton.*

To hasten; to quicken. *Swift.* To despatch; to

issue from a publick office. *Bacon.*

EXPEDITE, êk-spêd'-dite. a. Quick; hasty; soon

performed. *Sandys.* Easy; disencumbered; clear.

Hooker. Nimble; active; agile. *Tillotson.* Light

armed. *Bacon.*

EXPEDITELY, êk-spêd'-dite-lê. ad. With quick-

ness; readiness; haste. *Grew.*

EXPEDITION, êk-spêd'-dîsh-ûn. n. s. Haste; speed;

activity. *Hooker.* A march or voyage with mar-

tial intentions. *Shakspeare.*

EXPEDITIOUS, êk-spêd'-dîsh-ûs. a. Speedy;

quick; soon done. *Shakspeare.* Nimble; swift;

acting with celerity.

EXPEDITIOUSLY, êk-spêd'-dîsh-ûs-lê. a. Speedi-

ly; nimbly.

EXPEDITIVE*, êk-spêd'-dê-ûv. a. Performing with

speed. *Bacon.*

To EXPE/L, êk-spêl'. v. a. [expello, Lat.] To drive out; to force away. *Jos. xxiii.* To eject; to throw out. *Bacon.* To banish; to drive from the place of residence. *Dryden.* To reject; to refuse. *Spenser.* To keep off; to exclude. *Shakspeare.*

EXPE/LLER, êk-spêl'-lûr. n. s. One that expels or drives away.

EXPENSE*. See EXPENSE.

To EXPEND, êk-spênd'. v. a. [expendo, Lat.] To

lay out; to spend. *Shakspeare.*

EXPENDITURE*, êk-spênd'-dê-tshûre. n. s. Cost,

disbursement.

EXPENSE, êk-spênsê'. n. s. [expensum, low Lat.]

Costs; charges; money expended. *Woodward.*

EXPENSEFUL, êk-spênsê'-fûl. a. Costly; expen-

sive. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

EXPENSEFULLY*, êk-spênsê'-fûl-lê. ad. In a

costly way; at great charge. *Weever.*

EXPENSELESS, êk-spênsê'-lêss. a. Without cost.

Milton.

EXPENSIVE, êk-spênsê'-siv. 428. a. Given to ex-

pense; extravagant. *Temple.* Costly; requiring

expense. Liberal; distributive. *Sprat.*

EXPENSIVELY, êk-spênsê'-siv-lê. ad. With great

expense. *Donne.*

EXPENSIVENESS, êk-spênsê'-siv-nêss. n. s. Addic-

tion to expense; extravagance. *Louth.* Costli-

ness. *Arbutnot.*

EXPERIENCE, êk-spêr'-rê-ênse. n. s. [experientia,

Lat.] Practice; frequent trial. *Raleigh.* Knowl-

edge gained by practice. *Shelton.*

To EXPERIENCE, êk-spêr'-rê-ênse. v. a. To try;

to practise. To know by practice. *Milton.*

EXPERIENCED, êk-spêr'-rê-ênst. part. a. Made

skilful by experience. *Locke.* Wise by long prac-

tice. *Pope.*

EXPERIENCER, êk-spêr'-rê-ên-sûr. n. s. One who

makes trials; a practiser of experiments. *Digby.*

EXPERIENT*, êk-spêr'-rê-ênt. a. Having experi-

ence. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

EXPERIMENT, êk-spêr'-rê-êment. n. s. [experi-

mentum, Lat.] Trial of any thing; something done

in order to discover an uncertain or unknown ef-

fect. *Bacon.*

To EXPERIMENT, êk-spêr'-rê-êment. v. a. To try

to search out by trial. *Sir T. Herbert.* To know

by experience. *Herbert.*

To EXPERIMENT*, êk-spêr'-rê-êment. v. n. To

make experiment. *Ray.*

EXPERIMENTAL, êk-spêr'-rê-êment-tâl. a. Pertain-

ing to experiment. Built upon experiment. *Brown.*

Known by experiment or trial. *Newton.*

EXPERIMENTALIST*, êk-spêr'-rê-êment-tâl-ist.

n. s. One who makes experiments. *Burgess.*

EXPERIMENTALLY, êk-spêr'-rê-êment-tâl-lê. ad.

By experience; by trial. *Bp. Hall.*

EXPERIMENTER, êk-spêr'-rê-êment-tûr. n. s. One

who makes experiment. *Digby.*

EXPERT, êk-spêrt'. a. [expertus, Lat.] Skilful;

addressful; intelligent. *Shak.* Ready; dexterous.

Dryden. Skilful by practice or experience. *Ba-*

con.

To EXPERT*, êk-spêrt'. v. a. To experience

Spenser. Ob. T.

EXPERTLY, êk-spêrt'-lê. ad. In a skilful, ready

manner. *Hulot.*

EXPERTNESS, êk-spêrt'-nêss. n. s. Skill; readi-

ness; dexterity. *Shakspeare.*

EXPERTIBLE*, êk-spêrt'-ê-bl. a. [expertibilis, Lat.]

To be wished for, or desired. *Puller.*

EXPIABLE, êk-spê-â-bl. 405. a. Capable to be ex-

piated. *Bp. Hall.*

To EXPIATE, êk-spê-âte. 90. v. a. [expio, Lat.]

To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of

piety; to atone for. *Bacon.* To avert the threats

of prodigies. To make reparation for. *Clarendon.*

EXPIATION, êk-spê-â-shûn. n. s. The act of ex-

piating or atoning for any crime. *Numbers, xxxi.*

The means by which we atone for crimes; atone-

ment. *Milton.* Practices by which the threats of

ominous prodigies were averted. *Hayward*

EXPIATORY, êks'-pè-â-tûr-è. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] a. Having the power of expiation. *Hooker*.
EXPIATION, êks-pè-lâ-shûn. n. s. [expilatio, Lat.] Robbery; the act of committing waste upon land to the loss of the heir. *Cockeram*.
EXPIRATION, êks-pè-râ-shûn. n. s. The act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs. *Bacon*. The last emission of breath; death. *Pearson*. Evaporation; act of fuming out. *Howell*. Vapour; matter expired. *Bacon*. The cessation of any thing to which life is figuratively ascribed. *Boyle*. The conclusion of any limited time. *Shakespeare*.
To EXPIRE §, êk-sprè'. v. n. [expiro, Lat.] To breathe out. *Spenser*. To exhale; to send out in exhalations. *Woodward*. To close; to conclude; to bring to an end. *Spenser*.
To EXPIRE, êk-sprè'. v. a. To make an emission of the breath. *Walton*. To die; to breathe the last. *Pope*. To perish; to fall; to be destroyed. *Spenser*. To fly out with a blast. *Dryden*. To conclude; to come to an end. *Shakespeare*.
EXPISCATION*, êks-pls-kâ-shûn. n. s. [ex and piscatio, Lat.] A fishing. *Chapman*.
To EXPLAIN §, êks-plane'. v. a. [explano, Lat.] To expound; to illustrate; to clear. *Ayliffe*.
EXPLAINABLE, êks-plane'-â-bl. a. Capable of being explained or interpreted. *Brown*.
EXPLAINER, êks-plane'-âr. n. s. Expositor; interpreter; commentator. *Milton*.
EXPLANATION, êks-plâ-nâ-shûn. n. s. The act of explaining or interpreting. The sense given by an explainer. *Swift*.
EXPLANATORY, êks-plân'-â-tûr-è. [See DOMESTICK.] a. Containing explanation. *Swift*.
EXPLETION §*, êks-plè-shûn. n. s. [expletio, Lat.] Accomplishment. *Killingbeck*.
EXPLETIVE, êks-plè-tiv. 157. n. s. [expletivum, Lat.] Something used only to take up room. *Swift*.
EXPLETORY*, êks-plè-tûr-è. a. Filling up; taking up room. *Brit. Crit.*
EXPLICABLE, êks-plè-kâ-bl. a. Explainable; possible to be explained. *Hale*.
To EXPLICATE §, êks-plè-kâte. v. a. [explico, Lat.] To unfold; to expand. *Blackmore*. To explain; to clear. *Bp. Taylor*.
EXPLICATION, êks-plè-kâ-shûn. n. s. The act of opening, unfolding, or expanding. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation. *Hooker*. The sense given by an explainer. *Burnet*.
EXPLICATIVE, êks-plè-kâ-tiv. a. Having a tendency to explain. *Watts*.

§ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the accentuation of this word. He has placed the accent on the second syllable, with the authority of every dictionary, and of every good speaker, against him. In the first edition of this dictionary, when I supposed Mr. Sheridan's accentuation of this word agreeable to analogy, I did not recollect the verb to *explicate*, whence it is derived, and which, in my opinion, ought to determine its accentuation.—See *Principles*, No. 512. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Entick, and Barclay, place the accent on the first syllable, as I have done. *W.*

EXPLICATOR, êks-plè-kâ-tûr. n. s. An expounder; interpreter; explainer. *Sherwood*.
EXPLICATORY*, êks-plè-kâ-tûr-è. a. Explicative. *Barrow*.
EXPLICIT §, êks-plis'-it. a. [explicitus, Lat.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not merely implied. *Burnet*.
EXPLICIT*, êks-plis'-it. [Lat.] A word found at the conclusion of our old books, signifying the end, or it is finished: as we now find *fims*.
EXPLICITLY, êks-plis'-it-lè. ad. Plainly; directly; not merely by inference. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
EXPLICITNESS*, êks-plis'-it-nès. n. s. The state of being explicit. *Ash*.
To EXPLODE §, êks-plòdè'. v. a. [explodo, Lat.] To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt. *Milton*. To drive out with noise and violence. *Blackmore*.

EXPLODER, êks-plòd'-dûr. n. s. A hisser one who drives out with open contempt. *South*.
EXPLOIT §, êks-plòit'. n. s. [exploitum, Lat.] A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt. *Milton*.
To EXPLOIT, êks-plòit'. v. a. To perform; to achieve. *Camden*.
EXPLOITABLE*, êks-plòit'-â-bl. a. Capable of being achieved. *Cotgrave*.
EXPLOITURE*, êks-plòit'-ishûre. n. s. Achievement. *Sir T. Elyot*. *Ob. T.*
To EXPLORATE §, êks-plòr'-rate. v. a. To search out; to explore. *Brown*.
EXPLORATION, êks-plòr'-râ-shûn. n. s. Search; examination. *Brown*.
EXPLORATOR, êks-plòr'-râ-tûr. n. s. One who searches; an examiner. *Hallywell*.
EXPLO RATORY, êks-plòr'-â-tûr-è. a. Searching; examining. *Watton*.

§ In this word, as in *declaratory*, we may perceive the shortening power of the pre-antepenultimate accent, which, like the antepenultimate, when not followed by a diphthong, shortens every vowel but u. 511, 535. *W.*

To EXPLORE §, êks-plòrè'. 503. v. a. [exploro, Lat.] To try; to search into; to examine by trial. *Milton*.
EXPLOREMENT, êks-plòrè'-mènt. n. s. Search trial. *Brown*.
EXPLOSION, êks-plò'-zhûn. n. s. The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence. *Woodward*.
EXPLOSIVE, êks-plò'-siv. 158, 428. a. Driving out with noise and violence. *Woodward*.
EXPOLIA TION*, êks-pò-lè-â-shûn. n. s. [expolatio, Lat.] A spoiling or wasting. *Bp. Hall*.
To EXPOLISH*, êks-pòl'-lish. v. a. [expolio, Lat.] To polish exquisitely. *Heywood*.
EXPONENT §, êks-pò-nènt. n. s. [expono, Lat.] Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the *exponent* arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent: thus six is the *exponent* of the ratio which thirty hath to five. *Harris*.
EXPONENTIAL, êks-pò-nènt'-shâl. a. Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraick and transcendental ones. *Harris*.
To EXPORT §, êks-pòrt'. v. a. [exporto, Lat.] To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffick. *Bacon*.
EXPORT, êks-pòrt. 492. n. s. Commodity carried out in traffick. *Bp. Berkeley*.
EXPORTABLE*, êks-pòrt'-â-bl. a. Which may be exported.
EXPORTATION, êks-pòrt'-â-shûn. n. s. The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries. *Swift*. Simply, the act of carrying out. *Smith*. The state of being carried out. *Bourne*.
EXPORTER, êks-pòrt'-tûr. n. s. He that carries out commodities. *Locke*.
To EXPOSE §, êks-pòzè'. v. a. [expono, expositum, Lat.] To lay open; to make liable. *Shak*. To put in the power of any thing. *Dryden*. To lay open; to make bare. *Dryden*. To lay open to censure or ridicule. *Dryden*. To lay open to examination. *Locke*. To put in danger. *Clarendon*. To cast out to chance. *Locke*. To censure; to treat with dispraise. *Addison*.
EXPOSER*, êks-pò-zûr. n. s. An explainer; an interpreter. *Cotgrave*. One who lays open to contempt or ridicule.
EXPOSITION, êks-pò-zish'-ân. n. s. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air. *Arbutnot*. Explanation; interpretation. *Shakespeare*.
EXPOSITIVE*, êks-pòz'-è-tiv. a. Explanatory; containing exposition. *Pearson*.
EXPOSITOR, êks-pòz'-è-tûr. n. s. [Lat.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter. *Locke*.
EXPOSITORY*, êks-pòz'-è-tûr-è. a. Explanatory. *Johnson*.
To EXPOSTULATE §, êks-pòs'-ishû lâte. 463. v. n. [expostulo, Lat.] To canvass with another;

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, báll; —dòl; —pòind; —thín, THIS.

to altercate; to debate without open rupture. *Shakespeare*.
TO EXPOSTULATE*, èks-pòs'-tshù-làte. v. a.
 To discuss; to inquire into; to examine. *Ashton*.
EXPOSTULATION, èks-pòs'-tshù-là-shùn. n. s.
 Debate; altercation; discussion of an affair without rupture. *Spectator*. Charge; accusation. *Ayliffe*.
EXPOSTULATOR, èks-pòs'-tshù-là-tùr. 521. n. s.
 One that debates with another without open rupture.
EXPOSTULATORY, èks-pòs'-tshù-là-tùr-è. 463, 512. a. Containing expostulation. *Swift*.
EXPOSURE, èks-pò'-zhùre. n. s. The act of exposing or setting out to observation. The state of being open to observation. *Shak*. The state of being exposed to any thing. *Shak*. The state of being in danger. *Shak*. Exposition; situation. *Evelyn*.
TO EXPOUND è, èks-pòund'. v. a. [*expono*, Lat.]
 To explain; to clear; to interpret. *Hooker*. To examine; to lay open. *Hudibras*.
EXPOUNDER, èks-pòund'-dùr. n. s. Explainer; interpreter. *Hooker*.
TO EXPRESS è, èks-près'. v. a. [*expressus*, Lat.]
 To copy; to resemble; to represent. *Dryden*. To represent by any of the imitative arts, as poetry, sculpture, painting. *Smith*. To represent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare. *Milton*. To show or make known in any manner. *Prior*. To denote; to designate. *Numb. i*. To squeeze out; to force out by compression. *Bacon*. To extort by violence. *B. Jonson*.
EXPRESS, èks-près'. a. Copied; resembling; exactly like. *Milton*. Plain; apparent; in direct terms. *Hooker*. Clear; not dubious. *Stillingfleet*. On purpose; for a particular end. *Atherbury*.
EXPRESS, èks-près'. n. s. A messenger sent on purpose. *Clarendon*. A message sent. *K. Charles*. A declaration in plain terms. *Norris*. A representation by sculpture. *Gregory*.
EXPRESSIBLE, èks-près'-sè-bl. a. That may be uttered or declared. *Woodward*. That may be drawn by squeezing or expression.
EXPRESSSION, èks-près'-shùn. n. s. The act or power of representing any thing. *Holder*. The form or mode of language in which any thoughts are uttered. *Buckingham*. A phrase; a mode of speech. *Mason*. The act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press. *Bacon*.
EXPRESSIVE, èks-près'-siv. a. Having the power of utterance or representation. *Tickell*.
EXPRESSIVELY, èks-près'-siv-lè. ad. In a clear and representative way.
EXPRESSIVENESS, èks-près'-siv-nès. n. s. The power of expression or representation by words. *Addison*.
EXPRESSLY, èks-près'-lè. ad. In direct terms; plainly; not by implication. *Hooker*.
EXPRESSNESS*, èks-près'-nès. n. s. The power of expression. *Hammond*.
EXPRESSURE, èks-près'-shùre. 452. n. s. Expression; utterance. *Shak*. The form; the likeness represented. *Shak*. The mark; the impression. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J*.
TO EXPROBRATE è, èks-prò'-bràte. v. a. [*exprobro*, Lat.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid. *Brown*.
EXPROBRATION, èks-prò'-brà'-shùn. n. s. Reproachful accusation. *Hooker*.
EXPROBRATIVE*, èks-prò'-brà'-tív. a. Reproaching; upbraiding. *Sir A. Sherley*.
TO EXPROPRIATE è, èks-prò'-prè-àte. v. a. [*exproprius*, Lat.] To make no longer our own; to hold no longer as a property. *Boyle*.
EXPROPRIATION*, èks-prò'-prè-à'-shùn. n. s. The act of making no longer our own. *W. Mountagu*.
TO EXPUGN è, èks-pùne'. 385, 366. v. a. [*expugno*, Lat.] To conquer; to take by assault. *Fox*.
EXPUGNABLE*, èks-pùg'-nà-bl. a. That may be forced, or won by force. *Cotgrave*.

EXPUGNATION, èks-pùg'-nà'-shùn. n. s. Conquest; the act of taking by assault. *Sandys*.
EXPUGNER*, èks-pù'-nùr. [See *IMPUGNER*.] n. s. A forcer; a subduer. *Sherwood*.
TO EXPULSE è, èks-pùlse'. v. a. [*expulsus* Lat.] To drive out; to expel; to force away. *Bacon*.
EXPULSER*, èks-pùl'-sùr. n. s. An expeller. *Cotgrave*.
EXPULSION, èks-pùl'-shùn. n. s. The act of expelling or driving out. *Stillingfleet*. The state of being driven out. *Raleigh*.
EXPULSIVE, èks-pùl'-siv. 153, 423. a. Having the power of expulsion. *Wiseman*.
EXPUNCTION, èks-pùngk'-shùn. n. s. Abolition, the act of expunging, or effacing. *Milton*.
TO EXPUNGE è, èks-pùnje'. v. a. [*expungo*, Lat.] To blot out; to rub out. *Milton*. To efface; to annihilate. *Sandys*.
EXPUNGING*, èks-pùn'-jìng. n. s. The act of blotting out. *Swift*.
TO EXPURGATE è*, èks-pùr'-gàte. v. a. [*expurgo* Lat.] To expunge; to purge away. *Jones*.
EXPURGATION, èks-pùr'-gà'-shùn. n. s. The act of purging or cleansing. *Wiseman*. Purification from bad mixture, as of error or falsehood. *Bp. Hall*.
EXPURGATOR, èks-pùr'-gà-tùr. n. s. One who corrects by expunging. *Jenkins*.
EXPURGATORIOUS*, èks-pùr'-gà-tò'-rè-às. a. Expunging. *Milton*.
EXPURGATORY, èks-pùr'-gà-tòr-è. o. Employed in purging away what is noxious. *Brown*.
TO EXPURGE è, èks-pùrje'. v. a. To purge away; to expunge. *Milton*.
TO EXQUIRE*, èks-kwìre'. v. a. [*exquiro*, Lat.] To search into; to inquire after. *Sandys*. *Ob. T*.
EXQUISITE è, èks'-kwè-zít. a. [*exquisitus*, Lat.] Farsought; excellent; consummate; complete. *Hooker*. Consummately bad. *King Charles*. Very sensibly felt. *Cheyne*. Curious; searching into. *Milt*.
EXQUISITELY, èks'-kwè-zít-lè. ad. Perfectly; completely. *Bacon*.
EXQUISITENESS, èks-kwè-zít-nès. n. s. Nicety; perfection. *Bp. Hall*.
EXQUISITIVE*, èks-kwìz'-tív. a. Curious.
EXQUISITIVELY*, èks-kwìz'-tív-lè. ad. Curiously; minutely. *Sidney*.
TO EXSCIND*, èks-sìnd'. v. a. [*exscindo*, Lat.] To cut off. *Johnson*.
TO EXSCRIBE è*, èks-skribe'. v. a. [*exscribo*, Lat.] To copy; to write out. *B. Jonson*.
EXSCRIPT, èk'-skript. n. s. [*exscriptum*, Lat.] A copy.
EXSICCANT, èk-sìk'-kànt. a. Drying; having the power to dry up. *Wiseman*.
TO EXSICCATE è, èk-sìk'-kàte. [See *EXICCATE*.] v. a. [*exsicco*, Lat.] To dry. *Brown*.
EXSICCATION, èk-sìk'-kà'-shùn. n. s. The act of drying. *Brown*.
EXSICCATIVE, èk-sìk'-kà-tív. a. Having the power of drying. *Cotgrave*.
EXSPUTION, èk-spù'-shùn. n. s. [*expuo*, Lat.] A discharge of saliva by spitting. *Quincy*.
EXSUCTION, èk-sùk'-shùn. n. s. [*exsugo*, Lat.] The act of sucking out. *Boyle*.
EXSUDATION, èk-sù-dà'-shùn. n. s. [*exsudo*, Lat.] A sweating out; an extillation. *Derham*.
EXSUFFLATION è, èk-sùf'-là'-shùn. n. s. [*ex* and *sufflo*, Lat.] A blast working underneath. *Bacon*. A kind of exorcism. *Fulke*.
EXSUFFLATE*. See *EXSUFFOLATE*.
EXSUFFOLATE, èk-sùf'-fò-làte. a. [*exsufflare*, low Lat.] Contemptible; despicable. *Shakespeare*.
TO EXSUSCITATE è, èk-sùs'-sè-tàte. v. a. [*exsuscito*, Lat.] To rouse up; to stir up. *Dict*.
EXSUSCITATION*, èk-sùs'-sè-tà'-shùn. n. s. A stirring up; an awakening. *Hallywell*.
EXTANCE*, èk'-stànse. n. s. Outward existence. *Brown*.
EXTANCY, èk'-stàn-sè. n. s. The state of rising above the rest. Parts rising up above the rest. *Boyle*.

EXTANT *ô*, êk'-stânt. *a.* [*extans*, Lat.] Standing out to view; standing above the rest. *Ray*. Public; not suppressed. *B. Jonson*.

EXTATICAL, êk-stât'-ê-kâl. } *a.* [*ἐκστατικός*.]

EXTA/TICK, êk-stât'-îk. 509. } Tending to something external. *Norris*. Rapturous. *Bentley*.

EXTASY *ô**. See **ECSTASY**.

To EXTASY*, êk'-stâ-sè. *v. a.* To overcome with joy. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

EXTEMPORAL, êks-têm'-pô-râl. *a.* Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden. *Hooker*. Speaking without premeditation. *B. Jonson*.

EXTEMPORALLY, êks-têm'-pô-râl-è. *ad.* Quickly; without premeditation. *Shakespeare*.

EXTEMPORA/NEAN*, êks-têm'-pô-râ'-nè-ân. *a.* Unpremeditated. *Burton*.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, êks-têm'-pô-râ'-nè-ûs. *a.* Unpremeditated; sudden. *Wurburton*.

EXTEMPORARY, êks-têm'-pô-râr-è. *a.* Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick. *More*. Occasional; for the time. *Hammond*.

EXTEMPORE *ô*, êks-têm'-pô-rè. *ad.* [*ex tempore*, Lat.] Without premeditation; suddenly; readily. *South*.

EXTEMPORINESS, êks-têm'-pô-rè-nès. *n. s.* The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

To EXTEMPORIZE, êks-têm'-pô-rîze. *v. n.* To speak extempore, or without premeditation. *South*.

To EXTEND *ô*, êks-tënd'. *v. a.* [*extendo*, Lat.] To stretch out in any direction. *Donne*. To amplify; opposed to contract. *Wotton*. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand. *Locke*. To widen to a large comprehension. *Locke*. To stretch into assignable dimensions; to make local; to magnify so as to fill some assignable space. *Prior*. To enlarge; to continue. *Pope*. To increase in force or duration. *Shak*. To enlarge the comprehension of any position. *Hooker*. To impart; to communicate. *Psalm cix*. To seize by a course of law. *Mus-singer*.

To EXTEND, êks-tënd'. *v. n.* To reach to any distance. *Psalm xvi*.

EXTENDER, êks-tënd'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* That by which any thing is extended. *Smith*.

EXTENDIBLE, êks-tënd'-dè-bl. *a.* Capable of extension. *Arbuthnot*.

EXTENDLESSNESS, êks-tënd'-lès-nès. *n. s.* Unlimited extension. *Hale*.

EXTENSIBILITY, êks-tên-sè-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being extensible. *Grew*.

EXTENSIBLE, êks-tên'-sè-bl. *a.* Capable of being stretched into length or breadth. *Holder*. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension. *Glanville*.

EXTENSIBLENESS, êks-tên'-sè-bl-nès. *n. s.* Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION, êks-tên'-shûn. *n. s.* [*extensio*, Lat.] The act of extending. The state of being extended. *Bacon*.

EXTENSIONAL, êks-tên'-shûn-âl. *a.* Long drawn out; having great extent. *More*.

EXTENSIVE, êks-tên'-sîv. 153, 428. *a.* Wide; large. *Watts*. That may be extended. *Boyle*.

EXTENSIVELY, êks-tên'-sîv-lè. *ad.* Widely; largely. *Watts*.

LXTENSIVENESS, êks-tên'-sîv-nès. *n. s.* Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness. *Watts*. Possibility to be extended. *Ray*.

EXTENSOR, êks-tên'-sôr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] The muscle by which any limb is extended. *Quincy*.

EXTENT, êks-tënt'. *participle* from *extend*. Extended. *Spenser*.

EXTENT, êks-tënt'. *n. s.* [*extentus*, Lat.] Space or degree to which any thing is extended. *Milton*. Bulk; size; compass. *Milton*. Communication; distribution. *Shak*. Execution; seizure. *Shak*.

To EXTENUATE *ô*, êks-tên'-û-âte. *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Lat.] To lessen; to make small in bulk. *Grew*. To lessen; to diminish in any quality. *Shak*. To lessen; to degrade. *Milton*. To lessen; to palliate. *Shak*. To make lean. *Blount*. To make rare, opposed to dense. *Bacon*.

EXTENUATE*, êks-tên'-û-âte. *a.* Small; thin. *Scott*.

EXTENUA/TION, êks-tên'-û-à'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of representing things less ill than they are; palliation. *Lord Shaftesbury*. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment. *Atterbury*. A general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body. *Harvey*.

EXTERIOUR, êks-tè'-rè-ûr. *a.* [Lat.] Outward; external; not intrinsic. *Milton*.

EXTERIOUR*, êks-tè'-rè-ûr. *n. s.* Any outward appearance. *Shakespeare*.

EXTERIORITY*, êks-tè'-rè-ûr'-è-tè. *n. s.* Outwardness; the superficies. *Cotgrave*.

EXTERICURLY, êks-tè'-rè-ûr'-lè. *ad.* Outwardly; externally. *Shakespeare*.

To EXTERMINATE *ô*, êks-tèr'-mè-nâte. *v. a.* [*extermio*, Lat.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to abolish; to destroy. *Bentley*.

EXTERMINA/TION, êks-tèr'-mè-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Destruction; excision. *Bacon*.

EXTERMINATOR, êks-tèr'-mè-nâ-tûr. 521. *n. s.* That by which any thing is destroyed. *Cotgrave*.

EXTERMINATORY*, êks-tèr'-mè-nâ-tûr-è. *a.* Consigning to destruction. *Burke*.

To EXTERMINE, êks-tèr'-mîn. 140. *v. a.* To exterminate. *Shakespeare*.

EXTERN, êks-tèrn'. *a.* External; outward; visible. *Shak*. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic; not depending on itself. *Digby*.

EXTERNAL *ô*, êks-tèr'-nâl. *a.* [*externus*, Lat.] Outward; not proceeding from itself; opposite to internal. *Tillotson*. Having the outward appearance. *South*.

EXTERNALITY*, êks-tèr'-nâl'-è-tè. *n. s.* External perception. *A. Smith*.

EXTERNALLY, êks-tèr'-nâl-è. *ad.* Outwardly. *Bp. Taylor*.

To EXTIL, êk-stîl'. *v. n.* [*ex* and *stillo*, Lat.] To drop or distil from.

EXTILLA/TION, êk-stîl'-là'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of falling in drops. *Derham*.

To EXTIMULATE *ô*, êk-sîm'-û-lâte. *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Lat.] To prick; to incite by stimulation. *Brown*.

EXTIMULATION, êk-sîm'-û-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Punishment; power of exciting motion or sensation. *Bacon*.

EXTINCT *ô*, êk-sîngkt'. 408. *a.* [*extinctus*, Lat.] extinguished; quenched; put out. *Isaiah*, xliii. At a stop; without progressive succession. *Job*, xvii. Abolished; out of force. *Ayliffe*.

To EXTINCT*, êk-sîngkt'. *v. a.* To make extinct; to put out. *Acts of Parl.* 23 Hen. VIII.

EXTINCTION, êk-sîngkt'-shûn. 408. *n. s.* The act of quenching or extinguishing. *Brown*. The state of being quenched. *Harvey*. Destruction; excision. *Rogers*. Suppression. *Thomson*.

To EXTINGUISH *ô*, êk-sîng'-gîsh. *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Lat.] To put out; to quench. *Dryden*. To suppress; to destroy. *Hayward*. To cloud; to obscure. *Shakespeare*.

EXTINGUISHABLE, êk-sîng'-gîsh-â-bl. 405. *a.* That may be quenched, suppressed, or destroyed. *Sherwood*.

EXTINGUISHER, êk-sîng'-gîsh-ûr. *n. s.* A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it. *More*. Simply, that which quenches or puts out. *Whitlock*.

EXTINGUISHMENT, êk-sîng'-gîsh-mènt. *n. s.* Extinction; suppression; act of quenching; destruction. *Bacon*. Abolition; nullification. *Hooker*. Termination of a family. *Davies*.

To EXTIRP, êk-stèrp'. 108. *v. a.* To eradicate; to root out. *Spenser*.

EXTIRPABLE*, êk-stèr'-pâ-bl. *a.* That may be eradicated. *Evelyn*.

To EXTIRPATE *ô*, êk-stèr'-pâte. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Lat.] To root out; to eradicate; to excise. *Dryden*.

EXTIRPA/TION, êk-stèr'-pâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Eradication; excision; destruction. *Hooker*.

EXTIRPA/TOR, êk-stèr'-pâ-tûr. 166, 521. *n. s.* One who roots out; a destroyer.

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

EXTISPICIOUS, êk-stê-spîsh'-ôs. *a.* [*extispicium*, Lat.] Augural; relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prognostication. *Bacon*.

To EXTOL ð, êk-stôl'. 406. *v. a.* [*extollo*, Lat.] To praise; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate. *Psalm* lxxviii.

EXTOLLER, êk-stôl'-lâr. *n. s.* A praiser; a magnifier. *Bacon*.

EXTORSIVE, êk-tôr'-sîv. 158, 428. *a.* Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORSIVELY, êk-tôr'-sîv-lê. *ad.* In an extorsive manner; by violence.

To EXTORT ð, êk-tôr't. *v. a.* [*extorqueo*, *extortus*, Lat.] To draw by force; to force away; to wrest; to wring from one. *Shakespeare*. To gain by violence or oppression. *Spenser*.

To EXTORT, êk-tôr't. *v. n.* To practise oppression and violence. *Spenser*.

EXTORT*, êk-tôr't. *part.* For *extorted*. *Spenser*.

EXTORTER, êk-tôr'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* One who practises oppression or extortion. *Camden*.

EXTORTION, êk-tôr'-shûn. *n. s.* The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity. *Davies*. Force by which any thing is unjustly taken away. *Davies*.

EXTORTIONER, êk-tôr'-shûn-ûr. *n. s.* One who practises extortion. *Camden*.

EXTORTIOUS*, êk-tôr'-shûs. *a.* Oppressive; violent; unjust. *Bp. Hall*.

EXTRA*, êk-strâ. [Lat.] A word often used in composition, meaning over and above, extraordinary; as, *extra-work*, *extra-pay*, &c.; or beyond, as *extrajudicial*, *extramundane*, &c.

To EXTRACTION, êk-strâk't. *v. a.* [*extraho*, *extractum*, Lat.] To draw out of something. *Bacon*. To draw by chymical operation. *Phillips*. To take from something. *Milton*. To draw out of any containing body or cavity. *Burnet*. To select and abstract from a larger treatise. *Swift*.

EXTRACT, êk-strâkt. 492. *n. s.* The substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing. *Boyle*. The chief heads drawn from a book; an abstract; an epitome. *Camden*. Extraction; descent. *South*.

EXTRACTION, êk-strâk'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of drawing one part out of a compound. *Bacon*. Derivation from an original; lineage; descent. *Clarendon*.

EXTRACTIVE*, êk-strâk'-tîv. *a.* Capable of being extracted. *Kirwan*.

EXTRACTOR, êk-strâk'-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] That by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRADITIONARY, êk-strâ-dîk'-shûn-â-rê. *a.* [*extra* and *dictio*, Lat.] Not consisting in words, but realities. *Brown*.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, êk-strâ-jû-dîsh'-âl. *a.* [*extra* and *judicium*, Lat.] Out of the regular course of legal procedure. *Ayliffe*.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, êk-strâ-jû-dîsh'-âl-ê. *ad.* In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure. *Ayliffe*.

EXTRAMISSIION, êk-strâ-mîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*extra* and *missio*, Lat.] The act of emitting outwards. *Brown*.

EXTRAMUNDANE, êk-strâ-mûn'-dâne. *a.* [*extra* and *mundus*, Lat.] Beyond the verge of the material world. *Glanville*.

EXTRANEOUS, êk-strâ-nê-ôs. *a.* [*extraneus*, Lat.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign; of different substance; not intrinsic. *Locke*.

EXTRAORDINARIES*, êk-trôr'-dê-nâr-êz. *n. s.* See **EXTRAORDINARY**.

EXTRAORDINARILY, êk-trôr'-dê-nâr-ê-lê. 374. *ad.* In a manner out of the common method and order. *Hooker*. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently; remarkably. *Howell*.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, êk-trôr'-dê-nâr-ê-nêss. *n. s.* Uncommonness; eminence; remarkableness. *Government of the Tongue*.

EXTRAORDINARY ð, êk-trôr'-dê-nâr-ê. *a.* [*extraordinarius*, Lat.] Different from common order and method; not ordinary. *Hooker*. Differing from

the common course of law. *Clarendon*. Eminent; remarkable; more than common. *Sidney*.

There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word, which sinks the *a*, *d*, and *i*, and reduces the word to four syllables, as if written *extranary*. There is a better pronunciation, which preserves the *d*, as if written *extrordnary*; but solemn speaking certainly demands the restoration of the *i*, and requires the word to be heard with five syllables. 374. *W*.

EXTRAORDINARY*, êk-trôr'-dê-nâr-ê. *n. s.* Any thing which exceeds ordinary method or computation. Uncommon, in the singular number. *Spenser*.

EXTRAORDINARY, êk-trôr'-dê-nâr-ê. *ad.* Extraordinarily. *Addison*.

EXTRAPAROC'CHIAL, êk-trâ-pâr-ô'-kê-âl. *a.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Lat.] Not comprehended within any parish. *Cowel*.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, êk-trâ-prô-vîn'-shâl. *a.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Lat.] Not within the same province. *Ayliffe*.

EXTRAREGULAR, êk-trâ-rêg'-lâr. *a.* [*extra* and *regula*, Lat.] Not comprehended within a rule. *Bp. Taylor*.

EXTRAUGHT, êk-trâwt'. *part.* Extracted. *Shak*.

EXTRAVAGANCE, êk-trâv'-â-gânse. } *n. s.* Ex-

EXTRAVAGANCY, êk-trâv'-â-gân-sê. } *curious* or sally beyond prescribed limits. *Hammond*. Irregularity; wildness. *Bp. Taylor*. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence. *Tillotson*. Unnatural tumour; bombast. *Dryden*. Waste; vain and superfluous expense. *Arbuthnot*.

EXTRAVAGANT, êk-trâv'-â-gânt. *a.* [*extravagans*, Lat.] Wandering out of his bounds. *Shak*. Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods. *Dryden*. Not comprehended in any thing. Irregular; wild. *B. Jonson*. Wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive. *Addison*.

EXTRAVAGANT, êk-trâv'-â-gânt. *n. s.* A stroller; a vagabond. *Nobody* and *Somebody*. One who is confined in no general rule or definition. *Glanville*. See **EXTRAVAGANTS**.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, êk-trâv'-â-gânt-lê. *ad.* In an extravagant manner; wildly. *Dryden*. In an unreasonable degree. *Pope*. Expensively; luxuriously; wastefully.

EXTRAVAGANTNESS, êk-trâv'-â-gânt-nêss. *n. s.* Excess; excursion beyond limits.

EXTRA-VAGANTS*, êk-trâv'-â-gânts. *n. s.* A part of the canon law, containing various papal constitutions not included in the body of the canon law.—The singular number of this word is sometimes used. *Bale*.

To EXTRAVAGATE, êk-trâv'-â-gâte. *v. n.* To wander out of limits. *Warburton*.

EXTRAVAGATION*, êk-trâv'-â-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Excess. *Smollet*.

EXTRAVASATED ð, êk-trâv'-vâ-sâ-têd. *a.* [*extra* and *vasa*, Lat.] Forced out of the proper containing vessels. *Arbuthnot*.

EXTRAVASATION, êk-trâ-vâ-sâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of forcing, or state of being forced, out of the proper containing vessels. *Arbuthnot*.

EXTRAVENTATE, êk-trâv'-ê-nâte. *a.* [*extra* and *vena*, Lat.] Let out of the veins. *Glanville*.

EXTRAVERSION, êk-trâ-vêr'-shûn. *n. s.* [*extra* and *versio*, Lat.] The act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out. *Boyle*.

EXTRACT*, êk-trêkt'. *n. s.* [*extraire*, old Fr.] Extraction. *Spenser*. *Ob. T*.

EXTREME ð, êk-trême'. *a.* [*extremus*, Lat.] Greatest; of the highest degree. *Deut.* xxviii. Utmost. *Shak*. Last; that beyond which there is nothing. *Dryden*. Pressing in the utmost degree. *Hooker*. Rigorous; strict. *Psalm*s in *Common Prayer*.

EXTREME, êk-trême'. *n. s.* Utmost point; highest degree of any thing. *Milton*. Points at the greatest distance from each other; extremity. *Bacon*. Extravagance of conduct. *Shakespeare*.

EXTREMELY, êk-trême-lê. *ad.* In the utmost degree. *Sidney*. Very much; greatly. *Swift*.

EXTREMITY, êk-trêm'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The utmost

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pîn;—

point; the highest degree. *Hooker*. The utmost parts; the parts most remote from the middle. *Brown*. The points in the utmost degree of opposition. *Denham*. Remotest parts; parts at the greatest distance. *Arbutnot*. Violence of passion. *Spenser*. The utmost violence, rigour, or distress. *Spenser*. The most aggravated state. *Dryden*.

EXTRICABLE*, êks-trê-kâ-bl. *a.* Which may be rid or avoided. *Cockeram*.

To EXTRICATE*, êks-trê-kâ-te. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Lat.] To disembarass; to set free any one in a state of perplexity; to disentangle. *Locke*.

EXTRICATION, êks-trê-kâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of disentangling; disentanglement. *Boyle*.

EXTRINSICAL*, êks-trîn-sè-kâl. *a.* [*extrinsicus*, Lat.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinsic. *Digby*.

EXTRINSICALLY, êks-trîn-sè-kâl-ê. *ad.* From without. *Bramhall*.

EXTRINSICK, êks-trîn-sîk. *a.* Outward; external; not intrinsic. *Government of the Tongue*.

To EXTRUCT*, êk-strûkt'. *v. a.* [*extruo*, *extructum*, Lat.] To build; to raise; to form into a structure.

EXTRUCTION*, êks-trûkt'-shûn. *n. s.* A building. *Cockeram*.

EXTRUCTIVE*, êks-trûkt'-ûv. *a.* Forming into a structure. *Fulke*.

EXTRUCTOR, êk-strûkt'-tûr. *n. s.* A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

To EXTRUDE*, êks-trôd'. *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Lat.] To thrust off; to drive off. *Woodward*.

EXTRUSION, êks-trôd'-zhûn. *n. s.* The act of thrusting or driving out. *Burnet*.

EXTUBERANCE, êks-tû-bè-rânse. *n. s.* A knob, or part protuberant; parts that rise from the rest of the body. *Moxon*.

EXTUBERANCY*, êks-tû-bè-rân-sè. *n. s.* Any protuberance. *Gregory*.

EXTUBERANT*, êks-tû-bè-rânt. *a.* [*extuberans*, Lat.] Swelling. *Archæolog.* vol. xii.

To EXTUBERATE*, êks-tû-bè-râte. *v. n.* [*extubero*, Lat.] To swell like the sea. *Cockeram*.

EXTUMESCENT*, êks-îshû-mès-sènsè. *n. s.* [*extumesco*, Lat.] A swelling; a rising up. *Cotgrave*.

EXUBERANCE, êgz-û-bè-rânse. *n. s.* Overgrowth; superfluous shoots; useless abundance; luxuriance. *Decay of Piety*.

EXUBERANCY*, êgz-û-bè-rân-sè. *n. s.* Abundance; great plenty; fruitfulness. *Stillingfleet*.

EXUBERANT*, êgz-û-bè-rânt. 479. *a.* [*exuberans*, Lat.] Growing with superfluous shoots; overabundant; superfluously pteutous; luxuriant. *Thomson*. Abounding in the utmost degree. *Boyle*.

EXUBERANTLY, êgz-û-bè-rânt-lê. *ad.* Abundantly; to a superfluous degree. *Woodward*.

To EXUBERATE, êgz-û-bè-râte. *v. n.* [*exubero*, Lat.] To bear in great abundance. *Boyle*.

EXUCCOUS, êk-sûk'-kûs. *a.* [*exsuccus*, Lat.] Without juice; dry. *Brown*.

☞ This word, and the three following, with *exuperable*, *exuperance*, and *exuscitate*, by servilely following an erroneous Latin orthography, are liable to an improper pronunciation.—See **EXICCATE**. *W*.

EXUDATION, êk-sû-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of emitting in sweat. *Wiseman*. The matter issuing out by sweat from any body. *Bacon*.

To EXUDATE*, êk-sû'-dâte. } *v. n.* [*exudo*, Lat.]

To EXUDE*, êk-sû-de'. } To sweat out; to issue out by sweat. *Brown*.

To EXUDATE, êk-sû'-dâte. } *v. a.* To force out, or

To EXUDE, êk-sû-de'. } throw out, as by sweat.

To EXULCERATE*, êgz-ûl-sè-râte. *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Lat.] To make sore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or eating sore. *Bacon*. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage. *Ëp. Reynolds*.

To EXULCERATE*, êgz-ûl-sè-râte. *v. n.* To become ulcerous. *Bacon*.

EXULCERATE*, êgz-ûl-sè-râte. *a.* Wounded; vexed; enraged. *Bacon*.

EXULCERATION, êgz-ûl-sè-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* The beginning erosion, which wears away the substance, and forms an ulcer. *Quincy*. Exacerbation; corrosion. *Hooker*.

EXULCERATORY, êgz-ûl-sè-râ-tûr-ê. 512. *æ.* Causing ulcers. *Hulot*.

To EXULT*, êgz-ûl'. *v. n.* [*exulto*, Lat.] To rejoice above measure; to triumph. *Hooker*.

EXULTANCE, êgz-ûl-tânse. *n. s.* Transport; joy; triumph. *Government of the Tongue*.

EXULTANCY*, êgz-ûl-tân-sè. *n. s.* Gladness; transport; triumph. *Hammond*.

EXULTANT*, êgz-ûl-tânt. *a.* Rejoicing; triumphing. *Moré*.

EXULTATION, êks-ûl-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Joy; triumph; rapturous delight. *Hooker*.

To EXUNDATE*, êgz-ûn'-dâte. *v. n.* [*exundo*, Lat.] To overflow. *Diet*.

EXUNDATION, êks-ûn-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Overflow; abundance. *Ray*.

EXUPERABLE*, êk-sû-pèr-â-bl. *a.* [*exuperabilis*, Lat.] Conquerable; superable; vincible.

EXUPERANCE, êk-sû-pèr-ânse. *n. s.* [*exuperantia*, Lat.] Overbalance; greater proportion. *Poth erby*.

EXUPERANT†, êk-sû-pè-rânt. *a.* Overbalancing, having greater proportion.

To EXUPERATE*, êk-sû-pè-râte. *v. a.* To excel; to surmount. *Cockeram*.

EXUPERATION*, êk-sû-pè-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of excelling. *Cockeram*.

EXURGENT*, êk-sûr-jènt. *a.* [*exurgens*, Lat.] Arising; commencing. *Dr. Favour*.

To EXUSCITATE, êk-sûs-sè-tâte. *v. a.* [*exuscito*, Lat.] To stir up; to rouse.

To EXUST*, êgz-ûst'. *v. a.* [*exustus*, Lat.] To burn. *Cockeram*.

EXUSTION, êgz-ûs'-îshûn. *n. s.* The act of burning up. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

EXU/VLE, êgz-û-vè-ê. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is shed by animals. *Woodward*.

EY,) may either come from *îr*, an island, or from *EA*,) ea, which signifies a water, river; or from *EE*,) eaz, a field. *Gibson*.

EY'AS, *v. as*. *n. s.* [*iaias*, Fr.] A young hawk just taken from the nest. *Shakspeare*.

EY'AS*, *v. as*. Unfedged. *Spenser*.

EYAS-MUSKET, *v. as*-mûs-kèt. *n. s.* [*mouchet*, Fr.] A young unfedged hawk, of the kind called sparrow-hawk, the smallest of the species. *Shakspeare*.

EYE, *î. 8.* *n. s.* [*ea*, Sax.] The organ of vision. *Bacon*. Sight; ocular knowledge. *Gal. iii.* Look; countenance. *Shak.* Front; face. *Shak.* A posture of direct opposition, where one thing is in the same line with another. *Dryden*. Aspect; regard. *Hooker*. Notice; observation; watch. *Sidney*. Opinion formed by observation. *Sidney*. Sight; view. *Shakspeare*. Any thing formed like an eye. *Newton*. Any small perforation. *South*. A small catch into which a hook goes. *Boyle*. Bud of a plant. *Evelyn*. A small shade of colour. *Shak.* Power of perception. *Deuteronomy*.

EYE*, *î. n. s.* A brood; as, an eye of pheasants.

To EYE, *î. v. a.* To watch; to keep in view; to observe. *Spenser*. To watch maliciously. *1 Sam. xviii.*

To EYE, *î. v. n.* To appear; to show; to bear an appearance. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J.*

EYEBALL, *v. bawl*. *n. s.* [*eye and ball*] The apple of the eye; the pupil. *Shakspeare*.

EYEBEAM*, *v. beam*. *n. s.* [*eye and beam*] A beam or glance from the eye. *Shakspeare*.

EYEBRIGHT, *v. brite*. *n. s.* A plant. *Drayton*.

EYEBRIGHTENING*, *î-brî-tîng*. *a.* Clearing the sight. *Milton*.

EYEBROW, *v. brôd*. *n. s.* [*eye and brow*] The hairy arch over the eye. *Kay*.

EYED, *v. éd*, or *ide*. *a.* Having eyes. *Spenser*.

EYEDROP, *v. drôp*. *n. s.* [*eye and drop*] Tear. *Shakspeare*.

EY'ER*, *v. ér*. *n. s.* One who looks on another with attention. *Gayton*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—dòl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

EY/EGLANCÉ, *l'-glânse. n. s.* [*eye and glance.*]

Quick notice of the eye. *Spenser.*

EY/EGGLASS, *l'-glâs. n. s.* Glass to assist the sight. *Newton.*

EY/EGGLUTTING*, *l'-glût'-ting. a.* [*eye and gut.*]

Feasting the eye to satiety. *Spenser.*

EY/ELASH, *l'-lâsh. n. s.* The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

EY/ELLESS, *l'-lès. a.* Wanting eyes; sightless; deprived of sight. *Shakspeare.*

EY/ELET, *l'-lèt. n. s.* [*œillet, Fr.*] A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation for a lace to go through. *Wiseman.*

EY/ELIAD*, *l'-lè-âd. n. s.* [*œillade, Fr.*] An eyeglass; an eyebeam. *Shakspeare.*

EY/ELID, *l'-lîd. n. s.* [*eye and lid.*] The membrane that shuts over the eye. *Bacon.*

EY/EOFFENDING*, *l'-ôf-fënd'-ing. a.* That hurts or offends the eye. *Shakspeare.*

EY/OT*, *l'-ôt. n. s.* A little island. *Blackstone.*

EY/EPLE/ASING*, *l'-plè'-zing. a.* Graufying the sight. *Sir J. Davies.*

EY/ESALVE*, *l'-sâlv. [See SALVE.] n. s.* Ointment for the eyes. *Revelation, iii.*

EY/ESERVANT, *l'-sêr-vânt. n. s.* A servant that works only while watched.

EY/ESERVICE, *l'-sêr-vîs. n. s.* Service performed only under inspection. *Col. iii.*

EY/ESHOT, *l'-shôt. n. s.* [*eye and shot.*] Sight; glance; view. *Dryden.*

EY/ESIGHT, *l'-sîc. n. s.* Sight of the eye. *2 Samuel, xxii.*

EY/ESORE, *l'-sôre. n. s.* [*eye and sore.*] Something offensive to the sight. *Hooker.*

EY/ESPOTTED, *l'-spôt-éd. a.* Marked with spots like eyes. *Spenser.*

EY/ESTRING, *l'-string. n. s.* The string of the eye; the tendon by which the eye is moved. *Shakspeare.*

EY/ETOOTH, *l'-ôôth. n. s.* The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang. *Ray.*

EY/EWINK, *l'-wîngk. n. s.* A wink, as a hint or token. *Shakspeare.*

EY/EWITNESS, *l'-wît-nês. n. s.* An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes. *2 Peter, i.*

EY/RES, *âre. 269. n. s.* [*eye, Fr.*] The court of justices itinerant. *Cowel.*

EY/R, *â-rè. 269. n. s.* [*ey, Teut. an egg.*] The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch. *Milton.*

FAB

F Has, in English, an invariable sound, formed by compression of the whole lips, and a forcible breath.

FA*, *fâ. [In music.]* One of the notes or syllables, invented by Guido Areteine, to mark the fourth sound of the modern scale of music. *Shakspeare.*

FABA/CEOUS, *fâ-bâ'-shè-ûs. 357. a.* [*fabaceus, Lat.*] Having the nature of a bean. *Diet.*

FABLE, *fâ'-bl. 405. n. s.* [*fabula, Lat.*] A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept. *Addison.*

A fiction in general. *Dryden.* A vicious or foolish fiction. *1 Tim. iv.* The series or contexture of events which constitute a poem. *Dryden.*

A lie; a vicious falsehood. *Addison.*

To **FABLE**, *fâ'-bl. v. n.* To feign; to write not truth but fiction. *Prior.* To tell falsehoods; to lie. *Shak.*

To **FABLE**, *fâ'-bl. v. a.* To feign; to tell falsely. *Milton.*

FABLED, *fâ'-bld. 359. a.* Celebrated in fables. *Tickell.*

FABLER, *fâ'-bl-ûr. n. s.* A dealer in fiction; a writer of feigned stories. *Bp. Hall.*

To **FABRICATE**, *fâb'-rè-kâte. v. a.* [*fabricor, Lat.*] To build; to construct. *Burke.* To forge; to devise falsely.

FABRICATION, *fâb'-rè-kâ'-shûn. n. s.* The act of building; construction. *Hale.*

FABRICATOR*, *fâb'-rè-kâ-ûr. n. s.* One who builds, constructs, or frames. *Hovell.*

FABRICK, *fâb'-rik, or fâb'-rik. n. s.* [*fabrica, Lat.*] A building; an edifice. *Wotton.* Any system or compages of matter. *Prior.*

F The *a* in this word seems floating between long and short quantity, as it was in the Latin *fabrica*. I have, like Mr. Sheridan, made it short; for, though Latin words of two syllables, when adopted into English, always have the accent on the first, and the vowel generally long, as *basis, focus, quota, &c.*; yet, when words of three syllables in Latin, with but one consonant in the middle, are anglicised by reducing them to two syllables; as the penultimate in such Latin words is generally short, and the accent of consequence antepenultimate, so the first vowel in the English word is generally short, from the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent in our pronunciation of the Latin word from which it is derived. Thus the Latin *mimicus*, reduced to the English *mimick*, has the first vowel short, though long in Latin, because we make it short in our pronunciation of Latin: the same may be observed of the words *florid, vivid, and livid*, from the Latin *floridus, vividus, and lividus*. Thus, though *fabrica* might have the first vowel long in Latin, yet, as we always pronounce

it short in the English pronunciation of that language, so, when it is reduced to the English *fabrick*, it seems agreeable to this usage to make the first syllable short.

Authority seems, likewise, to favour this pronunciation; for Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and, as far as we can judge by the position of the accent, Bailey, are for the *a* short; and Buchanan, W. Johnston, and, if we can guess by accent, Dr. Ash and Entick, for the long *a*.—See *Principles*, No. 544. *W.*

To **FA/BRICK**, *fâb'-rik. v. a.* To build; to form; to construct. *Milton.*

FA/BRILE*, *fâb'-rîl. a.* [*fabrilis, Lat.*] Of stone or timber; belonging to the craft of a smith, mason, or carpenter. *Cotgrave.*

FA/BULIST, *fâb'-û-lîst. n. s.* [*fabuliste, Fr.*] A writer of fables. *B. Jonson.*

FABULO/SITY, *fâb'-û-lôs'-sî-tè. n. s.* Fulness of feigned stories. *Abbot.*

FA/BULOUS, *fâb'-û-lûs. a.* Feigned; full of fables, invented tales. *Addison.*

FA/BULOUSLY, *fâb'-û-lûs-lè. ad.* In fiction. *Burton.*

FA/BULOUSNESS*, *fâb'-û-lûs-nês. n. s.* Invention of fables. *Stillingfleet.*

FA/BURDEN*, *fâb'-ûr-dên. n. s.* [*fauxbourdon, Fr.*]

[In music.] Simple counterpoint. *Bale.*

FACA/DE*, *fâ-sâd', or fâ-sâde'. n. s.* [*Fr.*] Front. *Warton.*

FACE, *fâse. n. s.* [*face, Fr. from facies, Lat.*] The visage. *Exod. xxiv.* Countenance; cast of the features. *Dryden.* The surface of any thing. *Gen. ii.* The front or forepart of any thing. *Ezek. xli.* Visible state of affairs. *Milton.* Appearance, resemblance. *B. Jonson.* Presence; sight. *Numb. xix.* Confidence; boldness. *Shak.* Distortion of the face. *Shakspeare.*

FACE To **FACE**. [An adverbial expression.] When both parties are present. *Acts, xxv.* Nakedly without the interposition of other bodies. *1 Cor. xiii.*

To **FACE**, *fâse. v. n.* To carry a false appearance. *Spenser.* To turn the face; to come in front. *Dryden.*

To **FACE**, *fâse. v. a.* To meet in front; to oppose with confidence and firmness. *Dryden.* To oppose with impudence. *Shak.* To stand opposite to. *Addison.* To cover with an additional superfluous. *Addison.* To turn up a garment with facings of a different colour. *Shakspeare.*

FA/CECLOTH*, *fâse'-klôth. n. s.* A linen cloth placed over the face of a dead person. *Brand.*

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

- FA/CED***, fâste. *a.* Denoting the sort of countenance: as, plump-faced. *Spenser.*
- FA/CELESS**, fâse/-lês. *a.* Being without a face. *Bailey.*
- FACEPA/INTER**, fâse/-pâne-tûr. *n.s.* A drawer of portraits.
- FACEPA/INTING**, fâse/-pâne-îng. *n.s.* The art of drawing portraits. *Dryden.*
- FA/CET**, fâs/-ît. *n.s.* [*facette*, Fr.] A small surface; a superficies cut into several angles. *Bacon.*
- FACE/TE** §, fâ-sête'. *a.* [*factus*, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; witty. *Burton.*
- FACE/TELY***, fâ-sête/-tê. *ad.* Wittily; merrily. *Burton.*
- FACE TENESS***, fâ-sête/-nês. *n.s.* Wit; pleasant representation. *Hales.*
- FACE/TIOUS** §, fâ-sê/-shûs. 292. *a.* [*facetieux*, Fr.] Gay; cheerful; lively; witty. *Government of the Tongue.*
- FACE/TIOUSLY**, fâ-sê/-shûs-lê. *ad.* Gayly; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.
- FACE/TIOUSNESS**, fâ-sê/-shûs-nês. *n.s.* Cheerful wit; mirth; gayety. *Barrow.*
- FA/CILE** §, fâs/-sîl. 140. *a.* [*facilis*, Lat.] Easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour. *Milton.* Easily surmountable; easily conquerable. *Milton.* Easy of access, or converse; not haughty; not supercilious; not austere. *B. Jonson.* Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded. *Milton.*
- FA/CILELY***, fâs/-sîl-lê. *ad.* Easily. *Ld. Herbert.*
- FA/CILENESS***, fâs/-sîl-nês. *n.s.* Easiness to be persuaded. *Beaumont.*
- To FACILITATE**, fâs/-lî-tâte. *v.a.* [*faciliter*, Fr.] To make easy; to free from difficulty. *Bacon.*
- FACILITA/TION***, fâs/-lî-tâ/-shûn. *n.s.* Making easy; freeing from impediments. *Johnson.*
- FAC/ILITY**, fâs/-lî-tê. *n.s.* Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty. *Sidney.* Readiness in performing; dexterity. *Dryden.* Vicious ductility; easiness to be persuaded; ready compliance. *Bacon.* Easiness of access; affability. *South.*
- FA/CINE/RIOUS.** See **FACINOROUS.**
- FA/CING**, fâ/-sîng. *n.s.* An ornamental covering. *Watson.* Simply, a covering. *Warton.*
- FA/CINOROUS** §, fâ-sîn/-ô-rûs. [See **SONOROUS.**] *a.* [*facinus*, *facinorosus*, Lat.] Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad. *Shakspeare.*
- FACINOROUSNESS**, fâ-sîn/-ô-rûs-nês. *n.s.* Wickedness in a high degree.
- FACSIMILE***, fâk-sîm/-ê-lê. *n.s.* [Lat.] An exact copy. *Pownall.*
- FACT**, fâkt. *n.s.* [*factum*, Lat.] A thing done; an effect produced. *Hooker.* Reality; not supposition. *Smalridge.* Action; deed. *Dryden.*
- FA/CTION** §, fâk/-shûn. *n.s.* [*factio*, Lat.] A party in a state. *Shakspeare.* Tumult; discord; dissension. 1 *Cor.* iii.
- FA/CTIONARY**, fâk/-shûn-âr-ê. *n.s.* A party man. *Shakspeare.*
- FA/CTIONER***, fâk/-shûn-ûr. *n.s.* One of a faction. *Bishop Bancroft.*
- FA/CTIONIST***, fâk/-shûn-îst. *n.s.* One who promotes faction or discord. *Mountagu.*
- FA/CTIOUS**, fâk/-shûs. 292. *a.* [*factieux*, Fr.] Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publickly dissensions. *Shak.* Proceeding from publick dissensions. *Milton.*
- FA/CTIOUSLY**, fâk/-shûs-lê. *ad.* In a manner criminally dissensionary or tumultuous. *King Charles.*
- FAC/TIUSNESS**, fâk/-shûs-nês. *n.s.* Inclination to publick dissension. *Puller.*
- FACTY/TIOUS**, fâk/-tsh/-ûs. *a.* [*factitious*, Lat.] Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature. *Boyle.*
- FA/CTIVE***, fâk/-tîv. *a.* Having the power to make. *Bacon.*
- FA/CTOR** §, fâk/-tûr. 166. *n.s.* [*factor*, Lat.] An agent for another; one who transacts business for another. *Shakspeare.* [In arithmetic.] The multiplier and multiplicand. *Harris.*
- FA/CTORAGE***, fâk/-tûr-âje. *n.s.* Commission for agency in purchasing goods.
- FA/CTORSHIP***, fâk/-tûr-shîp. *n.s.* A factory. *Sherwood.*
- FA/CTORY**, fâk/-tûr-ê. 557. *n.s.* A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country. The traders imbodyed in one place. A place where any thing is made. *Brown.*
- FACTO/TUM**, fâk/-tô/-tûm. *n.s.* [*factotum*, Lat.] A servant employed alike in all kinds of business. *B. Jonson.*
- FA/CTURE**, fâk/-tshûre. 463. *n.s.* [Fr.] The act or manner of making any thing. *Bacon.*
- FA/CULTY**, fâk/-ûl-tê. *n.s.* [*facultas*, Lat.] The power of doing any thing; ability. *Hooker.* Powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory. *Milton.* Mechanical power. *Wilkins.* [In physics.] A power or ability to perform any action, natural, vital, and animal. *Quincy.* A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity. *Clarendon.* Quality personal; disposition or habit of good or ill. *Shak.* Natural virtue; efficacy. *Milton.* Power; authority. *Shak.* Privilege; right to do any thing. *Hooker.* Faculty, in a university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences.
- FAC/UND** §, fâk/-ûnd. 544. *a.* [*facundus*, Lat.] Eloquent. *Chaucer.*
- ☞ Dr. Johnson has placed the accent on the last syllable both of this word and *joyous*; in which he is consistent, but contrary both to custom and to English analogy. Mr. Sheridan places the accent on the first syllable of *joyous*, and on the last of this word. The reasons are the same for accenting both; they both come from the Latin *facundus* and *joyundus*; and there is scarcely a more invariable rule in our language, than that of removing the accent higher when we adopt a word from the Latin, and abridge it of its latter syllables.—See **ACADEMY.** *W.*
- FACU/NDITY***, fâ-kûn/-dê-tê. Eloquence. *Cocke-ram.*
- To FA/DDLE**, fâd/-dl. 405. *v.n.* To trifle; to toy; to play.
- FADE***, fâde. *a.* Weak; slight; faint. *Bp. Berkeley.*
- To FADE** §, fâde. 75. *v.n.* [*vado*, Lat.] To disappear instantaneously. *Spenser.* To tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak; to languish. *South.* To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour. *Boyle.* To wither as a vegetable. *Isaiah.* To die away gradually; to vanish. *Locke.* To be naturally not durable; to be transient. *Isaiah*, xxviii.
- To FADE**, fâde. *v.a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of vigour. *Shakspeare.*
- To FADGE**, fâdje. *v.n.* [*gefegean*, Sax.] To suit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another. *Shak.* To agree; to live in amity. *Milton.* To succeed; to hit. *Milton.*
- FA/DING***, fâ/-dîng. *n.s.* Decay; weakness. *Sherwood.*
- FA/DINGNESS***, fâ/-dîng-nês. *n.s.* Decay; proneness to fade. *W. Mountagu.*
- FA/DY***, fâ/-dê. *a.* Wearing away. *Shenstone.*
- FÆ/CAL***, fê/-kâl. *a.* Denoting excrements.
- FÆ/CES**, fê/-sez. 99. *n.s.* [Lat.] Excrements; set things after distillation and infusion. *Quincy.*
- To FAFFLE***, fâf/-fl. *v.n.* To stammer. *Barret.*
- To FAG** §, fâg. *v.n.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness. *MacKenzie.*
- To FAG***, fâg. *v.a.* To beat.
- FAG***, fâg. *n.s.* A slave; one who works hard. *Brand.*
- FAG** §, fâg. *n.s.* A knot or excrescency in cloth.
- FAGE/ND**, fâg/-ênd'. *n.s.* [from *fag* and *end*.] The end of a web of cloth. The refuse or meaner part of any thing. *Howell.*
- FA/GOT** §, fâg/-ût. 88, 166. *n.s.* [*fagod*, Welsh.] A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire. *Fairfax.* A bundle of sticks for any purpose. *Addison.* A soldier numbered in the muster roll, but not really existing. *Addison.*
- To FA/GOT**, fâg/-ût. *v.a.* To tie up; to bundle together. *Dryden.*
- To FAIL** §, fâle. 202. *v.n.* [*faillir*, Fr.] To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short.

—nò, móve, nòr, nót; —tùbe, túb, búll; —èll; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

Job, xiv. To be extinct; to cease; to be no longer produced. *Psalm* xii. To cease; to perish; to be lost. *Milton*. To die; to lose life. *Shak*. To sink; to be borne down. *Isaiah*, lvii. To decay; to decline; to languish. *Milton*. To miss; not to produce its effect. *Bacon*. To miss; not to succeed in a design. *Shak*. To be deficient in duty. *Milton*.

To FAIL, fále. *v. a.* To desert; not to continue to assist or supply; to disappoint. *Sidney*. Not to assist; to neglect. *Davies*. To omit; not to perform. *Dryden*. To be wanting to. 1 *Kings*, ii. To deceive; to cheat. *Spenser*.

FAIL, fále. *n. s.* Miscarriage; miss; unsuccessfulness. Omission; non-performance. *Shak*. Deficiency; want. *Shak*. Death; extinction. *Shak*.

FA'ILANCE*, fá'-lánsé. *n. s.* Omission; fault. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

FA'ILING, fá'-líng. *n. s.* Decay. *Deat*. xxviii. Deficiency; imperfection; lapse. *Digby*.

FA'ILURE, fále'-yüre. 113. *n. s.* [from *fail*.] Deficiency; cessation. *Woodward*. Omission; non-performance; slip. *South*. A lapse; a slight fault.

FAIN, fáne. 202. *a.* [fæɪn, Sax.] Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. *Spenser*. Forced; obliged; compelled. *Hooker*.

FAIN, fáne. *ad.* Gladly; very desirously. *Shak*. To FAIN, fáne. *v. n.* To wish; to desire fondly. *Spenser*.

To FAINT, fánt. 202. *v. n.* [fáɪnt, Sax.] To decay; to wear or waste away quickly. *Pope*. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless and senseless. *Judith*. To grow feeble. *Ecclus*. xliii. To sink into dejection. *Milton*.

To FAINT, fánt. *v. a.* To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. *Shakespeare*. Little used.

FAINT, fánt. *a.* Languid; weak; feeble. *Temple*. Not bright; not vivid; not striking. *Newton*. Not loud; not piercing. *Boyle*. Feeble of body. *Rambler*. Cowardly; timorous. *Dryden*. Dejected; depressed. *Heb*. xii. Not vigorous; not active. *Davies*.

FAINTHEARTED, fánt-hárt'-éd. *a.* [faint and heart.] Cowardly; timorous. *Isaiah*, vii.

FAINTHEARTEDLY, fánt-hárt'-éd-lè. *ad.* Timorously. *Sherwood*.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS, fánt-hárt'-éd-nès. *n. s.* Cowardice; timorousness. *Armory*.

FA'INTING, fánt'-íng. *n. s.* Deliquium; temporary loss of animal motion. *Wiseman*.

FA'INTISH*, fánt'-ish. *a.* Beginning to grow faint.

FA'INTISHNESS, fánt'-ish-nès. *n. s.* Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility. *Arbutnot*.

FA'INTLING, fánt'-líng. *a.* Timorous; feeble-minded. *Arbutnot*.

FA'INTLY, fánt'-lè. *ad.* Feebly; languidly. *Walsh*. Not in bright colours. *Pope*. Without force of representation. *Watts*. Without strength of body. *Dryden*. Not vigorously; not actively. *Shak*. Timorously; with dejection. *Spenser*.

FA'INTNESS, fánt'-nès. *n. s.* Languor; feebleness; want of strength. *Esd*. xv. Inactivity; want of vigour. *Spenser*. Timorousness; dejection. *Levit*. xvi.

FA'INTY, fánt'-è. *a.* Weak; feeble; languid; debilitated. *Dryden*.

FAIR, fáre. 202. *a.* [fæɪə, Sax.] Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome. *Spenser*. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion. *Shak*. Pleasing to the eye. *Sidney*. Clear; pure. *Bacon*. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous. *Shak*. Favourable; prosperous. *Prior*. Likely to succeed. *Shak*. Equal; just. *Clarendon*. Not affected by any insidious or unlawful methods; not foul. *Temple*. Not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts. *Pope*. Open; direct. *Dryden*. Gentle; mild; not compulsory. *Spenser*. Mild; not severe. *Milton*. Pleasing; civil. *Shak*. Equitable; not injurious. *Milton*. Commodious; easy. *Shak*. Liberal; not narrow. *Carew*.

FAIR, fáre. *ad.* Gently; decently; without violence. *Locke*. Civilly; complaisantly. *Dryden*. Happily; successfully. *Shak*. On good terms. *Collier*.

FAIR, fáre. *n. s.* A beauty; elliptically, a fair woman. *Dryden*. Honesty; just dealing. *Arbutnot*. Fairness, applied to things. *Marston*. Fairness, applied to persons. *Shakespeare*.

FAIR, fáre. *n. s.* [fiere, old Fr.] An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers. *Ezek*. xxvii.

FA'IRING, fále'-íng. *n. s.* A present given at a fair. *Shakespeare*.

FA'IRISH*, fáre'-ish. *a.* Reasonably fair. *Cotgrave*. FA'IRLY, fáre'-lè. *ad.* Beautifully; commodiously; conveniently. *Micah*, i. Honestly; justly; without shift. *Bacon*. Ingenuously; plainly; openly. *Pope*. Candidly; without sinister interpretations. *Dryden*. Without violence to right reason. *Dryden*. Without blots. *Shak*. Completely; without any deficiency. *Spenser*. Softly; gently. *Milton*.

FA'IRNESS, fáre'-nès. *n. s.* Beauty; elegance of form. *Sidney*. Honesty; candour; ingenuity. *Atterbury*. Clearness; not foulness. *Barrel*.

FAIRSPOKEN, fáre'-spò-kn. 103. *a.* Bland and civil in language and address. *Hooker*.

FA'IRY, fá'-rè. *n. s.* [færie, old Fr.] A kind of fabled beings supposed to appear in meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fay. *Shak*. Enchantress. *Shakespeare*.

FA'IRY, fá'-rè. *a.* Given by fairies. *Dryden*. Belonging to fairies. *Shakespeare*.

FA'IRYLIKE*, fá'-rè-like. *a.* Imitating the practice of fairies. *Shakespeare*.

FA'IRYSTONE, fá'-rè-stòne. *n. s.* A stone found in gravel pits.

FA'ISIBLE*. See FEASIBLE.

FAITH, fáth. *n. s.* [fæð, Sax.] Belief of the revealed truths of religion. *Hooker*. The system of revealed truths held by the Christian church. *Acts*, xxiv. Trust in God. *Swift*. Tenet held. *Shak*. Trust in the honesty or veracity of another. *Fidelity*; unshaken adherence. *Milton*. Honour; social confidence. *Dryden*. Sincerity; honesty; veracity. *Shak*. Promise given. *Shakespeare*.

FAITH*, fáth. *ad.* A colloquial expression, meaning in truth, verily, on my faith. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

FA'ITHBREACH, fáth'-brèsh. *n. s.* Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy. *Shakespeare*.

FA'ITHEd, fáth'-éd. *a.* Honest; sincere. *Shak*.

FA'ITHFUL, fáth'-fúl. *a.* Firm in adherence to the truth of religion. *Eph*. i. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty professed. *Milton*. Honest; upright; without fraud. *Numb*. xii. Observant of compact or promise. *Dryden*. True; worthy of belief. 2 *Timothy*.

FA'ITHFULLY, fáth'-fúl-lè. *ad.* With firm belief in religion. 2 *Chron*. xix. With full confidence in God. *Jerem*. xxiii. With strict adherence to duty. *Shak*. Without failure of performance. *Dryden*. Sincerely; with strong promises. *Bacon*. Honestly; without fraud. *South*. Confidently; steadily. *Shakespeare*.

FA'ITHFULNESS, fáth'-fúl-nès. *n. s.* Honesty; veracity. *Psalm* v. Adherence to duty; loyalty. *Dryden*.

FA'ITHLESS, fáth'-lès. *a.* Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted. *Hooker*. Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty. *Shakespeare*.

FA'ITHLESSNESS, fáth'-lès-nès. *n. s.* Treachery; perfidy. *Donne*. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

FA'ITOUR, fá'-tòór. *n. s.* [faiour, Norm. Fr.] A scoundrel; a rascal; a mean fellow. *Spenser*. Ob. J.

FAKE, fáke. *n. s.* A coil of rope. *Harris*.

FA'KIR*. See FAQUIR.

FALCA'DE, fá'-kà-de'. 84. *n. s.* [falx, falcis, Lat.] A horse is said to make *falcades* when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets. *Farrier's Dict*.

FA'LCATED, fá'-kà-tèd. 84. *a.* [falcatus, Lat.] Hooked; bent like a reaping hook. *Harris*.

FALCA'TION, fá'-kà-shún. 84. *n. s.* Crookedness; form like that of a reaper's hook. *Brown*.

FA'LCION, fá'-shún. 84. *n. s.* [fauchon, Fr.] A short, crooked sword; a cimeter. *Shakespeare*.

FALCON §, fâw'-kn. 84, 170. [fâll'-kn. *Perry*.] *n. s.* [*falcon*, Fr.] A hawk trained for sport. *Sidney*. A sort of cannon. *Harris*.
FALCONER, fâw'-kn-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [*falconnier*, Fr.] One who breeds and trains hawks. *Shak*.
FALCONET, fâl'-kô-nêt. *n. s.* [*falconette*, Fr.] A sort of ordnance. *Knolles*.
FALCONRY*, fâw'-kn-rê. *n. s.* The art of breeding and training hawks. *Sir T. Brown*.
FALDAGE §, fâl'-dîje. *n. s.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Lat.] A privilege of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within the manor. *Harris*.
FALDFEE, fâld'-fê. *n. s.* A composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage. *Dict*.
FALDING, fâl'-ding. *n. s.* [feald, Sax.] A kind of coarse cloth. *Chaucer*.
FALDSTOOL, fâld'-stôl. *n. s.* [*faudesteul*, old Fr.] A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation; the chair of a bishop, enclosed within the rails of the altar; an arm-chair; a folding chair. *Ashmole*.
To FALL §, fâll. *v. n.* pret. *I fell*, compound pret. *I have fallen*, or *faln*. [feallan, Sax.] To drop from a higher place. *Deut*. To drop from an erect to a prone posture. 1 *Sam*. xxviii. To drop; to be held no longer. *Acts*, xii. To move down any descent. *Burnet*. To drop ripe from the tree. *Isaiah*, xxxiv. To pass at the outlet: as a river. *Arbuthnot*. To be determined to some particular direction. *Cheyne*. To apostatize; to depart from faith or goodness. *Heb*. iv. To die by violence. *Psalms*, xci. To come to a sudden end. *Davies*. To be degraded from a high station. *Shak*. To decline from power or empire. *Addison*. To enter into any state worse than the former. *Bacon*. To come into any state of weakness, terror, or misery. *Hammond*. To decrease; to be diminished. *Arbuthnot*. To decrease; to shrink; to fall away. *Shak*. To ebb; to grow shallow. To decrease in value; to bear less price. *Locke*. To sink; not to amount to the full. *Bacon*. To be rejected; to become null. *Locke*. To decline from violence to calmness. *Shak*. To enter into any new state of the body or mind. *Shak*. To sink into an air of discontent or dejection of the look. *Judith*. To sink below something in comparison. *Waller*. To happen; to befall. *Hooker*. To come by chance; to light on. *Shak*. To come in a stated method. *Holder*. To come unexpectedly. *Boyle*. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence. *Sidney*. To handle or treat directly. *Addison*. To come vindictively. 1 *Chron*. To come by any mischance to any new possessor. *Knolles*. To drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence. *Pope*. To come forcibly and irresistibly. *Acts*, xix. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, or otherwise. *Spenser*. To languish; to grow faint. *Addison*. To be born; to be yeaned. *Mortimer*.—**To FALL aboard**. To begin eagerly to eat. *Parrot*. **To FALL away**. To grow lean. *Arbuthnot*. To revolt; to change allegiance. 2 *Kings*. To apostatize. *St. Luke*. To perish; to be lost. *Dryden*. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish. *Addison*. **To FALL back**. To fail of a promise or purpose. *Bp. Taylor*. To recede; to give way. **To FALL down**. To prostrate himself in adoration. *Psalms* lxxii. To sink; not to stand. *Esth*. xv. To bend as a suppliant. *Is*. xlv. **To FALL from**. To revolt; to depart from adherence. *Shak*. **To FALL in**. To concur; to coincide. *Woodward*. To comply; to yield to. *Spectator*. A military term. To form in ranks. **To FALL into**. To yield to. *Atterbury*. **To FALL off**. To separate; to be broken. *Shak*. To perish; to die away. *Felton*. To apostatize; to revolt. *Shak*. **To FALL on**. To begin eagerly to do any thing. *Dryden*. To make an assault. *Shak*. **To FALL over**. To revolt; to desert from one side to the other. *Shak*. **To FALL out**. To quarrel; to jar. *Sidney*. To happen; to befall. *Sidney*. **To FALL to**. To begin eagerly

to eat. *Dryden*. To apply himself to. *Sidney*. To submit himself to; to go over to. *Jerem*. xxi. **To FALL under**. To be subject to. *Bacon*. To be ranged with. *Addison*. **To FALL upon**. To attack; to invade. *Knolles*. To attempt. *Holder*. To rush against. *Addison*.
To FALL, fâll. *v. a.* To drop; to let fall. *Shak*. To sink; to depress. *Bacon*. To diminish; to let sink. *Locke*. To yearn; to bring forth. *Shakespeare*.
FALL, fâll. *n. s.* The act of dropping from on high. *Dryden*. The act of tumbling from an erect posture. *Shak*. The violence suffered in dropping from on high. *Bacon*. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred. *Shak*. Ruin; dissolution. *Denham*. Downfall; loss of greatness; declension from eminence; degradation. *Sidney*. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion. *Hooker*. Diminution; decrease of value. *Child*. Declination or diminution of sound; cadence; close of music. *Shak*. Declivity; steep descent. *Bacon*. Cataract; cascade. *Shak*. The outlet of a current into any other water. *Addison*. Autumn; the fall of the leaf. *Dryden*. Any thing that comes down in great quantities. *L'Estrange*. The act of felling or cutting down. A part of the female dress, in former times; a kind of veil. *B. Jonson*.
FALLACIOUS §, fâl-lâ'-shûs. 314. *a.* [*fallaciosus*, Lat.] Producing mistake; sophistical. *South*. Deceitful; mocking expectation. *Milton*.
FALLACIOUSLY, fâl-lâ'-shûs-lê. *ad.* Sophistically; with purpose to deceive. *Brown*.
FALLACIOUSNESS, fâl-lâ'-shûs-nês. *n. s.* Tendency to deceive; inconclusiveness.
FALLACY, fâl'-lâ-sê. *n. s.* [*fallacia*, Lat.] Sophism; logical artifice; deceitful argument. *Sidney*.
FALLAX*, fâl'-lâks. *n. s.* [Lat.] Cavillation. *Abp. Crammer*.
FALLENCY*, fâl'-lên-sê. *n. s.* [*fullens*, Lat.] Mistake; error. *Hayward*.
FALLER*, fâl'l-ôr. *n. s.* One who falls.
FALLIBILITY, fâl-lê-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Liableness to be deceived; uncertainty. *Watts*.
FALLIBLE §, fâl'-lê-bl. 405. *a.* [*fullo*, Lat.] Liable to error; such as may be deceived. *Bp. Taylor*.
FALLIBLY*, fâl'-lê-blê. *ad.* In a fallible manner. *Huicot*.
FALLING, fâl'-ling. } *n. s.* Indenting, op-
FALLING in, fâl'-ling-in. } posed to prominence.
Addison. That which falls. *Dryden*.
FALLING away*, *n. s.* Defection; apostasy. 2
Thess.
FALLING down*, *n. s.* Prostration. 2 *Macc*.
FALLING off*, *n. s.* Declension from virtue to vice. *Shakespeare*.
FALLINGSICKNESS, fâl'-ling-sîk'-nês. *n. s.* The epilepsy. *Walton*.
FALLOPIAN*, fâl-lô'-pê-ân. *a.* Belonging to two ducts, arising from the womb, usually called *tubes*.
FALLOW §, fâl'-lô. *a.* [falepe, Sax.] Pale red, or pale yellow. *Shak*. Unsowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. *Hayward*. Ploughed, but not sowed. *Hovell*. Unploughed; uncultivated. *Shak*. Unoccupied; neglected. *Hudibras*.
FALLOW, fâl'-lô. 327. *n. s.* Ground ploughed in order to be ploughed again. *Mortimer*. Ground lying at rest. *Rome*.
To FALLOW, fâl'-lô. *v. n.* To plough, in order to a second ploughing. To fade; to grow yellow. *Old Norman-Saxon Poem*.
FALLOW-FINCH*, fâl'-lô-fîنش. *n. s.* The ceruine or wheat-ear.
FALLOWING*, fâl'-lô-ing. *n. s.* The act of ploughing, in order to a second ploughing. *Mortimer*.
FALLOWNESS, fâl'-lô-nês. *n. s.* Barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit. *Domne*.
FALSARY*, fâl'-sâ-rê. *n. s.* A falsifier of evidence. *Sheldon*.
FALSE §, fâl-se. *a.* [*falsus*, Lat.] Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought. *Shak*. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist. *Davies*. Succedaneous; supposititious. *Ba*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôl;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

con. Deceiving expectation. *Spenser*. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety. *Shak*. Not honest; not just. *Shak*. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous. *Bacon*. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real. *Dryden*.

FALSE, fâlse, *ad*. Not truly; falsely. *Shakspeare*.
To FALSE, fâlse, *v. a.* [*falsen*, Fr.] To violate by failure of veracity. *Spenser*. To deceive. *Spenser*. To defeat; to balk; to evade. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
FA/SEFACED*, fâlse'-fâste. *a.* Hypocritical; deceitful. *Shakspeare*.

FA/SEHEART*, fâlse'-hârt. *a.* Perfidious. *Shak*.
FALSEHEARTED, fâlse'-hârt'-êd. *a.* Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful. *Bacon*.

FALSEHEARTEDNESS*, fâlse'-hârt'-êd-nês. *n. s.* Perfidiousness; deceitfulness. *Stillingfleet*.

FA/SEHOOD, fâlse'-hûd. *n. s.* Want of truth; want of veracity. *Milton*. Want of honesty; treachery. *Milton*. A lie; a false assertion. *Job*, xxi. Counterfeit; imposture. *Milton*.

✂ This word, by the parsimony of printers, is often spelt without the *e*. They may allege, that spelling the word with *e* makes it liable to be pronounced in three syllables, by those who do not know the composition of the word; and it may be answered, that spelling it without the *e* makes it liable to a mispronunciation, by joining the *s* and *h* together. If therefore, the composition must be understood before the word can be pronounced with security, let it, at least, be presented to the eye, and the chance of a mistake will be less.—See HOUSEHOLD and HOGSHEAD. *W.*

FA/SELY, fâlse'-lê. *ad*. Contrary to truth; not truly. *Government of the Tongue*. Erroneously; by mistake. *Smalridge*. Perfidiously; treacherously; deceitfully. *Shakspeare*.

FA/SENESS, fâlse'-nês. *n. s.* Contrariety to truth. *Shak*. Want of veracity; violation of promise. *Tillotson*. Duplicity; deceit. *Hammond*. Treachery; perfidy; traitorousness. *Shakspeare*.

FA/LSER, fâlse'-ûr. *n. s.* A deceiver. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
FALSETTO*, fâl-sêt'-tô. [*Ital.*] A musical term; a feigned voice. *Burke*.

FA/LSIFIABLE, fâl-sê'-fl-â-bl. 183. *a.* Liable to be counterfeited or corrupted. *Colgrave*.

FALSIFICATION, fâl-sê'-fê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of counterfeiting any thing, so as to make it appear what it is not. *Hooker*. Confutation. *Broomer*.

FA/LSIFICATOR*, fâl-sê'-fê-kâ-tûr. *n. s.* A falsifier. *Bp. Morton*.

FA/LSIFIER, fâl-sê'-fl-ûr. *n. s.* One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to seem what it is not. *Ascham*. A liar. *L'Estrange*.

To FA/LSIFY, fâl-sê'-fl. *v. a.* [*falsifier*, Fr.] To counterfeit; to forge. *Hooker*. To confute; to prove false. *Addison*. To violate; to break by falsehood. *Sidney*. To pierce; to run through. *Dryden*.

To FA/LSIFY, fâl-sê'-fl. 183. *v. n.* To tell lies. *South*.

FA/LSITY, fâl-sê'-tê. *n. s.* [*falsitas*, Lat.] Falsehood; contrariety to truth. *Hooker*. A lie; an error. *Milton*.

To FA/LTER, fâl-tûr. *v. n.* [*vaultur*, Icelandic.] To hesitate in the utterance of words. *Spenser*. To fail in any act of the body. *Wiseman*. To fail in any act of the understanding. *Locke*.

To FA/LTER, fâl-tûr. *v. a.* To sift; to cleanse. *Mortimer*. A provincial word.

FA/LTERING*, fâl-tûr'-îng. *n. s.* Feebleness; deficiency. *Killingbeck*.

FA/LTERINGLY, fâl-tûr'-îng-lê. *ad*. With hesitation; with difficulty; with feebleness.

To FA/MBLE, fâm-bl. *v. n.* [*fambler*, Danish.] To hesitate in the speech. *Skinner*.

FAME, fâme. *n. s.* [*fama*, Lat.] Celebrity; renowned. 1 *Chron*. Report; rumour. *Jos. ix.*

To FAME*, fâme. *v. a.* To make famous. *B. Jonson*. To report. *Sir G. Buck*.

FAMED, fâmd. 359. *part. a.* Renowned; celebrated; much talked of. *Shakspeare*.

FAMELESS, fâme'-lês. *a.* Without renown. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

FAMILIAR, fâ-mîl'-yâr. 113. *a.* [*familiaris*, Lat.] Domestick; relating to a family. *Pope*. Affable; easy in conversation. *Shak*. Unceremonious; free. *Sidney*. Well known. *Hooker*. Well acquainted with; accustomed. *Locke*. Common; frequent. *Locke*. Easy; unconstrained. *Addison*. Too nearly acquainted. *C Camden*. Often applied, in the Bible, to spirits. *Isaiah*, xxix.

FAMILIAR, fâ-mîl'-yâr. *n. s.* An intimate; one long acquainted. *Rogers*. A demon supposed to attend at call. *Shakspeare*.

FAMILIARITY, fâ-mîl'-yê-âr'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Easiness of conversation; affability. Acquaintance; habitude. *Atterbury*. Easy intercourse. *Pope*.

To FAMILIARIZE, fâ-mîl'-yâr-ize. *v. a.* To make familiar; to make easy by habitude. *Bulter*. To bring down from a state of distant superiority. *Addison*.

FAMILIARLY, fâ-mîl'-yâr-lê. *ad*. Unceremoniously; with freedom. *Bacon*. Commonly; frequently. *Raleigh*. Easily; without formality. *Pope*.

FA/MILISM*, fâm'-ê-lîzm. *n. s.* [*from family*.] The tenets of a deluded sect called the *Family of Love*, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. *Bp. Hall*.

FA/MILIST*, fâm'-ê-lîst. *n. s.* One of the sect called the *Family of Love*. *Pagitt*. A master of a family. *Osborn*.

FAMILLE, fâ-mêl'. [*en famille*, Fr.] In a family way; domestically. *Swift*.

✂ This word is perfect French, and is never used with out *en* before it.

"Deluded mortals, whom the great
"Choose for companions tête-à-tête;
"Who at their dinners *en famille*,
"Get leave to sit whene'er you will."—*Swift*.

W.

FA/MILY, fâm'-ê-lê. *n. s.* [*familia*, Lat.] Those who live in the same house; household. *Swift*. Those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a generation. *Numb. iii.* A course of descent; a genealogy. *Pope*. A class; a tribe. A species. *Bacon*.

FA/MINE, fâm'-în. 140. *n. s.* [*famine*, Fr.] Scarcity of food; dearth. *Hale*.

To FA/MISH, fâm'-îsh. *v. a.* [*fames*, Lat.] To kill with hunger; to starve. *Shak*. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary to life. *Milton*.

To FA/MISH, fâm'-îsh. *v. n.* To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger. *Shakspeare*.

FA/MISHMENT, fâm'-îsh-mênt. *n. s.* Want of food. *Hakewill*.

FAMO/SITY, fâ-môs'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Renown. *Dict*.
FA/MOUS, fâ'-mûs. 314. *a.* [*famosus*, Lat.] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of. *Shak*. Sometimes, notorious. *Tillotson*.

FA/MOUSED*, fâ'-mûst. *a.* Renowned; much talked of. *Shakspeare*.

FA/MOUSLY, fâ'-mûs-lê. *ad*. With great renown; with great celebration. *Shakspeare*. Notoriously. *Nash*.

FA/MOUSNESS, fâ'-mûs-nês. *n. s.* Celebrity; great fame. *Boyle*.

To FA/MULATE*, fâm'-û-lâte. *v. n.* [*famulor*, Lat.] To serve. *Cockeram*.

FAN, fân. *n. s.* [*vannus*, Lat.] An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves. *Shak*. Any thing spread out like a woman's fan. *L'Estrange*. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed. *Isaiah*, xxx. Any thing by which the air is moved. *Dryden*. An instrument to raise the fire. *Hooker*.

To FAN, fân. *v. a.* To cool or recreate with a fan. *Spectator*. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion. *Shak*. To separate, as by winnowing. *Bacon*.

FANA/TICAL*, fâ-nât'-ê-kâl. *a.* [*famaticus*, Lat.] Enthusiastic; wild; mad. *Bp. Lavington*.

FANA/TICALLY*, fâ-nât'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad*. In a wild enthusiastic way. *Burke*.

FANA/TICALNESS*, fâ-nât'-ê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* Religious frenzy. *Wilkins*.

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pîn;—

FANA'TICISM, fâ-nât'-ê-sîzm. *n. s.* Enthusiasm; religious frenzy. *Rogers.*

FANÀ'TICK, fâ-nâ't'-îk. 509. *a.* Enthusiastick; struck with a superstitious frenzy. *Milton.*

FANA'TICK, fâ-nâ't'-îk. *n. s.* An enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions of religion. *Decay of Piety.*

FAN'CIFUL §, fân'-sê-fûl. *a.* [fancy and full.] Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reason. *Woodward.* Dictated by the imagination, not the reason; full of wild images. *Hayward.*

FAN'CIFULLY, fân'-sê-fûl-nês. *ad.* According to the wildness of imagination. *More.*

FAN'CIFULNESS, fân'-sê-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Addiction to the pleasures of imagination. *Hale.*

FAN'CY §, fân'-sê. *n. s.* [φαντασία.] Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things, or persons. *Milton.* An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason. *Hooker.* Taste; idea; conception of things. *Addison.* Image; conception; thought. *Shak.* Inclination; liking; fondness. *Collier.* Love. *Shak.* Caprice; humour; whim. *Dryden.* False notion. *Bacon.* Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value. *Mortimer.*

To FAN'CY, fân'-sê. *v. n.* To imagine; to believe without being able to prove. *Locke.*

To FAN'CY, fân'-sê. *v. a.* To portray in the mind; to imagine. *Dryden.* To like; to be pleased with. *Raleigh.*

FAN'CYFRAMED*, fân'-sê-frâm'd. *a.* Created by fancy. *Crashaw.*

FAN'CYFREE*, fân'-sê-frê. *a.* Free from the power of love. *Shakespeare.*

FAN'CYMONGER, fân'-sê-mûng-gûr. *n. s.* One who deals in tricks of imagination. *Shakespeare.*

FAN'CYSICK, fân'-sê-sîk. *a.* One whose distemper is in his own mind. *Shakespeare.*

FAND, for found. *Spenser.*

FANDA'NGO*, fân-dâng'-gò. *n. s.* [Spanish.] A kind of very lively dance. *Swinburne.*

FANE, fâne. *n. s.* [fane, Fr.; fanum, Lat.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion. *Shakespeare.*

FAN'FARE*, fân-fâ-re. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sounding of trumpets, or a coming into the lists with sound of trumpets. *Appendix to Mus. Dict.*

FAN'FARON, fân-fâ-rôn'. [fân'-fâ-rôn, *Sheridan*; fân'-fâ-rôn, *Perry*.] [See **ENCORE**.] *n. s.* [Fr.] A bully; a hector. *Dryden.* A blusterer; a boaster of more than he can perform. *L'Estrange.*

FANFARONA'DE, fân-fâr-ô-nâdê'. *n. s.* A bluster; a tumour of fictitious dignity. *Swift.*

To FANG §, fâng. *v. a.* [fangen, Sax.] To seize; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakespeare.*

FANG, fâng. *n. s.* The long tusks of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized. *Bacon.* The nails; the talons. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken. *Evelyn.*

FANG'ED, fângd. 359. *a.* Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with any instruments in imitation of fangs. *Shakespeare.*

FAN'GLE §, fâng'-gl. 405. *n. s.* [fengan, Sax.] Silly attempt; trifling scheme. *Greene.*

FANGLED, fâng'-gl'd. 359. *a.* Gaudy; ridiculously showy. *New-fangled* is new fashioned. *Ascham.*

FAN'GLESS, fâng'-lêss. *a.* Toothless; without teeth. *Shakespeare.*

FANGOT, fân'-gôt. *n. s.* A quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c. containing from one or two hundred weight three quarters. *Dict.*

FAN'NEL, fân'-nêl. *n. s.* [fanon, Fr.] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass-priest when he officiates. *Dict.*

FAN'NER, fân'-nûr. *n. s.* One that plays a fan. *Jer. li.* A winnower of corn. *Barret.*

FAN'NING*, fân'-ning. *n. s.* Ventilation. *Coventry.*

FAN'ON*, fân'-ôn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of ornament, worn about the arm of a mass-priest. *Bale.* A banner. *Cotgrave.*

FANTASIED, fân-tâ-sîd. 283. *a.* Filled with fancies or wild imaginations. *Shakespeare.*

FANTASM, fân-tâzm. See **PHANTASM**.

FANTA'STICAL §, fân-tâs'-tê-kâl. } *a.* Irrational; **FANTA'STICK** §, fân-tâs'-tîk. 509. } bred only in the imagination. *South.* Subsisting only in the fancy; imaginary. *Shak.* Unreal; apparent only. *Shak.* Uncertain; unsteady; irregular. *Prior.* Whimsical; fanciful; capricious. *Sidney.*

FANTA'STICALLY, fân-tâs'-tê-kâl-êd. *ad.* By the power of imagination. Capriciously; humorously. *Shakespeare.* Whimsically. *Grew.*

FANTA'STICALNESS, fân-tâs'-tê-kâl-nês. } *n. s.*

FANTA'STICKNESS, fân-tâs'-tîk-nês. } Humorousness; mere compliance with fancy. *Beaumont and Fl.* Whimsicalness; unreasonable ness. *Tillotson.* Caprice; unsteadiness. *Howell.*

FANTA'STICK*, fân-tâs'-tîk. *n. s.* A fantasick or whimsical person. *Dr. Jackson.*

FANTA'STICKLY*, fân-tâs'-tîk-lê. *ad.* Irrationally; whimsically. *B. Jonson.*

FAN'TASY §, fân-tâ-sê. *n. s.* [φαντασία.] Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. *Shakespeare.* Idea; image of the mind. *Spenser.* Humour; inclination. *Whitgift.*

To FANTASY*, fân-tâ-sê. *v. a.* To like; to fancy. *Cavendish.*

FAN'TOM, fân-tûm. See **PHANTOM**.

FAP, fâp. *a.* Fuddled; drunk. *Shakespeare.*

FA'GUIR*, fâ-kûr, or fâ-kêér'. *n. s.* [Arab.] [Writ ten also fakir and fakeer.] A kind of Mahometan religious; a sort of dervis, travelling about and collecting alms. *Johnson.*

FAR §, fâr. 77, 78. *ad.* [preop, Sax.] To great extent in length. *Prior.* To a great extent every way. *Prior.* To a great distance progressively. *Shak.* Remotely; at a great distance. *Sidney.* To a distance. *Psalm ciii.* In a great part. *Judg. xix.* In a great proportion; by many degrees. *Prov. xxxi.* To a great height; magnificently. *Shak.* To a certain point or degree. *Hooker.*—**Far off.** At a great distance. *Milton.* To a great distance. *Milton.*—**Off** is joined with *far*, when *far*, noting distance, is not followed by a preposition: as, I set the boat *far off*, I set the boat *far from me*. *Far* is used often in composition: as, *far-shooting*, *far-seeing*. **FAR**, fâr. *a.* Distant; remote. *St. Mark, xiii.*—**From far.** From a remote place. *Deed, xxvii.*—**Remoter** of the two. [In horsemanship.] The right side of the horse. *Dryden.*

FAR, fâr. *n. s.* [from *farrow*.] Young pigs. *Tusser.*

FAR-ABOUT*, fâr-â-bôut. *n. s.* A going out of the way. *Fuller.*

FAR-FET*, fâr-fêt. *a.* [far and fet, for fetched.] Brought from places remote. *Beaumont and Fl.* Studiously sought; elaborately strained. *Shakespeare.*

FAR-FETCH, fâr-fêsh'. *n. s.* [far and fetch.] A deep stratagem. *Hudibras.*

FAR-FETCHED, fâr-fêsh'. 359. *a.* Brought from places remote. *Dryden.* Studiously sought; elaborately strained. *Watts.*

FAR-PIERCING, fâr-pêér'-sing. *a.* Striking or penetrating a great way. *Pope.*

FAR-SHOOTING, fâr-shôôt'-ing. *a.* Shooting to a great distance. *Dryden.*

To FARCE §, fârse. *v. a.* [farcio, Lat.] To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients. *Chaucer.* To extend; to swell out. *Shakespeare.*—**Now to farce.**

FARCE, fârse. *n. s.* [farce, Fr.] A dramatick representation written without regularity, and stuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits. *Dryden.*

FAR'CICAL, fâr'-sê-kâl. *a.* Belonging to a farce; appropriated to a farce. *Gay.*

FAR'CICALLY*, fâr'-sê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In a manner suitable only to a farce. *Langhorne.*

FAR'RCING*, fâr'-sing. *n. s.* Stuffing with mixed ingredients. *Carew.*

FAR'RCY, fâr'-sê. *n. s.* [farcin, Fr.] The leprosy of horses.

To FARD*, fârd. *v. a.* [farder, Fr.] To paint; to colour. *Shenstone.*

FAR'DEL §, fâr'-dêl. *n. s.* [fardello, Ital.] A bundle; a little pack. *Sir T. Elyot.*

To FAR'DEL*, fâr'-dêl. *v. a.* To make up in bundles. *Fuller.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

To FARE *fare*. *v. n.* [*fa-payn*, Sax.] To go; to pass; to travel. *Spenser*. To be in any state, good or bad. *Spenser*. To proceed in any train of consequences, good or bad. *Hooker*. To happen to any one, well or ill. *South*. To feed; to eat. *Luke*. **FARE**, *fare*. *n. s.* [*fa-pe*, Sax.] Journey; passage. *Spenser*. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water. *Jonah*. The person carried. *Drummond*. Food prepared for the table; provisions. *Milton*.

FAREWELL, { *fare'-wêl*, or *fare'-wêl'*. } *ad.* The { *fare'-wêl*, or *fare'-wêl'*. } parting compliment; adieu. *Shakspeare*. It is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness. *Waller*.

☞ To all these different pronunciations is this word subject. The accentuation, either on the first or last syllable, depends much on the rhythm of the sentence.—See **COMMODORE** and **COMMONWEALTH**.

When it is used as a substantive, without an adjective before it, the accent is generally on the first syllable; as,

"See how the morning opes her golden gates,
"And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun."
Shakspeare.

Or if the adjective follow the substantive, as,
"If chance the radiant sun with *farewell* sweet,
"Extend his ev'ning beam, the fields revive,
"The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
"Attest their joy, that hill and valley ring."
Milton.

But, if the adjective precede the substantive, the accent is generally placed on the last syllable; as,

"Treading the path to nobler ends,
"A long *farewell* to love I gave."
Waller.

As in this grove I took my last *farewell*."
Dryden.

Or when it is governed by a verb, as, "I bade him *farewell*," or, "I bade *farewell* to him."

When it is used as an adjective, the accent is always on the first syllable; as, "A *farewell* sermon."

But when it is used as an interjection, (for, with great deference to Dr. Johnson, I cannot think it an adverb,) the accent is either on the first or second syllable, as the rhythm of pronunciation seems to require.

"But *farewell*, king; sitth thou wilt appear,
"Freedom lives hence, and banishment is here."
Shakspeare.

—"O queen, *farewell*; be still possesst
"Of dear remembrance, blessing still and blest."
Pope.

With respect to the pronunciation of *a* in the first syllable of this word, Mr. Sheridan says, that in Ireland like *fare*. But, if this be really the case, the two nations seem to have changed dialects; for nothing can be more evident, to the most superficial observer, than the tendency in Ireland to pronounce the *a* like that in *far*, and in England like that in *fare*. Not that I think the pronunciation of the first syllable of *farewell*, like *far*, either vicious or vulgar: I am convinced many good speakers so pronounce it; but the other pronunciation I think the more eligible, as well as more general. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Scott pronounce it with the second sound of *a*, and W. Johnston and Mr. Perry with the first. *W.*

FAREWELL, *fare'-wêl*. *n. s.* Leave; act of departure. *Shakspeare*. It is sometimes used as an adjective; leave-taking. *Spectator*.

FARINA/CEOUS, *far'-ê-nâ'-shûs*. *a.* [*farina*, Lat.] Mealy; tasting like meal. *Arbutnot*.

FARM, *farm*. *n. s.* [*ferme*, Fr.] Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner. *Hayward*. The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants. *Spenser*.

To FARM, *farm*. *v. a.* To let out to tenants at a certain rent. *Shak*. To take at a certain rate. *Camden*. To cultivate land.

FA/RMABLE, *farm'-â-bl*. *a.* That may be farmed. *Sherwood*.

FA/RMER, *far'-mûr*. *n. s.* [*fermier*, Fr.] One who cultivates hired ground. *Shak*. One who cultivates ground. *Mortimer*. One who rents any thing; as, *farmer* of the post-horse duties. *Lord Halifax*.

FA/RMOST, *far'-môst*. *n. s.* Most distant; remotest. *Dryden*.

FA/RNESS, *far'-nês*. *n. s.* Distance; remoteness. *Carew*.

FARRA/GINOUS, *far-râdje'-ê-nûs*. *a.* Formed of different materials. *Brown*.

FARRA/GO, *far-râ'-gô*. 77. *n. s.* [Lat.] A mass formed confusely of several ingredients; a medley. *B. Jonson*.

FARRA/TION, *far-rê-â'-shûn*. *n. s.* [*furreatio*, Lat.] Conflagration. *Bullockar*.

FA/RRIER, *far'-rê-ûr*. *n. s.* [*ferriarius*, Lat.] A shoer of horses. *Digby*. One who professes the medicine of horses. *Swift*.

To FA/RRIER, *far'-rê-ûr*. *v. n.* To practise physick or chirurgery on horses. *Mortimer*.

FA/RRIERY, *far'-rê-ûr-ê*. *n. s.* The practice of trimming the feet, and curing the diseases of horses. The farriers of modern days apply *farriery* merely to shoeing horses, and the more stately term of *veterinary art* to healing the sick animal.

FA/RROW, *far'-rô*. 327. *n. s.* [*præph*, Sax.] A litter of pigs. *Shakspeare*.

To FA/RROW, *far'-rô*. *v. a.* To bring forth pigs. *Tusser*.

FA/RSENG*, See **PHARSANG**.

To FARSE*. See **To FARCE**.

FART, *fart*. *n. s.* Wind from behind.

To FART, *fart*. *v. n.* To break wind behind.

FARTHER, *far'-thêr*. *ad.* [we ought to write *farther* and *furthest*, *pônôp*, *punôp*, Sax.] At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; moreover. *Dryden*.

FARTHER, *far'-thêr*. 98. *a.* More remote. *Dryden*. Longer; tending to greater distance. *Dryden*.

FARTHERANCE, *far'-thêr-ânse*. *n. s.* [more properly *fartherance*.] Encouragement; promotion. *Ascham*.

FARTHERMORE, *far'-thêr-môre'*. *ad.* [more properly *farthermore*.] Besides; over and above; likewise. *Roleigh*.

To FA/RTHÊR, *far'-thêr*. *v. n.* [more properly *To farther*.] To promote; to facilitate; to advance. *Dryden*.

FARTHEST, *far'-thêst*. *a.* Most distant; remotest. *Hooker*.

FARTHEST, *far'-thêst*. *ad.* [more properly *furthest*.] At the greatest distance. To the greatest distance.

FARTHING, *far'-thîng*. *n. s.* [*feorðung*, Sax.] The fourth of a penny. *Cocker*. Copper money. *Gay*. It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolic; as, It is not worth a *farthing*. *Dryden*. A kind of division of land. *Carew*.

FARTHINGALE, *far'-thîng-gâl*. *n. s.* A hoop; circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a wide circumference. *Shakspeare*.

FARTHINGSWORTH, *far'-thîngz-wûrth*. *n. s.* As much as is sold for a farthing. *Arbutnot*.

FA/SCES, *fâs'-sêz*. *n. s.* [Lat.] Rods anciently carried before the consuls as a mark of their authority. *Dryden*.

FA/SCIA, *fâsh'-ê-â*. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] A fillet, a bandage.

FA/SCIATED, *fâsh'-ê-â-têd*. *a.* Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage. *Dict*.

FASCIATION, *fâsh'-ê-â'-shûn*. 356. *n. s.* Bandage; the act or manner of binding diseased parts. *Wiseman*.

To FA/SCINATE, *fâs'-sê-nâte*. *v. a.* [*fascino*, Lat.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner. *Bacon*.

FASCINATION, *fâs'-sê-nâ'-shûn*. *n. s.* The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unseen, inexplicable influence. *Bacon*.

FA/SCINE, *fâs'-sêne'*. 112. *n. s.* [Fr.] A fagot. *Addison*.

FA/SCINOUS, *fâs'-sê-nûs*. *a.* [*fascinum*, Lat.] Caused or acting by witchcraft. *Harvey*.

To FASH*, *fâsh*. *v. a.* [*fâscher*, old Fr.] To vex; to tease.

FA/SHION, *fâsh'-ûn*. *n. s.* [*façon*, Fr.] Form; 373

make; state of any thing with regard to outward appearance. *Hooker*. The make or cut of clothes. *Shak*. Manner; sort; way. *Shak*. Custom operating upon dress or any domestic ornaments. *Shak*. Custom; general practice. *Sidney*. Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent. *Shak*. General approbation; mode. *Locke*. Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Raleigh*. Any thing worn. *Shak*. The farcy, a distemper in horses. *Shak*. Workmanship; the act of making a horse. *Overbury*.

To FASHION, fâsh'-ûn. v. a. [*façonner*, Fr.] To form; to mould; to figure. *Shak*. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate. *Spenser*. To counterfeit. *Shak*. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom. *Locke*.

FA'SHIONABLE, fâsh'-ûn-â-bl. a. Approved by custom; established by custom; modish. *Glanville*. Made according to the mode. *Dryden*. Observant of the mode. *Shak*. Having rank above the vulgar and below nobility.

FA'SHIONABLENESS, fâsh'-ûn-â-bl-nês. n. s. Form; state of any thing with regard to outward appearance. *Bp. Hall*. Modish elegance. *Locke*.

FA'SHIONABLY, fâsh'-ûn-â-blê. ad. In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance. *South*.

FA'SHIONER*, fâsh'-ûn-ûr. n. s. A maker of any thing. *B. Jonson*.

FA'SHIONIST, fâsh'-ûn-îst. n. s. A follower of the mode; a top; a coxcomb. *Dict*.

FA'SHIONMONGER*, fâsh'-ûn-mûng'-gûr. n. s. One who studies fashions. *Marston*.

FA'SHIONMONGERING*, fâsh'-ûn-mûng'-gûr-ing. a. Behaving like a fashionmonger. *Shakspeare*.

To FAST, fâst. 79. v. n. [pæ'can, Sax.] To abstain from food. *Bacon*. To mortify the body by religious abstinence. *St. Matt*.

FAST, fâst. n. s. Abstinence from food. *Bp. Taylor*. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation. *Atterbury*.

FAST, fâst. a. [pæ't, Sax.] Firm; immovable. *Psaln lxxv*. Strong; impregnable. *Spenser*. Fixed; adhering. *Knolles*. Deep; sound. *Shakspeare*. Firm in adherence. *Ascham*. Speedy; quick; swift. [*ffest*, Welsh.] *Ezra*.—Fast and loose. Uncertain; variable; inconstant; deceitful. *Sidney*.

FAST, fâst. ad. Firmly; immovably. *Shak*. Closely; nearly. *Knolles*. Swiftly; nimbly. *Shak*. Frequently. *Hammond*.

To FA'STEN, fâs'-sn. 405. v. a. To make fast; to make firm. *Sidney*. To hold together; to cement; to link. *Donne*. To affix; to conjoin. *Swift*. To stamp; to impress; to fix. *Shak*. To unite inseparably. *Decay of Piety*. To lay on with strength. *Dryden*.

To FA'STEN, fâs'-sn. 472. v. n. To fix itself. *Brown*.

FA'STENER, fâs'-sn-ûr. n. s. One that makes fast or firm. *Sherwood*.

FA'STENING*, fâs'-sn-ing. n. s. That which fastens. *Habak*. ii.

FA'STER, fâst'-ûr. 98. n. s. He who abstains from food. *Ainsworth*.

FA'STHANDED, fâst'-hând-êd. a. Avaricious; closehanded; covetous. *Bacon*.

FASTIDIOUSITY, fâs-tîd-ê-ôs'-ê-tê. n. s. Disdainfulness; contemptuousness. *Swift*.

FASTIDIOUS, fâs-tîd'-ê-ûs, or fâs-tîd'-jê-ûs. 293, 294. a. [*fastidiosus*, Lat.] Disdainful; squeamish; insolently nice. *Bacon*.

FASTIDIOUSLY, fâs-tîd'-ê-ûs-lê, or fâs-tîd'-jê-ûs-lê. 293, 294. ad. Disdainfully; contemptuously; squeamish. *Government of the Tongue*.

FASTIDIOUSNESS*, fâs-tîd'-ê-ûs-nês. n. s. Squeamishness; disdainfulness. *Boyle*.

FASTIGIATE*, fâs-tîd'-jê-â-te. } a. [*fastigia-*
FASTIGIATED, fâs-tîd'-jê-â-têd. } tus, Lat.]
Roofed; narrowed up to the top. *Ray*.

FA'STING*, fâst'-îng. n. s. Religious mortification. *St. Luke*. ii.

FA'STINGDAY, fâst'-îng-dâ. n. s. Day of mortification by religious abstinence. *Bp. Taylor*.

FA'STLY*, fâst'-lê. ad. Surely. *Barret*.

FA'STNESS, fâst'-nês. n. s. State of being fast. *Smith*. Firmness; firm adherence. *Bacon*. Strength security. *Davies*. A strong place; a place not easily forced. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. Closeness conciseness. *Ascham*.

FA'STUOUS, fâs'-tsh-ûs. 464. a. [*fastuosus*, Lat.] Proud; haughty. *Barrow*.

FAT, fât. a. [pæ't, Sax.] Full-fed; plump; fleshy. *Arbuthnot*. Coarse; gross. [*fat*, Fr.] *Druden*. Dull. *Dryden*. Wealthy; rich. *Milton*.

FAT, fât. n. s. An oily part of the blood, deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread amongst them. *Quincy*.

To FAT, fât. v. a. To make fat; to fatten. *Abbot*.

To FAT, fât. v. n. To grow fat; to grow full fleshed. *Mortimer*.

FAT, fât. n. s. [pæ't, Sax. Generally written *vat*.] A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked. *Joel*. ii.

FA'TAL, fât'-tâl. a. [*fatalis*, Lat.] Deadly; mortal; destructive. *Dryden*. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary. *Tillotson*. Appointed by destiny. *Bacon*.

FA'TALISM*, fât'-tâl-îz-m. n. s. The doctrine that all things happen by necessity. *Bp. Berkeley*.

FA'TALIST, fât'-tâl-îst. n. s. One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity. *Watts*.

FATA'LITY, fâ-tâl'-ê-tê. n. s. [*fatalité*, Fr.] Predestination; predetermined order or series of things and events. *South*. Decree of fate. *King Charles*. Tendency to danger. *Brown*.

FA'TALLY, fât'-tâl-lê. ad. Mortally; destructively, even to death. *Denham*. By the decree of fate. *Bentley*.

FA'TALNESS, fât'-tâl-nês. n. s. Invincible necessity. *Sherwood*.

FA'TRAINED*, fât'-brân'd. a. Having a dull apprehension. *Shakspeare*.

FATE, fâte. n. s. [*fatum*, Lat.] Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes. *Milton*. Event predetermined. *Shak*. Death; destruction. *Denham*. Cause of death.

FA'TED, fât'-iêd. a. Decreed by fate. *Dryden*. Determined in any manner by fate. *Prior*. Endued with any quality by fate. *Dryden*. Invested with the power of fatal determination. *Shakspeare*.

FA'THER, fât'-thêr. 34, 76, 78, 98. n. s. [pæ'thêr, Sax.] He by whom the son or daughter is begotten. *Locke*. The first ancestor. *Rom*. iv. The appellation of an old man. *Camden*. The title of any man reverend for age, learning, and piety. *Shak*. One who has given original to any thing, good or bad. *Gen*. iv. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries. *Stillington*. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness. *Job*, xxix. The title of a popish confessor. *Addison*. The title of a senator of old Rome. *Dryden*. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity. *Bp. Taylor*. The compellation of God as Creator. *St. John*. viii.

FATHER-IN-LAW, fât'-thêr-în-lâw. n. s. The father of one's husband or wife. *Addison*.

To FA'THER, fât'-thêr. v. a. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter. *Shak*. To supply with a father. *Shak*. To adopt a composition. *Swift*. To ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production. *Hooker*.

FA'THERHOOD, fât'-thêr-hûd. n. s. The character or authority of a father. *Bp. Hall*.

FA'THERLESS, fât'-thêr-lês. a. Wanting a father; destitute of a father. *Exod*. xxii. Wanting authority. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

FA'THERLINESS, fât'-thêr-lê-nês. n. s. The tenderness of a father; parental kindness. *Sherwood*.

FA'THERLY, fât'-thêr-lê. a. Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful. *Shakspeare*.

FA'THERLY, fât'-thêr-lê. ad. In the manner of a father. *Fox*.

FA'THOM, fâ'tm'-ûm. 166. n. s. [pæ'them, pæ'tm

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, hûll; —ôil; —pôând; —thin, THIS.

Sax.] A measure of length containing six feet; the space to which a man can extend both arms. *Brown*. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought. *Shakespeare*.

To FA'THOM, fâth'-âm. v. a. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling. To reach; to master. *Dryden*. To sound; to try with respect to the depth. *Felton*. To penetrate into; to find the bottom: as, I cannot fathom his design. *J. Hall*.

FA'THOMER*, fâth'-âm-âr. n. s. One employed in fathoming. *Sherwood*.

FA'THOMLESS, fâth'-âm-lês. a. That of which no bottom can be found. *Sandys*. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced. *Shak*.

FATIDICAL, fâ-id'-ê-kâl. a. [*fatidicus*, Lat.] Prophetic; having the power to foretell. *Howell*.

FATIFEROUS, fâ-tîf'-ê-rûs. a. [*fatifer*, Lat.] Deadly; mortal; destructive. *Dict*.

FATIGABLE, fât'-ê-gâ-bl. a. Easily wearied; susceptible of weariness.

To FA'TIGATE, fât'-ê-gâte. 91. v. a. [*fatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to fatigue. *Sir T. Elyot*. *Ob. J.*

FATIGATE*, fât'-ê-gâte. a. Wearied; worn out. *Sir T. Elyot*. *Ob. T.*

FATIGATION*, fât'-ê-gâ'-shûn. n. s. Weariness. *W. Mountagu*.

FATIGUE, fâ-tèg'-ê. 337. n. s. [*fatigo*, Lat.] Weariness; lassitude. *Armstrong*. The cause of weariness; labour; toil. *Dryden*.

To FA'TIGUE, fâ-tèg'-ê. 112. v. a. To tire; to weary; to harass with toil. *Prior*.

FATKIDNEYED, fât'-kid-nîd. 283. a. [*fat* and *kidney*.] Fat; by way of reproach or contempt. *Shakespeare*.

FATLING, fât'-lîng. n. s. A young animal fed fat for the slaughter. *Isaiah*, xi.

FA'TLY*, fât'-lê. ad. Grossly; greasily. *Cotgrave*.

FATNER, or FA'TTENER, fât'-in-âr. n. s. That which gives fatness. *Arbuthnot*.

FATNESS, fât'-nês. n. s. The quality of being fat, or plump. Fat; grease; fulness of flesh. *Spenser*. Unctuous or greasy matter. *Bacon*. Oleaginousness; sluminess. *Judges*, ix. Fertility; fruitfulness. *Gen. xxvii.* That which causes fertility. *Phillips*.

To FA'TTEN, fât'-in. 405. v. a. To feed up; to make fleshy. *Arbuthnot*. To make fruitful. *Dryden*. To feed grossly; to increase. *Dryden*.

To FA'TTEN, fât'-in. v. n. To grow fat; to be pampered. *Obway*.

FA'TTENER*. See FATNER.

FA'TTINESS*, fât'-lê-nês. n. s. Grossness; fulness of flesh. *Sherwood*.

FA'TTISH*, fât'-îsh. a. Inclining to fatness. *Sherwood*.

FATTY, fât'-tê. a. Unctuous; oleaginous; greasy. *Bacon*.

FATUITY, fâ-tû'-lê-tê. n. s. Foolishness; weakness of mind. *King Charles*.

For the second syllable of this word, see FUTURITY.

FA'TUOUS, fâtsh'-û-ûs. 461. a. [*fatuus*, Lat.] Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind. *Donne*. Impotent; without force. *Denham*.

FA'TWITTED, fât-wit'-êd. a. Heavy; dull; stupid. *Shakespeare*.

FA'UCET, fâw'-sê. n. s. [*fauces*, Fr.] The pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot. *Shakespeare*.

FA'UCHION, fât-shûn. n. s. A crooked sword. *Dryden*. See FALCHION.

FA'UFEL, fâw'-fêl. n. s. [Fr.] The fruit of a species of the palm-tree.

FAUGH*, fôh. An interjection of abhorrence.

FA'ULCON. } See FALCON.

FAULCONRY. } See FALCONRY.

FAULT, fâlt. 404. n. s. [*falte*, old Fr.] Offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to censure or objection. *Hooker*. Defect; want; absence. *Shakespeare*.

Puzzle; difficulty. *Sir H. Wotton*. Misfortune. *Shakespeare*.

Dr. Johnson tells us, that the *l* in this word is sometimes sounded and sometimes mute, and that, in conversation, it is generally suppressed. To this Dr. Kenrick adds, that it is needlessly suppressed. None of our lexicographers have marked this letter mute but Mr. Sheridan. Mr. Nares says, the word is pronounced both ways, and leaves it undetermined; but Mr. Elphinstone decides positively against retaining the *l*, even in writing. His reasons are, that, as the French have left out the *l* in their antiquated *faulte*, we ought to leave it out in our English word, which was derived from their ancient one. This reasoning, however, I think, is not conclusive. If, after deriving words from the living languages, and using them for centuries, we were to alter them as the parent language happens to alter, our own language would have no stability. The truth is, the French language is much more altered within the last two centuries than the English, and is greatly enfeebled by dropping its consonants. Its nasal vowels, too, have added to its weakness, by rendering both vowels and consonants less distinct. The *l* in question has nothing harsh or uncommon in its sound, and, if it were mute, would desert its relation to the Latin *falsitas*, and form a disgraceful exception; and, if poets have sometimes dismissed it, to rhyme the word with *thought*, *sought*, &c., they have as readily admitted it to rhyme with *malt*, *salt*, and *assault*.

Which of our thrum-capp'd ancestors found fault,
For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt?—*King. W.*

To FAULT, fâlt. v. n. To be wrong; to fail. *E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

To FAULT, fâlt. v. a. To charge with a fault; to accuse. *Bp. Hall*.

FA'ULTER, fâlt'-âr. n. s. An offender; one who commits a fault. *Fairfax*.

To FA'ULTER*. See To FALTER.

FA'ULTFINDER, fâlt'-fînd-âr. n. s. A censurer, an objector. *Sidney*.

FA'ULTFUL*, fâlt'-fûl. a. Full of crime. *Shak*.

FA'ULTILY, fâlt'-lê. ad. Not rightly; improperly; defectively; erroneously. *Abp. Crammer*.

FA'ULTINESS, fâlt'-lê-nês. n. s. Badness; viciousness. *Sidney*. Delinquency; actual offences. *Hooker*. Imperfection; defect. *Edwards*.

FA'ULTLESS, fâlt'-lês. a. Exempt from fault; perfect. *Fairfax*.

FA'ULTLESSNESS*, fâlt'-lês-nês. n. s. The state of being perfect.

FA'ULTY, fâlt'-lê. a. [*faulxif*, Fr.] Guilty of a fault; blamable; criminal; not innocent. 2 Sam. xiv. Wrong; erroneous. *Hooker*. Defective; bad in any respect. *Bacon*.

FAUN*, fâwn. n. s. [*Faunus*, Lat.] A sort of inferior heathen deity, pretended to inhabit the woods. *Milton*.

FA'UNIST*, fâwn'-îst. n. s. One who attends to rural disquisitions; a naturalist. *White*.

FA'USEN, fâw'-sn. n. s. A sort of large eel. *Chapman*.

FA'USSEBRAVE, fâws'-brâ. n. s. A small mount of earth, four fathoms wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart. *Harris*.

FA'UTOR, fâw'-lôr. 166. n. s. [Lat.] Favourer; countenancer. *B. Jonson*.

FA'UTRESS, fâw'-três. n. s. [*fautrix*, Lat.] A woman that favours, or shows countenance. *Chapman*.

FAVILLOUS, fâ-vîl'-lûs. a. [*favilla*, Lat.] Consisting of ashes. *Brown*.

FA'VEL*, n. s. [*favels*, Fr.] Deceit. *Old Morality of Hycke-Scornor*. *Ob. T.*

FA'VEL*, a. [*fauveau*, Fr.] Yellow; fallow; dun. *Ob. T.*

To FA'VOUR, fâ'-vûr. v. a. [*favere*, Lat.] To support; to regard with kindness; to countenance. *Spenser*. To assist with advantages or conveniences. *Addison*. To resemble in feature. *Spectator*. To resemble in any respect. *Shak*. To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR, fâ'-vûr. 314. n. s. [*favor*, Lat.] Kindness; kind regard. *Shak*. Support; defence vindication. *Rogers*. Kindness granted. *Sidney*.

Lenity, mildness; mitigation of punishment. *Swift*.
 Leave; good will; pardon. *Shak.* Object of favour. *Milton*. Something given by a lady to be worn. *Bacon*. Any thing worn openly as a token. *Shakespeare*. Feature; countenance. *Sidney*.
FA'VOURABLE, fâ'-vûr-â-bl. *a.* Kind; propitious; affectionate. *Shak.* Palliative; tender; averse from censure. *Dryden*. Conducive to; contributing to. *Temple*. Accommodate; convenient. *Clarendon*. Beautiful; well favoured. *Spenser*.
FA'VOURABLENESS, fâ'-vûr-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Kindness; benignity. *Bp. Taylor*.
FA'VOURABLY, fâ'-vûr-â-bl-ê. *ad.* Kindly; with favour. *Hooker*.
FA'VOURED, fâ'-vûrd. *part. a.* Regarded with kindness. *Pope*. Featured, with well, hard, ill, &c. *Spenser*.
FA'VOUREDLY, fâ'-vûrd-lê. *ad.* With well or ill, in a fair or foul way.
FA'VOUREDNESS*, fâ'-vûrd-nês. *n. s.* Appearance. *Deut.* xvii.
FA'VOURER, fâ'-vûr-ûr. *n. s.* One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness; a well-wisher; a friend. *Hooker*.
FA'VOURITE, fâ'-vûr-ît. 156. *n. s.* [*favorite*, Fr.] A person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour. *Gray*. One chosen as a companion by a superior. *Clarendon*.
FA'VOURITE*, fâ'-vûr-ît. *a.* Beloved; regarded with favour. *Addison*.
FA'VOURITISM*, fâ'-vûr-ît-izm. *n. s.* Exercise of power by favourites. *Burke*.
FA'VOURLESS, fâ'-vûr-lês. *a.* Unfavoured; not regarded with kindness. Unfavouring; unpropitious. *Spenser*.
FAWN ð, fawn. *n. s.* [*faon*, Fr.] A young deer. *Spenser*.
To FAWN*, fawn. *v. n.* To bring forth a fawn. *Bullock*.
To FAWN ð, fawn. *v. n.* [*prægenan*, Sax.] To court by flisking before one; as a dog. *Sidney*. To court by any means. *Spenser*. To court servilely. *Shakespeare*.
FAWN, fawn. *n. s.* A servile cringe; low flattery. *Shakespeare*.
FA'WNER, fâw'-nûr. *n. s.* One that fawns; one that pays servile courtship. *Spectator*.
FA'WNING*, fâw'-ning. *n. s.* Gross or low flattery. *Shakespeare*.
FA'WNINGLY, fâw'-ning-lê. *ad.* In a cringing, servile way. *South*.
FA'XED, fâks'-êd. *a.* [*æx*, Sax.] Hairy. *Camden*.
Ob. J.
FAY, fâ. *n. s.* [*fée*, Fr.] A fairy; an elf. *Milton*. Faith. [*foy*, *jay*, Fr.] *Spenser*.
FE'ABERRY, fê'-bêr-rê. *n. s.* A gooseberry. *Dict.*
To FEAGUE, fêg. 337. *v. a.* [*fegen*, Germ.] To whip; to chastise; to beat. *Duke of Buckingham*.
FE'AL ð*, fê'-âl. *a.* [*feal*, Fr.] Faithful. *Chambers*.
Ob. T.
FE'ALTY, fê'-âl-tê. *n. s.* [*fealty*, old Fr.; *feaultê*, Fr.] Duty due to a superior lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty. *Shakespeare*.
Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and, if we may judge by the position of the accent, Entick, make only two syllables of this word; Mr. Perry, Mr. Nares, and, by the position of the accent, Dr. Ash, three. I do not hesitate a moment to pronounce the last division the best; not only as it is immediately derived from a French word of three syllables, *feaultê*, but as this is generally its quantity in Milton and Shakespeare:
 "I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
 "And last'ng *fealty* to the new-made king."
Shakespeare.
 "— Let my sovereign
 "Command my eldest son, nay, all my sons,
 "As pledges of my *fealty* and love."—*Shakespeare*.
 "— Man, disobeying,
 "Disloyal, breaks his *fealty*, and sins
 "Against the high supremacy of heaven."—*Milton*.
 "— Each bird and beast behold
 "After their kinds: I bring them to receive

"From thee their names, and pay thee *fealty*
 "With low subjection."—*Milton*.
 "Whether his first design be to withdraw
 "Our *fealty* to God, or to disturb
 "Conjugal love."—*Milton*.
 In these quotations from Johnson we see the first only makes *fealty* two syllables; and even here it may be presumed there is a poetical license exactly like that which Young uses in the word *really*:
 "Why, *really*, sixty-five is somewhat old." *W.*
FEAR ð, fêre. 227. *n. s.* [*fourhtan*, Goth.] Dread; terror; painful apprehension of danger. *Locke*. Awe; dejection of mind at the presence of any person or thing. Anxiety; solicitude. 2 *Macc.* xv. That which causes fear. *Spenser*. The object of fear. *Gen.* xxxi. Something hung up to scare deer. *Isaiah*, xxiv.
FEAR, fêre. *n. s.* [*roepa*, Sax.] A companion. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.* The true word is *FERE*, which see.
To FEAR, fêre. *v. a.* To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terror; to be afraid of. *Shak.* To fright; to make afraid. *Bp. Fisher*. To reverence. *Psalms* cxxx.
To FEAR, fêre. *v. n.* To live in terror; to be afraid. *Shakespeare*. To be anxious. *Dryden*.
FE'ARFUL, fêre'-fûl, or fêr'-fûl. 230. [*See FIERCE*] *a.* Timorous; easily made afraid. *Isaiah*, xxv. Afraid. *Davies*. Awful; to be revered. *Exodus*, xv. Terrible; dreadful; frightful. *Hooker*.
FE'ARFULLY, fêre'-fûl-lê, or fêr'-fûl-lê. *ad.* Timorously; in fear. *Shak.* Terribly; dreadfully. *Shak.* In a manner to be revered. *Psalms* cxxxix.
FE'ARFULNESS, fêre'-fûl-nês, or fêr'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Timorousness; habitual timidity. State of being afraid; awe; dread. *Hooker*.
FE'ARLESS, fêre'-lês. *a.* Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold; unfeared. *Spenser*.
FE'ARLESSLY, fêre'-lês-lê. *ad.* Without terror intrepidly. *Decay of Piety*.
FE'ARLESSNESS, fêre'-lês-nês. *n. s.* Exemption from fear; intrepidity. *Clarendon*.
FEASIBILITY, fê-zê-blv'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Practicability. A thing practicable. *Brown*.
FE'ASIBLE*, fê'-zê-bl. 227. *n. s.* Whatever is practicable. *Glanville*.
FE'ASIBLE ð, fê'-zê-bl. *a.* [*faissible*, Fr.] Practicable; that may be effected. *South*.
FE'ASIBLENESS*, fê'-zê-bl-nês. *n. s.* Practicability. *Bp. Hall*.
FE'ASIBLY, fê'-zê-bl-ê. *ad.* Practicably.
FEAST ð, fêest. 227. *n. s.* [*festum*, Lat.] An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers. *Gen.* xl. An anniversary day of rejoicing. *Shakespeare*. Something delicious to the palate. *Locke*.
To FEAST, fêest. *v. n.* To eat sumptuously. *Shakespeare*.
To FEAST, fêest. *v. a.* To entertain sumptuously. *Hayward*. To delight; to pamper. *Dryden*.
FE'ASTER, fêest'-ûr. *n. s.* One that fares deliciously. *Bp. Taylor*. One that entertains magnificently. *Huloet*.
FE'ASTFUL, fêest'-fûl. *a.* Festive; joyful. *Bale*. Luxurious; riotous. *Pope*.
FE'ASTING*, fêest'-ing. *n. s.* An entertainment; a treat. *Wisdom*, xix.
FE'ASTRITE, fêest'-rite. *n. s.* Custom observed in entertainments. *Phillips*.
FEAT ð, fête. 227. *n. s.* [*feat*, Norm. Fr.] Act; deed; action; exploit. *Spenser*. A trick; an artful or ludicrous performance. *Bacon*.
FEAT, fête. *a.* [*falt*, Su. Goth.] Ready; skilful; ingenious. *Shak.* Nice; neat. *Shak.* It is now only used in irony and contempt. *Stilllingfleet*.
To FEAT*, fête. *v. a.* To form; to fashion. *Shak.*
FE'ATEOUS, fê'-tê-ûs, or fê'-tshê-ûs. 263. *a.* Neat; dexterous. *Ob. J.*
FE'ATEOUSLY, fê'-tê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Neatly; dexterously. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, hûll;—ôil;—pôônd;—thin, THIS.

FEATHER, fêth'-âr. 98, 234. *n. s.* [fêðen, Sax.] The p^lame of birds. *Shak.* Kind; nature; species. *Shak.* An ornament; an empty title. Upon a horse: a sort of natural frizzling of hair. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FEATHER, fêth'-âr. *v. a.* To dress in feathers. To fit with feathers. To tread as a cock. *Dryden.* To enrich; to adorn; to exalt. *Bacon.*—**To FEATHER** one's nest. To get riches together.

FEATHERBED, fêth'-âr-bêd. *n. s.* A bed stuffed with feathers.

FEATHERDRIVER, fêth'-âr-dri-vûr. *n. s.* One who cleanses feathers by whisking them about. *Derham.*

FEATHERED, fêth'-âr'd. 359. *a.* Clothed with feathers. *Shak.* Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers. *Pope.* Swift; winged like an arrow. *Sandys.* Smoothed, like down or feathers. *Scott.*

FEATHEREDGE, fêth'-âr-êdje. *n. s.* Boards or planks, that have one edge thinner than another, are called featheredge stuff. *Moxon.*

FEATHEREDGED, fêth'-âr-êdj'd. *a.* Belonging to a featheredge. *Mortimer.*

FEATHERFEW, fêth'-âr-fû. *n. s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

FEATHERGRASS, fêth'-âr-grâs. *n. s.* An herb.

FEATHERLESS, fêth'-âr-lês. *a.* Having few or no feathers. *Howell.*

FEATHERLY, fêth'-âr-lê. *a.* Resembling feather. *Brown.*

FEATHERSELLER, fêth'-âr-sêl-ûr. *n. s.* One who sells feathers for beds.

FEATHERY, fêth'-âr-ê. *a.* Clothed with feathers. *Milton.* Light as a feather. *Donne.*

FEATLY, fêe'-lê. *ad.* [from feat.] Neatly; nimbly; dexterously. *Shakespeare.*

FEATNESS, fêe'-nês. *n. s.* Neatness; nicety; dexterity. *Huloet.*

FEATOUS. See FEATEOUS.

FEATOUSLY. See FEATEOUSLY.

FEATURE, fê'-ishre. 462. *n. s.* [faître, old Fr.] The cast or make of the face. *Shak.* Any lineament or single part of the face. *Spenser.* The whole turn of the body; the fashion; the make. *Spenser.* Workmanship. *B. Jonson.*

FEATURED, fê'-ishur'd. *a.* Having handsome features. *Shak.* Having a good or bad form, shape, or features. *Sir T. More.* Resembling in feature or countenance. *Shakespeare.*

To FEAZE, fêze. *v. a.* [faizez, Fr.] To untwist the end of a rope, and reduce it again to its first stamina. To beat; to whip with rods. *Ainsworth.*

To FEBRICITATE, fê-bris'-ê-tâte. *v. n.* [febricitator, Lat.] To be in a fever. *Dict.*

FEBRIFICK, fê-brif'-ik. *a.* Tending to produce fever. *Lord Chesterfield.*

FEBRICULOSE, fê-brik'-û-lôse'. *a.* Troubled with a fever. *Dict.*

FEBRIFUGE, fêb'-rê-fûje. *n. s.* [febris and fugo, Lat.] Any medicine serviceable in a fever. *Floyer.*

FEBRIFUGE, fêb'-rê-fûje. *a.* Having the power to cure fevers. *Arbutnot.*

FEBRILE, fêb'-ril. 140. *a.* [febrilis, Lat.] Constituting a fever; proceeding from a fever. *Harvey.*

FEBRUARY, fêb'-rû-â-rê. *n. s.* [Februarius, Lat.] The name of the second month in the year. *Shakespeare.*

FEBRUATION, fêb'-rû-â-shûn. *n. s.* [februatus, Lat.] A rite, among the Gentiles, of purifying; a sacrifice. *Spenser.*

FE'CAL. See FÆCAL.

FE'CES, fê'-sez. *n. s.* [feces, Lat.] Dregs; lees; sediment; subsidence. *Dryden.* Excrement. *Arbutnot.*

FE'CKLESS, fêk'-lês. *a.* Spiritless; feeble; weak; perhaps a corruption of effectless.

FE'CULENCY, fêk'-û-lênse. } *n. s.* [feculentia,

FE'CULENCY, fêk'-û-lên-sê. } Lat.] Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs. *Boyle.*

FE'CULENT, fêk'-û-lênt. *a.* Foul; dreggy; excrementitious. *Spenser.*

FE'COND, fêk'-ând. [See FÆCUND.] *a.* [fecundus, Lat.] Fruitful; prolific. *Grant.*

FECUNDATION, fêk'-kûn-dâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of making fruitful or prolific. *Brown.*

To FECUNDIFY, fê-kûn'-dê-fî. *v. a.* To make fruitful. *Dict.*

FECUNDITY, fê-kûn'-dê-tê. *n. s.* Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance. *Woodward.* Power of producing or bringing forth. *Ray.*

FED, fêd. pret. and part. pass. of *To feed*. *Pope.*

FE'DARY, fêd'-â-rê. *n. s.* A confederate, a partner, or a dependant. *Shakespeare.*

FE'DERAL, fêd'-êr-âl. *a.* [foedus, Lat.] Relating to a league or contract. *Hammond.*

FE'DERARY, fêd'-êr-â-rê. *n. s.* A confederate; an accomplice. *Shakespeare.*

FE'DERATE, fêd'-êr-âte. 91. *a.* [federatus, Lat.] Leagued; joined in confederacy.

FE'DÉRATIVE, fêd'-êr-â-tiv. *a.* Having power to make a league or contract. *Burke.*

FEDERATION, fêd'-êr-â-shûn. *n. s.* A league. *Burke.*

FED'ITY, fêd'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [foeditas, Lat.] Baseness; turpitude; inherent vileness. *Bp. Hall.*

FEE, fêe. 246. *n. s.* [feoh, Sax.] [In law.] All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgement of superiority to a higher lord. *Concl.* Property; peculiar. *Shak.* Reward; gratification; recompense. *Spenser.* Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office. *Shak.* Reward paid to physicians or lawyers. *Addison.* Portion; pittance; share. *Tusser.*

FEE-FARM, fêe'-fârm. *n. s.* [fee and farm.] Tenure by which lands are held from a superiour lord. *Darvies.*

To FEE, fêe. *v. a.* [fæ, Su. Goth. reward.] To reward; to pay. *South.* To bribe; to hire. *Shak.*

To keep in hire. *Shakespeare.*

FE'BLE, fê'-bl. 405. *a.* [foible, Fr.] Weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm. *2 Chronicles*, xxviii.

To FE'BLE, fê'-bl. *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

FE'BLEMINDED, fê'-bl-mînd'-êd. *a.* Weak of mind; defective in resolution. *1 Thessaloniens*, v.

FE'BLENESS, fê'-bl-nês. *n. s.* Weakness; imbecility; infirmity. *South.*

FE'EBLY, fê'-blê. *ad.* Weakly; without strength. *Dryden.*

To FEED, fêed. 246. *v. a.* [fodan, Goth.] To supply with food. *Dryden.* To supply; to furnish. *Addison.* To graze; to consume by cattle. *Mortimer.* To nourish; to cherish. *Prior.* To keep in hope or expectation. *Knolles.* To delight; to entertain. *Bacon.* To make fat.

To FEED, fêed. *v. n.* To take food. *Shak.* To prey; to live by eating. *Shak.* To pasture; to place cattle to feed. *Ecodus*, xxii. To grow fat or plump.

FEED, fêed. *n. s.* Food; that which is eaten. *Sidney* Pasture. *Shak.* Meal; act of eating. *Milton.*

FE'EDER, fêed'-ûr. *n. s.* One that gives food. *Gen. iv.* An exciter; an encourager. *Shak.* One that eats. *Shakespeare.*

FE'EDING, fêed'-îng. *n. s.* Pasture. *Drayton.*

To FEEL, fêel. pret. felt; part. pass. felt. *v. n.* [fe-lan, Sax.] To have perception of things by the touch. *Addison.* To search by feeling. *Acts*, xvii. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil, right or wrong. *Pope.* To appear to the touch. *Sharp.* **To FEEL**, fêel. 246. *v. a.* To perceive by the touch. *Judges*, xxvi. To try; to sound. *Shak.* To have perception of. *Raleigh.* To have sense of external pain or pleasure. *Milton.* To be affected by; to perceive mentally. *Shak.* To know; to be acquainted with. *Shakespeare.*

FEEL, fêel. *n. s.* The sense of feeling; the touch. *Sharp.*

FE'ELER, fêel'-âr. *n. s.* One that feels. *Shak.* One that perceives mentally. *Sir H. Wotton.* The horns or antennæ of insects. *Derham.*

FE'ELING, fêel'-îng. part. *a.* Expressive of great sensibility. *Sidney.* Sensibly felt. *Shakespeare.*

FEELING, fêl'-îng. *n. s.* The sense of touch. *Milton*. Power of action upon sensibility. *Shak*. Perception; sensibility. *Bacon*.

FEELINGLY, fêl'-îng-lê. *ad.* With expression of great sensibility. *Sidney*. So as to be sensibly felt. *Shakespeare*.

FEENSE*, fêes. *n. s.* A race. *Barret*.

FEET §, fêet. 246. *n. s.* The plural of *foot*. [fê't, Sax.] *Pope*.

FEETLESS, fêet'-lêes. *a.* Being without feet. *Camden*.

To FEIGN §, fâne. 249, 385. *v. a.* [*feigner*, old Fr.] To invent. *Milton*. To make a show of. *Spenser*. To do upon some false pretence. *Pope*. To dissemble; to conceal. *Spenser*.

To FEIGN, fâne. *v. n.* To relate falsely; to image from the invention. *Shakespeare*.

FEIGNEDLY, fâne'-êd-lê. 364. *ad.* In fiction; not truly. *Jeremiah*, iii.

FEIGNEDNESS*, fâne'-êd-nêes. *n. s.* Fiction; deceit. *Harmar*.

FEIGNER, fâne'-ûr. *n. s.* Inventer; contriver of a fiction. *B. Jonson*.

FEIGNING*, fâne'-îng. *n. s.* A false appearance; an artful contrivance. *B. Jonson*.

FEIGNINGLY*, fâne'-îng-lê. *ad.* Craftily. *Huloet*.

FEINT, fânt. *part. a.* Counterfeit; seeming. *Locke*.

FEINT, fânt. 249. *n. s.* [*feint*, Fr.] A false appearance. *Spectator*. A mock assault. *Prior*.

FELANDERS, fêl'-ân-dûrz. *n. s.* [*filandres*, Fr.] Worms in hawks. *Sir T. Brown*.

To FELICITATE §, fê-lis-ê-tâte. *v. a.* [*felicito*, Lat.] To make happy. *Watts*. To congratulate. *Brown*.

FELICITATE*, fê-lis-ê-tâte. *part. a.* Made happy. *Shakespeare*.

FELICITATION, fê-lis-ê-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Congratulation. *Dict*.

FELICITOUS §, fê-lis-ê-tûs. *a.* [*felicito*, Lat.] Happy; prosperous. *Sir R. Naunton*.

FELICITOUSLY, fê-lis-ê-tûs-lê. *ad.* Happily. *Dict*.

FELICITY, fê-lis-ê-tê. *n. s.* Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness; blessedness. *Spenser*.

FELINE, fêl'-îne. 140. *a.* [*felinus*, Lat.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat. *Grew*.

FELL §, fêl. *a.* [fêll, Sax.] Cruel; barbarous; inhuman. *Fairfax*. Savage; ravenous; bloody. *Pope*.

FELL*, fêl. *n. s.* [felle, Sax.] Anger; melancholiness. *Spenser*.

FELL, fêl. *n. s.* [fêll, Sax.] The skin; the hide. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J.*

FELL*, fêl. *n. s.* [*fels*, Germ.] A hill; a mountain. *B. Jonson*. A corruption of *field*. *Drayton*.

To FELL, fêl. *v. a.* [*fellen*, Germ.] To knock down; to bring to the ground. *Shak. Milton*. To hew down; to cut down. 2 *Kings*. iii.

FELL, fêl. The preterit of *To fall*.

FELLER, fêl'-ûr. *n. s.* One that hews down. *Isaiah*, xiv.

FELLFLUOUS, fêl'-flû-ûs. 518. *a.* [*fel* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with gall. *Dict*.

FELLMONGER, fêl'-mûng-gûr. 381. *n. s.* A dealer in hides.

FELLESS, fêl'-nêes. *n. s.* Cruelty; savageness; fury; rage. *Spenser*.

FELLOE, fêl'-lô. 296. *n. s.* [*felge*, Dutch.] The circumference of a wheel. 1 *Kings*, vii.

FELLON*, fêl'-lôn. *n. s.* A sore. See **FELON**.

FELLOW §, fêl'-lô. 327. *n. s.* [pelap, Sax.] A companion; one with whom we consort. *Ascham*.

One united in the same affair. *Dryden*. One of the same kind. *Waller*. Equal; peer. *Sidney*. One thing suited to another; one of a pair. *Addison*. One like another: as, This knave hath not his fellow. *Shak*. A familiar appellation, used sometimes with fondness, sometimes with esteem. *Shak*. A word of contempt; mean wretch; sorry rascal. *Sidney*. A member of a college, that shares its revenues, or of any incorporated society. *Bacon*.

To FELLOW, fêl'-lô. *v. a.* To suit with; to pair with; to match. *Shakespeare*.

FELLOW-CITIZEN*, fêl'-lô-sîv'-lô-zn. *n. s.* One who belongs to the same city. *Ephesians*, ii.

FELLOW-COMMONER, fêl'-lô-kôm'-ân-ûr. *n. s.* One who has the same right of common. *Locke*. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows. *Dean Prideaux*.

FELLOW-COUNSELLOR*, fêl'-lô-kûn'-sêl'-lûr. *n. s.* A member of the same council of state. *Shak*.

FELLOW-CREATURE, fêl'-lô-krê'-ishûre. *n. s.* One that has the same Creator. *Watts*.

FELLOW-HEIR, fêl'-lô-âre'. *n. s.* Coheir. *Eph*. iii.

FELLOW-HELPER, fêl'-lô-hêlp'-ûr. *n. s.* Coadjutor. 3 *John*.

FELLOW-LABOURER, fêl'-lô-lâ'-bûr-ûr. *n. s.* One who labours in the same design. *Dryden*.

FELLOW-MAIDEN*, fêl'-lô-mâ'-dn. *n. s.* A virgin that bears another virgin company. *Shakespeare*.

FELLOW-MEMBER*, fêl'-lô-mêm'-bûr. *n. s.* Member of the same body. *Whole Duty of Man*.

FELLOW-MINISTER*, fêl'-lô-mîn'-is-tûr. *n. s.* One who serves the same office. *Shakespeare*.

FELLOW-PEER*, fêl'-lô-pêêr'. *n. s.* One who enjoys the same privileges of nobility. *Shakespeare*.

FELLOW-PRISONER*, fêl'-lô-prîz'-zn-ûr. *n. s.* One confined in the same prison. *Rom*. xvi.

FELLOW-SCHOLAR*, fêl'-lô-skôl'-lâr. *n. s.* One who studies in company with others. *Shakespeare*.

FELLOW-SERVANT, fêl'-lô-sêr'-vânt. *n. s.* One that has the same master. *Milton*.

FELLOW-SOLDIER, fêl'-lô-sôl'-jûr. *n. s.* One who fights under the same commander. *Phil*. ii.

FELLOW-STUDENT, fêl'-lô-stû'-dênt. *n. s.* One who studies with another, in the same class. *Watts*.

FELLOW-SUBJECT, fêl'-lô-sûb'-jêkt. *n. s.* One who lives under the same government. *Swift*.

FELLOW-SUFFERER, fêl'-lô-sûf'-ûr-ûr. *n. s.* One who shares in the same evils. *Addison*.

FELLOW-TRAVELLER*, fêl'-lô-trâv'-êl-lâr. *n. s.* One who travels in company with others. *Sir T. Herbert*.

FELLOW-WORKER*, fêl'-lô-wûrk'-ûr. *n. s.* One employed in the same design. *Col*. iv.

FELLOW-WRITER, fêl'-lô-rî'-tûr. *n. s.* One who writes at the same time, or on the same subject. *Addison*.

FELLOWFEELING, fêl'-lô-fêl'-îng. *n. s.* Sympathy. *L'Estrange*. Combination; joint interest. *Arbutnot*.

FELLOWLIKE, fêl'-lô-lîke. } *a.* Like a companion. *Ob. J.*

FELLOWLY, fêl'-lô-lê. } *ion*; on equal terms; companionable. *Carew*.

FELLOWSHIP, fêl'-lô-shîp. *n. s.* Companionship; consort; society. *Locke*. Association; confederacy. *Hooker*. Equality. Partnership; joint interest. *Milton*. Company; state of being together. *Shak*. Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure. *Bacon*. Fitness and fondness for festal entertainments, with good prefixed. *Clarendon*. An establishment in the college, with share in its revenue. *Swift*. [In arithmetic.] That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accounts, depending between divers persons, having put together a general stock. *Cocker*.

FELLY, fêl'-lê. *ad.* Cruelly; savagely; barbarously. *Spenser*.

FELLY*. See **FELLOE**.

FELNESS*. See **FELLESS**.

FELLO-DE-SE, fêl'-lô-dê-sê'. *n. s.* [In law.] He that committed felony by murdering himself. *Lively Oracles*.

FEL'ON §, fêl'-ôn. 166. *n. s.* [*felon*, Fr.] One who has committed a capital crime. *Shak*. A whilow, a tumour formed between the bone and its investing membrane. *Wiseman*.

FEL'ON, fêl'-ôn. *a.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman; fierce. *Spenser*.

FEL'ONIOUS, fêl'-lô-nê-ûs. *a.* Wicked; traitorous; villainous; malignant. *Wotton*.

FEL'ONIOUSLY, fêl'-lô-nê-ûs-lê. *ad.* In a felonious way. *Bp. Hall*.

FEL'ONOUS, fêl'-lô-nûs. *a.* Wicked; felonious. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

FEL'ONY, fêl'-ôn-ê. *n. s.* [*felonie*, Fr.] A crime do

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

nounced capital by the law; an enormous crime. *Shakspeare.*

FELT. The preterit of FEEL.

FELT δ , fêlt. *n. s.* [fêlt, Sax.] Cloth made of wool united without weaving. *Shak.* A hide or skin. *Mortimer.*

To FELT, felt. *v. a.* To unite without weaving. *Hale.*

FELT-MAKER*, fêlt'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* One employed in making felt. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

To FELTRE, fêl'-tûr. *v. a.* To clot together like felt. *Fairfax.*

FELU'CCA, fêl'-lûk'-â. *n. s.* [Ital.] A small, open boat, with six oars. *Addison.*

FE/MALE δ , fê'-mâle. *n. s.* [femelle, Fr.] A she; one of the sex which brings young. *Gen. i.*

FE/MALE, fê'-mâle. *a.* Not male. *Milton.* Not masculine; belonging to a she. *Milton.*—FEMALE rhymes. Double rhymes so called, because, in French, from which the term is taken, they end in a weak or feminine. *Dryden.*

FEME Covert. *n. s.* [Fr.] A married woman. *Blount.*

FEME Sole, fêm. *n. s.* [Fr.] A single woman.

FEMINA/LITY, fêm'-ê-nâl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [fœmina, Lat.] Female nature. *Brown.*

FE/MINATE*, fêm'-ê-nâte. *a.* Feminine. *Ford.*

FE/MININE, fêm'-ê-nîn. *150. a.* Of the sex that bring young; female. *Cleveland.* Soft; tender; delicate. *Milton.* Effeminate; emasculated. *Ra-leigh.* Belonging to women. *Fuller.*

FE/MININE, fêm'-ê-nîn. *n. s.* A female. *Milton.* FEMINITY*, fê-mîn'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Any quality or property of woman. *Spenser.*

To FE/MINIZE*, fêm'-ê-nîze. *v. a.* To make womanish. *More.*

FE/MORAL, fêm'-ô-râl. *a.* [femorialis, Lat.] Belonging to the thigh. *Sharp.*

FEN δ , fên. *n. s.* [penn, Sax.] A marsh; low, and moist ground; a moor; a bog. *Abbot.*

FENBERRY, fên'-bêr-rê. *n. s.* A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

FEN-BORN*, fên'-bôrn. *a.* Produced or generated in fens. *Milton.*

FEN-CRESS*, fên'-krêss. *n. s.* [pen-cepre, Sax.] Cress growing in fens.

FEN-CRICKET, fên'-krik-ê-t. *n. s.* An insect that digs itself holes in the ground.

FEN-DUCK*, fên'-dûk. *n. s.* A sort of wild duck. *Sherwood.*

FEN-POWL*, fên'-fôûl. *n. s.* [pen-puŷel, Sax.] Any fowl inhabiting marshes.

FEN-LAND*, fên'-lând. *n. s.* Marshy land.

FENCE δ , fênse. *n. s.* [fendo, Lat.] Guard; security; outwork; defence. *Locke.* Enclosure; mound; hedge. *Dryden.* The art of fencing; defence. *Shakspeare.* Skill in defence. *Shakspeare.*

To FENCE, fênse. *v. a.* To enclose; to secure by an enclosure or hedge. *Fairfax.* To guard; to fortify. *Milton.*

To FENCE, fênse. *v. n.* To practise the arts of manual defence. *Locke.* To guard against; to act on the defensive. *Locke.* To fight according to art. *Shakspeare.*

FENCE-MONTH*, fênse'-mûnth. *n. s.* The month in which it is prohibited to hunt in any forest. *Bullock.*

FENCEFUL*, fênse'-fûl. *a.* Affording defence. *Congreve.*

FENCELESS, fênse'-lêss. *a.* Without enclosure; open. *Milton.*

FENCER, fên'-sûr. *n. s.* One who teaches or practises the use of weapons. *Herbert.*

FENCIBLE, fên'-sê-bl. *a.* Capable of defence. *Spenser.*

FENCIBLES*, fên'-sê-blz. *n. s.* Such regiments as have been raised either expressly for the defence of our own country, or for a limited service.

FENCING*, fên'-sing. *n. s.* The art of fencing. *Arbuthnot.*

FENCINGMASTER, fên'-sing-mâ-stûr. *n. s.* One who teaches the science of defence, or the use of weapons. *Lord Herbert.*

FENCING-SCHOOL, fên'-sing-skôol. *n. s.* A place in which the use of weapons is taught. *Locke.*

To FEND δ , fênd. *v. a.* [fendo, Lat.] To keep off to shut out. *Dryden.*

To FEND, fênd. *v. n.* To dispute; to shift off a charge. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FENDER, fên'-dûr. *n. s.* An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

To FENERATE δ , fên'-êr-âte. *v. n.* [fœneror, Lat.] To put money to usury. *Cockeram.*

FENERA'TION, fên'-êr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Usury; the gain of interest. *Brown.*

FENE/STRAL*, fê-nêss'-trâl. *a.* [fenestralis, Lat.] Belonging to windows. *Bp. Nicholson.*

FE/NNEL δ , fên'-nêl. *99. n. s.* [fenol, Sax.] A plant of strong scent. *Milton.*

FE/NNELFLOWER, fên'-nêl-floû-ûr. *n. s.* A plant belonging to windows. *Bp. Nicholson.*

FEN/NNY, fên'-nê. *a.* [fenntŷ, Sax.] Marshy; boggy; moorish. *Moxon.* Inhabiting the marsh. *Shak.*

FE/NNYSTONES, fên'-nêss-tônz. *n. s.* A plant.

FE/NOWED*, fên'-ôde. *a.* [pynŷean, Sax.] Corrupted; decayed. *Dr. Favour.*

FE/NSUCKED, fên'-sûkt. *a.* Sucked out of marshes. *Shakspeare.*

FE/NUGREEK, fên'-û-grêek. *n. s.* [penogrecum, Sax.] A plant. *Bullock.*

FEOD δ , fûde. *n. s.* [feodum, low Lat.] Fee; tenure. *Diet.*

FE/ODAL, fû'-dâl. *a.* [feodal, Fr.] Held from another. Belonging to a feud or tenure. *Burke.*

FEODA/LITY*, fû-dâl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The possession of, or seigniorly over, divers fiefs; feudal tenure; feudal law. *Burke.*

FE/ODARY, fû'-dâ-rê. *n. s.* An officer appointed by the court of wards to be assistant to the escheators in every county at the finding of officers, and to give in evidence for the king.

FE/ODATARY*, fû'-dâ-tâ-rê. *n. s.* A tenant who holds his estate by feudal service. See FEUDATORY.

FE/ODATORY*, fû'-dâ-tûr-ê. *a.* Holding from another by some conditional tenure. *Bacon.*

To FE/OFF δ , fêl. 256. *v. a.* [feoffer, old Fr.] To put in possession; to invest with right. *Bp. Hall.*

§ I had always supposed, that the diphthong in this word, and its compound *enfeoff*, was pronounced like the long open *e*; but, upon inquiry into its actual pronunciation by the gentlemen of the law, found I had been in an error; and, though Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott mark *feoff* with the short *e*, they are in the same error respecting *enfeoff*, which they mark with the long *e*. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Barclay are under the same mistake in *feoff*, by pronouncing the diphthong long; and Mr. Nares is wrong also in pronouncing *enfeoff* in the same manner. Mr. Perry is the only one who is right in pronouncing the diphthong short in both. So much, however, had my ear been used to the long sound of this diphthong, that it escaped me in the words *enfeoff* and *enfeoffment*; which, to be consistent, I ought certainly to have marked with the short sound, as in *feoff* and *feoffee*. *W.*

FE/OFF*, fêl. *n. s.* A fief. *Fuller.*

FEOFFE/E, fêl'-fêl. [fêl'-fêl', Perry.] *n. s.* One put in possession. *Spenser.*

FE/OFFER, fêl'-fûr. *n. s.* One who gives possession of any thing. *Huloet.*

FE/OFFMENT, fêl'-mênt. *n. s.* The act of granting possession. *Cowel.*

FERA/CIOUS δ , fê-râ'-shûs. *a.* [ferax, Lat.] Fertile; fruitful.

FERA/CITY, fê-râs'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Fruitfulness; fertility. *Diet.*

FE/RAL, fê'-râl. *a.* [feralis, Lat.] Funereal; deadly. *Burton.*

FERE*, fêre. *n. s.* [fepa, Sax.] A companion, a mate; an equal. *Chaucer.*

FER/ETORY*, fêr'-ê-tûr-ê. *n. s.* [feretrum, Lat.] A place in churches where the bier is set. *Keefe.*

FE/RIAL δ , fê'-rê-âl. *a.* [ferialis, Lat.] Respecting the common days of the week; sometimes, holy days. *Gregory.*

FERIA/TION, fê-rê-â'-shûn. 534. *n. s.* The act of keeping holiday. *Brown.*

FERIE*, fê-rê. *n. s.* Any day of the week not kept holy. *Dance of Machabree.*
FERINE §, fê-rhe. 140. *a.* [*ferinus*, Lat.] Wild; savage. *Hale.*
FERINENESS, fê-rhe-nês. *n. s.* Barbarity; savageness; wildness. *Hale.*
FERITY, fêr-ê-tê. *n. s.* Barbarity; cruelty; wildness; savageness. *Pearson.*
To FERK*. See **To FIRK**.
FERM*, fêrn. *n. s.* [peopm, Sax.] Rent; farm. *Chalmers.* Lodging-house. *Spenser.*
To FERMENT §, fêr-mênt'. *v. a.* [*fermento*, Lat.] To exalt or rarely by intestine motion of parts. *Pope.*
To FERMENT, fêr-mênt'. *v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion. *Neile.*
FERMENT, fêr-mênt. 492. *n. s.* That which causes intestine motion. *Floyer.* Intestine motion; tumult. *Rogers.*
FERMENTABLE, fêr-mênt'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of fermentation.
FERMENTAL, fêr-mênt'-âl. *a.* Having the power to cause fermentation. *Brown.*
FERMENTATION, fêr-mên-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*fermentatio*, Lat.] A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarefies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles; as when heaven or yest rarefies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort. *Boyle.*
FERMENTATIVE, fêr-mên-tâ-tiv. *a.* Causing fermentation. *Arbutnot.*
FERMENTATIVENESS*, fêr-mên-tâ-tiv-nês. *n. s.* Capability of fermenting. *Dr. Tyson.*
FERMILLET*, fêr-mill-lêt. *n. s.* [*fermaillet*, old Fr.] A buckle or clasp.
FERN §, fêrn. *n. s.* [peapn, Sax.] A plant. *Hill.*
FERNY, fêrn-ê. *a.* Overgrown with fern. *Barret.*
FEROCIOUS §, fê-rô-shûs. 357. *a.* [*ferox*, Lat. *feroce*, Fr.] Savage; fierce. *Pope.* Ravenous; rapacious. *Brown.*
FEROCIOUSLY*, fê-rô-shûs-lê. *ad.* In a savage manner.
FEROCIOUSNESS*, fê-rô-shûs-nês. *n. s.* Fierceness; savageness.
FEROCITY, fê-rôs-ê-tê. *n. s.* Savageness; wildness; fierceness. *Addison.*
FERREOUS, fêr-rê-ûs. *a.* [*ferreus*, Lat.] Irony; of iron. *Brown.*
FERRET §, fêr-rêt. 99. *n. s.* [*ferret*, Dutch.] A kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits. *Sidney.* A kind of narrow woollen tape.
To FERRET, fêr-rêt. 99. *v. a.* To drive out of lurking places. *Heylin.*
FERRETER, fêr-rê-ûr. *n. s.* One that hunts another in his privacies. *Sherwood.*
FERRIAGE, fêr-rê-ljê. 90. *n. s.* [*feriage*, old Fr.] The fare paid at a ferry. *Sherwood.*
FERRUGINEOUS*, fêr-rû-jîn-ê-ûs. } *a.* [*ferrugin-*
FERRUGINOUS, fêr-rû-jîn-ûs. } *ous*, Lat.]
 Partaking of particles and qualities of iron. *Johnson.* *Ray.*
FERRULE, fêr-ril. *n. s.* [*virrole*, or *verrel*, old Fr.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking. *Ray.*
To FERRY §, fêr-rê. *v. a.* [papan, Sax.] To carry over in a boat. *Spenser.*
To FERRY, fêr-rê. *v. n.* To pass over water in a vessel of carriage.
FERRY, fêr-rê. } *n. s.* A vessel of
FERRY-BOAT, fêr-rê-bôte. } carriage. *Shak.*
 The passage over which the ferry-boat passes. *Wyndham.*
FERRYMAN, fêr-rê-mân. 88. *n. s.* One who keeps a ferry; one who, for hire, transports goods and passengers over the water. *Shakespeare.*
FERTH or **Forth**. Common terminations, the same as in English, an army; coming from the Saxon word *fyrð*. *Gibson.*
FERTILE §, fêr-til. 140. *a.* [*fertilis*, Lat.] Fruitful; abundant; plenteous. *Locke.*
FERTILENESS, fêr-til-nês. *n. s.* Fruitfulness; fecundity. *Sidney.*

To FERTILITATE, fêr-ill'-ê-tâte. *v. a.* To fecundate; to fertilize. *Brown.* *Ob. J.*
FERTILITY, fêr-ill'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness. *Ruleigh.*
To FERTILIZE, fêr-til-lize. *v. a.* To make fruitful; to make productive. *Boyle.*
FERTILY, fêr-til-ê. *ad.* Fruitfully; plenteously; abundantly. *Sherwood.* [Properly *fertilely* W.]
FERULA §, fêr-û-lâ. *n. s.* [*ferule*, Fr.] An instrument of correction, with which young scholars are beaten on the hand. *Shaw.*
FERULAR*, fêr-û-lâr. *n. s.* The ferule, or instrument of correction. *Hartlib.*
FERULE*, fêr-ûle. *n. s.* The more proper word for *ferula*. *Bp. Hall.*
To FERULE, fêr-ûle. *v. a.* To chastise with the ferula.
FERVENCY §, fêr-vên-sê. *n. s.* [*fervens*, Lat.] Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness. *Shak.* Pious ardour; zeal. *Hooker.*
FERVENT, fêr-vênt. *a.* Hot; boiling. *Wotton.* Hot in temper; vehement. *Hooker.* Ardent in piety; warm in zeal. *Acts*, xviii. Ardent in love. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
FERVENTLY, fêr-vênt-lê. *ad.* In a burning degree. *Hakewill.* Eagerly; vehemently. *Sir T. Elyot.* With pious ardour. *Col. iv.*
FERVENTNESS*, fêr-vênt-nês. *n. s.* Ardour; zeal. *Bale.*
FERVID §, fêr-vid. *a.* [*fervidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning; boiling. *Milton.* Vehement; eager; zealous.
FERVIDITY, fêr-vid-ê-tê. *n. s.* Heat; zeal; passion; ardour. *Dict.*
FERVIDNESS, fêr-vid-nês. *n. s.* Ardour of mind; zeal; passion. *Bentley.*
FERVOUR, fêr-vûr. 314. *n. s.* [*fervor*, Lat.] Heat; warmth. *Brown.* Heat of mind; zeal. *Hooker.* Ardour of piety. *Addison.*
FESCENNINE*, fês-sên-nlne. *n. s.* [from *Fescenna*, in Tuscany, where licentious and wanton verses were sung at weddings.] A licentious poem. *Burton.*
FESCENNINE*, fês-sên-nlne. *a.* Licentious; wanton. *Kennet.*
FESCUÉ, fês-kû. *n. s.* [*festu*, Fr.] A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters. *Holder.*
FESSELS, fês-sêlz. *n. s.* [*faziols*, Fr.] A kind of base grain. *May.*
FESSE, fês. *n. s.* The *fesse* is so called of the Latin word *fascia*, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle. *Peacham.*
FESTAL*, fês-tâi. *a.* [*festal*, old Fr.] Respecting feasts; befitting a feast. *Collins.*
To FESTER, fês-tûr. *v. n.* To rankle; to corrupt, to grow virulent. *Sidney.*
FESTINATE §, fês-tê-nâte. *a.* [*festinatus*, Lat.] Hasty; hurried. *Shakespeare.* *Ob. T.*
FESTINATELY, fês-tê-nâte-lê. *ad.* Hastily. *Shak.*
FESTINATION, fês-tê-nâ-shûn. *n. s.* Haste. *Brown.*
FESTIVAL §, fês-tê-vâl. *a.* [*festivus*, Lat.] Pertaining to feasts; joyous. *Atterbury.*
FESTIVAL, fês-tê-vâl. *n. s.* Time of feast; anniversary-day of civil or religious joy. *Milton.*
FESTIVE, fês-tiv. 140. *a.* [*festivus*, Lat.] Joyous; gay; befitting a feast. *Thomson.*
FESTIVITY, fês-tiv-ê-tê. *n. s.* Festival; time of rejoicing. *Brown.* Gayety; joyfulness. *Bp. Taylor.*
FESTOON, fês-tôon'. *n. s.* [*feston*, Fr.] An ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together, thickest at the middle, and suspended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpendicularly. *Harris.*
FESTUCINE, fês-tû-sîn. 140. *a.* [*festuca*, Lat.] Straw-colour, between green and yellow. *Brown.*
FESTUCOUS, fês-tû-kûs. *a.* Formed of straw. *Brown.*
To FET, fêt. *v. a.* To fetch. *Tusser.* To come to arrive at. *Sackville.*
FET, fêt. *n. s.* [*fait*, Fr.] A piece. *Drayton.* *Ob. J.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —têbe, tâb, bâll; —ôll; —pôând; —ôlin, THIS.

To FETCH *f.* *fêsh. v. a. preter. fetched.* [*fecan, pettan, Sax.*] To go and bring. *Shak.* To derive; to draw. *Shak.* To strike at a distance. *Bacon.* To bring to any state by some powerful operation. *Bacon.* To draw within any confinement or prohibition. *Sanderson.* To produce by some kind of force. *Milton.* To perform. *Shak.* To perform with suddenness or violence. *Shak.* To perform without suddenness or violence. *Beaumont und Fletcher.* To reach; to arrive at. *Milton.* To obtain as its price. *Locke.*

To FETCH, *fêsh. v. n.* To move with a quick return. *Shakspeare.*

FETCH, *fêsh. n. s.* [*pacen, Sax.*] A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; a trick; an artifice. *Stillingfleet.*

FETCHER, *fêsh-ûr. n. s.* One that fetches any thing. *Huloe.*

FETID *f.* *fê'-îd. 296.* [See **FETUS**.] [*fêl'-îd, Sheridan and Jones; fêl'-îd, Perry; a. [fœtidus, Lat.]* Stinking; rancid; having a smell strong and offensive. *Bacon.*

FETIDNESS, *fêl'-îd-nês. n. s.* The quality of stinking.

FETLOCK, *fêl'-lôk. n. s.* [*feet and lock.*] A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint of many horses. *Furrier's Dict.*

FETOR, *fêl'-ûr. n. s.* [*fœtor, Lat.*] A stink; a stench; a strong and offensive smell. *Brown.*

FETTER *f.* *fêl'-ûr. n. s.* It is commonly used in the plural, *fetters*. [*from feet; pettepe, Sax.*] Chains for the feet. *Ecclesi. xxi.*

To FETTER, *fêl'-ûr. v. a.* To bind; to enchain; to shackle; to tie. *Sidney.*

FETTERLESS, *fêl'-ûr-lês. a.* Free from restraint. *Marston.*

To FETTER, *fêl'-d. 405. v. n.* To do trifling business. *Bp. Hall.*

FETUS, *fêl'-ûs. 296, 489. n. s.* [*fœtus, Lat.*] Any animal in embryo; any thing yet in the womb. *Boyle.*

f. When can arise the different quantity of the *e* in *fetus* and *fetid*? Till a better reason appear, let us suppose the following: *fetus*, except the diphthong, retains its Latin form, and therefore is naturally pronounced with its first syllable long: *fetid* is anglicised; and, as most of these anglicised words of two syllables are derived from Latin words of three, where the first, be it short or long, is in our English-Latin pronounced short, the same syllable in the English words is generally short likewise. This has established something like a rule; and this rule has shortened the first syllable of *fetid*, though long in the Latin *fœtidus*.—See **DRAMA. W.**

FEU, *fê. n. s.* [*feoh, Sax.*] A fee, or feudal tenure.

FEU DE JOIE, *fêl'-dê-zwâ. [Fr.]* A bonfire; a firing of guns on any joyful occasion. *Brand.*

FEUD, *fêde. 264. n. s.* [*ræhð, Sax.*] Quarrel; contention; opposition; war. *Addison.*

FEUD *f.* *fêde. n. s.* [*feude, old Fr.]* A conditional allotment of land. *Blackstone.* See **FEOD**.

FEUDAL, *fêl'-dâl. a.* [*feudalis, low Lat.]* Pertaining to fees, feus, or tenures, by which lands are held of a superiour lord. *Hale.*

FEUDAL, *fêl'-dâl. n. s.* A dependance; something held by tenure.

FEUDALISM, *fêl'-dâl-îzm. n. s.* The feudal system.

FEUDALITY, *fêl'-dâl-î-tê. n. s.* The state of a chief lord; feodality. *Cotgrave.*

FEUDARY, *fêl'-dâr-ê. a.* Holding tenure under a superiour lord. *Milton.*

FEUDATARY, *fêl'-dâr-târ-ê. n. s.* One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure from a superiour. *Warton.*

FEUDATORY, See **FEODATORY**.

FEUDIST, *fêl'-dîst. n. s.* One learned in the law of feuds or fees. *Selden.*

FEUILLAGE, *fêl'-lâje. n. s.* [*Fr.]* A bunch or row of leaves. *Jervas.*

FEUILLE-MORT, *fêl'-môrt. n. s.* [*Fr.]* The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philémot*. *Locke.*

To FEU/TER, *fêl'-târ. v. a.* [*feutrer, old Fr.]* To make ready. *Spenser.*

FEUTERER, *fêl'-târ-ûr. n. s.* [*vautrier, Fr.]* A dogkeeper. *Massinger.*

FE/VER *f.* *fêl'-vûr. n. s.* [*fepep, Sax.]* A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. *Locke.*

To FE/VER, *fêl'-vûr. v. a.* To put into a fever. *Shak.*

FE/VER-COOLING, *fêl'-vûr-kôl'-îng. a.* Allaying the heat of fever. *Thomson.*

FEVER-SICK, *fêl'-vûr-sîk. a.* Diseased with a fever. *Peale.*

FEVER-WEAKENED, *fêl'-vûr-wêk'-knd. a.* Debilitated by fever.

FE/VERET, *fêl'-vûr-êt. n. s.* A slight fever; febricula. *Asyliffe.*

FE/VERFEW, *fêl'-vûr-fû. n. s.* [*fepeppuge, Sax.]* A plant. *Miller.*

FE/VERISH, *fêl'-vûr-îsh. a.* Diseased with a fever. *Arbuthnot.* Tending to a fever. *Swift.* Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold. *Dryden.* Hot; burning. *Dryden.*

FE/VERISHNESS, *fêl'-vûr-îsh-nês. n. s.* A slight disorder of the feverish kind. Mental restlessness. *Lord Shaftesbury.*

FE/VEROUS, *fêl'-vûr-ûs. a.* [*fevereux-se, Fr.]* Troubled with a fever or ague. *Shak.* Having the nature of a fever. *Milton.* Having a tendency to produce fevers. *Bacon.*

FE/VEROUSLY, *fêl'-vûr-ûs-lê. ad.* In a feverish manner. *Doane.*

FE/VERY, *fêl'-vûr-ê. a.* Diseased with a fever. *B. Jonson.*

FEW *f.* *fû. a.* [*pea, peapa, Sax.]* Not many; not in a great number. *Jer. xlii.* Sometimes elliptically; not many words. *Hooker.*

FE/WEL, *fêl'-îl. 99. n. s.* [*feu, Fr.]* Combustible matter; as, firewood, coal. *Hooker.*

To FE/WEL, *fêl'-îl. v. a.* To feed with fewel. *Cowley.*

FE/WMET, See **FUMET**.

FE/WNESS, *fêl'-nês. n. s.* Paucity; smallness of number. *Levit. xxv.* Paucity of words; brevity. *Shakspeare.*

To FEY, *fâ. v. a.* [*veghen, Dutch.]* To cleanse a ditch of mud. *Tusser.*

To FIANCE, *fîl'-ânse. v. a.* [*fiancer, Fr.]* To affiancé; to betroth. *Harmer.*

FIAT, *fîl'-ât. n. s.* [*Lat.]* An order; a decree. *Bentley.*

FIB, *fîb. n. s.* A lie; a falsehood. *Pope.*

To FIB, *fîb. v. n.* To lie; to tell lies. *Arbuthnot.*

FIBBER, *fîb-bûr. n. s.* A teller of fibs. *Sherwood.*

FIBRE, *fîl'-bûr. 416. n. s.* [*fibra, Lat.]* A small thread or string; the first constituent parts of bodies. *Pope.*

FIBRIL, *fîl'-brîl. n. s.* [*fibrille, Fr.]* A small fibre or string. *Cheyne.*

FIBROUS, *fîl'-brûs. 314. a.* Composed of fibres or stamina. *Bacon.*

FIBULA, *fîb'-û-lâ. n. s.* [*Lat.]* The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia. *Quincy.*

FICKLE, *fîk'-kl. 405. a.* [*pticehan, Sax.]* Changeable; inconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady. *Shak.* Not fixed; subject to vicissitude. *Milton.*

FICKLENESS, *fîk'-kl-nês. n. s.* Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness. *Sidney.*

FICKLY, *fîk'-kl-lê. ad.* Without certainty or stability. *Sandhern.*

FICO, *fîl'-kô. n. s.* [*Ital.]* An act of contempt done with the fingers, expressing a *fig* for you. *Carew.*

FICTILE, *fîk'-tîl. 140. a.* [*fictilis, Lat.]* Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter. *Bacon.*

FICTION, *fîk'-shûn. n. s.* [*fictio, Lat.]* The act of feigning or inventing. *Stillingfleet* The thing feigned or invented. *Raleigh.* A falsehood; a lie.

FICTIOUS, *fîk'-shûs. 292. a.* Fictitious; imaginary; invented. *Daniel.*

FICTITIOUS, *fîk'-tîsh-ûs. a.* [*fictitious, Lat.]* Counterfeit; false; not genuine. *Dryden.* Feign-

ed; imaginary. *Pope*. Not real; not true; allegorical. *Addison*.

FICTITIOUSLY, fîk-tîsh'-ûs-lè. *ad.* Falsely; counterfeitedly. *Brown*.

FICTITIOUSNESS*, fîk-tîsh'-ûs-nès. *n. s.* Feigned representation. *Johnson*.

FICTIVE*, fîk'-tîv. *a.* Feigned; imaginary. *Drayton*.

FID, fid. *n. s.* [*fitta*, Ital.] A pointed iron with which seamen untwist their cords. *Skinner*.

FIDDLE §, fîd'-dl. *n. s.* [fîdel, Sax.] A stringed instrument of music; a violin. *Stillingfleet*.

To FIDDLE, fîd'-dl. 405. *v. n.* To play upon a fiddle. *Bacon*. To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing. *Arbutnot*.

FIDDLEFADDLE, fîd'-dl-fad'-dl. *n. s.* A cant word; trifles. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

FIDDLEFADDLE, fîd'-dl-fad'-dl. *a.* Trifling; giving trouble about nothing. *Arbutnot*.

FIDDLER, fîd'-dl-ûr. *n. s.* One that plays upon the fiddle. *Bp. Taylor*.

FIDDLESTICK, fîd'-dl-sîk. *n. s.* The bow which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle. *Hudibras*.

FIDDLESTRING, fîd'-dl-string. *n. s.* The string of a fiddle. *Arbutnot*.

FIDELITY, fê-dêl'-è-tè. 126. *n. s.* [*fidelitas*, Lat.] Honesty; veracity. *Hooker*. Faithful adherence. *Clarke*.

To FIDGE §, fîdje. } *v. n.* [*fika*, Su. Goth.]

To FIDGET §, fîdj'-ît. 99. } To move nimbly, and irregularly. *Brcton*.

FIDGET*, fîdj'-ît. *n. s.* Restless agitation. *Gray*.

FIDGETY*, fîdj'-ît-è. *a.* Restless; impatient.

FIDUCIAL §, fê-dû'-shâl. 126, 357. *a.* [*fiducia*, Lat.] Confident; undoubting. *Bp. Hall*.

✚ For the impropriety of pronouncing the second syllable of this and the two [three] following words, as if written *joo*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked them, see *Principles*, No. 376 and 472. *W.*

FIDUCIALLY*, fê-dû'-shâl-lè. *a.* Undoubtedly; confidently. *South*.

FIDUCIARY, fê-dû'-shê-â-rè. *n. s.* One who holds any thing in trust. One who depends on faith without works. *Hammond*.

FIDUCIARY, fê-dû'-shê-â-rè. *a.* Confident; steady; undoubting. *Walke*. Not to be doubted. *Howell*. Held in trust. *Spelman*.

FIE*, fl. *interj.* See *Fy*. A word of blame or indignation.

FIEF §, fêf. *n. s.* [*Fy*] A fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superior. *Arbutnot*.

FIELD §, fêld. 275. *n. s.* [felb, Sax.] Ground not inhabited, not built on. *Gen. ii.* Ground not enclosed. *Mortimer*. Cultivated tract of ground. *Pope*. The open country. *Shak.* The ground of battle. *Locke*. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field. *Shak.* A wide expanse. *Dryden*. Space; compass; extent. *Addison*. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn. *Dryden*. [In heraldry.] The surface of a shield. *Dryden*.

FIELDED, fêl'-dêd. *a.* Being in the field of battle. *Shakspeare*.

FIELD-BASIL, fêld'-bâz-îl. *n. s.* [*field* and *basil*.] A plant.

FIELD-BED, fêld'-bêd. *n. s.* A bed contrived to be set up in the field. *Shakspeare*.

FIELDFARE, fêl'-fâre. 515. *n. s.* [felb and fapan, Sax.] A bird. *Bacon*.

FIELDMARSHAL, fêld-mâr'-shâl. *n. s.* Commander of an army in a field; the officer of highest military rank in England.

FIELD-MOUSE, fêld'-môûse. *n. s.* A mouse that burrows in banks. *Mortimer*.

FIELDOFFICER, fêld-ôf'-fê-sûr. *n. s.* An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment; as, the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELDPIECE, fêld'-pêese. *n. s.* Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges. *Knolles*.

FIELD-PREACHER*, fêld'-prêish'-ûr. *n. s.* One

who preaches in a field or open place. *Bp. Lawington*.

FIELD-PREACHING*, fêld'-prêish'-îng. *n. s.* The act of pronouncing an harangue in a field or open place. *Warburton*.

FIELDRoom*, fêld'-rôom. *n. s.* Unobstructed room; open space. *Drayton*.

FIELDSPORTS*, fêld'-spôrts. *n. s.* Diversions of shooting and hunting. *Ld. Chesterfield*.

FIELDY*, fêl'-dè. *a.* Open like a field. *Wicliffe*.

FIEND §, fêend. 275. *n. s.* [frend, Sax.] An enemy, the great enemy of mankind; the devil. *Wicliffe*. Any infernal being. *B. Jonson*.

FIENDFUL*, fêend'-fûl. *a.* Full of evil or devilish practices. *Marlowe*.

FIENDLIKE*, fêend'-like. *a.* Resembling a fiend; extremely wicked. *Warton*.

PIERCE §, fêerse, or fêrse. [fêerse, *Perry and Jones*; fêrse, *Sheridan*.] *a.* [*fier*, Fr.] Savage; ravenous; easily enraged. *Job*, x. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief. *Pope*. Violent; outrageous. *Gen. xlix.* Passionate; angry; furious. *Locke*. Strong; forcible. *James*, iiii.

✚ The first mode of pronouncing this word is the most general; the second is heard chiefly on the stage. Actors, who have such continual occasion to express the passions, feel a propriety in giving a short vowel sound to a word denoting a rapid and violent emotion; and therefore, though this pronunciation may be said to be grammatically improper, it is philosophically right.—See *CHEERFUL*. *W.*

PIERCELY, fêerse'-lè, or fêrse'-lè. *ad.* Violently furiously. *Bacon*.

PIERCEDMINDED*, fêerse'-mind-êd. *a.* Vehement in rage; eager of mischief. 2 *Macc. vi. 18.* *Bp. Wilson's Bible*.

PIERCENESS, fêerse'-nès, or fêrse'-nès. *n. s.* Ferocity; savageness. *Swift*. Eagerness for blood, fury. *Sidney*. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment. *Shak.* Violence; outrageous passion. *Dryden*. Vehemence; hasty force.

PIERIFI'CIAS, fî-è-rê-fâ'-shûs. 88. *n. s.* [In law.] A judicial writ for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages. *Covel*.

PIERINESS, fî-êr-è-nès. *n. s.* Hot qualities; heat; acrimony. *Boyle*. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour. *Addison*.

PIERY §, fî-êr-è. *a.* [from *fire*.] Consisting of fire. *Spenser*. Hot like fire. *Shak.* Vehement; ardent; active. *Shak.* Passionate; outrageous; easily provoked. *Tatler*. Unrestrained; fierce. *Shak.* Heated by fire. *Hooker*. Glaring like fire. *St. T. Elyot*.

PIFE §, fîfe. *n. s.* [*fifre*, Fr.] A pipe blown to the drum. *Shakspeare*.

PIFER*, fî'-fîr. *n. s.* One who plays on the fife.

FIFTEEN, fîf'-têen. *a.* [fîf'têyne, Sax.] Five and ten. *Shakspeare*.

FIFTEENTH, fîf'-têenth. *a.* [fîf'teodâ, Sax.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth. *Bacon*.

FIFTH §, fîfth. *a.* [fîf'ta, Sax.] The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth. *Dryden*. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they express: *a fifth, a fifth part; a third, a third part.* *Swift*.

FIFTHLY, fîfth'-lè. *ad.* In the fifth place. *Bacon*.

FIFTIETH, fîf'-tê-êth. 279. *a.* The ordinal of fifty. *Newton*.

FIFTY, fîf'-tè. *a.* [fîf'tig, Sax.] Five tens. *Locke*.

FIG §, fig. *n. s.* [*ficus*, Lat.] A tree that bears figs. *Pope*. The fruit of the fig-tree. *Bacon*.—*A fig for you*. See *Fico*.

To FIG, fig. *v. a.* To insult with fices or contemptuous motions of the fingers. *Shak.* To put something useless into one's head. *L'Estrange*.

To FIG*, fig. *v. n.* [*fika*, Su. Goth.] To move suddenly or quickly. *Sylvester*.

FIG'RY*, fê-gâ'-rè. *n. s.* [a corruption of *vago-ri*] A frolic; a wild project. *M. Gades*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, bùll; —ðil; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

FIGAPPLE, fig'-ap-pl. 405. *n. s.* A fruit. *Mortimer*.

FIG-GNAT, fig'-nât. *n. s.* An insect of the fly kind.

To FIGHT §, fig'-t, *v. n.* preter. *fought*; part. pass. *fought*. [æohtan, Sax.] T^o contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms. *Shak.* To combat; to duel; to contend in single fight. 2 *Esd.* xiii. To act as a soldier in any case. *Shak.* To contend. *Sandys*.

To FIGHT, fig'-t, *v. a.* To war against; to combat against. *Dryden*.

FIGHT, fig'-t, *n. s.* Battle. *Milton*. Combat; duel. *Dryden*. Something to screen the combatants in ships. *Dryden*.

FIGHTER, fig'-tûr. *n. s.* A warrior; a duellist. *Shakspeare*.

FIGHTING, fig'-ting, part. *a.* Qualified for war; fit for battle. 2 *Chron.* xxvi. Occupied by war. *Pope*.

FIGHTING*, fig'-ting. *n. s.* Contention; quarrel; combat. 2 *Cor.* vii.

FIGLEAF*, fig'-leef. *n. s.* A leaf of the fig-tree; a flimsy covering. *Genesis*, iii.

FIGMARGOLD, fig'-mâr-ê-gold. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

FIGMENT, fig'-mënt. *n. s.* [*figmentum*, Lat.] An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned. *Brown*.

FIGPECKER, fig'-pêk-ûr. *n. s.* A bird.

FIGTREE*, fig'-trê. *n. s.* The tree that bears figs. *Psal.* cv.

FIGULATE, fig'-lâte. 91. *a.* [*figulus*, Lat.] Made of potters' clay.

FIGURABLE §, fig'-û-râ-bl. *a.* [*figuro*, Lat.] Capable of being brought to a certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water. *Bacon*.

FIGURABILITY, fig'-û-râ-bl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

FIGURAL, fig'-û-râl. *a.* Represented by delineation. *Brown*.

FIGURATE, fig'-û-râte. 91. *a.* [*figuratus*, Lat.] Of a certain and determinate form. *Bacon*. Resembling any thing of a determinate form; as, *figurate* stones, retaining the forms of shells in which they were formed by the deluge. Not literal; figurative. *Bale*.

FIGURATED*, fig'-û-râ-têd. *a.* Representing some geometrical figure. *Potter*.

FIGURATION, fig'-û-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* Determination to a certain form. *Bacon*. The act of giving a certain form. *Bacon*. Mixture of concords and discords in music. *Gregory*.

FIGURATIVE, fig'-û-râ-tiv. *a.* [*figurativus*, Fr.] Representing something else; typical; representative. *Hooker*. Not literal. *Stillington*. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exhortations. *Dryden*.

FIGURATIVELY, fig'-û-râ-tiv-lê. *ad.* By a figure; in a sense different from that which words originally imply; not literally. *Hammond*.

FIGURE §, fig'-ûre. *n. s.* [*figura*, Lat.] The form of any thing as terminated by the outline. *Bacon*. Shape; form; semblance. *Isaiah*, xlv. Person; external form; appearance, mean or grand. *Addison*. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character. *Addison*. Magnificence; splendour. *Law*. A statue; an image; something formed in resemblance of somewhat else. *Addison*. Representations in painting. *Dryden*. Arrangement; disposition; modification. *Watts*. A character denoting a number. *Shak.* The horoscope; the diagram of the aspect of the astrological houses. *Shak.* [In theology.] Type; representative. *Romans*, v. [In rhetoric.] Any mode of speaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive sense. In strict acceptance, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence a *figure*; but they are confounded even by the exactest writers. *Locke*. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

There is a coarse and a delicate pronunciation of this word and its compounds. The first is such a pronunciation as makes the *u* short and shut, as if written *figgur*: the last preserves the sound of *u* open, as if *y*

were prefixed, *fig-yure*. That this is the true sound of open *u*, see *Principles*, No. 8. *W*

To FIGURE, fig'-ûre. *v. a.* To form into any determinate shape. *Bacon*. To show by a corporeal resemblance. *Spenser*. To cover or adorn with figures. *Shak.* To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms or matter. *Shak.* To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance. *Hooker*. To image in the mind. *Temple*. To prefigure; to foreshow. *Shak.* To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal. *Locke*. To note by characters. *Dryden*.

To FIGURE*, fig'-ûre. *v. n.* To make a figure. *Bolingbroke*.

FIGURE-CASTER*, fig'-ûre-kâs-tûr. *n. s.* A pretender to astrology. *Milton*.

FIGURE-FLINGER, fig'-ûre-flîng-ûr. *n. s.* A pretender to astrology and prediction. *Collier*.

FIGWORT, fig'-wûrt. *n. s.* [ῑῑῑῑῑῑ, Sax.] A plant. *Miller*.

FILA/CEOUS, fê-lâ'-shûs. 357. *a.* [*filum*, Lat.] Consisting of threads. *Bacon*.

FILACER, fil'-â-sûr. 98. *n. s.* [*filazarius*, low Lat.] An officer in the Common Pleas, so called, because he files those writs whereon he makes process. *Harris*.

FILAMENT §, fil'-â-mënt. *n. s.* [*filamenta*, Lat.] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread. *Brown*.

FILAMENTOUS*, fil'-â-mên-tûs. *a.* Like a slender thread. *The Student*.

FILANDER*. See **FILANDERS**.

FILBERT, fil'-bûrt. 98. *n. s.* A fine hazel nut with a thin shell. *Bacon*.

To FILCH §, filsh. *v. a.* To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer; usually spoken of petty thefts. *Spenser*.

FILCHER, filsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A thief; a petty robber. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

FILCHINGLY*, fil'-tshîng-lê. *ad.* In a thievish manner. *Sherwood*.

FILE §, file. *n. s.* [*filum*, Lat.] A thread. *Wotton*. A line on which papers are strung to keep them in order. *Bacon*. A catalogue; roll; series. *Shak.* A line of soldiers ranged one behind another. *Shak.* [æol, Sax.] An instrument to rub down prominences. *Moxon*. Style; manner of writing; a Latinism. *Spenser*.

FILECUTTER, file'-kût-ûr. *n. s.* A maker of files. *Moxon*.

To FILE, file. *v. a.* To string upon a thread or wire. *Fenshaue*. [æeolan, Sax.] To cut with a file. *Hooker*. To smooth; to polish. *Spenser*. [æpylan, Sax.] To foul; to sully. *Spenser*.

To FILE, file. *v. n.* To march in a file, not abreast, but one behind another. *Totter*. To rank with. To be strung, as it were, upon the same thread. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

FILEMOT, fil'-ê-môt. *n. s.* [*feuille-mort*, Fr.] A brown or yellow-brown colour. *Swift*.

FILER, fil'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who files; one who uses the file in cutting metals. *Sherwood*.

FILIAL §, fil'-yâl. 113. *a.* [*filius*, Lat.] Pertaining to a son; befitting a son. *Sidney*. Bearing the character or relation of a son. *Milton*.

FILIA/TION, fil'-ê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The relation of a son to a father; correlative to paternity. *Hale*.

FILIBEG*. See **FILIBEG**.

FILIGRANE §*, fil'-ê-grâne. } *n. s.* [*filum* and

FILIGREE Work §*, fil'-ê-grê. } *gravium*, Lat.] Work, curiously wrought, in the manner of little threads or grains, usually in gold and silver; a kind of wire-work. *Tatler*. *Swinburne*.

FILIGRAINED*, fil'-ê-grân'd. *a.* Whatever is made of silver wire-work.

FILINGS, fil'-îngz. *n. s.* Fragments rubbed off by the action of the file. *Brown*.

To FILL §, fil. *v. a.* [rýllan, Sax.] To store till no more can be admitted. *St. John*. To store abundantly. *Milton*. To satisfy; to content. *Milton*. To glut; to surfeit. *Shak.* To fill out. To pour out liquor for drink. To extend by something contained. *Dryden*. To fill up. To make full. *Pope*

To supply. *Addison*. To occupy by bulk. *Bur-net*. To engage; to employ. *Shakspeare*.
To FILL, *fil*. *v. n.* To give to drink. *Rev.* xviii. To grow full. To glut; to satiate. *Bacon*.—*To fill up*. To grow full. *Woodward*.
FILL, *fil*. *n. s.* As much as may produce complete satisfaction. *Spenser*. [More properly *thill*.] The place between the shafts of a carriage. *Mortimer*.
FILLER, *fil'-lûr*. *n. s.* Any thing that fills up room without use. *Dryden*. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage. *Mortimer*. One who stores abundantly. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
FILLET §, *fil'-lit*. 99. *n. s.* [*filet*, Fr.] A band tied round the head or other part. *Dryden*. The fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal. *Dryden*. Meat rolled together, and tied round. *Swift*. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called *listel*. *Exod.* xxvii.
To FILLET, *fil'-lit*. *v. a.* To bind with a bandage or fillet. *Sir T. Herbert*. To adorn with an astragal. *Ex.* xxviii.
FILLIBEG*, *fil'-lè-bég*. *n. s.* [*filladh-beg*, Gael.] A little plaid; a dress, reaching only to the knees, worn in the Highlands of Scotland, instead of breeches. *Johnson*.
FILLING*, *fil'-ling*. *n. s.* Supply. *Beauley*. The act of growing full. *Sharp*.
To FILLIP §, *fil'-lip*. *v. a.* To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion. *Shak*.
FILLIP, *fil'-lip*. *n. s.* A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
FILLY, *fil'-lè*. *n. s.* [*fillog*, Welsh.] A young mare: opposed to a colt, or young horse. *Shak*. A wanton girl; a flirt. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
FILM §, *film*. *n. s.* [*film*, Sax.] A thin pellicle or skin. *Bacon*.
To FILM, *film*. *v. a.* To cover with a pellicle or thin skin. *Shakspeare*.
FILMY, *fil'-mè*. *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles. *Sir H. Wotton*.
To FILTER §, *fil'-tûr*. *v. a.* [*filtro*, low Lat.] To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads. To strain; to percolate. *Grew*.
FILTER, *fil'-tûr*. *n. s.* [*filtrum*, Lat.] A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it. A strainer; a searce. *Ray*.
FILTH §, *filth*. *n. s.* [*filð*, Sax.] Dirt; nastiness. *Bacon*. Corruption; pollution. *Tillotson*.
FILTHILY, *filth'-è-lè*. *ad.* Nastily; foully; grossly. *Burton*.
FILTHINESS, *filth'-è-nès*. *n. s.* Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness. *Sidney*. Corruption; pollution. *South*.
FILTHY, *filth'-è*. *a.* Nasty; foul; dirty. *Shakspeare*. Gross; polluted. *Dryden*.
To FILTRATE §, *fil'-trâte*. 91. *v. a.* To strain; to percolate; to filter. *Arbuthnot*.
FILTRATION, *fil-trâ'-shûn*. *n. s.* A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. *Boyle*.
FIMBLE *Hemp*, *fin'-bl-hèmp*. *n. s.* [corrupted from *femalè*.] The light summer hemp, that bears no seed. *Mortimer*.
To FIMBRIATE*, *fin'-brè-âte*. *v. a.* [*fimbriatus*, Lat.] To fringe; to hem. *Fuller*.
FIN §, *fin*. *n. s.* [*fin*, Sax.] The wing of a fish; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water. *More*.
FIN-FOOTED, *fin'-fût-éd*. *a.* Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes. *Brown*.
FINABLE, *fin'-nâ-bl*. 405. *a.* That admits a fine; that deserves a fine. *Bacon*.
FINAL §, *fin'-nâl*. 88. *a.* [*finalis*, Lat.] Ultimate; last. *Milton*. Conclusive; decisive. *Bacon*. Mortal; destructive. *Spenser*. Respecting the end or motive. *Hooker*.
FINALLY, *fin'-nâl-è*. *ad.* Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion. *Milton*. Completely; without recovery. *Davies*.

FINANCE, *fin'-nânce*. *n. s.* [Fr.] Revenue; income; profit. *Bacon*.
FINANCIAL*, *fin'-nân'-shâl*. *a.* Respecting finance. *Burke*.
FINANCIER, *fin'-nân-sèèr*. 357. *n. s.* [Fr.] One who collects or farms the public revenue; one who understands the public revenue. *Bacon*.
FINNARY, *fin'-nà-rè*. *n. s.* [from *To fine*.] In the iron works, the second forge at the iron mills. *Diet*.
FINCH, *finsh*. *n. s.* [*finch*, Sax.] A small bird, of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bullfinch. *Shakspeare*.
To FIND §, *find*. *v. a.* [*findan*, Sax.] To obtain by searching or seeking. *St. Matt.* vii. To obtain something lost. *St. Luke*, xv. To obtain something desired. *Milton*. To meet with; to fall upon. *Pope*. To know by experience. *Cowley*. To come to; to attain. *Milton*. To discover by study. *Spenser*. To discover what is hidden. *Cowley*. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident. *Cowley*. To gain by any mental endeavour. *Milton*. To remark; to observe. *Milton*. To detect; to deprehend; to catch. *Locke*. To reach; to attain. *Job*, iii. To meet. *Cowley*. To settle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion. *Cowley*. To determine by judicial verdict. *Bacon*. To supply; to furnish. *Bacon*. [In law.] To approve; as, to find a bill. *Blackstone*. To purpose; to find in one's heart. *Spenser*.—*To find himself*. To be; to fare, with regard to ease or pain. *L'Estrange*. *To find out*. To unridle, to solve. *Ecclus.* xiii. To discover something hidden. *Job*, ii. To obtain the knowledge of. *Dryden*. To invent; to excogitate. 2 *Chron.* ii.
FINDER, *find'-ûr*. *n. s.* One that meets or falls upon any thing. *Shak*. One that picks up any thing lost. *Dome*. A discoverer; an inventor. *Sidney*.
FINDFAULT, *find'-fâlt*. *n. s.* A censurer; a cavalier. *Shakspeare*.
FINDFAULTING*, *find'-fâlt-ing*. *a.* Cavilling; captious. *Whitlock*.
FINDING*, *find'-ing*. *n. s.* Discovery by study. *Ecclus.* xiii. Discovery by chance. *Shak*. [In law.] The return made by the jury to the bill of indictment.
FINDY, *fin'-dè*. *a.* [*findig*, Sax.] Plump weighty; firm; solid. *Junius*. *Ob. J.*
FINE §, *fine*. *a.* [*fine*, Fr.] Not coarse. *Spenser*. Refined; pure; free from dross. *Ezra*, viii. Subtile; thin; tenuous. *Bacon*. Refined; subtilely excogitated. *Bacon*. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp. *Bacon*. Clear; pellucid; transparent. *B. Jonson*. Nice; exquisite; delicate. *Davies*. Artful; dexterous. *Bacon*. Fraudulent; sly; knavishly subtle. *Spenser*. Elegant; beautiful in thought or language. *Dryden*. Applied to person, it means beautiful with dignity. *Spence*. Accomplished; elegant of manners. *Felton*. Showy; splendid. *Pope*. Ironically. Something that will serve the purpose; something worth contemptuous notice. *Shak*. Taper; slender. *Prior*.
FINE, *fine*. *n. s.* [*fin*, Cimbr.] A mulct; a pecuniary punishment. *Davies*. Penalty. *Shak*. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty. *Shak*. [*finis*, Lat.] The end; conclusion; used adverbially, in *fine*. *Sidney*.
To FINE, *fine*. *v. a.* To refine; to purify. *Prov.* xvii. To embellish; to decorate. *Shak*. To make less coarse. *Mortimer*. To make transparent. *Mortimer*. To punish with pecuniary penalty. *Locke*.
To FINE, *fine*. *v. n.* To pay a fine. *Oldham*.
To FINEDRAW, *fine'-drâw*. *v. a.* [*fine and draw*.] To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.
FINEDRAWER, *fine'-drâw-ûr*. *n. s.* One whose business is to sew up rents.
FINEFINGERED, *fine'-fing-gûrd*. *a.* Nice; artful; exquisite. *Spenser*.
FINELESS*, *fine'-lès*. *a.* [*fine and less*.] Unbounded; endless. *Shakspeare*.
FINELY, *fine'-lè*. *ad.* Beautifully; elegantly. *Addison*. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point. *Peacham*. Not coarsely; not meanly; gayly. *Bacon*. In small parts; subtilely; not grossly. *Boyle*. Ironi-

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

cally; wretchedly. *South.* Subtly; artfully. *Watton.* In a great degree; completely; purely. *H. Earl of Clarendon.*

FINENESS, fîn'-nês. *n. s.* Elegance; beauty; delicacy. *Sidney.* Show; splendour; gayety of appearance. *Boyle.* Subtly; artfulness; ingenuity. *Bp. Taylor.* Purity: freedom from dross or base mixtures. *Bacon.* Smoothness; not coarseness. *Dryden.*

FINER, fîn'-nâr. 98. *n. s.* One who purifies metals. *Proverbs*, xxv.

FINERY, fîn'-nâr-ê. 557. *n. s.* Show; splendour of appearance; gayety of colours. *Southern.* The name of a forge at iron-works.

FINESPOKEN*, fîne-spô'-kn. *a.* Using a number of fine phrases. *Lord Chesterfield.*

FINESPUN*, fîne'-spûn. *a.* Ingeniously contrived; artfully invented. *Louth.*

FINE'SSE, fê-nês'. 126. *n. s.* [Fr.] Artifice; stratagem. *Hayward.*

FINGER §, fîng'-gûr. 381. *n. s.* [fîng'ep, Sax.] The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold. *Ray.* A small measure of extension; the breadth of a finger. *Wilkins.* The hand; the instrument of work. *Waller.*

To FINGER, fîng'-gûr. *v. a.* To touch lightly; to toy with. *Shak.* To touch unseasonably or thievesly. *Shak.* To touch an instrument of music. *Shak.* To handle without effort or violence. *Bp. Hall.* To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers.

FINGERBOARD*, fîng'-gûr-bôrd. *n. s.* The board at the neck of a fiddle, guitar, or the like, where the fingers operate on the strings. *A. Wood.*

FINGERED*, fîng'-gûrd. *a.* Having fingers. *Shelton.*

FINGERFERN, fîng'-gûr-fêrn. *n. s.* A plant.

FINGERING*, fîng'-gûr-îng. *n. s.* The act of touching lightly, of toying with. *Grew.* The manner of touching an instrument of music. *Shak.* Work exquisitely performed with the fingers. *Spenser.*

FINGERSTONE, fîng'-gûr-stône. *n. s.* A fossil resembling an arrow.

FINGLEFANGLE, fîng'-gl'-fâng'-gl. *n. s.* A trifle; a burlesque word. *Hudibras.*

FINICAL §, fîn'-ê-kâl. *a.* [from *fine*.] Nice; foppish. *Shakespeare.*

FINICALLY, fîn'-ê-kâl-ê. *ad.* Foppishly.

FINICALNESS, fîn'-ê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* Superfluous nicety; foppery. *Warburton.*

To FINISH §, fîn'-îsh. *v. a.* [*finio*, Lat.] To bring to the end purposed; to complete. *St. Luke*, xiv. To make perfect. *Brome.* To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended. *Blackmore.* To end; to put an end to.

FINISH*, fîn'-îsh. *n. s.* The last touch or polish of the composition.

FINISHER, fîn'-îsh-ûr. *n. s.* Performer; accomplisher. *Shak.* One that puts an end; ender. *Hooker.* One that completes or perfects. *Heb.* xii.

FINISHING*, fîn'-îsh-îng. *n. s.* Completion. 1 *Esd.* v. The last touch of a composition. *Warburton.*

FINITE §, fîn'-îte. 126. *a.* [*finitus*, Lat.] Limited; bounded; terminated. *Locke.*

FINITELESS, fîn'-îte-lês. *a.* Without bounds; unlimited. *Brown.*

FINITELY, fîn'-îte-lê. *ad.* Within certain limits; to a certain degree. *Stillington.*

FINITENESS, fîn'-îte-nês. *n. s.* Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. *Norris.*

FINITUDE, fîn'-ê-tûde. *n. s.* Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. *Cheyne.*

FINLESS, fîn'-lês. *a.* [from *fin*.] Wanting fins. *Shakespeare.*

FINLIKE, fîn'-îlke. *a.* Formed in imitation of fins. *Dryden.*

FINNED, fînd. 362. *a.* Having broad edges spread out on either side. *Mortimer.*

FINNIKIN*, fîn'-nê-kîn. *n. s.* A particular species of pigeon. *Chambers.*

FINNY, fîn'-nê. *a.* Furnished with fins; formed for the element of water. *Dryden.*

FINTOED, fîn'-tôde. *a.* Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes. *Ray.*

FINTOCHIO, fê-nô'-shê-ô. *n. s.* [Ital.] A species of fennel. A plant.

FINS*, fînz. *n. s.* [*Finnes*, Swed.] People of Finland in Sweden.

FINSSCALE*, fîn'-skåle. *n. s.* The river fish called the rudd. *Chambers.*

FIPPLE, fîp'-pl. *n. s.* [*fibula*, Lat.] A stopper. *Bacon.*

FIR §, fêr. 109. *n. s.* [*fyr*, Welsh.] The tree of which deal-boards are made. *Miller.*

FIR-TREE*, fêr'-trê. *n. s.* The tree called fir. *Isaiah.*

FIRE §, fîre. *n. s.* [fîr, Sax.] The igneous element. *Dryden.* Any thing burning. *Shak.* A conflagration of towns or countries. *Arbutnot.* Flame; light; lustre. *Shak.* Torture by burning. *Prior.* The punishment of the damned. *Isaiah*, xxxiii. Any thing provoking; any thing that inflames the passions. *Shak.* Ardour of temper. *Atterbury.* Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expression; spirit of sentiment. *Cowley.* The passion of love. *Dryden.* Eruption or imposthumation: as, St. Anthony's fire.—*To set fire on*, or *set on fire*. To kindle; to inflame. *Knolles.* *To set a fire.* To inflame. *Carew.*

To FIRE, fîre. *v. a.* To set on fire; to kindle. *Hayward.* To inflame the passions; to animate. *Dryden.* To drive by fire. *Shak.* To cauterize. A term of farriery.

To FIRE, fîre. *v. n.* To take fire; to be kindled. To be inflamed with passion. To discharge any fire-arms. *Smith.*

FIREARMS, fîre'-ârmz. *n. s.* Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns. *Clarendon.*

FIREBALL, fîre'-bâll. *n. s.* Grenade; a ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown. *South.*

FIREBRAND, fîre'-brând. *n. s.* [*fire and brand*.] A piece of wood kindled. *L'Estrange.* An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who causes mischief. *Shakespeare.*

FIREBRUSH, fîre'-brûsh. *n. s.* The brush which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth. *Swift.*

FIRECROSS, fîre'-krôs. *n. s.* [*fire and cross*.] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms. *Hayward.*

FIREDRAKE, fîre'-drâke. *n. s.* A fiery serpent. *Dryden.* An ignis fatuus. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FIRE-ENGINE*, fîre'-ên-jîn. *n. s.* A machine for extinguishing accidental fires, by a stream or jet of water. *Chambers.*

FIRELOCK, fîre'-lôk. *n. s.* A soldier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint. *Gay.*

FIREMAN, fîre'-mân. *n. s.* One who is employed to extinguish burning houses. *Gay.* A man of violent passions. *Tatler.*

FIREMASTER*, fîre'-mâ'-stûr. *n. s.* An officer of artillery, who superintends the composition of all fire-work.

FIRENEW, fîre'-nû. *a.* [*vier-neu*, Teut. i. e. *brand-neu*.] New from the forge; new from the melting house. *Shakespeare.*

FIRE-OFFICE*, fîre'-ôf'-fîs. *n. s.* An office of ensurance from fire.

FIREPAN, fîre'-pân. *n. s.* A pan for holding fire. *Exodus*, xxvii. In a gun: the receptacle for the priming powder.

FIREPLUG*, fîre'-plûg. *n. s.* A stopple which, in the streets of London, covers a cock which conveys water into pipes, in order to be immediately serviceable in cases of fire.

FIRER, fîre'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* An incendiary. *Carew.*

FRESHIP, fîre'-shîp. *n. s.* A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy. *Wiseman.*

FRESHOVEL, fîre'-shôv'-vl. *n. s.* The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up. *Brown.*

FIRESIDE, fîre'-sîde. *n. s.* The hearth; the chimney. *Bacon.*

FIRESTICK, fire'-sîlk. *n. s.* A lighted stick or brand. *Digby.*
FIRESTONE, fire'-stone. *n. s.* A compound metallic fossil, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallick earth, which has its name of pyrites, or *firestone*, from its giving fire on being struck against a steel much more freely than a flint will do. *Hill.*
FIREWOOD, fire'-wûd. *n. s.* Wood to burn; fuel.
FIREWORK, fire'-wûrk. *n. s.* Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances. *Bacon.*
FIREWORKER*, fire'-wûrk-ûr. *n. s.* An officer of artillery subordinate to the firemaster.
FIRING, fî'-ring. *n. s.* Fuel. *Mortimer.*
TO FIRK, fêrk. *v. a.* [*ferio*, Lat.] To whip; to beat; to correct; to chastise. *Hudibras.* To drive. *Middleton.*
FIRKIN, fêr'-kîn. *n. s.* [*reopen*, Sax.] A vessel containing nine gallons. *Arbutnot.* A small vessel. *Denham.*
FIRM §, fêrm. 108. *a.* [*firmitas*, Lat.] Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard; opposed to *soft*. *Job*, xli. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken. *Bacon.* Solid; not giving way; not fluid. *Raleigh.*
FIRM*, fêrm. *n. s.* A declaration in writing. *Ricard.* A mercantile term for the name under which a partnership carries on business. *Burke.*
TO FIRM, fêrm. *v. a.* [*firmo*, Lat.] To settle; to confirm; to establish; to fix. *Knolles.* To fix without wandering. *Spenser.*
FIRMAMENT §, fêr'-mâ-mênt. *n. s.* [*firmamentum*, Lat.] The sky; the heavens. *Spenser.*
FIRMAMENTAL, fêr'-mâ-mênt'-tâl. *a.* Celestial; of the upper regions. *Dryden.*
FIRMAN*, or **PHIRMAN***, fêr'-mân. *n. s.* [*firma*, Arab.] A grant or license given by Asiatic potentates. *Sir T. Herbert.*
FIRMITY*, fêr'-mê-tê. *n. s.* [*firmitas*, Lat.] Strength; firmness. *Chillingworth.*
FIRMITUDE*, fêr'-mê-tûde. *n. s.* [*firmitudo*, Lat.] Stability; firmness. *Bp. Hall.*
FIRMLY, fêrm'-lê. *ad.* Strongly; impenetrably; immovably. *Milton.* Steadily; constantly. *Dryden.*
FIRMNESS, fêrm'-nês. *n. s.* Hardness; compactness; solidity. *Burnet.* Durability; stability. *Hayward.* Certainty; soundness. *South.* Steadiness; constancy; resolution. *Milton.*
FIRST §, fîrst. 108. *a.* [*prîm**, Sax.] The ordinal of one. *Shak.* Earliest in time. *Heb.* ix. Foremost in place. Highest in dignity. *Dan.* vi. Great; excellent. *Shakespeare.*
FIRST, fîrst. *ad.* Before any thing else; earliest. *Dryden.* Before any other consideration. *Bacon.*—**FIRST** or **last**. At first; at the beginning. *Bacon.*—**FIRST** or **last**. At one time or other. *Bacon.*
FIRST-BEGOT, fîrst'-bê-gôt'. } *n. s.* The
FIRST-BEGOTTEN, fîrst'-bê-gôt'-t'n. } eldest of children. *Milton.*
FIRST-BORN, fîrst'-bôrn. *n. s.* Eldest; the first by the order of nativity. *Locke.*
FIRST-BORN*, fîrst'-bôrn. *a.* Eldest. *Deut.* xxi.
FIRST-CREATED*, fîrst'-krê'-û-têd. *a.* Created before any thing else. *Milton.*
FIRST-FRUIT*, fîrst'-frûts. *n. s.* What the season earliest produces or matures of any kind. *Milton.* The first profits of any thing. *Bacon.* The earliest effect of any thing. *Milton.*
FIRSTLING, fîrst'-ling. *a.* That which is first produced or brought forth. *Deut.* xv.
FIRSTLING, fîrst'-ling. *n. s.* The first produce or offspring. *Milton.* The first thing thought or done. *Shakespeare.*
FVRRATE*, fîrst'-râte. *a.* A term adopted from a ship of the first rate or size, for *pre-eminent*; as, He is a man of *first-rate* abilities.
FIRTH*. See **FRITH**.
FISC §, fîsk. *n. s.* [*fiscus*, Lat.] A publick treasury. *Burke.*
FISCAL, fîs'-kâl. 88. *n. s.* Exchequer; revenue. *Bacon.* A treasurer. *Swinburne.*
FISCAL*, fîs'-kâl. *a.* Belonging to the publick treasury. *Raleigh.*

FISH §, fîsh. *n. s.* [*prîp*, Sax.] An anima, that inhabits the water. *Fish* is used collectively for the race of *fishes*. *Shak.* The flesh of fish, opposed to that of terrestrial animals, called *flesh*. *Brown.*
TO FISH, fîsh. *v. n.* To be employed in catching fishes. *Sir T. Herbert.* To endeavour at any thing by artifice. *Shakespeare.*
TO FISH, fîsh. *v. a.* To search water in quest of fish, or any thing else. *Swift.*
FISH-HOOK, fîsh'-hóok. *n. s.* A hook to catch fishes. *Grew.*
FISH-POND, fîsh'-pônd. *n. s.* A small pool for fish. *Mortimer.*
FISHER, fîsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who is employed in catching fish. *St. Matt.* iv.
FISHERBOAT, fîsh'-ûr-bôte. *n. s.* A boat employed in catching fish. *Burnet.*
FISHERMAN, fîsh'-ûr-mân. 88. *n. s.* One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish. *Shak.*
FISHERTOWN, fîsh'-ûr-tôwn. *n. s.* A town inhabited by fishermen. *Carew.*
FISHERY, fîsh'-ûr-ê. *n. s.* The business of catching fish. *Addison.* A commodious place for fishing.
FVSHFUL, fîsh'-fûl. *a.* Abounding with fish; stored with fish. *Carew.*
FVSHGIG*. See **FIZGIG**.
TO FVSHIFY, fîsh'-ê-fî. *v. a.* To turn to fish. A cant word. *Shakespeare.*
FVSHING, fîsh'-ing. *n. s.* Commodity of taking fish. *Spenser.* The art or practice of fishing. *Walton.*
FVSHKETTLE, fîsh'-kêttl. 405. *n. s.* A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending. *Grew.*
FVSHLIKE*, fîsh'-like. *a.* Resembling fish. *Shak.*
FVSHMEAL, fîsh'-mêle. *n. s.* Diet of fish. *Sharp.*
FVSHMONGER, fîsh'-mûng-gûr. *n. s.* A dealer in fish. *Carew.*
FVSHSPEAR*, fîsh'-spêr. *n. s.* A dart or spear with which fishermen strike fish. *Job*, xli.
FVSHWIFE*, fîsh'-wîfe. *n. s.* A woman that sells fish about the streets. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
FVSHWOMAN*, fîsh'-wûm-ûn. *n. s.* A woman that sells fish. *Dr. Warton.*
FVSHY, fîsh'-ê. *a.* Consisting of fish. *Milton.* Inhabited by fish. *Pope.* Having the qualities or form of fish. *Brown.*
TO FISK*, fîsk. *v. n.* [*fieska*, Su.] To run about. *Cotgrave.*
FVSSILE §, fîs'-sîl. 140. *a.* [*fissilis*, Lat.] Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft. *Newton.*
FVSSILITY, fîs'-sîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of admitting to be cleft.
FVSSURE, fîsh'-shûre. 452. *n. s.* [*fissura*, Lat.] A cleft; a narrow chasm where a breach has been made. *Woodward.*
TO FVSSURE, fîsh'-shûre. *v. a.* To cleave; to make a fissure. *Wiseman.*
FIST §, fîst. *n. s.* [*pûp**, Sax.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down. *Sidney.*
TO FIST, fîst. *v. a.* To strike with the fist. *Dryden.* To gripe with the fist. *Shakespeare.*
FVSTINUT, fîs'-tê-nût. *n. s.* A pistachio nut.
FVSTICUFFS, fîs'-tê-kûfs. *n. s.* Battle with the fist; blows with the fist. *More.*
FVSTULA §, fîs'-tshû-lâ. 461. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] A sinuous ulcer callous within. *Wiseman.*—**FISTULA lachrymalis**. A disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek. *Sharp.*
FVSTULAR, fîs'-tshû-lâr. 88. *a.* Hollow like a pipe.
TO FVSTULATE*, fîs'-tshû-lâte. *v. n.* To turn or grow to a fistula. *Bullockar.*
TO FVSTULATE*, fîs'-tshû-lâte. *v. a.* To make hollow like a pipe; to perforate. *The Student.*
FVSTULOUS, fîs'-tshû-lûs. *a.* Having the nature of a fistula. *Wiseman.*
FIT §, fît. *n. s.* A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper. *Sharp.* Any short return after intermission; interval. *Dryden.* Any violept

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—dòl;—pòand;—thin, THIS.

affection of mind or body. *Spenser*. Disorder; disturbance. *Shakespeare*. It is used for the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children. *Arbutnot*. Anciently, the parts of a song, or cantos of a poem, were called *fits*. So were sections or chapters of a book. The word was also used for a strain in music, and for a measure in dancing. *Puttenham*.

FIT, *fit*, *a.* [*vitten*, Flemish.] Qualified; proper. *1 Chron.* vii. Convenient; meet; proper; right. *Bacon*.

To FIT, *fit*, *v. a.* To accommodate to any thing; to suit one thing to another. *Isaiah*, xlv. To accommodate a person with any thing. *Wiseman*. To be adapted to; to suit any thing or person; to become. *Sidney*.—*To fit out*. To furnish; to equip. *Dryden*. *To fit up*. To furnish; to make proper for the use or reception of any. *Pope*.

To FIT, *fit*, *v. n.* To be proper; to be becoming. *Pope*.

FITCH, *fitsh*, *n. s.* [A corruption of *vetch*.] A small kind of wild pea. *Isaiah*, xlviii.

FITCHAT, *fitsh'-it*, *n. s.* [*fissat*, Fr.] A stink-fitchew, *fit'-ishòd*, *ing* little beast that robs the henroost and warren. *Shakespeare*.

FITFUL, *fit'-fùl*, *a.* Varied by paroxysms. *Shak*.

FITLY, *fit'-le*, *ad.* Properly; justly; reasonably. *Boyle*. Commodiously; meetly. *Donne*.

FITNESS, *fit'-nès*, *n. s.* Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness. *Hooker*. Convenience; commodity; the state of being fit. *Shakespeare*.

FITMENT, *fit'-mènt*, *n. s.* Something adapted to a particular purpose. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J.*

FITTABLE*, *fit'-tá-bl*, *a.* Suitable. *Sherwood*. *Ob. T.*

FITTER, *fit'-túr*, *n. s.* The person or thing that counters fitness for any thing. *Mortimer*. A small piece. [*from fetta*, Ital.] *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

FITTINGLY*, *fit'-ting-lé*, *ad.* Properly; suitably. *More*.

FITZ, *fits*, *n. s.* [Norman.] A son; as, *Fitzherbert*, the son of Herbert; *Fitzroy*, the son of the king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children.

FIVE*, *five*, *a.* [*fif*, Sax.] Four and one; half of ten. *St. Matt.* xxv.

FIVEBAR*, *five'-bâr* } *a.* Having five bars;
 FIVEBARRED*, *five'-bâr'd* } usually applied to gates. *Gay*.

FIVEFOLD*, *five'-fòld*, *a.* Having five distinctions; composed of five materials. *Petherby*.

FIVELEAF*, *five'-lèef*, *n. s.* Cinquefoil. *Drayton*.

FIVELEAVED Grass, *five'-lèev'd*, *n. s.* Cinquefoil; a species of clover. *Barret*.

FIVES, *flvz*, *n. s.* A kind of play with a ball. A disease of horses. *Shakespeare*.

To FIX*, *fixs*, *v. a.* [*fixus*, Lat.] To make fast, firm, or stable. *Milton*. To settle; to establish invariably. *Locke*. To direct without variation. *Shak*. To deprive of volatility. *Locke*. To pierce; to transfix. *Sandys*. To withhold from motion.

To FIX, *fixs*, *v. n.* To settle the opinion; to determine the resolution. *Dryden*. To rest; to cease to wander. *Waller*. To lose fluidity, so as to be malleable. *Bacon*.

FIXATION, *fix-sà'-shùn*, *n. s.* Stability; firmness; steadiness. *King Charles*. Residence in a certain place. *Raleigh*. Forbearance of excursion. *Watts*. Want of volatility. *Bacon*. Reduction from fluidity to firmness. *Glanville*.

FIXEDLY, *fix'-sèd-lè*, *364*, *ad.* Certainly; firmly. *Locke*. Steadfastly. *Burnet*.

FIXEDNESS, *fix'-sèd-nès*, *365*, *n. s.* Stability; firmness. *Bp. Hall*. Want or loss of volatility. *Locke*. Solidity; coherence of parts. *Bentley*. Steadiness; settled opinion. *Bp. Hall*.

FIXIDITY, *fix-sid'-è-tè*, *n. s.* Coherence of parts. *Boyle*.

FIXITY, *fix'-sè-tè*, *n. s.* [*fixité*, Fr.] Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility. *Newton*.

FIXT*, *fixst*, *part.* of the verb *fix*.

FIXTURE*, *fixs'-tshùre*, *463*, *n. s.* That which is fixed; a piece of furniture fixed to a house.

FIXURE, *fix'-shùre*, *479*, *n. s.* Position. *Shak*. Stable pressure. *Shak*. Firmness; stable state. *Shak*. **FIXGIG**, *fix'-gig*, *n. s.* [properly *fishgig*.] A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish. *Sandys*. A kind of firework which boys make up in paper, and explode. A gadding flirt. *Cotgrave*.

To FIZZ*, *fiz*, *v. n.* [*fisa*, Icel. and Goth.] **To FIZZLE***, *fiz'-zl*, *v. n.* To emit a slight and transient noise, or a slight continued noise; to make a kind of hiss.

FLA'BBY, *flàb'-bè*, *a.* [*flabbe*, Teut.] Soft, not firm; easily shaking. *Arbutnot*.

FLA'BEL*, *flàb'-èl*, *n. s.* [*flabelum*, Lat.] A fan. *Huloet*. *Ob. T.*

FLA'BILE, *flàb'-fl*, *140 a.* [*labilis*, Lat.] Subject to be blown. *Dict*.

FLA'CCID*, *flàk'-sld*, [See EXAGGERATE.] *a.* [*flaccidus*, Lat.] Weak; limber; not stiff; lax, not tense. *Bacon*.

FLACCIDITY, *flàk-sld'-è-tè*, *n. s.* Laxity; limberness; want of tension. *Wiseman*.

To FLAG*, *flàg*, *v. n.* [*flaggheren*, old Teut.] To hang loose, without stiffness or tension. *Abbot*. To grow spiritless or dejected. *Dryden*. To grow feeble; to lose vigour. *B. Jonson*.

To FLAG, *flàg*, *v. a.* To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop. *Bp. Burnet*. [From *flag*, a species of stone.] To lay with broad stone. *Sandys*.

FLAG, *flàg*, *n. s.* A water plant with a bladed leaf and yellow flower. *Exod.* ii. The colours or ensign of a ship or land-forces. *Shak*. A species of stone used for smooth pavements. *Woodward*.

FLAG-BROOM, *flàg'-bròom*, *n. s.* A broom for sweeping flags or pavements.

FLAG-OFFICER, *flàg'-òf-fè-súr*, *n. s.* A commander of a squadron. *Addison*.

FLAG-SHIP, *flàg'-ship*, *n. s.* The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM, *flàg'-wòrm*, *n. s.* A grub bred in watery places among flags or sedge. *Walton*.

FLA'GELET, *flàdjè'-è-lèt*, *n. s.* [*flagolet*, Fr.] A small flute. *More*.

FLA'GELLANTS*, *flàdjè'-èl-lànts*, *n. s. pl.* [*flagello*, Lat.] A sect called *Flagellants*, the whippers. *Bp. Hall*.

To FLA'GELLATE*, *flàdjè'-èl-làte*, *v. x.* To whip or scourge. *Cockeram*.

FLAGELLATION, *flàdjè'-èl-là'-shùn*, *n. s.* The use of the scourge. *Pearson*.

FLAGGINESS, *flàg'-gè-nès*, *n. s.* Laxity; limberness; want of tension. *Sherwood*.

FLA'GGY*, *flàg'-gè*, *383*, *a.* [from *flag*.] Weak; lax; limber; not tense. *Spenser*. Weak in taste; insipid. *Bacon*.

FLAGITIOUS*, *flà-jish'-òs*, *a.* [*flagitius*, Lat.] Wicked; villainous; atrocious. *South*. Guilty of crimes. *Pope*.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, *flà-jish'-òs-nès*, *n. s.* Wickedness; villany. *The Student*.

FLA'GON, *flàg'-àn*, *166*, *n. s.* [*flacon*, Fr.] A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth. *Shakespeare*.

FLA'GRANCE*, *flà'-grànce*, *n. s.* Notoriousness; glaring offence. *Bp. Hall*.

FLA'GRANCY, *flà'-grànc-sè*, *n. s.* Burning; heat; fire. *Bacon*. Notoriousness; glaring impudence. *Sir E. Sandys*.

FLA'GRANT*, *flà'-grànt*, *a.* [*flagrans*, Lat.] Ardent; burning; eager. *Hooker*. Glowing; flushed. *Pope*. Red; imprinted red. *Prior*. Notorious; flaming into notice. *Swift*.

FLA'GRANTLY*, *flà'-grànt-lè*, *ad.* Ardently; eagerly. Notoriously. *Dr. Warton*.

To FLA'GRATE*, *flà'-gràte*, *v. a.* To burn; to injure by fire. *Greenhill*.

FLA'GRATION, *flà-grà'-shùn*, *n. s.* Burning. *Love-lace*.

FLA'GSTAFF, *flàg'-stáf*, *n. s.* The staff on which the flag is fixed. *Dryden*.

FLAIL, *flàle*, *202*, *n. s.* [*flael*, old Fr.] The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear. *Shakespeare*.

FLAKE*, *flàke*, *n. s.* [*placea*, Sax.] Any thing

- that appears loosely held together, like a flock of wool. *Sidney*. A stratum; layer; film; lamina. *Sundys*.
- To FLAKE, flake. *v. a.* To form in flakes or bodies loosely connected. *Pope*.
- To FLAKE, flake. *v. n.* To break into laminæ; to part in loose bodies.
- FLA'KY, flà'-kè. *a.* Loosely hanging together. *Shak*. Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminæ.
- FLAM'ÿ, flâm. *n. s.* [*flim*, Icel.] A freak; a whim; a fancy. *B. Jonson*. A falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext. *South*.
- To FLAM, flâm. *v. a.* To deceive with a lie. *South*.
- FLA'MBEAU, flâm'-bò. 245. *n. s.* [Fr.] [plural *flambeaux*.] A lighted torch. *Dryden*.
- FLAME'ÿ, flâme. *n. s.* [*flamma*, Lat.] Light emitted from fire. *Newton*. Fire. *Cowley*. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigour of thought. *Waller*. Ardour of inclination. *Pope*. Passion of love. *Cowley*.
- To FLAME, flâme. *v. n.* To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light. *Shak*. To shine like flame. *Prior*. To break out in violence of passion. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
- To FLAME*, flâme. *v. a.* To inflame; to excite; to animate. *Spenser*.
- FLA'MECOLOUR*, flâme'-kûl-lûr. *n. s.* The colour of flame. *B. Jonson*.
- FLA'MECOLOURED, flâme'-kûl-lûrd. 362. *a.* Of a bright yellow colour. *Shakspeare*.
- FLA'MEEYED*, flâme'-jde. *a.* Having eyes like flames. *Quarles*.
- FLA'MELESS*, flâme'-lès. *a.* Without flame; without incense. *Sandys*.
- FLA'MEN, flâ'-mên. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices. *Milton*.
- ✂ If there be any case in which we are to take our English quantity from the Latin, it is in words of two syllables, which retain their Latin form, and have the vowel in the first syllable long.—See *DRAMA*. *W.*
- FLA'MING*, flâ'-mîng. *n. s.* The act of bursting out in flames. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
- FLA'MINGLY*, flâ'-mîng-lè. *ad.* Radiantly; most brightly. *Cotgrave*.
- FLA'MINGO*, flâ'-mîn'-gò. *n. s.* The name of a bird, common in many parts of America. *Sir T. Herbert*.
- FLA'MINICAL*, flâ'-mîn'-è-kâl. *a.* [*flamen*, Lat.] Belonging to the Roman priest. *Milton*.
- FLA'MMABILITY, flâm-mâ-bil'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of admitting to be set on fire, so as to blaze. *Brown*.
- FLA'MMATION, flâm-mâ'-shôn. *n. s.* The act of setting on flame. *Brown*.
- FLA'MMEOUS, flâm'-mè-ûs. *a.* Consisting of flame; resembling flame. *Brown*.
- FLA'MMIFEROUS, flâm-mîf'-fè-rûs. 518. *a.* Bringing flame. *Dict*.
- FLA'MMIVOMOUS, flâm-mîv'-ò-mûs. 523. *a.* Vomiting out flame. *Dict*.
- FLA'MY, flâ'-mè. *a.* Inflamed; burning; blazing. *Sidney*. Having the nature of flame. *Bacon*. Flame-coloured. *Sir T. Herbert*.
- FLANG*, flâng. *old pret.* of the verb *fling*. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
- FLANK'ÿ, flângk. *n. s.* [*flanc*, Fr.] That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh. *Peucham*. In men: the lateral part of the lower belly. *Job*, xv. The side of any army or fleet. *Bacon*. That part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face. *Harris*.
- To FLANK, flângk. *v. a.* [*flanquer*, Fr.] To attack the side of a battalion or fleet. To be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side. *Dryden*. To secure on the side.
- To FLANK*, flângk. *v. n.* To border; to touch. *Butler*.
- FLA'NKER, flângk'-ûr. *n. s.* A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault. *Knolles*.
- To FLA'NKER, flângk'-ûr. *v. a.* To defend by lateral fortifications. *Sir T. Herbert*. To attack sideways. *Evelyn*.
- FLA'NNEL, flân'-nèl. 99. *n. s.* [*gwolenen*, Welsh.] A soft, nappy stuff of wool. *Shakspeare*.
- FLAP'ÿ, flâp. *n. s.* [*flappe*, Teut.] Any thing that hangs broad and loose. *Brown*. The motion of any thing broad and loose. A disease in horses. *Farrer's Dict*.
- To FLAP, flâp. *v. a.* To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten. *Pope*. To move with a flap or noise. *Phillips*.
- To FLAP, flâp. *v. n.* To ply the wings with noise. *Dryden*. To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending. *Gay*.
- FLA'PDRAGON, flâp'-drâg-ûn. *n. s.* A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and eat them. The thing eaten at flapdragon. *Shakspeare*.
- To FLA'PDRAGON, flâp'-drâg-ûn. *v. a.* To swallow; to devour. *Shakspeare*.
- FLA'PEARED, flâp'-èèrd. 362. *a.* Having loose and broad ears. *Shakspeare*.
- FLA'PJACK*, flâp'-jâk. *n. s.* An apple-puff. *Shak*.
- FLA'PMOUTHED*, flâp'-môûthd. *a.* Having loose lips. *Shakspeare*.
- FLA'PPER*, flâp'-pûr. *n. s.* A fan, or flap for wind. *Barret*. Figuratively, one who endeavours to make another remember. *Ld. Chesterfield*.
- To FLARE, flâre. *v. a.* [*flederen*, Dutch.] To glitter with transient lustre. *Herbert*. To glitter offensively. *Milton*. To be in too much light. *Prior*. To flatter with a splendid show. *Shakspeare*.
- FLASH'ÿ, flâsh. *n. s.* [*φάος*.] A sudden, quick, transitory blaze. *Shak*. Sudden burst of wit or merriment. *Shak*. A short, transient state. *Bacon*. A body of water driven by violence. Any little pool. *Pegge*.
- To FLASH, flâsh. *v. n.* To glitter with a quick and transient flame. *Boyle*. To burst out into any kind of violence. *Shak*. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought. *Felton*.
- To FLASH, flâsh. *v. a.* To strike up large bodies of water from the surface. *Spenser*. To trick up in a showy manner. *Brewer*.
- FLA'SHER, flâsh'-ûr. *n. s.* A man of more appearance of wit than reality. *Dict*. A rower. *Cotgrave*.
- FLA'SHILY, flâsh'-è-lè. *ad.* With empty show without real power of wit.
- FLA'SHY, flâsh'-è. *a.* Empty; not solid; showy without substance. *Digby*. Insipid; without force or spirit. *Bacon*. Flashy; washy; dashing; bespirling. *Cotgrave*.
- FLASK'ÿ, flâsk. *n. s.* [*flasque*, Fr.] A bottle; a vessel. *King*. A powder-horn. *Shakspeare*.
- FLA'SKET, flâsk'-it. *n. s.* A vessel in which viands are served. *Pope*. A long, shallow basket. *Spenser*.
- FLAT'ÿ, flât. *a.* [*plat*, Fr.] Horizontally level; without inclination. *Shak*. Smooth; without protuberances. *Bacon*. Not elevated; fallen; not erect. *Milton*. Level with the ground. *Milton*. Lying prostrate; lying along. *Spenser*. [In painting.] Wanting relief; wanting prominence of the figures. Tasteless; insipid; dead. *Snak*. Dull; unanimated; frigid. *Bacon*. Depressed; spiritless; dejected. *Milton*. Unpleasing; tasteless. *Atterbury*. Peremptory; absolute; downright. *Sidney*. Not shrill; not sharp in sound. *Bacon*.
- FLAT, flât. *n. s.* A level; an extended plain. *Bacon*. Even ground; not mountainous. *Shak*. A smooth, low ground, exposed to inundations. *Shak*. Shallow; strand; place in the sea where the water is not deep enough for ships. *Shak*. The broad side of a blade. *Dryden*. Depression of thought or language. *Dryden*. A surface without relief or prominences. *Bentley*. [In music.] A kind of additional or half note, contrived, together with sharps, to remedy the defects of musical instruments.
- To FLAT, flât. *v. a.* To level; to depress; to make broad and smooth. *Bacon*. To make rapid. *Bacon*. To render unanimated or evanid. *K. Charles*.
- To FLAT, flât. *v. n.* To grow flat; opposed to *swell*. *Temple*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôl;—pôund;—thin, this.

FLAT-BOTTOMED*, flât-bô't-ûmd. *a.* Having a flat bottom, applied to boats. *Sir T. Herbert.* [In fortification.] A moat which has no sloping, its corners being somewhat rounded. *Chambers.*

FLA/TIVES*, flâ't-iv. *a.* [flatus, Lat.] Producing wind; flatulent. *Brewer.*

FLA/TLONG, flât'lông. *ad.* With the flat downwards; not edgewise. *Shakespeare.*

FLA/TLY, flât'le. *ad.* [from flat.] Horizontally; without inclination. Without prominence or elevation. Without spirit; dullly; frigidly. Peremptorily; downright. *Sidney.*

FLA/TNESS, flât'nêss. *n. s.* Evenness; level extension. *Biblioth. Bibl.* Want of relief or prominence. *Addison.* Deadness; insipidity; rapidness. *Mortimer.* Dejection of fortune. *Shak.* Dejection of mind; want of life. *Collier.* Dulness; insipidity; frigidity. *Pope.* The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound. *Bacon.*

FLATNOSED*, flât-nôz'd. *a.* Having a flat nose. *Burton.*

To FLA/TTEN, flât't'n. 405. *v. a.* To make even or level, without prominence or elevation. *Donne.* To beat down to the ground. *Mortimer.* To make rapid. To deject; to depress; to dispirit.

To FLA/TTEN, flât't'n. *v. n.* To grow even or level. To grow dull and insipid. *L'Estrange.*

FLA/TTER, flât't'r. 98. *n. s.* The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLA/TTER, flât't'r. *v. a.* [flatter, Fr.] To soothe with praises; to please with blandishments. *Shak.* To praise falsely. *Young.* To please; to soothe. *Dryden.* To raise false hopes. *Milton.*

FLA/TTERER, flât't'r-r. *n. s.* One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler. *Bacon.*

FLA/TTERINGLY*, flât't'r-îng-lê. *ad.* In an artfully obsequious manner. *Bale.*

FLA/TTERY, flât't'r-ê. 557. *n. s.* False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation. *Rowe.*

FLA/TTISH, flât't-îsh. *a.* Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness. *Woodward.*

FLA/TULENCY, flâtsh'-û-lên-sê. 461. *n. s.* Windiness; fulness of wind. *Arbuthnot.* Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness. *Glanville.*

FLA/TULENT, flâtsh'-û-lênt. *a.* [flatulentus, Lat.] Turgid with air; windy. *Arbuthnot.* Empty; vain; big; without substance or reality. *Glanville.*

FLATUOSITY, flâtsh'-û-ôs'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [flatuosité, Fr.] Windiness; fulness of air. *Bacon.*

FLA/TUOUS, flâtsh'-û-ôs. *a.* Windy; full of wind. *Bacon.*

FLA/TUS, flât't-ûss. *n. s.* [Lat.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body. *Quincy.* A breath; a puff. *Clarke.*

FLA/TWISE, flât'wîze. *a.* [flat and wise.] With the flat downwards, not the edge. *Woodward.*

To FLAUNT, flânt. 214. *v. n.* To make a fluttering show in apparel. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To face; to carry a pert or saucy appearance. *Boyle.*

FLAUNT, flânt. *n. s.* Any thing loose and airy. *Shakespeare.* An ostentatious display; a brag. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FLA/VOROUS, flâ'vôr-ûs. 557. *a.* Delightful to the palate. *Dryden.* Fragrant; odorous.

FLA/VOUR, flâ'vôr. 314. *n. s.* [flair, Fr.] Power of pleasing the taste. *Addison.* Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance. *Dryden.*

FLA/VOURED*, flâ'vôrd. *a.* Having a fine taste. *Dyer.*

FLA/VOUS*, flâ'vôs. *a.* [flavus, Lat.] Yellow. *Smith.*

FLAW, flâw. *n. s.* [φλάω.] A crack or breach in any thing. *Shak.* A fault; defect. *Bacon.* A sudden gust; a violent blast. *Shakespeare.* A tumult; a tempestuous uproar. *Shakespeare.* A sudden commotion of mind. *Shakespeare.*

To FLAW, flâw. *v. a.* To break; to crack; to damage with fissure. *Boyle.* To break; to violate. *Shakespeare.*

FLA/WLESS, flâw'lêss. *a.* Without cracks; without defects. *Boyle.*

FLAWN, flâwn. *n. s.* [plena, Sax.] A custard; a sort of pudding or pie baked in a dish. *Tusser.*

To FLA/WTER, flâw't'r. *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin. *Ainsworth.*

FLA/WY, flâw'-ê. *a.* Full of flaws.

FLAX, flâks. *n. s.* [pleax, plex, Sax.] The plant of which the finest thread is made. The fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner. *Shak.*

FLA/XCOMB, flâks'-kôm. *n. s.* The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.

FLA/XDRESSER, flâks'-drês-sûr. *n. s.* He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLA/XEN, flâk'-s'n. 103. *a.* Made of flax. *Thomson.* Fair, long, and flowing, as if made of flax. *Addison.*

FLA/XWEED, flâks'-wêêd. *n. s.* A plant.

FLA/XY*, flâks'-ê. *a.* Of a light colour; fair. *Sir M. Sandys.*

To FLAY, flâ. 221. *v. a.* [flaa, Icelandic.] To strip off the skin. *Raleigh.* To take off the skin or surface of any thing. *Mic. iii.*

33 There is a common pronunciation of this word, as if spelled *flea*, rhyming with *sea*, which is every day growing more vulgar. *W.*

FLA/YER, flâ'ûr. *n. s.* He that strips off the skin of any thing. *Sherwood.*

FLEA, flê. *n. s.* [plea, Sax.] A small red insect, remarkable for its agility in leaping, which sucks the blood of larger animals. *Tusser.*

To FLEA, flê. *v. a.* To clean from fleas.

FLE/ABANE, flê'-bâne. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

FLE/ABITE, flê'-blite. } *n. s.* Red marks caused by fleas.

FLE/ABITING, flê'-bl-îng. } ed by fleas. *Wise-man.* A small hurt or pain, like that caused by the sting of a flea. *Bp. Hall.*

FLE/ABITTEN, flê'-bît't'n. 103. *a.* Stung by fleas. *Burton.* Mean; worthless. *Cleveland.*

FLEAK, flêke. *n. s.* [flecus, Lat.] A small lock, thread, or twist. *More.* A grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid transverse.

FLEAM, flême. *n. s.* An instrument used to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven below.

FLEAWORT, flê'-wôrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

To FLECK, flêk. *v. a.* [fleck, Germ.] To spot; to streak; to dapple. *Shakespeare.*

To FLE/CKER, flêk'-ûr. *v. a.* To spot; to mark with strokes or touches.

FLE/CTION, flê'-shôn. *n. s.* [flectio, Lat.] The act or power of bending or turning. *Smith.*

FLE/CTOR*, flêk'-tûr. *n. s.* A name given to the muscles, more frequently called *flexors*. *Smith.*

FLED, flêd. The preterit and participle of *flee*.

FLEDGE, flêdje. *a.* [flederen, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able to fly. *Herbert.*

To FLEDGE, flêdje. *v. a.* To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers. *Ray.*

To FLEE, flêe. *v. n.* pret. *fled.* To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter. *Gen. xix.*

FLEECE, flêese. *n. s.* [flȳr, flȳre, Sax.] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep. *Bacon.*

To FLEECE, flêese. *v. a.* To clip the fleece of a sheep. To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of his wool. *Addison.* To whiten; to spread over as with wool. *Thomson.*

FLE/ECED, flêest. 359. *a.* Having fleeces of wool. *Spenser.*

FLE/ECER*, flêê'-sûr. *n. s.* One who strips or plunders. *Prymé.*

FLE/ECY, flêê'-sê. *a.* Woolly; covered with wool. *Milton.* Of a light colour; pale. Having the appearance of fleeces of wool. *Thomson.*

To FLEER, flêer. *v. n.* [flȳra, Iceland.] To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt. *Shak.* To leer; to grin with an air of civility. *Burton.*

To FLEER*, flêer. *v. a.* To mock; to flout. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FLEER, flêer. *n. s.* Mockery expressed either in words or looks. *Shak.* A deceitful grin of civility. *South.*

FLE/FRER, flèer'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A mocker; a fawner. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FLEET, FLEOT, FLOT, are all derived from the Saxon *pleot*, which signifies a bay or gulf. *Gibson.*

FLEET, flèet. *n. s.* [*pleota*, Sax.] A company of ships; a navy. *Prior.*

FLEET, flèet. *n. s.* [*pleot*, Sax.] A creek; an inlet of water. *Mortimer.*

FLEET §, flèet. *a.* [*flíotr*, Icelandick.] Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active. *Spenser.* [In the husbandry of some provinces.] Light; superficially fruitful. *Mortimer.* Skimming the surface. *Mortimer.*

To FLEET, flèet. *v. n.* [*pleotan*, Sax.] To fly swiftly; to vanish. *Shak.* To be in a transient state. *Digby.*—To fleet about the water. To float. *Spenser.*

To FLEET, flèet. *v. a.* To skim the water. To live merrily, or pass time away lightly. *Shak.* In the country: to skim milk. *Sir A. Weldon.*

FLE/ETFOOT*, flèet'-fût. *a.* Swift of foot. *Shak.*

FLE/ETINGDISH, flèet'-ing-dish. *n. s.* A skimming bowl.

FLE/ETLY, flèet'-lè. *ad.* Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.

FLE/ETNESS, flèet'-nès. *n. s.* Swiftness of course; nimbleness; celerity. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

FLEGM*, See **PHLEGM**.

FLE/MING*, flèm'-ing. *n. s.* A native or inhabitant of the Low Countries. *Shakespeare.*

FLE/MISH*, flèm'-ish. *a.* Relating to the Flemings. *Shakespeare.*

FLESH §, flësh. *n. s.* [*plærc*, *plerc*, Sax.] The body, distinguished from the soul. *Shak.* The muscles, distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons. *St. Luke*, xxiv. Animal food, distinguished from vegetable. *Locke.* The body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes. *Brown.* Animal nature. *Gen.* vi. Carnality; corporal appetites. *Smalridge.* A carnal state; worldly disposition. *Rom.* viii. Near relation: a scriptural use. *Gen.* xxxvii. The outward or literal sense. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal signification of any precept or type the *flesh*, and the remote or typical meaning the *spirit*. *St. John.*

To FLESH, flësh. *v. a.* To initiate. *Government of the Tongue.* To establish in any practice. *Sidney.* To glut; to satiate. *Shakespeare.*

FLE/SHBROTH, flësh'-brôth. *n. s.* Broth made by decocting flesh. *Wiseman.*

FLE/SHBRUSH*, flësh'-brûsh. *n. s.* A brush to rub the flesh with. *Cheyne.*

FLE/SHCOLOUR, flësh'-kôl-ûr. *n. s.* The colour of flesh. *Locke.*

FLE/SHDIET*, flësh'-dl-èt. *n. s.* Food consisting of flesh. *Coventry.*

FLE/SHED*, flësh'-êd, or flësh. *a.* Fat; having abundance of flesh.

FLE/SHFLY, flësh'-fli. *n. s.* A fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it. *Ray.*

FLE/SHFUL*, flësh'-fûl. *a.* Plump; fat. *Huloet.*

FLE/SHHOOK, flësh'-hòok. *n. s.* A hook to draw flesh from the caldron. *1 Sam.* ii.

FLE/SHINESS*, flësh'-ênès. *n. s.* Plumpness; fullness; fatness. *Milton.*

FLE/SHLESS, flësh'-lès. *a.* Without flesh. *Sandys.*

FLE/SHLINESS, flësh'-lèn-ès. *n. s.* Abundance of flesh, called carnosity. *Huloet.* Carnal passions or appetites. *Ascham.*

FLE/SHLING*, flësh'-ling. *n. s.* A mortal set wholly upon the carnal state. *Confut. of N. Shaxton.* *Ob. T.*

FLE/SHLY, flësh'-lè. *a.* Corporeal. *Denham.* Carnal; lascivious. *Milton.* Animal; not vegetable. *Dryden.* Human; not celestial; not spiritual. *Spenser.* Fat; full of flesh. *Huloet.*

FLE/SHMEAT, flësh'-mète. *n. s.* Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food. *Floyer.*

FLE/SHMENT, flësh'-mènt. *n. s.* Eagerness gained by a successful initiation. *Shakespeare.*

FLE/SHMONGER, flësh'-mûng-gûr. *n. s.* One who deals in flesh; a pimp. *Shakespeare.*

FLE/SHPOT, flësh'-pôt. *n. s.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh. *Bp. Taylor.*

FLE/SHQUAKE, flësh'-kwâke. *n. s.* A tremour of the body. *B. Jonson.*

FLE/SHY, flësh'-è. *a.* Full of flesh; fat; muscular. *Bacon.* Pulpous; plump. *Bacon.* Corporeal. *Eccus.* xvii.

FLET, flèt. *participle passive* of *To fleet*. Skimmed. *Mortimer.*

To FLETCH §, flètsh. *v. a.* [*flèche*, Fr.] To feather an arrow. *Warburton.*

FLE/TCHER, flètsh'-ûr. *n. s.* [*flecher*, old Fr.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows. *Mortimer.*

FLEUR de Lis*, See **FLOWER de Luce**.

FLEW, flû. 265. The preterit of *fly*.

FLEW §, flû. *n. s.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hammer.*

FLE/WED, flûde. 362. *a.* Chapped; mouthed. *Shak.*

FLEXA/NIMOUS, flêks-ân'-è-mûs. *a.* [*flexivinus*, Lat.] Having the power to change the disposition of the mind. *Howell.*

FLEXIB/LITY, flêks-è-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy. *Newton.* Easiness to be persuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility. *Hammond.*

FLEXIB/LÉ §, flêks'-è-bl. 405. *a.* [*flexibilis*, Lat.] Possible to be bent; not brittle; pliant; not stiff. *Bacon.* Not rigid; not inexecutable; complying; obsequious. *Bacon.* Ductile; manageable. *Locke.* That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes. *Rogers.*

FLEXIB/LENESS, flêks'-è-bl-nès. *n. s.* Possibility to be bent; not brittleness; easiness to be bent; pliancy. *K. Charles.* Facility; obsequiousness; compliance. Ductility; manageableness. *Locke.*

FLE/XILE, flêks'-îl. 140. *a.* [*flexilis*, Lat.] Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse. *Thomson.*

FLE/XION, flêk'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of bending. *Pearson.* A double; a bending. *Bacon.* A turn towards any part or quarter. *Bacon.*

FLE/XOR, flêks'-ôr. 166. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints. *Arbuthnot.*

FLE/XUOUS, flêk'-shû-ûs. 452. *a.* [*flexuosus*, Lat.] Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous. *Digby.* Bending; variable; not steady. *Bacon.*

FLE/XURE, flêk'-shûre. *n. s.* [*flexura*, Lat.] The form or direction in which any thing is bent. *Ray.* The act of bending. *Shak.* The part bent; the joint. *Sandys.* Obsequious or servile cringe. *Shak.*

FLICK*, See **FLITCH**.

To FLICKER §, flîk'-ûr. *v. n.* [*stigheren*, Dutch.] To flutter; to play the wings. *Shak.* To fluctuate; to move with uncertain and hasty motion. *Burton.*

FLICKER/ MOUSE*, flîk'-ûr-môuse. *n. s.* A bat. *B. Jonson.*

FLIER, flî'-ûr. *n. s.* [from *fly*.] One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway. *Shak.* That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalises and regulates the motion of the rest, as in a jack. *Swift.*

FLIGHT, flite. 393. *n. s.* The act of flying or running from danger. *Denham.* The act of using wings; volitation. *Spenser.* Removal from place to place by means of wings. *Shak.* A flock of birds flying together. *Bacon.* The birds produced in the same season: as, the harvest flight of pigeons. *A volley; a shower. Swift.* The space past by flying. Heat of imagination; saliety of the soul. *Denham.* Excursion on the wing. *Tillotson.* The power of flying. *Shak.* A particular kind of arrow. *B. Jonson.* An ancient sport of shooting with arrows, called *roving*. *Shakespeare.*

FLIGHT-SHOT*, flite'-shôt. *n. s.* The length which an arrow may fly. *Leland.*

FLIGHTED*, flî'-têd. *a.* Taking flight; flying.

FLIGHTINESS*, flî'-tè-nès. *n. s.* Wildness; irregularity of conduct.

FLIGHTY, flî'-tè. *a.* Fleeting; swift. *Shak.* Wild; full of imagination.

FLIM/FLAM*, flîm'-flâm. *n. s.* [*flim*, Icel.] A freak

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thm, thîs.

a whim; a trick; a cheat; a petty fiction. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FLIM/SINESS*, flim'-zè-nès. *n. s.* Easy texture. *Shenstone.*

FLUMSY §, flim'-zè. *a.* Weak; feeble. Mean; spiritless; without force. *Pope.*

To FLINCH §, flinsh. *v. n.* [flon, Sax.] To shrink from any suffering or undertaking. *South.* To fail. *Shakspeare.*

FLINCHER, flinsh'-ûr. *n. s.* He who shrinks or fails in any matter. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FLINDERMOUSE*, flin'-dûr-môûse. *n. s.* A bat. *Googe.*

To FLING §, fling. *v. a.* preter. *flung*; part. *flung* or *flong*. [flenga, Su.] To cast from the hand; to throw. *Shak.* To dart; to cast with violence. *Denham.* To scatter. *Milton.* To drive by violence. *Burnet.* To move forcibly. *Addison.* To cast. *Addison.* To force into another condition. *Spenser.*—*To fling away.* To eject; to dismiss. *Shak.* *To fling down.* To demolish; to ruin. *Woodward.* *To fling off.* To baffle in the chase. *Addison.*

To FLING, fling. *v. n.* To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions. *Harnar.*—*To fling out.* To grow unruly or outrageous. *Shak.*

FLING, fling. *n. s.* A throw; a cast. A gibe; a sneer; a contemptuous remark. *Shakspeare.*

FLINGER, fling'-ûr. 409. *n. s.* He who throws. *Sherwood.* He who jeers.

FLINT §, flint. *n. s.* [flint, Sax.] A semi-pellucid stone, composed of crystal debased, of a blackish gray, of one similar and equal substance, free from veins, and naturally invested with a whitish crust. *Hill.* Any thing eminently or proverbially hard. *Spenser.*

FLINTHEART*, flint'-hârt. } *a.* Having a
FLINTHEARTED*, flint'-hârt'-êd. } hard heart;
cruel. *Shakspeare.*

FLINTY, flint'-ê. *a.* Made of flint; strong. *Deut.* xxxii. Full of stones. *Bacon.* Hard of heart; cruel; savage. *Bp. Hall.*

FLIP, flip. *n. s.* A cant word. A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar. *Dennis.*

FLIPPANCY*, flip'-pân-sè. *n. s.* Pertness; brisk folly.

FLIPPANT §, flip'-pânt. *a.* Nimble; movable. It is used only of the act of speech. *Barrow.* Pert; petulant; wagish. *Thomson.*

FLIPPANTLY, flip'-pânt-lè. *ad.* In a flowing, prating way.

To FLIRT §, flûrt. 103. *v. a.* [pleaprian, Sax.] To throw any thing with a quick, elastic motion. *Swift.* To throw out words carelessly; to blurt. *Howell.* To move with quickness. *Dorset.* To jeer; to treat with scoffs. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

To FLIRT, flûrt. *v. n.* To jeer; to gibe at one. To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering. To act with levity; to be guilty of a kind of coquetry.

FLIRT, flûrt. *n. s.* A quick, elastic motion. *Addison.* A sudden trick. *B. Jonson.* A pert young hussy. *Burton.* A jeer; a gibe. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FLIRT*, flûrt. *a.* Pert; wanton. *Shakspeare.*

FLIRTA'TION, flûrt'-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* A quick, sprightly motion. *Pope.* A desire of attracting notice. *Lord Chesterfield.*

To FLIT §, flit. *v. n.* [flytter, Dan.] To fly away. *Spenser.* To remove; to migrate. *Hooker.* To flutter; to rove on the wing. *Dryden.* To be flux or unstable. *Spenser.*

To FLIT*, flit. *v. a.* To remove out of its place; to dispossess. *Chaucer.*

FLIT, flit. *a.* *Swift.* *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

FLITCH, flitsh. *n. s.* [flitche, Sax.] The side of a hog salted and cured. *Skelton.*

To FLITTER*, flit'-tûr. *v. n.* [a corruption of *flutter*.] To be in agitation. *Chaucer.*

FLITTER*, flit'-tûr. *n. s.* [fletia, Icel.] A rag; a tatter. *Aubrey.*

FLITTERMOUSE, flit'-tûr-môûse. *n. s.* The bat. *Middleton.*

FLITTINESS*, flit'-tè-nès. *n. s.* Unsteadiness; lightness. *Bp. Hopkins.*

FLITTING, flit'-ting. *n. s.* An offence; a wandering; a desert. *Psalm.* Removal. *Grose.*

FLITTY*, flit'-tè. *a.* Unstable. *More.* *Ob. T.*

FLIX, fliks. *n. s.* Down; fur; soft hair. [corrupted from *flax*.] *Dryden.* Dysentery.

FLIXWOOD, fliks'-wûd. *n. s.* A plant.

FLO*, flô. *n. s.* [fla, Sax.] An arrow. *Chaucer.* *Ob. T.*

To FLOAT §, flôte. 295. *v. n.* [pleotan, Sax.] To swim on the surface of the water. *Shak.* To move without labour in a fluid. *Dryden.* To pass with a light, irregular course. *Locke.*

To FLOAT, flôte. *v. a.* To cover with water. *Dryden.*

FLOAT, flôte. *n. s.* The act of flowing; the flux. *Hooker.* Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water. 1 *Esdras*, v. The cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite of a fish. *Walton.* A cant word for a level. *Mortimer.* A wave. *Shakspeare.*

FLOATER*, flô'-tûr. *n. s.* One who floats or sails upon. *Eusden.*

FLOATING*, flô'-ding. *n. s.* The act of being conveyed by the stream. *Whitlock.*

FLOATY, flô'-tè. *a.* Buoyant and swimming on the surface. *Raleigh.*

FLOCK §, flôk. *n. s.* [flocc, Sax.] A company; usually a company of birds or beasts. *Shak.* A company of sheep, distinguished from herds, which are of oxen. *Milton.* A body of men. 2 *Macc.* xiv. [From *flocus*.] A lock of wool. *Dryden.*

To FLOCK, flôk. *v. n.* To gather in crowds or large numbers. *Knolles.*

FLOCKLY*, flôk'-lè. *ad.* In a body; in a heap. *Huloet.* *Ob. T.*

To FLOG, flôg. *v. a.* [flagrum, Lat.] To lash; to whip. *Swift.*

FLOG, old part. pass. from *fling*.

FLOOD §, flûd. 303. *n. s.* [flôb, Sax.] A body of water; the sea; a river. *Psalm* lxxii. A deluge; an inundation. *Shak.* Flow; flux; the swelling of a river by rain or inland flood. *Davies.* The general deluge. *Brown.* Catamenia. *Harvey.*

To FLOOD, flûd. *v. a.* To deluge; to cover with waters. *Mortimer.*

FLOODGATE, flûd'-gâte. *n. s.* Gate or shutter by which the water course is closed or opened. *Sidney.*

FLOODMARK*, flûd'-mârk. *n. s.* High-water mark; the mark which the sea makes on the shore at flowing water, and the highest tide.

FLOOK, flôok. 306. *n. s.* [pfug, Germ.] The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground. A flounder; a flat river fish.

FLOOR §, flôre. 310. *n. s.* [flon, flope, Sax.] The pavement: a pavement is always of stone, the floor of wood or stone. *Sidney.* A story; a flight of rooms. *B. Jonson.*

To FLOOR, flôre. *v. a.* To cover the bottom with a floor. 2 *Chron.* xxxiv.

FLOORING, flô'-ring. *n. s.* Bottom; pavement. *Wotton.*

To FLOP, flôp. *v. a.* [from *flap*.] To clap the wings with noise. *L'Estrange.*

FLO'RAL, flô'-râl. *a.* [floralis, Lat.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers. *Prior.*

FLO'REN, flôr'-în. *n. s.* A gold coin of Edward III. *F. Thynne.*

FLO'RENCE, flôr'-ênse. *n. s.* [from the city *Florence*.] A kind of cloth. *Dict.* A kind of wine imported from Florence. A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings. *Camden.*

FLO'RENTINE*, flôr'-ên-thne. *n. s.* A native of Florence. A sort of silk so named.

FLO'RET, flô'-rèt. *n. s.* [flavette, Fr.] A small imperfect flower. A foil. [floret, Fr.] Government of the Tongue.

FLO'RIAGE*, flô'-rè-âje. *n. s.* [flori, Fr.] Bocu blossom. *J. Scott.*

FLORID *flôr'-îd*. 544. *a.* [*floridus*, Lat.] Productive of flowers; covered with flowers. *Sir T. Brown*. Bright in colour; flushed with red. *Bp. Taylor*. Embellished; splendid; brilliant with decorations. *Dryden*.

FLORIDITY, *flôr'-îd'-è-tè*. *n. s.* Freshness of colour. *Floyer*.

FLORIDLY*, *flôr'-îd-lè*. *ad.* In a showy and imposing way. *A. Wood*.

FLORIDNESS, *flôr'-îd-nès*. *n. s.* Freshness of colour. *Evelyn. Vigour*; spirit. *Feltham*. Embellishment; ambitious elegance. *Boyle*.

FLORIFEROUS, *flôr'-îf'-è-rûs* 518. *a.* [*florifer*, Lat.] Productive of flowers.

FLO'RIN, *flôr'-în*. *n. s.* [*Fr.*] A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2s. 4d.; that of Spain 4s. 4d. halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2s. 6d.; that of Holland 2s. *Antique*.

FLO'RIST, *flôr'-rîst*. *n. s.* [*fleuriste*, Fr.] A cultivator of flowers. *Sir H. Wotton*.

☞ Why we should pronounce *florist* and *floret* with the long *o*, and *florid* and *florin* with the short sound of that letter, cannot easily be guessed. They are all from the same original, are all anglicised, and consist but of two syllables; and the only thing that can be gathered from them, is, the uncertainty of arguing from the Latin quantity to ours.—See *DRAMA*, and *Principles*, No. 544. *W.*

FLO'RULENT, *flôr'-û-lènt*. *a.* Flowery; blossoming.

FLO'SCULOUS, *flôs'-kû-lûs*. *a.* [*flosculus*, Lat.] Composed of flowers.

FLO'TA *flôt'-â*. *n. s.* [Spanish.] A fleet of ships which carry out the goods of Europe to the ports of America, and bring back the produce of Mexico, Peru, and other places. *Burke*.

FLO'TAGE*, *flôt'-â-je*. *n. s.* [*flotage*, Fr.] That which floats on the top of the sea, or great rivers. *Chambers*.

To **FLOTE**, *flôte*. *v. a.* To skim. *Tusser*.

FLO'TYLLA*, *flôt'-îllâ*. *n. s.* Any number of small vessels.

FLO'TSON, **FLOTZAM**, or **FLOATSAM**, *flôt'-sân*, or *flôt'-zân*. *n. s.* Goods that swim without an owner on the sea. *Blackstone*.

FLO'TTEN, *flôt'-tn*. *part.* Skimmed. *Skinner*.

To **FLOUNCE**, *flôunse*. 312. *v. n.* [*plonsen*, Dutch.] To move with violence in the water or mire; to struggle or dash in the water. *Addison*. To move with weight and tumult. *Prior*. To move with passionate agitation. *Swift*.

To **FLOUNCE**, *flôunse*. *v. a.* To deck with founces. *Addison*.

FLOUNCE, *flôunse*. *n. s.* Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake. *Guardian*. A dash in the water.

FLO'UNDER, *flôun'-dûr*. 312. *n. s.* [*flynder*, Dan.] A small flat fish. *Camden*.

To **FLO'UNDER**, *flôun'-dûr*. *v. n.* [from *founce*.] To struggle with violent and irregular motions. *Dryden*.

FLOUR*, *flôur*. *n. s.* The edible part of corn; the meal.

FLOURET*. See **FLOWERET**.

FLOURISH*, *flôr'-rîsh*. 314. *v. n.* [*floreo*, Lat.] To be in vigour; not to fade. *Psalm* xcii. To be in a prosperous state. *Dryden*. To use florid language. *Watts*. To describe various figures by intersecting lines. *Pope*. To boast; to brag. [In music.] To play some prelude without any settled rule. *Barret*.

To **FLOURISH**, *flôr'-rîsh*. *v. a.* To adorn with vegetable beauty. *Fenton*. To adorn with figures of needle-work. To work with a needle into figures. *Bacon*. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations. *Crashaw*. To adorn with embellishments of language. *Bacon*. To adorn; to embellish. *Shakspeare*.

FLOURISH, *flôr'-rîsh*. *n. s.* Vigour; state of strength or prosperity. *Howell*. Bravery; beauty. *Shak*. An ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copious-

ness. *Bacon*. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn. *Boyle*. A kind of musical prelude. *Crashaw*. A blossom. *Grose*.

FLOURISHER, *flôr'-rîsh-ûr*. *n. s.* One that is in prime or prosperity. *Chapman*.

FLOURISHINGLY*, *flôr'-rîsh-îng-lè*. *ad.* Ostentatiously. *Bale*. In an embellished manner of speaking. *Barret*.

To **FLOUT***, *flôût*. 312. *v. a.* [*flützen*, Sax.] To mock; to insult; to treat with mockery and contempt. *Shakspeare*.

To **FLOUT**, *flôût*. *v. n.* To practise mockery; to behave with contempt; to sneer. *Shakspeare*.

FLOUT, *flôût*. *n. s.* A mock; an insult; a word or act of contempt. *Bacon*.

FLO'UTER, *flôût'-ûr*. *n. s.* One who jeers. *Burton*. **FLO'UTINGLY***, *flôût'-îng-lè*. *ad.* In an insulting manner.

To **FLOW** *flô*, 324. *v. n.* [*flouan*, Sax.] To run or spread as water. *Swift*. To run: opposed to standing waters. *Dryden*. To rise; not to ebb. *Shak*. To melt. *Isaiah*, lxi. To proceed; to issue. *Shak*. To glide smoothly, without asperity. *Hakevill*. To write smoothly; to speak volubly. *Dryden*. To abound; to be crowded. *Chapman*. To be copious; to be full. *Shak*. To hang loose and waving. *Spectator*.

To **FLOW**, *flô*. *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge. *Mortimer*.

FLOW, *flô*. *n. s.* The rise of water; not the ebb. *Brown*. A sudden plenty or abundance. *Pope*. A stream of diction; volubility of tongue. *South*.

FLO'WER *flôû'-ûr*. 98, 323. *n. s.* [*fleur*, Fr.] The part of a plant which contains the seeds. *Miller*. An ornament; an embellishment. *Clarendon*. The prime; the flourishing part. *Pope*. The edible part of corn; the meal. *Spenser*. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing; quintessence. *Hooker*. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable. *Shakspeare*. See **FLOUR**.

FLO'WER de Luce, *flôû'-ûr-dè-lûse'*. *n. s.* [*fleur-de-lis*, Fr.] A bulbous iris. *Miller*.

To **FLO'WER**, *flôû'-ûr*. *v. n.* [*fleurir*, Fr.] To be in flower; to bloom. *Spenser*. To be in the prime; to flourish. *Spenser*. To froth; to ferment; to mantle. *Bacon*. To come as cream from the surface. *Milton*.

To **FLO'WER**, *flôû'-ûr*. *v. a.* To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLOWER-GENTLE*, *flôû'-ûr-jên'-tl*. *n. s.* A species of amaranth. *B. Jonson*.

FLOWER-INWOVEN*, *flôû'-ûr-în-wò'-vn*. *a.* Adorned with flowers. *Milton*.

FLO'WERAGE, *flôû'-ûr-â-je*. *n. s.* Store of flowers. *Dict*.

FLO'WERET, *flôû'-ûr-èt*. *n. s.* [*fleurlet*, Fr.] A flower; a small flower. *Spenser*.

FLO'WERGARDEN, *flôû'-ûr-gâr-dn*. *n. s.* A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated. *Mortimer*.

FLO'WERINESS, *flôû'-ûr-è-nès*. *n. s.* The state of abounding in flowers. *Cotgrave*. Floridness of speech.

FLO'WERING*, *flôû'-ûr-îng*. *n. s.* State of blossom. A sort of froth. *Bacon*.

FLO'WERINGBUSH, *flôû'-ûr-îng-bûsh*. *n. s.* A plant.

FLO'WERLESS*, *flôû'-ûr-lès*. *a.* Without a flower. *Chaucer*.

FLO'WERY, *flôû'-ûr-è*. *a.* Full of flowers; adorned with flowers, real or fictitious. *Milton*.

FLO'WERY-KIRTLED*, *flôû'-ûr-è-kêr'-ld*. *a.* [*flowery and kirtle*.] Dressed in robes or garlands of flowers. *Milton*.

FLO'WING*, *flô'-îng*. *n. s.* The rise of the water; the flow. *Bp. Taylor*.

FLO'WINGLY, *flô'-îng-lè*. *ad.* With volubility; with abundance. *Sherwood*.

FLO'WINGNESS*, *flô'-îng-nès*. *n. s.* A stream of diction. *Nichols*.

FLOWK, *flûke*. *n. s.* [*floc*, Sax.] A flounder. *Ca* *rew*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bàll;—dòl;—pònd;—thin, rhts.

FLOW'KWORT, flùk'-wùrt. *n. s.* A plant.
FLOWN, flòne. Participle of *fly*. Gone away. *Milton*. Puffed; inflated; elate. *Milton*.
FLUCTUANT, flùk'-tshù-ánt. 4G1. *a.* [*fluctuans*, Lat.] Wavering; uncertain. *Pearson*.
To FLUCTUATE §, flùk'-tshù-áte. *v. n.* [*fluctuo*, Lat.] To roll to and again, as water in agitation. *Blackmore*. To float backward and forward. To move with uncertain and hasty motion. *Milton*. To be in an uncertain state. *Addison*. To be irresolute; to be undetermined.
FLUCTUATION, flùk'-tshù-à'-shùn. *n. s.* [*fluctuatio*, Lat.] The alternate motion of the water. *Brown*. Uncertainty; indetermination. *Boyle*. Violent agitation. *Bp. Taylor*.
FLUE, flù. 335. *n. s.* A small pipe or chimney to convey air. *Pegge*. Soft down or fur.
FLUE/LLIN, flù-él'-lín. *n. s.* The herb speedwell.
FLUENCE*, flù'-ènze. *n. s.* Copiousness; readiness. *Whitlock*. *Ob. T.*
FLUENCY, flù'-èn-sè. *n. s.* The quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity. *Garth*. Readiness; copiousness; volubility. *King Charles*. Affluence; abundance. *Sandys*.
FLUENTS, flù'-ént. *a.* [*fluens*, Lat.] Liquid. *Bacon*. Flowing; in motion; in flux. *Ray*. Ready; copious; voluble. *Bacon*.
FLUENT, flù'-ént. *n. s.* Stream; running water. *Phillips*. In the doctrine of fluxions: flowing quantity. *Bp. Berkeley*.
FLUENTLY, flù'-ént-lè. *ad.* With ready flow; volubly; readily. *Spenser*.
FLUID §, flù'-íd. *a.* [*fluidus*, Lat.] Having parts easily separable; not solid. *Newton*.
FLUID, flù'-íd. *n. s.* Any thing not solid. *Chambers*. [In physick.] Any animal juice. *Arbuthnot*.
FLUIDITY, flù'-íd-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality in bodies opposite to stability. *Newton*.
FLUIDNESS, flù'-íd-nès. *n. s.* That quality in bodies opposite to stability. *Boyle*.
FLUKE*. See **FLOOK and FLOWK**.
FLUME*. *n. s.* [plum, Sax.] A river. *Wicliffe*. *Ob. T.*
FLUMMERY, flùm'-àr-è. *n. s.* [llymru, Welsh.] A kind of food made by coagulation of wheat-flour or oatmeal. *Locke*. Flattery.
FLUNG, flùng. participle and preterit of *fing*.
FLUOR, flù'-òr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] A fluid state. *Newton*. Catamenia.
FLURRY §, flùr'-rè. *n. s.* A gust or storm of wind; a hasty blast. *Swift*. Hurry; a violent commotion. *Swinburne*.
To FLURRY*, flùr'-rè. *v. a.* To keep in agitation; to alarm. *Swinburne*.
To FLUSH §, flùsh. *v. n.* [*fluysen*, Dutch.] To flow with violence. *Ray*. To come in haste. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. To glow in the skin. *Milton*. To shine suddenly. *Spenser*.
To FLUSH, flùsh. *v. a.* To colour; to redden. *Addison*. To elate; to elevate. *South*. To put up; to spring. *B. Jonson*.
FLUSH, flùsh. *a.* Fresh; full of vigour. *Shak*. Affluent; abounding. *Arbuthnot*. Conceited; elevated in opinion. *Bp. Hopkins*.
FLUSH, flùsh. *n. s.* Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow. *Ray*. Cards all of a sort. Bloom; growth; abundance. *Goldsmith*. A term for a number of ducks. *Spenser*.
FLUSHER*, flùsh'-ùr. *n. s.* The lesser butcher bird. *Chambers*.
FLUSHING*, flùsh'-ìng. *n. s.* Colour in the face by a sudden afflux of blood. *Bp. Taylor*.
To FLUSTER, flùs'-tùr. *v. a.* [from *to flush*.] To make hot and rosy with drinking. *Shak*. To confound; to hurry. *Swift*.
To FLUSTER §*, flùs'-tùr. *v. n.* [*flugs*, Teut. and Germ.] To be in a bustle; to make much ado about little. *South*.
FLUSTER*, flùs'-tùr. *n. s.* Sudden impulse; violent flow. *South*.
FLUSTERED*, flùs'-tùrd. *a.* Heated with liquor; half drunk. *Addison*.

FLUTE §, flùte. *n. s.* [*flute*, Fr.] A musical pipe; a pipe with stops for the fingers. *Dryden*. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute split.
To FLUTE, flùte. *v. n.* To play on the flute. *Chaucer*.
To FLUTE*, flùte. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows. *Cotgrave*.
FLUTER*, flù'-tùr. *n. s.* One who plays on the flute. *Cotgrave*.
To FLUTTER §, flù'-tùr. 98. *v. n.* [plotepan Sax.] To take short flights with great agitation of the wings. *Deut. xxxii*. To move about with great show and bustle without consequence. *Grew*. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations. *Pope*. To move irregularly. *Howell*.
To FLUTTER, flù'-tùr. *v. a.* To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused. *Shak*. To hurry the mind. To disorder the position of any thing. *Milton*.
FLUTTER, flù'-tùr. *n. s.* Vibration; undulation. *Addison*. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind. Confusion; irregular position.
FLUTTERING*, flù'-tùr-ìng. *n. s.* Tumult of mind; agitation. *Thomson*.
FLUVIA/TICK, flù-vè-àt'-ik. *a.* [*fluviatricus*, Lat.] Belonging to rivers.
FLUX §, flùks. *n. s.* [*fluxus*, Lat.] The act of flowing; passage. *Digby*. The state of passing away and giving place to others. *Brown*. Any flow or issue of matter. *Arbuthnot*. Dysentery; bloody flux. *Hali-fax*. Excrement; that which falls from bodies. *Shak*. Concourse; confluence. *Shak*. The state of being melted. That which, mingled with a body, makes it melt.
FLUX, flùks. *a.* Unconstant; not durable; maintained by a constant succession of parts. *Ld. Boling broke*.
To FLUX, flùks. *v. a.* To melt. To salivate; to evacuate by spitting. *South*.
FLUXATION*, flùks-à'-shùn. *n. s.* The state of passing away and giving place to others. *Lestie*.
FLUXIBLE*, flùks-è-bl. *a.* Not durable; changing. *Howell*.
FLUXIBILITY*, flùks-è-bl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Aptness to flow or spread. *Cockeram*.
FLUXILITY, flùks-ìl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Easiness of separation of parts. *Boyle*.
FLUXION, flùk'-shùn. *n. s.* [*fluxio*, Lat.] The act of flowing. *Cotgrave*. The matter that flows. *Wiseman*. [In mathematics.] The arithmetic or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities. *Harris*.
FLUXIONARY*, flùk'-shùn-à-rè. *a.* Relating to mathematical fluxions. *Bp. Berkeley*.
FLUXIONIST*, flùk'-shùn-ìst. *n. s.* One skilled in the doctrine of fluxions. *Bp. Berkeley*.
FLUXIVE*, flùks'-iv. *a.* Flowing with tears. *Shak*. Wanting solidity. *B. Jonson*.
FLUXURE*, flùk'-shùre. *n. s.* The act or power of flowing. *B. Jonson*. Fluid matter. *Drayton*.
To FLY §, flì. pret. flew or fled; past. fled or flown. *v. n.* [pleoan, Sax.] To move through the air with wings. *Gen. i*. To pass through the air. *Job. v*. To pass away. *Prior*. To pass swiftly. *Dryden*. To move with rapidity. *Dryden*. To part with violence. *Shak*. To break; to shiver; to burst asunder with a sudden explosion. *Swift*. To run away; to attempt escape. 1 Sam. xxii.—*To fly at*. To spring with violence upon; to fall on suddenly. *Bacon*. To hawk; to catch birds by means of hawks. *Shak*. *To fly back*. To start; to become restiff, as a horse. *To fly in the face*. To insult. *Swift*. To act in defiance. *Dryden*. *To fly off*. To revolt. *Shak*. *To fly on*. To spring with violence upon; to fly at. *Shak*. *To fly out*. To burst into passion. *B. Jonson*. To break out into license. *Dryden*. To start violently from any direction. *Bentley*. *To let fly*. To discharge. *Granville*. To be light and unencumbered; as, a flying camp. To float in the air; as, colours flying.
To FLY, flì. *v. a.* To shun; to avoid; to decline

Shak. To refuse association with. *Dryden.* To quit by flight. *Dryden.* To attack by a bird of prey. *Bacon.* To cause to fly, or float in the air.

FLY, fl, *n. s.* [ˈleoge, Sax.] A small winged insect, of many species. *Locke.* That part of a machine, which, being put into a quick motion, regulates the rest. *Wilkins.* That part of a yane which points how the wind blows. A stage-coach, so called to impress a belief of its extraordinary quickness in travelling. A flatterer. *Massinger.*

FLY/BITTEN*, fl/-bit-tn. *a.* Stained by the bites of flies. *Shakespeare.*

FLY/BLOW §*, fl/-blô. *n. s.* [fly and blow.] The egg of a fly. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

To FLY/BLOW, fl/-blô. *v. a.* To taint with flies; to fill with maggots. *Stillingfleet.*

FLY/BOAT, fl/-bôte. *n. s.* A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing. *Drayton.*

FLY/CATCHER, fl/-kâtsh-âr. *n. s.* One that hunts flies. *Dryden.*

FLYER, fl/-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that flies or runs away. *Warner.* One that uses wings. *Goodman.* The fly of a jack.

To FLY/FISH, fl/-fish. *v. n.* To angle with a hook baited with a fly. *Walton.*

FLY/FLAP*, fl/-flâp. *n. s.* A fan or flapper to keep flies off. *Sheldon.*

FLYING-FISH*, fl/-îng/-fish. *n. s.* A fish of the gurnard kind. *Sir T. Herbert.*

FOAL §, fôle. 295. *n. s.* [fola, Sax.] The offspring of a mare, or other beast of burthen. *Spenser.*

To FOAL, fôle. *v. a.* To bring forth a foal. *Shak.*

To FOAL, fôle. *v. n.* To be disburdened of the foetus. *Mortimer.*

FO/ALBIT, fôle/-bit. } *n. s.* Plants.

FO/ALFOOT, fôle/-fût. }

FOAM §, fôme. 295. *n. s.* [fœm, Sax.] The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume. *Hos. x.*

To FOAM §, fôme. *v. a.* To cast out froth; to throw forth. *St. Jude.*

To FOAM, fôme. *v. n.* To froth; to gather foam. *Shak.* To be in rage; to be violently agitated. *St. Mark, ix.*

FO/AMINGLY*, fôme/-îng/-lê. *ad.* Slaveringly; frothily. *Sherwood.*

FO/AMY, fô/-mê. *a.* Covered with foam; frothy. *Sidney.*

FOB §, fôb. *n. s.* [fuppe, Germ.] A small pocket. *Addison.*

To FOB, fôb. *v. a.* [fuppen, Germ.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Shak.*—*To fob off.* To shift off; to put aside with an artifice. *Shakespeare.*

FO/CAL, fô/-kâl. 83. *a.* [from focus.] Belonging to the focus. *Derham.*

FO/CIL, fô/-îl. *n. s.* [focile, Fr.] The greater or less bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist. *Wiseman.*

FOCILLA/TION, fô/-îl-â/-shûn. *n. s.* [focillo, Lat.] Comfort; support. *Dict.*

FO/CUS, fô/-kûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] [In optics.] The focus of a glass is the point of convergence or concourse, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their refraction by the glass. *Newton.*—Focus of a parabola. A point in the axis within the figure, and distant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter. *Harris.* Focus of an ellipsis. A point towards each end of the longer axis, from whence two right lines, being drawn to any point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that longer axis. *Harris.* Focus of the hyperbola. A point in the principal axis, within the opposite hyperbolas, from which if any two right lines are drawn, meeting in either of the opposite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Dict.*

FO/DDER §, fôd/-dûr. *n. s.* [foðep, Sax.] Dry food stored up for cattle against winter. *Knolles.*

To FO/DDER, fôd/-dûr. *v. a.* To feed with dry food. *Evelyn.*

FO/DDERER, fôd/-dûr/-rûr. *n. s.* He who fodderes cattle. *Sherwood.*

FOE §, fô. 296. *n. s.* [fah, Sax.] An enemy in war. *Spenser.* A persecutor; an enemy in common life. *Shak.* An opponent; an ill-wisher. *Watts.*

To FOE*, fô. *v. a.* To treat as an enemy. *Spenser.*

Ob. T.

FO/EHOOD*, fô/-hûd. [fah and hab, Sax.] Enmity. *Bp. Bedell.*

FO/ELIKE*, fô/-like. *a.* In the character of an enemy. *Sandys.*

FO/EMAN, fô/-mân. *n. s.* Enemy in war; antagonist. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

FO/ETUS, fô/-tûs. 296. *n. s.* [Lat.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed; but before, it is called embryo. *Quincy.*

FOG §, fôg. *n. s.* [fog, Dan.] A thick mist; a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water. *Raleigh.*

FOG, fôg. *n. s.* [fogagium, low Lat.] Aftergrass; which grows in autumn after the hay is mown. *Drayton.*

To FOG §, fôg. *v. a.* To overcast; to darken. *Sherwood.*

To FOG §, fôg. *v. n.* [vogue, Fr.] To have power. *Milton.*

FO/GAGE*, fôg/-âje. *n. s.* In the forest law, rank grass, not eaten in the summer. *Chambers.*

FO/GGILY, fôg/-gê/-iê. 382. *ad.* Mistily; darkly; cloudily.

FO/GGINESS, fôg/-gê/-nês. *n. s.* The state of being dark or misty; cloudiness; mistiness.

FO/GGY, fôg/-gê. 383. *a.* Misty; cloudy; dank. *Sidney.* Cloudy in understanding; dull. *Hayward.*

FOH, fôh! *interject.* [fah, Sax.] An interjection of abhorrence. *Shakespeare.*

FO/IBLE*, fô/-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Weak. *Ld. Herbert.*

FO/IBLE, fô/-bl. 299, 405. *n. s.* A weak side; a blind side; a failing. *Friend.*

To FOIL §, fôil. *v. a.* [affoler, old Fr.] To put to the worst; to defeat. *Milton.* [fouiller, Fr.] To blunt; to dull. *Shak.* To defeat; to puzzle. *Addison.*

FOIL, fôil. 299. *n. s.* A defeat; a miscarriage. *Shak.* [feuille, Fr.] Leaf; gilding. *Spenser.* Something of another colour, near which jewels are set to raise their lustre. *Sidney.* [fouiller, Fr.] A blunt sword used in fencing. *Shak.* The steel of a looking-glass. *Chambers.*

FO/ILABLE*, fôil/-â/-bl. *a.* Which may be foiled. *Colgrave.*

FO/ILER, fôil/-âr. *n. s.* One who has gained advantage over another.

FO/ILING*, fôil/-îng. *n. s.* Among hunters, the mark, barely visible, where deer have passed over grass.

To FOIN §, fôin. 299. *v. n.* [poindre, Fr.] To push in fencing. *Spenser.*

To FOIN*, fôin. *v. a.* To prick; to sting. *Huloet.*

FOIN, fôin. *n. s.* A thrust; a push. *Robinson.*

FO/ININGLY, fôin/-îng/-lê. *ad.* In a pushing manner.

FO/ISON, fô/-zn. 170. *n. s.* [fusio, Lat.] Plenty; abundance. *Tusser.* *Ob. J.*

To FOIST §, fôist. 299. *v. a.* [fausser, Fr.] To insert by forgery; to falsify. *Carew.*

FOIST*, fôist. *n. s.* [juste, old Fr.] A light and swift ship. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FO/ISTER*, fôist/-âr. *n. s.* A falsifier; a liar. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

FO/ISTIED §*, fôis/-tid. *a.* Mustied; vinnewed. *Huloet.*

FO/ISTINESS, fôis/-tê/-nês. *n. s.* Fustiness; mouldiness. *Tusser.*

FO/ISTY, fôis/-tê. *a.* Mouldy; fusty. *Favour, Antiqu.* *Triumph over Novelty.*

FOLD §, fôld. *n. s.* [faldê, fald, Sax.] The ground in which sheep are confined. *Milton.* The place where sheep are housed. *Numb. xxxii.* The flock of sheep. *Dryden.* A limit; a boundary. *Creech.* An enclosure of any kind; as, foldgarth. A double; a complication; one part added to another. *Shak.* From the foregoing signification is derived the use of fold in composition. Fold signifies the same quantity added: as, twenty-fold, twenty times repeated. *St. Matt. xiii.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —óll; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

To FOLD, fòld. *v. a.* To shut sheep in the fold. *Milton.* To double; to complicate. *Heb. i.* To enclose; to include; to shut. *Shakespeare.*

To FOLD, fòld. *v. n.* To close over another of the same kind. *1 Kings, vi.*

FO'LDER*, fòld'-úr. *n. s.* One who folds up any thing. *Hulot.*

FOLDING*, fòld'-íng. *n. s.* Applied to sheep, means the keeping them on arable lands within folds made of hurdles. *Bacon.*

FOLE*. See FOAL.

FOLIA'CEOUS, fò-lè-à'-shùs. *a.* [*foliaceus*, Lat.] Consisting of laminae or leaves. *Woodward.*

FOLIAGE, fò-lè-àdjé. *90. n. s.* [*folium*, Lat.] Leaves; tufts of leaves. *Addison.*

To FOLIAGE*, fò-lè-àdjé. *v. a.* To work so as to represent foliage. *Drummond.*

To FOLIATE, fò-lè-àté. *v. a.* [*foliatus*, Lat.] To beat into laminae or leaves. *Bacon.*

FOLIATION, fò-lè-à'-shùn. *n. s.* The act of beating into thin leaves. Foliation is one of the parts of the flower, being the collection of those fugacious coloured leaves called *petala*, which constitute the compass of the flower. *Quincy.*

FOLIATURE, fò-lè-à'-tshùre. *n. s.* The state of being hammered into leaves. *Shuckford.*

FOLIER*, fò-lè-úr. *n. s.* [*foeli*, Dutch.] Goldsmith's foil. *Hist. R. Soc.*

FO'LIO, fò-lè-ò. *n. s.* [*in folio*, Lat.] A leaf or page of a book. A large book of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled. *Watts.*

FOLIOMORT, fò-lè-ò-mòrt. *a.* [*folium mortuum*, Lat.] A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded; vulgarly called *filomat*. *Woodward.*

FOLIOT*, fò-lè-ò. *n. s.* [*folioto*, Ital.] A kind of demon. *Burton.*

FOLIOUS*, fò-lè-ús. *a.* Leafy; thin and unsubstantial as a leaf. *Brown.*

FOLK, fòke. *n. s.* [*fole*, Sax.—It is properly a collective noun, and has no plural, but by modern corruption.] People, in familiar language. *Sidney.* Nations; mankind. *Ps. lvi.* Any kind of people, as discriminated from others. *Bacon.*

Notwithstanding this word is originally plural, our language is so little used to a plural without *s*, that *folks* may now be accounted the best orthography, as it is certainly the only current pronunciation. *W.*

FOLKLAND*, fòke'-lánd. *n. s.* [*folc-land*, Sax.] Copyhold land. *Burke.*

FOLKMOTE, fòke'-mòte. *n. s.* [*folc-mot*, Sax.] A meeting of people. *Burke.*

FOLLICLE, fòl'-lè-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*folliculus*, Lat.] A cavity in any body with strong coats. *Brown.* [In botany.] The seed vessels, capsula seminalis, or case, which some fruits and seeds have over them. *Quincy.*

FOLLIFUL*, fòl'-lè-fùl. *a.* Full of folly. *Shenstone.*

FOLLILY*, fòl'-lè-lè. *ad.* Foolishly. *Wicliffe. Ob. T.*

To FOLLOW, fòl'-lò. 327. *v. a.* [*folgian*, Sax.] To go after; not before, nor side by side. *Shak.*

To pursue an enemy; to chase. *Dryden.* To accompany; not to forsake. *Milton.* To attend as a dependant. *1 Sam. xvii.* To go after. *Sidney.*

To succeed in order of time. *Milton.* To be consequential in argument. *Milton.* To imitate; to copy as a pupil. *Hooker.* To obey; to observe as a guide. *Tillotson.* To pursue as an object of desire. *Hebrews, xii.* To confirm by new endeavours. *Spenser.* To attend to; to be busied with. *Ecclus.*

xxix.

To FOLLOW, fòl'-lò. *v. n.* To come after another. *Jer. xlii.* To attend servilely. *Shak.* To be posterior in time. *Milton.* To be consequential, as effect to cause. *Locke.* To be consequential, as inference to premises. *Temple.* To continue endeavours; to persevere. *Hos. vi.*

FO'LLOWER, fòl'-lò-úr. *n. s.* One who comes after another; not before him, nor side by side. *Shak.* One who observes a guide. *South.* An attendant or dependant. *Pope.* An associate; a companion. *Shak.* One under the command of another.

Spenser. A scholar; an imitator; a copier. *1 Cor. xi.*

FO'LLY, fòl'-lè. *n. s.* [*folle*, old Fr.] Want of understanding; weakness of intellect. *Hawkesworth.* Criminal weakness; depravity of mind. *Deut. xxii.* Act of negligence or passion unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom. *Shak.*

To FOMENT, fò-mènt'. *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Lat.] To cherish with heat. *Milton.* To bathe with warm lotions. *Arbuthnot.* To encourage; to cherish. *Wotton.*

FOMENTATION, fò-mèn-tà'-shùn. *n. s.* Partial bathing, called also *staping*, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions. *Quincy.* The lotion prepared to foment the parts. *Arbuthnot.* Excitation; encouragement. *Sir H. Wotton.*

FOMENTER, fò-mèn'-túr. *n. s.* One that foment; an encourager; a supporter. *Howell.*

FON, fòn. *n. s.* [*faane*, Su. Goth. and Icel.] A fool; an idiot. *Spenser.*

FOND, fònd. *a.* Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious. *Hooker.* Trifling; valued by folly. *Shak.* Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent. *Addison.* Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted. *Dryden.*

To FOND, fònd. *v. a.* To treat with

To FONDLE, fòn'-dl. 405. *v.* great indulgence; to caress; to coddle. *Dryden.*

To FOND, fònd. *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love with; to doat on. *Shakespeare.*

To FOND, fònd. *v. n.* [*rundian*, Sax.] To strive; to try. *Gower.* *Ob. T.*

FONDLER, fòn'-dl-úr. *n. s.* One who fondles.

FONDLING, fòn'-dl-íng. *n. s.* A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection. *Arbuthnot.* A fool. *Burton.*

FONDLY, fònd'-lè. *ad.* Foolishly; weakly; imprudently. *Shak.* With extreme tenderness. *Pope.*

FONDNESS, fònd'-nès. *n. s.* Foolishness; weakness; want of sense; want of judgement. *Spenser.* Foolish tenderness. *Addison.* Tender passion. *A - Phillips.* Unreasonable liking. *Hammond.*

FONE, fòne. *n. s.* Plural of *foe*. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

FONT, fònt. *n. s.* [*fons*, Lat.] A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church. *Hooker.* [In printing.] An assortment of letters and accents. *Boyle.*

FONTANEL, fòn'-tá-nèl. *n. s.* [*fontanelle*, Fr.] An issue; a discharge opened in the body. *Bp. Hall.*

FONTANGE, fòn-tánje'. *n. s.* [from the name of the first wearer, *Mademoiselle de Fontange*.] A knot of ribands on the top of the head-dress. *Addison.* *Ob. J.*

FOOD, fòdd. 10, 306. *n. s.* [*rob*, food, Sax.] Victuals; provision for the mouth. *Prov. xiii.* Any thing that nourishes. *Shakespeare.*

To FOOD, fòdd. *v. a.* To feed. *Barret.* *Ob. T.*

FOODFUL, fòdd'-fùl. *a.* Fruitful; full of food; plentifulous. *Sandys.*

FOODLESS*, fòdd'-lès. *a.* Not affording food; barren. *Sandys.*

FOO'DY, fòdd'-è. *a.* Eatable; fit for food. *Chapman.*

FOOL, fòol. 306. *n. s.* [*fol*, Su. Goth. and Icel.] One to whom nature has denied reason; a natural, an idiot. *Locke.* [In Scripture.] A wicked man. *Psalms xiv.* A term of indignity and reproach. *Dryden.* One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon, a jester. *Milton.*—To play the fool. To play pranks like a hired jester; to make sport. *Sidney.*

To act like one void of common understanding. *1 Sam. xxvi.* To make a fool of. To disappoint, to defeat. *Shakespeare.*

To FOOL, fòol. *v. n.* To trifle; to toy; to play; to idle; to sport. *Herbert.*

To FOOL, fòol. *v. a.* To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate; to defeat. *Shak.* To insult; to make foolish. *Calamy.* To cheat: as, to fool one of his money.

FOOL*, fòol. *n. s.* A liquid made of gooseberries scalded and pounded, and of cream. *Shakespeare.*

FOOLBO'LD*, fôôl-bôld'. *a.* Foolishly bold. *Bale.*
Ob. T.
FOO'LBORN, fôôl'-bôrn. *a.* Foolish from the birth.
Shakespeare.
FOO'LE'RY, fôôl'-âr-ê. 557. *n. s.* Habitual folly.
Shak. An act of folly; trifling practice. *Ecclus.*
 xxii. Object of folly. *Raleigh.*
FOOLHA'PPY, fôôl-hâp'-pê. *a.* Lucky without con-
 trivance or judgement. *Spenser.*
FOOLHA'RDINESS, fôôl-hâr'-dê-nês. *n. s.* Mad
 rashness; courage without sense. *Dryden.*
FOOLHA'RDISE, fôôl-hâr'-dis. *n. s.* [fool and har-
 diesse, Fr.] Foolhardiness. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*
FOOLHA'RDY, fôôl-hâr'-dê. *a.* Daring without
 judgement; madly adventurous. *Spenser.*
FOO'TRAP, fôôl'-trâp. *n. s.* A snare to catch fools
 in. *Dryden.*
FOO'LISH, fôôl'-ish. *a.* Void of understanding;
 weak of intellect. 2 *Esdras.* Imprudent; indis-
 creet. *Shak.* Ridiculous; contemptible. 2 *Macc.*
 ii. [In Scripture.] Wicked; sinful.
FOO'LISHLY, fôôl'-ish-lê. *ad.* Weakly; without
 understanding. [In Scripture.] Wickedly. *Swift.*
FOO'LISHNESS, fôôl'-ish-nês. *n. s.* Folly; want of
 understanding. Foolish practice; actual deviation
 from the right. *South.*
FOOLSCAP Paper.* A term denoting the size of
 the sheet of paper; as pot, foolscap, &c. pot being
 the smallest, and foolscap the second in the ascend-
 ing scale to atlas-paper.
FOOLSTONES, fôôl'-stônz. *n. s.* A plant.
FOOT ð, fût. 307. *n. s.* plural feet. [fo̥r, Sax.] The
 part upon which we stand. *Clarendon.* That by
 which any thing is supported in the nature of a foot:
 as, the foot of a table. The lower part; the base.
Hakewill. The end; the lower part. *Dryden.*
 The act of walking. 2 *Macc. v.*—On foot. Walk-
 ing; without carriage. *Exod. xii.*—A posture of
 action. *Shak.* Infantry; footmen in arms. 1 *Macc.*
 iv. State; character; condition. *Dryden.* Scheme;
 plan; settlement. *Swift.* A state of incipient ex-
 istence; first motion. *Tillotson.* The level; the
 square; par. *Bacon.* A certain number of syllab-
 les constituting a distinct part of a verse. *Ascham.*
 Motion; action. *Grew.* Step. *L'Estrange.* A
 measure containing twelve inches. *Bacon.*
To FOOT, fût. 307. *v. n.* To dance; to tread wan-
 tonly; to trip. *Dryden.* To walk; not ride. *Spenser.*
To FOOT, fût. *v. a.* To spurn; to kick. *Shak.* To
 settle; to begin to fix. *Shak.* To tread. *Shak.*
 To hold with the foot. *Shak.* To supply with feet.
Bo. Hall.
FOO'TBALL, fût'-bâll. *n. s.* A ball commonly made
 of a blown bladder, cased with leather, driven by
 the foot. *Peachment.* The sport or practice of kick-
 ing the football. *Arbuthnot.*
FOO'TBANDS*, fût'-bândz. *n. s.* pl. Soldiers that
 march and fight on foot. *Mirror for Magistrates.*
FOO'TBOY, fût'-bôê. *n. s.* A low menial; an atten-
 dant in livery. *Shakespeare.*
FOO'TBREADTH*, fût'-brêdth. *n. s.* The space
 which a foot might cover. *Deut. ii.*
FOO'TBRIDGE, fût'-bridje. *n. s.* A bridge on
 which passengers walk; a narrow bridge. *Sidney.*
FOO'TCLOTH, fût'-klôth. *n. s.* A sumpter cloth.
Shakespeare.
FOO'TED, fût'-êd. *a.* Shaped in the foot. *Grew.*
FOOTFA'LL*, fût'-fâll. *n. s.* A stumble; a trip of
 the foot. *Shakespeare.*
FOO'TFIGHT, fût'-fite. *n. s.* A fight made on foot,
 in opposition to that on horseback. *Sidney.*
FOO'TGUARDS*, fût'-gârdz. *n. s.* pl. Foot-soldiers
 belonging to those regiments called, by way of dis-
 tinction, the Guards.
FOO'THOLD, fût'-hòld. *n. s.* Space to hold the foot;
 space on which one may tread surely. *More.*
FOOTHOT*, fût'-hòt. *ad.* Immediately; directly;
 a phrase borrowed from hunting. *Gower.* *Ob. T.*
FOO'TING, fût'-ing. *n. s.* Ground for the foot. *Shak.*
 Support; root. *Dryden.* Basis; foundation. *Locke.*
 Place; possession. *Dryden.* Tread; walk. *Spenser.*
 Dance. *Shak.* Steps; road; track. *Spenser.* En-

trance; beginning; establishment. *Davies.* State
 condition; settlement. *Arbuthnot.*
FOO'TLESS*, fût'-lêz. *a.* Without feet.
FOO'TLICKER, fût'-lik-âr. *n. s.* A slave; an hum-
 ble fawner; one who licks the foot. *Shakespeare.*
FOO'TMAN, fût'-mân. 88. *n. s.* A soldier that marches
 and fights on foot. *Raleigh.* A menial servant in
 livery. *Bacon.* One who practises to walk or run.
FOO'TMANSHIP, fût'-mân-ship. *n. s.* The art or
 faculty of a runner. *Hayward.*
FOO'TMANTLE*, fût'-mân-tl. *n. s.* A species of
 petticoat used by market-women, when they ride
 on horseback, to keep their gowns clean. *Chaucer.*
Ob. T.
FOO'TPACE, fût'-pâse. *n. s.* Part of a pair of stairs,
 whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a
 broad place. *Maxon.* A pace no faster than a
 slow walk.
FOO'TPAD, fût'-pâd. *n. s.* [foot and pad.] A high
 wayman that robs on foot.
FOO'TPATH, fût'-pâth. *n. s.* A narrow way which
 will not admit horses or carriages. *Shakespeare.*
FOO'TPOST, fût'-pôst. *n. s.* A post or messenger
 that travels on foot. *Carew.*
FOOTSO'LDIER*, fût'-sòl'-jûr. *n. s.* A soldier that
 marches and fights on foot.
FOO'TSTALL, fût'-stâll. 406. *n. s.* A woman's stirrup.
FOO'TSTEP, fût'-stêp. *n. s.* Trace; track; impres-
 sion left by the foot. *Locke.* Token; mark; notice
 given. *Bentley.* Example.
FOO'TSTOOL, fût'-stôol. *n. s.* Stool on which he
 that sits places his feet. *Shakespeare.*
FOP ð, fôp. *n. s.* A simpleton; a coxcomb; a man
 of small understanding and much ostentation; a
 pretender; a man fond of show, dress, and flutter;
 an impertinent. *Shakespeare.*
FOPDOODLE, fôp'-dôô-gl. *n. s.* A fool; an insigni-
 ficant wretch. *Hudibras.*
FOP'LING, fôp'-ling. *n. s.* A petty fop; an under
 rate coxcomb. *Tickell.*
FOP'PERY, fôp'-âr-ê. 557. *n. s.* Folly; impertin-
 ence. *Shak.* Affectation of show or importance;
 showy folly. *Shenstone.* Foolery; vain or idle
 practice. *Stillingfleet.*
FOP'PISH, fôp'-plsh. *a.* Foolish; idle; vain. *Shak.*
 Vain in show; foolishly ostentatious. *Garth.*
FOP'PISHLY, fôp'-plsh-lê. *ad.* Vainly; ostenta-
 tiously. *Sherwood.*
FOP'PISHNESS, fôp'-plsh-nês. *n. s.* Vanity; showy
 or ostentatious vanity. *Shenstone.*
FOR ð, fôr. 167. prep. [forp, Sax.] Because of.
Hooker. With respect to; with regard to; *Shak.*
 In this sense it has often as before it. *Knolles.*
 In the character of. *Locke.* With resemblance of.
Shak. Considered as; in the place of. *Milton.*
 In advantage of; for the sake of. *Bacon.* Condu-
 cive to; beneficial to. *Tillotson.* With intention
 of going to a certain place. *Bacon.* In compara-
 tive respect. *Dryden.* In proportion to. With
 appropriation to. *Shak.* After O, an expression
 of desire. *Shak.* In account of; in solution of.
Burnet. Inducing to as a motive. *Tillotson.* In
 expectation of. *Locke.* Noting power or possi-
 bility. *Bo. Taylor.* Noting dependence. *Boyle.*
 In prevention of; for fear of. *Tusser.* In remedy
 of. *Garretson.* In exchange of. *Dryden.* In the
 place of; instead of. *Dryden.* In supply of;
 to serve in the place of. *Dryden.* Through a certain
 duration. *Roscommon.* In search of; in quest of.
Tillotson. According to. *Boyle.* Noting a state
 of fitness or readiness. *Shak.* In hope of; for the
 sake of; noting the final cause. *Bacon.* Of ten-
 dency to; towards. *Swift.* In favour of; on the
 part of; on the side of. *Hooker.* Noting accom-
 modation or adaption. *Locke.* With intention of.
Waller. Becoming; belonging to. *Shak.* Not-
 withstanding. *Hooker.* To the use of; to be used
 in. *Tillotson.* In consequence of. *Dryden.* In re-
 compense of; in return of. *Dryden.* In propor-
 tion to. *Shak.* By means of; by interposition of.
Hale. In regard of; in preservation of.—I cannot
 for my life, is, I cannot if my life might be saved

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pònd; —thm, THIS.

by it. *Shakspeare*.—For all. Notwithstanding. *Sidney*.

FOR, fôr. *conj.* The word by which the reason is introduced of something advanced before. *Shak.* Because; on this account that. *Spenser*.—For as much. In regard that; in consideration of. *Hooker*. For why. Because; for this reason that. *Knolles*. **FOR***, fôr. In composition, for is sometimes privative, as, *forbear*, and *forbid*, in its fourth meaning; sometimes merely intensive, as *forbathe*; and sometimes only communicative of an ill sense, as *forsear*.

To FORAGE §, fôr'-âje. 163 *v. n.* [*forragium*, low Lat.] To wander far; to rove at a distance. *Shak.* To wander in search of spoil; generally of provisions. *Denham*. To ravage; to feed on spoil. *Shak.* **To FORAGE**, fôr'-âje. *v. a.* To plunder; to strip; to spoil. *Spenser*.

FORAGE, fôr'-âje. 90. *n. s.* Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad. *Milton*. Provisions sought abroad. *Dryden*. Provisions in general. *Dryden*.

FORAGER*, fôr'-â-jér. *n. s.* One who wanders in search of spoil; a waster of a country. *Shak.* A provider of food, fodder, or forage; a merchant of corn. *Barret*. Any animal which feeds. *Mason*.

FORAGING*, fôr'-â-jing. *n. s.* Predatory inroad. *Bp. Hall*.

FORAMINOUS, fôr-râm'-ê-nûs. *a.* [*foramen*, Lat.] Full of holes; porous. *Bacon*.

To FORBATHE*, fôr-bâthe'. *v. a.* To bathe; to imbrue. *Sackville*.

To FORBEAR, fôr-bâre'. *v. n. pret.* I *forbare*, anciently *forbare*; part. *forborne*. [*forþæpan*, Sax.] To cease from any thing; to intermit. *Cheyne*. To pause; to delay. *Shak.* To omit voluntarily; to abstain. 1 *Sam.* xxiii. To restrain any violence of temper; to be patient. *Prov.* xxv.

✱ The *o* in these words, preceding the accent and followed by a consonant, is under the same predicament as the same letter in *command*, *collect*, &c.—which see. *W.*

To FORBEAR, fôr-bâre'. 240. *v. a.* To decline; to avoid voluntarily. *Shak.* To abstain from; to omit. *Clarendon*. To spare; to treat with clemency. *Eph.* iv. To withhold. 2 *Chron.* xxxv.

FORBEARANCE, fôr-bâre'-ânse. *n. s.* The care for avoiding or shunning any thing; negation of practice. *Locke*. Intermission of something. Command of temper. *Shak.* Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness. *Addison*.

FORBEARER, fôr-bâ'-rôr. *n. s.* An intermitter; interceptor of any thing. *Tusser*.

To FORBID §, fôr-bid'. *v. a. pret.* I *forbade*, and formerly *forbid*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid*. [*forþeoðan*, Sax.] To prohibit; to interdict any thing. *Shak.* To command to forbear any thing. *Sidney*. To oppose; to hinder. *Bacon*. To accuse; to blast. *Shakspeare*.

To FORBID, fôr-bid'. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition. *Shakspeare*.

FORBIDDANCE, fôr-bid'-dânse. *n. s.* Prohibition; edict against any thing. *Bp. Hall*.

FORBIDDENLY, fôr-bid'-dîn-lê. *ad.* In an unlawful manner. *Shakspeare*.

FORBIDDENNESS*, fôr-bid'-dîn-nês. *n. s.* The state of being forbidden. *Boyle*.

FORBIDDER, fôr-bid'-dûr. *n. s.* One that prohibits. *Brown*.

FORBIDDING, fôr-bid'-ding. *part. a.* Raising abhorrence; repelling approach; causing aversion. *A. Hill*.

FORBIDDING*, fôr-bid'-ding. *n. s.* Hinderance; opposition. *Shakspeare*.

FORBY*. See **FOREBY**.

FORCE §, fôrse. *n. s.* [*force*, Fr.] Strength; vigour; might. *Donne*. Violence. *Shak.* Virtue; efficacy. *Locke*. Validness; power of law. *Héb.* ix. Armament; warlike preparation. *Jerem.* xlviii. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion. *Shak.* "A waterfall." [*fors*, Su. Goth.]

To FORCE, fôrse. *v. a.* To compel; to constrain.

Bacon. To overpower by strength. *Milton*. To impel; to press; to draw or push by main strength. *Deat.* xx. To enforce; to urge. *Dryden*. To drive by violence or power. *Decay of Piety*. To gain by violence or power. *Dryden*. To storm; to take or enter by violence. *Waller*. To ravish; to violate by force. *Dryden*. To constrain; to distort. *Shak.* To man; to strengthen by soldiers. *Raleigh*. To stuff; a term of cookery. *Shak.* To bring forward; to ripen precipitately: a term of gardening. To fine down wines, and render them fit for immediate draught.—*To force out*. To extort. *Atterbury*.

To FORCE, fôrse. *v. n.* To lay stress upon. *Camden*. To endeavour. *Spenser*. To use violence. *Spenser*.

FORCEDLY, fôr'-sêd-lê. 364. *ad.* Violently; constrainedly; unnaurally. *Burnet*.

FORCEDNESS*, fôr'-sêd-nês. *n. s.* Distortion. *Worthington*.

FORCEFUL, fôrse'-fûl. *a.* Violent; strong; impetuous. *Shakspeare*.

FORCEFULLY, fôrse'-fûl-lê. *ad.* Violently; impetuously.

FORCELESS, fôrse'-lês. *a.* Having little force; weak; feeble; impotent. *Shakspeare*.

FORCEMEAT*, fôrse'-mêet. *n. s.* A term of cookery.

FORCEPS, fôr'-sêps. *n. s.* [Lat.] A pair of tongs. An instrument in chirurgery to extract any thing out of wounds. *Quincy*.

FORCER, fôr'-sâr. *n. s.* A compeller; a constrainer. *Cotgrave*. That which forces, drives, or constrains. The embolus of a pump working by pulsion. *Wilkins*.

FORCIBLE, fôr'-sê-bl. 405. *a.* Strong; mighty. *Hooker*. Violent; impetuous. *Prior*. Efficacious; active; powerful. *Bacon*. Prevalent; of great influence. *Raleigh*. Done by force; suffered by force. *Milton*. Valid; binding; obligatory.

FORCIBLENESS, fôr'-sê-bl-nês. *n. s.* Force; violence.

FORCIBLY, fôr'-sê-blê. *ad.* Strongly; powerfully. *Tillotson*. Impetuously; with great strength. By violence; by force. *Bacon*.

FORCIPATED §, fôr'-sê-pâ-têd. *a.* Formed like a pair of pincers to open and enclose. *Bronch*.

FORCIPATION*, fôr'-sê-pâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Squeezing or tearing with pincers; formerly a mode of punishment. *Bacon*.

FORCING*, fôrse'-sing. *n. s.* The act of urging or enforcing. *Pror.* xxx. Compulsion. *Beaumont and Fl.*

To FORCLOSE*. See **To FORECLOSE**.

FORD §, fôrd. *n. s.* [*forþ*, Sax.] A shallow part of a river where it may be passed without swimming. *Gen.* xxxii. The stream; the current. *Milton*.

To FORD, fôrd. *v. a.* To pass without swimming. *Raleigh*.

FORDABLE, fôrd'-â-bl. 405. *a.* Passable without swimming. *Raleigh*.

To FORDO*, fôr-dôd'. *v. a.* [*forþon*, Sax.] To ruin; to destroy; opposed to making happy. *Chancer*. To weary; to overcome. *Shakspeare*.

FORE §, fôre. *a.* [*forpe*, Sax.] Anterior; not behind. *Bacon*. That which comes first in a progressive motion. *Cheyne*.

FORE, fôre. *ad.* Anteriorly. *Raleigh*. *Fore* is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time, or situation.—*Fore and aft*. The whole length of a ship.

To FOREADMONISH*, fôre-âd-môn'-ish. *v. a.* To counsel before the event. *Bp. Hall*.

To FOREADVISE, fôre-âd-vize'. *v. n.* To counsel, early; to counsel before the time of action, or the event. *Shakspeare*.

To FOREALLEG*, fôre-âl-lêdje'. *v. a.* To mention or create before. *Fotherby*.

To FOREAPOINT §, fôre-âp-pôint'. *v. a.* To order beforehand. *Sherwood*.

FOREAPPOINTMENT*, fôre-âp-pôint'-mênt. *n. s.* Preordination; predestination. *Sherwood*.

To FOREA/RM, fôre-ârm'. *v. a.* To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need. *South.*
To FOREBO/DEŝ, fôre-bôde'. *v. n.* [fopebodian, Sax.] To prognosticate; to foretell. *Dryden.* To foreknow; to be prescient of. *Dryden.*
FOREBO/DER, fôre-bôde-ûr. *n. s.* A prognosticator; a soothsayer. *L'Estrange.* A foreknower.
FOREBO/DEMENT*, fôre-bôde-mênt. *n. s.* Presagement.
FOREBO/DING*, fôre-bô/-dîng. *n. s.* Presage; perception beforehand. *Bentley.*
FOREBY', fôre-bl'. *prep.* Near; hard by; fast by. *Spenser.*
To FORECA/STŝ, fôre-kâst'. 492. *v. a.* [*fore* and *cast*.] To scheme; to plan before execution. *Dan. xi.* To adjust; to contrive antecedently. *Dryden.* To foresee; to provide against. *L'Estrange.*
To FORECA/ST, fôre-kâst'. *v. n.* To form schemes; to contrive beforehand. *Spenser.*
FORECAST, fôre-kâst. 492. *n. s.* Contrivance beforehand; antecedent policy. *Shakspeare.*
FORECA/STER, fôre-kâst-ûr. *n. s.* One who contrives beforehand.
FORECASTLE, fôre-kâs-sl. 405. *n. s.* In a ship, that part where the foremost stands. *Harris.*
FORECHO/SEN, fôre-tshô/-z'n. *part.* Pre-elected.
FOREC/TED, fôre-sl'-têd. *part.* Quoted before, or above. *Arindnot.*
To FOREC/LOSEŝ, fôre-kloze'. *v. a.* [*for*cloz, old Fr.] To shut up; to preclude; to prevent. *Carew.* —To foreclose a mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption. *Blackstone.*
FOREC/LOURE*, fôre-klo/-zhûre. *n. s.* A deprivation of the power of redeeming a mortgage.
To FORECONCE/IVE*, fôre-kôn-sêev'. *v. n.* To preconceive. *Bacon.*
FOREDA/TED*, fôre-dâ/-têd. *part.* Dated before the true time. *Milton.*
FOREDECK, fôre-dêk. *n. s.* The antierour part of the ship. *Chapman.*
To FOREDES/IGN, fôre-dê-sîne'. *v. a.* To plan beforehand. *Cheyne.*
To FOREDETE/RMINE*, fôre-dê-têr'-mîn. *v. a.* To decree beforehand. *Bp. Hopkins.*
To FOREDO'. See **To FORDO**.
To FOREDO/OMŝ, fôre-dôdm'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *doom*.] To predestinate; to determine beforehand. *Dryden.*
FOREDO/OM*, fôre-dôdm'. *n. s.* Judgement. *Sackville.*
FOREDO/OR*, fôre-dôre'. *n. s.* [fope-bupe, Sax.] A door in the front of a house.
FOREELDER*, fôre-êl'-dûr. *n. s.* [*fore* and *elder*.] An ancestor.
FORE/END, fôre-ênd. *n. s.* The antierour part. *Shakspeare.*
FOREFA/THER, fôre-fâ/-thûr. *n. s.* Ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another. *Hooker.*
To FOREFE/ND, fôre-fênd'. *v. a.* [*fore* or *for* and *defend*.] To prohibit; to avert. *Shakspeare.* To provide for; to secure. *Shakspeare.*
FOREF/INGER, fôre-fîng-gûr. *n. s.* The finger next to the thumb; the index. *Peacham.*
FORE/FOOT, fôre-fût. *n. s.* plur. *forefeet*. The antierour foot of a quadruped. *Peacham.*
FOREFR/ONT*, fôre-frûnt'. *n. s.* The antierour front of any thing. *Exod. xxviii.*
FOREGAME*, fôre-game. *n. s.* A first plan; a first game. *Whitlock.*
To FOREGOŝ, fôre-gô'. *v. a.* [*for* and *go*.] To quit; to give up; to resign. *Spenser.* To go before; to be past. [*fore* and *go*.] *Shak.* To lose.
FOREGOER, fôre-gô-ûr. *n. s.* Ancestor; progenitor. *Shak.* One who goes before another. *Sidney.* A forsaker; a quitter. *Cotgrave.*
FOREGROUND, fôre-grôund. *n. s.* The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures. *Dryden.*
To FOREGUE/SS*, fôre-gês'. *v. n.* To conjecture. *Sherwood.*
FOREHANDŝ, fôre-hând. *n. s.* [*fore* and *hand*.]

The part of a horse which is before the rider. The chief part. *Shakspeare.*
FO'REHAND, fôre-hând. *a.* Done sooner than is regular. *Shakspeare.*
FOREH/ANDED, fôre-hând-êd. *a.* Early; timely. *Bp. Taylor.* Formed in the foreparts. *Dryden.*
FO'REHEAD, fôr'-hêd. 515. *n. s.* That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair. *Shak.* Impudence; confidence; assurance. *Bp. Hall.*
To FOREHE/AR*, fôre-hêar'. *v. n.* To be informed before. *Trag. of Soliman and Perseda.*
To FOREHE/ND*, fôre-hênd'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *hend*.] To seize. *Spenser.*
To FOREHE/W*, fôre-hû'. *v. a.* To cut in front. *Sackville.*
FOREH/OLDING, fôre-hôld'-îng. *n. s.* Predictions; ominous accounts. *L'Estrange.*
FO'REHORSE*, fôre-hôrse. *n. s.* The foremost horse of a team. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
FO'REIGNŝ, fôr'-în. *a.* [*forain*, Fr.] Not of this country; not domestic. *Atterbury.* Alien; remote; not allied. *Addison.* Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance. *Shak.* [In law.] A foreign plea, *placitum fortinsecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of justice. Extraneous; adventitious in general. *Phillips.*
FO'REIGNER, fôr'-rîn-ûr. *n. s.* A man that comes from another country; not a native; a stranger. *Denham.*
FO'REIGNNESS, fôr'-rîn-nêss. *n. s.* Remoteness; want of relation to something. *Locke.*
To FOREI/M/GINE, fôre-îm-mâd'-jîn. *v. a.* To conceive or fancy before proof. *Comden.*
To FOREJ/UDGEŝ, fôre-jûdjê'. *v. a.* To judge beforehand; to be preposessed. *Sherwood.*
FOREJ/UDGEMENT*, fôre-jûdjê'-mênt. *n. s.* Judgement formed beforehand. *Spenser.*
To FOREKNOWŝ, fôre-nô'. *v. a.* To have prescience of; to foresee. *Raleigh.*
FOREKNOWABLE, fôre-nô'-â-bl. *a.* Possible to be known before they happen. *More.*
FOREKNOW/ER*, fôre-nô'-ûr. *n. s.* He who knows what is to happen. *Stapleton.*
FOREKNOWLEDGE, fôre-nôl'-ldje. *n. s.* Prescience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened. *Hooker.*
FO'REL*, fôr'-rêl. *n. s.* [*forellus*, Lat.] A kind of parchment used for covers of account books. *Book of Common Prayer*, 1549.
FO'RELAND, fôre-lând. *n. s.* A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; a cape. *Milton.*
To FOREL/AY, fôre-lâ'. *v. a.* To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush. *Dryden.* To contrive antecedently; to prevent. *Bp. Hall.*
FOREL/ADER*, fôre-lê'-dûr. *n. s.* One who leads others by his example. *Gascoigne.*
To FO'RELEND*, fôre-lênd'. *v. a.* To give beforehand. *Spenser.* *Ob. T.*
To FO'RELIFT, fôre-lîft'. *v. a.* To raise aloft any antierour part. *Spenser.*
FO'RELOCK, fôre-lôk. *n. s.* The hair that grows from the forepart of the head. *Milton.*
To FORELO/OK*, fôre-lôôk'. *v. n.* To see beforehand. *B. Jonson.*
FO'REMAN, fôre-mân. 99. *n. s.* The first or chief person. *Addison.*
FO'REMAST*, fôre-mâst. *n. s.* The first mast of a ship towards the head.
FO'REMAST Man*, *n. s.* One that furls the sails, and takes his course at the helm. *Chambers.*
FOREME/ANT*, fôre-mênt'. *part.* Intended beforehand. *B. Jonson.*
FOREME/NTIONED, fôre-mên'-shând. *a.* Mentioned or recited before. *Addison.*
FO'REMOSTŝ, fôre-môst. *a.* [from *fore*.] First in place. *Sidney.* First in dignity. *Dryden.*
FO'REMOSTLY*, fôre-môst-lê. *ad.* Among the foremost. *Old Ballad of Jephthah.*
FO'REMOTHER*, fôre-mûth'-ûr. *n. s.* A female ancestor. *Bp. Prideaux.*

—nô, m'ôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

FORENA/MED, fôre-nâm'd/. *a.* Nominated before. *B. Jonson.*
FO'RENOON, fôre'-nôdn. *n.s.* The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian. *Sidney.*
FORENOTICE, fôre-nô'-tis. *n.s.* Information of an event before it happens. *Rymer.*
FORENSICK, fô-rên'-sik. *a.* [*forensis*, Lat.] Belonging to courts of judicature. *Locke.*
To FOREORDAIN, fôre-ôr-dâne/. *v.a.* To predestinate; to predetermine; to preordain. *Hooker.*
FOREORDINATION, fôre-ôr-dè-nâ'-shûn. *n.s.* Predetermination. *Dr. Jackson.*
FO'REPART, fôre'-pârt. *n.s.* The part first in time. *Ruleigh.* The part anterior in place. *Ray.*
FOREPA/SSÉD, { fôre-pâst/. { *part.* *a.* Passed before
FOREPA/ST, { fôre-pâst/. { fore a certain time. *Sackville.*
FOREPOSSE/SSÉD, fôre-pôz-zèst/. *a.* Holding formerly in possession. *Knight.* Pre-occupied; prepossessed. *Bp. Sanderson.*
FOREPRO/MISED, fôre-prôm'-lst. *part. a.* Promised beforehand. *Bp. Hall.*
To FOREPRIZE, fôre-prîze/. *v.a.* To rate beforehand. *Hooker.*
FORERANK, fôre-rânk. 403. *n.s.* First rank; front. *Shakspeare.*
To FORERE/ACH, fôre-rèetsh/. *v.n.* [In naval language.] To sail better than another ship; to get before it.
To FORERE/AD, fôre-rèed/. *v.n.* [fore and read.] To signify by tokens. *Spenser.*
FORERE/ADING, fôre-rèed'-ing. *n.s.* Previous perusal. *Hales.*
FOREREC/ITED, fôre-rè-s'l-tèd. *a.* Mentioned before. *Shakspeare.*
FOREREM/EMBERED, fôre-rè-mêm'-bârd. *part. a.* Called to mind, or mentioned before. *Mountagu.*
FORERIGHT, fôre-rîte. *ad.* Right forward; onward. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
FORERIGHT, fôre-rîte. *a.* Ready; forward; quick. *Mussinger.*
To FORERUN, fôre-rûn/. *v.a.* [fore and run.] To come before as an earnest of something following. *Shak.* To precede; to have the start of. *Graunt.*
FORERUNNER, fôre-rûn'-nûr. *n.s.* A harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow. *Shak.* An ancestor; a predecessor. *Shak.* A prognostick; a sign foreshowing any thing. *Milton.*
FORESAID, fôre-sêd. *part. a.* Described or spoken of before. *Shakspeare.*
FORESAIL, fôre-sâle. *n.s.* The sail of the foremast.
To FORESA/Y, fôre-sâ/. *v.a.* [fore and say.] To predict; to prophesy; to foretell. *Shakspeare.*
FORESA/YING, fôre-sâ'-ing. *n.s.* A prediction. *Sherwood.*
To FORESE/E, fôre-sèè/. *v.a.* To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened. *Spenser.* To provide for. *Bacon.*
FORESE/ER, fôre-sèèr/. *n.s.* One who foresees. *Lord Halifax.*
To FORESE/IZE, fôre-sèèz/. *v.a.* To grasp beforehand. *Tate.*
To FORESHA/DOW, fôre-shâd'-ô. *v.a.* To fore-signify; to typify. *Barrow.*
To FORESHA/ME, fôre-shâmè/. *v.a.* To shame; to bring reproach upon.
To FORESH/E/W, fôre-shô'-v.a. [*fore-+ceapian*, Sax.] To predict; to represent before it comes. *Wisdom*, xviii. See **To FORESHOW**.
FORESH/E/W, fôre-shô'. *n.s.* A sign; that by which any thing is foreshown. *Fairfax.*
FORESH/E/WER, fôre-shô'-ûr. *n.s.* One who predicts a thing. *Spenser.*
FORESHIP, fôre'-ship. *n.s.* [fore and ship.] The anterior part of the ship. *Acts*, xxvii.
To FORESHORTEN, fôre-shôrt'-in. *v.a.* To shorten figures for the sake of showing those behind.
FORESHORTENING, fôre-shôrt'-in-ing. *n.s.*

The act of shortening figures for the sake of showing those behind. *Dryden.*
To FORESH/O/W, fôre-shô'. *v.a.* [fore and show.] To discover before it happens; to predict. *Hooker.* To represent before it comes. *Hooker.*
FORESIDE, fôre-sîde. *n.s.* Superficial appearance; outside. *Spenser.*
FORESIGHT, fôre-sîte. *n.s.* Prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge. *Milton.* Provident care of futurity. *Spenser.*
FORES/GHTFUL, fôre-sîte'-fûl. *a.* Prescient; provident. *Sidney.*
To FORES/GNIFY, fôre-sîg'-nè-fî. *v.a.* [fore and signify.] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify. *Hooker.*
FOR/ESKIN, fôre'-skîn. *n.s.* [fore and skin.] The prepuce. *Cowley.*
FOR/ESKIRT, fôre-skêrt/. *n.s.* The pendulous or loose part of the coat before. *Shakspeare.*
To FORESLA/CK, fôre-slâk/. *v.a.* [fore and slack.] To neglect by idleness. *Spenser.*
To FORESLO/W, fôre-slô'. *v.a.* [fore and slow.] To delay; to hinder; to impede. *Fairfax.* To neglect; to omit. *Bacon.*
To FORESLO/W, fôre-slô'. *v.n.* To be dilatory; to loiter. *Shakspeare.*
To FORESP/E/AK, fôre-spêke/. *v.n.* [fore and speak.] To predict; to foresay. *Beaumont and Fl.* To forbid. *Shakspeare.* To bewitch. *Drayton.*
FORESPE/AKING, fôre-spêek'-ing. *n.s.* A prediction. *C Camden.* A preface; a forespeech. *Hu- loet.*
FORESPEECH, fôre-spêetsh. *n.s.* A preface. *Sherwood.*
FORES/ENT, fôre-spènt/. *a.* Forepassed; past. *Spenser.* Bestowed before. *Shak.* Wasted; tired; spent. *Shakspeare.*
FORES/UR/ER, fôre-spûr'-ûr. *n.s.* [fore and spur.] One that rides before. *Shakspeare.*
FOREST, fôr'-rèst. *n.s.* [*forest*, Fr.] A wild, uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood. *Hooker.* [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to abide in, in the safe protection of the king, for his pleasure. *Cowel.*
FOREST, fôr'-rèst. *a.* Sylvan; rustick. *Sir G. Buck.*
FORESTAFF, fôre-stâf. *n.s.* [fore and staff.] An instrument used at sea for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies.
FORESTAGE, fôr'-rèst-îdje. *n.s.* [*forestage*, Fr.] An ancient service paid by foresters to the king; also, the right of foresters.
To FORESTA/LL, fôre-stâwl/. 406. *v.a.* [*fore-+tallan*, Sax.] To anticipate; to take up beforehand. *Herbert.* To hinder by pre-occupation or prevention. *Spenser.* To seize or gain possession of before another. *Spenser.* To deprive by something prior. *Shakspeare.*
FORESTA/LLER, fôre-stâwl'-ûr. *n.s.* One that anticipates the market. One that purchases before others to raise the price. *Locke.*
FORESTB/O/RN, fôr'-rèst-bôrn. *a.* Born in a wild. *Shakspeare.*
FO'RESTED, fôr'-rèst-èd. *a.* Supplied with trees. *Drayton.*
FORESTER, fôr'-rèst-ûr. *n.s.* [*forestier*, Fr.] An officer of the forest. *Shakspeare.* An inhabitant of the wild country. *Evelyn.* One who understands the nature and the laws of forests. *Howell.* A forest-tree. *Evelyn.*
FORESWAT, fôre-swôrt. } *a.* [of *for* and *swat*,
FORESWAT, fôre-swôrt. } from *sweat*.] Spent with heat. *Sidney.*
To FORETA/STE, fôre-tâste/. *v.a.* To have antepast of; to have prescience of. To taste before another. *Milton.*
FORETASTE, fôre-tâste. 492. *n.s.* Anticipation of. *South.*
FORETASTER, fôre-tâste'-ûr. *n.s.* One that tastes before another. *Sherwood.*

To FORETE/ACH*, fôre-tèetsh'. *v. a.* To teach before; to inculcate aforesome. *Spenser*.

To FORETE/LL, fôre-tèl'. 406. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *foretold*. [*fore* and *tell*.] To predict; to prophesy. *Shak.* To foretoken; to foreshow. *Dr. Warton*.

To FORETE/LL, fôre-tèl'. *v. n.* To utter prophecy. *Acts*, iii.

FORETE/LLER, fôre-tèl'-lâr. *n. s.* Predicter; foreshower. *Boyle*.

FORETE/LLING*, fôre-tèl'-lîng. *n. s.* A declaration of something future. *Feltham*.

To FORETH/INK ð, fôre-thîngk'. *v. a.* To anticipate in the mind; to have presence of. *Shak.* To contrive antecedently. *Bp. Hall*.

To FORETH/INK, fôre-thîngk'. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand. *Smith*.

FORETHOUGHT, fôre-thâwt. 492. *n. s.* Prescience; anticipation. *L'Estrange*. Provident care. *Blackstone*.

FORETHOUGHT*, fôre-thâwt'. *a.* Prepenance. *Bacon*.

FORETO'KEN ð, fôre-tô'-k'n. *n. s.* [*pope-tacn*, Sax.] Preventive sign; prognostick. *Camden*.

To FORETO'KEN, fôre-tô'-k'n. *v. a.* To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign. *Daniel*.

FORETOOTH, fôre-tôôth. *n. s.* The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the incisor. *Ray*.

FORETOP, fôre-tôp. *n. s.* That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig. The top of men's hair fantastically frizzled or shaped. *B. Jonson*.

FOREVOUCHED, fôre-vôutsh'-êd. 359. *part.* [*fore* and *vouch*.] Affirmed before; formerly told. *Shak.*

FOREWARD, fôre-wârd. *n. s.* The van; the front. 1 *Mac*. ix.

To FOREWARN, fôre-wârn'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn*.] To admonish beforehand. *St. Luke*, xii. To inform previously of any future event. *Milton*. To caution against any thing beforehand. *Shakspeare*.

To FOREWASTE. See **To FORWASTE**.

To FOREWEARY. See **To FORWEARY**.

To FOREWEND*, fôre-wënd'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *wend*.] To go before. *Spenser*.

FOREWIND*, fôre-wînd. *n. s.* A favourable wind. *Saunders*.

To FOREWISH, fôre-wîsh'. *v. a.* To desire beforehand. *Knolles*.

FOREWORN, fôre-wôrn'. *part.* Worn out; wasted by time or use. *Sidney*.

FORFEIT ð, fôr-ftt. 255. *n. s.* [*forfait*, Fr.] Something lost by the commission of a crime; a fine; a mulct. *Shak.* Something deposited, and to be redeemed by a jocular fine, whence the game of *forfeits*. *R. J. Thorn*. A person obnoxious to punishment. *Shakspeare*.

To FORFEIT, fôr-ftt. *v. a.* To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence. *Davies*.

FORFEIT, fôr-ftt. *part.* *a.* Liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime. *Shakspeare*.

FORFEITABLE, fôr-ftt-â-bl. *a.* Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost. *Croive*.

FORFEITER*, fôr-ftt-ûr. *n. s.* One who incurs punishment, by forfeiting his bond. *Shakspeare*.

FORFEITURE, fôr-ftt-yûre. *n. s.* [*forfeiture*, Fr.] The act of forfeiting. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine. *Bacon*.

To FORFEND†, fôr-sënd'. *v. a.* To prevent; to forbid.

FORFEX*, fôr-fêks. *n. s.* [Lat.] A pair of scissors. *Pope*.

FORGA'VE, fôr-gâve'. The preterit of *forgive*.

FORGE ð, fôrje. *n. s.* [*forge*, Fr.] The place where iron is beaten into form. *Milton*. Any place where any thing is made or shaped. *Hooker*. Manufacture of metalline bodies. *Bacon*.

To FORGE, fôrje. *v. a.* To form by the hammer; to beat into shape. *Chapman*. To make by any means. *Locke*. To counterfeit; to falsify. *Shak.*

FORGER, fôr-jûr. *n. s.* One who makes or

forms. *Drayton*. One who counterfeits any thing *West*.

✂ This word is sometimes, but without the least foundation in analogy, written *forgere*. If it should be urged, that the word comes from the French verb *forger*, and therefore, like *fruiter* from *fruitier*, we add an *er* to make it a verbal noun; it may be answered, that we have the word to *forge* in the same sense as the French, but we have no verb to *fruit*, and therefore there is an excuse for adding *er* in the last word which has no place in the former. *W.*

FORGERY, fôr-jûr-ê. *n. s.* The crime of falsification. *Swift*. Smith's work; the act of the forge *Milton*.

To FORGE/T ð, fôr-gêl'. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*; part. *forgotten*, or *forgol*. [*ponçetan*, Sax.] To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance. *Shak.* Not to attend; to neglect. *Isaiah*, xlix.

✂ The *o*, in this and similar words, is like that in *forbear*—which see. *W.*

FORGETFUL, fôr-gêl'-fûl. *a.* Not retaining the memory of. *Beaumont* and *Fl.* Causing oblivion; oblivious. *Dryden*. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless. *Heb*. xiii.

FORGETFULNESS, fôr-gêl'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory. *Shak.* Negligence; neglect; inattention. *Hooker*.

FORGETIVE, fôr-jê-iv. *a.* [*from forge*.] That may forge or produce. Peculiar to *Shakspeare*.

FORGETTER, fôr-gêl'-tûr. *n. s.* One that forgets. *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*. A careless person.

FORGETTING*, fôr-gêl'-tîng. *n. s.* Inattention; forgetfulness. *Milton*.

FORGETTINGLY*, fôr-gêl'-tîng-lê. *ad.* Without attention; forgetfully. *B. Jonson*.

FORGIVABLE*, fôr-giv'-â-bl. *a.* That may be pardoned. *Sherwood*.

To FORGIVE ð, fôr-giv'. 157. *v. n.* [*ponçipan*, Sax.] To pardon; not to punish. *Shak.* To pardon a crime. *Isa*. xxxiii. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty. *St. Matt*. xviii.

FORGIVENESS, fôr-giv'-nês. *n. s.* [*ponçipenneyre*, Sax.] The act of forgiving. *Dan*. ix. Pardon of an offender. *Dryden*. Pardon of an offence. *South*. Tenderness; willingness to pardon. *Sprat*. Remission of a fine, penalty, or debt.

FORGIVER, fôr-giv'-ûr. *n. s.* One who pardons. *To FORGO**. See **To FOREGO**.

FORGOT, fôr-gôv'. } part. pass. of

FORGOTTEN, fôr-gôv'-tîd. 103. } *forgel*. Not remembered. *Deut*. xxxi.

To FORHA'IL, fôr-hâle'. *v. a.* [*pon-healdan*, Sax.] To draw or distress. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

To FORHEND*. See **To FOREHEND**.

FORINSECAL*, fôr-rîn-sê-kâl. *a.* [*forinsecus*, Lat.] Foreign; alien.

To FORISFAMILIATE*, fôr-rîs-fâ-mîl'-ê-âte. *v. a.* [*foris* and *familia*, Lat.] To put a son in possession of land in the life-time of his father. *Blackstone*.

FORK ð, fôr-k. *n. s.* [*pope*, Sax.] An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs. 1 *Sam*. xiii. The point of an arrow. *Shak*. A point. *Addison*. A gibbet. [*furca*, Lat.] *Butler*.

To FORK, fôr-k. *v. n.* To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground. *Mortimer*.

FORKED, fôr-kêd. 366. *a.* Opening into two or more parts. *Shak*. Having two or more meanings. *B. Jonson*.

FORKEDLY, fôr-kêd-lê. *ad.* In a forked form. *Sherwood*.

FORKEDNESS, fôr-kêd-nês. *n. s.* The quality of opening into two parts or more. *Cotgrave*.

FORKHEAD, fôr-k'hêd. *n. s.* Point of an arrow. *Spenser*.

FORKINESS*, fôr-k'-ê-nês. *n. s.* A fork-like division. *Cotgrave*.

FORKTAIL*, fôr-k'-tâle. *n. s.* A young salmon, in his fourth year's growth.

FORKY, fôr-kê. *a.* Forked; furcated; opening into two parts. *Addison*.

To FORLAY*. See **To FORELAY**.

To FORLEND*. See **To FORELEND**.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt ; —tûbe, tûb, bûll ; —ôil ; —pôund ; —thin, THIS.

FORLO'RE, fôr-lô're'. *a.* Deserted; forsaken. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

FORLORN §, fôr lôr'n'. *a.* [foporen, Sax.] Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless; solitary. *Spenser.* Taken away. *Chaucer.* Small; despicable: in a ludicrous sense. *Shakspeare.*

§ This word is sometimes, but improperly, pronounced so as to rhyme with *mourn*. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, make it rhyme with *corn*. *W.*

FORLO'RN, fôr-lôr'n'. *n. s.* A lost, solitary, forsaken person. *Shak.*—*Forlorn hope.* The soldiers who are sent first to the attack, and are therefore doomed or expected to perish. *Hammond.*

FORLO'RNNESS, fôr-lôr'n'-nês. *n. s.* Destitution; misery; solitude. *Boyle.*

To FORLYE §, fôr-lî'. *v. n.* To lie before. *Spenser.*

FORM §, fôr'm, or fôr'm. *n. s.* [forma, Lat.] The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape. *Job*, iv. Being, as modified by a particular shape. *Dryden.* Particular model or modification. *Locke.* Beauty; elegance of appearance. *Isa.* liii. Regularity; method; order. *Shak.* External appearance, without the essential qualities; empty show. *Dryden.* Ceremony; external rites. *Bacon.* Stated method; established practice; ritual and prescribed mode. *Hooker.* A long seat. *Watts.* A class; a rank of students. *Dryden.* The seat or bed of a hare. *Sidney.* The essential, specific, or distinguishing modification of matter, so as to give it a peculiar manner of existence. *Hooker.* A former cause; that which gives essence. *Bacon.*

§ When this word signifies a long seat or a class of students, it is universally pronounced with the *o* as in *four*, *more*, &c. It is not a little surprising, that none of our dictionaries, except Mr. Smith's and Mr. Nares', take any notice of this distinction in the sound of the *o*, when the word signifies a seat or class. It were to be wished, indeed, that we had fewer of these ambiguously sounding words, which, while they distinguish to the ear, confuse and puzzle the eye.—See *Bowl. W.*

To FORM, fôr'm. *v. a.* [formo, Lat.] To make out of materials. *Gen.* vii. To model to a particular shape or state. *Milton.* To modify; to scheme; to plan. *Dryden.* To arrange; to combine in any particular manner: as, He *formed* his troops. To adjust; to settle. *Decay of Piety.* To contrive; to coin. *Decay of Piety.* To model by education or institution. *To seat. Drayton.*

To FORM §, fôr'm. *v. n.* To take any particular form. **FORMAL** §, fôr-mâl. 88. *a.* [formalis, Lat.] Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation. *Bacon.* Done according to established rules and methods; not sudden. *Hooker.* Regular; methodical. *Waller.* External; having the appearance, but not the essence. *Dryden.* Depending upon establishment or custom. *Pope.* Having the power of making any thing what it is; constituent; essential. *Holder.* Retaining its proper and essential characteristic; regular; proper. *Shakspeare.*

FORMALIST, fôr-mâl-îst. *n. s.* [formaliste, Fr.] One who practises external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality. *Bacon.* An advocate for form in disputations. *Lord Shaftesbury.*

FORMALITY, fôr-mâl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [formalité, Fr.] Ceremony; established mode of behaviour. *Hooker.* Solemn order, method, mode, habit, or dress. *Dryden.* External appearance. *Glanville.* Essence; the quality by which any thing is what it is. *Stillingfleet.*

To FORMALIZE, fôr-mâl-lîze. *v. a.* [formализer, Fr.] To model; to modify. *Hooker. Ob. J.*

To FORMALIZE §, fôr-mâl-lîze. *v. n.* To affect formality. *Hales.*

FORMALLY, fôr-mâl-lê. *ad.* According to established rules. *Shak.* Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely. *Collier.* In open appearance. *Hooker.* Essentially; characteristically. *South.*

FORMATION, fôr-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [formation, Fr.] The act of forming or generating. *Woodward.* The manner in which a thing is formed. *Brown.*

FORMATIVE, fôr-mâ-tîv. 157. *a.* Having the power of giving form; plastic. *Bauley.*

FORMER, fôr'm'-ûr. 106. *n. s.* He that forms; maker; contriver; planner. *Ray.*

FORMER §, fôr-mûr. 98. *a.* [fopma, Sax.] Before another in time. *Shakspeare.* Mentioned before another. *Pope.* Past: as, This was the custom in *former* times. *Harte.*

FORMERLY, fôr-mûr-lê. *ad.* In times past. *Addison.* At first. *Spenser.*

FORMFUL §, fôr'm'-fûl. *a.* Ready to create forms imaginative. *Thomson.*

FORMICATION §, fôr-mê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [formication, Lat.] A sensation like that of the creeping or stinging of ants. *Dr. James.*

FORMIDABLE §, fôr-mê-dâ-bl. *a.* [formidabilis, Lat.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific. *Bp. Taylor.*

FORMIDABLENESS, fôr-mê-dâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* The quality of exciting terror or dread. The thing causing dread. *Decay of Piety.*

FORMIDABLY, fôr-mê-dâ-blê. *ad.* In a terrible manner. *Dryden.*

FORMLESS, fôr'm'-lês. *a.* Shapeless; without regularity of form. *Shakspeare.*

FORMOSITY §, fôr-môs'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [formositas, Lat.] Beauty; fairness. *Cockerum.*

FORMULA §, fôr-mû-lâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] A prescribed form or order. *Aubrey.*

FORMULARY, fôr-mû-lâr-ê. *n. s.* A prescribed model; a form usually observed. *Bacon.* A book containing stated forms. *Warton.*

FORMULARY, fôr-mû-lâr-ê. *a.* Ritual; prescribed; stated.

FORMULE, fôr-mûle. *n. s.* [formule, Fr.] A set or prescribed model.

To FORNIFICATE §, fôr-nê-kâ-te. *v. n.* [fornix, Lat.] To commit lewdness. *Bp. Hall.*

FORNICATED §, fôr-nê-kâ-têd. *a.* Polluted by fornication. *Milton.*

FORNICATION, fôr-nê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Concubinage, or commerce with an unmarried woman. *Gramm.* [In Scripture.] Sometimes idolatry. *Ezekiel*, xvi. [Among builders.] A kind of arching or vaulting.

FORNICATOR, fôr-nê-kâ-tûr. 166, 521. *n. s.* One that has commerce with unmarried women. *Bp. Taylor.*

FORNICATRESS, fôr-nê-kâ-três. *n. s.* A woman who, without marriage, cohabits with a man. *Shakspeare.*

To FORPASS §, fôr-pâs'. *v. n.* To go by; to pass unnoticed. *Spenser.*

To FORPINE §, fôr-pîne'. *v. a.* [for and pine.] To waste away. *Spenser.*

To FORRAY §, fôr-râ'. *v. a.* [fourrer, Fr.] To ravage; to spoil a country. *Spenser.*

FORRAY §, fôr-râ'. *n. s.* The act of ravaging, or making hostile incursion upon a country. *Spenser.*

To FORSAKE §, fôr-sâ-ke'. *v. a.* præter. *forsook*; part. pass. *forsook*, or *forsaken*. [fopraean, Sax.] To leave in resentment, or dislike. *Conley.* To leave; to go away from. *Dryden.* To desert; to fail. *Rowe.*

FORSAKER, fôr-sâ'-kûr. 93. *n. s.* Deserter; one that forsakes. *Apocrypha.*

FORSAKING §, fôr-sâ'-kîng. *n. s.* Dereliction. *Isaiah*, vi.

To FORSAKE §, fôr-sâ'. *v. a.* To renounce. *Spenser.* To forbid. *Spenser.*

To FORSLA'CK §, fôr-slâk'. *v. a.* To delay. *Spenser.*

To FORSLOW §. See *To FORESLOW.*

FORSOOTH, fôr-sôôth'. *ad.* [fopsoðe, Sax.] In truth; certainly; very well. *Shak.* Once a word of honour in address to women. *Guardian.*

FORSTER §, fôr-s'-tûr. *n. s.* A forester. *Chaucer.*

To FORSPEAK §. See *To FORESPEAK.*

To FORSPEND §. See *To FORESPEND.*

FORSWAT §. See *FORESWAT.*

To FORSWEAR §, fôr-swâre'. *v. a.* pret. *forsware*; part. *forsworn*. [foprpærian, Sax.] To renounce

upon oath. *Shak.* To deny upon oath. *Shak.* With the reciprocal pronoun: as, to *for*swear himself; to be perjured; to swear falsely. *Shakspeare.*

To FORSWEAR, fôr-swâr'ê. v. n. To swear falsely; to commit perjury. *Shakspeare.*

FORSWEARER. fôr-swâr'-ûr. n. s. One who is perjured.

FORSWONK*. n. s. [*for* and *swink*.] Overlaboured. *Spenser.*

FORSWORNNESS*. n. s. The state of being forsworn. *Manning.*

FORT, fôr. n. s. [*fort*, Fr.] A fortified house; a castle. *Bacon.* A strong side, in opposition to *foible*.

FORTE*, fôr-tê. ad. [Ital.] [In music.] Loudly, with strength and spirit.

FORTED, fôr'-êd. a. Furnished or guarded by forts. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

FORTH, fôrth. ad. [fornð, Sax.] Forward; onward in time. *Spenser.* Forward in place or order.

Whitgift. Abroad; out of doors. *Dryden.* Out away; beyond the boundary of any place. *Spenser.*

Out into publick view. *Peacham.* Thoroughly; from beginning to end. *Shak.* To a certain degree.

Hammond. On to the end. *Memoir in Strype.*

Away; be gone; go forth. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FORTH, fôrth. prep. Out of. *Shakspeare.*

FORTH*, fôrth. n. s. [*fort*, Su. Goth.] A way. *Ob. T.*

FORTHCOMING, fôrth-kûm'-ing. a. [*forth* and *coming*.] Ready to appear; not absconding. *Shak.*

To FORTHINK*, fôr-thîngk'. v. a. To repent of; to unthink. *Spenser.*

FORTHISSUING, fôrth-îsh'-shû-ing. a. Coming out; coming forward from a covert. *Pope.*

FORTHRIGHT, fôrth-rite'. a. Straight forward; without flexions. *Sidney. Ob. J.*

FORTHRIGHT, fôrth-rite'. n. s. A straight path. *Shakspeare.*

FORTHWARD*, fôrth-wârd. ad. Forward. *Bp. Fisher.*

FORTHWITH, fôrth-wîth'. ad. Immediately; without delay; at once; straight. *Spenser.*

TH, at the end of this word, is pronounced with the sharp sound, as in *thin*, contrary to the sound of those letters in the same word when single. The same may be observed of the *f* in *whereof*. 377. *W.*

FORTHY*, fôr-thê. ad. [fornðî, Sax.] Therefore. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

FORTIETH, fôr-tê-êth. 279. a. The fourth tenth; next after the thirty-ninth. *Donne. Swift.*

FORTIFIABLE, fôr-tê-fî-â-bl. a. What may be fortified. *Cotgrave.*

FORTIFICATION, fôr-tê-fî-kâ'-shûn. n. s. The science of military architecture. *Harris.* A place built for strength. *Sidney.* Addition of strength. *Government of the Tongue.*

FORTIFIER, fôr-tê-fî-ûr. n. s. One who erects works for defence. *Carew.* One who supports or secures. *Sidney.*

To FORTIFY, fôr-tê-fî. v. a. [*fortifier*, Fr.] To strengthen against attacks by walls or works. *Ecclus. i.* To confirm; to encourage. *Sidney.* To fix; to establish in resolution. *Locke.*

FORTILAGE, fôr-tîl'âje. n. s. A little fort; a blockhouse. *Spenser.*

FORTIN, fôr-tîn. n. s. [Fr.] A little fort. *Shak.*

FORTITUDE, fôr-tê-tûde. n. s. [*fortitudo*, Lat.] Courage; bravery. *Locke.* Strength; force. *Shak.*

FORTLET, fôr-tlêt. n. s. A little fort.

FORTNIGHT, fôr-nîte. 144. n. s. [contracted from *fourteen nights*.] The space of two weeks. *Sidney.*

FORTRESS, fôr-trêss. n. s. [*forteresse*, Fr.] A strong hold; a fortified place. *Locke.*

To FORTRESS*, fôr-trêss. v. a. To guard; to fortify. *Shakspeare.*

FORTUITOUS, fôr-tû-ê-tûs. 463. a. [*fortuitus*, Lat.] Accidental; casual. *Ray.*

TH The reason that the *t*, in this word and its compounds, does not take the hissing sound, as it does in *fortune*, is, because the accent is after it, 463. *W.*

FORTUITOUSLY, fôr-tû-ê-tûs-lê. ad. Accidentally; casually; by chance. *Rogers.*

FORTUITOUSNESS, fôr-tû-ê-tûs-nêss. n. s. Accident; chance; hit.

FORTUITY*, fôr-tû-ê-tê. n. s. Chance; accident. *Forbes.*

FORTUNATE, fôr-tshû-nâte. a. Lucky; happy; successful. *Shakspeare.*

FORTUNATELY, fôr-tshû-nâte-lê. ad. Happily; successfully. *Prior.*

FORTUNATENESS, fôr-tshû-nâte-nêss. n. s. Happiness; good luck; success. *Sidney.*

FORTUNE, fôr-tshûnê. 461. n. s. [*fortuna*, Lat.] The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour. *Shak.* The good or ill that befalls man. *Bentley.* The chance of life; means of living. *Swift.* Success, good or bad; event. *Temple. Estâtê*; possessions. *Shak.* The portion of a man or woman; generally of a woman. *Spectator.* Futurity; future events. *Cowley.*

To FORTUNE*, fôr-tshûnê. v. a. To make fortunate. *Chaucer.* To dispose of fortunately or not. *Chaucer.* To presage. *Dryden.*

To FORTUNE, fôr-tshûnê. v. n. To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass. *Spenser.*

FORTUNED, fôr-tshûnd. 359. a. Supplied by fortune. *Shakspeare.*

FORTUNEBOOK, fôr-tshûn-bôôk. n. s. A book consulted to know fortune. *Crashaw.*

FORTUNEHUNTER, fôr-tshûn-hûn-tûr. n. s. A man whose employment is to inquire after women with great portions, to enrich himself by marrying them. *Spectator.*

FORTUNELESS*, fôr-tshûn-lêss. a. Luckless. *Spenser.* Without an estate; without a portion.

To FORTUNETELL, fôr-tshûn-têl. v. n. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity. *Shak.* To reveal futurity. *Cleveland.*

FORTUNETELLER, fôr-tshûn-têl-lûr. n. s. One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity. *Bacon.*

To FORTUNIZE*, fôr-tshûn-îze. v. a. To regulate the fortune of. *Spenser.*

FORTY, fôr-tê. 182. a. [foepeptîg, Sax.] Four times ten. *Shakspeare.*

FORUM, fôr-rûm. 544. n. s. [Lat.] Any publick place. *Watts.*

To FORWARD, fôr-wân'-dûr. v. n. To wander wildly and wearily. *Spenser.*

FORWARDED*, fôr-wân'-dûrd. a. Lost; bewildered. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

FORWARD, fôr-wârd. 88. ad. [fornpeapb, Sax.] Towards; to a part or place before; onward; progressively. *Spenser.*

FORWARD, fôr-wârd. a. Warm; earnest. *Gal. ii.* Ardent; eager; hot; violent. *Prior.* Ready; confident; presumptuous. *Dryden.* Not reserved; not over modest. *Shak.* Premature; early ripe. *Shak.* Quick; ready; hasty. *Locke.* Antecedent; anterior. *Shak.* Not behindhand; not inferior. *Shakspeare.*

To FORWARD, fôr-wârd. v. a. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or improvement. *Bacon.* To patronise; to advance.

FORWARDER, fôr-wâr-dûr. n. s. He who promotes any thing. *Sherwood.*

FORWARDLY, fôr-wârd-lê. ad. Eagerly; hastily quickly. *Atterbury.*

FORWARDNESS, fôr-wârd-nêss. n. s. Eagerness ardour; readiness to act. *Hooker.* Quickness readiness. *Wotton.* Earliness; early ripeness. Confidence; assurance; want of modesty. *Addison.*

FORWARDS, fôr-wârdz. ad. Straight before, progressively; not backwards. *Arbutnot.*

To FORWASTE, fôr-wâstê'. v. a. To desolate; to destroy. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

To FORWEARY, fôr-wê'-rê. n. a. To dispirit with labour. *Spenser.*

FORWORD*, fôr-wûrd. n. s. [fornpýpnd, Sax.] A promise. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

FOSS, fôs. n. s. [*fossa*, Lat.] A ditch; a moat. *Warton.*

FOSSET. See FAUCET.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

FOSSWAY, fôs'-wâ. *n. s.* [*foss* and *way*.] One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FOSSIL §, fôs'-sil. *a.* [*fossilis*, Lat.] Which may be dug out of the earth. *Woodward*.

FOSSIL, fôs'-sil. *n. s.* Many bodies, dug out of the bowels of the earth, are called *fossils*. *Locke*.

FOSSILIST*, fôs'-sê-lîst. *n. s.* One who studies the nature of fossils. *Johnson*.

To FOSTER §, fôs'-tûr. 98. *v. a.* [*forþrian*, Sax.] To nurse; to feed; to support. *Shak.* To pamper; to encourage. *Sidney*. To cherish; to forward. *Thomson*.

To FOSTER*, fôs'-tûr. *v. n.* To be nursed, or trained up together. *Spenser*.

FOSTER*, fôs'-tûr. *n. s.* A forester. *Spenser*.

FOSTERAGE, fôs'-tûr-îje. 90. *n. s.* The charge of nursing; alterage. *Raleigh*.

FOSTERBROTHER, fôs'-tûr-brûth-ûr. *n. s.* One bred at the same pap. *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*.

FOSTERCHILD, fôs'-tûr-shîld. *n. s.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. *Davies*.

FOSTERDAM, fôs'-tûr-dâm. *n. s.* [*foster* and *dam*.] A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother. *Dryden*.

FOSTEREARTH, fôs'-tûr-êrth. *n. s.* Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it. *Phillips*.

FOSTERER, fôs'-tûr-ûr. *n. s.* A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent. *Davies*. An encourager; a forwarder. *Ascham*.

FOSTERFATHER, fôs'-tûr-fâ-tûr. *n. s.* One who gives food in the place of a father. *Davies*.

FOSTERING*, fôs'-tûr-îng. *n. s.* Nourishment. *Chaucer*.

FOSTERLING*, fôs'-tûr-îng. *n. s.* A foster-child; a nurse-child. *B. Jonson*.

FOSTERMENT*, fôs'-tûr-mênt. *n. s.* Food; nourishment. *Cockeram*. *Ob. T.*

FOSTERMOTHER, fôs'-tûr-mûth-ûr. *n. s.* A nurse. *Sir M. Sandys*.

FOSTERNURSE, fôs'-tûr-nûrse. *n. s.* A nurse. *Shakespeare*.

FOSTERSHIP*, fôs'-tûr-shîp. *n. s.* The office of a forester. *Churton*.

FOSTERSON, fôs'-tûr-sûn. *n. s.* One fed and educated, though not the son by nature. *Dryden*.

FOSTRESS*, fôs'-três. *n. s.* A nurse. *B. Jonson*.

FO'THER*, fôth-ûr. *n. s.* [*forþer*, Sax.] A load; a large quantity. *Chaucer*.

FOUCADE, fô'-gâde'. *n. s.* [Fr.] In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well, dug under some work or fortification. *Dict*.

FOUGHT, fawt. 393, 319. The preterit and participle of *fight*.

FOUGHTEN, faw'-tn. 103. The passive participle of *fight*; rarely used.

FOUL §, fôul. 313. *a.* [*ful*, Sax.] Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. *Job*, xvi. Impure; polluted; full of filth. *Shak.* Wicked; detestable; abominable. *St. Mark*. Not lawful. *Shak.* Hatelful; ugly; loathsome. *Spenser*. Disgraceful; shameful. *Milton*. Coarse; gross. *Felton*. Full of gross humours; wanting purgation. *Shak.* Not bright; not serene. *St. Matthew*. With rough force; with unseasonable violence. *Clarendon*. [Among seamen.] Entangled, as, a rope is *foul* of the anchor. Unfavourable; as, a foul wind. Dangerous; as, the *foul* ground of a road, sea-coast, or bay.

To FOUL, fôul. *v. a.* [*fy'lan*, Sax.] To daub; to blemish; to make filthy; to dirty. *Evelyn*.

To FOULDER*, fôul'-droyer, Fr.] To emit great heat. *Spenser*.

FOULFACED, fôul'-fâste. 359. *a.* Having an ugly or hateful visage. *Shakespeare*.

FOULFEEDING*, fôul'-fêed-îng. *a.* Gross; of coarse food. *Bp. Hall*.

FOULLY, fôul'-lé. *ad.* Filthily; nastily; odiously; scandalously; shamefully. *Hayward*. Not lawfully; not fairly. *Shakespeare*.

FOULMOUTHED, fôul'-môûthd. *a.* Scurrilous;

habituated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets. *Addison*.

FOULNESS, fôul'-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness. *Wilkins*. Pollution; impurity. *Shak.* Hatelfulness; atrociousness. *B. Jonson*. Ugliness; deformity. *Sidney*. Dishonesty; want of candour. *Hammond*.

FOULSPOKEN*, fôul'-spô-kn. *a.* Contumelious; slanderous. *Titus Andronicus*.

FOUMART*, fôul'-mârt. *n. s.* [*ful*, Su. Goth. and *mart*.] A polecat. *Ascham*.

FOUND, fôund. 313. The preterit and participle passive of *find*.

To FOUND §, fôund. 313. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Lat.] To lay the basis of any building. *Matthew*, vii. To build; to raise. *Davies*. To establish; to erect. *Milton*. To give birth or original to; as, He *found*-ed an art. To raise upon, as on a principle or ground. *Locke*. To fix firm. *Shakespeare*.

To FOUND, fôund. *v. a.* [*fundere*, Lat.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast. *Milton*.

FOUNDATION, fôund-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The basis or lower parts of an edifice. *Hooker*. The act of fixing the basis. *Tickell*. The principles or ground on which any notion is raised. *Tillotson*. Original; rise. *Hooker*. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity. *Swift*. Establishment; settlement.

FOUNDATIONLESS*, fôund-dâ'-shûn-lês. *a.* Without foundation. *Hammond*.

FOUNDER, fôund-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A builder; one who raises an edifice. *Waller*. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose. *Bentley*. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning. *Addison*. [*Fondeur*, Fr.] A caster; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds. *Grew*.

To FOUNDER §, fôund-ûr. 313. *v. a.* [*fondre*, Fr.] To cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground. *Dorset*.

To FOUNDER, fôund-ûr. *v. n.* To sink to the bottom. *Raleigh*. To fail; to miscarry. *Shakespeare*. To trip; to fall. *Chaucer*.

FOUNDEROUS*, fôund-ûr-ûs. *a.* Failing; not equal to use. *Ruinous*. *Burke*.

FOUNDERY, fôund-ûr-ê. *n. s.* A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a casting-house.

FOUNDLING, fôund'-lîng. *n. s.* A child exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner. *Sidney*.

FOUNDRESS, fôund'-drês. *n. s.* A woman that founds, builds, establishes, causes, or begins, any thing. *Warner*. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue. *Ashmole*.

FOUNT §, fôunt. 313. *n. s.* [*fons*, Lat]

FOUNTAIN §, fôund'-îln. 208. *n.* [*fontaine*, Fr.] A well; a spring. *Milton*. A small basin of springing water. *Addison*. A jet; a spout of water. *Bacon*. The head or first spring of a river. *Dryden*. Original; first principle; first cause. *Common Prayer*.—[In printing.] A set or quantity of characters or letters. See **Font**.

FOUNTAINHEAD*, fôund'-îln-hêd. *n. s.* Original; first principle. *Young*.

FOUNTAINLESS, fôund'-îln-lês. *a.* Having no fountain; wanting a spring. *Milton*.

FOUNTFUL, fôunt'-fûl. *a.* Full of springs. *Chapman*.

FOUR §, fôre. 318. *a.* [*peopep*, Sax.] Twice two. *Pope*.

FOURBE, fôôr-bê. 315. *n. s.* [Fr.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. *Denham*. *Ob. J.*

FOURFO'LD, fôre'-fôld. *a.* Four times told. 2 *Sam.* xii.

FOURFO'OTED, fôre'-fût-êd. *a.* Quadruped; having four feet. *Dryden*.

FOURRIER*, fôôr'-rêêr. *n. s.* [*fourier*, Fr.] A harbinger. *Sir G. Buck*.

FOURSCORE, fôre'-skôre. *a.* [*four* and *score*] Four times twenty; eighty. *Bacon*.

FOURSQUA'RE, fôre'skwâre. *a.* Quadrangular; having four sides and angles equal. *Ralph.*
FOURTEEN, fôre'tèen. *n. s.* [foerpetyn, Sax.] Four and ten; twice seven. *Shakspeare.*
FOURTE'ENTH, fôre'tèenth. *a.* The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth. *Brown.*
FOURTH, fôrth. *a.* The ordinal of four; the first after the third. *Shakspeare.*
FOURTHLY, fôrth' lè. *ad.* In the fourth place. *Bacon.*
FOURWHE'ELED, fôre'-hwèèd. *a.* Running upon twice two wheels. *Pope.*
FO'UTRA, fôd'-trâ. *n. s.* [foutre, Fr.] A fig; a scoff. *Shakspeare.* *Ob. J.*
FO'UTY*, fôd'-tè. *a.* [foutu, Fr.] Despicable.
FOWL §, fôul. 223. *n. s.* [fugel, puh, Sax.] A winged animal; a bird. *Fowl* is used collectively: as, We dined upon fish and fowl. *Shakspeare.*
To FOWL, fôul. *v. n.* To kill birds for food or game. *Blackstone.*
FO'WLER, fôul'-âr. 98. *n. s.* A sportsman who pursues birds. *Phillips.*
FO'WLING*, fôul'-îng. *n. s.* Catching birds with birdlime, nets, and other devices; shooting birds; and also falconry or hawking.
FO'WLINGPIECE, fôul'-îng-pèse. *n. s.* A gun for the shooting of birds. *Mortimer.*
FOX §, fôks. *n. s.* [fox, Sax.] A wild animal of the canine kind, remarkable for its cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or small animals. *Locke.* A knave or cunning fellow. *Otway.* Formerly, a cant expression for a sword. *Shakspeare.*
To FÔX*, fôks. *v. a.* [foxa, Su. Goth.] To stupefy; to make drunk. *Boyle.*
FO'XCASE, fôks'-kâse. *n. s.* A fox's skin. *L'Estrange.*
FO'XCHASE, fôks'-tshâse. *n. s.* The pursuit of the fox with hounds. *Pope.*
FO'XERY*, fôks'-è-rè. *n. s.* Behaviour like that of a fox. *Chaucer.*
FO'XEVL, fôks'-è-vl. *n. s.* A kind of disease in which the hair sheds.
FO'XFISH, fôks'-fîsh. *n. s.* A fish.
FO'XGLOVE, fôks'-glôv. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
FO'XHOUND*, fôks'-hòund. *n. s.* A hound for chasing foxes. *Shenstone.*
FO'XHUNTER, fôks'-hânt-ûr. *n. s.* A man whose chief ambition is to show his bravery in hunting foxes. *Spectator.*
FO'XISH*, fôks'-îsh. *a.* Cunning; artful, like a fox. *Tyrwhitt.*
FO'XLIKE*, fôks'-îlke. *a.* Resembling the cunning of a fox.
FO'XLY*, fôks'-lè. *a.* Having the qualities of a fox. *Mirror for Magistrates.*
FO'XSHIP, fôks'-ship. *n. s.* The character of a fox; cunning; mischievous art. *Shakspeare.*
FO'XTAIL, fôks'-tâle. *n. s.* A plant.
FO'XTRAP, fôks'-trâp. *n. s.* A gin or snare to catch foxes. *Tatler.*
FO'XY*, fôks'-è. *a.* Belonging to a fox. *Hulot.* Wily as a fox. *Ahp. Crammer.*
FOY, fôe. *n. s.* [foi, Fr.] Faith; allegiance. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*
FOY*, fôe. *n. s.* [foey, Teut.] A feast given by one who is about to leave a place. *England's Jest.*
FOYSON. See FOISON.
To FRACT, frâkt. *v. a.* [fractus, Lat.] To break; to violate; to infringe. *Shakspeare.* *Ob. J.*
FRA'CTION §, frâkt'-shûn. *n. s.* [fractio, Lat.] The act of breaking; the state of being broken. *Burnet.* A broken part of an integral. *Brown.*
FRA'CTIONAL, frâkt'-shûn-âl. 83. *a.* Belonging to a broken number. *Cocker.*
FRA'CTIOUS*, frâkt'-shûs. *a.* Cross; peevish; fretful.
FRA'CTURE §, frâkt'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* [fractura, Lat.] Breach; separation of continuous parts. *Hale.* The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies. *Herbert.*
To FRA'CTURE, frâkt'-tshûre. *v. a.* To break a bone. *Wiseman.* To break any thing. *Shenstone.*

FRA'GILE §, frâdjè'-jl. 140. *a.* [fragilis, Lat.] Brittle; easily snapped or broken. *Bacon.* Weak uncertain; easily destroyed. *Milton.*

§ All our orthoëpists are uniform in the pronunciation of this word with the *a* short. *W.*

FRAG'ILITY, frâ-jjil'-è-tè. *n. s.* Brittleness; easiness to be broken. *Bacon.* Weakness; uncertainty. *Knolles.* Frailty; liability to fault. *Wotton.*

FRA'GMENT §, frâg'-mènt. *n. s.* [fragmentum, Lat.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece. *Dryden.*

FRA'GMENTARY, frâg'-mèn-târ-è. *a.* Composed of fragments. *Donne.*

FRA'GOR, frâ'-gôr. 166, 544. [See **DRAMA**.] *n. s.* [Lat.] A noise; a crack; a crash. *Sandys.* A sweet smell; a strong smell. *Sir T. Herbert.* *Ob. J.*

FRA'GRANCE, frâ'-grânse. } *n. s.* Sweetness of
FRA'GRANCY, frâ'-grân-sè } smell; pleasing
 scent; grateful odour. *Milton.*

FRA'GRANT §, frâ'-grânt. 544. *a.* [fragrans, Lat.] Odorous; sweet of smell. *Milton.*

§ This word is sometimes, but improperly, heard with the *a* in the first syllable pronounced short.—See **DRAMA**. *W.*

FRA'GRANTLY, frâ'-grânt-lè. *ad.* With sweet scent. *Mortimer.*

FRAIL, frâle. 202. *n. s.* [fraile, old Fr.] A basket made of rushes. *Barret.* A rush for weaving baskets.

FRAILY, frâle. *a.* [fragilis, Lat.] Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties; easily destroyed. *Davies.* Weak of resolution; liable to error or seduction. *Bp. Taylor.*

FRA'ILNESS, frâle'-nès. *n. s.* Weakness; instability. *Norris.*

FRA'ILITY, frâle'-tè. *n. s.* Weakness of resolution; instability of mind; infirmity. *Locke.* Fault proceeding from weakness; signs of infirmity. *Lavo.*

FRA'ISCHEUR, frâ'-shûre. *n. s.* [Fr.] Freshness; coolness. *Dryden.*

FRAISE, frâze. 202. *n. s.* [Fr.] A pancake with bacon in it. Fraises are pointed stakes in fortification.

To FRAME §, frâme. *v. a.* [fremman, Sax.] To form or fabricate by orderly construction. *Spenser.* To fit one to another. *Abbot.* To make; to compose. *Shak.* To regulate; to adjust. *Tillotson.* To form to any rule or method by study or precept. *Shak.* To form and digest by thought. *Locke.* To contrive; to plan. *Clarendon.* To settle; to scheme out. *Shakspeare.* To invent; to fabricate. *Bacon.*

To FRAME*, frâme. *v. n.* To contrive. *Judges.*

FRAME, frâme. *n. s.* A fabric; any thing constructed of various parts or members. *Hooker.* Any thing made so as to enclose or admit something else. *Newton.* Order; regularity; adjusted series or disposition. *Shak.* Scheme; order. *Clarendon.* Contrivance; projection. *Shak.* Mechanical construction. Shape; form; proportion. *Hudibras.*

FRA'MER, frâme'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Maker; former; contriver; schemer. *Hammond.*

FRA'MEWORK*, frâme'-wûrk. *n. s.* Work done in a frame. *Milton.*

FRA'MING*, frâ'-mîng. *n. s.* A joining together; as the framing of a house, i. e. the timber-work in it.
FRA'MPOLD, frâm'-pôld. *a.* Peevish; boisterous; rugged; crossgrained. *Hacket.*

FRA'NCHISE §, frân'-tshîz. 140. *n. s.* Exemption from any onerous duty. Privilege; immunity; right granted. *Davies.* District; extent of jurisdiction. *Spenser.*

To FRA'NCHISE, frân'-tshîz. *v. a.* To enfranchise; to make free. *Shak.* To possess a right or privilege. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

FRA'NCHISEMENT*, frân'-tshîz-mènt. *n. s.* Release; freedom. *Spenser.*

FRANCI'SCAN*, frân-sîs'-kân. *n. s.* A monk of the order of St. Francis. *Weever.*

FRANCI'SCAN §, frân-sîs'-kân. *a.* Relating to the order of St. Francis. *Milton.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bôll;—ôil;—pôund;—ôlin, THIS.

FRA'NGIBLE, frân-jè-bl. 405. *a.* [*frango*, Lat.] Fragile; brittle; easily broken. *Boyle*.

FRA'NION, frân-yûn. *n. s.* A paramour; a boon companion. *Spenser*.

FRANK §, frângk. 403. *a.* [*franc*, Fr.] Liberal; generous; not niggardly. *Bacon*. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved. *Shak*. Without conditions; without payment. *Spenser*. Not restrained; licentious. *Spenser*. Fatted; in good condition. *Bale*.

FRANK, frângk. *n. s.* A place to feed hogs in; a sty. *Shak*. A letter which pays no postage. *Pope*. A French coin.

To FRANK, frângk. *v. a.* To shut up in a frank or sty. *Shak*. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Hol-bushed*. To exempt letters from postage. *Swift*.

FRANKALMOIGNE, frângk-âl-môin. *n. s.* A tenure in *Frankalmoinie*, according to Britton, is a tenure by divine service. *Ayliffe*.

FRANKCHA'SE*, frângk-îsh-ê. *n. s.* A free chase; the liberty of free chase. *Howell*.

FRANKINCENSE, frângk'-in-sênse. *n. s.* [*frank* and *incense*.] A dry, resinous substance, in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish-white colour; a strong smell, but not disagreeable; and a bitter, acrid, and resinous taste. *Exod*.

FRANKISH*, frângk'-îsh. *a.* Relating to the Franks. *Verstegan*.

FRANKLIN, frângk'-îla. *n. s.* A freeholder of considerable property. *Spenser*.

FRANKLY, frângk'-lê. *ad.* Liberally; freely; kindly; readily. *St. Luke*, vii. Without constraint. *Clarendon*. Without reserve. *Clarendon*.

FRANKNESS, frângk'-nês. *n. s.* Plainness of speech; openness; ingenuousness. *Clarendon*. Liberality; bountyousness. Freedom from reserve. *Sidney*.

FRANKPLEDGE, frângk-plêdjê. *n. s.* [*franciplegium*, Lat.] A pledge or surety for freemen. *Covel*.

FRANKS*, frângks. *n. s.* People of Franconia in Germany; and the ancient French. *Verstegan*. An appellation given by the Turks, Arabs, and Greeks, to all the people of the western parts of Europe.

FRANTICK §, frân-îk. *a.* [corrupted from *phrenetic*.] See *PHRENETICK*. Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness. *Spenser*. Transported by violence or passion; outrageous; turbulent. *Hooker*. Simply mad. *Shakspeare*.

FRANTICKLY, frân-îk-ê. *ad.* Madly; distractedly; outrageously. *Bale*.

FRANTICKNESS, frân-îk-nês. *n. s.* Madness; fury of passion; distraction. *Sherwood*.

FRATERNAL §, frâ-têr'-nâl. 38. *a.* [*fraternus*, Lat.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers. *Hammond*.

FRATERNALLY, frâ-têr'-nâl-ê. *ad.* In a brotherly manner. *Cotgrave*.

FRATERNITY, frâ-têr'-nê-tê. *n. s.* The state or quality of a brother. Body of men united; corporation; society; association; brotherhood. *L'Es-trange*. Men of the same class or character. *South*.

FRATERNIZATION*, frâ-têr'-nê-zâ-shûn. *n. s.* A sort of brotherhood. *Burke*.

To FRATERNIZE*, frâ-têr'-nize. *v. n.* To concur with; to be near unto; to agree as brothers.

FRA'TRICIDE, frâ-têr'-sê. 143. *n. s.* [*fratricidium*, Lat.] The murder of a brother. *Maunderell*. One who kills a brother. *L. Addison*.

FRAUD §, frâwd. 213. *n. s.* [*fraus*, Lat.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; subtlety; stratagem. *Milton*. Misfortune; damage. *Milton*.

FRAUDFUL, frâwd'-fûl. *a.* Treacherous; artful; trickish; deceitful; subtle. *Shakspeare*.

FRAUDFULLY, frâwd'-fûl-lê. *ad.* Deceitfully; artfully; subtly.

FRAUDULENCE, frâwd'-dû-lênse. *n. s.* Deceit-FRAUDULENCY, frâwd'-dû-lên-sê. *n. s.* Fulsness; trickiness; proneness to artifice. *Hooker*.

For the propriety of pronouncing the *d* in these words like *j*, see *Principles*, No. 293, 376. *W.*

FRAUDULENT, frâwd'-dû-lên-t. *a.* [*fraudulentus*, Lat.] Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful. *Milton*. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous. *Milton*.

FRAUDULENTLY, frâwd'-dû-lên-tê. *ad.* By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully. *Woolton*.

FRAUGHT §, frâwt. 393. *particip. pass.* [vrachten, Teut.] Laden; charged. *Shak*. Filled; stored; thronged. *Hooker*.

FRAUGHT, frâwt. *n. s.* [vracht, Teut.] A freight; a cargo. *Shakspeare*.

To FRAUGHT, frâwt. *v. a.* To load; to crowd. *Bacon*.

FRAUGHTAGE, frâwt'-îdje. *n. s.* Lading; cargo. *Milton*.

FRAY §, frâ. 220. *n. s.* [*effrayer*, Fr.] A battle; a fight. *Fairfax*. A duel; a combat. *Denham*. A broil; a quarrel; a riot of violence. *Shakspeare*.

To FRAY, frâ. *v. a.* To fright; to terrify. *Spenser*. To rub; to wear. *Tutler*. To burnish, as a deer his head, by rubbing. *Whalley*.

FRA'YING*, frâ'-îng. *n. s.* Peel of a deer's horn. *B Jonson*.

FREAK §, frêke. 227. *n. s.* [*freka*, Icel.] A sudden and causeless change of place. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank. *Spectator*. **To FREAK**, frêke. *v. a.* [*freken*, a freckle, or spot.] To variegate; to chequer. *Milton*.

FRE'AKISH, frêke'-îsh. *a.* Capricious; humorous. *Barrow*.

FRE'AKISHLY, frêke'-îsh-lê. *ad.* Capriciously; humorously.

FRE'AKISHNESS, frêke'-îsh-nês. *n. s.* Capriciousness; humorsomeness; whimsicalness.

To FREAM, frêem. *v. n.* [*fremere*, Lat.] To growl or grunt as a boar. *Bailey*.

FRE'CKLE §, frêk'-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*freken*, a mole or spot.] A spot raised in the skin by the sun. *Dryden*. Any small spot or discoloration. *Evelyn*.

FRE'CKLED, frêk'-kl-d. 359. *a.* Spotted; maculated. *Levit*, xiii.

FRE'CKLEDNESS*, frêk'-kl-d-nês. *n. s.* The state of being freckled. *Sherwood*.

FRE'CKLEFACED*, frêk'-kl-fâste. *a.* Having a face full of freckles. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

FRE'CKLY, frêk'-klê. *a.* Full of freckles. *Sherwood*.

FRED. The same with peace. So *Frederick* is, powerful or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace. *Gibson*.

FREE §, frêe. 246. *a.* [*freah*, Sax.] At liberty; not enslaved. *Temple*. Uncompelled; unrestrained. *Hooker*. Not bound by fate; not necessitated. *Milton*. Permitted; allowed. *Milton*. Licentious; unrestrained. *Temple*. Open; ingenuous; frank. *Otway*. Acquainted; conversing without reserve. *Hakevill*. Liberal; not parsimonious. *Pope*.

Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased. *Bacon*. Clear from distress. *Shak*. Guiltless; innocent. *Shak*. Exempt. *Denham*. Invested with franchises; possessing any thing without vassalage. *Dryden*. Without expense; as, a free school. *South*. Accomplished; genteel; charming. *Chaucer*. Ready; eager. *Spenser*.

To FREE, frêe. *v. a.* To set at liberty; to rescue from slavery; to manumit; to loose. 2 *Macc*. ii. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill. *Clarendon*. To clear from impediments or obstructions. *Dryden*. To banish; to send away; to rid. *Shak*. To exempt. *Rom*. vi.

FREEBOTTER, frêe-bôt-têr. [frêe'-bôt-têr, Jones.] *n. s.* A robber; a plunderer; a pillager. *Bacon*.

FREEBOTING, frêe-bôt-îng. *n. s.* Robbery; plunder. *Spenser*.

FRE'EBORN, frêe'-bôrn. *a.* Not a slave; inheriting liberty. *Acts*, xxii.

FRE'ECHAPEL, frêe-tshâp'-êl. *n. s.* A chapel of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chapel. *Cowel*.

FREECO'ST, frêe'-kôst. *n. s.* Without expense, free from charges. *South*.

To FREE-DE/NIZEN*, frêê-dên'-ê-zn. v. a. [*free* and *denizen*.] To make free. *Bp. Hall*.

FREE-DE/NIZEN*, frêê-dên'-ê-zn. n. s. A citizen. *Dr. Jackson*.

FRE/EDMAN, frêêd'-mân. n. s. A slave manumitted. *Dryden*.

FRE/EDOM, frêê'-dôm. 166. n. s. Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence. *Spenser*. Privileges; franchises; immunities. *Shak*. Power of enjoying franchises. *Swift*. Exemption from fate, necessity, or predetermination. *South*. Unrestraint. 1 *Macc*. The state of being without any particular evil or inconvenience. *Law*. Ease or facility in doing or showing any thing. Assumed familiarity.

FREE/O/TED, frêê-sût'-êd. a. Not restrained in the march. *Shakespeare*.

FREEHE/ARTED, frêê-hâr'-têd. a. Liberal; unrestrained. *Homilies*.

FRE/HOLD, frêê'-hòld. n. s. That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. *Cowel*.

FRE/HOLDER, frêê'-hòl-dâr. n. s. One who has a freehold. *Davies*.

FRE/ELY, frêê'-lê. ad. At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery; without dependence. Without restraint; heartily. *South*. Plentifully; lavishly. *Shak*. Without scruple; without reserve. *Pope*. Without impediment. *Ascham*. Without necessity; without predetermination. *Milton*. Frankly; liberally. *South*. Spontaneously; of its own accord.

FRE/EMAN, frêê'-mân. 83. n. s. One not a slave; not a vassal. *Locke*. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities. *Dryden*.

FREEMA/SON*, frêê-mâ'-sn. 170. See MASON.

FREEM/INDED, frêê-mînd'-êd. a. Unperplexed; without load of care. *Bacon*.

FRE/ENESS, frêê'-nês. n. s. The state or quality of being free. *More*. Openness; unreservedness; ingenuousness; candour. *Dryden*. Generosity; liberality. *Sprat*.

FRE/ER*, frêê'-âr. n. s. One who gives freedom. *Sherwood*.

FREESCHO/OL, frêê'-skôôl. n. s. A school in which learning is given without pay. *Davies*.

FREESPO/KEN, frêê-spô'-kn. 103. a. Accustomed to speak without reserve. *Bacon*.

FRE/ESTONE, frêê'-stône. n. s. Stone commonly used in building, so called from its being of such a constitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward*.

FREETH/INKER, frêê-thîngk'-âr. n. s. A libertine; a contemner of religion. *Addison*.

FREETH/INKING*, frêê-thîngk'-îng. n. s. Contempt of religion; licentious ignorance. *Bp. Berkeley*.

FREETO/NGUED*, frêê-tôngd'-a. Accustomed to speak freely and openly. *Bp. Hall*.

FREEWA/RREN*, frêê-wôr'-rîn. n. s. [*free* and *warren*.] A privilege of preserving and killing game. *Blackstone*.

FREEW/ILL, frêê-wîll'. n. s. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate. *Locke*. Voluntariness; spontaneity. *Ezra*, vii.

FREEW/OMAN, frêê'-wôm-ûn. n. s. A woman not enslaved. 1 *Macc*, ii.

To FREEZE, frêêze. 246. v. n. pret. *froze*. [*erison*, Dutch.] To be congealed with cold. *Ray*. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed. *Shakespeare*.

To FREEZE, frêêze. v. a. pret. *froze*, *frozen*, or *froze*. To congeal with cold. *Milton*. To kill by cold. *Shak*. To chill by the loss of power or motion. *Shakespeare*.

To FREIGHT, frâte. 249, 393. v. a. preter. *freighted*; part. *freught*, or *freighted*, [*vrachten*, Teut.] To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation. *Shak*. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted. *Shakespeare*.

FREIGHT, frâte. 249. [*See EIGHT*.] n. s. Any thing with which a ship is loaded. *Dryden*. The money due for transportation of goods.

FRE/IGHTER, frâte'-âr. n. s. He who freights a vessel.

FREN, frên. n. s. A stranger. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

FRENCH ¥*, frênsh. n. s. The people of France. *Verstegan*. The language of the French. *Camden*.

FRENCH*, frênsh. a. Belonging to the French. *Ad dison*.

FRENCH Chalk, frênsh'-tshâwk'. n. s. An indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth, glossy surface, and soft to the touch. *Woodward*.

FRENCH Grass*, n. s. Saint-foin.

FRENCH Horn*, n. s. A musical instrument of the wind kind, used in hunting; and, in modern times, in regular concerts. *Graves*.

To FRE/NCHIFY, frênsh'-ê-fl. v. a. To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb. *Camden*.

FRENCHLIKE*, frênsh'-lîke. a. Imitating the French fashion. *Bp. Hall*.

FREN/ETICK, frê-nê'-îk, or frên'-ê-îk. [*See PHRENETICK*.] a. [*φρενυτικός*.] Mad; disracted. *Milton*.

FREN/ZICAL*, frên'-zê-kâl. a. [*from frenzy*.] Approaching to madness.

FREN/ZY, frên'-zê. n. s. [*φρενυτρίς*.] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness. *Bentley*.

FRE/QUENCE, frê'-kwênse. 544. n. s. Crowd; concourse; assembly. *Bp. Hall*. Repetition. *Bp. Hall*.

Some speakers, and those not vulgar ones, pronounce the *e*, in the first syllable of this and the following words, when the accent is on it, short; as if written *frêch-ense*, *frêch-ently*, &c. They have undoubtedly the short *e* in the Latin *frequens* to plead; and the Latin quantity is often found to operate in anglicised words of two syllables, with the accent on the first: but usage, in these words, seems decidedly against this pronunciation. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Smith, W. Johnston, and, if we may judge by the position of the accent, Dr. Ash and Entick, are for the *e* long in the first syllable; and Buchanan, only, marks it with the short *e*. The verb *to frequent*, having the accent on the second syllable, is under a different predicament.—See *DRA-MAT. W.*

FRE/QUENCY, frê'-kwên-sê. n. s. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done. *Atterbury*. Concourse; full assembly. *B. Jonson*.

FRE/QUENT ¥, frê'-kvênt. 492. a. [*frequens*, Lat.] Often done; often seen; often occurring. *Duty of Man*. Used often to practise any thing. *Swift*. Full of concourse. *B. Jonson*.

To FRE/QUENT, frê'-kwênt'. 492. v. a. [*frequentô* Lat.] To visit often; to be much in any place. *Spenser*.

FRE/QUENTABLE, frê'-kwênt'-â-bl. a. Conversable; accessible. *Sidney*.

FRE/QUENTATION*, frê'-kwênt-tâ'-shûn. n. s. Resort; the act of visiting. *Donne*.

FRE/QUENTATIVE, frê'-kwênt-tâ-tîv. a. A grammatical term, applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FRE/QUENTER, frê'-kwênt'-âr. n. s. One who of ten resorts to any place. *Dr. Jackson*.

FRE/QUENTLY, frê'-kwênt-lê. ad. Often; commonly; not rarely. *Swift*.

FRE/SCO, frê'-sh. n. s. [*Itah*.] Coolness; shade; duskiness. *Prior*. A painting on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry; used for alcoves and other buildings, in the open air. *Tatler*. Sometimes used for any cool, refreshing liquor.

FRESH ¥, frêsh. a. [*ppere*, Sax.] Cool; not vapid with heat. *Prior*. Not salt. *Abbot*. New; not had before. *Dryden*. New; not impaired by time. *Beaumont*. and *Fl.* In a state like that of recentness. *Denham*. Recent; newly come. *Dryden*. Repaired from any loss or diminution. *Dryden*. *Flou*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôl; —tûbe, tûb, bôll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

id; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired. *Bacon*. Healthy in countenance; ruddy. *Shak*. Brisk; strong; vigorous. *Holder*. Fasting; opposed to eating or drinking. Sweet: opposed to stale or stinking. Raw; unripe in practice. *Shak*.
FRESH, frêsh. *n. s.* Water not salt. *Shak*. A flood, or overflowing of a river. *Cruwell*.
To FRESH, frêsh. *v. a.* To refresh. *Chaucer*.
FRESH-BLOWN, frêsh'-blôn. *a.* Newly blown. *Milton*.
To FRESHEN, frêsh'-sh'n. 103. *v. a.* To make fresh. *Thomson*.
To FRESHEN, frêsh'-sh'n. *v. n.* To grow fresh. *Pope*.
FRESHET, frêsh'-ét. 99. *n. s.* A stream of fresh water. *Browne*.
FRESHFOECE, frêsh-fôrse'. *n. s.* [In law.] A force done within forty days. *Covel*.
FRESHLY, frêsh'-lê. *ad.* Coolly. Newly; in the former state renewed. *Hooker*. With a healthy look; ruddily. *Shakespeare*. Gayly. *Huldoet*.
FRESHMAN, frêsh'-mân. *n. s.* A novice; one in the rudiments of any knowledge. *B. Jonson*.
FRESHMANSHIP, frêsh'-mân-shîp. *n. s.* The state of a freshman. *Hales*.
FRESHNESS, frêsh'-nês. *n. s.* Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidity. *Bacon*. Freedom from diminution by time; not staleness. *South*. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength. *Hayward*. Coolness. *Bacon*. Ruddiness; colour of health. *Granville*. Freedom from saltness.
FRESHNE'W, frêsh-nû'. *a.* Wholly unacquainted; unpractised. *Shakespeare*.
FRESHWATER, frêsh-wâ-tûr. *a.* Raw; unskilled; unacquainted. *Knolles*.
FRESHWATERED, frêsh-wâ-tûrd. *a.* Supplied with fresh water; newly watered. *Alcenside*.
FRET, frêt. *n. s.* [froter, Fr.] A frieth, or strait of the sea, where the water by confinement is always rough. *Broten*. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation or other cause. *Addison*. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string. *Bacon*. Work rising in protuberances. *Bacon*. Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; passion. [In heraldry.] A bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.
To FRET, frêt. *v. a.* To agitate violently by external impulse or action. *Shak*. To wear away by rubbing. *Newton*. To hurt by attrition. *Shak*. To corrode; to eat away. *Psalm (Comm. Pr.)* xxxix. To form into raised work. *Milton*. To variegate; to diversify. *Shak*. To make angry; to vex. *Milton*.
To FRET, frêt. *v. n.* To be in commotion; to be agitated. *Beaum. and Fl.* To be worn away; to be corroded. *Peacham*. To make way by attrition. *Maxon*. To be angry; to be peevish. *Hooker*.
FRET, frêt. *part. a.* Eaten away. *Levit. xiii*.
FRETFUL, frêt'-fûl. *a.* Angry; peevish. *Harvey*.
FRETFULLY, frêt'-fûl-ê. *ad.* Peevishly.
FRETFULNESS, frêt'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Passion; peevishness. *Sir T. Herbert*.
FRETTER, frêt'-tûr. *n. s.* That which causes commotion or agitation. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
FRETTING, frêt'-ting. *n. s.* Agitation; commotion. *Feltham*.
FRETTY, frêt'-tê. *a.* Adorned with raised work.
FRIABILITY, frî-â-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Capacity of being easily reduced to powder. *Locke*.
FRIABLE, frî-â-bl. *a.* [friabilis, Lat.] Easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder. *Bacon*.
FRIAR, frî-âr. 88, 418. *n. s.* [frere, Fr.] A religious; a brother of some regular order. *Shak*.
FRIARLIKE, frî-âr-lîke. *a.* Monastick; unskilled in the world. *Knolles*.
FRIARLY, frî-âr-lê. *a.* Like a friar, or man untaught in life. *Fox*.
FRIARSCOWL, frî-âr-z-kôûl. *n. s.* A plant, having a flower resembling a cowl.
FRIAR'S Lantern, *n. s.* The ignis fatuus. *Milton*.
FRIARY, frî-âr-ê. *n. s.* [frerie, Fr.] A monastery or convent of friars. *Dugdale*.

FRIARY, frî-âr-ê. *a.* Like a friar. *Camden*. Be longing to a friary. *Warton*.
To FRIBBLE, frîb'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [frevet, Teut. or frivole, Fr.] To trifle. *Hudibras*. To totter, like a weak person. *Tutler*.
FRIBBLE, frîb'-bl. *a.* Trifling; silly; frivolous. *Brit. Crit.*
FRIBBLE, frîb'-bl. *n. s.* A frivolous, contemptible fellow; a silly fop.
FRIBBLER, frîb'-bl-âr. *n. s.* A trifler. *Spectator*.
FRI/BORGH, frî-bûrg. } *n. s.* [frid and bor-
FRI/DBURGH, frîd'-bûrg. } *gur*, Goth.] The same as *frankpledge*. *Cowel*.
FRI/CACE, frîk'-ase. *n. s.* [frixus, Lat.] Meat sliced, and dressed, with strong sauce. *Lovelace*. An unguent, prepared by frying several materials together. *B. Jonson*.
FRICASSEE, frîk-â-sêê. *n. s.* [Fr.] A dish made by cutting chickens, or other small things, in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce. *King*.
To FRI/CASSEE, frîk-â-sêê. *n. a.* To dress in fricassee. *Echard*.
FRICA/TION, frî-kâ-shûn. *n. s.* [fricatio, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing against another. *Bacon*.
FRICTIO/N, frîk'-shûn. *n. s.* [frictio, Lat.] The act of rubbing two bodies together. *Newton*. The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another. Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloths. *Bacon*.
FRI/DAY, frî-dê. 223. *n. s.* [pprice-dæg, Sax.] The sixth day of the week, so named of *Freyra*, a Saxon deity. *Dryden*.
To FRIDGE, frîdje. *v. n.* [pprician, Sax.] To move quickly. *Hallywell*.
FRI/DSTOLE, frîd'-stôle. *n. s.* A sanctuary. See *FRED*.
FRIEND, frîend. 278. *n. s.* [friend, Dutch; ppeonb, Sax.] One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy. *Ecclus. vi*. One without hostile intentions. *Shak*. One reconciled to another. *Shak*. An attendant, or companion. *Dryden*. Favourer; one propitious. *Peacham*. A familiar compellation. *St. Matt. xxii*. Formerly a cant expression for a paramour. *Shak*.—A friend in court. One who is supposed to possess sufficient interest to serve another. *Chaucer*.
To FRIEND, frîend. *v. a.* To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to support. *Spenser*.
FRIENDED, frîend'-êd. *a.* Well disposed. *Shak*.
FRIENDLESS, frîend'-lês. *a.* Wanting friends; wanting support; destitute; forlorn. *South*.—Friendless man. The Saxon word for an outlaw. *Burke*.
FRIENDLIKE, frîend'-lîke. *a.* Having the disposition of a friend. *Drayton*.
FRIENDLINESS, frîend'-lê-nês. *n. s.* A disposition to friendship. *Sidney*. Exertion of benevolence. *Bp. Taylor*.
FRIENDLY, frîend'-lê. *a.* Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable. *Milton*. Disposed to union; amicable. *Pope*. Salutary; homogeneal. *Milton*. Favourable; convenient. *Addison*.
FRIENDLY, frîend'-lê. *ad.* In the manner of friends, with appearance of kindness; amicably. *Ruth. ii*. Concurrently; in union. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
FRIENDSHIP, frîend'-shîp. *n. s.* The state of minds united by mutual benevolence; amity. *Bacon*. Highest degree of intimacy. *Dryden*. Favour, personal kindness. *Swift*. Assistance; help. *Shak*. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite. *Dryden*.
FRIEZE, frîeze. 278. *n. s.* [drap de frise, Fr.] A coarse, warm cloth, made perhaps first in *Friesland*. *Milton*.
FRIEZE, frîeze. } *n. s.* A large flat member
FRIZE, frîeze. 112. } which separates the archi-
trave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harris*.
FRIEZED, frîez'-zêd. *a.* Shagged or napped with frieze. *Huldoet*.

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâl], fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

FRIEZELIKE, frîèz'-lîke *a.* Resembling a frieze. *Addison.*

FRIGATE, frîg'-ât. 91, 544. *n. s.* [*frigate*, Fr.] A small ship. *Raleigh.* Any small vessel on the water. *Spenser.*

FRIGEFACTION, frîd-jè-fâk'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT §, frîte. *n. a.* 393. [frîhtan, Sax.] To terrify; to disturb with fear. *Locke.*

FRIGHT, frîte. *n. s.* A sudden terror. *Dryden.*

To FRIGHTEN, frî'-t'n. 103. *v. a.* To terrify; to shock with dread. *Prior.*

FRIGHTFUL, frîte'-fûl. *a.* Terrible; dreadful; full of terror. *Shakspeare.*

FRIGHTFULLY, frîte'-fûl-ê. *ad.* Dreadfully; horribly. *Burnet.* Disagreeably; not beautifully. *Swift.*

FRIGHTFULNESS, frîte'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* The power of impressing terror. *Nelson.*

FRIGID §, frîd'-jîd. 544. *a.* [*frigidus*, Lat.] Cold; wanting warmth. *Cheyne.* Wanting warmth of affection. Impotent; without warmth of body. Dull; without fire of fancy. *Taller.*

FRIGIDITY, frîd'-jîd-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*frigiditas*, Lat.] Coldness; want of warmth. Dullness; want of intellectual fire. *Brown.* Want of corporeal warmth. *Glanville.* Coldness of affection.

FRIGIDLY, frîd'-jîd-lê. *ad.* Coldly; dully; without affection. *Dr. Warton.*

FRIGIDNESS, frîd'-jîd-nês. *n. s.* Coldness; dullness; want of affection.

FRIGORIFICK, frî-gô-rîf'-îk *a.* [*frigorificus*, Lat.] Causing cold. *Quincy.*

To FRILL, frîl. *v. n.* [*friller*, Fr.] To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk: as, The hawk frills. *Dict.*

FRILL*, frîl. *n. s.* A border on the bosom of a shirt, plaited or furled; any thing collected into gathers.

FRIM*, frîm. *a.* [pneom, Sax.] Flourishing; luxuriant. *Drayton.*

FRINGE §, frînje. *n. s.* [*frange*, Fr.] Ornamental appendage added to dress or furniture. *Wotton.* The edge; margin; extremity. *Mountagu.*

To FRINGE, frînje. *v. a.* To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages. *Sidney.*

FRINGEMAKER*, frînje'-mâ-kâr. *n. s.* A manufacturer of fringe. *Swift.*

FRINGY*, frîn'-jê. *a.* Adorned with fringes. *Shenstone.*

FRIPPER §*, frîp'-pûr. *n. s.* [*frippier*, Fr.] A dealer in old things; a broker. *James.*

FRIPPERER, frîp'-pûr-êr. *n. s.* One who deals in old things vamped up. *Sherwood.*

FRIPPERY, frîp'-pûr-ê. *n. s.* The place where old clothes are sold. *Shak.* Old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags. *B. Jonson.* Trumpery; trifles. *Swift.*

FRIPPERY*, frîp'-pûr-rê. *a.* Trifling; contemptible. *Grau.*

FRISE UR*, frê-zûr-ê. *n. s.* [Fr.] A hair-dresser. *Warton.*

To FRISK §, frîsk. *v. n.* [*frisque*, old Fr.] To leap; to skip. *Bacon.* To dance in frolick or gayety. *Shakspeare.*

FRISK*, frîsk. *a.* Lively; jolly; blithe. *Bp. Hall.*

FRISK, frîsk. *n. s.* A frolick; a fit of wanton gayety. *Fellham.*

FRISKAL*, frîs'-kâl. *n. s.* A leap; a caper. *B. Jonson.*

FRISKER, frîsk'-êr. *n. s.* A wanton; one not constant or settled. *Camden.*

FRISKET*, frîs'-kêt. *n. s.* A part of a printing-press; a frame of iron, very thin, covered with parchment or paper, cut in the necessary places, that the sheet, which is between the great tympan and frisket, may receive the ink, and that nothing may hurt the margins.

FRISKFUL*, frîsk'-fûl. *a.* Full of gayety. *Thomson.*

FRISKINESS, frîsk'-ê-nês. *n. s.* Gayety; liveliness.

FRISKING*, frîsk'-îng. *n. s.* Frolicksome dancing wild gayety. *Cudworth.*

FRISKY, frîsk'-ê. *a.* Gay; airy. A low word.

To FRISSE*. See **To FRI**ZZLE.

FRIT, frît. *n. s.* [among chymists.] Ashes or salt baked or fried together with sand. *Dict.*

FRITH, frîth. *n. s.* [*fretum*, Lat.] A strait of the sea where the water, being confined, is rough. *Dryden.* A kind of net. *Carew.*

FRITH*, frîth. *n. s.* [*frith*, Welsh.] A woody place; a forest. *Drayton.* A small field taken out of a common. *Wynne.*

FRITHY*, frîth'-ê. *a.* Woody. *Skelton.*

FRITILARY, frê-tîl'-â-rê. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

FRITINANCY, frîv'-ê-nân-sê. *n. s.* [*fritinnio*, Lat.] The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada. *Brown.*

FRITTER §, frîv'-tûr. *n. s.* [*friture*, Fr.] A small piece cut to be fried. *Tusser.* A fragment; a small piece. *Bacon.* A chesscake; a wig. *Ainsworth.*

To FRITTER, frîv'-tûr. *v. a.* To cut meat into small pieces to be fried. To break into small particles or fragments. *Pope.*

FRIVOLOCITY*, frê-vôl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Triflingness. *Robertson.*

FRIVOLOUS §, frîv'-ô-lûs. *a.* [*frivolus*, Lat.] Slight; trifling; of no moment. *Hooker.*

FRIVOLOUSLY, frîv'-ô-lûs-lê. *ad.* Triflingly; without weight. *Guardian.*

FRIVOLOUSNESS, frîv'-ô-lûs-nês. *n. s.* Want of importance; triflingness. *More.*

To FRIZZ*, frîz. *v. a.* [*friser*, or *frizer*, Fr.] To curl; to crisp. *Smollett.*

To FRIZZLE §, frîz'-zl. *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] To curl in short curls like nap of frieze. *Harmar.*

FRIZZLE*, frîz'-zl. *n. s.* A curl; a lock of hair crisped. *Milton.*

FRIZZLER, frîz'-zl-êr. *n. s.* One that makes short curls.

FRO §, frô. *ad.* [pna, Sax.] Backward; regressively. It is used only in opposition to the word *to*; to and *fro*, backward and forward, *to* and *from* *Spenser.* A contraction of *from*; not now used. *B. Jonson.*

FROCK, frôk. *n. s.* [*froc*, Fr.] A dress; a coat. *Shak.* A kind of close coat for men. *Dryden.* A kind of gown for children.

FROG §, frôg. *n. s.* [prougâ, Sax.] A small animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturalists among mixed animals, as partaking of beast and fish. *Shak.* The hollow part of the horse's hoof.

FROGBIT, frôg'-bît. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

FROG FISH, frôg'-fish. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

FROG GRASS, frôg'-grâs. *n. s.* A kind of herb.

FROG GY*, frôg'-gê. *a.* Having frogs. *Sherwood.*

FROG LETTUCE, frôg'-lêt-ûs. *n. s.* A plant.

FROISE, frôis. *n. s.* [*froisser*, Fr.] A kind of food made by frying bacon enclosed in a pancake.

FROLICK §, frôl'-îk. *a.* [pneolce, Sax.] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks. *Shakspeare.*

FROLICK, frôl'-îk. *n. s.* A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity. *Roscommon.*

To FROLICK, frôl'-îk. *v. n.* To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gayety. *Glanville.*

FROLICKLY, frôl'-îk-lê. *ad.* Gayly; wildly. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FROLICKSOME, frôl'-îk-sûm. *a.* Full of wild gayety.

FROLICKSOMENESS, frôl'-îk-sûm-nês. *n. s.* Wildness of gayety; pranks.

FROLICKSOMELY, frôl'-îk-sûm-lê. *ad.* With wild gayety.

FROM §, frôm. *prep.* [pnam, Sax.] Away; noting privation. *Dryden.* Noting reception. *Pope.* Noting procession, descents, or birth. *Blackmore.* Noting transmission. *Shak.* Noting abstraction or vacation. *Shak.* Noting succession. *Burnet.* Out of; noting emission. *Milton.* Noting progress from

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, bùll; —dùl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

premises to inferences. *Bacon*. Noting the place or person from whom a message is brought. *Shak*. Out of: noting extraction. *Addison*. Because of: noting the reason or motive of an act or effect. *Dryden*. Out of: noting the ground or cause of any thing. *Dryden*. Not near to: noting distance. *Shak*. Noting separation or recession. *Shak*. Noting exemption or deliverance. *Prior*. Noting absence. *Shak*. Noting derivation. *Dryden*. Since: noting distance from the past. *Raleigh*. Contrary to. *Shak*. Noting removal. *Dryden*. From is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs; as, *from above*, *from the parts above*.

FROMWARD, fròm'-wàrd. *prep.* [fram and weard, Sax.] Away from; the contrary to the word *towards*. *Sidney*. *Ob. T.*

FROND*, frònd, *n. s.* [*fronde*, Fr.] A green or leafy branch or bough. *Cotgrave*

FRONDATION*, frònd-dà-shùn. *n. s.* [*frondatio*, Lat.] A lopping of trees. *Evelyn*.

FRONDIFEROUS, frònd-diff'-fe-rùs. *a.* [*frondifer*, Lat.] Bearing leaves. *Dict.*

FRONT*, frùnt, or frùnt. 165. *n. s.* [*frons*, Lat.] The face. *Prior*. The face, in a sense of censure or dislike; as, a hardened *front*; a fierce *front*. *Milton*. The face, as opposed to an enemy. *Milton*. The part or place opposed to the face. *Bacon*. The van of an army. *Milton*. The forefront of any thing, as of a building. *Bacon*. The most conspicuous part or particular. *Shakespeare*.

Mr. Sheridan marks this word in the second manner only; but I am much mistaken if custom does not almost universally adopt the first. If the second is ever used, it seems to be in poetry, and that of the most solemn kind. Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, pronounce it in the first manner; and Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Smith in the last. Mr. Scott gives it both ways, but seems to prefer the last. Mr. Nares gives it in the first manner, but says it is sometimes pronounced regularly. *W.*

To FRONT, frùnt. *v. a.* To oppose directly, or face to face; to encounter. *Bacon*. To stand opposed or over-against any place or thing. *Addison*.

To FRONT, frùnt. *v. n.* To stand foremost. *Shak*. **FRONTAL**, frùnt'-ál. 88. *n. s.* [*frontale*, Lat.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead. *Quincy*. [In architecture.] A little pediment over a small door or window. A bandage worn on the forehead; a frontlet.

FRONTATED, frònt'-tá-téd. *a.* [*frons*, Lat.] The frontated leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line: in opposition to cusped, which is, when the leaves end in a point. *Quincy*.

FRONTBOX, frùnt'-bòks. *n. s.* The box in the play-house from which there is a direct view to the stage. *Pope*.

FRONTED, frùnt'-éd. *a.* Formed with a front. *Milton*.

FRONTIER*, frònt'-tshèer, or frònt'-yèer. 113. *n. s.* [*frontiere*, Fr.] The marches; the limit; the utmost verge of any territory; the border. *Spenser*. Formerly, the forts built along the bounds of any territory. *Ives*.

FRONTIER, frònt'-tshèer, or frònt'-yèer. 450, 461. *a.* Bordering; contiguous. *Addison*.

FRONTIERED*, frònt'-tshèerd. *a.* Guarded on the frontiers. *Spenser*.

FRONTINIA*CK Wine*, frònt'-ùn-yák'. *n. s.* [from a town of Languedoc, so called.] A rich wine. *Sir A. Weldon*.

FRONTISPIECE, frònt'-ùs-pècèse. *n. s.* [*frontispicium*, Lat.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye. *Milton*.

FRONTLESS, frùnt'-lès. *a.* Not blushing; wanting shame; void of diffidence. *Dryden*.

FRONTLET, frònt'-lèt. *n. s.* [*frons*, Lat.] A bandage worn upon the forehead. *Deud. vi.*

FRONTROOM, frùnt'-ròòm. *n. s.* An apartment in the forefront of the house. *Moxon*.

FROPISH*, fròp'-pish. *a.* Peevish; froward. *Ld. Clarendon*.

FROME, fròre. *part. a.* [*bevroren*, Dutch.] Frozen. *Milton. Ob. J.*

FROMNE, fròrne. *part. a.* Frozen; congealed with cold. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

FRORY*, frò'-rè. *a.* Frozen. *Spenser*. Covered with a froth resembling hoar frost. *Fairfax*.

FROST*, fròst. *n. s.* [frost, Sax.] The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation. *South*. The appearance of plants and trees sparkling with congelation of dew. *Pope*.

FROSTBITTEN, fròst'-bít-tèn. 103. *a.* Nipped or withered by the frost. *Mortimer*.

FROSTED, fròs'-téd. *a.* Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants. *Gay*.

FROSTILY, fròs'-tè-lè. *ad.* With frost; with excessive cold. Without warmth of affection. *B. Jonson*.

FROSTINESS, fròs'-tè-nès. *n. s.* Cold; freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL, fròst'-nàle. *n. s.* A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice. *Griv*.

FROSTWORK, fròst'-wàrk. *n. s.* Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs. *Warburton*.

FROSTY, fròs'-tè. *a.* Having the power of congelation; excessive cold. *Bacon*. Chill in affection; without warmth of kindness or courage. *Shak*. Hoary; gray-haired; resembling frost. *Shak*.

FROTH*, fròth. 163. *n. s.* [*frae*, Danish and Scottish.] Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation. *Bacon*. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence. Any thing not solid, or substantial. *Tusser*.

To FROTH, fròth. *v. n.* To foam; to throw out spume. *Dryden*.

To FROTH*, fròth. *v. a.* To make to froth. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

FROTHILY, fròth'-tè-lè. *ad.* With foam; with spume. *Sherwood*. In an empty, trifling manner.

FROTHINESS*, fròth'-tè-nès. *n. s.* Emptiness; triflingness. *South*.

FROTHY, fròth'-tè. *a.* Full of foam, froth, or spume. *Bacon*. Soft; not solid; wasting. *Bacon*. Vain; empty; trifling. *Tillotson*.

FROUNCE, fròunse. 313. *n. s.* A distemper, in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill. *Skinner*.

To FROUNCE*, fròunse. *v. a.* [*froncer*, or *fronser*, Fr.] To frizzle or curl the hair about the face. *Spenser*.

FROUNCE*, fròunse. *n. s.* A wrinkle; a plait; a fringe, or curl, or some ornament of dress. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

FROUNCELESS*, fròunse'-lès. *a.* Without wrinkle. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

FROUZY, fròù'-zè. 313. *a.* [A cant word.] Fetid; musty. *Swift*. Dim; cloudy. *Swift*.

FROW*, fròù. *n. s.* [*fraw*, Germ.] A woman; generally applied to Dutch or German women. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

FROW*, fròù. *a.* Bristle. *Evelyn*.

FROWARD*, frò'-wàrd. 88. *a.* [framweard, Sax.] Peevish; ungovernable; angry. *Sidney*.

FROWARDLY, frò'-wàrd-lè. *ad.* Peevishly; perversely. *Isaiah, lvii.*

FROWARDNESS, frò'-wàrd-nès. *n. s.* Peevishness; perverseness. *South*.

FROWER, frò'-ùr. *n. s.* A cleaving tool. *Tusser*.

To FROWN*, fròùn. 323. *v. n.* [*frum*, Goth.] To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles; to look stern. *Shakespeare*.

To FROWN*, fròùn. *v. a.* To drive back with a look of haughtiness or displeasure. *Dryden*.

FROWN, fròùn. *n. s.* A wrinkled look; a look of displeasure. *Knolles*.

FROWNINGLY, fròùn'-ìng-lè. *ad.* Sternly; with a look of displeasure. *Shakespeare*.

FROWY, fròù'-è. *a.* Musty; mossy. *Spenser*. Now used; but instead of it, *Frouzy*.

FROZEN, frò'-zn. 103. *part. pass. of freeze*. Congealed with cold. *Dryden*. Chill in affection. *Sidney*. Void of heat or appetite. *Pope*.

F. R. S. *Fellow of the Royal Society.*

To FRUBBISH*, frûb'-bîsh. v. a. To furbish. *Barret.*

FRUCTED*, frûk'-têd. a. An heraldick term, given to all trees bearing fruit.

FRUCTIFEROUS, frûk'-tîf'-fêr'-ûs. a. Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*

FRUCTIFICATION, frûk'-tê-fê-kâ'-shûn. n. s. The act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility. *Brown.*

To FRUCTIFY, frûk'-tê-fî. 183. v. a. [*fructifier*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to fertilize. *Howell.*

To FRUCTIFY, frûk'-tê-fî. v. n. To bear fruit. *Hooker.*

FRUCTUATION*, frûk'-tshû'-â-shûn. n. s. Product; fruit. *Pownoll.*

FRUCTUOUS, frûk'-tshû'-ûs. 463. a. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility. *Phillips.*

FRUCTURE*, frûk'-tshûr. n. s. Use, fruition, possession, or enjoyment of. *Cotgrave.*

FRUGAL, frû'-gâl. 88. a. [*frugalis*, Lat.] Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious. *Milton.*

FRUGALITY, frû'-gâl'-tê. n. s. Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry. *Bacon.*

FRUGALLY, frû'-gâl'-ê. ad. Parsimoniously; sparingly; thriftily. *Dryden.*

FRUGGIN*, frûg'-gîn. n. s. [*fourgon*, Fr.] An ovenfork. The pole with which the ashes in the oven are stirred.

FRUGIFEROUS, frû-jîf'-fêr'-ûs. a. [*frugifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit. *More.*

FRUIT, frûit. 343. n. s. [*fructus*, Lat. *fruit*, Fr.] The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained. *Shak.* That part of a plant which is taken for food. *Davies.* Production. *Ephes. v.* The offspring of the womb. *Deut. xxviii.* Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct. *Swift.* The effect or consequence of any action. *Sidney.* The dessert after the meat. *Shakespeare.*

To FRUIT*, frûit. v. n. To produce fruit. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

FRUITAGE, frûit'-îdje. 90. n. s. [*fruitage*, Fr.] Fruit collectively; various fruits. *Milton.*

FRUITBEARER, frûit'-bâr-âr. n. s. That which produces fruit. *Mortimer.*

FRUITBEARING, frûit'-bâr-ing. a. Having the quality of producing fruit. *Mortimer.*

FRUITERER, frûit'-êr-âr. [See FORGER.] n. s. [*fruiter*, Fr.] One who trades in fruit. *Shakespeare.*

FRUITERY, frûit'-êr-ê. n. s. Fruit collectively taken. *Phillips.* A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

FRUITFUL, frûit'-fûl. a. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of vegetable product. *Sidney.* Actually bearing fruit. *Shak.* Prolifick; child-bearing, not barren. *Milton.* Plenteous; abundant. *Addison.*

FRUITFULLY, frûit'-fûl-ê. ad. In such a manner as to be prolific. *Roscommon.* Plenteously; abundantly. *Shakespeare.*

FRUITFULNESS, frûit'-fûl-nês. n. s. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production. *Raleigh.* The quality of being prolific. *Dryden.* Exuberant abundance. *B. Jonson.*

FRUITGROVES, frûit'-grôvz. n. s. Shades, or close plantations of fruit trees. *Pope.*

FRUITION, frû-îsh'-ân. n. s. [*fruor*, Lat.] Enjoyment; possession; pleasure given by possession or use. *Hooker.*

FRUITIVE, frû'-ê-îv. a. Enjoying; possessing. *Boile.*

FRUITLESS, frûit'-lês. a. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit. *Raleigh.* Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable. *Spenser.* Having no offspring. *Shakespeare.*

FRUITLESSLY, frûit'-lês-lê. ad. Vainly; idly; unprofitably. *Brown.*

FRUITLESSNESS, frûit'-lês-nês. n. s. Barrenness; unfruitfulness; vanity. *Hales.*

FRUIT-TIME, frûit'-tîme. n. s. The autumn; the time for gathering fruit.

FRUIT-TREE, frûit'-trêe. n. s. A tree of that kind

whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it. *Neh. ix.*

FRUMENTA/CIOUS, frû-mên-tâ'-shûs. a. [*frumentum*, Lat.] Made of grain. *Dict.*

FRUMENTA/TION*, frû-mên-tâ'-shûn. n. s. A general dole of corn. *Cockeram.*

FRUMENTY, frû-mên-tê. n. s. [*frumentée*, Fr.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk. *Dr. Gower.*

☞ This word is almost universally corrupted into *furmenty*, if not sometimes into *fur-mete*; and I believe it is seldom found, that words employed in the concerns of cookery are ever recovered from irregularity.—See ASPARAGUS and CUCUMBER. *W.*

To FRUMP, frûmp. v. a. To mock; to insult. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FRUMP*, frûmp. n. s. A joke; a flout. *Bp. Hall.*

FRUMPER*, frûm'-pûr. n. s. A mocker; a scoffer. *Cotgrave.*

To FRUSH, frûsh. v. a. [*froisser*, Fr.] To break, bruise, or crush. *Shakespeare.*

FRUSH, frûsh. n. s. A sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

FRUSTRA/NEOUS, frûs-trâ'-nê-ûs. a. [*frustra*, Lat.] Vain; useless; unprofitable. *More.*

To FRUSTRATE, frûs-trâ-te. 91. v. a. [*frustrer*, Lat.] To defeat; to disappoint; to balk. *Shak.*

To make null; to nullify. *Spenser.*

FRUSTRATE, frûs-trâ-te. part. a. Vain; ineffectual; unprofitable. *Raleigh.* Null; void. *Hooker.*

Disappointed; defeated; balked. *Judith, xi.*

FRUSTRATION, frûs-trâ'-shûn. n. s. Disappointment; defeat. *South.*

FRUSTRATIVE, frûs-trâ-tîv. 512. a. Fallacious; disappointing. *Ainsworth.*

FRUSTRATORY, frûs-trâ-tûr-ê. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] a. That which makes any procedure void. *Ayliffe.*

FRUSTRUM, frûs-trûm. n. s. [Lat.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

FRUITICANT*, frûit'-ê-kânt. a. [*fruticans*, Lat.] Full of shoots. *Evelyn.*

FRY, frî. n. s. [*frain*, Goth.] The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn. *Donne.* Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt. *Spenser.* A swarm or heap of any materials. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

FRY, frî. n. s. A kind of sieve. *Mortimer.*

To FRY, frî. v. a. [*frigo*, Lat.] To dress food in a pan on the fire.

To FRY, frî. v. n. To be roasted in a pan on the fire.

To suffer the action of fire. *Dryden.* To melt with heat. *Waller.* To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire. *Bacon.*

FRY, frî. n. s. A dish of things fried.

FRYINGPAN, frî-ing-pân. n. s. The vessel in which meat is dressed on the fire. *Howell.*

FRYTH*. See FRITH.

To FUB, fûb. v. a. To put off. *Shak.* See FOR.

FUB, fûb. n. s. A plump, chubby boy; also a woman. Written also *fubs*. *Crown.*

FUCATE*, fû'-kâte. a. [*fucatus*, Lat.] Painted, whence, disguised by false show. *Sir T. Elyot.*

FUCATED, fû'-kâ-têd. a. Painted; disguised with paint. Disguised by false show.

FUCUS, fû'-kûs. n. s. [Lat.] Paint for the face. *B. Jonson.* Disguise; false show. *Sandys.* [In botany.] The name of a genus of submarine plants. *Goodenough.*

FUDDER of Lead*. Among the miners, a load of lead.

To FUDDLE, fûd'-dl. v. a. To make drunk. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

To FUDDLE, fûd'-dl. 405. v. n. To drink to excess. *L'Estrange.*

FUDGE*, fûdje. interj. An expression of the utmost contempt, usually bestowed on absurd or lying talkers. *Goldsmith.*

FUEILLEMORTE, fû'-îl-môrt. n. s. Corruptly pronounced and written *philonot*. The colour of withered leaves in autumn.

FUEL, fû'-îl. n. s. [*fuyl*, Norm. Fr.] The matter or aliment of fire. *Isaiah, ix.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, bôll; —ôll; —pôônd; —thin, THIS.

TO FUEL, fû-îl. *v. a.* To feed fire with combustible matter. *Donne.* To store with firing. *Wotton.*
FUELLER*, fû-îl-ûr. *n. s.* That which supplies fuel. *Donne.*
FUGACIOUS ð, fû-gâ-shûs. 292, 357. *a.* [*fugax, fugacis, Lat.*] Volatile. *Hallywell.*
FUGACIOUSNESS, fû-gâ-shûs-nês. *n. s.* Volatility; the quality of flying away.
FUGACITY, fû-gâs-tê. *n. s.* Volatility; quality of flying away. *Boyle.* Uncertainty; instability.
FUGH, fûh. *interj.* An expression of abhorrence. Commonly *foli.* *Dryden.*
FUGITIVE ð, fû-jê-îv. *a.* [*fugitivus, Lat.*] Not tenable; not to be held or detained. *Locke.* Unsteady; unstable; not durable. *Daniel.* Volatile; apt to fly away. *Crashaw.* Flying; running from danger. *Shak.* Flying from duty; falling off. *Richardson.* Runagate; vagabond. 2 *Mucc.* Perishable; as, a *fugitive* piece; i. e. a little composition; a small pamphlet which may be soon forgotten, or soon lost.
FUGITIVE, fû-jê-îv. *n. s.* One who runs from his station or duty. *Bacon.* One who takes shelter under another power from punishment. *Spenser.* One hard to be caught or detained. *Harte.*
FUGITIVENESS, fû-jê-îv-nês. *n. s.* Volatility; fugacity. *Boyle.* Instability; uncertainty. *More.*
FUGUE, fêwg. 337. [*often very improperly pronounced fûje.*] *n. s.* [*Fr. fuga, Lat.*] [*In music.*] Some point consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes, begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth, and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same, or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow. *Harris.*
FULCIBLE*, fûl-sê-bl. *a.* [*fulcibilis, Lat.*] Which may be propped up.
FULCIMENT, fûl-sê-mênt. *n. s.* [*fulcimentum, Lat.*] That on which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end. *Wilkins.*
FULCRUM*, fûl-krûm. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] [*In mechanics.*] Now common for *prop*; as, the *fulcrum* of a lever.
TO FULFIL, fûl-fîl. *v. a.* [*full and fill.*] To fill till there is no room for more. *Communion Service.* To answer any prophecy or promise by performance. *Acts, xiii.* To answer any purpose or design. *Milton.* To answer any desire by compliance or gratification. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To answer any law by obedience. *Milton.*
FULFILLER*, fûl-fîl-lûr. *n. s.* One that accomplishes or fulfils. *Patrick.*
FULFILLING*, fûl-fîl-îng. *n. s.* Completion. *Rom. xiii.*
FULFILLMENT*, fûl-fîl-mênt. *n. s.* Full performance. *H. Tooke.*
FULFRAUGHT. See **FULL-FRAUGHT**.
FULGENCY, fûl-jên-sê. 177. *n. s.* Splendour; glitter. *Diet.*
FULGENT ð, fûl-jênt. *a.* [*fulgens, Lat.*] Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright. *Milton.*
FULGID, fûl-jîd. *a.* [*fulgidus, Lat.*] Shining; glittering; dazzling.
FULGIDITY, fûl-jîd-tê. *n. s.* Splendour; dazzling glitter. *Diet.*
FULGOUR, fûl-gûr. 314. *n. s.* [*fulgor, Lat.*] Splendour; dazzling brightness. *Brown.*
FULGURANT*, fûl-gû-rânt. *a.* Lightning; flashing. *More.*
TO FULGURATE*, fûl-gû-râte. *v. n.* [*fulguro, Lat.*] To emit flashes of light. *Chambers.*
FULGURATION, fûl-gû-râ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of lightning. *Donne.*
FULGURY*, fûl-gû-rê. *n. s.* [*fulgur, Lat.*] Lightning. *Cockeram.*
FULHAM, fûl-hâm. *n. s.* A cant word for false dice. *Shakspeare.*
FULGINOUS ð, fû-îl-d'jîn-ûs. *a.* [*fuliginosus, Lat.*] Sooty; smoky. *Bacon.*

FULGINOUSLY*, fû-îl-d'jîn-ûs-lê. *ad.* In a smoky state. *Shenstone.*
FULIMART, fû-lê-mârt. *n. s.* See **FOUMART**. A kind of stinking ferret. *Walton.*
FULL ð, fûl. *a.* [*fulle, Sax.*] Replete; without vacuity; having no space void. *Isaiah.* Abounding in any quality, good or bad. *Sidney.* Stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing. *Tickell.* Plump; saginated; fat. *Wiseman.* Saturated; sated. *Isaiah, i.* Impregnated; made pregnant. *Dryden.* Crowded, with regard to the imagination or memory. *Locke.* Large; great in effect. *Arbuth not.* Complete; such as that nothing further is desired or wanted. *Daniel.* Complete, without abatement. *Genesis.* Containing the whole matter; expressing much. *Denham.* Strong; not faint; not attenuated. *Shak.* Mature; perfect. *Bacon.* Applied to the moon: complete in its orb. *Wiseman.* Not continuous, or a full stop. *Sidney.* Spread to view in all dimensions. *Addison.*
FULL, fûl. *n. s.* Complete measure; freedom from deficiency. *Shak.* The highest state or degree. *Shak.* The whole; the total. *Shak.* The state of being satiated. *Jeremiah, v.* Applied to the moon: the time in which the moon makes a perfect orb. *Bacon.*
FULL, fûl. *ad.* Without abatement or diminution. *Milton.* With the whole effect. *Dryden.* Exactly. *Addison.* Directly. *Sidney.* It is placed before adverbs, adjectives, and participles, to intend or strengthen their signification; as, *full oft, full slow, full wide, &c.*; and is much used in composition, to intimate any thing arrived at its highest state, or utmost degree.
FULL-ACORNED*, fûl-â-kôrmd. *a.* Fed full with acorns. *Shakspeare.*
FULL-BLOOMED*, fûl-blôômd. *a.* Having perfect bloom. *Crashaw.*
FULL-BLOWN, fûl-blône. *a.* Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom. *Denham.* Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent. *Dryden.*
FULL-BOTTOMED, fûl-bôt-tûmd. *a.* Having a large bottom. *Guardian.*
FULL-BUTT*, fûl-bût. *ad.* [*full and butt.*] At the same point, from opposite directions, and not with out violence. *L'Estrange.*
FULL-CHARGED*, fûl-îshârd. *a.* Charged to the utmost. *Shakspeare.*
FULL-CRAMMED*, fûl-krâmd. *a.* Crammed to satiety. *Morston.*
FULL-DRESSED*, fûl-drêst. *a.* Dressed in form. *Pilkington.*
FULL-DRIVE*, fûl-drive. *a.* Completed; a very old expression, now meaning driving as fast as possible. *Chaucer.*
FULL-EARED, fûl-êêrd. 362. *a.* Having the heads full of grain. *Denham.*
FULL-EYED, fûl-îde. *a.* Having large, prominent eyes.
FULL-FED, fûl-fêd. *a.* Sated; fat; saginated. *Pope.*
FULL-FRAUGHT, fûl-frâwt. *a.* Fully stored. *Shakspeare.*
FULL-GORGED*, fûl-gôrd. *a.* Too much fed; a term of hawking. *Shakspeare.*
FULL-GROWN*, fûl-grône. *a.* Completely grown. *Milton.*
FULL-HEARTED*, fûl-hârt-êd. *a.* Full of confidence; elated. *Shakspeare.*
FULL-HOT*, fûl-hôt. *a.* Heated to the utmost. *Shakspeare.*
FULL-LADEN, fûl-lâ-d'n. 103. *a.* Laden till there can be no more added. *Tillotson.*
FULL-MANNED*, fûl-mând. *a.* Completely furnished with men. *Shakspeare.*
FULL-MOUTHED*, fûl-môûthd. *a.* Having a strong voice or sound. *Quarles.*
FULL-ORBED*, fûl-ôrbd. *a.* Having the orb complete. *Addison.* Like a full moon. *Muson.*
FULL-SPREAD, fûl-sprêd. *a.* Spread to the utmost extent. *Dryden.*
FULL-STOMACHED*, fûl-stûm-âkt. *a.* Having the stomach crammed. *Tourneur.*

FULL-STUFFED*, fûl-stûf'. *a.* Filled to the utmost extent. *Drayton.*

FULL-SUMMED, fûl-sûmd'. *a.* Complete in all its parts. *Howell.*

FULL-WINGED*, fûl-wingd'. *a.* Having large or strong wings. *Shak.* Ready for flight; eager. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

To FULL §, fûl. *v. a.* [fullo, Lat.] To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease. *Sherwood.*

FULLAGE, fûl-lâge. 90. *n. s.* The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.

FULLAM. See **FULHAM**.

FULLER, fûl-lôr. 98. *n. s.* [fullepe, Sax.] One whose trade is to cleanse cloth. *Shakspeare.*

§ This word, though derived from the Latin *fullo* has deviated into the sound of the English word *full*, and is an exception to the rule laid down in the *Principles*, No. 177. *W.*

FULLER'S Earth, fûl-lôr-êrth. *n. s.* A marl of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch, when dry of a grayish-brown colour, and generally has a greenish cast in it. *Woodward.*

FULLER'S Thistle, or *Weed*. *n. s.* A plant.

FULLERY, fûl-lôr-ê. *n. s.* The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

FULLINGMILL, fûl-lîng-mîl. *n. s.* A mill where the water raises hammers which beat the cloth till it is cleansed. *Mortimer.*

FULLY, fûl-lê. *ad.* Without vacuity. Completely; without lack. *Hooker.*

FULMINANT, fûl-mê-nânt. 177. *a.* Thundering; making a noise like thunder.

To FULMINATE §, fûl-mê-nâte. 91. *v. n.* [fulmino, Lat.] To thunder. *Davies.* To make a loud noise or crack. *Boyle.* To issue out ecclesiastical censures. *Lord Herbert.*

To FULMINATE, fûl-mê-nâte. *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terror. *Ayliffe.* To denounce with censure; to condemn. *Warburton.* To cause to explode. *Sprat.*

FULMINATION, fûl-mê-nâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of thundering. Denunciation of censure. *Ayliffe.* The act of fulminating: a term of chymistry. *Sprat.*

FULMINATORY, fûl-mê-nâ-tûr-ê. 512. *a.* Thundering; striking horror. *Cotgrave.*

To FULMINE §, fûl-mîn. *v. a.* [fulminer, Fr.] To shoot; to dart, like lightning. *Spenser.*

To FULMINE*, fûl-mîn. *v. n.* To thunder; to speak with the power of thunder. *Milton.*

FULNESS, fûl-nês. *n. s.* The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant. *Numbers*, xviii. The state of abounding in any quality, good or bad. Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired. *South.* Completeness from the coalition of many parts. *Bacon.* Completeness; freedom from deficiency. *Psalms.* Repletion; satiety. *Bp. Taylor.* Plenty; wealth. *Shak.* Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind. *Bacon.* Largeness; extent. *Dryden.* Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour of sound. *Pope.*

FULSOMELY, fûl-sûm-lê. *ad.* Nauseously; rankly; obscenely. *Newton.* Foully; not decently. *Homilies.*

FULSOMENESS, fûl-sûm-nês. *n. s.* Nauseousness. *Price.* Foulness. *Homilies.* Rank smell. Obscenity. *Dryden.*

FULVID*, fûl-vîd. *a.* [fulvidus, Lat.] Of a deep yellow colour. *More.*

FUMA'DO, fû-mâ-dô. *n. s.* [fumus, Lat.] A smoked fish. *Carew.*

FUMAGE, fû-mâge. 90. *n. s.* [fumus, Lat.] Hearth-money. *Dict.*

FUMATORY, fû-mâ-tûr-ê. 512, 534. *n. s.* [fume-terre, Fr.] An herb. *Shakspeare.*

To FUMBLE §, fûm-bl. 405. *v. n.* [fommelen, Dutch.] To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly. *Sackville* To puzzle to strain in per-

plexity. *Dryden.* To play childishly. *Shak.* To stutter; to hesitate in the speech. *Marston.*

To FUMBLE, fûm-bl. *v. a.* To manage awkwardly. *Shakspeare.*

FUMBLER, fûm-bl-ûr. *n. s.* One who acts awkwardly.

FUMBLINGLY, fûm-blîng-lê. *ad.* In an awkward manner. *B. Jonson.*

FUME §, fûme. *n. s.* [fumus, Lat.] Smoke. *Dryden.* Vapour; any volatile parts flying away. *Shak.* Exhalation from the stomach. *South.* Rage; heat of mind; passion. *South.* Any thing unsubstantial. *Shak.* Idle conceit; vain imagination. *Bacon.*

To FUME, fûme. *v. n.* To smoke. *Milton.* To vapour; to yield exhalations. *Shak.* To pass away in vapours. *B. Jonson.* To be in a rage. *Dryden.*

To FUME, fûme. *v. a.* To smoke; to dry in the smoke. *Carew.* To perfume with odours in the fire. *Dryden.* Simply, to perfume. *Fletcher.* To disperse in vapours. *Mortimer.*

FUMET, fû-mêt. *n. s.* The dung of the deer. *B. Jonson.*

FUME TTE, fû-mêt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The stink of meat. *Swift.*

FUMID §, fû-mîd. *a.* [fumidus, Lat.] Smoky; vaporous. *Brown.*

FUMIDITY, fû-mîd-ê-tê. *n. s.* Smokiness; tendency to smoke. *Dict.*

To FUMIGATE §, fû-mê-gâte. *v. n.* [fumiger, Fr.] To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour. *Dryden.* To medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGATION, fû-mê-gâ-shûn. *n. s.* Scents raised by fire. *Arbuthnot.* The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FUMING*, fû-mîng. *n. s.* The act of scenting by smoke. *Mortimer.* Fume; idle conceit. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

FUMINGLY, fû-mîng-lê. *ad.* Angrily; in a rage. *Hooker.*

FUMISH*, fû-mîsh. *a.* Smoky; also hot, choleric. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

FUMITER, fû-mê-tûr. 98. *n. s.* A plant. *Shakspeare.*

FUMITORY*. See **FUMATORY**.

FUMOUS, fû-mûs. 314. *a.* [fumeux, Fr.] Producing; striking horror. *Cotgrave.*

FUN §, fûn. *n. s.* Sport; high merriment. *More.*

FUNAMBULATORY*, fû-nâm-bû-lâ-tûr-ê. *a.* Narrow, like the walk of a ropedancer. *Brown.*

Performing like a ropedancer. *Chambers.*

FUNAMBULIST*, fû-nâm-bû-lîst. *n. s.* A ropedancer. *The Looker-on.*

FUNAMBULO*, fû-nâm-bû-lô. *n. s.* [funambul, Lat.] A ropedancer. *Bacon.*

FUNCTION §, fûng-shûn. *n. s.* [functio, Lat.] Discharge; performance. *Swift.* Employment; office. *Whitgift.* Single act of any office. *Hooker.* Trade; occupation. *Shak.* Office of any particular part of the body. *Bentley.* Power; faculty. *Shak.*

FUNCTIONARY*, fûng-shûn-â-rê. *n. s.* One who is charged with an office or employment. That which performs any office.

FUND §, fûnd. *n. s.* [fond, Fr.] Stock; capital; that by which any expense is supported. *Dryden.* Stock or bank of money. *Addison.*

To FUND*, fûnd. *v. a.* To place money in the funds either of a company, a corporation, or the publick

FUNDAMENT §, fûn-dâ-mênt. *n. s.* [fundamentum, Lat.] Originally, foundation. *Chaucer.* The back part of the body. *Hudibras.*

FUNDAMENTAL, fûn-dâ-mên-tâl. *a.* Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built; essential; important. *Raleigh.*

FUNDAMENTAL, fûn-dâ-mên-tâl. *n. s.* Leading proposition. *South.*

FUNDAMENTALLY, fûn-dâ-mên-tâl-ê. *ad.* Essentially; originally. *Grew.*

FUNE'BRIAL*, fû-nê-brê-êl. *a.* Belonging to funerals. *Sir T. Brown.*

FUNERAL §, fû-nêr-âl. 38. *n. s.* [funerailles, Fr.] The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—dùl;—pòand;—thin, THIS.

last honours to the dead; obsequies. *Shak.* The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried. *Pope.* Burial; interment. *Denham.*
FUNERAL, fû'-nêr-âl. *a.* Used at the ceremony of interring the dead. *Shak.* Mourning. *Bp. Taylor.*
To FUNERATE fû', fû'-nêr-âte. *v. a.* [*funeratus*, Lat.] To bury. *Cockeram.*
FUNERATION*, fû'-nêr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The solemnization of a funeral. *Knatchbull.*
FUNERAL, fû'-nêr-âl. *a.* Suiting a funeral; dark; dismal. *Pope.*
FUNE/ST*, fû'-nêst'. *a.* [*funestus*, Lat.] Doleful; lamentable. *Phillips.*
FUNGE*, fûn'je. *n. s.* [*fungus*, Lat.] A blockhead; a dolt; a fool. *Burton.*
FUNGO/SITY, fûng'-gòs-è-tè. *n. s.* Unsolid excrecence. *Biblioth. Bibl.*
FUNGOUS, fûng'-gòs. *314. a.* Excrecent; spongy; wanting firmness. *Smith.*
FUNGUS, fûng'-gòs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Strictly, a mushroom; a word used to express such excrecences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrecence from trees or plants, not naturally belonging to them. *Arbutnot.*
FUNICLE fû, fû'-nê-kl. 405, 534. *n. s.* [*funiculus*, Lat.] A small cord.
FUNICULAR, fû-nîk'-û-lâr. 83. *a.* Consisting of a small cord or fibre.
FUNK fû, fûnk. *n. s.* A stink. A low word.
To FUNK*, fûnk. *v. a.* To poison with an offensive smell. *King.*
To FUNK*, fûnk. *v. n.* To stink through fear. *Epigram on J. Burton.*
FUNNEL, fûn'-nêl. 99. *n. s.* [*infundibulum*, Lat.] An inverted hollow cone, with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels. *B. Jonson.* A pipe or passage of communication. *Addison.*
FUNNY*, fûn'-nê. *a.* [from *fun*.] Comical.
FUNNY*, fûn'-nê. *n. s.* A light boat; a kind of wherry.
FUR fû, fûr. *n. s.* [*furra*, low Lat.] Skin with soft hair, with which garments are lined for warmth. *Peachment.* Soft hair of beasts found in cold countries; hair in general. *Ray.* Any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks on the part. *Dryden.*
To FUR, fûr. *v. a.* To line or cover with skins that have soft hair. *Sidney.* To cover with soft matter. *Peachment.*
FUR, fûr. *ad.* [now commonly written *far*.] At a distance. *Sidney.*
FUR-WROUGHT, fûr'-râwt. *a.* Made of fur. *Gay.*
FURCIOUS fû, fû-râ'-shûs. *a.* [*furax*, Lat.] Thievish. *Dict.*
FUR/CITY, fû-râs'-è-tè. *n. s.* Disposition to theft. *Cockeram.*
FURBELOW fû, fûr'-bê-lò. *n. s.* A piece of stuff plaited and puckered together, either below or above, on the petticoats or gowns of women. *Pope.*
To FURBELOW, fûr'-bê-lò. *v. a.* To adorn with ornamental appendages of dress. *Prior.*
To FURBISH fû, fûr'-bîsh. *v. a.* [*fourbir*, Fr.] To burnish; to polish. *Jerem. xlv.*
FURBISHABLE*, fûr'-bîsh-â-bl. *a.* That may be polished. *Sherwood.*
FURBISHER, fûr'-bîsh-ûr. *n. s.* One who polishes any thing. *Barret.*
FURCA/TION, fûr'-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*furca*, Lat.] Forkness; the state of shooting two ways, like the blades of a fork. *Brown.*
To FURDLE*, fûr'-dl. *v. a.* [*fardeler*, Fr.] To contract; to draw up into a fardel or bundle. *Sir T. Brown.* See **To FURL**.
FURFUR, fûr'-fûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] Husk or chaff, scurf or dandruff, that grows upon the skin, with some likeness to bran. *Quincy.*
FURFURA/CEOUS, fûr-fû-râ'-shûs. 357. *a.* Husky; branny; scaly.
FURIOUS fû, fû-rê-ûs. *a.* [*furiosus*, Lat.] Mad; phrenetic. *Hooker.* Raging; violent; transported

by passion beyond reason. *Shak.* Violent; in restlessly agitated. *Milton.*
FURIOUSLY, fû-rê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Madly; violently. *Spenser.*
FURIOUSNESS, fû-rê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Frenzy; madness; transport of passion. *Brewer.*
To FURL, fûrl. *v. a.* [a contraction of *furdle*.] To draw up; to contract. *Creech.*
FURLONG, fûr'-lông. *n. s.* [*furlang*, Sax.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile. *Bacon.*
FURLOUGH, fûr'-lò. 318, 390. *n. s.* [*verlof*, Dutch.] A temporary dismissal from military service. *Dryden.*
FURMENTY, fûr'-mên-tê. [more properly **FURMENTY**, which see.] *n. s.* Food made by boiling wheat in milk. *Tusser.*
FURMETY*. See **FURMENTY** and **FURMENTY**.
FURNACE fû, fûr'-nîs. 91. *n. s.* [*furnus*, Lat.] An enclosed fireplace. *Bacon.*
To FURNACE, fûr'-nîs. *v. a.* To throw out as sparks from a furnace. *Shakespeare.*
FURNIMENT*, fûr'-nê-mênt. *n. s.* [*fourniment*, Fr.] Furniture. *Spenser.*
To FURNISH fû, fûr'-nîsh. *v. a.* [*fournir*, Fr.] To supply with what is necessary. *Locke.* To give; to supply. *Locke.* To fit up; to fit with appendages. *Bacon.* To equip; to fit out for any undertaking. *Watts.* To decorate; to supply with ornamental household stuff. *Lord Halifax.*
FURNISH*, fûr'-nîsh. *n. s.* A specimen; a sample. *Greene. Ob. T.*
FURNISHER, fûr'-nîsh-ûr. *n. s.* [*fournisseur*, Fr.] One who supplies or fits out. *Greenhill.*
FURNISHING*, fûr'-nîsh-îng. *n. s.* A sample; a show. *Shakespeare.*
FURNISHMENT*, fûr'-nîsh-mênt. *n. s.* A supply of things necessary. *Cotgrave.*
FURNITURE, fûr'-nê-îshûre. 463. *n. s.* Movables; goods put in a house for use or ornament. *South.* Appendages. *Tillotson.* Equipage; embellishments; decorations. *Spenser.* Materials for work of any kind. *Bentley.*
FURRIER, fûr'-rê-ûr. *n. s.* A dealer in furs. *Cotgrave.*
FURROW fû, fûr'-rò. 324, 327. *n. s.* [*furph*, Sax.] A small trench made by the plough for the reception of seed. *Mortimer.* Any long trench or hollow. *Dryden.*
FURROW-FACED*, fûr'-rò-fâste. *a.* Having a furrowed face. *B. Jonson.*
FURROW-WEED, fûr'-rò-wêd. *n. s.* A weed that grows in furrowed land. *Shakespeare.*
To FURROW, fûr'-rò. *v. a.* [*furpan*, Sax.] To cut in furrows. *Shak.* To divide in long hollows. *Suckling.* To make by cutting. *Watton.*
FURRY, fûr'-rê. *a.* Covered with fur; dressed in fur. *Felton.* Consisting of fur. *Dryden.*
FURTHER fû, fûr'-thûr. 98. *a.* [from *forth*, *further*, *furthest*.] [See **FORTH** and **FARTHER**.] At a greater distance. Beyond this. *St. Matt. xxv.* *Further* has the force of a substantive in the phrase *no further for nothing further*. *Milton.*
FURTHER, fûr'-thûr. *ad.* To a greater distance. *Numbers, xxii.*
To FURTHER, fûr'-thûr. *v. a.* [*forþþian*, Sax.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance; to assist; to help. *Hooker.*
FURTHERANCE, fûr'-thûr-ânse. *n. s.* Promotion; advancement; help. *Spenser.*
FURTHERER, fûr'-thûr-ûr. *n. s.* Promoter; advancer. *Ascham.*
FURTHERMORE, fûr'-thûr-mòre. *ad.* Moreover; besides. *Exodus, iv.*
FURTHEST*, fûr'-thêst. *ad.* At the greatest distance. *Shenstone.*
FURTIVE, fûr'-îv. *a.* [*furtivus*, Lat.] Stolen; gotten by theft. *Bp. Taylor.*
FURUNCLE, fûr'-rûngk-kl. 405, 534. *n. s.* [*furunculus*, Lat.] A bile; an angry pustule. *Wiseman.*
FURY fû, fû-rê. *n. s.* [*furor*, Lat.] Madness. *Shak.* Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness. *Shak.* Enthusiasm; exaltation of

fancy. *Sidney*. [From *furia*, Lat.] One of the deities of vengeance, and thence a stormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman. *Addison*.
FURYLIKE*, fû'-rê-like. *a.* Raving; raging like one of the furies. *Thomson*.
FURZE §, fûrz. *n. s.* [Fýrr, Sax.] Gorse; goss. *Miller*.
FURZY, fûr'-zê. *a.* Overgrown with furze; full of gorse. *Gay*.
FUSCATION, fûs-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Darkening or obscuring. *Dict*.
FUSCOUS §, fûs'-kûs. *a.* [fuscus, Lat.] Brown; of a dim or dark colour. *Ray*.
To FUSE §, fûze. *v. a.* [fundo, fusum, Lat.] To melt; to put into fusion; to liquify by heat.
To FUSE, fûze. *v. n.* To be melted.
FUSEE, fû-zêé'. *n. s.* [fuseau, Fr.] The cylinder round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch. *Hale*. A firelock. [from *fusil*, Fr.] A small neat musket. More properly written *fusil*.
FUSEE of a bomb or grenade shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire. *Harris*.
FUSEE, fû-zêé'. *n. s.* Track of a buck. *Ainsworth*.
FUSIBLE, fû'-sê-bl. 405. *a.* Capable of being melted, or made liquid by heat. *Boyle*.
FUSIBILITY, fû-sê-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat. *Watson*.
FUSIL, fû'-zîl. *a.* [fusilis, Lat.] Capable of being melted; liquefiable by heat. *Woodward*. Running by the force of heat. *Milton*.
FUSIL, fû-zêé'. *n. s.* A firelock; a small neat musket. [In heraldry.] Something like a spindle. *Peicham*.
FUSILE/ER, fû-zîl-lèèr'. 275. *n. s.* A soldier armed with a fusil; a musketeer.
FUSION, fû' zhûn. 451. *n. s.* [fusio, Lat.] The act of melting. The state of being melted. *Newton*.
FUSS, fûs. *n. s.* [fup, Sax.] A tumult; a bustle. *Swift*.
To FUSSLE*. See **To FUZZLE**.
FUST §, fûst. *n. s.* [fuste, Fr.] The trunk or body of a column. *Drummond*. A strong smell; as that of a mouldy barrel.
To FUST, fûst. *v. n.* To grow mouldy; to smell ill. *Shakespeare*.
FUSTED*, fûs'-têd. *a.* Mouldy; stinking. *Bp. Hall*.
FUSTIAN §, fûs'-tshân. 291. *n. s.* [justaine, Fr.] A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, or of cotton only. *Shak*. A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts; bombast. *Dryden*.
FUSTIAN, fûs'-tshân. *a.* Made of fustian. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid. *Dryden*.

FUSTIANIST*, fûs'-tshân-îst. *n. s.* One who writes bombast. *Milton*.
FUSTICK, fûs'-îk. *n. s.* A sort of wood brought from the West Indies, used in dying cloth. *Sprat*.
To FUSTIGATE §, fûs'-tê-gâte. *v. a.* [fustigo, Lat.] To beat with a stick; to cane.
FUSTIGATION*, fûs-tê-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* An ancient custom of punishing with a cudgel; also, a penance enjoined by the Roman inquisition. *Ahp. Sacerdot*.
FUSTILARIAN, fûs-tê-lâ'-rê-ân. *n. s.* [from *fusty*.] A low fellow; a sunkard; a scoundrel. *Shakespeare*.
FUSTILUG*, fûs'-tê-lûg. } *n. s.* A gross, fat un-
FUSTILUGS*, fûs'-tê-lûg-z. } wieldy person. *Ju-nius*.
FUSTINESS, fûs'-tê-nês. *n. s.* Mouldiness; stink. *Sherwood*.
FUSTY, fûs'-tê. *a.* Ill-smelling; mouldy. *Shakespeare*.
FUTILE §, fû'-tîl. 140. *a.* [futilis, Lat.] Talkative; loquacious. *Bacon*. Trifling; worthless; of no weight. *Wake*.
FUTILITY, fû-tîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Talkativeness; loquacity. *L'Estrange*. Triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity. *Bentley*.
FUTILOUS*, fû'-tîl-ûs. *a.* Worthless; trifling. *Howell*. *Ob. T*.
FUTTOCKS, fû'-tûks. *n. s.* [foot hooks.] The lower timbers that hold the ship together.
FUTURE §, fû'-tshûre. 461. *a.* [futurus, Lat.] That which will be hereafter; to come; as, the future state. *Milton*.
FUTURE, fû'-tshûre. *n. s.* Time to come; somewhat to happen hereafter. *Locke*.
FUTURELY, fû'-tshûre-lê. *ad.* In time to come. *Raleigh*.
FUTURATION, fû-tshû-rîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* The state of being to be; the condition of being to come to pass hereafter. *Pearson*.
FUTURITY, fû-tû'-rê-tê. [See **FORTUITOUS**.] *n. s.* Time to come. *Swift*. Event to come. *South*. The state of being to be; futuration. *Glanville*.
✚ The reason why *future* has the *t* aspirated, and *future* preserves that letter pure, is, that the accent is before the *t* in the former word, and after it in the latter. 463. *W*.
To FUZZ §, fûz. *v. n.* To fly out in small particles.
FUZZBALL, fûz'-bâll. *n. s.* A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts, and scatters dust in the eyes.
To FUZZLE*, fûz'-zl. *v. a.* [φωδω.] To make drunk. *Burton*.
FY, fl. *interj.* [fê; fy, old Fr.] A word of blame and disapprobation. *Spenser*.

GAB

G Has two sounds; one called that of the hard *G*, because it is formed by a pressure, somewhat hard, of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. The other sound, called that of the soft *G*, resembles that of *J*, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e*, *i*: as, *gem*, *gibbet*. 379.
G*. [In music.] One of the clefs; that of the treble or alt.
To GAB*, gâb. *v. n.* [gabban, Sax.] To talk idly; to prate. *Chaucer*. To lie; to impose upon. *Bul-lokar*.
GAB*, gâb. *n. s.* Cant; loquacity.
GABARDINE. See **GABERDINE**.
To GABBLE, gâb-bl. 405. *v. n.* [gabbare, Ital.] To make an inarticulate noise. *Dryden*. To prate loudly without meaning. *Shakespeare*.
GABBLE, gâb'-bl. *n. s.* Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals. *Shak*. Loud talk without meaning. *Milton*.
GABBLER, gâb'-bl-ûr. *n. s.* A prater; a chattering fellow. *Sherwood*.

GAD

GABEL §, gâ'-bêl. *n. s.* [gabelle, Fr.] An excise; a tax. *Sir R. Williams*.
GABELLER*, gâ'-bêl-lûr. *n. s.* A collector of taxes. *Wright*.
GABERDINE, gâb-ûr-dèèn'. *n. s.* [gabardina, Span.] A coarse frock; any mean dress. *Shakespeare*.
GABION, gâ'-bê-ûn. 507. *n. s.* [Fr.] A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment. *Knolles*.
GABLE, gâ'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [gabl, Icel.] The forefront or end of a house coming down right. The gable, or gable-end of a house, is the upright, triangular end; from the cornice to the top of its roof. *Chambers*.
GAD, gâd. *n. s.* [gâd, Sax.] A sceptre, or club. *Mirror for Magistrates*. A wedge or ingot of steel. *Moxon*. A style or graver. *Titus Andronicus*.
To GAD §, gâd. *v. n.* [gadaw, Welsh.] To ramble about without any settled purpose; to rove loosely and idly. *Ecclesi*. xxv.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ôll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

GA'DDER, gád'-dúr. *n.s.* A rambler; one that runs much abroad about business. *Burton.*
GA'DDING*, gád'-ding. *n.s.* A going about; a pilgrimage. *Fulke.*

GA'DDINGLY, gád'-ding-lè. *ad.* In a rambling, roving manner. *Hulot.*

GA'DELY, gád'-fl. *n.s.* [*gadd*, Swed.] A fly that, when he stings the cattle, makes them gad or run madly about; the breeze. *Bacon.*

GA'DLING*, gád'-ling. *a.* Straggling. *Ob. T.*
GA'ELICK*, or GA'LICK*, gá'-lik. *n.s.* [from *Gal-tia*.] A dialect of the Celtick tongue. *Show.*

GA'ELICK*, or GA'LICK*, gá'-lik. *a.* Pertaining to the Gaëlic language. *Chalmers.*

GAFF, gáf. *n.s.* [*Gaffe*, Fr.] A harpoon or large hook. *Ainsworth.*

GAFF*, gáf. *n.s.* *a.* foot. See GOFF.

GA'FFER, gáf'-fór. *n.s.* [*Sepepe*, Sax.] A word of respect, now obsolete, or applied only to a mean person. *Gay.*

GA'FFLE, gáf'-fl. [*gafak*, Icel.] *n.s.* An artificial spur put upon cocks when they are set to fight. [*Gaveloc*, Sax.] A steel lever to bend cross-bows. *Sherwood.*

GA'FFLOCK*. See GAVELOCK.

To GAG, gág. *v.a.* [*goghel*, Dutch.] To stop the mouth with something that may allow to breathe, but hinder to speak. *Milton.*

GAG, gág. *n.s.* Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating. *Milton.*

GA'GGER*, gág'-gúr. *n.s.* One who uses a gag to stop the mouth. *Mountagu.*

GAGE, gádje. *n.s.* [*gage*, Fr.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution. *Spenser.* A measure; a rule of measuring. *Young.* In naval language, when one ship is to windward of another, she is said to have the weather gage of her.

To GAGE, gádje. *v.a.* [*gager*, Fr.] To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn; to give as a caution. *Knoles.* To bind by some caution or surety; to engage. *Shak.* To measure; to take the contents of any vessel of liquids particularly; more properly *gauge*. *Shakspeare.*

GA'GER*, gá'-gúr. *n.s.* One whose business it is to measure vessels or quantities. *Sherwood.*

To GA'GGLE, gág'-gl. 405. *v.n.* [*gagl*, Icel.] To make a noise like a goose. *Bacon.*

GA'GGLING*, gág'-gling. *n.s.* A noise made by geese. *Howell.*

GA'ITY. See GAYETY.

GAILY, gá'-lè. *ad.* Airily; cheerfully. *Barret.* Splendidly; beautifully. *Gray.* Very; in a great degree. *Wilson.*

GAIN, gáne. 73, 202. *n.s.* [*gain*, Fr.] Profit; advantage. *Phil.* iii. Interest; lucrative views. *Shak.* Unlawful advantage. 2 *Cor.* xii. Overplus in a comparative computation; any thing opposed to loss.

To GAIN, gáne. *v.a.* [*gagner*, Fr.] To obtain as profit or advantage. *Brown.* To win; not to lose. *Milton.* To have the overplus in comparative computation. *Burnet.* To obtain; to procure. *Milton.* To obtain increase of any thing allotted. *Dun.* ii. To obtain whatever, good or bad. *Acts.* xxvii. To win against opposition. *Clarendon.* To draw into any interest or party. *Dryden.* To obtain as a wooer. *Milton.* To reach; to attain. *Waller.*—To gain over. To draw to another party or interest. *Swift.*

To GAIN, gáne. *v.n.* To grow rich; to have advantage; to be advanced in interest or happiness. *Ezek.* xxii. To encroach; to come forward by degrees. *Dryden.* To get ground; to prevail against. *Addison.* To obtain influence with. *Swift.*

GAIN, gáne. *a.* Handy; ready. *Preface to the Accidence.*

GA'INABLE*, gáne'-à-bl. *a.* Capable of being gained. *Sherwood.*

GA'INAGE*, gáne'-idje. *n.s.* [*gaignage*, old Fr.] In our old writers, the profit that comes by the tillage of land, held by the baser kind of socmen and villains. *Cowel.*

GA'INER, gáne'-úr. *n.s.* One who receives profit or advantage. *Bacon.*

GA'INFUL, gáne'-fúl. *a.* Advantageous; profitable. *South.* Lucrative; productive of money. *By Hall.*

GA'INFULLY, gáne'-fúl-lè. *ad.* Profitably; advantageously.

GA'INFULNESS, gáne'-fúl-nès. *n.s.* Profit; advantage.

GA'INGIVING, gáne'-gív-ing. *n.s.* The same as *misgiving*; a giving against. *Shakspeare.*

GA'INLESS, gáne'-lès. *a.* Unprofitable; producing no advantage. *Hammond.*

GA'INLESSNESS, gáne'-lès-nès. *n.s.* Unprofitableness; want of advantage. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'INLY, gáne'-lè. *ad.* Handily; readily; dexterously. *More.* *Ob. J.*

To GA'INSAY, gáne'-sá. [*gáne'-sà*, Perry.] *v.a.* [*against* and *say*.] To contradict; to oppose. *Hooker.* To deny any thing. *Shakspeare.*

GA'INSAYER, gáne'-sà-úr. [*gáne'-sà-úr*, Perry.] *n.s.* Opponent; adversary. *Hooker.*

GA'INSAYING*, gáne'-sà-ing, or gáne'-sà-ing. *n.s.* Opposition. *St. Jude.*

'GAINST, gènst. 206. *prep.* [*for against*.] *Dryden.*

To GA'INSTAND, gáne'-stánd. *v.a.* [*against* and *stand*.] To withstand; to oppose; to resist. *Sidney.* *Ob. J.*

To GA'INSTRIVE*, gáne'-strive. *v.a.* [*against* and *strive*.] To withstand; to oppose. *Grimoald.*

To GA'INSTRIVE*, gáne'-strive. *v.n.* To make resistance. *Spenser.*

GA'IRISH, gá'-rish. 202. *a.* See GARISH and GARISHNESS.

GAIT, gáite. *n.s.* [*gat*, Dutch.] A way: as, *gang your gait*. *Shak.* March; walk; progress. *Spenser.* The manner and air of walking. *Clarendon.*

GA'ITED*, gá'-tèd. *a.* Having a particular gait, or method of walking. *Shakspeare.*

GA'ITERS*, gá'-túr. *n.s.* pl. [*guêtres*, Fr.] A kind of spatterdashes.

GA'LA*, gá'-là. *n.s.* [*Span. finery*; *Ital. mirth*.] A gala-day is any day of show and festivity.

GALA'GE, gá'-lájé. *n.s.* [*galage*, old Fr.] A shepherd's clog; a wooden shoe. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

GALA'NGAL, gá'-làn-gál. *n.s.* [*galange*, Fr.] A medicinal root. *Hill.*

GALA'TIANS*, gá'-là'-sháns. *n.s.* pl. [from *Galatia*.] Persons descended from the Gauls who settled in Lower Asia; to whom St. Paul addressed an Epistle. *Gal.* iii.

GA'LAXY, gál'-lák-sè. 517. [*gál'-lák-sè*, Jones; *gá'-lák-sè*, Sheridan; *gá'-lák-sè*, Perry.] *n.s.* [*γαλαξία*.] The milky way; a stream of light in the sky, consisting of many small stars. *Milton.* Any splendid assemblage of persons or things. *Bp. Hall.*

GA'LBANUM, gál'-bá-nùm. 503. *n.s.* [*χαλβάνη*.] A resinous gum. *Hill.*

GALE, gále. *n.s.* [*gahling*, Germ.] A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze. *Shak.*

To GALE, gále. *v.n.* When two ships are near one another at sea, and, there being but little wind blowing, one feels more of it than another, they say, the ship *gales away* from the other. *Chambers.* To sing. [*galan*, Sax.] *Tyrwhitt.*

GA'LE*, gále. *n.s.* A plant. *Crabbe.*

GA'LEATED, gá'-lè-à-tèd. 507. *í.* [*galeatus*, Lat.] Covered as with a helmet. *Woodward.* Such plants as bear a flower resembling a helmet, as the monkshood.

GALE'NICAL*, gá'-lèn'-è-kál. *a.* [from *Galen*.] GALE'NICK*, gá'-lèn'-ík. Denoting the manner of considering and treating diseases according to the principles of Galen. *A. Wood.*

GA'LENISM*, gál'-èn-izm. *n.s.* The doctrine of Galen. *Chambers.*

GA'LENIST*, gál'-èn-íst. *n.s.* A physician that follows the method of Galen. *Bullock.*

GALERI'ULATE, gál'-è-rik'-ù-làte. *a.* [*galerus*, Lat.] Covered, as with a hat.

GALILE'AN*, gál'-è-lè'-án. *n.s.* A native or inhabitant

itant of Galilee. *St. Luke*, xiv. One of the sect among the ancient Jews, which taught doctrines contrary to subjection to the Roman empire. *St. Luke*.

GALLIOT, gâl'-yût. See **GALLIOT**.

GALLŷ, gâwl. n. s. [*galea*, Sax.] The bile; an animal juice, remarkable for its supposed bitterness. *Harvey*. That part which contains the bile. *Brown*. Any thing extremely bitter. *Shak*. Rancour; malignity. *Spenser*. Anger; bitterness of mind. *Prior*. A slight hurt by fretting off the skin. *Government of the Tongue*. A preternatural and accidental tumour, produced on trees: those of the oak are used in medicine. *Hill*.

To **GALL**, gâwl. v. a. [*gallat*, Fr.] To hurt by fretting the skin. *Locke*. To impair; to wear away. *Shak*. To tease; to fret; to vex. *Hooker*. To harass; to mischief. *Sidney*.

To **GALL**, gâwl. v. n. To fret. *Shakespeare*.

GALLANTŷ, gâl'-lânt. a. [*gallant*, Fr.] Gay; well dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent. *Isaiah*, xxxiii. Brave; high-spirited; daring; magnanimous. *Sidney*. Fine; noble; specious. *Shakespeare*. Courty with respect to ladies. *Clarendon*.

GALLANT, gâl'-lânt'. n. s. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man. *Dryden*. A brave, high-spirited, magnanimous man. *Sir T. Herbert*. A whore-master, who caresses women to debauch them. *Shakespeare*. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage.

✚ The difference of accent in English answers the same purpose as the different position of the adjective in French. Thus, *un gallant homme* signifies a gallant man; and *un homme gallant*, a gallant man. *W*

To **GALLA'NT***, gâl'-lânt'. v. a. To pay attention to the ladies. *The World*.

GALLANTLY, gâl'-lânt-lê. ad. Gayly; splendidly. *Sir T. Herbert*. Bravely; nobly; generously. *Swift*.

GALLANTLY, gâl'-lânt'-lê. ad. Like a wooer.

GALLANTNESS*, gâl'-lânt-nêss. n. s. Elegance; completeness in respect of some acquired qualification. *Hovell*.

GALLANTRY, gâl'-lânt-rê. n. s. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence. *Waller*. Bravery; nobleness; generosity. *More*. A number of gallants. *Shak*. Courtship; refined address to women. *Tatler*. Vitious love; lewdness; debauchery. *Swift*.

GALLEASS, gâl'-lê-âs, or gâl'-yâs. n. s. [*galeace*, Fr.] A heavy, low-built vessel, with both sails and oars. *Shakespeare*.

GALLE'ON, gâl'-lôôn'. n. s. [*gallion*, Fr.] A large ship with four, or sometimes five, decks. *Raleigh*.

GALLERY, gâl'-lûr-ê. 557. n. s. [*gallerie*, Fr.] A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open. *Sidney*. The seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit. *Pope*.

GALLETYLE, gâl'-lê-ille. n. s. Gallipot. *Bacon*.

GALLEYŷ, gâl'-lê. n. s. [*galea*, Ital.] A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean. *Fairfax*. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them. *South*.

GALLEYFOIST*, gâl'-lê-fôist. n. s. [from *galley* and *foist*, a light vessel.] A barge of state. *Hake-will*.

GALLEY-SLAVE, gâl'-lê-slave. n. s. A man condemned to row in the galleys. *Bp. Bramhall*.

GALLIARDŷ, gâl'-yârd. a. [*gailiard*, Fr.] Brisk; gay; lively; nimble. *Chaucer*.

GALLIARD, gâl'-yârd. n. s. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow. *Cleveland*. An active, nimble, sprightly dance. *Bacon*.

GALLIARDISE, gâl'-yârd-dlse. n. s. [Fr.] Merri-ment; exuberant gayety. *Brown*. *Ob. J.*

GALLIARDNESS*, gâl'-yârd-nêss. n. s. Gayety; cheerfulness. *Gayton*.

GALLICANŷ, gâl'-lê-kân. } a. [*Gallicus*, Lat.]

GALLICKŷ, gâl'-lik. } French. *Bp. Morton*.

GALLICISM, gâl'-lê-sîzm. n. s. [*gallicisme*, Fr.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language; such as, *He figured in controversy*. *Felton*.

GALLIGA'SKINS, gâl'-lê-gâs'-kîns. n. s. pl. [*calligra Gallo-Vascomm.*] Large open hose. *Philips*. Used only in ludicrous language.

GALLIMA'TIA, gâl'-lê-mâ'-shâ. n. s. [*galimatias*, Fr.] Nonsense; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAUF'RY, gâl'-lê-mâw'-frê. n. s. [*galimafré*, Fr.] A hotch-potch, or hash of several sorts of broken meat; a medley. *Purchas*. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley. *Dryden*. A woman. *Shakespeare*.

GALLINA'CEOUS*, gâl'-lê-nâ'-shûs. a. [*gallinaceus*, Lat.] Denoting birds of the pheasant kind. *Paley*.

GALLIOT, gâl'-yût. n. s. [*galiote*, Fr.] A little galley, built very slight, and fit for chase. *Knolles*.

GALLIPOT, gâl'-lê-pôt. n. s. [*gala*, Spanish.] A pot painted and glazed, commonly used for medicines. *Bacon*.

GALLIVAT*, gâl'-lê-vât. n. s. A sort of small vessel used on the Malabar coast.

GALL-LESS*, gâwl'-lêss. a. Without gall or bitterness. *Cleveland*.

GALLON, gâl'-lôn. n. s. [*gallon*, old Fr.] A liquid measure of four quarts. *Wiseman*.

GALLOON, gâl'-lôôn'. n. s. [*golon*, Fr.] A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone. *Tatler*.

To **GALLOP**ŷ, gâl'-lôp. v. n. [*galoper*, Fr.] To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once. *Donne*. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps. *Sidney*. To move very fast. *Locke*.

GALLOP, gâl'-lôp. n. s. The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed. *Farrier's Dict.*

GALLOPER, gâl'-lôp-ûr. n. s. A horse that gallops. *Mortimer*. A man that rides fast, or makes great haste. A light carriage for a small piece of ordnance.

GALLOPIN*, gâl'-lô-pln. n. s. [*gallopin*, old Fr.] A servant for the kitchen. *Archæolog.* *Ob. T.*

To **GALLOW**, gâl'-lô. v. a. [*gælpan*, Sax.] To terrify; to fright. *Shakespeare*.

GALLOWAY, gâl'-lô-wâ. n. s. A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north. *Milton*.

GALLOWGLASS, gâl'-lô-glâs. n. s. An ancient Irish foot soldier. Some think, that it was a soldier also who served on horseback. *Spenser*.

GALLOW, gâl'-lô. } n. s. [*gælgæ*, Sax.] A beam

GALLOWS, gâl'-lôs. } laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged. *Sidney*. A wretch that deserves the gallows. *Shakespeare*.

GALLOWSFREE, gâl'-lôs-frê. a. Exempt by destiny from being hanged. *Dryden*.

GALLOWTREE, gâl'-lô-trê. n. s. The tree of ter-
ror; the tree of execution. *Spenser*.

GALLY*, gâwl'-ê. a. Of gall; bitter as gall. *Abp. Cranmer*.

GALLY-WORM*, n. s. An insect.

GALO'CHE*, gâl'-lôshe'. pl. gâl'-lô'-shêz. n. s. This word is in our old lexicography for a kind of shoe, and is used by *Chaucer*. It afterwards became *galloshe*, or *goloshe*, and is now pronounced, and sometimes written, *galosh*. *Galoshes* or *galoches* are now understood to be shoes without buckles or straps, made to wear over other shoes in wet weather. *Echard*.

GAL'SOME*, gâwl'-sûm. a. Angry; malignant. *Bp. Morton*.

GALVANICK*, gâl'-vân'-ik. a. Denoting the power of galvanism.

GALVANISMŷ, gâl'-vân'-îzm. n. s. [from *Galvani*, celebrated for the experiments which he made in this branch of philosophy.] The action of metallic substances. *Wilkinson*.

To **GALVANIZE***, gâl'-vâ-nîze. v. a. To affect by the power of galvanism. *Carpne*.

GALVANO'METER*, gâl'-vâ-nôm'-ê-ûr. n. s. A measure for ascertaining the power of galvanic operations.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, báll;—ðil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

GAMA/SHEs*, gâ-mâsh'-êz. *n. s. pl.* Short spatter-dashes worn by ploughmen. *Skelton*.
GAMBA DOES, gâmb-â'-dôze. *n. s. pl.* [*gamba*, Ital.] Spatterdashes. *Dennis*.
To GAMBLE*, gâmb'-bl. *v. n.* To play extravagantly for money. *Looker-on*.
GAMBLER, gâmb'-bl-ûr. *n. s.* A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game, and cheat them.
GA/MBOGE, gâmb-bôddjê'. *n. s.* A concreted vegetable juice, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. *Hill*.
To GAMBOL §, gâmb'-bûl. 166. *v. n.* [*gambiller*, Fr.] To dance; to skip; to frisk. *Milton*. To leap; to start. *Shakespeare*.
GAMBOL, gâmb'-bûl. *n. s.* A skip; a hop; a leap for joy. *Dryden*.
GAMBREL §, gâmb'-brîl. 99. *n. s.* [*gamba, gambarella*, Ital.] The leg of a horse. *Grev*.
To GAMBREL*, gâmb'-brîl. *v. a.* To tie by the leg. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
GAME §, gâme. *n. s.* [*gaman*, Iceland.] Sport of any kind. *Shak.* Jest; opposed to earnest or seriousness. *Spenser*. Insolent merriment; sportive insult. *Milton*. A single match at play. *Addison*. Advantage in play. *Dryden*. Scheme pursued; measures planned. *Temple*. Field sports; as, the chase, falconry. *Shak.* Animals pursued in the field. *Milton*. Solemn contests, exhibited as spectacles to the people. *Shakespeare*.
To GAME, gâme. *v. n.* [*gamran*, Sax.] To play at any sport. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money. *Whole Duty of Man*.
GAME-COCK, gâme'-kôk. *n. s.* A cock bred to fight. *Locke*.
GAME-EGG, gâme'-êg. *n. s.* Eggs from which fighting cocks are bred. *Garth*.
GA/MEKEEPER, gâme'-kêep-ûr. *n. s.* A person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed.
GAME-LEG*, gâme'-lêg. *n. s.* [*a* corruption of *gam*, or *cam*, crooked, and *leg*.] A lame leg.
GA/MESOME, gâme'-sûm. *a.* Frolicsome; gay; sportive. *Sidney*.
GA/MESOMELY, gâme'-sûm-lê. *ad.* Merrily.
GA/MESOMENESS, gâme'-sûm-nês. *n. s.* Sportiveness; merriment.
GA/MESTER, gâme'-stûr. *n. s.* One who is vitiously addicted to play. *Bacon*. One who is engaged at play. *Shak.* A merry, frolicsome person. *Shak.* A prostitute. *Shakespeare*.
GA/MING*, gâ'-mîng. *n. s.* The practice of gamblers. *Addison*.
GA/MING-HOUSE*, gâ'-mîng-hôûs. *n. s.* A house where illegal sports are practised and where gamblers carry on their employment. *Sherwood*.
GA/MING-TABLE*, gâ'-mîng-tâ'-bl. *n. s.* A table at which gamblers practise their art. *Bp. Berkeley*.
GA/MMER, gâmb'-mûr. *n. s.* The compellation of a woman, corresponding to *gaffer*.
GA/MMON, gâmb'-mûn. 166. *n. s.* The buttock of a hog salted and dried; the lower end of the flitch. *Dryden*. A kind of play with dice. *Thomson*.
GA/MUT, gâmb'-ût. *n. s.* The first or gravest note in the modern, or Guido's, scale of musick. The scale of musical notes. *Shakespeare*.
GAN, gân. *pret. of gin*. [*gýnnan*, Sax.] *Spenser*.
To GANCH, gânsh. *v. a.* [*ganciare*, Ital.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment; a practice in Turkey. *Dryden*.
GA/NDER, gân'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* [*gânðra*, Sax.] The male of the goose. *Camden*.
To GANG §, gâng. *v. n.* [*gangan*, Dutch.] To go; to walk: an old word, still used in the north of England. *Spenser*.
GANG, gâng. *n. s.* A street or road. A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. *Shakespeare*.
GANG-DAYS*, gâng'-dâze. *n. s. pl.* [*gâng-ðagajar*, Sax.] Days of perambulation.
GA/NGHON, gâng'-gôn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A kind of flower. *Ainsworth*.

GA/NGLION, gâng'-glê-ûn. 166. *n. s.* [*γαγγλιον*.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts. *Wiseman*.
To GANGRENATE, gâng'-grê-nâte. *v. a.* To produce a gangrene; to mortify. *Brown*.
GA/NGRENE §, gâng'-grêne. 408. *n. s.* [*γάγγραινα*.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction. *Bacon*.
To GANGRENE, gâng'-grêne. *v. a.* To corrupt to mortification. *Bacon*.
To GANGRENE, gâng'-grêne. *v. n.* To become mortified. *Wiseman*.
GA/NGRENOUS, gâng'-grê-nûs. *a.* Mortified; producing or betokening mortification. *Arbutnot*.
GA/NGWAY, gâng'-wâ. *n. s.* A thoroughfare or passage. [*In a ship*.] The several ways or passages from one part of it to the other. *Dict*.
GA/NGWEEK, gâng'-wêek. *n. s.* [*gâng-wuca*, Sax.] Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate the bounds of parishes. *Gerarde*.
GANTELOPE, gânt'-lôpe. } *n. s.* [*gant and loopen*,
GA/NTLET, gânt'-lêt. } { Dutch.] A military punishment, in which the criminal, running between the ranks, receives a lash from each man. *Dryden*.
GA/NZA, gân'-zâ. *n. s.* [*ganza*, Span.] A kind of wild goose. *Bp. Hall*.
GAOL §, jâle. 212. *n. s.* [*geol*, Welsh.] A prison; a place of confinement. It is always pronounced, and often written, *jail*, and sometimes *goal*. *Shak.*
To GAOL, jâle. *v. a.* To imprison; to commit to gaol. *Bacon*.
GA/OLDELIVERY, jâle'-dê-îv'-ûr-ê. *n. s.* The judicial process, which, by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined, evacuates the prison. *Davies*.
GA/OLER, jâle'-ûr. *n. s.* A keeper of a prison. *Shakespeare*.
GAP, gâp. *n. s.* An opening in a broken fence. *Tusser*. A breach. *Knolles*. Any passage. *Dryden*. An avenue; an open way. *Spenser*. A hole; a deficiency. *Shak.* Any interstice; a vacancy. *Shak.* An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation of two successive vowels. *Pope*.
—To stop a gap, is to escape by some mean shift; to patch up matters for a time. *Swift*. To stand in the gap. To make defence; to expose himself for the protection of something in danger. *Leslie*.
GAP-TOOTHED, gâp'-tôôtht. 359. *a.* See **GAT-TOOTHED**.
To GAPE §, gâp. 75, 92, 241. *v. n.* [*geapan*, Sax.] To open the mouth wide; to yawn. *Chaucer*. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird. *Dryden*. To desire earnestly; to crave. *Denham*. To open in fissures or holes. *Bacon*. To open with a breach. *Arbutnot*. To open; to have a hiatus. *Dryden*. To make a noise with open throat. *Roscommon*. To stare with hope or expectation. *Hudibras*. To stare with wonder. *Dryden*. To stare irreverently. *Job*, xvi.
✠ The irregularity in the pronunciation of this word seems to arise from the greater similitude of the Italian *a* to the action signified, than of the slender English *a*. See **CHEERFUL**, **FIERCE**, &c. *W*.
GA/PER, gâ'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* One who opens his mouth. One who stares foolishly. *Beaumont and Fl*. One who longs or craves. *Carew*.
GAR, in Saxon, signifies a weapon: so *Eadgar* is a happy weapon. *Gibson*.
To GAR, gâr. *v. a.* [*giara*, Iceland.] To cause; to make. *Spenser*.
GARB, gârb. *n. s.* [*garbo*, Ital.] Dress; clothes; habit. *Milton*. Fashion of dress. *Denham*. Exterior appearance. *Lord Clarendon*. [*In heraldry*.] A sheaf of wheat, or any other grain.
GA/RBAGE §, gâr'-bîdje. 90. *n. s.* [*gar and bagge*, or *balgs*, Goth.] The bowels; the offal. *Shak*.
GA/RBAGED*, gâr'-bîdjid. *a.* That hath the garbage pulled out. *Sherwood*.
GA/RBEL, gâr'-bîl. 99. *n. s.* A plank next the keel of a ship. *Bailey*.
GA/RBIDGE, gâr'-bîdje. 90. *n. s.* Corrupted from *garbage*. *Mortimer*.

GAR'BISH, gâr'-blsh. *n. s.* Corrupted from *garbage*. *Mortimer*.
To GAR'BISH*, gâr'-blsh. *v. a.* To exenterate. *Barret*.
To GAR'BLE †, gâr'-bl. 405. *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Ital.] To sift and cleanse spices. *Ward*. To sift ; to part ; to separate the good from the bad. *Dryden*.
GAR'BLER, gâr'-bl-ûr. *n. s.* The garbler of spices is an officer in the city of London, whose business is to view and search drugs, &c., and to garble and cleanse them. *Conel*. He who separates one part from another. *Swift*.
GAR'BOIL, gâr'-bôil. *n. s.* [*garboïl*, old Fr.] Disorder ; tumult ; uproar. *Bp. Hall*.
GARD, gârd. *n. s.* [*garde*, Fr.] Wardship ; care ; custody.
To GARD*. See **TO GUARD**.
GARDEN †, gâr'-d'n. 92, 103. *n. s.* [*gæapd*, Sax.] A piece of ground enclosed, and planted with herbs or fruits. *Temple*. A place particularly fruitful or delightful. *Shakspeare*.
† When the *a*, in this and similar words, is preceded by *g* or *k*, polite speakers interpose a sound like the consonant *y*, which coalesces with both, and gives a mellowness to the sound : thus, *a garden*, pronounced in this manner, is nearly similar to the two words *egg* and *garden* united into *eggarden*, and a *guard* is almost like *eggard*.—See **GUARD**. *W*.
GARDEN-MOULD, gâr'-d'n-môld. *n. s.* Mould fit for a garden. *Mortimer*.
GARDEN-PLOT*, gâr'-d'n-plôt. *n. s.* Plantation laid out in a garden. *Milton*.
GARDEN-TILLAGE, gâr'-d'n-tîl'-lîdje. *n. s.* Tillage used in cultivating gardens. *Mortimer*.
GARDEN-WARE, gâr'-d'n-wâre. *n. s.* The produce of gardens. *Mortimer*.
To GARDEN, gâr'-d'n. *v. n.* To cultivate a garden. *Bacon*.
To GARDEN*, gâr'-d'n. *v. a.* To dress as a garden ; to make a garden. *Colgrave*.
GARDENER, gâr'-d'n-ûr. *n. s.* He that attends or cultivates gardens. *Bacon*.
GARDENING, gâr'-d'n-ing. *n. s.* The art of cultivating or planning gardens. *Spectator*.
GARE, gâre. *n. s.* Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. *Diet*.
GARGARISM †, gâr'-gâ-rîzm. *n. s.* [*γαργαρισμός*]. A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with. *Quincy*.
To GARGARIZE, gâr'-gâ-rîze. *v. a.* [*γαργαρίζω*]. To wash the mouth with medicated liquors. *Bacon*.
GARGET, gâr'-gêt. *n. s.* A distemper in cattle. *Mortimer*.
To GARGLE †, gâr'-gl. 405. *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, Fr.] To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend. *Harvey*. To warble ; to play in the throat. *Waller*.
GARGLE, gâr'-gl. *n. s.* A liquor with which the throat is washed. *Wiseman*.
GARGLION, gâr'-gl-ûn. *n. s.* An exsudation of nervous juice from a bruise, or the like, which indurates into a hard, immovable tumour. *Quincy*.
GARGOL, gâr'-gôl. *n. s.* A distemper in hogs. *Mortimer*.
GARISH †, gâr'-rîsh. *a.* [*gæaprian*, Sax.] Gaudy ; showy ; splendid ; fine ; glaring. *Ascham*. Extravagantly gay ; flighty. *More*.
GARISHLY*, gâr'-rîsh-lê. *ad.* Splendidly ; gaudily. *Dr. Westfield*. Wildly ; in a flighty manner. *Hinde*.
GARISHNESS, gâr'-rîsh-nêss. *n. s.* Finery ; flaunting gaudiness. *Florio*. Flighty or extravagant joy. *South*.
GARLAND †, gâr'-lând. *n. s.* [*garlande*, Fr.] A wreath of branches or flowers. *Sidney*. The top ; the principal. *Shak*. A collection of little printed pieces. *Percy*.
To GARLAND*, gâr'-lând. *v. a.* To deck with a garland. *B. Jonson*.
GAR'RLICK †, gâr'-lîk. *n. s.* [*gæpleac*, Sax.] A plant. *Miller*.
GAR'RLICK *Pear-tree*. *n. s.* An American tree. *Miller*.

GAR'RLICK *Wild*. *n. s.* A plant.
GAR'RLICK-EATER, gâr'-lîk-ê-tûr. *n. s.* A mear fellow. *Shakspeare*.
GAR'UMENT, gâr'-mênt. *n. s.* [*guarniment*, old Fr.] Any thing by which the body is covered ; clothes ; dress. *Shakspeare*.
GAR'NER †, gâr'-nûr. *n. s.* [*grenier*, Fr.] A place in which threshed grain is stored up. *Joel*, i.
To GAR'NER, gâr'-nûr. *v. a.* To store as in garners. *Shakspeare*.
GAR'NET, gâr'-nêt. *n. s.* [*garnato*, Ital.] A gem of a middle degree of hardness, between the sapphire and the common crystal. Its colour is a strong red. *Hill*.
To GAR'NISH †, gâr'-nîsh. *v. a.* [*garnir*, Fr.] To decorate with ornamental appendages. *Sidney*. To embellish a dish with something laid round it. *Dryden*. To fit with fetters : a cant term.
GAR'NISH, gâr'-nîsh. *n. s.* Ornament ; decoration ; embellishment. *Shak*. Things strewed round a dish. [*In gaols*]. Fetters. An acknowledgement in money when first a prisoner goes into a gaol. *Swift*.
GAR'NISHER*, gâr'-nîsh-ûr. *n. s.* One who decorates. *Sherwood*.
GAR'NISHMENT, gâr'-nîsh-mênt. *n. s.* Ornament ; embellishment. *Bp. Hall*.
GAR'NITURE, gâr'-nê-tshûre. *n. s.* Furniture ; ornament. *Addison*.
GAR'ROUS, gâr'-rûs. *a.* [*garum*, Lat.] Resembling pickle made of fish. *Brown*.
GARRAN, gâr'-rân. 81. See **GARRON**.
GAR'RET †, gâr'-rêt. 81. *n. s.* [*garite*, Fr.] A room on the highest floor of the house. *Dryden*. Rotten wood. *Bacon*.
GAR'RETED*, gâr'-rêt-êd. *a.* Protected by turrets. *Carew*.
GARRETEER, gâr'-rêt-têr'. *n. s.* An inhabitant of a garret. *Pursuits of Literature*.
GARRISON †, gâr'-rê-s'n. 170. *n. s.* [*garison*, old Fr.] Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it. *Sidney*. Fortified place stored with soldiers. *Waller*. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence. *Spenser*.
To GARRISON, gâr'-rê-s'n. *v. a.* To supply a place with an armed force to defend it. *Shak*. To secure by fortresses. *Dryden*.
GARRON, gâr'-rûn. *n. s.* [*Erse*]. A small horse ; a hobby. The Irish garron is a strong horse, a hackney. *Spenser*.
GARRULITY †, gâr'-rû-lê-tê. *n. s.* [*garrulitas*, Lat.] Loquacity ; incontinence of tongue. *Milton*. The quality of talking too much ; talkativeness. *Ray*.
GARRULOUS, gâr'-rû-lûs. *a.* Prattling ; talkative. *Bp. Reynolds*.
GARTER †, gâr'-tûr. 93. *n. s.* [*gartur*, Goth.] A string or riband by which the stocking is held upon the leg. *Shak*. The mark of the highest order of English knighthood. *Shak*. The principal king at arms. *Addison*.
To GARTER, gâr'-tûr. *v. a.* To bind with a garter. *Shak*. To invest with the order of the garter. *Warton*.
GARTH, gârth. *n. s.* [*as if girth*, from *gird*]. The bulk of the body measured by the girdle. An enclosure ; a yard ; a garden ; a croft. A hoop or band.
GAR'UM*, gâr'-rûm. *n. s.* [*Lat*]. A pickle, in which fish has been preserved. *Chambers*.
GAS †, gâs. [*gâz*, Jones]. *n. s.* A spirit not capable of being coagulated. *Thomson*.
GAS-LIGHT, (*Chalmers*) gâs'-lîte. The light and heat procured by the combustion of carburetted hydrogen gas, a recent invention, by which streets and public places are now lighted.
GASCON*, gâs'-kôn. *n. s.* A native of Gascony. *Tatler*.
GASCONADE †, gâs'-kô-nâde'. *n. s.* [*Fr*. From the *Gascons*, a nation eminent for boasting.] A boast ; a bravado. *Swift*.
To GASCONADE, gâs'-kô-nâde'. *v. n.* To boast to brag ; to bluster.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

To GASH δ , gâsh. *v. a.* [*hacher*, Fr.] To cut into small pieces. *Transl. of Bullinger's Sermon.* To cut deep, so as to make a gaping wound. *Hayward.*

GASH, gâsh. *n. s.* A deep and wide wound. *Spenser.* The mark of a wound. *Arbuthnot.*

GA'SHPUL*, gâsh'-fûl. *a.* Full of gashes; looking terribly. *Quarles.*

GA'SKETS*, gâs'-kêts. *n. s. pl.* On ship-board, the small cords used to fasten the sails to the yards when furled up. *Chambers.*

GA'SKINS, gâs'-kînz. *n. s. pl.* [See GALLIGASKINS.] Wide hose; wide breeches. *Shakespeare.*

GASOMETER*, gâ-zôm'-ê-tûr. *n. s.* [*gas*, and *μετρον*.] An instrument said to be invented by Lavoisier and Meunier to measure the quantity of gas employed in experiments. The place where gas is prepared for lighting towns, &c.

To GASP δ , gâsp. *v. n.* To open the mouth wide; to catch breath with labour. *Dryden.* To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively. *Dryden.* To long for. *Spectator.*

☞ The *a* in this word has sometimes, and not improperly, the same sound as in *gape*, and for the same reason.—See GAPE. *W.*

GASP, gâsp. *n. s.* The act of opening the mouth to catch breath. The short catch of breath in the last agonies. *2 Macc. vii.*

To GAST δ , gâst. *v. a.* [*γαστ*, Sax.] To make agast; to fright; to shock; to terrify. *Shak.*

To GA'STER*, gâs'-tûr. *v. a.* [*γαστ*, Sax.] To scare; to terrify. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

GA'STFUL*. See GHASTFUL.

GA'STLY*. See GHASTLY.

GA'STNESS*, gâst'-nês. *n. s.* Fright; amazement. *Shakespeare.*

GA'STRICK δ , gâs'-trik. *a.* [*γαστήρ*.] Belonging to the belly or stomach.

GASTRI/LOQUIST*, gâs'-trîl'-ô-kwîst. *n. s.* [*γαστήρ*, and *λογω*, Lat.] A person who speaks inwardly, and whose voice seems to come afar off; usually called a *ventriloquist*. *Reid.*

GASTRO/RAPHY, gâs'-trôr'-â-fê. *n. s.* [*γαστήρ* and *γραφω*.] Sewing up any wound of the belly. *Sharnp.*

GASTRO/TOMY, gâs'-trôl'-ô-mê. 518. *n. s.* [*γαστήρ* and *τομή*.] The act of cutting open the belly. *GAT, gât.* The preterit of *get*.

GAT-TOOTHED*, gât'-tôôthêd. *a.* [*γας*, Sax.] Having a goat's tooth; having a lickerish tooth. *Chaucer.*

GATE δ , gâte. *n. s.* [*ȝeat*, Sax.] The door of a city, castle, palace, or large building. A frame of timber, upon hinges, to give a passage into enclosed grounds. *Shak.* An avenue; an opening. *Knolles.* A way; a passage; a road. *Drummond.* A goat. *Spenser.*

GATED*, gâ'-têd. *a.* Having gates. *Young.*

GA'TEVEIN, gâte'-vâne. *n. s.* The *vena porta*. *Bacon.*

GA'TEWAY, gâte'-wâ. *n. s.* A way through gates of enclosed grounds. *Mortimer.* A building to be passed at the entrance of the area to a large mansion.

To GA'THER δ , gâth'-âr. *v. a.* [*gæþeran*, Sax.] To collect; to bring into one place. *Gen.* To get in harvest. *Lev. xxv.* To pick up; to glean. *Isaiah, lxii.* To crop; to pluck. *Lryden.* To assemble. *Job.* To heap up; to accumulate. *Proverbs.* To select and take. *Psalms cvi.* To sweep together. *St. Matt. xiii.* To collect charitable contributions. *Dr. King.* To bring into one body or interest. *Isaiah, lvi.* To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress; to contract. *Pope.* To gain. *Dryden.* To pucker needlework. To collect logically. *Hooker.* To contract; to get. *Joel, ii.*—To gather breath. To have respite from any calamity. *Spenser.*

To GA'THER, gâth'-âr. *v. n.* To be condensed; to thicken. *Dryden.* To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter. *Bacon.* To assemble. To generate pus or matter.

GA'THER, gâth'-âr. 98. *n. s.* Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles. *Hudibras.*

GA'THERABLE*, gâth'-âr-â-bl. *a.* Deducible from premised grounds. *Godwin.*

GA'THERER, gâth'-âr-ûr. *n. s.* One that gathers; a collector. *Wotton.* One that gets in a crop of any kind. *Amos.*

GA'THERING, gâth'-âr-îng. *n. s.* An assembly. *Ecclesi. xxvi.* An accumulation; a collection. *Shuckford.* A collection of charitable contributions. *1 Cor. xvi.* Generation of matter. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

GATTEN-TREE, gât'-tn-trê. *n. s.* A species of Cornelian cherry.

GAUD δ , gâwd. *n. s.* [*gaudium*, Lat.] An ornament; a fine thing; a toy; a trinket; a bawble. *Gower.* Not now much used.

GA'UDED*, gâw'-dêd. *a.* Decorated with beads or trinkets. *Chaucer.* Coloured. *Shakespeare.*

GA'UDERY, gâw'-dêr-ê. *n. s.* Finery; ostentatious luxury of dress. *Bacon.*

GA'UDILY, gâw'-dê-lê. *ad.* Showily. *Guthrie.*

GA'UDINESS, gâw'-dê-nês. *n. s.* Showiness; tinsel appearance. *Whitlock.*

GA'UDY, gâw'-dê. 213. *a.* Showy; splendid; pompous; ostentatiously fine. *Shak.* Rejoicing; festal. *Shakespeare.*

GA'UDY, gâw'-dê. *n. s.* A feast; a festival; a day of plenty. *Cheyne.*

To GAUGE δ , gâdjê. 217. *v. a.* [*gauge*, Fr.] To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel. To measure with regard to any proportion. *Derham.*

GAUGE, gâdjê. *n. s.* A measure; a standard. *Moxon.*

GA'UGER, gâ'-jûr. *n. s.* One whose business is to measure vessels or quantities. *Carew.*

GAUL δ , gâwl. *n. s.* [*Gallia*, Lat.] An ancient name of France. *Warton.* An old inhabitant of France. *Phillips.*

GA'ULISH*, gâw'-lish. *a.* Relating to the Gauls. *Chambers.*

To GAUM*, gâwm. *v. a.* [*gaum*, Icel.] To understand; a northern word.

To GAUNCH*, *v. a.* See To GANCH.

GAUNT δ , gânt. 214. *a.* [*ȝepant*, Sax.] Thin; slender; lean; meager. *Shakespeare.*

GA'UNTLY, gânt'-lê. *ad.* Leanly; slenderly; meagerly.

GA'UNTLET, gânt'-lêt. *n. s.* [*gantlet*, Fr.] An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges. *Shakespeare.*

GAUZE, gâwz. *n. s.* [*gaze*, Fr.] A kind of thin, transparent silk. *Arbuthnot.*

GAVE, gâve. The preterit of *give*.

GA'VEL δ , gâv'-il. 177. *n. s.* A provincial word for ground. *Mortimer.* A tribute; a toll; a yearly rent. See GABEL.

GA'VELKIND, gâv'-il-kînd. *n. s.* A custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death amongst all his sons. *Cowel.*

GA'VELOCK*, *n. s.* [*gaveloc*, Sax.] An iron crow. Sometimes called *Gafflock*.

GA'VOT, gâv'-ût. *n. s.* [*gavotte*, Fr.] A kind of dance. *Arbuthnot.*

GA'WBY*, gâw'-bê. *n. s.* [*gabé*, Fr.] A dunce, fool, or blockhead.

GAWD*. See GAUD.

GAWK δ , gâwk. 219. *n. s.* [*ȝeac*, Sax.] A cuckoo, a foolish fellow. *Brand.*

GA'WKY*, gâw'-kê. *n. s.* A stupid, half-witted, or awkward person.

GA'WKY*, gâw'-kê. *a.* Awkward; ungainly. *Pennant.*

To GAWM*. See To GAUM.

GAWN, gâwn. *n. s.* [corrupted for *gallon*] A small tub or lading vessel.

GA'WNTREE, gâwn'-trê. *n. s.* [Scottish.] A wooden frame on which beer casks are set when tunned.

GAY δ , gâ. 220. *a.* [*gay*, Fr.] Airy; cheerful; merry frolick. *Pope.* Fine; showy. *James, ii.* Specious. *Milton.*

GAY, gâ. *n. s.* An ornament; an embellishment. *L'Estrange.*

GA'YETY, gâ'-è-tè. *n. s.* Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment. Acts of juvenile pleasure. *Denham.* Finery; show.

GA'YLY, gâ'-lè. *ad.* Merrily; cheerfully; airily. *Bp. Hall.* Splendidly; pompously. *Gay.*

GA'YNESS, gâ'-nès. *n. s.* Gayety; finery. *Bp. Hall.*

GA'YSOME*, gâ'-sûm. *a.* Full of gayety. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

To GAZE, gâze. *v. n.* [*gezean*, Sax.] To look intently and earnestly; with eagerness. *Shakspeare.*

Ben Jonson says in his Grammar, that, in the end of "many English words, (where the letter *z* is only properly used,) it seems to sound as *s*, as in *maze*, *gaze*; as, on the contrary, words writ with *s* sound like *z*, as *muse*, *nose*, *zoe*, &c." By which we may observe the difference of pronunciation in two centuries, and that the alteration has been in favour of analogy. *W.*

To GAZE, gâze. *v. a.* To view steadfastly. *Milton.*

GAZE, gâze. *n. s.* Intent regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look. *Spenser.* The object gazed on. *Milton.*

GA'ZFUL, gâze'-fûl. *a.* Looking intently. *Spenser.*

GA'ZEHOUD, gâze'-hòud. *n. s.* A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye. *Tickell.*

GAZE'L, [gâ'-zel, *Johnson*; ga'-zel', *Todd* and *Webster*; gâz'-èl, *Perry*.] *n. s.* An Arabian deer. *Goldsmith.*

GA'ZEMENT*, gâze'-mènt. *n. s.* View. *Spenser.*

GA'ZER, gâ'-zêr. *n. s.* He that gazes. *Spenser.*

GA'ZET*, gâ'-zèt'. *W. n. s.* [*gazetta*, Ital.] A Venetian half-penny. *Massinger.*

GAZE'TTE, gâ'-zèt'. *n. s.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian half-penny, the original price of a newspaper.] A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. *Locke.*

To GAZE'TTE*, gâ'-zèt'. *v. a.* To insert in a gazette.

GAZE'TTE'ER, gâz'-èt-tèè'r'. *n. s.* A writer of news. *Donne.* An officer appointed to publish news by authority. *Johnson.* A newspaper. *Thomson.*

GA'ZINGSTOCK, gâ'-zing-stòk. *n. s.* A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence. *Nahum.* Any object gazed at. *Bp. Hall.*

GA'ZON, gâz'-dôn'. [See *ENCORE*.] *n. s.* [Fr.] [In fortification.] Pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge, to line parapets and the traverses of galleries. *Harris.*

GE*. [Sax.] A particle often prefixed to Saxon verbs, participles, and verbal nouns. *Verstegan.*

To GEAL, gèl. *v. n.* [*gêler*, old Fr.] To congeal. *Parthenia Sacra.*

GEAR, gèr. 560. *n. s.* [*geapman*, Sax.] Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments. *Spenser.* The traces by which horses or oxen draw. *Chapman.* Stuff. *Robinson.* [In Scotland.] Goods or riches. The furniture of a draught-horse. *Rambler.* Business, things, or matters. *Spenser.*

To GEAR*, gèèr. *v. a.* To dress. *Ray.*

GE'ASON, gè'-sn. *a.* [*geisen*, Goth.] Rare; uncommon; wonderful. *Spenser.*

GEAT', jèè. *n. s.* [corrupted from *jet*.] The hole through which the metal runs into the mould. *Moxon.*

GE'BERISH*. See *GIBBERISH*.

GECK, gèk. 381. *n. s.* [*geck*, Germ.] A bubble easily imposed upon. *Shakspeare.* *Ob. J.*

This word, like several other old English words, is preserved among the lower order of people in Ireland, and pronounced *gag*, though totally obsolete in England. *W.*

To GECK, gèk. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick.

GEE, jèè. A term used by wagoners to their horses when they would have them go faster. It is a sort of abbreviation of *geho*. *Brand.*

GER*. See *GEAR*.

GESE. The plural of *goose*.

GEHE'NNA*, gè-hèn'-nâ. *n. s.* [*gênnâ*.] Properly, a place in a valley where the Israelites sacrificed

their children in fire to the idol Moloch; it is usually taken for hell. *Milton.*

GE'HO*. See *GEE*.

GE'LABEL, jèl'-â-bl. [jèl'-â-bl, *Jones*; jè'-lâ-bl, *Sheridan* and *Perry*.] *a.* What may be congealed.

I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the quantity of the first syllable of this word, not so much from the short *e* in the Latin *gelabilis*, whence it is derived, as from the analogy of English pronunciation. The antepenultimate accent generally shortens every vowel but *u*, unless followed by a diphthong.—See *Principles*, No. 503, 535, 536. *W.*

GE'LATINE, jèl'-â-tîne. 149. *a.* [*gelatine*, old Fr.]

GELA'TINOUS, jè-lât'-în-ûs. *a.* Formed into a gel-

ly; viscous; stiff and cohesive. *Woodward.*

To GELD, gèld. 560. *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. pass. *gelded* or *gelt*; [*gelten*, Germ.] To castrate; to deprive of the power of generation. *Tusser.* To deprive of any essential part. *Shak.* To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection. *Dryden.*

GELD*, gèld. *n. s.* [*geld*, Sax.] Tribute; also a fine or compensation for delinquency.

GE'LDER, gèld'-êr. *n. s.* One that performs the act of castration. *Tusser.*

GE'LDER-ROSE, gèl'-dûr-ròze. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

GE'LDING, gèl'-ding. 560. *n. s.* Any animal castrate, particularly a horse. *Gramm.*

GE'LDID, jèl'-îd. *a.* [*gelidus*, Lat.] Extremely cold. *Marston.*

GELIDITY, jè-lîd'-è-tè. *n. s.* Extreme cold. *Dict.*

GE'LIDNESS, jèl'-îd-nès. *n. s.* Extreme cold. *Dict.*

GE'LLY, jèl'-lè. *n. s.* [*gelte*, Fr.] Any viscous body; viscosity; glue; glyu substance. *Dryden.*

GELT, gèlt. *n. s.* A castrated animal. *Mortimer.* *Ob. J.*

GELT, gèlt. *n. s.* Tinsel; gilt surface. *Spenser.*

GELT, gèlt. The part. pass. of *geld*.

GEM, gè. *n. s.* [*gemma*, Lat.] A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind. *Sidney.* The first bud. *Denham.*

To GEM, jèm. *v. a.* To adorn, as with jewels or buds. *Lovelace.*

To GEM, jèm. *v. n.* To put forth the first buds. *Milton.*

GE'MEL, gè'm'-îl. *n. s.* [*gemellus*, Lat.] A pair; two things of a sort; an heraldick term. *Drayton.*

GE'MEL Ring*. [now written *gimmel* and *gimbal* ring.] *n. s.* Rings with two or more links. *Brewer.*

GEMELLI'PAROUS, jèm-mèl'-îp'-pâ-rûs. 518. *a.* [*gemelli* and *pario*, Lat.] Bearing twins. *Dict.*

To GE'MINATE, jèm'-mè-nâte. 91. *v. a.* [*geminio*, Lat.] To double. *Dict.*

GEMINA'TION, jèm-mè-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Repetition; reduplication. *Bacon.*

GE'MINI*, jèm'-è-nî. *n. s.* pl. [Lat.] The twins, Castor and Pollux; the third sign in the zodiac. *B. Jonson.*

GE'MINY, jèm'-mè-nè. *n. s.* Twins; a pair. *Shak.*

GEMINOUS, jèm'-mè-nûs. *a.* Double. *Brown.*

GE'MMARY, jèm'-â-rè. *a.* Pertaining to gems or jewels. *Brown.*

GEM'MEOUS, jèm'-mè-ûs. *a.* Tending to gems. *Woodward.* Resembling gems.

GEMMO'SITY, jèm-môs'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being a jewel. *Dict.*

GEMMY*, jèm'-mè. *a.* Resembling gems. *Thomson.*

GE'MOTE, jèm'-môte. *n. s.* [*gemot*, Sax.] A meeting; the court of the hundred. *Ob. J.*

GE'NDER, jèn'-dûr. *n. s.* [*gendre*, Fr.] A kind; a sort. *Shak.* A sex. *A. Smith.* [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination. *Clark.*

To GE'NDER, jèn'-dûr. *v. a.* To beget. *Wicliffe.*

To produce; to cause. 2 *Tim.*

To GE'NDER, jèn'-dûr. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed. *Shakspeare.*

—nò, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, ūb, bāll; —ōil; —pōdnd; —thin, THIS.

GENEALOGICAL, jèn-nè-à-lódjé-è-kál. *a.* Pertaining to descents or families. *Gough*.
GENEALOGIST, jèn-nè-àl-ò-jíst. *n. s.* He who traces descents. *Walpole*.
GENEALOGY §, jèn-nè-àl-ò-jè. 513. [jèn-è-àl-ò-jè, *Sheridan* and *Jones*.] *n. s.* [γενεα and λόγος.] History of the succession of families. *Burnet*.
GEN Common speakers, and those not of the lower order, are apt to pronounce this word as if written *geneology*; but those who are ever so little attentive to propriety, preserve the *a* in its fourth sound. *W.*
GENERABLE, jèn-èr-à-bl. *a.* [*genero*, Lat.] That may be produced or begotten. *Bentley*.
GENERAL §, jèn-èr-àl. 83. *a.* [*generalis*, Lat.] Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not particular. *Shak.* Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import. *Watts*. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations. *Locke*. Relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being. *Whitgift*. Publick; comprising the whole. *Shak.* Not directed to any single object. *Sprat*. Having relation to all. *Milton*. Extensive, though not universal. Common; usual. *Shak.* Compendious. *Shakespeare*.
GENERAL, jèn-èr-àl. *n. s.* The whole; the totality. *Norris*. The publick; the interest of the whole. *Shak.* The vulgar. *Shak.* [*General*, Fr.] One that has the command over an army. *Locke*. A particular beat of the drum; the signal of marching.
GENERALISSIMO, jèn-èr-àl-ìs-è-mò. *n. s.* [*generalissime*, Fr.] The supreme commander. *Wotton*.
GENERALITY, jèn-èr-àl-è-tè. *n. s.* [*generalité*, Fr.] The state of being general. *Hooker*. The main body; the bulk. *Raleigh*.
GENERALIZATION*, jèn-èr-àl-è-zà-shùn. *n. s.* The act of reducing to a genus. *A. Smith*.
TO GENERALIZE*, jèn-èr-àl-ize. *v. a.* To reduce to a genus. *Reid*.
GENERALLY, jèn-èr-àl-è. *ad.* In general; without specification or exact limitation. *Shak.* Extensively, though not universally. Commonly; frequently. In the main; without minute detail. *Addison*.
GENERALNESS, jèn-èr-àl-nès. *n. s.* Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness. *Sidney*.
GENERALSHIP*, jèn-èr-àl-shíp. *n. s.* Conduct of him who commands an army; good or bad management. *Bolingbroke*.
GENERALTY, jèn-èr-àl-tè. *n. s.* The whole; the totality. *Hale*.
GENERANT, jèn-èr-ànt. *n. s.* The begetting or productive power. *Glanville*.
TO GENERATE §, jèn-èr-àte. *v. a.* [*genero*, Lat.] To beget; to propagate. *Bacon*. To produce to life; to procreate. *Milton*. To cause; to produce. *Bacon*.
GENERATION, jèn-èr-à-shùn. *n. s.* The act of begetting or producing. *Bacon*. A family; a race. *Shak.* Progeny; offspring. *Shak.* A single succession. *Raleigh*. An age. *Hooker*.
GENERATIVE, jèn-èr-à-ìv. 512. *a.* Having the power of propagation. *Raleigh*. Prolifick; fruitful. *Bentley*.
GENERATOR, jèn-èr-à-tùr. 166, 521. *n. s.* The power which begets, causes, or produces. *Bacon*. The person who begets. *Brown*.
GENERICAL §, jèn-èr-è-kál. § *a.* [*generique*, Fr.]
GENERICK §, jèn-èr-è-rik. 509. § That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus. *Harvey*.
GENERICALLY, jèn-èr-è-kál-è. *ad.* With regard to the genus, though not the species. *Woodward*.
GENEROUSITY, jèn-èr-òs-è-tè. *n. s.* High birth. *Shak.* The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality. *Locke*.
GENEROUS, jèn-èr-òs. 314. *a.* [*generosus*, Lat.] Not of mean birth; of good extraction. *Ld. Burleigh*. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart. *Dryden*. It is used of animals: Sprightly; daring;

courageous. *Cowley*. Liberal; munificent. *Parnell*. Strong; vigorous. *Boyle*.
GENEROUSLY, jèn-èr-òs-è. *ad.* Not meanly, with regard to birth. Magnanimously; nobly. *Dryden*. Liberally; munificently.
GENEROUSNESS, jèn-èr-òs-nès. *n. s.* The quality of being generous. *Spenser*.
GENESIS §, jèn-è-sis. *n. s.* [γενεσις.] Generation, the first book of Moses, which treats of the production of the world. *Patrick*.
GENET, jèn-nít. 99. *n. s.* [*gimete*, Span.] A small sized, well-proportioned Spanish horse. *Shakespeare*.
GENET*, jèn-nít. *n. s.* An animal of the weasel kind. *Bullockar*.
GENETHLIACAL, jèn-èth-ìl-à-kál. [See **HETEROGENEOUS**.] *a.* [γενεθλιακος.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astronomers. *Hovell*.
GENETHLICKS §, jèn-èth-ìl-è-àks. [jèn-èth-ìl-è-àks, *Perry*; gè-nèth-ìl-è-àks, *Sheridan*.] *n. s.* [γενεθλια.] The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.
GENETHLIA/TICK, jèn-èth-ìl-è-àl-ìk. *n. s.* He who calculates nativities. *Drummond*.
GENEVA, jèn-nè-và. *n. s.* [*geneve*, Fr.] A spirit distilled from the juniper-berry; the fiery liquid called *gin*. *Massinger*.
GENEVA Bible*, *n. s.* The whole English Bible printed at Geneva, first in 1560. *Strype*.
GENEVANISM*, jèn-nè-vàn-izm. *n. s.* Strict Calvinism. *Mountagu*.
GENEVOIS*, *n. s.* pl. People of Geneva. *Addison*. Now written *Genevise*.
GENIAL §, jèn-nè-àl. *a.* [*genialis*, Lat.] That which contributes to propagation. *Milton*. That gives cheerfulness, or supports life. *Milton*. Natural; native. *Brown*. Gay; merry. *Warton*.
GENIALLY, jèn-nè-àl-è. *ad.* By genius; naturally. *Glanville*. Gayly; cheerfully. *Harris*.
TO GENICULATE §*, jèn-nìk-ù-làte. *v. a.* [*genicula*, Lat.] To joint or knot. *Cockeram*.
GENICULATED, jèn-nìk-ù-là-téd. *a.* Knotted; jointed. *Woodward*.
GENICULATION, jèn-nìk-ù-là-shùn. *n. s.* Knottiness. The act of kneeling. *Bp. Hall*.
GENIE*, jèn-nè. *n. s.* [*génie*, old Fr.] Inclination; disposition; turn of mind. *Wood*.
GENIO, jèn-nè-ò. *n. s.* [Ital.] A man of a particular turn of mind. *Talfer*.
GENITALS, jèn-è-tàlz. 83. *n. s.* [*genitalis*, Lat.] Parts belonging to generation. *Brown*.
GENITING, jèn-nè-ìtn. *n. s.* [*Janeton*, Fr.] An early apple gathered in June. *Bacon*.
GENITIVE, jèn-è-ìlv. *a.* [*genitivus*, Lat.] [In grammar.] The name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one begotten; as, the father of a son; or one begetting, as, son of a father. *Harris*.
GENITOR*, jèn-è-tùr. *n. s.* A sire; a father. *Sheldon*.
GENITURE*, jèn-è-ìshùr. *n. s.* Generation; birth. *Burton*.
GENIUS §, jèn-nè-ùs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things. *Shak.* A man endowed with superior faculties. *Addison*. Mental power or faculties. *Waller*. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment. *Dryden*. Nature; disposition. *Burnet*.
GENOES*, jèn-ò-èse'. *n. s.* pl. The people of Genoa in Italy. *Addison*.
GENT, jèn-t. [*Gent*, old Fr.] Elegant; pretty; soft; gentle; polite. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
GENTE/EL §, jèn-tèl'. *a.* [*gentil*, Fr.] Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil. *Swift*. Graceful in mien. *Talfer*. Elegantly dressed. *Lavo*.
GENTE/ELLY, jèn-tèl-è. *ad.* Elegantly; politely. *Glanville*. Gracefully; handsomely. *Swinburne*.
GENTE/ELNESS, jèn-tèl-è-nès. *n. s.* Elegance; gracefulness; politeness. *Dryden*. Qualities befitting a man of rank.
GEN'TIAN, jèn-shàn. *n. s.* [*geniana*, Lat.] Felwort or baldmony. *Hill*.

GENTIANE/LLA, jên-shân-êl'-là. *n. s.* A kind of blue colour.

GENTILE §, jên'-tîl, or jên'-tîle. *n. s.* [*gentilis*, Lat.] One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God. *Rom. ii.* A person of rank. *Tusser.*

§ In the *Principles of Pronunciation*, No. 140, I thought Mr. Sheridan wrong in marking the *i* in this word long, because it is contrary to analogy, but have since had occasion to observe, that this pronunciation is most agreeable to general usage. *W.*

GENTILE*, jên'-tîl, or jên'-tîle. *a.* Belonging to a nation; as, *British, Irish, German*, &c. are *gentile* adjectives.

GENTILE/SSE, jên-tè-lès'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Complaisance; civility. *Hudibras. Ob. J.*

GENTILISH, jên'-tîl-ish. *a.* Heathenish; pagan. *Milton.*

GENTILISM, jên'-tîl-izm. *n. s.* Heathenism; paganism. *Stilling fleet.*

GENTILITIOUS, jên-tîl-ish-ûs. *a.* [*gentilitius*, Lat.] Endemial; peculiar to a nation. *Brown.* Hereditary; entailed on a family. *Arbutnot.*

GENTILITY, jên tîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Good extraction; dignity of birth. *Edward.* Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste. *Shak.* Gentry; the class of persons well born. *Davies.* Paganism; heathenism. *Hooker.*

To GENTILIZE*, jên'-tîl-ize. *v. n.* To live like a heathen. *Milton.*

GENTLE §, jên'-tîl. 405. *a.* [*gentilis*, Lat.] Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble. *Sidney.* Befitting a gentleman; genteel; graceful. *Spenser.* Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable. *Shak.* Soothing; pacific. *Davies.*

GENTLE, jên'-tîl. *n. s.* A gentleman; a man of birth. *Shak.* *Ob. J.* A particular kind of worm. *Walton.*

To GENTLE, jên'-tîl. *v. a.* To make gentle. *Shakespeare. Ob. J.*

GENTLEFOLK, jên'-tîl-fôke. [See *FOLK*.] *n. s.* Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar. *Shakespeare.*

GENTLEMAN §, jên'-tîl-mân. 83. *n. s.* [*gentilhomme*, Fr.] A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble. *Sidney.* A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post. *Shak.* A term of complaisance; sometimes ironical. *Addison.* The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank. *Camden.* It is used of any man, however high. *Shakespeare.*

GENTLEMANLIKE, jên'-tîl-mân-lîke. } *a.* Becom-
GENTLEMANLY, jên'-tîl-mân-lè. } ing a man
of birth. *Spenser.*

GENTLEMANLINESS*, jên'-tîl-mân-lè-nès. *n. s.* Behaviour of a gentleman. *Sherwood.*

GENTLEMANSHIP*, jên'-tîl-mân-shîp. *n. s.* Carriage of a gentleman; quality of a gentleman. *Ld. Halifax.*

GENTLENESS, jên'-tîl-nès. *n. s.* Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction. *Pegge.* Gentlemanly conduct; elegance of behaviour. *Shak.* Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness. *Milton.* Kindness; benevolence. *B. Glyn.*

GENTLESHIP, jên'-tîl-shîp. *n. s.* Carriage of a gentleman. *Ascham. Ch. J.*

GENTLEWOMAN, jên'-tîl-wôm-ân. *n. s.* A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well-descended. *Abbot.* A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank. *Shak.* A word of civility or irony. *Dryden.*

GENTLEWOMANLIKE*, jên'-tîl-wôm-ân-lîke. *a.* Becoming a gentlewoman. *Sherwood.*

GENTLY, jên'-tîè. *ad.* Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly. *Dryden.* Softly; without violence. *Shakespeare.*

GENTO/O*, jên-tôô'. *n. s.* An aboriginal inhabitant of Hindostan. *Professor White.*

GENTRY, jên'-trè. *n. s.* Birth; condition. *Shak.* Class of people above the vulgar. *Sidney.* A term of civility, real or ironical. *Prior.* Civility; complaisance. *Shakespeare.*

GENUFLECTION, jên-nû-flek'-shûn. *n. s.* [*genu* and

flecto, Lat.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee. *Horell.*

GENUINE §, jên'-û-n. 150. *a.* [*genuinus*, Lat.] No. spurious; real; natural; true. *Boyle.*

GENUINELY, jên'-û-n-lè. *ad.* Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally. *Boyle.*

GENUINENESS, jên'-û-n-nès. *n. s.* Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural state. *More.*

GENUS, jê'-nûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A class of being, comprehending under it many species; as, *quadrupes* is a *genus*, comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts. *Watts.*

GEOCENTRICK, jê'-ô-sên-trîk. *a.* [*γῆ and κέντρον*.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth. *Harris.*

GEODÆ/SIA, jê'-ô-dê'-zhè-â. 452. *n. s.* [*γεωδαισία*.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures. *Harris.*

GEODE/TICAL, jê'-ô-dêl'-è-kâl. *a.* Relating to the art of measuring surfaces.

GEO/DE*, jê'-ô-de. *n. s.* [*γῆδός*.] Earth-stone.

GEO/GRAPHY §, jê'-ô-grâ-fûr. 116, 257. *n. s.* One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts. *Brown.*

GEOGRA/PHICAL, jê'-ô-grâf'-è-kâl. *a.* Relating to geography.

GEOGRA/PHICALLY, jê'-ô-grâf'-è-kâl-è. *ad.* In a geographical manner. *Broome.*

GEO/GRAPHY §, jê'-ô-grâ-fûr. 116, 257, 518. *n. s.* [*γῆ and γράφω*.] The knowledge of the earth. *Watts.*

GEO/LOGY, jê'-ô-l'-ô-jè. *n. s.* [*γῆ and λόγος*.] The doctrine of the earth.

GEO/MANCER, jê'-ô-mân-sûr. *n. s.* A fortune teller; a caster of figures. *Brown.*

GEO/MANCY §, jê'-ô-mân-sè. 519. *n. s.* [*γῆ and μαντεία*.] The act of casting figures. *Ayliffe.*

GEO/MANTICK, jê'-ô-mân-tîk. *a.* Pertaining to the act of casting figures. *Dryden.*

GEO/METER, jê'-ôm-è-tûr. *n. s.* [*γεωμέτρης*.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician. *Bp. Hall.*

GEO/METRAL, jê'-ôm-è-trâl. *a.* Pertaining to geometry. *Diet.*

GEOME/TRICAL, jê'-ô-mêt'-trè-kâl. } *a.* Pertain-
GEOME/TRICK, jê'-ô-mêt'-trîk. } ing to geom-
etry. *More.* Prescribed or laid down by geometry.

Stilling fleet. Disposed according to geometry. *Greiv.*

GEOME/TRICALLY, jê'-ô-mêt'-trè-kâl-è. *ad.* According to the laws of geometry. *Wilkins.*

GEOMETR/ICIAN, jê'-ôm-è-trîsh-ân. *n. s.* One skilled in geometry. *Brown.*

To GEOMETRIZE, jê'-ôm-è-trîze. *v. n.* To act according to the laws of geometry.

GEO/METRY §, jê'-ôm-mè-trè. 116, 257, 518. *n. s.* [*γεωμετρία*.] The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude, abstractedly considered. *Harris.*

GEO/PONICAL, jê'-ô-pôn'-è-kâl. *a.* Relating to agriculture. *Brown.*

GEO/PONICKS, jê'-ô-pôn'-îks. *n. s.* [*γῆ and πόνος*.] The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture. *Evelyn.*

GEORGE, jôrje. *n. s.* [*Georgius*, Lat.] A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter. *Shak.* A brown loaf. *Dryden.*—**George Noble.** A gold coin, current at six shillings and eightpence, in the reign of king Henry VIII. *Leake.*

GE/ORGICK §, jôr'-jîk. 116. [See *CONSTRUE*.] *n. s.* [*γεωργικόν*.] Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. *Addison.*

GE/ORGICK, jôr'-jîk. } *a.* Relating to the
GE/ORGICAL*, jôr'-jè-kâl. } doctrine of agricul-
ture. *Gau.*

GEORGIUM SIDUS*, jôr'-jè-ûm-sî'-dûs. *n. s.* [Latin; called after his majesty king George III.] One of the planets. *Adams.*

GEO/SCOPY*, jê'-ô-s'-kô-pè. *n. s.* [*γῆ and σκοπεω*.] A kind of knowledge of the nature and qualities of the ground or soil, gained by viewing and considering it. *Chambers.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

GEO'TICK, jê-ô't-îk 509. *a.* [from γῆ.] Belonging to the earth; terrestrial. *Dict.*

GERA'NIUM*, jê-râ-nê-ûm. *n. s.* [γεράνιον.] A plant. *Miller.*

GERENT, jê-rênt. *a.* [gerens, Lat.] Carrying; bearing. *Dict.*

GER'FALCON, jêr'-fâw-kn. *n. s.* [geirfalk, Germ.] A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk. *Sir T. Brown.*

GER'KIN*. See **GHERKIN**.

GERM, jêrm. *n. s.* [germen, Lat.] A sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads. *Brown.*

GERMAN ô, jêr'-mân. 88. *n. s.* [germanus, Lat.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood; thus the children of brothers or sisters are called cousins *german*, the only sense in which the word is now used. *Sidney.*

GERMAN, jêr'-mân. *a.* Related. *Shakspeare.*

GERMAN ô, jêr'-mân. *n. s.* A native of Germany. *Milton.* The language of the Germans. *Ld. Chest.*

GERMAN*, jêr'-mân. *a.* Relating to the customs, language, or people of Germany. *Shakspeare.*

GERMANDER, jêr-mân-dûr. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

GERMANISM*, jêr'-mân-izm. *n. s.* An idiom of the German language. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

GERMA'NITY*, jêr-mân'-è-tè. *n. s.* Brotherhood. *Cockeram.*

GERMIN, jêr'-mîn. *n. s.* [germen, Lat.] A shooting or sprouting seed. *Shakspeare.* *Ob. J.*

GERMINANT*, jêr'-mê-nânt. *a.* Sprouting; branching. *Bacon.*

To GERMINATE ô, jêr'-mê-nâte. *v. n.* [germino, Lat.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to put forth. *Bac.*

To GERMINATE*, jêr'-mê-nâte. *v. a.* To cause to sprout. *Price.*

GERMINA'TION, jêr-mê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of sprouting or shooting; growth. *Bacon.*

To GERN*. See **To GERN**.

GERO'COMY*, jê-rôk'-ô-mê. *n. s.* [γίριον και κόμω.] That part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen to be observed in old age.

GEROC'MICAL*, jê-rô-kôm'-ê-kâl. *a.* Pertaining to that part of medicine which concerns old age. *Smith.*

GERUND, jêr'-ûnd. *n. s.* [gerundium, Lat.] [In the Latin grammar.] A kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb. *Lilly.*

GESLING*, gês'-ling. *n. s.* A gosling.

GEST ô, jêst. *n. s.* [geste, old Fr.] A deed; an action; an achievement. *Spenser.* Show; representation. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of our kings. A stage; so much of a journey as passes without interruption. *Hammond.*

GESTA'TION ô, jês-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [gestatio, Lat.] The act of bearing the young in the womb. *Brown.*

GESTATORY*, jês-tâ-tûr'-ê. *a.* Capable of being borne or carried. *Sir T. Brown.*

GESTICK*, jês-tîk. *a.* Legendary; historical. *Goldsmith.*

To GESTICULATE ô, jês-tîk'-û-lâte. *v. n.* [gesticulator, Lat.] To play antick tricks; to show postures. *Sir T. Herbert.*

To GESTICULATE*, jês-tîk'-û-lâte. *v. a.* To act; to imitate. *B. Jonson.*

GESTICULA'TION, jês-tîk'-û-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Antick tricks; various postures. *Bp. Hall.*

GESTICULATOR*, jês-tîk'-û-lâ-tûr. *n. s.* One that shows postures or tricks. *Pegge.*

GESTICULATORY*, jês-tîk'-û-lâ-tûr'-ê. *a.* Representing in antick manner. *Warton.*

GE'STOUR*, jês-tûr. *n. s.* A narrator. *Chaucer.*

GE'STURE*, jês-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* [gero, gestum, Lat.] Action or posture expressive of sentiment. *Sidney.* Movement of the body. *Milton.*

To GE'STURE, jês-tshûre. *v. a.* To accompany with action or posture. *Hooker.*

To GET ô, gêt. 361. *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got*, or *gotten*, and anciently *get*; [ȝetan, ȝeatan, Sax.] To procure; to obtain. *Gen. xxxi.* To force; to seize. *Daniel.* To win by con-

test. *Shak.* To have possession of; to have. *Herbert.* To beget upon a female. *Shak.* To gain as profit. *Locke.* To gain as superiority or advantage. *Shak.* To earn; to gain by labour. *Locke.* To receive as a price or reward. *Locke.* To learn. *Fell.* To procure to be. *South.* To put into any state. *Abbot.* To prevail on; to induce. *Spectator.* To draw; to hook. *Ecclus. xiii.* To betake to remove. *Gen. xxxi.* To remove by force or art. *Knolles.* To put. *Shak.*—*To get off.* To sell or dispose of by some expedient. *Swift.* *To get over.* To conquer; to suppress. *Addison.* *To get up.* To prepare; to make fit.

To GET, gêt. 560. *v. n.* To arrive at any state or posture by degrees, with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty. *Sidney.* To fall; to come by accident. *Tatler.* To find the way. *Boyle.* To move; to remove. *Tusser.* To have recourse to. *Locke.* To go; to repair. *Knolles.* To put one's self in any state. *Clarendon.* To become by any act what one was not before. *Dryden.* To be a gainer; to receive advantage. *Waller.*—*To get off.* To escape. *Bacon.* *To get up.* To rise from repose. *Bacon.* To rise from a seat. To remove from a place. *Numb. xvi.*

GE'TTER, gêt'-tûr. *n. s.* One who procures or obtains. *Martin.* One who begets on a female. *Shak.*

GE'TTING, gêt'-ting. *n. s.* Act of getting; acquisition. *Prov. iv.* Gain; profit. *Bacon.*

GE'WGAW ô, gû'-gâw. 381. *n. s.* [ȝeȝap, Sax.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything. *Bp. Hall.*

GE'WGAW, gû'-gâw. *a.* Splendidly trifling; showy without value. *Lav.*

GHA'STUL ô, gâst'-fûl. 390. *a.* [ȝart and fulle, Sax.] Dreary; dismal; melancholy. *Spenser.* Dreadful; frightful. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

GHA'STFULLY*, gâst'-fûl-lê. *ad.* Frightfully. *Pope.*

GHA'STLINESS, gâst'-lê-nês. *n. s.* Horror of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHA'STLY ô, gâst'-lê. *a.* [ȝart, or ghost, and like.] Like a ghost; having horror in the countenance; pale; dismal. *Shak.* Horrible; shocking; dreadful. *Milton.*

GHA'STNESS, gâst'-nês. *n. s.* Ghastliness; horror of look. *Shakspeare.*

GHE'RKIN, gêr'-kin. *n. s.* [gurcke, Germ.] A small pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

To GHESS, gês. *v. n.* [See **To GUESS**.] To conjecture. *Spenser.*

GHOST ô, gôst. 390. *n. s.* [ȝart, Sax.] The soul of man. *Pearson.* A spirit appearing after death. *Dryden.*—*To give up the ghost.* To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God. *Job.*—The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost. *Apostles' Creed.*

To GHOST, gôst. *v. n.* To yield up the ghost; to die. *Sidney.* *Ob. J.*

To GHOST, gôst. *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. *Shakspeare.* *Ob. J.*

GHO'STLIKE*, gôst'-like. *a.* Withered; having hollow, sad, or sunk-in eyes; wild-looking; ghastly. *Sherwood.*

GHO'STLINESS, gôst'-lê-nês. *n. s.* Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHO'STLY, gôst'-lê. *a.* Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular. *Common Prayer.* Having a character from religion; spiritual. *Shak.* Relating to apparitions of departed men. *Akenside.*

GIA'LLALINA, jê-âl'-lâ-lê-nâ. *n. s.* [Ital.] Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples. *Woodward.*

GIA'MBEAUX, jâm'-bôze. *n. s.* [jambes, Fr.] Legs, or armour for legs; greaves. *Spenser.*

GIANT ô, jî'-ânt. *n. s.* [geant, Fr.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. *Shakspeare.*

GI'ANTESS, jî'-ân-tês. *n. s.* A she-giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height. *Howell.*

To GI'ANTIZE*, jî'-ânt-ize. *v. n.* To play the giant. *Sherwood.*

GIANTLIKE, jî'-ânt-lîke. } *a.* Gigantick; vast;
GIANTLY, jî'-ânt-lê. } bulky. *Bp. Hall.*
GIANTRY*, jî'-ânt-rê. *n.s.* The race of giants.
Cotgrave.
GIANTSHP, jî'-ânt-shîp. *n.s.* Quality or character
of a giant. *Milton.*
GIB, gîb. 382. *n.s.* Any old, worn-out animal. A cat.
Skelton.
To GIB*, gîb. *v.n.* To act like a cat. *Beaumont and
Fletcher.*
GIBBED*, gîb'-bêd. *a.* Having been caterwauling.
Bulwer.
To GIBBER, gîb'-bûr. 382. *v.n.* To speak inarticu-
lately. *Shakespeare.*
GIBBERISH, gîb'-bûr-îsh. 382. *n.s.* Cant; the
private language of rogues and gipsies; words
without meaning. *Swift.*
GIBBERISH*, gîb'-bûr-îsh. *a.* Canting; unintelli-
gible; fustian. *Florio.*
To GIBBERISH*, gîb'-bûr-îsh. *v.n.* To prate idly
or unintelligibly. *Mountagu.*
GIBBET*, jîb'-bît. *n.s.* [*gibet*, Fr.] A gallows; the
post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which
their carcasses are exposed. *Davies.* Any traverse
beams.
To GIBBET, jîb'-bît. *v.a.* To hang or expose on a
gibbet. *Oldham.* To hang on any thing going
traverse. *Shakespeare.*
GIBBIER, gîb'-bêre. *n.s.* [Fr.] Game; wild fowl.
Addison.
GIBBLE-GABBLE*, gîb'-bl-gâb'-bl. *n.s.* Any rude
or noisy conversation; fustian language; barbarous
speech. *Bullock.*
GIBBOSITY, gîb-bôs'-tê. *n.s.* Convexity; promi-
nence; protuberance. *Gregory.*
GIBBOUS, gîb'-bûs. 382. *a.* [*gibbus*, Lat.] Con-
vex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities. *Wise-
man.* Crookbacked. *Brown.*
GIBBOUSNESS, gîb'-bûs-nês. *n.s.* Convexity;
prominence. *Bentley.*
GIBCAT, gîb'-kât. 382. *n.s.* A he cat. *Shakespeare.*
To GIBE, gîbe. *v.n.* [*gaber*, old Fr.] To sneer; to
join censoriousness with contempt. *Hooker.*
To GIBE, gîbe. *v.a.* To reproach by contemptuous
hints; to flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to sneer; to
taunt. *Shakespeare.*
GIBE, gîbe. *n.s.* Sneer; hint of contempt by word or
look; scoff; act or expression of scorn; taunt.
Dryden.
GIBER, jî'-bûr. *n.s.* A sneerer; a scoffer; a taunter.
Shakespeare.
GIBBELLINES*, gîb'-êl-lînes. *n.s. pl.* The name of
a faction in Italy, opposed to that of the Guelphs, in
the thirteenth century. *Bp. Parker.*
GIBINGLY, jî'-bing-lê. *ad.* Scornfully; contemptu-
ously. *Shakespeare.*
GIBLETS, jîb'-lêts. *n.s.* [*gibbier*, Fr. game.] The
parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roast-
ed. *Bp. Hall.*
GIBSTAFF, jîb'-stâf. *n.s.* A long staff to gauge wa-
ter, or to shove forth a vessel into the deep. A
weapon used formerly to fight beasts upon the
stage. *Dict.*
GIDDILY, gîd'-dê-lê. *ad.* With the head seeming to
turn round. Inconstantly; unsteadily. *Donne.*
Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently. *Shakespeare.*
GIDDINESS, gîd'-dê-nês. *n.s.* The state of being
giddy or vertiginous. Inconstancy; unsteadiness;
mutability; changeableness. *Bacon.* Quick rota-
tion; inability to keep its place. *South.* Frolick;
wantonness of life. *Donne.*
GIDDY, gîd'-dê. 382, 560. *a.* [*gîdîg*, Sax.] Ver-
tiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation
of circular motion. *Tate.* Rotatory; whirling.
Pope. Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; change-
ful. *Bacon.* That which causes giddiness. *Prior.*
Heedless; thoughtless; uncautious; wild. *Rouve.*
Tottering; unfixed. *Shak.* Intoxicated; elated to
thoughtlessness; overcome by any overpowering
enticement. *Shakespeare.*
To GIDDY, gîd'-dê. *v.n.* To turn quick. *Chapman.*
Ob. J.

To GIDDY*, gîd'-dê. *v.a.* To make giddy; to ren-
der unsteady. *Furindon.*
GIDDYBRAINED, gîd'-dê-brân'd. *a.* Careless;
thoughtless. *Otway.*
GIDDYHEAD*, gîd'-dê-hêd. *n.s.* One without
due thought or judgement. *Barton.*
GIDDY-HEADED, gîd'-dê-hêd-êd. *a.* Without
thought or caution, steadiness or constancy. *Donne.*
GIDDYPACED, gîd'-dê-pâste. *a.* Moving without
regularity. *Shakespeare.*
To GIE*, *v.a.* [*guier*, old Fr.] To direct; to guide.
Chaucer. *Ob. T.*
GIER-EAGLE, jêr'-ê-gl. 405. *n.s.* An eagle of a
particular kind. *Lev. xi.*
GIERFALCON*. See GERFALCON.
GIF*, gîf. *conj.* [*gîf*, Sax. *if*] If. *Percy's Rel.*
GIFT, gîf. 382. *n.s.* [*gîft*, Sax.] A thing given
or bestowed. *St. Matt. ii.* The act of giving. *Mil-
ton.* The right or power of bestowing. *Milton.*
Oblation; offering. *Tob. xiii.* A bribe. *Deut. xvi.*
Power; faculty. *Shakespeare.*
To GIFT*, gîf. *v.u.* To endow with any faculty or
power. *Bp. Hall.*
GIFTED, gîf'-têd. *a.* Given; bestowed. *Milton.*
Endowed with extraordinary powers. *Dryden.*
GIFTEDNESS*, gîf'-têd-nês. *n.s.* The state of be-
ing endowed with extraordinary powers. *Echard.*
GIG, gîg. 382. *n.s.* Any thing that is whirled round
in play. *Locke.* [*Gigia*, Icelandick.] A fiddle. A
dart or harpoon. *History of Virginia.* A wanton
girl. A ship's wherry. A light vehicle, with two
wheels, drawn by one horse.
To GIG*, jîg. *v.a.* [*gigno*, Lat.] To engender.
Dryden.
GIGANTE/AN*, jî-gân-tê'-ân. *a.* Like a giant; ir-
resistible. *More.*
GIGANTICAL*, jî-gân-tê-kâl. *a.* Big; bulky.
GIGANTICK, jî-gân-tîk. 217. *a.* [*gigantes*, Lat.]
Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous. *Milton.*
GIGANTINE*, jî-gân-tîn. *a.* Giantlike. *Bullock.*
GIGGLE*, gîg'-gl. *n.s.* A kind of laugh. *Barrow.*
To GIGGLE, gîg'-gl. 382. *v.n.* [*gægl*, Sax.] To
laugh idly; to titter. *Garrick.*
GIGGLER, gîg'-gl-ûr. *n.s.* A laugher; a titterer.
Herbert.
GIGLOT, gîg'-lôt. *n.s.* [*gægl*, Sax.] A wanton; a
lascivious girl. *Shakespeare.*
GIGLOT*, gîg'-lôt. *a.* Inconstant; giddy; light;
wanton. *Shakespeare.*
GIGOT, jîg'-ût. *n.s.* [Fr.] The hip joint; a slice.
Chapman.
GILBERTINE*, gîl'-bâr-tîne. *n.s.* One of a re-
ligious order named from Gilbert, lord of Sempring-
ham, in the county of Lincoln.
GILBERTINE*, gîl'-bâr-tîne. *a.* Belonging to the
order of the Gilbertines. *Wener.*
To GILD, gîld. 382. [See GUILT.] *v.a.* pret. *gild-
ed*, or *gilt*. [*gîldan*, Sax.] To overlay with thin gold.
Spenser. To cover with any yellow matter. *Shak.*
To adorn with lustre. *Pope.* To brighten; to il-
luminat. *South.* To recommend by adventitious
ornaments. *Shakespeare.*
GILD*. See GUILD.
GILDER, gîl'-dûr. *n.s.* One who lays gold on the
surface of any other body. *Bacon.* A coin, from
one shilling and sixpence to two shillings. *Shak.*
GILDING, gîl'-dîng. *n.s.* Gold laid on any surface
by way of ornament. *Bacon.*
GILL, gîl, or jîl. 382. *n.s.* [*agulla*, Span.; *gula*, Lat.]
The apertures at each side of a fish's head. *Milton.*
The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl. *Ba-
con.* The flesh under the chin. *Bacon.* [*Gilla*,
barbarous Lat.] A measure of liquids containing
the fourth part of a pint; or, in some places, half a
pint. *Swift.* A kind of measure among the tinn-
ers. *Carew.* [From *Gilian*.] The appellation of a
woman in ludicrous language; a wanton. *Shak.*
A plant; ground-ivy. *Shenstone.* Malt liquor me-
dicated with ground-ivy. A fissure in a hill. *Sprat.*
A place hemmed in with two steep brows or banks,
a rivulet running between them. *Ray.* A rivulet
or brook. *Grose.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bâll;—ôil;—pôând;—thin, THIS.

GILL When *gill* means the aperture below the head of a fish, it is always pronounced with the *g* hard, as in *guilt*; when it signifies a measure, a woman, a plant, or a liquor, it is always heard with the *g* soft, as if written *jill*.—See **BOWL**. *W.*

GILLHOUSE, jîl'-hôûse. *n. s.* A house where *gill* is sold. *Pope*.

GILLIAN*, jîl'-lê-ân. *n. s.* A wanton. *Beaum. and Fl.*

GILLYFLOWER, jîl'-lê-âûr. *n. s.* [Corrupted from *July flower*.] A flower of which there are three sorts; red and white, purple and white, scarlet and white. *Mortimer*.

GILSE*, *n. s.* A young salmon.

GILT, gîlt. 382. *n. s.* Golden show; gold laid on the surface of any matter. *Shakspeare*.

GILT, gîlt. 560. The participle of *gild*.

GILTHEAD, gîlt'-hêd. *n. s.* A sea fish. *Hakewill*. A bird. *Hakewill*.

GILT-TAIL, gîlt'-tâle. *n. s.* A worm so called from its yellow tail.

GIM, jîm. *a.* Neat; spruce; well dressed. An old word.

GIMBAL*, } See **GEMEL** and **GIMMAL**.

GIMBOL*, }

GIMCRACK, jîm'-krâk. *n. s.* [from *gim* and *crack*.]

A slight or trivial mechanism. *Beaumont and Fl.*

GIMLET, gîm'-lét. 382. *n. s.* A borer with a screw at its point. *Moxon*.

GIMMAL, gîm'-mâl. *n. s.* [corrupted from *geometry*.] Some little quaint device or piece of machinery. *Shakspeare*.

GIMMAL Ring*, See **GEMEL**.

GIMMER, gîm'-mûr. *n. s.* Movement; machinery. *Moxon*.

GIMP*, gîmp. *a.* [*gwymp*, Welsh.] Nice; spruce; trim.

GIMP, gîmp. 382. *n. s.* A kind of silk twist or lace. *Parnell*.

GIN*, jîn. *n. s.* A trap; a snare. [From *engine*.] *Sidney*. Any thing moved with screws, as an engine of torture. [In mechanics.] A machine for raising great weights. A pump worked by rotatory sails. *Woodward*. [Contracted from *Geneva*.] The spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries. *Pope*.

To GIN*, jîn. *v. a.* To catch in a trap. *Beaum. and Fl.*

To GIN*, gîn. *v. n.* [Gynnam, Sax.] To begin. *Wicliffe*.

GIN*, gîn. *conj.* [Gyn, Sax.] If. *Grose*.

GING*, gîng. *n. s.* [for *gang*.] A company. *B. Jones*.

GINGER*, jîn'-jûr. *n. s.* [*zinziber*, Lat.] A root of the tuberous kind, of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste. *Hill*.

GINGERBREAD, jîn'-jûr-brêd. *n. s.* A kind of farinaceous sweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biscuit, sweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and some aromatick seeds. *Shakspeare*.

GINGERLY, jîn'-jûr-lê. *ad.* Cautiously; nicely. *Skelton*.

GINGERNESS, jîn'-jûr-nês. *n. s.* Niceness; tenderness. *Diet*.

GINGIVAL, jîn'-jê-vâl. *a.* [*gingiva*, Lat.] Belonging to the gums. *Holder*.

To GINGLE*, jîng'-gl. 405. *v. n.* [*klincken*, Teut.] To utter a sharp, clattering noise. *Beaum. and Fl.*

To make an affected sound in periods or cadence. *Howell*.

To GINGLE, jîng'-gl. *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp, shrill, clattering noise should be made. *Pope*.

GINGLE, jîng'-gl. *n. s.* A shrill resounding noise. *Howell*. Affection in the sound of periods.

GINGLYMOID, gîng'-glê-môid. *a.* [*γινγλυμος* and *ἔιδος*.] Resembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus. *Holder*.

GINGLYMUS, gîng'-glê-mûs. *n. s.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, in the manner of a hinge; of which the elbow is an instance. *Wiseman*.

GINNET, jîn'-nêt. *n. s.* A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed.

GINSENG, jîn'-sêng. *n. s.* [Chinese.] A root brought lately into Europe, of an aromatick smell. *Hill*.

To GIP, jîp. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings. *Bailey*.

GIPON*, See **JUPPON**.

GIPSY*, jîp'-sê. 438. *n. s.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*.] A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmistry or physiognomy. *Milton*. A reproachful name for a dark complexion. *Shak*. A name of slight reproach to a woman. *Prior*.

GIPSY*, jîp'-sê. *a.* Denoting the language spoken by the gipsies. *Brand*. Denoting any jargon or cant. *Burke*.

GIPSYISM*, jîp'-sê-izm. *n. s.* The state of a gipsy. *Overbury*.

GIRANDOLE*, jîr'-ân-dôle. *n. s.* [Fr.] A large kind of branched candlestick; a chandelier.

GIRASOLE, jîr'-â-sôle. *n. s.* [*girasole*, Fr.] The herb turnsol. The opal stone.

To GIRD*, gêrd. 382, 560. *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [Gyr'dan, Sax.] To bind round. 2 *Mac. x*. To put on so as to surround or bind. *Swift*. To fasten by binding. *Milton*. To invest. *Shak*. To dress, to habit; to clothe. *Ezek. xvi*. To cover round as a garment. *Milton*. To furnish; to equip. *Milton*. To enclose; to encircle. *Milton*. To reproach; to gibe. *Shakspeare*.

¶ We may observe that the *g*, in this and similar words has the same liquid sound as in those where it is followed by a *a* and *i* long, and it may be accounted for in the same manner. 92, 160. The short *e*, which is the true sound of *i* in these words, it has been frequently observed, is not really the short sound of that letter, but of a slender, 66; and as *r*, followed by another consonant, has a tendency to lengthen the *e* as it does the *a*, 77, 81, we find the same effect produced—that of interposing the sound of *e* nearly as if written *egg-yard*, &c. See **GUARD**. *W.*

To GIRD, gêrd. *v. n.* [Gyr'd, Sax.] To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer. *Shakspeare*.

GIRD, gêrd. *n. s.* A twitch; a pang. *Tillotson*.

GIRDER, gêr'-dûr. *n. s.* The largest piece of timber in a floor. *Harris*. A satirist. *Lilly*.

GIRDLING*, gêr'-ding. *n. s.* A covering. *Isaiah, iii*.

GIRDLE*, gêr'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [Gyr'del, Sax.] Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled. *Levit. viii*. Enclosure; circumference. *Shakspeare*. The zodiac. *Bacon*. A round iron plate for baking. *Pegge*.

To GIRDL, gêr'-dl. *v. a.* To gird; to bind as with a girdle. *Shakspeare*. To enclose; to shut in; to environ. *Shakspeare*.

GIRDLBELT, gêr'-dl-bêlt. *n. s.* The belt that encircles the waist. *Dryden*.

GIRDLER, gêr'-dl-ûr. *n. s.* A maker of girdles. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

GIRE, jîre. *n. s.* [*gyrus*, Lat.] A circle described by any thing in motion.

GIRL*, gêrl. 382. *n. s.* [*kartinna*, Icelandick.] A young woman, or female child. *Shak*. [Among sportsmen.] A roebuck of two years of age. *Cham*.

GIRLHOOD*, gêrl'-hûd. *n. s.* The state of a girl. *Miss Seward*.

GIRLISH, gêrl'-îsh. *a.* Suiting a girl; youthful. *Carew*.

GIRLISHLY, gêrl'-îsh-lê. *ad.* In a girlish manner.

To GIRN*, gêrn. *v. n.* [A corruption of *grin*.] South.

GIRN*, See **To GIRN**. *Davenant*.

GIRROCK, gîr'-rôk. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Diet*.

GIRT, gêrt. 382. [See **GIRD**.] The part. pass. of *gird*.

To GIRT, gêrt. *v. a.* [*gyrt*, Icel.] To gird; to encompass; to encircle. *Thomson*.

GIRT, gêrt. *n. s.* A band by which the saddle or burthen is fixed upon the horse. *Milton*. A circular bandage. *Wiseman*. The compass measured by the girdle, or enclosing bandage. *Hammond*.

GIRTH, gêrth. 382. *n. s.* A band by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse. *B. Jonson*. The compass measured by the girdle. *Addison*.

To GIRTH, gêrth. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

To GISE Ground. *v. a.* [*gister*, old Fr.] When the owner of it does not feed it with his own stock, but takes in other cattle to graze. *Bailey*. See **To AGIST**.

GISLE, gîz'-zl. Among the English Saxons, signi-

fies a pledge : thus, *Fredgise* is a pledge of peace; *Gisbert* an illustrious pledge. *Gibson*.

GITH, glth. n. s. Guinea pepper.

GYTTERN*, n. s. [properly *cithern*; *cithara*, Lat.]

A kind of harp; a guitar; a rebeck, according to our old dictionaries. *Drayton*.

To GYTTERN*, v. a. To play on the gittern. *Milton*.

To GIVE*, giv. 157, 382. v. a. preter. gave; part. pass. given. [gi'pan, Sax.] To bestow; to confer without any price or reward. *Temple*. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver. *Gen. iii.* To put into one's possession; to consign; to impart; to communicate. *St. Matt. xxv.* To pay as price or reward, or in exchange. *Job, ii.* To yield; not to withhold. *Bacon*. To quit; to yield as due. *Ecclus.* To confer; to impart. *Gen. xvii.* To expose; to yield without retention. *Dryden*. To grant; to allow. *Rowe*. To yield; not to deny. *Rowe*. To afford; to supply. *Hooker*. To empower; to commission. *Pope*. To enable. *Hooker*. To pay. *Shak.* To utter; to vent; to pronounce. *Shak.* To exhibit; to show. *Hale*. To exhibit as the product of a calculation. *Arbutnot*. To do any act of which the consequence reaches others. *Burnet*. To exhibit; to send forth as odours from any body. *Bacon*. To addict; to apply. *Sidney*. To resign; to yield up. *Bacon*. To conclude; to suppose. *Beaumont and Fl.* —To give away. To alienate from one's self; to make over to another. *Sidney*. To give back. To return; to restore. *Atterbury*. To give forth. To publish; to tell. *Hayward*. To give the hand. To yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior. *Hooker*. To give over. To leave; to quit; to cease. *Hooker*. To addict; to attach to. *Sidney*. To conclude lost. *Suckling*. To abandon. *Hooker*. To give out. To proclaim; to publish; to utter. To show in false appearance. *Shak.* To give a person his own. To rebuke; to chide. *Dryden*. To give up. To resign; to quit; to yield. *Sidney*. To abandon. *Stillingfleet*. To deliver. *2 Sam. xxiv.* To give way. To yield; not to resist; to make room for. *Carew*.

To GIVE, giv. v. n. To rush; to fall on; to give the assault : a phrase merely French. *Dryden*. To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to thaw. *Bacon*. To move : a French phrase. *Daniel*. —To give back. To retire. *Shak.* To give in. To go back; to give way. *Bp. Hall*. To give in to : a French phrase. To adopt; to embrace. *Addison*. To give off. To cease; to forbear. *Locke*. To give over. To cease; to act no more. *Hooker*. To give out. To publish; to proclaim. *Acts, viii.* To cease; to yield. *Herbert*.

GI'VER, giv'-hr. n. s. One that gives; donor; bestower; distributor; grantor. *Milton*.

GIVES, jivz. n. s. Fetters or shackles for the feet. See GYVE.

GIVING*, giv'-ing. n. s. The act of bestowing any thing. *Pope*. The act of alleging what is not real. *Shakspeare*.

GI'ZZARD, giz'-zârd. 88, 382. n. s. [gesier, Fr.] The strong muscular stomach of a fowl. *More*. Apprehension or conception of mind; as, He frets his gizzard, he harasses his imagination. *Hudibras*.

To GLA'BREATE*, glâb'-rê-âte. v. a. [glabro, Lat.] To make plain or smooth. *Cockermar. Ob. T.*

GLA'BRITY, glâb'-rê-tê. n. s. Smoothness; baldness. *Dict.*

GLA'BROUS*, glâb'-rûs. a. Smooth, like baldness. *Evelyn*.

GLA'CIAL, glâ'-shê-âl. 113. a. Icy; made of ice; frozen.

To GLA'CIATE, glâ'-shê-âte. v. n. [glacies, Lat.] To turn into ice.

GLACIATION, glâ'-shê-â'-shûn. n. s. The act of turning into ice; ice formed. *Brown*.

GLA'CIOUS, glâ'-shûs. a. Icy; resembling ice. *Brown*.

GLA'CIS, glâ'-sis, or glâ'-sêze'. 112. n. s. [Fr.] [In fortification.] A sloping bank. *Harris*.

Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay, and Bailey, place the accent on the first syllable of this word; and only Mr. Nares and Entick on the second. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott give the a the sound it has in *glass*. The great majority of suffrages for the accent on the first syllable, which is the more agreeable to the analogy of our own language, are certainly sufficient to keep a plain Englishman in countenance for pronouncing the word in this manner; but, as it is a French word, and a military term, a military man would blush not to pronounce it à la Française; and, notwithstanding the numbers for the other manner, I cannot but think this the more fashionable. *W.*

GLAD*, glâd. a. [glæb, glab, Sax.] Cheerful; gay in a state of hilarity. *1 Kings, viii.* Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy. *Isaiah*. Pleased; elevated with joy. *Shak.* Pleasing; exhilarating. *Chaucer*. Expressing gladness. *Pope*. It is used in a familiar sense, approaching to ludicrousness. *Locke*.

To GLAD, glâd. v. a. To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate. *Chaucer*.

To GLAD*, glâd. v. n. To be glad; to rejoice. *Mas-singer. Ob. T.*

To GLA'DDEN, glâd'-dn. 103. v. a. To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate. *Addison*.

GLA'DDER, glâd'-dûr. n. s. One that makes glad; one that exhilarates. *Dryden*.

GLADE*, glâde. n. s. [hlad, Icel.] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Spenser*.

GLA'DEN, glâ'-dn. } n. s. [gladius, Lat.] Sword

GLA'DER, glâ'-dûr. } grass; a general name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge. *Ju-nius*.

GLA'DFUL*, glâd'-fûl. a. Full of joy and gladness. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

GLA'DFULNESS, glâd'-fûl-nês. n. s. Joy; gladness. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

GLA'DIATOR*, glâd'-dê-â'-tôr. 534. n. s. [Lat.] A swordplayer; a prizefighter. *Denham*.

GLA'DIATORY*, glâd'-dê-â'-tôr-ê. a. Belonging to prizefighters or swordplayers. *Bp. Reynolds*.

GLADIATORIAL*, glâd'-dê-â'-tôr-ê-âl. a. Relating to prizefighters. *Bp. Porteus*.

GLA'DIATURE*, glâd'-dê-â'-ishûre. n. s. Fencing; swordplay. *Gayton*.

GLA'DLY, glâd'-lê. ad. Joyfully; with gayety; with merriment. *Shakspeare*.

GLA'DNESS, glâd'-nês. n. s. Cheerfulness; joy; exultation. *Esther, viii.*

GLA'DSHIP*, glâd'-shîp. n. s. State of gladness. *Gower. Ob. T.*

GLA'DSOME, glâd'-sûm. a. Pleased; gay; delighted. *Spenser*. Causing joy; having an appearance of gayety. *Chaucer*.

GLA'DSOMELY, glâd'-sûm-lê. ad. With gayety and delight. *Pleasant Pathways*.

GLA'DSOMENESS, glâd'-sûm-nês. n. s. Gayety; showiness; delight.

GLAIR*, glâre. n. s. [glarea, Lat.] The white of an egg. *Chaucer*. Any viscous, transparent matter, like the white of an egg. *Fordyce*.

To GLAIR, glâre. v. a. To smear with the white of an egg.

GLAIVE*. See GLAIVE.

GLANCE*, glânse. 78, 79. n. s. [glantz, Germ.] A sudden shoot of light or splendour. *Milton*. A stroke or dart of the beam of sight. *Bacon*. A snatch of sight; a quick view. *Watts*.

To GLANCE, glânse. v. n. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour. *Spenser*. To fly off in an oblique direction. *Shak.* To strike in an oblique direction. *Pope*. To view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye. *Suckling*. To censure by oblique hints. *Shakspeare*.

To GLANCE, glânse. v. a. To move nimbly; to shoot obliquely. *Shakspeare*.

GLA'NCING*, glân'-sing. n. s. Censure by oblique hints. *Milton*.

GLA'NCINGLY, glân'-sing-lê. ad. In an oblique, broken manner; transiently. *Hakewill*.

GLAND*, glând. n. s. [glans, Lat.] An organ of

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

the body, of which there are many, secretory or absorbent. *Wiseman*.
GLANDERED*, glân'-dôrd. *a.* Having the distemper called the *glanders*. *Bp. Berkeley*.
GLANDERS, glân'-dôrd. *n. s.* [from *gland*.] In a horse, is the running of corrupt matter from the nose. *Farrier's Dict.*
GLANDIFEROUS, glân-dîf'-fê-râs. *a.* [glans and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing mass; bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns. *Mortimer*.
GLANDULAR*, glân'-dû-lâr. *a.* Pertaining to the glands.
GLANDULE §, glân'-dûle. *n. s.* [glandula, Lat.] A small gland. *Ray*.
GLANDULOSITY, glân-dû-lôs'-ê-tê. *n. s.* A collection of glands. *Brown*.
GLANDULOUS, glân'-dû-lôs. 294. *a.* Pertaining to the glands; subsisting in the glands; having the nature of glands. *Brown*.
To GLARE §, glâre. *v. n.* [glaren, Dutch.] To shine so as to dazzle the eyes. *Bacon*. To look with fierce, piercing eyes. *Shak*. To shine ostentatiously. *Felton*.
To GLARE, glâre. *v. a.* To shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear. *Milton*.
GLARE §, glâre. *n. s.* Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eye. *Dryden*. A fierce, piercing look. *Milton*.
GLARE*, glâre. *n. s.* Any viscous, transparent matter. See **GLAIR**.
GLAREOUS, glâ'-rê-ûs. *a.* [glareous, Lat.] Consisting of viscous, transparent matter, like the white of an egg.
GLARING, glâ'-rîng. *a.* Applied to any thing notorious: as, a *glaring* crime.
GLARINGLY*, glâ'-rîng-lê. *ad.* Evidently; notoriously. *The Student*.
GLASS §, glâs. 79. *n. s.* [glær, glar, Sax.] An artificial substance made by fusing fixed salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire. *Peachum*. A glass vessel of any kind. *Shak*. A looking glass; a mirror. *Isaiah*, iii.—*An hour glass*. A glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand. *Shak*.—The destined time of man's life. *Chapman*. A cup of glass used to drink in. *Shak*. The quantity of wine usually contained in a glass; a draught. *Bp. Taylor*. A perspective glass. *Milton*. A glass that shows the weight of the air. *Tatler*.
GLASS, glâs. *a.* Vitreous; made of glass. *Shak*.
To GLASS, glâs. *v. a.* To see as in a glass; to represent as in a glass or mirror. *Stedney*. To case in glass. *Shak*. To cover with glass; to glaze. *Boyle*.
GLASSBLOWER*, glâs'-blô-ûr. *n. s.* One whose business is to blow or fashion glass.
GLASSFUL*, glâs'-fûl. *n. s.* As much as is usually taken at once in a glass. *Sir T. Herbert*.
GLASSFURNACE, glâs'-fûr-nîs. *n. s.* A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction. *Locke*.
GLASSGAZING, glâs'-gâ-zîng. *a.* Final; often contemplating himself in a mirror. *Shakespeare*.
GLASSGRINDER, glâs'-grînd-ûr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to polish and grind glass. *Boyle*.
GLASSHOUSE, glâs'-hôûse. *n. s.* A house where glass is manufactured. *Addison*.
GLASSINESS*, glâs'-sê-nês. *n. s.* The making of glass. *Cotgrave*. Smoothness, like glass. *Sir W. Petty*.
GLASSLIKE*, glâs'-llke. *a.* Clear; resembling glass. *Dryden*.
GLASSMAN, glâs'-mân. 38. *n. s.* One who sells glass. *Swift*.
GLASSMETAL, glâs'-mêt-tl. *n. s.* Glass in fusion. *Bacon*.
GLASSWORK, glâs'-wûrk. *n. s.* Manufactory of glass. *Bacon*.
GLASSWORT, glâs'-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.
GLASSY, glâs'-sê. *a.* Made of glass; vitreous. *Bacon*. Resembling glass, in smoothness, lustre, or brittleness. *Shakespeare*.
GLASTONBURY *Thorn*, glâs-sn-bêr-ê-thôrn'. *n. s.* A species of medlar. *Miller*.

GLAUCOMA, glâw-kô-mâ. *n. s.* [γλαύκωμα.] A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a grayish colour, without detriment of sight. *Quincy*.
GLAUCOUS*, glâw'-kôs. *a.* [γλαυκός.] Gray, or blue. *Pennant*.
GLAVE, glâve. *n. s.* [glave, Fr.] A broad-sword; a falchion. *Spenser*.
To GLAVER §, glâv'-ûr. *v. n.* [glavr, Welsh.] To flatter; to wheedle. *South*.
GLAVERER*, glâv'-ûr-ûr. *n. s.* A flatterer. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
GLAYMORE*, glâ'-môre. *n. s.* [claidhamh, Gael. and more.] A large two-handed sword, formerly much used by the Highlanders of Scotland. *Johnson*.
To GLAZE §, glâze. *v. a.* [To glass, only accidentally varied.] To furnish with windows of glass. *Bacon*. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware. To overlay with something shining and pellucid. *Shakespeare*.
GLAZEN*, glâ'-zn. *a.* [glaren, Sax.] Resembling glass. *Wicliffe*.
GLAZIER, glâ'-zhûr. 233, 450. *n. s.* One whose trade is to make glass windows. *Moxon*.
GLEAD*. See **GLEDE**.
GLEAM §, glême. 227. *n. s.* [glæm, gleam, Sax.] Sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness. *Spenser*.
To GLEAM, glême. *v. n.* To shine with sudden coruscation. *Milton*. To shine. *Thomson*.
GLEAMING*, glê'-ming. *n. s.* A sudden shoot of light. *Thomson*.
GLEAMY, glê'-mê. *a.* Flashing; darting sudden coruscations of light. *Pope*.
To GLEAN §, glêne. 227. *v. a.* [glaner, Fr.] To gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind. *Ruth*, ii. To gather any thing thinly scattered. *Shakespeare*.
GLEAN, glêne. *n. s.* Collection made laboriously by slow degrees. *Dryden*.
GLEANER, glê'-nûr. *n. s.* One who gathers after the reapers. *Thomson*. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously. *Locke*.
GLEANNING, glê'-ning. *n. s.* The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned. *Bible*.
GLEBE §, glêbe. *n. s.* [gleba, Lat.] Turf; soil; ground. *Drayton*. The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice. *Spelman*.
GLEBOUS, glê'-bûs. *a.* Turfy. *Dict.*
GLEBY, glê'-bê. *a.* Turfy. *Prior*.
GLEDE, glêde. *n. s.* [glîda, Sax.] A kind of hawk. *Deut.*
GLEE §, glêe. *n. s.* [glîg's, Sax.] Joy; merriment; gayety. *Spenser*. A song, sung in parts; a species of catch. *Mason*.
To GLEE*, glê. } *v. n.* [gluyeren, Teut.] To squint.
To GLY*, glî. }
GLEED, glêde. *n. s.* [glêb, Sax.] A hot, glowing coal. *Chaucer*.
GLEEFUL, glê'-fûl. *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J.*
GLEEK §, glêek. *n. s.* Musick. *Shak*. A scoff; a joke. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. A game at cards. [glîc, old Fr.] *B. Jonson*.
To GLEEK, glêek. *v. n.* [glîg's, Sax.] To sneer; to gibe; to drool upon. *Shak*. To fool or spend time idly, with something of mimicry or drollery.
GLEEMAN*, glê'-mân. *n. s.* [glîgman, Sax.] A musician; a minstrel. *Fabyan*.
To GLEEN, glêen. *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish. [glîa, Icel.] *Prior*.
GLEESOME*, glê'-sôm. *a.* Full of merriment; joyous. *W. Browne*.
GLEET §, glêet. *n. s.* [glat, glæta, Icel.] A sanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a sore. *Wiseman*.
To GLEET, glêet. *v. n.* To drip or ooze with a thin, sanious liquor. *Wiseman*. To run slowly. *Cherne*.
GLEETY, glêè'-tê. *a.* Ichory; thinly sanious. *Wiseman*.
GLEN, glên. *n. s.* [gleann, Gael.] A valley; a dale; a depression between two hills. *Spenser*.

GLENE*, glène. *n. s.* [γλήνη.] [In anatomy.] The cavity or socket of the eye; any shallow cavity of bones.

GLEW §, glâ. *n. s.* [*gluten*, Lat.] A viscous cement. See **GLUE**.

To **GLEW***, glû. *v. a.* To join; to unite. *Abp. Land.*

GLE/VER*, glû'-ûr. *n. s.* One who glueth papers, parchments, or other thing. *Huloet.*

GLE/WINESS*, glû'-è-nès. *n. s.* Adhesive quality; viscousness. *Sherwood.*

GLE/WISH*, glû'-îsh. *a.* Partaking of the nature of glue. *Huloet.*

GLE/WY*, glû'-è. *a.* Adhesive; viscous. *Hakewill.*

GLIB §, glîb. *a.* [λεῖος.] Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved. *Burned.* Smooth; voluble. *Shakspeare.*

GLIB, glîb. *n. s.* A thick curled bush of hair hanging down over the eyes. *Spenser.*

To **GLIB**, glîb. *v. a.* To castrate. *Shak.* To make smooth or glib. *Bp. Hall.*

GLIBLY, glîb'-lè. *ad.* Smoothly; volubly. *Patrick.*

GLIBNESS, glîb'-nès. *n. s.* Smoothness; slipperiness. *Chapman.*

To **GLIDE** §, glîde. *v. n.* [glidan, Sax.] To flow gently and silently. *Fairfax.* To pass on without change of step. *Dryden.* To move swiftly and smoothly along. *Shakspeare.*

GLIDE, glîde. *n. s.* Lapse; act or manner of passing smoothly. *Shakspeare.*

GLIDER, glî'-dûr. *n. s.* That which glides. *Spenser.* In the north of England, a snare.

GLIF*, glîf. *n. s.* [glia, Icel.] A transient view; a glimpse.

GLIKE, glîke. *n. s.* [glik, Sax.] A sneer; a scoff; a flout.

To **GLIMMER** §, glîm'-mûr. *v. n.* [glimmer, Dan.] To shine faintly. *Shak.* To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.

GLIMMER, glîm'-mûr. *n. s.* Faint splendour; weak light. *Shak.* A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*

GLIMMERING*, glîm'-mûr'-îng. *n. s.* Faint or imperfect view. *Watson.*

To **GLIMPSE** §, glîmps. *v. n.* [from glimmer.] To appear by glimpses. *Drayton.*

GLIMPSE, glîmps. *n. s.* A weak, faint light. *Milton.*

A quick, flashing light. *Milton.* Transitory lustre. *Cowley.* Short, fleeting enjoyment. *Prior.* A short, transitory view. *Milton.* The exhibition of a faint resemblance. *Shakspeare.*

To **GLISTEN**, glîs'-sîn. 472. *v. n.* [gleissen, Germ.] To shine; to sparkle with light. *Hammond.*

To **GLISTER**, glîs'-tûr. *v. n.* [glinsteren, Teut.] To shine; to be bright. *Spenser.*

GLISTER*, glîs'-tûr. *n. s.* Lustre; glitter. *Greene.*

GLISTER. See **CLISTER**.

GLISTERINGLY*, glîs'-tûr'-îng'-lè. *ad.* Brightly; splendidly. *Sherwood.*

GLIT*. See **GLEET**.

To **GLITTER**, glîl'-tûr. *v. n.* [glitta, Icel.; glitra, Swed.] To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam. *Dryden.* To be specious; to be striking. *Young.*

GLITTER, glîl'-tûr. *n. s.* Lustre; bright show; splendour. *Milton.*

GLITTERAND, glîl'-tûr'-ând. *part.* Shining; sparkling. *Chaucer.*

GLITTERING*, glîl'-tûr'-îng. *n. s.* Lustre; gleam. *Bacon.*

GLITTERINGLY, glîl'-tûr'-îng'-lè. *ad.* Radiantly; with shining lustre. *Sherwood.*

To **GLOAM***, glôme. *v. n.* [glum, Germ.] To be sullen; to be melancholy. *Gammer Garton's Needle.*

To **GLOAR**, glôre. *v. a.* [gloeren, Dutch.] To squint; to look askew. *Skinner.* To stare.

To **GLOAT**, glôte. *v. n.* [glutta, Swed.] To cast aside glances as a timorous lover; to stare with admiration, eagerness, or desire. *Rowe.*

GLOBARD, glô'-bârd. *n. s.* [from glow.] A glow-worm.

GLOBATED, glô'-bâ-têd. *a.* [from globe.] Formed in shape of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

GLOBE §, glôbe. *n. s.* [globus, Lat.] A sphere; a

ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre. The terraqueous ball. *Stepney.* A sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky. *Cleaveland.* A body of soldiers drawn into a circle. *Milton.*

GLOBE *Amaranth*, or *Everlasting Flower*. *n. s.* A flower. *Miller.*

GLOBE *Daisy*. *n. s.* A kind of flower.

GLOBE *Fish*. *n. s.* A kind of orbicular fish.

GLOBE *Ranunculus*. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

GLOBE *Thistle*. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

To **GLOBE***, glôbe. *v. a.* To gather round together. *Milton.*

GLOBO/SE §, glô'-bôse'. *a.* [globosus, Lat.] Spherical; round. *Milton.*

GLOBO/SITY, glô'-bôs'-è-tè. *n. s.* Sphericity; sphericity. *Ray.*

GLO/BOUS, glô'-bûs. 314. *a.* Spherical; round. *Gregory.*

GLO/BULAR, glôb'-û-lâr. 535. *a.* In form of a small sphere; round; spherical. *Grew.*

GLOB/ULARIA, glôb'-û-lâ'-rè-â. *n. s.* [Lat.] A flosculous flower. *Miller.*

GLO/BULE §, glôb'-ûle. *n. s.* [globulus, Lat.] Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure; as the red particles of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

GLO/BULOUS, glôb'-û-lûs. *a.* In form of a small sphere; round. *Boyle.*

GLO/BY*, glô'-bè. *a.* Orbicular; round. *Sherwood.*

GLODE*. The old preterit of *To glide*. *Chaucer.*

To **GLO/MERATE** §, glôm'-êr-âte. *v. a.* [glomer, Lat.] To gather into a ball or sphere. *Sir T. Herbert.*

GLOMERA/TION, glôm'-êr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of forming into a ball or sphere. A body formed into a ball. *Bacon.*

GLO/MEROUS, glôm'-êr-ûs. 314. *a.* Gathered into a ball or sphere.

GLOOM §, glôdm. *n. s.* [ghum, Germ.] Imperfect darkness; dismalness; obscurity; defect of light. *Milton.* Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; sullenness.

To **GLOOM**, glôdm. *v. n.* To shine obscurely, as the twilight. *Spenser.* To be cloudy; to be dark. *Span.* *Tragedy.* To be melancholy; to be sullen.

To look darkly or dismally. *Goldsmith.*

To **GLOOM***, glôdm. *v. a.* To fill with gloom, with darkness, or dismalness. *Young.*

GLO/OMLY, glôdm'-lè. *ad.* Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dismally. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully. *Dryden.*

GLO/OMINESS, glôdm'-è-nès. *n. s.* Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dismalness. *Zeph. i.*

Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy. *Collier.*

GLO/OMY, glôdm'-è. *a.* Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal for want of light. *Milton.* Dark of complexion. *Milton.* Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart. *Thomson.*

GLORE*, glôre. *a.* [hlyre, Icel.] Fat.

GLORIA/TION*, glô-rè-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [gloriatio, Lat.] Boast; triumph. *Bp. Richardson.*

GLO/RIED, glô'-rid. 282. *a.* Illustrious; honourable. *Milton.* *Ob. J.*

GLORIFICA/TION, glô'-rè-fè-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of giving glory. *Bp. Taylor.*

To **GLORIFY** §, glô'-rè-fl. 183. *v. a.* [glorifico, Lat.] To procure honour or praise to one. *Dan iel.* To pay honour or praise in worship. *Hooker.*

To praise; to honour; to extol. *Spenser.* To exalt to glory in heaven. *St. John.*

GLORIOUS §, glô'-rè-ûs. 314. *a.* [gloriosus, Lat.] Noble; illustrious; excellent. *Dan. iii.* Boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious. *Bacon.*

GLORIOUSLY, glô'-rè-ûs'-lè. *ad.* Nobly; splendidly; illustriously. *Exod. xv.* Ostentatiously; boastingly. *B. Jonson.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bâll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

GLO'RIOUSNESS*, glô'-rê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* The state or quality of being glorious.

GLO'RY, glô'-rê. *n. s.* [*gloria*, Lat.] Praise paid in adoration. *St. Luke.* The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God. *Psalm lxxiii.* Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity. *Sidney.* Splendour; magnificence. *St. Mat.* Lustre; brightness. *Pope.* A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in picture. *South.* Pride; boastfulness; arrogance. *Wisdom.* xv. Generous pride. *Sidney.*

To GLO'RY, glô'-rê. *v. n.* To boast in; to be proud of. *Sidney.*

To GLOZE §, glôze. 437. See **To GLOZE**.

GLO'SER*, glô's-sûr. *n. s.* A commentator. *Bp. of Chichester.*

GLOSS §, glôs. 437. *n. s.* A scholium; a comment. [*γλῶσσα*.] *Hooker.* Superficial lustre. *Spenser.* An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation. *Sidney.*

To GLOSS, glôs. *v. n.* To comment. *Patrick.* To make sly remarks. *Prior.*

To GLOSS, glôs. *v. a.* To explain by comment. *Donne.* To palliate by specious exposition or representation. *Hooker.* To embellish with superficial lustre. *Dryden.*

GLOSSA'RIAL*, glôs-sâ-rê-âl. *a.* Relating to a glossary.

GLO'SSARIST*, glôs'sâ-rîst. *n. s.* One who writes a gloss or commentary. *Warton.* One who writes a dictionary of obscure or antiquated words. *Tyrwhitt.*

GLO'SSARY, glôs'sâ-rê. *n. s.* [*glossarium*, Lat.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words. *Stillingfleet.*

GLOSSA'TOR, glôs-sâ-tûr. *n. s.* A writer of glosses; a commentator. *Bp. Barlow.*

GLO'SSER, glôs'sûr. *n. s.* A scholiast; a commentator. *L. Addison.* A polisher.

GLO'SSINESS, glôs-sê-nês. *n. s.* Smooth polish; superficial lustre. *Boyle.*

GLO'SSIST*, glôs-sîst. *n. s.* A writer of glosses. *Milton.*

GLOSSO'GRAPHER, glôs-sôg'-grâ-fûr. *n. s.* A scholiast; a commentator. *Hayward.*

GLOSSO'GRAPHY, glôs-sôg'-grâ-tê. 518. *n. s.* [*γλῶσσα* and *γραφία*.] The writing of commentaries.

GLOSSY, glôs'sê. *a.* Shining; smoothly polished. *Bacon.* Specious. *Boswell.*

GLO'TTIS*, glô't-tîs. *n. s.* [*γλωττίς*.] [In anatomy.] A cleft or chink in the larynx, serving for the formation of the voice; it is in the form of a little tongue. *Smith.*

To GLOUR*. See **To GLOAR**.

To GLOUT §, glôût. 313. *v. n.* [*gloa*, Goth.] To pout; to look sullen. *Chapman.*

To GLOUT*, glôût. *v. a.* To gaze; to view attentively. *Transl. of the Bible.*

GLOVE §, glûv. 165. *n. s.* [*glope*, Sax.] Cover of the hands. *Drayton.*

To GLOVE, glûv. *v. a.* To cover as with a glove. *Shakespeare.*

GLOVER, glûv'-ûr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to make or sell gloves. *Shakespeare.*

To GLOW §, glô. 324. *n. s.* [*glopan*, Sax.] To be heated so as to shine without flame. *Spenser.* To burn with vehement heat. *Addison.* To feel heat of body. *Addison.* To exhibit a strong bright colour. *Milton.* To feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy. *Addison.* To rage or burn as a passion. *Dryden.*

To GLOW, glô. *v. a.* To make hot so as to shine. *Shakespeare.* Ob. J.

GLOW, glô. *n. s.* Shining heat. Vehemence of passion. Brightness or vividness of colour. *Shak.*

To GLOW'ER*. See **To GLOUR**.

GLOWINGLY*, glô'-îng-lê. *ad.* In a shining manner; brightly. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* With passion; with admiration, love, or desire.

GLOWWORM, glô'-wûrm. *n. s.* A small creeping grub with a luminous tail. *Shakespeare.*

To GLOZE §, glôze. *v. n.* [*glepan*, Sax.] To flatter; to wheedle. *Spenser.* To comment. *Th.* should be gloss. *Shakespeare.*

To GLOZE over*. *v. a.* To palliate by specious exposition.

GLOZE, glôze. *n. s.* Flattery; insinuation. *Shak.* Specious show; gloss: not used. *Sidney.*

GLOZER, glô'-zûr. *n. s.* A flatterer; a liar. *Gyford.*

GLO'ZING*, glô'-zîng. *n. s.* Specious representation. *Mouradgu.*

GLUE §, glû. *n. s.* [*ghu*, Fr.] A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a jelly; any viscous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; a cement. *Bacon.*

To GLUE, glû. *v. a.* To join with a viscous cement. *Shak.* To hold together. *Newton.* To join; to unite; to inviscate. *Tillotson.*

GLUEBOILER, glû'-bôil-ûr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to make glue.

GLUER, glû'-ûr. *n. s.* 98. One who cements with glue.

GLUEY*. See **GLEWY**.

GLUEYNESSE*. See **GLEWINESS**.

GLU'ISH*, glû'-îsh. *a.* Partaking of the nature of glue. *Sherwood.*

To GLUM*, glûm. *v. n.* [from *gloom*.] To look sourly; to be sour of countenance. *Chaucer.*

GLUM*, glûm. *n. s.* Sullenness of aspect; a frown. *Skelton.*

GLUM, glûm. *a.* Sullen; stubbornly grave; melancholy; dull. *Guardian.*

GLUMMY*, glûm'-mê. *a.* Dark; dismal for want of light. *Knight.*

To GLUT §, glût. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, Fr.] To swallow; to devour. *Milton.* To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency. *Bacon.* To feast or delight even to satiety. *Milton.* To overfill; to load. *Arbutnot.* To saturate. *Boyle.*

GLUT, glût. *n. s.* That which is gorged or swallowed. *Milton.* Plenty even to loathing and satiety. *Milton.* More than enough; overmuch. *B. Jonson.* Anything that fills up a passage. *Woodward.*

To GLUTINATE*, glû'-tê-nâ-te. *v. a.* [*glutino*, Lat.] To join with glue; to cement. *Bailey.*

GLUTINA'TION*, glû-tê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of joining with glue. *Bailey.*

GLUTINATIVE*, glû-tê-nâ-tîv. *a.* Tenacious.

GLUTINO'SITY*, glû-tê-nô's'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Glutinousness. *Cotgrave.*

GLUTINOUS §, glû-tê-nûs. *a.* Gluy; viscous; tenacious. *Bacon.*

GLUTINOUSNESS, glû-tê-nûs-nês. *n. s.* Viscosity; tenacity. *Cheyne.*

GLUT'TON §, glût'-t'n. 170. *n. s.* [*gluto*, Lat.] One who indulges himself too much in eating. *Bacon.* One eager of any thing to excess. *Cowley.* A species of bear. *Pennant.*

⚔ Though the second syllable of this word suppresses the *o*, the compounds seem to preserve it. This, however, is far from being regular; for, if we were to form compounds of *cotton*, *button*, or *mutton*, as *cottony*, *buttony*, *muttony*, &c., we should as certainly suppress the last *o* in the compounds as in the simples.—See *Principles*, No. 103. *W.*

To GLUT'TON*, glût'-t'n. *v. a.* To load; to glut; to overfill. *Lovelace.*

To GLUT'TONISE, glût'-tûn-îze. *v. n.* To play the glutton; to be luxurious. *Hallywell.*

GLUT'TONOUS, glût'-tûn-ûs. *a.* Given to excessive feeding. *Raleigh.*

GLUT'TONOUSLY, glût'-tûn-ûs-lê. *ad.* With the voracity of a glutton.

GLUT'TONY, glût'-tûn-ê. [See **GLUTTON**.] *n. s.* [*gloutomie*, Fr.] Excess of eating; luxury of the table. *Holyday.*

GLUY, glû-ê. *a.* Viscous; tenacious; glutinous. *Harvey.*

GLYCO'NIAN*, gil-kô'-nê-ân. } *a.* [*glyconium*,
GLYCO'NICK*, gil-kôn'-îk. } Lat.] Denoting
a kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry. *Johnson.*

GLYN, glîn. *n. s.* [Irish.] A hollow between two mountains. *Spenser.* See **GLEN**.

GLYPH §*, glîf. *n. s.* [γλυφή.] [In sculpture or architecture.] Any kind of ornamental cavity. *Chambers.*

GLYPHICK*, glîf'-îk. *n. s.* A picture or figure, by which a word was implied; usually *hieroglyphick*.

GLYPTICK*, glîp'-îk. *n. s.* The art of engraving figures on precious stones.

GLYPTOGRAPHICK*, glîp-tô-grâf'-îk. *a.* [γλυπτὸς and γράφω.] Describing the methods of engraving figures on precious stones. *Brit. Crit.*

GLYPTOGRAPHY*, glîp-tôg'-râ-fê. *n. s.* A description of the art of engraving upon gems. *Brit. Crit.*

To GNAR, nâr. } *v. n.* [gnýrnan, Sax.] **To**
To GNARL, nârl. 384. } growl; to murmur; to
snarl. *Spenser.*

GNARLED, nâr'-léd. *a.* Knotty. *Shakspeare.*

To GNASH §, nâsh. 384. *v. a.* [gnaschen, Dutch.]

To strike together; to clash. *Ecclesi.*

To GNASH, nâsh. *v. n.* To grind or collide the teeth. *Psalm.* To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl. *Spenser.*

GNASHING*, nâsh'-îng. *n. s.* Collision of the teeth in rage or pain. *St. Matthew.*

GNAT §, nât. 384. *n. s.* [gnæet, Sax.] A small winged stinging insect. *Shakspeare.* Any thing proverbially small. *St. Matthew.*

GNATFLOWER, nât-flô-ûr. *n. s.* The bee-flower.

GNATHONICAL §*, nâ-thôn'-ê-kâl. *a.* [gnathonicus, Lat.] Deceitful in words; flattering; like a snail or parasite. *Bullockar.*

GNATHONICALLY*, nâ-thôn'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.* Flatteringly; deceitfully. *Cockram.*

GNATSNAPPER, nât'-snâp-pûr. *n. s.* A bird that lives by catching gnats. *Hawcill.*

GNATWORM*, nât'-wûrm. *n. s.* A small water insect produced of a guat.

To GNAW §, nâw. 384. *v. a.* [gnaȝan, Sax.] To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion. *Chapman.* To bite by agony or rage. *Shak.* To wear away by biting. *Shak.* To fret; to waste; to corrode. To pick with the teeth. *Dryden.*

To GNAW, nâw. *v. n.* To exercise the teeth. *Sidney.*

GNAWER, nâw'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that gnaws. *Bp. Andrews.*

To GNIBBLE*, nîb'-bl. See **To NIBBLE**.

GNOFF*, nôf. *n. s.* A miser. *Comment. upon Chaucer's Mill Tale.*

GNOME §*, nôme. *n. s.* [γνώμη.] A brief reflection, worthy to be remembered. *Peachment.* One of those invisible people, who are fabled to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to fill it to the centre. *Pope.*

GNOMICAL*, nôm'-ê-kâl. *a.* Sententious; containing maxims or reflections. *Conference at Hampton Court.*

GNOMOLOGICAL*, nôm-ô-lôdjê'-ê-kâl. } *a.* Per-
GNOMOLOGICK*, nôm-ô-lôdjê'-îk. } taining to
gnomology. *Ash.*

GNOMOLOGY*, nô-môl'-ô-jê. *n. s.* [γνώμη and λογος.] A collection of maxims and reflections. *Miltoe.*

GNOMON §. nô'-môn. 384. *n. s.* [γνώμων.] The hand or pin of a dial. *Harris.*

GNOMONICK*, nô-môn'-îk. } *a.* Pertaining to
GNOMONICAL*, nô-môn'-ê-kâl. } the art of dial-
ling. *Chambers.*

GNOMONICKS, nô-môn'-îks. 509. *n. s.* [γνώμονικη.] A science which teaches to find the just proportion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and moon dials. *Trevoux.*

GNOSTICISM*, nôs-tê-sîzm. *n. s.* The heresy of the Gnosticks. *More.*

GNOSTICK*, nôs'-îk. *n. s.* [γνωστικός.] One of the earliest heretics. *Tillotson.*

GNOSTICK*, nôs'-îk. *a.* Relating to the heresy of the Gnosticks. *Percy.*

To GO §. gô. *v. n.* pret. *I went; I have gone.* [ȝan, Sax.] To walk; to move step by step. *Shak.* To move, not stand still. *St. Matt. xxvi.* To walk solemnly. *Hooker.* To walk leisurely, not run. *Shak.* To march or walk a-foot. *Numb. xx.* To

travel; to journey. *Milton.* To proceed; to make a progress. *Dryden.* To remove from place to place. *Shak.* To depart from a place; to remove from a place. *Shak.* To move or pass in any manner, or to any end. *Tusser.* To pass in company with others. *Jer. xxxi.* To proceed in any course of life, good or bad. *Ezek. xlv.* To proceed in mental operations. *Digby.* To take any road. *Deut. ii.* To march in a hostile or warlike manner. *Shak.* To change state or opinion for better or worse. *Bacon.* To apply one's self. *Sidney.* To have recourse to. *1 Cor.* To be about to do. *Locke.* To shift; to pass life not quite well. *Locke.* To decline; to tend towards death or ruin. *Shak.* To be in party or design. *Dryden.* To escape. *2 Macc. xii.* To tend to any act. *Shak.* To be uttered. *Addison.* To be talked of; to be known. *Addison.* To pass; to be received. *Sidney.* To move by mechanism. *Bacon.* To be in motion from whatever cause. *Shak.* To move in any direction. *2 Kings, xx.* To flow; to pass; to have a course. *Dryden.* To have any tendency. *Dryden.* To be in a state of compact or partnership. *L'Estrange.* To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles. *Hooker.* To be pregnant. *Shak.* To pass; not to remain. *Judges, xvi.* To pass; not to be retained. *Shak.* To be expended. *Felton.* To be in order of time or place. *Watts.* To reach or be extended to any degree. *Locke.* To extend to consequences. *L'Estrange.* To reach by effects. *Wilkins.* To extend in meaning. *Dryden.* To spread; to be dispersed; to reach. *Tate.* To have influence; to be of weight to be of value. *Temple.* To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth. *Arbuthnot.* To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient. *Bacon.* To fall out, or terminate; to succeed. *Shak.* To be in any state. *Job, xx.* To proceed in train or consequence. *Shak.—To go about.* To attempt; to endeavour; to set one's self to any business. *South.* *To go aside.* To err; to deviate from the right. *Numb. v.* *To go between.* To interpose; to moderate between two. *Shak.* *To go by.* To pass away unnoticed. *Shak.* To find or get in the conclusion. *Milton.* To observe as a rule. *Sharp.* *To go down.* To be swallowed; to be received, not rejected. *Dryden.* *To go in and out.* To do the business of life. *Psalm.* To be at liberty. *St. John, x.* *To go off.* To die; to go out of life; to debase. *Shak.* To depart from a post. *Shak.* To fire. *Hudibras.* *To go on.* To make attack. *B. Jonson.* To proceed. *Sidney.* *To go over.* To revolt; to betake himself to another party. *Addison.* *To go out.* To go upon any expedition. *Shak.* To be extinguished. *Bacon.* To proceed formally: still an academical phrase; as, to go out grand compounder. *Funshawe.* *To go through.* To perform thoroughly; to execute. *Sidney.* To suffer; to undergo. *Arbuthnot.* *To go upon.* To take as a principle. *Addison.*

GO TO, gô-tô'. *interj.* Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation. Also a phrase of exhortation or encouragement. *Genesis, xi.*

GO-BY, gô'-bl'. *n. s.* Delusion; artifice; circumvention; over-reach.

GO-CART, gô'-kârt. *n. s.* A machine in which children are enclosed to teach them to walk. *Prior.*

GOAD §, gôde. 295. *n.* [ȝôde, Sax.] A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward. *Ecclus. xxxviii.*

To GOAD, gôde. *v. a.* To prick or drive with the goad. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate. *Shak.*

GOAL, gôle. 295. *n. s.* [ȝoule, Fr.] The landmark set up to bound a race; the point marked out to which racers run. *Milton.* The starting post. *Dryden.* The final purpose; the end to which a design tends. *Dryden.* Sometimes improperly for goal or jav.

To GOAM*. See **To GAUM**.

GOAR §, gôre. 295. *n. s.* [goror, Welsh.] Any edging sewed upon cloth to strengthen it; a slip of

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, bùll, —dill; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

cloth or linen, inserted in order to widen a garment in any particular place. *Chaucer*.

GO'ARISH*, gòr'-ish. a. Patched; mean; doggerel. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

GOAT*, gòte. 295. n. s. [ȝat, Sax.] A ruminant animal, that seems a middle species between deer and sheep. *Shakespeare*.

GOATBEARD, gòt'-bèerd. n. s. A plant.

GOATCHAFER, gòt'-ishà-für. n. s. A kind of beetle. *Bailey*.

GOATFISH*, gòt'-fìsh. n. s. A fish, caught in the Mediterranean.

GOATHERD, gòt'-hèrd. n. s. [ȝat and hýrd, Sax.] One whose employment is to tend goats. *Spenser*.

GOATISH, gòt'-ish. a. Resembling a goat in any quality, as, rankness; lust. *Shakespeare*.

GOATMARJORAM, gòt'-màr'-jùr-ùm. n. s. Goatbeard.

GOATMILKER, gòt'-milk-ür. n. s. A kind of owl, so called from sucking goats. *Bailey*.

GOAT'S RUE, gòt'-ròo. n. s. A plant. *Hill*.

GOATSUCKER*, gòt'-sùk-ür. n. s. The bird *caprimulgus*.

GOATS-THORN, gòt'-thòrn. n. s. An herb.

GOB, gòb. n. s. [gob, old Fr.] A small quantity. *L'Estrange*. A mouthful.

GOBBET*, gòb'-bit. n. s. A mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once. *Wicliffe*.

To GOBBET, gòb'-bit. v. a. To swallow at a mouthful. *L'Estrange*.

GOBBETLY*, gòb'-bít-lè. ad. In pieces. *Huloet*. Ob. T.

To GOBBLE*, gòb'-bl. 405. v. a. [from gob.] To swallow hastily with tumult and noise. *L'Estrange*.

To GOBBLE*, gòb'-bl. v. n. To make a noise in the throat, as the turkey does. *Prior*.

GOBBLEGUT*, gòb'-bl-gùt. n. s. A greedy feeder. *Sherwood*.

GOBBLER, gòb'-bl-ür. n. s. One that devours in haste.

GOBETWEEN, gò'-bè-twèèn. n. s. One that transacts business by running between two parties. *Milton*.

GOBLET, gòb'-lèt. n. s. [gobelet, Fr.] A bowl or cup, that holds a large draught. *Denham*.

GOBLIN, gòb'-lin. n. s. [gobelin, Fr.] An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom. *Locke*. A fairy; an elf. *Spenser*.

GOD*, gòd. n. s. [ȝod, Sax.] which likewise signifies good. The Supreme Being. *St. John*. A false god; an idol. *Ezod*. xxii. Any person or thing deified, or too much honoured. *Phil*. iii.

To GOD, gòd. v. a. To deify; to exalt to divine honours. *Shakespeare*.

GOD'S PENNY*, n. s. An earnest penny. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

GO'DCHILD, gòd'-shìld. n. s. A term of spiritual relation; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and promised to see educated as a Christian.

GO'DDAUGHTER, gòd'-dàw-tùr. n. s. A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism. *Shakespeare*.

GO'DDESS, gòd'-dès. n. s. A female divinity. *Shak*.

GODDESS-LIKE, gòd'-dès-like. a. Resembling a goddess. *Shakespeare*.

GO'DFATHER, gòd'-fà-thùr. n. s. [ȝodfæder, Sax.] The sponsor at the font. *Bacon*.

GO'DHEAD, gòd'-hèd. n. s. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature. *Althaus*. *Creed*. A deity in person; a god or goddess. *Acts*. xvii.

GO'DLESS, gòd'-lès. a. [ȝoblear, Sax.] Without sense of duty to God; atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious. *Hooker*.

GO'DLESSNESS*, gòd'-lès-nès. n. s. The state of being wicked. *Bp. Hall*.

GO'DLIKE, gòd'-like. a. Divine; resembling a divinity; supremely excellent. *Milton*.

GO'DLILY*, gòd'-lè-lè. ad. Righteously; piously. *Henry Wharton*.

GO'DLING, gòd'-ling. n. s. A little divinity; a diminutive god. *Dryden*.

GO'DLINESS, gòd'-lè-nès. n. s. Piety to God. 2 *Pet*. i. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion. *Hooker*.

GO'DLY, gòd'-lè. a. Pious towards God. *Common Prayer*. Good; righteous; religious. *Ps*. xii.

GO'DLY, gòd'-lè. ad. Piously; righteously. *Hooker*.

GO'DMOTHER, gòd'-mùth-ür. n. s. [ȝodmòder, Sax.] A woman who has undertaken sponsorship in baptism. *Rubrick*. *Common Prayer*.

GO'DSHIP, gòd'-shìp. n. s. The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity. *Prior*.

GO'DSIB*. See GOSSIP.

GO'DSMITH*, gòd'-smìth. n. s. A maker of idols. *Dryden*.

GO'DSON, gòd'-sùn. n. s. [ȝod'sun, Sax.] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font. *Shak*.

GO'DWARD, gòd'-wàrd. ad. Toward God. 2 *Cor*.

GO'DWIT, gòd'-wìt. n. s. [ȝod and weide, Icel.] A bird of particular delicacy. *Cowley*.

GO'DYELD, { gòd'-yèld. } ad. [corrupted from GO'DYIELD, { gòd'-yèeld. } God shield or protect.] A term of thanks. *Shakespeare*. Ob. J.

GOEL, gòl. a. [ȝeolepe, Sax.] Yellow. *Tusser*. An old word.

GO'EN*, part. preter. of go; formerly so written.

GO'ER, gò'-ür. n. s. One that goes; a runner. *Shak*.

A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking, good or bad. *Watton*. One that transacts business between two parties: in an ill sense. *Shak*. A term often applied to a horse; as, He is a good goer, a safe goer. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. The foot. *Chapman*.

GO'ETY*, gò'-è-tè. n. s. [ȝonreia.] A kind of magic; an invocation of evil spirits. *Hallywell*.

GOFF*, gòf. n. s. [ȝoffe, old Fr.] A foolish clown. A game. See GOLF.

GOFFISH*, gòf'-fìsh. a. Foolish; indiscreet. *Chaucer*.

GOG*, gòg. n. s. [See AGOG.] Haste; desire to go. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

To GO'GGLE*, gòg'-gl. 405. v. n. [ȝagr, Icel.] To strain the eyes; to roll the eyes. *Sidney*.

GO'GGLE*, gòg'-gl. n. s. A stare; a bold or strained look. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. In the plural: blinds for horses that are apt to take fright; glasses worn by persons to defend the eye from dust.

GO'GGLE*, gòg'-gl. a. Staring; having full eyes. *B. Jonson*.

GO'GGLE-EYED, gòg'-gl-ide. 283. a. Having eyes ready to start, as it were, out of the head. *Ascham*.

GO'GGLED*, gòg'-gld. a. Prominent; staring. *Sir T. Herbert*.

GO'ING, gò'-ing. n. s. The act of walking. *Shak*. Pregnancy. *Grew*. Departure. *Milton*. Proceeding; series of conduct. *Job*, xxxiv.

To GOKE*. See To GOWK.

GO'LA, gò'-là. n. s. The same with cymatrum. *Addison*.

GOLD*, gòld, or gòld. 164. n. s. [ȝold, Sax.] The heaviest, and most dense, the most simple, the most ductile, and most fixed, of all bodies; not to be injured either by air or fire, and seeming incorruptible. *Hill*. Money. *Shak*. Any thing pleasing or valuable. *Shak*. A flower. *Chaucer*.

3 It is much to be regretted, that the second sound of this word is grown much more frequent than the first. It is not easy to guess at the cause of this unmeaning deviation from the general rule; but the effect is, to impoverish the sound of the language, and to add to its irregularities. It has not, however, like some other words, irrevocably lost its true pronunciation. Rhyme still claims its right to the long open o, as in *bold*, *cold*, *fold*, &c.

"Judges and senates have been bought for gold;

"Esteem and love were never to be sold."

"Now Europe's laurels on their brows behold,

"But stained with blood, or ill exchanged for gold."

Pope.

And solemn speaking, particularly the language of Scripture, indispensably requires the same sound.

With these established authorities in its favour, it is a disgrace to the language to suffer indolence and vul-

- garity to corrupt it into the second sound.—See *WIND*. But, since it is generally corrupted, we ought to keep this corruption from spreading, by confining it, as much as possible, to familiar objects and familiar occasions; thus *goldbeater*, *goldfinch*, *goldfinder*, *golding*, and *goldsmith*, especially when a proper name, as, *Dr. Goldsmith*, may admit of the second sound of *o*, but not *golden*, as the *golden age*. *W.*
- GOLD** of *Pleasure*. *n. s.* A plant.
- GOLDBEATEN***, gòld'-bè-t'n. *a.* Gilded; covered with gold. *Pierce Ploughman.*
- GOLDBEATER**, gòld'-bè-tûr. *n. s.* One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold. *Boyle.*
- GOLDBEATER'S SKIN**, gòld'-bè-tûrz-skin'. *n. s.* The *intestinum rectum* of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, by which the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds. *Mortimer.*
- GOLDBOUND**, gòld'-bôund. *a.* Encompassed with gold. *Shakespeare.*
- GOLDEN**, gòld'-da. 103. *a.* Made of gold; consisting of gold. *Dan. iii.* Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent. *Shak.* Yellow; of the colour of gold. *Mortimer.* Excellent; valuable. *Shak.* Happy; resembling the age of gold. *Shakespeare.*
- GOLDEN NUMBER***, *n. s.* The number which shows the year of the moon's cycle. *Wheatley.*
- GOLDEN ROD***, *n. s.* A plant.
- GOLDEN RULE***, *n. s.* [In arithmetic.] The Rule of Three, or Rule of Proportion.
- GOLDEN SACRIFICE**, *n. s.* An herb.
- GOLDENLY**, gòld'-du-lê. *ad.* Delightfully; splendidly. *Shakespeare.*
- GOLDFINCH**, gòld'-flush. *n. s.* [gòldf'inc, Sax.] A singing bird, so named from his golden colour. *Carew.*
- GOLDFINDER**, gòld'-flnd-ûr. *n. s.* One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes. *Swift.*
- GOLDBEAT**, gòld'-hâm-mûr. *n. s.* A kind of bird. *Dict.*
- GOLDING**, gòld'-îng. *n. s.* A sort of apple. *Dict.*
- GOLDHILT***, gòld'-hîlt'-êd. *a.* Having a golden hilt.
- GOLDFLEAF***, gòld'-lêëf. *n. s.* Beaten gold.
- GOLDNEY**, gòld'-nè. *n. s.* A fish: the *gilthead*. *Dict.*
- GOLDPLEASURE**, gòld'-plêzh-ûre. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*
- GOLDPROOF***, gòld'-prôôf. *a.* Able to resist the temptation of gold. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
- GOLDSIZE**, gòld'-sîze. *n. s.* A glue of a golden colour; glue used by gilders. *Peachment.*
- GOLDSMITH**, gòld'-smith. *n. s.* [gòldsmîð, Sax.] One who manufactures gold. *Shak.* A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands. *Ld. Clarendon.*
- GOLDYLOCKS**, gòld'-ê-lôks. *n. s.* A plant. *B. Jonson.*
- GOLF***, gòlf. *n. s.* [kolf, Dutch and Sw.] A game played with a ball and a club or bat. It consists in driving the ball from one hole to another; and he who drives his ball into the hole with the fewest strokes, is the winner. *Strutt.*
- GOLL**, gòl. *n. s.* [γολόν.] Hands; paws; claws. *Sidney.*
- GOLORE***, gò-lôre'. *n. s.* [gleire, Irish.] Abundance.
- GOM***, gôm. *n. s.* [guma, Goth.] A man. *Pierce Ploughman's Vision.* Ob. *T.*
- GO'MAN***, gò-mân. *n. s.* A man. *Whiter.* Ob. *T.*
- GOME**, gôme. *n. s.* The black grease of a cart-wheel; probably a corruption of *oom*.
- GOMPHOSIS**, gôm-fô'-sîs. *n. s.* [γόμφωσις.] A particular form of articulation. The connexion of a tooth to its socket. *Wiseman.*
- GO'NDOLA**, gôn'-dò-lâ. *n. s.* [gondola, Ital.] A boat much used in Venice; a small boat. *Spenser.*
- GONDOLIER**, gôn-dò-lêër'. *n. s.* One that rows a gondola. *Shakespeare.*
- GONE**, gôn. *part. preter.* [from *go*.] Advanced; forward in progress. *Mortimer.* Ruined; undone. *Shak.* Past. *Shak.* Lost; departed. *Acts, xvi.* Dead; departed from life. *Oldham.*
- GO'NFALON**, gôn'-fâ-lôn. } 166. *n. s.* [gonfanon, GO'NFALON] gôn'-fâ-nûn. } Fr. *gonfalone*, Ital.] An ensign; a standard. *Chaucer.* *Milton.*
- GO'NFALONIER***, gôn-fâl-ô-nêër'. *n. s.* A chief standard-bearer. *Bp. Wren.*
- GONG***, gông. *n. s.* A draught, or privy; a jakes [gông, Sax.] *Chaucer.* An instrument of a circular form, made of brass, which the Asiatics strike with a large wooden mallet.
- GONIO METER**, gô-nè-ôm'-ê-tûr. *n. s.* [γωνία and μέτρον.] An instrument for measuring angles.
- GONIOMETRICAL***, gô-nè-ô-mê't-rè-kâl. *a.* *Goniometrical* lines are used for measuring the quantity of angles. *Chambers.*
- GO'NORRHOEA**, gôn-ôr-rè'-â. *n. s.* [γόνος and ῥεω.] A morbid running of venereal humors. *Woodward.*
- GOOD**, gûd. 307. *a.* comp. *better*, superl. *best.* [gôd, Sax.] Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired. Not bad; not ill. *Gen. i.* Proper; fit; convenient. *Bacon.* Conducive to happiness. *Gen. ii.* Uncorrupted; undamaged. *Locke.* Wholesome; salubrious. *Prior.* Medicinal; salutary. *Bacon.* Pleasant to the taste. *Proverbs, xxiv.* Complete; full. *Addison.* Useful; valuable. *Collier.* Sound; not false; not fallacious. *Atterbury.* Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held. *Watton.* Confirmed; attested; valid. *Smith.* With as preceding: as good as, no better than. *Heb. xi.* With as preceding. No worse. *Knolles.* Well qualified; not deficient. *Locke.* Skillful; ready; dexterous. *South.* Happy; prosperous. *Spenser.* Honourable. *Milton.* Cheerful; gay. *Addison.* Considerable; not small, though not very great. *Acts, xv.* Elegant; decent; delicate; with breeding. *Addison.* Real; serious; not feigned. *Shak.* Rich; able to fulfil engagements. *Shak.* Victorious; pious; religious. *Rom. v.* Kind; soft; benevolent. *Sidney.* Favourable; loving. *Psalms lxxiii.* Companionable; sociable; merry. *Shak.* It is sometimes used as an epithet of slight contempt, or in a ludicrous sense. *Spenser.* Hearty; earnest; not dubious. *Sidney.*—*In good sooth.* Really; seriously. *Shak.* *In good time.* Not too fast. *Collier.* Opportunely. *Shak.* A colloquial expression for time enough: as, We are in good time for the occasion. *Good* [To make.] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon. *Bacon.* To confirm; to establish. *Shak.* To perform. *Waller.* To supply. *L'Estrange.*
- GOOD**, gûd. *n. s.* That which physically contributes to happiness; benefit; advantage; the contrary to evil. *Locke.* Prosperity; advancement. *B. Jonson.* Earnest; not jest. *L'Estrange.* Moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue; righteousness; piety. *Psalms xxxiv.* Property. *Chaucer.* That which is right and fit. *Spenser.*
- GOOD**, gûd. *ad.* Well; not ill; not amiss. Reasonably; as, good cheap. 2 *Esdr. xvi.*—*As good.* No worse. *Milton.*
- GOOD**, gûd. *interj.* Well! right!
- To GOOD***, gûd. *v. a.* [goeda, Su. Goth.] To mature. *Bp. Hall.*
- GOOD-BREEDING***, gûd-brêëd'-îng. *n. s.* Elegance of manners derived from a good education.
- GOOD-BY***, gûd-bl. *ad.* [a contraction of *God*, or *good*, be with you.] A familiar way of bidding farewell.—It should be written, properly, *Good b'ye*.
- GOOD-CONDITION**, gûd-kôn-dîsh'-ûn-d. 362. *a.* Without ill qualities or symptoms. *Sharp.*
- GOOD-DEN***, gûd'-dên. *ad.* A form of wishing; a contraction of *good-dayen*, the Saxon plural of *day*.
- GOOD-FELLOW**, gûd-fêl'-lò. *n. s.* A jolly companion.
- GOOD-FELLOWSHIP**, gûd-fêl'-lò-shîp. *n. s.* Merry or jolly society.
- To GOOD-FELLOW***, gûd-fêl'-lò. *v. a.* To make a jolly companion; to besot. *Felham.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—díl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

GOOD-HUMOUR, gùd-yù'-mùr. *n. s.* A cheerful and agreeable temper of mind.
GOOD-HUMoured, gùd-yù'-mùrd. *a.* Cheerful.
GOOD-HUMouredLY*, gùd-yù'-mùrd-lè. *ad.* In a cheerful way. *Wakefield.*
GOOD-MANNERS*, gùd-màn'-nùrz. *n. s.* Habitual propriety of manners. *Lord Halifax.*
GOOD-NATURE, gùd-nà'-tshùre. *n. s.* Kindness; habitual benevolence.
GOOD-NATURED, gùd-nà'-tshùrd. *a.* Habitually benevolent.
GOOD-NATUREDLY*, gùd-nà'-tshùre-èd-lè. *ad.* In a kind, benevolent manner. *Graves.*
GOOD-NOW, gùd'-nòù. *interj.* In good time; *a la bonne heure*. *Shak.* A soft exclamation of wonder. *Dryden.*
GOOD-SPEED*, gùd'-spèèd. *n. s.* An old form of wishing success; success itself. *Middleton.*
GOOD-WILL, gùd'-wìll. *n. s.* Benevolence; kindness. Earnestness; heartiness.
GOO'DING*, gùd'-ìng. *n. s.* A custom by women only, who ask alms, and in return wish all that is good.
GOO'DLESS*, gùd'-lès. *a.* Without goods or money. *Chaucer.*
GOO'DLIHOOD. See **GOODLYHEAD**.
GOO'DLINESS, gùd'-lè-nès. *n. s.* Beauty; grace; elegance. *Sidney.*
GOO'DLY, gùd'-lè. *a.* Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid. *Sidney.* Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid. *Dryden.* Happy; desirable; gay. *Spenser.*
GOO'DLY, gùd'-lè. *ad.* Excellently. *Spenser.*
GOO'DLYHEAD, gùd'-lè-hèd. *n. s.* Grace; goodness. *Spenser.* *Ob. T.*
GOO'DMAN, gùd'-màn. *n. s.* A slight appellation of civility. *Shak.* A rustic term of compliment; gaffer. *Shak.* A familiar term for husband. *Prov. vii.* The master of a family. *St. Matt. xxiv.*
GOO'DNESS, gùd'-nès. *n. s.* Desirable qualities either moral or physical; kindness; favour. *Hooker.*
GOODS, gùdz. *n. s.* Movables in a house. *Chapman.* Personal or movable estate; formerly used in the singular number. *Leslie.* Wares; freight; merchandisc. *Raleigh.*
GOO'DSHIP*, gùd'-shìp. *n. s.* Favour; kindness. *Gower.* *Ob. T.*
GOO'DY, gùd'-dè. *n. s.* [corrupted from *goodwife*.] A low term of civility used to mean persons. *Spenser.*
GOO'DYSHIP, gùd'-dè-shìp. *n. s.* The quality of goody. *Hudibras.*
GOO'DWIFE*, gùd'-wìfe. *n. s.* The mistress of a family. *Burton.*
GOODWO'MAN*, gùd'-wùm-àn. *n. s.* The mistress of a family in the lower walks of life. *Evelyn.*
GOOSE ð, gòòse. *n. s.* plural *geese*. [ðor, Sax.] A large waterfowl proverbially noted for foolishness. *Shakespeare.* A tailor's smoothing iron. *Shakespeare.*
GOOSEBERRY, gòdz'-bèr-è. *n. s.* [perhaps *goss berry* or *thorn berry*.] A berry and tree. *Miller.*
GOOSEBERRY Fool*. See **FOOL**.
GOOSECAP, gòòse'-káp. *n. s.* A silly person. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
GOOSEFOOT, gòòse'-fùt. *n. s.* Wild orach. *Milner.*
GOOSEGRASS, gòòse'-grás. *n. s.* Clivers; an herb. *Mortimer.*
GOOSEQUILL*, gòòse'-kwìll. *n. s.* A pen made of the quill of a goose. *Shakespeare.*
GOPPISH*, gòp'-pìsh. *a.* Proud; testy; pettish. *Ray.*
GORBELLIED, gòr'-bèl'-lìd. 283. *a.* Fat, bigbellied; having swelling paunches. *Shakespeare.*
GORBELLY ð, gòr'-bèl-lè. *n. s.* [perhaps *gormand*, or *gorman's belly*.] A big paunch; a swelling belly. *Sherwood.*
GORCE*, gòrse. *n. s.* [gors, Norm. Fr.] A pool of water to keep fish in; a wear. *Ob. T.*
GORCOCK*, gòr'-kòk. *n. s.* The moor-cock, or red game; grouse.
GORCROW*, gòr'-krò. *n. s.* The carrion crow. *B. Jonson.*

GORD, gòrd. *n. s.* An instrument of gaming. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
GORDIAN*, gòr'-dè-àn. *a.* [from *Gordius*, a Phrygian husbandman, made king by the oracle of Apollo; who is said to have then tied up his utensils of husbandry in the temple, and in a knot so intricate that no one could find out where it began or ended.] Intricate; difficult. *Shakespeare.*
GORE ð, gòre. *n. s.* [ðor, Sax.] Blood effused from the body. *Spenser.* Blood clotted or congealed. *Milton.* Dirt; mud. *Bp. Fisher.*
To GORE, gòre. *v. a.* [ðebopian, Sax.] To stab; to pierce. *Shakespeare.* To pierce with a horn. *Dryden.*
GORGE ð, gòrje. *n. s.* [gorge, Fr.] The throat; the swallow. *Sidney.* That which is gorged or swallowed. *Spenser.* A meal or gorgeful given unto birds, especially hawks. *Watson.* [In architecture.] A kind of concave moulding. [In fortification.] The entrance of a bastion, a ravelin, or other outwork.
To GORGE, gòrje. *v. a.* To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate. *Shak.* To swallow: as, The fish has gorged the hook.
To GORGE*, gòrje. *v. n.* To feed. *Milton.*
GORGED, gòr'-jèd. *a.* Having a gorge or throat. *Shak.* [In heraldry.] Denoting a crown of a peculiar kind about the neck of a lion or other animal.
GORGEFUL*, gòrje'-fùl. *n. s.* A meal for birds. *Ob. T.*
GORGEOUS ð, gòr'-jùs. 262. *a.* [gorgeus, old Fr.] Fine; splendid; glittering in various colours; showy; magnificent. *Robinson.*
GORGEously, gòr'-jùs-lè. *ad.* Splendidly; magnificently; finely. *St. Luke, vii.*
GORGEousNESS, gòr'-jùs-nès. *n. s.* Splendour; magnificence; show. *Sir E. Sandys.*
GORGET, gòr'-jèt. *n. s.* The piece of armour that defends the throat. *Shak.* A small convex ornament, gilt or of silver, worn by the officers of foot upon their breasts when on duty. Formerly the part of the female dress called a ruff.
GORGON ð, gòr'-gùn. 166. *n. s.* [gorgon, Gr.] A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid. *Milton.*
GORGONIAN*, gòr'-gò'-nè-àn. *a.* Having the power of the gorgon to terrify or strike with horror. *B. Jonson.*
GORHEN*, gòr'-hèn. *n. s.* The female of the gorgon.
GORING*, gòr'-ìng. *n. s.* Puncture; prick. *Dryden.*
GORMAND ð, gòr'-mánd. *n. s.* [gourmand, Fr.] A greedy eater; a ravenous, luxurious feeder. *Marsden.*
GORMANDER*, gòr'-màn-dùr. *n. s.* A great eater. *Hulot.*
GORMANDIZE*, gòr'-màn-dìze. *n. s.* Voraciousness.
To GORMANDIZE*, gòr'-màn-dìze. *v. n.* To eat greedily; to feed ravenously. *Shakespeare.*
GORMANDIZER, gòr'-màn-dì-zùr. *n. s.* A voracious eater. *Cleveland.*
GORREL-BELLIED*. See **GORRELLIED**.
GORSE, gòrse. *n. s.* [ðorjrt, Sax.] Furze; a thick, prickly shrub that bears yellow flowers. *Kyd.*
GORY, gòr'-rè. *a.* Covered with congealed blood. *Spenser.* Bloody; murderous; fatal. *Shakespeare.*
GO'SHAWK, gòs'-hàwk. *n. s.* [ðor and hapoc, Sax.] A hawk of a large kind.
GOSLING, gòz'-lìng. *n. s.* A young goose; a goose not yet full grown. *Swift.* A catkin on nut-trees and pines.
GOSPEL ð, gòs'-pèl. *n. s.* [ðober ppele, Sax. God's or good tidings; ευαγγέλιον.] The glad tidings of the actual coming of the Messiah; and hence the evangelical history of Christ. *Hammond.* God's word; the holy book of the Christian revelation. *Hammond.* Divinity; theology. *Milton.* Any general doctrine. *Burke.*
To GOSPEL, gòs'-pèl. *v. a.* To fill with sentiments of religion. *Shakespeare.*
GOSPELLARY*, gòs'-pèl-làr-è. *a.* Theological. *The Cloak in its Colours.*

GOSPELER, gôs'-pêl-ûr. *n. s.* An evangelist. *Wicliffe*. A name of the followers of Wicliffe, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the Papists in reproach, from their professing to follow and preach only the Gospel. *Bp. Burnet*. He who reads the Gospel at the altar. *Skelton*.

To GOSPELLIZE*, gôs'-pêl-lîze. *v. a.* To form according to the Gospel. *Milton*.

GOSS*, gôs. *n. s.* A kind of low furze or gorse. *Shakspeare*. See *GORSE*.

GOSSAMER §, gôs'-sâ-mûr. *n. s.* [*gossipium*, low Lat.] The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm, sunny weather. *Hammer*. *Shakspeare*.

GOSSAMERY*, gôs'-sâ-mêr-ê. *n.* Light; flimsy; unsubstantial. *Pursuits of Lit.*

GOSSIP §, gôs'-sîp. *n. s.* [gôð and rýh, Sax.] One who answers for the child in baptism. *Verselegan*. A tipping companion. *Shak.* One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in. *Hudibras*. In a good sense, as a friend or neighbour. *Spenser*. In modern conversation, mere tattle; trifling talk.

To GOSSIP, gôs'-sîp. *v. n.* To chat; to prate; to be merry. *Shakspeare*. To be a pot-companion. *Shakspeare*.

GOSSIPING*, gôs'-sîp-îng. *n. s.* A going about to collect or report mere tattle; a meeting of gossips. *Bp. Rainbon*.

GOSSIPRED, gôs'-sîp-rêd. *n. s.* [*gossipry*, from *gossip*.] *Gossipred* or compaternity, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity. *Davies*.

GOSSOON*, gôs'-sôon'. *n. s.* [*gawcon*, Fr.] A lad; a low attendant formerly in the wealthy families among the Irish. *Castle Rackrent*.

GO'STING, gôs'-tîng. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.

GOT, gôt. *pret. of get.*

GOT, gôt. *part. pass. of get.*

GOTH*, gôth. *n. s.* [*Gothus*, Lat.; *Lotza*, Sax.] One of the people in the northern parts of Europe, first called *Getes*, afterwards *Goths*. *Bibl. Bibl.* One not civilized; one deficient in general knowledge; a barbarian. *Addison*.

GO'THAMIST*, gô'-thâm-îst. *n. s.* [from the old saying, "As wise as a man of *Gotham*," a place in Nottinghamshire, formerly noted for some pleasant blunders.] One who is not wise. *Bp. Morton*.

GO'THICAL*, gôth'-ê-kâl. *§ a.* Respecting the coun-

GO'THICK*, gôth'-îk. *§* try or language of the Goths. *Shelton*. A particular kind of architecture, distinguished by the terms *ancient* and *modern*, the heavy or light. *Addison*. Rude; uncivilized. *Congreve*.

GO'THICK*, gôth'-îk. *n. s.* The Gothick language. *Pref. to Serenius's Dict.*

GO'THICISM*, gôth'-ê-sîzm. *n. s.* A Gothick idiom. *Chalmers*. Conformity to Gothick architecture. *Gray*. The state of barbarians. *Shenstone*.

To GO'THICIZE*, gôth'-ê-sîze. *v. a.* To bring back to barbarism. *Stradi*.

GOTTEN, gôt'-t'n. *part. pass. of get.*

GOUD, gôud. *n. s.* Woad; a plant. *Dict.*

GOUGE, gôgdje. [gôgdje, *Perry*.] *n. s.* [Fr.] A chisel having a round edge. *Moxon*.

To GOUGE*, gôgdje. *v. a.* To scoop out as with a gouge or chisel. *B. Jonson*.

GOUGEERS, gôd'-jêers. *n. s.* [*gouge*, Fr. a camp trull.] The French disease. *Shakspeare*.

GOULAND*, *n. s.* A flower. *B. Jonson*.

GOULARD*, gôd'-lârd'. *n. s.* An extract of lead, so called from M. Goulard, the inventor of it, a remedy for inflammations, &c.

GOURD §, gôrd, or gôôrd. 318. *n. s.* [*gouhorde*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller*. A bottle. [*gourt*, old Fr.] *Hammer*. An instrument of gaming.

☞ Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, pronounce this word in the first manner; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, in the last. The first is, in my opinion, the most agreeable to English analogy. *W.*

GOURDINESS, gôr'-dê-nês. *n. s.* A swelling in a horse's leg after a journey. *Farrier's Dict.*

GO'URMAND*, gôôr'-mând. *n. s.* [Fr.] See *GORMAND*. A glutton; a greedy feeder. *Bp. Hall*.

To GO'URMANDIZE*, gôôr'-mân-dîze. *v. n.* To play the glutton. *Cockram*.

GO'URMANDIZE*, gôôr'-mân-dîze. *n. s.* Gluttony; voraciousness. *Spenser*.

GO'URNET, gûr'-nêt. 314. *n. s.* A fish.

GOUT §, gôût. 313. *n. s.* [*goutte*, Fr.] The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain. *Arbuthnot*. A drop. [*gutta*, Lat.] *Shakspeare*.

GOUT, gôd. 315. *n. s.* [Fr.] A taste. *Woodward*.

GOUT-SWOLLEN*, gôût'-swôhn. *a.* Inflamed with the gout. *Bp. Hall*.

GOUTWORT, gôût'-wûrt. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.

GOUTY, gôû'-tê. *a.* Afflicted or diseased with the gout. *Bp. Hall*. Relating to the gout. *Blackmore*. Buggy; as, *gouty* land. Swelled. *Spenser*.

GO'UTINESS*, gôût'-ê-nês. *n. s.* The pain of the gout. *Sherwood*.

GÔVE §, gôve. *n. s.* A mow. *Tusser*.

To GÔVE, gôve. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow. *Tusser*. An old word.

To GÔVERN §, gûv'-ûrn. *v. a.* [*gouverner*, Fr.] To rule as a chief magistrate. *Spenser*. To regulate; to influence; to direct. *Davenant*. To manage; to restrain. *Shak.* To have force with regard to syntax; as, *amo governs* the accusative case. *Manger*. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ship.

To GÔVERN, gûv'-ûrn. 98. *v. n.* To keep superiority; to behave with haughtiness. *Dryden*.

GOVERNABLE, gûv'-ûr-nâ-bl. *a.* Submissive to authority; subject to rule. *Locke*.

GOVERNANCE, gûv'-ûr-nânse. *n. s.* Government; rule; management. 1 *Macc*. Control, as that of a guardian. *Spenser*. Behaviour; manners. *Spenser*.

GOVERNANTE, gô-vûr-nânt'. *n. s.* [*gouvernante*, Fr.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality. *L'Estrange*.

GOVERNESS, gûv'-ûr-nês. *n. s.* [*gouvernesse*, Fr.] A female invested with authority. *Shak*. A tutress; a woman that has the care of young ladies. *Sidney*. A tutress; a directress. *More*.

GOVERNMENT, gûv'-ûrn-mênt. *n. s.* [*gouvernement*, Fr.] Form of a community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority. *Temple*. An established state of legal authority. *Milton*. Administration of public affairs. *Waller*. Regularity of behaviour. *Shak*. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness. *Shak*. Management of the limbs or body. *Spenser*. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to construction.

GOVERNOUR, gûv'-ûr-nûr. 314. *n. s.* [*gouverneur*, Fr.] One who has the supreme direction. *Hooker*. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state. *Psalm* xxii. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority. *Shak*. A tutor; one who has care of a young man. *Locke*. Pilot; regulator; manager. *Ja*. iii.

GOWD*, gôud. *n. s.* A gaud; a toy.

GOWK*, gôuk. *n. s.* [*gauch*, Teut.] A foolish fellow; a cuckoo.

To GOWK*, gôuk. *v. a.* To stupify. *B. Jonson*.

To GOWL*, gôul. *v. n.* [*gola*, Icel.] To howl. *Wiclife*. *Ob. T.*

GOWN §, gôdn. *n. s.* [*gonna*, Ital.] A long upper garment. *Abbot*. A woman's upper garment. *Pope*. The long habit of a man dedicated to the arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law. *Spenser*. The dress of peace. *Dryden*.

GOWNED, gôûn'd. 362. *a.* Dressed in a gown. *Spenser*.

GO'WNMAN, gôûn'-mân. 88. *n. s.* A man devoted to the arts of peace; one whose proper habit is a gown. Sometimes called *gownsmen*. *Rowe*.

GOZZARD*, gôz'-zârd. *n. s.* [a corruption of *gooseherd*.] One who attends geese. *Malone*.

GRAB*, grâb. *n. s.* A vessel peculiar to the Malabar coast; having usually two masts, but sometimes three.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, báll; —ôil; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

TO GRA/BBLE, grâb'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [probably from *grapple*.] To grope; to feel eagerly with the hands. *Arbutnot*. To lie prostrate on the ground. *Ainsworth*.

GRACE §, grâse. 560. *n. s.* [*grace*, Fr.] Favour; kindness. *Sidney*. Favourable influence of God on the human mind. 2 *Cor.* Virtue; effect of God's influence. *Pearson*. Pardon; mercy. *Milton*. Favour conferred. *Prior*. Privilege. *Dryden*. A goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty. *Prior*. Behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming. *Sidney*. Adventitious or artificial beauty. *Harte*. Natural excellence. *Hooker*. Embellishment; recommendation; beauty. *Spenser*. Single beauty. *Dryden*. Ornament; flower; highest perfection. *Shak.* Single or particular virtue. *Shak.* Virtue physically. *Shak.* The title of a duke or archbishop; formerly of the king, meaning the same as *your goodness*, or *your clemency*. *Bacon*. A short prayer said before and after meat. *Addison*.

GRACE-CUP, grâse'-kúp. *n. s.* The cup or health drink after grace. *Prior*.

TO GRACE, grâse. *v. a.* To adorn; to dignify; to embellish. *Hooker*. To dignify or raise by an act of favour. *Shak.* To favour. To supply with heavenly grace. *Bp. Hall*.

GRACEFUL, grâst. 359. *a.* Beautiful; graceful. *Sidney*. Virtuous; regular; chaste. *Shakspeare*.

GRACEFUL, grâse'-fûl. *a.* Full of grace and virtue. *Shakspeare*. Beautiful with dignity. *Dryden*.

GRACEFULLY, grâse'-fûl-è. *ad.* Elegantly; with pleasing dignity. *Swift*.

GRACEFULNESS, grâse'-fûl-nès. *n. s.* Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty. *Hakewill*.

GRACELESS, grâse'-lès. *a.* Void of grace; wicked; abandoned. *Spenser*.

GRACELESSLY*, grâse'-lès-lè. *ad.* Without elegance. *Sidney*.

GRACES, grâ'-slz. 99. *n. s.* Good graces, for favour, is seldom used in the singular. *Taller*.

GRACILE §, grâs'-sîl. 140. *a.* [*gracilis*, Lat.] Slender; small. *Diet*.

GRACILENT, grâs'-è-lènt. *a.* [*gracilentus*, Lat.] Lean. *Diet*.

GRACILITY, grâ-sîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*gracilitas*, Lat.] Slenderness; smallness; leanness. *Cockeram*.

GRACIOUS §, grâ'-shûs. 314. *a.* [*gracivus*, Fr.] Merciful; benevolent. *South*. Favourable; kind. 2 *Kings*. Acceptable; favoured. *Spenser*. Virtuous; good. *Shak.* Excellent. *Hooker*. Graceful; becoming; pleasing. *Chaucer*.

GRACIOUSLY, grâ'-shûs-lè. *ad.* Kindly; with kind condescension. *Dryden*. In a pleasing manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, grâ'-shûs-nès. *n. s.* Mercifulness. *Sir E. Sandys*. Kind condescension. *Clarendon*. Possession of graces or good qualities. *Bp. Barlow*. Pleasing manner. *Johnson*.

GRADATION §, grâ-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*gradation*, Fr.] Regular progress from one degree to another. *L'Estrange*. Regular advance, step by step. *Tilolston*. Order; sequence; series. *Shak.* Regular process of argument. *South*.

GRADATORY, grâd'-â-tûr-è. 512. *n. s.* [*gradus*, Lat.] Steps from the cloisters into the church. *Ainsworth*.

GRADATORY*, grâd'-â-tûr-è. *a.* Proceeding step by step. *Seward*.

GRADE*, grâde. *n. s.* [Fr.] Rank; degree. This word has been brought forward in some modern pamphlets, but it will hardly be adopted.

GRADIENT, grâ'-dè-ènt, or grâ'-jè-ènt. 293. *a.* [*gradiens*, Lat.] Walking; moving by steps. *Wilkins*.

GRADUAL §, grâd'-ù-âl, or grâd'-jù-âl. 293, 294, 376. *a.* [*graduel*, Fr.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step. *Milton*.

GRADUAL, grâd'-ù-âl. 88. *n. s.* An order of steps. *Dryden*. A grial; an ancient book of hymns or prayers. See *GRAIL*.

GRADUALITY, grâd'-ù-âl-è-tè. *n. s.* Regular progression. *Brown*.

GRADUALLY, grâd'-ù-âl-lè. *ad.* By degrees; in regular progression. *Newton*. In degree. *Grew*.

TO GRADUATE §, grâd'-ù-âte. *v. a.* [*graduier*, Fr.] To dignify with a degree in the university. *Carene*. To mark with degrees. *Derham*. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals: a chymical term. *Boyle*. To heighten; to improve. *Brown*.

TO GRADUATE*, grâd'-ù-âte. *v. n.* To take an academical degree. To proceed regularly, or by degrees. *Gilpin*.

GRADUATE, grâd'-ù-âte. 91. *n. s.* A man dignified with an academical degree. *Selden*.

GRADUATESHIP*, grâd'-ù-âte-ship. *n. s.* The state of a graduate. *Milton*.

GRADUATION, grâd'-ù-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Regular progression by succession of degrees. *Grew*. Exaltation of qualities. *Brown*. The act of conferring academical degrees. *Johnson*.

GRAFF, grâf. *n. s.* A ditch; a moat. *Clarendon*.

GRAFF, grâf. § 79. *n. s.* [*grapan*, Sax.] A small **GRAFT**, grâft. § branch inserted into the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cion. *Raleigh*.

TO GRAFF §, grâft. § *v. a.* To insert a cion or **TO GRAFT** §, grâft. § branch of one tree into the stock of another. *Dryden*. To propagate by insertion or inoculation. *Dryden*. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong. *Rom*. To impregnate with an adscititious branch. *Shak.* To join one thing so as to receive support from another. *Swift*.

§ Nothing can be clearer, than that *graff* is the true word, if we appeal to its derivation from the French word *greffer*; and, accordingly, we find this word used in Scripture, and several of the old writers: but nothing can be clearer, than that it is now obsolete, and that the word *grafted* has been long used by our most respectable modern authors, and that it ought to be used exclusively. *W.*

TO GRAFF, grâf. *v. n.* To practise insition. *Bacon*.

GRAFFER, grâf'-fûr. § *n. s.* One who propagates.

GRAFTER, grâf'-fûr. § fruit by grafting. *Evelyn*.

GRAIL, grâle. *n. s.* [*grêle*, Fr.] Small particles of any kind. *Spenser*.

GRAIL*, grâle. *n. s.* [*graduale*, *gradale*, low Lat.] A book containing some of the offices of the Roman church. *Warton*.

GRAIN §, grâne. 202. *n. s.* [*graine*, Fr.; *gramm*, Lat.] A single seed of corn. *Mortimer*. Corn. *Shak.* The seed of any fruit. Any minute particle; any single body. *Shak.* The smallest weight, of which, in physick, twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a pennyweight; and so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn. *Bacon*. Any thing proverbially small. *Wisd. xi.*—*Grain of allowance*. Something indulged or remitted. *Addison*.—The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter. *Shak.* The body of the wood as modified by the fibres. *Dryden*. The body, considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles. *Brown*. Dyed or stained substance. *Spenser*. Temper; disposition; inclination. *Shak.* The heart; the bottom. *Hayward*. The form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness. *Newton*. A tine; a spike. *Ray*.

TO GRAIN*, grâne. *v. n.* To yield fruit. *Gower*.

TO GRAIN*, or **GRANE***, grâne. *v. n.* [*grapan*, Sax.] To groan.

GRAINED, grând. 359. *a.* Rough; made less smooth. *Shakspeare*. Dyed in grain. *Brown*.

GRAINING*, grâ'-ning. *n. s.* Indentation. *Leake*.

GRAINS, granz. *n. s.* [without a singular.] The husks of malt exhausted in brewing. *B. Jonson*.

GRAINS OF Paradise. *n. s.* An Indian spice.

GRAINSTAFF*, grâne'-stâf. *n. s.* A quarter-staff.

GRAINY, grâ'-nè. *a.* Full of corn. Full of grains or kernels.

TO GRAITH §*, grâth. *v. a.* [*græþian*, Sax.] To prepare; to make ready. *Chaucer*.

GRAITH*, grâth. *n. s.* [*græþede*, Sax.] Furniture; equipage; goods; riches.

GRAM*, grâm. *a.* [ɣnam, Sax.] Angry.
 GRAMERCY, grâm-mer'-sè. *interj.* [*grand merci*, Fr.] An obsolete expression of obligation. *Spenser*.
 GRAMINEOUS, grâ-min'-ê-ûs. *a.* [*gramineus*, Lat.] Grassy.
 GRAMINIVOROUS, grâm-ê-nîv'-ô-rûs. 518. *a.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Lat.] Grass-eating; living upon grass. *Sharpe*.
 GRAMMAR, grâm-mâr. 418. *n. s.* [*grammaire*, Fr.; *grammatica*, Lat.] The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other. *Fell*. Propriety or justness of speech. *Dryden*. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another. *Tatler*.
 GRAMMAR School, grâm-mâr-skôol. *n. s.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught. *Locke*.
 To GRAMMAR*, grâm-mâr. *v. n.* To discourse according to the rules of grammar. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
 GRAMMARIAN, grâm-mâr-rè-ân. *n. s.* [*grammairien*, Fr.] One who teaches grammar; a philologist. *Holder*.
 GRAMMATICAL, grâm-mât'-ê-kâl. *a.* [*grammatical*, Fr.] Belonging to grammar. *Sidney*. Taught by grammar. *Dryden*.
 GRAMMATICALLY, grâm-mât'-ê-kâl-ê. *ad.* According to the rules or science of grammar. *Watts*.
 GRAMMATICASTER, grâm-mât'-ê-kâs-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian. *Sir W. Petty*.
 To GRAMMATICISE*, grâm-mât'-ê-size. *v. a.* To render grammatical. *Johnson*.
 GRAMMATICATION*, grâm-mât'-ê-kâ-shûn. *n. s.* Rule of grammar. *Dalgarno*.
 GRAMMATIC*, grâm-mât'-îk. *a.* Pertaining to grammar. *Milton*.
 GRAMMATIST*, grâm-mâ-tîst. *n. s.* [*grammaticista*, Lat.] A grammaticaster. *H. Tooke*.
 GRAMPLE, grâm-pl. 405. *n. s.* [*grampelle*, Fr.] A crab-fish. *Cotgrave*.
 GRAMPUS, grâm-pûs. *n. s.* A large fish of the cetaceous kind. *Sir T. Herbert*.
 GRANADO*, grâ-nâ'-dô. *n. s.* [*granada de fuego*, Span.] A grenade.
 GRANADIER*. See GRENADIER.
 GRANAM*. See GRANNAM.
 GRANARY, grân-â-rè. 503. *n. s.* [*granarium*, Lat.] A store-house for threshed corn. *Addison*.

¶ We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the first *a* like that in *grain*; but all our orthoëpists mark it like the *a* in *grand*. The first manner would insinuate, that the word is derived from the English word *grain*; but this is not the case; it comes from the Latin *granarium*; and, by our own analogy, has the antepulnimate vowel short. *W.*

GRANATE, grân-ât. 91. *n. s.* [*granum*, Lat.] A kind of marble so called, because marked with small variegations like grains. Otherwise *granite*. The gem called a garnet.
 GRAND, grând. *a.* [*grandis*, Lat.] Great; illustrious; high in power. *Raleigh*. Great; splendid; magnificent. *Young*. Principal; chief. *Milton*. Eminent; superiour. *Milton*. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity. *Burke*. It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.
 GRANDAM, grân-dâm. *n. s.* [*grand* and *dam* or *dame*.] Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother. *Shak*. An old, withered woman. *Dryden*.
 GRANDCHILD, grând'-ishild. *n. s.* [*grand* and *child*.] The son or daughter of my son or daughter. *Bacon*.
 GRANDAUGHTER, grând-dâw-tûr. *n. s.* The daughter of a son or daughter. *Bp. Newton*.
 GRANDEE, grân-dèè'. *n. s.* [*grand*, Fr.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity. *Wotton*.
 GRANDEESHIP*, grân-dèè'-ship. *n. s.* The rank, or estate, of a grandee; a lordship. *Swinburne*.
 GRANDEVITY, grân-dèv'-ê-tè. *n. s.* [*grandævis*, Lat.] Great age; length of life. *Dict.*

GRANDEVOUS, grân-dè'-vûs. *a.* Long lived; of great age. *Dict.*
 GRANDIEUR, grân-jûr. 376. *n. s.* [Fr.] State; splendour of appearance; magnificence. *South*. Greatness, as opposed to minuteness. *Addison*. Elevation of sentiment, language, or mien. *Tatler*.
 GRANDFATHER, grând-fâ-tûr. *n. s.* The father of my father or mother. *Bacon*.
 GRANDFICK, grân-dîf'-îk. 509. *a.* [*grandis* and *facio*.] Making great. *Dict.*
 GRANDILOQUENCE*, grân-dîl'-ô-kwênse. *n. s.* [*grandis* and *loquor*, Lat.] High, lofty, big speaking. *More*.
 GRANDILOQUOUS*, grân-dîl'-ô-kwûs. *a.* [*grandiloquus*, Lat.] Using lofty words. *Cockeram*.
 GRANDINOUS, grân-dè-nûs. *a.* [*grando*, Lat.] Full of hail; consisting of hail. *Dict.*
 GRANDITY, grân-dè-tè. *n. s.* [*grandis*, Lat.] Greatness; grandeur; magnificence. *Camden*. An old word.
 GRANDLY*, grând'-lè. *ad.* Sublimely; loftily. *Boswell*.
 GRANDMOTHER, grând-mûth-ûr. *n. s.* The mother of my father or mother. 1 *Tim*.
 GRANDNESS*, grând'-nès. *n. s.* Greatness. *Wol-liston*.
 GRANDSIRE, grând'-slre. *n. s.* [*grand* and *sire*.] Grandfather. *Shak*. Any ancestor, poetically. *Shakespeare*.
 GRANDSON, grând'-sûn. *n. s.* The son of a son or daughter. *Dryden*.
 To GRANE*, grâne. *v. n.* To groan. See *To GRAIN*.
 GRANGE, grânje. *n. s.* [*grange*, Fr.] A farm: generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours. *Shak*. A granary. *Milton*.
 GRANITE*, grân-î-t. 140. *n. s.* [*granit*, Fr.] A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted. The hard white granite with black spots, commonly called moorstone, forms a very firm, and, though rude, yet beautifully variegated mass. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty. *Hill*.
 GRANITICAL*, grân-î-t-ê-kâl. *a.* Consisting of granite. *Poluhele*.
 GRANIVOROUS, grân-nîv'-vô-rûs. 518. *a.* [*granum* and *voro*, Lat.] Eating grain; living upon grain. *Arbutnot*.
 GRANNAM, grân'-nâm. 88. *n. s.* [*for grandam*.] Grandmother. *B. Jonson*.
 To GRANT*, grânt. 78, 79. *v. a.* [*grauiter*, or *grauiter*, old Fr.] To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede. *Hooker*. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right. 1 *Sam*.
 GRANT, grânt. *n. s.* The act of granting or bestowing. The thing granted; a gift; a boon. *Dryden*. [In law.] A gift in writing of such a thing as can not aptly be passed or conveyed by word only. *Cowel*. Admission of something in dispute. *Hooker*.
 GRANTABLE, grânt'-â-bl. *a.* That which may be granted. *Ayliffe*.
 GRANTEE, grân-tèè'. *n. s.* He to whom any grant is made. *Swift*.
 GRANTOR, grânt-tôr'. 166. [grân-tûr, *Sheridan* and *Perry*; grânt-tôr', *Jones*.] *n. s.* He by whom a grant is made. *Ayliffe*.
 GRANULAR, grân'-û-lâr-ê. *a.* [from *granule*.] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed. *Brown*.
 To GRANULATE*, grân'-û-lâte. *v. n.* [*granuler*, Fr.] To be formed into small grains. *Sprat*.
 To GRANULATE, grân'-û-lâte. 91. *v. a.* To break into small masses or granules. *Brown*. To raise into small asperities. *Ray*.
 GRANULATION, grân'-û-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*granulation*, Fr.] The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may congeal into small grains. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain or

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bòll;—òll;—pòlùd;—thin, THIS.

seed. *Quincy*. The act of shooting or breaking into small masses. *Sharp*.
GRANULE δ , grán'-ble. *n. s.* [*granum*, Lat.] A small compact particle. *Boyle*.
GRANULOUS, grán'-ù-lòs. *a.* Full of little grains.
GRAPE δ , gràpe. *n. s.* [*grappe*, Fr.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters. *Lev. xix*.
GRAPE *Hyacinth*, or **GRAPE Flower**. *n. s.* A flower.
GRAPE Shot*, gràpe'-shòt. *n. s.* [In artillery.] A combination of small shot, put into a thick canvas bag, and corded strongly together, so as to form a kind of cylinder. *Chambers*.
GRAPELESS*, gràpe'-lès. *a.* Wanting the strength and flavour of the grape. *Jenyns*.
GRAPESTONE, gràpe'-stòne. *n. s.* The stone or seed contained in the grape. *Prior*.
GRAPHICAL δ , gráf'-kál. *a.* [*γράφω*,] Well delineated. *Bacon*.
GRAPHICALLY, gráf'-è-kál-è. *ad.* In picturesque manner; with good description or delineation. *B. Jonson*.
GRAPHICK*, gráf'-lk. *a.* Graphical. *B. Jonson*. Relating to engraving. *Warton*.
GRAPHOMETER*, gráf-óm'-è-túr. *n. s.* [*γράφω* and *μέτρον*,] A surveying instrument. *Drummond*.
GRAPNEL, gráp'-nél. *n. s.* [*grappil*, and *grappin*, Fr.] A small anchor belonging to a little vessel. A grappling iron, with which, in fight, one ship fastens on another. *Chaucer*.
To GRAPPLE δ , gráp'-pl. 405. *v. n.* [*greipen*, M. Goth.] To contend by seizing each other. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. To contend in close fight. *Shakespeare*.
To GRAPPLE, gráp'-pl. *v. a.* To fasten; to fix. *Shak.* To seize; to lay fast-hold of. *Heylin*.
GRAPPLE, gráp'-pl. *n. s.* Contest hand to hand, in which the combatants seize each other. *Milton*. Close fight. *Shak.* Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another. *Dryden*.
GRAPPLEMENT, gráp'-pl-mént. *n. s.* Close fight; hostile embrace. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
GRAPY*, grá'-pé. *a.* [*grappu*, Fr.] Full of clusters of grapes. *Addison*. Made of the grape. *Guy*.
GRASHOPPER, grás'-hóp-úr. *n. s.* A small insect that hops in the summer grass. *Addison*.
GRASIER, grà'-zhúr. 283. *n. s.* One who feeds cattle. *Warton*. See **GRAZIER**.
To GRASP δ , grásp. *v. a.* [*graspere*, Ital.] To hold in the hand; to gripe. *Sidney*. To seize; to catch at. *Clarendon*.
To GRASP, grásp. *v. n.* To catch; to endeavour to seize. *Swift*. To struggle; to strive. *Shak.* To gripe; to encroach. *Dryden*.
GRASP, grásp. *n. s.* The gripe or seizure of the hand. *Milton*. Possession; hold. *Shak.* Power of seizing. *Milton*.
GRASPER, grásp'-úr. 93. *n. s.* One that grasps. *Sherwood*.
GRASS δ , grás. 78, 79. *n. s.* [*γρæξ*, Sax.] The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed. *Jeremiah, l.*
GRASS of Parnassus. *n. s.* [*parnassia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.
To GRASS, grás. *v. n.* To breed grass; to become pasture. *Tusser*.
GRASS-GREEN*, grás'-grèen. *a.* Green with grass. *Shakespeare*.
GRASS-GROWN*, grás'-gròne. *a.* Grown over with grass. *Thomson*.
GRASS-PLOT, grás'-plòt. *n. s.* [*grass* and *plot*,] A small level covered with short grass. *Temple*.
GRASS-POLY, grás'-pòl-è. *n. s.* A species of willow-wort.
GRASSATION*, grás'-sà-shùn. *n. s.* [*grassatio*, Lat.] A ranging about to do wrong. *Feltham*.
GRASSINESS, grás'-sè-nès. *n. s.* The state of abounding in grass.
GRASSLESS*, grás'-lès. *a.* Wanting grass. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
GRASSY, grás'-sè. *a.* Covered with grass; abounding with grass. *Spenser*.
GRATE δ , grâte. *n. s.* [*crates*, Lat.] A partition made

with bars placed near to one another, or crossing each other: such as are in cloisters or prisons. *Shak.* The range of bars within which fires are made. *Spectator*.

To GRATE*, grâte. *v. a.* To shut up with bars. *Sherwood*.

To GRATE, grâte. *v. a.* [*gratter*, Fr.] To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body. *Spenser*. To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious. *Dryden*. To form a sound by collision of asperities or hard bodies. *Milton*.

To GRATE δ , grâte. *v. n.* To rub hard, so as to injure or offend. *Locke*. To make a harsh noise, as that of a rough body drawn over another. *Hooker*.

GRATE δ *, grâte. *a.* [*gratus*, Lat.] Agreeable. *Sir T. Herbert. Ob. T.*

GRATEFUL, grâte'-fùl. *a.* [*gratus*, Lat.] Having a due sense of benefits. *Milton*. Pleasing; acceptable; delightful; delicious. *Bacon*.

GRATEFULLY, grâte'-fùl-è. *ad.* With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; with due sense of obligation. *Milton*. In a pleasing manner. *Watts*.

GRATEFULNESS, grâte'-fùl-nès. *n. s.* Gratitude; duty to benefactors. *Herbert*. Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.

GRATER, grát'-úr. *n. s.* [*grattoir*, Fr.] A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder. *A. Hill*.

GRATIFICATION δ , grát'-è-fè-kà'-shùn. *n. s.* [*gratificatio*, Lat.] The act of pleasing. *South*. Pleasure; delight. *Rogers*. Reward; recompense. *Bp. Morton*.

GRATIFIER*, grát'-è-fl-úr. *n. s.* One who gratifies or delights. *More*.

To GRATIFY, grát'-è-fl. *v. a.* [*gratifico*, Lat.] To indulge; to please by compliance. *Dryden*. To delight; to please. *Dryden*. To requite with a recompense.

GRATING*, grâte'-ing. *n. s.* A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or crossing each other. In a ship, *gratings* are small ledges of sawed plank on the upper deck.

GRATINGLY, grâte'-ing-lè. *ad.* Harshly; offensively.

GRATIS, grát'-ús. 544. *ad.* [Lat.] For nothing; without a recompense. *Shakespeare*.

GRATITUDE, grát'-è-tùde. *n. s.* [*gratitudo*, low Lat.] Duty to benefactors. *Shak.* Desire to return benefits. *Milton*.

GRATUITOUS δ , grát'-ù-è-tùs. *a.* [*gratuitus*, Lat.] Voluntary; granted without claim or merit. *L'Est.* Asserted without proof. *Ray*.

GRATUITOUSLY, grát'-ù-è-tùs-lè. *ad.* Without claim or merit. Without proof. *Cheyne*.

GRATUITY, grát'-ù-è-tè. *n. s.* [*gratuité*, Fr.] A present or acknowledgement; a free gift. *Broome*.

To GRATULATE δ , grátsh'-ù-làte, or grát'-ù-làte. 461. *v. a.* [*gratulari*, Lat.] To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy. *Shak.* To declare joy for. *B. Jonson*. To reward. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

GRATULATION, grátsh'-ù-là'-shùn. *n. s.* Salutations made by expressing joy; expression of joy. *Hooker*.

GRATULATORY, grátsh'-ù-là-tùr-è. 512. [See **DOMESTICK**,] *a.* Congratulatory; expressing congratulation. *Wilket*. Expressing thanks. *Waterland*.

GRAVE, gràve. A final syllable in the names of places, from the Saxon *γræf*, a grove or cave. *Gibson*.

GRAVE δ , gràve. *n. s.* [*γræf*, Sax.] The place in the ground in which the dead are repositied. *Milton*. In the plural only, *graves* is used to signify the sediment of tallow melted for the making of candles. [*Graf*, Germ.] A ruler, usually in composition, as, *landgrave*, *margrave*.

GRAVE-CLOTHES, gràve'-klòze. *n. s.* The dress of the dead. *St. John*.

GRAVE-DIGGER*, gràve'-dìg-gùr. *n. s.* One who digs graves. *Guardian*.

GRAVE-MAKER*, gràve'-mà-kùr. *n. s.* A grave digger. *Shakespeare*

GRAVE-STONE, grâve'-stone. *n. s.* The stone that is laid over the grave. *Shakspeare.*

To GRAVE, grâve. *v. a.* *preter. graved*; *part. pass. graven.* To dig. [*ḡpanan*, Sax.] *Psalm vii.* To insculp; to carve a figure or inscription in any hard substance. [*graver*, Fr. γράφω.] *Milton.* To carve or form. *Heb. ii.* To copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be impressed on paper. *Dryden.* To entomb. *Shak.* To clean, calk, and sheath a ship. *Ainsworth.*

To GRAVE, grâve. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances. *Exod. xxviii.*

GRAVE, grâve. *a.* [*gravis*, Lat.] Solemn; serious; sober. *Shak.* Of weight; not futile; credible. *Grew.* Not showy; not tawdry. Not sharp of sound; not acute. *Holder.*

GRAVEL, grâv'-êl. 99. *n. s.* [*gravel*, Dutch.] Hard sand. *Woodward.* [*gravelle*, Fr.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRAVEL, grâv'-êl. *v. a.* To pave or cover with gravel. *Bacon.* To figure in the sand. *Camden.* To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand. *Shak.* [*In horsemanship.*] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.

GRAVELESS, grâve'-lêss. *a.* Wanting a tomb; unburied. *Shakspeare.*

GRAVELLY, grâv'-êl-lê. *a.* [*graveleux*, Fr.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel. *Bacon.*

GRAVELY, grâve'-lê. *ad.* Solemnly; seriously; soberly; without lightness or mirth. *Milton.* Without gaudiness or show.

GRAVENESS, grâve'-nêss. *n. s.* Seriousness; solemnity and sobriety of behaviour. *Shakspeare.*

GRAVEOLENT, grâv'-êl-ênt. *a.* [*graviolens*, Lat.] Strong scented. *Diet.*

GRAVER, grâ'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* [*graveur*, Fr.] One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper. *Dryden.* The style or tool used in gravings. *Boyle.*

GRAVID, grâv'-îd. *a.* [*gravidus*, Lat.] Pregnant. *Sir T. Herbert.*

GRAVIDATED, grâv'-ê-dâ-têd. *a.* Great with young. *Barrow.*

GRAVIDATION, grâv'-ê-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Pregnancy. *Pearson.*

GRAVIDITY, grâv'-îd-ê-tê. *n. s.* Pregnancy; state of being with child. *Arbuthnot.*

GRAVING, grâ'-vîng. *n. s.* Carved work. 2 *Clon.* Impression. *King Charles.*

To GRAVITATE, grâv'-ê-tâ-te. *v. n.* [*gravis*, Lat.] To tend to the centre of attraction. *Blackmore.*

GRAVITATION, grâv'-ê-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Act of tending to the centre. *Bentley.*

GRAVITY, grâv'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*gravitas*, Lat.] Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre. *Quincy.* Atrociousness; weight of guilt. *Hooker.* Seriousness; solemnity. *Shakspeare.*

GRAVY, grâ'-vê. *n. s.* [*grav*, Germ.] The serous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire. *Harvey.*

GRAY, grâ. *a.* [*græus*, Sax. *grau*, Dan.] White with a mixture of black. *Milton.* White or hoary with old age. *Bacon.* Dark like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes. *Camden.*

GRAY, grâ. *n. s.* A gray colour. *Shakspeare.*

GRAY, grâ. *n. s.* A badger. *Ainsworth.*

GRAY*, grâ. *n. s.* A kind of salmon, having a gray back and sides.

GRAYBEARD, grâ'-bêerd. *n. s.* An old man. *Shak.*

GRAYFLY*, grâ'-fil. *n. s.* The trumpet-fly. *Milton.*

GRAYISH*, grâ'-îsh. *a.* Approaching to a gray colour. *Warner.*

GRAYLE*. See GRAIL.

GRAYLING, grâ'-lîng. *n. s.* The umber; a fish. *Walton.*

GRAYNESS, grâ'-nêss. *n. s.* The quality of being gray. *Sherwood.*

To GRAZE, grâze. *v. n.* [*ḡpanian*, Sax.] To eat grass; to feed on grass. *Shak.* To supply grass. *Bacon.* To move on devouring. *Bacon.* [*From raser*, Fr.] To touch lightly. *Shakspeare.*

To GRAZE, grâze. *v. a.* To tend grazing cattle. *Shak.* To feed upon. *Milton.* To supply with grass. To strike lightly. [*raser*, Fr.] *Shakspeare.*

GRAZER, grâ'-zûr. *n. s.* One who feeds on grass. *Philips.*

GRAZIER, grâ'-zhûr. 283, 484. *n. s.* One who feeds cattle. *Bacon.*

GREASE, grêse. 227, 560. *n. s.* [*graisse*, Fr.] The soft part of the fat. *Bacon.* [*In horsemanship.*] A swelling and gourdiness of the legs of a horse.

To GREASE, grêse. 437. *v. a.* To smear or anoint with grease. *Swift.* To bribe; to corrupt with presents. *Dryden.*

GREASILY*, grê'-zê-lê. *ad.* With an appearance, as if smeared with grease. *More.* Grossly; indelicately. *Shakspeare.*

GREASINESS, grê'-zê-nêss. *n. s.* Oiliness; fatness. *Boyle.*

GREASY, grê'-zê. *a.* Oily; fat; unctuous. *Shak.* Smeared with grease. *Mortimer.* Fat of body; bulky. *Shak.* Gross; indelicate; indecent. *Marston.*

GREAT, grâte. 240, 241. *a.* [*ḡreat*, Sax.] Large in bulk or number. *St. Mat. xvi.* Having any quality in a high degree. *Psalm xiv.* Having number or bulk, relative or comparative. *Locke.*

Considerable in extent or duration. 2 *Sam.* Important; weighty. *Milton.* Chief; principal. *Shak.* Venerable; adorable; awful. *Milton.* Wonderful; marvellous. *Milton.* Of high rank; of large power. *Dan. ii.* General; extensive in consequence or influence. *Milton.* Illustrious; eminent; noble. *Jer. x.* Grand of aspect; of elevated mind. *Dryden.*

Magnanimous; generous. *Sidney.* Opulent; sumptuous; magnificent. *Milton.* Intellectually great; sublime. *Milton.* Swelling; proud. *Knolles.*

Familiar; much acquainted. *Bacon.* Pregnant; teeming. *Jerem. xx.* It is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity: as, *great* grandson is the son of my grandson. *Camden.*

Hard; difficult; grievous. *Bp. Taylor.*

GREAT, grâte. *n. s.* The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump. *Tusser.*

GREATBELLED, grâte-bêl'-êd. 283. *a.* [*great* and *belly*.] Pregnant; teeming. *Wilkins.*

To GREATEN, grâte'-tîn. *v. a.* To aggrandize; to enlarge. *Roleigh.*

To GREATEN*, grâ'-tîn. *v. n.* To increase; to become large. *South.*

GREATHEARTED, grâte-hârt'-êd. *a.* High spirited; undetected. *Clarendon.*

GREATLY, grâte'-lê. *ad.* In a great degree. *Milton.*

Nobly; illustriously. *Dryden.* Magnanimously; generously; bravely. *Addison.*

GREATNESS, grâte'-nêss. *n. s.* [*ḡreatnesse*, Sax.] Largeness of quantity or number. *Addison.*

Comparative quantity. *Locke.* High degree of any quality. *Rogers.* High place; dignity; power; influence; empire. *Sidney.* Swelling pride; affected state. *Bacon.* Merit; magnanimity; no bleness of mind. *Milton.* Grandeur; state; magnificence. *Pope.*

GREAVE, grêev. *n. s.* A grove. [*ḡnæp*, Sax.] *Chaucer.*

A groove. [*groof*, Icel.] *Spenser.*

GREAVES, grêevz. *n. s.* [*greves*, Fr.] Armour for the legs; a sort of boots. 1 *Sam. xvii.*

GRECIAN, grê'-shân. *n. s.* [*Græcus*, Lat.] A native or inhabitant of Greece. *Joel, iii.* A Jew who understood or spoke Greek. *Acts, vi.* One skilled in the Greek language; as, He is a good *Grecian*.

GRECIAN*, grê'-shân. *a.* Relating to the country of Greece. *Milton.*

GRECIAN FIRE*, grê'-shân-fire. *n. s.* [*feu Greceois*, Fr.] Wildfire; such as will burn within water.

To GRECIANIZE*, grê'-shân-ize. *v. n.* [*græcizer*, Fr.] To play the Grecian; to speak Greek. *Cotgrave.*

To GRECISE*, grê'-cize. *v. a.* [*græcizer*, Fr.] To translate into Greek. *Warton.*

GRECISM, grê'-sîzm. *n. s.* [*græcismus*, Lat.] An idiom of the Greek language. *Addison.*

GREDALIN*. See GRIDELIN.

GREE, grê. *n. s.* [*grê*, Fr.] Good will; favour.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, táb, búll; —díl; —póund; —thin, THIS.

Spenser Rank; degree. [*gradus*, Lat.] *Spenser*. A step. *Wicliffe*. See *GREEZE*.
TO GREE*, grè. v. n. [*greer*, old Fr.] To agree. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
GREECE, grèse. n. s. A flight of steps. *Bacon*.
GREED*, grèed. n. s. Greediness. *Graham*.
GRE/EDILY, grèè-dè-lè. ad. Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously. *Prov.* xxi. With vehemence; with desire. *Bale*.
GRE/EDINESS, grèè-dè-nès. n. s. Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire. *Eccles.* xxiii.
GRE/EDY §, grèè-dè. a. [*græbrið*, Sax.] Ravenous; voracious; hungry. *Psal.* xvii. Eager; vehemently desirous. *Fairfax*.
GREEDY-GUT*, grèè-dè-gùt. n. s. A glutton; a devourer; a belly-god. *Colgrave*.
GREEK §, grèek. n. s. [*Græcus*, Lat.] A native of Greece. *Gal.* ii. The Greek language. *Acts*, xxi. A term applied to a merry person. *Shakspeare*.
GREEK*, grèek. a. Belonging to Greece. *Revel.* ix.
GRE/EEKISH*, grèek-ìsh. a. Peculiar to Greece. *Milton*.
GRE/EEKING §, grèek-ìng. n. s. An inferior Greek writer. *B. Jonson*.
GREEK/ROSE*, grèek-ròze. n. s. The flower campanula. *Tate*.
GREEN §, grèen. a. [*græne*, Sax.] Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow. *Bacon*. Pale; sickly. *Shak.* Flourishing; fresh; undecayed. *Dryden*. New; fresh: as, a green wound. *Shak.* Not dry. *Hooke*. Not roasted; half raw. *Watts*. Unripe; immature; young. *Shak.*
GREEN, grèen. n. s. The green colour. *Newton*. A grassy plain. *Shak.* Leaves; branches; wreaths. *Dryden*.
TO GREEN, grèen. v. a. To make green. *Thomson*.
GRE/ENBROOM, grèen-bròom. n. s. A shrub. *Miller*.
GRE/ENCLOTH, grèen-klòth. n. s. A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the king's household, for taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court-royal. *Bacon*.
GRE/ENCOLOURED*, grèen-kùl-lòrd. a. Pale; sickly. *Tourneur*.
GRE/ENEYED, grèen-ìde. 283. a. Having eyes coloured with green. *Shakspeare*.
GRE/ENFINCH, grèen-fìsh. n. s. A kind of bird. *Mortimer*.
GRE/ENFISH, grèen-fìsh. n. s. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth*.
GREENG/GE, grèen-gìje. n. s. A species of plum.
GREENGRO/CER*, grèen-grò-sùr. n. s. [*green* and *grocer*.] A retailer of greens.
GRE/ENHOOD §, grèen-hùd. n. s. [*green* and *hood*.] A state of immaturity; childishness. *Chaucer*.
GRE/ENHORN*, grèen-hòrn. n. s. A raw youth, easily imposed upon.
GRE/ENHOUSE, grèen-hòuse. n. s. A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather. *Evelyn*.
GRE/ENISH, grèen-ìsh. a. Somewhat green; tending to green. *Newton*.
GRE/ENLY*, grèen-lè. a. Of a green colour. *Gascoigne*.
GRE/ENLY, grèen-lè. ad. With a greenish colour. Newly; freshly. Immaturely. *Shak.* Wanly; timidly. *Shakspeare*.
GRE/ENNESS, grèen-nès. n. s. The quality of being green; viridity. *Sidney*. Immaturity; unripeness. *Sidney*. Freshness; vigour. *South*. Newness.
GRE/ENROOM†, grèen-ròom. n. s. A room near the stage, to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.
GRE/ENSICKNESS, grèen-sìk-nès. n. s. The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces. *Arbutnot*.
GRE/ENSICKNESSED*, grèen-sìk-nèst. a. Having a sickly taste. *Bp. Rundle*.
GRE/ENSTALL*, grèen-stàll. n. s. A stall on which greens are exposed to sale.

GRE/ENSWARD, §, grèen-swàrd. } n. s. [*green*
GRE/ENSWORD, §, grèen-swàrd. } and sword.
The turf on which grass grows. *Shakspeare*. *Swift*.
GRE/ENWEED, grèen-wèed. n. s. Dyers' weed.
GRE/ENWOOD, grèen-wùd. n. s. A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer. *Fairfax*.
GREES*, n. s. A stair. See *GREE* and *GREEZE*.
Keeps.
TO GREET §, grèet. v. a. [*grætan*, Sax.] To address at meeting. 1 *Sam.* xxv. To address in whatever manner. *Shak.* To salute in kindness or respect. 1 *Cor.* xvi. To congratulate. *Spenser*.
To pay compliments at a distance. *Shak.* To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. *Shak.*
TO GREET, grèet. v. n. To meet and salute. *Pope*.
TO GREET*, grèet. v. n. To weep; to lament. See *TO GREIT*.
GRE/ETER, grèet-ùr. n. s. He who greets.
GRE/ETING, grèet-ìng. n. s. [*græting*, Sax.] Salutation at a meeting; compliments at a distance. *Shakspeare*.
GREEZE, grèze. n. s. A flight of steps; a step. See *GREE*, *GREES*, *GREECE*, *GRICE*, and *GRISE*.
GRE/FIFIER*, grèf-fèer. n. s. [*greffer*, Fr.] A recorder; a registrar. *Bp. Hall*.
GRE/GAL, grè-gál. a. [*gregex*, *gregis*, Lat.] Belonging to a flock. *Dict.*
GREGA/RIAN*, grè-gà-rè-àn. a. Of the common sort; ordinary. *Hovell*.
GREGA/RIOUS §, grè-gà-rè-às. a. [*gregarius*, Lat.] Going in flocks or herds. *Ray*.
GREGA/RIOUSLY*, grè-gà-rè-ùs-lè. ad. In a flock, or company.
GREGA/RIOUSNESS*, grè-gà-rè-ùs-nès. n. s. The state of being in herds or companies.
GREGO/RIAN*, grè-gò-rè-àn. a. Belonging to the style or method of computation, instituted by pope Gregory in 1582; as, the *Gregorian* calendar.
TO GREIT*, grèet. v. n. [*griedan*, Goth.] To cry; to lament. *Spenser*.
TO GREITH*, grèeth. v. a. To prepare. See *TO GRAITH*.
GRE/MIAL, grè-mè-ál. a. [*gremium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the lap. *Dict.*
GRENA/DE §, grè-nàde. n. s. [*Fr.* from *pomum granatum*, Lat.] A little hollow globe or ball of iron, about two inches in diameter, which being filled with fine powder, and set on fire, the case flies into shatters, to the damage of all that stand near. *Harris*.
GRENAD/IER, grè-nà-dèer. 275. [*grèn-à-dèer*, *Perry* and *Jones*: *gràn-à-dèer*, *Sherid.*] n. s. [*Fr.*] A tall foot-soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment. *Gay*.
GRENA/DO, grè-nà-dò. 77. [*See LUMBAGO.*] n. s. See *GRENADE*.
GREUT, gròot. n. s. A kind of fossil body. *Grew*.
GREW, grù. The preterit of *grow*. *Dryden*.
GREY, grà. a. [*gris*, Fr.] Gray. *Shak.* More properly gray. See *GRAY*.
GRE/YHOUND, grà-hòund. n. s. [*græghund*, Sax.] A tall, fleet dog, that chases in sight. *Sidney*.
GRICE, grìse. n. s. A little pig. [*grys*, Su. Goth.] A step or grees. *Shak.* See *GREES* and *GREEZE*.
TO GRIDE, grìde. v. n. [*gridare*, Ital.] To cut; to make way by cutting. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
GRI/DELIN, grìd-è-lìn. a. [*gris de lin*, Fr.] Of a purplish colour. *Dryden*.
GRI/DIRON, grìd-l-àrn. n. s. [*grædda*, Su. Goth.] A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire. *Spectator*.
GRIEF §, grèef. 275. n. s. [*grief*, Fr.] Sorrow; trouble for something past. *South*. Grievance; harm. *Shakspeare*. Pain; disease. *Shakspeare*.
GRIE/FUL*, grèef-fùl. a. Full of sorrow or grief. *Sackville*. *Ob. T.*
GRIE/FLESS*, grèef-lès. a. Sorrowless; without grief. *Huot*.
GRIEFSHOT*, grèef-shòt. a. Pierced with grief. *Shakspeare*.
GRIE/VABLE*, grèev-à-bl. a. Lamentable. *Gower*.
GRIE/VANCE, grèè-vànse. 560. n. s. [*grèevance*, 439

old Fr.] A state of uneasiness. *Shakspeare*. The cause of uneasiness. *Swift*.
To GRIEVE §, grêév. v. a. [*grever*, Fr.] To afflict; to hurt. *Luke*, iii. To make sorrowful. *Perkins*. To lament. *Reresby*.
To GRIEVE, grêév. v. n. To be in pain for something past; to mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends. *Milton*.
GRIE/VER*, grêév'-ûr. n. s. That which causes grief. *Hammond*.
GRIE/VINGLY, grêév'-îng-lê. ad. In sorrow; sorrowfully. *Shakspeare*.
GRIE/VOUS §, grêév'-ûs. a. [*gravis*, Lat.] Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne. *Hooker*. Such as causes sorrow. *Watts*. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness. *Clarendon*. Atrocious; heavy. *Shak*. Sometimes used adverbially in low language. *Shakspeare*.
GRIE/VOUSLY, grêév'-ûs-lê. ad. Painfully; with pain. *Spenser*. With discontent; with ill will. *Knolles*. Calamitously; miserably. *Hooker*. Vexatiously. *Ray*.
GRIE/VOUSNESS, grêév'-ûs-nês. n. s. Sorrow; pain; calamity. *Isaiah*, xxi. Atrociousness. *Burton*.
GRIFFIN, { grîf'-fîn. } n. s. [*griffus*, Lat.] A griffin. { grîf'-fîn. } fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle. *Peacham*.
GRIFFONLIKE*, grîf'-fîn-like. a. Resembling a griffin. *Milton*.
GRIG, grîg. n. s. [*kricke*, Bavarian.] Originally any thing below the natural size. A small eel. *Walton*. A merry creature. *Swift*. Health. *Grose*.
To GRILL, grîl. v. a. [*griller*, Fr.] To broil on a grate or gridiron.
GRILL*, grîl. a. [*gryl*, horridus.] Causing to shake through cold. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T*.
GRILLADE, grîl-lâde'. n. s. Any thing broiled on the gridiron.
To GRILLY, grîl'-lê. v. a. To harass; to hurt. *Hudibras*.
GRIM §, grîm. a. [*grim*, Sax.] Having a countenance of terror; horrible; hideous; frightful. *Spenser*. Ugly; ill-looking. *Chapman*.
GRIM-FACED*, grîm'-faste. a. Having a stern countenance. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
GRIM-GRINNING*, grîm'-grîn'-ning. a. Grinning horribly. *Shakspeare*.
GRIM-VISAGED*, grîm'-vîz'-îddj. a. Grimfaced. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
GRIMA/CE, grê-mâse'. n. s. [Fr.] A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence. *South*. Air of affectation. *Granville*.
GRIMA/LKIN, grîm-mâl'-kîn. n. s. [*gris*, Fr. and *malkin*, or little *Moll*.] Gray little woman; the name of an old cat. *Philips*.
To GRIME §, grîme. v. a. [*gryma*, Icel.] To dirt; to sully deeply; to daub with filth. *Shakspeare*.
GRIME, grîme. n. s. Dirt deeply insinuated. *Shak*.
GRIMLY*, grîm'-lê. a. Having a frightful or hideous look. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
GRIMLY, grîm'-lê. ad. [*grimlice*, Sax.] Horribly; hideously. *Shak*. Sourly; sullenly. *Shak*.
GRIMNESS, grîm'-nês. n. s. Horror; frightfulness of visage. *Bp. King*.
GRIMY*, grî-mê. a. Dirty; cloudy. *More*.
To GRIN §, grîn. v. n. [*grennian*, Sax.] To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips. *Stillingfleet*. To fix the teeth as in anguish. *Shakspeare*.
GRIN, grîn. n. s. The act of closing the teeth and showing them. *Dryden*.
GRIN, grîn. n. s. [*grîn*, Sax.] A snare; a trap. *Job*, xviii.
To GRIND §, grînd. v. a. preter. *I ground*; part. pass. *ground*. [*grîmban*, Sax.] To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to comminute by attrition. *St. Matt*, xxi. To comminute by the teeth or grinders. *Dryden*. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard. *Herbert*. To rub one against another. *Spenser*. To harass; to oppress. *Bacon*.

To GRIND, grînd. v. n. To perform the act of grinding. *Milton*. To be moved as in the act of grinding. *Roue*.
GRINDER, grînd'-ûr. 98. n. s. One that grinds. *Smith*. The instrument of grinding. *Sandys*. The back teeth; the double teeth. *Bacon*. The teeth, in irony or contempt. *Dryden*.
GRINDLESTONE, grînd'-dl-stône. } n. s. The stone
GRINDSTONE, grînd'-stône. } on which
 edged instruments are sharpened. *B. Jonson*.
GRIN/NER, grîm'-nûr. 98. n. s. He that grins. *Ad-dison*.
GRINNINGLY, grîm'-ning-lê. ad. With a grinning laugh.
GRIP §, grîp. n. s. [*græp*, Sax.] A little ditch, or trench. *Ray*.
To GRIP*, grîp. v. a. To cut into ditches; to drain.
GRIP*, grîp. } n. s. [*gryps*, Lat.] The fabulous
GRIPPE*, grîpe. } animal called the griffin. *Shak*.
To GRIPPE §, grîpe. v. a. [*gripan*, M. Goth.] To hold with the fingers closed. *Shak*. To hold hard. *Dryden*. [*gripper*, Fr.] To catch eagerly; to seize. *Shak*. To close; to clutch. *Pope*. To pinch; to press; to squeeze. *Spenser*. To give a pain in the bowels. *Dryden*. To afflict. *Mir. for Mag.*
To GRIPPE, grîpe. v. n. To feel the colic. *Locaz*. To pinch; to catch at money meanly. *Fell*. When a ship runs her head too much into the wind, she is said to gripe.
GRIPPE, grîpe. n. s. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw. *Spenser*. Squeeze; pressure. *Dryden*. Oppression; crushing power. *Shak*. Affliction; pinching distress. *Milton*. [In the plural.] Belly-ache; colic. *Floyer*. The compass or sharpness of the prow or stem of a ship under water. *Gripes* is the name of a machine formed by an assemblage of ropes, &c. used to secure the boats upon the deck of a ship at sea. *Chambers*.
GRIPPER, grî-pûr. 98. n. s. Oppressor; usurer; extortioner. *Burton*.
GRIP/PING*, grî'-ping. n. s. Pain arising from colic. *Swift*. Distress; affliction. *Killingbeck*.
GRIP/PINGLY, grî'-ping-lê. ad. With pain in the guts. *Bacon*.
GRIP/PLE*, grîp'-pl. a. [from gripe.] Greedy; covetous; unfeeling; oppressive. *Spenser*. Grasping fast; tenacious. *Spenser*.
GRIP/PLENESS*, grîp'-pl-nês. n. s. Covetousness. *Bp. Hall*.
GRIS §, grîs. n. s. [*gris*, Fr.] A kind of fur. *Chaucer*.
GRIS-AMBER, grîs'-âm-bûr. n. s. Ambergris. *Milt*.
GRISE, grîse. n. s. A swine. A step, or scale or steps. *Shakspeare*. See **GRICE** and **GREEZE**.
GRIS/ETTE*, grê-zê'. n. s. [Fr.] The wife or daughter of a tradesman. *Sterne*.
GRIS/KIN, grîs'-kîn. n. s. [*gris*, *grise*, or *grice*, a swine.] The vertebrae of a hog.
GRIS/LED*. See **GRIZZLED**.
GRIS/SLY §, grîz'-lê. a. [*grîplic*, Sax.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful. *Spenser*.
GRIS/ONS*, grîs'-ûnz. n. s. Inhabitants of the mountainous parts of the Alps in Italy. *Addison*.
GRIST, grîst. n. s. [*grîst*, Sax.] Corn to be ground. *Tusser*. Supply; provision. *Swift*.
Grist to mill, is profit; gain. *Ayliffe*.
GRIST/LE §, grîs'-sl. 472. n. s. [*grîpicle*, Sax.] A cartilage. *Bacon*.
GRIST/LY, grîs'-slê. a. Cartilaginous; made of gristle. *Harvey*.
GRIT §, grît. n. s. The coarse part of meal. [*grîp-ta*, Sax.] Oats husked, or coarsely ground. Sand; rough, hard particles. [*grît*, Welsh.] *Grew*. *Grits* are fossils found in minute masses, forming together a kind of powder; the several particles of which are of no determinate shape, but seem the rudely broken fragments of larger masses; not to be dissolved by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a mass. *Hill*.
GRITH*, grîth. n. s. [*grîð*, Sax.] Agreement; union. *The Plowman's Tale*. *Ob. T*.
GRIT/TINESS, grîv'-tê-nês. n. s. Sandiness; the quality of abounding in grit. *Mortimer*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, háll; —díl; —pòund; —thin, tris.

GRITTY, grít'-tè. *a.* Full of hard particles; consisting of grit. *Newton.*

GRIZELIN, gríz'-zél-in. See **GRIDELIN**. *Temple.*

GRIZZLE δ , gríz'-zl. 405. *n. s.* [*grisaille*, Fr.] A mixture of white and black; gray. *Shakespeare.*

GRIZZLED, gríz'-zl'd. 359. *a.* Interspersed with gray. *Zech. vi.*

GRIZZLY, gríz'-zlè. *a.* Somewhat gray. *Bacon.*

TO GROAN δ , gròne. 295. *v. n.* [*Groan*, Sax.] To breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony. *Job, xxiv.*

GROAN, gròne. *n. s.* Breath expired with noise and difficulty. *Shak.* Any hoarse, dead sound. *Shak.*

GROANFUL, gròne'-fùl. *a.* Sad; agonizing. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

GROANING*, gròne'-Ing. *n. s.* Lamentation; complaint on account of agony or pain. *Psal. cii.* [In hunting.] The cry or noise of a buck. *Chambers.*

GROAT δ , gráwt. 295. *n. s.* [*groot*, Dutch] A piece valued at four pence. *Fulke.* A proverbial name for a small sum. *Shakespeare.*

GROATS, gráwis. *n. s.* [*grutta*, *grut*, Sax.] Oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROATSWORTH*, gráwis'-würth. *n. s.* The value of a groat. *Sherwood.*

GROCER δ , grò'-súr. 98. *n. s.* [from *gross*, a large quantity.] A man who buys and sells tea, sugar, and plums and spices. *Watts.*

Mr. Nares observes, that this word ought to be written *grosser*, as originally being one who dealt by the *gross* or wholesale. There is not, however, he observes, much chance that *grocer* will give place to *grosser*; especially, as they no longer engross merchandise of all kinds, nor insist upon dealing in the *gross* alone. The other derivation of this word, from *grossus*, a fig, is not worth notice. *W.*

GROCERY, grò'-súr-è. *n. s.* Grocers' ware, such as tea, sugar, raisins, spice. *Clarendon.*

GROG*, gróg. *n. s.* [in the language of seamen.] Gin and water, or any spirit and water. *Cook.*

GROGGY*, gróg'-gè. *a.* Rather overflown with *grog*.

GROGERAM, } *n. s.* [*gros*, grain,
GROGRAM, } Fr.] Stuff woven
GROGRAN, } gróg'-rùm. } with a large wool
and a rough pile. *Dome.*

GROIN δ , gròin. *n. s.* [*grein*, Goth. and Icel.] The part next above the thigh. *Chapman.*

GROIN*, gròin. *n. s.* [*groin* de porcneau, Fr.] The nose or snout of a swine. *Chaucer.*

TO GROIN*, gròin. *v. n.* See **TO GROAN**. To grumble; to growl; to grunt. *Chaucer.*

GROMWELL, gróm'-wél. *n. s.* Gromill or gray-mill. A plant. *Miller.*

GROOM δ , gròóm. *n. s.* [*grom*, Teut.] A boy; a waiter; a servant. *Spenser.* A young man. *Fairfax.* A man newly married. *Dryden.*

TO GROOVE δ , gròöv. *v. a.* [*Gropan*, Sax.] To cut hollow. *Sicifi.*

GROOVE, gròöv. *n. s.* A deep cavern, or hollow in mines. *Boyle.* A channel or hollow, cut with a tool. *Moxon.*

GROOVER*, gròöv'-úr. *n. s.* A miner. *Grose.*

TO GROPE δ , gròpe. *v. n.* [*Gropan*, Sax.] To feel where one cannot see. *Isaiah, lix.*

TO GROPE, gròpe. *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark. *Gower.*

GROPER, grò'-púr. *n. s.* One that searches in the dark. *Sherwood.*

GROSS δ , gròse. 162. *a.* [*gros*, Fr. *grosso*, Ital.] Thick; bulky. *Shak.* Shameful; unseemly; enormous. *Hooker.* Intellectually coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined. *Shak.* Inelegant; disproportionate in bulk. *Thomson.* Dense; not refined; not pure. *Bacon.* Stupid; dull. *Milton.* Coarse; rough; not delicate. *Wotton.* Thick; fat; bulky. *Fell.* Whole; having no deduction or abatement; as, the *gross* sum. Large; aggregate. *Milton.* Heavy; oppressive. *Dryden.*

This word is irregular from a vanity of imitating the French. In Scotland, they pronounce this word regu-

larly, so as to rhyme with *moss*. Pope also rhymes it with this word.

"Shall only man be taken in the gross?"

"Grant but as many sorts of minds as moss."

This, however, must be looked upon as a poetical license; for the sound seems now irrevocably fixed as it is marked, rhyming with *jocose*, *verbosc*, &c. *W.*

GROSS, gròse. *n. s.* The main body; the main force. *Addison.* The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts. *Hooker.* Not individual; but a body together. *Shak.* The chief part; the main mass. *Bacon.* The number of twelve dozen [*grosse*, Fr.] *Locke.*

GROSS-HEADED*, gròse'-hèd'-èd. *a.* Stupid; dull; thick-sculled. *Milton.*

GROSSLY, gròse'-lè. *ad.* Bulky; in bulky parts; coarsely. *Shelton.* Without subtlety; without art; without delicacy; coarsely; palpably. *Hooker.*

GROSSNESS, gròse'-nès. *n. s.* Coarseness; thickness; density. *Shak.* Inelegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence. *Ascham.* Want of refinement; want of delicacy. *Shakespeare.*

GROT δ , gròt. *n. s.* [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital.] A cave; a cavern for coolness and pleasure. *Gregory.*

GROTESQUE, grò-tèsk'. *a.* [Fr.] Distorted of figure; unnatural. *Milton.*

GROTESQUE*, grò-tèsk'. *n. s.* A wild design of a painter or engraver. *Wotton.*

GROTESQUELY*, grò-tèsk'-lè. *ad.* In a wild, fantastical manner. *Holbein's Dance of Death.*

GROTTA*, gròt'-tà. *n. s.* [Ital.] A cavern for coolness or pleasure. *Bacon.*

GROTTTO, gròt'-tò. *n. s.* A cavern or cave made for coolness. *Dryden.*

GROUND δ , gròünd. 313. *n. s.* [*gruond*, Sax.] The earth, considered as superficially extended. *Exod. xiv.* The earth, as distinguished from air or water. *Jeremiah.* Land; country. *Hudibras.* Region; territory. *Milton.* Estate; possession. *Dryden.*

Land occupied. *Prior.* The floor or level of the place. *2 Sam. ii.* Depth; bottom. *Lib. Fest.* Dregs; lees; feces. *Mortimer.* The first stratum of paint, upon which the figures are afterwards painted. *Hakevill.* The fundamental substance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported. *Cowley.* The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised. *Shak.* First hint; first traces of an invention. *Dryden.* The first principles of knowledge. *Hammond.* The fundamental cause. *Sidney.* The field or place of action. *Daniel.* The space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire. *Sidney.* The intervening space between the flyer and pursuer. *Milton.* The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors. *Atterbury.* State of progress or recession. *Temple.* The foil to set a thing off. *Shakespeare.* Formerly the pit of a play-house. *B. Jonson.*

TO GROUND, gròünd. *v. a.* To place or set in the ground. *Spenser.* To fix on the ground. *Addison.*

To found, as upon cause or principle. *Hooker.* To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge. *Eph. iii.*

GROUND, gròünd. The preterit and part. pass. of *grind*.

GROUND-ASH, gròünd'-àsh'. *n. s.* A sapling of ash taken from the ground. *Dryden.*

GROUND-BAIT, gròünd'-bàte. *n. s.* A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown where you angle. *Walton.*

GROUND-FLOOR, gròünd'-flòre. *n. s.* The lower part of a house.

GROUND-HYV, gròünd'-h'-vè. *n. s.* Alehoof, or tun-hoof. *Temple.*

GROUND-PINE, gròünd'-plne'. *n. s.* A plant. *Hill.*

GROUND-PLATE, gròünd'-plàte. *n. s.* [In architecture.] The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons. *Harris.*

GROUND-PLOT, gròünd'-plòt. *n. s.* The ground on which any building is placed. *Sidney.* The ichnography of a building. *Johnson.*

GROUND-RENT, gròünd'-rènt. *n. s.* Rent paid for

the privilege of building on another man's ground. *Arbutnot.*

GROUND-ROOM, grôund'-rôom. *n. s.* A room on the level with the ground. *Tatler.*

GROUND-TACKLE*, grôund'-tâk-kî. *n. s.* The anchor, cables, and whatsoever else is necessary, to make the ship ride safe at anchor.

GRO'UNDAGE*, grôund'-îdje. *n. s.* A custom, or tribute, paid for the standing of a ship in port. *Blount.*

GRO'UNDEDLY, grôund'-êd-lê. *ad.* Upon firm principles. *Bale.*

GRO'UNDESS, grôund'-lêss. *a.* Void of reason; wanting ground. *Prior.*

GRO'UNDESSLY, grôund'-lêss-lê. *ad.* Without reason; without cause. *More.*

GRO'UNDESSNESS, grôund'-lêss-nêss. *n. s.* Want of just reason. *Tillotson.*

GRO'UNDLING, grôund'-lîng. *n. s.* A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water: hence one of the vulgar. *Shakspeare.*

GRO'UNDLY, grôund'-lê. *ad.* Upon principles; solidly. *Ascham. Ob. J.*

GRO'UNDESEL, grôun'-sil. *n. s.* [*grûnd* and *-ile*, Sax.] The timber or raised pavement next the ground. *Moxon.*

GRO'UNDESLY, grôun'-sil. *n. s.* A plant. *Barret.*

GRO'UNDWORK, grôund'-wûrk. *n. s.* The ground; the first stratum. *Dryden.* The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals. *Milton.* First principle; original reason. *Spenser.*

GROUP §, grôop. 315. *n. s.* [*groupe*, Fr.] A cluster; a collection; a number thronged together. *Dryden.* To **GROUP**, grôop. *v. a.* To put into a distinct or separate collection. *Prior.*

GROUSE, grôuse. 313. *n. s.* A kind of fowl; a heath-cock. *Swift.*

GROUT, grôut. 313. *n. s.* [*grut*, Sax.] Coarse meal; pollard. *King.* That which purges off. *Warner.* A kind of wild apple. [In building.] A very thin, coarse mortar.

GRO'UTNOL*. See **GROWTHEAD**.

GROVE §, grôve. *n. s.* [*grôue*, Sax.] A small wood, or place set with trees. *Shakspeare.*

To **GRO'VEL** §, grôv'-vl. 102. *v. n.* [*gruva*, Icel.] To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.

Spenser. To be mean; or without dignity. *Dryden.*

GRO'VELLER*, grôv'-vl-ûr. *n. s.* A person of a low, mean disposition. *Shenstone.*

GRO'VY*, grô'-vê. *a.* Belonging to groves, thickets, woods; also, frequenting groves. *Cotgrave.*

To **GROW** §, grô. 324. *v. n.* preter. *grew*, part. pass. *grown*. [*gropan*, Sax.] To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increase by vegetation. *Psalm civ.*

To be produced by vegetation. *Abbot.* To shoot in any particular form. *Dryden.* To increase in stature. 2 *Sam. xii.* To come to manhood from infancy. *Bacon.* To issue, as plants from a soil.

Dryden. To increase in bulk; to become greater. *Bacon.* To improve; to make progress. 2 *Peter, iii.* To advance to any state. *Bacon.* To come by degrees. *Rogers.* To come forward; to gather ground. *Spenser.* To be changed from one state to another; to become either better or worse. *Shak.*

To proceed as from a cause. *Hooker.* To accrue; to be forthcoming. *Shak.* To adhere; to stick together. *Walton.* To swell: a sea term. *Raleigh.*

The general idea given by this word is procession or passage from one state to another. It is always change, but not always increase; for a thing may grow less, as well as grow greater.

To **GROW***, grô. *v. a.* To cause to grow. *Campbell.* An agricultural term.

SRO'WER, grô'-ûr. 93. *n. s.* An increaser. *Mortimer.* A considerable farmer.

SRO'WING*, grô'-îng. *n. s.* Vegetation. *Wisdom, xvi.* Progression of time. *Shakspeare.*

To **GROWL** §, grôll. 323. *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flem.] To snarl like an angry cur. *Ellis.* To murmur; to grumble. *Gay.*

To **GROWL***, grôll. *v. a.* To signify or express by growling. *Thomson.*

GROWL*, grôll. *n. s.* The murmur of an angry cur; or of a discontented person.

GROWN, grône. The part. pass. of *grow*. Advanced in growth. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing. *Prov. xxiv.* Arrived at full growth or stature. *Locke.* Become prevalent. *Locke.*

To **GROWSE***, grôuze. *v. n.* [*grûzan*, Sax.] To shiver; to shudder; to be chill before an ague fit. *Ray.*

GROWTH, grôth. 324. *n. s.* Vegetation; vegetable life. *Dryden.* Product; thing produced. *Millon.* Increase in number, bulk, or frequency. *Temple.* Increase of stature; advance to maturity. *Denham.* Improvement; advancement. *Hooker.*

GRO'WTHEAD, grôth'-hêd. } *n. s.* [from *gross* or *GRO'WTNOL*, grôte'-nôl } *great head.*] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.* An idle, lazy fellow; a block-head. *Tusser.*

To **GRUB** §, grûb. *v. a.* [*graban*, preter. *grôb*, to dig, Goth.] To dig up; to destroy by digging; to root out of the ground. *Dryden.*

GRUB, grûb. *n. s.* [from *grubbing*, or mining.] A small worm that eats holes in bodies. *Shak.* A short, thick man; a dwarf. *Carew.*

GRUB-AXE*, grûb'-âks. *n. s.* A tool used in grubbing up weeds, and the like.

GRUBBER*, grûb'-bûr. *n. s.* One who grubs up underwood.

To **GRUBBLE**, grûb'-bl. 405. *v. a.* [*grubelen*, Germ.] To feel in the dark. *Dryden.*

To **GRUBBLE***. See To **GRABBLE**.

GRUBSTREET, grûb'-strêet. *n. s.* Originally the name of a street near Moor-fields in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *grubstreet*. *Gay.*

To **GRUDGE** §, grûdje. *v. a.* [*grouchier*, old Fr.] To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent. *Sidney.* To give or take unwillingly. *Dryden.*

To **GRUDGE**, grûdje. *v. n.* To murmur; to repine. *Hooker.* To be unwilling; to be reluctant. *Dryden.*

To be envious. *James, v.* To feel compunction; to grieve. *Bp. Fisher.* To wish in secret. *Dryden.*

To give or have any uneasy remains.

GRUDGE, grûdje. *n. s.* Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence. *Sidney.* Anger; ill-will. *Swift.* Unwillingness to benefit. *B. Jonson.* Envy; odium; invidious censure. Remorse of conscience. *Ainsworth.* Some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease. *Ainsworth.*

GRUDGEONS*, grûdje'-ânz. *n. s. pl.* [*gruger*, Fr.] Coarse meal; the part of corn which remains after the fine meal has passed the sieve. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* See **GURGEON**.

GRUDGER*, grûd'-jûr. *n. s.* A murmurer. *Wiccliffe.*

GRUDGING*, grûd'-jîng. *n. s.* Discontent; envy at the prosperity of others. *South.* Reluctance; unwillingness. 1 *Peter, iv.* A secret wish or desire. *Dryden.* A forerunner or symptom of disease. *Dr. Jackson.*

GRUDGINGLY, grûd'-jîng-lê. *ad.* Unwillingly; malignantly; reluctantly. 2 *Cor. ix.*

GRU'EL, grû'-îl. 99. *n. s.* [*gruelle*, Fr.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water. *Shakspeare.*

GRUFF §, grûf. *a.* [*groff*, Dutch.] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners. *Garth.*

GRUFFLY, grûf'-lê. *ad.* Harshly; ruggedly. *Dryden.*

GRUFFNESS, grûf'-nêss. *n. s.* Ruggedness of mien; harshness of look or voice. *Smalridge.*

GRUM, grûm. *a.* Sour; surly; severe. *Arbutnot.*

To **GRUMBLE** §, grûm'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [*gromelen*, old Fr.] To murmur with discontent. *Shak.* To growl; to gnarl. *Dryden.* To make a hoarse rattle. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

GRUMBLER, grûm'-bl-ûr. *n. s.* One that grumbles; a murmurer. *Swift.*

GRUMBLING, grûm'-bl-îng. *n. s.* A murmuring through discontent. *Shakspeare.*

GRUMBLINGLY*, grûm'-bl-îng-lê. *ad.* Discontentedly; sourly. In a hoarse manner. *Brown.*

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

GRUME^ô, grôôm. 339. *n. s.* [*grumeau*, Fr.; *grumus*, Lat.] A thick, viscid consistence of a fluid.

Quincy.
GRUMLY, grôm'-lê. *ad.* [from *grum*.] Sullenly; morosely.

GRUMOUS, grôô'-mûs. 339. *a.* [from *grume*.] Thick; clotted. *Arbutnot*.

GRUMOUSNESS, grôô'-mûs-nês. *n. s.* Thickness of a coagulated liquor. *Wiseman*.

GRUNDEL*, grûn'-dêl. *n. s.* The fish called a *groundling*.

GRUNSEL, grûn'-sîl. 99. *n. s.* [usually *groundsel*.] The lower part of the building. *Milton*.

To GRUNT^ô, grûnt. } *v. n.* [*grunnio*,
To GRUNTLE^ô, grûnt'-l. 405. } Lat.] To mur-

mur like a hog. *Shak.* To groan. *Shakespeare*.

GRUNT, grûnt. *n. s.* The noise of a hog. *Chapman*.

A groan. *Turberville*.

GRUNTER, grûn'-tûr. 58. *n. s.* He that grunts. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth*.

GRUNTING*, grûnt'-îng. *n. s.* The noise of swine. *Gay*.

GRUNTINGLY*, grûnt'-îng-lê. *ad.* Murmuringly; mutteringly. *Sherwood*.

GRUNTLING, grûnt'-îng. *n. s.* A young hog.

To GRUTCH^ô, grûtsch. *v. n.* [is the oldest form of our word *grudge*.] To envy; to repine. *Wicliffe*.

GRUTCH, grûtsch. *n. s.* Malice; ill-will. *Hudibras*.

GRY, grî. *n. s.* [*ypê*.] A thing of little or no value. *Locke*.

GRYPHON*, See GRIFFIN.

GRYTH*. See GRITH.

GUA'IACUM, gwâ'-yâ-kûm. 340. *n. s.* A medicinal wood. *Hill*.

GUARANTE'E^ô, gâr-rân-tê'. 332. *n. s.* [*guarant*, Fr.] A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed. *South*. Engagement to secure the performance of articles. *Lord Bolingbroke*.

To GUARANTY, gâr-rân-tê'. 92. *v. a.* [*guarantir*, Fr.] To undertake to secure the performance of any articles. *Lord Chesterfield*.

To GUARD^ô, gyârd. 92, 160. *v. a.* [*warda*, or *garda*, low Lat.] To watch by way of defence or security. *Milton*. To protect; to defend. *Waller*. To preserve by caution. *Addison*. To provide against objections. *Broome*. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders. *Shak.* To gird; to fasten by binding. *B. Jonson*.

To GUARD, gyârd. 332. *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence. *Collier*.

GUARD, gyârd. 92. *n. s.* [*garde*, Fr.; *ward*, Teut.] A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch by way of defence. *1 Kings*, xiv. A state of caution, or vigilance. *Davies*. Limitation; anticipation of objection. *Atterbury*. An ornamental hem, lace, or border. *Shak.* Part of the hilt of a sword. [In fencing.] A posture to defend the body. Any thing that protects or guards.

† This word is pronounced exactly like the noun *yard*, preceded by hard *g*, nearly as *egg-yard*. The same sound of *y* consonant is observable between hard *g* and *a*, in other words. Nor is this a fanciful peculiarity, but a pronunciation arising from euphony and the analogy of the language. 160. *W*.

GUARD-BOAT*, gyârd'-bôte. *n. s.* A boat appointed to observe ships laid up in the harbour.

GUARD-CHAMBER*, gyârd'-ishâmê'-bûr. *n. s.* A guard-room. *1 Kings*, xiv.

GUARD-ROOM*, gyârd'-rôôm. *n. s.* A room in which those, who are appointed to watch, assemble. *Malone*.

GUARD-SHIP. See GUARDSHIP.

GUARDABLE*, gyârd'-dâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being protected. *Sir R. Williams*.

GUARDAGE, gyârd'-dâge. 90. *n. s.* State of wardship. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J*.

GUARDANT*, gyârd'-dânt. Old part. of *guard*. Exercising the authority of a guardian. *Shak.* [In heraldry.] Having the face turned towards the spectator; as, a leopard *guardant*.

GUARDANT*, gyârd'-dânt. *n. s.* A guardian. *Shak.* *Ob. T*.

GUA'RDEDLY*, gyârd'-êd-lê. *ad.* Cautiously. *Sheridan*.

GUA'RDEDNESS*, gyârd'-êd-nês. *n. s.* Caution wariness.

GUA'RDER, gyârd'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* One who guards. *Sandys*.

GUA'RDFUL*, gyârd'-fûl. *a.* Wary; cautious. *A Hill*.

GUA'RDIAN, gyârd'-dê-ân, or gyârd'-jê-ân. 293, 294, 376. *n. s.* [*gardien*, Fr.] One that has the care of an orphan. *Shak.* One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed. *Waterland*. A repository or storehouse. *Shakespeare*.

GUARDIAN of the Spirituities. He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. *Cowel*.

GUA'RDIAN, gyârd'-dê-ân. 293, 376. *a.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent. *Dryden*.

GUA'RDIANESS*, gyârd'-dê-ân-ês. *n. s.* A female guardian. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

GUA'RDIANSHIP, gyârd'-dê-ân-shîp. *n. s.* The office of a guardian. *Kettlewell*.

GU'ARDLESS, gyârd'-lês. *a.* Without defence. *Waller*.

GUA'RDSHIP, gyârd'-shîp. *n. s.* Care; protection. *Swift*. A king's ship to guard the coast.

To GUA'RISH*, *v. a.* [*guérir*, Fr.] To heal. *Spenser*. *Ob. T*.

GUARY-MIRACLE*, gwâ'-rê-mîr'-â-kl. *n. s.* [*guare-mirkl*, Corn.] A miracle-play. *Carew*.

GUA'IA'VA, gwâ'-â'-vâ. } *n. s.* An American fruit
GUA'VA, gwâ'-vâ. } *Miller*.

To GUBERNATE*, gû-bûr-nâ-te. *v. a.* [*gubernar*, Lat.] To govern. *Cockeram*.

GUBERNATION, gû-bêr-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Government; superintendency. *Watts*.

GUBERNATIVE*, gû-bêr-nâ-îv. *a.* Governing. *Chaucer*.

GU'DGEON, gûd'-jôn. 259. *n. s.* [*goujon*, Fr.] A small fish found in brooks and rivers, easily caught. *Pope*. A man easily cheated. *Swift*. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage; a bait. *Shak.* An iron pin on which a wheel turns. *Sprat*.

GUELDER-ROSE*. See GELDER-ROSE.

GUELF'S*, gwêlfs. *n. s.* pl. The name of a faction in Italy, formerly opposed to that of the Gibellines. *Addison*.

GUE'RDON^ô, gêr'-dûn. 166, 560. *n. s.* [Fr.] A reward; a recompense. *Spenser*. Rarely used.

† I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the first syllable of this word, which he spells *guer*. I have made the *u* mute, as in *guess*, not only as agreeable to the French *guerdon*, but to our own analogy. The authority of Mr. Nares confirms me in my opinion. *W*

To GUE'RDON*, gêr'-dûn. *v. a.* To reward. *B. Jonson*. *Ob. T*.

GUE'RDONABLE*, gêr'-dûn-â-bl. *a.* Worthy of reward. *Sir G. Buck*. *Ob. T*.

GUE'RDONLESS*, gêr'-dûn-lês. *a.* Unrewarded. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T*.

To GUESS^ô, gês. 336. *v. n.* [*ghissen*, Dutch; *gissen*, Germ.] To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgement. *Raleigh*. To conjecture upon some just reason. *Stillingfleet*.

To GUESS, gês. *v. a.* To hit upon by accident. *Locke*.

GUESS, gês. 560. *n. s.* Conjecture; judgement with out any positive or certain grounds. *Shakespeare*.

GUESSER, gês'-sûr. *n. s.* Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge. *Pope*.

GUESSINGLY, gês'-sîng-lê. *ad.* Conjecturally; uncertainly. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. T*.

GUEST^ô, gêst. 336. *n. s.* [*gæst*, *gæst*, *gæst*, Sax.] One entertained in the house or at the table of another. *St. Luke*, xix. A stranger; one who comes newly to reside. *Sidney*.

GUESTCHAMBER, gêst'-shâmê'-bûr. *n. s.* Chamber of entertainment. *St. Mark*, xiv.

GUESTRITE, gêst'-rîte. *n. s.* Offices due to a guest. *Chapman*.

GUEST-WISE*, gĕst'-wlze. *ad.* In the manner of a guest. *Shakespeare.*

To GU'GGLE, gŭg'-gl. 405. *v. n.* [*gorgoglaire*, Ital.] To sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow mouthed vessel.

GUIA/CUM†, gwĕ'-d'-kŭm. *n. s.* An improper spelling and pronunciation of *guaiacum*, which see.

GUIDABLE*, gyl'-dā-bl. *a.* That may be governed by counsel. *Sprat.*

GUIDAGE, gyl'-dāje. 90. *n. s.* The reward given to a guide. *Ainsworth.*

GUIDANCE, gyl'-dānse. *n. s.* Direction; government. *Spenser.*

To GUIDE ſ, gyde. 160. *v. a.* [*guider*, Fr.] To direct in a way. *St. John*, xvi. To influence. *Kettlewell.* To govern by counsel; to instruct. *Psalms*, xxxi. To regulate; to superintend. *Decay of Piety.*

GUIDE, gyde. *n. s.* [*guide*, Fr.] One who directs another in his way. *Wisd.* xviii. One who directs another in his conduct. *Waller.* Director; regulator. *Hooker.*

As the *g* is hard in this word and its compounds, it is not easy to spell them as they are pronounced; *y* must be considered as double *e*, and must articulate the succeeding vowel as much as in *yield*.—See **GUARD**. *W.*

GUIDELESS, gyde'-lĕs. *a.* Having no guide; wanting a governor. *Dryden.*

GUIDEPOST*, gyde'-pōst. *n. s.* A post, where two or more roads meet, directing the traveller which to follow. *Burke.*

GUIDER, gyl'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* Director; regulator; guide. *Shakespeare. Ob. J.*

GUIDERESS*, gyde'-rĕs. *n. s.* She who guides or directs. *Caxton. Ob. T.*

GUIDON, gyl'-dŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A standardbearer; a standard. *Ashmole. Ob. J.*

GUILD ſ, gŭld. 341. *n. s.* [*gild*, Sax.] A society; a corporation; a fraternity. *Cowel.* A town-hall. *Spenser.*

GUIDABLE*, gŭld'-ā-bl. *a.* Liable to tax. *Spelman.*

GUILDHALL*, gŭld'-hāll. *n. s.* The hall in which a corporation usually assembles; a town-hall. *Shak.*

GUILE ſ, gylle. 341. *n. s.* [*guille*, *gille*, old Fr.] Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice. *Spenser.*

To GUILE*, gylle. *v. a.* [*guiller*, Fr.] To disguise cunningly; to conceal. *Spenser.*

GUILED*, gyl'-lĕd. *a.* Treacherous; deceiving. *Shak.*

GUILEFUL, gylle'-fŭl. *a.* Wily; insidious; mischievously artful. *Hooker.* Treacherous; secretly mischievous. *Shakespeare.*

GUILEFULLY, gylle'-fŭl-ĕ. *ad.* Insidiously; treacherously. *Hakewill.*

GUILEFULNESS, gylle'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Secret treachery; tricking cunning. *Sherwood.*

GUILELESS, gylle'-lĕs. *a.* Free from deceit; void of insidiousness; simply honest. *Thomson.*

GUILELESSNESS*, gylle'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Freedom from deceit; pure honesty and innocence.

GUILER, gylle'-ŭr. *n. s.* A deceiver; one that betrays into danger by insidious practices. *Wicliffe.*

GUILLOTINE*, gŭl'-lō-tĕn'. *n. s.* [Fr. Said to be the invention of one Dr. Guillotine, at the early part of the French democratical revolution, viz. in 1792, who himself suffered under the machine.] A machine for separating, at one stroke, the head of a person from the body. *Burke.*

To GUILLOTINE*, gŭl'-lō-tĕn'. *v. a.* To decapitate by the guillotine. *Bp. Watson.*

GUILT ſ, gŭlt. 341. *n. s.* [*gylt*, Sax.] The state of a man justly charged with a crime. *Bacon.* A crime; an offence. *Shakespeare.*

It is observed in *Principles*, No. 92, that, when *g* comes before short *a*, the sound of *e* so necessarily intervenes, that we cannot pronounce these letters without it; but that, when the *a* is long, as in *regard*, we may pronounce these two letters without the intervention of *e*, but that this pronunciation is not the most elegant.—The same may be observed of the *g* hard, and the long and short *i*. We may pronounce *guide* and *guile* nearly as if written *egg-ide* and *egg-ile*, though not so properly as *egg-yide* and *egg-yile*; but *guild* and

guilt must necessarily admit of the *e* sound between hard *g* and *i*, or we cannot pronounce them. *W.*

GUILT-SICK*, gŭlt'-sĭk. *a.* Diseased by guilt. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

GUILTILY, gŭlt'-lĕ. *ad.* Without innocence. *Shakespeare.*

GUILTYNESS, gŭlt'-ĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being guilty; consciousness of crime. *Sidney.*

GUILTLESS, gŭlt'-lĕs. *a.* Innocent; free from crime. *Shak.* Unpolluted. *Milton.* Having no experience. *Pope.*

GUILTLESSLY, gŭlt'-lĕs-lĕ. *ad.* Without guilt; innocently.

GUILTLESSNESS, gŭlt'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Innocence; freedom from crime. *Sidney.*

GUILTY ſ, gŭlt'-tĕ. *a.* [*gylt*, Sax.] Justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent. *Gen.* xlii. Wicked; corrupt. *Thomson.* Conscious. *B. Jonson.*

GUILTY-LIKE*, gŭlt'-lĕ-lke. *ad.* Guiltily. *Shak.*

GUIMPLE*. See **WIMPLE**.

GUINEA ſ, gŭn'-nĕ. 341. *n. s.* [from *Guinea*, a country in Africa abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at twenty-one shillings. *Locke.*

GUINEADROPPER, gŭn'-nĕ-drŏp'-pŭr. *n. s.* One who cheats by dropping guineas. *Gay.*

GUINEAHEN, gŭn'-nĕ-hĕn. *n. s.* A fowl, supposed to be of *Guinea*.

GUINEAPEPPER, gŭn'-nĕ-pĕp'-pŭr. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

GUINEAPIG, gŭn'-nĕ-pĭg. *n. s.* A small animal with a pig's snout.

GUINIAD*. *n. s.* [*gwyn*, Welsh.] The fish called *whiting*.

GUISE ſ, gylze. 160, 341. *n. s.* [*guise*, Fr.] Manner; mien; habit. *Spenser.* Practice; custom; property. *Chapman.* External appearance; dress. *Temple.*

GUISER*, gyl'-zŭr. *n. s.* [from *guise*, dress.] Mourners, who go about at Christmas; persons in disguise.

GUITAR, gŭt'-tār'. 341. *n. s.* [*ghitara*, Ital.] A stringed instrument of music. *Prior.*

To GULCH ſ, gŭlsh. *v. n.* [*gulsigh*, Teut.] To swallow voraciously. *Turberville.*

GULCH, gŭlsh. *n. s.* A glutton. *B. Jonson.*

GULCHIN, gŭl'-tshĭn. *n. s.* The act of devouring. *Echard.*

GULES, gŭlz. *a.* [*gueule*, Fr.] Red: a barbarous term of heraldry. *Shakespeare.*

GULF ſ, gŭlf. *n. s.* [*golfo*, Ital.] A bay; an opening into land. *Knolles.* An abyss; an unmeasurable depth. *Spenser.* A whirlpool; a sucking eddy. *Shakespeare.* Anything insatiable. *Shakespeare.*

GULFY, gŭl'-fĕ. *a.* Full of gulfs or whirlpools. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

To GULL ſ, gŭl. *v. a.* [*guiller*, old Fr.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive. *Shakespeare.*

GULL, gŭl. *n. s.* A cheat; a fraud; a trick. *Shak.* A stupid animal; one easily cheated. *Milton.* A sea-bird. *Shakespeare.*

GULLCATCHER, gŭl'-kātsh-ŭr. *n. s.* A cheat; a man of trick. *Shakespeare.*

GULLER, gŭl'-lār. 98. *n. s.* A cheat; an impostor. *Sherwood.*

GULLERY, gŭl'-lār-ĕ. *n. s.* Cheat; imposture. *Burton.*

GULLET, gŭl'-lĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*goulet*, Fr.] The throat; the cesophagus. *Denham.* A small stream or lake. *Heylin.*

GULLIBLITY*, gŭl'-lĕ-bĭl'-ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* Credulity.

GULLIGUT*, gŭl'-lĕ-gŭt. *n. s.* [*gulo*, Lat.] A glutton. *Barret.*

GULLISH, gŭl'-flsh. *a.* Foolish; stupid; absurd. *Burton.*

GULLISHNESS*, gŭl'-flsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Foolishness; stupidity. *Tr. of Boccacini.*

To GULLY ſ, gŭl'-lĕ. *v. n.* [corrupted from *gurgle*.] To run with noise.

GULLY*, gŭl'-lĕ. *n. s.* [*goulet*, Fr.] A sort of ditch. *Hawkesworth.*

GULLYHOLE, gŭl'-lĕ-hōle. *n. s.* The hole where

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tòbe, tób, báll; —dèl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.

GULOSITY, gùl-òs'-tè. *n. s.* [*gulosus*, Lat.] Greediness; gluttony; voracity. *Brown.*

To GULP ð, gùlp. *v. a.* [*golpen*, Dutch.] To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission. *Gay.*

GULP, gùlp. *n. s.* As much as can be swallowed at once. *More.*

GULPH*. See **GULF**.

GUM ð, gùm. *n. s.* [*gummi*, Lat.] A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid, and generally dissolving in aqueous menstrooms. *Quincy* The fleshy covering that contains the teeth. [*Goma*, Sax.] *Shakspeare.*

To GUM, gùm. *v. a.* To close with gum. *Wiseman.*

To adorn with gums or essences. *B. Jonson.*

GUMMINESS, gùm'-mè-nès. *n. s.* The state of being gummy; accumulation of gum. *Wiseman.*

GUMMOSITY, gùm-mòs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* The nature of gum; gumminess. *Floyer.*

GUMMOUS, gùm-mùs. 314. *a.* Of the nature of gum. *Woodward.*

GUMMY, gùm'-mè. *a.* Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum. *Ruleigh.* Productive of gum. *Milton.* Overgrown with gum. *Dryden.*

GUMPTION*, gùmp'-shùn. *n. s.* [*Guman*, Sax.] Understanding; skill. *Pege.*

GUN ð, gùn. *n. s.* [*gyn*, an engine.] The general name for fire-arms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire. *Shakspeare.*

To GUN*, gùn. *v. n.* To perform the act of shooting with a gun. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

GUNARCHY*. See **GYNARCHY**.

GUNNEL, gùn'-nìl. 99. *n. s.* See **GUNWALE**.

GUNNER, gùn'-nùr. 98. *n. s.* Cannoneer; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship. *Shak.* One who shoots. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

GUNNERY, gùn'-nùr-è. *n. s.* The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

GUNOCRACY*. See **GYNOCRACY**.

GUNPOWDER, gùn'-pòù-dùr. *n. s.* The powder put into guns to be fired. *Brown.*

GUNROOM*, gùn'-ròòm. *n. s.* The place, on board a ship, where arms are deposited.

GUNSHOT, gùn'-shòt. *n. s.* The reach or range of a gun; the space to which a shot can be thrown. *Dryden.*

GUNSHOT, gùn'-shòt. *a.* Made by the shot of a gun. *Wiseman.*

GUNSMITH, gùn'-smith. *n. s.* A man whose trade is to make guns. *Mortimer.*

GUNSTICK, gùn'-stìk. *n. s.* The rammer, or stick with which the charge is driven into a gun. *Stuart.*

GUNSTOCK, gùn'-stòk. *n. s.* The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed. *Mortimer.*

GUNSTONE, gùn'-stòn. *n. s.* The shot of cannon. *Shakspeare.*

GUNWALE, or **GUNNEL** of a Ship, gùn'-nìl. *n. s.* That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the fore-castle: this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or not: and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, is also termed the *gunwale*. *Harris.*

GURGE ð, gùrje. *n. s.* [*gurgus*, Lat.] Whirlpool; gulf. *Milton.*

To GURGE, gùrje. *v. a.* To swallow up. *Mirror for Magistrates.* Ob. T.

GURGION, gùr'-jòn. 259. *n. s.* The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran. *Holingshed.* See **GRUDGEONS**.

To GURGLE, gùr'-gl. 405. *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, Italian.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle. *Pope.*

GURKIN*, gùr'-kìn. *n. s.* A small cucumber for pickling. See **GHERKIN**.

GURNARD, } gùr'-nìt. } 99. *n. s.* [*gournauld*, Fr.]

GURNET, } } A kind of sea-fish. *Shak.*

To GUSH ð, gùsh. *v. n.* [*giessen*, German.] To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream, out in a large body. *Spenser.* To emit in a copious effluxion. *Dryden.*

GUSH, gùsh. *n. s.* An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor so emitted. *Harvey.*

GUSSET, gùs'-sìt. 99. *n. s.* [*gousset*, Fr.] An angular piece of cloth sewn at the upper end of the sleeve of a shirt or shift.

GUST ð, gùst. *n. s.* [*gustus*, Lat.] Sense of tasting. *Scott.* Height of perception; height of sensual enjoyment. *Milton.* Love; liking. *Tillotson.* Turn of fancy; intellectual taste. *Dryden.* [*Gustr*, Goth.]

A sudden, violent blast of wind. *Shakspeare.*

To GUST*, gùst. *v. a.* [*gusto*, Lat.] To taste; to have a relish of. *Shakspeare.*

GUSTABLE, gùs'-tá-bl. 405. *a.* To be tasted. *Harvey.* Pleasant to the taste. *De ham.*

GUSTABLE*, gùs'-tá-bl. *n. s.* Any thing that may be tasted; an eatable. *More.*

GUSTATION, gùs'-tá-shùn. *n. s.* The act of tasting. *Brown.*

GUSTFUL, gùst'-fùl. *a.* Tasteful; well-tasted. *Howell.*

GUSTFULNESS*, gùst'-fùl-nès. *n. s.* The relish of any thing. *Barrow.*

GUSTLESS*, gùst'-lès. *a.* Tasteless; insipid. *Sir T. Brown.*

GUSTO, gùs'-tò. *n. s.* [*Ital.*] The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate. *Derham.* Intellectual taste; liking. *Dryden.*

GUSTY, gùs'-tè. *a.* Stormy; tempestuous. *Shak.*

GUT ð, gùt. *n. s.* [*kutteln*, Germ.] The long pipe reaching, with many convolutions, from the stomach to the vent. *Bacon.* The stomach; the receptacle of food. *Hudibras.* Gluttony; love of gormandizing. *Holwell.* A passage. *Mannhell.*

To GUT, gùt. *v. a.* To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate. *Carew.* To plunder of contents. *Dryden.*

GUTTA SERENA*, gùt'-tá-sè-rè-nà. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] A disease of the eye. *Sir T. Herbert.*

GUTTATED, gùt'-tá-tèd. *a.* [*gutta*, Lat.] Besprinkled with drops; bedropped. *Diet.*

GUTTER ð, gùt'-tùr. 98. *n. s.* [*gouttiere*, Fr.] A passage for water. *Addison.* A small longitudinal hollow.

To GUTTER, gùt'-tùr. *v. a.* To cut in small hollows. *Shakspeare.*

To GUTTER*, gùt'-tùr. *v. n.* To fall in drops; to run as a candle. *Scott.*

To GUTTLE ð, gùt'-tl. 405. *v. n.* [*from gut*.] To feed luxuriously; to gormandize. *Dryden.*

To GUTTLE, gùt'-tl. *v. a.* To swallow. *L'Estrange.*

GUTTLER, gùt'-tl-ùr. 98. *n. s.* A greedy eater.

GUTTULOUS, gùt'-tshù-lùs. 463. *a.* [*guttula*, Lat.] In the form of a small drop. *Brown.*

GUTTURAL ð, gùt'-tshù-rál. 463. *a.* [*gutturális*, Lat.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat. *Bacon.*

GUTTURALNESS, gùt'-tshù-rál-nès. *n. s.* The quality of being guttural. *Diet.*

GUTWORT, gùt'-wùrt. *n. s.* An herb.

GUY, gl. *n. s.* [*from guide*.] A rope used to lift any thing into the ship. *Skinner.*

To GÜZZLE ð, gùz'-zl. 405. *v. n.* [*gozzaviaggiare*, Ital.] To gormandize; to swallow any liquor greedily. *Roscommon.*

To GÜZZLE, gùz'-zl. *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust. *Dryden.*

GÜZZLE*, gùz'-zl. *n. s.* An insatiable thing or person. *Marston.*

GÜZZLER, gùz'-zl-ùr. 98. *n. s.* A gormandizer; an immoderate eater or drinker.

GYBE, jibe. *n. s.* [See **GIBE**.] A sneer; a taunt; a sarcasm. *Shakspeare.*

To GYBE, jibe. *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt. *Spenser.*

To GYE*, gl. *v. a.* To guide. *Chaucer.* See **To GIE**.

GYMNASIUM*, jím-nà'-zhè-àm. *n. s.* [*Latin*; γυμνασιον, Gr.] Formerly, a place for athletic exercises, in which such as practised them were nearly naked; any place of exercise; a school. *Grew.*

GYMNASTICALLY, jím-nàs'-tè-kál-è. *ad.* Athletically; fitly for strong exercise. *Brown.*

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; —mè, mêt; —phe, pîn;—

GYMNA/STICK, jîm-nâs'-tîk. *a.* [γυμναστικός.] Pertaining to athletick exercises. *Grew.*

GY In this word and its relatives we not unfrequently hear the *g* hard, as in *gimlet*, for this learned reason, because they are derived from the Greek. For the very same reason we ought to pronounce the *g* in *Genesis*, *geography*, *geometry*, and a thousand other words, hard, which would essentially alter the sound of our language. Mr. Sheridan has very properly given the soft *g* to these words; and Mr. Nares is of the same opinion with respect to the propriety of this pronunciation, but doubts of the usage; there can be no doubt, however, of the absurdity of this usage, and of the necessity of curbing it as much as possible.—See *Principles*, No. 350. *W.*

GYMNA/STICK*, jîm-nâs'-tîk. *n. s.* Athletick exercise. *Arbutnot.* A teacher of the wrestling science. *Locke.*

GYMNICAL*, jîm'-nè-kâl. *a.* [γυμνικός.] Pertaining to athletick exercises. *Potter.*

GYMNICK, jîm'-nik. *a.* Such as practise the athletick or gymnastick exercises. *Milton.*

GYMNICK*, jîm'-nik. *n. s.* Athletick exercise. *Burton.*

GYMNO/SOPHIST*, jîm-nôs'-ô'-fîst. *n. s.* [γυμνοσοφιστής.] One of a sect of Indian philosophers. *Burton.*

GYMNOSE/PMOUS, jîm-nò-spêr'-mâs. *a.* [γύμνος and σπέρμα.] Having the seeds naked.

To **GYN***, gîn. *v. n.* To begin. *Wicliffe.*

GY/NARCHY*, jîn'-âr-kê. *n. s.* [γυνή and ἀρχή.] Female government. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

GYNÆ/CIAN*, jè-nè'-shân. *a.* [γυναικίς, genitive of γυνή.] Relating to women. *Ferrand.*

GYNÆO/CRACY*, jî-nè-ôk'-râ-sè. *n. s.* [γυνή and

κράτος.] Government over which a woman may preside. *Selden.*

GYNECO/CRACY, jî-nè-ôk'-râ-sè. *n. s.* [γυναικοκρατία.] Petticoat government; female power.

GYPSE*, jîps. *n. s.* [gypse, Fr.] A kind of stone. *Pococke.*

GY/PSEOUS*, jîp'-sè-ûs. } *a.* Relating to *gypsum*;
GYPSINE*, jîp'-sîn. } belonging to lime or plaster. *Chambers.*

GY/PSUM*, jîp'-sûm. *n. s.* [γύψος.] The name of a class of fossils; the plaster stone; white lime; a kind of plaster. *Chambers.*

GY/PSY*. See **GYPSY**.

GYRA/TION, jî-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* [gyro, Lat.] The act of turning any thing about. *Newton.*

GYRE *ô*, jîre. *n. s.* [gyris, Lat.] A circle described by any thing moving in an orbit. *Spenser.*

To **GYRE***, jîre. *v. a.* To turn round. *Bp. Hall.*

GYRED, jî'-rêd. *a.* Falling in rings. *Johnson.*

GYRFA/LCON*. See **GERFALCON**.

GY/ROMANCY*, jîr'-ô-mân-sè. *n. s.* [γῶρος and μερῶν.] A sort of divination, performed by walking in or round a circle.

GYVE *ô*, jîve. *n. s.* [gwyvyn, Welsh.] A fetter; a chain for the legs. *Shakspeare.*

GY Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott make the *g* in this word hard; but Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, with more propriety, make it soft, as I have marked it. Mr. Nares makes the sound doubtful; but this majority of authorities, and agreeableness to analogy, have removed my doubts, and made me alter my former opinion. *W.*

To **GYVE**, jîve. *v. a.* To fetter; to shackle. *Shakspeare.*

HAB

H Is, in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, sounded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore, by many grammarians, accounted no letter. The *h* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, as *house*. The strong emission of the breath is usually withheld from *heir*, *herb*, *hostler*, *honest*, *honour*, *humour*; and perhaps from *hospital* and *hour*; and by some from *humble*. 394.

HA, *hâ*. *interject.* [Lat.] An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion. *Shakspeare.* An expression of laughter. *Job*, xxxix.

HA*, *hâ. n. s.* An expression of wonder, surprise, doubt, or hesitation. *Shakspeare.*

To **HA***, *hâ. v. n.* To express surprise; to hesitate.

HAAK, *hâke. n. s.* A fish. See **HAKE**.

HA/BEAS CORPUS, *hâ'-bè-âs-kôr'-pûs*. [Lat.] A writ, which a man, indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs. *Cowel.*

HA/BERDASHER *ô*, *hâb'-ûr-dâsh-ûr. n. s.* [from *berdash*, a kind of neck-dress, the maker of which was called a *berdasher*; and thence came *haberdashers*.] One who sells small wares; a pedler. *Bacon.*

HA/BERDASHERY*, *hâb'-ûr-dâsh-ûr-è. n. s.* Articles made or sold by haberdashers. *Burke.*

HA/BERDINE, *hâb'-ûr-dên'*. *n. s.* [habordean, Fr.] A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth.*

HA/BERGEON, *hâb'-hêr'-jê-ôn. n. s.* [haltz, or hals, and bergen, Teut.] Armour to cover the neck and breast. *Exod.* xxviii.

H This word is analogically accented on the second syllable; but Johnson, in all the editions of his Dictionary, has the accent on the first, though his authorities are against him. *W.*

HAB/LIMENT, *hâ-bîl'-è-mênt. n. s.* [habilement, Fr.] Dress, clothes; garment. *Spenser.*

To **HAB/LITATE** *ô*, *hâ-bîl'-è-tâte. v. a.* [habilitate, Fr.] To qualify; to entitle.

HAB

HAB/LITATE, *hâ-bîl'-è-tâte. a.* Qualified; entitled. *Bacon.*

HAB/LITATION, *hâ-bîl'-è-tâ'-shûn. n. s.* Qualification. *Bacon.*

HAB/LITY, *hâ-bîl'-è-tè. n. s.* Faculty; power; means: now *ability*. *Spenser.*

HA/BIT *ô*, *hâb'-ît. n. s.* [habitus, Lat.] State of any thing: as, *habit* of body. Dress; accoutrement. *Shak.* *Habit* is a power in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequently doing the same thing. *Locke.* Custom; inveterate use. *South.*

To **HA/BIT**, *hâb'-ît. v. a.* To dress; to accoutre; to array. *Shakspeare.*

To **HA/BIT***, *hâb'-ît. v. a.* [habito, Lat.] To inhabit; to dwell in. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

HA/BITABLE *ô*, *hâb'-è-tâ-bl. a.* Capable of being dwelt in. *Bacon.*

HA/BITABLENESS, *hâb'-è-tâ-bl-nês. n. s.* Capacity of being dwelt in. *More.*

HA/BITACLE*, *hâb'-î-tâ-kl. n. s.* [habitaculum, Lat.] A dwelling. *Bale.* An old word.

HA/BITANCE, *hâb'-è-tânse. n. s.* Dwelling; abode. *Spenser.*

HA/BITANT, *hâb'-è-tânt. n. s.* Dweller; inhabitant. *Milton.*

HAB/ITATION, *hâb'-è-tâ'-shûn. n. s.* The state of a place receiving dwellers. *Milton.* Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling. *Denham.* Place of abode; dwelling. *Hooker.*

HA/BITATOR, *hâb'-è-tâ-tûr. n. s.* [Lat.] Dweller; inhabitant. *Brown.*

HA/BITED*, *hâb'-ît-êd. a.* Accustomed; usual. *Fuller.*

HAB/ITUAL, *hâ-bîsh'-û-âl. 461. a.* Customary; accustomed; inveterate. *Milton.*

HAB/ITUALLY, *hâ-bîsh'-û-âl-è. ad.* Customarily by habit. *Atterbury.*

To **HAB/ITUATE**, *hâ-bîsh'-û-âte. v. a.* [habituare, Fr.] To accustom; to use one's self by frequent repetition. *Tillotson.*

HAB/ITUATE*, *hâ-bîsh'-û-âte. a.* Inveterate; obstinate. *Hammond.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôûnd; —thin, THIS.

HABITUDE, hâb'-ê-tûde. *n. s.* [*habitus*, Lat.] Relation; respect; state with regard to something else. *Brown*. Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse. *Dryden*. Long custom; habit. *Dryden*. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition. *Dryden*.

HABILE*, hâ'-bl. *a.* [*habilis*, Lat.] Fit; proper. *Spenser*. See **ABLE**.

HABNAB, hâb'-nâb. *ad.* [*hap ne hap*] At random; at the mercy of chance. *Lilly*.

To HACK §, hâk. *v. a.* [*haccan*, Sax.] To cut into small pieces; to chop. *Shakspeare*. To speak unreadily, or with hesitation. *Shakspeare*.

HACK*, hâk. *n. s.* A notch; a hollow cut. *Shakspeare*.

HACK §*, hâk. *n. s.* [*harque*, old Fr.] A horse let out for hire. *Moore*. Hesitating or faltering speech. *More*.

HACK*, hâk. *a.* Hired. *Wakefield*.

To HACK, hâk. *v. n.* To hackney; to turn hackney or prostitute. *Hammar*.

To HA'CKLE §, hâk'-kl. 405. *v. a.* [*hekelen*, Teut.] To dress flax. To separate; to tear asunder. *Burke*.

HA'CKLE*, hâk'-kl. *n. s.* A comb for dressing flax. *Skelton*.

HA'CKLE, hâk'-kl. *n. s.* A fly for angling, dressed sometimes with the feathers of a cock, and sometimes with silk. *Walton*.

HA'CKNEY §, hâk'-nê. *n. s.* [*hacnai*, Welsh.] A pacing horse; a pad; a nag. *Chaucer*. A hired horse. *Bacon*. A hireling; a prostitute. *Burnet*. Any thing let out for hire.

HA'CKNEY*, hâk'-nê. *a.* Worn out, like a hired horse. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. Prostitute; vicious for hire. *Roscommon*. Much used; common; let out for hire. *Minion*.

HACKNEY-COACHMAN*, hâk'-nê-kôtsh'-mân. *n. s.* The driver of a hired or hackney coach. *Guardian*.

HACKNEY-MAN*, hâk'-nê-mân. *n. s.* One who lets horses to hire. *Barret*.

To HA'CKNEY, hâk'-nê. *v. a.* To practise in one thing; to accustom, as to the road. *Shak*. To carry in a hackney coach. *Cowper*.

HA'QUETON, hâk'-kwê-tôn. *n. s.* [*haqueton*, or *hoqueton*, Fr.] A stuffed jacket, formerly worn under armour, sometimes made of leather. *Spenser*.

HA'CKSTER*, hâk'-stôr. *n. s.* [from *hack*] A bully; a ruffian; an assassin. *Bp. Hall*.

HAD §, hâd. The preterit and part. pass. of *have*.

HAD-I-WIST*, hâd-i-wist*. A proverbial expression, Oh that I had known. *Gower*.

HA'DDER*, hâd'-dûr. *n. s.* [*heide*, Germ.] Heath; ling. *Burton*.

HA'DDOCK, hâd'-dôk. 166. *n. s.* [*hadot*, Fr.] A sea-fish of the cod kind, but small. *Carew*.

HADE*, hâde. *n. s.* Among miners, the steep descent of a shaft; the descent of a hill. *Drayton*.

HAFT §, hâft. 78, 79. *n. s.* [*hæfte*, Sax.] A handle; that part of any instrument that is taken into the hand. *Gower*.

To HAFT, hâft. *v. a.* To set in a haft. *Ainsworth*.

HA'FTER*, hâf'-tûr. *n. s.* A wrangler; a caviller; a crafty or cunning fellow. *Barret*. *Ob. T.*

HA'G §, hâg. *n. s.* [*hægeþe*, Sax.] A witch; an enchantress. *Dering*. A fury; a she monster. *Crashaw*. An old ugly woman. *Dryden*. Appearances of light and fire upon the manes of horses, or men's hair, were formerly called *hags*. *Blount*.

HA'G-BORN*, hâg'-bôr. *a.* Born of a witch or hag. *Shakspeare*.

To HAG, hâg. *v. a.* To torment; to harass with vain terror. *Hudibras*.

HA'GABAG*, See **HUCKABACK**.

HA'GGARD §, hâg'-gård. *a.* [*hagard*, Fr.] Wild; untamed; difficult to be reclaimed. *Spenser*. [*hager*, Germ.] Lean; rugged; perhaps, ugly. *L'Es-trange*. Deformed with passion. *Dryden*.

HA'GGARD, hâg'-gård. *n. s.* Any thing wild or

irreclaimable. *Shak*. A species of hawk. *Sandys*. A hag.

HA'GGARD*, hâg'-gård. *n. s.* [*haga* and *geapb*, Sax.] A hawk-yard. *Howell*.

HA'GGARDLY, hâg'-gård-lê. *ad.* Deformedly; ugly. *Dryden*.

HA'GGESE, hâg'-gês. *n. s.* [from *hack*] A mass of meat, generally pork chopped, and enclosed in a membrane.

HA'GGISH, hâg'-gish. *a.* Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid. *Shakspeare*.

To HA'GGLE §, hâg'-gl. *v. a.* [from *hackle* or *hacil*] To cut; to chop; to mangle. *Shakspeare*.

To HA'GGLE, hâg'-gl. *v. n.* [*harceler*, Fr.] To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price. *Shenstone*.

HA'GGLER, hâg'-gl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that cuts. One that is tardy in bargaining. *Cotgrave*.

HAGIO GRAPH*, hâ-jê-ôg'-râ-fâ. *n. s.* pl. [*hagio* and *γραφω*] Holy writings; a name given to part of the books of Scripture. *Abp. Newcome*.

HAGIOGRAPHAL*, hâ-jê-ôg'-râ-fâl. *a.* Denoting the writings called *hagiographa*. *Bp. Cosin*.

HAGIOGRAPHER, hâ-jê-ôg'-râ-fûr. *n. s.* A holy writer. The Jews divide the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers*. *Whitby*.

HA'GSHIP*, hâg'-ship. *n. s.* The title of a witch or hag. *Middleton*.

HAGUE*, hâg. } *n. s.* [*hacquebute*, old
HA'GUEBUT*, hâg'-bût. } Fr.] A kind of fire-arms; a culverin, or hand-cannon, fixed on a little carriage, since called the arquebuse, according to *Grose*.

HAH, hâ. *interj.* An expression of sudden effort. *Dryden*.

HAIL §, hâle. *n. s.* [*hæyl*, Sax.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke*.

To HAIL, hâle. *v. n.* To pour down hail. *Is. xxxii.*

To HAIL*, hâle. *v. a.* [*haella*, Su. Goth.] To pour. *Shakspeare*.

HAIL §, hâle. *interj.* [*hæl*, Sax.] A term of salutation; health. *Milton*.

HAIL*, hâle. *a.* Healthy; sound. See **HALE**.

HAIL-FELLOW*, hâle'-fêl'-iô. *n. s.* A companion. *Bp. Hall*.

To HAIL, hâle. *v. a.* To salute; to call to. *Knolles*.

HA'ILSHOT, hâle'-shôt. *n. s.* Small shot scattered like hail. *Hayward*.

HA'ILSTONE, hâle'-stône. *n. s.* A particle or single ball of hail. *Josua. x.*

HA'ILY, hâ'-lê. *a.* Consisting of hail; full of hail. *Pope*.

HA'INOUS*, See **HEINOUS**.

HAIR §, hâre. *n. s.* [*hæp*, Sax.] One of the common teguments, found upon all the parts of the body, except the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. *Quincy*. A single hair. *Shak*. Any thing proverbially small. *Dryden*. Course; order; grain. *Shak*.

HA'IRBRAINED, hâre'-brân'd. 359. *a.* [properly *harebrained*, wild as a hare.] Wild; irregular; unsteady. *Shakspeare*.

HA'IRBEL, hâre'-bêl. *n. s.* A flower; the hyacinth.

HA'IRBREADTH, hâre'-brêdth. *n. s.* A very small distance; the diameter of a hair. *Judge. xx.*

HA'IRCLOTH, hâre'-klôth. *n. s.* Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification. *Grew*.

HAIRHUNG*, hâre-hûng*. *a.* Hanging by a hair. *Young*.

HA'IRINESS, hâ'-rê-nês. *n. s.* The state of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair. *Brown*.

HA'IRLACE, hâre'-lâse. *n. s.* The fillet with which women tie up their hair. *Harvey*.

HA'IRLESS, hâre'-lê's. *a.* Wanting hair. *Bp. Hall*.

HA'IRNEEDLE*, hâre'-nê-dl. } *n. s.* Formerly an
HA'IRPIN*, hâre'-pln. } instrument for torturing the hair; the latter within our own memory; the former very ancient.

HA'IRY, hâ'-rê. *a.* Overgrown with hair. *Bacon*. Consisting of hair. *Dryden*.

HAKE, hâke. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Carew*.

HA/KOT, hâk'-ût. 166. *n. s.* [from *hake*.] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth*.

HA/L, in local names, is derived, like *al*, from the Saxon *healle*, i. e. a hall, a palace. *Gibson*.

HA/LBERD §, hâll'-bêrd. 98. *n. s.* [*halebarde*, Fr.] A battle-axe fixed to a long pole. *Shakespeare*.

HA/LBERDIER, hâll-bêr-dêr'. *n. s.* One who is armed with a halberd. *Bacon*.

HA/LCYON §, hâll-shê-ûn. 166. *n. s.* [*halcyo*, Lat.] A bird said to breed in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation. *Shakespeare*.

HA/LCYON, hâll-shê-ûn. 357. *a.* Placid; quiet; still; peaceful. *Denham*.

HALCYONIAN*, hâll-shê-ô'-nê-ân. *a.* Peaceful; quiet; still. *Sheldon*.

HALE §*, hâle. *n. s.* [hæl, Sax.] Welfare. *Spenser*.

HALE, hâle. *a.* Healthy; sound; hearty. *Spenser*. Whole; uninjured. [*heel*, Dutch.] *Hammond*.

To **HALE** §, hâle, or hâwl. [hâwl, *Sheridan* and *Perry*.] *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch.] To drag by force; to pull violently and rudely. *Luke*.

§ This word, in familiar language, is corrupted beyond recovery into *haul*; but so solemn speaking still requires the regular sound, rhyming with *pale*; the other sound would, in this case, be gross and vulgar.—See To **HAUL**. *W.*

HA/LER, hâ'-lûr, or hâwl'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* He who pulls and hales.

HALF §, hâf. 78, 401. *n. s.* plural *halves*, hâlvz. [healf, Sax.] A moiety; one part of two; an equal part. 1 *Sam.* xiv. It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided. *Dryden*.

HALF, hâf. *ad.* In part; equally. *Dryden*.

HALF-BLOOD, hâf-blûd. *n. s.* One not born of the same father and mother. *Locke*.

HALF-BLOODED, hâf-blûd-êd. *a.* Mean; degenerate. *Shakespeare*.

HALF-CAP, hâf-kâp. *n. s.* Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved. *Shakespeare*.

HALF-DEAD*, hâf-dêd. *a.* [healf-dêad, Sax.] Almost dead. *Milton*.

HALF-FACED, hâf-fâste. 362. *a.* Showing only part of the face. *Shakespeare*.

HALF-HATCHED, hâf-hâtsh't. *a.* Imperfectly hatched.

HALF-HEARD, hâf-hêrd. *a.* Imperfectly heard. *Pope*.

HALF-LEARNED*, hâf-lêrn-êd. *a.* Imperfectly learned. *Louth*.

HALF-LOST*, hâf-lôst. *a.* Nearly lost. *Milton*.

HALF-MOON, hâf-môôn'. *n. s.* The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease. Any thing in the figure of a half-moon. *Milton*.

HALF-PART*, hâf-pârt. *n. s.* Equal share. *Shak.*

HALF-PENNY, hâ'-pên-nê. *n. s.* plural *halfpence*. [halpennie, Sax.] A copper coin, of which two make a penny. *Swift*. It has the force of an adjective conjoined with any thing of which it denotes the price. *Shakespeare*.

§ This word is not only deprived of half its sound, but even what is left is grossly corrupted: sounding the *a* as in *half*, is provincial and rustick. *W.*

HALF-PENNYWORTH*, hâ'-pên-nê-wûrth. *n. s.* The worth of a half-penny. *Shakespeare*.

HALF-PIKE, hâf-plke. *n. s.* The small pike carried by officers. *Talor*.

HALF-PINT, hâf-pînt. *n. s.* The fourth part of a quart. *Pope*.

HALF-READ*, hâf-rêd. *a.* Superficially skilled by reading. *Dryden*.

HALF-SCHOLAR, hâf-skôl'-lûr. *n. s.* One imperfectly learned. *Watts*.

HALF-SEAS Over, hâf-sêz-ô'-vûr. A proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk. *Dryden*.

HALF-SIGHTED, hâf-sl-êd. *a.* Seeing imperfectly. *Bacon*.

HALF-SPHERE, hâf-sfêre. *n. s.* Hemisphere. *B. Jonson*.

HALF-STARVED*, hâf-stâr'v'd. *a.* Almost starved. *Milton*.

HALF-STRAINED, hâf-strân'd. *a.* Half-bred; imperfect. *Dryden*.

HALF-SWORD, hâf-sôrd. *n. s.* Close fight. *Shak.*

HALF-WAY, hâf-wâ. *ad.* In the middle. *Granville*.

HALF-WIT, hâf-wît. *n. s.* A blockhead; a foolish fellow. *Dryden*.

HALF-WITTED, hâf-wît-têd. *a.* Imperfectly furnished with understanding. *Swift*.

To **HALF***, hâf. *v. a.* To divide into two parts *Wotton*.

HA/LFEN*, hâf-fn. *a.* Wanting half its due qualities. *Spenser*.

HA/LFENDEAL, hâf-fn-dêel. *ad.* [*halfdeel*, Teut.] Nearly half. *Spenser*.

HA/LFER*, hâf-fîr. *n. s.* One who possesses only half of any thing. *Mountagu*. A male fallow-deer gelded, which is so called upon the same footing as a stone-horse in French is called *chevalentier*. *Pegge*.

HA/LIARDS*. See **HALLIARDS**.

HA/LIBUT, hâl'-lê-bû't. *n. s.* A sort of fish. *Ainsworth*.

HA/LIDOM, hâl'-ê-dûm. *n. s.* [haligdom, Sax.] An adjuration by what is holy. *Spenser*.

HA/LIMASS, hâl'-lê-mâs. *n. s.* [halig, and *mass*.] The feast of All-Souls.

HA/LING*, hâwl'-îng. *n. s.* An act of dragging by force; compulsion. *Milton*.

HA/LITUOUS, hâ-lîsh-û-ûs. 463. *a.* [*halitus*, Lat.] Vaporous; fumes. *Boyle*.

HALL, hâll. *n. s.* [hal, Sax.] A court of justice; as, Westminster Hall. *Pope*. A manor-house so called because in it were held courts for the tenants. *Addison*. The public room of a corporation. *Garth*. The first large room of a house. *Shak*. A collegiate body in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. *Dean Prideaux*.

HALLELUJAH §, hâll-lê-lôd'-yâ. *n. s.* [הללויה. *Praise ye the Lord*.] A song of thanksgiving. *Milton*.

HALLELUJA/TICK*, hâll-lê-lôd'-yâ't-îk. *a.* Denoting a song of thanksgiving. *Christian Antiquities*.

HA/LLIARDS*, { hâll'-yârdz. } *n. s.* pl. [In *na-ha/lyards**, { hâll'-yârdz. } val language.] Ropes or tackle employed to hoist or lower a sail. *Sherwood*.

HALL/O §, hâll-lôd'. *interj.* [ahlopan, Sax.] A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game. *Dryden*.

To **HA/LLOO**, hâll-lôd'. *v. n.* [*haler*, Fr.] To cry as after the dogs. *Shak*. To treat as in contempt. *Sidney*.

To **HA/LLOO**, hâll-lôd'. *v. a.* To encourage with shouts. *Prior*. To chase with shouts. *Shak*. To call or shout to. *Shakespeare*.

HA/LLOOING*, hâll-lôd'-îng. *n. s.* A loud and vehement cry. *B. Jonson*.

To **HA/LLOW** §, hâll-lô. *v. a.* [halgian, halrj, Sax.] To consecrate; to make holy. *Hooker*. To reverence as holy; *Hallowed* be thy name.

§ In pronouncing the Lord's Prayer, we sometimes hear the participle of this word pronounced like that of the word to *hallow*. This arises from not attending to the distinction made by syllabication between the single and double *l*: the double *l* in the same syllable deepens the *a* to the broadest sound, as in *tail*; but when one of the liquids is carried off to the next syllable, the *a* has its short and slender sound, as *tail-low*: the same may be observed of *hall* and *hal-low*, &c.—See *Principles*, No. 85. *W.*

HA/LLOWMASS, hâll-lô-mâs. *n. s.* [halig, Sax and *mass*.] The feast of All-Souls. *Shakespeare*.

To **HALLUCINATE** §*, hâll-lô'-sê-nâte. *v. n.* [*hal lucinatus*, Lat.] To stumble; to blunder. *Cockram*.

HALLUCINATION, hâll-lô-sê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Errour; blunder; mistake; folly. *Harvey*.

HALM, hâwm. *n. s.* [healm, Sax.] Straw.

§ This is Dr. Johnson's pronunciation of this word. *W.*

HA/LO, hâ'-lô. *n. s.* [*halo*, Fr.] A red circle round the sun or moon. *Newton*.

—nò, mỗve, nỏr, nỏt; —tủe, tủb, bủll; —đủi; —pủđủnd; —thin, THIS.

HALSE*, *n. s.* [halý, Sax.] The neck; the throat. *Chaucer.*

To HALSE *§*, *v. a.* To embrace about the neck, as children do their parents. *Spenser.* To adjure. *Chaucer.* To greet; to salute with respect. *Vis. of P. Ploughman.*

HA' LSENING, *a.* Sounding harshly; inharmonious in the throat or tongue. *Carew. Ob. J.*

HA' LSE, *háv'-súr. n. s.* [halý, Sax.] [corrupted to *hanser*.] A rope less than a cable. *Chapman.*

To HALT *§*, *hált. v. n.* [healt, Sax.] To limp; to be lame. *Shak.* To stop in a march. *Addison.* To hesitate; to stand dubious. *1 Kings*, xviii. To fail; to falter. *Jerem.* xx.

HALT, *hált. a.* Lame; crippled. *St. Luke*, xiv.

HALT, *hált. n. s.* The act of limping, the manner of limping. A stop in a march. *Milton.*

HA' LTER, *hált'-túr. n. s.* He who limps. *Sherwood.*

HA' LTER *§*, *hált'-túr. n. s.* [hælt'etep, Sax.] A rope to hang malefactors. *Shakespeare.* A cord; a strong string. *Sandys.*

To HA' LTER, *hált'-túr. v. a.* To bind with a cord. *B. Jonson.*

HA' LTINGLY*, *hált'-ting-lé. ad.* In a slow manner. *Dict. of Quotations.*

To HALVE, *háv. 78. v. a.* [from *half*, *halves*.] To divide into two parts. *Stukeley.*

HALVES, *hávz. interj.* An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.

HAM, whether initial or final, is the Saxon *Dam*, a house, farm, or village. *Gibson.*

HAM *§*, *hám. n. s.* [ham, Sax.] The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee. *Wiseman.* The thigh of a hog salted. *Pope.*

HA/MACK*. See **HAMMOCK**.

HA/MADRYAD*, *hám'-á-drí-ád. n. s.* [ἀμα and ὅρις.] One of those wood-nymphs of antiquity, who were feigned to live and die with the trees to which they were attached. *Spectator.*

HA/MATE *§**, *hám'-áte. a.* [hamatus, Lat.] Entangled; twisted together. *Bp. Berkeley.*

HA/MATED, *hám'-á-téd. a.* Hooked; set with hooks.

To HA/MBLE, *hám'-bl. v. a.* [hamelan, Sax.] To cut the sinews of the thigh; to hamstring.

HAME, *háme. n. s.* [hama, Sax.] The collar by which a horse draws in a wagon.

HAME*, *háme. n. s.* Home. *Chaucer.*

To HA/MEL*. See **To HAMBLE**.

HA/MLET *§*, *hám'-lét. 99. n. s.* [ham, Sax. and *let*.] A small village. *Bacon.*

HA/MLETTED*, *hám'-lét-téd. a.* Countrified; accustomed only to a hamlet. *Feltham.*

HA/MMER *§*, *hám'-múr. 98. n. s.* [hamep, Sax.] The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven. *Bacon.* Any thing destructive. *Hakewill.*

To HA/MMER, *hám'-múr. v. a.* To beat with a hammer. *Sandys.* To forge or form with a hammer. *Milton.* To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour. *Camden.*

To HA/MMER, *hám'-múr. v. n.* To work; to be busy. *Shakespeare.* To be in agitation. *Shakespeare.*

HAMMERABLE*, *hám'-múr-á-bl. a.* Capable of being formed by a hammer. *Sherwood.*

HAMMERCLOTH*, *hám'-múr-kloth. n. s.* The cloth that covers a coach-box. The coachman formerly used to carry a hammer, pincers, a few nails, &c. in a leather pouch belonging to his box; and this cloth was used for the hiding of them from public view. *Pegge.*

HA/MMERER, *hám'-múr-úr. n. s.* He who works with a hammer. *Sherwood.*

HA/MMERHARD, *hám'-múr-hárd. n. s.* Iron or steel hardened by much hammering on it. *Moxon.*

HA/MMERMAN*, *hám'-múr-mán. n. s.* One who beats with a hammer at the forge. *B. Jonson.*

HA/MMERWORT*, *hám'-múr-wúrt. n. s.* [hamop-pýrt, Sax.] An herb.

HA/MMOCK, *hám'-múk. 166. n. s.* [amacha, Indian.] A swinging bed. *Raleigh.*

HA/MPER *§*, *hám'-úr. 98. n. s.* [hanaperium, low Lat.] A large basket for carriage. *Sheldon.*

To HA/MPER *§*, *hám'-úr. v. a.* [hampr, Icel.] To shackle; to entangle, as in nets. *Herbert.* To ensnare; to inveigle. *Shakespeare.* To complicate; to tangle. *Blackmore.* To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles. *Hudibras.*

HA/MPER*, *hám'-úr. n. s.* A kind of chain or fetter. *Brownie.*

HA/MSTRING *§*, *hám'-string. n. s.* [ham and string.] The tendon of the ham. *Wiseman.*

To HA/MSTRING, *hám'-string. v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *hamstrung.* To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham. *Dryden.*

HAN, for *have*, in the plural. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

HA/NAPER, *hán'-á-púr. 98. n. s.* [hanaperium, low Lat.] A treasury; an exchequer. *Bacon.*

To HANCE*, or **HAUNCE***, *hánse. v. a.* [hauesser, Fr.] To lift up. *Chaucer.* To raise; to enhance. *Chaucer.*

HA/NCES, *hán'-séz. n. s.* [In a ship.] Falls of the five-rails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway. *Harris.* [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches. *Harris.*

HAND *§*, *hánd. n. s.* [hand, honb, Sax.] The palm with the fingers. *Knolles.* Measure of four inches; a palm. Side, right or left. *Exod.* xxxviii. Part; quarter; side. *Swift.* Ready payment, with respect to the receiver. *Knolles.* Ready payment, with regard to the payer, *out of hand*, i. e. immediately. *Tob.* iv. Rate; price. *Bacon.* Terms; conditions; rate. *Stubbes.* Act; deed; external action. *King Charles.* Labour; act of the hand. *Milton.* Performance. *Shak.* Power of performance. *Addison.* Attempt; undertaking. *Spenser.* Manner of gathering or taking. *Bacon.* Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making. *Cheyne.* Manner of acting or performing. *Dryden.* Agency; part in action. *South.* The act of giving or presenting. *2 Sam.* Act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand. *Locke.* Care; necessity of managing. *Pope.* Discharge of duty. *Hooker.* Reach; nearness; as, at hand, within reach. *Shakespeare.* Manual management. *Dryden.* State of being in preparation. *Shak.* State of being in present agitation. *Locke.* Cards held at a game. *Bacon.* That which is used in opposition to another. *Hudibras.* Scheme of action. *B. Jonson.* Advantage; gain; superiority. *Hayward.* Competition; contest. *Shak.* Transmission; conveyance. *1 Kings*, xiv. Possession; power. *Hooker.* Pressure of the bridle. *Shak.* Method of government; discipline; restraint. *Bacon.* Influence; management. *Daniel.* That which performs the office of a hand in pointing. *Locke.* Agent; person employed. *Swift.* Giver, and receiver. *Tillotson.* An actor; a workman; a soldier. *Spenser.* *Locke.* Catch or reach without choice. *Judges.* Form or cast of writing. *Locke.*—*Hand over head.* Negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does. *Bacon.* *Hand to hand.* Close fight. *Shak.* *Hand in hand.* In union; conjointly. *Swift.* Fit; pat. *Shak.* *Hand to mouth.* As want requires. *Bp. Reynolds.* To bear in hand. To keep in expectation; to elude. *Shak.* *To be hand and glove.* To be intimate and familiar; to suit one another.

To HAND, *hánd. v. a.* To give or transmit with the hand. *Brown.* To guide or lead by the hand. *Dorne.* To seize; to lay hands on. *Shak.* To manage; to move with the hand. *Prior.* To transmit in succession; to deliver from one to another. *Woodward.*

To HAND*, *hánd. v. n.* To go hand in hand; to co-operate with. *Massinger.*

HAND is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as, a *handsaw*; or borne in the hand, as, a *handbarrow*.

HANDBALL*, *hánd'-báll. n. s.* One of our ancient games with the ball. *Brand.*

HANDBARROW, *hánd'-bár-rò. n. s.* A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground. *Tusser.*

HA'NDBASKET, hând'-bâs-kít. *n. s.* A portable basket. *Mortimer.*

HA'NDBELL, hând'-bêl. *n. s.* [handbell, Sax.] A bell rung by the hand. *Baron.*

HA'NDBOW*, hând'-bô. *n. s.* A bow managed by the hand. *Old Ballad of Adam Bell.*

HA'NDBREADTH, hând'-brêdth. *n. s.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand ; a palm. *Ex. xxv.*

HA'NDCLOTH*, hând'-klôth. *n. s.* A handkerchief.

HA'NDCUFF*, hând'-kûf. *n. s.* [handcoppé, Sax.] A manacle ; a fetter for the wrist.

To HA'NDCUFF*, hând'-kûf. *v. a.* To manacle ; to fasten by a chain. *Hay.*

HA'NDCRAFT*, hând'-krâft. *n. s.* Work performed by the hand.

HA'NDCRAFTSMAN*, hând'-krâfts-mân. *n. s.* A workman. *Hulot.*

HA'NDED, hân'-dêd. *a.* Having the use of the hand, left or right. *Brown.* With hands joined. *Milton.*

HA'NDER, hân'-dûr. *n. s.* Transmitter ; conveyer in succession. *Dryden.*

HA'NDFAST, hând'-fâst. *n. s.* [hand and fast.] Hold ; custody. *Shak.* Hold ; power of keeping. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

HA'NDFAST*, hând'-fâst. *a.* Fast as by contract ; firm in adherence. *Bale.*

To HA'NDFAST*, hând'-fâst. *v. a.* [handfæstian, Sax.] To betroth. *Coverdale.* To join together solemnly by the hand. *B. Jonson.* To oblige by duty ; to bind. *Alp. Sanicroft.*

HA'NDFASTING*, hând'-fâst-ing. *n. s.* [handfæstning, Su. Goth.] A kind of marriage contract. *Christen State of Matrim.*

HA'NDFETER*, hând'-fêt-târ. *n. s.* A manacle for the hands. *Sherwood.*

HA'NDFUL, hând'-fûl. *n. s.* As much as the hand can contain. *2 Macc. iv.* A palm ; a hand's breadth. *Bacon.* A small number or quantity. *Clarendon.* As much as can be done. *Raleigh.*

HA'NDGALLOP, hând'-gâl-lâp. *n. s.* A slow, easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed. *Dryden.*

HANDGRENADE*. See GRANADO, and GRENADE.

HA'NDGUN, hând'-gûn. *n. s.* A gun wielded by the hand. *Camden.*

HA'NDICRAFT, hân'-dê-krâft. *n. s.* [handcæpæft, Sax. See HANDCRAFT.] Manual occupation. *Addison.* A man who lives by manual labour. *Dryden.*

HA'NDICRAFTSMAN, hân'-dê-krâfts-mân. *88. n. s.* A manufacturer ; one employed in manual occupation. *Shakspeare.*

HA'NDILY, hân'-dê-lê. *ad.* With skill ; with dexterity.

HA'NDINESS, hân'-dê-nês. *n. s.* Readiness ; dexterity. *Lord Chesterfield.*

HA'NDIWORK, hân'-dê-wûrk. *n. s.* [a corruption of handwork.] Work of the hand ; product of labour ; manufacture. *Hooker.*

HA'NDKERCHIEF, hâng'-kêr-tshîf. *n. s.* [half Sax. and half Fr.] A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck. *Sidney.*

HA'NDLANGUAGE*, hând'-lâng-gwidje. *n. s.* The science of conversing by means of the hand. *Dalgarno.*

To HA'NDLE, hân'-dl. 405. *v. a.* [handelen, Dutch.] To touch ; to feel with the hand. *Locke.* To manage ; to wield. *Shak.* To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching. *Temple.* To treat ; to mention in writing or talk. *Shak.* To deal with ; to practise. *Jer. ii.* To treat well or ill. *Clarendon.* To practise upon ; to transact with. *Shakspeare.*

HA'NDLE, hân'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [handle, Sax.] That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand ; a haft. *Bp. Taylor.* That of which use is made. *Smith.*

HA'NDLEABLE*, hând'-dl-â-bl. *a.* That may be handled. *Sherwood.*

HA'NDLESS, hând'-lêss. *a.* Without a hand. *Shakspeare.*

HA'NDLING*, hând'-lîng. *v. a.* Touch. *B. Jonson.* Cunning ; trick ; *Spenser.*

HA'NDMAID, hând'-mâde. *n. s.* A maid that waits at hand. *Bacon.*

HANDMAIDEN*, hând'-mâ-dn. *n. s.* A maid-servant ; a handmaid. *St. Luke.*

HA'NDMILL, hând'-mill. *n. s.* A mill moved by the hand. *Dryden.*

HANDS OFF, hândz-ôff. *interj.* A vulgar phrase for keep off ; forbear.

HA'NDSAILS, hând'-sâlz. *n. s.* Sails managed by the hand. *Temple.*

HA'NDSAW, hând'-sâw. *n. s.* Saw manageable by the hand. *Shakspeare.*

HA'NDSCREW*, hând'-skrôd. *n. s.* [hand and screw.] A sort of engine for raising heavy timber, or great weights of any kind ; a jack.

HA'NSEL, hân'-sêl. *n. s.* [hansel, Dutch.] The first act of using any thing ; the first act of sale. *Sir T. Elyot.*

To HA'NSEL, hân'-sêl. *v. a.* To use or do any thing the first time. *Cowley.*

HA'NDSOME, hân'-sûm. *a.* [handsaem, Dutch.] Ready ; gainly ; convenient. *Spenser.* Beautiful with dignity ; graceful. *Addison.* Elegant ; graceful. *Felton.* Ample ; liberal : as, a handsome fortune. Generous ; noble : as, a handsome action.

To HA'NDSOME, hân'-sûm. *v. a.* To render elegant or neat. *Donne.*

HA'NDSOMELY, hân'-sûm-lê. *ad.* Conveniently ; dexterously. *Spenser.* Beautifully ; gracefully. *Patrick.* Elegantly ; neatly. *Wisdom, xiii.* Liberally ; generously. *Addison.*

HA'NDSOMENESS, hân'-sûm-nês. *n. s.* Beauty ; grace ; elegance. *Boyle.*

HA'NDSPIKE*, hând'-spike. *n. s.* [hand and spike.] A kind of wooden lever to move great weights.

HA'NDSTAFF*, hând'-stâf. *n. s.* [hand and staff.] A javelin. *Ezek. xxxix.*

HA'NDVICE, hând'-vise. *n. s.* A vice to hold small work in. *Moxon.*

HA'NDWEAPON*, hând'-wêp-p'n. *n. s.* Any weapon which may be wielded by the hand. *Numb. xxxv.*

HA'NDWORK*, hând'-wûrk. *n. s.* Same as handiwork.

HA'NDWORKED*, hând'-wûrkt. *a.* Made with hands.

HANDWRITING, hând'-rîv-ing. *n. s.* A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand. *Cockburn.* Any writing. *Contents of Chap. iv. of Daniel.*

HA'NDY, hân'-dê. *a.* Executed or performed by the hand. Ready ; dexterous ; skilful. *Dryden.* Convenient ; ready to the hand. *Moxon.*

HA'NDYBLOW*, hân'-dê-blô. *n. s.* A stroke inflicted by the hand ; an act of hostility. *Harmar.*

HA'NDYDANDY, hân'-dê-dân-dê. *n. s.* A play among children, in which something is shaken between two hands, and then a guess is made in which hand it is retained. *Shakspeare.*

HA'NDYGRIP*, hân'-dê-grîpe. *n. s.* Seizure by the hand or paw. *Hudibras.*

HA'NDYSTROKE*, hân'-dê-strôke. *n. s.* A blow inflicted by the hand. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

HA'NDYWORK*. See HANDIWORK.

To HANG, hâng. 409. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hanged, or hung, anciently hong.* [hangen, Sax.] To suspend ; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained not below, but above. *South.* To place without any solid support. *Sandys.* To choak and kill by suspending by the neck. *2 Sam. xvii.* To display ; to show aloft. *Shak.* To let fall below the proper situation ; to decline. *Ecclus. xix.* To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be movable. *1 Mac. iv.* To cover or charge by any thing suspended. *Shak.* To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall. *Bacon.*—To hang upon. To regard with passionate affection. *Shakspeare.*

To HANG, hâng. *v. n.* To be suspended ; to be supported above, not below. *Spenser.* To depend ; to fall loosely on the lower part ; to dangle. *Hudibras.* To bend forward. *Addison.* To float ; to

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, bóll; —óil; —póund; —thin. THIS.

play. *Prior*. To be supported by something raised above the ground. *Addison*. To rest upon by embracing. *Shak*. To hover; to impend. *Atterbury*. To be loosely joined. *Shak*. To drag; to be incommodiously joined. *Addison*. To be compact or united. *Dryden*. To adhere, unwelcomely or incommodiously. *Addison*. To rest; to reside. *Shak*. To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty. *Deut*. To be delayed; to linger. *Milton*. To be dependent on. *Prior*. To be fixed or suspended with attention. *Pope*. To have a steep declivity. *Mortimer*. To be executed by the halter. *Shak*. To decline; to tend down. *Pope*. To be displayed; to be shown. *Shak*. To continue; as, the wind has hung easterly a great while.—*To hang fire*. A term applied to guns, when the flame communicates not immediately from the pan to the charge.

HA'NGBY*, háng'-bl. n. s. A dependant; an expression of contempt. *Bp. Hall*.

HA'NGER, háng'-úr. 409. n. s. That by which any thing hangs. *Shakespeare*.

HA'NGER, háng'-úr. 98. n. s. [*hangier*, Persian.] A short curved sword; a short broad sword. *Smollett*.

HA'NGER*, háng'-úr. n. s. One who causes others to be hanged. *Aubrey*.

HA'NGER-ON, háng'-úr-ón'. n. s. A dependant. *Brown*.

HA'NGING, háng'-íng. 410. n. s. Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms. *Shak*. Any thing that hangs to another. *Shak*. Death by a halter. *Pope*. Display; exhibition. *Addison*.

HA'NGING, háng'-íng. part. a. Foreboding death by the halter. *Shak*. Requiring to be punished by the halter; a hanging matter.

HA'NGING-SLEEVES*, háng'-íng-slèèvz. n. s. pl. Strips of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders, formerly worn by children of both sexes. *Lord Halifax*.

HA'NGMAN, háng'-mân. 88. n. s. The publick executioner. *Sidney*. A term of reproach, either serious or ludicrous. *Shakespeare*.

HANK*, hángk. n. s. [*hank*, Iceland.] A skein of thread. *Sherwood*. A tie; a check; an influence. *Decay of Piety*. In naval language, hanks are wooden rings fixed on the stays. In the north, a withy or rope for fastening a gate.

To HANK*, hángk. v. n. To form into hanks.

To HANKER, hángk'-úr. v. n. [*hankeren*, Dutch.] To long importunately. *Addison*.

HA'NKERING*, hángk'-úr-íng. n. s. Strong desire; longing. *Hudibras*.

To HANKLE*, háng'-kl. v. n. To twist; to entangle.

HANSE*, hánsé. } n. s. [*hanse*, Teut.] A society or

HANSE TOWNS*. } company of merchants; and thence applied to certain towns in Germany, which confederated for mutual defence. *Hudibras*.

HANSEA'TICK*, hân-shé-át'-ík. a. Relating to the Hanse Towns.

HA'NSEL*. See HANDSEL.

HAN'T, hân't. 80. For *has not*, or *have not*.

HAP*, háp. n. s. [*hap*, Welsh.] Chance; fortune. *Spenser*. That which happens by chance. *Sidney*. Accident; casual event. *Fairfax*.

HAP-HARLOT*, háp-hár'-lút. n. s. A coarse coverlet. *Harrison*.

HAP-HAZARD, háp-ház'-árd. 88. n. s. Chance; accident. *Hooker*.

To HAP, háp. v. n. To happen; to have the casual consequence. *Spenser*. To come by chance; to befall casually. *Shakespeare*.

To HAP*, háp. v. a. [*heapan*, Sax.] To cover. *Robinson*. [*happer*, old Fr.] To catch; to seize; to take.

HA'PLESS, háp'-lès. a. Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless. *Shakespeare*.

HA'PLY, háp'-lè. ad. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be. *Shak*. By chance; by accident. *Milton*.

To HAP'PEN, háp'-pn. 405. v. n. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass. *Isaiah*, xlii. To light; to fall by chance. *Grant*.

To HATPER*, háp'-púr. v. n. To hop; to skip about. See *To Hop*. *Harmar*.

HA'PPILY, háp'-pè-lè. ad. Fortunately; luckily successfully. *Dryden*. Addressfully; gracefully without labour. *Pope*. In a state of felicity; as, *He lives happily*. By chance; peradventure. In this sense it is written for *haply*. *Digby*.

HA'PPINESS, háp'-pè-nès. n. s. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied. *Hooker*. Good luck; good fortune. Fortuitous elegance. *Denham*.

HA'PPY, háp'-pè. a. [*from hap*.] In a state of felicity. *Sidney*. Lucky; successful; fortunate. *Boyle*. Addressful; ready. *Shak*. Propitious; favourable. *Shak*.—*Happy man be his dole*. A proverbial expression, implying, May his dole, or share in life, be that of a happy man. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

HA'QUETON. See HECQUETON.

HA'RAM*, or HA'REM*, há'-rám. n. s. [*Persian*.] A seraglio; the women's apartment in the east. *Scrip. Illustr. Expos. Ind*.

HARA'NGUE*, há-ráng'. 337. n. s. [*hpingan*, Sax.] A speech; a popular oration. *Milton*.

To HARA'NGUE, há-ráng'. v. n. To make a speech; to pronounce an oration. *Pope*.

To HARA'NGUE, há-ráng'. v. a. To address by an oration.

HARA'NGUER, há-ráng'-úr. n. s. An orator; a publick speaker. *Dryden*.

To HA'RASS*, há-rás. v. a. [*heprian*, Saxon, to spoil.] To desolate; to waste; to destroy. *Hammond*. To weary; to fatigue. *Bacon*.

HA'RASS, há-rás. n. s. Waste; disturbance. *Milton*.

HA'RASSER*, há-rás-úr. n. s. [*hepze*, Sax.] A spoiler. *Ellis*.

HA'REINGER, há-r'-bín-júr. n. s. [*herberger*, Dutch.] A forerunner; a precursor. *Shakespeare*.

HA'RBOROUGH*, há-r'-búr-rò. n. s. [*hepeben-ga*, Sax.] A lodging. *Spenser*.

To HA'RBOROUGH*, há-r'-búr-rò. v. a. To receive into lodging. *Huloet*.

HA'RBOROUS*, há-r'-búr-ús. a. Hospitable. *Ola Transl. of the New Test*.

HA'RBOUR*, há-r'-búr. 314. n. s. [*hepeben-ga*, Sax.] A lodging; a place of entertainment. *Dryden*. A port or haven for shipping. *Addison*. An asylum; a shelter.

To HA'RBOUR, há-r'-búr. v. n. To receive entertainment; to sojourn. *Shakespeare*.

To HA'RBOUR, há-r'-búr. v. a. To entertain; to permit to reside. *Shak*. To shelter; to secure. *Sidney*.

HA'RBORAGE, há-r'-búr-áje. 90. n. s. Shelter; entertainment. *Shakespeare*.

HA'RBOURER, há-r'-búr-úr. 98. n. s. One that entertains another. *Drayton*.

HA'RBORLESS, há-r'-búr-lès. a. Wanting harbour; being without lodging. *Wichiffe*.

HA'RBOROUS*, See HARBOURUS.

HA'RBROUGH. See HARBOROUGH.

HARD*, hárd. 78. a. [*heapd*, Sax.] Firm; resisting penetration or separation; not soft. *Shak*. Difficult; not easy to the intellect. *Sidney*. Difficult of accomplishment. *Gen*. xviii. Painful; distressful; laborious. *Gen*. xxxv. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous. *Locke*. Sour; rough; severe. *Shak*. Unfavourable; unkind. *Dryden*. Insensible; inflexible. *Dryden*. Obdurate; impenitent. *Swift*. Unhappy; vexatious. *Temple*. Vehement; keen; severe; as, a hard winter. Unreasonable; unjust. *Swift*. Forced; not easily granted. *Burnet*. Powerful; forcible. *Addison*. Austere; rough; as liquids. *Bacon*. Harsh; stiff; constrained. *Dryden*. Not plentiful; not prosperous. *Dryden*. Avaricious; faultily sparing. *St. Matt*. xxv.

HARD, hárd. ad. [*hardo*, old Germ.] Close; near. *Sidney*. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly. *Dryden*. Uneasily; vexatiously. *Shak*. Distressfully. *Brown*. Fast; nimble; vehemently. *L'Estrange*. With difficulty. *Bacon*. Tempestuously; boisterously. *Bp. Taylor*.

HARDBESE'TTING*, hárd-bè-sèt'-íng. part. a. Closely surrounding. *Milton*.

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; —mê, mêt; —pline, plû; —

HA/RDBOUND, hârd'-bôund. *a.* Costive. *Pope.*
 HA/RDEARNED*, hârd'-êrnd. *part. a.* Earned with difficulty. *Burke.*
 To HA/RDEN, hâr'-dn. 103. *v. n.* To grow hard. *Bacon.*
 To HA/RDEN, hâr'-dn. *v. a.* To make hard; to in-durate. *Woodward.* To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent. To confirm in wickedness; to make obdurate. *Heb. iii.* To make insensible; to stupefy. *Tillotson.* To make firm; to endure with constancy. *Job, vi.*
 HA/RDENER, hâr'-dn-ûr. *n. s.* One that makes any thing hard.
 HARDFA/VOURED, hârd'-fâ-vûrd. *a.* [hard and favour.] Coarse of feature. *Dryden.*
 HARDFA/VOUREDNESS*, hârd'-fâ-vûrd-nês. *n. s.* Ugliness; coarseness of features. *Wodroephe's Fr. Gr.*
 HARDFISTED*, hârd'-fist-êd. *a.* Covetous; close-handed. *Bp. Hall.*
 HARDFOUGHT*, hârd'-fawt. *a.* Vehemently contested. *Fanshawe.*
 HARDGOT*, hârd'-gôt. } *a.* Obtained by
 HARDGOTTEN*, hârd'-gôt-tû. } great labour and pains. *Drayton.*
 HARDH/ANDÉD, hârd'-hân-dêd. *a.* Coarse; mechanic. *Shak.* Exercising severity. *Milton.*
 HA/RDHEAD, hârd'-hêd. *n. s.* Clash of heads. *Dryden.*
 HARDHE/ARTED, hârd'-hârt-êd. *a.* Cruel; inexorable; merciless. *Shakespeare.*
 HARDHE/ARTEDNESS, hârd'-hârt-êd-nês. *n. s.* Cruelty; want of tenderness. *South.*
 HA/RDHEAD, hâr'-dê-hêd. } *n. s.* Stoutness;
 HA/RDIHOOD, hâr'-dê-hûd. 307. } bravery. *Spenser.*
 HA/RDIMENT, hâr'-dê-mênt. *n. s.* Courage; stoutness; bravery. *Spenser.*
 HA/RDINESS, hâr'-dê-nês. *n. s.* Hardship; fatigue. *Spenser.* Stoutness; courage; bravery. *Bacon.* Effrontery; confidence.
 HA/RDLA/BOURED, hârd'-lâ-bûrd. 362. *a.* Elaborate; studied. *Swift.*
 HA/RDLY, hârd'-lê. *ad.* With difficulty; not easily. *Hooker.* Scarcely; scant; not lightly. *Spenser.* Almost not; barely. *Dryden.* Grudgingly; as an injury. *Shak.* Severely; unfavourably. *Hooker.* Rigorously; oppressively. *Clarendon.* Unwelcome; harshly. *Locke.* Not softly; not tenderly. *Dryden.*
 HA/RDMOUTHED, hârd'-mûth-êd. *a.* Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit. *Dryden.*
 HA/RDNESS, hârd'-nês. *n. s.* Durity; power of resistance in bodies. *Locke.* Difficulty to be understood. *Shak.* Difficulty to be accomplished. *Sidney.* Scarcity; penury. *Swift.* Obduracy; profligateness. *Ecclus. xvi.* Coarseness; harshness of look. *Ray.* Keenness; vehemence of weather. *Mortimer.* Strictness of manners; austereness. *Bp. Taylor.* Cruelty of temper; savageness. *Shak.* Stiffness; harshness. *Dryden.* Faulty parsimony; stinginess.
 HARDN/IBBED*, hârd'-nîb'd'. *a.* [heap'd-neb-be, Sax.] Having a hard nib; by us applied to a pen; by the Saxons, to birds which have a hard beak.
 HA/RDOCK, hâr'-dôk. *n. s.* Probably the *hoardock*, i. e. the dock with whitish, woolly leaves. *Shak.*
 HARDS, hârdz. *n. s.* [heop'dar, Sax.] The refuse or coarser part of flax.
 HARDSHIP, hârd'-shîp. *n. s.* [from hard.] Injury; oppression. *Swift.* Inconvenience; fatigue. *Sprat.*
 HARDWARE, hârd'-wâre. *n. s.* Manufactures of metal.
 HA/RDWAREMAN, hârd'-wâre-mân. *n. s.* A maker or seller of metalline manufactures. *Swift.*
 HARDY, hâr'-dê. *a.* [hardî, Fr.] Bold; brave; stout; daring. *Bacon.* Strong; hard; firm. *South.* Confident; impudent; viciously stubborn.
 HARE and HERE, differing in pronunciation only, signify both an army and a lord. *Gibson.*
 HARE, hâre. *n. s.* [hapa, Sax.] A small quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecun-

dity; the common game of hunters. *More.* A constellation. *Creech.*
 To HARE, hâre. *v. o.* [harer, old Fr.] To fright, to hurry with terror. *Clarendon.*
 HA'REBELL, hâre'-bêl. *n. s.* A blue flower; campaniform. *Shakespeare.*
 HA'REBRAINED, hâre'-brând. *a.* [from hare and brain.] Volatile; unsettled; wild. *Knight.*
 HA'REFOOT, hâre'-fût. *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
 HAREHE/ARTED*, hâre'-hârt-êd. *a.* Timorous; fearful. *Ainsworth.*
 HA'REHOUND*, hâre'-hôund. *n. s.* A hound for hunting hares.
 HA'REHUNTER*, hâre'-hûnt-ûr. *n. s.* One who is fond of hunting hares. *Pope.*
 HA'REHUNTING*, hâre'-hûnt-ing. *n. s.* The diversion of hunting the hare. *Somerville.*
 HA'RELIP, hâre'-lîp. *n. s.* A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance. *Wiseman.*
 HARELIPPED*, hâre'-lîpt. *a.* Having a harelip. *Ainsworth.*
 HA'REMINT*, hâre'-mînt. *n. s.* An herb.
 HARE-PIPE*, hâre'-plpe. *n. s.* A snare to catch hares. *Stat. James I.*
 HA'RESEAR, hârz'-êér. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
 HA'RESLETTUCE*, hârz'-lêt-tûs. *n. s.* [In botany.] The sow-thistle. *Ainsworth.*
 HA'REWORT*, hâre'-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant.
 HA'RICOT*, hâre'-kô. *n. s.* [Fr.] A kind of ragout, generally made of meat steaks and cut roots. *Lord Chesterfield.*
 HA'RIER, hâr'-rê-ûr. *n. s.* [from hare.] A dog for hunting hares. *Blount.*
 [F] Either the spelling or the pronunciation of this word should be altered. The spelling necessarily requires the *a* long, as in *hare*; and the pronunciation demands the *r* to be doubled. The most rational alteration would be, to pronounce it with the *a* long, and to let the other pronunciation be considered as the language of the stable, and the field.—See LEASH. *W.*
 HARIOLA/TION*, hâr'-ê-ô-lâ-shûn. *n. s.* [hariolatio, Lat.] Soothsaying. *Cockeram.*
 HA'RIOT*. See HERIOT.
 HA'RISH*, hâre'-îsh. *a.* Like a hare. *Hulot.*
 To HARK, hârk. *v. n.* [harcken, Fris.] To listen. *Hudibras.*
 HARK, hârk. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark*.] List! hear! listen! *Shakespeare.*
 HARL, hârl. *n. s.* The filaments of flax. Any filamentous substance. *Mortimer.*
 HA'RLEQUIN, hâr'-lê-kîn. 415. *n. s.* [Menage derives it from a famous comedian that frequented M. Harlay's house, whom his friends called *Harlequin*, little Harlay.] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding; a zany. *Dryden.*
 To HARLEQUIN*, hâr'-lê-kîn. *v. a.* To conjure away, like a harlequin. *Green.*
 HA'RLOCK*, hâr'-lôk. *n. s.* A plant. *Drayton.*
 HA'RLOT, hâr'-lât. 166. *n. s.* [herlodes, Welsh, a girl.] A whore; a strumpet. *Shak.* A base person; a rogue; a cheat. *Fox.* A servant. *Chaucer.*
 HA'RLOT*, hâr'-lât. *a.* Like a base person. *Shak.* Wanton; like a harlot. *Milton.*
 To HA'RLOT*, hâr'-lât. *v. n.* To play the harlot; to keep the company of harlots. *Milton.*
 HA'RLOTRY, hâr'-lât-rê. *n. s.* Ribaldry. *Wicliffe.* The trade of a harlot. *Bp. Nicholson.* A name of contempt for a woman. *Shak.* Any thing meretricious. *Pursuits of Literature.*
 HARM, hârm. *n. s.* [hearm, Sax.] Injury; crime; wickedness. *Mischief*; detriment; hurt. *Milton.*
 To HARM, hârm. *v. a.* To hurt; to injure. *Shak.*
 HA'RMFUL, hârm'-fûl. *a.* [harm and full.] Hurtful; mischievous. *Spenser.*
 HA'RMFULLY, hârm'-fûl-ê. *ad.* Hurtfully; noxiously. *Ascham.*
 HA'RMFULNESS, hârm'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Hurtfulness; mischievousness.
 HA'RMLESS, hârm'-lêss. *a.* Innocent; innoxious not hurtful. *Hooker.* Unhurt; undamaged. *Raleigh.*

—nô, môve, nôr, môt;—tûbe, tûh, bûll;—ðîl;—pôund;—thîn, THIS.

HA/RMLESSLY, hârm'lês-lê. *ad.* Innocently; without hurt; without crime. *Walton.*

HA/RMLESSNESS, hârm'lês-nês. *n. s.* Innocence; freedom from tendency to injury or hurt. *Donne.*

HARMONICAL, hârmôn'ê-kâl. } *a.* [ἀρμονικός.]

HARMONICK, hârmôn'ê-k. 508. } Relating to music; susceptible of musical proportion to each other. *Bacon.* Concordant; musical. *Bacon.*

HARMONICALLY*, hârmôn'ê-kâl-ê. *ad.* Musically. *Burton.*

HARMONIOUS, hârmô'nê-ûs. *a.* Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other. *Locke.* Musical; symphonious. *Milton.*

HARMONIOUSLY, hârmô'nê-ûs-lê. *ad.* With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other. *Pope.* Musically; with concord of sounds. *Stillingfleet.*

HARMONIOUSNESS, hârmô'nê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Proportion; musicalness.

HARMONIST*, hârmô'nîst. *n. s.* One who understands the concord of sounds; one who delights in music. *Young.* One who brings together corresponding passages on a subject; a harmonizer. *Nelson.*

To HA/RMONIZE, hârmô'nîze. *v. a.* To adjust in fit proportions. *Dryden.*

To HA/RMONIZE*, hârmô'nîze. *v. n.* To agree; to correspond. *Lightfoot.*

HA/RMONIZER*, hârmô'nî-zûr. *n. s.* One who brings together corresponding passages on any subject. *Cleaver.*

HA/RMONY ô, hârmô'nê. *n. s.* [ἀρμονία.] The just adaptation of one part to another. Just proportion of sound; musical concord. *Milton.* Concord; corresponding sentiment. *Milton.*

HA/RNESS ô, hârnês. *n. s.* [harnois, Fr.] Armour; defensive furniture of war. *Spenser.* The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state. *Shakespeare.*

To HA/RNESS, hârnês. *v. a.* To dress in armour. *Shak.* To defend; to protect. *1 Mac. iv.* To fix horses in their traces. *Spenser.*

HA/RNESSER*, hârnês-ûr. *n. s.* One who fixes horses in their traces. *Sherwood.*

HARP ô, hârp. *n. s.* [heapp, Sax.] A lyre; an instrument strung with wire, and commonly struck with the finger. *Spenser.* A constellation. *Creech.*

To HARP, hârp. *v. a.* To play on the harp. *Rev. xiv.* To touch any passion. *Shakespeare.*

To HARP*, hârp. *v. n.* To play upon the harp. *1 Cor. xiv.* To touch; to affect; to move. *Shakespeare.*

HA/RPER, hârp'pûr. 98. *n. s.* A player on the harp. *Shakespeare.*

HA/RPING *Iron*, hârp'pîng'ûm. *n. s.* [harpago, Lat.] A bearded dart, with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught. *Waller.*

HA/RPINGS*, hârp'pîngz. *n. s. pl.* [In naval language.] The breadth of a ship at the bow

HA/RPIST*, hârp'pîst. *n. s.* A player on the harp. *Brown.*

HARPONE/ER, hârpô'nêr'. *n. s.* [harp-neur, Fr.] He that throws the harpoon in whalefishing.

HARPO'ON ô, hârpôôn'. *n. s.* [harpon, Span.] A harping iron. *Dryden.*

HARPO'ONER*. See HARPONEER.

HA/RPSICORD, hârp'sê-kôrd. *n. s.* [harpechorde, old Fr. formerly written harpsicon.] A musical instrument, strung with wires, and played by striking keys. *Tatler.*

HA/RPY, hârp'pê. *n. s.* [harpia, Lat.] The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul, long claws, very filthy creatures. *Raleigh.* A ravenous wretch; an extortioner. *Shakespeare.*

HA/KUEBUSS ô, hârkwê-bûs. *n. s.* [See ARQUEBUSE.] A hand gun. *Shelton.*

HA/KUEBUSSIER, hârkwê-bûs-êr'. 275. *n. s.* One armed with a harquebuss. *Knolles.*

HARR*, hâr. *n. s.* A storm proceeding from the sea. See EAGRE. *Coles.*

HARRATE/EN*, hârrâ-tênn'. *n. s.* A kind of stuff or cloth. *Shenstone.*

HA/RRIDAN, hârrê-dân. *n. s.* [corrupted from haridelle, Fr. a worn-out, worthless horse.] A decayed strumpet. *Swift.*

HA/RRIER*. See HARRIER.

HA/RRICO*. See HARRICOT.

HA/RROW ô, hârrô. *n. s.* [charroue, Fr.] A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teem, drawn over sowed ground to throw the earth over the seed. *Mortimer.*

To HA/RROW, hârrô. *v. a.* To cover with earth by the harrow. *Tusser.* To break with the harrow. *Job, xxxix.* To tear up; to rip up. *Shak.* To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. *Bacon.* To invade; to harass with incursions. [hepγtan, Sax.] *Spenser.* To disturb; to put into commotion. *Shakespeare.*

HA/RROW, hârrô. *interj.* [harau, old Fr.] An exclamation of sudden distress. *Spenser.*

HA/RROWER, hârrô-ûr. *n. s.* He who harrows. *Bount.* A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

To HA/RRY, hârrê. *v. a.* [harrier, Fr.] To tease; to hare; to ruffle. *Shak.* In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder.

To HA/RRY*, hârrê. *v. n.* To make harassing in cursion. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

HARSH ô, hârsh. *a.* [harsch, Dutch.] Austere; roughly sour. *Denham.* Rough to the ear. *Dryden.* Crabbed; morose; peevish. *Bacon.* Rugged to the touch; rough. *Boyle.* Unpleasing; rigorous. *Dryden.*

HA/RSHLY, hârsh-lê. *ad.* Sourly; austere to the palate. With violence. *Milton.* Severely; morosely; crabbedly. *Addison.* Unpleasantly to the ear. *Shakespeare.*

HA/RSHNESS, hârsh'nês. *n. s.* Sourness; austere taste. *Bacon.* Roughness to the ear. *Dryden.* Ruggedness to the touch. *Bacon.* Crabbedness; peevishness. *Shakespeare.*

HART ô, hârt. *n. s.* [heort, Sax.] A he-deer; the male of the hind. *May.*

HA/RTROYAL, hârt-rô-âl. *n. s.* A plant.

HA/RTSHORN, hârts'hôrn. *n. s.* A drug made of the horns of the deer. *Hill.*

HA/RTSHORN, hârts'hôrn. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HA/RTSTONGUE, hârts-tûng. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

HA/RTWORT, hârt-wûrt. *n. s.* An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*

HA/RUMSCARUM*, hâ-rûm-skâ-rûm. *a.* A low expression, applied to flighty persons; persons always in a hurry.

HA/RVEST ô, hârvêst. *n. s.* [hæppert, Sax.] The season of reaping and gathering the corn. *Shak.* The corn ripened, gathered, and inneed. *Dryden.* The product of labour. *Dryden.*

HARVEST-HOME, hârvêst-hôme. *n. s.* The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inneed the harvest. *Dryden.* The time of gathering harvest. *Dryden.* The opportunity of gathering treasure. *Shakespeare.*

HARVEST-LORD, hârvêst-lôrd. *n. s.* The head reaper at the harvest. *Tusser.*

HARVEST-QUEEN*, hârvêst-kwêên. *n. s.* An image apparelled in great finery, carried in the morning of the conclusive reaping-day, as a representative of Ceres. *Hutchinson.*

To HA/RVEST*, hârvêst. *v. a.* To gather in. *Sherwood.*

HA/RVESTER, hârvêst-ûr. *n. s.* One who works at the harvest.

HA/RVESTMAN, hârvêst-mân. *n. s.* A labourer in harvest. *Alp. Parker.*

HAS†, hâz. The third person singular of the verb *To have.*

To HASH ô, hâsh. *v. a.* [hocher, Fr.] To mince; to chop into small pieces and mingle. *Garth.*

HASH*, hâsh. *n. s.* Minced meat. *Cotgrave.*

HASK, hâsk. *n. s.* [huss, Swedish.] A case or habitation made of rushes or flags. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

HA/SLET, hâ/-slêt. } *n. s.* [*hasla*, *Ice.*] The
HA/RSLET, hâr/-slêt. } heart, liver, and lights of
a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat
to it.

HASP ð, hásp. 79. *n. s.* [*hæpr*, *Sax.*] A clasp folded
over a staple, and fastened on with a padlock.
Mortimer. A spindle to wind silk, thread, or yarn
upon. *Skinner*.

To HASP, hásp. *v. a.* To shut with a hasp. *Garth*.

HA/SOCK, hâs/-sók. 166. *n. s.* [*haseck*, *Ger.*] A
thick mat, to kneel on at church. *Addison*.

HAST, hást. The second person singular of *have*.

HASTE ð, háste. 74. *n. s.* [*haste*, *Fr.*] Hurry; speed;
nimbleness; precipitation. *Crashaw*. Passion;
vehemence. *Psalms*.

To HASTE, háste. 472. } *v. n.* To make haste;
To HA/STEN, há/-sn. 405. } to be in a hurry. *Jer*.

To move with swiftness. *Shakspeare*.

To HASTE, háste. } 472. *v. a.* To push forward;
To HA/STEN, há/-sn. } to urge on; to precipitate;
to drive a swifter pace. *Shakspeare*.

HA/STENER, há/-sn-úr. 98. *n. s.* One that hastens
or hurries. *Sherwood*. One that precipitates, or
urges on. *Hammond*.

HA/STILY, hâs/-tè-lè. *ad.* In a hurry; speedily;
nimbly; quickly. *Spenser*. Rashly; precipitately.
Swift. Passionately; with vehemence.

HA/STINESS, hâs/-tè-nès. *n. s.* Haste; speed.
Hurry; precipitation; *Sidney*. Rash eagerness.
Dryden. Angry testiness; passionate vehemence.

HA/STINGS, hâs/-tingz. *n. s.* Peas that come early.
Mortimer. Any early fruit. *Cotgrave*.

HA/STY, hâs/-tè. *a.* [*hastif*, *Fr.*] Quick; speedy.
Shak. Passionate; vehement. *Prov. xiv*. Rash;
precipitate. *Prov. xxix*. Early; ripe. *Isaiah, xxviii*.

HASTY-PUDDING, hâs/-tè-púd/-ing. *n. s.* A pud-
ding made of milk and flour, boiled quick to-
gether. *Dorset*.

HÂT ð, hât. 74. *n. s.* [*hæc*, *Sax.*] A cover for the
head. *Shakspeare*.

HA/TBAND, hât/-bând. 88. *n. s.* A string tied round
the hat. *Bacon*.

HA/TBOX*, hât/-bók. *n. s.* The modern word for
hatcase.

HA/TCASE, hât/-kâse. *n. s.* A slight box for a hat.
Addison.

To HATCH ð, háts. *v. a.* [*hecken*, *Ger.*] To pro-
duce young from eggs. *Milton*. To quicken the
egg by incubation. *Ray*. To produce by prece-
dent action. *Hooker*. To form by meditation; to
contrive. *Hayward*. [*hacher*, *Fr.*] To shade by
lines in drawing or graving. *Dryden*. To steep.
Beaumont and Fletcher.

To HATCH, háts. *v. n.* To be in the state of grow-
ing quick. *Boyle*. To be in a state of advance
towards effect. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

HATCH, háts. *n. s.* A brood excluded from the
egg. *Tr. Buffon*. The act of exclusion from the
egg. Disclosure; discovery. *Shak*. [*hæca*, *Sax.*]
A half door. *Shak*. In the plural. The doors or
openings by which they descend from one deck or
floor of a ship to another. *Dryden*.—To be under
hatches. To be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or
depression. *Locke*.—Hatches. Floodgates. *Ains-
worth*.

To HA/TCHEL ð, hák/-kl. [*hâtsh/-ël*, *Perry*.] *v. a.*
[*hachelen*, *Ger.*] To beat flax, so as to separate the
fibrous from the brittle part. *Bulwer*.

HA/TCHEL, hák/-kl. *n. s.* The instrument with
which flax is beaten. *Sherwood*.

HA/TCHELLER, hák/-kl-úr. *n. s.* A beater of flax.
Cotgrave.

HA/TCHER*, háts/-úr. *n. s.* A contriver. *Swift*.

HA/TCHET ð, háts/-ít. 99. *n. s.* [*hache*, *hachette*,
Fr.] A small axe. *Moxon*.

HATCHET-FACE, háts/-ít-fâse. *n. s.* An ugly
face; such as might be hewn out of a block by a
hatchet. *Dryden*.

HA/TCHING*, háts/-ing. *n. s.* A kind of drawing.
See To ETCH. *Harris*.

HA/TCHMENT, háts/-mènt. *n. s.* [*corrupted from*
achievement.] An armorial escutcheon, exhibited

on the hearse at funerals; and sometimes hung up
in churches. *Shakspeare*.

HA/TCHWAY, háts/-wâ. *n. s.* The way over or
through the hatches.

To HATE ð, hâte. 74. *v. a.* [*hætian*, *Sax.*] To de-
test; to abhor; to abominate. *Wisd. xii*.

HATE, hâte. *n. s.* [*hæte*, *Sax.*] Malignity; detesta-
tion; the contrary to love. *Shakspeare*.

HA/TEABLE*, hâte/-â-bl. *a.* Detestable. *Sherwood*

HA/TEFUL, hâte/-fûl. *a.* Causing abhorrence
odious. *Shakspeare*. Abhorrent; detesting; ma-
lignant. *Dryden*.

HA/TEFULLY, hâte/-fûl-è. *ad.* Odiously; abomi-
nably. *Drummond*. Malignantly; maliciously
Ezek. xxiii.

HA/TEFULNESS, hâte/-fûl-nès. *n. s.* Odiousness.

HA/TER, hât/-tûr. 98. *n. s.* One that hates; an abhor-
rer. *Sidney*.

HA/TRED, hât/-trêd. *n. s.* Hate; ill-will; malignity;
abhorrence. *Locke*.

HA/TTED*, hât/-têd. *a.* Wearing a hat of any kind.
Townear.

To HA/TTER, hât/-tûr. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted
from *batter*.] To harass; to weary; to wear out
with fatigue. *Dryden*.

HA/TTER, hât/-tûr. 98. *n. s.* A maker of hats. *Swift*.

HA/TTOCK, hât/-tók. 166. *n. s.* [*attock*, *Erse*.] A
shock of corn.

HA/UBERK, hâw/-bêrk. 213. *n. s.* [*hauberg*, old *Fr.*]
A coat of mail without sleeves, made of plate or
of chain mail. *Spenser*.

HAUGHT, hâw. *n. s.* A little meadow lying in a
valley. See *Haw*.

⚡ This word, though for ages obsolete, or heard only in
the proper names of *Fetherstonehaugh*, *Philiphaugh*,
&c., seems to have risen from the dead in the late
whimsical deception we meet with in some gardens,
where we are suddenly stopped by a deep valley wholly
imperceptible till we come to the edge of it. The ex-
pression of surprise, *Hah! hah!* which generally
breaks out upon a discovery of this deception, is com-
monly supposed to be the origin of this word; but the
old word, *haugh*, is so nearly related to the signifi-
cation of the new term, *haw*, *hew*, that it seems much the
more natural parent of it. *W*.

HAUGHT ð, hâwt. *a.* [*halt*, *haul*, old *Fr.*] Haughty;
insolent. *Shak*. High; proudly magnanimous.
Spenser. *Ob. J*.

HA/UGHTILY, hâw/-tè-lè. *ad.* Proudly; arrogant-
ly; contemptuously. *Micah, ii*.

HA/UGHTINESS, hâw/-tè-nès. *n. s.* Pride; arro-
gance. *Dryden*.

HA/UGHTY, hâw/-tè. 393. *a.* Proud; insolent; arro-
gant; contemptuous. *Clarendon*. Proudly great.
Prior. Bold; adventurous. *Spenser*. High; proudly
magnanimous. *Shak*. High; lofty. *Mir. for Mag*.

To HAUL ð, hâwl. *v. a.* [*haler*, *Fr.*] To pull; to
draw; to drag by violence. *Shakspeare*.

To HAUL the Wind*. To direct the course of a
ship nearer to that point of the compass, from
which the wind arises.

HAUL, hâwl. *n. s.* Pull; violence in dragging
Thomson.

To HAULSE*. See To HALSE.

HA/ULSER*. See HALSER.

HAUM, hâwm. 213. *n. s.* [*healm*, *Sax.*] The stem or
stalk of corn. *Tusser*. A horse-collar. *Sherwood*.

Written also *hume*, *haln*, *hauln*, *hawn*, and *helm*.

HAUNCH ð, hântsh. 214. *n. s.* [*huncke*, *Dutch*,
hanche, *Fr.*] The thigh; the hip. *Spenser*. The
rear; the hind part. *Shakspeare*.

HA/UNCHED*, hântsh/-êd, or hântsh. *a.* Having
haunches. *Sherwood*.

To HAUNT ð, hânt. *v. a.* [*hanter*, *Fr.*] Originally, to
accustom. *Wicliffe*. To frequent; to be much
about any place or person. *Sidney*. It is used fre-
quently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome.
Shak. It is eminently used of apparitions that ap-
pear in a particular place. *Fairfax*.

⚡ This word was in quiet possession of its true sound
till a late dramatick piece made its appearance, which,
to the surprise of those who had heard the language
spoken half a century, was, by some speakers, called

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, báll; —ðíl; —pòánd; —thín, THIS.

the *Haunted Toper*. This was certainly the improvement of some critic in the language; for a plain common speaker would undoubtedly have pronounced the *as* as in *aunt, javant*, &c., and as it had always been pronounced in the *Drummer*, or the *Haunted House*. That this pronunciation is agreeable to analogy, see *Principles*, No. 214. *W.*

TO HAUNT, hánt. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently. *Shakespeare*.

HAUNT, hánt. *n. s.* Custom; practice. *Chaucer*. Place in which one is frequently found. *1 Sam. xxiii.* Habit of being in a certain place. *Arbutnot*.

HAUNTER, hánt'-úr. 98. *n. s.* Frequenter; one that is often found in any place. *Wotton*.

HAUST*, háwst. *n. s.* [haustus, Lat.] A draught; as much as a man can swallow. *Coles*. [həʊstə, Sax.] A dry cough. *Ray*.

HAUTBOY, hó'-bòe. *n. s.* [haut bois, Fr.] A wind instrument. *Shakespeare*.

HAUTEUR*, hó'-úre'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Pride; insolence; haughtiness. *Bp. Ellys*.

HAUT-GOUT*, hó'-góð'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Any thing with a strong relish, or with a strong scent. *Butler*.

TO HAVE, háv. 75. *v. a.* In the present, I have, thou hast, he hath, or has; we, ye, they, have; pret. and part. pass. had. [habban, Sax. hebben, Dutch.] Not to be without. *Acts, xxv.* To carry; to wear. *Sidney*. To make use of. *Judges, xvii.* To possess. *Exod. xvi.* To obtain; to enjoy. *St. John, xvii.* To take; to receive. *Dryden*. To be in any state. *1 Sam. xxi.* To put; to take. *Tusser*. To procure; to find. *Locke*. Not to neglect; not to omit. *Shak.* To hold; to regard. *Psalms*. To maintain; to hold opinion. *Bacon*. To contain. *Shak.* To require; to claim. *Dryden*. To be a husband or wife to another. *Shak.* To be engaged, as in a task. *Hooker*. To wish; to desire. *Psalms*. To buy. *Collier*. It is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses; have, hast, and hath or has, the preterperfect; and had and hadst the preterpluperfect.—Have at, or with, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt. *Shak.* Have after: an expression of the same import as Have with you, i. e. I will follow you. *Shakespeare*.

HAVELESS*, háv'-lès. *a.* Having little or nothing. *Gower*. An old word.

HAVEN, há'-vn. 103. *n. s.* [hæfen, Sax.] A port; a harbour; a station for ships. *Sidney*. A shelter; an asylum. *Shakespeare*.

HAVENER, há'-vn-úr. *n. s.* An overseer of a port. *Carew*.

HAV'ER, háv'-úr. 98. *n. s.* Possessor; holder.

HAV'ER, háv'-úr. *n. s.* A common word in the northern counties for oats. *Peacham*.

HAV'ERSACK*, háv'-úr-sák. *n. s.* A kind of coarse bag in which soldiers carry provisions.

HAV'ING, háv'-íng. *n. s.* Possession; estate; fortune. *Shak.* The act or state of possessing. *Sidney*. [hæf, Su. Goth. from hæfca.] Behaviour; regularity.

HAV'IOUR, há'-vè-úr. [háv'-yúr, Sheridan.] *n. s.* Conduct; manners. *Spenser*.

HAV'OCK, háv'-vák. 166. *n. s.* [hapoc, Sax.] Waste; wide and general devastation. *Spenser*.

HAV'OCK, háv'-vók. *interj.* A word of encouragement to slaughter. *Shakespeare*.

TO HAV'OCK, háv'-vók. *v. a.* To waste; to destroy; to lay waste. *Spenser*.

HAW, háw. *n. s.* The berry and seed of the hawthorn. [hæz, Sax.] *Tusser*. An excrescence in the eye. *Huloet*. A small piece of ground adjoining to a house. [haʒa, Sax.] A hedge, or any enclosure. *Chaucer*. Formerly, a dale; written *haugh*, or *haugh*. See **HAUGH**.

HAW*, háw. *n. s.* [See Ha.] An intermission or hesitation of speech.

TO HAW, háw. *v. n.* To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation. *L'Estrange*.

HAWHA/W*, háw-háw'. *n. s.* [apparently a duplication of *haw*, in the sense of any enclosure.] A

fence or bank that interrupts an alley or walk sunk between two slopes, and not perceived till approached. *Green*.

HAWK, háwk. *n. s.* [hæoc, Sax.] A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds. *Shak.* [hoch, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

TO HAWK, háwk. *v. n.* To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk. *Locke*. To fly at; to attack on the wing. *Shak.* [hochio, Welsh.]

To force up phlegm with a noise. *Harvey*.

TO HAWK*, háwk. *v. a.* [hocker, Germ.] To sell by proclaiming it in the streets. *Swift*.

HAWK-EYED*, háwk'-lde. *a.* Having a keen eye, like that of the hawk.

HAWK-NOSED*, háwk'-nòzd. *a.* Having an aquiline nose. *Ferrand*.

HA/WKED, háw'-kèd. 366. *a.* Formed like a hawk's bill. *B-own*.

HA/WKER, háw'-kür. 98. *n. s.* A falconer. [hæpecepe, Sax.] *Harmar*. One who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the street. [hocker, Germ.] *Swift*.

HA/WKING*, háwk'-íng. *n. s.* The diversion of flying hawks. *Locke*.

HA/WKWEED, háwk'-wèed. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

HA/WSER*. See **HALSER**.

HA/WSES, háw'-síz. 99. *n. s.* Two round holes under a ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass. *Harris*.

HA/WTHORN, háw'-thörn. *n. s.* [hæʒ-ðorn, Sax.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws. *Miller*.

HA/WTHORN FLY, háw'-thörn-fl. *n. s.* An insect. *Walton*.

HAY, há. *n. s.* [hieʒ, hieʒ, Sax.] Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter. *Camden*.—To dance the hay. To dance in a ring. *Davies*.

HAY, há. *n. s.* [hæʒ, Sax.] A hedge. *Chaucer*. A net which encloses the haunt of an animal. *Har-mar*.

TO HAY*, há. *v. n.* To lay snares for rabbits. *Huloet*.

HA/YCOCK*, há'-kók. *n. s.* A heap of fresh hay.

HA/YLOFT*, há'-lòft. *n. s.* A loft to put hay in. *Gay*.

HA/YMAKER, há'-mà-kür. *n. s.* One employed in drying grass for hay. *Pope*.

HA/YMARKET*, há'-màr-két. *n. s.* A place appropriated to the sale of hay.

HA/YMOW*, há'-mòu. *n. s.* A mow of hay.

HA/YRICK*, há'-rík. *n. s.* A rick of hay.

HA/YSTACK*, há'-sták. *n. s.* A stack of hay.

HA/YSTALK*, há'-stáwk. *n. s.* A stalk of hay.

HA/YTHORN*, há'-thörn. *n. s.* Hawthorn. *Scott*.

HA/YWARD*, há'-wàrd. *n. s.* A keeper of the common herd of cattle of a town or village; who takes care that they neither crop nor break the hedges of enclosed grounds. *Sherwood*.

HA/ZARD, ház'-úrd. 88. *n. s.* [hasard, Fr.] Chance; accident; fortuitous hap. *Shak.* Danger; chance of danger. *Hooker*. A game at dice. *Chaucer*.

TO HA/ZARD, ház'-úrd. *v. a.* To expose to chance. *Hooker*.

TO HA/ZARD, ház'-úrd. *v. n.* To try the chance. *Shakespeare*. To adventure. *Waller*.

HA/ZARDALE, ház'-úr-dà-bl. *a.* Venturous; liable to chance. *Brown*.

HA/ZARDER, ház'-úr-dúr. *n. s.* He who hazards. A gamester. *Chaucer*.

HA/ZARDRY, ház'-úr-drè. *n. s.* Temerity; precipitation. *Spenser*. Gaming in general. *Chaucer*. *Ob. J.*

HA/ZARDOUS, ház'-úr-dús. *a.* Dangerous; exposed to chance. *Dryden*.

HA/ZARDOUSLY, ház'-úr-dús-lè. *ad.* With danger or chance. *Sherwood*.

HAZE, háze. *n. s.* Fog; mist. *Burke*.

TO HAZE, háze. *v. n.* To be foggy or misty. *Ray*.

TO HAZE, háze. *v. a.* To fright one. *Ainsworth*.

HA/ZEL, há'-z'l. 102. *n. s.* [hærel, Sax.] Nut tree. *Miller*.

HA/ZEL, hâ'-z'è. *a.* Light brown; of the colour of hazel. *Mortimer.*

HA/ZELLY, hâ'-z'è. *a.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown. *Mortimer.*

HA/ZY, hâ'-zè. *a.* Dark; foggy; misty. *Burnet.*

HE ð, hêè. *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them*.

[he, Sax.] The man that was named before. *Shak.* The man; the person. *Daniel.* Man or male being. *Shak.* Male: as, *a he bear, a he goat.* *Bacon.*

HEAD ð, hêd. 234. *n. s.* [heapod, heapd, Sax.] The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation or thought. *Spenser.* Person, as exposed to any danger or penalty. *Shak.*—*Head and ears.* The whole person. *Beaumont and Fl.*—*Denomination* of any animals. *Addison.* Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordinate. *Bacon.* Place of honour; the first place. *Addison.* Place of command. *Addison.* Countenance; presence. *Dryden.* Understanding; faculties of the mind. *Locke.* Face; front; fore part. *Dryden.* Resistance; hostile opposition. *Spenser.* Spontaneous resolution. *Davies.* State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known. *Shak.* Individual. *Grant.* The top of any thing bigger than the rest. 1 *Sam.* The fore part of any thing, as of a ship. *Raleigh.* That which rises on the top. *Mortimer.* The blade of an axe. *Deut.* xix. Upper part of a bed. *Gen.* xlvii. The brain. *Pope.* Dress of the head. *Swift.* Principal topic of discourse. *Burnet.* Source of a stream. *Raleigh.* Crisis; pitch. *Addison.* Power; influence; force; strength. *Milton.* Body; conflux. *Bacon.* Power; armed force. *Shak.* Liberty in running a horse. *Shak.* License; freedom from restraint. *South.* It is very improperly applied to roots. *Gay.*—*Head and shoulders.* By force; violently. *Felton.*

HEAD, hêd. *a.* Chief; principal. *Clarendon.*

To HEAD, hêd. *v. a.* To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern. *Dryden.* To behead; to kill by taking away the head. *Shak.* To fit any thing with a head, or principal part. *Spenser.* To lop trees. *Mortimer.*

HE/ADACHE, hêd'-âke. 355. *n. s.* Pain in the head. *Locke.*

HE/ADBAND, hêd'-bând. *n. s.* A fillet for the head; a topknot. *Isaiah.* The band at each end of a book.

HE/ADBOROUGH, hêd'-bûr-rò. *n. s.* [head and borough.] A constable; a subordinate constable. *Camden.*

HE/ADDRESS, hêd'-drêss. *n. s.* The covering of a woman's head. *Addison.* Any thing resembling a headdress, and prominent on the head. *Addison.*

HE/ADEL*, hêd'-êd. *a.* Having a head or top. *Shak.* Much used in composition; as, *clear-headed, long-headed, &c.* *Dryden.*

HE/ADER, hêd'-âûr. 98. *n. s.* One that heads nails or pins, &c. One who heads a mob or party. The first brick in the angle. *Moxon.*

HE/ADGARGLE, hêd'-gâr-gl. *n. s.* [head and gargle.] A disease in cattle. *Mortimer.*

HE/ADGEAR*, hêd'-gêér. *n. s.* [head and gear.] The dress of a woman's head. *Burton.*

HE/ADINESS, hêd'-dê-nêss. *n. s.* Hurry; rashness; stubbornness; precipitation. *Spenser.*

HE/ADLAND, hêd'-lând. *n. s.* Promontory; cape. *Dryden.* Ground under hedges. *Tusser.*

HE/ADLESS, hêd'-lêss. *a.* Without a head; beheaded. *Spenser.* Without a chief. *Raleigh.* Without foundation. *Bacon.* Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects. *Spenser.*

HE/ADLONG, hêd'-lông. *a.* Steep; precipitous. *Milton.* Rash; thoughtless. *Sudden;* precipitation. *Sidney.*

HE/ADLONG, hêd'-lông. *ad.* With the head foremost. *Shak.* Rashly; without thought; precipitately. *South.* Hastily; without delay or respite. *Dryden.*

HE/ADMAN*, hêd'-mân *n. s.* [heapodman, Sax.] A chief. *Huloet.*

HE/ADMONEY*, hêd'-mân-nê. *n. s.* A capitation tax. *Milton.*

HE/ADMOULD-SHOT, hêd'-môld-shôt. *n. s.* [head, mould, and shot.] This is when the sutures of the skull, generally the coronal, have their edges shot over one another. *Quincy.*

HE/ADPAN*, hêd'-pân. *n. s.* The brain pan.

HE/ADPENCE*, hêd'-pênce. *n. s.* A kind of poll-tax formerly collected in the county of Northumberland.

HE/ADPIECE, hêd'-pêèce. *n. s.* Armour for the head; helmet; morion. *Sidney.* Understanding; force of mind. *Shakspeare.*

HEADQUARTERS, hêd'-kwâr-tûrz. *n. s.* The place of general rendezvous, or lodgement for soldiers. *Collier.*

HEADSHA/KE*, hêd'-shâke. *n. s.* A significant shake of the head. *Shakspeare.*

HE/ADSHIP, hêd'-ship. *n. s.* Dignity; authority; chief place. *Hales.*

HE/ADSMAN, hêdz'-mân. 88. *n. s.* Executioner; one that cuts off heads. *Dryden.*

HE/ADSPRING*, hêd'-spring. *n. s.* Fountain; origin. *Stapleton.*

HE/ADSTALL, hêd'-stáll. 406. *n. s.* Part of the bridle that covers the head. *Shakspeare.*

HE/ADSTONE, hêd'-stône. *n. s.* The first or capital stone. *Psalms* cxviii. A grave-stone.

HE/ADSTRONG, hêd'-strông. *a.* Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable. *Hooker.*

HE/ADSTRONGNESS*, hêd'-strông-nêss. *n. s.* Obstinacy. *Gayton.*

HE/ADTIRE*, hêd'-tîre. *n. s.* Attire for the head. 1 *Esd.* iii.

HE/ADWAY*, hêd'-wâ. *n. s.* [In naval language.] The motion of advancing at sea.

HEADWORKMAN, hêd'-wûrk'-mân. *n. s.* The foreman. *Swift.*

HE/ADY, hêd'-dê. *a.* Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent. *Shakspeare.* Apt to affect the head. *Boyle.* Violent; impetuous. *Shakspeare.*

To HEAL ð, hêle. 227. *v. a.* [hælan, Sax.] To cure a person; to restore from hurt or sickness. *Jer.* xxx. To restore any thing from an unsound to a sound state. 2 *Kings*, ii. To cure a wound or distemper. *Wiseman.* To perform the act of making a sore to cicatrize. *Wiseman.* To reconcile: as, *He healed all dissensions.*

To HEAL, hêle. *v. n.* To grow well. *Sharp.*

To HEAL*, hêle. *v. a.* To cover. See To HELE.

HE/ALABLE*, hê'-lâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being healed. *Sherwood.*

HE/ALER, hêle'-ûr. *n. s.* One who cures or heals. *Isaiah.*

HE/ALING, hêle'-îng. *part. a.* Mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive. *Milton.*

HE/ALING*, hêle'-îng. *n. s.* The act or power of curing. *Malachi*, iv. The act of covering. See HELING.

HEALTH ð, hêlth. 234. *n. s.* [hæel, hel, Sax.] Freedom from bodily pain or sickness. *Quincy.* Welfare of mind; purity; goodness. *Common Prayer.* Salvation, spiritual and temporal. *Psalms.* Wish of happiness used in drinking. *Shakspeare.*

HE/ALTHFUL, hêlth'-fûl. *a.* Free from sickness. *South.* Well disposed. *Shak.* Wholesome; salubrious. *Bacon.* Salutary; productive of salvation. *Common Prayer.*

HE/ALTHFULLY, hêlth'-fûl-ê. *ad.* In health. *Sir M. Sandys.*

HE/ALTHFULNESS, hêlth'-fûl-nêss. *n. s.* State of being well. *Patrick.* Wholesomeness; salubrious qualities. *King Charles.*

HE/ALTHILY, hêlth'-ê-lê. *ad.* Without sickness or pain. *Sherwood.*

HE/ALTHINESS, hêlth'-ê-nêss. *n. s.* The state of health.

HE/ALTHLESS, hêlth'-lêss. *a.* Weak; sickly; infirm. *Mirror for Magistrates.* Not conducive to health. *Bp. Taylor.*

HE/ALTHSOME, hêlth'-sâm. *a.* Wholesome; salutary. *Shakspeare.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

HE/ALTHY, hêlth/-e. *a.* Enjoying health; free from sickness; hale; sound. *South.* Conducive to health; wholesome. *Locke.*

HEAM, hêem. *n. s.* In beasts, the same as the after-birth in women.

HEAP, hêpe. 227. *n. s.* [heap, Sax.] Many single things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation. *Shak.* A crowd; a throng; a rabble. *Bacon.* Cluster; number driven together. *Dryden.*

To HEAP, hêpe. *v. a.* To throw on heaps; a pile; to throw together. *Ezek.* xxiv. To accumulate; to lay up. *Job,* xxvii. To add to something else. *Shakespeare.*

HE/APER, hê'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* One that makes piles or heaps. *Sherwood.*

HE/APLY*, hêpe/-lê. *ad.* In heaps. *Hulot.* *Ob.* T.

HE/APY, hê'-pê. *a.* Lying in heaps. *Rore.*

To HEAR, hêre. 227. *v. n.* [hepan, Sax.] To enjoy the sense by which sounds are distinguished. *Holder.* To listen; to hearken to. *Milton.* To be told; to have an account. *Acts,* ix.

To HEAR, hêre. *v. a.* To perceive by the ear. 2 *Chron.* v. To give an audience, or allowance to speak. *Acts,* xxiv. To attend; to listen to; to obey. *Proverbs.* To attend favourably. *St. Matt.* To try; to attend judiciously. *Deut.* i. To attend, as to one speaking. *Milton.* To acknowledge a title; to be spoken of. *Spenser.*—To hear say. An elliptical expression for *to hear a thing said.* *Deut.* ix. *To hear a bird sing.* A proverbial expression; implying the receipt of a private communication. *Shakespeare.*

HEARD†, hêrd. 234. The pret. of *To hear.*

† We frequently hear this word pronounced so as to rhyme with *feared.* But if this were the true sound, it ought to be written *heard,* and considered as regular: the short sound, like *herd,* is certainly the true pronunciation, and the verb is irregular. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and W. Johnston, mark the word as I have done. *W.*

HEARD signifies a keeper; as *heardsbearht,* a glorious keeper; *cynheard,* a royal keeper. *Gibson.* Now written *herd,* as *Cowherd,* a cowkeeper.

HEARD*, hêrd. } *n. s.* A keeper
HE/ARDGROOM*, hêrd'-grôom. } of herds. See
HERD and HERDROOM.

HE/ARER, hêre/-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who hears. *Sidney.* One who attends to doctrine or discourse orally delivered by another; as, the *hearers* of the gospel. One of a collected audience. *B. Jonson.*

HE/ARING, hêre/-îng. *n. s.* The sense by which sounds are perceived. *Bacon.* Audience. *Shak.* Judicial trial. *Acts,* xxv. Note by the ear; reach of the ear. *Hooker.*

To HE/ARKEN, hâr/-kn. 103, 243. *v. n.* [heopentan, Sax.] To listen; to listen eagerly. *Shakespeare.* To attend; to pay regard. *Numbers,* xxiii.

To HE/ARKEN*, hâr/-kn. *v. a.* To hear by listening. *Spenser.* To hear with attention. *Lydgate.*

HE/ARKENER, hâr/-kn-ûr. *n. s.* Listener; one that hearkens. *Barret.*

HE/ARSAL*, hêr/-sâl. *n. s.* [properly from *hear.*] Rehearsal; relation. *Spenser.*

HE/ARSAY, hêre/-sâ. *n. s.* Report; rumour. *Raleigh.*

HEARSE, hêrse. 234. *n. s.* [hýpŕtan, Sax.] A temporary monument set over a grave. *Weever.* The place, or the case, in which a dead corpse is deposited. *Fairfax.* A carriage, in which the dead are conveyed to the grave. *Roscommon.*

To HEARSE*, hêrse. *v. a.* To enclose in a hearse, or coffin. *Shakespeare.*

HE/ARSECLOTH*, hêrse/-klôth. *n. s.* A covering thrown over the hearse; a pall. *Saunderson.*

HE/ARSELIKE, hêrse/-like. *a.* Mournful; suitable to a funeral. *Bacon.*

HEART, hârt. 243. *n. s.* [heopŕt, Sax.] The muscle which, by its contraction and dilation, propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion. *Smith.* It is supposed in popular language to be the seat of courage, affection, honesty, baseness,

&c. *Sidney.* The chief part; the vital part. *Bacon.* The inner part of any thing. *Abbot.* Person character. *Shak.* Courage; spirit. *Sidney.* Sea of love. *Pope.* Affection; inclination. 2 *Sam.* xiv. Memory. *Raleigh.* Good-will; ardour of zeal. *Hooker.* Passions; anxiety; concern. *Shak.* Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind. 2 *Sam.* vi. Disposition of mind. *Sidney.* A hard heart is cruelty. *Shak.*—To find in the heart. To be not wholly averse. *Sidney.* Secret meaning; hidden intention. *Shak.* Conscience; sense of good or ill. *Hooker.* Strength; power. *Bacon.* Utmost degree. *Shak.* Life. *Shak.* It is much used in common position for mind, or affection.

HEART-ACHE, hârt/-âke. 355. *n. s.* Sorrow; pang. *Shakespeare.*

HEART-APPALLING*, hârt/-âp-pâll/-îng. *a.* Dismaying the heart. *Thomson.*

HEART-BLOOD*, hârt/-blûd. *n. s.* The blood of the heart; life. *Shakespeare.* Essence. *Shakespeare.*

HEART-BREAK, hârt/-brâke. *n. s.* Overpowering sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

HEART-BREAKER, hârt/-brâ-kûr. *n. s.* A cant name for a woman's curls, or rather for the love-locks of the other sex. *Hudibras.*

HEART-BREAKING, hârt/-brâ-kîng. *a.* Overpowering with sorrow. *Spenser.*

HEART-BREAKING. hârt/-brâ-kîng. *n. s.* Overpowering grief. *Hakewill.*

HEART-BRED*, hârt/-brêd. *a.* Bred in the heart. *Crashaw.*

HEART-BROKEN*, hârt/-brô-kn. *a.* Having the heart overpowered with grief.

HEART-BURIED*, hârt/-hêr-rîd. *a.* Deeply immersed. *Young.*

HEART-BURN, hârt/-bûrn. *n. s.* Pain proceeding from an acrid humour in the stomach.

HEART-BURNED, hârt/-bûrn'd. *a.* Having the heart inflamed. *Shakespeare.*

HEART-BURNING, hârt/-bûrn-îng. *n. s.* Pain at the stomach from an acrid humour. *Woodward.* Discontent; secret enmity. *Swift.*

HEART-BURNING*, hârt/-bûrn-îng. *a.* Causing discontent. *Middleton.*

HEART-CHILLED*, hârt/-tshîld. *a.* Having the heart chilled. *Shenstone.*

HEART-CONSUMING*, hârt/-kôn-sû-mîng. *a.* Destroying the peace of the heart. *Edwards.*

HEART-CORRODING*, hârt/-kôr-rô-dîng. *a.* Preying on the heart.

HEART-DEAR, hârt/-dêre. *a.* Sincerely beloved. *Shakespeare.*

HEART-DEEP*, hârt/-dêep. *a.* Rooted in the heart. *Herbert.*

HEART-DISOURAGING*, hârt/-dis-kûr/-îdje-îng. *a.* Depressing the heart. *South.*

HEART-EASE, hârt/-êze. *n. s.* Quiet; tranquillity. *Shakespeare.*

HEART-EASING, hârt/-êz-îng. *a.* Giving quiet. *Milton.*

HEART-EATING*, hârt/-êt-îng. *a.* Preying on the heart. *Burton.*

HEART-EXPANDING*, hârt/-êks-pând/-îng. *a.* Opening the feelings of the heart. *Thomson.*

HEART-FELT, hârt/-fêlt. *a.* Felt in the conscience. *Pope.*

HEART-GRIEF*, hârt/-grêef. *n. s.* Affliction of the heart. *Milton.*

HEART-HARDENED*, hârt/-hâr-dn'd. *a.* Obdurate; impenitent. *Harmar.*

HEART-HARDENING*, hârt/-hâr-dn-îng. *a.* Rendering stern or obdurate. *Shakespeare.*

HEART-HEAVINESS*, hârt/-hêv-ê-nês. *n. s.* Heaviness of heart. *Shakespeare.*

HEART-OFFENDING*, hârt/-ôf-fênd/-îng. *a.* Wounding the heart. *Shakespeare.*

HEART-PEAS, hârt/-qêze. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

HEART-QUELLING, hârt/-kwêl/-îng. *a.* Conquering the affections. *Spenser.*

HEART-RENDING, hârt/-rênd-îng. *a.* Killed with anguish. *Walter.*

HEART-ROBBING, hârt/-rôb-bîng. *a.* Ecstatick.

- depriving of thought. *Spenser*. Stealing the heart, or affections. *Spenser*.
- HEART-SICK, hârt'-sîk. *a.* [heopt-peoc, Sax.] Pained in mind. *Bp. Taylor*. Mortally ill; hurt in the heart. *Shakspeare*.
- HEARTS-EASE, hârts'-êze. *n. s.* A plant. *Mortimer*. A toy, or ornament, formerly so called.
- HEART-SORE, hârt'-sôre. *n. s.* That which pains the mind. *Spenser*.
- HEART-SORE*, hârt'-sôre. *a.* Violent with pain at heart. *Shakspeare*.
- HEART-SORROWING*, hârt'-sôr-rô-îng. *a.* Sorrowing at heart. *Shakspeare*.
- HEART-STRINGS, hârt'-strings. *n. s.* The tendons, or nerves, supposed to brace and sustain the heart. *Spenser*.
- HEART-STRUCK, hârt'-strûk. *a.* Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind. *Shak*. Shocked with fear or dismay. *Milton*.
- HEART-SWELLING, hârt'-swêl-îng. *a.* Rankling in the mind. *Spenser*.
- HEART-SWELLING*, hârt'-swêl-îng. *n. s.* Rancour; swelling passion. *Quarles*.
- HEART-WHOLE, hârt'-hôle. 397. *a.* With the affections yet unfixed. *Shak*. With the vitals yet unimpaired.
- HEART-WOUNDED, hârt'-wôdn-dêd. *a.* Filled with passion of love or grief. *Pope*.
- HEART-WOUNDING, hârt'-wôdn-dîng. *a.* Filling with grief. *Rove*.
- To HEART*, hârt. *v. a.* [hýptan, Sax.] To encourage; to hearten. *Bp. Prideaux*.
- To HEART-STRIKE*, hârt'-strîke. *v. a.* To affect at heart. *B. Jonson*.
- HE'ARTED, hârt'-êd. *a.* Seated or fixed in the heart. *Shak*. Laid up in the heart. *Shakspeare*.
- To HE'ARTEN, hârt'-t'n. 243. *v. a.* [hîep'tan, Sax.] To encourage; to animate; to stir up. *Sidney*. To meliorate or renovate with manure. *May*.
- HE'ARTENER*, hârt'-t'n-êr. *n. s.* That which animates or stirs up. *Brown*.
- HEARTH, hârh. 243. *n. s.* [heorð, Sax.] The pavement of a room on which a fire is made. *Shak*.
- ☞ Till I had inspected the dictionaries, I could not conceive that there were two pronunciations of this word; but now I find, that Mr. Elphinston, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, sound the diphthong as in *earth* and *dearth*; while Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Barclay, give it as I have done. *W*.
- HEARTH-MONEY*, hârh'-mûn-nê. } *n. s.* A tax upon hearths, also called *chimney-money*. *Blackstone*.
- HEARTH-PENNY*, hârh'-pên-nê. } *n. s.* A tax upon hearths, also called *chimney-money*. *Blackstone*.
- HE'ARTILY, hârt'-tê-lê. *ad.* From the heart; fully. *Prior*. Sincerely; actively; diligently. *Atterbury*. Eagerly; with desire. *Addison*.
- HE'ARTINESS, hârt'-tê-nês. *n. s.* Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy. *Shak*. Vigour; eagerness. *Bp. Taylor*.
- HE'ARTLESS, hârt'-lês. *a.* Without courage; spiritless. *Spenser*.
- HE'ARTLESSLY, hârt'-lês-lê. *ad.* Without courage; faintly; timidly.
- HE'ARTLESSNESS, hârt'-lês-nês. *n. s.* Want of courage, or spirit; dejection of mind. *Bp. Hall*.
- HE'ARTY, hârt'-tê. 243. *a.* Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous. *Proverbs*, xxvii. In full health. Vigorous; strong. *Pope*. Strong; hard; durable. *Wotton*.
- HEARTY-HALE, hârt'-tê-hâle. *a.* Good for the heart. *Spenser*.
- HEAST*. See HEST.
- HEAT, hê, 227. *n. s.* [heat, hæʔ, Sax.] The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire. *Locke*. The cause of the sensation of burning. *Hooker*. Hot weather. *Bacon*. State of any body under the action of fire. *Maxon*. Fermentation; effervescence. One violent action unintermitted. The state of being once hot. *Dryden*. A course at a race. *Dryden*. Pimples in the face; flush. *Addison*. Agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action. *Sidney*. Faction; contest; party rage. *Shak*. Ardour of thought or elocation. *Addison*.
- HEAT*, hêt. *part. a.* Heated. *Brown*.
- To HEAT, hête. *v. a.* To make hot; to endure with the power of burning. *Dan*. iii. To cause to ferment. *Mortimer*. To make the constitution feverish. *Shak*. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire. *Dryden*. To agitate the blood and spirit with action. *Dryden*.
- HE'ATER, hê'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth linen.
- HEATH, hêth. 227. *n. s.* [hæthjo, Goth.] A shrub of low stature. *Miller*. A place overgrown with heath. *Temple*. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind. *Bacon*.
- HEATH-COCK, hêth'-kôk. *n. s.* A large fowl that frequents heaths. *Carew*.
- HEATH-PEAS, hêth'-pêze. *n. s.* A species of bitter vetch.
- HEATH-POUT, hêth'-pôût. *n. s.* A bird. *Dryden*.
- HEATH-ROSE, hêth'-rôze. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.
- HE'ATHEN, hê'-t'n. 227. *n. s.* [æðn; hæthn, Goth.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace. 1 *Chron*. xvi.
- HE'ATHEN, hê'-t'n. 103. *a.* Gentile; pagan. *Addison*.
- HE'ATHENISH, hê'-t'n'-îsh. *a.* Belonging to the gentiles. *Hooker*. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel. *Spenser*.
- HE'ATHENISHLY, hê'-t'n'-îsh-lê. *ad.* After the manner of heathens.
- HE'ATHENISHNESS*, hê'-t'n'-îsh-nês. *n. s.* A profane state, like that of the heathens. *Prynne*.
- HE'ATHENISM, hê'-t'n'-îzm. *n. s.* Gentilism; paganism. *Hammond*.
- To HE'ATHENIZE*, hê'-t'n'-îze. *v. a.* To render heathenish. *Firmin*.
- HE'ATHER*, hêth'-âr. *n. s.* Heath.
- HE'ATHY, hêth'-ê. *a.* Full of heath. *Mortimer*.
- HE'ATLESS*, hête'-lês. *a.* Cold; without warmth. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
- To HEAVE, hêve. 227. *v. a.* pret. *heaved*, anciently *hove*; part. *heaved*, or *hoven*. [heapan, Sax.] To lift; to raise from the ground. *Milton*. To carry. *Shak*. To raise; to lift. *Spenser*. To cause to swell. *Dryden*. To force up from the breast. *Shak*. To exalt; to elevate. *Shak*. To puff; to elate. *Hayward*.
- To HEAVE, hêve. *v. n.* To pant; to breathe with pain. *Dryden*. To labour. *Atterbury*. To rise with pain; to swell and fall. *Dryden*. To keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.
- HEAVE, hêve. *n. s.* Lift; exertion or effort upwards. *Dryden*. Rising of the breast. *Shak*. Effort to vomit. Struggle to rise. *Hudibras*.
- HEAVE Offering. *n. s.* An offering among the Jews. *Numbers*.
- HE'AVEN, hêv'-v'n. 103, 234. *n. s.* [heoƿen, Sax.] The regions above; the expanse of the sky. *Shak*. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed. *Milton*. The Supreme Power; the Sovereign of heaven. *Temple*. The pagan gods; the celestials. *Shak*. Elevation; sublimity. *Shak*. It is often used in composition.
- HEAVEN-ASPIRING*, hêv'-v'n-âs-pîr'-îng. *a.* Desiring to enter heaven. *Akenside*.
- HEAVEN-BANISHED*, hêv'-v'n-bân-îsh-t. *a.* Banished from heaven. *Milton*.
- HEAVEN-BEGOT, hêv'-v'n-bê-gôt. *a.* Begot by a celestial power. *Dryden*.
- HEAVEN-BORN, hêv'-v'n-bôr-n. *a.* Descended from the celestial regions; native of heaven. *Milton*.
- HEAVEN-BRED, hêv'-v'n-brêd. *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven. *Shakspeare*.
- HEAVEN-BUILT, hêv'-v'n-bîlt. *a.* Built by the agency of gods. *Pope*.
- HEAVEN-DIRECTED, hêv'-v'n-dê-rêk'-têd. *a.* Raised towards the sky. *Pope*. Taught by the powers of heaven. *Bp. Porteus*.
- HEAVEN-FALLEN*, hêv'-v'n-fâln. *a.* Fallen from heaven. *Milton*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt ; —tùbe, tùb, hòll ; —dòl ; —pòund ; —thin, THIS.

HEAVEN-GIFTED*, hêv'-v'n-gift'-êd. a. Bestowed by heaven. *Milton*.

HEAVEN-INSPIRED*, hêv'-v'n-in-spl'-d'. a. Receiving inspiration from heaven. *Decker*.

HEAVEN-INSTRUCTED*, hêv'-v'n-in-strùkt'-êd. a. Taught by heaven. *Crashaw*.

HEAVEN-KISSING*, hêv'-v'n-kîs'-sîng. a. Touching, as it were, the sky. *Shakspeare*.

TO HEAVENIZE*, hêv'-v'n-îze. v. a. To render like heaven. *Bp. Hall*.

HEAVENLINESS*, hêv'-v'n-lè-nês. n. s. Supreme excellence. *Sir J. Davies*.

HEAVEN-LOVED*, hêv'-v'n-lâv'-d. a. Beloved of heaven. *Milton*.

HEAVENLY, hêv'-v'n-lê. a. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent. *Sidney*. Celestial; inhabiting heaven. *Dryden*.

HEAVENLY, hêv'-v'n-lê. ad. In a manner resembling that of heaven. *Pope*. By the agency or influence of heaven. *Milton*.

HEAVENLY-MINDEDNESS*, hêv'-v'n-lê-mînd'-êd-nês. n. s. A state of mind abstracted from the world, and directed to heaven. *Hammond*.

HEAVEN-SALUTING*, hêv'-v'n-sâ-lùt'-îng. a. Touching the sky. *Crashaw*.

HEAVENWARD, hêv'-v'n-wârd. ad. [Heaven and pearb. Sax.] Towards heaven. *Prior*.

HEAVEN-WARRING*, hêv'-v'n-wâr'-îng. a. Warring against heaven. *Milton*.

HEAVEN*, hê'-vûr. n. s. One who lifts any thing; as, a coal-heaver. A name given by seamen to a wooden staff, employed as a lever.

HEAVILY, hêv'-ê-lê. ad. [hepellece, Sax.] With great ponderousness. *Exodus*, xiv. Grievously; afflictively. *Isaiah*, xlvii. Sorrowfully; with grief. *Psalm* xxxv. With an air of dejection. *Shakspeare*.

HEAVINESS, hêv'-vê-nês. n. s. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight. *Wilkins*. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit. *Hooker*. Inaptitude to motion or thought. *Shak*. Oppression; crush; affliction. Deepness or richness of soil. *Arbutnot*.

HEAVING*, hê'-vîng. n. s. A pant; a motion of the heart. *Shakspeare*. A swell. *Addison*.

HEAVY, hêv'-vê. 234. a. [heapîr, Sax.] Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the centre. *Wilkins*. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed. *St. Mark*, xiv. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive. 2 *Macc*. v. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance. *Prior*. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated. *Swift*. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy. *Dryden*. Drowsy; dull; torpid. *St. Luke*, ix. Slow; sluggish. *Shak*. Stupid; foolish. *Shak*. Burthensome; troublesome; tedious. *Locke*. Loaded; encumbered; burthened. *Bacon*. Not easily digested. *Arbutnot*. Rich in soil; fertile; as, heavy lands. Deep; cumbersome; as, heavy roads. Thick; cloudy; dark. *Shak*. Thick; with little intermission; as, a heavy storm. Requiring much labour; as, a heavy undertaking.

HEAVY, hêv'-vê. ad. As an adverb it is only used in composition; heavily. *Isaiah*, xlv.

TO HEAVY*, hêv'-vê. v. a. To make heavy. *Wicliffe*. *Ob. T.*

HEBDOMAD, hêb'-dò-mâd. n. s. [hebdomas, Lat.] A week; a space of seven days. *Brown*.

HEBDO-MADAL, hêb'-dòm'-â-dâl. 518. } a. Weekly.

HEBDO-MADARY, hêb'-dòm'-â-dâr-ê. } *Brown*.

HEBDO-MADARY*, hêb'-dòm'-â-dâr-ê. n. s. A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the cathedral.

HEBDOMATICAL*, hêb'-dò-mât'-ê-kâl. a. Weekly. *Bp. Morton*.

HEBEN*, hêb'-hên. n. s. [ebene, Fr.] Ebony. *Spenser*.

TO HEBETATE, hêb'-ê-tâte. v. a. [hebetò, Lat.] To dull; to blunt; to stupefy. *Harvey*.

HEBETATION, hêb'-ê-tâ'-shùn. n. s. The act of dulling. The state of being dulled.

HEBETE*, hêb'-ête. a. Dull; stupid. *Ellis*.

HEBETUDE, hêb'-ê-tùde. n. s. [hebetudo, Lat.] Dullness; obtuseness; bluntness. *Harvey*.

HEBRAISM, hêb'-rà-îsm. 335. n. s. [hebraismus, Lat.] A Hebrew idiom. *Addison*.

HEBRAIST, hêb'-rà-îst. 503. n. s. [hebraeus, Lat.] A man skilled in Hebrew.

§ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, in the quantity of the first syllable of this and the preceding word, and think I am not only authorized by analogy, but the best usage. *W.*

HEBREW, hê'-brû. n. s. [Ἑβραῖος.] An Israelite; one of the children of Israel. *Exodus*, ii. A Jew converted to Christianity. *Bp. Percy*. The Hebrew tongue. *St. John*, xix.

HEBREW*, hê'-brû. a. Relating to the people of the Jews. *Judith*, xii.

HEBREWESS*, hê'-brû-ês. n. s. An Israelitish woman. *Jeremiah*, xxxiv.

HEBRICIAN, hê-brîsh'-ân. n. s. One skilful in Hebrew. *Raleigh*.

HEBRIDIAN*, hê-brîd'-ê-ân. a. [from the *Hebrides*, the Western Isles.] Respecting the Western Islands of Scotland. *Johnson*.

HE/CATOMB, hêk'-â-ôdm. n. s. [ἑκατόμβη.] A sacrifice of a hundred cattle. *Domie*.

HECK*, hêk. n. s. A rack at which cattle are fed with hay. [haeck, Su. Goth.] *Ray*. The winding of a stream. [ecke, Germ.] A kind of net formerly used in rivers; as, a salmon heck. *Chambers*. A hatch or latch of a door. *Grose*.

HECKLE*. See HACKLE.

HECTICAL, hêk'-tê-kâl. } a. [hæctique, Fr. from

HECTICK, hêk'-tîk. 509. } ἑκτίς.] Habitual; constitutional; applied to that kind of fever which is slow, and continual, and ends in a consumption. *Quincy*. Troubled with a morbid heat. *Howell*.

HECTICALLY*, hêk'-tê-kâl-lê. ad. Constitutionally. *Johnson*.

HECTICK, hêk'-tîk. n. s. A hectic fever. *Shak*.

HECTOR, hêk'-tûr. 418, 166. a. s. [from *Hector*, the great *Homerick* warrior.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, perversicacious, noisy fellow. *South*.

TO HECTOR, hêk'-tûr. v. a. To threaten; to treat with insolent terms. *Dryden*.

TO HECTOR, hêk'-tûr. v. n. To play the bully. *Stillingfleet*.

HECTORLY*, hêk'-tûr-lê. a. Blustering; insolent. *Barrow*.

HEDERACEOUS, hêd-êr-â'-shûs. a. [hederaceus Lat.] Producing ivy. *Diet*.

HEDGE, hêdje. n. s. [hæge, Sax.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes. *Mortimer*.

HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile, of the lowest class. *Shakspeare*.

TO HEDGE, hêdje. v. a. [hegtan, Sax.] To enclose with a hedge. *Bacon*. To obstruct. *Hos*. ii. To encircle for defence. *Shak*. To shut up within an enclosure. *Locke*. To force into a place already full; to thrust in with difficulty, as into a hedge. *Shakspeare*.

TO HEDGE, hêdje. v. n. To shift; to hide the head. *Shakspeare*.

HEDGE-BORN, hêdje'-bôr-n. a. Of no known birth; meanly born. *Shakspeare*.

HEDGE-CREEPER, hêdje'-krê-pûr. n. s. One that skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

HEDGE-FUMITORY, hêdje'-fû-mê-tûr-ê. n. s. A plant. *Ainsworth*.

HEDGE-HOG, hêdje'-hóg. n. s. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in a hedge. *Ray*. A term of reproach. *Shak*. A plant; trifol. *Ainsworth*. The globe-fish. *Ainsworth*.

HEDGE-HYSSOP, hêdje'-hîz'-zûp. n. s. A species of willow-wort. *Hill*.

HEDGE-MUSTARD, hêdje'-mûs'-târd. n. s. A plant.

HEDGE-NETTLE, hêdje'-nêt-tl. n. s. A plant. *Ainsworth*.

HEDGE-NOTE, hêdje'-nôte. n. s. A word of contempt for low writing. *Dryden*.

HEDGE-PIG, hêdje'-pîg. n. s. A young hedge-hog. *Shakspeare*.

HEDGE-ROW, hêdje'-rò. n. s. 'The trees or bushes planted for enclosures. *Milton*.

HEDGE-SPARROW, hêdje-spâr-rò. *n. s.* A sparrow that lives in bushes. *Shakspeare.*

HEDGING-BILL, hêdje-ing-bil. *n. s.* A cutting hook used in making hedges. *Sidney.*

HE'DGER, hêdje-ûr. *n. s.* One who makes hedges. *Milton.*

To HEED §, hêdd. 246. *v. a.* [heðan, Sax.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend. *Locke.*

To HEED*, hêdd. *v. n.* To mind; to consider. *Watson.*

HEED, hêdd. *n. s.* Care; attention. *Milton.* Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch. *Shak.* Care to avoid. *Tillotson.* Notice; observation. *Bacon.* Seriousness; staidness. *Shak.* Regard; respectful notice. *L'Estrange.*

HE/EDFUL, hêdd'-fûl. *a.* Watchful; cautious; suspicious. *Shak.* Attentive; careful; observing. *Shakspeare.*

HE/EDFULLY, hêdd'-fûl-è. *ad.* Attentively; carefully; cautiously. *Bp. Hall.*

HE/EDFULNESS, hêdd'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Caution; vigilance; attention.

HE/EDILY, hêdd'-è-lè. *ad.* Cautiously; vigilantly. *Diet.*

HE/EDINESS, hêdd'-è-nês. *n. s.* Caution; vigilance. *Spenser.*

HE/EDLESS, hêdd'-lès. *a.* Negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless. *Waller.*

HE/EDLESSLY, hêdd'-lès-lè. *ad.* Carelessly; negligently; inattentively. *Brown.*

HE/EDLESSNESS, hêdd'-lès-nês. *n. s.* Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention. *Locke.*

HEEL §, hêél. 246. *n. s.* [hele, Sax.] The part of the foot that protuberates beneath. *Wiseman.* The whole foot of animals. *Denham.* The feet, as employed in flight. *L'Estrange.*—*To be at the heels.* To pursue closely; to follow hard. *Shak.* To attend closely. *Milton.* To pursue as an enemy. *Bacon.* To follow close as a dependant. *Shak.* To lay by the heels. To fetter; to shackle. *Shak.* Any thing shaped like a heel. *Mortimer.* The back part of a stocking: whence the phrase, *to be out at heels*; to be worn out. *Shak.* To have the heels of. To outrun.—*A spur*; as, The horse understands the heels well.

To HEEL, hêél. *v. n.* To dance. *Shak.* To lean on one side; as, The ship heels. [hýlan, Sax.]

To HEEL, hêél. *v. a.* To arm a cock.

HE/ELER, hêél-ûr. *n. s.* A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEEL-PIECE, hêél'-pèse. *n. s.* A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe.

To HEEL-PIECE, hêél'-pèse. *v. a.* To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel. *Arbutnot.*

HEFT §, hêft. *n. s.* [from heave.] Heaving; effort. *Shak.* [For haft.] Handle. *Waller.* Weight; i. e. the thing which is heaved. *Hold.* Windham.

HEFTED*, hêft'-èd. *a.* Heaved; expressing agitation. *Shakspeare.*

HEG*, hêg. *n. s.* A fairy; a witch. See **HAG**.

HEGEMONICAL*, hêdje-môn'-è-kál. *a.* [hýc-mónikos.] Ruling; predominant. *Fotherby.*

HE/GIRA, hê-jî-râ, or hêd'-jê-râ. *n. s.* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians, who begin from the day that Mahomet was forced to make his escape from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622. *Harris.*

☞ The latter pronunciation is adopted by Dr. Johnson, Barclay, and Bailey; and the former by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry. The latter, I am informed, is the pronunciation of Oriental scholars; but the former is not only more agreeable to the ear, but seems to fall in with those Arabick-Spanish names, *Ramirez, Almira*, &c., as well as the Grecian, *Tauchira, Thyatira, Dejanira*, &c. *W.*

HE/IFER, hêf'-ûr. 98, 254. *n. s.* [heapope, Sax.] A young cow. *Bacon.*

HEIGH-HO, hý-hó. *interj.* An expression of slight languor and uneasiness. *Shak.* A voice of exultation. *Dryden*

HEIGHT §, hîte, or hâte. 253. *n. s.* [heðe, Sax.] Elevation above the ground: indefinite. *Milton.* Altitude; space measured upwards. *Donne.* Degree of latitude. *Abbot.* Summit; ascent; towering eminence; high place. *Dryden.* Elevation of rank; station of dignity. *Shak.* The utmost degree; full completion. *Bacon.* Utmost exertion. *Shak.* State of excellence; advance towards perfection. *Addison.*

☞ The first of these modes is the most general; and the last, the most agreeable to the spelling. *Milton* was the patron of the first, and, in his zeal for analogy, as Dr. Johnson says, spelt the word *highth*. This is still the pronunciation of the vulgar, and seems, at first sight, the most agreeable to analogy; but, though the sound of the adjective *high* is generally preserved in the abstract *height*, the *h* is always placed before the *t*, and is perfectly mute. Mr. Garrick's pronunciation (and which is certainly the best) was *hite*.—See **DROUGHT**. *W.*

To HE/IGHTEN, hî'-tn. 103. *v. a.* To raise high. *Shak.* To improve; to meliorate. *Addison.* To aggravate. *Addison.* To improve by decorations. **HE/IGHTENING***, hî'-tn-ing. *n. s.* Improvement by decorations. *Dryden.*

HE/INOUS §, hà'-nûs. 249. *a.* [haineux, Fr.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree. *Hooker.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan gives the long sound of *e* to the first syllable of this word, contrary to every dictionary, to analogy, and, I think, the best usage; which, if I am not mistaken, always gives the first syllable of this word the sound of slender *a*. That this was the sound of this syllable formerly, we may gather from the spelling of it: for, in Charles the Second's time, Mr. Baxter is accused by Mr. Danvers of publishing the *hainous* charge against the Baptists of baptizing naked. *W.*

HE/INOUSLY, hà'-nûs-lè. *ad.* Atrociously; wickedly. *Bp. Hall.*

HE/INOUSNESS, hà'-nûs-nês. *n. s.* Atrociousness; wickedness. *Rogers.*

HEIR §, âre. 249, 394. *n. s.* [heir, old Fr. haeres, Lat.] One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor. *Locke.* One newly inheriting an estate. *Swift.*—*Heir apparent.* He, who, if he survives, will certainly inherit after the present possessor. *Heir presumptive.* One, who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would, in the present state of things, be his heir; but whose inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born.

To HEIR, âre. *v. a.* To inherit. *Dryden.*

HE/IRDOM*, âre'-dôm. *n. s.* The state of an heir. *Bp. Hall.*

HE/IRESS, âre'-îs. 99. *n. s.* A woman that inherits. *Waller.*

HE/IRLESS, âre'-lès. *a.* Without an heir. *Shak.*

HE/IRLOOM, âre'-lôdm. *n. s.* [heir, and gēloma, Sax.] Any furniture or movable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold. *Swift.*

HE/IRSHIP, âre'-ship. *n. s.* The state, character, or privileges of an heir. *Ayliffe.*

HELD, hêld. The preterit and part. pass. of *hold*. **To HELE** §, hêél. *v. a.* [helan, Sax.] To hide; to conceal. *Gower.*

HE/LER*. See **HELLIER**

HELF/ACAL §, hê-lî'-â-kál. *a.* [hlios.] Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it. *Brown.*

HELF/ACALLY, hê-lî'-â-kál-lè. *ad.* From the rising of this star, not cosmically, that is, with the sun, but *heliacally*, that is, its emersion from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Dryden.*

HE/LICAL, hêl'-è-kál. *a.* [ἐλκ.] Spiral; with many circumvolutions. *Wilkins.*

HE/LING*, hê'-ling. *n. s.* The covering of a roof of a building. See **HILLING**.

HE/LIOD *Parabola*, in mathematicks, or the parabolic spiral, is a curve which rises from the supposition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremum

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

ties of the ordinates, which now converge towards the centre of the said circle. *Harris*.

HELIOCENTRICK, hê-lê-ô-sên'-trik. *a.* [ἡλιος and κέντρον.] The *heliocentrick* place of a planet is said to be such as it would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its centre. *Harris*.

HELIO-METER*, hê-lê-ôm'-ê-tûr. *n. s.* [ἡλιος and μέτρον.] An instrument for measuring the diameters of the sun and moon.

HELIOSCOPE, hê-lê-ô-skôpe. *n. s.* [ἡλιος and σκοπῶν.] A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes. *Harris*.

HELIOTROPE, hê-lê-ô-trôpe. *n. s.* [ἡλιος and τροπῶν.] A plant that turns towards the sun: but more particularly the turnsol or sun-flower. *Gov. of the Tongue*. A precious stone of a green colour, streaked with red veins. *Sir T. Herbert*.

HELISPHERICAL, hê-lis-fêr'-ê-kâl. *a.* [*helic* and *sphere*.] The *helic* spherical line is the rhomb line in navigation. *Harris*.

HELIX*, hê-lîks. *n. s.* [ἑλῒξ.] Part of a spiral line; a circumvolution. *Wilkins*.

HELL*, hêl. *n. s.* [helle, Sax.] The place of the devil and wicked souls. *Milton*. The place of separate souls, whether good or bad. *Apostles' Creed*. Temporal death. *Psalms* xviii. The place at a running play to which those who are caught are carried. *Sidney*. The place into which the tailor throws his shreds. *King*. Formerly, a dungeon in a prison. *The Counter-Rat*. The infernal powers. *Cowley*. It is used in composition by the old writers more than by the modern.

HELL-BLACK, hêl'-blâk. *a.* Black as hell. *Shakespeare*.

HELL-BORN*, hêl'-bôrn. *a.* Born in hell. *Spenser*.

HELL-BRED, hêl'-brêd. *a.* Produced in hell. *Spenser*.

HELL-BREWED*, hêl'-brôdd. *a.* Prepared or brewed in hell. *Milton*.

HELL-BROTH, hêl'-brôth. *n. s.* A composition boiled up for infernal purposes. *Shakespeare*.

HELL-CAT*, hêl'-kât. *n. s.* Formerly, a witch; a hag. *Middleton*.

HELL-CONFOUNDING*, hêl'-kôn-fôund'-îng. *a.* Vanquishing the power of hell. *Beaumont*.

HELL-DOOMED, hêl'-dômd. *a.* Consigned to hell. *Milton*.

HELL-GOVERNED, hêl'-gûv'-êrnd. *a.* Directed by hell. *Shakespeare*.

HELL-HAG*, hêl'-hâg. *n. s.* A hag of hell. *Bp. Richardson*.

HELL-HATED, hêl'-hâ-têd. *a.* Abhorred like hell. *Shakespeare*.

HELL-HAUNTED, hêl'-hânt'-êd. *a.* Haunted by the devil. *Dryden*.

HELL-HOUND, hêl'-hôund. *n. s.* [hell-hunb, Sax.] Dog of hell. *Shak*. Agent of hell. *Milton*. A profligate person. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

HELL-KITE, hêl'-kîte. *n. s.* Kite of infernal breed. *Shakespeare*.

HELLEBORE*, hêl'-lê-bôre. *n. s.* [*helleborus*, Lat.] Christmas flower.

HELLEBORE, *White*, *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

HELLEBORISM*, hêl'-lê-bô-rîzm. *n. s.* A medicinal preparation of hellebore. *Ferrand*.

HELLENICK*, hêl'-lê-ûik. *a.* [ἑλληνικός;] Grecian; heathen. *Milton*.

HELLENISM*, hêl'-lê-nîzm. *n. s.* [ἑλληνισμός;] A Greek idiom. *Addison*.

HELLENIST*, hêl'-lê-nîst. *n. s.* [ἑλληνιστής;] A Grecianizing Jew. *Gregory*. Any one skilled in the Greek language. *Dalgarno*.

HELLENISTICAL*, hêl'-lê-nîs'-tê-kâl. *a.* Relating to the language of the Grecianizing Jews. *Fell*.

HELLENISTICALLY*, hêl'-lê-nîs'-tê-kâl-lê. *ad.* According to the hellenistic dialect. *Gregory*.

TO HELLENIZE*, hêl'-lê-nîze. *v. n.* [ἑλληνίζω.] To use the Greek language. *Hannond*.

HELLIER*, hêl'-lê-ûr. *n. s.* [from *hêle*.] A slater; a tiler. *Apb. Usher*.

HELLISH, hêl'-lîsh. *a.* Sent from hell; belonging

to hell. *Sidney*. Having the qualities of hell; in fernal; wicked; detestable. *South*.

HELLISHLY, hêl'-lîsh-lê. *ad.* Infernally; wickedly; detestably. *Bp. Barlow*.

HELLISHNESS, hêl'-lîsh-nês. *n. s.* Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

HELLWARD, hêl'-wârd. *ad.* Toward hell. *Pope*.

HELLY*, hêl'-lê. *a.* Having the qualities of hell. *Anderson*.

HELM denotes defence: as, *Eadhelm*, happy defence. *Gibson*.

HELM*, hêlm. *n. s.* [*hialmr*, Icel.] A covering for the head in war. *Shak*. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest. *Camden*. The upper part of the retort. *Boyle*. [*helma*, Sax.] The steerage, the upper part of the rudder. *B. Jonson*. The station of government. *Swift*.

TO HELM, hêlm. *v. a.* To guide; to conduct. *Shak*.

HELMED, hêlm'-d. 359. *a.* Furnished with a head-piece. *Milton*.

HELMET, hêl'-mît. 99. *n. s.* A helm; a headpiece. *Shakespeare*.

HELMETED*, hêl'-mêt'-êd. *a.* Wearing a helmet. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

HELMINTHICK, hêl'-mîn'-thîk. *a.* [ἐλμίνθος;] Relating to worms. *Dict*.

HELMISMAN*, hêlmz'-mân. *n. s.* He who manages the rudder of a vessel.

HELMWIND*, hêlm'-wînd. *n. s.* A particular kind of wind in some of the mountainous parts of England. *Burn*.

HELOT*, hêl'-ût. *n. s.* [*Helotes*, Lat. from *Helos*, a Laconian town, conquered by the Spartans, who made all the prisoners slaves.] A slave. *Bp. Wren*.

TO HELP*, hêlp. *v. a.* preter. *helped*, or *help*; part. *helped*, or *holpen*. [*helpan*, Sax.] To assist; to support; to aid. *Fairfax*. To raise by help. *Eccl.* iv. To enable to surmount. *Locke*. To remove by help. *Locke*. To free from pain or vexation. *Locke*. To cure; to heal. *Shak*. To remedy; to change for the better. *Shak*. To prevent; to hinder. *Swift*. To forbear; to avoid. *Atterbury*. To promote; to forward. *Zech*.—*To help* to. To supply with. *1 Macc.* viii. To present at table. *Pope*.

TO HELP, hêlp. *v. n.* To contribute assistance. *Bacon*. To bring a supply. *Rymer*.

HELP, hêlp. *n. s.* Assistance; aid; support; succour. *Knolles*. That which gives help. *Wilkins*. That which forwards or promotes. *Bacon*. Remedy. *Holder*.

HELPER, hêlp'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* An assistant; an auxiliary. *2 Kings*. One that administers remedy. *More*. One that supplies with any thing wanted. *Shak*. A supernumerary servant. *Swift*.

HELPLEFUL, hêlp'-fûl. *a.* Useful; that gives assistance. *Shak*. Wholesome; salutary. *Raleigh*.

HELPLEFULNESS*, hêlp'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Assistance; usefulness. *Milton*.

HELPLESS, hêlp'-lês. *a.* Wanting power to succour one's self. *Dryden*. Wanting support or assistance. *Pope*. Irremediable; admitting no help. *Spenser*. Unsupplied; void. *Dryden*.

HELPLESSLY, hêlp'-lês-lê. *ad.* Without ability without succour. *Kyd*.

HELPLESSNESS, hêlp'-lês-nês. *n. s.* Want of ability; want of succour. *Dr. Warton*.

HELPMATE*, hêlp'-mâte. *n. s.* A companion; an assistant.

HELTER-SKELTER, hêl'-tûr-skêl'-tûr. *ad.* [*halter*, to hang, and *kelter*, order, i. e. hang order.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuously. *Shak*.

HELVE*, hêlv. *n. s.* [*helve*, Sax.] The handle of an axe. *Deut.* xix.

TO HELVE, hêlv. *v. a.* To fit with a helve. *Cotgrave*.

HEM*, hêm. *pron.* [*heom*, Sax.] Them. *Spenser*.

HEM*, hêm. *n. s.* [*hem*, Sax.] The edge of a garment doubled and sewed, to keep the threads from spreading. *Wiseman*. [*hemmen*, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath. *Addison*. *Interject.* Hem! [*Lat.*] *Shak*.

TO HEM, hêm. *v. a.* To close the edge of cloth by a

hem or double border sewed together. *Spenser*. To border; to edge. *Spenser*. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut. *Sidney*.
TO HEM, hêm. *v. n.* [hemmen, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath. *Shak*.
HEMEROBAPTISTS*, hêm-'ê-rô-bâp'-tists. *n. s.* [ἡμέρα and βάπτω.] A sect among the ancient Jews, who bathed every day, in all seasons. *Fulke*.
HEMI*, hêm-'ê. A word often used in composition, signifying half; an abbreviation of the Greek ἡμιον.
HEMICRANY, hêm-'ê-krâ-nê. *n. s.* [ἡμιον and κράνιον.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy*.
HEMICYCLE, hêm-'ê-sl-kl. *n. s.* [ἡμικυκλος.] A half round. *B. Jonson*.
HEMINA, hêm-'ê-nâ. *n. s.* An ancient measure: now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure. *Quincy*.
HEMIPLEGY, hêm-'ê-plêd-jê. *n. s.* [ἡμιον and πλῆρω.] A palsy, or any nervous affection, that seizes one side at a time.
HEMISPHERE §, hêm-'ê-sfêre. *n. s.* [ἡμισφαίριον.] The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles. *Milton*.
HEMISPHERICAL, hêm-'ê-sfêr-'îk-âl. 509. }
HEMISPHERICK, hêm-'ê-sfêr-'îk. } *a.*
 Half round; containing half a globe. *Boyle*.
HEMISTICH §, or **HEMISTICH** §, hêm-'îs-'îlk. 509. [hêm-'îs-'îlk, *Sheridan* and *Jones*: hêm-'îs-'îlk, *Perry*, *n. s.* [ἡμιστίχων.] Half a verse. *Dryden*.
HEMISTICHAL*, hêm-'îs-'îl-kâl. *a.* Denoting a division of the verse. *Warton*.
HEMLOCK, hêm-'îlk. *n. s.* [hemleac, Sax.] An herb. *Miller*.
HEMORRHAGE, hêm-'ô-râdjê. } *n. s.* [αἱμορρῆ-
HEMORRHAGY, hêm-'ô-râ-jê. } *γία.* A violent flux of blood. *Ray*.
HEMORRHoids §, hêm-'ô-r-rôidz. *n. s.* [αἱμορροΐδες.] The piles; the emoroids. *Swift*.
HEMORRHoidal, hêm-'ô-r-rôid-'âl. *a.* Belonging to the veins in the fundament. *Ray*.
HEMP §, hêm. *n. s.* [hænep, Sax.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made. *Miller*.
HEMP Agrimony, *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.
HEMPEN, hêm-'p'n. 103. *a.* Made of hemp. *Spenser*.
HEMPY*, hêm-'pê. *a.* Resembling hemp. *Howell*.
HEN §, hên. *n. s.* [henne, Sax.] The female of a house-cock. *Dryden*. The female of any land-fowl. *Bacon*.
HEN-COOP*, hên-'kôop. *n. s.* A cage in which poultry are kept.
HEN-DRIVER, hên-'dri-vûr. *n. s.* A kind of hawk. *Walton*.
HEN-HARM, hên-'hârm. } *n. s.* A kind of
HEN-HARRIER, hên-'hâr-rê-ûr. } kite. *Ainsworth*.
HEN-HEARTED, hên-'hâr-têd. *a.* Dastardly; cowardly. *Gauton*.
HEN-HOUSE*, hên-'hôûs. *n. s.* A place for sheltering poultry.
HEN-PECKED, hên-'pêkt. 359. *a.* Governed by the wife. *Dryden*.
HEN-ROOST†, hên-'rôost. *n. s.* The place where the poultry roost. *Swift*.
HENBANE, hên-'bâne. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.
HENBIT, hên-'bît. *n. s.* A plant. *Derham*.
HENCE §, hênse. *ad. or interj.* [heonan, Sax. hennas, old English.] From this place to another. *Shak*. Away to a distance. *Milton*. At a distance; in other places. *Shak*. From this time; in the future. *Locke*. For this reason; in consequence of this. *Tilloison*. From this cause; from this ground. *Arbutnot*. From this source; from this original; from this store. *Suckling*.—From hence is a vicious expression. *Hence* signifies from this.
TO HENCE, hênse. *v. a.* To send off; to despatch to a distance. *Sidney*. *Ob. J.*
HENCEFORTH, hênse-'fôrth. *ad.* [henonpôrth, Sax.] From this time forward. *Milton*.

HENCEFORTHWARD, hênse-'fôr-'wârd. *ad.* From this time to futurity. *Shakespeare*.
HE/NCHMAN, hênsh-'mân. *n. s.* [hÿne, or hine, Sax. and man.] A page; an attendant. *Chaucer*. *Ob. J.*
HEND*, hênd. } *a.* [hean, Sax.] Gentle. *Chau*
HENDY*, hên-'dê. } *cer. Ob. T.*
TO HEND, hênd. *v. a.* [hendan, Sax.] To seize to lay hold on. *Fairfax*. To crowd; to surround. *Shakespeare*.
HENDE/CAGON, hên-'dêk-'â-gôn. *n. s.* [ἑνδεκα and γωνία.] A figure of eleven sides or angles.
HENDECASYLLABLE*, hên-'dêk-'â-sil-'lâ-bl. *n. s.* [ἑνδεκα and σύλλαβος.] A metrical line consisting of eleven syllables. *Dr. Warton*.
HENDYADIS*, hên-'dl-'â-dîs. *n. s.* [ἑνδιαδης.] A rhetorical figure, when two noun substantives are used instead of a substantive and adjective. *Scott*.
HENS-FEET, hênz-'fêet. *n. s.* Hedge furniture.
TO HENT*, *v. d.* [hentan, Sax.] To catch; to lay hold of. *Shakespeare*. See **TO HEND**.
HEPATICAL, hê-'pâ-'î-'ê-kâl. } *a.* [hepaticus, Lat.]
HEPATICK, hê-'pâ-'îk. 509. } Belonging to the liver. *Harvey*.
HEP, hêp. *n. s.* [heap, Sax.] The fruit of the wild-brier, or dog-rose; commonly written *hip*. *Bacon*.
HEPTACA/PSULAR, hêp-'tâ-kâp-'shû-'lâr. *a.* [ἑπτα and capsula.] Having seven cavities or cells.
HEPTACHORD*, hêp-'tâ-kôrd. *n. s.* [ἑπτα and χορδή.] Anciently, a musical instrument of seven strings; as, the lyre; a poetical composition played or sung on seven different notes or sounds.
HEPTAGON §, hêp-'tâ-gôn. *n. s.* [ἑπτα and γωνία.] A figure with seven sides or angles.
HEPTAGONAL, hêp-'tâg-'ô-nâl. *a.* Having seven angles or sides. *Selden*.
HEPTAMEREDE*, hêp-'tâm-'ê-rêdê. *n. s.* [ἑπτα and μέρος.] That which divides into seven parts. *A. Smith*.
HEPTARCHICK*, hêp-'târ-'kîk. *a.* Denoting a sevenfold government. *Warton*.
HEPTARCHIST*, hêp-'târ-'kîst. *n. s.* He who rules one of the divisions of a sevenfold government. *Warton*.
HEPTARCHY §, hêp-'târ-'kê. *n. s.* [ἑπτα and ἀρχή.] A sevenfold government. *Camden*.
HEPTATEUCH*, hêp-'tâ-tûke. *n. s.* [ἑπτα and τεύχος.] A term applied to the first seven books of the Old Testament.
HER §, hêr. 98. *pron.* [hepa, hen, Sax.] Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman. *Cowley*. The oblique case of *she*. *Shakespeare*.
HER'S, hêrz. *pronoun*. This is used when it refers to a substantive going before; as, such are *her* charms, such charms are *her's*. *Shakespeare*.
HERALD §, hêr-'âld. *n. s.* [herault, Fr.] An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and, anciently, to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace. *B. Jonson*. A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger. *Shak*. A proclaimer; a publisher. *Shakespeare*.
TO HERALD, hêr-'âld. *v. a.* To introduce as by a herald. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J.*
HERALDICK*, hêr-'âl-'dîk. *a.* Denoting genealogy; relating to heraldry. *Warton*.
HERALDRY, hêr-'âl-'drê. *n. s.* The art or office of a herald. *Peacham*. Registry of genealogies. *Denham*. Bazonry. *Cleveland*.
HERALDSHIP*, hêr-'âld-'shîp. *n. s.* The office of a herald. *Selden*.
HERB §, êrb. 394. *n. s.* [herba, Lat.] Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grass and hemlock. *Locke*.
 ☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan by suppressing the sound of the *h* in this word, and its compound *herbage*; and have Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, on my side. *W.*
HERB Christopher, or *Bane-berries*. *n. s.* A plant.
HERBA/CEOUS, hêr-'bâ-'shûs. 357. *a.* Belonging to herbs. *Brown*. Feeding on vegetables. *Derham*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb. bâll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, this.

HE'RBAGE, êr'-bîdje. 90, 394. *n. s.* [*herbage*, Fr.] Herbs, collectively; grass; pasture. *Dryden*. The tith and the right of pasture. *Ainsworth*.

HE'RBAGED*, êr'-bîdj'd. *a.* Covered with grass. *Thomson*

HE'RBAL, hêr'-bâl. *n. s.* A book containing the names and description of plants. *Bacon*.

HE'RBAL*, hêr'-bâl. *a.* Pertaining to herbs. *Quarles*.

HE'RBALIST, hêr'-bâl-list. *n. s.* A man skilled in herbs. *Burton*.

HE'RBAR, hêr'-bâr. *n. s.* Herb; plant. *Spenser*.

HE'RBARIST, hêr'-bâr-rîst. *n. s.* [*herbarius*, Lat.] One skilled in herbs. *Boyle*.

To HE'RBARIZE*, hêr'-bâr-rîze. *v. n.* [*herboriser*, Fr.] To go about gathering medicinal herbs. *Soame*.

HE'RBARY*, hêr'-bâr-rê. *n. s.* A garden of herbs. *Warton*.

HE'RBELET, hêr'-bê-lêt. *n. s.* A small herb. *Shak.*

HE'RBER*, hêr'-bûr. *n. s.* See HERBARY. Formerly an arbour. *Chaucer*.

HERBE'SCENT, hêr'-bês'-sênt. 510. *a.* [*herbescens*, Lat.] Growing into herbs.

HE'RBID, hêr'-bîd. *a.* [*herbidus*, Lat.] Covered with herbs.

HE'REIST*, hêr'-hîst. *n. s.* One skilled in herbs. *Sherwood*.

HE'RBLESS*, êrb'-lêe. *a.* Having no herbs; bare. *Jos. Warton*.

HE'RBORIST, hêr'-bô-rîst. *n. s.* One curious in herbs. *Ray*.

HERBORI'ZATION*, hêr'-bô-rê-zh'-shôn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The appearance of plants in fossils. *Maty*.

HE'RBOUR*. See HARBOUR.

HE'RBORLESS*. See HARBOURLESS.

HE'RBOROUGH, hêr'-bôr-rô. *n. s.* [*herberg*, Germ.] Place of temporary residence. *B. Jonson*.

HE'RBOUS, hêr'-bûs. *a.* [*herbosus*, Lat.] Abounding with herbs.

HE'RBULENT, hêr'-bû-lênt. *a.* Containing herbs. *Dict.*

HE'RBWOMAN, êrb'-wôm-ân. 394. *n. s.* A woman that sells herbs. *Arbutnot*.

HE'RBY, êrb'-ê. 394. *a.* Having the nature of herbs. *Bacon*. Full of herbs.

HERCULEAN*, hêr'-kûl'-lê-ân. *a.* [from *Hercules*.] Of extraordinary strength, like Hercules. *B. Jonson*. Befitting Hercules; large; massy. *Drummond*.

HERD§, hêrd. *n. s.* [*heorð*, *heorð*, Sax.] A number of beasts together. *Flocks and herds are sheep and oxen or kine*. *Shak.* A company of men, generally in contempt or detestation. *Dryden*. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle. [*hýrð*, Sax.] A sense still retained in composition: as, *goatherd*. *Spenser*.

To HERD, hêrd. *v. n.* To run in herds or companies. *Dryden*. To associate. *Addison*.

To HERD, hêrd. *v. a.* To throw or put into a herd. *B. Jonson*.

HE'RDESS*, hêr'-dêss. *n. s.* A shepherdess. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T.*

HE'RDGROOM, hêrd'-grôdm. *n. s.* A keeper of herds. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

HE'RDMAN, hêrd'-mân. } 88. *n. s.* [*heorðman*,
HE'RDSMAN, hêrdz'-mân. } Sax.] One employed
in tending herds; formerly, an owner of herds.

Sidney.

HERE§, hêre. *ad.* [*hep*, Sax.] In this place. *Milton*. In the present state. *Bacon*. It is used in making an offer or attempt; as, "Then *here's* for earnest." *Dryden*. In drinking a health. *Cowley*. It is often opposed to *there*. *Shakspeare*.

HE'REABOUT*, hêre'-â-bôût. } *n. s.* About this
HE'REABOUTS, hêre'-â-bôûts. } place. *Shak.*

Addison.

HE'REAFTER, hêre'-âf-târ. *ad.* In time to come; in futurity. *Shakspeare*. In a future state. *Bacon*.

HE'REAFTER, hêre'-âf-târ. *n. s.* A future state. *Addison*.

HE'REA'T, hêre'-ât. *ad.* At this. *Hooker*.

HEREBY', hêre'-bl'. *ad.* By this. *Hooker*.

HERE'DITABLE, hêr'-rêd'-ê-tâ-bl. *a.* [*heres*, Lat.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance. *Locke*.

HE'REDITAMENT, hêr'-êd'-â-mênt. *n. s.* [*hæ redium*, Lat.] A law term denoting inheritance. *Blackstone*.

Dr. Johnson and Mr. Barclay place the accent on the first syllable of this word; Dr. Ash, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Entick, on the second; and Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Bailey, on the third. The last accentuation is not only most agreeable to the best usage, and the most grateful to the ear, but seems to accord better with the secondary accent of the latter Latin *hereditamenta*.—See ACADEMY. *W.*

HERE'DITARILY, hêr'-rêd'-ê-tâ-rê-lê. *ad.* By inheritance. *Selden*.

HERE'DITARY§, hêr'-rêd'-ê-tâ-rê. *a.* [*hereditarius* Lat.] Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance. *Shakspeare*.

HERE'IN, hêr'-în. *ad.* In this. *Hooker*.

HERE'INTO, [hêr'-în-tô], *ad.* Into this. *Hooker*.

HERE'OF, hêr'-ôf. [See FORTHWITH.] *ad.* From this; of this. *Shakspeare*.

HERE'ON, hêr'-ôn. *ad.* Upon this. *Brown*.

HERE'OUT, hêr'-ôût. *ad.* Out of this place. *Spenser*.

HE'REMITE*, hêr'-mîte. *n. s.* See EREMIT. A hermit. *Bp. Hall*.

HE'REMITICAL, hêr'-ê-mî't-îk-âl. *a.* [*eremos*.] Solitary; suitable to a hermit. *Pope*.

HE'RESIARCH, hêr'-rê'-zhê-ârk. 451. [See ECCLESIASTICK.] *n. s.* [*hairesis* and *ἀρχή*] A leader in heresy. *Stillingsfleet*.

HE'RESIARCHY*, hêr'-ê-sê-âr-kê. *n. s.* Principal heresy. *Sir T. Herbert*.

HE'RESY, hêr'-ê-sê. *n. s.* [*hairesis*.] An opinion of private men, different from that of the catholic and orthodox church. *Hooker*.

HE'RETICK§, hêr'-ê-tîk. 510. *n. s.* [*hairesiarchos*.] One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholic church. *Bacon*. Ludicrously, any one whose opinion is erroneous. *Shakspeare*.

HE'RETICAL, hêr'-ê-tîk-âl. *a.* Containing heresy. *Hooker*.

HERE'TICALLY, hêr'-ê-tîk-âl-lê. *ad.* With heresy.

HE'RETOCH*, *n. s.* [*hepetoza*, Sax.] A general; a leader of an army. *Blackstone*. *Ob. T.*

HE'RETO, hêrê-tô. *ad.* To this; add to this.

HE'RETOFORE, hêrê-tô-fôre. *ad.* Formerly; anciently. *Sidney*.

HEREUNTO, hêrê-ân-tô. *ad.* To this. *Hooker*.

HEREUPON*, hêrê-ûp-ôn. *ad.* Upon this. *Tatler*.

HEREWITH, hêrê'-with. [See FORTHWITH.] *ad.* With this. *Spenser*.

HE'RIOT§, hêr'-ê-ôt. *n. s.* [*hepēgilb*, Sax.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder. *Houell*.

HE'RIOTABLE*, hêr'-ê-ôt-â-bl. *a.* Subject to the demand of a heriot. *Burn*.

HE'RITABLE, hêr'-ê-tâ-bl. *ad.* Capable to inherit whatever may be inherited. *Hale*.

HE'RITAGE, hêr'-ê-tâje. 90. *n. s.* [*heritage*, Fr.] Inheritance; estate devolved by succession; estate in general. *Spenser*. [In divinity.] The people of God. *Com. Prayer*.

HERMAPHRODITE*, hêr-mâf-frô-dê'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The being in the state of an hermaphrodite. *B. Jonson*.

HERMAPHRODITE§, hêr-mâf-frô-dîte. 155. *n. s.* [*ἐρμῆς* and *ἀρσενός*.] An animal uniting two sexes. *Cleaveland*.

HERMAPHRODITICAL, hêr-mâf-frô-dî't-ê-kâl. *a.* Partaking of both sexes. *Brown*.

HERMAPHRODITICALLY*, hêr-mâf-frô-dî't-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.* After the manner of both sexes. *Brown*.

HERMAPHRODITICK*, hêr-mâf-frô-dîv-îk. *a.* Partaking of both sexes. *B. Jonson*.

HERME'TICAL§, hêr-mê't-ê-kâl. } *a.* [from *Hermes*,
HERME'TICK§, hêr-mê't-îk. 509. } or *Mercury*, the
imagined inventor of chymistry.] Chymical. *Quincy*.

HERMETICALLY, hêr-mê't-ê-kâl-ê. *ad.* According to the hermetical or chymick art. *Bentley*.

HE'RMIT§, hêr'-mî't. *n. s.* [*ἐρημίτης*.] A solitary;

an anchorer; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion. *Bacon*. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another. *Shakspeare*.

HE'RMITAGE, hêr'-mît-âje. 90. *n. s.* [*hermitage*, Fr.] The cell or habitation of a hermit. *Spenser*.

HE'RMITAGE*, hêr'-mît-âje. *n. s.* A French wine. *Addison*.

HE'RMITARY*, hêr'-mît-â-rê. *n. s.* A religious cell annexed to some abbey. *Howell*.

HE'RMITESS, hêr'-mît-êss. *n. s.* A woman retired to devotion. *Drummond*.

HERMITICAL, hêr'-mît-ê-kâl. *a.* Suitable to a hermit. *Cowentry*.

HE'RMODACTYL, hêr'-mô-dâk-til. *n. s.* [*ἑρμῖς* and *δάκτυλος*] *Hermodactyl* is a root, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two. The dried roots are a gentle purge.

HERN, hêrn. *n. s.* [Contracted from *HERON*.] *Peucham*.

HE'RNHILL, hêrn'-hîll. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.

HE'RNA, hêr'-nê-â. *n. s.* [Lat.] Any kind of rupture. *Wiseman*.

HE'RNshaw*, hêrn'-shâw. *n. s.* A heron. *Spenser*.

HE'RO δ, hê'-rô. *n. s.* [*ἥρως*] A man eminent for bravery. *Cowley*. A man of the highest class in any respect.

HERO'DIANS*, hê-rô'-dê-ânz. *n. s. pl.* A Jewish sect, of which mention is made in the New Testament. *Bp. Percy*.

HE'ROESS, hê'-rô-êss. *n. s.* [*herois*, Lat.] A heroine; a female hero. *Chapman*. *Ob. J.*

HERO'ICAL, hê-rô'-ê-kâl. *a.* Befitting a hero; noble; heroick. *Sidney*.

HERO'ICALLY, hê-rô'-ê-kâl-ê. *ad.* After the way of a hero; suitably to a hero. *Sidney*.

HERO'ICK, hê-rô'-îk. *a.* Productive of heroes. *Shak.* Noble; suitable to a hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid. *Milton*. Reciting the acts of heroes: used of poetry. *Cowley*. That kind of verse in which epick poems are usually composed. *Milton*.

HERO'ICK*, hê-rô'-îk. *n. s.* An heroick verse; which consists, in our poetry, of ten feet. *Dryden*.

HERO'ICKLY, hê-rô'-îk-ê. *ad.* Suitably to a hero. *Milton*.

HEROICO'MICAL* hê-rô'-ê-kôm'-ê-kâl.) *a.* Con-
HEROICO'MICK*, hê-rô'-ê-kôm'-îk.) sisting
of a mixture of dignity and levity. *Dr. Warton*.

HE'ROINE, hêr'-ô-în. 535. *n. s.* [*heroine*, Fr.] A female hero. *Dryden*.

HE'ROISM, hêr'-ô-îzm. 535. *n. s.* [*heroïsme*, Fr.] The qualities or character of a hero. *Broome*.

HE'RON δ, hêr'-ûn. 166. *n. s.* [*heron*, Fr.] A bird that feeds upon fish. *Sidney*.

HE'RONRY, hêr'-ûn-rê. 166. *n. s.* A place where herons breed. *Derham*.

HE'ROSHIP*, hê-rô'-ship. *n. s.* The character of a hero, jocularly speaking. *Cowper*.

HE'RPES δ, hêr'-pîz. *n. s.* [*ἑρπης*] A cutaneous inflammation. *Quincy*.

HE'RPETICK*, hêr'-pê-tîk. *a.* [*ἑρπῖς*] Creeping: a modern word applied to the eruptions occasioned by the disease *herpes*.

HERRICA'NO*, SEE HURRICANE.

HE'RRING, hêr'-ring. *n. s.* [*hepin*, Sax.] A small sea fish. *Carew*.

HE'RNHU'TER*, hêrn'-hût'-tûr. *n. s.* [from the German *huth des herrn*, the assumed name of the habitation of the original Herrnhuters.] One of a fanatical sect, established by Nicholas Lewis, Count of Zinzendorf, called also Moravians. *Rimius*.

HERS, hêrz. *pron.* The female possessive. See *HER*.

HERSAL*. See *HEARSEL*.

HERSE δ, hêrsê. *n. s.* [*hersia*, low Lat.] [See *HEARSE*.] A temporary monument raised over a grave. A grave; a coffin. The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave. *Pope*. [*herce*, French.] A kind of portcullis, in fortification.

To HERSE, hêrsê. *v. u.* To put into a herse. *Chapman*.

HE'RSSELF, hêr'-sêlf. *pronoun*. A female individual, as distinguished from others. *Shak.* Being in her own power; mistress of her own thoughts. *Dryden*. The oblique case of the reciprocal pronoun; as, she hurt herself. *Exodus*.

HE'RSELIKE, hêrsê'-like. *a.* Funereal; suitable to funerals.

To HERY, hê'-rê. *v. a.* [*heptan*, Sax.] To hallow to regard as holy. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

HE'SITANCY, hêz'-ê-tân-sê. *n. s.* Dubiousness; uncertainty; suspense. *Boyle*.

To HE'SITATE δ, hêz'-ê-tâte. *v. n.* [*hæsito*, Lat.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause. *Pope*.

HESITA'TION, hêz'-ê-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made. *Woodward*. Intermission of speech; want of volubility. *Swift*.

HE'SKY*. See *HUSKY*.

HEST, hêst. *n. s.* [*hæp*, Sax.] Command; precept; injunction. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

HE'STERN*. See *YESTER*.

HE'TERARCHY*, hêt'-ê-râr-kê. *n. s.* [*ἑτερος* and *ἀρχή*] The government of an alien. *Bp. Hall*.

HE'TEROCLITE δ, hêt'-êr-ô-klîte. 156. *n. s.* [*heteroclitum*, Lat.] Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension. *Clarke*. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule. *Burton*.

Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, and Bailey, unite in placing the accent on the first syllable of this word: Entick alone places it on the third. Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan place an accent also on the last syllable, and make the *i* long; while Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry make it short. That the accent ought to be on the first syllable, cannot be doubted, when we consider how uniformly we remove the accent higher when we anglicise Latin words by shortening them: and though the *i* in these terminations is rather ambiguous, 156, it certainly inclines to the long sound, which Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan have given it. —See *ACADEMY* and *INCOMPARABLE*. *W.*

HE'TEROCLITE*, hêt'-ê-rô-klîte. *a.* Denoting nouns varying from the common forms of declension. *Watts*. Deviating from common rules; singular. *Orerrey*.

HETEROCLITICAL, hêt'-êr-ô-klîf'-ê-kâl. *a.* Deviating from the common rule. *Brown*.

HETEROCLITOUS*, hêt'-ê-rô-klî-ê-tûs. *a.* Varying from grammatical declension. *Sir W. Petty*.

HE'TERODOX δ, hêt'-êr-ô-dôks. *a.* [*ἑτερος* and *δόξα*] Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox. *Locke*.

HE'TERODOX, hêt'-ê-rô-dôks. *n. s.* An opinion peculiar. *Brown*.

HE'TERODOXY*, hêt'-ê-rô-dôk-sê. *n. s.* The quality of being heterodox. *Bp. Bull*.

HE'TEROGENE δ*, hêt'-ê-rô-jêne. *a.* [*ἑτερος* and *γένος*] Not of the same kind; dissimilar. *B. Johnson*.

HETEROGE'NEAL, hêt'-êr-ô-jê'-nê-âl. *a.* Not of the same nature, not kindred. *Bacon*.

HETEROGENE'ITY, hêt'-êr-ô-jê-nê'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities. Opposite or dissimilar part. *Boyle*.

HETEROGE'NEOUS, hêt'-êr-ô-jê'-nê-ûs. *a.* Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature. *Wallis*.

There is an affected pronunciation of this and the two preceding words, which, contrary to our own analogy, preserves the *g* hard. The plea is, that these words are derived from the Greek, which always preserved the *gamma* hard. To produce this reason is to expose it. What would become of our language, if every word from the Greek and Latin, that had *g* in it, were so pronounced? What is most to be regretted is, that men of learning sometimes join in these pedantic deviations, which are only worthy of the lowest order of critical coxcombs. —See *GYMNASTICK*. *W.*

HETEROGE'NEOUSNESS*, hêt'-êr-ô-jê'-nê-ûs-nêss. *n. s.* Dissimilitude in nature; contrariety of parts. *Ash*.

HETERO'SCIAN δ*, hêt'-ê-rôsh'-ê-ân. *a.* [*ἑτερος* and *σκία*] Having the shadow only one way. *Gregory*.

HETERO'SCIANS, hêt'-ê-rôsh'-ê-âns. *n. s.* Those whose shadows fall only one way, as the shadows

—nò, mōve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

of us, who live north of the tropick, fall at noon always to the north.

TO HEW *h, hù. v. a. part. hewn or hewed.* [heapan, Sax.] To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to hack. *Spenser.* To chop; to cut. *Dryden.* To cut, as with an axe. *Shak.* To form or shape with an axe. *Isa. xxii.* To labor laboriously. *Dryden.*

HEW*, *hù. n. s.* Destruction by cutting down. *Spenser.* Colour. See **HUE**.

HE/VER, *hù'-âr. 98. n. s.* One whose employment is to cut wood or stone. *Deut. xxix.*

HE/XACHORD*, *hèks'-â-kôrd. n. s.* [ξξ and χορδῆ.] [In music.] A concord, commonly called a sixth.

HEXAE'DRON*, *hèks-â-è'-drôn. n. s.* [ξξ and ἑξά.] [In geometry.] A cube.

HE/XAGON *ξ, hèks'-â-gôn. 166. n. s.* [ξξ and γωνία.] A figure of six sides or angles: the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interstice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

HEXA'GONAL, *hègz-âg'-ô-nâl. 473. a.* Having six sides or corners. *Brown.*

HEXA'GONY, *hègz-âg'-ô-nè. 48. n. s.* A figure of six angles. *Bp. Bramhall.*

HEXA'METER *ξ, hègz-âm'-è-tûr. 518. n. s.* [ξξ and μέτρον.] A verse of six feet. *Dryden.*

HEXA'METER*, *hègz-âm'-è-tûr. a.* Having six metrical feet. *Dr. Warton.*

HEXAME/TRICAL*, *hèks-â-mè't-rè-kâl. } a. Con-*
HEXA'METRICK*, *hèks-âm'-è-trîk. } sisting*
of hexameters. *Warton.*

HE/XAPEDE*, *hèks'-â-péed. n. s.* [ξξ, Gr. and πῆδες, Lat.] A fathom. *Cockeram.*

HEXA'NGULAR, *hègz-âng'-ù-lâr. a.* [ξξ, Gr. and ἄνγυλος, Lat.] Having six corners. *Woodward.*

HE/XAPOD, *hèks'-â-pôd. n. s.* [ξξ and πόδες.] An animal with six feet. *Ray.*

HEXA/STICK, *hègz-âs'-tîk. 509. n. s.* [ξξ and στῆκος.] A poem of six lines. *Selden.*

HE/XASTYLE*, *hèks'-â-stîle. n. s.* [ξξ and στῆλος.] [In architecture.] A building with six columns in front.

HEY, *hâ. interj.* [from *high*.] An expression of joy, or mutual exhortation. *Prætor.*

HEY*. See under **HAY**, *To dance the hay*, and also **HEYDEGUY**.

HEYDAY, *hâ'-dâ. interj.* [for *high day*.] An expression of frolic and exultation. *Hudibras.*

HEYDAY, *hâ'-dâ. 269. n. s.* A frolic; wildness. *Shakspeare.*

HEYDEGUY, *hâ'-dè-gl. n. s.* [perhaps from *hey-day* and *guise*.] A kind of dance; a country-dance, or round. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

HEYWARD*. See **HAYWARD**.

HIA/TION, *hî-â'-shûn. n. s.* [hîo, Lat.] The act of gaping. *Brown.*

HIA/TUS, *hî-â'-tûs. n. s.* [hiatus, Lat.] An aperture; a gaping breach. *Woodward.* The opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to a final vowel. *Pope.*

HIBE/RNAL, *hî-bèr'-nâl. a.* [hibernus, Lat.] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*

HIBE/RNIAN*, *hî-bèr'-nè-ân. n. s.* [Hibernia, the Latin name of Ireland.] An Irishman. *Campbell.*

HIBE/RNIAN*, *hî-bèr'-nè-ân. a.* Relating to Ireland.

HIBE/RNICISM*, *hî-bèr'-nè-sîzm. n. s.* A mode of speech peculiar to natives of Ireland.

HICCIUS DOCTUS, *hîk'-shûs-dôk'-shûs. n. s.* [corrupted from *hic est doctus*.] A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose. *Hudibras.*

HVCCOUGH *ξ, hîk'-kûp, or hîk'-kôf. n. s.* [hicka, S. Goth.] A convulsion of the stomach producing sobs. *Wiseman.*

✚ This is one of those words which seems to have been corrupted by a landable intention of bringing it nearer to its original. The convulsive sob was supposed to be a species of cough; but neither Junius nor Skinner mention any such derivation, and both suppose it formed from the sound it occasions. Accordingly we find, though *hicough* is the most general orthography, *hicup* is the most usual pronunciation. Thus Butler:—

"Quoth he, to bid me not to love

"Is to forbid my pulse to move,

"My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,

"Or, when I'm in a fit to hiccup." *W*

TO HVCCOUGH, *hîk'-kûp. v. n.* To sob with convulsion of the stomach.

TO HVCKUP, *hîk'-kûp. v. n.* [corrupted from *hic cough*.] To sob with a convulsed stomach. *Hudib.*

HVCK WALL, *hîk'-wâll. } n. s. A bird. Chambers*

HVCKWAY, *hîk'-wâ. } n. s. A bird. Chambers*

HID, *hîd. } part. pass. of hide.*

HIDDEN, *hîd'-dn. } part. pass. of hide.*

HIDDENLY*, *hîd'-dn-lè. ad.* Privily; secretly

Cotgrave.

HDAGE*, *hî'-dîje. n. s.* A tax formerly laid on every hide of land.

HIDALGO*, *hè-dâl'-gò. n. s.* [Spanish.] One of noble birth. *Terry.*

TO HIDE *ξ, hîde. v. a. preter. hid; part. pass. hid or hidden.* [hîdan, Sax.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

TO HIDE, *hîde. v. n.* To lie hid; to be concealed. *Pope.*

HIDE and SEEK, *hîde-ând-sèek. n. s.* A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them. *Swift.*

HIDE *ξ, hîde. n. s.* [hÿbe, Sax.] The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed. *Dryden.* The human skin, in contempt. *Shak.* [hÿde, hyde, Fr.]

A certain quantity of land. *Wotton.*

HIDEBO'UND, *hîde'-bôund. a.* A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up, or loosen, the one from the other. *Farrier's Dict.* In trees: being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth. *Bacon.*

Harsh; untractable. *Milton.* Niggardly; penurious. *Stafford.*

HIDEOUS *ξ, hîd'-è-ûs, or hîd'-jè-ûs. 293. a.* [hideous, Fr.] Horrible; dreadful; shocking. *Sidney.* Detestable. *Spenser.*

HIDEOUSLY, *hîd'-è-ûs-lè. ad.* Horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that shocks. *Shakspeare.*

HIDEOUNESS, *hîd'-è-ûs-nès. n. s.* Horribleness; dreadfulness; terror. *Shakspeare.*

HIDER, *hî'-dûr. 98. n. s.* He that hides. *Sherwood.*

HIDING*, *hî'-dîng. n. s.* Concealment. *Habak. iii.*

HIDING-PLACE*, *hî'-dîng-plâse. n. s.* A place of concealment. *Shuckford.*

TO HIE *ξ, hî. v. n.* [hÿan, hÿgian, Sax.] To hasten; to go in haste. *Spenser.*

HIE*, *hî. n. s.* Hastie; diligence. *Chaucer.*

HIERARCH *ξ, hî'-è-rârk. n. s.* [ἱερός and ἀρχή.] The chief of a sacred order. *Milton.* The chief of any establishment. *Coveentry.*

HIERARCHAL*, *hî'-è-râr'-kâl. a.* Belonging to sacred government. *Milton.*

HIERARCHICAL, *hî'-è-râr'-kè-kâl. a.* Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government. *Attp. San-croft.*

HIERARCHY, *hî'-è-râr'-kè. n. s.* A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings. *Fair fax.* Ecclesiastical establishment. *Bacon.*

HIEROGLYPH *ξ, hî'-è-rò-glîf. } n. s. [ἱερός*

HIEROGLYPHICK *ξ, hî'-è-rò-glîf'-îk. } and γλÿφ*

φω. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied, and used before the alphabet was invented. *Sir G. Buck.* The art of writing in picture. *Swift.*

HIEROGLYPHICAL, *hî'-è-rò-glîf'-è-kâl. } a.*

HIEROGLYPHICK, *hî'-è-rò-glîf'-îk. } a.*

Emblematical; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears. *Sandys.*

HIEROGLYPHICALLY, *hî'-è-rò-glîf'-è-kâl-è. ad.*

Emblematically.

HIEROGRAM*, *hî'-è-rò-grâm. n. s.* [ἱερός and γράμμα.] A kind of sacred writing.

HIEROGRAMMATIC*, *hî'-è-rò-grâm'-mâ-tîk. a.* Expressive of holy writing. *Astle.*

HIEROGRAMMATIST*, *hî'-è-rò-grâm'-mâ-tîst. n. s.* [ἱερογραμματεύς.] A writer of hieroglyphicks. *Greenhill.*

HIEROGRAPICAL*, hî-è-rô-grâf'-è-kâl. } a.
HIEROGRAPHICK*, hî-è-rô-grâf'-ik. }

Denoting sacred writing. *Astle*.

HIEROGRAPHY, hî-è-rô-grâf'-è. 518. n. s. [*hierô* and *γραφω*.] Holy writing.

HIEROLOGY*, hî-è-rô-lô'-ô-jé. n. s. [*hierô* and *λόγος*.] Discourse on sacred things.

HIEROMANCY*, hî-è-rô-mân-sè. n. s. [*hieromanteia*.] Divination by sacrifices.

HYEROPHANT, hî-êr'-ô-fânt. 518. n. s. [*ιεροφάντης*.] One who teaches rules of religion; a priest. *Hale*.

To HIGGLE, hîg'-gl. 405. v. n. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain. *Hale*. To go selling provisions from door to door.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, hîg'-gl-dè-plîg'-gl-dè.ad. A cant word, corrupted from *higggle*, which denotes any confused mass.

HIGGLER, hîg'-gl-ûr. 98. n. s. One who sells provisions by retail. *South*.

HIGH, hî. 390. a. [heah, Sax.] Long, upwards; rising above from the surface, or from the centre. *Bacon*. Elevated in place; raised aloft. *Locke*.

Exalted in nature. *Baxter*. Elevated in rank or condition. *St. Mark*, vi. Exalted in sentiment. *Milton*. Difficult; abstruse. *Shak*. Boastful; ostentatious. *Clarendon*. Arrogant; proud; lofty. *Psalm* ci. Severe; oppressive. *Bacon*. Noble; illustrious. *Shak*. Strong; powerful. *Exod*. xiv.

Violent; tempestuous; loud. *Denham*. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable. *Milton*. Full; complete; applied to time. *Spenser*. Raised to any great degree. *Milton*. Advancing in latitude from the line. *Abbot*. At the most perfect state; in the meridian. *Gen*. xxix. Far advanced into antiquity. *Brown*. Dear; exorbitant in price. *South*.

Capital; great; opposed to little: as, *high* treason, in opposition to *petty*. Solemn; eminently observable. *St. John*, xix. Loud; full: a musical term. *Milton*. Zealous in the cause of others. A term applied, sometime after the revolution, to the church, dividing the members into *high* and *low*; and the opinion that the *high* joined with the *Pa-*

pists, inclined the low to fall in with the Dissenters. *Swift*.

HIGH*, hî. ad. Aloft. *Milton*. Aloud. *Psalm* cl. Powerfully. *Milton*. In a great or high degree. *Shak*. Profoundly; with great degrees of knowledge. *Milton*.

On HIGH, hî. ad. Above; aloft. *Isaiah*, xxiv. Aloud. *Spenser*.

To HIGH*, hî. v. n. To hasten. See *To HIE*.

HIGH-AIMED*, hî'-âm-d. a. Having lofty or grand designs. *Crashaw*.

HIGH-ARCHED*, hî'-ârhtst. a. Having lofty arches. *Mau*.

HIGH-ASPIRING*, hî'-âs-pîr'-îng. a. Having great views. *Bp. Hall*.

HIGH-BLEST, hî'-blêst. a. Supremely happy. *Milton*.

HIGH-BLOWN, hî'-blône. a. Swelled much with wind; much inflated. *Shakspeare*.

HIGH-BORN, hî'-bôrn. a. Of noble extraction. *Rove*.

HIGH-BUILT, hî'-bilt. a. Of lofty structure. *Milton*. Covered with lofty buildings. *Creech*.

HIGH-CLIMBING*, hî'-klîme-îng. a. Difficult to ascend; high to climb. *Milton*.

HIGH-COLOURED, hî'-kôl-lârd. a. Having a deep or glaring colour. *Floyer*.

HIGH-DAY*, hî'-dâ. a. Fine; befitting a holyday. *Shakspeare*.

HIGH-DESIGNING, hî'-dè-sî'-ning. a. Having great schemes. *Dryden*.

HIGH-EMBOWED*, hî'-êm-bôwd'. a. Highly vaulted; having lofty arches. *Milton*.

HIGH-ENGENDERED*, hî'-ên-jên'-dârd. a. Formed aloft; engendered in the air. *Shakspeare*.

HIGH-FED, hî'-fêd. a. Pampered. *L'Estrange*.

HIGH-FLAMING, hî'-flâme-îng. a. Throwing the flame to a great height. *Pope*.

HIGH-FLIER, hî'-flî-ûr. n. s. One that carries his opinions to extravagance. *Swift*.

HIGH-FLOWN, hî'-flône. a. Elevated; proud. *Denham*. Turgid; extravagant. *L'Estrange*.

HIGH-FLUSHED*, hî'-flôsh. a. Elevated; elated. *Young*.

HIGH-FLYING, hî'-flî-îng. a. Extravagant in claims or opinions. *Dryden*.

HIGH-GAZING*, hî'-gâ-zîng. a. Looking upwards. *More*.

HIGH-GOING*, hî'-gô-îng. a. Going or moving at a great rate. *Massinger*.

HIGH-GROWN*, hî'-grône. a. Having the crop grown to considerable height. *Shakspeare*.

HIGH-HEAPED, hî'-hêpt. a. Covered with high piles. *Pope*. Raised into high piles. *Pope*.

HIGH-HEARTED*, hî'-hârt-êd. a. Full of heart or courage. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

HIGH-HEELLED, hî'-hêld. a. Having the heel of the shoe much raised. *Swift*.

HIGH-HUNG, hî'-hûng. a. Hung aloft. *Dryden*.

HIGH-METTLED, hî'-mêt-ld. a. Proud or ardent of spirit. *Garth*.

HIGH-MINDED, hî'-mînd-êd. a. Proud; arrogant. *Rom*. xi.

HIGH-PLACED*, hî'-plâst. a. Elevated in situation or rank. *Shakspeare*.

HIGH-PRINCIPLED, hî'-prînt'-sè-pld. a. Extravagant in notions of politics. *Swift*.

HIGH-RAISED*, hî'-ràzd. a. Raised aloft. *Dryden*. Raised with great conceptions. *Milton*.

HIGH-REACHING*, hî'-rêetsh-îng. a. Reaching upwards. *Milton*. Ambitious; aspiring. *Shak*.

HIGH-REARED*, hî'-rêerd. a. Of lofty structure. *Shakspeare*.

HIGH-RED, hî'-rêd. a. Deeply red. *Boyle*.

HIGH-REPENTED*, hî'-rê-pênt'-êd. a. Repented of to the utmost. *Shakspeare*.

HIGH-RESOLVED*, hî'-rê-zôlv'd. a. Resolute. *Titus Andronicus*.

HIGH-ROOFED*, hî'-rôôft. a. Having a lofty roof. *Milton*.

HIGH-SEASONED, hî'-sê'-znd. a. Piquant to the palate. *Locke*.

HIGH-SEATED*, hî'-sêèt'-êd. a. Fixed above. *Milton*.

HIGH-SIGHTED, hî'-sîte'-êd. a. Always looking upwards. *Shakspeare*.

HIGH-SPIRITED, hî'-spîr'-î-têd. a. Bold; daring; insolent.

HIGH-STOMACHED, hî'-stôm'-âkt. a. Obstinate; lofty. *Shakspeare*.

HIGH-SWELLING*, hî'-swêl'-îng. a. Swelling to a great height. *P. Fletcher*.

HIGH-SWOLN*, hî'-swôln. a. Swoln to the utmost. *Shakspeare*.

HIGH-TASTED, hî'-tâs'-têd. a. Gustful; piquant. *Denham*.

HIGH-TOWERED*, hî'-tôû'-ôrd. a. Having lofty towers. *Milton*.

HIGH-VICED, hî'-vîst. a. Enormously wicked. *Shakspeare*.

HIGH-WROUGHT, hî'-râwt. a. Agitated to the utmost. *Shak*. Accurately finished; nobly laboured. *Pope*.

HIGHLAND, hî'-lând. n. s. [*high* and *land*.] Mountainous region. *Milton*.

HIGHLANDER, hî'-lând-ûr. n. s. An inhabitant of mountains; a mountaineer. *Addison*.

☞ We sometimes hear a most absurd pronunciation of this word, taken from the Scotch, as if written *Healand-er*. It is curious to observe, that, while the Scotch are endeavouring to leave their own pronunciation and adopt that of the English, there are some English so capricious as to quit their own pronunciation, and adopt that which the Scotch strive carefully to avoid. *W*.

HIGHLANDISH*, hî'-lând-îsh. a. Denoting a mountainous country. *Drummond*.

HIGHLY, hî'-lê. ad. With elevation as to place and situation; aloft. In a great degree. *Addison*.

Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously. *Shak*. With esteem; with estimation. *Romans*, xii.

HIGHMOST, hî'-môst. a. Highest; topmost. *Shak*.

HIGHNESS, hî'-nês. n. s. Elevation above the sur-

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tîbe, tîb, hîll;—ôl;—pôund;—din, THIS.

face; loſtineſs. The title of princes, anciently of kings. *Shak.* Dignity of nature; ſupremacy. *Job*, xxi. Excellence; value. *Hovell.*

HIGHT, hlie. *An imperfect verb.* [hatan, Sax.] Is called; is named; am named. *Chaucer.* To be called. *Chaucer.* Was named; was called. *Spenser.* Called; named. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

To HIGHT*, hlie. v. a. [hatan, Sax.] To promiſe. *Chaucer.* To intruſt. *Spenser.* To command; to direct. *Spenser.*

On HIGHT*, hlie. ad. Aloud. *Spenser.*

HIGHTH*. [See HEIGHT.] n. s. [hîhð, Sax.] Height. *Milton.*

HIGHWATER, hî/-wâ-tûr. n. s. [high and water.] The utmoſt flow of the tide. *Mortimer.*

HIGHWAY, hî-wâ-. n. s. [high and way.] Great road; publick path. *Spenser.* Figuratively, a train of action with apparent conſequence. *Child.*

HIGHWAYMAN, hî-wâ-mân. 88. n. s. A robber that plunders on the publick roads. *Bentley.*

HIGGLAPER, hîg/-lâ-pûr. n. s. An herb. *Ainsworth.* **To HILARATE***, hîl/-â-râte. v. a. To make merry. *Cockeram.*

HILARITY, hê-lâr/-ê-tê. n. s. [hilaritas, Lat.] Merriment; gayety. *Brown.*

HILARY Term*. The term which begins on the twenty-third of January: *Terminus Sancti Hilarii.* *Cowel.*

HILD, hîld. n. s. [hîld, Sax.] A lord or lady: ſo *Hildebert* is a noble lord; *Mathild*, an heroic lady. *Gibson.*

HILDING, hîld/-îng. n. s. [hîlðan, Sax.] A ſorry, paltry, cowardly fellow. *Shak.* It is uſed likewiſe for a mean woman. *Shakſpeare.*

HILL, hîl. n. s. [hîl, Sax.] An elevation of ground leſs than a mountain. *Sidney.*

To HILL*, hîl. v. a. [hîlan, Sax.] To cover. *Gower.*

HILLED*, hîl/-lêd, or hîld. a. Having hills. *Bp. Hurd.*

HULLING*, hîl/-îng. n. s. A covering; as, “the hilling of a houſe.” *Prompt. Parv.* An accumulation. *Heuyt.*

HILLOCK, hîl/-lôk. n. s. A little hill. *Sidney.*

HILLY, hîl/-lê. a. Full of hills; unequal in the ſurface. *Hovell.* Like a hill; lofty. *Beaumont and Fl.*

HILT, hîlt. n. s. [hîlt, Sax.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a ſword. *Shakſpeare.*

HILTED*, hîlt/-êd. a. Having a hilt.

HIM, hîm. [hîm, Sax.] The oblique caſe of *he*. *Gen.* xli.

HIMSELF, hîm/-ſêlf, pron. In the nominative, *he*. *Bacon.* In ancient authors, *itſelf*. *Shakſpeare.* In the oblique caſes it has a reciprocal ſignification. *1 Sam.* xx.

By HIMSELF, hîm/-ſêlf. Alone; unaccompanied. *1 Kings*, xviii.

HIN, hîn. n. s. [hî] A meaſure of liquids among the Jews, containing about ten pints. *Exod.* xxix.

HIND, hînd. a. compar. *hinder*; ſuperl. *hindmoſt*. [hîndan, Sax.] Backward; contrary in poſition to the face. *Ray.*

✂ This word, with its comparative *hinder*, and its ſuperlative *hindmoſt* and *hindermoſt*, are ſometimes corruptly pronounced with the *i* ſhort, as in *ſinn'd*; but this is ſo contrary to analogy, as to deſerve the attention of every correct ſpeaker. *W.*

HIND, hînd. n. s. [hînde, Sax.] The ſhe to a ſtag. *Spenser.* [hîne, Sax.] A ſervant. *Shak.* [hîne-man, Sax.] A peasant; a boor. *Dryden.*

HINDBERRIES, hînd/-bêr-rîz. n. s. [hîndbeprian, Sax.] Raspberries, or perhaps bramble-berries.

To HINDER, hîn/-dûr. v. a. [hîndprian, Sax.] To obſtruct; to ſtop; to let; to impede. *Gen.* xxiv.

To HINDER, hîn/-dûr. v. n. To raiſe hinderances; to cauſe impediment. *Shakſpeare.*

HINDER, hîn/-dûr. 515. a. That is in a poſition contrary to that of the face. *Sidney.*

HINDERANCE, hîn/-dûr-ânce. n. s. Impediment; let; ſtop; obſtruction. *Hooker.*

HINDERER, hîn/-dûr-ûr. n. s. He or that which hinders or obſtructs. *May.*

HINDERLING, hînd/-âr-îng. n. s. [from *hind* or *hinder*.] A paltry, worthleſs, degenerate animal. *Callander.*

HINDERMOST, hînd/-âr-môſt. a. [leſs proper than *hindmoſt*.] Hindmoſt; laſt. *Genesis.*

HINDMOST, hînd/-môſt. a. The laſt; the lag; that which comes in the rear. *Shakſpeare.*

HINDO*, hîn/-dôd'. n. s. [Persian.] An aboriginal inhabitant of Hindoſtan. *Falſhed.*

HINDRANCE*. See *HINDERANCE*.

HINGE, hînje. 74. n. s. [or *hingle*, from *hang* or *hang*.] Joints upon which a gate or door turns. *Milton.* The cardinal points of the world, Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South. *Milton.* A governing rule or principle. *Temple.*—To be off the hinges. To be in a ſtate of irregularity and diſorder. *Tillotſon.*

To HINGE, hînje. v. a. To furniſh with hinges. To bend as a hinge. *Shakſpeare.*

To HINGE*, hînje. v. n. To turn as upon a hinge; to hang.

To HINNATE*, hîn/-nê-tê. } v. n. [hinnio, Lat.]

To HINNY*, hîn/-nê. } To neigh. *B. Jones.*

To HINT, hînt. v. a. [hentan, Sax.] To bring to mind by a ſlight mention or remote alluſion; to mention imperfectly. *South.*

To HINT at. To allude to; to touch ſlightly upon. *Addiſon.*

HINT, hînt. n. s. Faint notice given to the mind; remote alluſion; diſtant inſinuation. *South.* Suggeſtion; intimation. *Shakſpeare.*

HIP, hîp. n. s. [hîpe, Sax.] The joint of the thigh. *Shakſpeare.* The haunch; the fleſh of the thigh. *Hudibras.*—To have on the hip. [A low phraſe.]

To have an advantage over another. *Shakſpeare.* *Hip and thigh.* Complete overthrow. *Judges*, xv.

HIP, hîp. n. s. [heopa, Sax.] The fruit of the brier or the dog-roſe. *Spenser.*

To HIP, hîp. v. a. To ſprain or ſhoot the hip. *Shak*

HIP, hîp. interj. An exclamation, or calling to one. *Ainsworth.*

HIP-HOP, hîp/-hîp. A cant word forced by the reduplication of *hop*.

HIP, hîp. } a. A corruption of *hypocho-*

HIPPISH, hîp/-pîſh. } drack. *Ainsworth.*

HIPPED*, hîp/-tê. a. Melancholy. *Green.*

HIPHALT*, hîp/-hâlt. a. [hip and halt.] I am *Gower.*

HIPPOCAMP*, hîp/-pô-kâmp. n. s. [ἵπποκαμπος] A ſea-horſe. *Broune.*

HIPPOCENTAUR, hîp/-pô-sên-tâwr. n. s. [ἵπποκένταυρος.] A fabulous monſter, half horſe and half man. *Dryden.*

HIPPOCRASS, hîp/-pô-kràs. n. s. [quasi vinum *Hippocratis*.] A medicated wine. *King.*

HIPPOCRATES'S Sleeve. n. s. A woollen bag made by joining the two oppoſite angles of a ſquare piece of flannel, uſed to ſtrain ſirups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy.*

HIPPOCRATISM*, hîp/-pôk/-rà-tîzm. n. s. [from *Hippocrates*.] The philoſophy of Hippocrates, applied to the ſcience of medicine. *Chambers.*

HIPPODAME*, hîp/-pô-dâme. n. s. [ἵπποδάμης] A ſea-horſe. *Spenser.*

HIPPODROME*, hîp/-pô-drôme. n. s. [ἵππος and δρόμος.] A courſe for chariot and horſe races, or exerciſes. *Sir T. Herbert.*

HIPPOGRIFF, hîp/-pô-grîf. n. s. [ἵππος and γρύψ.] A winged horſe. *Milton.*

HIPPOPOOTAMUS, hîp/-pô-pôt/-â-mûs. n. s. [ἵππος and πτόταμος.] The river horſe. An animal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT, hîp/-ſhôt. a. [hip and ſhot.] Sprained or diſlocated in the hip. *L'Eſtrange.*

HIPWORT, hîp/-wûrt. n. s. A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HIR*, [hîr, Sax.] In our old language, is *their*.

To HIRE, hîre. v. a. [hîr, Sax.] To procure any thing for temporary uſe at a certain price. *Dryden* To engage a man to temporary ſervice for wages. *Iſaiah*, xlvii. To bribe. *Dryden.* To engage for pay. *1 Sam.* ii. To let; to ſet for a time at a certain price.

HIRE, hîre. *n. s.* [hýpe, Sax.] Reward or recompense paid for the use of any thing. Wages paid for service. *Spenser*.

HIRELESS*, hîre'-lêss. *a.* Without hire; not rewarded. *Davenant*.

HIRELING, hîre'-lîng. *n. s.* One who serves for wages. *Sandys*. A mercenary; a prostitute. *Pope*.

HIRELING, hîre'-lîng. *a.* Serving for hire; venal. *Dryden*.

HIRER, hîre'-âr. 98. *n. s.* One who uses any thing, paying a recompense; one who employs others, paying wages. [In Scotland.] One who keeps small horses to let.

HIRST*. See **HURST**.

HIRSU/TE ð, hêr'-sue't, *a.* [hîrsutus, Lat.] Rough; rugged; shaggy. *Bacon*. Of coarse manners; of rough behaviour. *Life of A. Wood*.

HIRSU/TENESS*, hêr'-sue'-nêss. *n. s.* Hairiness. *Burton*.

HIS, hîz. *pronoun possessive*. [hýr, Sax. i. e. he's.] The masculine possessive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned. *Locke*. Anciently, *its*. *Shak*. It is sometimes, but rarely, used as a sign of the genitive case: as, *the man his ground*, for *the man's ground*. *Donne*. *Pope*.

HISPID*, hîs'-pîd. *a.* [hîspîdus, Lat.] Rough. *More*.

To HISS ð, hîss. *v. n.* [hîssen, Dutch.] To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals. Nor can it be pronounced without making the noise which it signifies. *Ezek. xvii*. To condemn at a publick exhibition, by *hissing*. *Sandys*.

To HISS, hîss. *v. a.* [hîr'an, Sax.] To condemn by hissing; to explode. *Eccles. xxii*. To procure hisses or disgrace. *Shakespeare*.

HISS, hîss. *n. s.* The voice of a serpent, and of some other animals. *Milton*. Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres. *Milton*.

HISSING*, hîs'-sîng. *n. s.* The noise of a serpent, &c. *Wisdom, xvii*. An object of hisses or disgrace. *Jerem. xvii*.

HISSINGLY*, hîs'-sîng-lê. *ad.* With whistling sound. *Sherwood*.

HIST, hîst. *interj.* [probably from *whist*, be silent; *whist*, *huist*, *hist*.] An exclamation commanding silence. *Milton*.

HISTORIAL*, hîs-tô'-rê-âl. *a.* Our elder word for *historical*. *Chaucer*.

HISTORIAN, hîs-tô'-rê-ân. *n. s.* [historicus, Lat.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of history. *Milton*.

HISTORICAL ð, hîs-tô'-rîk-âl. } *a.* Containing or
HISTORICK ð, hîs-tô'-rîk. 509. } giving an account of facts and events. *Spenser*. Pertaining to history or narrative. *Prior*.

HISTORICALLY, hîs-tô'-rîk-âl-lê. *ad.* In the manner of history; by way of narration. *Hooker*.

HISTORIED*, hîs-tô'-rîd. *a.* Recorded in history; containing history.

HISTORIER*, hîs-tô'-rî-âr. *n. s.* An old word for an historian. *Martin*.

To HISTORIFY, hîs-tô'-rî-fî. *v. a.* To relate; to record in history. *Sidney*.

HISTORIOGRAPHER, hîs-tô'-rê-ôg'-râ-fûr. *n. s.* [ιστορία and γραφω] An historian; a writer of history. *Spenser*.

HISTORIOGRAPHY, hîs-tô'-rê-ôg'-râ-fê. 518. *n. s.* The art or employment of an historian.

HISTORIOLOGY*, hîs-tô'-rê-ôl'-ô-jê. *n. s.* [ιστορία and λογος] Knowledge of history; explanation of history. *Cockeram*.

HISTORY ð, hîs-tô'-rê. 557. *n. s.* [ιστορία.] A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity. *Pope*. Narration; relation. *Wiseman*. The knowledge of facts and events. *Watts*.

HISTORY Piece, hîs-tô'-rê-pêçce. *n. s.* A picture representing some memorable event. *Pope*.

HISTRION*, hîs-trê-ôn. *n. s.* [histrîo, Lat.] A player. *Cockeram*.

HISTRIONICAL, hîs-trê-ôn'-ê-kâl. } *a.* Befitting
HISTRIONICK, hîs-trê-ôn'-îk. 509. } the stage;

suitable to a player; becoming a buffoon; theatrical. *B. Jonson*.

HISTRIONICALLY, hîs-trê-ôn'-ê-kâl-ê. *ad.* Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

HISTRIONISM*, hîs'-trê-ôn-îzm. *n. s.* Theatrical or feigned representation. *Brown*.

To HIT ð, hît. *v. a.* [hitte, Dan.] To strike; to touch with a blow. *Sidney*. To touch the mark; not to miss. *Sidney*. To attain; to reach; not to fail. *Locke*. To suit; to be conformable to. *Milton*.

To strike; to touch properly. *Dryden*.—**To hit** c'.

To strike out; to fix or determine luckily. *Temple*. To hit out. To perform by good luck. *Spenser*.

To HIT, hît. *v. n.* To clash; to collide. *Locke*. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident; not to miss. *Shak*. To succeed; not to miscarry. *Bacon*. To light on. *Bacon*. To agree; to suit. *Waterland*.

HIT, hît. *n. s.* A stroke. *Shak*. A chance; a fortuitous event. *Glanville*. A lucky chance. *Shak*.

To HITCH ð, hîth. *v. n.* [hîçan, hîçan, Sax.] To become entangled, or hooked together. *South*.

To be caught; to fall into; to be hooked in. *Pope*. Spoken of horses: to hit the legs together in going. *Scott*. To hop on one leg. *Grose*. To move, or walk. *Grose*.

HITCH*, hîth. *n. s.* A catch; any thing that holds; an impediment. *Ld. Chesterfield*.

To HITCHEL. See **HATCHEL**.

HITHE, hîthe. *n. s.* [hýðe, Sax.] A small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats: as, *Queenhithe*, and *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth*.

HITHER ð, hîth'-âr. 98. *ad.* [hýðen, Sax.] To this place from some other. *Spenser*.—*Hither* and *thither*, to this place and that. To this end; to this design. *Hooker*.

HITHER, hîth'-âr. *a.* superl. *hithermost*. Nearer; towards this part. *Milton*.

HITHERMOST, hîth'-âr-môst. *a.* Nearest on this side. *Hale*.

HITHERTO, hîth'-âr-tôd. *ad.* To this time; yet. *Dryden*. In any time till now. *Spenser*. At every time till now. *Hooker*.

HITHERWARD, hîth'-âr-wârd. } *ad.* [hýðen-
HITHERWARDS, hîth'-âr-wârdz. } pepð, Sax.]

This way; towards this place. *Shakespeare*.

HIVE ð, hîve. *n. s.* [hýpe, Sax.] The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees. *Shak*. The bees inhabiting a hive. *Shak*. A company being together. *Swift*.

To HIVE, hîve. *v. a.* To put into hives; to harbour. *Dryden*. To contain, as in hives. *Cleveland*.

To HIVE, hîve. *v. n.* To take shelter together; to reside collectively. *Shakespeare*.

HIVER, hîve'-âr. 98. *n. s.* One who puts bees in hives. *Mortimer*.

To HIZZ*, hîz. *v. n.* To hiss. *Shakespeare*.

HUZZING*, hîz'-zîng. *n. s.* A hissing or hiss. *May*.

HO ð, hò. *interj.* [ho, Lat.] A call; a sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else; a command to stop; cease; give over; enough. *Holdingshead*. *Ruth*, iv. *Isaiah*, lv.

HO*, hò. *n. s.* Stop; bound; limit. *Harvey*.

To HO*, hò. *v. n.* To call out.

HOA, hò. *interj.* [from ho.] A sudden exclamation to give notice. *Shakespeare*.

HO'ANE*. See **HONE**.

HOAR ð, hòre. *a.* [hap, Sax.] White. *Spenser*. Gray with age. *Pope*. White with frost. *Thomson*. Mouldy; musty. *Spenser*.

HOAR*, hòre. *n. s.* Antiquity; hoariness. *Burke*.

To HOAR*, hòre. *v. n.* To become mouldy or musty. *Romeo and Juliet*.

HOAR-FROST, hòre'-frôst. *n. s.* The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass. *Exod.* lvi.

HOARD ð, hòrde. *n. s.* [hoþð, Sax.] A store laid up in secret; a hidden stock; a treasure. *Shakespeare*.

To HOARD, hòrde. *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up store. *Spenser*.

To HOARD, hòrde. *v. a.* To lay in hoards; to hoard band privily; to store secretly. *Shakespeare*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —èll; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

HO'ARDER, hòrd'-âr. 98. *n. s.* [hòp'deje, Sax.] One that stores up in secret. *Wotton*.
HO'ARED*, hòrè'-èd. *a.* [from *hoar*.] Mouldy; musty. *Josh. ix. 5. Matthew's Transl.*
HO'ARHOUND, hòrè'-hòund. *n. s.* A plant. *Hill*.
HO'ARINESS, hò-rè-nès. *n. s.* [from *hoary*.] The state of being whitish; the colour of old men's hair. *Dryden*. Mouldiness. *Barret*.
HO'ARSE §, hòrse. *a.* [hap, Sax.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound. *Shakspeare*.
HO'ARSELY, hòrse'-lè. *ad.* With a rough, harsh voice. *More*.
HO'ARSENESS, hòrse'-nès. *n. s.* Roughness of voice. *Holder*.
HO'ARY §, hò'-rè. *a.* [hap, hapunz, Sax.] White; whitish. *Job, xli.* White or gray with age. *Spenser*. White with frost. *Shakspeare*. Mouldy; mossy; rusty. *Knolles*.
HO'AST*, hò'-ást. *n. s.* A cough. See **HAUST**.
HOAX §, hòks. *n. s.* [hucpe, or hux, Sax, or perhaps from the cant word *hocus*.] An imposition; a deception.
To HOAX, hòks. *v. a.* To deceive; to impose upon.
HOB*, hòb. *n. s.* A clown. [*hube*, formerly *hobe*, Germ.] A fairy; a spirit.
HOB or Nob*. See **HOBNOB**.
HO'BBARD-DE-HOY*, hòb'-bârd-dè-hòb'. *n. s.* [or *hobbedehoy* and *hobbety-hoy*.] A stripling; a young lad between fourteen and twenty-one; neither man nor boy. *Tusser*.
HO'BISM*, hòb'-bîzm. *n. s.* The opinions of the skeptical Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury. *Skelton*.
HO'BIST*, hòb'-bîst. *n. s.* A follower of the opinions of Hobbes. *Dr. Warton*.
To HOBBLE §, hòb'-bl. *v. n.* [hoppén, *hobben*, Teut.] To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch. *Dryden*. To move roughly or unevenly. *Dryden*.
To HOBBLE*, hòb'-bl. *v. a.* To perplex; to embarrass.
HO'BLE, hòb'-bl. *n. s.* Uneven, awkward gait. *Swift*. A difficulty. [*hobbel*, Fland. a knot.] To get into a hobble.
HO'BBLER, hòb'-bl-ûr. *n. s.* [*hobeler*, old Fr.] A kind of horse-soldier. *Davies*.
HO'BBLINGLY, hòb'-blîng-lè. *ad.* Clumsily; awkwardly; with a halting gait.
HO'BBY, hòb'-bè. *n. s.* [*hobereau*, Fr.] A species of hawk. *Bacon*. An Irish or Scottish horse; a pacing horse; a nag. [*hoppe*, Goth.] *Davies*. A stick on which boys get astride and ride. *Prior*. In colloquial language, that which is the favourite object or pursuit of a person.
HO'BBY-HORSE*, hòb'-bè-hòrse. *n. s.* A stick on which boys get astride and ride. *Glanville*. A character in the old May-games. *Douce*. A stupid or foolish person. *Shakspeare*. The favourite object or pursuit of a person. *Ferriar*.
HO'BGOBLIN, hòb-gòb'-lîn. *n. s.* [*hob*, the *goblin*, i. e. Robin Goodfellow.] A fairy; vulgarly, a frightful one. *Shakspeare*.
HO'BIT, hò'-bît. *n. s.* A small mortar to shoot little bombs.
HO'BLIKE*, hòb'-lîke. *a.* Clownish; boorish. *Cotgrave*.
HO'BNAIL §, hòb'-nâle. *n. s.* [*hobby* and *nail*.] A nail used in shoeing a hobby or little horse. *Shak*. A clownish person, in contempt. *Milton*.
HO'BNAILD, hòb'-nâ'l'd. *a.* Set with hobnails. *Dryden*.
HO'BNOB, hòb'-nòb'. *ad.* [habban and næbban, Sax.] A familiar call to reciprocal drinking. *Shakspeare*. See **HABNAB**.
HO'BOY*, hò'-bòe. *n. s.* A wind instrument. See **HAUTOY**.
HO'BSON'S CHOICE*, hòb'-sûnz-tshòise. An expression denoting that kind of choice in which there is no alternative.
HOCK §, hòk. *n. s.* [hòg, hoh, Sax.] The joint between the knee and the fetlock.
To HOCK, hòk. *v. a.* To disable in the hock.

HOCK, hòk. } *n. s.* [from *Hockheim*
HO'CKAMORE, hòk'-â-mòre. } on the *Maine*.] Old, strong Rhenish wine. *Hudibras*. *Floyer*.
HO'CKEY*, or **HA'WKEY***, hàw'-kè. *n. s.* [*hoch*, Germ. heach, Sax.] A name for harvest home. *Brand*.
HO'CKHERB, hòk'-êrb. *n. s.* A plant; the same with *mallows*. *Ainsworth*.
To HO'CKLE, hòk'-kl. 405. *v. a.* [from *hock*.] To hamstring. *Hamner*. To mow. *Mason*.
HOCUS POCUS, hò'-kûs-pò'-kûs. [from *Ochus* *Bochus*, a magician and demon of the northern mythology.] A juggler. *Turner*. A juggler; a cheat; the words formerly used by conjurers in practising their tricks. *Hudibras*.
To HOCUS*, or **To HOCUS-POCUS***. To cheat. *L'Estrange*.
HOD §, hòd. *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *hoved*, or *heaved*.] A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons. *Tusser*.
HODDY-DODDY*, hòd-dè-dòd'-dè. *n. s.* An awkward, foolish, or ridiculous person. *B. Jonson*.
HODGE-PODGE, hòdjè'-pòdje. *n. s.* [*hochepot*, quasi *hachis en pot*, Fr.] A medley of ingredients boiled together. *Bucon*. A commixture of lands. See **HOTCHPOT**.
HODIERNAL, hò-dè-êr'-nâl. *a.* [*hodiernus*, Lat.] Of to-day.
HO'DMAN, hòd'-mân. 88. *n. s.* A labourer that carries mortar.
HO'DMANDOD, hòd'-mân-dòd. *n. s.* A fish. *Bacon*. A shell-snail.
HOE §, hò. *n. s.* [*houe*, Fr.] An instrument to cut up the earth. *Mortimer*.
To HOE, hò. *v. a.* To cut or dig with a hoe. *Mortimer*.
HO'FUL §, hò'-fûl. *a.* [hòful, Sax.] Careful. *Stapleton*. *Ob. T.*
HO'FULLY*, hò'-fûl-lè. *ad.* Carefully. *Stapleton*.
HOG §, hòg. *n. s.* [*hoch*, Welsh.] The general name of swine. *Shak*. A castrated boar.—*To bring hogs to a fine market*. To fail of one's design. *Spectator*. [In naval language.] A sort of flat scrubbing broom.
To HOG*, hòg. *v. a.* To hog a ship, is to scrape the filth from the ship's bottom, with the kind of broom called a *hog*. To carry on the back. *Grose*. To cut the hair short, like the bristles of a hog.
HO'GCOTE, hòg'-kòt. *n. s.* A house for hogs; a hogsty. *Mortimer*.
HO'GGEREL, hòg'-grîl. 99. *n. s.* A two year old ewe. *Ainsworth*.
HO'GGET*, hòg'-gèt. *n. s.* [*hogetz*, Norm. Fr.] A sheep of two years old. *Skinner*. A hog-coit; a colt of a year old. *Grose*.
HO'GGISH, hòg'-gîsh. *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; selfish. *Sidney*.
HO'GGISHLY, hòg'-gîsh-lè. *ad.* Greedily; selfishly. *Gascoigne*.
HO'GGISHNESS, hòg'-gîsh-nès. *n. s.* Brutality; greediness; selfishness.
HOGH, hò. *n. s.* A hill; rising ground; a cliff. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
HO'GHERD, hòg'-hèrd. *n. s.* [*hog* and *hýnd*, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs. *Brown*.
HO'GO*, hò'-gò. *n. s.* [corrupted from *haut gout*.] High flavour; strong scent. *Griffith*.
HO'GRINGER*, hòg'-rîng-ûr. *n. s.* One whose business it is to fasten rings in the snout of a hog.
HO'GSBEANS, hògz'-bènz.
HO'GSBREAD, hògz'-bréd.
HO'GSFENNEL, hògz'-fèn-nèl. } *n. s.*
HO'GSMUSHROOMS, hògz'-mûsh-ròdmz. }
Plants. Ainsworth.
HO'GSHEAD, hògz'-hèd. *n. s.* [*ogshood*, Dutch.] A measure of liquids, containing sixty-three gallons. *Arbuthnot*. Any large barrel. *Bacon*.
Hog-shed. This word is sometimes pronounced as if written *hog-shed*: if Dr. Johnson's derivation of this word from *hog* and *head* be a true one, this pronunciation is certainly wrong, and arises from the junction of the letters *s* and *h*, in printing, which may be presumed to have occasioned a similar mispronunciation in *household* and *falsehood*, which see. Junius derives this word from the Belgick *ockshood*, *ogshood*, or *hockshoot*. Min-

show, says Skinner, derives it from *oockshood* and *ogshood*; but he himself is of opinion, that it rather comes from the Latin *orca*, a great sea-fish, an enemy to the whale, and the Belgick *hoofd*, as much as to say, *ork's hoof*; that is, *orca caput*, an *ork's head*. *W.*

HOGSHEARING*, hóg'-shèèr-ing. *n. s.* [*hog* and *shear*.] A ludicrous term, denoting much ado about nothing. *Dean Martin*.

HOGSTEER*, hóg'-stèèr. *n. s.* [*hog* and *steer*; *rceop*, Sax.] A wild boar of three years old. *Cockeram*.

HOGSTY, hóg'-stl. *n. s.* The place in which swine are shut to be fed. *Swift*.

HOGWASH, hóg'-wòsh. *n. s.* The draff which is given to swine. *Arbutnot*.

HOLDEN §, hòè'-d'n. 103. *n. s.* [*heyde*, Teut.] An awkward, rude, ill-behaved man. *Milton*. An ill-taught, awkward, country girl. *Swinburne*.

HOLDEN*, hòè'-d'n. *a.* Rustick; inelegant; untaught. *Young*.

TO HOLDEN, hòè'-d'n. *v. n.* To romp indecently. *Swift*.

TO HOISE §, hòèse. } *v. a.* [*hausser*, Fr.] To raise

TO HOIST §, hòist. } up on high. *Shakspeare*.

HOIST*, hòist. *n. s.* *a.* A lift; the act of raising up. *Gayton*.

TO HOIT*, hòit. *v. n.* [*hauta*, Icel.] To leap; to caper. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

HOITY-TOITY*, hòi'-tè-ti'-tè. *a.* [from *To hoit*.] Thoughtless; giddy: used also as an interjection of surprise. *Congreve*.

HOLD, hòld, in the old glossaries, is mentioned in the same sense with *wold*, i. e. a governour, or chief officer; but, in some other places, for love, as *hold-lic*, lovely. *Gibson*.

TO HOLD §, hòld. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. pass. *held*, or *holden*. [*healban*, Sax.] To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch. *Gen. xxi.* To connect. *Exod. xxxvi.* To keep; to retain; to gripe fast. *Spenser*.

To maintain as an opinion. *Rev. ii.* To consider; to regard. *Shak.* To think of; to judge with regard to praise or blame. *Philipp. ii.* To receive and keep in a vessel. *Milton*. To contain; to receive into its capacity: as, a hogshhead holds sixty-three gallons. To keep; not to spill. *Jer. ii.* To keep; to hinder from escape. *Milton*. To keep from spoil; to defend. *Milton*. To keep from loss. *Milton*. To have any station. *Milton*. To possess; to have. *Knolles*. To possess in subordination. *Milton*. To suspend; to refrain. *Bacon*. To stop; to restrain. *Denham*. To fix to any condition. *Shak.* To keep; to save. *Shak.* To confine to a certain state. *2 Esdr. xiii.* To detain; to keep in subjection. *Acts, ii.* To retain; to continue. *Dryden*. To practise with continuance. *Milton*. Not to intermit. *Milton*. To solemnize; to celebrate. *Shak.* To conserve; not to infringe. *Numbers, xxx.* To manage; to handle intellectually. *Bacon*. To maintain. *1 Macc. vi.* To carry on conjunctively. *St. Matt. xii.* To prosecute; to continue. *Abbot*.—*To hold forth.* To offer; to exhibit; to propose. *Temple*. To pretend; to put forward to view. *Cheyne*. To hold in. To restrain. *Hooker*. To hold off. To keep at a distance. *Shak.* To hold on. To continue; to protract; to push forward. *Knolles*. To hold out. To extend; to stretch forth. *Esth. v.* To offer; to propose. *B. Jonson*. To continue to do or suffer. *Shak.* To hold up. To raise aloft. *Locke*. To sustain; to support by influence or contrivance. *Sidney*. To keep from falling; materially. *Boyle*.

TO HOLD, hòld. *v. n.* To stand; to be right; to be without exception. *Hooker*. To continue unbroken, or unsubdued. *Shak.* To last; to endure. *Bacon*. To continue without variation. *Milton*. To refrain. *Dryden*. To stand up for; to adhere. *Wisd. ii.* To be dependent on. *Sidney*. To derive right. *Dryden*. To maintain an opinion. *Locke*.—*To hold forth.* To harangue; to speak in publick. *L'Estrange*. To hold in. To restrain one's self. *Jer. vi.* To continue in luck. *Swift*. To hold off. To keep at a distance, without closing with others.

Decay of Piety. To hold on. To continue; not to be interrupted. *Swift*. To proceed. *L'Estrange*. To hold out. To last; to endure. *Bacon*. Not to yield; not to be subdued. *Knolles*. To hold together. To be joined. *Dryden*. To remain in union. *Locke*. To hold up. To support himself. *Tillotson*. Not to be foul weather. *Hudibras*. To continue the same speed. *Collier*. To hold with. To adhere to; to co-operate with. *Daniel*.

HOLD has the appearance of an interjection; but is the imperative mood. Forbear; stop; be still. *Shakspeare*.

HOLD, hòld. *n. s.* The act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure. *Spenser*. Something to be held; support. *Bacon*. Power of keeping. *Milton*. Catch; power of seizing. *Shak.* Prison; place of custody. *Hooker*. Custody. *Shak.* Power; influence. *Dryden*.—*Hold of a ship.* All that part which lies between the keelson, and the lower deck. [*hol*, Su. Goth.] *Dryden*. A lurking place. A fortified place; a fort. *Spenser*.

HOLDBACK*, hòld'-bák. *n. s.* Let; hinderance. *Hammond*.

HOLDER, hòl'-dâr. 93. *n. s.* One that holds, or gripes any thing in his hand. *Drayton*. One that keeps back, or restrains, with *in*. *Sherwood*. One that supports, with *up*. *Sherwood*. A tenant; one that holds land under another. *Carew*. A possessor of any thing; as, a holder of stock.

HOLDERFORTH, hòl'-dâr-fôrth'. *n. s.* An haranguer; one who speaks in publick. *Hudibras*.

HOLDFAST, hòld'-fâst. *n. s.* Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook. *Bay*. Support; hold. *Mountagu*.

HOLDING, hòld'-ing. *n. s.* Tenure; farm. *Carew*. Hold; influence. *Burke*. The burden or chorus of a song. *Shakspeare*.

HOLDSTER*. See **HOLSTER**.

HOLE §, hòle. *n. s.* [*hol*, Sax.] A cavity, narrow, and long, either perpendicular, or horizontal. *Wilkins*. A perforation; a small interstitial vacuity. *Boyle*. A cave; a hollow place. *Shak.* A cell of an animal. *Addison*. A mean habitation. *Dryden*. Some subterfuge or shift. *Ainsworth*.—*Arm-hole*. The cavity under the shoulder. *Bacon*. To take down a hole. To let fall. *Lilly*.

HOLE*, hòle. *a.* Whole.

TO HOLE*, hòle. *v. n.* To go into a hole. *B. Jonson*.

TO HOLE*, hòle. *v. a.* [*holian*, Sax.] To form a hole; to excavate.

HOLIDAM, hòl'-dâm. *n. s.* See **HALIDOM**. An ancient oath. *Shakspeare*.

HOLIDAY*. See **HOLIDAY**.

HOLILY, hòl'-lè-lè. *ad. Piously*; with sanctity. *Shak.* Inviolably; without breach. *Sidney*.

HOLINESS, hòl'-lè-nès. *n. s.* Sanctity; piety; religious goodness. *Bacon*. The state of being halowed; dedication to religion. The title of the pope. *Addison*.

HOLLA §, hòl'-lò'. *interj.* [*ho-la*, Fr.] A word used in calling to any one at a distance. *Shakspeare*.

TO HOLLA, hòl'-lò'. *v. n.* [This is now vitiously written *hollo*; sometimes *halloo*; but more frequently *hallow*.] To cry out loudly. *Shakspeare*.

HOLLA*, hòl'-lò'. or hòl'-lò'. *n. s.* A shout. [*ahlopan*, Sax.] *Milton*. The word of command to a horse to stop. *Shakspeare*.

HOLLAND, hòl'-lând. 88. *n. s.* Fine linen made in Holland. *Dryden*.

HOLLANDER*, hòl'-lând-âr. *n. s.* A man of Holland. *Shakspeare*.

HOLLANDS*, hòl'-lânds. A kind of cant term for gin; much of that liquor being brought into this country from Holland.

HOLLEN*, hòl'-lèn. *n. s.* [*holegn*, Sax.] The holly

HOLLOW §, hòl'-lò. 327. *a.* [*hol*, Sax.] Excavated; having a void space within; not solid. *Shak.* Light; loose. *Spenser*. Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity. *Shak.* Not faithful; not sound; not what one appears. *Bacon*.

HOLLOW-EYED*, hòl'-lò-lde. *a.* Having the eyes sunk in the head. *Skelton*.

—nô, mōve, nōr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bûll;—ôil;—pôând;—thin, THIS.

HOLLOW-HEARTED, hól/-lò-hàrt-éd. *a.* [hollow and heart.] Dishonest; insincere. *Howell.*

HOLLOW, hól/-lò. *n. s.* Cavity; concavity. *Bacon.* Cavern; den; hole. *Shak. Pit. Addison.* Any opening or vacuity. *Gen. xxii.* Passage; canal. *Addison.*

To HO'LLOW, hól/-lò. *v. a.* To make hollow; to excavate. *Dryden.*

To HO'LLOW, hól/-lò. *v. n.* [ahlopan, Sax.] To shout; to hoot. *Dryden.* See **TO HOLLA.**

HO'LLOWLY, hól/-lò-lè. *ad.* With cavities. Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly. *Shakespeare.*

HO'LLOWNESS, hól/-lò-nès. *n. s.* Cavity; state of being hollow. *Bacon.* Deceit; insincerity; treachery. *South.*

HO'LLOWROOT, hól/-lò-rôdt. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HOL'LY, hól/-lè. *n. s.* [holeÿn, Sax.] A tree. *Miller.*

HOL'LYHOCK, hól/-lè-hók. *n. s.* Rosemallow. *Miller.*

HOL'LYROSE, hól/-lè-rôze. } *n. s.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*

HOL'LYTREE, hól/-lè-trè. } *worth.*

HOLM, hól.m. *n. s.* A river-island; an islet; also hilly: [holm, Sax.] *Vaillant.* The ilex; the evergreen oak. *Spenser.*

HO'LOCAUST, hól/-ò-kâwst. *n. s.* [ὅλος and καίω.] A burnt sacrifice. *Brown.*

HO'LOGRAPH, hól/-ò-gráf. *n. s.* [ὅλος and γράφω.] [In the Scottish law.] A deed written altogether by the grantor's own hand.

HOLP, hól.p. The old preterit and participle passive of help. *Shakespeare.*

HO'LPEN, hól/-p'n. 103. The old preterit and participle passive of help. *St. Luke, i.*

HO'LSTER, hól/-stâr. 98. *n. s.* [heolſter, Sax.] A case for a horseman's pistol. *Butler.*

HOLT, hól.t. *n. s.* [holt, Sax.] A wood; a grove; a forest. *Chaucer.* A hill. *Twisberville.*

HOL'Y, hól/-lè. *a.* [halÿ, Sax.] Good; pious; religious. *Shak.* Hallowed; consecrated to divine use. [halÿa, Sax.] *Dryden.* Pure; immaculate. *South.* Sacred. *Shakespeare.*

HOLY-CROSS DAY*, *n. s.* The fourteenth of September.

HOLY-GHOST, hól/-lè-gôst. *n. s.* [halÿg and ġast, Sax.] The third person of the adorable Trinity. *Locke.*

HOLY-ONE †, hól/-lè-wân. *n. s.* [holy and one.] One of the appellations of the Supreme Being, by way of emphasis: applied also to God the Son. *Isaiah, xliii.* *St. Luke, iv.* One separated to the service of God. *Deut. xxxiii.*

HOLY-ROOD DAY*, *n. s.* The old festival, called also Holy-Cross day; instituted on account of the recovery of a large piece of the cross, by the emperor Heraclius, after it had been taken away, on the plundering of Jerusalem, about the year of Christ, 615; the fourteenth day of September. *Brand.*

HOLY-THURSDAY, hól/-lè-thûrz/-dè. *n. s.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

HOLY-WEEK, hól/-lè-wèék. *n. s.* The week before Easter.

HOLYDAY, hól/-lè-dà. *n. s.* The day of some ecclesiastical festival. *Wheatley.* Anniversary feast. *Knolles.* A day of gayety and joy. *Rowe.* A day of rest from ordinary occupation. *Lord Chesterfield.*

HO'LYDAY*, hól/-lè-dà. *a.* Befitting a holyday; gay; cheerful. *Knight.* Occurring seldom. *Dryden.*

HOMAGE †, hóm/-âje. 90. *n. s.* [homage, Fr.; homagium, low Lat.] Service paid, and fealty professed to a sovereign, or superior lord. *Shak.* Obeisance; respect paid by external action. *Denham.*

To HO'MAGE, hóm/-âje. *v. a.* To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.

HO'MAGEABLE*, hóm/-âje-â-bl. *a.* Subject to homage. *Howell.*

HO'MAGER, hóm/-âm-â-jûr. 98. *n. s.* [hommager, Fr.] One who holds by homage of a superior lord. *Bacon.*

HOME †, hôme. *n. s.* [ham, Sax.] His own house; the private dwelling. *Temple.* His own country. *Shak.* The place of constant residence. *Prior.* Home, united to a substantive, signifies domestic, or of the same country. *Bacon.*

HOME, hôme. *ad.* To one's own habitation. *Locke.* To one's own country. *Gay.* Close to one's own breast or affairs. *Addison.* To the point designed; closely. *Sidney.* United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy. *Dryden.*

HO'MEBORN, hôme/-bôrn. *a.* [home and born.] Native; natural. *Donne.* Domestic; not foreign. *Pope.*

HO'MEBRED, hôme/-bréd. *a.* [home and bred.] Native; natural. *Hammond.* Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated. *Dryden.* Do mestick; not foreign. *Spenser.*

HO'MEFELT, hôme/-fèlt. *a.* [home and felt.] In ward; private. *Milton.*

HO'MEKEEPING*, hôme/-kèèp-ing. *a.* [home and keep.] Staying at home. *Shakespeare.*

HO'MELESS*, hôme/-lès. *a.* Wanting a home.

HO'MELILY, hôme/-lè-lè. *ad.* Rudely; inelegantly

HO'MELINESS, hôme/-lè-nès. *n. s.* Plainness

rudeness; coarseness. *Bp. Hall.*

HO'MELY, hôme/-lè. *a.* [from home.] Plain; home spun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarse

rude. *Sidney.*

HO'MELY, hôme/-lè. *ad.* Plainly; coarsely; rudely. *B. Jonson.*

HO'MELYN, hôme/-fln. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HO'MEMADE, hôme/-mâde. *a.* Made at home. *Locke.*

HO'MER, hól/-mâr. 98. *n. s.* A Hebrew measure of about three pints. *Lev. xxvii.*

HO'MESPEAKING*, hôme/-spèèk-ing. *n. s.* forcible and efficacious speech. *Milton.*

HO'MESPUN, hôme/-spûn. *a.* Spun, or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers. *Swift.*

Not made in foreign countries. *Addison.* Plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant. *Sundays.*

HO'MESPUN, hôme/-spûn. *n. s.* A coarse, inelegant, rude, untaught, rustic man. *Shak. Ob. J.*

HO'MESTALL, hôme/-stâl. } 406. *n. s.* [ham and

HO'MESTEAD, hôme/-stèd. } rtebe, Sax.] The

place of the house; including sometimes a small

portion of land adjoining. *Bp. Hall.*

HO'MEWARD, hôme/-wârd. 88. } *ad.* [ham and

HO'MEWARD, hôme/-wârdz. } peapb, Sax.]

Towards home; towards the native place. *Sidney.*

HO'MICIDE †, hóm/-è-sîde. *n. s.* [homicidium, Lat.]

Murder; manquelling. *Hooker.* Destruction. *Dryden.*

[homicida, Lat.] A murderer; a manslayer. *Shakespeare.*

HOMICIDAL, hóm/-è-sî/-dâl. *a.* Murderous; bloody. *Pope.*

HOMILETICAL, hóm/-è-lèl/-îk-âl. *a.* [δμιλιτικὸς.]

Social; conversable. *Atterbury.*

HO'MILIST*, hóm/-è-list. *n. s.* One who preaches

to a congregation. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

HO'MILY †, hóm/-è-lè. *n. s.* [homilia.] A discourse

read to a congregation. *Hooker.*

HOMOEOMERIA †, hóm/-ò-mè/-rè-â. *n. s.* A likeness of parts.

† This was the name given to the system of the ancient Greek philosopher, Anaxagoras; who supposed that the elements were full of small particles of blood, bones, leaves, &c., from which the growth of plants and animals was derived. *W.*

HOMOGE'NEAL †, hóm/-mò-jè/-nè-âl. } *a.* [ὁμογε-

HOMOGE'NEOUS †, hóm/-mò-jè/-nè-ûs. } νης.] Having the same nature or principles; suitable to each other. *Bacon.*

† For the true pronunciation of the g in these words, see **HETEROGENEOUS.** *W.*

HOMOGE'NEALNESS, hóm/-mò-jè/-nè-âl-nès. }

HOMOGENEITY, hóm/-mò-jè/-nè-è-tè. }

HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS, hóm/-mò-jè/-nè-ûs-nès. }

n. s. Participation of the same principles or nature; similitude of kind. *Arbuthnot.*

HO'MOGENY, hò-môd'-jè-nê. 518. *n. s.* [homoγenia.] Joint nature. *Bacon.*

HOMOLOGOUS, hò-môl'-ô-gûs. *a.* [homologos.] Having the same manner or proportions. *Bp. Berkeley.*

HOMONYMOUS, hò-môn'-ê-mûs. *a.* [homonymos.] Denominating different things; equivocal. *Watts.*

HOMONYMY, hò-môn'-ê-mê. 518. *n. s.* Equivocation; ambiguity. *Shelford.*

HOMOTONOUS, hò-môt'-tò-nûs. 518. *a.* [homotvos.] Equable: said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension. *Quincy.*

HONE ô, hòne. *n. s.* [hæn, Sax.] A whetstone. *Tusser.*

To HONE, hòne. *v. a.* [hôngian, Sax.] To pine; to long for any thing. *Burton.*

HONEST ô, ôn'-nêst. 394. *a.* [honestus, Lat.] Upright; true; sincere. *Shak.* Chaste. *Shak.* Just; righteous; giving to every man his due. *Tate.* Creditable; honourable. *Chaucer.* Well-looking; jolly; open. *Dryden.*—*Honest fellow.* A jovial companion. *Tatler.*

To HONEST*, ôn'-nêst. *v. a.* [honesto, Lat.] To adorn; to grace; to credit. *Abp. Sandys.*

To HONESTATE*, ôn'-nêst-âte. *v. a.* To honour. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

HONESTATION*, ôn'-nêst-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* Adornment; grace. *W. Mountagu.*

HONESTLY, ôn'-nêst-lê. *ad.* Uprightly; justly. *B. Jonson.* With chastity; modestly.

HONESTY, ôn'-nêst-tê. *n. s.* [honestas, Lat.] Justice; truth; virtue; purity. *Shakespeare.* Honour; credit. *Ascham.* Frankness; liberality. *Shak.*

HONEY ô, hûn'-nê. 165. *n. s.* [huniw, Sax.] A thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water, and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant smell; the elaborate produce of bees. *Hill.* Sweetness; lusciousness. *Shak.* Sweet; sweetness; a name of tenderness. *Shakespeare.*

To HONEY, hûn'-nê. *v. n.* To talk fondly. *Shak.*

HONEY-BAG, hûn'-nê-bâg. *n. s.* The stomach of the bee. *Grew.*

HONEY-COMB, hûn'-nê-hômê. *n. s.* The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey. *Dryden.*

HONEY-COMBED, hûn'-nê-kôm-d. *a.* Flawed with little cavities. *Wiseman.*

HONEY-DEW, hûn'-nê-dû. *n. s.* Sweet dew. *Mortimer.*

HONEY-FLOWER, hûn'-nê-flôû-ûr. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

HONEY-GNAT, hûn'-nê-nât. *n. s.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*

HONEY-HARVEST*, hûn'-nê-hâr'-vêst. *n. s.* Honey collected. *Dryden.*

HONEY-MOON, hûn'-nê-môdn. *n. s.* The first month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure. *Addison.*

HONEY-MONTH*, hûn'-nê-mûnth. *n. s.* The honey-moon. *Tatler.*

HONEY-MOUTHED*, hûn'-nê-môûth-d. *a.* Flattering; rising honoured things. *Shakespeare.*

HONEY-STALK*, hûn'-nê-stâwk. *n. s.* Clover-flower. *Johnson.*

HONEY-SUCKLE, hûn'-nê-sûk-kl. *n. s.* Woodbine; the plant. *Miller.* The flower or blossom of the woodbine. *Shakespeare.*

HONEY-SWEET*, hûn'-nê-swêêt. *a.* Sweet as honey. *Chaucer.*

HONEY-TONGUED*, hûn'-nê-tûng-d. *a.* Using soft speech. *Shakespeare.*

HONEY-WORT, hûn'-nê-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant.

HONEYLESS, hûn'-nê-lês. *a.* Being without honey. *Shakespeare.*

HONIED, hûn'-nêd. 283. *a.* Covered with honey. *Milton.* Sweet; luscious. *Shakespeare.*

HONIEDNESS*, hûn'-nêd-nês. *n. s.* Sweetness; allurement. *Cotgrave.*

HONORARY, ôn'-nûr-âr-rê. 557. *a.* [honorarius, Lat.] Done in honour; made in honour. *Addison.* Conferring honour without gain. *Addison.*

HO'NOUR ô, ôn'-nûr. 394. *n. s.* [honor, old Fr. and

Lat.] Dignity; high rank. *Numb. xxii.* Reputation; fame. *Bacon.* The title of a man of rank. *Shak.* Subject of praise. *Shak.* Nobleness of mind; magnanimity. *Rogers.* Reverence; due veneration. *Rogers.* Chastity. *Shak.* Dignity of mien. *Milton.* Glory; boast. *Burnet.* Publick mark of respect. *Dryden.* Privileges of rank or birth. *Watton.* Civilities paid. *Pope.* Ornament; decoration. *Dryden.* Seignior; lordship. *Lord Clarendon.*—*Honour, or on my honour,* is a form of protestation used by the lords in judicial decisions.

To HO'NOUR, ôn'-nûr. 314. *v. a.* [honorô, Lat.] To reverence; to regard with veneration. *Esther, xvi.* To dignify; to raise to greatness. *Shakespeare* To glorify. *Ex. xiv.*

HO'NOURABLE, ôn'-nûr-â-bl. *a.* Illustrious; noble. *Isaiah, xxiii.* Great; magnanimous; generous. *Shak.* Conferring honour. *Shak.* Accompanied with tokens of honour. *Spenser.* Not to be disgraced. *Shak.* Free from taint; free from reproach. *1 Macc. xiv.* Honest; without intention of deceit. *Hayward.* Equitable.

HO'NOURABLENESS, ôn'-nûr-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Eminence; magnificence; generosity. *Bp. Hall.*

HO'NOURABLY, ôn'-nûr-â-blê. *ad.* With tokens of honour. *Shak.* Magnanimously; generously. *Bacon.* Reputably; with exemption from reproach. *Dryden.*

HO'NOURER, ôn'-nûr-rûr. 98. *n. s.* One that honours; one that regards with veneration. *Pope.*

HO'NOURLESS*, ôn'-nûr-lês. *a.* Without honour; not honoured. *Warburton.*

HOOD ô, hûd. 307. *n. s.* [hab, Sax. heit, Germ. heid, Dutch.] Quality; character; condition: as, knight-hood; childhood; fatherhood. Sometimes it is written after the Dutch, as maidenhead. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, brotherhood, a confraternity.

HOOD, hûd. *n. s.* [hob, Sax.] The upper covering of a woman's head. *Isaiah, iii.* Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it. *Watton.* A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree. *Constit. and Canons Eccl.*

To HOOD, hûd. *v. a.* To dress in a hood. *Brevint.* To disguise; as in a hood. *Mir. for Mag.* To blind, as with a hood. *Shak.* To cover. *Dryden.* To put the covering on the head of a hawk. *Fanshawe.*

HO'ODMAN Blind, hûd'-mân-blind. *n. s.* A play, in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name; blindman's buff. *Shakespeare.*

To HO'ODWINK, hûd'-wink. *v. a.* [hood and wink.] To blind with something bound over the eyes. *Sidney.* To cover; to hide. *Shak.* To deceive; to impose upon. *Sidney.*

HOOF ô, hôf. 306. *n. s.* [hor, Sax.] The hard, horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals. *Ezek. xxvi.*

HOOF-BOUND, hôf'-bôûnd. *a.* A pain in the fore-feet of a horse, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. *Farrier's Dict.*

To HOOF*, hôf. *v. n.* To walk; to move by leisurely steps: applied to cattle. *W. Scott.*

HO'OFED, hôf'-êd. *a.* Furnished with hoofs. *Grew.*

HOOK ô, hôk. 306. [hûk, Perry and Jones.] *n. s.* [hoce, hoo, Sax.] Any thing bent so as to catch hold. *Knolles.* The curved wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced. *Spenser.* A snare; a trap. *Shak.* An iron to seize the meat in the caldron. *Spenser.* A sickle to reap corn. *Mortimer.* Any instrument to cut or lop with. *Pope.* The part of the hinge fixed to the post. *Cleaveland.*

Hook. [In husbandry.] A field sown two years running. *Ainsworth.*—*Hook or crook.* One way or other; by any expedient. *Hook* is the same as *crook*, and the original meaning was, either in one form or the other. *Abp. Crammer.* *Milton.*

To HOOK, hôk. *v. a.* To catch with a hook. *Addison.* To entrap; to ensnare. To draw as with

—nô, môle, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ðîl;—pôund;—thin, this.

a hook. *Shak.* To fasten as with a hook. To draw by force or artifice. *Norris.*

TO HOOK, hòk, v. n. To bend; to have a curvature. *Sir T. Herbert.*

HOO'KED, hòk'-èd. 366. a. Bent; curved. *Brown.* Furnished with hooks. *Milton.*

HO'OKEDNESS, hòk'-èd-nés. n. s. State of being bent like a hook.

HO'OKER*, hòk'-âr. n. s. That which catches as with a hook. A vessel built like a pink, but rigged and masted like a hoy. *Chambers.*

HOOKNOSED, hòk-nòz'd. a. Having the nose aquiline, rising in the middle. *Shakespeare.*

HO'OKY*, hòk'-è. a. Full of hooks. *Huloet.* Pertaining to a hook. *Huloet.*

HOOP, hòp. 306. [hòp, *Perry.*] n. s. [hoep, Dutch.] Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels. *Shak.* The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale. *Swift.* Any thing circular. *Addison.*

TO HOOP, hòp, v. a. To bind or enclose with hoops. *Shak.* To encircle; to clasp; to surround. *Shakespeare.*

TO HOOP, hòp, v. n. [from *wopgan* or *wopyan*, Goth. or *houper*, Fr.] To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit. *Chaucer.* See TO WHOOP.

TO HOOP, hòp, v. a. To drive with a shout. *Shak.* To call by a shout.

HOOP*, hòp. n. s. A shout. *Bp. Parker.* A measure, containing a peck, or a quarter of a strike. *Grose.* The bird called *hoopoo*. *Ray.*

HO'OPER, hòp'-âr. 98. n. s. A cooper; one that hoops tubs. *Martin.*

HOOPING-COUGH, hòp-pîng-kòf. n. s. [from *hoop*, to shout.] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise.

HO'OPOO*, hòp'-pò. n. s. [*upupa*, Lat.] A bird, called also the *hoop*, of the class of *picce*. *Ray.*

TO HOOT, hòt, 306. v. n. [*huet*, Welsh.] To shout in contempt. *Sidney.* To cry as an owl. *Shak.*

To shout in mirth, in good spirits. *Dryden.*

TO HOOT, hòt, v. a. To drive with noise and shouts. *Shakespeare.*

HOOT, hòt. n. s. Clamour; shout; noise. *Glanville.*

HOOTING*, hòt'-îng. n. s. A shout. *Cotgrave.*

TO HOP, hòp, v. n. [hoppa, Sax.] To dance: the primary sense. *Chaucer.* To jump; to skip lightly. *Shak.* To leap on one leg. *Abbott.* To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble than the other; to limp. *Dryden.* To move; to play. *Spenser.*

TO HOP, hòp, v. a. To impregnate with hops. *Mortimer.*

HOP, hòp. n. s. A dance. A jump; a light leap. A jump on one leg. *Addison.*

HPO, hòp. n. s. [hop, Dutch.] A plant. *Miller.*

HOP-BIND*, hòp'-bînd. n. s. [hop and bind.] The stem of the hop. *Blackstone.*

HOP-GARDEN*, hòp'-gâr-d'n. n. s. A ground planted with hops.

HOP-OAST*, hòp'-òste. n. s. [hop and probably *ustus*, Lat.] In Kent, a kiln for drying hops.

HOP-PICKER*, hòp'-pîk'-âr. n. s. [hop and pick.] A person who carefully gathers the ripe hops. *Brand.*

HOP-POLE, hòp'-pòle. n. s. The pole which supports the hop.

HOP-YARD*, hòp'-yârd. n. s. [hop and yard.] Ground in which hops are planted. *B. Jonson.*

HOPE, hòpe. n. s. [hopa, Sax.] Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure. *Locke.* Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person. 2 *Macc.* vii. That which gives hope. *Shakespeare.*

HOPE, hòpe. n. s. Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains. *Ainsworth.*

TO HOPE, hòpe, v. n. To live in expectation of some good. *Bp. Taylor.* To place confidence in another. *Psaln* xxxi.

TO HOPE, hòpe, v. a. To expect with desire. *Heb.* xi.

HOPEFUL, hòpe'-fûl. a. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to obtain suc-

cess. *Bacon.* Full of hope; full of expectation of success. *Hooker.*

HOPEFULLY, hòpe'-fûl-è. ad. In such a manner as to raise hope. *Wotton.* With hope; without despair. *Glanville.*

HOPEFULNESS, hòpe'-fûl-nés. n. s. Promise of good; likelihood to succeed. *Wotton.*

HOPELESS, hòpe'-lès. a. Wanting hope; being without pleasing expectation; despairing. *Hooker.*

Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing. *Shakespeare.*

HOPELESSLY*, hòpe'-lès-lè. ad. Without hope. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

HO'PER, hò'-pûr. 98. n. s. One that has pleasing expectations. *Swift.*

HO'PINGLY, hò'-pîng-lè. ad. With hope; with expectation of good. *Hammond.*

HO'PPER, hòp'-pûr. 98. n. s. [hoppene, Sax.] One who hops or jumps on one leg. *Tyrwhitt.*

HO'PPER, hòp'-pûr. n. s. [so called because it is always hopping, or in agitation.] The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground. *Grew.* A basket for carrying seed. *Ainsworth.*

HO'PPERS, hòp'-pûrz. n. s. [commonly called *Scotch hoppers*.] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HO'PPING*, hòp'-pîng. n. s. A dance; a meeting of persons intending to dance. *Brand.*

HO'PSCOTCH*, hòp'-skòtsh. n. s. A game. See HOPPERS.

HO'RAL, hò' râl. a. [*hora*, Lat.] Relating to the hour. *Prior.*

HO'RALLY*, hò'-râl-lè. ad. Hourly. *Cockeram.*

HO'RARY, hò'-rà-rè. a. [*horarius*, Lat.] Relating to an hour. *Hudibras.* Continuing for an hour. *Brown.*

HORDE, hòrde. n. s. [a Tartarian term.] A clan: a migratory crew of people. *Purchas.*

HORE*, or HOORE*, hòôr, or hòre. n. s. [hop, Sax.] Our old and proper word for *whore*.

HORIZON, hò-rî-zôn. 503. n. s. [*ὁρίζων*.] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is distinguished into sensible and real: the sensible *horizon* is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere. *Bacon.*

✠ This word was, till of late years, universally pronounced, in prose, with the accent on the first syllable and *Shakespeare*, says Dr. Johnson, has improperly placed it so in verse:

—“When the morning sun shall raise his car
“Above the borders of this *horizon*,
“We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates.”

With respect to the propriety of this pronunciation, it may be observed, that there is scarcely any thing more agreeable to the genuine analogy of English orthoëpy, than placing the accent on the first syllable of a trisyllable, when the middle syllable does not end with a consonant, 503. But another rule almost as constantly counteracts this analogy: when the word is perfectly Latin or Greek, and the accent is on the penultimate, then we generally follow the accentuation of those languages. Poets have so universally placed the accent on the second syllable of this word, and this pronunciation has so classical an air, as to render the other accentuation vulgar. *W.*

HORIZONTAL, hòr-è-zôn'-tâl. a. Near the horizon. *Milton.* Parallel to the horizon; on a level. *Brown.*

HORIZONTALLY, hòr-è-zôn'-tâl-è. ad. In a direction parallel to the horizon. *Brown.*

HORN, hòrn. n. s. [*haurn*, Goth. *horn*, Sax.] The hard bodies which grow on the heads of some gaminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons. *Bacon.* An instrument of wind music, first made of horns, afterwards of metal. *Spenser.*

The extremity of the waxing or waning moon. *Dryden.* The feelers of a snail. *Shak.* A drinking cup made of or shaped like a horn. *Mason.* A winding stream. *Dryden.* Antler of a cuckold. *Shak.*—*Horn mad.* Perhaps mad as a cuckold. *Shakespeare.*

To HORN*, hõrn. v. a. To cornute; to bestow horns upon. *B. Jonson.*

HORNBEAK, hõrn-bèek. } n. s. A kind of fish.
HORNFIN, hõrn-fîsh. } *Ainsworth.*

HORNBEAM, hõrn-bème. n. s. [*horn and boem*, Dutch.] A tree that has leaves like the elm or beech tree: the timber very tough and inflexible. *Miller.*

HORNBLOWER*, hõrn-blò-ûr. n. s. One who blows a horn.

HORNBOOK, hõrn-bòók. n. s. The first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled. *Locke.*

HORNED, hõr-néd. a. Furnished with horns. *Spenser.* Shaped like a horn or crescent. *Milton.*

HORNEDNESS*, hõr-néd-nès. n. s. Appearance resembling a horn. *Brand.*

HORNER, hõr-nûr. 98. n. s. One that works in horn, and sells horns. *Grew.* A winder of a horn. *Sherwood.*

HORNET, hõr-nét. 99. n. s. [*hýpnette*, Sax.] A very large, strong, stinging fly, which makes its nest in hollow trees. *Derham.*

HORNFOOT, hõrn-fût. a. [*horn and foot*.] Hoofed. *Hokevill.*

HORNING*, hõrn-îng. n. s. Appearance of the moon increasing. *Gregory.*

To HORNIFY*, hõr-nî-fî. v. a. To bestow horns upon. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

HORNISH*, hõrn-îsh. a. Somewhat resembling horn; hard. *Sir M. Sandys.*

HORNLESS*, hõrn-lès. a. [*hörnleas*, Sax.] Having no horns. *Transl. of Boccacini.*

HORNOWL, hõrn-ôûl. n. s. A kind of owl. *Ainsworth.*

HORNPIPE, hõrn-plpe. n. s. [*horn and pipe*.] A kind of dance, supposed to have been adopted from the dances performed to a Welsh instrument called the *più-corn*, i. e. the *horn-pipe*. *Spenser.* A wind instrument; a kind of pipe. *Tatler.*

HORNSHAVINGS*, hõrn-shà-vîngz. n. s. pl. [*horn and shave*.] The scrapings or raspings of the horns of deer. *B. Jonson.*

HORN SPOON*, hõrn-spòôn. n. s. A spoon made of horn. *B. Jonson.*

HORNSTONE, hõrn-stòne. n. s. A kind of blue stone. *Ainsworth.*

HORNWORK, hõrn-wûrk. n. s. [*hýrn*, Sax.] A kind of angular fortification. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

HORNY, hõr-nè. a. Made of horn. Resembling horn. *Milton.* Hard as horn; callous. *Dryden.* Consisting of horns. *Gay.*

HOROGRAPHY, hò-ròg'-grà-fè. 518. n. s. [*ὥρα and γράφω*.] An account of the hours.

HOROLOGE, hõr-ò-lòjè. } n. s. [*horologium*,
HOROLOGY, hò-ròl-ò-jè. 518. } Lat.] Any instrument that tells the hour; as, a clock; a watch. *Shakespeare.*

HOROLOGIOGRAPHY*, hò-ròl-ò-jè-òg'-rà-fè. n. s. [*ὥρολογιον and γράφω*.] An account of instruments that tell the hours; also, the art of constructing dials.

HOROLOGIOGRAPHICK*, hò-ròl-ò-jè-ò-gràf-îk. a. Pertaining to the art of dialling. *Chambers.*

HOROMETRY, hò-ròm'-è-trè. 518. n. s. [*ὥρα and μέτρον*.] The art of measuring hours. *Brown.*

HOROSCOPE, hõr-rò-skòpe. n. s. [*ὥροσκοπος*.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth. *Drummond.*

HORRENT, hõr-rènt. a. [*horrens*, Lat.] Pointed outwards; bristled with points. *Milton.*

HORRIBLE, hõr-rè-bl. 160. a. [*horribilis*, Lat.] Dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous. *Bacon.*

☞ This word is often pronounced so as to confound the i with u, as if written *horrible*; but this must be avoided as coarse and vulgar. *W.*

HORRIBLENESS, hõr-rè-bl-nès. n. s. Dreadfulness; hideousness; terribleness; fearfulness. *Abp. Cranmer.*

HORRIBLY, hõr-rè-blè. ad. Dreadfully; hideously. *Milton.* To a dreadful degree. *Locke.*

HORRID, hõr-rîd. a. [*horridus*, Lat.] Hideous; dreadful; shocking. *Shak.* Shocking; offensive unpleasant. *Pope.* Rough; rugged. *Dryden.* Gloomy. *Milton.*

HORRIDLY*, hõr-rîd-lè. ad. Terrifically; shockingly. *Shakespeare.*

HORRIDNESS, hõr-rîd-nès. n. s. Hideousness; enormity. *Hammond.*

HORRIFICK, hõr-rîf-îk. 509. a. [*horrificus*, Lat.] Causing horror. *Thomson.*

HORRIFONOUS, hõr-rîs'-sò-nûs. a. [*horrisonus*, Lat.] Sounding dreadfully. *Dict.*

HORROR, hõr-rûr. 314. n. s. [*horror*, Lat.] Terror mixed with detestation. *Milton.* Dreadful thoughts. *Shak.* Gloom; dreariness. *Milton.* A sense of shuddering or shrinking. *Bacon.*

HORSE, hõrse. n. s. [*hoppr*, Sax.] A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught, and carriage. *Locke.* A constellation. *Crech.*—To take horse To set out to ride. *Addison.*—It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination, for horses, horsemen, or cavalry. *Bacon.* Something on which any thing is supported: as, a horse to dry linen on. A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment.—As fine as a horse. A phrase applied to a person tawdrily dressed. *Gent. Mag.* (1754.)—Joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse; as, a horse-face, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To HORSE, hõrse. v. a. To mount upon a horse. *Sidney.* To carry on the back. *Bulter.* To ride any thing. *Shak.* To cover a mare. *Mortimer.* To HORSE*, hõrse. v. n. To get on horseback. *Shelton.*

HORSEBACK, hõrs-bàk. n. s. [*horse and back*.] Riding posture; the state of being on a horse. *Shakespeare.*

HORSEBEAN, hõrs-bène. n. s. A small bean usually given to horses. *Mortimer.*

HORSEBLOCK, hõrs-blòk. n. s. A block on which they climb to a horse.

HORSEBOAT, hõrs-bòte. n. s. A boat used in ferrying horses.

HORSEBOY, hõrs-bòè. n. s. A boy employed in dressing horses; a stableboy. *Knolles.*

HORSEBREAKER, hõrs-brà-kûr. n. s. [*horse and break*.] One whose employment it is to tame horses to the saddle. *Crech.*

HORSECHESNUT, hõrs-tshè-nûit. n. s. A tree. *Miller.*

HORSECOURSER, hõrs-kòr-sûr. n. s. [*horse and courser*.] One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race. A dealer in horses. *Wiseman.*

HORSECRAB, hõrs-kràb. n. s. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HORSECUCUMBER, hõrs-kòû-kûm-bûr. [See CUCUMBER.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

HORSE DRENCH*, hõrs-drèns. n. s. Physick for a horse. *Shakespeare.*

HORSEDUNG, hõrs-dûng. n. s. [*horse and dung*.] The excrements of horses. *Peacham.*

HORSEMMET, hõrs-èm-mèt. n. s. [*horse and enmet*.] Ant of a large kind.

HORSEFACE, hõrs-fàse. n. s. A face of which the features are large and indelicate.

HORSEFLESH, hõrs-fîesh. n. s. The flesh of horses. *Bacon.*

HORSEFLY, hõrs-flî. n. s. A fly that stings horses.

HORSEFOOT, hõrs-fûit. n. s. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HORSEGUARDS*, hõrse-gyàrds. n. s. pl. [*horse and guard*.] Regiments of horse of the King's Guard; as the Life-Guards were formerly called, and as now the Oxford Blues are.

HORSEHAIR, hõrs-hàre. n. s. The hair of horses. *Dryden.*

HORSEHEEL, hõrs-hèèl. n. s. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HORSEKEEPER*, hõrs-kèèp-ûr. n. s. One employed to take care of horses. *Burton.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

HORSEKNAVE*, hòrs'-nàve. *n. s.* [*horse and knave, a servant*.] A groom. *Gower.*
HORSELAUGH, hòrs'-láf. *n. s.* A loud, violent, rude laugh. *Pope.*
HORSELEECH, hòrs'-lèetsh. *n. s.* A great leech that bites horses. *Prov. xxx.* A farrier. *Ainsworth.*
HORSELITTER, hòrs'-lît-târ. *n. s.* [*horse and litter*.] A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person carried lies along. 2 *Macc. ix.*
HORSELOAD*, hòrs'-lòde. *n. s.* [*horse and load*.] As much as a horse can carry. *Milton.*
HORSELY*, hòrs'-lè. *a.* Applied to a horse, as *manly* is to a man. *Chaucer.*
HORSEMAN, hòrs'-mân. 88. *n. s.* One skilled in riding. *Dryden.* One that serves in wars on horseback. *Hayward.* A rider; a man on horseback. *Addison.*
HORSEMANSHIP, hòrs'-mân-shîp. *n. s.* The art of riding; the art of managing a horse. *Shak.*
HORSE MARTEN, hòrs'-mâr-tên. *n. s.* A kind of large bee. *Ainsworth.*
HORSEMATCH, hòrs'-mâtsh. *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
HORSEMEAT, hòrs'-mète. *n. s.* [*horse and meat*.] Provender. *Bacon.*
HORSEMILL*, hòrs'-mill. *n. s.* A mill turned by a horse. *Barret.*
HORSE MILLINER*, hòrs'-mîl'-lîn-ûr. *n. s.* [*horse and milliner*.] One who supplies ribands, or other decorations, for horses. *Pegge.*
HORSE MINT, hòrs'-mînt. *n. s.* A large, coarse mint.
HORSE MUSCLE, hòrs'-mûs-sl. 405. *n. s.* A large muscle. *Bacon.*
HORSEPLAY, hòrs'-plâ. *n. s.* Coarse, rough play. *Dryden.*
HORSE POND, hòrs'-pônd. *n. s.* A pond for horses.
HORSE RACE, hòrs'-ràse. *n. s.* [*horse and race*.] A match of horses in running. *Bacon.*
HORSE RADISH, hòrs'-râd-îsh. *n. s.* A root acrid and biting. A species of *scorvigrass*. *Mortimer.*
HORSESHOE, hòrs'-shôd. *n. s.* [*horse and shoe*.] A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses. *Shak.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
HORSESHOE HEAD*, hòrs'-shôd-hêd. *n. s.* A disease in infants, in which the sutures of the skull are too open; the opposite to *headmouldshot*.
HORSESTEALER, hòrs'-stè-lâr. *n. s.* A thief who steals horses. *Shakespeare.*
HORSETAIL, hòrs'-tâle. *n. s.* A plant.
HORSETONGUE, hòrs'-tûng. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
HORSEWAY, hòrs'-wâ. *n. s.* A broad way by which horses may travel. *Shakespeare.*
HORSEWHIP*, hòrs'-hwîp. *n. s.* A whip to strike a horse with. *Graves.*
To HORSEWHIP*, hòrs'-hwîp. *v. a.* To strike or lash with a horsewhip.
HORTATION, hòr'-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*hortatio*, Lat.] The act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to something.
HORTATIVE, hòr'-tâ-tîv. *n. s.* [*hortor*, Lat.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates. *Bacon.*
HORTATIVE*, hòr'-tâ-tîv. *a.* Encouraging; hortatory. *Bullockar.*
HORTATORY, hòr'-tâ-tîv-ê. 512. [See **DOMESTICK**.] *a.* Encouraging; animating; advising to any thing. *Udall.*
HORTENSIAL*, hòr'-tên'-shâl. *a.* [*hortensis*, Lat.] Fit for a garden. *Evelyn.*
HORTICULTURAL*, hòr'-tè-kûl'-tshû-râl. *a.* Relating to the cultivation of gardens.
HORTICULTURE, hòr'-tè-kûl'-tshûre. *n. s.* [*hortus and cultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating gardens. *Evelyn.*
HORTICULTURIST*, hòr'-tè-kûl'-tshû-rîst. *n. s.* One who is skilful in the art of cultivating gardens.
HORTULAN, hòr'-tshû-lân. 461. *a.* Belonging to a garden. *Evelyn.*
HORTUS SICCUS*, hòr'-tûs-sîk'-kûs. *n. s.* [Lat.]

Literally, a dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved. *Johnson.*
HORTYARD*, hòr'-tè-yârd. *n. s.* [*ortus*, Sax.] A garden of fruit-trees; an orchard. *Sandys.*
HOSA'NNA, hò-zân'-nâ. 92. *n. s.* [*hosanna*.] A form of acclamation; an exclamation of praise to God. *Milton.*
HOSE, hòze. *n. s.* plural, *hosen*. [*hop*, *hōra*, Sax.] Breeches. *Shak.* Stockings; covering for the legs. *Shakespeare.*
HOSIER, hò'-zhûr 283. *n. s.* One who sells stockings. *Swift.*
HOSPITABLE, hòs'-pè-tâ-bl. *a.* [*hospitalis*, Lat.] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers. *Shakespeare.*
HOSPITABLENESS*, hòs'-pè-tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Disposition to entertain strangers; kindness to strangers. *Bp. Hall.*
HOSPITABLY, hòs'-pè-tâ-blè. *ad.* With kindness to strangers. *Prior.*
HOSPITAGE*, hòs'-pè-tâje. *n. s.* [*hospitium*, Lat.] Hospitality. *Spenser.*
HOSPITAL, hòs'-pè-tâl. 394. [*hòs'-pè-tâl*, *Perry*.] *n. s.* [*hospitalis*, Lat.] A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor. *Watton.* A place for shelter or entertainment. *Spenser.*
HOSPITAL*, hòs'-pè-tâl. *a.* Kind to strangers; hospitable. *Howell. Ob. T.*
HOSPITALITY, hòs'-pè-tâl'-tè. *n. s.* The practice of entertaining strangers. *Hooker.*
HOSPITALIER, hòs'-pît-âl-lîr. *n. s.* [*hospitalier*, Fr.] One of a religious community, whose office it was to relieve the poor, &c. *Chaucer.* A knight of a religious order; usually spoken of the knights of Malta. *Fuller.*
To HOSPITATE, hòs'-pè-tâte. *v. n.* [*hospitor*, Lat.] To reside under the roof of another. *Greuv.*
To HOSPITATE*, hòs'-pè-tâte. *v. a.* To lodge a person. *Cockeram.*
HOST, hòst. *n. s.* [*hoste*, Fr. *hospes*, Lat.] One who gives entertainment to another. *Sidney.* The landlord of an inn. *Shak.* [*hostis*, Lat.] An army; numbers assembled for war. *Shak.* Any great number. *Shak.* [*hostia*, Lat.] The sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church; the consecrated wafer. *South.* A cough. See **HAUST**.
To HOST, hòst. *v. n.* To take up entertainment. *Shak.* To encounter in battle. *Milton.* To re-view a body of men; to muster.
To HOST*, hòst. *v. a.* To give entertainment to another. *Spenser.*
HOSTAGE, hòs'-tâje. 90. *n. s.* [*ostage*, Fr.] One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions. *Bacon.*
HOSTEL, hò-tèl'. } *n. s.* [*hostel*, *hostellerie*,
HOSTELRY, hò-tèl'-rè. } Fr.] An inn. *Chaucer.*
HOSTELER*. See **HOSTLER**.
HOSTESS, hòst'-ès. *n. s.* [*hostesse*, Fr.] A female host; a woman that gives entertainment. *Shak.* A woman that keeps a house of publick entertainment. *Temple.*
HOSTESS-SHIP, hòst'-ès-shîp. *n. s.* The character of a hostess. *Shakespeare.*
HOSTIE*, hòs-tè. *n. s.* [*hostia*, Lat.] The consecrated wafer. *Burnet.*
HOSTILE, hòs'-tîl. 140. *a.* [*hostilis*, Lat.] Adverse, opposite; suitable to an enemy. *Shakespeare.*
HOSTILELY, hòs'-tîl-lè. *ad.* In an adverse manner.
HOSTILITY, hòs-tîl'-tè. *n. s.* [*hostilité*, Fr.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war. *Shakespeare.*
To HOSTILIZE*, hòs'-tè-lîze. *v. a.* To make an enemy; to render adverse. *Seward.*
HOSTING*, hòst'-îng. *n. s.* An assemblage of armed men; a muster. *Spenser.*
HOSTLESS*, hòst'-lès. *a.* [*host and less*.] Inhospitable. *Spenser.*
HOSTLER, hòs'-lîr. 394, 472. *n. s.* [*hosteller*, from *hostel*.] One who has the care of horses at an inn. *Spenser.*

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, plu;—

HO/STLERY*, hôt-tl-rè. *n. s.* Another word for *hostelry*.
HOSTRY. *n. s.* [*hoste*, Fr.] A lodging-house.
Howell. A place where the horses of guests are kept. *Dryden*.
HOT ô, hôt. *a.* [hæt, hæc, Sax.] Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery. *Bacon.* Lustful; lewd. *Shak.* Violent; furious; dangerous. *Bacon.* Ardent; vehement; precipitate. *Shak.* Eager; keen in desire. *Locke.* It is applied likewise to the desire; as, a *hot* pursuit. *Dryden.* Piquant; acrid; as, *hot* as mustard.
HOT*, **HOTE***, **HOTEN***. *pret.* of the old verb *hight*, both active and passive. Named. *Spenser.* Was named or called. *Gower*.
HO/TBED, hôt-béd. *n. s.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung. *Bacon*.
HOTBRAINED, hôt-brând. 359. *a.* [*hot* and *brain*.] Violent; vehement; furious. *Dryden*.
HO/TCHPOT, hôtsh'-pôt. } *n. s.* [*haché* en
HO/TCHPOTCH, hôtsh'-pôtsh. } *pöche*, Fr.]
A mingled hash; a mixture. *Camden.* [*hotchpot*, old Fr.] A commixture, or putting together, of lands of several tenures, for the equal division of them. *Littleton.* See **HODGE-PODGE**.
HOTCOCKLES, hôt-hôk'-kiz. 405. *n. s.* [*hautes coquilles*, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him. *Arbutnot*.
HOTEL*, hôt-tél'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Formerly *hostel*: a lodging-house, for the accommodation of occasional lodgers, who are supplied with apartments hired for the night, or by the week.
HOTHEADED, hôt-hêd-éd. *a.* [*hot* and *head*.] Vehement; violent; passionate. *Arbutnot*.
HO/THOUSE, hôt'-hóuse. *n. s.* A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in. *Shak.* A brothel. *B. Jonson.* A place enclosed, and covered, and kept hot, for rearing tender plants, and ripening fruits. *Mason*.
HOT/TLY, hôt'-lè. *ad.* With heat; not coldly. *Shak.* Violently; vehemently. *Sidney.* Lustfully. *Dryd.*
HOTMOUTHED, hôt-môuth-éd. *a.* Headstrong; ungovernable. *Dryden*.
HO/TNESS, hôt-nês. *n. s.* Heat; violence; fury.
HOT/SPUR, hôt-spûr. *n. s.* [*hot* and *spur*.] A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady. *Shak.* A kind of pea of speedy growth. *Mortimer*.
HOT/SPUR*, hôt-spûr. *a.* Violent; impetuous. *Spenser*.
HO/TSPURRED, hôt-spûrd. 359. *a.* Vehement; rash; heady. *Peacham*.
HOTTENTOT*, hôt-in-tôt. *n. s.* A savage inhabitant of the southern extremity of Africa. *Addison*.
HOTTENTOT *Cherry.* A plant. *Chambers*.
HOUGH ô, hôk. 392. *n. s.* [hög, Sax.] The joint of the hinder leg of a beast. 2 *Esd.* [*hohe*, Fr. *houwe*, Dutch.] An adze; a hoe. *Stillingfleet*.
TO HOUGH, hôk. 392. *v. a.* To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham. *Josh. xi.* To cut up with a hough or hoe. *To hawk.* *Grew*.
HO/ULET. See **HOWLET**.
HOULT, holt. *n. s.* [holt, Sax.] A small wood. *Fairfax.* *Ob. T.*
HOUND ô, hôund. 313. *n. s.* [hund, Sax.] A dog used in the chase. At first it was the generical name for dogs. *Wicliffe.* *Dryden*.
TO HOUND, hôund. *v. a.* To set on the chase. *Bp. Bramhall.* To hunt; to pursue. *L'Estrange*.
HO/UNDFISH, hôund'-fîsh. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth*.
HO/UNDSTONGUE, hôundz'-tûng. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.
HO/UNDTREE, hôund'-trè. *n. s.* A kind of tree. *Ainsworth*.
HOUP, hôop. *n. s.* [*ruppa*, Lat.] The hoopoo.
HOUR ô, ôur. 394. 313. *n. s.* [*heure*, Fr. *hora*, Lat.] The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes. *Shak.* A particular time. *Dryden.* The time as marked by the clock. *Shak.* In the plural, the stated times of devotion in the Romish church. *Bale*.
HOURGLASS, ôur-glâs. *n. s.* A glass filled with

sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time. *Sidney.* Space of time. *Bacon*.
HO/URHAND*, ôur'-hând. *n. s.* That which performs the office of a hand in pointing out the hour of the day. *Baxter*.
HO/URI*, hôur'-rè. *n. s.* A Mahometan nymph of paradise. *Johnson*.
HO/URLY, ôur'-lè. *a.* Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated. *Dryden*.
HO/URLY, ôur'-lè. *ad.* Every hour; frequently. *Shakespeare*.
HO/URPLATE, ôur'-plâte. *n. s.* The dial plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed. *Locke*.
HO/USAGE*, hôuz'-îdje. *n. s.* [from *house*.] A fee paid for laying up goods in a house. *Chambers*.
HO/USAL*, hôu'-zâl. *a.* Domestick. *Cotgrave.* *Ob. T.*
HOUSE ô, hôûse. 313. *n. s.* [huj, Sax.] A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode. *Bacon.* Any place of abode. *Shak.* Place in which religious or studious persons live in common; monastery; college. *Addison.* The manner of living; the table. *Swift.* Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered. *Stillingfleet*. Family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; race. *St. Luke.* The household; the family dwelling in the house. *Acts, x.* A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively considered. *King Charles*.
TO HOUSE, hôûze. 437. *v. a.* [huj-ian, Sax.] To harbour; to admit to residence. *Sidney.* To shelter; to keep under a roof. *Bacon.* To drive to shelter. *Shakespeare*.
TO HOUSE, hôûze. *v. n.* To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside. *Spenser.* To have an astrological station in the heavens. *Dryden*.
HO/USEBOAT*, hôûs'-bôte. *n. s.* A boat with a covering in it, like a room.
HOUSEBOTE*, hôûs'-bôte. *n. s.* [*house*, and *bote*, Sax.] An allowance of necessary timber, out of the lord's wood, for the repair and support of a house or tenement. *Cowel.* And to burn in the house. *Blackstone*.
HOUSEBREAKER, hôûs'-brâ-kûr. *n. s.* Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal. *L'Estrange*.
HOUSEBREAKING, hôûs'-brâ-kîng. *n. s.* Burglary. *Swift*.
HO/USEDÔG, hôûs'-dég. *n. s.* A mastiff kept to guard the house. *Addison*.
HO/USEHOLD, hôûs'-höld. *n. s.* [*house* and *hold*.] A family living together. *Bacon.* Family life; domestic management. *Shak.* It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick; belonging to the family. *Acts, x.*

☞ This word is sometimes corruptly spelt without the final *e* in *house*; and, by the economy of typography, the *s* being joined to the *h*, the word is often corruptly pronounced as if written *how-shold*.—See **FALSEHOOD** and **HOGSHEAD**. *W.*

HO/USEHOLD-BREAD*, hôûs'-höld-bréd. *n. s.* Bread not of the finest quality.
HO/USEHOLDER, hôûs'-höld-dûr. *n. s.* Master of a family. *St. Matt. xxi.*
HO/USEHOLDSTUFF, hôûs'-höld-stûf. *n. s.* [*household* and *stuff*.] Furniture of a house; utensils convenient for a family. *Spenser*.
HO/USEKEEPER, hôûs'-kêep-ûr. *n. s.* [*house* and *keep*.] Householder; master of a family. *Locke.* One who lives in plenty. *Wotton.* One who lives much at home. *Shak.* A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the other maid servants. *Swift.* A housegod. *Shakespeare*.
HO/USEKEEPING, hôûs'-kêep-ing. *a.* [*house* and *keep*.] Domestick; useful to a family. *Carew*.
HO/USEKEEPING, hôûs'-kêep-ing. *n. s.* Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table. *Shakespeare*.
HO/USEL ô, hôu'-zèl. *n. s.* [hujl, Sax.] The holy eucharist. *Chaucer*.
TO HO/USEL, hôu'-zèl. *v. a.* [hujlian, Sax.] To give or receive the eucharist. *Chaucer*.

HUE §, hû. 335. *n. s.* [hup, hipe, and hru, Sax.] Colour; die. *Spenser.* [*huê*, Fr.] A clamour; a legal pursuit; an alarm given to the country. It is commonly joined with *cry*. *Shakspeare.*

HU'ED*, hû'-êd, or hûde. *a.* Coloured. *Chaucer.*

HU'ER, hû'-âr. *n. s.* [*huer*, Fr.] One whose business is to call out to others. *Carew.*

HUFF §, hûf. *n. s.* [*hone*, or *haven*, swelled.] Swell of sudden anger or arrogance. *Hudibras.* A wretch swelled with a false opinion of his own value. *South.*

To HUFF, hûf. *v. a.* To swell; to puff. *Grew.* To hector; to treat with insolence and arrogance, or brutality. *Echard.*

To HUFF, hûf. *v. n.* To bluster; to storm; to bounce; to swell with indignation or pride. *Otway.*

HUFFER, hûf'-fûr. *n. s.* A blusterer; a bully. *Hudibras.*

HUFFISH, hûf'-fîsh. *a.* Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.

HUFFISHLY, hûf'-fîsh-lê. *ad.* With arrogant petulance.

HUFFISHNESS, hûf'-fîsh-nês. *n. s.* Petulance; arrogance.

To HUG §, hûg. *v. a.* [*hegian*, Sax.] To press close in an embrace. *Shak.* To fondle; to treat with tenderness. *Milton.* To hold fast. *Atterbury.* To gripe in wrestling. To applaud or congratulate one's self, on account of supposed advantage or superiority. *Glanville.*

HUG, hûg. *n. s.* Close embrace. *Gay.* A particular gripe in wrestling, called a *Cornish hug*. *Tutler.*

HUGE §, hûe. *a.* [*ahugue*, old Fr.] Vast; immense. *Hooker.* Very great. *Milton.* Great even to deformity or terribleness. *Shak.* Having any quality in a great or high degree. *Hammond.*

HUGELY, hûe'-lê. *ad.* Immensely; enormously. *Shakspeare.* Greatly; very much. *Bp. Taylor.*

HUGENESS, hûe'-nês. *n. s.* Enormous bulk; greatness. *Mi.* or for *Magistrates.* Utmost extent. *Shakspeare.*

HU'GEOUS*, hû'-jê-ûs. *a.* A low word for vast or enormous.

HUGGERMUGGER, hûg'-gûr-mûg-gûr. *n. s.* [uncertain etymology.] Secrecy; by-place. *Spenser.*

HU'GUENOT*, hû'-gû-nôt. *n. s.* [*Eignots*, confederates.] One of the reformed religion in France; a French Calvinist. *Dryden.*

HU'GUENOTISM*, hû'-gû-nôt-îzm. *n. s.* The profession or principles of a Huguenot. *Sherwood.*

HU'GY, hû'-jê. *a.* Vast; great; huge. *Carew.*

HU'ISHER*, n. s. [*huissier*, Fr.] An attendant; a door-keeper. Now written *usher*. *B. Jonson.*

HUKE, hûke. *n. s.* [*huca*, low Latin; *huque*, Fr.] A cloak; a mantle. *Bacon.*

HULCH §, hûltsh. *n. s.* [*hulkg*, Su. Goth.] A bunch; a bump; any round swelling, as a *hunch* in the back. *Cotgrave.*

HULCHBACKED*, hûltsh'-bâkt. *a.* Crookbacked. *Cotgrave.*

HU'LCHED*, hûltsh'-êd. *a.* Swollen; puffed up. *Cotgrave.*

HULCHY*, hûltsh'-ê. *a.* Much swelling; gibbous. *Sherwood.*

HULK, hûlk. *n. s.* [*holk*, Su. Goth.] A ship; a vessel of burden. *Mirror for Magistrates.* The body of a ship. *Shakspeare.* Any thing bulky and unwieldy. *Bp. Hall.*

To HULK, hûlk. *v. a.* To exenterate: as, to *hulk* a hare. *Ainsworth.*

HU'LKY*, hûl'-kê. *a.* A colloquial term for a heavy, large, or unwieldy person.

HULL §, hûl. *n. s.* [*hullen*, Germ.] The husk or integument of any thing; the outer covering. The body of a ship; the hulk. *Dryden.*—*To lie a hull.* Spoken of a ship, when she cannot carry all her sails; or her masts are taken down, and she is left at the direction of the waves. *Sir T. Herbert.*

To HULL, hûl. *v. n.* To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder. *Sidney.*

To HULL*, hûl. *v. a.* To peel off the hull or husk of any seed. *Latham.* To fire cannon balls into the hull of a ship, within the point-blank range. *Chambers.*

HU'LLY, hûl'-lê. *a.* [from *hull*.] Siliqueous; husky. *Ainsworth.*

HU'LVER, hûl'-vûr. *n. s.* Holly. *Trusser.*

To HUM §, hûm. *v. n.* [*hommelen*, Dutch.] To make the noise of bees. *Dryden.* To make an inarticulate and buzzing sound. *Shak.* To make a confused noise, like that of bustling crowds at a distance. *Thomson.* To pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath. *Hudibras.* To make a low, dull noise; to murmur. *P. Fletcher.* To express applause. Approbation was commonly expressed in publick assemblies by a *hum*. *Trial of the Regicides.*

To HUM*, hûm. *v. a.* To applaud. *Milton.* To sing low; to utter murmuringly, or indistinctly. *Pope.* To cause to hum, or make a dull noise. To impose upon a person.

HUM, hûm. *n. s.* The noise of bees, or insects. *Shak.* A low, confused noise, as of bustling crowds at a distance. *Milton.* Any low, dull noise. *Pope.* A pause, with an inarticulate sound. *Shak.* An expression of applause. *Spectator.* Formerly, a strong liquor, drunk by the common people. *B. Jonson.* A jest; a low trick; a hoax. *Epigr. Oxford Sausage.*

HUM, hûm. *interj.* A sound implying doubt and deliberation. *Shakspeare.*

HU'MAN §, hû'-mân. 88. *a.* [*humani*, Lat.] Having the qualities of a man. *Swift.* Belonging to man. *Shakspeare.*

HUMANATE*, hû'-mâ-nâte. *part. a.* Invested with humanity. *Abp. Cranmer.*

HU'MANE §, hû'-mâne. *a.* [*humaine*, Fr.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured. *Bacon.*

HUMA'NELY, hû'-mânê-lê. *ad.* Kindly; with good-nature. *Shakspeare.*

HUMA'NENESS*, hû'-mâne'-nês. *n. s.* Tenderness; humanity. *Scott.*

HU'MANIST, hû'-mâ-nîst. *n. s.* [*humaniste*, Fr.] A philologist; a grammarian. *Bacon.*

HUMA'NITY, hû'-mân-î-tê. *n. s.* [*humanitas*, Lat.] The nature of man. *Sidney.* Humankind; the collective body of mankind. *Glanville.* Benevolence; tenderness. *Locke.* Philology; grammatical studies. *Harrington.*

To HU'MANIZE, hû'-mân-îze. *v. a.* To soften; to make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence. *Wotton.*

HU'MANKIND, hû'-mân-kynd'. *n. s.* The race of man; mankind. *Pope.*

HU'MANLY, hû'-mân-lê. *ad.* After the notions of men; according to the power of men. *Atterbury.* Kindly; with good-nature. *Pope.*

HUMA'TION*, hû'-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*humatio*, Lat.] Interment. *Chambers.*

HU'MBIRD, hûm'-bûrd. *n. s.* The humming bird. *Brown.*

HU'MBLE §, ûm'-bl. 394, 405. *a.* [*humble*, Fr.] Not proud; modest; not arrogant. *Spenser.* Low; not high; not great. *Cowley.*

To HU'MBLE, ûm'-bl. *v. a.* To make humble; to make submissive; to make to bow down with humility. *Shak.* To crush; to break; to subdue. *Addison.* To make to condescend. *Locke.* To bring down from a height. *Hakewill.*

HU'MBLEBEE, ûm'-bl-bê. *n. s.* [*hommelen*, Teut. bombum edere.] A buzzing wild bee. *Shak.*

HU'MBLEBEE, ûm'-bl-bê. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HU'MBLEBEE Eater. *n. s.* A fly that eats the humblebee. *Ainsworth.*

HU'MBLEMOUTHED, ûm'-bl-mûthêd. *a.* [*humble* and *mouth*.] Mild; meek. *Shakspeare.*

HU'MBLENESS, ûm'-bl-nês. *n. s.* Humility; absence of pride. *Sidney.*

HU'MBLEPLANT, ûm'-bl-plânt. *n. s.* A species of sensitive plant. *Mortimer.*

HU'MBLER, ûm'-bl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that humbles or subdues himself, or others. *Sherwood.*

—nò, mǎve, nǒr, nǒt;—tùbe, tǎb, bǎll;—ðil;—pǒðnd;—thin, THIS.

HUMBLE, ùm'-blz. 405. *n. s.* Entrails of a deer.

See UMABLES.

HUMBLESS, ùm'-blēs. *n. s.* [*humblēss*, old Fr.]

Humbleness; humility. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

HUMBLING*, ùm'-blīng. *n. s.* Humiliation; abate-

ment of pride. *Milton.*

HUMBLY, ùm'-blē. *ad.* Without pride; with hu-

umility; modestly; with timorous modesty. *Shak.*

Without height; without elevation.

HUMBUG*, hù'm'-bûg. *n. s.* An imposition: a very

low word. *Student, vol. ii.*

HUMDRUM, hù'm'-drù'm. *a.* [from *hum*, and the

Icel. *draums*.] Dull; dronish; stupid. *Hudibras.*

To HUME/CT ð, hù'-mēkt'. } *v. a.* [*humecto*,

To HUME/CTATE ð, hù'-mēkt'-tāte. } *Lat.*] To

wet; to moisten. *Brown.*

HUMECTATION, hù'-mēkt'-tā'-shùn. *n. s.* The act

of wetting; moistening. *Bacon.*

HUME/CTIVE*, hù'-mēkt'-iv. *a.* Having the power

to wet or moisten. *Parthenia Sacra.*

HUMERAL, hù'-mē-rāl. *a.* [*humeral*, Fr. from *hu-*

merus, Lat.] Belonging to the shoulder. *Sharp.*

HUMICUBATION, hù'-mīk-ù-bā'-shùn. *n. s.* [*humī*

and *cubo*, Lat.] The act of lying on the ground.

Bp. Bramhall.

HUMID ð, hù'-mīd. *a.* [*humidus*, Lat.] Wet; moist;

watery. *Milton.*

HUMIDITY, hù'-mīd'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*humiditē*, Fr.]

Moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies.

It differs very much from fluidity, depending alto-

gether on the congruity of the component particles

of any liquor to the pores or surfaces of such par-

ticular bodies as it is capable of adhering to.

Quincy.

To HUM/ILE ð*, hù'-mīl. *v. a.* [*humilier*, old Fr.] To

humiliate or humble. *Bp. Fisher. Ob. T.*

HUMILIA/TION, hù'-mīl'-ē-ā'-shùn. *n. s.* [Fr.] De-

scend from greatness; act of humility. *Hooker.*

Mortification; external expression of sin and un-

worthiness. *Brown.* Abatement of pride. *Swift.*

HUMILITY, hù'-mīl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*humilitē*, Fr.] Free-

dom from pride; modesty. *Hooker.* Act of sub-

mission. *Davies.*

HUMMER, hù'm'-mûr. *n. s.* [from *hum*.] That

which hums; an applauder. *Ainsworth.*

HUMMING*, hù'm'-mīng. *n. s.* The noise of bees

or flies. *Bacon.* An inarticulate sound. *Shak.* A

dull, unmeaning noise. *Glanville.*

HUMMING Ale*. Sprightly ale. *Dryden.*

HUMMING Bird*. See HUMBERD.

HUMMOCK*, hù'm'-mûk. *n. s.* [perhaps a corrup-

tion of *hump*.] A little hill; rising-ground. *Hawkes-*

worth.

HUMMUMS*, hù'm'-mûmz. *n. s. pl.* [Persian.]

Sweating-places, or baths. The word is used by

us only in the plural. *Sir T. Herbert.*

HUMORAL, yù'-mò-rāl. 83, 394. *a.* [*humoral*, Fr.]

Proceeding from the humours. *Harvey.*

HUMORIST, yù'-mùr-ist. *n. s.* [*humoriste*, Fr.] One

who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who

gratifies his own humour. *Watts.* One who has

odd conceits. *Bp. Hall.* One who is fond of jest-

ing; a wag; a droll. *Sir T. Bodley.* One who

has violent and peculiar passions. *Bacon.*

HUMOROUS, yù'-mùr-ùs. 314. *a.* Moist; humid;

damp; dewy. *Drayton.* Full of grotesque or odd

images. *Addison.* Capricious; irregular. *Shak.*

Pleasant; jocular. *Prior.*

HUMOROUSLY, yù'-mùr-ùs-lē. *ad.* Merrily; jo-

cosely. *Addison.* Capriciously; whimsically.

Calamy.

HUMOROUSNESS, yù'-mùr-ùs-nēs. *n. s.* Fickle-

ness; capricious levity. Jocularly; oddness of

conceit. Petulance; peevishness. *Goodman.*

HUMORSOME, yù'-mùr-sù'm. *a.* Peevish; petu-

lant. *Goodman.* Odd; humorous. *Swift.*

HUMORSOMELY, yù'-mùr-sù'm-lē. *ad.* Peevishly;

petulantly. *Goodman.*

HUMOUR ð, yù'-mùr. 314, 394. *n. s.* [*humor*, Lat.]

Moisture. *Ray.* The different kind of moisture in

man's body. *Milton.* General turn or temper of

mind. *Sidney.* Present disposition. *Shak.* Gro-

tesque imagery; jocularly; merriment. *Temple.*

Tendency to disease; morbid disposition. *Temple.*

Petulance; peevishness. *South.* A trick; a prac-

tice. *Shak.* Caprice; whim; predominant incli-

nation. *Bacon.*

To HUM/MOUR, yù'-mùr. *v. a.* To gratify; to soothe

by compliance. *Swift.* To fit; to comply with.

Milton.

HUM/MOURIST*. See HUMORIST.

HUM/MOURSOME*. See HUMORSOME.

HUMP ð, hùmp. *n. s.* [*umbo*, Lat. a tump or hillock.]

The protuberance formed by a crooked back. *Tatler.*

HUM/MPBACK, hùmp'-bāk. *n. s.* Crooked back,

high shoulders. *Tatler.*

HUM/MPBACKED, hùmp'-bākt. *a.* Having a crook-

ed back. *Townsend.*

To HUNCH ð, hùnsh. *v. a.* [*husch*, Germ.] To strike

or punch with the fists. *L' Etrange.* [*locker*, Germ.

a crooked back.] To crook the back. *Dryden.*

HUNCH*, hùnsh. *n. s.* A blow; a punch. *Serenius.*

A hump; a bunch.

HUN/CHBACKED, hùnsh'-bākt. 359. *a.* Having a

crooked back. *Dryden.*

HUN/DRED ð, hùn'-drēd, or hùn'-dūrd. *a.* [*hund*,

hundreb, Sax.] The number consisting of ten mul-

tiplied by ten. *Dryden.*

✂ This word has a solemn and a colloquial pronun-

ciation. In poetry and oratory the former mode is the bet-

ter; on other occasions the latter. *W.*

HUN/DRED, hùn'-drēd. 417. *n. s.* A company, body,

or collection consisting of a hundred. *Locke.*

A canton or division of a country, perhaps once con-

taining a hundred manors. [*hundredum*, low Lat.]

Bacon.

HUNDRE/DER*, hùn'-drēd-ēr. *n. s.* [*hundredarius*,

low Lat.] One of the jury upon a controversy,

dwelling in the hundred where the land lies. *Black-*

stone. One that hath the jurisdiction of a hundred,

and holdeth the hundred court. *Cowel.*

HUN/DREDTH, hùn'-drēdth. *a.* [*hundredte*, eo-

zopa, Sax.] The ordinal of a hundred; the

tenth ten times told. *Hooker.*

HUNG, hùng. The preterit and part. pass. of hang.

Dryden.

HUNGARY Water*, hùng'-gār-ē-wā'-tûr. *n. s.* A

distilled water, so called from a queen of Hungary,

for whose use it was first prepared.

HUNGER ð, hùng'-gûr. 409. *n. s.* [*hunger*, Sax.]

Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting. *Quincy.*

Any violent desire. *Dryden.*

To HUNGER, hùng'-gûr. 98. *v. n.* To feel the pain

of hunger. *St. Matt. xxi.* To desire with great ea-

gerness; to long. *Milton.*

To HUNGER*, hùng'-gûr. *v. a.* To famish; not

to allow sufficient food.

HUNGERBIT, hùng'-gûr-bīt. } 103. *a.* [*hun-*

HUNGERBITTEN, hùng'-gûr-bīt-tē. } *ger* and

bīt.] Pained or weakened with hunger. *Job, xviii.*

HUNGRED*, hùng'-gûrd. See HUNGRED.

HUNGERLY, hùng'-gûr-lē. *a.* Hungry; in want

of nourishment. *Shakespeare.*

HUNGERLY, hùng'-gûr-lē. *ad.* With keen appe-

tite. *Shakespeare.*

To HUNGERSTARVE*, hùng'-gûr-stārve. *v. a.*

To famish. *Hulot.*

HUNGERSTARVED, hùng'-gûr-stār'v'd'. *a.*

Starved with hunger. *Shakespeare.*

HUN/GRED, hùng'-gûr'd. 359. *a.* [usually with

an prefixed, corresponding to *thirst*.] Pinched by

want of food. *St. Matthew.*

HUNGRILY, hùng'-grē-lē. *ad.* With keen appe-

tite. *Dryden.*

HUNGRY, hùng'-grē. *a.* Feeling pain from want

of food. *Locke.* Not fat; not fruitful; not prolific

more disposed to draw from other substances than

to impart to them. *Bacon.*

HUNKS, hùngks. *n. s.* [*hunsur*, Icel.] A covetous,

sordid wretch; a miser. *Dryden.*

HUNS*, hùnz. *n. s. pl.* [*Hanni*, Lat.] A barba-

rous people of Seythia, who, after sallying Pan-

nonia, gave to it the present name of Hungary.

Purchas.

To HUNT \S , hûnt. *v. a.* [hûntan, Sax.] To chase wild animals. *Job*, xxxvii. To pursue; to follow close. *Psaln* cxl. To search for. *Spenser*. To direct or manage hounds in the chase. *Addison*.

To HUNT, hûnt. *v. n.* To follow the chase. *Gen.* xxvii. To pursue or search. *Locke*.

HUNT, hûnt. *n. s.* A huntsman. *Chaucer*. A pack of hounds. *Dryden*. A chase. *Shak*. Pursuit. *Shak*.

HUNTER, hûn-tûr. *n. s.* One who chases animals for pastime or food. *Milton*. A dog that scents game or beasts of prey. *Shak*. A hunting-horse, as it was formerly called.

HUNTING*, hûn-tîng. *n. s.* [hûntung, Sax.] The diversion of the chase. *Locke*.

HUNTINGHORN, hûn-tîng-hôr. *n. s.* A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds. *Prior*.

HUNTINGHORSE*, hûn-tîng-hôrse. *n. s.* A horse to hunt on; a hunter. *Spectator*.

HUNTINGSEAT*, hûn-tîng-sêtt. *n. s.* A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting. *Gray*.

HUNTRESS, hûn-três. *n. s.* A woman that follows the chase. *Milton*.

HUNTSMAN, hûnts-mân. 88. *n. s.* One who delights in the chase. *Spenser*. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase. *L'Estrange*.

HUNTSMANSHIP, hûnts-mân-shîp. *n. s.* The qualifications of a hunter. *Donne*.

HURDEN*, hûr-dn. *n. s.* [made of *hurds*, or coarse flax.] A coarse kind of linen. *Shenstone*.

HURDLE \S , hûr-dl. 405. *n. s.* [hÿpdel, Sax.] A texture of sticks woven together; a crate. *Dryden*. Crate on which criminals were dragged to execution. *Bacon*.

To HURDLE*, hûr-dl. *v. a.* To make up, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles. *Sevard*.

HURDS, hûrdz. *n. s.* [See *HARDS*.] The refuse of hemp or flax. *Ainsworth*.

HURDY-GURDY*, hûr-dê-gûr-dê. *n. s.* [uncertain derivation.] A stringed instrument, often heard in the streets of London. *Midas*.

To HURL \S , hûrl. *v. a.* [from *whirl*; *hurra*, Su. Goth.] To throw with violence; to drive impetuously. *Numb.* xxxv. [hurle, Fr.] To utter with vehemence. *Spenser*. To play at a kind of game. *Caveau*.

To HURL*, hûrl. *v. n.* To move rapidly; to whirl. *Thomson*.

HURL, hûrl. *n. s.* The act of casting or throwing. *Con greve*. Tumult; riot; commotion. *Knolles*.

HURLBAT, hûrl-bât. *n. s.* Whirlbat. *Ainsworth*.

HURLER, hûr-lâr. *n. s.* One who throws, or hurls. *Harrington*. One that plays at hurling. *Caveau*.

HURLWIND, hûrl-wind. *n. s.* A whirlwind. *Sandys*.

HURLY, hûr-lê. } *n. s.* [hurle, Fr. } and *borlen*,
HURLY-BURLY, hûr-lê-bûr-lê. } *Teut.* Tumult; commotion; bustle. *Shakspeare*.

HURRAH*, hûr-râ. *interj.* [hurra, Goth.] A shout of joy, or triumph, or applause, or encouragement.

HURRICANE, hûr-rê-kân. } *n. s.* [huracan,
HURRICANO, hûr-rê-kâ-nô. } Span.] A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the western hemisphere. *Shakspeare*.

HURRIER, hûr-rê-ûr. *n. s.* One that hurries; a disturber. *Chapman*.

To HURRY \S , hûr-rê. *v. a.* [hurra, hurra, or hyra, Goth.] To hasten; to put into precipitation or confusion; to drive confusedly. *Shakspeare*.

To HURRY, hûr-rê. *v. n.* To move on with precipitation. *Dryden*.

HURRY, hûr-rê. *n. s.* Tumult; precipitation; commotion. *Hayward*.

HURRY-SKURRY*, hûr-rê-skûr-rê. *ad.* [hurra, and skorra, Su. Goth.] Confusedly; in a bustle; with noise and tumult. *Gray*.

HURST, hûrst. *n. s.* [hÿpct, Sax.] A small wood; a knoll covered with trees. *Drayton*.

To HURT \S , hûrt. *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*; part. pass. *I have hurt*. [hÿpct, Sax. wounded.] To mischief; to harm. *Revel.* ii. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm. *Shakspeare*. To damage; to impair. *Revel.* vi.

HURT, hûrt. *n. s.* Harm; mischief. *Spenser*. Wound or bruise. *Shak*. Injury; wrong. *Ezra*, iv. HURTER, hûrt-ûr. *n. s.* One that does harm. *A wounded*. *Colgrave*.

HURTFUL, hûrt-fûl. *a.* [hurt and full.] Mischievous; pernicious. *Hooker*.

HURTFULLY, hûrt-fûl-ê. *ad.* Mischievously; perniciously. *Sherwood*.

HURTFULNESS, hûrt-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Mischievousness; perniciousness. *Sherwood*.

To HURTLE \S , hûrt-tl. 405. *v. n.* [urtare, Italian.] To clash; to skirmish; to run against any thing; to jostle. *Shak*. To clash; to rattle. *Shak*. To rush forward. *Spenser*. To wheel round; to turn about quickly. *Spenser*.

To HURTLE, hûrt-tl. *v. a.* To push with violence. *Wicliffe*. To move with violence, or rather with velocity; to whirl round. *Spenser*.

HURTLBERRY, hûrt-il-bêr-ê. *n. s.* [heopotbepz, Sax.] Bilberry.

HURTLESS, hûrt-lês. *a.* Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm. *Sidney*. Receiving no hurt.

HURTLESSLY, hûrt-lês-lê. *ad.* Without harm. *Sidney*.

HURTLESSNESS, hûrt-lês-nês. *n. s.* Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND \S , hûz-bûnd. 88. *n. s.* [hossband, Danish, master.] The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman. *Locke*. The male of animals. *Dryden*. An economist; a man that knows and practices the methods of frugality and profit. *Darles*. A tiller of the ground; a farmer. *Spenser*.

To HUSBAND, hûz-bûnd. *v. a.* To supply with a husband. *Shak*. To manage with frugality. *Bacon*. To till; to cultivate the ground. *Bacon*.

HUSBANDABLE*, hûz-bûnd-â-bl. *a.* Manageable with frugality. *Sherwood*.

HUSBANDLESS, hûz-bûnd-lês. *a.* Without a husband. *Shakspeare*.

HUSBANDLY, hûz-bûnd-lê. *a.* Frugal; thrifty. *Tusser*.

HUSBANDMAN, hûz-bûnd-mân. *n. s.* A master of a family. *Chaucer*. One who works in tillage. *Shak*.

HUSBANDRY, hûz-bûnd-rê. *n. s.* Tillage; manner of cultivating land. *Sidney*. Thrift; frugality; parsimony. *Shak*. Care of domestic affairs. *Shak*.

HUSH \S , hûsh. *interj.* [housche, Fr.] Silence! he still! no noise! *Shakspeare*.

HUSH, hûsh. *a.* Still; silent; quiet. *Shakspeare*.

To HUSH, hûsh. *v. n.* To be still; to be silent. *Spenser*.

To HUSH, hûsh. *v. a.* To still; to silence; to quiet. *Shakspeare*.

To HUSH up. *v. a.* To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned. *Pope*.

HUSHMONEY, hûsh-mûn-ê. *n. s.* [hush and money.] A bribe to hinder information. *Swift*.

HÜSK \S , hûsk. *n. s.* [haldsch, Dutch.] The outmost integument of fruits. *Shakspeare*.

To HÜSK, hûsk. *v. a.* To strip off the outward integument.

HÜSKED, hûs-kêd. 366. *a.* Bearing a husk. *Sherwood*.

HÜSKINESS*, hûs-kê-nês. *n. s.* Hoarseness; the state of being husky.

HÜSKY, hûs-kê. *a.* Abounding in husks; consisting of husks. *Dryden*. Hoarse; having a rough or dismal sound; having a cough. *Ainsley*.

HÜSSA \S , hûz-zâr'. *n. s.* [hÿsar, Germ.] Originally, a Hungarian horse-soldier, light-armed. *Tatler*.

HÜSSITE*, hûs'-lê. *n. s.* One of the followers of John Huss of Prague, the reformer. *Pelletreau*.

HÜSSY, hûz-zê. *n. s.* [corrupted from housewife; taken in an ill sense.] A sorry or bad woman; a worthless wench. It is often used ludicrously in slight disapprobation. *Southern*.

HÜSTINGS, hûz-tîngz. *n. s.* [hÿtîngz, Sax.] A council; a court held. *Blackstone*. The place of meeting to choose a member of parliament. *Burke*.

To HÜSTLE, hûs'-sl. 472. *v. a.* [hÿtsen, hÿtseln, Teut.] To shake together in confusion.

—nô, môve, nôr, nô;—tôbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

HU/SWIFE §, hûz'-zîf. 144. *n. s.* A bad manager; a sorry woman. [huf, Sax. and wife.] *Shak.* An economist; a thrifty woman. *Tusser.*

To HU/SWIFE, hûz'-zîf. *v. a.* To manage with economy and frugality. *Dryden.*

HU/SWIFELY*, hûz'-zîf-lê. *a.* Thrifty; frugal; becoming a housewife. *Tusser.*

HU/SWIFELY*, hûz'-zîf-lê. *ad.* Thriftily; like a good housewife or husband. *Barret.*

HU/SWIFERY, hûz'-zîf-rê. *n. s.* Management, good or bad. *Tusser.* Management of rural business committed to women. *Tusser.*

HUT §, hût. *n. s.* [hutte, Sax.] A poor cottage *Swift.* A temporary building to lodge soldiers.

To HUT*, hût. *v. a.* [huter, Fr.] A military expression: as, to hut troops, i. e. to lodge them in huts.

HUTCH §, hûsh. *n. s.* [hucece, Sax. huche, Fr.] A chest of any kind; a coffer, called in the north country, an ark. *Warton.* Among farmers, a hollow trap for taking vermin alive; and also a kind of case for keeping rabbits.

To HUTCH*, hûsh. *v. a.* To hoard; to lay up as in a chest. *Milton.*

HUTCHINSONIAN*, hûsh-in-sô-nê-ân. *n. s.* One of the followers of the opinions of Mr. John Hutchinson of Yorkshire; whose notion was, that a plenum and the air are the principles of the Scripture philosophy, and whose scheme of reformation related to the original language of the Old Testament and the true sense of the Bible. *Heathcote.*

To HUIZZ, hûz. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To buzz; to murmur. *Barret.*

HUIZZA §*, hûz-zâ. 174. [hûz-zâ, Perry.] *interj.* An exclamation of joy, or triumph. *Goldsmith.*

HUIZZA*, hûz-zâ. *n. s.* A shout; a cry of acclamation. *Arbutnot.*

To HUIZZA*, hûz-zâ. *v. n.* To utter acclamation. *King.*

To HUIZZA*, hûz-zâ. *v. a.* To receive or attend with acclamation. *Addison.*

HY/ACINTH §, hî-â-sîn. *n. s.* [ῥάκινθος.] A flower. *Miller.* A gem, the same with the lapis tyncurius of the ancients. *Hill.*

HY/ACINTHINE, hî-â-sîn'-thîn. 140. *a.* Made of hyacinths; resembling hyacinths. *Milton.*

HY/ADES, hî-â-dêz. } *n. s.* [ῥάδες.] A watery con-

HY/ADS, hî-âdz. 187. } stellation. *Dryden.*

HY/ALINE, hî-â-lîn. 150. *a.* [ῥάλινος.] Glassy, crystalline. *Milton.*

HY/BRID §*, hîb'-brîd. *a.* [ῥῆσις, ῥῆσιδος.] Mongrel; of different species: applied to plants as well as animals. *South.*

HY/BRIDOUS, hîb'-brê-dûs. *a.* Begotten between animals of different species. *Ray.*

HYDA/TIDES, hî-dâi'-ê-dêz. 187. *n. s.* [from ῥῥω.] Little transparent bladders of water in any part; most common in dropsical persons. *Quincy.*

HY/DRA, hî-drà. *n. s.* [hydra, Lat.] A monster with many heads slain by Hercules: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a hydra. *Milton.*

HY/DRAOGUES, hî-drà-gôgz. 187. *n. s.* [ῥῥω and ῥῥω.] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which is generally the case of the stronger cathartics. *Quincy.*

HYDRA/ULICAL, hî-dràw'-lê-kâl. } *a.* Relating to

HYDRA/ULICK, hî-dràw'-lîk. } the conveyance of water through pipes. *Derham.*

HYDRA/ULICKS §, hî-dràw'-lîks. 187. *n. s.* [ῥῥω and ῥῥω.] The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits. *Adams.*

HYDROCE/LE, hî-drô-sêle. 180. *n. s.* [ῥῥωκῆλη.] A watery rupture.

§ This word, like all of the same origin and form, as *hydrocele*, *enterocoele*, *bronchocoele*, *spermatocoele*, *sarcocoele*, &c., ought to be pronounced with the final *e* forming a syllable; for, as they are perfectly Greek words, as ῥῥωκῆλη, or formeç from the Greek, as *enterocoele* from *εντερον* and *κῆλη*, they ought to be pronounced like *apostrophe*, *hyperbole*, &c. *W.*

HYDROCE/PHALUS, hî-drô-sêf'-fâ-lûs. *n. s.* [ῥῥω and κεφαλή.] A dropsy in the head. *Arbutnot.*

HY/DROGEN*, hî-drô-jên. *n. s.* [ῥῥω and γεννώ.]

One of the principles of water; in chymical language, as it is found in the form of gas, and then called *inflammable air*.

HYDRO/GRAPHER, hî-drôg'-grâ-fûr. *n. s.* [ῥῥω and γραφω.] One who draws maps of the sea. *Boyle.*

HYDROGRA/PHICAL*, hî-drô-grâf'-ê-kâl. *a.* Applied to maps or charts, which represent the sea-coast, rocks, islands, shoals, shallows, and the like. *Chambers.*

HYDRO/GRAPHY §, hî-drôg'-grâ-fê. 518. *n. s.* Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe. *Norman.*

HYDRO/LOGY*, hî-drôl'-ô-jê. *n. s.* [ῥῥω and λογος.] Description of the nature and properties of water in general.

HYDROMANCY, hî-drô-mân-sê. 519. *n. s.* [ῥῥω and μαντεία.] Prediction by water. *Ayliffe.*

HYDROMEL, hî-drô-mêl. 180. *n. s.* [ῥῥω and μέλι.] Honey and water. *Mortimer.*

HYDRO/METER, hî-drôm'-mê-tûr. 518. *n. s.* [ῥῥω and μετρον.] An instrument to measure the extent or profundity, gravity or density, or other properties of water.

HYDRO/METRY, hî-drôm'-mê-trê. *n. s.* The act of measuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHO/BIA, hî-drô-fô'-bê-â. *n. s.* [ῥῥωφοβία.] Dread of water. *Quincy.*

§ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the accentuation of this word: for my reasons see *Cyclopædia*, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Entick, Mr. Barclay, and Dr. Johnson, are uniformly for the antepenultimate accent. *W.*

HYDROPHOBY*, hî-drô-fô-bê. *n. s.* Dread of water. *Birch.*

HYDRO/PICAL, hî-drôp'-pê-kâl. } *a.* [ῥῥωπικος.]

HYDRO/PICK, hî-drôp'-pîk. } Dropsical; diseased with extravasated water. *Bacon.* Resembling dropsy. *King Charles.*

HYDROPSY*, hî-drôp-sê. *n. s.* The dropsy. *Thomson.*

HYDROSTA/TICAL §, hî-drô-stât'-ê-kâl. *a.* [ῥῥω and στατικός.] Relating to hydrostatics; taught by hydrostatics. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA/TICALLY, hî-drô-stât'-ê-kâl-ê. *ad.* According to hydrostatics. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA/TICKS, hî-drô-stât'-îks. *n. s.* The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids. *Bentley.*

HYDRO/TICK, hî-drôt'-îk. *n. s.* [ῥῥω.] Purger of water or phlegm. *Arbutnot.*

HY/DRUS*, hî-drûs. *n. s.* [ῥῥω.] A water-snake. *Milton.* [In astronomy.] The water-serpent; a southern constellation.

HY/EMAL §*, hî-ê'-mâl. *a.* [hyemalis, Lat.] Belonging to winter. *Sir T. Brown.*

To HY/EMATE*, hî-ê'-mâle. *v. n.* To winter at a place. *Cockeram.*

HYEMA/TION*, hî-ê-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Shelter from the cold of winter. *Evelyn.*

HY/EN, hî-ên. } *n. s.* [hyæna, Lat. ταῖνα, Gr.]

HY/ENÂ, hî-ê'-nâ. } An animal like a wolf, said fabulously to imitate human voices. *Shakespeare.*

HYGRO/METER, hî-grôm'-mê-tûr. 187. *n. s.* [ῥῥω and μετρον.] An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture. *Arbutnot.*

HY/GROSCOPE, hî-grô-skôpe. *n. s.* [ῥῥωσκος and σκοπέω.] An instrument to show the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy.*

HYGROSCO/PICK*, hî-grô-skôp'-îk. *a.* Having affinity to water. *Adams.*

HYLA/RCHICAL, hî-lâr'-lê-kâl. *a.* [ῥῥλη and ἀρχή.] Presiding over matter. *Hallywell.*

HY/LOZOÏCK*, hî-lô-zô-îk. *n. s.* One of a sect of ancient atheists that held all matter to be animated and to have perception. *Clarke.*

HY/MEN §, hî-mên. *n. s.* [ῥῥμην.] The god of marriage. *Talfer.* The virginal membrane. [In botany.] A fine, delicate skin in which flowers are enclosed, while in the bud.

HYMENE/AL, hî-mê-nê'-âl. } *n. s.* [ῥῥμναῖος.] A

HYMENE/AN, hî-mê-nê'-ân. } marriage song. *Milt.*

HYMENE'AL, hl-mè-nè'-âl. } a. Pertaining to mar-
HYMENE'AN, hl-mè-nè'-ân. } riage. *Pope*.

¶ In these compounds of *Hymen*, Mr. Sheridan has shortened the *i* in the first syllable; but, though I think this tendency of the secondary accent to shorten the vowel perfectly agreeable to analogy, yet *y* has so frequently the sound of long *i*, that it seems, in this case and some others, to counteract that tendency; nor can any other reason be given why the same letter in *hyperbotical* and *hypercritical* should be long, as Mr. Sheridan has properly marked them. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Perry, by their notation, seem of the same opinion. *W.*

HYMN⁹, hîm. *n. s.* [hûmos.] An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superiour being. *Spenser*.

To HÛMN, hîm. *v. a.* [hûmew.] To praise in song; to worship with hymns. *Milton*.

To HYMN, hîm. *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration. *Milton*.

HYMNICK, hîm'-nîk. *a.* Relating to hymns. *Donne*.

HYMNING, hîm'-ning. 411. *part. a.* Celebrating in hymns.

HYMNOLOGY*, hîm-nôl'-ô-jè. *n. s.* [hûmos and λόγος.] A collection of hymns. *Meade*.

To HYP, hîp. *v. a.* [barbarously contracted from *hypochondriack*.] To make melancholy; to dispirit. *Spectator*.

HYPALLAG, hè-pâl'-lâ-jè. *n. s.* [επαλλαγή.] A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HYPER*, hî'-pûr. *n. s.* [ὑπερ.] A word often found in composition, in our language, usually signifying excess, or something beyond the meaning of the simple word to which it is joined.

HYPER, hî'-pûr. *n. s.* [curtailed from *hypercritical*.] A hypercritical. *Prior*.

HYPERA'PST*, hî-pûr-râs'-pîst. *n. s.* [ὑπεραπίζω.] A defender. *Chillingworth*.

HYPERBATON*, hî-pêr'-bâ-tôn. *n. s.* [Lat. from *επερβαίνω*.] A figure in writing, when the words are transposed from the plain grammatical order. *Milton*.

HYPERBOLA⁹, hî-pêr'-bô-lâ. 187. *n. s.* [ὑπερ and βάλλω.] A section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. *Harris*.

HYPERBOLE, hî-pêr'-bô-lè. 187. *n. s.* [ὑπερβολή.] A figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth: as, *He runs faster than lightning; His possessions are fallen to dust.* *Shakspeare*.

¶ None of our orthoëpists but Dr. Johnson accent this word on the first syllable: but that he should do so is the more surprising, as all his poetical authorities adopt a different pronunciation:

“*Hyperboles*, so daring and so bold,

“Disdaining bounds, are yet by rules controlled.”

Granville. W.

HYPERBO' LICAL, hî-pêr-bôl'-lè-kâl. } *a.* [from
HYPERBO' LICK, hî-pêr-bôl'-îk. } *hyperbola*.]

Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola. *Grew*. [From *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact. *Burton*.

HYPERBO' LICALLY, hî-pêr-bôl'-lè-kâl-lè. 509. *ad.* In form of a hyperbola. With exaggeration or extenuation. *Brown*.

HYPERBO' LIFORM, hî-pêr-bôl'-lè-fôrm. *a.* [hyperbola and forma.] Having the form, or nearly the form, of the hyperbola.

HYPERBOLIST*, hî-pêr'-bô-lîst. *n. s.* One who hyperbolizes. *Boyle*.

To HYPERBOLIZE*, hî-pêr'-bô-lîze. *v. n.* To speak or write with exaggeration or extenuation. *Montaigne*.

To HYPERBOLIZE*, hî-pêr'-bô-lîze. *v. a.* To exaggerate or extenuate. *Fotherby*.

HYPERBO' REAN, hî-pêr-bô'-rè-ân. *n. s.* [hyperbo-reus, Lat.] Northern. *Armstrong*.

HYPERCATALE'CTICK*, hî-pêr-kât'-â-lèk'-îk. *a.* [ὑπερ, and catalectick.] Exceeding the measure; applied to verses having a syllable or two too many at the end

HYPERCRIT'ICK, hî-pêr-krit'-îk. *n. s.* [ὑπερ and κριτικός.] A critick exact or captious beyond use or reason. *Dryden*.

HYPERCRITICAL, hî-pêr-krit'-è-kâl. *a.* Critical beyond necessity or use. *Evelyn*.

HYPERDULIA*, hî-pêr-dû-lè-â. } *n. s.* [ὑπερ, and
HY'PERDULY*, hî'-pêr-dû-lè. } *dulia*.] A superiour kind of service among the Romanists to the Virgin Mary. See DULIA. *Abp. Usher*.

HYPER'ICON*, hî-pêr'-è-kôn. *n. s.* [Lat.] [In botany.] St. John's wort. *Stukeley*.

HYPERMETER, hî-pêr-mè-tûr. 581. *n. s.* [ὑπερ and μέτρον.] Any thing greater than the standard requires. *Addison*.

HYPERPHYSICAL*, hî-pêr-fîz'-è-kâl. *a.* [ὑπερ and physical.] Supernatural. *Aubrey*.

HYPERSARCO'SIS, hî-pêr-sâr-k'y'-sîs. 520. *n. s.* [ὑπερσάρκωσις.] The growth of 'ungous or proud flesh. *Wiseman*.

HY'PHEN, hî'-fèn. *n. s.* [ὑφήν.] A note of conjunction; as, *vir-tue, ever-living.* *B. Jonson*.

HY'PNO'TICK, hîp-nôl'-îk. *n. s.* [ὑπνος.] Any medicine that induces sleep. *Brown*.

HY'POCAUST*, hîp-ô-kâust. *n. s.* [πόκαυστον.] A subterraneous place, in which was a furnace that served to heat the baths of the Greeks and Romans; and, in modern times applied to the place which keeps warm a stove or hot-house. *Lysons*.

HYPOCHONDRES⁹, hîp-ô-kôn'-dûr-z. 415. *n. s.* [ὑποχόνδριον.] The two regions lying on each side the *cartilago ensiformis*, and those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen. *Quincy*.

HYPOCHONDRIA*, hîp-ô-kôn'-drè-â. *n. s.* Melancholy. *Thomson*.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL, hîp-pô-kôn-drl'-â-kâl. }
HYPOCHONDRI'ACK, hîp-pô-kôn'-drè-âk. }

[hîp-pô-kôn-drl'-âk, *Sheridan*.]
a. Of, or belonging to, the *hypochondres*. *Bullockar*. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination. *Wotton*. Producing melancholy. *Bacon*.

HYPOCHONDRI'ACK*, hîp-pô-kôn'-drè-âk. *n. s.* One who is melancholy, or disordered in imagination. *Spenser*.

HYPOCHONDRI'ACISM*, hîp-pô-kôn-drl'-â-sîzm. *n. s.* Melancholy; disordered imagination. *Johnstone*.

HYPOCHONDRI'ASIS*, hîp-pô-kôn-drl'-â-sîs. *n. s.* Hypochondriack affection or passion. *Chrichton*.

HYPOCHOND'RY*, hîp-pô-kôn'-drè. *n. s.* One of the two regions called the *hypochondres*. *Burton*.

HY'POCIST, hîp-ô-sîst. *n. s.* [ὑποκίστις.] An insipidated juice, considerably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour, when broken. The stem of the plant is thick and fleshy, and much thicker at the top than towards the bottom. *Hill*.

HYPOCRAS*. See HIPPOCRAS.

HYPOCRISY, hè-pôk'-krè-sè. 187. *n. s.* Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character. 1 *Pet. ii.*

HY'POCRITE⁹, hîp-pô-krit. 156. *n. s.* [ὑποκριτής.] A dissembler in morality or religion. *Shak.* A dissembler. *Phillips*.

HYPOCRITICAL, hîp-pô-krit'-îk-kâl. } *a.*
HYPOCRIT'ICK, hîp-pô-krit'-îk. }

Dissembling; insincere; appearing differently from the reality. *Dryden*.

HYPOCRIT'ICALLY, hîp-pô-krit'-îk-kâl-è. *ad.* With dissimulation; without sincerity. *Government of the Tongue*.

HYPOGA'STRICK, hîp-pô-gâs'-trîk. *a.* [ὑπο and γαστήρ.] Seated in the lower part of the belly. *Wiseman*.

HYPOGE'UM, hîp-ô-jè'-ûm. 512. *n. s.* [ὑπο and γή.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris*.

HYPOSTASIS⁹, hî-pôs'-tâ-sîs. 187. *n. s.* [ὑποστάσις.] Distinct substance. Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. *Hammond*. [In medicine.] Sediment of urine. *Nabbes*.

HYPOSTATICAL, hî-pô-stât'-è-kâl. *a.* Constitutive

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tâb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

tive; constituent as distinct ingredients. *Boyle*.
Personal; distinctly personal. *Pearson*.
HYPOSTATICALLY*, hi-pôs-tât'-ê-kâl-lê, a. Personal-ly. *More*.

HYPO/TENUSE, hi-pôt'-ê-nôse. 187. n. s. {*hypo-*
tenoua.] The line that subtends the right angle of
a right-angled triangle; the subtense. *Locke*.

Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Ash [and Mr. Todd] accent
this word on the second syllable; but Dr. Johnson, Dr.
Kenrick, Mr. Barclay, Bailey, and Buchanan, on the
last. These authorities induced me, in the first edition
of this [Walker's] Dictionary, to place the accent on
the last syllable; but, upon further inquiry, I found
the best usage decidedly in favour of the antepenulti-
mate accent; and as the secondary accent is on the
second syllable of the Latin *hypotenusa*, this accentua-
tion seems most agreeable to analogy.—See **ACADE-**
MY and **INCOMPARABLE**. *W*.

To HYPOTHECATE*, hi-pôth'-ê-kâte. v. a. [*hy-*
potheca, Lat.] To pawn; to give in pledge. *Burke*.

HYPOTHESIS, hi-pôth'-ê-sis, or hi-pôth'-ê-sis.
187. n. s. [*hypothesis*.] A supposition; a system
formed upon some principle not proved. *South*.

HYPOTHE/TICAL, hi-pô-thêt'-tê-kâl. 187. } a.

HYPOTHE/TICK, hi-pô-thêt'-tîk. } a.

Including a supposition; conditional. *Watts*.

HYPOTHE/TICALLY, hi-pô-thêt'-tê-kâl-ê. 187.

ad. Upon supposition; conditionally. *Broome*.

HYRSF*, hûrse. n. s. [*hirse*, Germ.] [In botany.]
Millet. *Coles*.

HYRST, } hûrst. }
HURST, } }
HERST, } }
Are all from the Sax. *hýrþr*, a
wood, or grove. *Gibson*.

HY/SSTOP, hîz'-zûp, or hî'-sûp. n. s. [*hyssopus*, Fr.]
A verticillate plant. *Miller*.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Entick, W. Johnston,
and Buchanan, pronounce this word in the second man-
ner; Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Perry, in the first.
To pronounce the *y* long before double *s*, is contrary to
every rule in spelling; and therefore, if the first mode
be not the best, the orthography ought necessarily to
be changed. *W*.

HYSTERICAL, hîs-têr'-rê-kâl. } a. [*hysterikos*.]

HYSTERICK, hîs-têr'-rîk. 509. } Troubled with
fits; disordered in the regions of the womb. *Har-*
vey. Proceeding from disorders in the womb.
Pope.

HYSTER/RICKS, hîs-têr'-rîks. n. s. Fits of wo-
men, supposed to proceed from disorders in the
womb.

HY/STERON-PRO/TERON*, hîs'-tê-rôn-prôt'-ê-
rôn. n. s. [*hysteron, proteron*.] A rhetorical figure:
when that is last said, which was first done.
Peachment.

HYTHE*, hîthe. n. s. A port. See **HITHÉ**.

ICH

I Is in English considered both as a vowel and
consonant. [For *I* consonant, see *J*.]

I vowel has a long sound, as *fine*, *thine*, which
is usually marked by an *e* final; and a short
sound, as *fin*, *thin*. Prefixed to *e*, it makes a diphthong
of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double
e, *ee*: thus *field*, *yield*, are spoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*;
except *friend*, which is spoken *frenl*. Subjoined to
a or *e*, it makes them long, as *faul*, *neigh*; and to
o, makes a mingled sound, which approaches to the
notion of a diphthong, as *oil*, *coin*. The sound of *i*
before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always
expressed by *y*. [See *Principles*, No. 8, 105, 185.]

I, *i* pronoun personal. [*ik*, Goth. *ic*, Sax.] *I*, gen.
&c. *me*; plural, *we*, gen. &c. *us*. The pronoun of
the first person, *myself*. *Gen. xxxix*. *I* is sometimes
written for *ay*, or *yes*. *Shakspeare*. *I*, prefixed to a
word, is common in our old language, as well
as *y*: as, *ibrought*, *ibuilt*, *ybuilt*.

It may be remarked, that the frequent use of this let-
ter, in our old dramatick writers, instead of *ay*, is a proof
that our ancestors pronounced *i* much broader than we
do at present, and somewhat approaching to the sound
it has at this day in the north of England.—See *Direc-*
tions to Foreigners, prefixed to this Dictionary. *W*.

IAMBICK, i-lâm'-bîk. n. s. [*iambicus*, Lat.] Verses
composed of iambick feet, or a short and long syl-
lable alternately; used originally in satire, there-
fore taken for satire. *Dryden*.

IAMBICK*, i-lâm'-bîk. a. Composed of iambick
feet. *Addison*.

IATROLE/PTICK, i-lâ-trô-lêp'-tîk. a. [*iatro* and
êlêph.] That which cures by anointing.

I/BIS*, i-bîs. n. s. The name of an Egyptian bird,
approaching to the stork kind. *Greenhill*.

ICE, i. s. n. s. [*īr*, Sax.] Water or other liquor
made solid by cold. *Shak*. Concreted sugar.—
To break the ice. To make the first opening to any
attempt. *Shakspeare*.

To ICE, i. s. v. a. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.
P. Fletcher. To cover with concreted sugar.
Puller. To chill; to freeze.

I/CEBUILT*, i-sê'-bîlt. a. Formed of heaps of ice.
Gray.

I/CEHOUSE, i-sê'-hôûs. n. s. A house in which ice
is repositated against the warm months.

I/CELANDER*, i-sê'-lând-ûr. n. s. A native of Icel-
land. *Serenius*.

ICHNEU/MON, ik-nû'-môn. n. s. [*ichneumon*.] A

ID

small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile
Sir T. Herbert.

ICHNEUMONFLY, ik-nû'-môn-flî. n. s. A sort of
fly. *Derham*.

ICHNOGRA/PHICAL*, ik-nô-grâf'-ê-kâl. a. Re-
presenting a certain plot of ground. *Evelyn*.

ICHNO/GRAPHY, ik-nôg'-grâ-fê. 518. n. s. [*ichnos*
and *grâphô*.] A ground-plot. *Moxon*.

I/CHOR, i-kôr. 166. n. s. [*ichor*.] A thin, watery
humour, like serum. *Quincy*.

I/CHOROUS, i-kôr-ûs. a. Serous; sanious; thin;
undigested. *Harvey*.

ICHTHYO/LOGY, ik-thê-ôl'-ô-jê. 518. n. s. [*ichthyo-*
logia.] The doctrine of the nature of fish. *Brown*.

ICHTHYO/PHAGY, ik-thê-ôf'-â-jê. n. s. [*ichthys* and
phâgô.] Diet of fish; the practice of eating fish.

I/CICLE, i-sîk-kl. 405. n. s. [from *ice*.] A shoot of
ice commonly hanging down from the upper part.
Brown.

I/CINESS, i-sê-nês. n. s. The state of generating
ice.

I/CIING*, i-sîng. n. s. A covering of concreted sugar
Warton.

I/CKLE*, ik'-kl. n. s. In the north of England, an
icicle. *Grose*.

I/CON, i-kôn. 166. n. s. [*εἰκών*.] A picture or rep-
resentation. *Brown*.

ICO/NOCLAST, i-kôn-ô-klâst. n. s. [*εἰκονοκλαστής*.]
A breaker of images. *Young*.

ICONOC/LA/STICK*, i-kôn-ô-klâs'-tîk. a. Break-
ing or destroying images. *Mambrell*.

ICONO/GRAPHY*, i-kô-nôg'-grâ-fê. n. s. [*εἰκών* and
grâphô.] A description of pictures, statues, and
similar monuments of ancient art.

ICONO/LATER*, i-kô-nôl'-â-tûr. n. s. [*εἰκων* and
lâtroos.] A worshipper of images; a name given by
the iconoclasts to the Romanists.

ICONO/LOGY, i-kô-nôl'-ô-jê. 518. n. s. [*εἰκών* and
lôgô.] The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTE/RICAL, ik-têr'-ê-kâl. 509. a. [*icterus*, Lat.]
Afflicted with the jaundice. *Floyer*. Good against
the jaundice.

ICTHYO/LOGY*. See **ICHTHYOLOGY**.

I/CY, i-sê. a. Full of ice; covered with ice; made
of ice; cold; frosty. *Shak*. Cold; free from pas-
sion. *Shak*. Frigid; backward. *Shakspeare*.

ICY-PEARLED*, i-sê-pêrl'-êd. a. Studded with
pearls, as it were, of ice. *Milton*.

ID, ide. Contracted for *I would*.

IDE/A δ , i-dè'-â. 115. *n. s.* [*idéa*.] Mental image. *Locke*.
 IDE/AL, i-dè'-âl. *a.* Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the senses. *Cheyne*.
 To IDE/ALIZE*, i-dè'-âl-ize. *v. n.* To form ideas. *Maty*.
 IDE/ALLY, i-dè'-âl-è. *ad.* Intellectually; mentally. *Brown*.
 To IDE/ATE*, i-dè'-âte. *v. a.* To fancy; to form in idea. *Donne*.
 IDE/NTICAL δ , i-dèn'-tè-kâl. } *a.* [*identique*, Fr.]
 IDE/NTICK δ , i-dèn'-tîk. } The same; im-
 plying the same thing; comprising the same idea. *Tillotson*.
 IDE/NTICALLY*, i-dèn'-tè-kâl-lè. *ad.* With same-
 ness. *Ross*.
 IDE/NTICALNESS*, i-dèn'-tè-kâl-nès. *n. s.* Same-
 ness.
 IDENTIFICA'TION*, i-dèn'-tè-fè-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.*
 Production of sameness, proof of identity. *Skelton*.
 To IDENTIFY*, i-dèn'-tè-fî. *v. a.* To prove same-
 ness. *Blackstone*. To make the same: as, His
 cause is identified with mine. *Barrow*.
 IDENTITY, i-dèn'-tè-tè. *n. s.* [*identité*, Fr.] Same-
 ness; not diversity. *Brown*.
 IDES, idz. *n. s.* [*idus*, Lat.] A term anciently used
 among the Romans, and still retained in the
 Romish kalendar. It is the 13th day of each month,
 except in the months of March, May, July, and
 October, in which it is the 15th day, because in
 these four months it was six days before the nones,
 and in the others four days. *Shakspeare*.
 IDIOCRASY δ , id-è-òk'-krâ-sè. 518. *n. s.* [*idios* and
κράσις.] Peculiarity of constitution.
 IDIOCRATICAL, id-è-ò-krât'-tè-kâl. *a.* Peculiar
 in constitution.
 IDIOCY, id'-è-ò-sè. *n. s.* [*idwria*.] Want of under-
 standing. *Bacon*.
 IDIOM δ , id'-è-ûm. 166. *n. s.* [*idioma*.] A mode of
 speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the
 particular cast of a tongue; a phrase; phraseology.
Dryden.
 IDIOMATICAL, id-è-ò-mât'-tè-kâl. 509. } *a.* Pec-
 IDIOMATICK, id-è-ò-mât'-tîk. } liar to a
 tongue; phraseological. *Spectator*.
 IDIOPATHY, id-è-òp'-pâ-thè. 518. *n. s.* [*idios* and
πάθος.] A primary disease that neither depends
 on, nor proceeds from, another. *Quincy*. Peculiar
 affection or feeling. *More*.
 IDIOSYNCRASY, id-è-ò-sîn'-krâ-sè. *n. s.* [*idios*,
σύν, and *κράσις*.] A peculiar temper or disposition
 of body not common to another. *Quincy*.
 IDIOT δ , id'-è-ût. 166. *n. s.* [*idwτης*.] A fool; a nat-
 ural; a changeling. *Shakspeare*.
 IDIOTCY*. See IDROCY.
 IDIOTICAL*, id-è-òt'-tè-kâl. } *a.* Plain; familiar;
 IDIOTICK*, id-è-òt'-tîk. } not learned. *Black-*
wall. Stupid; foolish. *Bentley*.
 IDIOTISM, id'-è-ût-izm. *n. s.* [*idwτισμός*.] Peculi-
 arity of expression; mode of expression peculiar to
 a language. *Bo. Hall*. Folly; natural imbecility
 of mind. *Decker*.
 To IDIOTIZE*, id'-è-ût-ize. *v. n.* To become stup-
 id. *Persian Letters*.
 IDLE δ , i-dl. 405. *a.* [*yðel*, *ibel*, Sax.] Lazy;
 averse from labour. *Ezod. iv.* Not engaged; af-
 fording leisure. *Shak.* Unactive; not employed. *St.*
Mat. xx. Useless; vain; ineffectual. *Milton*. Un-
 fruitful; barren; not productive of good. *Shak.* Trif-
 ling; of no importance: as, an idle story. *Spenser*.
 To IDLE, i-dl. *v. n.* To lose time in laziness and
 inactivity. *Aubrey*. To play lightly. *Shakspeare*.
 To IDLE*, i-dl. *v. a.* To waste idly; to consume
 unprofitably. *Ld. Chesterfield*.
 IDLEHEAD, i-dl-hèd-dèd. *a.* [*idle* and *head*.]
 Foolish; unreasonable. *Carew*. Delirious; infat-
 uated. *L'Estrange*.
 IDLELY*, i-dl-lè. *ad.* [*idèlce*, Sax.] So our an-
 cestors wrote idly.
 IDLENESS, i-dl-nès. *n. s.* [*idèlneſſe*, Sax.] La-
 ziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from labour.
South. Absence of employment. *Sidney*. Omi-
 sion of business, *Shak.* Unimportance; trivialness.

Shak. Inefficacy; uselessness. Barrenness; worth-
 lessness. *Shak.* Unreasonableness; want of judge-
 ment. *Bacon*.
 IDLEPATED*, i-dl-pâ'-tèd. *a.* Idleheaded; stupid.
Overbury.
 IDLER, i-dl-èr. 98. *n. s.* [from *idle*.] A lazy per-
 son; a sluggard. *Raleigh*.
 IDLESBY*, i-dlz-bè. *n. s.* An inactive or lazy
 person. *Whitlock*.
 IDLY, i-dl-è. *ad.* Lazily; without employment.
Ascham. Foolishly; in a trifling manner. *Barra*.
 Carelessly; without attention. *Shak.* Ineffectually
 vainly. *Hooker*.
 IDOL δ , i-dôl. 37, 166. *n. s.* [*ἰδωλον*, Gr.; *idolum*,
 Lat.] An image worshipped as God. 1 *Macc. i.*
 A counterfeit. *Zech. ii.* An image. *Dryden*. A repre-
 sentation. *Spenser*. One loved or honoured to
 adoration. *Denham*.
 IDOLATER, i-dôl'-lâ-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [*idololatra*, Lat.]
 One who pays divine honours to images; one who
 worships for God that which is not God. *Hooker*.
 Simply, an adorer; a great admirer. *Hurd*.
 IDOLATRESS*, i-dôl'-â-très. *n. s.* She who wor-
 ships idols. *Howell*.
 IDOLATRICAL*, i-dô-lât'-rè-kâl. *a.* Tending to
 idolatry.
 To IDOLATRIZE, i-dôl'-lâ-trize. *v. a.* To wor-
 ship idols. *Ainsworth*. To adore. *Tr. of Boccacini*.
 To IDOLATRIZE*, i-dôl'-lâ-trize. *v. n.* To offer
 idolatrous worship. *Fotherby*.
 IDOLATROUS, i-dôl'-lâ-trûs. 314. *a.* Tending to
 idolatry; comprising idolatry. *Peacham*.
 IDOLATROUSLY, i-dôl'-lâ-trûs-lè. *ad.* In an idol-
 atrous manner. *Hooker*.
 IDOLATRY, i-dôl'-lâ-trè. *n. s.* [*idololatria*, Lat.]
 The worship of images. *South*.
 IDOLISH*, i-dôl'-ish. *a.* Idolatrous. *Milton*.
 IDOLISM*, i-dôl'-izm. *n. s.* Idolatrous worship. *Milb.*
 IDOLIST, i-dôl'-ist. 166. *n. s.* A worshipper of
 images. *Milton*.
 To IDOLIZE, i-dôl-ize. *v. a.* To worship idolat-
 rously. *Biblioth. Bibl.* To love or reverence to
 adoration. *Denham*.
 IDOLIZER*, i-dôl-i-zûr. *n. s.* One who loves or
 reverences to adoration. *Manningham*.
 IDOLOUS*, i-dôl'-ûs. *a.* Idolatrous. *Bale. Ob. T.*
 IDONEOUS, i-dô'-nè-ûs. *a.* [*idoneus*, Lat.] Fit;
 proper; convenient; adequate. *Boyle*.
 IDYL, i-dil. *n. s.* [*εἰδυλλιον*.] A small, short poem.
 33* There is sometimes an erroneous pronunciation of
 this word by making the *i* short; but it is pronounced
 long by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Buchanan
 and Entick. See *Principles*. No. 544, 545, &c. *W.*
 I. E. for *id est*, or, *that is*. *Locke*.
 IF δ , if. *conjunction*. [*ɛɪf*, Sax.] Suppose it be so, or
 it were so, that. A hypothetical particle. *Hooker*.
 Whether or no. *Dryden*. Allowing that; suppose
 it be granted that. *Boyle*. Though. *Milton*.
 IFAITH*, *ad.* [an abbreviation of *in faith*.] In-
 deed; truly. *Shakspeare*.
 IGNA'RO*, ig-nâ'-rò. *n. s.* [Lat.] A contemptuous
 term of elder days for a blockhead. *Mountagu*.
 IGNEOUS, ig'-nè-ûs. *a.* [*igneus*, Lat.] Fiery; con-
 taining fire; emitting fire. *Glanville*.
 To IGNIFY*, ig'-nè-fî. *v. a.* [*ignis* and *fi*, Lat.]
 To form into fire. *Stukely*.
 IGNIFLUOUS*, ig-nîf'-lû-ûs. *a.* [*ignifluis*, Lat.]
 Flowing with fire. *Cockeram*.
 IGNIPOTENT, ig-nîp'-pò-tènt. 518. *a.* [*ignis* and
potens, Lat.] Presiding over fire. *Pope*.
 IGNIS FATUUS, ig'-nîs-fât'-shû-ûs. *n. s.* [Lat.]
 Will-with-the-wisp; Jack-with-the-lantern: being
 vapours arising from putrefied waters. *Newton*.
 To IGNITE δ , ig-nîe'-tè. *v. a.* [*ignis*, Lat.] To kin-
 dle; to set on fire. *Grew*.
 To IGNITE*, ig-nîe'-tè. *v. n.* To become red hot.
 IGNITION, ig-nîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* The act of kindling, or
 of setting on fire. *Boyle*.
 IGNITIBLE, ig-nî'-tè-bl. *a.* Inflammable; capable
 of being set on fire. *Brown*.
 IGNIVOMOUS, ig-nîv'-vò-mûs. 518. *a.* [*ignivomus*,
 Lat.] Vomiting fire. *Derham*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, bùll; —dìl; —pònd; —thin, THIS.

IGNOBILITY*, ìg-nò-bìl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Want of magnanimity. *Bale.*

IGNOBLE §, ìg-nò'-bl. 405. *a.* [*ignobilis*, Lat.] Mean of birth; not noble; not of illustrious race. *Dryden.* Worthless; not deserving honour. *Shakspeare.*

IGNOBLENESS*, ìg-nò'-bl-nès. *n. s.* Want of dignity; want of splendour. *Ainsworth.*

IGNOBLY, ìg-nò'-blè. *ad.* Ignominiously; meanly; dishonourably. *Milton.*

IGNOMINIOUS, ìg-nò-mìn'-yùs. 113. *a.* Mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonourable. *Milton.*

IGNOMINIOUSLY, ìg-nò-mìn'-yùs-lè. *ad.* Meanly; scandalously. *South.*

IGNOMINY §, ìg'-nò-mìn-è. *n. s.* [*ignominia*, Lat.] Disgrace; reproach; shame; infamy. *Milton.*

§ This word is sometimes, but very improperly, pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as if divided into *ig-nóm-i-ny*; but it must be observed, that this termination is not enclitic, 513, and the accent on the first syllable seems agreeable to the general rule in similar words. All our orthoëpists are uniform in placing the accent on the first syllable of this word.—See **INCOMPARABLE**. *W.*

IGNOMY*, ìg'-nò-mè. *n. s.* An abbreviation of *ignominia*.

IGNORAMUS, ìg-nò-rà'-mùs. *n. s.* [Lat.] *Ignoramus* is a word properly used by the grand inquest empanelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill whereby any crime is offered to their consideration, when they dislike their evidence as defective or too weak to make good the presentment: all inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered. *Covel.* A foolish fellow; a vain, uninstructed pretender. *South.*

IGNORANCE, ìg'-nò-rà-nse. *n. s.* Want of knowledge; unlearnedness. *Hooker.* Want of knowledge respecting some particular thing. *Sherlock.* Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. *C. Pray.*

IGNORANT §, ìg'-nò-rànt. *a.* [*ignorans*, Lat.] Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed; unenlightened. *Ps. lxxiii.* Unknown; undiscovered. *Shak.* Without knowledge of some particular. *Bacon.* Unacquainted with. *Dryden.* Ignorantly made or done. *Shakspeare.*

IGNORANT, ìg'-nò-rànt. *n. s.* One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed. *B. Jonson.*

IGNORANTLY, ìg'-nò-rànt-lè. *ad.* Without knowledge; unskillfully; without information. *Dryden.* To **IGNORE**, ìg-nòrè. *v. a.* [*ignoro*, Lat.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. *Boyle.* Not used.

IGNOSCIBLE, ìg-nòs'-sè-bl. *a.* [*ignoscibilis*, Lat.] Capable of pardon. *Dict.*

IGNOTE*, ìg-nòtè. *a.* [*ignotus*, Lat.] Unknown. *Sir M. Sandys.*

IL, before words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*.

ILE, ìlè. *n. s.* [*corrupted from aisle*, Fr.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. Properly *aille*.

ILE, ìlè. *n. s.* An ear of corn. *Ainsworth.*

ILE/US, ìlè'-ùs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A circumvolution, or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

FLEX, ì-lèks. *n. s.* [Lat.] The great scarlet oak. *Mortimer.*

ILIACK, ìl'-è-àk. *a.* [*iliacus*, Lat.] Relating to the lower bowels.

ILIACK *Passion*, ìl'-è-àk-pàsh'-àn. A kind of nervous colick, whose seat is the *ilium*, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above. *Floyer.*

ILK, ìlk. *a.* [elc, Sax.] The same. It is still retained in Scotland, and the north of England; and denotes each: as, *ilk one of you*, every one of you. It also signifies, the same; as, *Mackintosh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same; as, *Mackintosh of Mackintosh*. *Spenser.*

ILL §, ìl. *a.* [*contracted from evil*'] Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil. *Shakspeare.* Sick; disordered; not in health. *Temple.*

ILL, ìl. *n. s.* Wickedness; depravity. *Bacon.* Misfortune; misery. *Tate.*

ILL, ìl. *ad.* Not well; not rightly in any respect. *Dryden.* Not easily; with pain. *Milton.*

ILL, ìl. *substantive or adverb*, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition; as, *ill-formed*, *ill-necoming*, &c. *Johnson.*

ILLACERABLE*, ìl-làs'-ùr-à-bl. *a.* [*illacerabilis*, Lat.] That cannot be torn. *Cockeram.*

ILLACRYMABLE, ìl-làk'-krè-mè bl. 353, 405. *a.* [*illacrymabilis*, Lat.] Incapable of weeping. *Dict.*

ILLAT/SE, ìl-làps'. *n. s.* [*illapsus*, Lat.] Gradual immersion or entrance of one thing into another. *Spenser.* Sudden attack; casual coming. *Thomson.*

To **ILLA/QUEATE** §, ìl-là-kwè-àte. 507. *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Lat.] To entangle; to entrap; to insnare. *More.*

ILLACQUEATION, ìl-là-kwè-à'-shùn. *n. s.* The act of catching or insnaring. *Brown.* A snare; any thing to catch another.

ILLAT/ION §, ìl-là'-shùn. *n. s.* [*illatio*, Lat.] Inference; conclusion drawn from premises. *Bacon.*

ILLATIVE, ìl-là-tiv. 157. *a.* [*illatus*, Lat.] Relating to illation or conclusion. *South.*

ILLATIVE*, ìl-là-tiv. *n. s.* That which denotes illation or conclusion. *Bp. Hall.*

ILLATIVELY*, ìl-là-tiv-lè. *ad.* By illation or conclusion. *Bp. Richardson.*

ILLAUDABLE §, ìl-làw'-dà-bl. 405. *a.* [*illaudabilis*, Lat.] Unworthy of praise or commendation. *Milton.*

ILLAUDABLY, ìl-làw'-dà-blè. *ad.* Unworthily; without deserving praise. *Brome.*

ILLECEBROUS*, ìl-lè'-sè-brùs. *a.* [*illecebrosus*, Lat.] Full of allurements. *Sir T. Elyot.* Ob. *T.*

ILLE/GAL §, ìl-lè'-gàl. 88. *a.* [*in* and *legalis*, Lat.] Contrary to law. *Swift.*

ILLEGALITY, ìl-lè-gàl'-lè-tè. *n. s.* Contrariety to law. *Clarendon.*

To **ILLEGALIZE***, ìl-lè'-gàl-ize. *v. a.* To render illegal.

ILLEGALLY, ìl-lè'-gàl-lè. *ad.* In a manner contrary to law. *Bp. Hall.*

ILLEGALNESS*, ìl-lè'-gàl-nès. *n. s.* The state of being illegal. *Scott.*

ILLEGIBILITY*, ìl-lèd'-jè-bìl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Incapability of being read.

ILLEGIBLE §, ìl-lèd'-jè-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *legibilis*, Lat.] What cannot be read. *Howell.*

ILLEGIBLY*, ìl-lèd'-jè-blè. *ad.* In a manner not to be read.

ILLEGITIMACY, ìl-lè-jìt'-è-mà-sè. *n. s.* State of bastardy.

ILLEGITIMATE §, ìl-lè-jìt'-tè-màte. 91. *a.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Lat.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock. *Cleveland.* Not genuine.

To **ILLEGITIMATE***, ìl-lè-jìt'-tè-màte. *v. a.* To render illegitimate; to prove a person illegitimate. *Sir H. Wotton.*

ILLEGITIMATELY, ìl-lè-jìt'-tè-màt-lè. *ad.* Not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMAT/ION, ìl-lè-jìt'-tè-mà'-shùn. *n. s.* The state of one not begotten in wedlock. *Bacon.* Want of genuineness. *Dean Martin.*

ILLE/VIABLE, ìl-lèv'-vè-à-bl. 405. *a.* [*lever*, Fr.] What cannot be levied or exacted. *Hale.*

ILLFACED*, ìl-fàstè'. *a.* Having an ordinary or ugly face. *Bp. Hall.*

ILLFA/VOURED, ìl-fà'-vùrd. 362. *a.* Deformed. *Shakspeare.*

ILLFA/VOUREDLY, ìl-fà'-vùrd-lè. *ad.* With deformity. *Sidney.* Roughly; ruggedly. *Howell.*

ILLFA/VOUREDNESS, ìl-fà'-vùrd-nès. *n. s.* Deformity. *Harmar.*

ILLIBERAL §, ìl-lìb'-bèr-àl. 88. *a.* [*illiberalis*, Lat.] Not noble; not ingenuous. *King Charles.* Not munificent; not generous; sparing. *Woodward.*

Mean; homely. *Fotherby.*

ILLIBER/ALITY, ìl-lìb-bèr-ràl'-lè-tè. *n. s.* Mean-ness of mind. Parsimony; riggardiness. *Bacon.*

ILLIBERALLY, ðl-lîb'-lîêr-râl-ê. *ad.* Disingenuously; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLICIT §, ðl-lîs'-sî-t. *a.* [illicitus, Lat.] Unlawful; as, an illicit trade.

ILLICITLY*, ðl-lîs'-sî-lê. *ad.* Unlawfully.

ILLICITNESS*, ðl-lîs'-sî-t-nês. *n. s.* Unlawfulness.

ILLICITOUS*, ðl-lîs'-sî-t-ûs. *a.* Unlawful.

To ILLIGHTEN, ðl-lî'-tî. 103. *v. a.* [in and lighten.] To enlighten; to illuminate. *Ruleigh.*

ILLIMITABLE §, ðl-lîm'-mê-tâ-bl. *a.* [in and lîmes, Lat.] That cannot be bounded or limited. *Brown.*

ILLIMITABLY, ðl-lîm'-mê-tâ-blê. *ad.* Without susceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITED, ðl-lîm'-mî-t-êd. *a.* Unbounded; interminable. *Bp. Hall.*

ILLIMITEDNESS, ðl-lîm'-mî-t-êd-nês. *n. s.* Exemption from all bounds. *Clarendon.*

ILLITERACY*, ðl-lî'-tîêr-â-sê. *n. s.* Want of learning. *Pope.*

ILLITERATE §, ðl-lî'-tîêr-â-tê. 91. *a.* [illiteratus, Lat.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned; applied to persons. *Wotton.* Unlearned; rude; barbarous; applied to things. *Bp. Taylor.*

ILLITERATENESS, ðl-lî'-tîêr-â-t-nês. *n. s.* Want of learning; ignorance of science. *Boyle.*

ILLITERATURE, ðl-lî'-tîêr-â-tûre. *n. s.* Want of learning. *Ayliffe.*

ILL-LIVED*, ðl-lîv'-d. *a.* [ill and live.] Leading a wicked life. *Bp. Hall.*

ILLNATURE §, ðl-nâ'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* Habitual malevolence; want of humanity. *South.*

ILLNATURED, ðl-nâ'-tshûrd. 362. *a.* Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or good-will; mischievous. *South.* Untractable; not yielding to cure. *Phillips.*

ILLNATUREDLY, ðl-nâ'-tshûrd-lê. *ad.* In a peevish, froward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS, ðl-nâ'-tshûrd-nês. *n. s.* Want of a kindly disposition.

ILLNESS, ðl-nês. *n. s.* [from ill.] Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral. *Locke.* Sickness; malady; disorder of health. *Atterbury.* Wickedness. *Shakspeare.*

ILLOGICAL §, ðl-lôd'-jê-kâl. 83. *a.* [in and logical.] Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning. *Waltm.* Contrary to the rules of reason. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLOGICALLY, ðl-lôd'-jê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In a manner contrary to the laws of argument. *South.*

ILLOGICALNESS*, ðl-lôd'-jê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* Contrariety to the rules of reason. *Hammond.*

ILL-STARRED*, ðl-stârd. *a.* Influenced by evil stars with respect to fortune; unlucky. *Fanshawe.*

To ILLUDE, ðl-lûde'. *v. a.* [illudo, Lat.] To deceive; to mock. *Spenser.*

To ILLUME, ðl-lûme'. *v. a.* [illumine, Fr.] To enlighten; to illuminate. *Shakspeare.* To brighten; to adorn. *Thomson.*

To ILLUMINATE §, ðl-lû'-mê-nâte. *v. a.* [illumine, Fr.; lumen, Lat.] To enlighten; to supply with light. *Spenser.* To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace. *Locke.* To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours. To illustrate. *Watts.*

ILLUMINATE*, ðl-lû'-mê-nâte. *a.* Enlightened. *Bp. Hall.*

ILLUMINATE*, ðl-lû'-mê-nâte. *n. s.* One pretending to be enlightened with superior knowledge; as certain heretics of the sixteenth century, and certain mock philosophers on the continent in our own times, self-styled *illuminati*. *Sir E. Sandys.*

ILLUMINATY*, ðl-lû-mê-nâ-t. See **ILLUMINATE**.

ILLUMINATION, ðl-lû-mê-nâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of supplying with light. That which gives light. *Ruleigh.* Festal lights hung out as a token of joy. *Dryden.* Brightness; splendour. *Felton.* Infusion of intellectual light, knowledge, or grace. *Hooker.*

ILLUMINATIVE, ðl-lû'-mê-nâ-ûv. *a.* Having the power to give light. *Digby.*

ILLUMINATOR, ðl-lû'-mê-nâ-tûr. 521. *n. s.* One who gives light. *Verstegan.* One whose business it

is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters. *Felton.*

To ILLUMINE, ðl-lû'-mîr. 140. *v. a.* To enlighten; to supply with light. *Milt.* To decorate, to adorn. *Pope.*

ILLUSION §, ðl-lû'-zhûn. 451. *n. s.* [illusio, Lat.] Mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; error. *Bacon.*

ILLUSIVE, ðl-lû'-sîv. 153, 423. *a.* Deceiving by false show. *Blackmore.*

ILLUSIVELY*, ðl-lû'-sîv-lê. *ad.* In a deceptive manner.

ILLUSIVENESS*, ðl-lû'-sîv-nês. *n. s.* Deception; false appearance. *Ash.*

ILLUSORY, ðl-lû'-sûr-ê. 429, 512. [For the *o*, see **DOMESTICK**.] *a.* [in and *lucrosius*, Lat.] Deceiving; fraudulent. *Locke.*

To ILLUSTRATE §, ðl-lûs'-trâte. 91. *v. n.* [illustro, Lat.] To brighten with light. *More.* To brighten with honour. *Milton.* To explain; to clear; to elucidate. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRATION, ðl-lûs'-trâ-shûn. *n. s.* Explanation; elucidation; exposition. *L'Estrange.*

ILLUSTRATIVE, ðl-lûs'-trâ-ûv. *a.* Having the quality of elucidating or clearing. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRATIVELY, ðl-lûs'-trâ-ûv-lê. *ad.* By way of explanation. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRATOR*, ðl-lûs'-trâ-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who illustrates, brightens, clears, or beautifies. *Chapman.*

ILLUSTRIOUS §, ðl-lûs'-trê-ûs. 314. *ad.* [illustrius, Lat.] Bright; shining. *Sandys.* Conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence. *South.*

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, ðl-lûs'-trê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Conspicuously; nobly; eminently. *Atterbury.*

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, ðl-lûs'-trê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

ILLUXURIOUS*, ðl-lûks'-ûr-ê-ûs. *a.* [in and *luxuriosus*.] Not luxurious. *Ld. Orerry.*

ILL-WILL*, ðl-wîl. *n. s.* [ill and will.] Disposition to envy or hatred. *Shakspeare.*

ILL-WILLER*, ðl-wîl'-lîr. *n. s.* One who wishes or intends ill to another. *Barron.*

FM, lme. Contracted from *I am*.

IM is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters. What is *im* in Latin, when it is not negative, is often *em* in French; and our writers, as the Latin or French occurs to their minds, use *im* or *em*: formerly *im* was more common, and now *em* seems to prevail.

IMAGE §, ðm'-mîdje. 90. *n. s.* [image, Fr.] Any corporeal representation, generally a statue; a picture. *St. Matt.* xxii. An idol; a false god. 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. A copy; representation; likeness. *Shakspeare.* Semblance; show; appearance. *Shakspeare.* An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind. *Shakspeare.*

IMAGE-WORSHIP*, ðm'-mîdje-wûr'-ship. *n. s.* The worship of images or idols. *Trapp.*

To IMAGE, ðm'-mîdje. *v. a.* To copy by the fancy to imagine. *Dryden.*

IMAGERY, ðm'-mîdjêr-rê. *n. s.* Sensible representations; pictures; statues. *Spenser.* Show; appearance. *Bp. Taylor.* Forms of fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms. *Atterbury.* Representations in writing; such descriptions as force the image of the thing described upon the mind. *Dryden.* Form; make. *Feltham.*

IMAGINABLE, è-mâd'-jîn-â-bl. *a.* [imaginable, Fr.] Possible to be conceived. *South.*

IMAGINANT, è-mâd'-jîn-ânt. *a.* Imagining; forming ideas. *Bacon.*

IMAGINATIVENESS, è-mâd'-jîn-ânt. *n. s.* One who is prone to form strange ideas. *Bacon.*

IMAGINARY, è-mâd'-jîn-â-ê. *a.* [imaginaire, Fr.] Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination. *Shakspeare.*

IMAGINATION, è-mâd'-jîn-â-shûn. *n. s.* [imaginatio, Lat.] Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others. *Bacon.* Conception; image of the mind; idea. *Sidney.* Contrivance; scheme. *Lam.* iii. An unsolid or fanciful opinion. *Locke.*

—nò, mǒve, nǒr, nǒt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —ðil; —pǒund; —thin, THIS.

IMA'GINATIVE, è-mád'-jín-à-ílv. 512. *a.* Fantastick; full of imagination. *Bacon.*

To IMA'GINE, è-mád'-jín. 140. [See To DESPATCH, and To EMBALM.] *v. a.* [imagine, Fr.] To fancy; to paint in the mind. *Shakspeare.* To scheme; to contrive. *Psaln* xxi.

IMA'GNER, è-mád'-jín-úr. 98. *n. s.* One who forms ideas. *Bacon.*

IMA'GINING*, è-mád'-jín-íng. *n. s.* Fancy; imagination. *Shakspeare.*

To IMBALM*. See To EMBALM.

IMBA'RGÓ*. See EMEARGO.

To IMBARCK*. See To EMBARK.

IMBA'RMÉNT*. See To EMBEAR.

To IMBA'RN*, ím-bárn'. *v. a.* To lay up in a barn.

Heybert.

To IMBA'SE*. See To EMBASE.

To IMBA'SE*, ím-báse'. *v. n.* To sink in value.

Hales.

To IMBA'STARDIZE*, ím-bás'-tár-díze. *v. a.* To convict of being a bastard, or degenerate. *Milton.*

To IMBA'THE*, ím-báthe'. *v. a.* To bathe all over. *Milton.*

IMBE'CILE, ím-bés'-síl, or ím-bè-sèl'. 140, 112. *a.* [imbecilis, Lat.] Weak; feeble; wanting strength

of either mind or body. *Barrow.*

Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, and Entick, accent this word on the second syllable, as in the Latin *imbecilis*; but Mr. Scott and Mr. Sheridan on the last, as in the French *imbecile*. The latter is, in my opinion, the more fashionable, but the former more analogical. We have too many of these French-sounding words; and if the number cannot be diminished, they should, at least, not be suffered to increase.

This word, says Dr. Johnson, is corruptly written *imbecile*. This corruption, however, is too well established to be altered; and as it is appropriated to a particular species of deficiency, the corruption is less to be regretted. *W.*

To IMBE'CILE, ím-bés'-síl, or ím-bè-sèl'. *v. a.* To weaken a stock or fortune by clandestine expenses or unjust appropriations; simply, to weaken. *Bp. Taylor.*

IMBECCILITY, ím-bè-síl'-jè-tè. *n. s.* Weakness; feebleness of mind or body. *Hooker.*

IMBEDDED*. See EMBEDDED.

IMBELICK*, ím-bèl'-lík. *a.* [in and bellicus, Lat.]

Not warlike. *Junius.*

To IMBEZZLE*. See To EMBEZZLE.

IMBEZZLEMENT*. See EMBEZZLEMENT.

To IMBIBE, ím-bíbe'. *v. a.* [imbibo, Lat.] To drink in; to draw in. *Brown.* To admit into the mind. *Hammond.* To drench; to saturate; to soak. *Newton.*

IMBIBER, ím-bí-búr. 98. *n. s.* That which drinks or sucks. *Arbuthnot.*

IMBIBITION, ím-bí-bísh'-ún. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of sucking or drinking in. *Bacon.*

To IMBITTER, ím-bít'-túr. 98. *v. a.* [from bitter.] To make bitter. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy. *Addison.* To exasperate.

IMBITTERER*, ím-bít'-túr-úr. *n. s.* That which makes bitter. *Johnson.*

To IMBLAZON*. See To EMBLAZON.

To IMBODDY, ím-bód'-dè. *v. a.* [from body.] To condense to a body. To invest with matter; to make corporeal. *Dryden.* To bring together into one mass or company; to incorporate. *Shakspeare.* To enclose. *Woodward.*

To IMBODDY, ím-bód'-dè. *v. n.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce. *Milton.*

To IMBOIL, ím-ból'. *v. n.* [from boil.] To exstuate; to effervesce. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

To IMBOLDEN, ím-ból'-dén. 103. *v. a.* To raise to confidence; to encourage. *Shakspeare.*

IMBONITY*, ím-bón'-è-tè. *n. s.* [in and bonitas, Lat.] Want of goodness. *Burton.*

To IMBORDER*, ím-bór'-dúr. *v. a.* To terminate; to bound. *Milton.*

To IMBOSK*, ím-bósk'. *v. n.* [imboscere, Ital.] To lie concealed. *Milton.*

To IMBOSK*, ím-bósk'. *v. a.* To conceal; to hide. *Skelton.*

To IMBOSS*. See To EMOSS.

To IMBOSSOM, ím-bód'-zám. 169. *v. a.* To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment. *Milton.* To admit to the heart, or to affection. *Sidney.*

To IMBOUND, ím-bóund'. 312. *v. a.* [from bound.] To enclose; to shut in. *Shakspeare.*

To IMBO'W, ím-bód'. 322. *v. a.* [from low.] To arch; to vault. *Bacon.*

To IMBO'WEL*. See To EMBOWEL.

To IMBO'WER, ím-bód'-úr. 322. *v. a.* To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees. *Savvys.*

To IMBO'WER*, ím-bód'-úr. *v. n.* See To EMBOWER.

IMBOWMENT, ím-bód'-mént. *n. s.* Arch; vault.

Bacon.

To IMBO'X*, ím-bóks'. *v. a.* To shut or close up as in a box. *Cotgrave.*

To IMBRAID*. See To EMBRAID.

To IMBRANGLE, ím-bráng'-gl. *v. a.* To entangle.

Hudibras.

IMBRED*. See INBRED.

To IMBRED*, ím-brèd'. *v. a.* To generate within; to produce. *Sir E. Sandys.*

IMBRICATE*, ím-brè-ká-te. *a.* [imbricatus, Lat.]

Laid one under another. *Russell.*

IMBRICATED, ím-brè-ká-téd. *a.* Indented with concavities; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-life.

IMBRICATION, ím-brè-ká-shún. *n. s.* [imbrex, Lat.] Concave indenture. *Derham.*

To IMBROWN, ím-bróun'. *v. a.* To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud. *Milton.*

To IMBRUE, ím'-bród. 339. *v. a.* [from in and brue.] To steep; to soak; to wet much or long. *Spenser.*

To pour; to emit moisture. *Spenser.*

To IMBRUTE, ím-bród'. 339. *v. a.* [from brute.] To degrade to brutality. *Bp. Reynolds.*

To IMBRUTE, ím-bród'. *v. n.* To sink down to brutality. *Milton.*

To IMBU'E, ím-bú'. 335. *v. a.* [imbuo, Lat.] To tincture deep; to imbibe or soak with any liquor or die. *Sandys.*

To IMBURSE, ím-búrse'. *v. a.* [bourse, Fr.] To stock with money.

IMITABILITY, ím-è-tá-bíl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [imitabilis, Lat.] The quality of being imitable. *Norris.*

IMITABLE, ím'-è-tá-bl. 405. *a.* Worthy of being imitated; deserving to be copied. *Raleigh.* Possible to be imitated; within reach of imitation. *Atterbury.*

To IMITATE, ím'-è-tá-te. 91. *v. a.* [imitor, Lat.] To copy; to endeavour to resemble. *Bacon.* To counterfeit. *Dryden.* To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples. *Gay.*

IMITATION, ím-mè-tá-shún. *n. s.* [imitatio, Lat.] The act of copying; attempt to resemble. That which is offered as a copy. *Dryden.* A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign. *Dryden.*

IMITATIVE, ím'-è-tá-ílv. 512. *a.* [imitativus, Lat.] Inclined to copy; as, Man is an imitative being. Aiming at resemblance; as, Painting is an imitative art. Formed after some original. *Dryden.*

IMITATOR, ím'-è-tá-túr. 98, 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another. *Dryden.*

IMITATORSHIP*, ím'-è-tá-túr-shíp. *n. s.* The office or employment of an imitator. *Marston.*

IMMACULATE, ím-mák'-kú-lá-te. 91. *a.* [immaculatus, Lat.] Spotless; pure; undefiled. *Hooker.* Pure; limpid. *Shakspeare.*

IMMACULATE*, ím-mák'-ú-lá-te-lè. *ad.* Without blemish; purely.

IMMACULATENESS*, ím-mák'-ú-lá-te-nèss. *n. s.* Purity; innocence. *W. Mountague.*

IMMAILED*, ím-má'd'. *a.* Wearing mail or armour. *Brown.*

IMMA'LEABLE*, ím-mál'-è-á-bl. *a.* [in and malèus, Lat.] Not to be wrought upon; not to be impressed. *Memoirs of Sir E. Sandbury Godfrey*

To IMMA/NACLE, ìm-mân'-nâ-kl. 405. v. a. [from *manacle*.] To fetter; to confine. *Milton*.
 IMMA/NEŷ, ìm-mâne'. a. [immanis, Lat.] Vast; prodigiously great. Cruel; wild. *Sheldon*.
 IMMA/NELY*, ìm-mâne'-lè. ad. Monstrously; cruelly. *Milton*.
 IMMANENCY ŷ*, ìm-mâ-nên-sè. n. s. [in and *maneo*, Lat.] Internal dwelling. *Pearson*.
 IMMANENT, ìm-mâ-nènt. a. [immanens, Fr.] Intrinsic; inherent; internal. *Glanville*.
 IMMA/NIFEST, ìm-mân'-nè-fèst. a. Not manifest; not plain. *Brown*. Ob. J.
 IMMA/NITY, ìm-mân'-nè-tè. n. s. [immanitas, Lat.] Barbarity; savageness. *Shakspeare*.
 IMMARCE/SSIBLE, ìm-mâr-sès'-sè-bl. a. [in and *marcesco*, Lat.] Unfading. *Bp. Hall*.
 IMMA/RITAL, ìm-mâr'-shâl. 88. a. Not warlike. *Chapman*.
 To IMMA/SK, ìm-mâsk'. v. a. [in and *mask*.] To cover; to disguise. *Shakspeare*.
 IMMA/TCHABLE*, ìm-mâtsh'-â-bl. a. Not matchable; peerless. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
 IMMATE/RIAL ŷ, ìm-mâ-tè'-rè-âl. a. [immaterial, Fr.; in and *materia*, Lat.] Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter. *Hooker*. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation.
 IMMATERIA/LITY, ìm-mâ-tè'-rè-âl'-è-tè. n. s. Incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter. *Bp. Taylor*.
 IMMATE/RIALLY, ìm-mâ-tè'-rè-âl-è. ad. In a manner not depending upon matter. *Brown*.
 IMMATERIA/LIST*, ìm-mâ-tè'-rè-âl-ist. n. s. One who professes immateriality. *Swift*.
 IMMATERIALIZED, ìm-mâ-tè'-rè-âl-lz'd. 359. a. Distinct from matter; incorporeal. *Glanville*.
 IMMATERIALNESS, ìm-mâ-tè'-rè-âl-nès. n. s. Distinctness from matter.
 IMMATE/RIATE, ìm-mâ-tè'-rè-âte. 91. a. Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; wanting body. *Bacon*.
 IMMATU'RE ŷ, ìm-mâ-tùrè'. a. [immaturus, Lat.] Not ripe. *Dr. Jackson*. Not perfect; not arrived at fullness or completion. *Bacon*. Hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time. *Burton*.
 IMMATU'RELY, ìm-mâ-tùrè'-lè. ad. Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion. *Sir T. Herbert*.
 IMMATU'RENESS, ìm-mâ-tùrè'-nès. } n. s. Un-
 IMMATU'RITY, ìm-mâ-tù'-rè-tè. } ripeness;
 incompleteness; a state short of completion. *Milton*.
 IMMEAB/LITY, ìm-mè-â-bil'-è-tè. n. s. [immeabilis, Lat.] Want of power to pass. *Arbutnot*.
 IMMEA/SURABLE ŷ, ìm-mèzh'-ù-râ-bl. a. Im-
 mense; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive. *Hooker*.
 IMMEA/SURABLY, ìm-mèzh'-ù-râ-blè. ad. Im-
 mensely; beyond all measure. *Spenser*.
 IMMEA/SURED*, ìm-mèzh'-ù-r'd. a. Exceeding
 common measure. *Spenser*.
 IMMECHA/NICAL, ìm-mè-kân'-nè-kâl. a. Not ac-
 cording to the laws of mechanics. *Cheyne*.
 IMME/DIACY, ìm-mè-dè-â-sè, or ìm-mè'-jè-â-sè.
 293. n. s. [from *immediate*.] Personal greatness;
 power of acting without dependence. *Shakspeare*.
 IMME/DIATE ŷ, ìm-mè-dè-ât. 91. a. [in and *medius*,
 Lat.] Being in such a state, with respect to some-
 thing else, as that there is nothing between them;
 proximate. *Burnet*. Not acting by second causes.
Abbot. Instant; present with regard to time.
Shakspeare.

† This word and its compounds are often, and not im-
 properly, pronounced as if written im-me-je-ate, im-me-
 je-ate-ly, &c.—For the reasons, see *Principles*, No. 293,
 294, 376. W.

IMME/DIATELY, ìm-mè-dè-ât-lè. ad. Without the
 intervention of any other cause or event. *South*.
 Instantly; at the time present; without delay.
Shakspeare.

IMME/DIATENESS, ìm-mè-dè-ât-nès. n. s. Pres-

ence with regard to time. Exemption from second
 or intervening causes.

IMME/DICABLE, ìm-mèd'-dè-kâ-bl. a. [immedica-
 bilis, Lat.] Not to be healed; incurable. *Milton*.

IMMELO/DIOUS*, ìm-mè-lò-dè-ùs. a. Not melodi-
 ous; unmusical. *Drummond*.

IMME/MORABLE, ìm-mèm'-mò-râ-bl. a. [immem-
 orabilis, Lat.] Not worth remembering; unworthy
 of remembrance. *Hulcot*.

IMMEMO/RIAL ŷ, ìm-mè-mò'-rè-âl. a. [in and *me-
 moria*, Lat.] Past time of memory; so ancient that
 the beginning cannot be traced. *Hale*.

IMMEMO/RIALLY*, ìm-mè-mò'-rè-âl-lè. ad. Be-
 yond memory. *Bentley*.

IMMEN/SE ŷ, ìm-mènse'. a. [immensus, Lat.] Un-
 limited; unbounded; infinite. *Milton*.

IMMEN/SELY, ìm-mènse'-lè. ad. Infinitely; with-
 out measure. *Bentley*.

IMMEN/SENESSE*, ìm-mènse'-nès. n. s. Unbounded
 greatness. *More*.

IMMEN/NSITY, ìm-mèn'-sè-tè. n. s. [immensité, Fr.]
 Unbounded greatness; infinity. *Locke*.

IMMENSURAB/LITY, ìm-mèn-shù-râ-bl'-è-tè.
 452. n. s. Impossibility to be measured.

IMME/NSURABLE ŷ, ìm-mèn'-shù-râ-bl. a. [in
 and *mensurabilis*, Lat.] Not to be measured.

IMME/NSURATE*, ìm-mèn'-shù-râte. a. Unmeas-
 ured. *W. Montague*.

To IMME/RGE, ìm-mèrdje'. v. a. [immergo, Lat.]
 To put under water. To keep in a state of intel-
 lectual depression. *Bp. Taylor*.

IMME/RIT ŷ, ìm-mèr'-it. n. s. [immerito, Lat.] Want
 of worth; want of desert. *Suckling*.

IMME/RITED*, ìm-mèr'-it-èd. a. Not deserved. *K.
 Charles*.

IMME/RITOUS*, ìm-mèr'-it-ùs. a. Undeserving; of
 no value. *Milton*.

To IMME/RSE ŷ, ìm-mèrse'. v. a. [immersus, Lat.]
 To put under water. To sink or cover deep. *Dry-
 den*. To keep in a state of intellectual depression.

Addison.

IMME/RSE, ìm-mèrse'. a. Buried; covered; sunk
 deep. *Bacon*.

IMME/RSION, ìm-mèr'-shùn. 452. n. s. [immersio,
 Lat.] The act of putting any body into a fluid be-
 low the surface. *Addison*. The state of sinking be-
 low the surface of a fluid. *Tr. of Buffon*. The
 state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

Atterbury.

IMMETHO/DICAL ŷ, ìm-mè-thòd'-è-kâl. a. [in and
 methodical.] Confused; being without regularity;
 being without method. *Burton*.

IMMETHO/DICALLY, ìm-mè-thòd'-è-kâl-lè. ad.
 Without method; without order. *More*.

IMMETHO/DICALNESS*, ìm-mè-thòd'-è-kâl-nès.
 n. s. Want of method or order; confusion.

To IMME/W*. See To EMMEW.

To IMMIGRATE ŷ*, ìm-mè-grâte. v. n. [immigro,
 Lat.] To enter or pass into; to go to dwell in some
 place. *Cockram*.

IMMIGRA/TION*, ìm-mè-grâ'-shùn. n. s. An en-
 tering or passing into a place. *Warton*.

IMMINENCE, ìm-mè-nèuse. n. s. Any ill impend-
 ing; immediate or near danger. *Shakspeare*.

IMMINENT ŷ, ìm-mè-nènt. a. [imminens, Lat.]
 Impending; at hand; threatening. *Hooker*.

To IMMING/LE, ìm-ming'-gl. v. a. To mingle; to
 mix; to unite. *Thomson*.

IMMINU/TION, ìm-mè-nù'-shùn. n. s. [imminuo,
 Lat.] Diminution; decrease. *Bp. Cosin*.

IMMISCIB/LITY, ìm-mis-sè-bl'-è-tè. n. s. Inca-
 pacity of being mingled.

IMMI/SCIBLE ŷ, ìm-mis'-sè-bl. 405. a. [in and *mis-
 cible*.] Not capable of being mingled. *Richard-
 son*.

IMMI/SSION ŷ, ìm-mish'-ùn. n. s. [immissio, Lat.]
 The act of sending in; contrary to emission. *Bp.
 Hall*.

To IMMI/T, ìm-mit'. v. a. [immitto, Lat.] To send
 in; to inject. *Greenhill*.

IMMI/TIGABLE*, ìm-mit'-è-gâ-bl. a. [in and *miti-
 go*, Lat.] Not to be softened. *Harris*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

To IMMI'X §, îm-mîks'. v. a. [in and mix.] To mingle. *Bp. Reynolds.*
 IMMI'XABLE, îm-mîks'-â-bl. 405. a. Impossible to be mingled. *Wilkins.*
 IMMI'XT*, îm-mîkst'. a. [immixtus, Lat.] Unmixed. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 IMMOBIL'ITY, îm-mô-bîl'-è-tè. n. s. [immobilité, Fr.] Unmovableness; want of motion; resistance to motion. *Arbutnot.*
 IMMODERACY*, îm-môd'-dêr-â-sè. n. s. Excess. *Brown.*
 IMMODERATE §, îm-môd'-dêr-ât. 91. a. [immoderatus, Lat.] Excessive; exceeding the due mean. *Ray.*
 IMMODERATELY, îm-môd'-dêr-rât-lè. ad. In an excessive degree. *Shakspeare.*
 IMMODERATENESS*, îm-môd'-dêr-ât-nès. n. s. Want of moderation. *Shelford.*
 IMMODERATION, îm-môd-dêr-â'-shûn. n. s. Want of moderation; excess. *Hammond.*
 IMMODEST §, îm-môd'-dêst. a. [immodeste, Fr.] Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity. *Shakspeare.* Unchaste; impure. *Dryden.* Obscene. *Shakspeare.* Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.
 IMMODESTLY*, îm-môd'-dêst-lè. ad. In a shameless or immodest manner. *Wotton.*
 IMMODESTY, îm-môd'-dêst-tè. n. s. Want of delicacy; impudence. *Wotton.* Want of modesty; indecency. *Pope.*
 To IMMOLATE §, îm-mô-lâ-tè. 91. v. a. [immolo, Lat.] To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice. *Boyle.* To offer in sacrifice. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 IMMOLATION, îm-mô-lâ'-shûn. n. s. The act of sacrificing. *Brown.* A sacrifice offered. *Decay of Piety.*
 IMMOLATOR*, îm-mô-lâ-tûr. n. s. One that offers in sacrifice. *Hulot.*
 IMMOMENT §, îm-mô-mènt. a. [in and moment.] Trifling; of no importance or value. *Shakspeare.* A barbarous word.
 IMMOMENTOUS*, îm-mô-mèn-tûs. a. Unimportant. *Seward.*
 IMMORAL §, îm-môr-râl. 83, 168. a. [in and moral.] Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion. Contrary to honesty; dishonest.
 IMMORALITY, îm-môr-râl'-è-tè. n. s. Dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue. *Swift.*
 IMMORIGEROUS §, îm-môr-rîd'-jêr-ûs. a. [immorigerus, Lat.] Disobedient; rude; uncivil. *Stackhouse.*
 IMMORIGEROUSNESS*. îm-môr-rîd'-jêr-ûs-nès. n. s. Disobedience. *Bp. Taylor.*
 IMMORTAL §, îm-môr-tâl. 83. a. [immortalis, Lat.] Exempt from death; being never to die. 1 *Tim. i.* Never ending; perpetual. *Shakspeare.*
 IMMORTALITY, îm-môr-tâl'-è-tè. n. s. Exemption from death; life never to end. 1 *Corinth.* Exemption from oblivion.
 IMMORTALIZATION*, îm-môr-tâl-è-zâ'-shûn. n. s. An immortalizing.
 To IMMORTALIZE, îm-môr-tâl-lze. v. a. [immortaliser, Fr.] To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death. *Darvies.* To exempt from oblivion. *Norris.*
 To IMMORTALIZE, îm-môr-tâl-lze. v. n. To become immortal. *Pope.*
 IMMORTALLY, îm-môr-tâl-è. ad. With exemption from death; without end.
 IMMORTIFICATION*, îm-môr-tè-fè-kâ'-shûn. n. s. [in and mortification.] Want of subjection of the passions. *Bp. Taylor.*
 IMMOVABILITY*, îm-môdv-â-bîl'-è-tè. n. s. Incapability of being removed.
 IMMOVABLE §, îm-môdv-â-bl. a. [in and movable.] Not to be forced from its place. *Brown.* Not liable to be carried away; real in law. *Ayliffe.* Unshaken; unaffected. *Dryden.*
 IMMOVABLENESS*, îm-môdv-â-bl-nès. n. s. The state or quality of being immovable. *Ash.*
 IMMOVABLY, îm-môdv-â-blè. ad. In a state not to be shaken. *Atterbury.*

IMMU'ND §, îm-mûnd'. a. [immundus, Lat.] Unclean. *Burton. Ob. T.*
 IMMUNDICITY*, îm-mûr-dis'-è-tè. n. s. [immondicité, Fr.] Uncleaness; impurity. *W. Mountague.*
 IMMUNITY, îm-mû-nè-tè. n. s. [immunitas, Lat.] Discharge from any obligation. *Hooker.* Privilege; exemption from onerous duties. *Sidney.* Freedom. *Brown.*
 To IMMURE §, îm-mûrè'. v. a. [in and murus, Lat.] To enclose within walls; to confine; to shut up; to imprison. *Shakspeare.*
 IMMURE, îm-mûrè'. n. s. A wall; an enclosure. *Shakspeare.*
 IMMUSICAL, îm-mû-zè-kâl. 88. a. [in and musical.] Inharmonious; wanting proportion of sound. *Bacon.*
 IMMUTABILITY, îm-mû-tâ-bîl'-è-tè. n. s. Exemption from change; invariableness; unchangeableness. *Heb. vi.*
 IMMUTABLE §, îm-mû-tâ-bl. 405. a. [immutabilis, Lat.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable. *Heb. vi.*
 IMMUTABLENESS*, îm-mû-tâ-bl-nès. n. s. Unchangeableness.
 IMMUTABLY, îm-mû-tâ-blè. ad. Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably. *Boyle.*
 IMMUTATION*, îm-mû-tâ'-shûn. n. s. Change; alteration. *More.*
 IMP §, împ. n. s. [imp, Welsh.] A graft, scion, or sucker. *Chaucer.* A son; the offspring; progeny; a youth. *Ld. Cromwell.* A subaltern devil; a puny devil. *Milton.*
 To IMP, împ. v. a. To plant; to graft. *Chaucer.* To lengthen or enlarge with any thing adscititious. *Shakspeare.*
 IMPACABLE*, îm-pâ-kâ-bl. a. [impacatus, Lat.] Not to be softened or appeased. *Spenser.*
 To IMPACT, îm-pâkt'. v. a. [impactus, Lat.] To drive close or hard. *Woodward.*
 To IMPAINT, îm-pânt'. v. a. [in and paint.] To paint; to decorate with colours. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*
 To IMPAIR §, îm-pâre'. v. a. [empirer, Fr.] To diminish; to injure; to make worse. *Hooker.*
 To IMPAIR, îm-pâre'. v. n. To be lessened or worn out. *Spenser.*
 IMPAIR, îm-pâre'. n. s. Diminution; decrease. *Brown. Ob. J.*
 IMPAIR*, îm-pâre'. a. [impar, Lat.] Unsuitable. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*
 IMPAIRER*, îm-pâre'-ûr. n. s. That which impairs. *Warburton.*
 IMPAIRMENT, îm-pâre-mènt. n. s. Diminution; injury. *Carew.*
 IMPALATABLE*, îm-pâl-â-tâ-bl. a. [in and palatable.] Not suitable to the palate; not pleasing to the taste.
 To IMPALE*. See To EMPALE.
 To IMPALID*, îm-pâl-lîd. v. a. [pallidus, Lat.] To make pale. *Feltham.*
 To IMPALM*, îm-pâm'. v. a. [in and palma, Lat.] To seize or take into the hand; to grasp. *Colgrave.*
 IMPALPABILITY*, îm-pâl-pâ-bîl'-è-tè. n. s. The state or quality of not being perceived by touch. *Jortin.*
 IMPALPABLE §, îm-pâl-pâ-bl. 405. a. [in and palpable.] Not to be perceived by touch. *Boyle.* Not coarse or gross. *Warton.*
 IMPANATE §, îm-pân-ât. a. [in and panis, Lat.] Imbodied in bread. *Abp. Cranmer.*
 To IMPANATE*, îm-pân-ât. v. a. To embody with bread. *Waterland.*
 IMPANATION*, îm-pân-â'-shûn. n. s. [impanatus, low Lat.] A supposed subsistence of the body of Christ with the species of bread in the Lord's Supper. *Abp. Cranmer.* See CONSUBSTANTIATION.
 IMPANNEL*. See EMPANNEL.
 To IMPARADISE, îm-pâr-â-dîse. v. a. [imparadisare, Ital.] To put in a place or state resembling paradise in felicity. *Sidney.*
 IMPARALLELED*, îm-pâr-âl-lèld. a. Not to be paralleled; unmatched. *Burnet.*

IMPA'RDONABLE*, ìm-pâr'-dn-â-bl. *a.* [in and pardonable.] Irremissible. *South.*

IMPA'RITY, ìm-pâr'-è-tè. *n. s.* [imparitas, *impar*, Lat.] Inequality; disproportion. *Bacon.* Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts. *Brown.* Difference in degree either of rank or excellence. *Abp. San-croft.*

To IMPARK, ìm-pârk'. *81. v. a.* To enclose with a park; to sever from a common. See **TO EMPARK.**

IMPA'RLANCE*. See **EMPARLANCE.**

To IMPART, ìm-pârt'. *v. a.* [impartio, Lat.] To grant; to give. *Dryden.* To make known; to show by words or tokens. *Bacon.* To communicate; to grant as to a partaker. *Milton.*

IMPA'RTIAL, ìm-pâr'-shâl. *88. a.* [impartial, Fr.] Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just. *Dryden.*

IMPA'RTIALIST*, ìm-pâr'-shâl-ist. *n. s.* One who is impartial. *Boyle.*

IMPARTIA'LITY, ìm-pâr-shè-âl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Equitableness; justice; indifference. *South.*

IMPA'RTIALLY, ìm-pâr'-shâl-è. *ad.* Equitably; with indifferent and unbiassed judgement; justly; honestly. *South.*

IMPA'RTIBLE, ìm-pâr'-è-bl. *405. a.* [impartible, Fr.] Communicable; to be conferred or bestowed. *Digby.*

IMPA'RTMENT*, ìm-pârt'-mènt. *n. s.* Communication of knowledge; disclosure. *Shakespeare. Ob. T.*

IMPA'SSABLE, ìm-pâs'-sâ-bl. *405. a.* [in and passable.] Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious. *Raleigh.*

IMPA'SSABLENESS*, ìm-pâs'-sâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* Incapability of admitting passage.

IMPASSIBI'LITY, ìm-pâs-sè-bl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [impassibilité, Fr.] Exemption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things. *Hales.*

IMPA'SSIBLE, ìm-pâs'-sè-bl. *405. a.* [impassible, Fr.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain. *Sir T. Eluot.*

IMPA'SSIBLENESS, ìm-pâs'-sè-bl-nès. *n. s.* Impassibility; exemption from pain. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

To IMPASSION, ìm-pâsh'-ân. *v. a.* To move with passion; to affect strongly. *Milton.*

IMPA'SSIONATE*, ìm-pâsh'-ân-âte. *a.* Strongly affected. Without feeling; free from passion. *Burton.*

To IMPASSIONATE*, ìm-pâsh'-ân-âte. *v. a.* To affect powerfully. *More.*

IMPA'SSIVE, ìm-pâs'-siv. *158. a.* Exempt from the agency of external causes. *Dryden.*

IMPA'SSIVENESS*, ìm-pâs'-siv-nès. *n. s.* The state of being impassive. *W. Mountague.*

IMPASTA'TION*, ìm-pâs-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* A mixture of divers materials of different colours and consistencies, baked or bound together with some cement, and hardened either by the air or fire. *Chambers.*

To IMPASTE, ìm-pâste'. *v. a.* [empaster, Fr.] To knead or make into dough or paste; to paste. *Shak.* [In painting.] To lay on colours thick and bold.

IMPA'TIBLE*, ìm-pât'-è-bl. *a.* Intolerable; not to be borne.

IMPA'TIENCE, ìm-pâ'-shènsè. *463. n. s.* [impatientia, Lat.] Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering. *Shak.* Vehemence of temper; heat of passion. *Shak.* Inability to suffer delay; eagerness. *Shakespeare.*

IMPA'TIENT, ìm-pâ'-shènt. *463. a.* [impatiens, Lat.] Not able to endure; incapable to bear. *Pope.* Furious with pain; unable to bear pain. *Dryden.* Vehemently agitated by some painful passion. *Bp. Taylor.* Hot; hasty. *Addison.* Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay. *Dryden.* Not to be borne. *Spenser.*

IMPA'TIENT*, ìm-pâ'-shènt. *n. s.* One who is not able to bear pain. *Sexonable Serm.*

IMPA'TIENTLY, ìm-pâ'-shènt-lè. *ad.* With rage

under uneasiness. *Drayton.* Passionately; ardently. *Clarendon.* Eagerly; with great desire. **IMPATRONIZATION***, ìm-pât-rûn-è-zâ'-shûn. *n. s.* An absolute mastery, seignior, or possession of. *Cotgrave.*

To IMPATRONIZE, ìm-pât'-rûn-ize. *v. a.* [im-patroniser, Fr.] To gain to one's self the power of any seignior. *Bacon.*

To IMPAWN, ìm-pawn'. *v. a.* To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge. *Shak.*

To IMPEACH, ìm-pè-âch'. *v. a.* [empecher, Fr.] To hinder; to impede. *Davies.* To accuse by publick authority. *Swift.* To bring into question. *Shakespeare.*

IMPEACH, ìm-pè-âch'. *n. s.* Hinderance; let; impediment. *Shakespeare.*

IMPEACHABLE, ìm-pè-âch'-â-bl. *a.* Accusable; chargeable. *Grew.*

IMPEACHER, ìm-pè-âch'-ûr. *98. n. s.* An accuser; one who brings an accusation against another. *Government of the Tongue.*

IMPEACHMENT, ìm-pè-âch'-mènt. *n. s.* Hinderance; let; impediment; obstruction. *Spenser.* Publick accusation; charge preferred. *Shak.* Imputation; reproach. *Shakespeare.*

To IMPEARL, ìm-pèrl'. *v. a.* [emperler, Fr.] To form in resemblance of pearls. *Milton.* To decorate as with pearls. *Digby.*

IMPECCABILITY, ìm-pèk-kâ-bl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Exemption from sin; exemption from failure. *Pope.*

IMPECCABLE, ìm-pèk-kâ-bl. *405. a.* [impeccable, Fr.] Exempt from possibility of sin. *Bp. Hall.*

IMPECCANCY*, ìm-pèk-kân-sè. *n. s.* Impeccability. *Waterhouse.*

To IMPEDE, ìm-pède'. *v. a.* [impedio, Lat.] To hinder; to let; to obstruct. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

IMPE'DIMENT, ìm-pèd'-è-mènt. *n. s.* [impedimentum, Lat.] Any obstruction to passage. To retard the progress of an enemy: a military term. *Judith.* Hinderance; let; obstruction; opposition. *Sidney.*

To IMPE'DIMENT*, ìm-pèd'-è-mènt. *v. a.* To obstruct; to hinder. *Bp. Reynolds.*

IMPEDIMENTAL*, ìm-pèd-è-mèn'-tâl. *a.* Hindering; causing obstruction. *W. Mountague.*

To IMPEDITE*, ìm-pè-dite. *v. n.* [impedio, impeditus, Lat.] To retard; to obstruct. *Maynoaring.*

IMPEDITION*, ìm-pè-dish'-ûn. *n. s.* Hinderance. *Cockeram.*

IMPEDITIVE*, ìm-pè-dè-tiv. *a.* Causing hinderance; having power to obstruct. *Bp. Sanderson.*

To IMPEL, ìm-pèl'. *v. a.* [impello, Lat.] To drive on towards a point; to urge forward; to press on. *Dryden.*

IMPELLENT, ìm-pèl'-lènt. *n. s.* An impulsive power; a power that drives forward. *Hammond.*

IMPELLER*, ìm-pèl'-lâr. *n. s.* One that impels. *South.*

To IMPE'N, ìm-pèn'. *v. a.* [from pen.] To shut up; to enclose in a narrow place. *Feltham.*

To IMPE'ND, ìm-pènd'. *v. n.* [impendeo, Lat.] To hang over. *Pope.* To be at hand; to press nearly. *Smalridge.*

IMPE'NDENCE, ìm-pèn'-dènsè. *n. s.* The state of hanging over; near approach. *Hale.*

IMPE'NDENCY*, ìm-pèn'-dèn-sè. *n. s.* The state of hanging over. *Hammond.*

IMPE'NDENT, ìm-pèn'-dènt. *a.* Imminent; hanging over; pressing closely. *Hale.*

IMPENETRABILITY, ìm-pèn-è-trâ-bl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Quality of not being pierceable, or permeable. *Newton.* Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPE'NETRABLE, ìm-pèn-è-trâ-bl. *a.* [impenetrabilis, Lat.] Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force. *Sir T. Eluot.* Impervious; not admitting entrance. *Dryden.* Not to be taught; not to be informed. Not to be affected; not to be moved. *Shakespeare.*

IMPE'NETRABLENESS*, ìm-pèn-è-trâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* The state of being impenetrable. *Ash.*

IMPE'NETRABLY, ìm-pèn-è-trâ-blè. *ad.* With

—nò, mỗve, nờ, nót;—tùbe, túb, búll;—dồl;—pồnd;—thin, THIS.

hardness to a degree incapable of impression. *Dean King.*

IMPE/NITENCE, ìm-pẻn'-ẻ-tẻn-se. } *n. s.* Obdura-
IMPE/NITENCY, ìm-pẻn'-ẻ-tẻn-sẻ. } *cy*; want of
remorse for crimes; squal disregard of God's threat-
enings or mercy. *South.*

IMPE/NITENT, ìm-pẻn'-ẻ-tẻnt. *a.* [*impenitent*, Fr.]
Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdu-
rate. *Hooker.*

IMPE/NITENT*, ìm-pẻn'-ẻ-tẻnt. *n. s.* One who neg-
lects the duty of repentance. *Hammond.*

IMPE/NITENTLY, ìm-pẻn'-ẻ-tẻnt-lẻ. *ad.* Obdu-
rately; without repentance. *Hammond.*

IMPE/NNOUS, ìm-pẻn'-nẻs. 314. *a.* [*in* and *penna*,
Lat.] Wanting wings. *Brown.*

To IMPE/OPLE*, ìm-pẻ-pl. *v. a.* To form into a
community. *Beaumont.*

IMPER/ATE, ìm-pẻ-rẻ. 91. *a.* [*imperator*, Lat.]
Done with consciousness; done by direction of the
mind. *South.*

IMPER/RATIVE, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-rẻ-tẻ. *a.* [*imperativus*,
Lat.] Commanding; expressive of command.
Norris.

IMPER/RATIVELY, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-rẻ-tẻ-lẻ. *ad.* In a com-
manding style; authoritatively.

IMPER/ATORIAL*, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-ỏ-rẻ-ẻl. *a.* [*impera-*
torius, Lat.] Commanding. *Norris.*

IMPERCE/PTIBLE, ìm-pẻ-sẻp'-ẻ-tẻ-bl. *a.* [Fr.]
Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small;
subtle. *Hale.*

IMPERCE/PTIBLE*, ìm-pẻ-sẻp'-ẻ-tẻ-bl. *n. s.* That
which is not immediately perceived or discovered
on account of its smallness. *Tatler.*

IMPERCE/PTIBLENESS, ìm-pẻ-sẻp'-ẻ-tẻ-bl-nẻs.
n. s. The quality of eluding observation. *Hule.*

IMPERCE/PTIBLY, ìm-pẻ-sẻp'-ẻ-tẻ-blẻ. *ad.* In a
manner not to be perceived. *Addison.*

IMPERCI/PIENT*, ìm-pẻ-sẻp'-ẻ-ẻnt. *a.* [*in* and
perceptus, Lat.] Not perceiving; not having the power
of perception. *Baxter.*

IMPERDIB/LITY*, ìm-pẻ-dẻ-bl'ẻ-tẻ. *n. s.* State
or quality of being imperdible.

IMPE/RDIBLE*, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-dẻ-bl. *a.* [*imperditus*,
Lat.] Not to be destroyed or lost. *Feltham.*

IMPE/RFECT*, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-fẻkt. *a.* [*imperfectus*, Lat.]
Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective.
Bacon. Frail; not completely good; as, Our best
worship is *imperfect*.

To IMPE/RFECT*, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-fẻkt. *v. a.* To make im-
perfect. *Brown.* *Ob. T.*

IMPERFE/CTION, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-fẻk'-shẻn. *n. s.* Defect;
failure; fault, whether physical or moral. *Hooker.*

IMPE/RFECTLY, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-fẻkt-lẻ. *ad.* Not complete-
ly; not fully; not without failure. *Stepney.*

IMPE/RFECTNESS*, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-fẻkt-nẻs. *n. s.* Fail-
ure; defect. *Mannyngham.*

IMPE/RFORABLE, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-fỏ-rẻ-bl. *a.* Not to be
bored through.

IMPE/RFORATE, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-fỏ-rẻ-tẻ. *a.* [*in* and *per-*
foratus, Lat.] Not pierced through; without a
hole. *Sharp.*

IMPE/RFORATED*, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-fỏ-rẻ-tẻd. *a.* Closed
up. *Brown.*

IMPE/RFORA/TION*, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-fỏ-rẻ-shẻn. *n. s.* The
state of being closed.

IMPE/RIAL, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-ẻl. 88. *a.* [*imperialis*, Lat.]
Royal; possessing royalty. *Shak.* Betokening
royalty; marking sovereignty. *Shak.* Belonging
to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; mon-
archical. *Dryden.*

IMPE/RIALIST, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-ẻl-ẻst. *n. s.* One that be-
longs to an emperor. *Knolles.*

IMPE/RIALIZED*, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-ẻl-lẻ-d. *a.* Belonging
to an emperor. *Fuller.*

IMPE/RIALLY*, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-ẻl-lẻ. *ad.* In a royal man-
ner.

IMPE/RIALTY*, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-ẻl-tẻ. *n. s.* Imperial
power. *Sheldon.*

To IMPE/RIL*, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-rẻl. *v. a.* To bring into dan-
ger. *B. Jonson.*

IMPE/RIOUS, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-ẻs. 314. *a.* [*imperiosus*,
Lat.] Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative;

haughty; arrogant; assuming command. *Spenser.*
Powerful; ascendant; overbearing. *Tillotson.*

IMPE/RIOUSLY, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-ẻs-lẻ. *ad.* With arro-
gance of command; with insolence of authority.
Bp. Hall.

IMPE/RIOUSNESS, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-ẻs-nẻs. *n. s.* Au-
thority; air of command. *Sidney.* Arrogance of
command. *Locke.*

IMPE/RISHABLE, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-rẻsh-ẻ-bl. *a.* [*imperia-*
ble, Fr.] Not to be destroyed. *W. Mountague.*

IMPE/RIWIGGED*, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-ẻ-wẻg'd. *a.* [*impe-*
riqué, Fr.] Wearing a periwig. *Colgrave.*

IMPE/RMANENCE*, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-mẻn-se. } *n. s.* [*in*
IMPE/RMANENCY*, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-mẻn-sẻ. }
and *permanence*, Lat.] Want of duration; instability.
W. Mountague.

IMPERMEAB/LITY*, ìm-pẻ-mẻ-ẻ-bl'ẻ-tẻ. *n. s.*
The state or quality of being impermeable. *Philos.*
Transact.

IMPE/RMEABLE*, ìm-pẻ-mẻ-ẻ-bl. *a.* [*in* and
permeable, Lat.] That may not be passed through. *Kir-*
won.

IMPE/RSONAL, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-sẻn-ẻl. 88. *a.* [*impera-*
nalis, Lat.] Not varied according to the persons.
Accidence.

IMPE/RSONA/LITY*, ìm-pẻ-sẻn-ẻl'ẻ-tẻ. *n. s.* In-
distinction of personality. *Sir W. Draper.*

IMPE/RSONALLY, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-sẻn-ẻlẻ. *ad.* Accord-
ing to the manner of an impersonal verb.

To IMPE/RSONATE*, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-sẻn-ẻtẻ. *v. a.* To
personify. *Warton.*

IMPE/RSPICU/ITY*, ìm-pẻ-sẻpẻ-kẻ'ẻ-tẻ. *n. s.* [*in*
and *perspicuity*, Lat.] Want of clearness or perspicuity.
Instructions for Oratory.

IMPE/RSPICUOUS*, ìm-pẻ-sẻpẻ-kẻ-ỏ-sẻ. *a.* Wanting
clearness. *Bailey.*

IMPE/RSU/SIBLE, ìm-pẻ-sẻw'ẻ-zẻ-bl. 439. *a.* [*in*
and *persuasibilis*, Lat.] Not to be moved by per-
suasion. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE/RTINENCE, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-tẻn-se. } *n. s.* That
IMPE/RTINENCY, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-tẻn-sẻ. } which is
of no present weight; that which has no relation
to the matter in hand. *Bacon.* Troublesomeness;
intrusion. *Wotton.* Trifle; thing of no value.
Evelyn. Sauciness; rudeness. *Spectator.*

IMPE/RTINENT, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-tẻnẻnt. *a.* [*in* and *per-*
tinens, Lat.] Of no relation to the matter in hand;
of no weight. *Hooker.* Importunate; intrusive;
meddling. *Pearson.* Foolish; trifling; negligent
of the present purpose. *Pope.* Rude; unmannerly.
Spectator.

IMPE/RTINENT, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-tẻnẻnt. *n. s.* A trifler;
a meddler; an intruder; one who inquires or inter-
poses where he has no right or call. *L'Estrange.*
A rude, unmannerly, or saucy person. *Specta-*
tor.

IMPE/RTINENTLY, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-tẻnẻnt-lẻ. *ad.* With-
out relation to the present matter. *Sir H. Wotton.*
Troublesomely; officiously; intrusively. *Hooker.*
Rudely; saucily.

IMPE/RTRANSIB/LITY, ìm-pẻ-trẻn-sẻ-bl'ẻ-tẻ. *n. s.* [*in*
and *pertransire*, Lat.] Impossibility to be
passed through. *Hale.*

IMPE/RTUR/ABLE*, ìm-pẻ-tẻr'ẻ-bẻ-bl. *a.* [*in*
and *perturb*, Lat.] Impossible to be disturbed; incap-
able of being disturbed. *Ash.*

IMPE/RTURA/TION*, ìm-pẻ-tẻr-bẻ-shẻn. *n. s.*
[*imperturbatus*, Lat.] Calmness; tranquillity; free-
dom from perturbation. *W. Mountague.*

IMPE/RTURBED*, ìm-pẻ-tẻr'ẻ-bẻd, or ìm-pẻr-
tẻrẻbẻd. *a.* Undisturbed; calm. *Bailey.*

IMPE/RVUOUS, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-vẻ-sẻ. 314. *a.* [*impe-*
rvius, Lat.] Unpassable; impenetrable. *Milton.* Inac-
cessible. *Pope.*

IMPE/RVUOUSLY*, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-vẻ-ẻs-lẻ. *ad.* Impene-
trably; unpassably.

IMPE/RVUOUSNESS, ìm-pẻ-rẻ-vẻ-ẻs-nẻs. *n. s.* The
state of not admitting any passage.

To IMPE/RSTER*, ìm-pẻ-sẻ-tẻr. *v. a.* [*impe-*
strator, Fr.] To trouble; to harass; to engage. *Colgrave.*

IMPET/IGINOUS, ìm-pẻ-tẻ-tẻ'ẻ-jẻn-ẻs. *a.* [*impetigo*,
Lat.] Scurfy; covered with small scabs.

IMPETRABLE, îm-pè-trâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*impetrabilis*, Lat.] Possible to be obtained. *Dict.*
To IMPETRATE §, îm-pè-trâ-te. *v. a.* [*impetro*, Lat.] To obtain by entreaty. *Abp. Usher.*
IMPETRATE*, îm-pè-trâ-te. *part. a.* Obtained by application or entreaty. *Ld. Herbert.*
IMPETRATION, îm-pè-trâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of obtaining by prayer or entreaty. *Ld. Herbert.*
IMPETRATIVE*, îm-pè-trâ-tiv. *a.* Able to obtain by entreaty. *Bp. Hall.*
IMPETRATORY*, îm-pè-trâ-tûr-è. *a.* Beseeching; obtaining by entreaty. *Bp. Taylor.*
IMPETUOSITY, îm-pê-tû-ù-ôs-è-tê. *n. s.* Violence; fury; vehemence; force. *Shakspeare.*
IMPETUOUS §, îm-pê-tû-ù-ôs. 314, 461. *a.* [*impetuosus*, Fr. from *impetus*, Lat.] Violent; forcible; fierce. *Prior* Vehement of mind; passionate. *Rove.*
IMPETUOUSLY, îm-pê-tû-ù-ôs-lè. *ad.* Violently; vehemently. *Drayton.*
IMPETUOUSNESS, îm-pê-tû-ù-ôs-nês. *n. s.* Violence; fury. *Decay of Piety.*
IMPETUUS, îm-pè-tûs. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort. *Bentley.*
IMPICTURED*, îm-plk'-tshûrd. *a.* [from *picture*.] Painted; impressed. *Spenser.*
IMPIER*, îm-pîre. *n. s.* Our old word for *umpire*. *Hulot.*
To IMPIERCE §*, îm-pêrce'. *v. a.* To pierce through; to penetrate. *Drayton.*
IMPIERCEABLE, îm-pêrce'-sâ-bl. *a.* Impenetrable. *Spenser.*
IMPIETY, îm-pl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*impietas*, Lat.] Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion. *Shak.* An act of wickedness; expression of irreligion. *Swift.*
To IMPIGNORATE §, îm-plg'-nò-râ-te. *v. a.* [*in* and *pignus*, Lat.] To pawn; to pledge.
IMPIGNORATION, îm-plg'-nò-râ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of pawning or putting to pledge.
To IMPINGE, îm-plnjè'. *v. n.* [*impingo*, Lat.] To fall against; to strike against; to clash with. *Glanville.*
To IMPINGUATE, îm-plng'-gwâ-te. *v. a.* [*in* and *pinguis*, Lat.] To fatten; to make fat.
IMPIOUS §, îm-pè-ùs. 503. *a.* [*impius*, Lat.] Irreligious; wicked; profane. *Hooker.*
IMPIOUSLY, îm-pè-ùs-lè. *ad.* Profanely; wickedly. *Glanville.*
IMPIOUSNESS*, îm-pè-ùs-nês. *n. s.* Contempt of the duties of religion. *Sir W. Cornwallis.*
IMPLACABILITY, îm-plâ-kâ-bl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Inextinguishable; irreconcilable enmity; unappeasable malice. *Sir T. Elyot.*
IMPLACABLE §, îm-plâ'-kâ-bl. 405. [See **PLACABLE**.] *a.* [*implacabilis*, Lat.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity. *Shak.* Admitting no relief or ease; not to be assuaged. *Spenser.*
IMPLACABLENESS*, îm-plâ'-kâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* The state of being implacable. *Ash.*
IMPLACABLY, îm-plâ'-kâ-blè. *ad.* With malice not to be pacified; inexorably. *Clarendon.*
To IMPLANT §, îm-plânt'. *v. a.* [*in* and *planto*, Lat.] To infix; to insert; to place; to ingraft; to settle; to set; to sow. *Sidney.*
IMPLANTATION, îm-plân-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of setting or planting; the act of infixing or settling. *Sir T. Brown.*
IMPLAUSIBLE §, îm-plâw'-zè-bl. 439. *a.* [*in* and *plausibile*.] Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade. *Barrow.*
IMPLAUSIBLY*, îm-plâw'-zè-blè. *ad.* Without show of probability.
To IMPLEACH*, îm-plèèts'h'. *v. a.* [from *pleach*.] To interweave. *Shakspeare.*
To IMPLEAD §*, îm-plèèd'. *v. a.* [*emplaid*, old Fr.] To accuse; to indict. *W. Mountague.*
IMPLEADER*, îm-plèèd'-âr. *n. s.* An accuser; one who indicts another. *Harnar.*
IMPLEASING*, îm-plèèz'-ing. *a.* Not pleasing; disagreeable. *Overbury.*

To IMPLEDGE*, îm-plèdje'. *v. a.* To gage; to pawn. *Sherwood.*
IMPLEMENT, îm-plè-mént. *n. s.* [*implementum*, Lat.] Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants. *Hooker.* Instrument of manufacture; tools of a trade; vessels of a kitchen. *Swift.*
IMPLETION, îm-plè'-shûn. *n. s.* [*impleo*, Lat.] The act of filling; the state of being full. *Brown.*
IMPLEX, îm-plèks. *a.* [*implexus*, Lat.] Intricate; entangled; complicated. *Addison.*
To IMPLICATE §, îm-plè-kâ-te. 91. *v. a.* [*implico*, Lat.] To entangle; to embarrass; to involve. *Boyle.*
IMPLICATION, îm-plè-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Involution; entanglement. *Boyle.* Inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated. *Ayliffe.*
IMPLICATIVE*, îm-plè-kâ-tiv. *a.* Having implication.
IMPLICATIVELY*, îm-plè-kâ-tiv-lè. *ad.* By implication. *Sir G. Buck.*
IMPLICIT §, îm-plis'-it. *a.* [*implicitus*, Lat.] Entangled; infolded; complicated. *Milton.* Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed. *South.* Resting upon another; connected with another, over which that which is connected to it has no power; trusting without reserve or examination. *Bacon.*
IMPLICITLY, îm-plis'-it-lè. *ad.* By inference comprised, though not expressed. *Bentley.* By connexion with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience. *Roscommon.*
IMPLICITNESS*, îm-plis'-it-nês. *n. s.* The state of being implicit; implication. *Scott.*
IMPLICITLY*, îm-plis'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*implicitè*, Fr.] Entanglement; encumbrance; obscure involution. *Cotgrave.*
IMPLIEDLY*, îm-plil'-èd-lè. *ad.* [from the participle *implied*.] By inference comprised, though not expressed. *Mountagu.*
IMPLORATION, îm-plò-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* Solicitation; supplication. *Bp. Hall.*
To IMPLORÉ §, îm-plòrè'. *v. a.* [*imploro*, Lat.] To call upon in supplication; to solicit. *Pope.* To ask; to beg. *Shakspeare.*
IMPLORÉ, îm-plòrè'. *n. s.* The act of begging; entreaty. *Spenser.*
IMPLORER, îm-plò-râr. 93. *n. s.* Solicitor. *Sherwood.*
IMPLUMED §, îm-plûm'd. 362. *a.* [*implumis*, Lat.] Without feathers. *Dict.*
IMPLUMOUS*, îm-plû'-mûs. *a.* Naked of feathers. *Johnson.*
To IMPLUNGE*, îm-plûndje'. *v. a.* To plunge; to hurry into. *Fuller.*
To IMPLY, îm-plil'. *v. a.* [*implico*, Lat.] To infold; to cover; to entangle. *Spenser.* To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant. *Brown.*
To IMPOCKET §, îm-pòk'-it. *v. a.* To put into the pocket. *Carleton.*
To IMPOISON §, îm-pòè'-zn. *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, Fr.] To kill with poison. *Shak.* To corrupt with poison. *Shakspeare.*
IMPOISONMENT*, îm-pòè'-zn-mént. *n. s.* Act of poisoning; state of being poisoned. *Pope.*
IMPOLARILY, îm-pò-lâr-è-ùk. *ad.* [*in* and *polar*.] Not according to the direction of the poles. *Brown.* Little used.
IMPOLICY*, îm-pòl'-è-sè. *n. s.* [*in* and *policy*.] Imprudence; indiscretion; want of forecast. *Bp. Horsley.*
IMPOLITE §*, îm-pò-litè'. *a.* Not polite; rude. *Drummond.*
IMPOLITENESS*, îm-pò-litè'-nês. *n. s.* Want of politeness. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
IMPOLITICAL §, îm-pò-lit'-è-kâl. } *a.* [*in* and
IMPOLITICK §, îm-pòl'-è-ùk. 510. } *politick*.]
 Imprudent; indiscreet; void of art or forecast. *Hooker.*
IMPOLITICALLY, îm-pò-lit'-è-kâl-è. 509. } *ad.*
IMPOLITICKLY, îm-pòl'-è-ùk-lè. }
 Without art or forecast. *Bacon.*
IMPONDEROUS, îm-pôn'-dèr-ùs. *a.* Void of perceptible weight. *Brown.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—díl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

To IMPO'OR*, ìm-pòòr'. v. a. To make poor. *W. Browne.*

IMPORO'SITY, ìm-pò-ròs'-sè-tè. n. s. Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness. *Bacon.*

IMPOROUS*, ìm-pò-rùs. 314. a. [*in* and *porous*.] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid. *Brown.*

To IMPO'RT*, ìm-pòr't'. 492. v. a. [*importo*, Lat.] To carry into any country from abroad; opposed to *export*. *Pope.* To imply; to infer. *Hooker.* To produce in consequence. *Shak.* [*importe*, Fr.] To be of moment. *Bacon.*

IMPO'RT, ìm'-pòr't. n. s. Importance; moment; consequence. *Shak.* Tendency. *Boyle.* Any thing brought from abroad. *Bp. Berkeley.*

⚡ This substantive was formerly pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, but has, of late years, adopted the accent on the first, and classes with the general distinction of dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form.—See *Principles*, No. 492. *W.*

IMPO'RTABLE, ìm-pòr't-à-bl. a. [*importable*, old Fr.] Unsupportable; not to be endured. *Chaucer.*

IMPO'RTANCE*, ìm-pòr'-tânse, or ìm-pòr'-lânse. n. s. [Fr.] Thing imported or implied. *Shak.* Matter; subject. *Shak.* Consequence; moment. *Pope.* Importance. *Shakespeare.*

IMPO'RTANT, ìm-pòr'-tânt, or ìm-pòr'-tânt. a. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence. *Wotton.* Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. *Spenser.* Importunate: a corrupt use. *Shakespeare.*

⚡ The second syllable of this and the foregoing word is frequently pronounced as in the verb to *import*. The best usage, however, is on the side of the first pronunciation, which seems to suppose, that it is not a word formed from *import*, but an adoption of the French *importance*, and therefore it ought not to be pronounced as a compound, but as a simple. The authorities for this pronunciation are, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Scott is for either, but gives the first the preference. *W.*

IMPO'RTANTLY*, ìm-pòr'-tânt-lè. ad. Weightily; forcibly. *Hammond.*

IMPO'RTATION, ìm-pòr-tá'-shùn. n. s. The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad. *Bacon.* Simply, conveyance. *Smith.*

IMPO'RTER, ìm-pòr'-tér. 98. n. s. One who brings in from abroad. *Swift.*

IMPO'RTLESS, ìm-pòr'-lèss. a. Of no moment or consequence. *Shakespeare.*

IMPO'RTUNACY*, ìm-pòr'-tshù-nâ-sè. n. s. The act of importuning. *Shakespeare.*

IMPO'RTUNATE*, ìm-pòr'-tshù-nâ-tè. 461. a. [*importunus*, Lat.] Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed. *Shak.* Troublesome; not easy to be borne. *Donne.*

IMPO'RTUNATELY, ìm-pòr'-tshù-nât-lè. ad. With incessant solicitation; pertinaciously in petition. *Drayton.*

IMPO'RTUNATENESS, ìm-pòr'-tshù-nât-nèss. 91. n. s. Incessant solicitation. *Sidney.*

IMPO'RTUNATOR*, ìm-pòr'-tshù-nâ-túr. n. s. An incessant solicitor, or demander. *Sir E. Sandys.*

To IMPO'RTUNE*, ìm-pòr-tù-ne'. v. a. [*importunus*, Lat.] To tease; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest; to disturb by reiteration of the same request; to solicit earnestly. *Spenser.* To require; to render necessary. *Shakespeare.* To import; to foretell. *Spenser.*

IMPO'RTUNE, ìm-pòr-tù-ne'. [See *FUTURITY*.] a. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency. *Spenser.* Troublesome; vexatious. *Chaucer.* Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening, at a wrong time. *Milton.* Cruel; inexorable. *Bp. Fisher.* IMPO'RTUNELY, ìm-pòr-tù-ne'-lè. ad. Troublesomely; incessantly. *Spenser.* Unseasonably; improperly. *Sanderson.*

IMPO'RTUNITY, ìm-pòr-tù-nè-tè. n. s. Incessant solicitation. *Knolles.*

IMPO'SABLE, ìm-pò'-zà-bl. 405. a. To be laid as obligatory on any body. *Hammond.*

To IMPO'SE*, ìm-pò-zè'. v. a. [*imposer*, Fr.] To lay on as a burthen or penalty. *Ezra*, vii. To enjoin as a duty or law. *Hooker.* To fix on; to im-

pute to. *Brown.* To obtrude fallaciously. *Dryden.* —To impose on. To put a cheat on; to deceive. *Boyle.* —[Among printers.] To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chase, in order to carry the form to press.

IMPO'SE, ìm-pò-zè'. n. s. Command; injunction. *Shakespeare. Ob. J.*

IMPO'SER, ìm-pò'-zár. 98. n. s. One who enjoins as a law; one who lays any thing on another as a hard ship. *Walton.* One who places or puts on. *Pearson.*

IMPO'SITION, ìm-pò-zish'-tshùn. n. s. [Fr.] The act of laying any thing on another. *Hammond.* The act of annexing. *Boyle.* Injunction of any thing as a law or duty. *Shak.* Constraint; oppression. *Locke.* Cheat; fallacy; imposture. *Goldsmith.* A supernumerary exercise enjoined scholars as a punishment. *Warton.*

IMPO'SSIBLE*, ìm-pòs'-sè-bl. 405. a. [*in* and *possible*.] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable. 2 *Macc.*

IMPO'SSIBLE*, ìm-pòs'-sè-bl. n. s. An impossibility. *Chaucer.*

IMPO'SSIBILITY, ìm-pòs-sè-bìl'-tè. n. s. [*impossibilité*, Fr.] Impracticability; the state of being not feasible. *Sidney.* That which cannot be done. *Hooker.*

IMPO'ST, ìm'-pòst. n. s. [*impost*, Fr.] A tax; a toll; custom paid. *Bacon.*

IMPO'STS, ìm-pòst's. n. s. [*imposte*, Fr.] [In architecture.] That part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lies. *Ainsworth.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE, ìm-pòs'-tshù-mâ-tè. 91. v. n. To form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter. *Hammond.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE, ìm-pòs'-tshù-mâ-tè. v. a. To afflict with an imposthume. *Sir G. Buck.*

IMPO'STHUMATION, ìm-pòs-tshù-mâ'-shùn. n. s. The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed. *Bacon.*

IMPO'STHUME*, ìm-pòs'-tshù-me. 461. n. s. [formed by corruption from *apostem*, ἀποστημα.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst. *Harvey.*

To IMPO'STHUME*, ìm-pòs'-tshù-me. v. n. To breed an imposthume. *Hulot.*

To IMPO'STHUME*, ìm-pòs'-tshù-me. v. a. To affect with an imposthume. *Hayward.*

IMPO'STOR, ìm-pòs'-túr. 166. n. s. One who cheats by a fictitious character. *South.*

IMPO'STUME*. See *IMPOSTHUME*.

IMPO'STURAGE*, ìm-pòs'-tshù-râ-jè. n. s. Imposition; cheat. *Bp. Taylor. Ob. T.*

IMPO'STURE*, ìm-pòs'-tshù-re. n. s. [*imposteur*, Fr.; *impostura*, Lat.] Cheat; fraud; supposititiousness. *Glanville.*

IMPO'STURED*, ìm-pòs'-tshùr'd. a. Having the nature of imposture. *Beaumont.*

IMPO'STUROUS*, ìm-pòs'-tshùr-ús. a. Deceitful; cheating. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

IMPO'TENCE, ìm'-pò-tè-nse. } n. s. [*impotentia*,
IMPO'TENCY, ìm'-pò-tèn-sè. } Lat.] Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakness. *Sir J. Hayward.* Ungovernableness of passion. *Milton.* Incapacity of propagation. *Pope.*

IMPO'TENT*, ìm'-pò-tènt. 170. a. [*impotens*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power. *Hooker.* Disabled by nature or disease. *St. John*, v. Without power of restraint. *Dryden.* Without power of propagation. *Talor.*

IMPO'TENT*, ìm'-pò-tènt. n. s. One who languishes under disease. *Shakespeare.*

IMPO'TENTLY, ìm'-pò-tènt-lè. ad. Without power. *Bp. Hall.* Without government of passion; extravagantly. *Burton.*

To IMPO'UND, ìm-pòund'. v. a. To enclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine. *Bacon.* To shut up in a pinfold. *Shakespeare.*

To IMPO'VERISH*. See *TO EMPOVERISH*.

IMPO'VERISHMENT*. See *EMPOVERISHMENT*.

To IMPO'WER. See *TO EMPOWER*.

IMPRAC'TICABILITY*, ìm-prák'-tè-kâ-bìl'-tè. n. s. Impossibility.

IMPRACTICABLE §, ìm-prák'-tè-ká-bl. *a.* [in and practicable.] Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible. *Woodward.* Untractable; unmanageable. *Roice.*

IMPRACTICABLENESS, ìm-prák'-tè-ká-bl-nès. *n. s.* Impossibility. *Swift.* Untractableness; stubbornness. *Burnet.*

To IMPRECATE §, ìm'-prè-káte. *v. a.* [imprecator, Lat.] To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECATION, ìm-prè-ká-shùn. *n. s.* [imprecatio, Lat.] Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished. *Chapman.*

IMPRECATORY, ìm'-prè-ká-tûr-è. *a.* Containing wishes of evil.

§ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the accentuation of this word. He places the accent on the second syllable; but Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Scott, on the first. He himself places the accent on the first of deprecatory; and the same reason holds in both.—See *Principles*, No. 512. *W.*

To IMPREGN, ìm-prègn'-è. 386. *v. a.* [in and prægno, Lat.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality; to make pregnant. *Shelton.*

IMPREGNABLE §, ìm-prègn'-ná-bl. *a.* [imprenable, Fr.] Not to be stormed; not to be taken. *Sidney.* Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected. *South.*

IMPREGNABLY, ìm-prègn'-ná-bl-è. *ad.* In such a manner as to defy force or hostility. *Sandys.*

To IMPREGNATE, ìm-prègn'-nâte. *v. a.* [in and prægno, Lat.] To fill with young; to make prolific. *Brown.* [impregnator, Fr.] To fill; to saturate.

IMPREGNATE, ìm-prègn'-nâte. *a.* Impregnated; made prolific. *South.*

IMPREGNATION, ìm-prègn'-ná-shùn. *n. s.* The act of making prolific; fecundation. *Bacon.* That with which any thing is impregnated. *Derham.* [impregnation, Fr.] Saturation. *Ainsworth.*

IMPREJUDICATE, ìm-prè-jûd'-dè-kâte. 91. *a.* [in, præ, and judico, Lat.] Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial. *Brown.*

IMPREPARATION, ìm-prèp'-à-râ-shùn. *n. s.* Unpreparedness; want of preparation. *Hooker.*

IMPREScriPTIBLE*, ìm-prè-skríp'-tè-bl. *a.* [old Fr.] Without the compass of prescription; by no length of time to be aliened or lost. *Cotgrave.* *Nares.*

To IMPRESS §, ìm'-prèss'. *v. a.* [impressum, Lat.] To print by pressure; to stamp. *Denham.* To fix deep. *Watts.* To mark; as impressed by a stamp. *Spenser.* To force into service. *Shakespeare.*

IMPRESS, ìm'-près. 492. *n. s.* Mark made by pressure. *Woodward.* Effects of one substance on another. *Glanville.* Mark of distinction; stamp. *South.* Device; motto. [impresa, Ital.] *Peacham.* Act of forcing into service. *Shak.* Impression; image fixed in the mind. *More.*

IMPRESSIBILITY*, ìm-près-sè-bil'-è-tè. *n. s.* Capability of being impressed. *Lett.* on Physiognomy.

IMPRESSIBLE, ìm-près-sè-bl. *a.* What may be impressed. *Bacon.*

IMPRESSSION, ìm-prèsh'-shùn. *n. s.* [impressio, Lat.] The act of pressing one body upon another. *Locke.* Mark made by pressure; stamp. *Shak.* Image fixed in the mind. *Atterbury.* Efficacious agency; operation; influence. *Clarendon.* Effect of an attack. *Wotton.* Edition; number printed at once; one course of printing. *Dryden.*

IMPRESSIVE*, ìm-près-siv. *a.* Capable of being impressed; susceptible. *Spenser.* Capable of making impression; as, an impressive discourse.

IMPRESSIVELY*, ìm-près-siv-lè. *ad.* In a powerful or impressive manner.

IMPRESSIVENESS*, ìm-près-siv-nès. *n. s.* The quality of being impressive.

IMPRESSURE, ìm-prèsh'-ûre. *n. s.* The mark made by pressure; the dint; the impression. *Shak.*

IMPREST*, ìm'-prèst. *n. s.* [imprestanza, Ital. from inprestare.] A kind of earnest money; money advanced; a loan.

IMPREVALENCY*, ìm-prèv'-â-lèn-sè. *n. s.* Incapability of prevailing. *Bp. Hall.*

IMPRIMA TUR*, ìm-prè-mâ-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A word formerly at the beginning of books, signifying *Let it be printed*; a license to print. *Milton.*

IMPRIMERY*, ìm-prîm'-ûr-è. *n. s.* [imprimerie, Fr.] A print, or impression; also a printing-house, or the art of printing. *Coles.*

IMPRIMIS*, ìm-prî-nîs. *ad.* [Lat.] First of all.

To IMPRINT §, ìm-prînt'. *v. a.* [imprimer, Fr.] To mark upon any substance by pressure. *Holder.* To stamp words upon paper by the use of types. *Act for Unif. of Pub. Prayers.* To fix on the mind or memory. *Bacon.*

IMPRINT*, ìm'-prînt. *n. s.* Designation of place, where a work is printed; "the imprint," as it is called in technical language, "E Typographeo Clarendoniano," or "At the Clarendon Press."

To IMPRISON §, ìm-prîz'-z'n. *v. a.* [in and prison. To shut up; to confine; to keep from liberty. *Spenser.*

IMPRISONMENT, ìm-prîz'-z'n-mènt. *n. s.* Confinement; clause; state of being shut in prison. *Spenser.*

IMPROBABILITY, ìm-pròb'-â-bil'-è-tè. *n. s.* Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed. *Hammond.*

IMPROBABLE §, ìm-pròb'-â-bl. *a.* [improbabilis, Lat.] Unlikely; incredible. *Addison.*

IMPROBABLY, ìm-pròb'-â-bl-è. *ad.* Without likelihood. In a manner not to be approved. *Boyle.*

To IMPROBATE §, ìm-prò-bâte. *v. a.* [in and probô, Lat.] Not to approve. *Ainsworth.*

IMPROBATION, ìm-prò-bâ-shùn. *n. s.* Act of disallowing. *Ainsworth.*

IMPROBITY, ìm-pròb'-è-tè. *n. s.* [improbitas, Lat.] Want of honesty; dishonesty; baseness. *Hooker.*

IMPROFICIENCY*, ìm-prò-fish'-ênse. *n. s.* [in and proficiencia.] Want of improvement. *Bacon.*

IMPROFITABLE*, ìm-prò-fît'-â-bl. *a.* Not profitable; vain. *Sir T. Elyot.*

To IMPROLFICATE, ìm-prò-fîf'-fè-kâte. 91. *v. a.* To impregnate; to fecundate. *Brown.* *Ob. J.*

IMPROPTU*, ìm-pròp'-tû. *n. s.* [Fr.] A brief, extemporaneous, and often merry or witty, composition. *Dryden.*

IMPROPER §, ìm-pròp'-ûr. 98. *a.* [improprius, Lat.] Not well adapted; unqualified. *Burnet.* Unfit; not conducive to the right end. *Arbutnot.* Not just; not accurate. *Dryden.*

IMPROPERLY, ìm-pròp'-ûr-lè. *ad.* Not fitly; incongruously. Not justly; not accurately. *Dryden.*

IMPROPERT*. See IMPROPRITY.

IMPROPTIOUS*, ìm-prò-plîsh'-ûs. *a.* Unfavourable; not propitious. *Wotton.*

IMPROPORTIONABLE §*, ìm-prò-pòr'-shùn-â-bl. *a.* Unfit; not proportionable. *B. Jonson.*

IMPROPORTIONATE*, ìm-prò-pòr'-shùn-âte. *a.* Not adjusted to. *Smith.*

To IMPROPRIATE §, ìm-prò-prè-âte. *v. a.* [in and proprius, Lat.] To convert to private use; to seize to himself. *Bacon.* To put the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks. *Wharton.*

IMPROPRIATE*, ìm-prò-prè-âte. *a.* Devolved into the hands of laicks. *Spelman.*

IMPROPRIATION, ìm-prò-prè-â'-shùn. *n. s.* Exclusive possession. *Loc.* Alienation of the possessions of the church. *Ayliffe.*

IMPROPRIATOR, ìm-prò-prè-â'-tûr. 166. 521. *n. s.* One who seizes to himself. *Dean Martin.* A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church. *Ayliffe.*

IMPROPRIETY, ìm-prò-prî'-è-tè. *n. s.* [impropriété, Fr.] Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness. *Brown.*

IMPROSPERITY*, ìm-près-pèr'-è-tè. *n. s.* [in and prosperitas.] Unhappiness. *Naumton.*

IMPROSPEROUS §, ìm-pròs-pâr-ûs. *a.* Unhappy; unfortunate; not successful. *Hammond.*

IMPROSPEROUSLY, ìm-pròs-pâr-ûs-lè. *ad.* Unhappily; unsuccessfully; with ill fortune. *Drayton.*

IMPROSPEROUSNESS*, ìm-pròs-pâr-ûs-nès. *n. s.* Unhappiness; ill fortune. *Hammond.*

IMPROVABILITY*, ìm-pròb'-vâ-bil'-è-tè. *n. s.* Capability of improvement.

IMPROVABLE, ìm-pròb'-vâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being advanced from a good to a better state. *Brown.*

IMPROVABLENESS, ìm-pròb'-vâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* Capableness of being made better. *Hammond.*

—nô, môte, nôr, nôl; —tâbe, tâb, bûll; —ôll; —pôând; —thin, THIS.

IMPROVABLY, ïm-prôb'-vâ-blê. *ad.* In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPROVE ð, ïm-prôdv'. *v. a.* [*in* and *probus*.] To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raise from good to better. *Denham*. To augment; to increase. *Ld. Clarendon*. To disprove; to censure. *Whitgift*.

To IMPROVE, ïm-prôdv'. *v. n.* To advance in goodness. *Atterbury*.

IMPROVEMENT, ïm-prôdv'-mênt. *n. s.* Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better. *Tillotson*. Act of improving. *Addison*. Progress from good to better. *Addison*. Progress in any respect; increase. *South*. Instruction; edification. *South*. Effect of melioration. *South*.

IMPROVER, ïm-prôdv'-ôr. 98. *n. s.* One that makes himself or any thing else better. *Clarendon*. Any thing that meliorates. *Mortimer*.

IMPROVIDED, ïm-prô-vî'-dêd. *a.* [*improvisus*, Lat.] Unforeseen; unexpected; unprovided against. *Spenser*.

IMPROVIDENCE, ïm-prôv'-ê-dênsê. *n. s.* Want of forethought; want of caution. *Hale*.

IMPROVIDENT ð, ïm-prôv'-ê-dênt. *a.* [*improvidus*, Lat.] Wanting forecast; wanting care to provide. *Shakespeare*.

IMPROVIDENTLY, ïm-prôv'-ê-dênt-lê. *ad.* Without forethought; without care. *Drayton*.

IMPROVISION, ïm-prô-vîzh'-ân. *n. s.* Want of forethought. *Brown*.

IMPRUDENCE, ïm-prôdv'-dênsê. 343. *n. s.* Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest. *Milton*.

IMPRUDENT ð, ïm-prôdv'-dênt. 343. *a.* [*imprudens*, Lat.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent. *Tillotson*.

IMPRUDENTLY, ïm-prôdv'-dênt-lê. *ad.* Without prudence; indiscreetly. *Sherwood*.

IMPUDENCE, ïm-pû-dênsê. } *n. s.* Shameless-
IMPUDENCY, ïm-pû-dên-sê. } ness; immodesty. *Shakespeare*.

IMPUDENT ð, ïm-pû-dênt. 503. *a.* [*impudens*, Lat.] Shameless; wanting modesty. *Shakespeare*. Unchaste; immodest.

IMPUDENTLY, ïm-pû-dênt-lê. *ad.* Shamelessly; without modesty. *Sandys*.

IMPUDICITY*, ïm-pû-dîs'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*impudicitia*, Lat.] Immodesty. *Sheldon*.

To IMPUGN ð, ïm-pûne'. 386. *v. a.* [*impugno*, Lat.] To attack; to assault by law or argument; to oppose; to resist. *Alp. Crammer*.

Notwithstanding the clear analogy there is for pronouncing this word in the manner it is marked, there is a repugnance at leaving out the *g*, which nothing but frequent use will take away. If *sign* were in as little use as *impugn*, we should feel the same repugnance at pronouncing it in the manner we do. But, as language is association, no wonder association should have such power over it.—For the analogies that lead us to this pronunciation, see *Principles*, No. 385.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott, pronounce the word as I have marked it; that is, with the *g* silent, and the *u* long; but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, though they suppress the *g*, pronounce the *u* short. That this short sound is contrary to analogy cannot be doubted, when we take a view of the words of this termination; and the only plea for it is, the short sound of the vowels before *gn* in *phlegm*, *diaphragm*, *parapegm*, *apophthegm*, and *paradigm*, 389; but as the accent is not on any of these syllables, except *phlegm*, which is irregular, 389, it is no wonder the vowel should shorten in these words, as it so frequently does in the numerous terminations in *ile*, *ine*, *ite*, &c. 147. *W*.

IMPUGNATION*, ïm-pûg-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Opposition; resistance. *Bp. Hall*.

IMPUGNER, ïm-pû-nôr. *n. s.* One that attacks or invades. *Fulke*.

In judging of the propriety of this pronunciation, we must not confound the participles *impugning*, *impugned*, and the verbal noun *impugner*, with such words as we do not form ourselves, as *repugnant*, *malignant*, &c. The former are mere branches of the verb *impugn*, and therefore make no alteration in the root; the latter we receive already formed from the Latin or the French, and pronounce the *g* as we do in *signify* and

signet, though it is silent in *signed*, *signing*, or *signer*. For it must be carefully observed, that the analogy of pronunciation admits of no alteration in the sound of the verb, upon its being formed into a participle or verbal noun; nor in the sound of the adjective, upon its acquiring a comparative or superlative termination.—See *Principles*, No. 409. *W*.

IMPUISANCE, ïm-pû'-sânse. [See **PUISANCE**.] *n. s.* [Fr.] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness. *Bacon*.

IMPULSE ð, ïm-pûlse. *n. s.* [*impulsus*, Lat.] Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another. *South*. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea impressed. *Dryden*. Hostile impression. *Prior*.

IMPUSSION, ïm-pûl'-shûn. *n. s.* The agency of body in motion upon body. *Bacon*. Influence operating upon the mind. *Milton*.

IMPULSIVE, ïm-pûl'-sîv. *a.* [*impulsif*, Fr.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent. *Denh*.

IMPULSIVE*, ïm-pûl'-sîv. *n. s.* Impellent cause or reason. *Wotton*.

IMPULSIVELY*, ïm-pûl'-sîv-lê. *ad.* By impulse. *Sterne*.

IMPUNIBLY*, ïm-pû-nê-blê. *ad.* Without punishment. *Ellis*.

IMPUNITY ð, ïm-pû-nê-tê. *n. s.* [*impunitas*, Lat.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment. *Davies*.

IMPURE ð, ïm-pûre'. *a.* [*impurus*, Lat.] Defiled with guilt; unholy. *Donne*. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed. *Milton*. Unchaste. *Addison*. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixture; drossy.

To IMPURE*, ïm-pûre'. *v. a.* To render foul or impure; to defile. *Bp. Hall*.

IMPURELY, ïm-pûre'-lê. *ad.* With impurity.

IMPURENESS, ïm-pûre'-nêss. } *n. s.* [*impuritas*, Lat.]

IMPURITY, ïm-pû-rê-tê. } Want of sanctity; want of holiness. *Milton*. Act of unchastity. *Atterbury*. Base admixture. *Feltham*. Feculent admixture. *Arbuthnot*.

To IMPURPLE, ïm-pûr'-pl. 405. *v. a.* [*empourpre*, Fr.] To make red; to colour as with purple. *Milton*.

IMPURTABLE, ïm-pû-tâ-bl. *a.* Chargeable upon any one; that of which one may be accused. *Bp. Taylor*. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. *Ayliffe*.

IMPURTABLENESS, ïm-pû-tâ-bl-nêss. *n. s.* The quality of being imputable. *Norris*.

IMPUTATION, ïm-pû-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Attribution of any thing; generally of ill. *Shak*. Sometimes of good. *Shak*. Censure; reproach. *Hooker*. Hint; slight notice. *Shakspeare*.

IMPUTATIVE, ïm-pû-tâ-îv. 512. *a.* That may impute. *Nelson*.

IMPUTATIVELY*, ïm-pû-tâ-îv-lê. *ad.* By imputation. *Stackhouse*.

To IMPUTE ð, ïm-pûte'. *v. a.* [*imputo*, Lat.] To charge upon; to attribute; generally ill; sometimes good. *Rom. iv. Temple*. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him. *Milton*.

IMPUTER, ïm-pû-târ. 98. *n. s.* He that imputes. *Sherwood*.

IN ð, *in. prep.* [*in*, Lat.; *in*, Sax.] Noting the place where any thing is present; not without. *Fairfax*. Noting the state or thing present at any time. *Hooker*. Noting the time. *Locke*. Noting power. *Spenser*. Noting proportion. *Bacon*. According to. *Collier*. Concerning. *Locke*. For the sake. A solemn phrase. *Shak*. Noting cause. *Shak*. Formerly in the sense of *on*. *Spenser*.—*In* that. *Hooker*. *In* as much. *Since*; seeing that. *Hooker*.

IN, *in. ad.* Within some place; not out. *South*. Engaged to any affair. *Daniel*. Placed in some state. *Shak*. Noting immediate entrance. *Shak*. Into any place. *Dryden*. Close; home. *Tatler*.—*In* has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense, as in the Latin; *so active* denotes that which acts; *inactive* that which does not act. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*; as *irregular*: before *l* into *l*; as *illative*: and into *m* before some other consonants; as *improbable*.

- INABILITY**, ìn-â-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*in* and *ability*.] Impuissance; impotence; want of power. *Hooker.*
- INABSTINENCE**, ìn-âb'-stè-nènse. *n. s.* [*in* and *abstinence*.] Intemperance; want of power to abstain; prevalence of appetite. *Milton.*
- INABUSIVELY***, ìn-â-bu'-sîv-lè. *ad.* [*in* and *abusively*.] Without abuse. *Lord North.*
- INACCESSIBILITY***, ìn-âk-sès-sè-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* State of being inaccessible. *Butler.*
- INACCESSIBLE***, ìn-âk-sès-sè-bl. *a.* [*in* and *accessible*.] Not to be reached; not to be approached. *Shakspeare.*
- INACCESSIBLY***, ìn-âk-sès-sè-blè. *ad.* So as not to be approached. *Warton.*
- INACCUACY**, ìn-âk'-kù-râ-sè. *n. s.* Want of exactness. *Louth.*
- INACCUATE***, ìn-âk'-kù-râ-tè. 91. *a.* Not exact; not accurate. *Hurd.*
- INACCUATELY***, ìn-âk'-kù-râ-tè-lè. *ad.* Not correctly. *Hurd.*
- INACTION**, ìn-âk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*in* and *action*.] Cessation from labour; forbearance of labour. *Pope.*
- INACTIVE***, ìn-âk'-tîv. *a.* [*in* and *active*.] Not busy; not diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish. *Dr. Warton.* Unfavourable to activity. *Shenstone.*
- INACTIVELY**, ìn-âk'-tîv-lè. *ad.* Idly; without labour; without motion; sluggishly. *Locke.*
- INACTIVITY**, ìn-âk'-tîv'-è-tè. *n. s.* Idleness; rest; sluggishness. *Rogers.*
- INACTUATE***, ìn-âk'-tshû-â-tè. *v. a.* [*from* *actuate*.] To put into action. *Glanville.*
- INACTUATION***, ìn-âk'-tshû-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Operation. *Glanville.*
- INADEQUACY**†, ìn-âd'-è-kwâ-sè. *n. s.* The state of being unequal to some purpose.
- INADEQUATE***, ìn-âd'-è-kwâ-tè. 91. *a.* [*in* and *adequatus*, Lat.] Not equal to the purpose; defective. *Dryden.*
- INADEQUATELY**, ìn-âd'-è-kwâ-tè-lè. *ad.* Defectively; not completely. *Boyle.*
- INADEQUATENESS***, ìn-âd'-è-kwâ-tè-nès. *n. s.* Defect of proportion. *Goodman.*
- INADEQUATION***, ìn-âd'-è-kwâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Want of exact correspondence. *Puller's Moderator.*
- INADMISSIBLE***, ìn-âd-mîs'-sè-bl. *a.* [*inadmissible*, Fr.] Not to be allowed, or admitted. *Abp. Newcome.*
- INADVERTENCE**, ìn-âd-vèr'-tènse. } *n. s.* Care-
INADVERTENCY, ìn-âd-vèr'-tèn-sè. } lessness;
 negligence; inattention. *South.* Act or effect of negligence. *Government of the Tongue.*
- INADVERTENT***, ìn-âd-vèr'-tènt. *a.* [*in* and *advertis*, Lat.] Negligent; careless.
- INADVERTENTLY**, ìn-âd-vèr'-tènt-lè. *ad.* Carelessly; negligently. *Brown.*
- INADVERTISEMENT***, ìn-âd-vèr'-tîz-mènt. *n. s.* Inadvertence. *Broome.*
- INAFFABILITY***, ìn-âf-fâ-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Reservedness in conversation. *Coles.*
- INAFFABLE***, ìn-âf-fâ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *affable*.] Reserved; sour; uncourteous. *Scott.*
- INAFFECTATION***, ìn-âf-fèk'-tîv'-shûn. *n. s.* The state of being void of affectation. *Scott.*
- INAFFECTEDLY***, ìn-âf-fèk'-tîv-lè. *ad.* Without affectation. *Cockeram.*
- INADIDABLE***, ìn-âdè-â-bl. *a.* [*in* and *aid*.] Not to be assisted. *Shakspeare.*
- INALIENABLE***, ìn-âle-yèn-â-bl. 113. *a.* [*inalienable*, old Fr.] That cannot be alienated, or granted to another. *Burke.*
- INALIENABLENESS***, ìn-âle-yèn-â-bl-nès. *n. s.* The state of being inalienable. *Scott.*
- INALIMENTAL***, ìn-âl-è-mèn-tâl. *a.* [*in* and *alimental*.] Affording no nourishment. *Bacon.*
- INALTERABLE***, ìn-âl-tîr-â-bl. *a.* Not to be changed or altered. *Hakewill.*
- INAMABLE***, ìn-â-m'-â-bl. *a.* [*in* and *amiable*.] Unpleasant; not to be beloved. *Cockeram.*
- INAMABLENESS***, ìn-â-m'-â-bl-nès. *n. s.* Unloveliness; the want of amiable qualities. *Scott.*
- INAMISSIBLE***, ìn-â-mîs'-sè-bl. *a.* [*in* and *amissus*, Lat.] Not to be lost. *Hammond.*
- INAMISSIBLENESS***, ìn-â-mîs'-sè-bl-nès. *n. s.* The state of being inamissible. *Scott.*
- INAMORATO***, ìn-âm-ô-râ-tô. *n. s.* [*innamorato*, Ital.] One in love. *Marston.*
- INANE**, ìn-nâne'. *a.* [*inanis*, Lat.] Empty; void. *Locke.*
- INANIMATE***, ìn-ân-è-mâ-tè. *v. a.* [*in* and *animus*, Lat.] To animate; to quicken. *Donne.*
- INANIMATE**, ìn-ân-è-mâ-tè. 91. } *a.* Void of life;
INANIMATED, ìn-ân-è-mâ-téd. } without anima-
 tion. *Bacon.*
- INANIMATION***, ìn-ân-è-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Animation. *Donne.*
- INANITION**, ìn-ân-îsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*inanis*, Lat.] Emptiness of body; want of fulness in the vessels of the animal. *Burton.*
- INANITY**, ìn-ân-è-tè. 511. *n. s.* [*inanité*, Fr.] Emptiness; void space. *Digby.* Vanity. *Florida.*
- INAPPETENCE***, ìn-âp'-pè-tènse. *n. s.* [*in* and *appetence*.] Want of appetite. *Boyle.*
- INAPPETENCY**, ìn-âp'-pè-tèn-sè. *n. s.* Want of stomach or appetite. *Sherwood.*
- INAPPLICABLE***, ìn-âp'-plè-kâ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.
- INAPPLICABILITY**, ìn-âp'-plè-kâ-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Unfitness for the particular purpose.
- INAPPLICATION**, ìn-âp'-plè-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Indolence; negligence.
- INAPPOSITE***, ìn-âp'-ô-zî-t. *a.* [*in* and *opposite*.] Ill placed; ill timed; not to the purpose.
- INAPPREHENSIBLE***, ìn-âp'-prè-hèn'-sè-bl. *a.* [*in* and *apprehensible*.] Not intelligible. *Milton.*
- INAPPREHENSIVE***, ìn-âp'-prè-hèn'-sîv. *a.* [*in* and *apprehensive*.] Not noticing; regardless. *Bp. Taylor.*
- INAPTITUDE***, ìn-âp'-tî-tùde. *n. s.* [*in* and *aptitude*.] Unfitness. *Howell.*
- INAPQUATE***, ìn-â-kwâ-tè. *a.* [*in* and *aquatus*, Lat.] Imbodied in water. *Abp. Crammer. Ob. T.*
- INAQUATION***, ìn-â-kwâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The state of being inacute. *Bp. Gardiner.*
- INARABLE**, ìn-âr-râ-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *arabilis*, Lat.] Not capable of tillage. *Dict.*
- TO INARCH**, ìn-âr-îsh'. 81. *v. a.* [*in* and *arch*.] Inarching is grafting by approach, and is used when the stock and the tree may be joined. *Miller.*
- INARTICULATE***, ìn-âr-tîk'-ù-lâ-tè. 91. *a.* [*inarticulé*, Fr.; *in* and *articulate*.] Not uttered with distinctness, like that of the syllables of human speech. *Wilkins.*
- INARTICULATELY**, ìn-âr-tîk'-kù-lâ-tè-lè. *ad.* Not distinctly. *Hammond.*
- INARTICULATENESS**, ìn-âr-tîk'-kù-lâ-tè-nès. *n. s.* Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.
- INARTICULATION***, ìn-âr-tîk'-ù-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Confusion of sounds; indistinctness in pronouncing. *Lord Chesterfield.*
- INARTIFICIAL***, ìn-âr-tè-fîsh'-âl. *a.* [*in* and *artificial*.] Contrary to art. *Decay of Piety.* Not made by art; plain; simple; artless; rude. *Sprat.*
- INARTIFICIALLY**, ìn-âr-tè-fîsh'-âl-lè. *ad.* Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art. *Collier.*
- INATTENTION***, ìn-ât-tèn'-shûn. *n. s.* [*in* and *attention*.] Disregard; negligence; neglect. *Rogers.*
- INATTENTIVE**, ìn-ât-tèn'-tîv. *a.* Heedless; careless; negligent; regardless. *Watts.*
- INATTENTIVELY***, ìn-ât-tèn'-tîv-lè. *ad.* Without attention; heedlessly.
- INAUDIBLE**, ìn-âw'-dè-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *audible*.] Not to be heard; void of sound. *Shakspeare.*
- TO INAUGURATE***, ìn-âw'-gù-râ-tè. *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Lat.] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites. *Wotton.*
- INAUGURATE***, ìn-âw'-gù-râ-tè. *part. a.* Invested with office. *Drayton.*
- INAUGURATION**, ìn-âw'-gù-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* Investiture by solemn rites. *Howell.*
- INAUGURATORY***, ìn-âw'-gù-râ-tû-è. *a.* Respecting inauguration. *Johnson.*
- INAURATION**, ìn-âw-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*inauro*, Lat.] The act of gilding or covering with gold. *Arbutnot.*

—nò, môve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—dùl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

INAU/SPICATE*, ìn-àws'-pè-kàte. *a.* [*in* and *auspicate*.] Ill omened. *Sir G. Buck.*

INAUSPICIOUS*, ìn-àw-spish'-ús-a. [*in* and *auspicious*.] Ill omened; unlucky; unfortunate. *Crashaw.*
 INAU/SPICIOUSLY*, ìn-àw-spish'-ús-lè. *ad.* With ill omens; with bad fortune.

INAUSPICIOUSNESS*, ìn-àw-spish'-ús-nès. *n. s.* The state or quality of being inauspicious. *Scott.*

INBE/ING, ìn-bè'-ing. *n. s.* [*in* and *being*.] Inherence; inseparableness. *Watts.*

INBORN, ìn'-bòrn. *a.* [*in* and *born*.] Innate; implanted by nature. *Donne.*

INBRE/ATHED, ìn-brèth'-d. 362. *a.* [*in* and *breath*.] Inspired; infused by inspiration. *Milton.*

INBRED, ìn'-bréd. *a.* [*in* and *bred*.] Produced within; hatched or generated within. *Milton.*

To INBRE/ED*, ìn-brèd'-v. *a.* To produce; to raise. *Bp. Reynolds.*

To INCA/GE*, ìn-kàdj'-v. *a.* [*in* and *cage*.] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space. *Middleton.*

INCA/GEMENT*, ìn-kàdj'-mènt. *n. s.* Confinement in a cage. *Shelton.*

INCALE/SCENCE, ìn-kà-lès'-sènce. } 510. *n. s.* [*in*
 INCALE/SCENCY, ìn-kà-lès'-sèn-sè. } *calesco*, Lat.]

The state of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat. *Brown.*

INCALCULABLE*, ìn-kàl'-kù-là-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *calculable*.] Beyond calculation; not to be reckoned. A very modern word.

INCANTA/TION*, ìn-kàn-tà'-shùn. *n. s.* [*incantation*, Fr.] Charms uttered by singing; enchantment. *Raleigh.*

INCANTATORY, ìn-kàn-tà'-tùr-è. 512. *a.* [*incanto*, Lat.] Dealing by enchantment; magical. *Brown.*

INCANTING*, ìn-kàn'-ing. *part. a.* Enchanting, as it were; delightful. *Sir T. Herbert.*

To INCAN/TON, ìn-kàn-tùn. *v. a.* [*in* and *canton*.] To unite to a canton or separate community. *Addison.*

INCAPABILITY, ìn-kà-pà-bìl'-è-tè. } *n. s.* Ina-
 INCAPABLENESS, ìn-kà-pà-bl-nès. } bility natu-

ral; disqualification legal. *Suckling.*

INCA/PABLE*, ìn-kà-pà-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *capable*.] Wanting room to hold or contain. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand. *Shak.* Not able to admit or have any thing. *Clarendon.* Unable; not equal to any thing. *Shak.* Disqualified by law. *Swift.*

✱ As *placable* and *impeccable* seem to follow the Latin quantity in the antepenultimate *a*, so *capable* and *incapable*, if we derive them from *capax* and *incapax*, reject it; but the most natural derivation of these words is from the French *capable* and *incapable*. Some speakers, however, make the *a* short in all; but this is a provincial pronunciation that must be carefully avoided.—See *PLACABLE*. *W.*

INCAPACIOUS*, ìn-kà-pà'-shùs. *a.* [*in* and *capacious*.] Narrow; of small content. *Burnet.* Wanting power to contain or comprehend. *Mountagu.*

INCAPACIOUSNESS, ìn-kà-pà'-shùs-nès. *n. s.* Narrowness; want of containing space.

To INCAPACITATE*, ìn-kà-pàs'-sè-tàte. *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate*.] To disable; to weaken. *Richardson.*

To disqualify. *Arbuthnot.*

INCAPACITATION*, ìn-kà-pàs'-è-tà'-shùn. *n. s.* Disqualification. *Burke.*

INCAPACITY, ìn-kà-pàs'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*in* and *capacity*.] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind. *Brown.*

To INCAR/CE/ATE*, ìn-kàr'-sè-ràte. 555. *v. a.* [*incarnare*, Lat.] To imprison; to confine. *Harvey.*

INCAR/CE/ATE*, ìn-kàr'-sè-ràte. *part. a.* Imprisoned; confined. *More.*

INCARCERA/TION, ìn-kàr-sè-rà'-shùn. *n. s.* Imprisonment; confinement. *Glanville.*

To INCAR/NE*, ìn-kàrn'. 81. *v.* [*incarno*, Lat.] To cover with flesh. *Wiseman.*

To INCAR/NE, ìn-kàrn'. *n.* To breed flesh. *Wiseman.*

To INCAR/NADINE*, ìn-kàr-nà-dìne. 149. *v. a.* [*incarnadin*, Fr.] To dye red. *Shakspeare.*

INCAR/NADINE*, ìn-kàr-nà-dìne. *a.* Of a red colour. *Lovelace*

To INCAR/NATE*, ìn-kàr-nàte. *v. a.* [*incarnare* Fr.; *incarno*, Lat.] To clothe with flesh; to embody with flesh. *Abp. Crammer.*

INCAR/NATE, ìn-kàr-nàte. 91. *part. a.* Clothed with flesh; embodied in flesh. *Hooker.* Any thing tinged of a deep red colour, from its resemblance to a flesh colour. *Parliament. Hist.* vol. xxii.

INCARNAT/ION, ìn-kàr-nà'-shùn. *n. s.* The act of assuming body. *Hooker.* The state of breeding flesh. *Wiseman.* Colour of flesh. *Hist. of Peru.*

INCAR/NATIVE, ìn-kàr-nà-tív. 512. *n. s.* A medicine that generates flesh. *Hammond.*

To INCA/SE, ìn-kàse'. *v. a.* [*in* and *case*.] To cover; to enclose; to unwrap. *Pope.*

To INCA/SK*, ìn-kàsk'. *v. a.* To put into a cask. *Sherwood.*

INCA/STELLATED*, ìn-kàs'-sl-là-tèd. *a.* Enclosed in a castle.

INCA/STIOUS*, ìn-kàw'-shùs. *a.* [*in* and *cautious*.] Unwary; negligent; heedless. *Keil.*

INCA/STIOUSLY, ìn-kàw'-shùs-lè. *ad.* Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently. *Arbuthnot.*

INCA/STIOUSNESS*, ìn-kàw'-shùs-nès. *n. s.* Want of caution; heedlessness.

To INCE/ND*, ìn-sènd'. *v. a.* [*incendo*, Lat.] To stir up; to inflame. *Marston. Ob. T.*

INCE/NDIARY, ìn-sèn-dè-à-rè, or ìn-sèn-jè-à-rè. 293, 376. *n. s.* [*incendiarius*, Lat.] One who sets houses or towns on fire, in malice, or for robbery. *Blackstone.* One who inflames factions or promotes quarrels. *K. Charles.* Simply, an exciter; whatever stirs up. *Burton.*

INCE/NDIARY*, ìn-sèn-dè-à-rè. *a.* Inflaming faction; promoting quarrel. *Hist. of Duelling.*

INCE/NDIOUS, ìn-sèn-dè-ús. 294. *a.* Promoting faction or quarrel. *Lord Bacon.*

INCENSE*, ìn-sènce. 492. *n. s.* [*incensum*, Lat.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess. *Shakspeare.*

To INCENSE, ìn-sènce. *v. a.* To perfume with incense. *Barrow.*

To INCENSE*, ìn-sènce'. *v. a.* [*incensus*, Lat.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to exasperate. *Shakspeare.*

INCENSEMENT, ìn-sèns'-mènt. *n. s.* Rage; heat; fury. *Shakspeare.*

INCEN/SION, ìn-sèn'-shùn. *n. s.* [*incensio*, Lat.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire. *Bacon.*

INCEN/STIVE*, ìn-sèn-sìv. *a.* That incites; that inflames. *Barrow.*

INCEN/STOR, ìn-sèn-sùr. 166. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions. *Hayward.*

INCEN/STORY, ìn-sèn-sùr-è. 512. [*For the o, see DOMESTICK.*] *n. s.* The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. *Ainsworth.*

INCEN/TIVE, ìn-sèn-tív. *n. s.* [*incentivum*, Lat.] That which kindles. *K. Charles.* That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur. *Glanville.*

INCEN/TIVE, ìn-sèn-tív. 157. *a.* Inciting; encouraging. *Decay of Piety.*

INCE/PTION*, ìn-sèp'-shùn. *n. s.* [*inceptio*, Lat.] Beginning. *Bacon.*

INCE/PTIVE, ìn-sèp-tív. 157. *a.* [*inceptivus*, Lat.] Noting beginning. *Locke.*

INCE/PTOR, ìn-sèp-tùr. 166. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments. An academical term, denoting that the person is admitted to a degree which is not completed. *Walton.*

INCERA/TION*, ìn-sè-rà'-shùn. *n. s.* [*incero*, Lat.] The act of covering with wax. *Diet.*

INCER/ATIVE*, ìn-sèr-à-tív. *a.* Cleaving or sticking to, like wax. *Colgrave.*

INCE/RTAIN*, ìn-sèr-tín. *a.* [*incertus*, Lat.] Uncertain; doubtful; unsteady. *Shakspeare.*

INCE/RTAINLY*, ìn-sèr-tín-lè. *ad.* Doubtfully; without certainty. *Hulot.*

INCE/RTAINTY*, ìn-sèr-tín-tè. *n. s.* Uncertainty. *Shakspeare.*

INCE/RTITUDE, ìn-sèr-tè-tùde. *n. s.* [*incertitudo* Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness. *Bishop Living-ton.*

INCE/SSABLE §*, ñ-sès'-sâ-bl. *a.* Unceasing; continual. *Shelton.*
INCE/SSANT, ñ-sès'-sânt. *a.* [in and cessans, Lat.] Unceasing; unintermitted; continual; unintermitted. *Shakespeare.*
INCE/SSANTLY, ñ-sès'-sânt-lè. *ad.* Without intermission; continually. *Spenser.*
INCEST §, ñ-sèst'. *n. s.* [inceste, Fr.; incestum, Lat.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited. *Shakespeare.*
INCE/STUOUS, ñ-sès'-tshù-ùs. 461. *a.* Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation. *South.*
INCE/STUOUSLY, ñ-sès'-tshù-ùs-lè. *ad.* With unnatural love. *Dryden.*
INCE/STUOUSNESS*, ñ-sès'-tshù-ùs-nès. *n. s.* State of incest. *Bp. Hall.*
INCH §, ñsh. 352. *n. s.* [Ince, Sax.; uncia, Lat.] A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot. *Holder.* A proverbial name for a small quantity. *Shakespeare.* A nice point of time. *Shakespeare.*
To INCH, ñsh. *v. a.* To drive by inches. *Dryden.* To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. *Bp. Hall.*
To INCH, ñsh. *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time. *Dryden.*
To INCHAMBER*, ñ-tshâm'-bûr. *v. a.* [enchamber, Fr.] To lodge in a chamber.
To INCHANT*, See **To ENCHANT.**
INCH/ARITABLE*, ñ-tshâr'-î-tâ-bl. *a.* Wanting charity. *Shakespeare.*
To INCH/ASE*, See **To ENCHASE.**
INCH/ASTITY*, ñ-tshâs'-tè-tè. *n. s.* Want or loss of chastity. *Jordan.*
INCHED, ñsh. 359. *a.* [with a word of number before it] Containing inches in length or breadth. *Shakespeare.*
To INCH/EST*, ñ-tshèst'. *v. a.* To put into a case or chest. *Sherwood.*
INCHPIN, ñtsh'-pln. *n. s.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Answorth.*
INCHMEAL, ñsh'-mèle. *n. s.* [inch and meal.] A piece an inch long. *Shakespeare.*
To INCHOATE §, ñng'-kò-âte. 91. *v. a.* [inchoo, Lat.] To begin; to commence. *Moré.*
INCHOATE*, ñng'-kò-âte. *a.* Begun; entered upon. *Bp. Hall.*
INCHOATELY*, ñng'-kò-âte-lè. *ad.* In an incipient degree. *Bp. Hall.*
INCHOA/TION, ñng'-kò-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Inception; beginning. *Bacon.*
INCHOATIVE, ñng'-kò-â'-tîv. 157. *a.* Inceptive; not ing inchoation or beginning. *W. Mountague.*
To INCH/IDE, ñ-shid'. *v. a.* [incido, Lat.] Medicines are said to *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles; as acids and expectorating medicines are said to *incide* or cut the phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*
INCIDENCE, ñng'-sè-dènse. } *n. s.* [incido, Lat. to
INCIDENCY, ñng'-sè-dèn-sè. } fall.] The direction with which one body strikes upon another; and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. *Bacon.* [incidens, Lat.] Accident; hap; casualty. *Shakespeare.*
INCIDENT §, ñng'-sè-dènt. *a.* [incident, Fr.; incidens, Lat.] Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; issuing in beside the main design; happening beside expectation. *Hooker.* Happening; apt to happen. *South.*
INCIDENT, ñng'-sè-dènt. *n. s.* Something happening beside the main design; casually. *Bacon.*
INCIDENTAL, ñng'-sè-dèn'-tâl. *a.* Incident; casual; happening by chance. *Milton.*
INCIDENTALLY, ñng'-sè-dèn'-tâl-è. *ad.* Beside the main design; occasionally. *Sanderson.*
INCIDENTLY, ñng'-sè-dènt-lè. *ad.* Occasionally; by the by; by the way. *Bacon.*
To INCINERATE §, ñ-shn'-nèr-âte. *v. a.* [in and cineres, Lat.] To burn to ashes. *Bacon.*
INCINERATION, ñ-shn'-nèr-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of burning any thing to ashes. *Skelton.*
INCIPENCY*, ñ-sîp'-è-èn-sè. *n. s.* Beginning; commencement.

INCIPIENT §*, ñ-sîp'-è-ènt. *a.* [incipiens, Lat.] Commencing. *Bp. Berkeley.*
To INCIR/CLE §*. See **To ENCIRCLE.**
INCIR/OLET*, ñ-sèr'-klèt. *n. s.* A small circle. *Sidney.*
INCIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE*, ñ-sèr'-kâm-skrip'-tè-bl. *a.* [in and circumscriptible.] Not to be bound or confined. *Alp. Cramer.*
INCIRCUMSP/CTION, ñ-sèr'-kâm-spèk'-shûn. *n. s.* [in and circumspèction.] Want of caution; want of heed. *Brown.*
To INCISE §*, ñ-size'. *v. a.* [incisus, Lat.] To cut; to engrave; to carve. *Carew.*
INCISED, ñ-sizd'. 362. *a.* Cut; made by cutting. *Wiseman.*
INCISION, ñ-sîzh'-ân. *n. s.* [incisio, Lat.] A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. *Sharp.* Division of viscosities by medicine. *Bacon.*
INCISIVE, ñ-sî'-sîv. 153, 423. *a.* [incisif, Fr.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing. *Boyle.*
INCISOR, ñ-sî'-sîr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth. *Berdmore.*
INCISORY, ñ-sî'-sîr-è. 512. [For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.] *a.* [incisore, Fr.] Having the quality of cutting.
INCISURE, ñ-sîzh'-îre. *n. s.* [incisura, Lat.] A cut; an aperture. *Derham.*
INCITA/TION, ñ-sè-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse. *Sir T. Elyot.*
To INCITE §, ñ-site'. *v. a.* [incito, Lat.] To stir up, to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on. *Bacon.*
INCITEMENT, ñ-sîte'-mènt. *n. s.* Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting cause. *Hooker.*
INCIT/ER*, ñ-sî'-tîr. *n. s.* An inciting cause; that which encourages. *Feltham.*
INCIVIL §, ñ-sîv'-vîl. *a.* [incivil, Fr.] Unpolished.
INCIVILITY, ñ-sè-vîl'-lè-tè. *n. s.* Want of courtesy; rudeness. *Tillotson.* Act of rudeness. *Bp. Taylor.*
INCIVILLY*, ñ-sîv'-vîl-lè. *ad.* Rudely.
To INCLASP*, ñ-kîasp'. *v. a.* To hold fast; to clasp. *Cudworth.*
INCLAVATED*, ñng'-klâ'-vâ-lèd. *a.* [in and clavatus, Lat.] Set; fast fixed.
INCLEMENCY §, ñ-kîèm'-mèn-sè. *n. s.* [inclementia, Lat.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness. *Dryden.*
INCLEMENT, ñ-kîèm'-mènt. *a.* [in and clemens, Lat.] Unmerciful; unpitiful; void of tenderness; harsh. *Milton.*
INCLINABLE, ñ-kîl'-nâ-bl. *a.* Having a propensity of will; favourably disposed; willing. *Spenser.* Having a tendency. *Bentley.*
INCLINATION, ñ-kîl'-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [inclinatio, Lat.] Tendency towards any point. *Newton.* Natural aptness. *Addison.* Propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire. *Clarendon.* Love; affection; regard. *Dryden.* Disposition of mind. *Shak.* Flexion; the act of bowing. *Spenser.* The tendency of the magnetical needle to the east or west. *Gregory.* [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some feces or sediment by only stooping the vessel, which is also called *decantation*. *Quincy.*
INCLINATORY, ñ-kîl'-nâ'-tîr-è. *a.* Having a quality of inclining to one or other. *Brown.* Applied to the magnetical needle. *Gregory.*

✚ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the quantity of the vowel in the second syllable of this word, as well as in *declinatory*. My reason is that the termination *atory* has a tendency to shorten the preceding vowel, as is evident in *declamatory*, *predatory*, &c. which have the vowel in the second syllable short, though it is long in the Latin words from which these are derived. *W.*

INCLINATORILY, ñ-kîl'-nâ'-tîr-è-lè. *ad.* Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other. *Brown.*
To INCLINE §, ñ-kîlîv'. *v. n.* [inclino, Lat.] To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part. *Prov. ii* To bend the body; to bow. *Fairfax.* To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning. *Judges.*

—nò, mōve, nōr, nôt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—díl;—pòdnd;—*thin*, THIS.

To INCLINE, ín-kil-ne'. *v. a.* To give a tendency or direction to any place or state. *Milton.* To turn towards any thing, as desirous or attentive. *Common Prayer.* To bend; to incurvate. *Spenser.*

INCLINER*, ín-kl'-nár. *n. s.* [In dialling.] An inclined dial. *Dict. of Arts.*

To INCLIP, ín-klíp'. *v. a.* [in and clip.] To grasp; to enclose; to surround. *Shakespeare.*

To INCLOISTER, ín-klōis'-túr. *v. a.* To shut up in a cloister. *Loveace.*

To INCLOSE §*. See **To ENCLOSE.**

INCLOSER*. See **ENCLOSER.**

INCLOSURE*. See **ENCLOSURE.**

To INCLOUP, ín-klōd'. *v. a.* [in and cloud.] To darken; to obscure.

To INCLUDÉ §, ín-kludé'. *v. a.* [*includo*, Lat.] To enclose; to shut in. To comprise; to comprehend. *Bacon.*

INCLUSION*, ín-klú'-zhún. *n. s.* The act of including.

INCLUSIVE, ín-klú'-sív. 158, 428. *a.* Enclosing; encircling. *Shak.* Comprehended in the sum or number: as, from Wednesday to Saturday *inclusive*; that is, both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number. *Swift.*

INCLUSIVELY, ín-klú'-sív-lè. *ad.* The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. *Hale.*

To INCOACH*. See **To ENCOACH.**

INCOACT* §, ín-kò-ákt'. } *a.* [*incoactus*, Lat.]

INCOACTED* §, ín-kò-ákt'-éd. } Unconstrained.

INCOGULABLE, ín-kò-ág'-gù-là-bl. *a.* [in and coagulable.] Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXISTENCE, ín-kò-ég'-zís-ténse. *n. s.* [in and coexistence.] The quality of not existing together. *Locke.*

INCOGNITO, ín-kòg'-od. [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Lat.] Unknown; in private. *Addison.*

INCOGITABLE §*, ín-kòd'-jè-tà-bl. *a.* [*incogitabilis*, Lat.] Unthought of. *Dean King.*

INCOGITANCY, ín-kòd'-jè-tán-sè. *n. s.* Want of thought. *Ferrand.*

INCOGITANT*, ín-kòd'-jè-tánt. *a.* Thoughtless; inconsiderate. *Milton.*

INCOGITANTLY*, ín-kòd'-jè-tánt-lè. *ad.* Without consideration. *Knatchbull.*

INCOGITATIVE, ín-kòd'-jè-tà-ív. *a.* Wanting the power of thought. *Locke.*

INCOGNITO, ín-kòg'-nè-tò. *a.* [*incognito*, Ital.] In a state of concealment. *Prior.*

INCOHERENCE, ín-kò-hè-rénse. } *n. s.* [in and

INCOHERENCY, ín-kò-hè-rén-sè. } coherence.]

Went of cohesion; looseness of material parts. *Boyle.* Want of connexion; incongruity; consequence of argument; want of dependence of one part upon another. *Locke.*

INCOHERENT, ín-kò-hè-rént. *a.* [in and coherent.]

Wanting cohesion; loose. *Woodward.* Inconsequential; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part upon another. *Locke.* Not suitable to; not agreeing. *Milton.*

INCOHERENTLY, ín-kò-hè-rént-lè. *ad.* Inconsistently; inconsequentially. *Broom.*

INCOLUMITY, ín-kò-lú-mè-tè. *n. s.* [*incolumitas*, Lat.] Safety; security. *Howell.* Little in use.

To INCOMBER*. See **To ENCUMBER.**

To INCOMBINE*, ín-kòm-blne'. *v. n.* [in and combine.] To differ; not to agree. *Milton.*

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, ín-kòm-bús-tè-bíl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of resisting fire so that it cannot consume. *Ray.*

INCOMBUSTIBLE §, ín-kòm-bús-tè-bl. *a.* [in and combustible.] Not to be consumed by fire. *Wilkins.*

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, ín-kòm-bús-tè-bl-nès. *n. s.* The quality of not being wasted by fire.

INCOME, ín-kòm. 165. *n. s.* [in and come.] Revenue; produce of any thing. *South.* Coming in; admission; introduction. *Bp. Rust.*

INCOMING*, ín-kòm-ing. *a.* Coming in. *Burke.*

INCOMMENSURABILITY, ín-kòm-mèn-shù-rà-bíl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure. *Aubrey.*

INCOMMENSURABLE §, ín-kòm-mèn'-shù-rà-bl. 405. *a.* [in, con, and mensurabilis, Lat.] Not to be reduced to any measure common to both. *Watts.*

INCOMMENSURATE, ín-kòm-mèn'-shù-rà-tè. 91. *a.* Not admitting one common measure. *More.*

INCOMMIXTURE*, ín-kòm-miks'-tshure. *n. s.* The state of being unmixed. *Sir T. Brown.*

To INCOMMEDIATE §, ín-kòm'-mò-dà-tè. 91. } *To INCOMMODO §, ín-kòm-mò-dè. }*

v. a. [*incommodo*, Lat.] To be inconvenient; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury. *Bp. Hall.*

INCOMMODOUS, ín-kòm-mò-dè-ús, or ín-kòm-mò-jè-ús. 293. *a.* Vexatious without great mischief. *Hooker.*

INCOMMODOUSLY, ín-kòm-mò-dè-ús-lè. *ad.* Inconveniently; not at ease. *Harrington.*

INCOMMODOUSNESS, ín-kòm-mò-dè-ús-nès. *n. s.* Inconvenience. *Burnet.*

INCOMMODY, ín-kòm-mòd'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*incommodité*, Fr.] Inconvenience; trouble. *Spenser.*

INCOMMUNICABILITY, ín-kòm-mù-nè-kà-bíl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of not being impartible. *Hales.*

INCOMMUNICABLE §, ín-kòm-mù-nè-kà-bl. 405. *a.* [in and communicable.] Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality, of more than one. *King Charles.* Not to be expressed; not to be told. *South.*

INCOMMUNICABLENESS*, ín-kòm-mù-nè-kà-bl-nès. *n. s.* The state or quality of not being impartible. *Mede.*

INCOMMUNICABLY, ín-kòm-mù-nè-kà-blè. *ad.* In a manner not to be imparted or communicated. *Hakewill.*

INCOMMUNICATED*, ín-kòm-mù-nè-kà-tèd. *a.* Not imparted.

INCOMMUNICATING, ín-kòm-mù-nè-kà-tíng. *a.* Having no intercourse with each other. *Hale.*

INCOMMUTABLE §*, ín-kòm-mù-tà-bl. *a.* [in and commutable.] Unchangeable; not subject to change. *Bullockar.*

INCOMMUTABILITY*, ín-kòm-mù-tà-bíl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The state or quality of being unchangeable. *Transl. of Boethius.*

INCOMPACT, ín-kòm-pák'. } *a.* [in and

INCOMPACTED, ín-kòm-pák'-tèd. } compact.]

Not joined; not cohering. *Boyle.*

INCOMPARABLE §, ín-kòm-'pà-rà-bl. *a.* [in and comparable.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition. *Sidney.*

§ This is among some of the words in our language, whose accentuation astonishes foreigners, and sometimes puzzles natives. What can be the reason, say they, that *comparable* and *incomparable* have not the same accent as the verb *compare*? To which it may be answered:—One reason is, that the English are fond of appearing in the borrowed robes of other languages; and, as *comparable* and *incomparable* may possibly be derived from *comparabilis* and *incomparabilis*, they seem desirous of laying the stress on the first syllable, both to show their affinity to the Latin words, (see *ACADEMY*), and to distinguish them from the homespun words formed from our own verb. When this distinction is once adopted, the mind, which is always labouring to express its ideas distinctly and forcibly, finds a sort of propriety in annexing different ideas to the different accentuation; and thus the distinction becomes accurate and classical. If we may compare small things with great, it may be observed, that the evils of language, like other evils in nature, produce some good. But it may be likewise observed, that producing different meanings by a different accentuation of words, is but a bawling way of promoting the copiousness of languages, and ought, as much as possible, to be discouraged; especially when it adds to the difficulty, and takes away from the harmony, of pronunciation. Besides, there is a petty criticism, which always induces coxcombs in pronunciation to carry these distinctions farther than they ought to go. Not content with accentuating *acceptable*, *admirable*, *commendable*, *comparable*, *lamentable*, &c., on the first syllable, which implies not a mere capacity of being *accepted*, *admirèd*, &c., but a worthiness of being *accepted*, *admirèd*, &c.; *corruptible* and *susceptible* are sometimes accented in this manner, without the least necessity from a differ-

- ence of signification. In short, all these refinements in language, which are difficult to be understood, and productive of perplexity, ought to be considered rather as evils than advantages, and to be restrained within as narrow bounds as possible.—See *BOWL. W.*
- INCOMPARABLENESS***, ìn-kôm/-pâ-râ-bl-nès. *n. s.* Excellence beyond comparison. *Scott.*
- INCOMPARABLY**, ìn-kôm/-pâ-râ-blè. *ad.* Beyond comparison; without competition. *Hooker.* Excellently; to the highest degree. *Addison.*
- INCOMPARED***, ìn-kôm/-pâr'd'. *a.* [*in and compared.*] Unmatched; peerless. *Spenser.*
- INCOMPASSIONATE** §, ìn-kôm/-pâsh/-ân-âte. 91. *a.* [*in and compassionate.*] Void of pity; void of tenderness. *Sherburne.*
- INCOMPASSIONATELY***, ìn-kôm/-pâsh/-ân-âte-lè. *ad.* Without pity or compassion.
- INCOMPASSIONATENESS***, ìn-kôm/-pâsh/-ân-âte-nès. *n. s.* Want of tenderness or pity. *Granger.*
- INCOMPATIBILITY**, ìn-kôm/-pât-è-bîl/-è-tè. [*See COMPATIBLE.*] *n. s.* Inconsistency of one thing with another. *Watton.*
- INCOMPATIBLE** §, ìn-kôm/-pât/-è-bl. *a.* [*incompatible*, Fr.; rather *incomptible*, as it is sometimes written; *in* and *cometo*, Lat.] Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist, or cannot be possessed, together with something else. *Suckling.*
- INCOMPATIBLY**, ìn-kôm/-pât/-è-blè. *ad.* Inconsistently.
- INCOMPETENCY**, ìn-kôm/-pè-tèn-sè. *n. s.* Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification. *Boyle.*
- INCOMPETENT** §, ìn-kôm/-pè-tènt. *a.* [*in and competent.*] Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. In the civil law, it denotes some defect of right to do any thing. *Bacon.*
- INCOMPETENTLY**, ìn-kôm/-pè-tènt-lè. *ad.* Unsuitably; unduly.
- INCOMPLETE** §, ìn-kôm/-plète'. *a.* [*in and complete.*] Not perfect; not finished. *Hooker.*
- INCOMPLETENESS**, ìn-kôm/-plète'-nès. *n. s.* Imperfection; unfinished state. *Milton.*
- INCOMPLETE***, ìn-kôm/-plèks'. *a.* [*in and complex.*] Complicated; opposed to simple. *Barrow.*
- INCOMPLIANCE**, ìn-kôm/-pl/-ânse. *n. s.* [*in and compliance.*] Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictory temper. *Tillotson.* Refusal of compliance. *Rogers.*
- INCOMPOSED**, ìn-kôm/-pòz'd'. 359. *a.* Disturbed; discomposed; disordered. *Milton.*
- INCOMPOSIBILITY**, ìn-kôm/-pòs-sè-bîl/-è-tè. *n. s.* Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something. *More.*
- INCOMPOSIBLE** §, ìn-kôm/-pòs/-sè-bl. *a.* [*in, com, and possible.*] Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.
- INCOMPREHENSIBILITY**, ìn-kôm/-prè-hèn-sè-bîl/-è-tè. *n. s.* [*incomprehensibilité*, Fr.] Unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding. *South.*
- INCOMPREHENSIBLE**, ìn-kôm/-prè-hèn/-sè-bl. 405. *a.* Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood. *Hammond.* Not to be contained. *Hooker.*
- INCOMPREHENSIBleness**, ìn-kôm/-prè-hèn/-sè-bl-nès. *n. s.* Unconceivableness. *Watts.*
- INCOMPREHENSIBLY**, ìn-kôm/-prè-hèn/-sè-blè. *ad.* In a manner not to be conceived. *Locke.*
- INCOMPREHENSION***, ìn-kôm/-prè-hèn/-shûn. *n. s.* Want of comprehension. *Bacon.*
- INCOMPREHENSIVE***, ìn-kôm/-prè-hèn/-sîv. *a.* [*in and comprehensive.*] Not extensive. *Warton.*
- INCOMPRESSIBLE** §, ìn-kôm/-près/-sè-bl. 405. *a.* [*in and compressible.*] Not capable of being compressed into less space. *Cheyne.*
- INCOMPRESSIBILITY**, ìn-kôm/-près-sè-bîl/-è-tè. *n. s.* Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.
- INCONCEALABLE**, ìn-kôn/-sè/-lâ-bl. *a.* [*in and conceal.*] Not to be hid; not to be kept secret. *Brown.*
- INCONCEIVABLE** §, ìn-kôn/-sè/-vâ-bl. *a.* [*in and conceivable.*] Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind. *Hammond.*
- INCONCEIVABLENESS***, ìn-kôn/-sè/-vâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* The quality or state of being inconceivable. *Brevint.*
- INCONCEIVABLY**, ìn-kôn/-sè/-vâ-blè. *ad.* In a manner beyond comprehension. *South.*
- INCONCEPTIBLE**, ìn-kôn/-sèp/-tè-bl. *a.* [*in and conceivable.*] Not to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable. *Hale. Ob. J.*
- INCONCINNITY***, ìn-kôn/-sîn/-nè-tè. *n. s.* [*inconcinna*, Lat.] Unaptness; unsuitableness; disproportion. *More.*
- INCONCLUSIVE**, ìn-kôn/-klû/-dènt. *a.* Inferring no consequence. *Ayliffe.*
- INCONCLUSIVE***, ìn-kôn/-klû/-dîng. *part. a.* [*in and conclude.*] Exhibiting no powerful argument; inferring no consequence. *Pearson.*
- INCONCLUSIVE**, ìn-kôn/-klû/-sîv. *a.* Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence. *Dr. Warton.*
- INCONCLUSIVELY**, ìn-kôn/-klû/-sîv-lè. *ad.* Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.
- INCONCLUSIVENESS**, ìn-kôn/-klû/-sîv-nès. *n. s.* Want of rational cogency. *Locke.*
- INCONCOCT** §, ìn-kôn/-kòkt'. } *a.* [*in and*
INCONCOCTED §, ìn-kôn/-kòkt'-èd. } *concoct.*]
Unripened; immature; not fully digested. *Bacon.*
- INCONCOCTION**, ìn-kôn/-kòk/-shûn. *n. s.* The state of being indigested. *Bacon.*
- INCONCURRING**, ìn-kôn/-kûr/-îng. *a.* [*in and concur.*] Not concurring. *Brown.*
- INCONCUSSIBLE***, ìn-kôn/-kûs/-sè-bl. *a.* [*inconcussus*, Lat.] Incapable of being shaken. *Bp Reynolds.*
- INCONDITE**, ìn-kôn/-dîte. [*in-kôn/-dîte*, *Sheridan*; ìn-kôn/-dît, *Perry*; ìn-kôn/-dîte, *Jones.*] [*See RCONDITE.*] *a.* [*inconditus*, Lat.] Irregular; rude; unpolished. *Burton.*
- INCONDITIONAL**, ìn-kôn/-dîsh/-ân-âl. *a.* [*in and conditional.*] Having no exception, limitation, or stipulation. *Brown.*
- INCONDITIONATE**, ìn-kôn/-dîsh/-ân-âte. 91. *a.* Not limited; not restrained by any conditions; absolute. *Boyle.*
- INCONFORMITY**, ìn-kôn/-fôr/-mè-tè. *n. s.* [*in and conformity.*] In compliance with the practice of others. *Hooker.* Refusal to join in the established religion. *Abp. Laud.*
- INCONFUSED** §, ìn-kôn/-fûz'd'. *a.* [*inconfusus*, Lat.] Not confused; distinct. *Bacon.*
- INCONFUSION**, ìn-kôn/-fû/-zhûn. *n. s.* Distinctness. *Bacon. Ob. J.*
- INCONGELABLE***, ìn-kôn/-jè/-lâ-bl. *a.* [*in and congelable.*] Not to be frozen. *Cockeram.*
- INCONGRUENCE** §, ìn-kông/-grû/-ênse. 408. *n. s.* [*in and congruence.*] Unsuitableness; want of adaptation. *Boyle.*
- INCONGRUENT***, ìn-kông/-grû/-ènt. *a.* Unsuitable; unfit; inconsistent. *Sir T. Elyot.*
- INCONGRUITY**, ìn-kôn/-grû/-è-tè. *n. s.* Unsuitableness of one thing to another. *Stillingfleet.* Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety. *Dryden.* Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry. *Donne.*
- INCONGRUOUS**, ìn-kông/-grû/-ûs. *a.* [*in and congruous.*] Unsuitable; not fitting. *Stillingfleet.* Inconsistent; absurd.
- INCONGRUOUSLY**, ìn-kông/-grû/-ûs-lè. *ad.* Improperly; unfitly. *Knatchbull.*
- INCONNEXEDLY**, ìn-kôn/-nèk/-sèd-lè. *ad.* [*in and connex.*] Without any connexion or dependence. *Brown.*
- INCONNEXION***, ìn-kôn/-nèk/-shûn. *n. s.* [*in and connexion.*] Want of connexion or just relation. *Bp Hall.*
- INCONSCIONABLE**, ìn-kôn/-shûn/-â-bl. 405. *a.* [*in and conscionable.*] Void of the sense of good and evil; without influence of conscience. *Spenser.*
- INCONSEQUENCE** §, ìn-kôn/-sè/-kwènse. *n. s.* [*in consequentia*, Lat.] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference. *Stillingfleet.*
- INCONSEQUENT**, ìn-kôn/-sè/-kwènt. *a.* [*in and*

—nò, mỗve, nỏr, nỏt; —tủe, tủb, hủil; —dủi; —pỏdủd; —thủn, thủis.

consequens, Lat.] Without just conclusion; without regular inference. *Hakewill*.
INCONSEQUENTIAL*, ỉn-kỏn-sẻ-kwẻn'-shẻl. a. Not leading to consequences. *Ld. Chesterfield*.
INCONSIDERABLEẻ, ỉn-kỏn-sẻd'-ẻr-ẻ-bl. 405. a. [*in* and *considerable*.] Unworthy of notice; unimportant. *Denham*.
INCONSIDERABLENESS, ỉn-kỏn-sẻd'-ẻr-ẻ-bl-nẻs. n. s. Small importance. *Tillotson*.
INCONSIDERACY*, ỉn-kỏn-sẻd'-ẻr-ẻ-sẻ. n. s. Thoughtlessness. This word is modern; the old word was *inconsiderancy*. *Ld. Chesterfield*.
INCONSIDERANCE*. See **INCONSIDERACY**.
INCONSIDERATE, ỉn-kỏn-sẻd'-ẻr-ẻ-ẻtẻ. 91. a. [*inconsideratus*, Lat.] Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent. *Donne*. Wanting due regard. *Decay of Piety*.
INCONSIDERATELY, ỉn-kỏn-sẻd'-ẻr-ẻ-ẻtẻ-lẻ. 91. ad. Negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively. *Bacon*.
INCONSIDERATENESS, ỉn-kỏn-sẻd'-ẻr-ẻ-ẻtẻ-nẻs. 91. n. s. Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inadvertence. *Tillotson*.
INCONSIDERATION, ỉn-kỏn-sẻd'-ẻr-ẻ-ẻ-shủn. n. s. Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence. *Donne*.
INCONSISTENCE, ỉn-kỏn-sẻs'-ẻnse. } n. s. Such
INCONSISTENCY, ỉn-kỏn-sẻs'-ẻn-sẻ. } opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together. *South*. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction. Incongruity. *Addison*. Unsteadiness; changeableness.
INCONSISTENTẻ, ỉn-kỏn-sẻs'-ẻtẻnt. a. [*in* and *consistent*.] Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous. *Clarendon*. Contrary. *Locke*. Absurd.
INCONSISTENTLY, ỉn-kỏn-sẻs'-ẻtẻnt-lẻ. ad. Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction. *Spenser*.
INCONSISTENTNESS*, ỉn-kỏn-sẻs'-ẻtẻnt-nẻs. n. s. Want of consistency. *More*.
INCONSISTING, ỉn-kỏn-sẻs'-ẻng. a. Not consistent; incompatible with. *Dryden*. *Ob. J.*
INCONSOLEABLE, ỉn-kỏn-sẻ-lẻ-bl. a. [*in* and *console*.] Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort. *Addison*.
INCONSONANCY, ỉn-kỏn-sẻ-sỏn-nẻn-sẻ. n. s. [*in* and *consonancy*.] Disagreement with itself. [*In music*.] Disagreeableness in a sound; a discordance.
INCONSPICUOUS, ỉn-kỏn-sẻp-kủ-ủ-sẻ. a. [*in* and *conspicuous*.] Indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight. *Boyle*.
INCONSTANCY, ỉn-kỏn-sẻn-sẻ. n. s. Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection. *Shakespeare*. Diversity; dissimilitude. *Woodward*.
INCONSTANTẻ, ỉn-kỏn-sẻn-tẻ. a. [*inconstans*, Lat.] Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; wanting perseverance. *Sidney*. Changeable; mutable; variable. *Shakespeare*.
INCONSTANTLY*, ỉn-kỏn-sẻn-tẻ-lẻ. ad. Irresolutely; unsteadily; changeably.
INCONSUMABLE, ỉn-kỏn-sẻ-mẻ-bl. a. [*in* and *consume*.] Not to be wasted. *Greenhill*.
INCONSUMMATE*, ỉn-kỏn-sẻ-mẻ-mẻtẻ. a. [*in* and *consummate*.] Not completed. *Hale*.
INCONSUMPTIBLE, ỉn-kỏn-sẻ-mẻ-tẻ-bl. 412. a. [*in* and *consumptus*, Lat.] Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end; not to be destroyed by fire. *Digby*.
INCONTABLEẻ, ỉn-kỏn-tẻ-sẻ-tẻ-bl. a. [*in* and *contest*.] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible. *Locke*.
INCONTABLY, ỉn-kỏn-tẻ-sẻ-tẻ-blẻ. ad. Indisputably; uncontrovertibly. *Blackwall*.
INCONTIGUOUS, ỉn-kỏn-tẻg-ủ-ủ-sẻ. a. [*in* and *contiguous*.] Not touching each other; not joined together. *Boyle*.
INCONTINENCE, ỉn-kỏn-tẻ-nẻnse. } n. s. Inability
INCONTINENCY, ỉn-kỏn-tẻ-nẻn-sẻ. } ty to restrain the appetites; unchastity. *Shakespeare*.
INCONTINENT, ỉn-kỏn-tẻ-nẻnt. a. [*incontinens*,

Lat.] Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure. 2 Tim. iii.
INCONTINENT*, ỉn-kỏn-tẻ-nẻnt. n. s. One who is unchaste. *B. Jonson*.
INCONTINENT, ỉn-kỏn-tẻ-nẻnt. ad. Without delay; immediately. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
INCONTINENTLY, ỉn-kỏn-tẻ-nẻnt-lẻ. ad. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites. *Woodton*. Immediately; at once. *Hayward*.
INCONTRACTED*, ỉn-kỏn-trẻk'-ẻtẻ. a. Not contracted; not shortened. *Blackwall*.
INCONTROLLABLEẻ*, ỉn-kỏn-trẻlẻ-ẻ-bl. a. Not to be controlled, or resisted. *Sir E. Sandys*.
INCONTROLLABLY*, ỉn-kỏn-trẻlẻ-ẻ-blẻ. ad. Without control. *South*.
INCONTROVERTIBLEẻ, ỉn-kỏn-trẻ-vẻr'-ẻ-tẻ-bl. 405. a. [*in* and *controvertible*.] Indisputable; not to be disputed.
INCONTROVERTIBLY, ỉn-kỏn-trẻ-vẻr'-ẻ-tẻ-blẻ. ad. To a degree beyond controversy or dispute. *Brown*.
INCONVENIENCEẻ, ỉn-kỏn-vẻ-nẻ-ẻnse. }
INCONVENIENCYẻ, ỉn-kỏn-vẻ-nẻ-ẻn-sẻ. } n. s.
 [*inconvenient*, Fr.] Unfitness; inexpedience. *Hooker*. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty. *Raleigh*.
 To **INCONVENIENCE***, ỉn-kỏn-vẻ-nẻ-ẻnse. v. a. To trouble; to put to inconvenience. *Hales*.
INCONVENIENT, ỉn-kỏn-vẻ-nẻ-ẻnt. a. Incommodious; disadvantageous. *Spenser*. Unfit; inexpedient. *Hooker*.
INCONVENIENTLY, ỉn-kỏn-vẻ-nẻ-ẻnt-lẻ. ad. Unfitly; incommodiously. Unseasonably. *Ainsworth*.
INCONVERSABLE, ỉn-kỏn-vẻ-r'-ẻ-sẻ-bl. a. [*in* and *conversable*.] Incommunicative; unsocial. *More*.
INCONVERTIBLE, ỉn-kỏn-vẻ-r'-ẻ-tẻ-bl. a. [*in* and *convertible*.] Not transmutable; incapable of change. *Brown*.
INCONVINCIBLEẻ, ỉn-kỏn-vẻn'-ẻ-sẻ-bl. a. [*in* and *convincible*.] Not to be convinced; not capable of conviction. *Government of the Tongue*.
INCONVINCIBLY, ỉn-kỏn-vẻn'-ẻ-sẻ-blẻ. ad. Without admitting conviction. *Brown*.
INCONY, ỉn-kỏ-nẻ. a. [perhaps from *in* and *conny*, to know.] Unlearned; artless. Mischievously unlucky. An accomplished person, in a sneering sense; as we say, a fine fellow! *Shakespeare*.
INCORPORALẻ, ỉn-kỏr-pỏ-rẻl. a. [*in* and *corporal*.] Immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body. *Raleigh*.
INCORPORALITY, ỉn-kỏr-pỏ-rẻl'-ẻ-tẻ. n. s. Immaterialness; distinctness from body.
INCORPORALLY, ỉn-kỏr-pỏ-rẻlẻ. ad. Without matter; immaterially.
TO INCORPORATEẻ, ỉn-kỏr-pỏ-rẻtẻ. v. a. [*incorporer*, Fr.] To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass. *Sandys*. To conjoin inseparably. *Shak*. To form into a corporation, or body politic. *Hooker*. To unite; to associate. *Addison*. To work into another mass. To imbody. *Sidney*.
TO INCORPORATE, ỉn-kỏr-pỏ-rẻtẻ. v. n. To unite with something else. *Bacon*.
INCORPORATE, ỉn-kỏr-pỏ-rẻtẻ. 91. *participial* a. Mixed together. *Bacon*. Conjoined inseparably. *Shak*. Associated. *Shak*. Worked into another mass. *Temple*. Unbodied; immaterial. *Raleigh*.
INCORPORATION, ỉn-kỏr-pỏ-rẻ-rẻ-shủn. n. s. Union of divers ingredients in one mass. *Bacon*. Formation of a body politic. Adoption; union; association. *Hooker*.
INCORPORAL, ỉn-kỏr-pỏ-rẻ-ẻl. a. [*incorporalis*, Lat.] Immaterial; unbodied. *Bacon*.
INCORPORALLY, ỉn-kỏr-pỏ-rẻ-ẻlẻ. ad. Immaterially; without body. *Bacon*.
INCORPOREITY, ỉn-kỏr-pỏ-rẻ-rẻ-tẻ. n. s. [*in* and *corporeity*.] Immateriality; distinctness from body. *More*.
TO INCORPSE, ỉn-kỏr-psẻ. v. a. [*in* and *corpse*.] To incorporate. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J.*
INCORRECTẻ, ỉn-kỏr-rẻk'-ẻ. a. [*in* and *correct*.] Not nicely finished; not exact; inaccurate. *Pope*.

Not duly regulated; not corrected into proper obedience. *Shakespeare.*
INCORRE/CTION*, ïn-kôr-rêk'-shûn. *n. s.* Want of correction. *Archdeacon Arnoy.*
INCORRE/CTLY, ïn-kôr-rêkt'-lê. *ad.* Inaccurately; not exactly. *Ellis.*
INCORRE/CTNESS, ïn-kôr-rêkt'-nês. *n. s.* Inaccuracy; want of exactness. *Warton.*
INCORRIGIBLE*, ïn-kôr-rê-jê-bl. *a.* [in and corrigible.] Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means. *Dryden.* Not capable of amendment. *More.*
INCORRIGIBILITY*, ïn-kôr-rê-jê-bl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Depravity beyond amendment. *Barrow.*
INCORRIGIBLENESS, ïn-kôr-rê-jê-bl-nês. *n. s.* Hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment. *Locke.*
INCORRIGIBLY, ïn-kôr-rê-jê-blê. *ad.* To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment. *Roscommon.*
INCORRUPT*, ïn-kôr-rûpt'. } *a.* [in and cor-
INCORRUPTED*, ïn-kôr-rûpt'-têd. } ruptus, Lat.]
 Free from foulness or depravation. *Abp. Cranmer.*
 Pure of manners; honest; good. *Raleigh.*
INCORRUPTIBILITY*, ïn-kôr-rûpt-tê-bl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [incorruptibilité, Fr.] Insusceptibility of corruption. *Hakewill.*
INCORRUPTIBLE, ïn-kôr-rûpt'-tê-bl. [See CORRUPTIBLE and INCOMPARABLE.] *ad.* Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay. *Milton.*
INCORRUPTION, ïn-kôr-rûpt'-shûn. *n. s.* Incapacity of corruption. *1 Cor. xv.*
INCORRUPTNESS, ïn-kôr-rûpt'-nês. *n. s.* Purity of manners; honesty; integrity. *Woodward.* Freedom from decay or degeneration.
INCORRUPTIVE*, ïn-kôr-rûpt'-tîv. *a.* Free from decay or corruption. *Akenside.*
To INCRA/SSATE*, ïn-kràs'-sâte. *v. a.* [in and crassus, Lat.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate. *Brown.*
To INCRA/SSATE*, ïn-kràs'-sâte. *v. n.* To become thick; to grow fat. *Hammond.*
INCRA/SSATE*, ïn-kràs'-sâte. *part. a.* Fattened; filled. *Hammond.*
INCRASSA/TION, ïn-kràs-sâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of thickening. The state of growing thick. *Brown.*
INCRASSATIVE, ïn-kràs-sâ'-tîv. 512. *n. s.* Having the quality of thickening. *Harvey.*
To INCRE/ASE*, ïn-kre-se'. *v. n.* [increſco, Lat.] To grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value. *Deut. vi.* To be fertile. *Hale.*
To INCRE/ASE, ïn-kre-se'. *v. a.* To make more or greater. *Ezek. v.*
INCRE/ASE, ïn-kre-se. *n. s.* Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater. *Dryden.* Increment; that which is added to the original stock. *Levit. xxv.* Produce. *Num. xviii.* Generation. *Shakespeare.* Progeny. *1 Sam. ii.* The state of waxing, or growing full orb'd. *Bacon.*
INCRE/ASEFUL*, ïn-kre-se'-fûl. *a.* Abundant of produce. *Shakespeare.*
INCRE/ASER, ïn-kre'-sâr. 98. *n. s.* He who increases. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
INCRE/ASIBLE*, ïn-kre'-sê-bl. *a.* That may be increased. *Sherwood.*
INCREA/TE*, ïn-kre-âte'. *a.* [in and creatus, Lat.] Not created. *Milton.*
INCREA/TED, ïn-kre-â'-têd. [See INCREMENT.] *a.* Not created. *Cheyne.*
INCREDIBILITY, ïn-kred-dê-bl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of surpassing belief. *Dryden.*
INCREDIBLE*, ïn-kred-dê-bl. 405. *a.* [incredibilis, Lat.] Surpassing belief; not to be credited. *Raleigh.*
INCREDIBLENESS, ïn-kred-dê-bl-nês. *n. s.* Quality of being incredible. *M. Casaubon.*
INCREDIBLY, ïn-kred-dê-blê. *ad.* In a manner not to be believed. *Hakewill.*
INCREDULITY, ïn-kred-dû'-lê-tê. *n. s.* Quality of not believing; hardness of belief. *Raleigh.*
INCREDULOUS*, ïn-kred-dû-lûs, or ïn-kred-jû-

lûs. 293, 276. *a.* [incredulus, Lat.] Hard of belief; refusing credit. *Bacon.*
INCREDULOUSNESS, ïn-kred-jû-lûs-nês. *n. s.* Hardness of belief; incredulity.
INCRED/MABLE, ïn-kre'-mâ-bl. *a.* [in and crema, Lat.] Not consumable by fire. *Brown.*
INCREMENT, ïng'-kre-mênt. *n. s.* [incrementum, Lat.] Act of growing greater. *Brown.* Increase; matter added. *Woodward.* Produce. *Phillips.*
Ïn- The inseparable preposition *in*, with the accent on it, when followed by hard *c* or *g*, is exactly under the same predicament as *con*; that is, the liquid and guttural coalesce.—See *Principles*, No. 408. *W.*
To INCREPATE*, ïng'-kre-pâte. *v. a.* [increpo, Lat.] To chide; to reprehend. *Cockeram.*
INCREPATION, ïn-kre-pâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [inrepatio, Lat.] Reprehension; chiding. *South.*
To INCRO/ACH*. See **To ENCROACH**.
INCUR/ENTAL*, ïn-krô'-ên-tâl. *a.* [incurientus, Lat.] Unbloody; without bloodshed. *Brevint.*
To INCUR/ST*, ïn-krûs'. } *v. a.* [incursto,
To INCUR/STATE*, ïn-krûs'-tâte. } Lat.] To cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter. *Bacon.*
INCURSTA/TION, ïn-krûs-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* An adherent covering; something superinduced. *Addison.*
To INCUBATE*, ïng'-kû-bâte. *v. n.* [incubo, Lat.] To sit upon eggs.
INCUBA/TION, ïng'-kû-bâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [incubatio, Lat.] The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them. *Raleigh.*
INCUBITURE*, ïn-kû'-bê-tshûre. *n. s.* [incubitus, Lat.] Incubation. *Ellis.*
INCUBUS, ïng'-kû-bûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A pretended fairy or demon. *Bp. Hall.* The nightmare. *Floyer.*
To INCULCATE*, ïn-kûl'-kâte. *v. a.* [inculco, Lat.] To impress by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant repetition. *Woolton.*
INCULCATION, ïng'-kûl-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of impressing by frequent admonition. *Fuller.*
INCULPABLE*, ïn-kûl'-pâ-bl. 405. *a.* [in and culpabilis, Lat.] Unblamable: not reprehensible. *South.*
INCULPABLENESS*, ïn-kûl'-pâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Unblamableness. *W. Mountague.*
INCULPABLY, ïn-kûl'-pâ-blê. *ad.* Unblamably; without blame. *South.*
INCULT*, ïn-kûl'. *a.* [incultus, Lat.] Uncultivated; untill'd. *Burton.*
INCULTIVATED*, ïn-kûl'-tê-vâ-têd. *a.* Not cultivated; not improved by tillage. *Sir T. Herbert.*
INCULTIVA/TION*, ïn-kûl'-tê-vâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Want or neglect of cultivation. *Berington.*
INCULTURE*, ïn-kûl'-tshûre. *n. s.* Want or neglect of cultivation. *Fellham.*
INCUMBENCY, ïn-kûm'-bên-sê. *n. s.* The act or state of lying upon another. *Evelyn.* Imposition as a duty. *Donne.* The state of keeping a benefice. *Swift.*
INCUMBENT*, ïn-kûm'-bênt. *a.* [incumbens, Lat.] Resting upon; lying upon. *Milton.* Imposed as a duty. *Sprat.*
INCUMBENT, ïn-kûm'-bênt. *n. s.* He who is in present possession of a benefice. *Swift.*
To INCUMBER*, ïn-kûm'-bûr. *v. a.* [encombrer, Fr.] To embarrass. *Milton.*
INCUMBRANCE*. See **ENCUMBRANCE**.
INCUMBROUS*, ïn-kûm'-brûs. *a.* Cumbersome; troublesome. *Chauceer.*
To INCUR*, ïn-kûr'. *v. a.* [incurro, Lat.] To become liable to a punishment or reprehension. *Hayward.* To occur; to press on the senses. *Bacon.*
INCURABILITY, ïn-kû-râ-bl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Impossibility of cure; utter insusceptibility of remedy. *Harvey.*
INCURABLE*, ïn-kû-râ-bl. 405. *a.* [in and curabile.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless. *Arbutnot.*
INCURABLENESS, ïn-kû-râ-bl-nês. *n. s.* State of not admitting any cure. *Fotherby.*

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt; —tûte, tâb, bâll; —ôll; —pôund; —lun, THIS.

INCURABLY, in-kûr-râ-blê. *ad.* Without remedy. *Locke.*

INCURIOSITY*, in-kûr-rê-ôs-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*incuriosité*, Fr.] Want of curiosity; inattentiveness; negligence. *Wotton.*

INCURIOUS, in-kûr-rê-ôs. *a.* [*in* and *curious*.] Negligent; inattentive. *Fotherby.*

INCURIOSLY*, in-kûr-rê-ôs-lê. *ad.* Without nice examination; without inquisitiveness. *Bp. Hall.*

INCURIOSNESS*, in-kûr-rê-ôs-nês. *n. s.* Negligence; inattentiveness; carelessness. *Bp. Hall.*

INCURSION, in-kûr-shûn. *n. s.* [*incursio*, Lat.] Attack; mischievous occurrence. *South.* [*incursion*, Fr.] Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage. *Bacon.*

To INCURVATE, in-kûr-vâte. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Lat.] To bend; to crook. *Cheyne.*

To INCURVE*, in-kûrvê. *v. a.* To bow; to bend. *Cockeram.*

INCURVATION, ing-kûr-vâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of bending or making crooked. *More.* State of being bent; curvity; crookedness. *Glamville.* Flexion of the body in token of reverence. *Stillingfleet.*

INCURVITY, in-kûr-vê-tê. *n. s.* Crookedness; the state of bending inward. *Brown.*

To INDAGATE, in-dâ-gâte. *v. a.* [*indago*, Lat.] To search; to beat out. *Cockeram.*

INDAGATION, in-dâ-gâ-shûn. *n. s.* Search; inquiry; examination. *Boyle.*

INDAGATOR, in-dâ-gâ-tôr. 166. *n. s.* A searcher; an inquirer; an examiner. *More.*

To INDAMAGE*. See To ENDEAMAGE.

To INDEAR*, See To ENDEAR.

INDEARMENT*. See ENDEARMENT.

To INDART, in-dârt'. *v. a.* To dart in; to strike in. *Shakespeare.*

To INDEBT, in-dêvt'. 374. *v. a.* To put into debt. To oblige; to put under obligation. *St. Luke*, xi.

INDEBTED, in-dêvt-têd. *part. a.* [*in* and *debt*.] Obligated by something received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt. *Hooker.*

INDEBTMENT*, in-dêvt-mênt. *n. s.* The state of being in debt. *Bp. Hall.*

INDECENCY, in-dê-sên-sê. *n. s.* [*indecence*, Fr.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners; something wrong, but scarcely criminal. *Locke.*

INDECENT, in-dê-sên-t. *a.* [*in* and *decent*.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears. *Dryden.*

INDECENTLY, in-dê-sên-tê. *ad.* Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency. *Burnet.*

INDECIDUOUS, in-dê-sîd-û-s, or in-dê-sîd-jû-ûs. 276, 293. *a.* [*in* and *deciduous*.] Not falling; not shed; not liable to a yearly fall of the leaf; evergreen. *Brown.*

INDECIMABLE*, in-dês-ê-mâ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *decimable*.] Not tilable; that ought not to pay tithes. *Conuel.*

INDECISION*, in-dê-sîzh-ûn. *n. s.* [*in* and *decision*.] Want of determination. *Shenstone.*

INDECISIVE*, in-dê-sîv-slv. *a.* [*in* and *decisive*.] Not determining; inconclusive. *Blair.*

INDECISIVENESS*, in-dê-sîv-nês. *n. s.* Inability to terminate any difference, or settle an event.

INDECLINABLE, in-dê-kîl-nâ-bl. *a.* [*indeclinabilis*, Lat.] Not variable; constant. *Cockeram.* Not varied by terminations. *Arbuthnot.*

INDECLINABLY*, in-dê-kîl-nâ-blê. *ad.* Without variation; constantly. *Mountagu.*

INDECOROUS, in-dê-kô-rûs, or in-dêk-ô-rûs. [See DECOROUS.] *a.* [*indecorus*, Lat.] Indecent; unbecoming. *Norris.*

Nothing can show more with what servility we sometimes follow the Latin accentuation than pronouncing this word with the accent on the penultimate. In the Latin *decorus* the *o* is long, and therefore has the accent; but in *dēcorus* the *o* is short, and the accent is consequently removed to the antepenultimate; this alteration of accent obtains likewise when the word is used in English, and this accentuation is perfectly agreeable to our own analogy; but because the Latin adjective *indecorus* has the penultimate long, and con-

sequently the accent on it, we must desert our own analogy, and servilely follow the Latin accentuation, although that accentuation has no regard to analogy! for why *dēdecorus* and *indecorus*, words which have a similar derivation and meaning, should have the penultimate of different quantities, can be resolved into nothing but the caprice of custom; but that so clear an analogy of our own language should be subservient to the capricious usages of the Latin, is a satire upon the good sense and taste of Englishmen. Dr. Ash [*in dēcorus*, *Perry* and *Jones*] is the only one who places the accent on the antepenultimate of this word; but what is his single authority, though with analogy on his side, to a crowd of coxcombs flirting with scraps of Latin! —See *Principles*, No. 512. *W.*

INDECOROUSLY*, in-dê-kô-rûs-lê, or in-dêk-ô-rûs-lê. *ad.* In an unbecoming manner.

INDECOROUSNESS*, in-dê-kô-rûs-nês, or in-dêk-ô-rûs-nês. *n. s.* Impropriety of conduct; indecency. *Scott.*

INDECORUM, in-dê-kô-rûm. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] Indecency; something unbecoming. *Burton.*

INDEED, in-dêed'. *ad.* [*in* and *deed*.] In reality; in truth; in verity. *Sidney.* Above common rate. *Shak.* This is to be granted that *Locke*. It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable: as, "I said I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and the two servants; though, indeed, I had no reason so to think." *Bacon.* It is used to note concession in comparisons: as, "ships not so great of bulk indeed, but of a more nimble motion." *Bacon.*

INDEFAIGIBLY, in-dê-fâit-tê-gâ-bl. *a.* [*inde-fatigabilis*, Lat.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour. *Milton.*

INDEFAIGIBLENESS*, in-dê-fâit-tê-gâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Unweariness. *Parnell.*

INDEFAIGIBLY, in-dê-fâit-tê-gâ-blê. *ad.* With out weariness. *Bp. Hall.*

INDEFATIGATION*, in-dê-fâit-tê-gâ-shûn. *n. s.* Unweariness. *Gregory.*

INDEFEASIBLE*, in-dê-fê-zâ-bl. *a.* Incapable of being defeated. *Baxter.* See INDEFEASIBLE.

INDEFECTIBILITY, in-dê-fêk-tê-bîl-ê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect. *Borrow.*

INDEFECTIBLE, in-dê-fêk-tê-bl. *a.* [*in* and *defectus*, Lat.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay. *Pearson.*

INDEFECTIVE*, in-dê-fêk-tîv. *a.* Not defective; sufficient; perfect. *South.*

INDEFEISIBLE, in-dê-fê-zê-bl. 439. *a.* [*indefaisible*, Fr.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEFENSIBLE, in-dê-fên-sê-bl. 439. *a.* [*in* and *defensus*, Lat.] That cannot be defended or maintained. *Sanderson.*

INDEFENSIVE*, in-dê-fên-sîv. *a.* [*in* and *defensive*.] Having no defence. *Sir T. Herbert.*

INEFFICIENCY*, in-dê-fîsh-ên-sê. *n. s.* The quality of suffering no delay. *Stackhouse.*

INEFFICIENT*, in-dê-fîsh-ênt. *a.* Not failing; perfect; complete. *Bp. Reynolds.*

INEFINABLE*, in-dê-fî-nâ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *definable*.] Not to be defined.

INDEFINITE, in-dê-f-ê-nî. 156. *a.* [*indefinitus*, Lat.] Not determined; not limited; not settled. *Bacon.* Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits. *Spectator.*

INDEFINITELY, in-dê-f-ê-nî-lê. *ad.* Without any settled or determined limitation. *Hooker.* To a degree indefinite. *Ray.*

INDEFINITENESS*, in-dê-f-ê-nî-nês. *n. s.* The state or quality of being indefinite. *Ash.*

INDEFINITUDE, in-dê-fî-n-ê-tûde. *n. s.* Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite. *Hale.*

INDELIBERATE, in-dê-lîb-bêr-âte. 91. *a.* [*in* and *deliberate*.] Unpremeditated; done without consideration. *Bp. Bramhall.*

INDELIBILITY*, in-dê-l-ê-bîl-ê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of being indelible. *Bp. Horsley.*

INDE/LIBLE §, { in-dêl'-è-bl. 405. } a. [in and deli-
INDE/LEBLE §, { ble.] Not to
be blotted out or effaced. *Bp. Hall* Not to be an-
nulled. *Sprat*.

☞ This word, Mr. Nares observes, both from its French and Latin etymology, ought to be written *indeleble*; where we may observe, that the different orthography would not make the least difference in the pronunciation. *W.*

INDE/LIBLY*, in-dêl'-è-blê. *ad.* So as not to be effaced. *Brown*.

INDE/LICACY §, in-dêl'-è-kâ-sê. *n. s.* [in and delicacy.] Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency. *Addison*.

INDE/LICATE, in-dêl'-è-kâ-te. 91. *a.* Wanting decency; void of a quick sense of decency. *Warton*.

INDEMNIFICATION, in-dêm-nê-tê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Security against loss or penalty. Reimbursement of loss or penalty. *Warton*.

To INDEMNIFY §, in-dêm-nê-fl. *v. a.* [in and damnyfy.] To secure against loss or penalty. To maintain unhurt. *Watts*.

INDEMNITY, in-dêm-nê-tê. *n. s.* [indemnité, Fr.] Security from punishment; exemption from punishment. *King Charles*.

INDEMONSTRABLE*, in-dê-môn'-strâ-bl. *a.* [in and demonstrable.] Not to be shown; not capable of demonstration. *Sir E. Sandys*.

INDENIZATION*, in-dên-ê-zâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act, or patent, by which one is made free. *Bullokar*.

To INDENIZE §, in-dên-ê-iz. *v. a.* [from denizen.] To make free. See To ENDENIZE. *Bullokar*.

To INDENIZEN*, in-dên-ê-za. *v. a.* To make free; to naturalize. *Overbury*.

To INDENT §, in-dên-t. *v. a.* [in and dens, Lat.] To mark any thing with inequalities, like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate. *Shakspeare*.

To INDENT, in-dên-t. *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact. *Shak.* To run in and out. *Shakspeare*.

INDENT, in-dên-t. *n. s.* Inequality; incisure; indentation. *Shak.* f. *amp. Philos. Transact.*

INDENTATION, in-dên-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* An indenture; waving in any figure. *Woodward*.

INDENTMENT*, in-dên-t'mên-t. *n. s.* An indenture. *Bp. Hall. Ob. T.*

INDENTURE, in-dên-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* A covenant, so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other; a contract, of which there is a counterpart. *Hammond*.

To INDENTURE*, in-dên-tshûre. *v. a.* To indent; to wrinkle. *Woty*.

INDEPENDENCE, in-dê-pên'-dên-se. } *n. s.* Free-
INDEPENDENCY, in-dê-pên'-dên-sê. } dom; ex-
emption from reliance or control; state over which none has power. *Addison*. The state of those called *Independents*. *Pagitt*.

INDEPENDENT §, in-dê-pên'-dên-t. *a.* [in and dependent.] Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. *South*. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superior cause or power. *Bentley*. Belonging to the *Independents*. *Addison*.

INDEPENDENT, in-dê-pên'-dên-t. *n. s.* One who, in religious affairs, holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superior authority. *Sanderson*.

INDEPENDENTLY, in-dê-pên'-dên-t-lê. *ad.* Without reference to other things. *Dryden*.

INDEPRECABLE*, in-dêp-rê-kâ-bl. *a.* [indpreca-bilis, Lat.] That cannot be entreated. *Cockeram*.

INDEPREHENSIBLE*, in-dêp-rê-hên'-sê-bl. *a.* [indprehehnsibilis, Lat.] That cannot be found out. *Bp. Morton*.

INDEPRIVABLE*, in-dê-pri'-vâ-bl. *a.* [in and deprivable.] That cannot be taken away. *Harris*.

INDESCRIPTIBLE*, in-dê-skrî'-bâ-bl. *a.* [in and describable.] That cannot be described.

INDESERT, in-dê-zêr't. *n. s.* [in and desert.] Want of merit. *Phillips*.

INDE/SINENT §, in-dês-sê-nên-t. *a.* [in and des-nens, Lat.] Incessant. *Baxter*.

INDE/SINENTLY, in-dês-sê-nên-t-lê. *ad.* Without cessation. *Ray*.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, in-dê-strûk'-tê-bl. *a.* [in and destructible.] Not to be destroyed. *Boyle*.

INDETERMINABLE, in-dê-têr'-nê-nâ-bl. 405. *a.* [in and determinable.] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled. *Brown*.

INDETERMINATE §, in-dê-têr'-mê-nâ-te. 91. *a.* [in and determinate.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite. *Newton*.

INDETERMINATELY, in-dê-têr'-mê-nâ-te-lê. *ad.* Indefinitely; not in any settled manner. *Brown*.

INDETERMINATION, in-dê-têr'-mê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Want of determination. *Bp. Bramhall*.

INDETERMINED, in-dê-têr'-mîn'd. 359. *a.* Unsettled; unfixed. *Locke*.

INDEVOTE §, in-dê-vôte/. *a.* [indevot, Fr.] Coldly devoted; little affected. *Bentley*.

INDEVOTED*, in-dê-vô'-têd. *part. a.* Not attached; disaffected. *Ld. Ciarendon*.

INDEVOTION, in-dê-vô'-shûn. *n. s.* [in and devotion.] Want of devotion; irreligion. *Donne*.

INDEVOUT, in-dê-vôût. *a.* [indevot, Fr.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious. *Bp. Hall*.

INDEVOUTLY*, in-dê-vôût-lê. *ad.* Without devotion.

INDEX, in'-dêks. *n. s.* [Lat.] The discoverer; the pointer out. *Arbutnot*. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way. *Bentley*. The table of contents to a book. *Watts*.

INDEXERITY, in-dêks-têr'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [in and dexterity.] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; clumsiness; awkwardness. *Harvey*.

INDIAN †, in-dê-ân, or in'-jê-ân, or ind'-yân. 83

294. *n. s.* A native of India.

INDIAN †, in-dê-ân. *a.* Belonging to India.

INDIAN Arrow Root. *n. s.* A root. *Miller*.

INDIAN Cress. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

INDIAN Fig. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

INDIAN Ink*. *n. s.* A species of ink, not fluid, but solid, which is brought from the East Indies.

INDIAN Red. *n. s.* A species of ochre. *Hill*.

INDICANT, in'-dê-kânt. *a.* [indicans, Lat.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

To INDICATE §, in-dê-kâ-te. 91. *v. a.* [indico, Lat.] To show; to point out. *Malone*. [In physick.] To point out a remedy. *Burke*.

INDICATION, in-dê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Mark; token; sign; note; symptom. *Addison*. In physick, indication is of four kinds: vital, preservative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it whilst it is actually present, or lessening its effects. *Quincy*. Discovery made; intelligence given. *Bentley*. Explanation; display. *Bacon*.

INDICATIVE, in-dîk'-kâ-tîv. 512. *a.* Showing; informing; pointing out. *Spenser*. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication. *Clarke*.

INDICATIVELY, in-dîk'-kâ-tîv-lê. *ad.* In such a manner as shows or betokens. *Grev*.

INDICATOR*, in'-dê-kâ-tûr. *n. s.* That which shows or points out. *Smith*.

INDICATORY*, in'-dê-kâ-tûr-ê. *a.* Demonstrative; clearly pointing out. *Donne*.

INDICE*, in'-dis. 142. *n. s.* [indice, Fr.] Signification; sign. *B. Jonson*. Table of contents to a book. *Spenser*.

To INDICT §, { in-dîe't. } *v. a.* [endict, old Fr. See

To INDITE §, { To ENDICT. } To charge any person by a written accusation before a court of justice. *Moore*. To compose; to write. See To ENITE. To proclaim. *Barrow*.

INDICTABLE*, in-dî'-tâ-bl. *a.* Liable to be indicted. *Blackstone*.

INDICTER*, { in-dî'-tûr. } *n. s.* One who indicts or

INDITER*, { } accuses. See EN-DITER. *Sadler*. A writer. *Hales*.

—nò, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tùbe, táb, búll; —dōil; —pōund; —thin, THIS.

INDICTION, ín-dí-k'-shún. *n. s.* Declaration; proclamation. *Bacon.* [In chronology.] The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the Great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, the Council of Nice ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, but by the *indiction*, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 313, Jan. 1. *Gregory.*

INDICTIVE*, ín-dí-k'-tív. *a.* [indictivus, Lat.] Proclaimed; declared. *Kennel.*

INDICTMENT*. See **ENDEICTMENT**.

INDIFFERENCE, ín-díl'-fêr-ênse. } *n. s.* Neutral-
INDIFFERENCE, ín-díl'-fêr-ên-sê. } ity; suspen-
sion; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side. *Bacon.* Impartiality. *Whitgift.* Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness. *Addison.* State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates. *Hooker.*

INDIFFERENT §, ín-díl'-fêr-ênt. *a.* [indifferens, Lat.] Neutral; not determined to either side. *Shak.* Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless. *Temple.* Not to have such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other. *Hooker.* Impartial; disinterested. *Ascham.* Passable; having mediocrity; of a middling state. *Roscommon.* In the same sense it has the force of an adverb. *Shakspeare.*

INDIFFERENTLY, ín-díl'-fêr-ênt-lê. *ad.* Without distinction; without preference. *Newton.* Equally; impartially. *Common Prayer.* In a neutral state; without wish or aversion. *Shak.* Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly. *Carew.*

INDIGENCE, ín-dê-jênse. } *n. s.* Want; penury;

INDIGENCE, ín-dê-jên-sê. } poverty. *Fotherby.*

INDIGENE §, ín-dê-jêne. *n. s.* [indigena, Lat.] A native. *Evelyn.*

INDIGENOUS, ín-díd'-jê-nús. *a.* Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region. *Brown.*

INDIGENT §, ín-dê-jênt. *a.* [indigens, Lat.] Poor; needy; necessitous. *Addison.* In want; wanting. *Phillips.* Void; empty. *Bacon.*

INDIGEST §, ín-dê-jêst. } *a.* [indigestus,

INDIGESTED §, ín-dê-jêst'-têd. } Lat.] Not separated into distinct orders; not regularly disposed. *Raleigh.* Not formed or shaped. *Shak.* Not well considered and methodized. *Hooker.* Not concocted in the stomach. *Dryden.* Not purified or sublimed by heat. *Wotton.* Not brought to suppuration. *Wiseman.*—**INDIGEST** is obsolete.

INDIGESTIBLE, ín-dê-jêst'-tê-bl. *a.* Not conquerable in the stomach; not convertible to nutriment. *Arbutnot.* Not capable of being received. *Watson.*

INDIGESTION, ín-dê-jêst'-tshún. *n. s.* A morbid weakness of the stomach; want of concoctive power. The state of meats unconcocted. *Temple.* Want of concoction. *Bp. Hall.*

To INDIGITATE §, ín-díd'-jê-tâte. *v. a.* [indigito, Lat.] To point out; to show by the fingers. *Brown.*

INDIGITATION, ín-díd'-jê-tá-shún. *n. s.* The act of pointing out or showing, as by the finger. *More.*

INDIGN §, ín-díne'. 385. *a.* [indignus, Lat.] Unworthy; undeserving. *Chaucer.* Bringing indignity; disgraceful. *Shakspeare.* *Ob. J.*

INDIGNANCE*, ín-díg'-nânse. } *n. s.* Indignation.

INDIGNANCY*, ín-díg'-nân-sê. } *Spenser.*

INDIGNANT §, ín-díg'-nânt. *a.* [indignans, Lat.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain. *Milton.*

INDIGNANTLY*, ín-díg'-nânt-lê. *ad.* With indignation.

INDIGNATION, ín-díg'-ná'-shún. *n. s.* [indignatio, Lat.] Anger mingled with contempt or disgust. *Shak.* The anger of a superior. 2 *Kings*, iii. The effect of anger. *Shakspeare.*

To INDIGNIFY*, ín-díg'-né-fl. *v. a.* To treat dis-

dainfully. *Spenser.* To treat unbecomingly. *Spenser.*

INDIGNLY*, ín-díne'-lê. *a.* Unworthily; not according to desert. *Bp. Hall.*

INDIGNITY, ín-díg'-nê-tê. *n. s.* [indignitas, Lat.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult. *Hooker.*

INDIGO, ín-dê-gò. 112. *n. s.* [indicum, Lat.] A plant, by the Americans called *anil*: from it indigo is made, which is used in dying for a blue colour. *Miller.*

INDILATORY*, ín-díl'-â-tôr-ê. *a.* [in and dilatory.] Not slow; not delaying. *Cornwallis.*

INDILIGENCE*, ín-díl'-ê-jênse. *n. s.* Slothfulness; carelessness. *B. Jonson.*

INDILIGENT §, ín-díl'-ê-jênt. *a.* [indiligent, Fr.]

Not diligent; careless. *Fetham.*

INDILIGENTLY*, ín-díl'-ê-jênt-lê. *ad.* Without diligence. *Bp. Hall.*

INDIMINISHABLE*, ín-dê-mín'-sh-â-bl. *a.* [in and diminishable.] Not to be diminished. *Milton.*

INDIRECT §, ín-dê-rêkt'. *a.* [indirectus, Lat.] Not straight; not rectilinear. Not tending otherwise than obliquely or consequentially to a purpose. Wrong; improper. *Shak.* Not fair; not honest. *Daniel.*

INDIRECTION, ín-dê-rêk'-shún. *n. s.* Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line. *Shak.* Dishonest practice. *Shakspeare.*

INDIRECTLY, ín-dê-rêk'-lê. *ad.* Not in a right line; obliquely. Not in express terms. *Broome.* Unfairly; not rightly. *Bp. Taylor.*

INDIRECTNESS, ín-dê-rêkt'-nês. *n. s.* Obliquity. Unfairness; dishonesty. *W. Mountague.*

INDISCERNIBLE §, ín-díz-zêr'-nê-bl. *a.* [in and discernible.] Not perceptible; not discoverable. *Denham.*

INDISCERNIBLENESS*, ín-díz-zêr'-nê-bl-nês. *n. s.* Incapability of discernment. *Hammond.*

INDISCERNIBLY, ín-díz-zêr'-nê-blê. *ad.* In a manner not to be perceived. *Lively Oracles.*

INDISCERNIBLE*, ín-dís-sêrp'-ê-bl. *a.* [in and discernible.] Incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts. *More.*

INDISCERNIBLE §, ín-dís-sêrp'-tê-bl. *a.* [in and discernible.] Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts. *Bp. Butler.*

INDISCERNIBILITY, ín-dís-sêrp'-tê-bl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Incapability of dissolution.

INDISCIPLINABLE*, ín-dís-sê-plín-â-bl. *a.* [in and disciplinable.] Incapable of improvement by discipline. *Hale.*

INDISCOVERABLE §, ín-dís-kôv'-êr-â-bl. *a.* [in and discoverable.] Not to be discovered. *Combeare.*

INDISCOVERY, ín-dís-kôv'-âr-ê. *n. s.* The state of being hidden. *Brown.*

INDISCREET §, ín-dís-krêê't. *a.* [in and discreet.] Imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious. *Spenser.*

INDISCREETLY, ín-dís-krêê't'-lê. *ad.* Without prudence; without consideration. *Sandys.*

INDISCRETE*, ín-dís-krêê't. *a.* [indiscretus, Lat.] Not separated or distinguished. *Pownall.*

INDISCRETION, ín-dís-krêsh'-ún. *n. s.* Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration. *Shakspeare.*

INDISCRIMINATE §, ín-dís-krím'-ê-nâte. 91. *a.* [indiscriminatus, Lat.] Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction. *Bp. Hall.*

INDISCRIMINATELY, ín-dís-krím'-ê-nâte-lê. *ad.* Without distinction. *Government of the Tongue.*

INDISCRIMINATING*, ín-dís-krím'-ê-nâ-ting. *a.* Making no distinction. *Watson.*

INDISCRIMINATION*, ín-dís-krím'-ê-nâ'-shún. *n. s.* Want of discrimination. *Bp. Horsley.*

INDISCUSSED*, ín-dís-kúst'. *a.* [in and discussed.] Not discussed; not examined. *Donne.*

INDISPENSABILITY*, ín-dís-pên-sâ-bl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Incapability of being dispensed with. *Shelton.*

INDISPENSABLE §, ín-dís-pên'-sâ-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary. *More.* Not to be allowed. *Bp. Hall.*

INDISPE/NSABLENESS, in-dîs-pên'-sâ-bl-nês. *n. s.*

State of not being to be spared; necessity. *Clarke.*
INDISPE/NSABLY, in-dîs-pên'-sâ-blê. *ad.* Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily. *Addison.*

INDISPERSED*, in-dîs-pêrs't. *a.* [in and dispersed.] Not dispersed. *More.*

To INDISPOSE, in-dîs-pôze'. *v. a.* [indisposer, Fr.] To make unfit. *Atterbury.* To disincline; to make averse. *South.* To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions. *Glancville.* To disorder slightly with regard to health. *Walton.* To make unfavourable. *Clarendon.*

INDISPOSEDNESS, in-dîs-pô'-zêd-nês. 365. *n. s.* State of unfitness or disinclination; disordered state. *Bp. Hall.*

INDISPOSITION, in-dîs-pô'-zîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* Disorder of health; tendency to sickness; slight disease. *Hayward.* Disinclination; dislike. *Hooker.*

INDISPUTABLE, in-dîs-pû-tâ-bl, or in-dîs-pû-tâ-bl. [See DISPUTABLE.] *a.* [in and disputable.] Uncontrovertible; incontestable. *Addison.*

¶ This word is nearly under the same predicament as disputable. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, Buchanan, and Bailey, adopt the last accentuation, and only Mr. Sheridan and Entick [also Perry and Jones] the first; and yet my experience and recollection grossly fail me, if this is not the general pronunciation of polite and lettered speakers. Mr. Scott has given both pronunciations; but, by placing this the first, seems to give it the preference.—See IRREPARABLE. *W.*

INDISPUTABLENESS, in-dîs'-pû-tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* The state of being indisputable; certainty; evidence.

INDISPUTABLY, in-dîs'-pû-tâ-blê. *ad.* Without controversy; certainly. *Brown.* Without opposition. *Howell.*

INDISSOLUBILITY, in-dîs-sô-lû-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [indissolubilité, Fr.] Resistance to a dissolving power; firmness; stableness. *Locke.* Perpetuity of obligation. *Warburton.*

INDISSOLUBLE, in-dîs'-sô-lû-bl. [See DISSOLUBLE.] *a.* [indissolubilis, Lat.] Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable. *Boyle.* Binding for ever; resisting for ever. *Hooker.*

INDISSOLUBLENESS, in-dîs'-sô-lû-bl-nês. *n. s.* Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts. *Hale.*

INDISSOLUBLY, in-dîs'-sô-lû-blê. *ad.* In a manner resisting all separation. *Milton.* For ever obligatorily.

INDISSOLVABLE, in-dîz-zôl'-vâ-bl. *a.* [in and dissolvable.] Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts. *Newton.* Subsisting for ever; not to be loosed. *Ricard.* Obligatory; not to be broken; binding for ever. *Ayliffe.*

INDYSTANCY*, in-dîs'-tân-sê. *n. s.* [in and distance.] State of inseparation. *Pearson.*

INDISTINCT, in-dîs-îngkt'. *a.* [in and distinctus, Lat.] Not plainly marked; confused. *Shak.* Not exactly discerning. *Shakspeare.*

INDISTINCTIBLE*, in-dîs-îngkt'-tê-bl. *a.* Undistinguishable. *Warton.*

INDISTINCTION, in-dîs-îngkt'-shûn. *n. s.* Confusion; uncertainty. *Brown.* Omission of discrimination. *Sprat.*

INDISTINCTLY, in-dîs-îngkt'-lê. *ad.* Confusedly; uncertainly. *Newton.* Without being distinguished. *Brown.*

INDISTINCTNESS, in-dîs-îngkt'-nês. *n. s.* Confusion; uncertainty; obscurity. *Barnet.*

INDISTINGUISHABLE*, in-dîs-îng'-gwiâh-â-bl. *a.* [in and distinguishable.] Not plainly marked; undeterminate. *Shakspeare.*

INDISTURBANCE, in-dîs-tûr'-hânse. *n. s.* [in and disturb.] Calmness; freedom from disturbance. *Pearson.*

To INDITCH*, in-dîtsh'. *v. a.* To bury in a ditch. *Bp. Hall.*

To INDITE*. See TO INDICT.

INDITER*. See INDICTER.

INDIVIDABLE, in-dê-vî'-dâ-bl. *a.* Not to be divided. *Shakspeare.*

INDIVIDED*, in-dê-vî'-dêd. *a.* Undivided. *Patrick.*
INDIVIDUAL, in-dê-vîd'-û-âl, or in-dê-vîd'-jû-âl 463. *a.* [individus, Lat.] Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one. *Prior.* Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined. *Milton.*

¶ The tendency of *d* to go into *j*, when the accent is before, and *u* after it, is evident in this and the succeeding words. See *Principles*, Nos. 293, 294, 376. *W.*

INDIVIDUAL*, in-dê-vîd'-û-âl. *n. s.* A single thing; a single person. *Bacon.*

INDIVIDUALITY, in-dê-vîd'-û-âl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Separate or distinct existence. *Arbutnot.*

INDIVIDUALLY, in-dê-vîd'-û-âl'-ê. *ad.* With separate or distinct existence; numerically. *Hooker.* Not separably; incommunicably. *Hakewill.*

To INDIVIDUATE, in-dê-vîd'-û-âte. *v. a.* To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single. *More.*

INDIVIDUATE*, in-dê-vîd'-û-âte. *a.* Undivided. *The Student.*

INDIVIDUATION, in-dê-vîd'-û-â'-shûn. *n. s.* That which makes an individual. *Watts.*

INDIVIDUITY, in-dê-vîd'-û-ê-tê. *n. s.* The state of being an individual; separate existence.

INDIVINITY, in-dê-vîd'-û-ê-tê. *n. s.* [in and divinity.] Want of divine power. *Brown.* *Ob. J.*

INDIVISIBILITY, in-dê-vîz'-ê-bîl'-ê-tê. 552. *n. s.*

INDIVISIBLENESS, in-dê-vîz'-ê-bl-nês. *n. s.* State in which no more division can be made. *Locke.*

INDIVISIBLE, in-dê-vîz'-ê-bl. *a.* [in and divisible.] What cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller. *Digby.*

INDIVISIBLE*, in-dê-vîz'-ê-bl. *n. s.* That which is incapable of division. *More.*

INDIVISIBLY, in-dê-vîz'-ê-blê. *ad.* So as it cannot be divided. *Bp. Hall.*

INDOCIBLE, in-dôs'-ê-bl. 405. *a.* [in and docible.] Un teachable; insusceptible of instruction. *Bp. Hall.*

INDOCILE, in-dôs'-sîl. *a.* [indocilis, Lat.] Un teachable; incapable of being instructed. *Sir W. Petty.*

¶ This word and all its relatives have the *o* so differently pronounced by our best orthoëpists, that the shortest way to show the difference, will be, to exhibit them at one view:

Dôcile. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Entick, Nares, Smith.

Dôcile. Kenrick, Perry.

Indôcile. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry Entick.

Indôcile.

Dôcible. Sheridan, Scott, Entick.

Dôcible. Kenrick, Perry.

Indôcible. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Ea tick.

Indôcible. Perry. [*Dôcile, indôcile, indôcible, Jones.*]

We here see the great preponderance of authority for the short sound of *o* in all these words of three syllables, not because this letter is short in the Latin words whence they are derived; for *visibile* and *visible*, which have the *i* short with us, are *visibilis* and *visibilis* in Latin; but because the accent in our English word is antepenultimate, and because this accent has a shortening power in all words of this form, which may be called simple, 503, unless the antepenultimate vowel be *e*, and then it is always long, 509, 511, 537. Thus the antepenultimate vowels in *credibile*, *claricie*, *vesicle*, &c. are short, though derived from *crêdibilis*, *clâricula*, *vesicula*, &c.; but the *a* in *tamable*, *debatable*, &c., is long, because they are formatives of our own, from *tame*, *debate*, &c. *W.*

INDOCILITY, in-dô-sîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Un teachable-ness; refusal of instruction. *Bp. Hall.*

To INDOCTRINATE, in-dôkt'-trê-nâte. 91. *v. a.* [*indoctriner*, old Fr.] To instruct; to tincture with any science or opinion. *Clarendon.*

INDOCTRINATION, in-dôkt'-trê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Instruction; information. *Brown.*

INDOLENCE, in-dô-lênse. *n. s.* [in and doleo, INDOLENCE, in-dô-lên-sê. } Lat.] Freedom from pain. *Burnet.* Laziness; inattention; listlessness. *Dryden.*

INDOLENT, in-dô-lênt. *ad.* [Fr.] Free from pain.

—rò, môve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tûb, bûl; —ôil; —pôund; —thîn, THIS.

as, an *indolent* tumour. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless. *Pope*.

INDOLENTLY, in-dô-lent-lè. *ad.* With freedom from pain. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly. *Addison*.

INDOMABLE*, in-dôm-â-bl. *a.* [*indomabilis*, Lat.] Untamable. *Cockeram*.

INDOMITABLE*, in-dôm-è-tâ-bl. *a.* [*indomitus*, Lat.] Untamable. *Sir T. Herbert*.
To INDORSE*. See **To ENDORSE**.

To INDOW, in-dôw. *v. a.* See **To ENDOW**.

INDRAUGHT, in-dràft. *n. s.* [*in and draught*.] An opening in the land into which the sea flows. *Raleigh*. Inlet; passage inwards. *Bacon*.

To INDRENCH, in-drèsh'. *v. a.* [*in-ôpencau*, Sax.] To soak; to drown. *Shakspeare*.

INDUBIOUS, in-dû-bè-ûs. *a.* [*in and dubious*.] Not doubtful; not suspecting; certain. *Harvey*.

INDUBITABLE §, in-dû-bè-tâ-bl. *a.* [*indubitalis*, Lat.] Undoubted; unquestionable. *More*.

INDUBITABLENESS*, in-dû-bè-tâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* The state of being indubitable. *Ash*.

INDUBITABLY, in-dû-bè-tâ-blè. *ad.* Undoubtedly; unquestionably. *Wotton*.

INDUBITATE, in-dû-bè-tâte. 91. *a.* [*indubitalus*, Lat.] Undoubted; certain; apparent. *Bacon*.

To INDUCE §, in-dûse'. *v. a.* [*induco*, Lat.] To influence to any thing; to persuade. *Hooker*. To produce by persuasion or influence. *Bacon*. To offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning. *Brown*. To inculcate; to enforce. *Temple*. To cause extrinsically; to produce. *Bacon*. To introduce; to bring into view. *Brown*. To bring on; to superinduce. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

INDUCEMENT, in-dûse-mènt. *n. s.* Motive to any thing; that which allures or persuades to any thing. *Hooker*.

INDUCER, in-dû-sûr. 98. *n. s.* A persuader; one that influences. *Martin*.

INDUCIBLE*, in-dû-sè-bl. *â.* That may be offered by way of induction. *Brown*. That may be caused. *Barrow*.

To INDUCT §, in-dûkt'. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Lat.] To introduce; to bring in. *Sandys*. To put into actual possession of a benefice. *Ayliffe*.

INDUCTION, in-dûkt'-shûn. *n. s.* [*inductio*, Lat.] Introduction; entrance; and anciently, preface; something introductory to a play. *Sir T. Elyot*. *Induction* is, when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general. *Watts*. The act of giving possession to the person who has received institution of his church. *Blackstone*.

INDUCTIVE, in-dûkt'-tiv. *a.* Leading; persuasive. *Milton*. Capable to infer or produce. *Hale*. Proceeding not by demonstration, but induction.

INDUCTIVELY*, in-dûkt'-tiv-lè. *ad.* By induction; by inference. *South*.

INDUCTOR*, in-dûkt'-tûr. *n. s.* The person who inducts another into a benefice. *Directions, &c. Clergyman's Assist.*

To INDUE §, in-dû'. *v. a.* [*induo*, Lat.] To invest; to clothe. *Sandys*. It seems sometimes to be confounded with *endow* or *indow*. *Hooker*.

INDUEMENT*, in-dû-mènt. *n. s.* Endowment. *W. Mountague*. *Ob. T.*

To INDULGE §, in-dûlje'. *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Lat.] To encourage by compliance. *Dryden*. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with concession; to foster. *Locke*. To grant not of right, but favour. *Bp. Taylor*.

To INDULGE, in-dûlje'. *v. n.* To be favourable; to give indulgence. *Government of the Tongue*. *Ob. J.*

INDULGENCE, in-dûl-jènse. } *n. s.* Fondness; indulgency, in-dûl-jèn-sè. } fond kindness. *Milton*. Forbearance; tenderness; opposite to rigour. *Wotton*. Favour granted; liberality. *Rogers*. Compliance with; gratification of: as, self-indulgence; indulgence in any vice. *Sir R. Temple*. Grant of the church of Rome. A release of the temporal penalty remaining due to sin. Indulgences are both *partial* and *plenary*. *Milton*. *Bp. Taylor*.

INDULGENT, in-dûl'-jènt. *a.* Kind; gentle; liberal. *Rogers*. Mild; favourable. *Waller*. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to. *Dryden*.

INDULGENTIAL*, in-dûl-jèn'-shâl. *a.* Relating to the indulgences of the Romish church. *Brevint*.

INDULGENTLY, in-dûl'-jènt-lè. *ad.* Without severity; without censure. *Hammond*.

INDULGER*, in-dûl'-jûr. *n. s.* One who indulges. *W. Mountague*.

INDULT, in-dûlt'. } *n. s.* [*Ital.* and *Fr.*] Privilege or exemption. *Drummond*.

To INDURATE §, in-dû-râte. 293. *v. n.* [*induro*, Lat.] To grow hard; to harden. *Bacon*.

To INDURATE, in-dû-râte. [See **OB DURATE**.] *v. a.* To make hard. *Sharp*. To harden the mind. *Goldsmith*.

INDURATE*, in-dû-râte. *a.* Impenitent; hard of heart; obdurate. *For.* Hard; not soft; dried; made hard. *Burton*.

INDURATION, in-dû-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* The state of growing hard. *Bacon*. The act of hardening. Obduracy; hardness of heart. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.

INDUSTRIOUS §, in-dûs'-trè-ûs. *a.* [*industrius*, Lat.] Diligent; laborious; assiduous. *Temple*. Laborious to a particular end. *Spenser*. Designed; done for the purpose. *More*.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, in-dûs'-trè-ûs-lè. *ad.* With habitual diligence; not idly. *Mirror for Magistrates*. Diligently; laboriously; assiduously. *Bacon*. For the set purpose; with design. *Dryden*.

INDUSTRY, in-dûs-trè. *n. s.* [*industria*, Lat.] Diligence; assiduity. *Shakspeare*.

INDWELLER*, in-dwèl'-lûr. *n. s.* [*in and dwell*.] An inhabitant. *Spenser*.

To INEBRIATE §, in-è'-brè-âte. 91. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Lat.] To intoxicate; to make drunk. *Bacon*.

To INEBRIATE, in-è'-brè-âte. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated. *Bacon*.

INEBRIATION, in-è-brè-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Drunkenness; intoxication. *Brown*.

INEBRIETY, in-è-brè-è-tè. *n. s.* The same as *ebriety*; drunkenness.

INEDITED*, in-èd'-it-èd. *a.* [*ineditus*, Lat.] Not published; not put forth. *Warton*.

INEFFABILITY, in-èf-fâ-bil'-è-tè. *n. s.* Unspeakableness.

INEFFABLE §, in-èf-fâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*ineffabilis*, Lat.] Unspeakable; unutterable. *Milton*.

INEFFABLENESS*, in-èf-fâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* Unspeakableness. *Scott*.

INEFFABLY, in-èf-fâ-blè. *ad.* In a manner not to be expressed. *Abp. Crammer*.

INEFFECTIVE, in-èf-fèk'-tiv. *a.* [*in and effective*.] That which can produce no effect; unactive; inefficient; useless. *Bp. Taylor*.

INEFFECTUAL §, in-èf-fèk'-tshû-âl. *a.* [*in and effectual*.] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; wanting power. *Hooker*.

INEFFECTUALLY, in-èf-fèk'-tshû-âl-è. *ad.* Without effect. *Ashmole*.

INEFFECTUALNESS, in-èf-fèk'-tshû-âl-nès. 463. *n. s.* Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect. *Waite*.

INEFFICACIOUS, in-èf-fè-kâ'-shûs. *a.* [*inefficax*, Lat.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble. *Locke*.

INEFFICACIOUSNESS*, in-èf-fè-kâ'-shûs-nès. *n. s.* Want of power to perform the proper effect. *Lively Oracles*.

INEFFICACY, in-èf-fè-kâ-sè. *n. c.* Want of power; want of effect.

INEFFICIENCY*, in-èf-fish'-èn-sè. *n. s.* Want of power; inactivity. *Lord Chesterfield*.

INEFFICIENT*, in-èf-fish'-ènt. *a.* [*in and efficient*.] Unactive; ineffective. *Lord Chesterfield*.

INELABORATE*, in-è-lâb'-ô-râte. *a.* [*in and elaborate*.] Not done with much care. *Cockeram*.

INELEGANCE, in-èl-è-gânse. } *n. s.* Absence of elegance, in-èl-è-gân-sè. } beauty; want of elegance.

INELEGANT §, in-èl-è-gânt. *a.* [*inelegans*, Lat.]

Not becoming; not beautiful. *Milton*. Wanting ornament of language. *Broomer*.
INELEGANTLY*, in-él'-è-gant-lè. *ad.* Not becomingly; not beautifully. *Warton*. Coarsely; without ornament of language. *Lord Chesterfield*.
INELOQUENT, in-él'-ò-kwènt. *a.* [in and eloquens, Lat.] Not persuasive; not oratorical. *Milton*.
INELUCTABLE*, in-él'-lùkt'-à-bl. *a.* [ineluctabilis, Lat.] Not to be avoided or overcome. *Pearson*.
INELUDIBLE*, in-él'-lù'-dè-bl. *a.* [in and eludible.] Not to be defeated. *Glanville*.
INENARRABLE*, in-è-nâr'-à-bl. *a.* [inenarrabilis, Lat.] Not capable of being told; inexpressible. *Cockeram*.
INEPT §, in-èpt'. *a.* [ineptus, Lat.] Trifling; foolish. *More*. Unfit for any purpose; useless. *Woodward*.
INEPTITUDE, in-èpt'-tè-tùde. *n. s.* Unfitness. *Wilkins*.
INEPTILY, in-èpt'-lè. *ad.* Triflingly; foolishly; unfitly. *More*.
INEPTNESS*, in-èpt'-nès. *n. s.* Unfitness. *More*.
INEQUAL §*, in-è'-kwâl. *a.* [inequalis, Lat.] Unequal. *Shenstone*.
INEQUALITY, in-è'-kwôl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [inequalitas, Lat.] Difference of comparative quantity. *Ray*. Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts. *Addison*. Disproportion to any office or purpose; state of not being adequate. *South*. Change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself. *Bacon*. Difference of rank or station. *Hooker*.
INEQUITABLE*, in-èk'-kwit'-à-bl. *a.* [in and equitable.] Not equitable; unjust. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.
INERRABILITY, in-èr'-rà-bil'-è-tè. *n. s.* Exemption from error; infallibility. *Bp. Hall*.
INERRABLE §, in-èr'-rà-bl. 405. *a.* [in and err.] Exempt from error. *Brown*.
INERRABLENESS, in-èr'-rà-bl-nès. *n. s.* Exemption from error. *Hammond*.
INERRABLY, in-èr'-rà-blè. *ad.* With security from error; infallibly.
INERRINGLY, in-èr'-ring-lè. *ad.* [in and erring.] Without error; without deviation. *Glanville*.
INERT §, in-èrt'. *a.* [iners, Lat.] Dull; sluggish; motionless. *Blackmore*.
INERTLY, in-èrt'-lè. *ad.* Sluggishly; dully. *Pope*.
INERTNESS*, in-èrt'-nès. *n. s.* Want of motion. *Glanville*.
To INESCATÉ §*, in-ès'-kâte. *v. a.* [inesco, inescatus, Lat.] To lay a bait for; to allure. *Burton*.
INESCATION, in-ès'-kât-shùn. *n. s.* The act of baiting. *Hallywell*.
INESTIMABLE §, in-ès'-tè-mâ-bl. *a.* [inestimabilis, Lat.] Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price. *Boyle*.
INESTIMABLY*, in-ès'-tè-mâ-blè. *ad.* So as not to be sufficiently rated. *More*.
INEVIDENCE §*, in-èv'-è-dense. *n. s.* [in and evidence.] Obscurity; uncertainty. *Barrow*.
INEVIDENT, in-èv'-è-dènt. *a.* [in and evident.] Not plain; obscure. *Bp. Hall*.
INEVITABILITY, in-èv'-è-tâ-bil'-è-tè. *n. s.* Impossibility to be avoided; certainty. *Bp. Bramhall*.
INEVITABLE §, in-èv'-è-tâ-bl. *a.* [inevitabilis, Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped. *Shakspeare*.
INEVITABLENESS*, in-èv'-è-tâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* Certainty; inevitability. *Bp. Prideaux*.
INEVITABLY, in-èv'-è-tâ-blè. *ad.* Without possibility of escape. *Milton*.
INEXCUSABLE §, in-èks-kù'-zâ-bl. *a.* [inexcusabilis, Lat.] Not to be excused; not to be palliated by apology. *L'Estrange*.
INEXCUSABLENESS, in-èks-kù'-zâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation. *South*.
INEXCUSABLY, in-èks-kù'-zâ-blè. *ad.* To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse. *Harmer*.
INEXECUTION*, in-èks-è-kù'-shùn. *n. s.* Non-performance. *Spence*.
INEXHAUSTIBLE, in-èks-hâ'-là-bl. *a.* [in and exhale.] That which cannot evaporate. *Brown*.
INEXHAUSTED §, in-èks-hâws'-tèd. *a.* [in and exhausted.] Unemptied; not possible to be emptied. *Dryden*.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, in-èks-hâws'-tè-bl. *a.* Not to be drawn all away; not to be spent. *Locke*.
INEXHAUSTIBLENESS*, in-èks-hâws'-tè-bl-nès. *n. s.* The state or quality of being inexhaustible. *Scott*.
INEXHAUSTIVE*, in-èks-hâws'-tív. *a.* Not to be all drawn off; inexhaustible. *Thomson*.
INEXISTENT, in-ègz-ìs'-tènt. 478. *a.* [in and exist-ent.] Not having being; not to be found in nature. *Brown*. Existing in something else. *Boyle*.
INEXISTENCE, in-ègz-ìs'-tense. *n. s.* Want of being; want of existence. *Broomer*. State of existing; inherence. *South*.
INEXORABILITY*, in-èks-ò-râ-bil'-è-tè. *n. s.* The state or quality of being inexorable. *Johnson*.
INEXORABLE §, in-èks-ò-râ-bl. *a.* [inexorabilis, Lat.] Not to be entreated; not to be moved by entreaty. *Shakspeare*.
INEXORABLY*, in-èks-ò-râ-blè. *ad.* So as not to be moved by entreaty. *Thomson*.
INEXPECTATION*, in-èks-pèk-tâ'-shùn. *n. s.* State of having no expectation, either with hope or fear; want of forethought. *Feltham*.
INEXPECTED §*, in-èks-pèkt'-èd. *a.* [inexpectatus, Lat.] Not expected. *Bp. Hall*.
INEXPECTEDLY*, in-èks-pèkt'-èd-lè. *ad.* Without expectation.
INEXPE/CIENCE §, in-èks-pè'-dè-ense. } *n. s.* [in
INEXPE/CIENCY §, in-èks-pè'-dè-èn-sè. } and ex-
 pedieney.] Want of fitness; want of propriety; unsuitableness to time or place; inconvenience. *Sanderson*.
INEXPE/DIENT, in-èks-pè'-dè-ènt. 293. *a.* Inconvenient; unfit; improper. *Boyle*.
INEXPERIENCE §, in-èks-pè'-dè-ense. *n. s.* [in and experience.] Want of experimental knowledge. *Milton*.
INEXPERIENCED, in-èks-pè'-rè-ènt. *a.* Not experienced. *More*.
INEXPERT, in-èks-pèrt'. *a.* [inexpertus, Lat.] Unskilful; unskilled. *Bp. Hall*.
INEXPIABLE §, in-èks-pè'-à-bl. *a.* [inexpiables, Lat.] Not to be atoned. *B. Jonson*. Not to be mollified by atonement. *Milton*.
INEXPIABLY, in-èks-pè'-à-blè. *ad.* To a degree beyond atonement. *Roscommon*.
INEXPLA/NABLE*, in-èks-plâ'-nâ-bl. *a.* That cannot be explained. *Cockeram*.
INEXPLEABLY, in-èks-pè'-à-blè. *ad.* [in and ex-pleo, Lat.] Insatiably. *Sandys*. *Ob. J.*
INEXPLICABLE §, in-èks-plè'-kâ-bl. *a.* [in and explicio, Lat.] Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible. *Hooker*.
INEXPLICABLENESS*, in-èks-plè'-kâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* The state or quality of being inexplicable. *Ash*.
INEXPLICABLY, in-èks-plè'-kâ-blè. *ad.* In a manner not to be explained. *Bp. Hall*.
INEXPLO/RABLE*, in-èks-plò'-rà-bl. *a.* [inexplo-ratus, Lat.] Not to be discovered. *Sir G. Buck*.
INEXPRESSIBLE §, in-èks-près'-sè-bl. *a.* [in and express.] Not to be told; unutterable. *Milton*.
INEXPRESSIBLY, in-èks-près'-sè-blè. *ad.* To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably. *Hammond*.
INEXPRESSIVE*. See UNEXPRESSIVE.
INEXPU/GNABLE, in-èks-pùg'-nâ-bl. *a.* [inexpugnabilis, Lat.] Impregnable; not to be taken by asault; not to be subdued. *Skelton*.
INEXTINCT*, in-èks-tingkt'. *a.* [inextinctus, Lat.] Not quenched; not put out. *Cockeram*.
INEXTINGUISHABLE, in-èks-ting'-gwish-à-bl. 405. *a.* [in and extinguo, Lat.] Unquenchable. *Grew*.
INEXTIRPABLE*, in-èks-tèr'-pâ-bl. *a.* [in and extirpable.] Not to be rooted out. *Cockeram*.
INEXTRICABLE §, in-èks-trè'-kâ-bl. *a.* [inextricabilis, Lat.] Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.
INEXTRICABLENESS*, in-èks-trè'-kâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* The state or quality of being inextricable. *Domie*.
INEXTRICABLY, in-èks-trè'-kâ-blè. *ad.* To a de-

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûh, bûll;—ôll;—pûnd;—thin, THIS.

gree of perplexity not to be disentangled. *Benley*.

INEXUPERABLE*, in-êk-sû-pêr-â-bl. *a.* [*inexuperabilis*, Lat.] Not to be passed over; not superable. *Cockeram*.

TO INEYE, in-ÿ. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye*.] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the insertion of a bud into a foreign stock. *Phillips*.

INFABRICATED*, in-fâb-rê-kâ-têd. *a.* [*infabricatus*, Lat.] Unwrought. *Cockeram*.

INFALLIBILITY, in-fâl-lê-bil'-ê-tê. } *n. s.* Inerran-
INFALLIBleness, in-fâl-lê-bl-nês. } bility; ex-
emption from error. *Sutney*.

INFALLIBLE, in-fâl-lê-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *fallible*.] Privileged from error; incapable of mistake; not to be misled or deceived; certain. *Hooker*.

INFALLIBLY, in-fâl-lê-blê. *ad.* Without danger from deceit; with security from error. *Smalbridge*. Certainly. *Rogers*.

TO INFAME, in-fâmê'. *v. a.* [*infamo*, Lat.] To represent to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publicly. *Bacon*. To defame is now used.

INFAMOUS, in-fâ-môs. *a.* [*infamis*, Lat.] Publicly branded with guilt; openly censured; of bad report. *Spenser*. Dismal: a Latinism. *Milton*.

INFAMOUSLY, in-fâ-môs-lê. *ad.* With open reproach; with public notoriety of reproach. *B. Jonson*. Shamefully; scandalously. *Dryden*.

INFAMOUSNESS, in-fâ-môs-nês. } *n. s.* [*infamia*,
INFAMY, in-fâ-mê. 503. } Publick

reproach; notoriety of bad character. *Ezek.* xxxvi.

INFANCY, in-fân-sê. *n. s.* [*infantia*, Lat.] The first part of life, usually extended by naturalists to seven years. *Hooker*. Civil infancy, extended by the English law to twenty-one. First age of any thing; beginning; original; commencement. *Dryd.*

INFANDOUS*, in-fân-dôs. *a.* [*infandus*, Lat.] So abominable as not to be expressed. *Hovell*.

INFANGTHEF, in-fâng'-thêf. *n. s.* [*Sax.*] A privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cowel*.

INFANT, in-fânt. *n. s.* [*infans*, Lat.] A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year. *Hooker*. [In law.] A young person to the age of twenty-one. *Blackstone*. The title of a prince, as the Spaniards use the word. *Spenser*.

INFANT, in-fânt. *n.* Not mature; in a state of initial imperfection. *Shakespeare*.

INFANTA, in-fân-tâ. 92. *n. s.* [*Span.*] A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain. *Funshawe*.

INFANTICIDE, in-fân-tê-side. 143. *n. s.* [*infanticidium*, Lat.] The slaughter of the infants by Herod. The act of slaughtering infants. *Warburton*. A slaver of infants. *Dr. Potter*.

INFANTILE, in-fân-tile. 145. *a.* [*infantilis*, Lat.] Pertaining to an infant. *Derham*.

INFANTINE*, in-fân-tine. 149. *a.* [*infantini*, Fr.] Childish; young; tender. *Burke*.

INFANTLIKE*, in-fânt-like. *a.* Like an infant. *Shakespeare*.

INFANTLY*, in-fânt-lê. *a.* Like a child. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

INFANTRY, in-fân-trê. *n. s.* [*infanterie*, Fr.] The foot soldiers of an army. *Bacon*.

TO INFARCE, in-fârse'. *v. a.* [*infarcio*, Lat.] To stuff; to swell out. *Sir T. Elyot*.

INFARCTION, in-fâr-k'-shûn. *n. s.* [*in* and *farcio*, Lat.] Stuffing; constipation. *Harvey*.

INFASHIONABLE*, in-fâsh'-ûn-â-bl. *a.* Not fashionable. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

INFATIGABLE*, in-fât-ê-gâ-bl. *a.* [*infatigabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wearied. The old word for *indefatigable*.

TO INFATUATE, in-fâtsh'-û-âte. *v. a.* [*infatuus*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Lat.] To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding. *Burton*.

INFATUATE*, in-fâtsh'-û-âte. *part. a.* Stupified. *Phillips*.

INFATUATION, in-fâtsh'-û-â-shûn. *n. s.* The act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason. *South*.

INFEAUSTING, in-fâws'-ting. *n. s.* [*infaustus*, Lat.] The act of making unlucky. *Bacon*.

INFEASIBLE, in-fê-zê-bl. *a.* [*in* and *feasible*.] Impracticable; not to be done.

INFEASIBLENESS, in-fê-zê-bl-nês. *n. s.* Impracticability. *W. Mountague*.

TO INFECT, in-fêkt'. *v. a.* [*infectus*, Lat.] To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint. *Sidney*. To fill with something hurtfully contagious. *Shak.*

INFECT*, in-fêkt'. *part. a.* Infected; polluted. *Bp. Fisher*.

INFECTION, in-fêkt'-shûn. *n. s.* [*infection*, Fr.; *infectio*, Lat.] Contagion; mischief by communication; taint; poison. *Quincy*.

INFECTIOUS, in-fêkt'-shûs. *a.* Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities. *Bacon*.

INFECTIOUSLY, in-fêkt'-shûs-lê. *ad.* Contagiously. *Shakespeare*.

INFECTIOUSNESS, in-fêkt'-shûs-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being infectious; contagiousness.

INFECTIVE, in-fêkt'-iv. *a.* Having the quality of acting by contagion. *Sidney*.

INFECUND, in-fêkt'-ând. [See *FACUND*.] *n. s.* [*infecundus*, Lat.] Unfruitful; infertile. *Derham*.

INFECUNDITY, in-fê-kûn'-dê-tê. *n. s.* [*infecunditas*, Lat.] Want of fertility; barrenness. *Bullockar*.

TO INFEEBLE*. See *TO ENFEEBLE*.

INFELICITY, in-fê-lis'-sê-tê. *n. s.* [*infelicitas*, Lat.] Unhappiness; misery; calamity. *Glanville*.

INFODATION*. See *INFEDATION*.

TO INFEOFF*. See *TO ENFEOFF*.

TO INFER, in-fêr'. *v. a.* [*infero*, Lat.] To bring on, to induce. *Spenser*. To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true. *Locke*. To offer; to produce. *Shak.*

INFERABLE*, in-fêr'-â-bl. *a.* Deducible from premised grounds. *Burke*.

INFERENCE, in-fêr'-ênse. *n. s.* Conclusion drawn from previous arguments. *Glanville*.

INFERIBLE, in-fêr'-rê-bl. *a.* [from *infer*.] Deducible from premised grounds. *Brown*. [It should rather be *inferible*.] *Todd*.

INFERIORITY, in-fêr'-ôr-ê-tê. *n. s.* Lower state of dignity or value. *Dryden*.

INFERIORITY, in-fêr'-rê-ûr. 314. *a.* [*inferior*, Lat.] Lower in place. Lower in station or rank of life. *Milton*. Lower in value or excellency. *Dryden*.

INFERIORITY, in-fêr'-rê-ûr. *n. s.* One in a lower rank or station than another. *South*.

INFERNAL, in-fêr'-nâl. *a.* [*infernal*, Fr.; *infernus*, Lat.] Hellish; tartarean; detestable. *Dryden*.

INFERNAL, in-fêr'-nâl-stone. *n. s.* The lunar caustick, prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver. *Hill*.

INFERTILE, in-fêr'-til. 140. *a.* [*in* and *fertile*.] Unfruitful; not productive; infecund. *Government of the Tongue*.

INFERTILITY, in-fêr'-til'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Unfruitfulness; want of fertility. *Hale*.

TO INFEST, in-fêst'. *v. a.* [*infesto*, Lat.] To harass; to disturb; to plague. *Spenser*.

INFEST*, in-fêst'. *a.* [*infestus*, Lat.] Mischievous; hurtful; dangerous. *Spenser*. *Ob. T.*

INFESTATION*, in-fês-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*infestatio*, Lat.] Molestation; disturbance; annoyance. *Bacon*.

INFESTERED, in-fês-têrd. *a.* [*in* and *fester*.] Ranking; inveterate. *Ob. J.*

INFESTIVE*, in-fês'-iv. *a.* [*in* and *festive*.] Without mirth or pleasantness. *Cockeram*.

INFESTIVITY, in-fês-tiv'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Mournfulness; want of cheerfulness.

INFESTUOUS*, in-fês'-tshû-ûs. *a.* [*infestus*, Lat.] Mischievous; dangerous. *Bacon*.

INFEDUATION, in-fû-dâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*in* and *fedum*, Lat.] The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate. *Hale*.

INFIDEL, in-fê-dêl. *n. s.* [*infidelis*, Lat.] An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects Christianity. *Hooker*.

INFIDEL*, in-fê-dêl. *a.* [*infidèle*, Fr.] Unbelieving; characteristic of an unbeliever. *Abp. Cramer*.

INFIDELITY, in-fê-dêl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*infidelitas*, Lat.]

Want of faith. *Bp. Taylor*. Disbelief of Christianity. *Addison*. Treachery; deceit. *Spectator*.
INFINITE §, in'-fê-nî-t. a. [*infinitus*, Lat.] Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense. *Hooker*. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.
INFINITELY, in'-fê-nî-t-lê. ad. Without limits; immensely. *Hooker*. In a great degree. *Bacon*.
INFINITENESS, in'-fê-nî-t-nês. n. s. Immensity; boundlessness; infinity. *Sidney*.
INFINITE/SIMAL, in'-fê-nê-tês'-sê-mâl. a. Infinitely divided. *Bp. Berkeley*.
INFINITIVE, in'-fin'-ê-tîv. a. [*infinitivus*, Lat.] [In grammar.] The *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming, but does not do it absolutely. *Clarke*.
INFINITUDE, in'-fin'-ê-tû-de. n. s. Infinity; immensity. *Milton*. Boundless number. *Addison*.
INFINITY, in'-fin'-ê-tê. n. s. [*infinitas*, Lat.] Immensity; boundlessness; unlimited qualities. *Raleigh*. Endless number. A hyperbolic use of the word. *Broome*.
INFIRM §, in'-fêrm'. 108. a. [*infirmus*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; disabled of body. *Shak*. Weak of mind; irresolute. *Milton*. Not stable; not solid. *South*.
To INFIRM, in'-fêrm'. v. a. [*infirmo*, Lat.] To weaken; to shake; to enfeeble. *Raleigh*. *Ob. J.*
INFIRMARY, in'-fêr'-mâ-rê. n. s. [*infirmarie*, Fr.] Lodgings for the sick. *Bacon*.
INFIRMATIVE*, in'-fêr'-mâ-tîv. a. [*infirmatif*, Fr.] Weakening; enfeebling; disannulling. *Cotgrave*.
INFIRMITY, in'-fêr'-mê-tê. n. s. [*infirmîté*, Fr.] Weakness of sex, age, or temper. *Shak*. Failing; weakness; fault. *Clarendon*. Disease; malady. *Hooker*.
INFIRMNESS, in'-fêrm'-nês. n. s. Weakness; feebleness. *Boyle*.
To INFIX, in'-fîks'. v. a. [*infixus*, Lat.] To drive in; to set; to fasten. *Spenser*.
To INFLAME §, in'-flâmê'. v. a. [*inflammo*, Lat.] To kindle; to set on fire. *Sidney*. To kindle any passion. *Susan*. viii. To fire with passion. *Milton*. To exaggerate; to aggravate. *Addison*. To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter. To provoke; to irritate. *Decay of Piety*.
To INFLAME, in'-flâmê'. v. n. To grow hot, angry, and painful, by obstructed matter. *Wiseman*.
INFLAMMER, in'-flâ'-mûr. n. s. The thing or person that inflames. *Addison*.
INFLAMMABILITY, in'-flâm-mâ-bîl'-ê-tê. n. s. The quality of catching fire. *Brown*.
INFLAMMABLE, in'-flâm-mâ-bl. a. [Fr.] Easy to be set on flame. *Bacon*.
INFLAMMABLENESS, in'-flâm-mâ-bl-nês. n. s. The quality of easily catching fire. *Boyle*.
INFLAMMATION, in'-flâm-mâ-shûn. n. s. [*inflammatio*, Lat.] The act of setting on flame. *Temple*. The state of being in flame. *Brown*. [In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy*. The act of exciting fervour of mind. *Hooker*.
INFLAMMATORY, in'-flâm-mâ-tûr-ê. 512. [For the o, see DOMESTICK.] a. Having the power of inflaming. *Arbuthnot*.
To INFLATE §, in'-flâ-tê'. v. a. [*inflatus*, Lat.] To swell with wind. *Ray*. To puff up mentally. *Darries*. To fill with the breath. *Dryden*.
INFLATION, in'-flâ'-shûn. n. s. [*inflatio*, Lat.] The state of being swelled with wind; flatulence. *Arbuthnot*. The state of being mentally puffed up; conceit. *B. Jonson*.
To INFLICT §, in'-fîkt'. v. a. [*inflecto*, Lat.] To bend; to turn. *Newton*. To vary a noun or a verb in its terminations.
INFLECTION, in'-fîkt'-shûn. n. s. [*inflectio*, Lat.] The act of bending or turning. *Hale*. Modulation of the voice. *Hooker*. Variation of a noun or verb. *Brerewood*.
INFLECTIVE, in'-fîkt'-tîv. a. Having the power of bending. *Sprat*.

INFLEXED*, in'-fîeks'-êd, or in'-fîekt'. a. [*inflexus*, Lat.] Bent; turned. *Feltham*.
INFLEXIBILITY, in'-fîeks-ê-bîl'-ê-tê. } n. s. Stiff
INFLEXIBILITY, in'-fîeks-ê-bîl-nês. } ness;
INFLEXIBLENESS, in'-fîeks-ê-bl-nês. } quality of resisting flexure. *Baxter*. Obstinacy;
 temper not to be bent. *Warton*.
INFLEXIBLE, in'-fîeks-ê-bl. 405. a. [*inflexibilis*, Lat.] Not to be bent or incurved. *Brown*. Not to be prevailed on; immovable. *Addison*. Not to be changed or altered. *Watts*.
INFLEXIBLY, in'-fîeks-ê-blê. ad. Inexorably; invariably. *Locke*.
To INFLICT §, in'-fîkt'. v. a. [*infigo*, *inflictus*, Lat.] To put in act or impose as a punishment. *Shakespeare*.
INFLECTER, in'-fîkt'-târ. 98. n. s. He who punishes. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
INFLICTION, in'-fîkt'-shûn. n. s. The act of using punishments. *Shak*. The punishment imposed. *Milton*.
INFLICTIVE, in'-fîkt'-tîv. a. [*inflictive*, Fr.] Imposing a punishment. *Sherwood*.
INFLUENCE §, in'-fîu-ênse. n. s. [*influo*, Lat.] Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs. *Job*, xxxviii. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying. *Sidney*.
To INFLUENCE, in'-fîu-ênse. v. a. To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose. *Newton*.
INFLUENT, in'-fîu-ênt. a. [*influens*, Lat.] Flowing in. *Arbuthnot*.
INFLUENTIAL, in'-fîu-ên'-shâl. a. Exerting influence or power. *Glanville*.
INFLUENTIALLY*, in'-fîu-ên'-shâl-lê. ad. In a manner so as to direct. *Brown*.
INFLUX §, in'-fîuks'. n. s. [*influxus*, Lat.] Act of flowing into any thing. *Bacon*. Infusion; intromission. *Hale*. Influence; power. *Hale*.
INFLUXION*, in'-fîûk'-shûn. n. s. Infusion; intromission. *Bacon*.
INFLUXIOUS, in'-fîûk'-shûs. a. Influential. *Horell*. *Ob. J.*
INFLUXIVE*, in'-fîûk'-sîv. a. Having influence. *Holdsforth*. *Ob. T.*
To INFOLD §, in'-fôld'. v. a. [*in* and *fold*.] To involve; to inwrap; to enclose with involutions. *Spenser*.
To INFOILATE, in'-fô-lê-â-tê. 91. v. a. [*in* and *folium*, Lat.] To cover with leaves. *Horell*.
To INFORM §, in'-fôrm'. v. a. [*informo*, Lat.] To animate; to actuate by vital powers. *Milton*. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint. *Hooker*. To offer an accusation to a magistrate. *Acts*, xxiv.
To INFORM, in'-fôrm'. v. n. To give intelligence. *Shakespeare*.
INFORM*, in'-fôrm'. a. [*informis*, Lat.] Shapeless; ugly. *Cotton*.
INFORMAL, in'-fôr'-mâl. a. [*in* and *formal*.] Irregular; not competent. *Shak*. Irregular; contrary to established forms. *Hale*.
INFORMALITY*, in'-fôr'-mâl'-ê-tê. n. s. Want of attention to established forms. *Hen. E. of Clarendon*.
INFORMALLY*, in'-fôr'-mâl-lê. ad. Irregularly; without attention to proper form.
INFORMATIVE*, in'-fôr'-mâ-tîv. a. [*informatus*, Lat.] Having power to animate. *More*.
INFORMANT, in'-fôr'-mânt. n. s. [Fr.] One who gives information or instruction. *Watts*. One who exhibits an accusation.
INFORMATION, in'-fôr'-mâ'-shûn. n. s. [*informatio*, Lat.] Intelligence given; instruction. *Shak*. Charge or accusation exhibited. The act of informing or accusing.
INFORMED*, in'-fôrmêd'. a. [*informé*, Fr.] Not formed; imperfectly formed. *Spenser*.
INFORMER, in'-fôrm'-âr. 98. n. s. That which informs or animates. *Thomson*. One who gives instruction or intelligence. *Swift*. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate. *Pope*.

INFO'RMIDABLE, ìn-fôr'-mè-dá .a. a. [in and *formidabilis*, Lat.] Not to be feared, not to be dreaded. *Milton*.

INFO'RMITY, ìn-fôr'-mè-tè. n. s. [*informis*, Lat.] Shapelessness. *Brown*.

INFO'RMOUS, ìn-fôr'-mús. 314. a. Shapeless; of no regular figure. *Brown*.

INFO'RTUNATE, ìn-fôr'-tshù-nát. a. [*infortunatus*, Lat.] Unhappy. *Bacon*.

INFO'RTUNATELY*, ìn-fôr'-tshù-nát-lè. ad. Unhappily; unluckily. *Memoirs of Sir Edmonbury Godfrey*.

INFO'RTUNE*, ìn-fôr'-tshù-ne. n. s. [*infortune*, Fr.] Misfortune. *Sir T. Elyot*. Ob. T.

To **INFRAC**T, ìn-frák'-t. v. a. [*infractus*, Lat.] To break. *Thomson*. Ob. J.

INFRACTION, ìn-frák'-shùn. n. s. [*infractio*, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation of treaty. *Walier*.

INFRACTOR*, ìn-frák'-iùr. n. s. A breaker; a violator. *Ld. Herbert*.

To **INFRAN**CHISE*. See To **ENFRANCHISE**.

INFRANGIBLE, ìn-frán'-jè-bl. a. [in and *frangibilis*] Not to be broken. *Cheyne*.

INFREQUENCE*, ìn-frè'-kwè-ne. n. s. [*infrequentia*, old Fr.] Rarity; uncommonness. *Bp. Hall*.

INFREQUENCY, ìn-frè'-kwèn-sè. n. s. Uncommonness; rarity. *Young*.

INFREQUENT, ìn-frè'-kwènt. [See **FREQUENT**.] a. [*infrequens*, Lat.] Rare; uncommon. *Sir T. Elyot*.

To **INFRIGIDATE***, ìn-fríd'-jè-dáte. v. a. [in and *frigidus*, Lat.] To chill; to make cold. *Boyle*.

INFRIGIDACTION*, ìn-fríd'-jè-dá'-shùn. n. s. The act of rendering cold. *Tatler*.

To **INFRINGE***, ìn-frínje'. v. a. [*infringo*, Lat.] To violate; to break laws or contracts. *Shak.* To destroy; to hinder. *Hooker*.

INFRINGEMENT, ìn-frínje'-mènt. n. s. Breach; violation. *Clarendon*.

INFRINGER, ìn-frínje'-ùr. 98. n. s. A breaker; a violator. *Ayliffe*.

INFUMED*, ìn-fúm'-d'. a. [*infumatus*, Lat.] Dried in smoke. *Heuyt*.

INFUNDIBULIFORM, ìn-fún-dìb'-ù-lè-fòrm. a. [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Lat.] Of the shape of a funnel or tun-dish.

INFURIATE*, ìn-fú'-rè-áte. 91. a. [in and *furia*, Lat.] Enraged; raging. *Milton*.

To **INFUR**IATE*, ìn-fú'-rè-áte. v. a. To render insane; to fill with rage or fury. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.

INFUSCATION, ìn-fús-ká'-shùn. n. s. [*infuscatus*, Lat.] The act of darkening or blackening.

To **INFU**SE, ìn-fúze'. v. a. [*infuser*, Fr.; *infusus*, Lat.] To pour in; to instil. *Shak.* To pour into the mind; to inspire. *Darvies*. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat. *Bacon*. To make an infusion with any ingredient. *Bacon*. To inspire with. *Shakespeare*.

INFUSE*, ìn-fúze'. n. s. Infusion. *Spenser*. Ob. T.

INFUSER*, ìn-fú'-zúr. n. s. He who pours into the mind. *Dr. White*.

INFUSIBLE, ìn-fú'-zè-bl. 439. a. Possible to be infused. *Hammond*. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible; not to be melted. *Brown*.

INFUSION, ìn-fú'-zhùn. n. s. [*infusio*, Lat.] The act of pouring in; instillation. *Addison*. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration. *Hooker*. Suggestion; whisper. *Clarendon*. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling. *Bacon*. The liquor made by infusion. *Bacon*.

INFUSIVE, ìn-fú'-sív. 158, 428. a. Having the power of infusion, or being infused. *Thomson*.

ING*, See **INGE**.

INGATE, ìn'-gáte. n. s. [in and *gate*.] Entrance; passage in. *Spenser*. An old word.

INGANNATION, ìn-gán-ná'-shùn. n. s. [*ingannare*, Ital.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture. *Brown*. Ob. J.

INGATHERING, ìn-gáth'-ùr-ìng. n. s. [in and *gathering*.] The act of getting in the harvest. *Exodus*, xxiii.

INGE, ìnje. n. s. [Ing, Sax.] A common pasture or meadow. *Gibson*.

INGELABLE*, ìn-jèl'-á-bl. a. [*ingelabilis*, Lat.] That cannot be frozen. *Cockeram*.

To **INGE**MINATE, ìn-jèm'-mè-náte. v. a. [in *gemino*, Lat.] To double; to repeat. *Sundys*.

INGEMINATE*, ìn-jèm'-mè-náte. part. a. Re doubled. *Bp. Taylor*.

INGEMINA-TION, ìn-jèm'-mè-ná'-shùn. n. s. Repe-tition; reduplication. *Walsall*.

To **INGE**NDER*, ìn-jèn'-dúr. v. a. See To **ENGENDER**.

To **INGE**NDER*, ìn-jèn'-dúr. v. n. To come to-gether; to join. *Milton*.

INGENDERER*, ìn-jèn'-dúr-ùr. See **ENGENDERER**.

INGENERABLE, ìn-jèn'-è-rá-bl. a. [in and *gene-rate*.] Not to be produced or brought into being. *Boyle*.

To **INGE**NERATE*, ìn-jèn'-è-ráte. v. a. [*ingere-ro*, Lat.] To beget; to produce. *Mede*.

INGENERATE, ìn-jèn'-è-ráte. 91. } a. [*ingenera-*

INGENERATED, ìn-jèn'-è-rá-tèd. } tus, Lat.]

Inborn; innate; inbred. *Bac*. Unbegotten. *Brown*.

INGENIUS, ìn-jè'-nè-ús. a. [*ingeniosus*, Lat.] Witty; inventive; possessed of genius. *Boyle*

Mental; intellectual. *Shakespeare*.

INGENIUSLY, ìn-jè'-nè-ús-lè. ad. Wittily; sub-tilely. *Temple*.

INGENIUSNESS, ìn-jè'-nè-ús-nès. n. s. Wit-tiness; subtlety; strength of genius. *Boyle*.

INGENITE, ìn-jèn'-it. 140. a. [*ingenitus*, Lat.] In-nate; inborn; native; ingenerate. *South*.

INGENUITY, ìn-jèn'-ú'-è-lè. n. s. [from *ingenuous*.] Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dis-simulation. *Wolton*. [from *ingenious*.] Wit; in-vention; genius; subtlety; acuteness. *Brown*.

INGENUOUS, ìn-jèn'-ú-ús. a. [*ingenuus*, Lat.] Open; fair; candid; generous; noble. *Hooker*.

Freeborn; not of servile extraction. *King Charles*.

INGENUOUSLY, ìn-jèn'-ú-ús-lè. ad. Openly; fairly; candidly; generously. *Bacon*.

INGENUOUSNESS, ìn-jèn'-ú-ús-nès. n. s. Open-ness; fairness; candour. *Pegge*.

INGENY, ìn-jèn'-è. n. s. [*ingenium*, Lat.] Genius; wit. *Boyle*. Ob. J.

To **INGE**ST, ìn-jèst'. v. a. [*ingestus*, Lat.] To throw into the stomach. *Brown*.

INGESTION, ìn-jès'-tshùn. 464. n. s. The act of throwing into the stomach. *Harvey*.

INGLE*, ìng'-gl. n. s. [probably from *igniculus*, dimin. of *ignis*, Lat.] Fire, or flame; a blaze. *Ray*.

INGLORIOUS, ìn-glò'-rè-ús. a. [*inglorius*, Lat.] Void of honour; mean; without glory. *Milton*.

Regardless of glory; insensible to the charms of glory. *Milton*.

INGLORIOUSLY, ìn-glò'-rè-ús-lè. ad. With ig-nominy; with want of glory. *Pope*.

To **INGO**RGE*. See To **ENGORGE**.

INGOT, ìn'-gòt. 166. n. s. [*ingot*, Fr.] A mass of metal. *Shakespeare*.

To **INGRA**TE, ìn-grát'. } v. a. [in and *graff*.] To

INGRATE*, ìn-grát'. } propagate trees by

insition. *May*. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another. To plant any thing not na-tive. *Milton*. To fix deep; to settle. *Hooker*.

INGRAFTMENT, ìn-gráft'-mènt. n. s. The act of ingrafting. The sprig ingrafted.

INGRATED*, ìn-grán'-d'. a. [from *grain*.] Dyed in grain; deeply infixed. *Marston*.

INGRAPPIED*, ìn-gráp'-pld. a. [from *grapple*.] Seized on; twisted together. *Drayton*.

INGRATE, ìn-gráte'. } a. [*ingratus*, Lat.]

INGRATEFUL, ìn-gráte'-fúl. } Ungrateful; un-thankful. *Shakespeare*. Unpleasing to the sense. *Bacon*.

INGRATEFULLY*, ìn-gráte'-fúl-lè. ad. Ungrate-fully; without gratitude. *Sir A. Weldon*.

INGRATEFULNESS*, ìn-gráte'-fúl-nès. n. s. Un-thankfulness. *Bullokar*.

To **INGRA**TIATE, ìn-grá'-shè-áte. 461. v. a. [in and *gratia*, Lat.] To put in favour; to recommend

to kindness. *Bp. Richardson*. To recommend; to render easy: applied to things. *Hammond*.
INGRATIATING*, ñn-grâ'-shê-â-thîg. *n. s.* Recommendation; the act of putting in favour. *King Charles*.

INGRATITUDE, ñn-grât'-tê-tùde. *n. s.* Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness. *Shakspeare*.
To INGRAVE*, ñn-grâve'. *v. a.* [from *grave*.] To bury. *Gamage*.

To INGRAVIDATE*, ñn-grâv'-ê-dâte. *v. a.* [*gravidatus*, Lat.] To impregnate; to make prolific. *Fuller*.

To INGRE/AT*, ñn-grâte'. *v. a.* To make great. *Fotherby*.

INGRE/DIENT, ñn-grê'-jênt. 294. *n. s.* [*ingredient*, Fr.; *ingrediens*, Lat.] Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. *Bacon*.

INGRESS, ñng'-grês. 403. *n. s.* [*ingressus*, Lat.] Entrance; power of entrance; intromission. *Bacon*.

INGRE/SSION, ñn-grêsh'-ân. *n. s.* The act of entering; entrance. *Digby*.

INGUINAL, ñng'-gwê-nâl. *a.* [*ingen*, Lat.] Belonging to the groin. *Arbutnot*.

To INGU/LF, ñn-gûlf'. *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf*.] To swallow up in a vast profundity. *Milton*. To cast into a gulf. *Hayward*.

To INGURGITE, ñn-gûr'-jê-tâte. *v. a.* [*ingurgito*, Lat.] To swallow down. *Cleaveland*. To plunge into; to ingulf. *Fotherby*.

To INGURGITE*, ñn-gûr'-jê-tâte. *v. n.* To drink largely; to swig. *Burton*.

INGURGITA/TION, ñn-gûr'-jê-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of intemperate swallowing. *Sir T. Elyot*.

INGU/STABLE, ñn-gûs'-tâ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *gusto*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the taste. *Brown*.

INHAB/ILE §, ñn-hâb'-îl, or ñn-â-bêl'. *a.* [*inhabilis*, Lat.] Unskillful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

§ Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan have, in my opinion, very properly accented this word on the second syllable; but the French accentuation on the last seems the most current. For, though the origin of this word is the Latin *inhabilis*, it came to us through the French *inhabite*, and does not seem yet to be naturalized. *W.*

INHAB/LITY*, ñn-hâ-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Unskillfulness. *Barrow*.

To INHA/BIT §, ñn-hâb'-îl. *v. a.* [*habito*, Lat.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller. *Hooker*.

To INHA/BIT, ñn-hâb'-îl. *v. n.* To dwell; to live. *Milton*.

INHAB/ITABLE, ñn-hâb'-ê-tâ-bl. *a.* Capable of affording habitation. *Donne*. [*inhabitable*, Fr.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable: formerly this was the sole explanation of the word; but not now in use in this sense. *Shakspeare*.

INHAB/ITANCE, ñn-hâb'-îl-ânse. *n. s.* Residence of dwellers. *Carew*.

INHAB/ITANT, ñn-hâb'-îl-ânt. *n. s.* Dweller; one that resides in a place. *Abbot*.

INHABITA/TION, ñn-hâb'-ê-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Abode; place of dwelling. *Milton*. The act of inhabiting, or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited. *Raleigh*. Quantity of inhabitants. *Brown*.

INHAB/ITER, ñn-hâb'-îl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that inhabits; a dweller. *Rev. viii*.

INHAB/ITRESS*, ñn-hâb'-ê-três. *n. s.* A female inhabitant. *Bp. Richardson*.

To INHA/NCE*. See **To ENHANCE**.

To INHA/LE, ñn-hâlê'. *v. a.* [*inhalo*, Lat.] To draw in with air; to inspire. *Arbutnot*.

INHARMONICAL*, ñn-hâr-môn'-ê-kâl. *a.* [*in* and *harmonical*.] Discordant.

INHARMON/IOUS, ñn-hâr-mô'-nê-ûs. *a.* [*in* and *harmonious*.] Unmusical; not sweet of sound. *Fellon*.

To INHE/RE §, ñn-hêrê'. *v. n.* [*inherere*, Lat.] To exist in something else. *Digby*.

INHER/ENCE*, ñn-hê-rênse. } *n. s.* Existence in
INHER/ENCY*, ñn-hê-rên-sê. } something else, so
as to be inseparable from it. *South*.

INHER/ENT, ñn-hê-rênt. } [*inherens*, Lat.] Ex-
isting in something else, so as to be inseparable

from it. *Shak*. Naturally conjoined; inmate; in born. *Dryden*.

INHE'RENTLY*, ñn-hê'-rênt-lê. *ad.* By inheritance. *Bentley*.

To INHE/RIT §, ñn-hêr'-rît. *v. a.* [*enheriter*, Fr.] To receive or possess by inheritance. *Shak*. To possess; to obtain possession of. *Shakspeare*.

INHE/RITABLE, ñn-hêr'-rît-â-bl. *a.* Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession. *Carew*.

INHE/RITABLY*, ñn-hêr'-rît-â-blê. *ad.* By inheritance. *Sherwood*.

INHER/ITANCE, ñn-hêr'-rît-ânse. *n. s.* Patrimony; hereditary possession. *Shak*. The reception of possession by hereditary right. *Locke*. Possession. *Shak*.

INHE/RITOR, ñn-hêr'-rît-ûr. 159. *n. s.* An heir, one who receives by succession. *Bacon*.

INHE/RITRESS, ñn-hêr'-rît-rês. *n. s.* An heiress; a woman that inherits. *Bacon*.

INHE/RITRIX, ñn-hêr'-rît-ûrîks. *n. s.* An heiress. *Shakspeare*.

To INHER/SE, ñn-hêrse'. *v. a.* [*in* and *herse*.] To enclose in a funeral monument. *Shakspeare*.

INHE/SION, ñn-hê'-zhûn. 451. *n. s.* [*inhesio*, Lat.] Inherence; the state of existing in something else. *South*.

INHIA/TION*, ñn-hî-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [*inhatio*, Lat.] A gaping after; a great desire. *Bp. Hall*.

To INHI/BIT §, ñn-hîb'-îl. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Lat.] To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check. *Bacon*. To prohibit; to forbid. *Cleveland*.

INHIB/ITION, ñn-hî-bîsh'-în. *n. s.* [*inhibitio*, Lat.] Restraint; hinderance. *Burton*. Prohibition; embargo. *Government of the Tongue*. [*In law*.] A writ to forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Cowel*.

To INH/VE*, ñn-hîve'. *v. a.* To put into a hive. *Colgrave*.

To INHO/LD, ñn-hôld'. *v. a.* [*in* and *hold*.] To have inherent; to contain in itself. *Raleigh*.

To INHO/OP*, ñn-hôp'. *v. a.* [*in* and *hoop*.] To confine in an enclosure. *Shakspeare*.

INHO/SPITABLE §, ñn-hôs'-pê-tâ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *hospitable*.] Affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers. *Milton*.

INHO/SPITABLY, ñn-hôs'-pê-tâ-blê. *ad.* Unkindly to strangers. *Milton*.

INHO/SPITABLENESS, ñn-hôs'-pê-tâ-bl-nês. }
INHOSPITA/LITY, ñn-hôs'-pê-tâ-l-ê-tê. }
n. s. Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers. *Bp. Hall*.

INHU/MAN §, ñn-hû-mân. 88. *a.* [*inhumanus*, Lat.] Barbarous; savage; cruel. *Atterbury*.

INHUMA/NITY, ñn-hû-mân'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*inhumanitas*, Fr.] Cruelty; savageness; barbarity. *Sidney*.

INHU/MANLY, ñn-hû-mân-lê. *ad.* Savagely; cruelly; barbarously. *Marston*.

INHUMA/TION*, ñn-hû-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* A burying; sepulture. *Waterhouse*.

To INHUMATE §, ñn-hû'-mâte. } *v. a.* [*inhumo*,
To INHU/ME §, ñn-hûme'. } Lat.] To bury;
to inter. *Sir T. Herbert*.

INIMA/GINABLE*, ñn-ê-mâd'-jîn-â-bl. *a.* Inconceivable. *Pearson*.

INIM/CAL, ñn-îm'-ê-kâl, or ñn-ê-mî'-kâl. [*in-îm'-ê-kâl*, *Perry*; *in-îm'-ê-kâl*, or ñn-ê-mî'-kâl, *Jones*.] *a.* [*inimicus*, Lat.] Unfriendly; unkind; hurtful; hostile; adverse. *Brand*.

§ This word sprung up in the House of Commons about ten years ago, [since 1780] and has since been so much in use as to make us wonder how we did so long without it. It had, indeed, one great recommendation, which was, that it was pronounced in direct opposition to the rules of our own language. An Englishman, who had never heard it pronounced, would, at first sight, have placed the accent on the antepenultimate, and have pronounced the penultimate *i* short; but the vanity of showing its derivation from the Latin *inimicus*, where the penultimate *i* is long, and the very oddity of pronouncing this *i* long in *inimical*, made this pronunciation fashionable. I know it may be urged, that this word, with respect to sound, was as great an oddity in the Latin language as it is in ours; and that the reason for making the *i* long was its derivation from *amicus*. It

—nò, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—ûin, THIS.

will be said, too, that in other words, such as *aromaticus, tyrannicus, rhetoricus*, &c., the *i* was only terminal; but in *inimicus* it was radical, and therefore entitled to the quantity of its original *amicus*. In answer to this, it may be observed, that this was no reason for placing the accent on that syllable in Latin. In that language, whenever the penultimate syllable was long, whether radical or terminal, it had always the accent on it. Thus the numerous terminations in *alis* and *ator*, by having the penultimate a long, had always the accent on that letter, while the *i* in the terminations *itis* and *itas* seldom had the accent, because that vowel was generally short. But allowing for a moment, that we ought servilely to follow the Latin accent and quantity, in words which we derive from that language, this rule, at least, ought to be restricted to such words as have preserved their Latin form, as *orator, senator, character*, &c.; yet in these words we find the Latin penultimate accent entirely neglected, and the English antepenultimate adopted. But if this Latin accent and quantity should extend to words from the Latin that are anglicised, then we ought to pronounce *divinity, de-vî-ne-ty; severity, se-vê-re-ty; and urbanity, ur-bâne-ty*. In short, the whole language would be metamorphosed, and we should neither pronounce English nor Latin, but a Babylonish dialect between both. *W.*

INIMITABILITY, ïn-ïm-ê-tâ-bl'ê-tê. *n. s.* Incapacity to be imitated. *Norris*.

INIMITABLE ð, ïn-ïm'ê-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* [inimitabilis, Lat.] Above imitation; not to be copied. *Drayton*.

INIMITABLY, ïn-ïm'ê-tâ-blê. *ad.* In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation. *Pope*.

INQUITOUS, ïn-ïk'-kwê-tûs. *a.* Unjust; wicked.

INQUITY ð, ïn-ïk'-kwê-tê. *n. s.* [iniquitas, Lat.; *iniquité*, Fr.] Injustice; unrighteousness. *Smalridge*. Wickedness; crime. *Hooker*.

INQUOUS*, ïn-ïk'-kwûs. *a.* [iniquus, Lat.] Unjust. *Brown*.

To INISLE*, ïn-ïle'. *v. a.* [from *isle*.] To encircle; to surround. *Drayton*.

INITIAL ð, ïn-nîsh'-âl. 461. *a.* [initialis, Lat.] Placed at the beginning. *Pope*. Incipient; not complete. *Harvey*.

INITIALLY*, ïn-nîsh'-âl-lê. *ad.* In an incipient degree. *Barrow*.

To INITIATE, ïn-îsh'-ê-âte. *v. a.* [initio, Lat.] To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society. *More*. To begin upon. *Lord Clarendon*.

To INITIATE, ïn-îsh'-ê-âte. *v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the first rite. *Pope*.

INITIATE, ïn-îsh'-ê-âte. 91. *a.* Unpractised. *Shak*. Newly admitted; fresh; like a novice. *Young*.

INITIATION, ïn-îsh'-ê-â-shûn. *n. s.* [initiatio, Lat.] The reception, admission, or entrance, of a new comer into any art or state. *Hammond*.

INITIATORY*, ïn-îsh'-ê-â-tûr-ê. *a.* Introductory. *Herbert*.

INITIATORY*, ïn-îsh'-ê-â-tûr-ê. *n. s.* Introductory rite. *L. Addison*.

INATION*, ïn-îsh'-ân. *n. s.* Beginning. *Naunton*.

To INJECT ð, ïn-jêkt'. *v. a.* [injectus, Lat.] To throw in; to dart in. *Bp. Hall*. To throw up; to cast up. *Pope*.

INJECTION, ïn-jêkt'-shûn. *n. s.* [injection, Lat.] The act of casting in. *Bp. Hall*. Any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body. *Quincy*. The act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to show their shapes and ramifications, often done by anatomists. *Quincy*.

To INJOIN, ïn-jôin'. *v. a.* [enjoindre, Fr.; *injungo*, Lat.] To command; to enforce by authority. See **To ENJOIN**. *Hooker*. To join. *Shakespeare*.

INJUCUNDITY, ïn-jû-kûn-dê-tê. *n. s.* [in and jucundity.] Unpleasantness. *Cockeram*.

INJUDICABLE, ïn-jû-dê-kâ-bl. *a.* [in and judico, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDICIAL, ïn-jû-dîsh'-âl. *a.* [in and judicial.] Not according to form of law. *Diet*.

INJUDICIOUS ð, ïn-jû-dîsh'-ûs. *a.* [in and judicious.] Void of judgement; without judgement.

Burnet.

INJUDICIOUSLY, ïn-jû-dîsh'-ûs-lê. *ad.* With ill judgement; not wisely. *Broome*.

INJUDICIOUSNESS*, ïn-jû-dîsh'-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Want of judgement. *Whitlock*.

INJUNCTION, ïn-jûngkt'-shûn. *n. s.* [injunctio, Lat.] Command; order; precept. *Hooker*. [In law.]

An interlocutory decree out of the chancery. *Coxel*.

To INJURE ð, ïn-jûr. *v. a.* [injuria, Lat.] To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong.

Temple. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience. *Milton*.

INJURER, ïn-jûr-êr. 98. *n. s.* He that hurts another unjustly. *B. Jonson*.

INJURIOUS, ïn-jû-rê-ûs. 314. *a.* Unjust; invasive of another's rights. *Shak*. Guilty of wrong or injury. *Milton*. Mischievous; unjustly hurtful. *Pultison*.

Detractory; contemptuous; reproachful; wrongful. *Sidney*.

INJURIOUSLY, ïn-jû-rê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Wrongfully; hurtfully; with injustice; with contumely. *Pope*.

INJURIOUSNESS, ïn-jû-rê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Quality of being injurious. *K. Charles*.

INJURY ð, ïn-jû-rê. *n. s.* [injuria, Lat.] Hurt without justice. *Hayward*. Mischief; detriment. *Watts*.

Annoyance. *Mortimer*. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation. *Bacon*.

INJUSTICE, ïn-jûs'-tîs. 142. *n. s.* [Fr. *injustitia*, Lat.] Iniquity; wrong. *Swift*.

INK ð, ïngk. 408. *n. s.* [encre, Fr.] The black liquor with which men write. *Sidney*. Ink is used for any liquor with which they write: as, red ink; green ink.

To INK, ïngk. *v. a.* To black or daub with ink.

INKHORN, ïngk'-hörn. *n. s.* [epn, Sax., whence *ink-ern*, i. e. a little vessel, for which we corruptly write *ink-horn*.] A portable case for the instruments of writing. *Shakespeare*.

INKHORN*, ïngk'-hörn. *a.* A reproachful epithet of elder times, meaning affected, pedantic, or pompous. *Bale*.

INKINESS*, ïngk'-ê-nês. *n. s.* Blackness. *Sherwood*.

INKLE, ïng'-kl. 405. *n. s.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape. *Shakespeare*.

INKLING, ïngk'-lîng. *n. s.* [inklincken, Teut.] Hint; whisper; intimation. *Abp. Cranmer*. Desire; inclination. *Grose*.

INKMAKER, ïngk'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* He who makes ink.

To INKNOT*, ïn-nûv'. *v. a.* To bind as with a knot. *Fuller*.

INKSTAND*, ïngk'-stând. *n. s.* An utensil for holding the instruments of writing.

INKY, ïngk'-ê. *a.* Consisting of ink. *Shak*. Resembling ink. *Boyle*. Black as ink. *Shakespeare*.

To INLACE*, ïn-lâse'. *v. a.* [from *lace*.] To embellish with variegations. *P. Fletcher*.

INLAND ð, ïn'-lând. *a.* [in and land.] Interior; lying remote from the sea. *Spenser*. Civilized. *Shak*.

INLAND, ïn'-lând. *n. s.* Interior or midland parts. *Spenser*.

INLANDER, ïn'-lân-dûr. 93. *n. s.* Dweller remote from the sea. *Brown*.

INLANDISH*, ïn'-lând-îsh. *a.* Native. Opposed to *outlandish*. *Reeve*. *Ob. T.*

To INLAPIDATE, ïn-lâp'-ê-dâte. *v. a.* [in and lapido.] To make stony; to turn to stone. *Bacon*.

To INLARD*. See **To ENLARD**.

To INLAW*, ïn-lâw'. *v. a.* [in and law.] To clear of outlawry or attainer. *Bacon*.

To INLAY ð, ïn-lâ'. *v. a.* [in and lay.] To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum. *Shak*. To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to variegate. *Milton*.

INLAY*, ïn'-lâ. 492, 498. *n. s.* Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid. *Milton*.

INLAYER*, ïn-lâ'-êr. *n. s.* One that inlays. *Evelyn*.

INLET, ïn'-lêt. *n. s.* [in and let.] Passage; place of ingress; entrance. *Watton*.

To INLIGHTEN*. See **To ENLIGHTEN**.

To INLOCK*, ïn-lôk'. *v. a.* [from *lock*.] To close; to lock, set, or shut one thing within another. *Cotgrave*.

To INLU*MINE*. See **To ENLUMINE**.

INLY, in'-lè. *a.* Interior; internal; secret. *Shak.*

INLY, in'-lè. *ad.* [Inlice, Sax.] Internally; within; secretly; in the heart. *Spenser.*

INMATE §, in'-mâte. *n. s.* One admitted to dwell for his money jointly with another man. *Cowel.*

INMATE*, in'-mâte. *a.* Admitted as an inmate. *Milton.*

INMOST, in'-most. *a.* [innemeſt, Sax.] Deepest within; remotest from the surface. *Shakespeare.*

INN §, in. *n. s.* [inn, inne, Sax.] A chamber; a lodging; a house; a dwelling. *Chaucer.* A house of entertainment for travellers. *Spenser.* A house where students were boarded and taught: whence we still call the colleges of common law *inns* of court. *Shak.* It was anciently used for the town houses in which great men resided when they attended the court.

To INN, in. *v. n.* To take up temporary lodging. *Donne.*

To INN, in. *v. a.* To house; to put under cover. [innen, Teut.] *Bacon.* To lodge. [from the noun.] *Chaucer.*

INNA'TE §, in'-nâte'. 91. } *a.* [innatus, Lat.] Inborn; INNA'TED §, in'-nâ'téd. } ingenerate; natural; not superadded; not adscitious. *Burton.* Inherent. *Beutley.*

INNA'TELY*, in'-nâte'-lè. *ad.* Naturally.

INNA'TENESS, in'-nâte'-nès. *n. s.* The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE, in'-nâv'-vè-gâ-bl. *a.* [innavigabilis, Lat.] Not to be passed by sailing. *Dryden.*

INNER §, in'-nûr. 98. *a.* [from in.] Interior; not outward. *Spenser.*

INNERLY*, in'-nûr'-lè. *ad.* More within. *Barret.* *Ob. T.*

INNERMOST, in'-nûr'-most. *a.* Inmost; deepest within. *Prov. xviii.* Remotest from the outward part. *Newton.*

INNHOLDER, in'-hòl-dûr. *n. s.* [inn and hold.] An inhabitant. *Spenser.* A man who keeps an inn; an innkeeper. *Bacon.*

INNING, in'-ning. *n. s.* [Innung, Sax.] Ingathering of corn. *Sherwood.* In the plural, lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.* A term in the game of cricket; the turn for using the bat. *Duncombe.*

INNKEEPER, in'-kèep-ûr. *n. s.* One who keeps lodgings and provisions for the entertainment of travellers. *Bp. Taylor.*

INNOCENCE, in'-nò-sênse. } *n. s.* Purity from in- INNOCENCY, in'-nò-sên-sè. } jurious action; untainted integrity. *Milton.* Freedom from guilt imputed. *Shak.* Harmlessness; innoxiousness. *Burnet.* Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness. *Shakespeare.*

INNOCENT §, in'-nò-sên-t. *a.* [innocens, Lat.] Pure from mischief. *Shak.* Free from any particular guilt. *St. Matt. xxvii.* Unhurtful; harmless in effects. *Pope.* Ignorant. *Chaucer.*

INNOCENT, in'-nò-sên-t. *n. s.* One free from guilt or harm. *Gower.* A natural; an idiot. *Hooker.*

INNOCENTLY, in'-nò-sên-tè. *ad.* Without guilt. *South.* With simplicity; with silliness or imprudence. Without hurt. *Cowley.*

INNOCUOUS §, in'-nòk'-kù-ûs. *a.* [innocuus, Lat.] Harmless in effects. *More.* Doing no harm. *Burton.*

INNOCUOUSLY, in'-nòk'-kù-ûs-lè. *ad.* Without mischievous effects. *Brown.*

INNOCUOUSNESS, in'-nòk'-kù-ûs-nès. Harmlessness. *Digby.*

INNOMINABLE §, in'-nòm'-în-â-bl. *a.* [innominabilis, Lat.] Not to be named. *Chaucer.*

INNOMINATE*, in'-nòm'-în-âte. *a.* Without a name: not named. *Sir T. Herbert.*

To INNOVATE §, in'-nò-vâte. 91. *v. a.* [innovo, Lat.] To bring in something not known before. *Bacon.*

To INNOVATE*, in'-nò-vâte. *v. n.* To introduce novelties. *Bacon.*

INNOVATION, in'-nò-vâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Change by the introduction of novelty.

INNOVATOR, in'-nò-vâ'-tûr. 166, 521. *n. s.* An in-

truder of novelties. *Shak.* One that makes changes by introducing novelties. *South.*

INNOXIOUS §, in'-nòk'-shûs. *a.* [innoxius, Lat.] Free from mischievous effects. *Digby.* Pure from crimes. *Burton.*

INNOXIOUSLY, in'-nòk'-shûs-lè. *ad.* Harmlessly without harm done. Without harm suffered. *Brown.*

INNOXIOUSNESS, in'-nòk'-shûs-nès. *n. s.* Harmlessness.

INNUENDO, in'-nù-ên'-dò. *n. s.* [innuendo, from in-nuo, Lat.] An oblique hint. *Dryden.*

INNUEMENT*, in'-nù-ên-t. *a.* [innuens, Lat.] Significant. *Burton.*

INNUMERABILITY*, in'-nù'-mûr-â-bl'-è-tè. *n. s.* State or quality of being innumerable. *Fotherby.*

INNUMERABLE §, in'-nù'-mûr-â-bl. *a.* [innumera-bilis, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude. *Shak.*

INNUMERABLENESS*, in'-nù'-mûr-â-bl-nès. *n. s.* Innumerability. *Sherwood.*

INNUMERABLY, in'-nù'-mûr-â-blè. *ad.* Without number.

INNUMEROUS, in'-nù'-mûr-ûs. 557. *a.* [innumerus, Lat.] Too many to be counted. *Milton.*

INOBE'DIENCE §, in'-ò-bè'-jè-ênse. [See OBEDIENCE.] *n. s.* [Fr.] Disobedience. *Bp. Bedell.*

INOBE'DIENT*, in'-ò-bè'-jè-ên-t. *a.* Disobedient. Formerly used as a substantive.

INOBSERVABLE §, in'-òb-zèrv'-â-bl. *a.* [inob-servabilis, Lat.] Unobservable. *Bullockar.*

INOBSERVANCE*, in'-òb-zèrv'-ânse. *n. s.* Want of observance; disobedience; heedlessness. *Bacon.*

INOBSERVATION*, in'-òb-zèrv'-â-shûn. *n. s.* Want of observation. *Slackford.*

To INOCULATE §, in'-òk'-kù-lâte. *v. n.* [inoculo, in and oculis, Lat.] To propagate any plant, by inserting its bud into another stock; to practise inoculation. *May.*

To INOCULATE, in'-òk'-kù-lâte. *v. a.* To yield a bud to another stock. *Shak.* To infect with the small-pox by inoculation. *Reid.*

INOCULATION, in'-òk'-kù-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of inserting the eye of a bud into another stock. *Miller.*

The practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected. *Arbuthnot.*

INOCULATOR, in'-òk'-kù-lâ'-tûr. 521. *n. s.* One that practises the inoculation of trees. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation. *Freind.*

To INODIATE*, in'-ò-d'-âte. *v. a.* [in and odious.] To make hateful. *South.*

INODORATE §, in'-ò-dâr-âte. *a.* [in and odoratus, Lat.] Having no scent. *Bacon.*

INODOROUS, in'-ò-dâr-ûs. 314. *a.* Wanting scent; not affecting the nose. *Arbuthnot.*

INOFFENSIVE §, in'-òf-fên'-siv. 153. [See OFFENSIVE.] *a.* [in and offensive.] Giving no scandal; giving no provocation. *Fleetwood.* Giving no uneasiness; causing no terror. *Locke.* Harmless; hurtless; innocent. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. *Milton.*

INOFFENSIVELY, in'-òf-fên'-siv-lè. *ad.* Without appearance of harm; without harm. *Bp. Hall.*

INOFFENSIVENESS, in'-òf-fên'-siv-nès. *n. s.* Harmlessness. *Bp. Hall.*

INOFFICIOUS §, in'-òf-fish'-ûs. 357. [See OFFICIOUS.] *a.* [inofficiosus, Lat.] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others. *B. Jonson.*

Applied by civilians to that will, in which they are omitted, or but slightly provided for, who ought chiefly to be considered. *Bullockar.*

INOPERATION*, in'-òp-êr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [from operation.] Production of effects; agency; influence. *Bp. Hall.*

INOPINATE, in'-òp'-ê-nâte. 91. *a.* [inopinatus, Lat.] Not expected.

INOPPORTUNE §, in'-òp-pôr-tûne'. *a.* [inopportunus, Lat.] Unseasonable; inconvenient.

INOPPORTUNELY*, in'-òp-pôr-tûne'-lè. *ad.* Unseasonably; inconveniently. *Donne.*

INOORDINACY, in'-òr-dè-nâ-sè. 163. *n. s.* Irregularity; disorder. *Bp. Taylor.*

INOORDINATE §, in'-òr-dè-nâte. 91. *a.* [in and ordi-

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, bôll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

natus, Lat.] Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right. *Spenser*.
INORDINATELY, ìn-òr-dè-nà-te-lè. *ad.* Irregularly; not rightly. *Skelton*.
INORDINATENESS, ìn-òr-dè-nà-te-nès. *n. s.* Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind. *Bp. Hall*.
INORDINATION, ìn-òr-dè-nà-'shùn. *n. s.* Irregularity; deviation from right. *Bp. Taylor*.
INORGANICAL, ìn-òr-gàn-'è-kàl. *a.* [in and organical.] Void of organs or instrumental parts. *Burton*.
TO INOSCULATE §, ìn-òs-'kù-là-te. *v. n.* [in and osculum, Lat.] To unite by apposition or contact. *Derham*.
TO INOSCULATE*, ìn-òs-'kù-là-te. *v. a.* To insert; to join in, or among. *Bp. Berkeley*.
INOSCULATION, ìn-òs-'kù-là-'shùn. *n. s.* Union by conjunction of the extremities. *Ray*.
INQUEST, ìn-'kwèst. 403. *n. s.* [enquete, Fr.] Judicial inquiry or examination. *Atterbury*. [In law.] The *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal. *Cowel*. Inquiry; search; study. *South*.
TO INQUIET §, ìn-'kwì-'ét. *v. a.* [inquiet, old Fr.] To disquiet; to trouble; to disturb. *Bp. Fisher*.
INQUIETATION*, ìn-'kwì-'ét-'shùn. *n. s.* Disturbance; annoyance. *Sir T. Elyot*. *Ob. T.*
INQUIETUDE, ìn-'kwì-'ét-'tùde. *n. s.* [Fr.] Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet. *Wotton*.
TO INQUINATE §, ìng-'kwè-nà-te. *v. a.* [inquinare, Lat.] To pollute; to corrupt. *Brown*.
INQUINATION, ìng-'kwè-nà-'shùn. *n. s.* Corruption; pollution. *Bacon*.
INQUIRABLE, ìn-'kwì-rà-'bl. *a.* Of which inquiry or inquest may be made. *Bacon*.
TO INQUIRE §, ìn-'kwì-rè'. *v. n.* [inquirò, Lat.] To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion. *Shak.* To make examination. *Dryden*.
TO INQUIRE, ìn-'kwì-rè'. *v. a.* To ask about; to seek out. To call; to name. *Spenser*. It is now more commonly written *enquire*. [So says *Dr. Johnson*; but *Mr. Todd* says "it is more usually written with in." See *TO INQUIRE*.]
INQUIRENT*, ìn-'kwì-rènt. *a.* [inquirens, Lat.] Inquiring into; wishing to know. *Shenstone*.
INQUIRER, ìn-'kwì-rà-r. 98. *n. s.* Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive. *Brown*. One who interrogates; one whose questions.
INQUIRY, ìn-'kwì-rè. *n. s.* Interrogation; search by question. *Acts*. *x.* Examination; search. *Locke*.
INQUISITION, ìn-'kwè-zìsh-'ùn. 410. *n. s.* [inquisitio, Lat.] Judicial inquiry. *Psalm ix.* Examination; discussion. *Bacon*. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge. *Cowel*. The court established in some countries, subject to the pope, for the detection of heresy. *Trapp*.
INQUISITIONAL*, ìn-'kwè-zìsh-'ùn-ál. *a.* Busy in inquiry. *Sterne*.
INQUISITIVE §, ìn-'kwìz-'zè-'tìv. *a.* [inquisitus, Lat.] Curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing. *Shakespeare*.
INQUISITIVELY, ìn-'kwìz-'zè-'tìv-'lè. *ad.* With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny. *Donne*.
INQUISITIVENESS, ìn-'kwìz-'zè-'tìv-'nès. *n. s.* Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden. *Sidney*.
INQUISITOR, ìn-'kwìz-'zè-'tùr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who examines judicially. *Bacon*. One who is too curious and inquisitive. *Feltham*. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition. *Fulke*.
INQUISITORIAL*, ìn-'kwìz-'zè-'tìv-'rè-ál. *a.* With the severity of an inquisitor. *Blackburne*.
INQUISITORIOUS*, ìn-'kwìz-'zè-'tìv-'rè-'ús. *a.* With the prying severity of an inquisitor. *Milton*.
TO INRAIL, ìn-'rà-èl'. *v. a.* To enclose within rails. *Hooker*.
INROAD, ìn-'ròde. *n. s.* [in and road.] Incursion; sudden and desultory invasion. *Shakespeare*.
INSAFETY*, ìn-'sàf-'è-tè. *n. s.* Want of safety. *Naumton*.

INSALUBRITY*, ìn-'sà-'lù-'brè-tè. *n. s.* [insalubrité, old Fr.] Unwholesomeness. *Gregory*.
INSANABLE, ìn-'sàn-'à-bl. [See **SANABLE**.] *a.* [insanabilis, Lat.] Incurable; irremediable. *Cockeram*.
INSANE §, ìn-'sà-ne'. *a.* [insanus, Lat.] Mad. *Haslam*.
MAKING mad. *Shakespeare*.
INSANITY*, ìn-'sàn-'è-tè. *n. s.* Want of sound mind; madness. *Hale*.
INSAPORY*, ìn-'sà-'pùr-'è. *a.* [in and sapor.] Tasteless; wanting flavour. *Sir T. Herbert*.
INSATIABLE §, ìn-'sà-'shè-'à-bl. *a.* [insatiabilis, Lat.] Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied. *South*.
INSATIABLENESS, ìn-'sà-'shè-'à-bl-'nès. *n. s.* Greediness not to be appeased. *Bp. Hall*.
INSATIABLY, ìn-'sà-'shè-'à-blè. *ad.* With greediness not to be appeased. *South*.
INSATIATE, ìn-'sà-'shè-'à-te. 91, 542. *a.* Greedy so as not to be satisfied. *Shakespeare*.
INSATIATELY*, ìn-'sà-'shè-'à-te-'lè. *ad.* So greedily as not to be satisfied. *Sir T. Herbert*.
INSATIETY*, ìn-'sà-'tìv-'è-tè. *n. s.* Insatiableness. *Granger*.
INSATISFACTION, ìn-'sà-'tìs-'fàk-'shùn. *n. s.* Want, unsatisfied state. *Bacon*. *Ob. J.*
INSATURABLE, ìn-'sàsh-'ù-rà-bl. 461. *a.* [insaturabilis, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled. *Cockeram*.
TO INSCONCE*. See **TO ENSCONCE**.
TO INSCRIBE §, ìn-'skrí-be'. *v. a.* [inscribo, Lat.] To write on any thing. *Shak.* To mark any thing with writing; as, I *inscribed* the stone with my name. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication. *Dryden*. To draw a figure within another. *Notes to Creech's Manilius*.
INSCRIBER*, ìn-'skrí-'bùr. *n. s.* One who inscribes. *Poynall*.
INSCRIPTION, ìn-'skríp-'shùn. *n. s.* [inscriptio, Lat.] Something written or engraved. *Dryden*. Title. *Brown*. Consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.
INSCRIPTIVE*, ìn-'skríp-'tìv. *a.* [inscriptus, Lat.] Bearing inscription. *Pursuits of Literature*.
TO INSCROLL*, ìn-'skróle'. *v. a.* To write on a scroll. *Shakespeare*.
INSCRUTABILITY*, ìn-'skró-'tá-'bìl-'è-tè. *n. s.* Incapability of being discovered, or traced out. *Wake field*.
INSCRUTABLE §, ìn-'skró-'tá-'bl. *a.* [inscrutabilis, Lat.] Unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study. *Bacon*.
INSCRUTABLY*, ìn-'skró-'tá-'blè. *ad.* So as not to be traced out.
TO INSCULP §, ìn-'skùlp'. *v. a.* [insculpo, Lat.] To engrave; to cut. *Shakespeare*.
INSCULPTION*, ìn-'skùlp-'shùn. *n. s.* Inscription. *Tourneur*. *Ob. T.*
INSCULPTURE, ìn-'skùlp-'tshùre. 461. *n. s.* Any thing engraved. *Shakespeare*.
TO INSEAM, ìn-'sème'. *v. a.* To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix. *Pope*.
TO INSEARCH*, ìn-'sèrtsh'. *v. n.* To make inquiry. *Sir T. Elyot*.
INSECT §, ìn-'sèkt. *n. s.* [insecta, Lat.] A tribe of animals, so called from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as in wasps and common flies. *Locke*. Any thing small or contemptible. *Thomson*.
INSECTOR, ìn-'sèk-'tùr. 166. *n. s.* [from insector, Lat.] One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit. *Dict.*
INSECTED*, ìn-'sèkt-'èd. *a.* [from insect.] Having the nature of an insect. *Hovell*.
INSECTILE, ìn-'sèk-'tìl. 140. *a.* Having the nature of insects. *Bacon*.
INSECTILE*, ìn-'sèk-'tìl. *n. s.* An insect. *Watson*.
INSECTOLOGER, ìn-'sèk-'tòl-'ò-jòr. 518. *n. s.* [insect and λόγος] One who studies or describes insects. *Derham*.
INSECURE §, ìn-'sè-'kùre'. *a.* [in and secure.] Not

- secure; not confident of safety. *Tillotson*. Not safe. *Hurd*.
- INSECURELY*, ïn-sè-kûr'-lè. *ad.* Without certainty. *Lord Chesterfield*.
- INSECURITY, ïn-sè-kû'-rè-tè. *n. s.* Uncertainty; want of confidence. *Brown*. Want of safety; danger; hazard. *Hammond*.
- INSECUTION, ïn-sè-kû'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *insecutio*, Lat.] Pursuit. *Chapman*. *Ob. J.*
- To INSEMINATE*, ïn-sêm'-è-nâ-te. *v. a.* [*insemino*, Lat.] To sow. *Cockeram*.
- INSEMINATION, ïn-sêm'-è-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of scattering seed on ground.
- INSENSATE, ïn-sên'-sâ-te. 91. *a.* [*insensato*, Ital.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting sensibility. *Hammond*.
- INSENSIBILITY, ïn-sên-sè-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*insensibilité*, Fr.] Inability to perceive. Stupidity; dullness of mental perception. *Torpor*; dullness of corporal sense.
- INSENSIBLE*, ïn-sên'-sè-bl. 405. *a.* Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses. *Shak*. Slowly gradual, so as that no progress is perceived. *Dryden*. Void of feeling, either mental or corporal. *Milton*. Void of emotion or affection. *Temple*. Void of sense or meaning. *Hale*.
- INSENSIBLENESS, ïn-sên'-sè-bl-nès. *n. s.* Absence of perception; inability to perceive. *Bp. Hall*.
- INSENSIBLY, ïn-sên'-sè-blè. *ad.* Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses. *Milton*. By slow degrees. *Milton*. Without mental or corporal sense.
- INSENTIENT*, ïn-sên'-shènt. *a.* [*in* and *sentiens*, Lat.] Not having perception. *Reid*.
- INSEPARABILITY, ïn-sêp-pâr-â-bîl'-è-tè. } *n. s.*
INSEPARABLENESS, ïn-sêp-pâr-â-bl-nès. }
The quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided. *Burnet*.
- INSEPARABLE, ïn-sêp-pâr-â-bl. *a.* [Fr.; *inseparabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disjoined; united so as not to be parted. *Bacon*.
- INSEPARABLY, ïn-sêp-pâr-â-blè. *ad.* With indissoluble union. *Bacon*.
- INSEPARATE*, ïn-sêp-pâr-ât. *a.* Not separate; united.
- INSEPARATELY*, ïn-sêp-pâr-ât-lè. *ad.* So as not to be separated. *Alp. Cranmer*.
- To INSERT*, ïn-sêr'-v. *a.* [*insero*, *insertum*, Lat.] To place in or amongst other things. *Stillingfleet*.
- INSERTION, ïn-sêr'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *insertio*, Lat.] The act of placing any thing in or among other matter. *Felton*. The thing inserted. *Broomer*.
- To INSEERVE*, ïn-sêr'-v. *a.* [*inservio*, Lat.] To be of use to an end.
- INSERVIENT, ïn-sêr'-vè-ènt. *a.* Conducive; of use to an end. *Brown*.
- To INSE'T*, ïn-sê't. *v. a.* [*in* and *set*.] To implant; to infix. *Chaucer*.
- INSHADDED*, ïn-shâ'-dèd. *part. a.* [*in* and *shade*.] Marked with different gradations of colours. *W. Browne*.
- To INSHELL, ïn-shê'l'. *v. a.* [*in* and *shell*.] To hide in a shell. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J.*
- To INSHELTER*, ïn-shê'l'-ûr. *v. a.* To place under shelter. *Shakspeare*.
- To INSHIP, ïn-shîp'. *v. a.* To shut in a ship; to stow; to embark. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J.*
- To INSHRINE, ïn-shrîne'. *v. a.* To enclose in a shrine or precious case. *Shakspeare*.
- INSIDE, ïn-sîdè. *n. s.* [*in* and *side*.] Interior part; part within. Opposed to the outside. *Shakspeare*.
- To INSIDIATE*, ïn-sîd'-è-â-te, *v. a.* [*insidiator*, Lat.] To lie in ambush for. *Weever's Port*.
- INSIDIATOR, ïn-sîd'-è-â'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who lies in wait. *Barrow*.
- INSIDIOUS*, ïn-sîd'-è-ûs, or ïn-sîd'-jè-ûs. 293, 294. *a.* [*insidiosus*, Lat.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous. *Atterbury*.
- INSIDIOUSLY, ïn-sîd'-è-ûs-lè. *ad.* In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice. *Bacon*.
- INSIDIOUSNESS*, ïn-sîd'-è-ûs-nès. *n. s.* State or quality of being insidious. *Barrow*.
- INSIGHT, ïn'-sîe. *n. s.* [*insicht*, Dutch.] Introspection; deep view; knowledge of the interior parts thorough skill in any thing. *Sidney*.
- INSIGNIA*, ïn-sîg'-nè-â. *n. s. pl.* [Lat.] Distinguishing marks of office or honour. *Burke*.
- INSIGNIFICANCE, ïn-sîg-nîf'-è-kânse. } *n. s.*
INSIGNIFICANCY, ïn-sîg-nîf'-è-kân-sè. }
Want of meaning; unmeaning terms. *Glanville*. Unimportance. *Addison*.
- INSIGNIFICANT*, ïn-sîg-nîf'-è-kânt. *a.* [*in* and *significat*.] Wanting meaning; void of signification. *Blackmore*. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual. *Glanville*.
- INSIGNIFICANTLY, ïn-sîg-nîf'-è-kânt-lè. *ad.* Without meaning. *Hale*. Without importance or effect.
- INSIGNIFICATIVE*, ïn-sîg-nîf'-è-kâ-tîv. *a.* Not betokening by an external sign. *Lat. upon Physiognomy*.
- INSINCERE*, ïn-sîn-sère'. *a.* [*insincerus*, Lat.] Not what one appears; not hearty; dissembling; unfaithful. Not sound; corrupted. *Pope*.
- INSINCERELY*, ïn-sîn-sère'-lè. *ad.* Unfaithfully; without sincerity. *Mountagu*.
- INSINCERITY, ïn-sîn-sêr'-è-tè. *n. s.* Dissimulation; want of truth or fidelity. *Broomer*.
- To INSINNEW, ïn-sîn-nû'. *v. a.* [*in* and *sinew*.] To strengthen; to confirm. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J.*
- INSINUANT, ïn-sîn-nû-ânt. *a.* [Fr.] Having the power to gain favour. *Wotton*.
- To INSINUATE*, ïn-sîn-nû-â-te. *v. a.* [*insinuer*, Fr.; *insinuo*, Lat.] To introduce any thing gently. *Woodward*. To push gently into favour or regard. *Hooker*. To hint; to impart indirectly. *Swift*. To instil; to infuse gently. *Locke*.
- To INSINUATE, ïn-sîn-nû-â-te. *v. n.* To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees. *Shak*. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly. *Harvey*. To infold; to wreath; to wind. *Milton*.
- INSINUATION, ïn-sîn-nû-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Introduction of any thing. *Crashaw*. The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections. *Bacon*.
- INSINUATIVE, ïn-sîn-nû-â-tîv. *a.* Stealing on the affections. *Bacon*.
- INSINUATOR, ïn-sîn-nû-â-tûr. 166, 521. *n. s.* The person or thing which insinuates. *Defoe*.
- INSIPID*, ïn-sîp'-pîd. *a.* [Fr.; *insipidus*, Lat.] Wanting taste; wanting power of affecting the organs of gust. *Boyle*. Wanting spirit; wanting pathos; flat; dull; heavy. *Dryden*.
- INSIPIDITY, ïn-sè-pîd'-è-tè. } *n. s.* Want of taste.
INSIPIDNESS, ïn-sîp'-pîd-nès. }
Of life or spirit. *Pope*.
- INSIPIDLY, ïn-sîp'-pîd-lè. *ad.* Without taste. Dullly; without spirit. *Locke*.
- INSIPIENCE, ïn-sîp'-è-èuse. *n. s.* [*insipientia*, Lat.] Folly; want of understanding.
- To INSIST*, ïn-sîst'. *v. n.* [*insister*, Fr.; *insisto* Lat.] To stand or rest upon. *Ray*. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in. *Shak*. To dwell upon in discourse. *Decay of Christian Piety*.
- INSISTENT, ïn-sîs'-tènt. *a.* Resting upon any thing. *Wotton*.
- INSISTURE, ïn-sîs'-ishûre. 461. *n. s.* This word seems in Shakspeare to signify constancy or regularity. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J.*
- INSITIENCY, ïn-sîsh'-è-èn-sè. *n. s.* [*in* and *sitio*, Lat.] Exemption from thirst. *Grew*.
- INSITION, ïn-sîsh'-ûn. [See TRANSITION.] *n. s.* [*insitio*, Lat.] The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another. *Ray*.
- To INSNARE*, ïn-snâ're'. *v. a.* To entrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle. *Shak*. To entangle in difficulties or perplexities. *Hooker*. To ensnare is more frequent.
- INSNARER, ïn-snâ'-rûr. 98. *n. s.* He that insnares. *To INSNARE*, ïn-snârl'. *v. a.* [from *snarl*.] To entangle. *Cotgrave*.
- INSOBRIETY, ïn-sò-brî'-è-tè. *n. s.* Drunkenness, want of sobriety. *Decay of Christian Piety*.
- INSOCIABLE, ïn-sò-shè-â-bl. 405. *a.* [*insociabilis*, 516

INSTYLLER*, in-stîl'-lâr. *n. s.* One who insinuates any thing imperceptibly into the mind. *Skelton.*

INSTRUMENT, in-sûl'-mênt. *n. s.* Any thing instilled. *Shakspeare.*

To INSTRIMULATE*, in-stim'-lâ-tê. *v. a.* [*instimulo*, Lat.] To incite; to provoke. *Cockeram.*

INSTINCT, in-sîngkt'. *a.* Moved; animated. *Milton.*

INSTINCT §, in'-sîngkt. 494. *n. s.* [Fr.; *instinctus*, Lat.] Desire or aversion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation; the power determining the will of brutes. *Milton.*

INSTINCTED, in-sîngkt'-êd. *a.* Impressed as an animating power. *Bentley.*

INSTINCTION*, in-sîngkt'-shûn. *n. s.* Instinct. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. T.*

INSTINCTIVE, in-sîngkt'-îv. *a.* Acting without the application of choice or reason. *Milton.*

INSTINCTIVELY, in-sîngkt'-îv-lê. *ad.* By instinct; by the call of nature. *Shakspeare.*

To INSTITUTE §, in'-stê-tû-tê. *v. a.* [*institutio*, *institutum*, Lat.] To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle; to prescribe. *Hooker.* To educate; to instruct; to form by instruction. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice. *Const. and Can. Eccl.*

INSTITUTE, in'-stê-tû-tê. *n. s.* [*institutum*, Lat.] Established law; settled order. *Dryden.* Precept; maxim; principle. *Dryden.*

INSTITUTION, in-sê-tû'-shûn. *n. s.* [*institutio*, Lat.] Act of establishing. Establishment; settlement. *Hooker.* Positive law. *Temple.* Education. *Hammond.* The act of investing a clerk presented to a rectory or vicarage with the spiritual part of his benefice. *Const. and Canons Eccl.*

INSTITUTIONARY, in-sê-tû'-shûn-âr-ê. 512. *a.* Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine. *Brown.*

INSTITUTIVE*, in'-stê-tû-îv. *a.* Able to establish. *Barrow.*

INSTITUTOR, in'-stê-tû-tûr. 166, 521. *n. s.* [Lat.] An establisher; one who settles. *Holder.* Instructor; educator. *Walker.*

INSTITUTIST, in'-stê-tû-tîst. *n. s.* Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions. *Harvey.*

To INSTOP, in-stôp'. *v. a.* To close up; to stop. *Dryden.*

To INSTRUC'T §, in-strûkt'. *v. a.* participate preterit, *instructed* or *instruct*. [*instruo*, Lat.] To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate. *Bp. Fisher.* To model; to form. *Ayliffe.*

INSTRUCTOR, in-strûkt'-tûr. 93. *n. s.* A teacher; an instructor. 1 *Cor. iv.*

INSTRUCTIBLE*, in-strûkt'-ê-bl. *a.* Able to instruct. *Bacon.*

INSTRUCTION, in-strûkt'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of teaching; information. *Locke.* Precepts conveying knowledge. *Jer. xxv.* Authoritative information; mandate. *Shakspeare.*

INSTRUCTIVE, in-strûkt'-îv. 157. *a.* Conveying knowledge. *Holder.*

INSTRUCTIVELY*, in-strûkt'-îv-lê. *ad.* So as to teach by instruction. *Barrow.*

INSTRUCTIVENESS*, in-strûkt'-îv-nês. *n. s.* Power of instructing. *Situation of Paradise.*

INSTRUCTOR*. See **INSTRUCTOR**.

INSTRUCTRESS*, in-strûkt'-îrês. *n. s.* A female instructor. *Sir T. Elyot.*

INSTRUMENT §, in'-strû-mênt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *instrumentum*, Lat.] A tool used for any work or purpose. *Numb. xxxv.* A frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds. *Hooker.* A writing containing any contract or order. *Tobit.* The agent. *Shak.* That by means whereof something is done. *Sidney.* One who acts only to serve the purposes of another. *Sidney.*

INSTRUMENTAL, in-strû-mên'-tâl. *a.* [Fr.] Conducive as means to some end; organical. *Raleigh.* Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful. *Swift.* Consisting not of voices

but instruments; produced by instruments; not vocal. *Hooker.*

INSTRUMENTALITY, in-strû-mên-tâl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end. *Hale.*

INSTRUMENTALLY, in-strû-mên-tâl'-ê. *ad.* In the nature of an instrument, as means to an end. *Digby.* With instruments of music. *Mason.*

INSTRUMENTALNESS, in-strû-mên-tâl-nês. *n. s.* Usefulness as means to an end. *Hammond.*

To INSTY/LE*, in-sîl'-lê. *v. a.* [*in* and *style*.] To denominate; to call. *Crashaw.*

INSU/AVITY*, in-swâv'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*insuavitas*, Lat.] Unpleasantness. *Burton.*

INSUBJECTION*, in-sûb-jêk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*in* and *subjection*.] State of disobedience to government.

INSUBORDINATION*, in-sûb-ôr-dê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*in* and *subordination*.] State of disorder.

INSUBSTANTIAL*, in-sûb-stân'-shâl. *a.* [*in* and *substantial*.] Not real; unsubstantial. *Shakspeare.*

INSUCCATION*, in-sûk-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*insuccatus*, Lat.] Soaking. *Evelyn. Ob. T.*

INSUFFERABLE §, in-sûf-fûr-â-bl. *a.* [*in* and *sufferable*.] Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance. *Brown.* Detestable; contemptible. *Dryden.*

INSUFFERABLY, in-sûf-fûr-â-blê. *ad.* To a degree beyond endurance. *Milton.*

INSUFFICIENCY, in-sûf-fîsh'-ên-sê. } *n. s.* Inade-

INSUFFICIENCY, in-sûf-fîsh'-ên-sê. } quateness to any end or purpose; want of requisite value or power. *Hooker.*

INSUFFICIENT §, in-sûf-fîsh'-ênt. *a.* [*in* and *sufficient*.] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose, wanting abilities; incapable; unfit. *Spenser.*

INSUFFICIENTLY, in-sûf-fîsh'-ênt-lê. *ad.* With want of proper ability; not skilfully.

INSUFFLATION, in-sûf-flâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*in* and *sufflo*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon. *Fulke.*

INSUITABLE*, in-sû-tâ-bl. *a.* Not suitable. *Burnet.*

INSULAR §, in'-shû-lâr. 461. } *a.* [*insularis*, Lat.]

INSULARY §, in'-shû-lâr-ê. } Belonging to an island. *Howell.*

INSULAR*, in'-shû-lâr. *n. s.* An islander. *Bp. Berkeley.*

To INSULATE, in'-shû-lâte. *v. a.* To make an island. *Pennant.*

INSULATED, in'-shû-lâ-têd. *a.* [*insula*, Lat.] Not contiguous on any side; not connected. *Burke.*

INSU/LE §, in-sûl'-lê. } *a.* [*insulsus*, Lat.] Dull; in-

INSULS, in-sûl'-lê. } sipid; heavy; stupid. *Milton.*

INSULSITY*, in-sûl'-sê-tê. *n. s.* Stupidity. *Cockeram.*

INSULT, in'-sûlt. 492. *n. s.* The act of leaping upon any thing. *Dryden.* Act or speech of insolence or contempt. *Savage.*

To INSULT §, in-sûlt'. *v. a.* [*insulto*, Lat.] To treat with insolence or contempt. *Pope.* To trample upon; to triumph over. *Shakspeare.*

To INSULT*, in-sûlt'. *v. n.* To behave with insolent triumph. *B. Jonson.*

INSULTATION*, in-sûlt-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [old Fr.] Insulting or injurious treatment. *Fellham.*

INSULTER, in-sûlt'-âr. 98. *n. s.* One who treats another with insolent triumph. *Shakspeare.*

INSULTING*, in-sûlt'-îng. *n. s.* An act or speech of contempt or insolence. *Barrow.*

INSULTINGLY, in-sûlt'-îng-lê. *ad.* With contemptuous triumph. *Dryden.*

To INSUMÉ*, in-sûm'-ê. *v. a.* [*insumo*, Lat.] To take in. *Evelyn.*

INSUPERABILITY, in-sû-pêr-â-bl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE §, in-sû'-pêr-â-bl. *a.* [*insuperabilis* Lat.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome. *Digby.*

§ This word is frequently, but very incorrectly, pronounced as if written *insuperable*. The *s* is never aspirated when the accent is on the succeeding vowel, but in *sure*, *sugar*, and their compounds.—See *Principles*, No. 454, 455, 462.—See **SUPERABLE**. *W*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tibe, tîb, bîll; —dîl; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

INSUPERABLENESS, ïn-sû'-pêr-â-bl-nês. *n. s.*

Invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted.

INSUPERABLY, ïn-sû'-pêr-â-blê. *ad.* Invincibly; insurmountably. *Grew.*

INSUPPORTABLE, ïn-sûp-pôr'-tâ-bl. *a.* [*insupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured. *South.*

INSUPPORTABLENESS, ïn-sûp-pôr'-tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance. *Sidney.*

INSUPPORTABLY, ïn-sûp-pôr'-tâ-blê. *ad.* Beyond endurance. *Milton.*

INSUPPRESSIBLE, ïn-sûp-prês'-sê-bl. *a.* [*in and suppressible*.] Not to be concealed or suppressed. *Young.*

INSUPPRESSIVE, ïn-sûp-prês'-siv. *a.* Not to be kept under; not to be suppressed. *Shakspeare.*

INSURABLE, ïn-shûrê'-â-bl. 454. *a.* Capable of being insured.

INSURANCE, ïn-shûrê'-ânse. *n. s.* Exemption from hazard, obtained by payment of a certain sum. See **ENSURANCE**.

INSURANCER, See **ENSURANCER**.

TO INSURE, See **TO ENSURE**.

INSURER, See **ENSURER**.

INSURGENT, ïn-sûr'-jênt. *n. s.* [*insurgens*, Lat.] One who rises in open rebellion against the established government of his country. *Guthrie.*

INSURMOUNTABLE, ïn-sûr-môun'-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*insurmountable*, Fr.] Insuperable; unconquerable. *Locke.*

INSURMOUNTABLY, ïn-sûr-môun'-tâ-blê. *ad.* Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRECTION, ïn-sûr-rêk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*insurrectio*, Lat.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion. *Ezra.*

INSURRECTIONARY, ïn-sûr-rêk'-shûn-â-rê. *a.* Suitable to an insurrection. *Burke.*

INSUSCEPTIBLE, ïn-sûs-sêp'-tê-bl. *a.* Not susceptible; not capable. *Wotton.*

INSUSURRATION, ïn-sûs-sûr-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*insusurro*, Lat.] The act of whispering into something.

INTACTIBLE, ïn-tâk'-tê-bl. 405. *a.* [*in and tactum*, Lat.] Not perceptible to the touch. *Diet.*

INTAGLIATED, ïn-tâf'-yê-â-têd. *a.* Engraven; stamped on. *Warton.*

INTAGLIO, ïn-tâf'-yô. 388. *n. s.* [*Ital.*] Any thing that has figures engraved on it so as to rise above the ground. *Addison.*

INTAIL, See **ENTAIL**.

INTANGIBLE, ïn-tâw'-jê-bl. *a.* [*in and tangible*.] Not to be touched. *Bp. Wilkins.*

TO INTANGLE, See **TO ENTANGLE**.

INTASTABLE, ïn-tâs'-tâ-bl. *a.* Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste. *Grew. Ob. J.*

INTEGER, ïn-tê'-jûr. 98. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] The whole of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*

INTEGRAL, ïn-tê'-grâl. *a.* [*Fr.*] Whole; applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts. *Bacon.* Uninjured; complete; not defective. *Holder.* Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL, ïn-tê'-grâl. 503. *n. s.* The whole made up of parts. *Hale.*

INTEGRALITY, ïn-tê'-grâl'-tê. *n. s.* Wholeness; completeness. *Whitaker.*

INTEGRALLY, ïn-tê'-grâl-lê. *ad.* Wholly; completely. *Whitaker.*

INTEGRANT, ïn-tê'-grânt. *a.* Contributing to make up a whole. *L. Addison.*

TO INTEGRATE, ïn-tê'-grâte. *v. a.* [*integrare*, Lat.] To form one whole; to contain all the parts of. *South.*

INTEGRATION, ïn-tê'-grât-shûn. *n. s.* The act of making whole; the act of restoring. *Cockeram.*

INTEGRITY, ïn-têg'-grê-tê. *n. s.* [*integritas*, Lat.] Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedness. *Shak.* Purity; genuine, unadulterated state. *Hale.* Entireness; unbroken whole. *Broom.*

INTEGUMENT, ïn-têg'-grû-mênt. *n. s.* [*integumen-*

tum, Lat.] Any thing that covers or envelopes another. *Wotton.*

INTELLECT, ïn-têl-lêkt. *n. s.* [*Fr.*; *intellectus*, Lat.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding. *Milton.*

INTELLECTION, ïn-têl-lêk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*Fr.*; *intellectio*, Lat.] The act of understanding. *Glanville.*

INTELLECTIVE, ïn-têl-lêk'-tiv. *a.* [*intellectif*, Fr.] Having power to understand. *Wotton.* To be perceived by the intellect, not the senses. *Milton.*

INTELLECTUAL, ïn-têl-lêk'-tshû-âl. 461. *a.* [*intellectuel*, Fr.] Relating to the understanding; transacted by the understanding. *Bp. Taylor.* Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind. *Watts.* Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses. *Cowley.* Having the power of understanding. *Hooker.* Proposed as the object not of the senses but intellect. *Cudworth.*

INTELLECTUAL, ïn-têl-lêk'-tshû-âl. *n. s.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. *Milton.*

INTELLECTUALIST, ïn-têl-lêk'-tshû-âl-îst. *n. s.* One who over-rates the human understanding. *Bacon.*

INTELLECTUALITY, ïn-têl-lêk'-tshû-âl'-tê. *n. s.* The state of intellectual power. *Hallywell.*

INTELLIGENCE, ïn-têl-lê-jênse. } *n. s.* [*Fr.*; *intelligence*, Lat.] Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things distant or secret. *Hooker.* Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live with one another. *Bacon.* Spirit; unbodied mind. *Milton.* Understanding; skill. *Spenser.*

INTELLIGENCER, ïn-têl-lê-jên-sûr. 98. *n. s.* One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages. *Sidney.*

INTELLIGENCING, ïn-têl-lê-jên-sîng. *a.* Conveying information; giving notice of private or distant transactions. *Milton.*

INTELLIGENT, ïn-têl-lê-jênt. *a.* [*Fr.*; *intelligens*, Lat.] Knowing; instructed; skillful. *Bacon.* Giving information. *Shakspeare.*

INTELLIGENTIAL, ïn-têl-lê-jên-shâl. *a.* Consisting of unbodied mind. *Milton.* Intellectual; exercising understanding. *Milton.*

INTELLIGIBILITY, ïn-têl-lê-jê-bîl'-tê. *n. s.* Possibility to be understood. *Mason.* The power of understanding; intellection. *Glanville.*

INTELLIGIBLE, ïn-têl-lê-jê-bl. *a.* [*Fr.*; *intelligibilis*, Lat.] To be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood. *Burnet.*

INTELLIGIBLENESS, ïn-têl-lê-jê-bl-nês. *n. s.* Possibility to be understood; perspicuity. *Locke.*

INTELLIGIBLY, ïn-têl-lê-jê-blê. *ad.* So as to be understood; clearly; plainly. *Roscommon.*

INTEMPERATE, ïn-têm'-êr-âte. 91. *a.* [*intemperatus*, Lat.] Undefined; unpolluted. *Parthenia Sacra.*

INTEMPERATENESS, ïn-têm'-êr-âte-nês. *n. s.* State of being undefined. *Donne.*

INTEMPERAMENT, ïn-têm'-pêr-â-mênt. *n. s.* [*in and temperament*.] Bad constitution. *Harvey.*

INTEMPERANCE, ïn-têm'-pêr-ânse. } *n. s.* Want

INTEMPERANCY, ïn-têm'-pêr-ân-sê. } of temperance, or moderation: commonly excess in meat or drink. *Shakspeare.* Excessive addition to any appetite or affection.

INTEMPERATE, ïn-têm'-pêr-âte. 91. *a.* [*intemperatus*, Lat.] Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous. *Grant.* Passionate; ungovernable; without rule. *Shak.* Excessive; exceeding the just or convenient mean; as, an intemperate climate.

TO INTEMPERATE, ïn-têm'-pêr-âte. *v. a.* To disorder; to put any thing out of its just or convenient state. *Whitaker.*

INTEMPERATELY, ïn-têm'-pêr-âte-lê. *ad.* With breach of the laws of temperance. *Tillotson.* Immoderately; excessively. *Sprat.*

INTEMPERATENESS, ïn-têm'-pêr-âte-nês. *n. s.*

Want of moderation. Unseasonableness of weather. *Ainsworth.*

INTEMPERATURE, ñ-tên'-pêr-â-tûre. *n. s.* Excess of some quality. *Cotgrave.*

INTEMPESTIVE §, ñ-tên'-pês'-îv. *a.* [intempestivus, Lat.] Unseasonable; untimely; not suitable to time or occasion. *Burton.*

INTEMPESTIVELY*, ñ-tên'-pês'-îv-lê. *ad.* Unsuitably to time or occasion. *Burton.*

INTEMPESTIVITY*, ñ-tên'-pês'-îv'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Unsuitableness to time or occasion.

INTENABLE, ñ-tên'-â-bl. *a.* [in and tenable.] Indefensible; as, an intenable opinion; an intenable fortress. *Warburton.*

To INTE'ND, ñ-tên'd'. *v. a.* [intendo, Lat.] To stretch out *Spenser.* To enforce; to make intense. *Brown.* To regard; to attend; to take care of. *Hooker.* To pay regard or attention to. *Spenser.* To mean; to design. *Sidney.*

INTENDANT, ñ-tên'-dânt. *n. s.* [Fr.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business. *Arbuthnot.*

INTENDER*, ñ-tên'd'-ûr. *n. s.* One who has intention to do a thing. *Fellham.*

To INTE'NDER*. See To ENTENDER.

INTENDIMENT, ñ-tên'd'-ê-mên't. *n. s.* [entendement, Fr.] Attention; patient hearing. *Spenser.* Understanding; skill. *Spenser.* Consideration; thought. *Spenser.* Not used.

INTENDMENT, ñ-tên'd'-mên't. *n. s.* [entendement, Fr.] Intention; design. *Shakespeare.*

To INTE'NERATE §, ñ-tên'-nêr-âte. 554. *v. a.* [in and tener, Lat.] To make tender; to soften. *Daniel.*

INTENERATION, ñ-tên'-nêr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of softening or making tender. *Bacon.*

INTENIBLE, ñ-tên'-ê-bl. 405. *a.* [in and tenible.] That cannot hold. *Shakespeare.* *Ob. J.*

INTENSE §, ñ-tên'sê'. *a.* [intensus, Lat.] Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax. *Boyle.* Vehement; ardent. *Addison.* Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive. *Milton.*

INTENSELY, ñ-tên'sê'-lê. *ad.* To a great degree; not slightly; not remissly. *Addison.* Attentively; earnestly. *Spenser.*

INTENSENESS, ñ-tên'sê'-nês. *n. s.* The state of being enforced in a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remission. *Woodward.* Vehemence; ardence. *Knatchbull.* Great attention; earnestness. *Baxter.*

INTENSION, ñ-tên'-shûn. *n. s.* [intensio, Lat.] The act of forcing or straining any thing. *Bacon.*

INTENSITY*, ñ-tên'-sê-tê. *n. s.* Excess. *Burke.*

INTENSIVE, ñ-tên'-sîv. 428. *a.* Stretched or increased with respect to itself. *Hale.* Intent; unremitted. *Wotton.*

INTENSIVELY, ñ-tên'-sîv-lê. *ad.* By increase of degree. *Bp. Bramhall.*

INTENT §, ñ-tên't'. *a.* [intentus, Lat.] Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application. *K. Charles.*

INTENT, ñ-tên't'. *n. s.* A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning. *Hooker.*—To all intents. In all senses, whatever be meant or designed. *South.*

INTENTION, ñ-tên'-shûn. *n. s.* [intensio, Lat.] Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind. *Locke.* Design; purpose. *Temple.* The state of being intense or strained: generally written *intension*. *Locke.*

INTENTIONAL, ñ-tên'-shûn-âl. 88. *a.* [intentionel, Fr.] Designed; done by design. *Rogers.*

INTENTIONALLY, ñ-tên'-shûn-âl-ê. *ad.* By design; with fixed choice. *Hale.* In will, if not in action. *Atterbury.*

INTENTIVE, ñ-tên'-îv. 157. *a.* Diligently applied; busily attentive. *Bacon.*

INTENTIVELY, ñ-tên'-îv-lê. *ad.* With application; closely. *Bp. Hall.*

INTENTIVENESS*, ñ-tên'-îv-nês. *n. s.* State of being intensitive; diligent employment or application. *W. Mountague.*

INTENTLY, ñ-tên't'-lê. *ad.* With close attention; with close application; with eager desire. *Hammond.*

INTENTNESS, ñ-tên't'-nês. *n. s.* The state of being intent; anxious application. *South.*

To INTER §, ñ-têr'. *v. a.* [enterrer, Fr.] To cover under ground; to bury. *Shakespeare.* To cover with earth. *Mortimer.*

INTERACT*, ñ-têr-âkt. *n. s.* [inter and act, Lat.] A dramatick phrase, meaning the time between the acts of the drama, during which the representation is suspended. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

INTERAMNIAN*, ñ-têr-âm'-nê-ân. *a.* [inter and amnis, Lat.] Situated among rivers. *Bryant.*

INTERBASTATION*, ñ-têr-bâs-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [interbaster, Fr.] Patch-work. *Smith.* *Ob. T.*

INTERCALAR §, ñ-têr'-kâlâr. *Ob. a.* [intercalary, Lat.]

INTERCALARY §, ñ-têr'-kâl'-âr-ê. *ris, Lat.* Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap year is an intercalary day. *Holder.*

§ All our orthoëpists agree in placing the accent on the second syllable of *intercalar* and *intercalate*; and Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, and Etick, place it on the same syllable in *intercalary*; but Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Bailey, on the third. This latter pronunciation is certainly more agreeable to the ear; and, as it is derived from the Latin *intercalaris*, a word of the same number of syllables with the penultimate long, it should seem we ought to place the accent on the same syllable in the English word, 503; but, as our language absolutely forbids us to lay the stress on the *a* in this termination, 512, I see no reason why we should not place it on the preceding syllable, especially as the termination is not enclitic, 513, and therefore does not require the accent on the conjunctive part of the word. (See ACADEMY.) The accent on the third syllable, therefore, as it clashes with no analogy and is so much more agreeable to the ear, ought, in my opinion, to be adopted. *W.*

To INTERCALATE, ñ-têr'-kâl-âte. *v. a.* To insert an extraordinary day. *Johnson.*

INTERCALATION, ñ-têr'-kâl-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *intercalatio*, Lat.] Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning. *Brown.*

To INTERCEDE §, ñ-têr'-sêd'. *v. n.* [intercedo, Lat.] To pass between. *Hale.* To mediate; to act between two parties. *Calamy.*

INTERCEDE'ER, ñ-têr'-sêd'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* One that intercedes; a mediator.

INTERCEDE'ING*, ñ-têr'-sêd'-dîng. *n. s.* Intercession. *Pearson.*

To INTERCEPT §, ñ-têr'-sêpt'. *v. a.* [interceptus, Lat.] To stop and seize in the way. *Spenser.* To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated. *Shakespeare.*

INTERCEPTER*, ñ-têr'-sêpt'-ûr. *n. s.* One who stands in the way; an opponent. *Shakespeare.*

INTERCEPTION, ñ-têr'-sêp'-shûn. *n. s.* [interceptio, Lat.] Stoppage in course; hindrance; obstruction. *Wotton.*

INTERCESSION §, ñ-têr'-sêsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *intercessio*, Lat.] Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another. *Isa. liii.*

To INTERCESSIONATE*, ñ-têr'-sêsh'-ûn-âte. *v. n.* To entreat. *Nash.* *Ob. T.*

INTERCESSORY*, ñ-têr'-sês'-sûr-ê. *a.* Interceding. *Earbery.*

INTERCESSOUR, ñ-têr'-sês'-sûr. *n. s.* [intercessor, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation. *Milton.*

To INTERCHAIN, ñ-têr'-ishânê'. *v. a.* To chain; to link together. *Shakespeare.*

To INTERCHANGE §, ñ-têr'-ishânje'. *v. a.* [inter and change.] To put each in the place of the other: to give and take mutually. *Sidney.* To succeed alternately. *Sidney.*

INTERCHANGE, ñ-têr'-ishânje. 493. *n. s.* Commerce; permutation of commodities. *Houell.* Alternate succession. *Milton.* Mutual donation and reception. *Shakespeare.*

INTERCHANGEABLE, ñ-têr'-ishân'-jâ-bl. 405. *a.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt ;—tùbe, túb, búll ;—ôll ;—pôund ;—thin, THIS.

Given and taken mutually. *Bacon*. Following each other in alternate succession. *Holder*.

INTERCHANGEABLENESS*, in-têr-tshàn'-jâ-bl-nês. n. s. Exchange. *Huskinson*. Alternate succession. *Fuller*.

INTERCHANGEABLY, in-têr-tshàn'-jâ-blê. ad. Alternately ; in a manner whereby each gives and receives. *Hooker*.

INTERCHANGEMENT, in-têr-tshân'-mênt. n. s. Exchange ; mutual transference. *Shakspeare*.

INTERCIPIENT §, in-têr-sip'-ê-ânt. a. [*intercipiens*, Lat.] Obstructing ; catching by the way.

INTERCIPIENT, in-têr-sip'-ê-ânt. n. s. An intercepting power ; something that causes a stoppage. *Wiseman*.

INTERCISION, in-têr-sizh'-ûn. n. s. [*intercisio*, Lat.] Interruption. *Brown*.

TO INTERCLUDE §, in-têr-klûdê'. v. a. [*intercludo*, Lat.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening ; to intercept. *Holder*.

INTERCLUSION, in-têr-klû'-zhûn. n. s. Obstruction ; interception. *Cockeram*.

INTERCOLUMNIATION, in-têr-kò-lûm-nê-â-shûn. n. s. [*inter* and *columna*, Lat.] The space between the pillars. *Wotton*.

TO INTERCOM*, in-têr-kôm'. v. n. [*inter* and *come*] To interpose ; to interfere. *Proceedings against Garnet*.

TO INTERCOMMON, in-têr-kôm'-mûn. v. n. [*inter* and *common*] To feed at the same table. *Bacon*. To use commons promiscuously. *Blount*.

INTERCOMMUNITY, in-têr-kôm-mû'-nê-tê. n. s. A mutual communication or community. *Bp. Percy*. A mutual freedom or exercise of religion. *Warb*.

INTERCOSTAL, in-têr-kôs'-tâl. a. [Fr. ; *inter* and *costa*, Lat.] Placed between the ribs. *Boyle*.

INTERCOURSE, in-têr-kôrsê. n. s. [*entreours*, Fr.] Commerce ; exchange. *Milton*. Communication. *Bacon*.

TO INTERCURE*, in-têr-kûr'. v. n. [*intercurro*, Lat.] To intervene ; to come in the mean time ; to happen. *Shelton*.

INTERCURRENCE, in-têr-kûr'-rênsê. n. s. Passage between. *Boyle*. Intervention ; occurrence. *Brown*.

INTERCURRENT, in-têr-kûr'-rênt. a. [*intercurrents*, Lat.] Running between. *Boyle*. Occurring ; intervening. *Barrow*.

INTERCUTANEOUS*, in-têr-kù-tê'-nê-ûs. a. [*intercutaneus*, low Lat.] Within the skin. *Evelyn*.

INTERDEAL, in-têr-dêlê'. n. s. [*inter* and *deal*] Traffick ; intercourse. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

TO INTERDICT §, in-têr-dîk'. v. a. [*interdict*, Fr. ; *interdicto*, Lat.] To forbid ; to prohibit. *Stapleton*. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church. *Ayliffe*.

INTERDICT, in-têr-dîk. 493. n. s. Prohibition ; prohibiting decree. *Bacon*. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices. *Wotton*.

INTERDICTION, in-têr-dîk'-shûn. n. s. Prohibition ; forbidding decree. *Milton*. Curse : from the papal *interdict*. *Shakspeare*.

INTERDICTIVE*, in-têr-dîk'-dîv. a. Having power to prohibit. *Milton*.

INTERDICTORY, in-têr-dîk'-tûr-ê. 512. [For the o, see *DOMESTICK*.] a. Belonging to an interdiction. *Ainsworth*.

INTERESS*, in-têr-ês. n. s. [*interesse*, Ital.] Interest ; concern ; right or title to. *Spenser*. *Ob. T.*

TO INTERESS, in-têr-ês'. v. a. [*interessar*, Fr.] To concern ; to affect ; to give share in. *Hooker*.

TO INTEREST §, in-têr-êst. v. a. [*interest*, Lat.] To concern ; to affect ; to exert ; to give share in. *Dryden*.

TO INTEREST, in-têr-êst. v. n. To affect ; to move ; to touch with passion ; to gain the affections.

INTEREST, in-têr-êst. n. s. Concern ; advantage ; good. *Hammond*. Influence over others. *Clarendon*. Share ; participation. *Watts*. Regard to private profit. *Swift*. Money paid for use ; usury. *Shak*. Any surplus of advantage. *Shak*.

TO INTERFERE/RE §, in-têr-fêrê'. v. n. [*inter* and *ferio*, Lat.] To interpose ; to intermeddle. *Swift*. To clash ; to oppose each other. *Smalridge*. A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fellows. *Farrier's Dict.*

INTERFERENCE*, in-têr-fêr'-rênsê. n. s. Interposition. *Burke*.

§ There is a perfectly new pronunciation of this word, by placing the accent on the second syllable, which, from its singularity, bids fair for a reception among the minor critics in pronunciation, especially when there are, at first sight, a few plausible analogies in its favour. Why, these critics will say, should we not pronounce this word with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, as well as *conference*, *deference*, *preference*, *inference*, and *circumference*, which, it is evident, are not formed from our verbs to confer, to defer, &c., but from the Latin *conferens*, *deferens*, &c. ? It may be answered, that, as there is no Latin verb *interfero*, there is not the same reason for accenting this word on the antepenultimate syllable, as there is for the other words ; and therefore forming *interference* from our own verb to *interfere*, seems preferable to the forming of a mongrel Latin word, merely to avoid a formative of our own ; especially when we have so many words, in a similar termination, deriving their accent from the verb ; as *defiance*, from *defy* ; *reliance*, from *rely* ; *assurance*, from *assure*, &c., and even in this termination *condulgence*, from *condole* ; and why not *interference*, from *interfere* ? Entick's is the only dictionary in which I have found this very common and useful word. but, as Dr. Johnson has not got it, this omission in other dictionaries is easily accounted for. *W.*

INTERFERING*, in-têr-fêr'-ring. n. s. Clashing ; contradiction ; opposition. *Bp. Butler*.

INTERFLUENT, in-têr-flû-ênt. 518. a. [*interfluens*, Lat.] Flowing between. *Boyle*.

INTERFUGENT, in-têr-fûl'-jênt. a. [*inter* and *fugens*, Lat.] Shining between.

INTERFUSED, in-têr-fûzd'. 359. a. [*interfusio*, Lat.] Poured or scattered between. *Milton*.

INTERIM, in-têr-îm. 554. n. s. [*inter-im*, Lat.] Mean time ; intervening time. *Shakspeare*.

INTERIOUR §, in-têr-rê-ûr. a. [*interior*, Lat.] Internal ; inner ; not outward ; not superficial. *Shakspeare*.

INTERIOUR*, in-têr-rê-ûr. n. s. That which is within ; the inner part. *Shakspeare*.

INTERIOURLY*, in-têr-rê-ûr-lê. ad. Internally ; inwardly. *Donne*.

INTERJACENCY §, in-têr-jâ'-sên-sê. n. s. [*interjactio*, Lat.] The act or state of lying between. *Hale*. The thing lying between. *Brown*.

INTERJACENT, in-têr-jâ'-sênt. a. Intervening ; lying between. *Raleigh*.

TO INTERJECT §, in-têr-jêkt'. v. a. [*interjunctus*, Lat.] To put between ; to throw in ; to insert. *Wotton*.

TO INTERJECT*, in-têr-jêkt'. v. n. To come between ; to interpose. *Sir G. Buck*.

INTERJECTION, in-têr-jêk'-shûn. n. s. [Fr. ; *interjectio*, Lat.] A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion ; such as are in English, *O ! alas ! ah !* *Clarke*. Intervention ; interposition ; act of something coming between. *Bacon*.

TO INTERJOIN, in-têr-jôin'. v. a. [*inter* and *join*.] To join mutually ; to intermarry. *Shakspeare*.

INTERKNOWLEDGE, in-têr-nôl'-lêdjê. n. s. [*inter* and *knowledge*.] Mutual knowledge. *Bacon*.

TO INTERLACE, in-têr-lâsê'. v. a. [*entrelasser*, Fr.] To intermix ; to put one thing within another. *Hooker*.

INTERLAPSE, in-têr-lâpsê'. n. s. [*inter* and *lapse*.] The flow of time between any two events. *Harvey*.

TO INTERLARD, in-têr-lârd'. v. a. [*entrelarder*, Fr.] To mix meat with bacon, or fat. To interpose ; to insert between. *Carew*. To diversify by mixture. *Hale*.

TO INTERLEAVE, in-têr-lêvê'. v. a. [*inter* and *leave*.] To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

TO INTERLINE §, in-têr-lînê'. v. i. [*inter* and *line*] 521

To write in alternate lines. *Morlowe*. To correct by something written between the lines. *Ayliffe*.
INTERLINEAR*, in-têr-lîn'-ê-âr. } *a.* [interlin-
INTERLINEARY*, in-têr-lîn'-ê-âr-ê. } *earis*, Lat.]
 Inserted between the lines of the original composition; having insertions between lines. *Bp. Hall*.
INTERLINEARY*, in-têr-lîn'-ê-âr-ê. *n. s.* A book having insertions between the lines of it. *Milton*.
INTERLINEATION, in-têr-lîn'-ê-âr-shûn. *n. s.* Correction made by writing between the lines. *Swift*.
INTERLINING*, in-têr-lîn'-ng. *n. s.* Correction, alteration, or explanation, made by writing between the lines. *Burnet*.
To INTERLINK, in-têr-lîngk'-v. *a.* [inter and link.] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another. *Dryden*.
INTERLOCATION*, in-têr-lò-kà'-shûn. *n. s.* [inter and locatio, Lat.] An interlacing; an interposition. *Cotgrave*.
INTERLOCUTION*, in-têr-lò-kù'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; interlocutio, Lat.] Dialogue; interchange of speech. *Hooker*. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final decision. *Ayliffe*.
INTERLOCUTOR, in-têr-lòk'-kù-ûr. 518. *n. s.* [inter and loquor, Lat.] Dialogist; one that talks with another. *Harrington*.
 ¶ So great is the tendency of our language to the enclitic accent, that this word, though perfectly Latin, and having the penultimate *u* long, has not been able to preserve the accent on that syllable. Mr. Nares is the only orthoëpist who places the accent on *u*; Mr. Shoridan, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Barclay, and Entick, accent the antepenultimate syllable. I prefer Mr. Nares's accentuation. See *PROLOCUTOR*. *W*.
INTERLOCUTORY, in-têr-lòk'-kù-tûr-ê. 512. [For the last *o*, see *DOMESTICK*.] *a.* Consisting of dialogue. *Hooker*. Preparatory to decision. *Blackstone*.
To INTERLOPE, in-têr-lòp-ê. *v. n.* [inter, and loopen, Dutch.] To run between parties, and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper license. *Tutler*.
INTERLOPER, in-têr-lò'-pâr. 98. *n. s.* One who runs into business to which he has no right. *Bp. Hall*.
To INTERLUCE, in-têr-lû'-kâte. *v. a.* [interlucio, Lat.] To cut away boughs, where they obstruct light; to thin the branches of a wood. *Cockram*. *Ob. T*.
INTERLUCA'TION*, in-têr-lû-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Thinning of a wood, or letting in light between, by cutting away boughs. *Euelyn*.
INTERLUCENT, in-têr-lû'-sênt. *a.* [inter-lucens, Lat.] Shining between. *Dict*.
INTERLUDE, in-têr-lûde. *n. s.* [inter and ludus, Lat.] Something played at the intervals of festivity; a farce. *Bacon*.
INTERLUDE*, in-têr-lû'-dâr. *n. s.* A performer in an interlude. *B. Jonson*. *Ob. T*.
INTERLUENCY, in-têr-lû'-ên-sê. *n. s.* [interlucio, Lat.] Water interposed; interposition of a flood. *Hale*.
INTERLUNAR, in-têr-lû'-nâr. } *a.* [inter and
INTERLUNARY, in-têr-lû'-nâr-ê. } *luna*, Lat.]
 Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible. *Brown*.
INTERMARRIAGE, in-têr-mâr'-ridje. 90, 274. *n. s.* Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another. *Addison*.
To INTERMARRY, in-têr-mâr'-rê. *v. n.* To marry some of each family with the other. *Swift*.
INTERMEAN*, in-têr-mêen. *n. s.* [inter and mean.] Something done in the mean time; interact. *Ob. T*.
To INTERMEDDLE, in-têr-mêd'-dl. *v. n.* [inter and meddle.] To interpose officiously. *Bacon*.
To INTERMEDDLE, in-têr-mêd'-dl. *v. a.* To intermix; to mingle. *Spenser*.
INTERMEDDLER, in-têr-mêd'-dl-âr. *n. s.* One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right. *Swift*.
INTERMEDICIY, in-têr-mê'-dê-â-sê. or in-têr-

mê'-jê-â-sê. 293. *n. s.* [from *intermediate*.] Interposition; intervention. *Derham*. An unauthorized word.
INTERMEDIAL, in-têr-mê'-dê-âl, or in-têr-mê'-jê-âl. 294. *a.* [inter and medius, Lat.] Intervening; lying between; intervenient. *Bp. Taylor*.
INTERMEDiate, in-têr-mê'-dê-âc. [See *IMMEDIATE*.] *a.* [intermediat, Fr.; inter and medius Lat.] Intervening; interposed. *Newton*.
To INTERMEDiate*, in-têr-mê'-dê-âc. *v. n.* To intervene; to interpose. *Sir H. Sheere*.
INTERMEDiateLY, in-têr-mê'-dê-âc-lê. 376. [See *IMMEDIATE*.] *ad.* By way of intervention.
To INTERMEDLE, in-têr-mêl'. *v. n.* [entremesler, Fr.] To intermeddle. *Marston*. *Ob. T*.
To INTERMEDLE, in-têr-mêl'. *v. a.* To mix; to mingle. *Bp. Fisher*. *Ob. J*.
INTERMENT, in-têr'-mênt. *n. s.* [Fr.] Burial; sepulture. *Weever*.
To INTERMENTION*, in-têr-mên'-shûn. *v. a.* To mention among other things; to include; to comprehend. *Havbottle*. *Grimstone*.
INTERMIGRATION, in-têr-mê-grâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; inter and migro, Lat.] Act of removing from one place to another, so as that, of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other. *Hale*.
INTERMINABLE, in-têr-mê-nâ-bl. *a.* [Fr.; in and termino, Lat.] Immense; admitting no boundary. *Chaucer*.
INTERMINABLE*, in-têr-mê-nâ-bl. *n. s.* He, whom no bound or limit can confine: an appellation of the Godhead. *Milton*.
INTERMINATE, in-têr-mê-nâte. 91. *a.* Unbounded; unlimited. *Chapman*.
To INTERMINATE*, in-têr-mê-nâte. *v. a.* [intermino, Lat.] To threaten; to menace. *Bp. Hall*.
INTERMINATION, in-têr-mê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Menace; threat. *Bp. Taylor*.
To INTERMINGLE, in-têr-mîng'-gl. *v. a.* To mingle; to mix; to put some things amongst others. *Hooker*.
To INTERMINGLE, in-têr-mîng'-gl. *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated. *Shakspeare*.
INTERMISSION, in-têr-mîs'-sîon. *n. s.* [Fr.; intermissio, Lat.] Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop. *Shak.* Interventient time. *Shak.* State of being intermitted. *B. Jonson*. The space between the paroxysms of a fever, or any fits of pain; rest. *Milton*.
INTERMISSIVE, in-têr-mîs'-sîv. 158. *a.* Coming by fits; not continual. *Hovell*.
To INTERMIT, in-têr-mît'. *v. a.* [intermitto, Lat.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt. *Hooker*.
To INTERMIT, in-têr-mît'. *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms. *Young*. To cease for a time; to be interrupted. *Dome*.
INTERMITTENT, in-têr-mît'-tênt. *a.* Coming by fits. *Harvey*.
INTERMITTINGLY*, in-têr-mît'-ting-lê. *ad.* At intervals; not long together. *W. Mountague*.
To INTERMIX, in-têr-mîks'-v. *v. a.* [inter, and mix.] To mingle; to join; to put some things among others. *Hayward*.
To INTERMIX, in-têr-mîks'. *v. n.* To be mingled together.
INTERMIXTURE, in-têr-mîks'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* Mass formed by mingling bodies. *Boyle*. Something additional mingled in a mass. *Bacon*.
INTERMUNDANE, in-têr-mûn'-dâne. *a.* [inter and mundus, Lat.] Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb. *Locke*.
INTERMURAL, in-têr-mû'-râl. *a.* [inter and murus, Lat.] Lying between walls. *Ainsworth*.
INTERMUTUAL, in-têr-mû'-tshû-âl. *a.* Mutual; interchanged. *Daniel*.
INTERN, in-têrn'. *a.* [interne, Fr.] Inward; intestine; not foreign. *Hovell*.
INTERNAL, in-têr'-nâl. *a.* [internus, Lat.] Inward; not external. *Milton*. Intrinsic; not depending on external accidents; real. *Rogers*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

INTERNALLY, ìn-tèr'-nàl-è. *ad.* Inwardly. Mentally; intellectually. *Bp. Taylor.*
INTERNECINE, ìn-tèr-nè'-sine. *a.* [*internecinus*, Lat.] Endeavouring mutual destruction. *Hudibras.*
INTERNECION, ìn-tèr-nè'-shùn. *n. s.* [*internecio*, Lat.] Mutual destruction; massacre; slaughter. *Hale.*
INTERNECTION*, ìn-tèr-nèk'-shùn. *n. s.* [*internecto*, Lat.] Connexion. *W. Mountague. Ob. T.*
INTERNUNCIO, ìn-tèr-nùn'-shé-ò. *n. s.* [*internuncius*, Lat.] Messenger between two parties. *Milton.*
To INTERPEAL*, ìn-tèr-pèèl'. *v. a.* [*interpello*, Lat.] To interrupt a person speaking or doing any thing. *More.*
To INTERPEL*, ìn-tèr-pèl'. *v. a.* [*interpello*, Lat.] To interrupt. *B. Jonson.*
INTERPELLATION, ìn-tèr-pèl-là'-shùn. *n. s.* An interruption. *More.* An earnest address; intercession. *Bp. Taylor.* A summons; a call upon. *Ayliffe.*
To INTERPLEDGE*, ìn-tèr-plèdje'. *v. a.* To give and take as a mutual pledge. *Davenant.*
To INTERPOINT*, ìn-tèr-pòint'. *v. a.* To distinguish by stops between words and sentences. *Daniel.*
To INTERPOLATE, ìn-tèr-pò-là-te. *91. v. a.* [*interpola*, Lat.] To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong. *Bp. Barlow.* To renew; to begin again. *Hale.*
INTERPOLATION, ìn-tèr-pò-là'-shùn. *n. s.* Something added or put into the original matter. *Hammer.*
INTERPOLATOR, ìn-tèr-pò-là-tùr. *521. n. s.* One that foists in counterfeit passages. *Warton.*
To INTERPOLISH*, ìn-tèr-pòl'-ish. *v. a.* To polish between. *Milton.*
INTERPOSAL, ìn-tèr-pò'-zál. *n. s.* Interposition; agency between two persons. *South.* Intervention. *Glanville.*
To INTERPOSE, ìn-tèr-pòze'. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Lat.; *interposar*, Fr.] To place between; to make intervenient. *Bacon.* To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience. *Shak.* To offer as a succour or relief. *Woodward.*
To INTERPOSE, ìn-tèr-pòze'. *v. n.* To mediate; to act between two parties. To put in by way of interruption. *Boyle.*
INTERPOSE*, ìn-tèr-pòze'. *n. s.* Interposel. *Spenser. Ob. T.*
INTERPOSER, ìn-tèr-pò'-zùr. *98. n. s.* One that comes between others. *Shak.* An intervenient agent; a mediator.
INTERPOSITION, ìn-tèr-pò-zish'-ùn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *interpositio*, Lat.] Interventient agency. *Atterbury.* Mediation; agency between parties. *Addison.* Intervention; state of being placed between two. Any thing intervening. *Milton.*
INTERPOSURE*, ìn-tèr-pò'-zhùre. *n. s.* The act of interposing. *Glanville.*
To INTERPRET, ìn-tèr-prèt'. *v. a.* [*interpretor*, Lat.] To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution to; to clear by exposition; to expound. *Dan. v.*
INTERPRETABLE, ìn-tèr-prè-tà-bl. *a.* Capable of being expounded or deciphered. *Collier.*
INTERPRETATION, ìn-tèr-prè-tà'-shùn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *interpretatio*, Lat.] The act of interpreting; explanation. *Shak.* The sense given by an interpreter; exposition. *Hooker.* The power of explaining. *Bacon.*
INTERPRETATIVE, ìn-tèr-prè-tà-tív. *512. a.* Collected by interpretation. *Hammond.* Containing explanation; explicative. *Barrow.*
INTERPRETATIVELY, ìn-tèr-prè-tà-tív-lè. *512. ad.* As may be collected by interpretation. *Ray.*
INTERPRETER, ìn-tèr-prè-tùr. *n. s.* [*interpretes*, Lat.] An explainer; an expositor; an expounder. *Burnet.* A translator. *Sherburne.*
INTERPUNCTION, ìn-tèr-púng'-shùn. *n. s.* [*interpungo*, Lat.] Pointing between words or sentences. *Dr. Jackson.*

INTERREGNUM, ìn-tèr-règ'-nùm. *n. s.* [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another. *Cowley.*
INTERREGNUM, ìn-tèr-ràne'. *n. s.* [*interregne*, Fr.] Vacancy of the throne. *Bacon.*
INTERRER*, ìn-tèr-ùr. *n. s.* [from *inter*.] A burier. *Cotgrave.*
To INTERROGATE, ìn-tèr-rò-gà-te. *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat.] To examine; to question. *Knatchbull.*
To INTERROGATE, ìn-tèr-rò-gà-te. *v. n.* To ask; to put questions. *Bacon.*
INTERROGATE*, ìn-tèr-rò-gà-te. *n. s.* Question put; inquiry. *Bp. Hall.*
INTERROGATION, ìn-tèr-rò-gà'-shùn. *n. s.* The act of questioning. A question put; an inquiry. *Gov. of the Tongue.* A note that marks a question, thus [?] as, "Does Job serve God for nought?"
INTERROGATIVE, ìn-tèr-ròg'-gà-tív. *a.* [*interrogativus*, Lat.] Denoting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words. *Hooker.*
INTERROGATIVE, ìn-tèr-ròg'-gà-tív. *512. n. s.* A pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what? which? whether?
INTERROGATIVELY, ìn-tèr-ròg'-gà-tív-lè. *ad.* In form of a question. *Bp. Bedell.*
INTERROGATOR, ìn-tèr-rò-gà-tùr. *521. n. s.* An asker of questions. *Knatchbull.*
INTERROGATORY, ìn-tèr-ròg'-gà-tàr-è. *512.* [For the last *o*, see *DOMESTICK*.] *n. s.* [*interrogatoire*, Fr.] A question; an inquiry. *Sidney.*
INTERROGATORY, ìn-tèr-ròg'-gà-tàr-è. *557. a.* Containing a question; expressing a question.
To INTERRUPT, ìn-tèr-rùpt'. *v. a.* [*interruptus*, Lat.] To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it. *Shak.* To hinder one from proceeding by interposition. *Ecclus. xl.* To divide; to separate.
INTERRUPT, ìn-tèr-rùpt'. *a.* [*interrupte*, old Fr.] Containing a chasm. *Milton.* Broken; irregular. *Burton.*
INTERRUPTEDLY, ìn-tèr-rùpt'-tèd-lè. *ad.* Not in continuity; not without stoppages. *Boyle.*
INTERRUPTER, ìn-tèr-rùpt'-ùr. *98. n. s.* He who interrupts. *South.*
INTERRUPTION, ìn-tèr-rùp'-shùn. *n. s.* [*interruptio*, Lat.] Interposition; breach of continuity. *Hale.* Intervention; interposition. *Dryden.* Hindrance; stop; let; obstruction. *Shak.* Intermision. *Locke.*
INTERSCAPULAR, ìn-tèr-skáp'-pù-làr. *a.* [*inter* and *scapula*, Lat.] Placed between the shoulders.
To INTERSCIND, ìn-tèr-sind'. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scind*, Lat.] To cut off by interruption. *Dict.*
To INTERSCRIBE, ìn-tèr-skrìbe'. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scribo*, Lat.] To write between. *Dict.*
INTERSECANT, ìn-tèr-sè'-kánt. *a.* [*intersecans*, Lat.] Dividing any thing into parts.
To INTERSECT, ìn-tèr-sèkt'. *v. a.* [*interseco*, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually. *Brown.*
To INTERSECT, ìn-tèr-sèkt'. *v. n.* To meet and cross each other. *Wiseman.*
INTERSECTION, ìn-tèr-sèk'-shùn. *n. s.* [*intersectio*, Lat.] Point where lines cross each other. *Watson.*
To INTERSERT, ìn-tèr-sèrt'. *v. a.* [*intersero*, Lat.] To put in between other things. *Brerewood.*
INTERSTITION, ìn-tèr-sèr'-shùn. *n. s.* An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing. *Hammond.*
To INTERSPERSE, ìn-tèr-spèrse'. *v. a.* [*interspersus*, Lat.] To scatter here and there among other things. *Locke.*
INTERSPERSION, ìn-tèr-spèr'-shùn. *n. s.* The act of scattering here and there. *Watts.*
INTERSTELLAR, ìn-tèr-stèl'-lâr. *a.* [*inter* and *stella*, Lat.] Intervening between the stars. *Bacon.*
INTERSTICE, ìn-tèr-sùs, or ìn-tèr'-sùs. [in-tèr-sùs, Jones.] *n. s.* [*interstitium*, Lat.] Space between

one thing and another. *Newton*. Time between one act and another. *Aylife*.

Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Barclay, place the accent on the second syllable of this word; and Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Bailey, and Entick, on the first. I do not hesitate a moment to pronounce this the better accentuation: for, as this word must be derived from the noun *interstitium*, and not from the verb *intersto*, the rule so often mentioned, of changing the secondary accent of the Latin word, when shortened into the principal accent of the English word, must take place here. —See *ACADEMY* and *INCOMPARABLE*.

It is not easy to conjecture what could be the reason that this majority of orthoëpists should be found on the side of the penultimate accentuation of this word. It is certain that the greater part do but copy from former dictionaries; but when an uncouth and uncommon pronunciation is adopted, it is generally for some learned reason from the dead languages, which the common inspector is utterly incapable of conceiving. In the present instance, however, there is not the shadow of a reason, from the original Latin, that we should place the accent on the second syllable of *intersticia*, which would not oblige us to lay the stress on the same syllable of *interfere*, *intercene*, *intercourse*, *interval*, *superfluous*, &c. *W*.

INTERSTINCTIVE*, *în-têr-sîngk'-dîv*. a. [*interstinctus*, Lat.] Distinguishing. *Wallis*.

INTERSTITIAL, *în-têr-sîsh'-âl*. a. Containing interstices. *Brown*.

To INTERTA/LK*, *în-têr-tâwk'-v*. n. [*inter* and *talk*.] To exchange conversation. *Carew*.

To INTERTANGLE*, *în-têr-tâng'-gl*. v. a. [*inter*, and *tangle*.] To knit together; to intertwist. *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*.

INTERTEXTURE, *în-têr-têks'-tshûr*. n. s. [*interlexo*, Lat.] Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another. *More*.

To INTERTWINE, *în-têr-twîne'-v*. a. [*inter* and *twine*.] To twine, or twist.

To INTERTWIST, *în-têr-twîst'-v*. a. [*inter* and *twist*.] To unite by twisting one in another. *Carew*.

INTERVAL, *în-têr-vâl*. n. s. [*intervalum*, Lat.] Space between places; interstice; vacancy; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space. *Newton*. Time passing between two assignable points. *Swift*. Remission of a delirium or distemper. *Atterbury*.

Dr. Kenrick, of all our orthoëpists, is the only one who accents this word on the second syllable. *W*.

INTERVENED*, *în-têr-vân'-d*. part. a. Intersected as with veins. *Milton*.

To INTERVENE, *în-têr-vêne'-v*. v. n. [*intervenio*, Lat.] To come between things or persons. *Wotton*. To make intervals. *Milton*. To cross unexpectedly. *Bp. Taylor*.

INTERVENE, *în-têr-vêne'-v*. n. s. Opposition, or perhaps interview. *Wotton*. *Ob. J*.

INTERVENIENT, *în-têr-vê-nê-ênt*. a. [*interveniens*, Lat.] Intercedent; interposed; passing between. *Bacon*.

INTERVENTION, *în-têr-vên'-shûn*. n. s. [*Fr*; *interventio*, Lat.] Agency between persons. *Temple*. Agency between antecedents and consecutives. *L'Estrange*. Interposition; the state of being interposed. *Holder*.

INTERVENUE*, *în-têr-vên'-û*. n. s. [*intervenu*, Fr.] Interposition; state of being placed between. *Blount*.

To INTERVERT, *în-têr-vêrt'-v*. v. a. [*interverto*, Lat.] To turn to another course. *Wotton*. To turn to another use.

INTERVIEW, *în-têr-vû*. n. s. [*entrevue*, Fr.] Mutual sight; sight of each other. It is commonly used for a formal, appointed, or important meeting or conference. *Hooker*.

To INTERVOLVE, *în-têr-vôlv'-v*. v. a. [*intervollo*, Lat.] To involve one within another. *Milton*.

To INTERWEAVE, *în-têr-wêve'-v*. v. a. preter. *interweave*, part. pass. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interweaved*. [*inter* and *weave*.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle. *Milton*.

INTERWEAVING*, *în-têr-wê-vîng*. n. s. Inter-
texture. *Milton*.

To INTERWISH, *în-têr-wîsh'-v*. a. To wish mutually to each other. *Domne*.

INTERWORKING*, *în-têr-wûrk'-îng*. n. s. Act of working together. *Milton*. *Ob. T*.

INTERWREATHED*, *în-têr-rêth'-d*. part. v. Woven in a wreath. *Lovelace*.

INTE/STABLE, *în-tês'-tâ-bl*. a. [*intestabilis*, Lat.] Disqualified to make a will. *Aylife*.

INTE/STACY*, *în-tês'-tâ-sê*. n. s. Want of a will. *INTE/STATE*, *în-tês'-tâte*. 91. a. [*intestatus*, Lat.] Wanting a will; dying without a will. *Shakspeare*.

INTESTINAL, *în-tês'-tê-nâl*. 88. a. [*intestinal*, Fr.] from *intestine*.] Belonging to the guts. *Arbuthnot*.

This word is sometimes pronounced with the accent on the third syllable, with the *i* long, because the *i* in the Latin *intestinum* is long; but Dr. Johnson makes it more properly a formative of our own from *intestine*; and even if we were to allow this adjective to be derived immediately from the Latin substantive of the same number of syllables, we may see, in *Principles* No. 503, (h), how many exceptions there are to this rule, and how probable it is that this word is one. *W*.

INTE/STINE, *în-tês'-tîn*. 140. a. [*intestinus*, Lat.] Internal; inward; not external. *Duppa*. Contained in the body. *Milton*. Domestic; not foreign. *Shakspeare*.

INTE/STINE, *în-tês'-tîn*. n. s. [*intestinum*, Lat.] The gut; the bowel: most commonly without a singular. *Arbuthnot*.

To INTHR/ST*, *în-thûrst'-v*. a. To make thirsty. *Bp. Hall*.

To INTHRA/L, *în-thrâw'-l*. 406. v. a. [*in* and *thrall*.] To enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude. *Shakspeare*.

INTHRA/MENT, *în-thrâw'-mênt*. n. s. Servitude; slavery. *Milton*.

To INTHRO/NE, *în-thrônê'-v*. a. To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne. *Thomson*.

To INTHRO/NIZE*, *în-thrô'-nîze*. 159. v. a. [*intronizer*, Fr.] To intruene. *Bullock*.

INTHRO/NIZATION*, *în-thrô-nê-zâ'-shûn*. n. s. State of being intruened. *Weever*.

To INTICE*. See *To ENTICE*.

INTIMACY, *în-tê-mâ-sê*. n. s. Close familiarity. *Rogers*.

INTIMATE, *în-tê-mât*. 91. a. [*intimus*, Lat.] Inmost; inward; intestine. *Milton*. Near; not kept at distance. *South*. Familiar; closely acquainted. *Roscommon*.

INTIMATE, *în-tê-mât*. n. s. A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts. *Government of the Tongue*.

To INTIMATE*, *în-tê-mâte*. 91. v. a. To partake of mutually; to share together as friends. *Spenser*. *Ob. T*.

To INTIMATE, *în-tê-mâte*. v. a. [*intimer*, Fr.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly. *Boyle*.

INTIMATELY, *în-tê-mâte-lê*. ad. Closely; with intermixture of parts. *Arbuthnot*. Nearly; inseparably. *Addison*. Familiarly; with close friendship.

INTIMA/TION, *în-tê-mâ'-shûn*. n. s. [*Fr*] Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction. *South*.

INTIME, *în-tîme*. a. Inward; being within the mass; internal. *Digby*. *Ob. J*.

To INTIMIDATE, *în-tîm'-ê-dâte*. v. a. [*intimider*, Fr.] To make fearful; to dastardize; to make cowardly. *Young*.

INTIMIDATION*, *în-tîm-ê-dâ'-shûn*. n. s. Act of intimidating.

INTIRE, *în-tîre*. a. [*entier*, Fr.] Whole; undiminished; unbroken. See *ENTIRE*. *Hooker*.

INTIRE/NESS, *în-tîre'-nêss*. n. s. Wholeness; integrity. *Donne*.

To INT/TLE*. See *To ENTITLE*.

INTC, *în-tô*. prep. [*into*, Sax; *in* and *to*.] Noting entrance, with regard to place. *Woodward*. Noting entrance of one thing into another. *Wotton*. Noting penetration beyond the outside, or some action which reaches beyond the superficies or open part. *Pope*. Noting inclusion, real or figurative. *Bacon*. Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause. *Boyle*.

—nó, mōve, nōr, nôt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ôil;—pōdnd;—thin, THIS.

INTOLERABLE §, in-tól'-lér-à-bl. a. [*intolerabilis*, Lat.] Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be borne. *Bp. Taylor*. Bad beyond sufferance.

INTOLERABLENESS, in-tól'-lér-à-bl-nēs. 554, 555. n. s. Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY, in-tól'-lér-à-blē. ad. To a degree beyond endurance. *Shakspeare*.

INTOLERANCE*, in-tól'-lér-àuse. n. s. [Fr.] Want of toleration; want of patience and candour to bear the opinions of others. *Loeth*.

INTOLERANT, in-tól'-lér-ánt. a. [Fr.] Not enduring; not able to endure. *Arbutnot*. Not favourable to toleration. *Loeth*.

INTOLERANT*, in-tól'-lér-ánt. n. s. One who is not favourable to toleration. *Loeth*.

INTOLERATED*, in-tól'-lér-à-tēd. part. a. Not endured; denied toleration. *Lord Chesterfield*.

INTOLERATION*, in-tól'-lér-à-shūn. n. s. Want of toleration. *Lord Chesterfield*.

To INTOMB, in-tōm'. 347. v. a. [*in* and *tomb*.] To enclose in a funeral monument; to bury. *Hooker*.

To INTONATE §, in-tō-nàte. v. a. [*intono*, Lat.] To thunder. *Dict*. To sing together; to sing loudly. *Harris*.

INTONATION, in-tō-nà-shūn. n. s. The act of thundering. *Dict*. Chant; the act of singing together. *Mason*.

To INTONE, in-tō-ne'. v. n. [*from tone*.] To make a slow, protracted noise. *Pope*.

To INTORT, in-tōrt'. v. a. [*intortuo*, Lat.] To twist; to wreath; to wring. *Arbutnot*.

To INTOXICATE §, in-tōks-è-kàte. v. a. [*in* and *toxicum*, Lat.] To mebriate; to make drunk. *Bacon*.

INTOXICATE*, in-tōks-è-kàte. part. a. Inebriated. *More*.

INTOXICATION, in-tōks-è-kà-shūn. n. s. Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk. *Bacon*.

INTRACTABILITY*, in-trák-tà-bíl'-è-tē. n. s. Ungovernableness. *Paley*.

INTRACTABLE §, in-trák-tà-bl. a. [*intractabilis*, Lat.] Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate. *Rogers*. Unmanageable; furious. *Woodward*.

INTRACTABLENESS, in-trák-tà-bl-nēs. n. s. Obstinacy; perverseness.

INTRACTABLY, in-trák-tà-blē. ad. Unmanageably; stubbornly.

To ENTRANCE*. See **To ENTRANCE**.

INTRANQUILLITY, in-trán-kwíl'-è-tē. n. s. [*in* and *tranquillity*.] Unquietness; want of rest. *Temple*.

INTRANSIENT*, in-trán-shēnt. a. [*in* and *transient*.] That passeth not away. *Killingbeck*.

INTRANSITIVE §, in-trán-sē-tiv. a. [*intransitivus*, Lat.] [In grammar.] A verb *intransitive* is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object; as, *curro*, I run. *Clarke*.

INTRANSITIVELY*, in-trán-sē-tiv-ly. ad. According to the nature of an intransitive verb. *Po-cocke*.

INTRANSMUTABLE, in-tráns-mú-tà-bl. 405. a. [*in* and *transmutabile*.] Unchangeable to any other substance. *Ray*.

To INTRAP*, See **To ENTRAP**.

To INTREASURE, in-trēzh'-ure. v. a. To lay up as in a treasury. *Shakspeare*.

To INTREAT §*. See **To ENTREAT**.

INTREATFUL*, in-trēet'-fúll. a. Full of entreaty. *Spenser*.

To INTRENCH §, in-trēnsh'. v. n. [*in* and *trencher*, Fr.] To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another. *K. Charles*.

To INTRENCH, in-trēnsh'. v. a. To break with hollows. *Milton*. To fortify with a trench: as, The allies were *intrenched* in their camp. *Shakspeare*.

INTRENCHANT, in-trēnsh'-ánt. a. Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible. *Shakspeare*.

INTRENCHMENT, in-trēnsh'-mēt. n. s. Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID §, in-trēp'-íd. a. [*intrepidus*, Lat.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave. *Thomson*.

INTREPIDITY, in-trēp'-íd'-è-tē. n. s. [*intrepidus*, Fr.] Fearlessness; courage; boldness. *Swift*.

INTREPIDLY, in-trēp'-íd-lē. ad. Fearlessly; daringly. *Pope*.

INTRICABLE*, in-trē-kà-bl. a. Entangling; ensnaring. *Shelton*.

INTRICACY, in-trē-kà-sē. n. s. State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions. *Addison*.

INTRICATE §, in-trē-kàte. 91. a. [*intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure. *Hooker*.

To INTRICATE, in-trē-kàte. 91. v. a. To perplex; to darken. *Camden*.

INTRICATELY, in-trē-kàte-lē. ad. With involution of one in another; with perplexity. *Wotton*.

INTRICATENESS, in-trē-kàte-nēs. n. s. Perplexity; involution; obscurity. *Sidney*.

INTRICATION*, in-trē-kà-shūn. n. s. An entanglement; snare; labyrinth. *Cotgrave*.

INTRIGUE §, in-trēg'. 112, 337. n. s. [*intrigue*, Fr.] A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged: usually an affair of love. *Flatman*. Intricacy; complication. *Hale*. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned transaction. *Pope*.

To INTRIGUE, in-trēg'. 560. v. n. [*intriguer*, Fr.] To form plots; to carry on private designs, commonly of love. *Brand*.

To INTRIGUE*, in-trēg'. v. a. [*intrico*, Lat.] To perplex; to render intricate. *L. Addison*.

INTRIGUER, in-trēg'-úr. 98. n. s. One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women. *Addison*.

INTRIGUINGLY, in-trēg'-ing-lē. ad. With intrigue; with secret plotting.

INTRINSECAL §, in-trín-sē-kál. a. [*intrinsecus*, Lat.] Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent. *Bp. Hall*. Intimate; closely familiar. *Wotton*.

INTRINSECALLY, in-trín-sē-kál-ē. ad. Internally; naturally; really. *South*. Within; at the inside. *Wotton*.

INTRINSECATE, in-trín-sē-kàte. a. Perplexed; entangled. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J.*

INTRINSICK, in-trín-sík. a. Inward; internal; real; true. *Hammond*. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing. *Grew*.

To INTRODUCE §, in-trō-dúse'. 376. v. a. [*introduco*, Lat.] To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person. *Locke*. To bring something into notice or practice. *Brown*. To produce; to give occasion to. *Locke*. To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives. *Layser's Trial*.

INTRODUCER, in-trō-dú-súr. n. s. One who conducts another to a place or person. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice. *Wotton*.

INTRODUCTION, in-trō-dúk'-shūn. n. s. [Fr.; *introduction*, Lat.] The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the state of being ushered or conducted. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice. *Milton*. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE, in-trō-dúk'-div. a. [*introduc-tif*, Fr.] Serving as the means to something else. *South*.

INTRODUCTOR*, in-trō-dúk'-túr. n. s. One who introduces another to a person or place. *Johnson*.

INTRODUCTORY, in-trō-dúk'-túr-ē. 512. a. Previous; serving as a means to something further. *Boyle*.

INTROGRESSION, in-trō-grēsh'-ūn. n. s. [*introgressio*, Lat.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTROIT, in-trōit'. n. s. [*introite*, old Fr.] A psalm which, from its being sung or said whilst the priest made his entrance within the rails of the altar, was called *introitus*, or *introit*. *Wheatley*.

INTROMISSION, in-trō-mísh'-ūn. n. s. [*intromissio*, Lat.] The act of sending in. *South*. Admission. *More*. [In the Scottish law.] The act of intermeddling with another's effects.

To INTROMIT §, in-trō-mít'. v. a. [*intromitto*, Lat.] To send in; to let in; to admit. *Greenhill*. To al-

low to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters. *Bp. Taylor.*
To INTROMIT*, in-trò-mít'. v. n. To intermeddle with the effects of another. *Stuart.*
INTRORECEPTION*, in-trò-rè-sép'-shûn. n. s. [*intro* and *receptio*, Lat.] The act of admitting into or within. *Hammond.*
To INTROSPECT §, in-trò-spèkt'. v. a. [*introspectus*, Lat.] To take a view of the inside.
INTROSPECTION, in-trò-spèk'-shûn. n. s. A view of the inside. *Hale.*
To INTROSUME*, in-trò-zûme'. v. a. [*intro* and *sumo*, Lat.] To suck in. *Evelyn.*
INTROSUSCEPTION*, in-trò-sûs-sép'-shûn. n. s. [*intro*, Lat. and *susception*.] The act of taking in. *Smith.*
INTROVENIENT, in-trò-vè'-nè-ènt. a. [*intro* and *venio*, Lat.] Entering; coming in. *Brown.*
INTROVERSION §, in-trò-vér'-shûn. n. s. The act of introverting. *Bp. Berkeley.*
To INTROVERT*, in-trò-vért'. v. a. [*intro* and *verto*, Lat.] To turn inwards. *Cowper.*
To INTROUDE §, in-trò-ùd'. 176. v. n. [*intrudo*, Lat.] To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission. *Shak.* To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted. *Col. ii.*
To INTROUDE, in-trò-ùd'. v. a. To force without right or welcome. *Pope.* To force in; to cast in. *Greenhill.*
INTRUDER, in-tròv'-dâr. 98. n. s. One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome. *Shakespeare.*
INTRUSION, in-tròd'-zhûn. n. s. [*Fr.*; *intrusio*, Lat.] The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state. *Brown.* Encroachment upon any person or place; unwelcome entrance. *Shak.* Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing. *Wotton.*
INTRUSIVE*, in-tròd'-siv. a. Intruding upon; entering without welcome. *Thomson.*
To INTRUST, in-trùst'. v. a. [*in* and *trust*.] To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or thing of value. *Clarendon.*
INTUITION, in-tù-ìsh'-ûn. n. s. Sight of any thing: used commonly of mental view. Immediate knowledge. *Government of the Tongue.* Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object. *Glanville.*
INTUITIVE §, in-tù-è-ùv. a. [*intuitivus*, low Lat.] Seen by the mind immediately, without the intervention of argument or testimony. *Locke.* Seeing, not barely believing. *Hooker.* Having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination. *Hooker.*
INTUITIVELY, in-tù-è-ùv-lè. ad. Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception. *Hooker.*
INTUMESCE, in-tù-mès'-sènsè. } 510. n. s.
INTUMESCENCY, in-tù-mès'-sèn-sè. } [*intumesco*, Lat.] Swell; tumour. *Brown.*
INTUMULATED*, in-tù-mù-là-tèd. a. [*intumultus*, Lat.] Unburied. *Cockeram.*
INTURGE/SCENCE, in-tûr-jès'-sènsè. 510. n. s. [*in* and *turgesco*, Lat.] Swelling; the act or state of swelling. *Brown.*
INTUSE, in-tùse. n. s. [*intusus*, Lat.] Bruise. *Spens.*
To INTWINE, in-twìne'. v. a. [*in* and *twine*.] To twist, or wreathe together. *Hooker.* To be inserted by being wreathed or twisted. *Dryden.*
INUENDO*. See **INUENDO**.
To INUMBRATE, in-ûm'-bràte. v. a. [*inumbro*, Lat.] To shade; to cover with shades. *Dict.*
INUNCTED §, in-ûngk'-tèd. a. [*inunctus*, Lat.] Anointed. *Cockeram.*
INUNCTION, in-ûngk'-shûn. n. s. The act of smearing or anointing. *Burton.*
INUNDANT*, in-ûn'-dânt. a. Overflowing. *Shenst.*
To INUNDATE*, in-ûn'-dàte. v. a. [*inundo*, Lat.] To overflow a place with water; to overwhelm.
INUNDATION, in-ûn-dà'-shûn. n. s. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Shak.* A confluence of any kind. *Spenser.*

INUNDERSTANDING*, in-ûn-dèr-stând'-îng. a. [*in* and *understanding*.] Wanting the faculties of the mind; void of understanding. *Pearson.*
INURBANITY*, in-ûr-bân'-è-tè. n. s. [*in* and *urbanity*.] Want of courteousness; rudeness; unkindness. *Bp. Hall.*
To INURE §, in-ûre'. v. a. [*in* and *ure*.] To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice; to accustom. *Spenser.* To commit. *Spenser.*
INUREMENT, in-ûre'-mènt. n. s. Practice; habit; use; custom; frequency. *Wotton.*
To INURN, in-ûrn'. v. a. [*in* and *urn*.] To intomb; to bury. *Shakespeare.*
INUSITATION*, in-ù-zè-tà'-shûn. n. s. [*inusitatus*, Lat.] State of being unused; want of use. *Paley.*
INUSTION, in-ûs'-tshûn. 464. n. s. [*inustio*, Lat.] The act of burning.
INUTILE §, in-ù-ùl. 140. a. [*Fr.*; *inutilis*, Lat.] Useless; unprofitable. *Bacon.*
INUTILITY, in-ù-ùl'-è-tè. n. s. Uselessness; unprofitableness. *Hurd.*
INUTTERABLE*, in-ù-tèr-à-bl. a. [*in* and *utterabile*.] Not to be uttered; inexpressible. *Milton.*
To INVADÉ §, in-vàdè'. v. a. [*invado*, Lat.] To attack a country; to make a hostile entrance. *Hab. iii.* To attack; to assail; to assault. *2 Esdras.* To violate by the first act of hostility; to attack. *Dryden.* A Latinism: to go into. *Spenser.*
INVADER, in-và'-dôr. 98. n. s. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another. *Bacon.* An assailant. Encroacher; intruder. *Hammond.*
INVALESCENCE, in-và-lès'-sènsè. n. s. [*invalesco*, Lat.] Strength; health; force. *Dict.*
INVALETUDINARITY*, in-vàl-è-tù'-dè-nà-rè. a. Wanting health; infirm. *Papers for Review of the Liurgy.*
INVALID §, in-vàl'-îd. a. [*invalidus*, Lat.] Weak; of no weight or cogency. *Milton.*
INVALID*, in-và-lèd'. 112. n. s. See **INVALIDE**. It is now usually written *invalid*.
To INVALIDATE, in-vàl'-è-dàte. v. a. To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy. *Boyle.*
INVALIDATION*, in-vàl'-è-dà'-shûn. n. s. Act of weakening. *Burke.*
INVALIDÉ, in-và-lèd'. n. s. [*Fr.*] One disabled by sickness or hurts. *Prior.*
INVALIDITY, in-và-lìd'-è-tè. n. s. [*in* and *validity*.] Weakness; want of cogency. Want of bodily strength. *Temple.*
INVALUABLE, in-vàl'-ù-à-bl. a. [*in* and *valuable*.] Precious above estimation; inestimable. *Atterbury.*
INVALUABLY*, in-vàl'-ù-à-blè. ad. Inestimably. *Bp. Hall.*
INVARIALE §, in-và'-rè-à-bl. a. [*in* and *variatus*, Lat.] Unchangeable; constant. *Brown.*
INVARIABleness, in-và'-rè-à-bl-nès. n. s. Immutability; constancy. *W. Mountague.*
INVARIABLY, in-và'-rè-à-blè. ad. Unchangeably; constantly. *Atterbury.*
INVARIED*, in-và'-rìd. a. Not varying. *Blackcall.*
INVASION, in-và'-zhûn. n. s. [*Fr.*; *invasio*, Lat.] Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment. *1 Sam. xxx.* Attack of a disease. *Arbuthnot.*
INVASIVE, in-và'-siv. 158, 428. a. Entering hostily upon other men's possessions. *Dryden.*
INVECTION*, in-vèk'-shûn. n. s. [*invectio*, Lat.] Reproachful accusation; railing; invective. *Fulke.*
INVECTIVE §, in-vèk'-ùv. 140. n. s. [*invective*, *Fr.*] A censure in speech or writing; a reproachful accusation. *Hooker.*
INVECTIVE, in-vèk'-ùv. a. Satirica; abusive. *Dryden.*
INVECTIVELY, in-vèk'-ùv-lè. ad. Satirically; abusively. *Shakespeare.*
To INVEIGH §, in-và'-249, 390. v. n. [*inveio*, Lat.] To utter censure or reproach. *Dryden.*
INVEIGHER, in-và'-îr. n. s. Vehement railer. *D. Jackson.*
To INVEIGLE §, in-vè'-gl. 250. v. a. [*invogliare*, Ital.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to seduce. *Spenser.*

—nô, môme, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûl;—ôl;—pôând;—thin, THIS.

INVEIGLEMENT*, in-vè'-gl-mént. *n.s.* Allurement; seduction. *South.*

INVEIGLER, in-vè'-gl-ûr. 98. *n.s.* Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

INVEILED*, in-vâld'. *part. a.* Covered as with a veil. *W. Broome.*

To INVE/NOM*. See To ENVENOM.

To INVE/NT', in-vènt'. *v.a.* [*inventer*, Fr.] To discover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce something not made before. *Hooker.* To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate. *Stillingfleet.* To feign; to make by the imagination. *Shak.* To light on; to meet with. *Spenser.*

INVENTER, in-vènt'-ûr. *n.s.* One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before. *Garth.* A forger.

INVENTFUL*, in-vènt'-fûl. *a.* Full of invention. *Gifford.*

INVENTIBLE*, in-vènt'-è-bl. *a.* Discoverable; capable of being found out. *Marquis of Worcester.*

INVENTION, in-vèn'-shûn. *n.s.* [*inventio*, Lat.] Excogitation; the act or power of producing something new. *Dryden.* Discovery. *Ray.* Forgery; fiction. *Shak.* The thing invented. *Sidney.*

INVENTIVE, in-vèn'-îv. *a.* [*inventif*, Fr.] Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients. *Ascham.* Having the power of excogitation or fiction. *Raleigh.*

INVENTOR, or INVENTER, in-vènt'-ûr. 166. *n.s.* [*inventor*, Lat.] A finder out of something new. *Bacon.* A contriver; a framer. *Shakspeare.*

INVENTORIALLY, in-vèn'-îv'-rè-âl-lè. *ad.* In manner of an inventory. *Shakspeare.*

INVENTORY', in-vèn'-tûr-è. 512. [For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.] *n.s.* [*inventarium*, Lat.] An account or catalogue of movables. *Shakspeare.*

Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Entick, and Bailey, pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable; and Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Barclay, on the second. Dr. Kenrick, indeed, tells us, that the accent is sometimes placed on the first; which is, indeed, very apparent from the number of writers I have produced for that accentuation. But the propriety of this pronunciation is not better supported by authority than by analogy. For, if we have an English word from which a word of this kind might be formed, as *declaratory*, *defamatory*, &c.; the accent will generally be found to be on the same syllable as in *declare*, *defame*, &c.; but, if we have no such corresponding English word, and the word of this termination comes from the Latin, as *promontory*, *desultory*, &c. the word then takes the secondary accent we give the Latin words *promontôrium*, *desultôrius*, &c. Now, though our English verb to *invent* comes from the same parent *invenio* as *inventory*, it is in no different a sense as to have no claim to the parentage. As, therefore, *inventarium* is the latter Latin word from which this word is derived, and as this has the secondary accent on the first syllable in our pronunciation of Latin, so *inventory* must have the principal accent on the same syllable in English.—See ACADEMIC, INCOMPARABLE, &c. Dr. Johnson, indeed, furnishes us with an authority from Shakspeare, against himself:

"I found,

"Forsooth, an *inventory* thus importing,

"The several parcels of his plate." *W.*

To INVENTORY, in-vèn'-tûr-è. *v.a.* To register; to place in a catalogue. *Shakspeare.*

INVENTRESS, in-vèn'-très. *n.s.* [*inventrice*, Fr.] A female that invents. *Burnet.*

INVERSE, in-verse'. 431. *a.* [*inversus*, Lat.] Inverted; reciprocal: opposed to direct. *Garth.*

INVERSION, in-vèr'-shûn. *n.s.* [Fr.; *inversio*, Lat.] Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last. *Brown.* Change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVERT', in-vèrt'. 556. *v.a.* [*inverto*, Lat.] To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before. *Waller.* To place the last first. *Prior.* To divert; to turn into another channel; to embezzle. *Knolles.*

INVERTEDLY, in-vèr'-tèd-lè. *ad.* In contrary or reversed order. *Brown.*

To INVEST', in-vès't'. *v.a.* [*investio*, Lat.] To

dress; to clothe; to array. *Donne.* To place in possession of a rank or office. *Hooker.* To adorn; to grace; as clothes or ornaments. *Shak.* To confer; to give. *Bacon.* To enclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions: as, The enemy invested the town. To put on. *Spenser.*

INVESTIENT, in-vès'-tshént. 464. *a.* Covering; clothing. *Woodward.*

INVESTIGABLE, in-vès'-tè-gâ-bl. *a.* To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition.

To INVESTIGATE', in-vès'-tè-gâ-tè. 91. *v.a.* [*investigo*, Lat.] To search out; to find out by rational disquisition. *Holder.*

INVESTIGATION, in-vès'-tè-gâ'-shûn. *n.s.* The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered. *Watts.* Examination. *Pope.*

INVESTIGATIVE*, in-vès'-tè-gâ-îv. *a.* Curious and deliberate in making inquiry. *Pegge.*

INVESTIGATOR*, in-vès'-tè-gâ-tûr. *n.s.* [Lat.] One who diligently searches out. *Warton.*

INVESTITURE, in-vès'-tè-tûre. *n.s.* [Fr.] The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice. *Raleigh.* The act of giving possession. *Bp. Hall.*

INVESTIVE*, in-vès'-îv. *a.* Encircling; enclosing. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

INVESTMENT, in-vès'-mènt. *n.s.* Dress; clothes; garment; habit. *Shakspeare.*

INVE/TERACY, in-vèt'-tèr-â-sè. *n.s.* [*inveteratio*, Lat.] Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time. *Addison.* [In physics.] Long continuance of a disease.

INVE/TERATE', in-vèt'-tèr-â-tè. 91. *a.* [*inveteratus*, Lat.] Old; long established. *Hooker.* Obstinate by long continuance. *South.*

To INVE/TERATE, in-vèt'-tèr-â-tè. *v.a.* [*invetero*, Lat.] To fix and settle by long continuance. *Bacon.*

INVE/TERATENESS, in-vèt'-tèr-â-tè-nès. *n.s.* Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time. *Brown.*

INVE/TERATION, in-vèt'-tèr-â'-shûn. *n.s.* The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS', in-vîd'-ê-ûs, or in-vîd'-jè-ûs. 293, 376. *a.* [*invidiosus*, Lat.] Envious; malignant. *Evelyn.* Likely to incur or to bring hatred. *Broome.*

INVIDIOUSLY, in-vîd'-ê-ûs-lè. *ad.* Malignantly; enviously. In a manner likely to provoke hatred. *Sprat.*

INVIDIOUSNESS, in-vîd'-ê-ûs-nès. *n.s.* Quality of provoking envy or hatred. *South.*

INVI/GILANCY*, in-vîd'-jè-lân-sè. *n.s.* [*invigilance*, old Fr.] Sleepiness; laziness; want of vigilance. *Colgrave.*

To INVIGORATE', in-vîg'-gò-râ-tè. *v.a.* [*in* and *vigour*.] To endue with vigour; to strengthen; to animate; to enforce. *Brown.*

INVIGORATION, in-vîg'-gò-râ'-shûn. *n.s.* The act of invigorating. The state of being invigorated. *Norris.*

INVILLAGED*, in-vîl'-lèd'j'd. *part. a.* Turned into a village. *Broome.* *Ob. T.*

INVINCIBILITY*, in-vîn-sè-blv'-è-tè. *n.s.* The quality of being invincible. *Barrow.*

INVINCIBLE', in-vîn'-sè-bl. 405. *a.* [*invincibilis* Lat.] Insuperable; unconquerable; not to be subdued. *Shakspeare.*

INVINCIBLENESS, in-vîn'-sè-bl-nès. *n.s.* Unconquerableness; insuperableness. *Hammond.*

INVINCIBLY, in-vîn'-sè-blè. *ad.* Insuperably; unconquerably. *Milton.*

INVIO/LABILITY*, in-vî-ô-lâ-blv'-è-tè. *n.s.* State or quality of being inviolable. *Bp. Horsley.*

INVIO/LABLE', in-vî-ô-lâ-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.; *inviolabilis*, Lat.] Not to be profaned; not to be injured. *Milton.* Not to be broken. *Hooker.* Insusceptible of hurt or wound. *Milton.*

INVIO/LABLENESS*, in-vî-ô-lâ-bl-nès. *n.s.* State or quality of being inviolable. *Sherwood.*

INVIO/LABLY, in-vî-ô-lâ-blè. *ad.* Without breach without failure. *Dryden.*

INVIO/LATE, in-vî-ô-lâ-tè. 91. *a.* [Fr.; *inviolatus*

- Lat.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken. *Bacon.*
- INVOLATED***, in-vô-lâ-têd. *a.* Unprofaned; unpolluted. *Drayton.*
- INVIOUS** §, in-vê-ûs. *a.* [*invius*, Lat.] Impassable; untrodden. *Hudibras.*
- INVIOUSNESS***, in-vê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* State of being invious; impassable. *Dr. Ward.*
- To INVISCATE**, in-vis'-kate. *v. a.* [*in* and *viscus*, Lat.] To lime; to entangle in glutinous matter. *Brown.*
- To INVISCERATE***, in-vis'-sê-râte. *v. a.* [*inviscere*, Lat.] To breed; to nourish. *W. Mountague.*
- INVISIBILITY**, in-vîz-ê-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to sight. *Ray.*
- INVISIBLE** §, in-vîz-ê-bl' 405. *a.* [Fr.; *invisible*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen. *Sidney.*
- INVISIBLY**, in-vîz-ê-blê. *ad.* Imperceptibly to the sight. *Denham.*
- INVITATION**, in-vê-tî-shûn. *n. s.* The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility. *Dryden.*
- INVITATORY**, in-vî-tâ-tûr-ê. *a.* Using invitation; containing invitation. *Wheatley.*
- INVITATORY***, in-vî-tâ-tûr-ê. *n. s.* Formerly a hymn of invitation to prayer. *Common Prayer.*
- To INVITE** §, in-vî-te'. *v. a.* [*invito*, Lat.] To bid; to ask to any place, with entreaty and complaisance. *Milton.* To allure; to persuade; to induce by hope or pleasure. *Bacon*
- To INVITE**, in-vî-te'. *v. n.* To ask or call to any thing pleasing. *Milton.*
- INVITEMENT***, in-vî-te'-mênt. *n. s.* Act of inviting; invitation. *B. Jonson.*
- INVITER**, in-vî-tûr. 98. *n. s.* One who invites. *K. Charles.*
- INVITING***, in-vî-tîng. *n. s.* Invitation. *Shakspeare.*
- INVITINGLY**, in-vî-tîng-lê. *ad.* In such a manner as invites or allures. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
- INVITINGNESS***, in-vî-tîng-nês. *n. s.* Power or quality of inviting. *Bp. Taylor.*
- To INVOCATE** §, in-vô-kâte. 91. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Lat.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to. *Bp. Taylor.*
- INVOCATION**, in-vô-kâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*invocatio*, Lat.] The act of calling upon in prayer. *Hooker.* The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being. *Addison.*
- INVOICE**, in-vôise. *n. s.* [perhaps corrupted from the French *envoyez*, send.] A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.
- To INVOKE**, in-vô-ke'. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Lat.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to. *Sidney.*
- INVOLUNTARILY**, in-vôl-ûn-tâ-rê-lê. *ad.* Not by choice; not spontaneously. *A. Baxter.*
- INVOLUNTARINESS***, in-vôl-ûn-tâ-rê-nês. *n. s.* Want of choice or will. *Bp. Hall.*
- INVOLUNTARY** §, in-vôl-ûn-tâ-rê. *a.* [*involutaire*, Fr.] Not having the power of choice. *Pope.* Not chosen; not done willingly. *Locke.*
- INVOLUTION**, in-vô-lû-shûn. *n. s.* [*involutio*, Lat.] The act of involving or inwrapping. The state of being entangled; complication. *Hammond.* That which is wrapped round any thing. *Brown.*
- To INVOLVE** §, in-vôlv'. *v. a.* [*involvere*, Lat.] To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent. *Sandys.* To imply; to comprise. *Tillotson.* To entwine; to join. *Milton.* To take in; to catch. *Pope.* To entangle. *Locke.* To complicate; to make intricate. *Milton.* To blend; to mingle together confusedly. *Milton.* [In mathematics.] To multiply any quantity by itself any given number of times.
- INVOLVEDNESS***, in-vôl'-vêd-nês. *n. s.* State of being involved. *Boyle.*
- INVULNERABLE** §, in-vûl'-nêr-â-bl. *a.* [Fr.; *invulnerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound. *Shakspeare.*
- INVULNERABLENESS***, in-vûl'-nêr-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* State of being invulnerable. *Bp. Prideaux.*
- To INWALL**, in-wâll'. *v. a.* To enclose or fortify with a wall. *Spenser.*
- INWARD** §, in-wârd. } 88. [See **TOWARDS**.] *ad.*
- INWARDS** §, in-wârdz. } Towards the internal parts; within. *Bacon.* With inflexion or incurvity; concavely. *Dryden.* Into the mind or thoughts. *Hooker.*
- INWARD**, in-wârd. *a.* Internal; placed not on the outside; but within. *Spenser.* Reflecting; deeply thinking. *Prior.* Intimate; domestic; familiar. *Spenser.* Seated in the mind. *Shakspeare.*
- INWARD** §, in-wârd. *n. s.* [*innepepde*, Sax.] Any thing within; generally the bowels. Seldom has this sense a singular. *Milton.* Intimate; near acquaintance. *Shakspeare.*
- INWARDLY**, in-wârd-lê. *ad.* [*inneapblíce*, Sax.] In the heart; privately. *Hooker.* In the parts within; internally. *Shak.* With inflexion or concavity.
- INWARDNESS**, in-wârd-nês. *n. s.* Intimacy, familiarity. *Shakspeare.* Internal state. *More.*
- To INWEAVE**, in-wêvê'. 227. *v. a.* preter. *inweave*. *r.* *inweaved*, part. pass. *inwoven*, *inwoven*, or *inweaved*. [*in* and *weave*.] To mix any thing in weaving, so that it forms part of the texture. *Spenser.* To intertwine; to complicate. *Milton.*
- To INWHEEL***, in-hwêl'. *v. a.* [*in* and *wheel*.] To surround; to encircle. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
- INWIT***, in-wît. *n. s.* [*inpit*, Sax.] Mind; understanding. *Wicliffe.* *Ob. T.*
- To INWOOD**, in-wûd'. 307. *v. a.* To hide in woods. *Sidney.*
- To INWRAP**, in-râp'. 474. *v. a.* [*in* and *wrap*.] To cover by involution; to involve. *Spenser.* To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity. *Bacon.* To ravish or transport. *Shakspeare.*
- To INWREATH**, in-rêthê'. 467. *v. a.* To surround as with a wreath. *Milton.*
- INWROUGHT**, in-râw'. 319. *a.* [*in* and *wrought*.] Adorned with work. *Milton.*
- IONICK***, i-ôn'-ik. 116. *a.* [from *Ionia* in Greece.] Belonging to one of the orders of architecture. *Ad dison.* Denoting an airy kind of music. *Honell*
- Belonging to the dialect of the Ionians. *Blackwall*
- Denoting the first of the ancient sects of philosophers, of which the founder was Thales.
- IO'TA***, i-ô-tâ. *n. s.* A title. *Barrow.*
- IPECACUANA**, ip-pê-kâk-û-â-nâ. *n. s.* An Indian plant of emetic virtues. *Hill.*
- IPOCRAS***. See **HIPPOCRAS**.
- IRASCIBILITY***, i-râs-sê-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Propensity to anger. *Johnson.*
- IRASCIBLE** §, i-râs-sê-bl. 115, 405. *a.* [*irascibilis*, low Lat.] Partaking of the nature of anger. *Brown.*
- IRASCIBLENESS***, i-râs-sê-bl-nês. *n. s.* State of being angry. *Scott.*
- IRE** §, ire. *n. s.* [*ira*, Lat.; *ire*, old Fr.] Anger; rage; passionate hatred. *Sidney.*
- IREFUL**, ire'-fûl. *a.* [*ire* and *full*.] Angry; raging; furious. *Shakspeare.*
- IREFULLY**, ire'-fûl-ê. *ad.* With ire; in an angry manner. *Drayton.*
- IRENARCH***, i-rê-nârk. *n. s.* [*ειρηναρχης*.] An officer of the old Greek empire, employed to preserve public tranquillity.
- IRIS**, Y-ris. *n. s.* [Lat.] The rainbow. *Brown.* Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow. *Newton.* The circle round the pupil of the eye. The flower-de-luce. *Milton.*
- IRISH** §, Y-rish. *n. s.* The natives of Ireland. [*Erin*.] *Spenser.* The Irish language. *Richardson.* A game of elder times. *Hall.* Linen so called, being made in Ireland.
- IRISH***, Y-rish. *a.* What belongs to Ireland; what is produced or made in Ireland. *Spenser.*
- IRISHISM***, Y-rish-izm. *n. s.* Mode of speaking used by the Irish. *Reed.*
- IRISHRY***, Y-rish-rê. *n. s.* The people of Ireland *Bruskett.*
- To IRK** §, êrk. 108. *v. a.* [*yrk*, Icelandic, work.] This word is commonly used only impersonally: *It irks me*; it gives me pain; or, *I am weary of it*. *Shak.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —ðil; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

IRKSOME, ɛrk'-sùm. 166. *a.* Wearisome; tedious; troublesome; toilsome. *Shakspeare.* Weary; tired. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

IRKSOMELY, ɛrk'-sùm-lè. *ad.* Wearisomely; tediously. *Milton.*

IRKSOMENESS, ɛrk'-sùm-nès. *n. s.* Tediousness; wearisomeness. *Burton.*

IRON, ɪ-árn. 417. *n. s.* [ɪrn, ɪpen, Sax.] A metal common to all parts of the world, and considerably the hardest. *Hül.* An instrument or utensil made of iron: as, a flat iron, box iron, or smoothing iron. *Shakspeare.* Chain; shackle; manacle. *Psalms.*

IRON, ɪ-árn. *a.* Made of iron. *Shak.* Resembling iron in colour. *Woodward.* Harsh; stern; severe; rigid; miserable. *Spenser.* Indissoluble; unbroken. *Philips.* Hard; impenetrable. *Shakspeare.*

To IRON, ɪ-árn. *v. a.* To smooth with an iron. To shackle with irons.

IRONED, ɪ-árd. *a.* Armed; dressed in iron. *Hulot.*

IRONHEARTED, ɪ-árn-hárt-éd. *a.* Hardhearted.

IRONICAL, ɪ-rón-nè-kál. 83, 115. *a.* [from *irony*.] Expressing one thing and meaning another; speaking by contraries. *Burton.*

IRONICALLY, ɪ-rón-nè-kál-è. *ad.* By the use of irony. *Bacon.*

IRONICK, ɪ-rón'-nik. *a.* Ironical. *B. Jonson.*

IRONIST, ɪ-rún-íst. *n. s.* One who speaks by contraries. *Hurd.*

IRONMONGER, ɪ-árn-múng-gúr. *n. s.* A dealer in iron.

IRONMOULD, ɪ-árn-móld. *n. s.* A mark or spot on linen, occasioned by the rust of iron. *Junius.*

IRONWOOD, ɪ-árn-wúd. *n. s.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water. *Robinson Crusoe.*

IRONWORT, ɪ-árn-wúrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

IRONY, ɪ-árn-è. *a.* Made of iron; partaking of iron. *Hammond.*

IRONY, ɪ-rún-è. *n. s.* [*εἰρωνεία*.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words. *Swift.*

IROUS, ɪ-rús. *a.* [ireux, Fr.] Angry; passionate. *Chaucer.* *Ob. T.*

IRRA/DIANCE, ɪ-rá-dè-ánsè. } 505. *n. s.* [Fr.;

IRRA/DIANCY, ɪ-rá-dè-áns-è. } *irradio*, Lat.] Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object. *Brown.* Beams of light emitted. *Milton.*

To IRRA/DIATE, ɪ-rá-dè-áte. *v. a.* [irradio, Lat.] To adorn with light emitted upon; to brighten. *Digby.* To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate. *Bp. Reynolds.* To animate by heat or light. *Hale.* To decorate with shining ornaments. *Pope.*

To IRRA/DIATE, ɪ-rá-dè-áte. *v. n.* To shine upon. *Bp. Horne.*

IRRA/DIATE, ɪ-rá-dè-áte. *part. a.* Decorated with shining ornaments. *Mason.*

IRRADIATION, ɪ-rá-dè-á-shún. 534. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of emitting beams of light. *Digby.* Illumination; intellectual light. *Hale.*

IRRATIONAL, ɪ-rásh-ò-nál. *a.* [irrationalis, Lat.] Void of reason; void of understanding; wanting the discursive faculty. *Milton.* Absurd; contrary to reason. *Harvey.*

IRRATIONALITY, ɪ-rásh-ò-nál'-è-tè. *n. s.* Want of reason. *A. Baxter.*

IRRATIONALLY, ɪ-rásh-ò-nál-è. *ad.* Without reason; absurdly. *Pearson.*

IRRECLAIMABLE, ɪ-rè-klá-má-bl. 405. *a.* Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better. *Brown.*

IRRECLAIMABLY, ɪ-rè-klá-má-blè. *ad.* So as not to be reclaimed. *Glanville.*

IRRECONCILABLE, ɪ-rèk-òn-sí-lá-bl. *a.* [irreconcilable, Fr.] Not to be recalled to kindness; not to be appeased. *Milton.* Not to be made consistent. *Bentley.*

IRRECONCILABLENESS, ɪ-rèk-òn-sí-lá-bl-nès. *n. s.* Impossibility to be reconciled. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

IRRECONCILABLY, ɪ-rèk-òn-sí-lá-blè. *ad.* In a manner not admitting reconciliation. *Sir T. Herbert.*

To IRRE/CONCILE, ɪ-rèk'-òn-síle. *v. a.* To prevent being reconciled to. *Bp. Taylor.*

IRRECONCILED, ɪ-rèk'-òn-síld. *a.* Not atoned. *Bp. Prideaux.*

IRRE/CONCILEMENT, ɪ-rèk'-òn-síle-mènt. *n. s.* Want of réconciliation; disagreement. *Wale.*

IRRECONCILIATION, ɪ-rèk-òn-sí-lè-á-shún. *n. s.* Want of reconciliation. *Bp. Prideaux.*

IRRECORDABLE, ɪ-rè-kórd'-á-bl. *a.* Not to be recorded. *Cockram.*

IRRECOVERABLE, ɪ-rè-kúv'-ár-á-bl. *a.* [in and recoverable.] Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired. *Rogers.* Not to be remedied. *Hooker.*

IRRECOVERABLENESS, ɪ-rè-kúv'-ár-á-bl-nès. *n. s.* State of being beyond recovery, or repair. *Donne.*

IRRECOVERABLY, ɪ-rè-kúv'-ár-á-blè. *ad.* Beyond recovery; past repair. *Milton.*

IRRECU/PERABLE, ɪ-rè-kú'-pér-á-bl. *a.* [Fr.; irrecuperabilis, Lat.] Irrecoverable. *Colgrave.*

Ob. T.

IRRECU/PERABLY, ɪ-rè-kú'-pér-á-blè. *ad.* Irrecoverably. *Bullockar.*

IRRECURED, ɪ-rè-kúr'd. *a.* [in and recured.] Not to be cured. *Rous.*

IRREDUCIBLE, ɪ-rè-dú'-sè-bl. *a.* Not to be brought or reduced. *Boyle.*

IRREFRAGABILITY, ɪ-rèf-frá-gá-bí-l'-è-tè. *n. s.* Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE, ɪ-rèf-frá-gá-bl. or ɪ-rè-frág'-á-bl. [ɪ-rèf-frá-gá-bl, Jones and Todd.] *a.* [irrefragabilis, Lat.] Not to be confuted; superior to argumental opposition. *Bp. Hall.*

✂ If we might judge by the uniformity we find in our dictionaries, there would be no great difficulty in settling the accentuation of this word. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Entick, W. Johnston, Perry, Barclay, and Buchanan, place the accent on the third syllable; Mr. Scott either on the second or third, with a preference to the latter; and Mr. Sheridan, alone, places it exclusively on the second. But, notwithstanding Mr. Sheridan's accentuation stands single, I am much mistaken if it has not only the best usage on its side, but the clearest analogy to support it. It were, indeed, to be wished, for the sake of harmony, that, like the Greeks and Romans, we had no accent higher than the antepenultimate; but language is the vox populi. Our accent, in a thousand instances, transgresses these classic bounds; and who shall confine it? In compounds of our own, with the utmost propriety, we place the accent on the fourth syllable from the last, as in *wearisomeness, serviceableness, &c.* 501; and a probable reason is given, under the word *academy*, why we accent so many words from the Latin in the same manner: but, be the reason what it will, certain it is that this custom has prevailed. This prevalence of custom is sufficiently exemplified in the positive of the word in question; *refragable* is accented by Johnson, Ash, and Bailey, on the first syllable, and would probably have been accented in the same manner by the rest, if they had inserted the word. Buchanan and Barclay, indeed, have the word, and accent it on the second; but their authority is greatly outweighed by the three others. Convinced, therefore, that pronouncing this word with the accent on the second syllable is following that path which the best usage has pointed out, I do not hesitate to dissent from so many authorities, especially when I find the best of these authorities inconsistent; for, if we are to place the accent on the first syllable of *refragable*, why we should remove the accent in *irrefragable* I cannot conceive.—See *ACADEMY* and *DISPUTABLE*. *W.*

IRREFRAGABLY, ɪ-rèf-frá-gá-blè. *ad.* With force above confutation. *Bp. Hall.*

IRREFUTABLE, ɪ-rè-fú-tá-bl. [ɪ-rèf-fú-tá-bl Jones.] *a.* [irrefutabilis, Lat.] Not to be overthrown by argument. *Bp. Hall.*

✂ All our dictionaries place the accent on the third syllable of this word; nor do I mean to affront such respectable authority by placing it on the second, as in *irrefragable*, though there is the same reason for both. Let it not be pleaded, that we have the verb *refute* in favour of the first pronunciation: this has not the least influence on the words *indisputable, irrevocable, incomparable, &c.* The reason why *corruptible* and *refractory* ought not to have the accent on the first syllable arises from the difficulty of pronouncing the uncombining consonants *pt* and *ct* in syllables not under the

stress.—See *Principles*, No. 517; also the words **ACCEPTABLE** and **REFRACTORY**. *W.*

IRREGULAR §, ïr-rêg'-gû-lâr. 33. *a.* [irregularis, Lat.] Deviating from rule, custom, or nature. *Prior*. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order. *Milton*. Not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULAR*, ïr-rêg'-gû-lâr. *n. s.* One not following a settled rule. *Bp. Hall*.

IRREGULARITY, ïr-rêg'-gû-lâr'-è-tê. *n. s.* Deviation from rule. Neglect of method and order. *Brown*. Inordinate practice; vice. *Rogers*.

IRREGULARLY, ïr-rêg'-gû-lâr-lê. *ad.* Without observation of rule or method. *Dryden*.

TO IRREGULATE, ïr-rêg'-gû-lâte. *v. a.* To make irregular; to disorder. *Brown*.

IRRELATIVE §, ïr-rêl'-là-tîv. *a.* [in and relativus, Lat.] Having no reference to any thing; single; unconnected. *Brown*.

IRRELATIVELY*, ïr-rêl'-là-tîv-lê. *ad.* Unconnectedly. *Boyle*.

IRRELEVANCY*, ïr-rêl'-è-vân-sê. *n. s.* State of being irrelevant.

IRRELEVANT §*, ïr-rêl'-è-vânt. *a.* [in and relevant.] Not applicable; not to the purpose. A modern word.

IRRELEVANTLY*, ïr-rêl'-è-vânt-lê. *ad.* Without being to the purpose.

IRRELEVABLE*, ïr-rê-lêv'-â-bl. *a.* Not admitting relief. *Hargrave*.

IRRELIGION, ïr-rê-lîd'-jôn. *n. s.* [in and religion.] Contempt of religion; impiety. *Dryden*.

IRRELIGIOUS §, ïr-rê-lîd'-jûs. 314. *a.* [in and religious.] Contemning religion; impious. *South*. Contrary to religion. *Hooker*.

IRRELIGIOUSLY, ïr-rê-lîd'-jûs-lê. *ad.* With impiety; with irreligion. *Drayton*.

IRREMEABLE, ïr-rê-mê-â-bl. *a.* [irremeabilis, Lat.] Admitting no return. *Dryden*.

IRREMEDIAL §, ïr-rê-mê'-dê-â-bl. [ïr-rê-mêd'-è-â-bl, *Perry*.] *a.* [Fr.] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied. *Hooker*.

IRREMEDIALNESS*, ïr-rê-mê'-dê-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* State of being irremediable. *Donne*.

IRREMEDIABLY, ïr-rê-mê'-dê-â-blê. *ad.* Without cure. *Bp. Taylor*.

IRREMISSE §, ïr-rê-mîs'-sê-bl. *a.* [irremissible, Fr.] Not to be pardoned. *Bale*.

IRREMISSEABLENESS, ïr-rê-mîs'-sê-bl-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being not to be pardoned. *Bp. Hall*.

IRREMISSEBLY*, ïr-rê-mîs'-sê-blê. *ad.* So as not to be pardoned. *Sherwood*.

IRREMOVABLE, ïr-rê-môv'-â-bl. *a.* [in and remove.] Not to be moved; not to be changed. *Shak.*

IRREMUNERABLE*, ïr-rê-mû'-nêr-â-bl. *a.* [in and remunerable.] Not to be rewarded. *Cockeram*.

IRRENOINED, ïr-rê-nôin'd. 359. *a.* [in and renowned.] Void of honour. Unrenowned. *Spenser*.

IRREPARABILITY*, ïr-rêp'-â-râ-bîl'-è-tê. *n. s.* State of being irreparable. *Sterne*.

IRREPARABLE §, ïr-rêp'-pâ-râ-bl. *a.* [irreparabilis, Lat.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired. *Shakespeare*.

✠ This word and its simple *reparable* come from the Latin *reparabilis* and *irreparabilis*, and are pronounced with the accent on the preanteponultimate syllable, according to the analogy of words anglicised from the Latin, by dropping a syllable; which is, to place the accent on that syllable which had a secondary stress in our own English pronunciation of the Latin words.—See **ACADEMY** and **INCOMPARABLE**. *W.*

IRREPARABLY, ïr-rêp'-pâ-râ-blê. *ad.* Without recovery; without amends. *Boyle*.

IRREPENTANCE*, ïr-rê-pênt'-ânse. *n. s.* Want of repentance. *Mountagu*.

IRREPLEVIABLE, ïr-rê-plêv'-vê-â-bl. *a.* [in and repleva.] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREENSIBLE §, ïr-rêp-prê-hên'-sê-bl. *a.* [irreprehensibilis, Lat.] Exempt from blame. *Bp. Patrick*.

IRREPREENSIBLY, ïr-rêp-prê-hên'-sê-blê. *ad.* Without blame. *Sherwood*.

IRREPRESENTABLE, ïr-rêp-prê-zênt'-â-bl. *a.* Not to be figured by any representation. *Stillingfleet*.

IRREPRESSIBLE*, ïr-rê-prês'-sê-bl. *a.* Not to be repressed.

IRREPROACHABLE §, ïr-rê-prôsh'-â-bl. 295. *a.* [in and reproachable.] Free from blame; free from reproach. *Atterbury*.

IRREPROACHABLY, ïr-rê-prôsh'-â-blê. *ad.* Without blame; without reproach. *Addison*.

IRREPROVABLE §, ïr-rê-prôv'-â-bl. *a.* [in and reprovably.] Not to be blamed; irreproachable. *More*.

IRREPROVABLY*, ïr-rê-prôv'-â-blê. *ad.* Beyond reproach. *Weever*.

IRREPTITIOUS †, ïr-rêp-tîsh'-ûs. *a.* Encroaching; creeping in. *Elphinston*.

IRRESISTANCE, ïr-rê-zîst'-ânse. *n. s.* Want of inclination to make resistance; gentleness under sufferings and insults. *Paley*.

IRRESISTIBILITY, ïr-rê-zîs-tê-bîl'-è-tê. *n. s.* Power or force above opposition. *Hammond*.

IRRESISTIBLE §, ïr-rê-zîs'-tê-bl. *a.* [in and resistible.] Superiour to opposition. *Hooker*.

IRRESISTIBLENESS*, ïr-rê-zîs'-tê-bl-nês. *n. s.* Power above opposition. *Bp. Hall*.

IRRESISTIBLY, ïr-rê-zîs'-tê-blê. *ad.* In a manner not to be opposed. *Dryden*.

IRRESISTLESS, ïr-rê-zîst'-lês. *a.* [A barbarous, ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives.] Irresistible; resistless. *Glanville*.

IRRESOLUBLE §, ïr-rêz'-zô-lù-bl. [See **DISSOLUBLE**.] *a.* [in and resolutibilis, Lat.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved. *Bp. Hall*.

IRRESOLUBENESS, ïr-rêz'-zô-lù-bl-nês. *n. s.* Resistance to separation of the parts. *Boyle*.

IRRESOLUTE §, ïr-rêz'-zô-lûe. *a.* [in and resolute.] Not constant in purpose; not determined. *Shakespeare*.

IRRESOLUTELY, ïr-rêz'-zô-lûe-lê. *ad.* Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.

IRRESOLUTENESS*, ïr-rêz'-zô-lûe-nês. *n. s.* Want of determination; want of firmness of mind.

IRRESOLUTION, ïr-rêz'-ô-lû'-shûn. *n. s.* Want of firmness of mind. *Bacon*.

IRRESOLVEDLY, ïr-rê-zôl'-vêd-lê. 364. *ad.* [in and resolved.] Without settled determination. *Boyle*.

IRRESPECTIVE §, ïr-rê-spêk'-tîv. *a.* [in and respective.] Having no regard to any circumstances. *Hammond*. Disrespectful. *Sir C. Cornwallis*.

IRRESPECTIVELY, ïr-rê-spêk'-tîv-lê. *ad.* Without regard to circumstances. *Hammond*.

IRRESPONSIBILITY*, ïr-rê-spôn-sê-bîl'-è-tê. *n. s.* Want of responsibility.

IRRESPONSIBLE §*, ïr-rê-spôn'-sê-bl. *a.* [in and responsible.] Not capable of being answered for. *Milton*.

IRRETENTIVE*, ïr-rê-tên'-tîv. *a.* Not retentive. *Skelton*.

IRRETRIEVABLE §, ïr-rê-trêv'-vâ-bl. 275. *a.* [in and retrieve.] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable. *Buller*.

IRRETRIEVABLY, ïr-rê-trêv'-vâ-blê. *ad.* Irreparably; irrecoverably. *Woodward*.

IRRETURNBABLE*, ïr-rê-tûrn'-â-bl. *a.* Not to return. *Mirror for Magistrates*.

IRREVERENCE §, ïr-rêv'-vêr-ênsê. *n. s.* [irreverentia, Lat.; irreverence, Fr.] Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect. *Decay of Chr. Piety*. State of being disregarded. *Clarendon*.

IRREVEREND*, ïr-rêv'-vêr-ênd. *a.* [in and reverend.] Disrespectful. *Sir C. Cornwallis*. *Ob. T.*

IRREVERENT, ïr-rêv'-vêr-ênt. *a.* [in and reverent.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect. *Hooker*.

IRREVERENTLY, ïr-rêv'-vêr-ênt-lê. *ad.* Without due respect or veneration. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

IRREVERSIBLE §, ïr-rê-vêr'-sê-bl. *a.* [in and reverse.] Not to be recalled; not to be changed. *Rogers*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ðíl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

IRREVERSIBLENES*, ír-ré-vér'-sè-bl-nés. *n. s.*

State of being irreversible. *Stackhouse.*

IRREVERSIBLY, ír-ré-vér'-sè-blé. *ad.* Without change. *Hammond.*

IRREVOCABILITY*, ír-rév-vò-ká-bl'-è-té. *n. s.* Impossibility of recall.

IRREVOCABLE, ír-rév'-vò-ká-bl. *a.* [írvocab-*ilis*, Lat.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed. *Shakespeare.*

For the reason of accenting this word on the second, and not on the third syllable, see **ACADEMY** and **INCOMPARABLE**. *W.*

IRREVOCABLENESS*, ír-rév'-vò-ká-bl-nés. *n. s.* The state of being irrevocable. *Ash.*

IRREVOCABLY, ír-rév'-vò-ká-blé. *ad.* Without recall.

IRREVOLUBLE*, ír-rév'-ò-là-bl. *a.* [írvolutus, Lat.] That has no revolution. *Milton.*

TO IRRIGATE, ír-ré-gá-te. *v. a.* [írrigo, Lat.] To wet; to moisten; to water. *Smith.*

IRRIGATION, ír-ré-gá'-shún. *n. s.* The act of watering or moistening. *Bacon.* State of being watered. *Hammond.*

IRRIGUOUS, ír-ríg'-gú-ús. *a.* Watery; watered. *Milton.* Dewy; moist. *Phillips.*

IRRISIÓN, ír-ríz'-ún. *n. s.* [írrisio, Lat.] The act of laughing at another. *Fotherby.*

IRRITABILITY*, ír-ré-tá-bl'-è-té. *n. s.* State or quality of being irritable.

IRRITABLE*, ír-ré-tá-bl. *a.* [irritabilis, Lat.] Easily provoked. *Burke.* That may be agitated.

IRRITANT*, ír-ré-tá-bl. *a.* [irritans, Lat.] Rendering void. *Haywood.*

TO IRRITATE, ír-ré-tá-te. *91. v. a.* [irrito, Lat.] To provoke; to tease. *Bacon.* To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to vellicate. *Bacon.*

To heighten; to agitate; to enforce. *Bacon.*

IRRITATE*, ír-ré-tá-te. *part. a.* Heightened. *Bacon.*

TO IRRITATE*, *v. a.* [irritare, low Lat.] To render null or void. *Bp. Bramhall.*

IRRITATION, ír-ré-tá'-shún. *n. s.* [irritatio, Lat.] Provocation; exasperation. *Sherwood.* Stimulation; vellication. *Arnulphnot.*

IRRITATORY*, ír-ré-tá-túr-è. *a.* Stimulating. *Hales.*

IRRUPTION, ír-rúp'-shún. *n. s.* [Fr.; irruptio, Lat.] The act of any thing forcing an entrance. *Burton.*

Inroad; burst of invaders into any place. *Watton.*

IRRUPITIVE*, ír-rúp'-úv. *a.* Bursting forth; rushing down or in. *Whitehouse.*

IS, íz. 420. [I, Sax.] The third person singular of *To be*: I am, thou art, he is. *St. John.* vii.

ISAGOGICAL*, í-sá-gòd'-jè-kál. *a.* [isagogykòs.] Introductory; belonging to an introduction. *Gregory.*

ISCHIA'DICK, ís-kè-ád'-ík. *a.* [ischiaidikos.] In anatomy, an epithet to the crural vein: in pathology, the sciatica.

ISCHURETICK, ís-kù-rét'-ík. *n. s.* [from ischury.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISCHURY, ís'-kù-rè. 353. *n. s.* [ischouria.] A stoppage of urine.

ISH, [Ire, Sax.] A termination added to an adjective to express diminution: as, *bluish*, tending to blue. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentle or possessive adjective: as, *Suedish*, *Danish*. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added: as, *fool*, *foolish*.

ISGLE, í-sík-kl. 405. *n. s.* [more properly icicle, from ice; but ice should rather be written ice; I, r, Sax.] A pendant shoot of ice. *Shakespeare.*

ISGLASS, í-zíng-glás. *n. s.* [from ice, or ise, and glass.] *Isinglass* is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and, in some degree, transparent, much resembling glue, prepared from the intestines of a fish which greatly resembles the sturgeon. *Hill.*

ISGLASS Stone, í-zíng-glás-stòne. *n. s.* A fossil

which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. *Hill.*

ISLAND, í-lánd. 458. *n. s.* [insula, Lat.; isola, Ital.; ealand, Erse.] A tract of land surrounded by water. *Shakespeare.*

The *s* in this word and its compounds is perfectly silent. *W.*

ISLANDER, í-lánd-úr. 98. *n. s.* An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water. *Camden.*

ISLANDY*, í-lán-dé. *a.* Full of, or belonging to, islands. *Cotgrave.*

ISLE, íe. 458. *n. s.* [Fr.; insula, Lat.] An island; a country surrounded by water. *Shak.* [Written corruptly for *aile*, from *aile*, Fr., or *ala*, Lat.] A long walk in a church, or public building. *Pope.*

ISLET*, í-lét. *n. s.* [islette, Fr.] A little island. *Wotton.*

ISOLATED*, íz'-ò-là-téd. *a.* [isolé, Fr.] Detached; separate. *Warburton.*

ISOCHRONAL*, í-sòk'-rò-nál. *a.* [ísoos and χρόνος.] Having equal times. *Bp. Berkeley.*

ISOPERIMETRICAL, í-sò-pér'-mèt'-trè-kál. *a.* [ísoos, μέτρον, and περίμετρον.] In geometry, isoperimetrical figures are such as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest. *Harris.*

ISOSECELES, í-sòs'-sè-léz. [í-sòs'-è-léz, Jones.] *n. s.* [isosecele, Fr.] That which hath only two sides equal. *Harris.*

ISSUABLE*, ísh'-shù-à-bl. *a.* So as to bring to issue, or decision. *Blackstone.*

ISSUE, ísh'-shù. 457. *n. s.* [issue, Fr.] The act of passing out. Exit; egress; or passage out. *Psalm lxxviii.* Event; consequence. *Shak.* Termination; conclusion. *Sidney.* Sequel deduced from premises. *Shak.* A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours. *Wiseman.* Evacuation. *St. Matt. ix.* Progeny; offspring. *Shak.* [In law.] Issue is sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine, or expenses of suit; sometimes for profits of lands or tenements; sometimes for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join, and put their cause to the trial of the jury. *Cowel.*

TO ISSUE, ísh'-shù. *v. n.* To come out; to pass out of any place. *Ezek. xlvii.* To make an eruption. To break out. *Shak.* To proceed as an offspring. *2 Kings, xx.* To be produced by any fund. *Ayliffe.*

To run out in lines. *Bacon.*

TO ISSUE, ísh'-shù. *v. a.* To send out; to send forth. *Bacon.* To send out judicially or authoritatively. *Clarendon.*

ISSUED*, ísh'-shù-d. *part. a.* Descended. *Shak.*

ISSUELESS, ísh'-shù-lés. *a.* Having no offspring; wanting descendants. *Curew.*

ISSUING*, ísh'-shù-íng. *n. s.* The act of passing or going out. *Whitlock.*

ISTHMUS, íst'-mús. *n. s.* [isthmus, Lat.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent. *Sandys.*

I have only made the *h* mute in this word; Mr. Sheridan makes both the *h* and *t* mute, and spells the word *ismus*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Buchanan, pronounce the word as I have done, and, I think, agreeably to the best usage. *W.*

IT, ít. *pronoun.* [he, hre, Sax.] The neutral demonstrative. *Cowley.* It is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair. *Shak.* It is used for the thing; the matter; the affair. *Shak.* It is sometimes expressed by *'t*. *Hudibras.* It is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis. *Raleigh.* Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely, to persons. *Shak.* It is sometimes used of the first or second person, sometimes of more. *Shakespeare.*

ITALIAN*, í-tál'-yán. *n. s.* A native of Italy. *Adison.* The Italian language. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

ITALIAN*, í-tál'-yán. *a.* Relating to the manners, customs, language, or persons of Italy. *Adison.*

TO ITALIANATE*, í-tál'-yán-áte. *v. a.* To make Italian; to render conformable to Italian custom or fashion. *Wilson.*

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pline, pln;—

To ITA/LIANIZE*, l-tâl'-yân-ze. *v. n.* [*italianizer*, Fr.] To speak Italian; to play the Italian. *Cotgrave*.

To ITA/LICISE*, l-tâl'-è-sze. *v. a.* To distinguish a word by printing it in the Italic character. *Dr. Parr*.
 ITA/LICK*, l-tâl'-lk. *a.* Denoting a type first used by Italian printers, and now usually employed to distinguish a particular word or sentence; as each authority given in this dictionary is printed. It is common also to say, substantively, The passage is printed in *Italicks*.

IT'CH §, ítsh. 352. *n. s.* [itcha, Sax.] A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised, as microscopes have discovered, by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur. *Deut. xxviii*. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing. A constant teasing desire. *Dryden*.

To ITCH, ítsh. *v. n.* To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing. *Wiseman*. To long; to have continual desire. *Shakspeare*.

IT'CHY, ítsh'-è. *a.* Infected with the itch. *Drayton*. Having a constant teasing desire. *Donne*.

IT'EM, ít-ém. *ad.* [Lat.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.

IT'EM, ít-ém. *n. s.* A new article. *Shakspeare*. A hint; an innuendo. *Glanville*.

To IT'EM*, ít-ém. *v. a.* To make a memorandum of. *Addison*.

JAC

J consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*; as, jade, jet, jilt, jolt, just. 398.

To JA/BBER §, jáb'-bûr. 98. *v. n.* [*gabbaren*, Dutch.] To talk idly; to chatter. *Bale*.

JA/BBERER, jáb'-bûr-ûr. *n. s.* One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly. *Hudibras*.

JA/BBERMENT*, jáb'-bûr-mént. *n. s.* Idle talk; prate. *Milton*.

JA/BBERNOWL*. See JOBBERNOWL.

JA/CENT, já'-sént. *a.* [*jacens*, Lat.] Lying at length. *Wotton*.

JACINTH, já'-sínth. [JACINTH, ít-á-sínth.] *n. s.* The same with *hyacinth*. *Woodward*.

JACK §, ják. *n. s.* [Jak, Jaky, old Fr.] The diminutive of *John*. Used as a general term of contempt for saucy or paltry fellows. *Shak*. The name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots. *Watts*. An engine which turns the spit. *Moron*. A young pike. *Mortimer*. A coat of mail. [*jaque*, old Fr.] *Hayward*. A cup of waxed leather. *Heywood*. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers. *Bentley*. A part of the musical instruments called a virginal, a harpsichord, a spinet. *Bacon*. The male of animals. *Arbutnot on Coins*. A support to saw wood on. *Ainsworth*. The colours or ensign of a ship. *Drummond*. In Yorkshire, half a pint. *Grose*. A quarter of a pint. *Pegge*. A cunning fellow who can turn to any thing; as, a *jack* of all trades. *Cleveland*.

JACK Boots, ják'-bôôts'. *n. s.* Boots which serve as armour to the legs. *Spectator*.

JACK by the Hedge. *n. s.* Erysimum. *Mortimer*.

JACK of the Clock-house*. *n. s.* The little man that strikes the quarters in a clock. *Jaquet*. *Shak*.

JACK Pudding, ják'-pûd'-ding. *n. s.* [*jack and pudding*.] A zany; a merry Andrew. *Guardian*.

JACK Sauce*, ják'-sâwse. *n. s.* An impudent fellow; a saucy Jack. *Shakspeare*.

JACK with a Ladder, ják'-wîth-â-lân'-tûrn. An *ignis fatuus*. *Johnson*.

JA/CKALENT, ják'-â-lént'. *n. s.* A sort of puppet, formerly thrown at in Lent, like shrove-cocks. *Shakspeare*.

JACKA'L, ják'-káll'. 406. [ják'-áll, Jones.] *n. s.*

ITERABLE*, ít'-têr-â-bl. *a.* Capable of being repeated. *Sir T. Brown*.

ITERANT, ít'-têr-ânt. *a.* Repeating. *Bacon*.

To ITERATE §, ít'-têr-âte. 91. *v. a.* [*itero*, Lat.] To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention. *Hooker*. To do over again. *Brown*.

ITERA/TION, ít'-têr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [*iteratio*, Lat.] Repetition; recital over again. *Shakspeare*.

ITERATIVE*, ít'-têr-â'-tív. *a.* Repeating; redoubling. *Cotgrave*.

ITINERANT §, ít-în'-nêr-ânt. *a.* [*itinerant*, Fr.] Travelling. *Milton*. Wandering; not settled. *Addison*.

ITINERARY, ít-în'-nêr-âr-ê. *n. s.* [*itinerarium*, Lat.] A book of travels. *Gregory*.

ITINERARY, ít-în'-nêr-âr-ê. *a.* Travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place. *Bacon*.

To ITINERATE*, ít-în'-nêr-âte. *v. n.* [*itineror*, *iteratus*, Lat.] To journey. *Cockeram*.

ITSELF, ít-sêlf. *pronoun*. [*it and self*.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things. *Shakspeare*.

IVORY §, ít-vûr-ê. 166. *n. s.* [*ivoire*, Fr.] A hard, solid, and firm substance, of a fine white colour; the tusk of the elephant. *Hill*.

IVORY*, ít-vûr-ê. *a.* Made of ivory. *Peacham*.

IVY §, ít-vê. *n. s.* [ívy and ivy, Sax.] A plant. *Miller*.

IVYED*, ít-vîd. *a.* Overgrown with ivy. *Warton*.

JAC

[schakal, Pers.] A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion. *Dryden*.

§ Mr. Nares, who is an excellent judge both of analogy and usage, says, the accentuation of this word upon the last syllable is adopted by Dr. Johnson; but it is certainly now obsolete. I am reluctantly of a different opinion, and think Dryden's accentuation the best:

"Close by their fire-ships like jackalls appear,
 "Who on their lions for their prey attend." *W*.

JA/CKANAPES, ják'-ân-âps. *n. s.* A monkey; an ape. *Riche*. A coxcomb; an impudent. *Shak*.

JA/CKASS*, ják'-áss. *n. s.* The male of the ass.

JACKA/W, ják'-âw'. *n. s.* [*gacke*, Teut. the daw.] A species of the crow. *Bale*.

JA/CKET §, ják'-kît. 99. *n. s.* [*jaquette*, Fr.] A short coat; a close waistcoat. *Spenser*.—To beat one's jacket, is to beat the man. *L'Estrange*.

JA/CKETED*, ják'-kît-éd. *a.* Wearing a jacket. *Hulot*.

JA/COB'S Ladder. *n. s.* The same with *Greek valerian*.

JA/COB'S Staff. *n. s.* A pilgrim's staff. Staff concealing a dagger. A cross staff; a kind of astro-labe. *Cleveland*.

JA/COBIN §*, } ják'-ô-bîn. 149. { *n. s.* [*Jacobine*, Fr.] *Jacobus*,

from the Lat. as having some pretended reference to *St. James*. A friar of the order of *St. Dominick*;

a gray or white friar. *Chaucer*. One of an execrable faction in the late French democratical revolution, distinguished by their hatred of religion,

monarchy, and social order; so called from their meeting at the church of *St. Jacobus*, or a monastery of the *Jacobin* friars; one who approves or maintains the principles of such. *Burke*.

§ In the first edition of this [Walker's] dictionary, I marked the *i* in the last syllable of this word long.

Since that time there has, unfortunately, been so much occasion to pronounce it, that no doubt is left of the sound of the last vowel. *W*.

JA/COBIN*, ják'-ô-bîn. } *a.* Of the principles of modern Jacobins. *Burke*.

JACOBNICAL*, ják'-ô-bîn'-ê-kál. } *ciples of modern Jacobins. Burke*.

JA/COBINE, ják'-ô-bîn. 149. *n. s.* A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainsworth*.

JA/COBINISM*, ják'-ô-bîn-izm. *n. s.* The principles of a modern Jacobin. *Burke*.

—nô, mỗve, nỏr, nỏt; —tủe, tủb, bủl; —đil; —pủdủn; —ủin, THIS.

TO JA'COBINIZE*, jắk'-ô-bỉn-lze. *v. a.* To infect with Jacobinism. *Burke.*

JA'COBITE*, jắk'-ô-bỉte. *n. s.* One of a sect of heretics, who were anciently a branch of the Eutychians, and are still subsisting in the Levant. *White.* One attached to the cause of king James the Second after his abdication, and to his line. *Tatler.*

JA'COBITE*, jắk'-ô-bỉte. *a.* Of the principles of the Jacobites. *Ld. Bolingbroke.*

JA'COBITISM*, jắk'-ô-bỉt-izm. *n. s.* The principles of a Jacobite.

JACO'BUS*, jắk'-ô-bủs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A gold coin, worth twenty-five shillings, so called from king James the First of England, in whose reign it was struck. *L'Estrange.*

JA'CKSMITH*, jắk'-smith. *n. s.* A maker of the engine called a jack. *Malone.*

JA'CTANCY*, jắk'-tắn-sẻ. *n. s.* [*jactantia*, Lat.] Boasting. *Cockeram.*

JACTITÁTION, jắk-tẻ-tắ-shủn. *n. s.* [*jactito*, Lat.] Tossing; motion; restlessness. *Harvey.* Vain boasting. *Ibbetson.* A term in the canon law for a false pretension to marriage.

TO JA'CLATE*, jắk'-ô-lắte. *v. a.* [*jaculo*, Lat.] To dart. *Cockeram.*

JACULÁTION, jắk-ủ-lắ-shủn. *n. s.* [*jaculatio*, Lat.] The act of throwing missive weapons. *Dean King.*

JA'CULATORY*, jắk'-ủ-lắ-tắ-ẻ. *a.* Throwing out. *Bullockar.* Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; ejaculatory. *Maxims of Mist. Divinity.*

JADE*, jắde. *n. s.* [The etymology doubtful.] A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag. *Sidney.* A sorry woman. A word of contempt. *Spenser.* A young woman, in irony. *Addison.*

JADE, jắde. *n. s.* A species of stone. A species of the jasper. *Hill.*

TO JADE, jắde. *v. a.* To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary. *Shak.* To overbear; to crush; to degrade. *Shak.* To employ in vile offices. *Shak.* To ride; to rule with tyranny. *Shakespeare.*

TO JADE, jắde. *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink. *South.*

JA'DERY*, jắ'-ẻr-ẻ. *n. s.* Jadish tricks. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

JA'DISH, jắ'-dẻsh. *a.* Vitious; bad; as a horse. *Southern.* Unchaste; incontinent. *L'Estrange.*

TO JAGG, jắg. *v. a.* [*gagan*, Welsh, slits or holes.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw. *Bacon.*

JAGG, jắg. *n. s.* A protuberance or denticulation. *Ray.*

JA'GGEDNESS, jắg'-ẻd-nẻs. 366. *n. s.* The state of being denticulated; unevenness. *Peachum.*

JA'GGY, jắg'-ẻ. 363. *a.* Uneven; denticulated. *Addison.*

JAIL*, jắle. 52, 202, 212. *n. s.* [*geole*, or *gaiole*, Fr.] A gaol; a prison; a place where criminals are confined. *Shakespeare.*

JA'ILBIRD, jắle'-bỏrd. *n. s.* One who has been in a jail.

JA'ILER, jắ'-lắr. *n. s.* A gaoler; the keeper of a prison. *Sidney.*

JAKES, jắk. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.] A privy. *Shakespeare.*

JA'LAP, jắl'-lỏp. *n. s.* [*jalapium*, low Lat.] A medicinal purgative drug. *Hill.*

✂ The pronunciation of this word, as if written *jailop*, which Mr. Sheridan has adopted, is, in my opinion, now confined to the illiterate and vulgar. *W.*

JAM*, jắm. *n. s.* [not known whence derived.] A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water. A sort of frock for children. *Hodges.* A thick bed of stone, which hinders the work of the lead-miners, when they are pursuing the veins of ore. *Chambers.*

TO JAM*, jắm. *v. a.* To squeeze closely; to enclose any object between two bodies, so as to render it immovable. To render firm by treading, as cattle do the land they are foddered on. *Grose.*

JAMA'ICA Pepper*. See **ALLSPICE**.

JAMB, jắm. 347. *n. s.* [*jambe*, Fr.] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door. *Moxon*

JAMBEUX*. *n. s.* [*jambes*, Fr.] Armour for the legs. *Dryden.*

JAMBE*, jắm-bẻẻ. *n. s.* A name formerly for a fashionable sort of cane. *Tatler.*

JANE*, jắne. *n. s.* A coin of Genoa. *Spenser.* A kind of fustian; a word still in use. *Talbot Accounts.*

TO JA'NGLE*, jắng'-ẻl. 405. *v. n.* [*jangler*, old Fr.] To prate; to talk idly or maliciously. *Gower.* To quarrel; to bicker in words. *Shakespeare.*

TO JA'NGLE, jắng'-ẻl. *v. a.* To make to sound untunably. *Shakespeare.*

JA'NGLE*, jắng'-ẻl. *n. s.* [*jangle*, old Fr.] Prate; babble. *Chaucer.* Discordant sound. *The Maviad.*

JA'NGLER, jắng'-ẻl-ủr. *n. s.* A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow; a prater. *Chaucer.*

JA'NGLING*, jắng'-ẻl-ủng. *n. s.* Babble; mere prate. 1 *Tim. i.* Dispute; altercation; quarrel. *Shak.*

JA'NTOR*, jắn'-ẻ-tủr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A door-keeper; a porter. *Warton.*

JA'NIZARY*, jắn'-ẻ-zắr-ẻ. *n. s.* [Turkish.] One of the guards of the Turkish king. *Waller.*

JANIZÁRIAN*, jắn-ẻ-zắ-rẻ-ủn. *a.* Of the command or government of janizaries. *Burke.*

JA'NNOCK, jắn'-nủk. *n. s.* Oat bread. A northern word.

JA'NSENISM*, jắn'-ẻ-nẻm. *n. s.* The doctrine of Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, in Flanders. It related chiefly to grace and freewill.

JA'NSENIST*, jắn'-ẻ-nẻst. *n. s.* One who espouses the opinions of Jansen. *Burnet.*

JA'NTY*, jắn'-ẻ-tẻ. *a.* [from *gentil*, Fr. or the Teut. *gent*.] Showy; fluttering; finical. *Hobbes.*

✂ It is highly probable, that, when this word was first adopted, it was pronounced as close to the French *gentil* as possible; but, as we have no letter in our language equivalent to the French soft *g*, and as the nasal vowel *en*, when not followed by hard *g*, *c*, or *k*, is not to be pronounced by a mere English speaker, (see **EXCORS**), it is no wonder that the word was anglicised in its sound, as well as in its orthography. Mr. Sheridan has preserved the French sound of the vowel in this word and its compound *jauntiness*, as if written *jaunty* and *jauntiness*; but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, give the *a* the Italian sound, as heard in *ant*, *father*, &c. and this, I imagine, it ought to have. 214. *W.*

JA'NTINESS, jắn'-ẻ-nẻs. *n. s.* Airiness; flutter; genteelness. *Addison.*

JA'NUARY, jắn'-nủ-ủr-ẻ. *n. s.* [*Januarius*, Lat.] The first month of the year, from *Janus*, to whom it was consecrated. *Peachum.*

JAPA'N*, jắ-pắn'. *n. s.* [from *Japan* in Asia.] Work varnished and raised in gold and colours. *Swift.*

TO JAPA'N, jắ-pắn'. *v. a.* To varnish, and embellish with gold and raised figures. *Swift.*

JAPA'N, jắ-pắn'. *n. s.* To black and gloss shoes. *Gay.*

JAPA'NNER, jắ-pắn'-nủr. *n. s.* One skilled in japan work. A shoeblack. *Pope.*

TO JAPE*, jắpe. *v. n.* [*geipa*, Icel.] To jest. *Chaucer.* *Ob. T.*

TO JAPE*, jắpe. *v. a.* To cheat; to impose upon. [*geap*, Sax.] *Chaucer.* To sport with; to wanton with. *Ob. T.*

JAPE*, jắpe. *n. s.* [*geip*, Icel.] A jest; a trick. *Chaucer.* *Ob. T.*

JA'PER*, jắ'-pắr. *n. s.* A jester; a buffoon. *Chaucer.* *Ob. T.*

TO JAR*, jắr. 78. *v. n.* [*jeoppe*, Sax.] To strike together with a kind of short rattle. *Dryden.*

TO JAR, jắr. *v. n.* To strike or sound untunably and irregularly. *Shak.*

TO JAR, jắr. *v. n.* To strike or vibrate regularly; to repeat the same sound or noise. *Shak.* To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent. *Milton.*

TO JAR, jắr. *v. n.* To quarrel; to dispute. *Spenser.*

TO JAR*, jắr. *v. a.* To make to jar, or sound untunably. *Bp. Hall.* To shake; to agitate.

JAR, jắr. *n. s.* A kind of rattling vibration of sound. *Holder.* Harsh sound; discord. *Milton.*

A repetition of the noise made by the pendulum of a clock. *Shak.* Clash of interests or opinions. *Spenser.*

A state in which a door unfastened may

- strike the post; half opened. [*Jypan*, Sax.] *Swift*.
 An earthen vessel. [*Jarro*, Span.] *Boyle*.
TO JA'RBLE*, jâr'-bl. *v. a.* To bemire.
JARDES, jâr'-dèz. *n. s.* [Fr.] Hard, callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. *Farrier's Dict.*
TO JA'RGLE*, jâr'-gl. *v. n.* [*jerga*, Su. Goth.] To emit a shrill or harsh sound. *Bp. Hall*.
JAR'GON, jâr'-gûn. 166. *n. s.* [*jargon*, Fr.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish. *Bp. Bramhall*.
JARGONE'LE, jâr-gò-nèl'. *n. s.* A species of pear.
JA'RRING*, jâr'-ring. *n. s.* Quarrel; dispute. *Bur-net*.
JA'SHAWK, jâs'-hâwk. *n. s.* A young hawk. *Ainsworth*.
JA'SMINE, jâz'-mîn. 434. *n. s.* [*jasmîn*, Fr.] A creeping shrub with a fragrant flower. *Thomson*.
JA'SMINE *Persian. n. s.* A plant.
JASP, jâsp. } *n. s.* [*iaspis*, Lat.] A hard
JA'SPER, jâs'-pûr. 98. } stone of a bright, beautiful
 green colour, sometimes clouded with white. *Hill*.
JAUM*. See **JAMB**.
TO JAUNCE*, jânse. *v. n.* [*jancer*, Fr.] To bustle about; to jaunt. *Shakspeare*.
JA'UNDICE §, jân'-dis. 142, 214. *n. s.* [*jaunisse*, Fr.] A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood. *Quincy*.
JA'UNDICED, jân'-dist. 359. *a.* Infected with the jaundice. *Pope*.
TO JAUNT §, jânt. 214. *v. n.* [*jancer*, Fr.] To wander here and there; to bustle about. *Shakspeare*.
JAUNT, jânt. *n. s.* Ramble; flight; excursion. *Milton*. [*jante*, Fr.] The felloe of a wheel.
JA'UNTINESS, jân'-tè-nès. See **JANTINESS**.
JA'UNTY*. See **JANTY**.
TO JA'VEL §, jâv'-il. } *v. a.* To bemire; to soil over
JA'BLE §, jâb'-bl. } with dirt.
JA'VEL, jâv'-il. *n. s.* A wandering or dirty fellow. *Spenser*.
JA'VELIN, jâv'-lîn. *n. s.* [*javeline*, Fr.] A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse. *Milton*.
JAW §, jâw. 219. *n. s.* [from *chaw*.] The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. *Prov. xxx*. The mouth. *Psaln xxii*. In low language, gross abuse.
TO JAW*, jâw. *v. a.* To abuse grossly.
JA'WED*, jâw'-éd, or jâw'd. *a.* Denoting the appearance of the jaws. *Shelton*.
JA'WFALL*, jâw'-fâll. *n. s.* Depression of the jaw; figuratively, depression of mind or spirits. *Dr. M. Griffith*.
TO JAWN*, jâwn. *v. n.* [See **CHAUN**.] To open. *Marston*.
JA'WY*, jâw'-è. *a.* Relating to the jaws. *Gayton*.
JAY, jâ. 220. *n. s.* [*gay*, *gaey*, old Teut.] A bird. *Spenser*.
JA'ZEL, jâ'-zèl. *n. s.* A precious stone of an azure or blue colour. *Dict*.
JE'ALOUS §, jêl'-lôs. 234, 314. *a.* [*jaloux*, Fr.] Suspicious in love. *Shak*. Emulous, full of competition. *Dryden*. Zealously cautious against dishonour. 1 *Kings*, xix. Suspiciously vigilant. 2 *Cor. ii*. Suspiciously careful. *Bacon*. Suspiciously fearful. *Waller*.
JE'ALOUSLY, jêl'-lôs-lè. *ad.* Suspiciously; emulously. *Sherwood*.
JE'ALOUSNESS, jêl'-lôs-nès. *n. s.* The state of being jealous; rivalry; suspicion. *King Charles*.
JE'ALOUSY, jêl'-lôs-è. *n. s.* Suspicion in love. *Spenser*. Suspicious fear. *Clarendon*. Suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry. *Shakspeare*.
TO JEER §, jêr. 246. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To scoff; to flout; to make mock. *Shakspeare*.
TO JEER, jêr. *v. a.* To treat with scoffs. *Howell*.
JEER, jêr. *n. s.* Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; ribe; mock. *Swift*.
JÊ'EKER, jêr'-êr. *n. s.* A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker. *B. Jonson*.
JE'ERING*, jêr'-ing. *n. s.* Mockery. *Bp. Taylor*.
JE'ERINGLY, jêr'-ing-lè. *ad.* Scornfully; contemptuously; in mock; in scoff. *Derham*.
JE'GGET, jêg'-gû. *n. s.* A kind of sausage. *Ainsworth*.
JEHO VAH §, jê-hô'-vâ. *n. s.* The proper name of God in the Hebrew language. *Exod. vi*.
JEJU'NE §, jê-jôôn'. *a.* [*jejunus*, Lat.] Wanting empty; vacant. *Bacon*. Hungry; not saturated. *Brown*. Dry; unaffecting. *Boyle*.
JEJU'NENESS, jê-jôôn'-nès. *n. s.* Penury; poverty. *Bacon*. Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.
JEJU'NITY*, jê-jô'-nè-tè. *n. s.* Barrenness or dryness of style. *Bentley*.
JEL'LIED, jêl'-lîd. 283. *a.* Glutinous; brought to a state of viscosity. *Cleaveland*.
JEL'LY §, jêl'-lè. *n. s.* [*gelatinum*, Lat. See **GELLY**, which is the proper orthography.] Any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity. *Shak*. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar in the gelly. *King*.
JEL'LY-BAG*, jêl'-lè-bâg. *n. s.* A bag through which gelly is distilled. *Student*.
JEMMINES*, jêm'-mè-nès. *n. s.* Spruceness.
JEMMY*, jêm-mè. *n.* Spruce. A low word. *Whiter*.
JEN'NETING, jên'-nè-ting. *n. s.* [corrupted from *Junet*ing, an apple ripe in *June*.] A species of apple soon ripe. *Mortimer*.
JEN'NET, jên'-nît. 99. *n. s.* [See **GENET**.] A Spanish horse. *Prior*.
TO JE'OPARD, jêp'-pârd. 256. *v. a.* To hazard; to put in danger. *Honolies*.
JE'OPARDER*, jêp'-pârd-âr. *n. s.* One who puts to hazard. *Sherwood*.
JE'OPARDOUS, jêp'-pârd-dûs. *a.* Hazardous; dangerous. *Bale*.
JE'OPARDOUSLY*, jêp'-pârd-dûs-lè. *ad.* In danger; dangerously. *Hulce*.
JE'OPARDY §, jêp'-pârd-è. *n. s.* [a corruption of *jeu parti*, a game in which the chances are exactly even.] Hazard; danger; peril. *Spenser*.
TO JERK §, jêrk. *v. a.* [*zerpæccan*, Sax.] To strike with a quick, smart blow; to lash. *Shak*. To throw a stone by hitting the arm against the side.
TO JERK, jêrk. *v. n.* To strike up; to accost eagerly. *Dryden*.
JERK, jêrk. *n. s.* A smart, quick lash. *Giamville*. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts. *B. Jonson*. A throw; a cast.
JE'RKER*, jêr'-kûr. *n. s.* One who strikes with a quick, smart blow; a whipper. *Cotgrave*.
JE'RKIN, jêr'-kin. 103. *n. s.* [*cýrkelin*, Sax.] A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat. *Shak*.
JE'RKIN, jêr'-kin. *n. s.* A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth*.
JE'RSEY, jêr'-zè. *n. s.* [from the island of *Jersey*.] Fine yarn of wool. *Evans's Old Ballads*.
JERU'SALEM *Artichoke*, jê-rôd'-sâ-lêm-âr'-tè-tshôke. *n. s.* Sunflower, of which it is a species. *Mortimer*.
JESS §, jês. *n. s.* [*gect*, Fr.; *getto*, Ital.] A short strap of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist. *Shakspeare*.
JE'SSAMINE, jês'-sâ-mîn. 150. *n. s.* [See **JASMINE**.] A fragrant flower. *Spenser*.
JE'SSE*, jês'-sè. *n. s.* A large brass candlestick, branched into many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a church or choir; so called from the similitude of the branches to those of the "arbor *Jessè*", the branch or genealogical tree of *Jesse*. *Cowel*.
JE'SSED*, jês'-sèd. *a.* Having jesses on; an heraldick term.
TO JEST §, jêst. *v. n.* [*gesticulus*, Lat.] To divert or make merry by words or actions. *Ecclus. viii*. To play a part in a mask. *Shakspeare*.
JEST, jêst. *n. s.* Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter. *Shak*. The object of jests; laughing stock. *Shak*. Manner of doing or speaking feigned, not real; ludicrous, not serious; game; not earnest. *Shak*. A mask. *Kid*. A jest; an action. *Sir T. Elyot*.
JÊ'STER, jês'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* One given to merriment.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tûb, báll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

- ment and pranks. *Shak.* One given to sarcasm. *Swift.* Buffoon; jackpudding. *Spenser.*
- JESTING***, jêst'-ing. *n. s.* Utterance of sarcasms or jests.
- JESTING-STOCK***, jêst'-ing-stòk. *n. s.* A laughing stock. *Googe.*
- JESTINGLY***, jêst'-ing-lê. *ad.* In jest; with merri-ment. *Herbert.*
- JESUIT***, jêz'-ù-ít. *n. s.* [*Jésuite*, Fr.] One of a religious and learned order, which presumed to take the name of the *Society of Jesus*. The word, in our language, has been applied to men of great cunning, craft, and deceit; whence the common word *jesuitical*. *Milton.*
- JESUITED***, jêz'-ù-ít-êd. *a.* Conforming to the principles of the Jesuits. *Dr. White.*
- JESUITESS***, jêz'-ù-ít-ês. *n. s.* A woman adopting the principles of the Jesuits. *Bp. Hall.*
- JESUITICAL***, jêz'-ù-ít-ê-kál. *a.* Belonging to
- JESUITICK***, jêz'-ù-ít-ík. *a.* Jesuit; and thence, in our language, equivocating, imposing upon. *Bp. Hall.*
- JESUITICALLY***, jêz'-ù-ít-ê-kál-lê. *ad.* Craftily. *Echard.*
- JESUITISM***, jêz'-ù-ít-izm. *n. s.* The principles and doctrine of the Jesuits. *South.*
- JET** ð, jêt. *n. s.* [*ḡaḡaz*, Sax.] A very beautiful fossil, of a fine deep-black colour. *Hill.* [*jet*, Fr.] A spout or shoot of water. *Blackmore.* A yard. *Tusser.* Drift; scope. *Wyndham.*
- TO JET**, jêt. *v. n.* [*jetter*, Fr.] To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude; to jut out. *Shak.* To strut; to agitate the body by a proud gait. *Homilies.* To jolt; to be shaken. *Wiseman.*
- JE/TSAM**, jêt'-sâm. *n. s.* [*jetter*, Fr.] Goods or
- JE/TSON**, jêt'-sôn. *a.* Other things, which, having been cast overboard in a storm, or after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore, and belong to the lord admiral. *Bailey.*
- JE/TTEE***, jêt'-tê. *n. s.* [*jettee*, Fr.] A projection of part of any building. *Florio.* A kind of pier; a mole projecting into the sea. *Smollett.*
- JE/TTER***, jêt'-tûr. *n. s.* A spruce fellow; one who struts. *Cotgrave.*
- JE/TTY**, jêt'-tê. *a.* Made of jet. Black as jet. *Brown.*
- TO JE/TTY***, jêt'-tê. *v. n.* To jut. *Florio.*
- JEW** ð, jû. *n. s.* [from *Judah*.] A Hebrew; an Israelite. *Addison.*—*As rich as a Jew.* A proverbial phrase. *Pegge.*
- JE/WEL** ð, jû'-íl. 99. *n. s.* [*jewelen*, Dutch.] Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones. *Shak.* A precious stone; a gem. *Shak.* A name of fondness. *Shak.*
- JEWEL-HOUSE**, or *Office*, jû'-íl-hôûse. *n. s.* The place where the regal ornaments are reposit-
Shakespeare.
- TO JE/WEL***, jû'-íl. *v. a.* To dress or adorn with jewels. *B. Jonson.*
- JEWEL-LIKE***, jû'-íl-lîke. *a.* Brilliant as a jewel. *Shakespeare.*
- JE/WELLER**, jû'-íl-lâr. 98. *n. s.* One who trafficks in precious stones. *Boyle.*
- JE/WESS***, jû'-ês. *n. s.* A Hebrew woman. *Acts*, xxiv.
- JE/WISH***, jû'-ish. *a.* Denoting a Jew; relating to the Jews. *Tit. i.*
- JE/WISHLÝ***, jû'-ish-lê. *ad.* In a Jewish manner. *Donne.*
- JE/WISNESS***, jû'-ish-nês. *n. s.* The religious rites of the Jews. *Martin.*
- JE/WRY***, jû'-rê. *n. s.* Judea. *Ps.* lxxvi. A district inhabited by Jews; whence probably the street so called in London. *Chaucer.*
- JEWS-EAR**, jûze'-êèr. *n. s.* A fungus, tough and thin, and, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variously hollowed cup. The common people cure themselves of sore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill.*
- JEWS-HARP**, jûze'-hârp. *n. s.* [*jewtrump*, Fr.] A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth, which gives a sound by the motion of a broad spring of iron, which, being struck by the hand, plays against the breath.
- JEWS-MALLOW**, jûze-mál'-lò. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- JEWS-STONE**, jûze'-stòne. *n. s.* An extraneous fossil, ridged and furrowed alternately, of a pale dusky gray, found in Syria. *Hill.*
- JEWS-TRUMP***. See **JEWS-HARP**. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
- JE/ZEBEL***, jêz'-ê-bêl. *n. s.* A forward, impertinent woman. *Spectator.*
- JIB** ð, jîb. *n. s.* The foremost sail of a ship.
- TO JIB** ð, jîb. *v. a.* To shift a boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other.
- TO JIBE***. See **TO GIBE**.
- JIC/KAJOG***, jîk'-â-jòg. *n. s.* [a cant word, from *jog*.] A shake; a push. *B. Jonson.*
- JIFFY**, jîf'-fê. *n. s.* An instant.
- JIG** ð, jîg. *n. s.* [*giga*, Ital.] A light, careless dance, or tune. *Spenser.* A ludicrous composition; a ballad; a song. *B. Jonson.*
- TO JIG**, jîg. *v. n.* To dance carelessly; to dance. *Milton.*
- JIG-MAKER**, jîg'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* One who dances or plays merrily. *Shakespeare.*
- JIGGER***, jîg'-gûr. *n. s.* One that jigs. [In naval language.] A machine to hold on the cable, when it is heaved into the ship by the revolution of the windlass. *Chambers.*
- JIGGISH***, jîg'-glsh. *a.* Disposed or suitable to a jig. *Habington.*
- JIGGUMBOB**, jîg'-gûm-bôb. *n. s.* A trinket; a knick-knack. *Hudibras.*
- JILL***, jîl. *n. s.* A contemptuous name for a woman. See **GILL**. *Kendall.*
- JILL-FLIRT***, jîl'-flûrt. *n. s.* A giddy, light, or wanton woman. *Guardian.*
- JILT** ð, jîlt. *n. s.* [*ḡægl*, ðal, Sax.] A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him. *Otway.* A name of contempt for a woman. *Pope.*
- TO JILT**, jîlt. *v. a.* To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another. *Dryden.*
- TO JILT**, jîlt. *v. n.* To play the jilt; to practise amorous deceptions. *Congreve.*
- JIMMERS***, jîm'-mêrz. *n. s.* Jointed hinges. *Bailey*
- JIMP***, jîmp. *a.* Neat; handsome; elegant of shape. See **GIMP**.
- TO JINGLE** ð, jîng'-gl. *v. n.* [same as to *gingle*.] To clink; to sound with a kind of sharp rattle. *Shakespeare.*
- TO JINGLE***, jîng'-gl. *v. a.* To shake so that a shrill noise may be made. *Pope.*
- JINGLE**, jîng'-gl. 405. *n. s.* Any clink, or sharp rattle. Any thing sounding; a rattle; a bell. *Bacon.*
- JIPPO***, jîp'-pò. *n. s.* [*juppe*, Fr.] A waistcoat; a jacket; a kind of stays worn by ladies. *Descript. of the Kingdom of Musassar.*
- JOB** ð, jôb. *n. s.* [A low word, of which the etymology is unknown.] Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work; in some places, a piece of labour undertaken at a stated price. A low, mean, lucrative, busy affair. *Arbutnot.* A sudden stab with a sharp instrument.
- TO JOB**, jôb. *v. a.* To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument. *L'Estrange.* To drive in a sharp instrument. *Tusser.*
- TO JOB**, jôb. *v. n.* To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker. *Pope.*
- JOB'S Tears**, jôbz'-têèrz'. *n. s.* An herb.
- JO/BBER**, jôb'-bûr. 98. *n. s.* A man who buys and sells stock in the publick funds. *Swift.* One who engages in a low, lucrative affair. *Hildrop.* One who does chancework.
- JO/BBERNOWL**, jôb'-bûr-nòle. *n. s.* [*jobbe*, Flem. and nopl, Sax.] Loggerhead; blockhead. *Marston.*
- JO/CKEY**, jôk'-kê. 270. *n. s.* [from *Jack*, the diminutive of *John*, or, as the Scotch, *jockey*.] A fellow that rides horses in the race. *Addison.* A man that deals in horses. A cheat; a trickish fellow.
- TO JO/CKEY**, jôk'-kê. *v. a.* To juggle by riding against one; to cheat; to trick.

JOCOSE\$, jò-kòsè'. *a.* [*jocosus*, Lat.] Merry; waggish; given to jest. *Watts*.
 JOCOSELY, jò-kòsè'-lè. *ad.* Waggishly; in jest; in game. *Broome*.
 JOCOSENESSE, jò-kòsè'-nès. } *n.s.* Waggery; mer-
 JOCO/SITY, jò-kòs'-è-tè. } riment. *Brown*.
 JOCOSE/RIOUS*, jò-kò-sè'-rè-ùs. *a.* [*jocus*, Lat. and *serious*.] Partaking of mirth and seriousness. *Green*.
 JO'ULAR\$, jòk'-ù-lâr. 88. *a.* [*jocularis*, Lat.] Used in jest; merry; jocose; waggish. *B. Johnson*.
 JOCULARITY, jòk'-ù-lâr'-è-tè. *n.s.* Merriment; disposition to jest. *Brown*.
 JO'CLARLY*, jòk'-ù-lâr'-lè. *ad.* In a jocose way. *Bp. Lavington*.
 JOCLULATOR*, jòk'-ù-lâr-tûr. *n.s.* [*joculator*, Lat.] A jester; a droll; a minstrel; a kind of strolling player. *Strut*.
 JO'CLATORY*, jòk'-ù-lâr-tûr-è. *u.* Droll; merrily spoken. *Cockeram*.
 JO'CUND\$, jòk'-ûnd. [See FACUND.] *a.* [*jocundus*, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively. *Shakespeare*.
 JOCUNDITY*, jò-kûn'-dè-tè. *n.s.* Gayety; mirth. *Huloet*.
 JO'CUNDLY, jòk'-ûnd-lè. *ad.* Merrily; gaily. *South*.
 JO'CUNDNESS*, jòk'-ûnd-nès. *n.s.* State of being jocund. *Sherwood*.
 To JOG\$, jòg. *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push. *Donne*.
 To JOG, jòg. *v. n.* To move by succussion; to move with small shocks like those of a low trot. *Shak.* To travel idly and heavily. *Shakespeare*.
 JOG, jòg. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push. *Arbutnot*. A rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion. *Glanville*.
 JO'GGER, jòg'-gûr. 98. *n.s.* One who moves heavily and dully. *Dryden*.
 JO'GGING*, jòg'-gîng. *n. s.* The act of shaking. *Spenser*.
 To JO'GGLE, jòg'-gl. 405. *v. n.* To shake. *Derham*.
 To JO'GGLE*, jòg'-gl. *v. a.* To push. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
 JOHN\$, jòn. *n.s.* A word often used in contempt; as, a country *John*. See JACK.
 JOHN-A-NOKES*, jòn'-â-nòks'. *n.s.* A fictitious name, made use of in law proceedings; and, as well as that of *John-a-Stiles*, usually attending it, a subject of humorous distinction by several writers. *Marston. Spectator*.
 JOHNAPPLE, jòn'-âp-pl. *n. s.* A sharp apple. *Mortimer*.
 JOHN-A-STILES*, jòn'-â-sùlz'. See JOHN-A-NOKES.
 JOHN Dory*. See DOREE.
 To JOIN\$, jòin. *v. a.* [*joindre*, Fr.] To add one to another in contiguity. *Isaiah*, lviii. To couple; to combine. *Locke*. To unite in league or marriage. *Dryden*. To dash together; to collide; to encounter. 1 *Sam.* iv. To associate. *Acts*, viii. To unite in one act. *Dryden*. To unite in concord. 1 *Cor.* i. To act in concert with. *Dryden*.
 To JOIN, jòin. *v. n.* To grow to; to adhere; to be contiguous. *Acts*, xviii. To close; to clash. *Shak.* To unite with in marriage, or any other league. *Ezra*, ix. To become confederate. *Exodus*, i.
 JOINDER, jòin'-dâr. *n. s.* Conjunction; joining. *Shakespeare*. [In law.] Joining. *Blackstone*.
 JO'INER, jòin'-âr. 98. *n. s.* One whose trade is to make utensils of wood compacted. *Bacon*.
 JO'INERY, jòin'-âr-è. *n. s.* An art by which several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together. *Moxon*.
 JOINING, jòin'-îng. *n. s.* Hinge; joint. 1 *Chron.* xxii. Juncture. *Ecclesi.* xxvii.
 JOINT, jòint. *n. s.* [*jointure*, Fr.] Articulation of limbs; juncture of movable bones in animal bodies. *Milton*. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of

the parts. *Sidney*. [In joinery.] [*jointe*, Fr.] Straight lines, in joiners' language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are shot or planed. *Moxon*. A knot or commissure in a plant. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher. *Swift*.—*Out of joint*. Luxated; slipped from the socket or corresponding part where it naturally moves. *Gen.* xxiii. Thrown into confusion and disorder; confused. *Shakespeare*.
 JOINT, jòint. *a.* Shared among many. *Shak.* United in the same possessions; as, *joint-heirs* or *co-heirs*. *Donne*. Combined; acting together in concert. *Milton*.
 To JOINT, jòint. *v. a.* To form in articulations. *Roy*. To form many parts into one. *Dryden*. To join together in confederacy. *Shak.* To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints. *Dryden*.
 JO'INTED, jòint'-éd. *a.* Full of joints, knots, or commissures. *Philips*.
 JO'INTER, jòin'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* A sort of plane. *Moxon*.
 JO'INTLY, jòint'-lè. *ad.* Together; not separately. *Sidney*. In a state of union or co-operation. *Dryden*.
 JO'INTRESS, jòin'-très. *n. s.* One who holds any thing in jointure. *Shakespeare*.
 JOINTSTOOL, jòint'-stòol. *n. s.* [*joint* and *stool*.] A stool made not merely by insertion of the feet, but by inserting one part in another. *Shakespeare*.
 JOINTURE\$, jòin'-ishûre. 461. *n. s.* [*jointure*, old Fr.] Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease. *Shakespeare*.
 To JOINTURE*, jòin'-ishûre. *v. a.* To endow with a jointure. *Cowley*.
 JOIST\$, jòist. *n. s.* [*joindre*, Fr.] The secondary beam of a floor. *Mortimer*.
 To JOIST, jòist. *v. a.* To fit in the smaller beams of a flooring.
 JOKE\$, jòke. *n. s.* [*ioic*, Sax.; *jocus*, Lat.] A jest; something not serious. *Pope*.
 To JOKE, jòke. *v. n.* [*jocor*, Lat.] To jest; to be merry in words or actions. *Gay*.
 JO'KER, jòk'-kûr. 98. *n. s.* A jester; a merry fellow. *Dennis*.
 JO'KING*, jò'-kîng. *n. s.* Utterance of a joke. *Milton*.
 JO'KINGLY\$, jò'-kîng-lè. *ad.* In a jesting, merry way.
 JOLÉ\$, jòle. *n. s.* [*ciol*, or *ceole*, or *geaol*, Sax.] The face or cheek. *Collier*. The head of a fish. *Howell*.
 To JOLL, jòle. *v. a.* To beat the head against any thing; to clash with violence. *Shakespeare*.
 JO'LILY, jòl'-lè-lè. *ad.* Gaily; with elevation of spirit. *Marston*. In a disposition to noisy mirth. *Dryden*.
 JO'LLIMENT, jòl'-lè-mènt. *n. s.* Mirth; merriment; gayety. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
 JO'LLINESS, jòl'-lè-nès. } *n. s.* Gayety; elevation
 JO'LLITY, jòl'-lè-tè. } of spirit. *Sidney*. Merriment; festivity. *Sidney*. Handsomeness; beauty. *Parthen. Sacra*.
 JO'LILY\$, jòl'-lè. *a.* [*joli*, Fr.] Gay; merry; airy; cheerful. *Shak.* Plump; like one in high health. *South*. Handsome; well-favoured. *Spenser*.
 JOLLY-BOAT*, jòl'-lè-bòte. *n. s.* A term for a ship's small boat; [probably a corruption of *julle* Swedish, a yawl.]
 To JOLT\$, jòlt. *v. n.* [perhaps from the Swedish *hjul*, a wheel.] To shake as a carriage on rough ground. *Wilkins*.
 To JOLT, jòlt. *v. a.* To shake one as a carriage does. *Taiter*.
 JOLT, jòlt. *n. s.* Shock; violent agitation. *Arbutnot*.
 JO'LTER*, jòle'-tûr. *n. s.* That which shakes or jolts. *Cotgrave*.
 JO'LTHEAD, jòlt'-hèd. *n. s.* [probably from *jole*.] A great head; a dolt; a blockhead. *Shakespeare*.
 JONQUILLE, jòn-kwîl'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A species of daffodil. *Miller*.
 JO'RDEN, jòr'-dn. 103. *n. s.* [*gop*, and *ben*, Sax.] A pot. *Shakespeare*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, báll; —dòl; —pòund; —thim, THIS.

JOSEPH'S Flowers. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
To JOUSTLE, jòs'-sl. *v. a.* 472. [*jouster*, Fr.] To joust; to rush against.
JOT §, jòt. *n. s.* [*ïtra*.] A point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable. *Locke.*
To JOT*, jòt. *v. a.* To set down; to make a memorandum of.
JO'TTING*, jòt'-ting. *n. s.* A memorandum; as, cursory jottings.
JOUISSANCE, jòb'-s-sânse. *n. s.* [*rejouissance*, Fr.] Jollity; merriment; festivity. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
JOURNAL §, jûr'-nûl. 88, 314. *a.* [*journal*, Fr.] Daily; quotidian. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
JOURNAL, jûr'-nûl. *n. s.* A diary; an account kept of daily transactions. *Hayward.* Any paper published daily.
JOURNALIST, jûr'-nûl-ist. *n. s.* A writer of journals. *Addison.*
To JOURNALIZE*, jûr'-nûl-ize. *v. a.* To enter in an account of daily transactions. *Johnson.*
JOURNEY §, jûr'-nè. 270. *n. s.* [*journée*, Fr.] The travel of a day. *Shak.* Travel by land, distinguished from a voyage or travel by sea. *Shak.* Passage from place to place. *Burnet.*
To JOURNEY, jûr'-nè. *v. n.* To travel; to pass from place to place. *Numbers, x.*
JOURNEYMAN, jûr'-nè-mân. 88. *n. s.* [*journée*, Fr. and *man*.] A hired workman; formerly a workman hired by the day; but now it is used of those that covenant to work in their occupation with another by the year. *Cowel.*
JOURNEYWORK, jûr'-nè-wûrk. *n. s.* Work performed for hire; work done by the day. *Arbutnot.*
JOUST §, jûst. 314. *n. s.* [*joust*, Fr.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. *Spenser.* See *Joust*.
To JOUST, jûst. *v. n.* [*jouster*, Fr.] To run in the tilt. *Spenser.*
JOVIAL §, jò'-vè-ál. 88. *a.* [*jovialis*, Lat.] Under the influence of Jupiter. *Brown.* Gay; airy; merry; cheerful. *Spenser.*
JOVIALIST*, jò'-vè-ál-ist. *n. s.* One who lives jovially. *Bp. Hall.*
JOVIALLY, jò'-vè-ál-è. *ad.* Merrily; gayly. *Burton.*
JOVIALNESS, jò'-vè-ál-nès. *n. s.* Gayety; merriment. *Heuyt.*
JOVIALTY*, jò'-vè-ál-tè. *n. s.* Merriment; festivity. *Barrow.*
JOWL*. See *JOLE*.
JO'WLER, jòie'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* The name of a hunting dog or beagle. *Dryden.*
JO'WTER, jò'-ûr. *n. s.* A fish-driver. *Carew.*
JOY §, jòè. 229, 329. *n. s.* [*joye*, Fr.] The passion produced by any happy accident; gladness; exultation. *South.* Gayety; merriment; festivity. *Dryden.* Happiness; felicity. *Shak.* A term of fondness. *Shakespeare.*
To JOY, jòè. *v. n.* To rejoice; to be glad; to exult. *Spenser.*
To JOY, jòè. *v. a.* To congratulate; to entertain kindly. *Prior.* To gladden; to exhilarate. *Sidney.* [*joir de*, Fr.] To enjoy; to have happy possession of. *Milton.*
JO'YANCE, jòè'-ânse. *n. s.* [*joiant*, old Fr.] Gayety; festivity. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
JOYFUL, jòè'-fûl. *a.* Full of joy; glad; exulting. *1 Kings, viii.*
JOYFULLY, jòè'-fûl-è. *ad.* With joy; gladly. *Wake.*
JOYFULNESS, jòè'-fûl-nès. *n. s.* Gladness; joy. *Deut. xxviii.*
JOYLESS, jòè'-lès. *a.* Void of joy; feeling no pleasure. *Shak.* Giving no pleasure. *Milton.*
JOYLESSLY*, jòè'-lès-lè. *ad.* Without receiving pleasure; without giving pleasure.
JOYLESSNESS*, jòè'-lès-nès. *n. s.* State of being joyless. *Donne.*
JOYOUS, jòè'-ûs. 314. *a.* [*joious*, old Fr.] Glad; gay; merry. *Spenser.* Giving joy. *Spenser.*
JOYOUSLY*, jòè'-ûs-lè. *ad.* With joy; with gladness. *Sir T. Elyot.*

JOYOUSNESS*, jòè'-ûs-nès. *n. s.* State of being joyous.
JUB*, jûb. *n. s.* [perhaps for *jug*.] A bottle; a vessel. *Chaucer.*
JUBILANT §, jû'-bè-lânt. *a.* [*jubilans*, Lat.] Uttering songs of triumph. *Milton.*
JUBILATION, jû'-bè-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph. *Bp. Hall.*
JUBILEE, jû'-bè-lè. *n. s.* [*jubilè*, Fr.; *jubilum*, Lat.] A public festivity; a time of rejoicing; a season of joy. *Milton.*
JUCUNDITY, jû'-kûn'-dè-tè. *n. s.* [*jucunditas*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness. *Brown.*
JUDICIAL §, jû'-dâ'-è-kâl. *a.* [from *Judah*.] Jewish; belonging to the Jews. *Bp. Horne.*
JUDICALLY*, jû'-dâ'-è-kâl-lè. *ad.* After the Jewish manner. *Milton.*
JU'DAISM*, jû'-dâ-izm. *n. s.* The religion of the Jews. *Bp. Cosin.*
To JU'DAIZE, jû'-dâ-ize. *v. n.* To conform to the manner of the Jews. *Sandys.*
JU'DAIZER*, jû'-dâ-l-zûr. *n. s.* One who conforms to the manners or rites of the Jews. *Bp. Burnet.*
JUDAS Tree, jû'-dâs-trè. *n. s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*
JU'DDOCK*, jûd'-dûk. *n. s.* A small snipe, by some termed the *jack snipe*.
JUDGE §, jûdje. *n. s.* [*judge*, Fr.; *judex*, Lat.] One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal. *Gen. xviii.* One who presides in a court of judicature. *Shak.* One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing. *Sherlock.*
To JUDGE, jûdje. *v. n.* [*juger*, Fr.] To pass sentence. *Gen. xvi.* To form or give an opinion. *Milton.* To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately. *Job, xxii.*
To JUDGE, jûdje. *v. a.* To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally. *Milton.* To pass severe censure; to doom severely. *Psaln cx.*
JU'DGEMENT, jûdje'-mènt. *n. s.* [*judgement*, Fr.] The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another. *Locke.* Doom; the right or power of passing judgement. *Shak.* The act of exercising judicature. *2 Kings, xxv.* Determination; decision. *Glanville.* The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; criticism. *Dennis.* Opinion; notion. *Shak.* Sentence against a criminal. *Milton.* Condemnation. This is a theological use. *Rom. v.* Punishment inflicted by Providence, with reference to some particular crime. *Addison.* Distribution of justice. *Acts, xviii.* Judiciary law; statute. *Deut. vii.* The last doom. *Shakespeare.*
JU'DGER, jûdje'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who forms judgement, or passes sentence. *Bale.*
JU'DGESHIP*, jûdje'-ship. *n. s.* Office or dignity of a judge. *Barrow.*
JU'DICATIVE*, jû'-dè-kâ-tiv. *a.* Having power to judge. *Hammond.*
JU'DICATORY, jû'-dè-kâ-tûr-è. 512. *n. s.* [*judicio*, Lat.] Distribution of justice. *Clarendon.* Court of justice. *Atterbury.*
JU'DICATORY*, jû'-dè-kâ-tûr-è. *a.* Distributing justice; judicially pronouncing. *Pearson.*
JU'DICATURE, jû'-dè-kâ-tûre. *n. s.* [*judicature*, Fr.] Power of distributing justice. *Bacon.* Court of justice. *South.*
JUDICIAL §, jû-dish'-ál. 88. *a.* [*judicium*, Lat.] Practised in the distribution of public justice. *Bentley.* Inflicted on as a penalty. *South.*
JUDICIALY, jû-dish'-ál-è. *ad.* In the forms of legal justice. *Grew.*
JUDICIARY, jû-dish'-âr-è. *a.* [*judiciarius*, Lat.] Passing judgement upon any thing. *Hakewill.*
JUDICIOUS §, jû-dish'-ûs. *a.* [*judicieux*, Fr.] Prudent; wise; skilful. *Milton.*
JUDICIOUSLY, jû-dish'-ûs-lè. *ad.* Skilfully; wisely; with just determination. *Dryden.*
JUDICIOUSNESS*, jû-dish'-ûs-nès. *n. s.* State or quality of being judicious.
JUG, jûg. *n. s.* [*jugge*, Dan.] A large drinking

- vessel, with a gibbous or swelling belly. *Shakespeare*.
- To JUG*, jûg. v. n. To emit or pour forth a particular sound, as we still say of certain birds. *Parthenia Sacra*.
- To JU'GGLE §, jûg'-gl. v. n. [*jouglor* or *jongler*, Fr.] To play tricks by sleight of hand. *Digby*. To practise artifice or imposture. *Shakespeare*.
- JU'GGLE, jûg'-gl. 405. n. s. A trick by legerdemain. An imposture; a deception. *Tillotson*.
- JU'GLER, jûg'-gl-ûr. 98. n. s. One who practises sleight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance. *Shak*. A cheat; a trickish fellow. *Shakespeare*.
- JU'GGLING*, jûg'-gl-îng. n. s. Deception; imposture. *Blount*.
- JU'GGLINGLY, jûg'-gl-îng-lê. 410. ad. In a deceptive manner.
- JU'GULAR, jû'-gû-lâr. 88. a. [*jugulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the throat. *Wiseman*.
- JUICE §, jûse. 342. n. s. [*jus*, Fr.; *juyts*, Dutch.] The liquor, sap, or water, of plants and fruits. *Watts*. The fluid in animal bodies. *B. Jonson*.
- To JUICE*, jûse. v. a. To moisten. *Fuller*.
- JUICELESS, jûse'-lêss. a. Dry; without moisture. *More*.
- JU'ICINESS, jû'-sê-nêss. n. s. Plenty of juice; succulence. *Sherwood*.
- JU'ICY, jû'-sê. a. Moist; full of juice; succulent. *Bacon*.
- JUISE*, jûse. n. s. [*juisium*, low Lat., from *jus*.] Judgement; justice. *Gower*. *Ob. T.*
- JU'JUB, jû'-jûb. } n. s. A plant, whose fruit is
- JU'JUBES, jû'-jûbz. } like a small plum, but has little flesh upon the stone. *Miller*.
- To JUKE, jûke. v. n. [*jucher*, Fr.] To perch upon any thing, as birds. *Juking* denotes any complaisance by bending of the head. *L'Estrange*.
- JU'LAP, jû'-lâp. 88. n. s. [*julapium*, low Lat.] An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, serving for a vehicle to other forms not so convenient to take alone. *Quincy*.
- JU'LIAN*, jû'-lê-ân. a. Denoting the old account of the year, so called from Julius Cæsar, and used among us in England till 1752; when the Gregorian was adopted. *Gregory*.
- JU'LUS, jû'-lûs. n. s. [*joulios*.] Those long, worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which, at the beginning of the year, grow out, and hang pendular down from hazels, walnut-trees, &c. *Miller*.
- JU'LY, jû'-lî. n. s. [*Julius*, Lat.; *juillet*, Fr.] The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of Julius Cæsar; the seventh month from January. *Spenser*.
- JULY-FLOWER*, jû'-lê-flôû'-ûr. n. s. What is commonly called the *gillyflower*. *B. Jonson*.
- JU'MART, jû'-mârt. n. s. [Fr.] The mixture of a bull and a mare. *Locke*.
- To JU'MBLE §, jûm'-bl. 405. v. a. [in Chaucer *jombre*, from *combler*, Fr.] To mix violently and confusedly together. *Locke*.
- To JU'MBLE, jûm'-bl. v. n. To be agitated together. *Swift*.
- JU'MBLÊ, jûm'-bl. n. s. Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation. *Glanville*.
- JUMBLEMENT*, jûm'-bl-mênt. n. s. Confused mixture. *Hancock*.
- JUMBLER*, jûm'-bl-ûr. n. s. One who mixes things together confusedly and disorderly. *Sherwood*.
- JUMENT, jû'-mênt. n. s. [Fr.; *jumentum*, Lat.] Beast of burthen. *Burton*.
- To JUMP §, jûmp. v. n. [*grapsen*, Teut.] To leap; to skip; to move without step or sliding. *Shak*. To leap suddenly. *Collier*. To jolt. *Nah. iii.* To agree; to tally; to join. *Shakespeare*.
- To JUMP, jûmp. v. a. To venture on inconsiderately; to risk; to hazard. *Shakespeare*.
- JUMP §, jûmp. ad. Exactly; nicely. *Hooker*. *Ob. J.*
- JUMP, jûmp. n. s. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip; a bound. *Locke*. A chance; hazard. *Shak*. [jupe, Fr.] A waistcoat; a kind of loose or limber stays worn by sickly ladies. *Bp. Taylor*.
- JU'MPER*, jûm'-pûr. n. s. One that jumps or leaps. *Brevint*.
- JU'NCATE, jûng'-kât. 91, 408. n. s. [*gioncata*, Ital.; *juncade*, Fr.] Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar. *Milton*. Any delicacy. *Spenser*. A fusive or private entertainment. See JUNKET.
- JU'NCOUS, jûng'-kûss. a. [*juncus*, Lat.] Full of bulrushes.
- JU'NCTION, jûng'-shûn. n. s. [*jonction*, Fr.] Union; coalition. *Addison*.
- JU'NCTURE, jûngk'-tshûre. 461. n. s. [*junctura*, Lat.] The line at which two things are joined together. *Boyle*. Joint; articulation. *More*. Union; amity. *K. Charles*. A critical point or article of time. *Addison*.
- JUNE, jûne. n. s. [*Juin*, Fr.; *Junius*, Lat.] The sixth month from January. *Peacham*.
- JUNIOR §, jû'-nê-ûr. 166. a. [Lat.] One younger than another. *Swift*.
- JUNIO'RITY*, jû'-nê-ûr'-ê-tê. n. s. State of being junior. *Bullockar*.
- JU'NIPEr, jû'-nê-pûr. 98. n. s. [*juniperus*, Lat.] A tree. *Wiseman*.
- JUNK, jûngk. 408. n. s. [probably an Indian word.] A small ship of China, and sometimes used for a large ship. *Bacon*. Pieces of old cable.
- JU'NKET §, jûng'-kît. 99, 408. n. s. [probably *juncate*.] A sweetmeat. *Shak*. A stolen entertainment.
- To JU'NKET, jûng'-kît. v. n. To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth. *Swift*. To feast. *South*.
- JU'NTA*, jûn'-tâ. } n. s. [Spanish.] A cabal; men
- JU'NTO, jûn'-tô. } combined in any secret design.
- South. A congress of statesmen; a council. *Townsend*.
- JU'PITER*, jû'-pê-tûr. n. s. One of the planets. *Adams*.
- JUPPO'N, jûp'-pôn'. n. s. [*jupon*, Fr.] A short, close coat. *Dryden*.
- JU'RAT §, jû'-rât. n. s. [*juratus*, Lat.; *juré*, Fr.] A magistrate in some corporations, but originally any person sworn to a particular purpose, *juratus*. *Sir T. Elyot*.
- JU'RATORY, jû'-râ-tûr-ê. 512. a. Comprising an oath. *Ayliffe*.
- JU'RIDICAL §, jû'-rîd'-dê-kâl. a. [*juridicus*, Lat.] Acting in the distribution of justice. *Milton*. Used in courts of justice. *Hale*.
- JU'RIDICALLY, jû'-rîd'-dê-kâl-ê. ad. With legal authority; according to forms of justice.
- JU'RISCONSULT, jû'-rîs-kôn'-sûlt. n. s. [*juris consultus*, Lat.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law. *Arbutnot*.
- JURISDICTION §, jû'-rîs-dîk'-shûn. n. s. [*jurisdic tio*, Lat.] Legal authority; extent of power. *Hooker*. District to which any authority extends.
- JURISDICTIONAL*, jû'-rîs-dîk'-shûn-âl. a. According to legal authority. *Barrow*.
- JURISDICTIVE*, jû'-rîs-dîk'-ûv. a. Having jurisdiction. *Milton*.
- JURISPRUDENCE §, jû'-rîs-prû'-dênsê. n. s. [Fr.; *jurisprudentia*, Lat.] The science of law. *Blackstone*.
- JURISPRUDENT*, jû'-rîs-prû'-dênt. a. Understanding law. *West*.
- JU'RIST, jû'-rîst. n. s. [*juriste*, Fr.] A civil lawyer; a man who professes the science of the law; a civilian. *Bacon*.
- JU'ROR, jû'-rûr. 166. n. s. [*juror*, Lat.] One that serves on the jury. *Spenser*.
- JU'RY §, jû'-rê. n. s. [*jurata*, Lat.; *jurée*, Fr.] A company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question. *Covel*.
- JU'RYMAN, jû'-rê-mân. 88. n. s. One who is empanelled on a jury. *Pope*.
- JU'RYMAST, jû'-rê-mâst. n. s. Perhaps *durée mast* *mât de durée*, a mast made to last for the present or

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

casion. So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight, or by a storm.

Harris

JUST *ô*, *jûst*. *a.* [*justus*, Lat.] Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice. *Dryden*. Honest; without crime in dealing with others. *Lev. xix.* Exact; proper; accurate. *Dryden*. Virtuous; innocent; pure. *Job. ix.* True; not forged. *Hooker*. Grounded on principles of justice; right-ful. *Milton*. Equally retributed. *Heb. ii.* Complete without superfluity. *Bacon*. Regular; orderly. *Addison*. Exactly proportioned. *Shak.* Full; of full dimensions. *Knolles*.

JUST, *jûst*. *ad.* Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Sidney*. Merely; barely. *L'Estrange*. Nearly; almost. *Temple*.

JUST *ô*, *jûst*. *n. s.* [*joust*, Fr.] Mock encounter on horseback. See **JOUST**. *Sidney*.

To JUST, *jûst*. *v. n.* To engage in a mock fight; to tilt. To push; to drive; to justle.

JUSTICE *ô*, *jûs'-ûs*. 142. *n. s.* [*justitia*, Lat.] The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due. *Locke*. Equity; agreeableness to right. Vindicative retribution; punishment. *Deut. xxxiii.* Right; assertion of right. *Shak.* [*justiciarius*, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgement. *Covel*.—Justice of the King's Bench. [*justiciarius de Banco Regis*.] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the rest; wherefore he is also called *capitalis justiciarius Angliæ*. His office is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown, such as concern offences committed against the king, and all personal and real actions. *Covel*. Justice of the Common Pleas. [*justiciarius Communium Placitorum*.] Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus justiciarius communium placitorum*. He originally determined all causes at the common law; that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real; for which cause it was called the court of common pleas, in opposition to the pleas of the crown. *Covel*. Justice of the Forest. [*justiciarius Forestæ*.] Is a lord by his office, and hears and determines all offences within the king's forest, committed against venison or vert: of these there are two: the one has jurisdiction over all the forests on this side Trent, and the other of all beyond. *Covel*. Justices of Assize. [*justiciarii ad capiendas Assisas*.] Are such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this or that county to take assizes. *Covel*. Justices in Eyre. [*justiciarii itinerantes*.] Are so termed of the French, *erre, iter*. These, in ancient time, were sent with commission into divers counties, to hear such causes, especially, as were termed the pleas of the crown, for the ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the King's Bench. *Covel*. Justices of Gaol Delivery. [*justiciarii ad Gaolos deliberandas*.] Are such as are sent to determine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast into gaol. *Covel*. Justices of Nisi Prius are now the same as justices of assize. *Covel*. Justices of Peace. [*justiciarii ad Pacem*.] Are appointed by the king's commission, to attend the peace of the county where they dwell; of whom some are made of the quorum, because business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of one of them. *Covel*.

To JUSTICE, *jûs'-ûs*. *v. a.* To administer justice. *Bacon*.

JUSTICEABLE*, *jûs'-ûs-â-bl*. *a.* Liable to account in a court of justice. *Hayward*.

JUSTICEMENT, *jûs'-ûs-mënt*. *n. s.* Procedure in courts.

JUSTICER, *jûs'-ûs-br*. *n. s.* Administrator of justice. *Bp. Hall*. An old word.

JUSTICESHIP, *jûs'-ûs-shîp*. *n. s.* Rank or office of justice. *Swift*.

JUSTIFIABLE, *jûs'-ûsh'-ê-â-bl*. 542. *a.* Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUSTICIARY*, *jûs'-ûsh'-ê-âr-ê*. *n. s.* [*justiciarius*, low Lat.] An administrator of justice. *Burke*. One who boasts the justice of his own action; a self-appointed judge. *Dering*.

JUSTIFIABLE *ô*, *jûs'-tê-fl-â-bl*. 405. *a.* [from *justify*.] Defensible by law or reason. *Milton*.

JUSTIFIABLENESS, *jûs'-tê-fl-â-bl-âs*. *n. s.* Rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended. *King Charles*.

JUSTIFIABLY, *jûs'-tê-fl-â-blê*. *ad.* Rightly; so as to be supported by right. *Locke*.

JUSTIFICATION *ô*, *jûs'-tê-kâ-shûn*. *n. s.* [*justificatio*, low Lat.] Absolution. *Shak.* Defence; maintenance; vindication; support. *Swift*. Deliverance by pardon from sins past. *Hammond*.

JUSTIFICATIVE*, *jûs'-ûf'-ê-kâ-ûv*. 512. *a.* Having power to justify; justifying. *Cotgrave*.

JUSTIFICATOR, *jûs'-tê-kâ-ûr*. 521. *n. s.* One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JUSTIFIER, *jûs'-tê-fl-âr*. 98. *n. s.* One who justifies; one who defends or absolves; one who frees from sin by pardon. *Rom. iii.*

To JUSTIFY *ô*, *jûs'-tê-fl*. 183. *v. a.* [*justifier*, Fr.; *justifico*, low Lat.] To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation. *St. Matt. xi.* To maintain; to defend; to vindicate. *Sidney*. To free from past sin by pardon. *Acts, xiii.*

To JUSTLE *ô*, *jûs'-sl*. 405, 472. *v. n.* [*just*, *jouster*, Fr.] To encounter; to clash; to rush against each other. *Shakspeare*.

To JUSTLE, *jûs'-sl*. 405. *v. a.* To push; to drive to force by rushing against it. *Brown*.

JUSTLE*, *jûs'-sl*. *n. s.* Shock; slight encounter. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

JUSTLING*, *jûs'-sl-ing*. *n. s.* Shock; the act of rushing against each other. *Woodward*.

JUSTLY, *jûst'-lê*. *ad.* Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner. *South*. Properly; exactly; accurately. *Dryden*.

JUSTNESS, *jûst'-nês*. *n. s.* Justice; reasonableness; equity. *Spenser*. Accuracy; exactness; propriety. *Dryden*.

To JUT *ô*, *jût*. *v. n.* [perhaps from *jet*.] See **To JET**. To push or shoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk. *Wotton*. To run against; to butt. *Mason*.

To JUTTY, *jût'-tê*. *v. a.* To shoot out beyond. *Shakspeare*.

To JUTTY*, *jût'-tê*. *v. n.* To jut.

JUTTY*, *jût'-tê*. *n. s.* That part of a building which shoots forward beyond the rest. See **JETTE**. *Shak.* A kind of pier; a mole projected into the sea. *Acts 1 Educ. VI.*

JUT-WINDOW*, *jût'-wîn-dô*. *n. s.* A window jutting from a building. *Congreve*.

JUVENILE *ô*, *jû'-vê-nîl*. 145. *a.* [*juvenilis*, Lat.] Young; youthful. *Bacon*.

Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the *i* short in the last syllable of this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Buchanan, and W. Johnston, make it long. The former mode is, in my opinion, the more correct. If it should be urged, that the *i* is long in the Latin *juvenilis*, it may be answered, that the same letter is long in the Latin *hostilis*, *servilis*, and *subtilis*, and yet the *i* in *hostile*, *servile*, and *subtile*, is by Mr. Sheridan marked short. *W.*

JUVENILITY, *jû'-vê-nîl'-tê*. *n. s.* Youthfulness. *Glanville*. Light and careless manner. *Glanville*.

JUXTAPOSITION, *jûks-tâ-pô-zîsh'-ûn*. *n. s.* [*juxta* and *positio*, Lat.] Apposition; the act of placing together; the state of being placed by each other. *Glanville*.

JYMOLD. See **GIMMAL**.

K, A letter borrowed by the English from the Greek alphabet. It has, before all the vowels, one invariable sound: as, *keen, ken, kill*. It is used after *c*, at the end of words: as, *knock, clock, &c.* It likewise ends a word after a diphthong: as, *look, break, shook, leek*. The English [should] never use *c* at the end of a word. *K* is silent in the present pronunciation before *n*: as, *knife, knee, knell*. 399, 400.

To KABOB*. See To CABOB.

KAIL*, kâle. *n. s.* [capl, Sax. See COLE.] A kind of cabbage. *Johnson*.

KA'LENDAR*, kâl'-ên-dûr. 98. *n. s.* [now written *calendar*.] An account of time. *Shakspeare*.

To KA'LENDAR*, kâl'-ên-dûr. *v. a.* To enter in the calendar. *Hooker*.

KA'LENDER*, kâl'-ên-dûr. *n. s.* A sort of divise.

KA'LI, kâ'-lê. *n. s.* [Arabic word.] Sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made; whence the word *alkali*. *Bacon*.

KA'LLIGRAPHY*, kâl'-lîg'-râ-fê. *n. s.* Beautiful writing. See CALLIGRAPHY.

KA'LMIA*, kâl'-mê-â. *n. s.* An ever-green plant. *Mason*.

KA'LOYER*, kâl'-ô-yûr. *n. s.* A monk of the Greek church. See CALOYER.

KAM, kâm. *a.* Crooked.

KANGAROO*, kâng-gâ-rôô'. *n. s.* An animal of South Wales. *Hawkesworth*.

To KAW*, kâw. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook. *Locke*.

KAW, kâw. *n. s.* The cry of a raven or crow. *Dryden*.

KAYLE, kâle. *n. s.* [quille, Fr.] Ninepins; kettlepins, of which *skittles* seems a corruption. *Carew*. A kind of play, still retained in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in threes are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.

To KECK, kék. *v. n.* [kecken, Dutch.] To heave the stomach; to retch at vomiting. *Bacon*.

To KE'CKLE, kék'-kl. *v. a.* [perhaps from *kughelen*, Teut.] To defend a cable round with rope. *Ainsworth*.

KE'KSY, kék'-sè. *n. s.* [commonly *kex*, *cigue*, Fr.] Hemlock. *Shakspeare*.

KE'CKY, kék'-kè. *a.* [from *kex*.] Resembling a *kex*. An Indian sceptre. *Grew*.

To KEDGE, kédje. *v. a.* [kaghe, Dutch.] To bring a ship up or down a narrow river, against the wind. *Harris*.

KE'DGER, kéd'-jûr. *n. s.* [from *kedge*.] A small anchor used in a river. A fish-man. *Grose*.

KE'DLACK, kéd'-lâk. *n. s.* A weed among corn; charlock. *Tusser*.

KEE, the provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine*. *Gay*.

KEECH*, kèetsh. *n. s.* [caicchio, Ital.] A solid lump or mass. *Bp. Percy*.

KEEL*, kèel. 246. *n. s.* [coele, Sax.] The bottom of the ship. *Dryden*.

To KEEL, kèel. *v. a.* [celan, Sax.] To cool; to render cool. *Gower*.

To KEEL*, kèel. *v. n.* To become cold; to lose spirit. *Gower*.

KE'ELAGE*, kèel'-îdje. *n. s.* [from *keel*.] Duty paid for a ship coming into the port of Hartlepool. *Blount*.

KE'ELFAT, kèel'-vât. *n. s.* [coelan, Sax. and *fat*, or *nut*.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KEE'LING*, kèel'-îng. *n. s.* A kind of small cod, whereof stockfish is made. *Colgrave*.

KEELS, the same with *kayles*; which see.

KEE'LSON, kèel'-sûn. 166. *n. s.* The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel. *Harris*.

To KE'ELHALE, kèel'-hâwl. [kèel'-hâwl, *Sheridan*, *Perry*, and *Jones*.] *v. a.* [keel and hale.] To punish in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

☞ This word is more generally, though less properly, pronounced *keelhaul*.—See To HALE. *W.*

KEEN*, kèen. 246. *a.* [cene, *kene*, Sax.] Sharp; well-edged; not blunt. *Shak*. Severe; piercing.

Spenser. Eager; vehement. *Milton*. Acrimoniaus; bitter of mind. *Shakspeare*. Sharp; acute of mind.

To KEEN, kèen. *v. a.* To sharpen. *Thomson*.

KEE'NLY, kèen'-lê. *ad.* Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly.

KE'ENNESS, kèen'-nês. *n. s.* Sharpness; edge. *Bp. Taylor*. Rigour of weather; piercing cold. Asperity; bitterness of mind. *Clarendon*. Eagerness; vehemence. *South*. Acuteness of understanding.

To KEEP*, kèep. 246. *v. a.* [cepan, *kepan*, Sax.] To retain; not to lose. *Sidney*. To have in custody. *Knolles*. To preserve; not to let go. *Ex xxxiv*. To preserve in a state of security. *Josh*.

xiv. To protect; to guard. *Gen. xxviii*. To restrain from flight. *Acts, xxviii*. To detain, or hold as a motive. *Dryden*. To hold for another. *Ecclod. xxii*. To tend; to have care of. *Gen. ii*. To preserve in the same tenour or state. *Bacon*. To regard; to attend. *Dryden*. To not suffer to fail. *Psalm lxxxix*. To hold in any state. *Locke*. To retain by some degree of force in any place or state. *Sidney*. To continue any state or action.

Job, xxix. To preserve in any state. *Ecclus. xxvi*. To practise; to use habitually. *Pope*. To copy carefully. *Dryden*. To observe or solemnize any time. *Ecclod. xii*. To observe; not to violate. *1 Kings, viii*. To maintain; to support with necessities of life. *Milton*. To have in the house.

Shak. Not to intermit. *Ecclus. xli*. To maintain to hold. *Hayward*. To remain in; not to leave a place. *Shak*. Not to reveal; not to betray. *Ecclus. viii*. To restrain; to withhold. *Boyle*.

To debar from any place. *Milton*.—To keep back. To reserve. To withhold. *Jer. xliii*. To keep back. To withhold; to restrain. *Psalm xix*. To keep company.

To frequent any one; to accompany. *Shak*. To keep company with. To have familiar intercourse.

Broome. To keep in. To conceal; not to tell. *Shak*. To restrain; to curb. *Ecclus. xxvi*. To keep off. To bear to a distance; not to admit. To hinder. *Locke*. To keep up. To maintain without abatement. *Locke*. To continue; to hinder from ceasing. *Bp. Taylor*. To keep under. To oppress; to subdue. *Hooker*.

To KEEP, kèep. *v. n.* To care for; to regard. *Chaucer*. To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state. *Pope*. To continue in any place or state; to stay. *Sidney*. To remain unhurt; to last. *Sidney*. To dwell; to live constantly. *Shak*.

To adhere strictly. *Addison*.—To keep on. To go forward. *Dryden*. To keep up. To continue unsubdued. *Life of Cleomenes*.

KEEP, kèep. *n. s.* The strongest part of the old castles; the donjon. See DONJON. *Sir T. Herbert*.

Custody; guard; charge; care. *Spenser*. Guardianship; restraint. *Ascham*. Condition: a colloquial expression; as, in good keep.

KE'EPER, kèep'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A defender; a preserver; one who saves from harm. *Psalm cxxi*. One who holds any thing for the use of another.

Sidney. One who has prisoners in custody. *Genesis, xxxix*. One who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase. *Shak*. One that has the superintendence or care of any thing. *2 Kings, xxii*.

KE'EPER of the Great Seal, is a lord by his office, and called lord keeper of the great seal of England, and is of the privy council, under whose hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king. This lord keeper, by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. has the like jurisdiction, and all other advantages, as the lord chancellor of England.

Covel.

KE'EPERSHIP, kèep'-ûr-ship. *n. s.* Office of a keeper. *Carew*.

KE'EPING*, kèep'-îng. *n. s.* Charge; custody. *1 Pet. iv*. Care to preserve; preservation. *South*. Guard. *Spenser*.

KE'EPSAKE*, kèep'-sâke. *n. s.* A gift in token of remembrance, to be kept for the sake of the giver.

KEG, vulgarly kâg, properly kég. *n. s.* [caque, F.] A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

KELL *ê, kèl. n. s.* [*caul, Welsh.*] The omentum; that which wraps the guts. *Wiseman.* A child's caul. *Barret.* The chrysalis of a caterpillar. *B. Jonson.*

KELL, *kèl. n. s.* A sort of pottage. *Ainsworth.*

KELP, *kèlp. n. s.* A sea-plant; a salt produced from calcined sea-weed. *Boyle.*

KE/LPY*, *kèl'-pè. n. s.* A supposed spirit of the waters in Scotland; described as a quadruped, of the form of a horse.

KE/LSON, *kèl'-sûn. 166. n. s.* [more properly *keel-som.*] The wood next the keel. *Raleigh.*

☞ A very accurate philologist has informed me, that this word is pronounced regularly in the north-west of England, *keelsom*; but the very general practice of shortening the vowel of the primitive in the compound may justly make us suspect, that, in other parts of the kingdom, it is otherwise. 515. *W.*

KE/LTER, *kèl'-tûr. n. s.* [*keller, Danish.*] Order; ready or proper state. *Barrow.*

To KEMB, *kèmb. v. a.* [*cœmban, Sax.* now written to *comb.*] To separate or disentangle by a denticulated instrument. *B. Jonson.*

KE/MBO*. See **KIMBO**.

KE/MELIN*, *n. s.* [*κεμήλιον.*] A brewer's vessel; a tub. *Chaucer.*

To KEN *ê, kèn. v. a.* [*cenann, Sax.*] To see at a distance; to descry. *Spenser.* To know. *Shak.*

To KEN*, *kèn. v. n.* To look round; to direct the eye to or from any object. *Burton.*

KEN, *kèn. n. s.* View; reach of sight. *Shakspeare.*

KENDAL-GREEN*, *kèn'-dâl-green. n. s.* A kind of green cloth, made at Kendal, in Westmoreland. *Shakspeare.*

KE/NNEL, *kèn'-nîl. 99. n. s.* [*chenil, Fr.*] A cot for dogs. *Sidney.* A number of dogs kept in a kennel. *Shak.* The hole of a fox or other beast. [*kennel, Dutch; chenal, Fr.; canalis, Lat.*] The water-course of a street. *Bp. Hall.*

KE/NNEL Coal*. See **CANAL Coal**.

To KE/NNEL, *kèn'-nîl. v. n.* To lie; to dwell: used of beasts, and of man in contempt. *Milton.*

To KENNEL*, *kèn'-nîl. v. a.* To keep in a kennel. *Tauter.*

KE/NNING*, *kèn'-ning. n. s.* View: apparently a sea term. *Bacon.*

KEPT, *kèpt. pret. and part. pass. of keep.*

KERB*, *kèrb. n. s.* [*cœrþan, Sax.*] Any edging of strong, solid stuff, which serves as a guard to something else. Thus the edging of the stone footways in London streets is called the *kerb-stone*. *Evelyn.*

KE/RCHIEF, *kèr'-tshîf. n. s.* [*cœvrecheif, Chaucer; covree, to cover, and cheif, the head.*] A head dress of a woman. *Shak.* Any loose cloth used in dress. *Hayward.*

KE/RCHIEFED, } *kèr'-tshîf. { a. Dressed; hood-*
KE/RCHIEFT, } *{ ed. Milton.*

☞ These words show the propensity diphthongs have to drop a vowel, when not under the accent. 208. *W.*

KERF, *kèrf. n. s.* [*cœrþan, Sax.*] The sawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff. *Moxon.*

KERMES, *kèr'-mèz. n. s.* [See **ALKERMES**.] A roundish animal body, of the bigness of a pea, and of a brownish-red colour. It contains a multitude of little, distinct granules, which are soft, and, when crushed, yield a scarlet juice. *Hill.*

KERN, *kèrn. n. s.* Irish footsoldier; an Irish boor. *Spenser.*

KERN *ê, kèrn. n. s.* [*querne, Teut.*] A handmill consisting of two pieces of stone, by which corn is ground. A churn.—*Kern baby.* An image dressed up with corn, carried before the reapers to their harvest home.

To KERN, *kèrn. v. n.* [probably from *kernel*, or, corrupted from *corn.*] To harden as ripened corn. *Cicero.* To take the form of grains; to granulate. *Grew.*

KE/RNEL *ê, kèr'-nîl. 99. n. s.* [*cyrnel, Sax.; kerne, Teut.*] The edible substance contained in a shell. *Shak.* Any thing included in a husk or integument. *Denham.* The seeds of pulpy fruits. *Bacon.*

The central part of any thing upon which the am-

bient strata are concreted. *Arbutnot.* Knobby concretions in children's flesh.

To KE/RNEL, *kèr'-nîl. v. n.* To ripen to kernels. *Mortimer.*

KE/RNELLY, *kèr'-nîl-ê. a.* Full of kernels; having the quality or resemblance of kernels. *Sherwood.*

KE/RNELWORT, *kèr'-nîl-wôrt. n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

KE/RSEY, *kèr'-zè. n. s.* [*karsaye, Dutch.*] Coarse stuff. *Shakspeare.*

To KERVE *ê, kèrv. v. a.* [*cœrþan, Sax.*] To cut; to carve. *Sir T. Elyot.*

KE/RVER*, *kèr'-vûr. n. s.* A carver. *Chaucer.*

KE/SAR*, *kèr'-zûr. n. s.* [*Cæsar, Lat.*] An emperor. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

KEST. The preter tense of *cast*. *Spenser.*

KE/STREL, *kès'-trîl. 99. n. s.* A little kind of bastard hawk. *Spenser.*

KETCH, *kètsh. n. s.* [*cæicchio, Ital.*] A heavy ship; as, a bomb *ketch*. A vessel with two masts, usually from 100 to 250 tons burthen.

KE/TTLE *ê, kèl'-tl. 405. n. s.* [*cetl, Sax.*] A vessel in which liquor is boiled. *Dryden.*

KE/TTLED RUM, *kèl'-tl-drûm. n. s.* [*kettle and drum.*] A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass, or copper. *Shakspeare.*

KE/TTLEPINS*, *kèl'-tl-plnz. n. s.* Ninepins; skittles. *Gayton.*

KEX*, *kèks. n. s.* [See **KECKSY**.] Hemlock. A dry stalk. The stem of the teasel. *Shelton.*

KEY *ê, kè. 269. n. s.* [*cæy, Sax.*] An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock. *Shak.* An instrument by which something is screwed or turned. *Swift.*

An explanation of any thing difficult. *Burnet.* The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers. *Richardson.*

[In music.] A certain tone, whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted. *Harris.* [*kaye, Dutch; quat, Fr.*] A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unlading ships. *Dryden.* [In botany.] The husk containing the seed of an ash. *Evelyn.*

KE/YCOLD, *kè'-kôld. a.* [*key and cold.*] Lifeless: formerly a common expression. *Stapleton.* Cold. *Ob. J.*

KE/YAGE, *kè'-jêje. 90. n. s.* Money paid for lying at the key, or quay. *Ainsworth.*

KE/YHOLE, *kè'-hôle. n. s.* The perforation in the door or lock, through which the key is put. *Shak.*

KE/YSTONE, *kè'-stône. n. s.* The middle stone of an arch. *Moxon.*

KHANE*, *kâne. n. s.* [A Turkish word.] A sort of house or place of general reception. *Drummond.*

KIBE *ê, kyibe.* [See **GUARD**.] *n. s.* [*kerb, Germ.*] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel caused by the cold. *Shakspeare.*

KIBED, *kyib'd. 359. a.* Troubled with kibes: as *kibed* heels.

KIBY*, *kyl'-bè. a.* Having kibes; sore with kibes. *Skelton.*

To KICK *ê, kîk. v. a.* [*kauchen, Germ.*] To strike with the foot. *South.*

To KICK, *kîk. v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt. 1 *Sam. ii.*

KICK, *kîk. n. s.* A blow with the foot. *Dryden.*

KICKER, *kîk'-kûr. 99. n. s.* One who strikes with his foot. A winning horse. *Hulot.*

KICKSHAW, *kîk'-shâw. n. s.* [a corruption from *quelqu chose.*] Something uncommon; fantastical; something ridiculous. *Milton.* A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known. *Shak.*

KICKSY-WICKSEY, *kîk'-sè-wîk'-sè. n. s.* [from *kick and wince.*] A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife. *Shakspeare.*

KID *ê, kîd. n. s.* [*Danish.*] The young of a goat. *Spenser.* [*cidwel, Welsh.*] A bundle of heath or furze.

To KID, *kîd. v. n.* To bring forth kids. *Cotgrave.*

To KID*, *kîd. v. a.* [*cýðan, Sax.*] To discover; to show; to make known. *Gower.*

KIDDED*, *kîd'-dd. a.* Fallen as a young kid. *Cotgrave.*

KIDDER, kîd'-dûr. 93. *n. s.* An engrosser of corn to enhance its price. *Ainsworth*.

KIDDLE*, kîd'-dl. *n. s.* [*kidellus*, low Lat.] A kind of wear in a river. to catch fish. Corruptly called, in some places, *kittle*, or *kettle*. *Magna Charta*.

KIDDOW*, kîd'-dô. *n. s.* A web-footed bird, called also the guillemot or guillem, and the sea-hen, and skout. *Chambers*.

KIDLING*, kîd'-ling. *n. s.* A young kid. *W. Browne*.

To **KIDNAP** §, kîd'-nâp. *v. a.* [*kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nâp*.] To steal children; to steal human beings. *Drummond*.

KIDNAPPER, kîd'-nâp-pûr. *n. s.* One who steals human beings; a manstealer. *Spectator*.

KIDNEY §, kîd'-nê. *n. s.* [*qued*, the belly; and *nigh*, Su. Goth.] Two large glands, which separate the urine from the blood. *Quincy*. Sort; kind: in ludicrous language. *Shakspeare*.

KIDNEYBEAN, kîd'-nê-bêne. *n. s.* [so named from its shape.] A leguminous plant. *Mortimer*.

KIDNEYVETCH, kîd'-nê-vêsh. } *n. s.* Plants.

KIDNEYWORT, kîd'-nê-wûrt. } *Ainsworth*.

KIE*. Kine. See also **KEE** and **KY**.

KILDERKIN, kîl'-dêr-kîn. *n. s.* [*kindeken*, Dutch.] A small barrel. *Bacon*.

To **KILL** §, kîl. *v. a.* [*fanciently quell*; *cpellan*, Sax.] To deprive of life; to put to death, as an agent. *Exod. xvi.* To destroy animals for food. 1 *Sam. xxv.* To deprive of life, as a cause or instrument. *Bacon*. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities. *Bacon*.

KILLER, kîl'-lâr. *n. s.* One that deprives of life. *Sidney*.

KILLOW, kîl'-lô. 327. *n. s.* [a corruption of *coal* and *low*, a flame.] An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour. *Woodward*.

KILN §, kîl. 411. *n. s.* [*cýln*, Sax.] A stove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it. *Bacon*.

To **KILNDRY**, kîl'-drl. *v. a.* To dry by means of a kiln. *Mortimer*.

KILT, kîlt. *part. a.* Killed; hurt; or wounded. *Spenser*. *Castle Rackrent*.

KIMBO, kîm'-bô. *a.* [*schembo*, Ital.] Crooked; bent; arched. *Dryden*.

KIMNEL*. See **KEMELIN**.

KIN §, kîn. *n. s.* [*cýnne*, Sax.] Relation either of consanguinity or affinity. *Bacon*. Relatives; those who are of the same race. *Shak*. A relation; one related. *Davies*. The same generical class, though perhaps not the same species. *Boyle*. A diminutive termination from *kind*, Dutch, a child: as, *minikin*, *minikin*, *thomkin*, *willkin*.

KIN*, kîn. *a.* Of the same nature; congenial; kindred. *Chaucer*.

KIND, kynd. 160. [See **GUILT**.] *a.* [*cýnne*, Sax.] Benevolent; filled with general good will. *South*. Favourable; beneficent. *St. Luke*, vi.

KIND-HEARTED*, kynd'-hârt'-êd. *a.* [*kind* and *heart*.] Having great benevolence. *Thomson*.

KIND §, kynd. 92. *n. s.* [*kind*, Gothick.] Race; generical class. *Hooker*. Particular nature. *Baker*. Natural state. *Bacon*. Nature; natural determination. *Spenser*. Manner; way. *Shakspeare*. Sort. *Bacon*.

KINDED*, kynd'-êd. *part. a.* [*ceannan*, Sax.] Begotten. *Spenser*.

To **KINDLE** §, kîn'-dl. *v. a.* [*cýnne*, or *cýnnen*, Welsh; *kyndell*, Goth.] To set on fire; to light; to make to burn. *Is. xlv.* To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate; to fire the mind. *Job*, xix. [*ceannan*, Sax.] To bring forth. *Shakspeare*.

To **KINDLE**, kîn'-dl. 405. *v. n.* To catch fire. *Is. xliii.*

KINDLER, kînd'-dl-ûr. 93. *n. s.* One that lights; one who inflames. *Gay*.

KINDLESS*, kynd'-lêss. *a.* Unnatural. *Shakspeare*.

KINDLINESS*, kynd'-lê-nêss. *n. s.* Favour; affection; good will. *Sockville*. Natural disposition; natural course. *Milton*.

KINDLY, kynd'-lê. *a.* Homogeneous; congenial;

kindred; of the same nature. *Hammond*. Natural; fit; proper. *Litany*. Bland; mild; softening. *Dryden*.

KINDLY, kynd'-lê. *ad.* Benevolently; favourably with good will. Naturally; fitly. *Mir. for Mag.*

KINDNESS, kynd'-nêss. *n. s.* Benevolence; beneficence; good will; favour; love. *Eccles. xxxvi* Benefit conferred.

KINDRED, kîn'-drêd. *n. s.* [*cýnpen*, Sax.] Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; consanguinity; affinity. *Dryden*. Relation; suit. *Shakspeare* Relatives. *Shakspeare*.

KINDRED, kîn'-drêd. *a.* Congenial; related; cognate. *Dryden*.

KINE, kyline. *n. s.* plur. from *cov*, that is, *coven*. *B. Jonson*.

KING §, kîng. *n. s.* [*cuning*, or *cyning*, Teut.] Monarch; supreme governor. *Shak*. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine; as *prince* also is. *Bacon*. A card with the picture of a king. *Pope*.—*King at Arms*. A principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are three, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarenceux. *Phillips*.

To **KING**, kîng. *v. a.* To supply with a king. *Shak* To make royal; to raise to royalty. *Shakspeare*.

KINGAPPLE, kîng'-âp-pl. *n. s.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer*.

KINGCRAFT, kîng'-krâft. *n. s.* [*king* and *craft*.] The art of governing. *King James*.

KINGCUP, kîng'-kûp. *n. s.* [*king* and *cup*.] A flower; crowfoot. *Peacham*.

KINGDOM, kîng'-dûm. 166. *n. s.* [*king* and *dom*.] The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch. *Shak*. A different class or order; as, the animal and vegetable kingdoms. *Locke*. A region; a tract. *Shakspeare*.

KINGDOMED*, kîng'-dûmd. *a.* Proud of kingly power. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. T.*

KINGFISHER, kîng'-fîsh'-ûr. *n. s.* A species of bird. *May*.

KINGHOOD*, kîng'-hûd. *n. s.* [*king* and *hood*.] State of being a king. *Gower*.

KINGLIKE, kîng'-llike. } *a.* Royal; sovereign;

KINGLY, kîng'-lê. } monarchal. *Shak*. Belonging to a king. *Shak*. Noble; august; magnificent. *Sidney*.

KINGLY, kîng'-lê. *ad.* With an air of royalty; with superior dignity. *Milton*.

KINGSEVIL, kîngz'-ê'-vîl. *n. s.* [*king* and *evil*.] A scrofulous distemper, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king. *Wiseman*.

KINGSHIP, kîng'-shîp. *n. s.* Royalty; monarchy. *King Charles*.

KINGSPEAR, kîngz'-spêre. *n. s.* A plant.

KINGSTONE, kîngz'-stône. *n. s.* A fish. *Ainsworth*.

KINKHAUST*, kînk'-hâwst. *n. s.* A violent cough; the chin-cough.

KINSEFOLK, kînz'-fôke. *n. s.* [*kin* and *folk*.] Relations; those who are of the same family. *Spenser*

KINSMAN, kînz'-mân. 83. *n. s.* [*kin* and *man*.] A man of the same race or family. *Spenser*.

KINSWOMAN, kînz'-wûm-ûn. *n. s.* A female relation. *Sidney*.

KINTAL*. See **QUINTAL**.

KIPPER*, kîp'-pûr. *a.* A term applied to salmon when unfit to be taken, and to the time when they are so considered. *Pennant*.

KIRN*. See **KERN**.

KIRK §, kêrk. *n. s.* [*cýpce*, Sax.] An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland. *Spenser*

KIRKMAN, kêrk'-mân. *n. s.* One of the church of Scotland. *Vindicia Caroline*.

KIRTLE §, kêr'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [*cýntel*, Sax.] A gown; a jacket; a petticoat; a mantle; a cloak. *Chaucer*.

KIRTLED*, kêr'-tld. *a.* Wearing a kirtle. *Milton*.

To **KISS** §, kîs. *n. a.* [*cýrpan*, Sax.] To touch with the lips. *Sidney*. To treat with fondness. *Shak*. To touch gently. *Shakspeare*.

KISS, kîs. *n. s.* Salute given by joining lips. *Shak*

KISSER, kîs'-sûr. *n. s.* One that kisses. *Sherwood*

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bôll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

KISSINGCOMFIT*, kîs'-sîng-kâm-îit. *n. s.* Perfumed sugar-plums, to make the breath sweet. *Shakespeare.*

KISSINGCRUST, kîs'-sîng-krûst. *n. s.* Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another. *King.*

KIST*, kîst. *n. s.* [cepc, Sax.] A chest.

KIT, kî. *n. s.* A large bottle. *Skinner.* A small, diminutive fiddle. *Drayton.* A small wooden vessel, in which Newcastle salmon is sent up to town. [*kîtte, kîz, Dutch.*] A milking pail, like a churn, with two ears, and a cover. [*kîtte, Dutch.*]

KITCAT*, a. Denoting a club of whigs at the beginning of the last century, of which Addison, Steele, and other distinguished wits, were members; so named from Christopher Cat, a pastry-cook, who excelled in mutton-pies, by whom the club was served with this part of the entertainment.

Addison. Denoting a portrait, three-fourths less than a half length; so called from the room in which portraits of the kitcat club at first were placed, being not sufficiently lofty to admit half lengths. *Drummond.*

KITCHEN*, kîsh'-în. 103. *n. s.* [*kegin, Welsh; kyshen, Erse.*] The room in a house where the provisions are cooked. *Spenser.*

KITCHENGARDEN, kîsh'-în-gâr-d'n. *n. s.* Garden in which esculent plants are produced. *Bacon.*

KITCHENMAID, kîsh'-în-mâde. *n. s.* A maid under the cook-maid, whose business is to clean the utensils of the kitchen. *Shakespeare.*

KITCHENSTUFF, kîsh'-în-stûf. *n. s.* The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan. *Dome.*

KITCHENWENCH, kîsh'-în-wênsh. *n. s.* [*kitchen and wench.*] Scullion; maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery. *Shakespeare.*

KITCHENWORK, kîsh'-în-wûrk. *n. s.* Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE, kytle. 160. [See *GUILE.*] *n. s.* [cýta, Sax.] A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens. *Shak.* A name of reproach denoting rapacity. *Shak.* A fictitious bird made of paper. *Government of the Tongue.*

KITE*, kytle. *n. s.* [*qued, Su. Goth.*] In the north of England, the belly.

KITESFOOT, kytes'-fût. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KITH, kîth. *n. s.* [cýðe, Sax.] Acquaintance. *Gower.*

KITTEN*, kîv'-t'n. 103. *n. s.* [*kattiken, Dutch.*] It is probable that the true singular is *kîz*, the diminutive of *cat*, of which the old plural was *kitten*, or *young cats.* A young cat. *Brown.*

To **KITTEN**, kîv'-t'n. *v. n.* To bring forth young cats. *Shakespeare.*

KITTIWAKE*, kîv'-tè-wâke. *n. s.* A bird of the gull kind, common among the rocks of Flamborough Head.

To **KITTLE***, kîv'-t'l. *v. a.* [cîttelan, Sax.] To tickle. *Sherwood.*

KITLING*, kîv'-îng. *n. s.* [*catulus, Lat.*] A whelp; the young of all beasts. *B. Jonson.*

KIVE*, kyve. *n. s.* The tub-hole is a hollow place in the ground, over which the kive (*mashing fat*) stands. *Sir W. Petty.*

To **KIVER***, kîv'-ûr. *v. a.* To cover. *Huloet.*

To **KLICK**, klîk. *v. n.* To make a small, sharp noise. To pilfer, or steal away suddenly with a snatch. *Dr. Johnson.*

To **KNAB***, nâb. 399. *v. a.* [*knappen, Dutch.*] To bite; to bite something brittle. *L'Estrange.*

To **KNABBLE**, nâb'-bl. *v. n.* To bite idly, or wantonly; to nibble. *Brown.*

KNACK*, nâk. 399. *n. s.* [from the *knacking* or *snapping* of the fingers used by jugglers.] A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy. *Chaucer.* A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity. *B. Jonson.* A nice trick. *Pope.*

To **KNACK**, nâk. *v. n.* [*knacken, Teut.*] To make a sharp, quick noise, as when a stick breaks. *Bp. Hall.* To speak finely or affectedly. *Grose.*

KNA/CKER, nâk'-ûr. *n. s.* A maker of small work *Mortimer.* A ropemaker. *Ainsworth.*

KNAG*, nâg. 399. *n. s.* [*cnag, Su. Goth.*] A hard knot in wood. *Barret.* A peg for hanging any thing upon. *Romance of Le Bonie Florence.* Knags are the shoots of a deer's horns, called brow-antlers *Sherwood.*

KNA/GGY, nâg'-gè. *a.* Knotty; set with hard, rough knots. *Sherwood.* Figuratively, full of rough or sour humours; ill-humoured.

KNAP*, nâp. 399. *n. s.* [*cnap, Welsh; cnap, Sax.*] A protuberance; a swelling prominence. *Bacon.*

To **KNAP**, nâp. *v. a.* [*knappen, Dutch.*] To bite; to break short. *Ps. Comm. Prayer.* [*knaap, Erse.*]

To strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking. *Bacon.*

To **KNAP**, nâp. *v. n.* To make a short, sharp noise. *Wiseman.*

KNA/PBOTTLE, nâp'-bôt-tl. *n. s.* A plant.

KNA/PISSH*, nâp'-plsh. *a.* Our old word for *snappish*. *Froward. Barret.*

To **KNAP/PLE**, nâp'-pl. 405. *v. n.* To break off with a sharp, quick noise. *Ainsworth.*

KNA/PPY*, nâp'-pè. *a.* Full of knaps or hillocks *Huloet.*

KNA/PSACK, nâp'-sâk. *n. s.* [*knappen, Germ.*] The bag which a soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions. *K. Charles.*

KNA/PWEED, nâp'-wèed. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

KNAR*, nâr. *n. s.* [*knor, Germ.*] A hard knot. *Dryd.*

KNA/RLED*, nâr'-léd. *a.* Knotted.

KNA/RRY*, nâr'-rè. *a.* Knotty; stubby. *Chaucer.*

KNAVE*, nâve. 399. *n. s.* [*cnapa, Sax.*] A boy; a male or man-child. *Wicliffe.* A servant. *Gower.*

A petty rascal; a scoundrel. *South.* A card with a soldier painted on it. *Hudibras.*

KNA/VERY, nâ'-vûr-è. 557. *n. s.* Dishonesty; tricks petty villany. *Shakespeare.* Mischievous tricks or practices. *Shakespeare.*

KNA/VISH, nâ'-vîsh. *a.* Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent. *Pope.* Waggish; mischievous. *Shak.*

KNA/VISHLY, nâ'-vîsh-lè. *ad.* Dishonestly; fraudulently. Waggishly; mischievously. *Gayton.*

KNA/VISHNESS*, nâ'-vîsh-nès. *n. s.* State or quality of being knavish. *Sherwood.*

To **KNAW***, nâw. Sometimes written for *gnaw*.

To **KNEAD***, nèd. 227. *v. a.* [*cnæban, Sax.*] To beat or mingle any stuff or substance. *Shakespeare.*

KNE/ADER*, nè'-dûr. *n. s.* A baker. *Huloet.*

KNE/ADINGTROUGH, nèd'-îng-trôf. *n. s.* A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together. *Exod. viii.*

KNEE*, nèe. 399. *n. s.* [*cnæop, Sax.*] The joint of the leg where it is joined to the thigh. *Shak.* A piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Moxon.*

To **KNEE**, nèe. *v. a.* To supplicate by kneeling. *Shakespeare.*

KNEE-CROOKING*, nèe'-krôôk'-îng. *a.* [*knee and crook.*] Obsequious. *Shakespeare.*

KNEED, nèd. *a.* Having knees; as, *in-kneed*, or *out-kneed*. Having joints; as, *kneed grass*.

KNEED/EP, nèe'-dèep. *a.* [*knee and deep.*] Rising to the knees. *Milton.* Sunk to the knees. *Shak.*

KNE/EDGRASS, nèd'-grâs. *n. s.* An herb

KNE/HOLM, nèe'-hòlm. *n. s.* A plant, called also *knee-holly*.

To **KNEEL**, nèel. 399. *v. n.* To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee. *St. Matt. xvii.*

KNE/ELER*, nèe'-lûr. *n. s.* One who shows obeisance by kneeling. *Lewis.*

KNE/EPAN, nèe'-pân. *n. s.* [*knee and pan.*] A little, round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its fore-side. Over it passes the tendon of the muscles which extend the leg, to which it serves as a pulley. *Quincy.*

KNEETIMBER*, nèe'-lûm'-bûr. *n. s.* [See the second sense of *KNEE.*] *Hovell.*

KNEETRI/BUTE, nèe'-trib-ûte. *n. s.* [*knee and tribute.*] Genuflection; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling. *Milton.*

KNELL §, nêl. 399. *n. s.* [cnýll, from cnýllan, Sax.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral. *Shakspeare.*

KNOW, nò. 399. The preterit of *know*.

KNICK-KNACK*, nîk'-nâk. *n. s.* Any trifle or toy.

KNIFE, nîfe. 399. *n. s. plur. knives.* [cnéifio, Celtic.] An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, and animals killed. *Crashaw.* A sword or dagger. *Spenser.*

KNIGHT §, nîte. 399. *n. s.* [cnîht, Sax.; *knetch*, Germ.] A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. In England, knighthood confers the title of *sir*: as, *sir Thomas*, *sir Richard*. When the name was not known, it was usual to say *sir knight*. *Spenser.* A pupil or follower. *Shakspeare.* A champion. *Drayton.*

KNIGHT Errant, nîte-êr'-rânt. [See **ERRANT**.] A wandering knight; one who went about in quest of adventures. *Denham.*

KNIGHT Errantry, nîte-êr'-rânt-rê. The character or manners of wandering knights. *Norris.*

KNIGHT of the Post. A hiring evidence; a knight dubbed at the whipping-post or pillory. *South.*

KNIGHT of the Shire. One of the representatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man, having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year, is qualified.

To KNIGHT, nîte. *v. a.* To create one a knight. *Wotton.*

KNIGHTHOOD, nîte'-hûd. *n. s.* The character or dignity of a knight. *Spenser.*

KNIGHTLESS, nîte'-lês. *a.* Unbecoming a knight. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

KNIGHTLINESS*, nîte'-lê-nêss. *n. s.* Duties of a knight. *Spenser.*

KNIGHTLY, nîte'-lê. *a.* Befitting a knight; be-seeming a knight. *Sidney.*

KNIGHTLY*, nîte'-lê. *ad.* In a manner becoming a knight. *Sherwood.*

To KNIT §, nî. *v. a.* preter. *knit* or *knitted*. [cnîttan, Sax.] To make or unite by texture without a loom. *Shak.* To tie. *Shak.* To join; to unite. *Spenser.* To contract. *Addison.* To tie up. *Acts, x.*

To KNIT, nî. 399. *v. n.* To weave without a loom. *Sidney.* To join; to close; to unite. *Shakspeare.*

KNIT, nî. *n. s.* Texture. *Shakspeare.*

KNITCH*, nîsh. *n. s.* A burden of wood; a fagot. *Wicliffe.*

KNITTABLE*, nî'-tâ-bl. *a.* That may be knit or united. *Huloet.*

KNITTER, nî'-târ. 98. *n. s.* One who weaves or knits. *Shakspeare.*

KNITTING*, nî'-tîng. *n. s.* Junction. *Wotton.*

KNITTINGNEEDLE, nî'-tîng-nêe-dl. *n. s.* [knit and needle.] A wire which women use in knitting. *Arbuthnot.*

KNITTLE, nî'-tl. *n. s.* [from *knit*.] A string that gathers a purse round. *Ainsworth.* A small line, used for various purposes at sea.

KNOB §, nôb. 399. *n. s.* [cnæp, Sax.; *knoppe*, Germ.] A protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the rest. *Chaucer.*

KNOBBED, nôbd. 359. *a.* Set with knobs; having protuberances. *Sackville.*

KNOBBINESS, nôb'-bê-nêss. *n. s.* The quality of having knobs. *Sherwood.*

KNOBBY, nôb'-bê. *a.* Full of knobs. *More.* Hard; stubborn. *Hovell.*

To KNOCK §, nôk. 399. *v. n.* [cnucian, Sax.] To clash; to be driven suddenly together. *Bacon.* To beat, as at a door for admittance. *Shak.—To knock under.* A common expression, which denotes that a man yields or submits.

To KNOCK, nôk. *v. a.* To affect or change in any respect by blows. *Locke.* To dash together; to strike; to collide with a sharp noise. *Cleveland.—To knock down.* To fell by a blow. *Addison.* *To knock on the head.* To kill by a blow; to destroy. *South.*

KNOCK, nôk. *n. s.* A sudden stroke; a blow. *Brown.* A loud stroke at a door for admission. *Dryden.*

KNOCKER, nôk'-kâr. 98. *n. s.* One that fells by a

blow; one that knocks down. *Sherwood.* He that knocks. *Johnson.* The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike. *Tatler.*

KNOCKING*, nôk'-îng. *n. s.* Beating at the door. *Congreve.*

To KNOLL §, nôle. 399, 406. *v. a.* [from *knell*.] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral. *Shakspeare.*

To KNOLL, nôle. *v. n.* To sound as a bell. *Shak.*

KNOLL §, nôle. *n. s.* [cnolle, Sax.] A little round hill; the top or cop of a hill or mountain. *Wyndham.*

KNO'LLER*, nô'-lâr. *n. s.* One who tolls a bell. *Sherwood.*

KNOP §, nôp. *n. s.* [knoppe, Teut.] The bud of a flower, or any protuberance or bunch. *Chaucer.*

KNO'PPED*, nôpt. *a.* Having knobs; fastened as with a knob or button. *Chaucer.*

KNOR*, nôr. *n. s.* [Germ.] A knot.

KNOT §, nôt. 399. *n. s.* [cnotta, Sax.] A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled. *Sidney.* Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other. *Bacon.* Any bond of association or union. *Shak.* A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb. *Wisdom.* Difficulty; intricacy. *South.* Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs. *Dryden.* A confederacy; an association; a small band. *Shakspeare.* A cluster; a collection. [from *knit*.] *Bacon.* A bird of the snipe kind, said to be so named from *Cannule*, who was very fond of it. *Drayton.* [In nava language.] The division of the log-line; a knot answering to a mile by land. An epaulet.

To KNOT, nôt. *v. a.* To complicate in knots. *Sedley.* To entangle; to perplex. To unite. *Bacon.*

To KNOT, nôt. *v. n.* To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation. *Mortimer.* To knit knots for fringes. *Skelton.*

KNO'TBERRYBUSH, nôt'-bêr-rê-bûsh. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KNO'TGRASS, nôt'-grâs. *n. s.* A plant. *Shak.*

KNO'TLESS, nôt'-lês. *a.* Without knots. *Congreve.* Without difficulty; without any thing to obstruct the passage. *Chaucer.*

KNOTTED, nôt'-iêd. *a.* Full of knots or protuberances. *Dryden.* Having figures of which the lines intersect each other. *Shakspeare.*

KNOTTINESS, nôt'-tê-nêss. *n. s.* Fullness of knots; unevenness; intricacy; difficulty. *Peacham.* A protuberance, or swelling; as the muscles, or fleshy parts. *Dr. Warton.*

KNO'TTY, nôt'-tê. *a.* Full of knots. *Shak.* Hard; rugged. *Rowe.* Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed. *Rowe.*

To KNOW §, nô. *v. a.* preter. *I knew, I have known.* [cnapan, Sax.] To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive. *Shak.* To be informed of; to be taught. *1 Sam. vi.* To distinguish. *Locke.* To recognise. *Luke, xxiv.* To be no stranger to. *Shak.* To converse with another sex. *Gen. iv.*

To KNOW, nô. 399. *v. n.* To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful. *Acts, xii.* Not to be ignorant. *Bacon.* To be informed. *Shak.—To know for.* To have knowledge of. *Shak.*

To know of. To take cognizance of. *Shakspeare.*

KNO'WABLE, nô'-â-bl. *a.* Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood. *Glavinville.*

KNO'WER, nô'-âr. 98. *n. s.* One who has skill or knowledge. *Bryskett.*

KNO'WING, nô'-îng. 410. *a.* Skillful; well instructed; remote from ignorance. *Shak.* Conscious intelligent. *Blackmore.*

KNO'WING, nô'-îng. *n. s.* Knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

KNO'WINGLY, nô'-îng-lê. *ad.* With skill; with knowledge. *More.*

KNO'WLEDGE, nôl'-lêdje, or nô'-lêdje. *n. s.* Certain perception; indubitable apprehension. *Locke.* Learning; illumination of the mind. *Shak.* Skill in any thing. *1 Kings, ix.* Acquaintance with any fact or person. *Sidney.* Cognizance; notice.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, báll;—ðil;—pònd;—thin, THIS.

Ruth, ii. Information; power of knowing. *Sidney*.

Scarcely any word has occasioned more altercation among verbal critics than this. A great appearance of propriety seems to favour the second pronunciation, till we observe a great number of similar words, where the long vowel in the simple is shortened in the compound, and then we perceive something like an idiom of pronunciation, which, to correct, would, in some measure, obstruct the current of the language. To preserve the simple without alteration in the compound, is certainly a desirable thing in language; but when the general tune of the language, as it may be called, crosses this analogy, we may depend on the rectitude of general custom, and ought to acquiesce in it. That the secondary accent shortens the vowel, which was long in the original, appears throughout the language in *proclamation, provocation*, &c., 530. That the primary accent does the same in *preface, prelate, prelude*, &c., is evident; and as *ledge* is no general termination of our own, which is applicable to several words, why should we not consider *knowledge* as a simple, and pronounce it independently on its original quantity? The patrons for the first pronunciation are, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Barelay, Mr. Elphinstone, and Mr. Scott; and for the second, W. Johnston, and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Perry gives both, but seems to al-

low the first the preference.—See *Principles*, No. 328, 515. *W.*

To KNO/WLEDGE, nòl'-lèdje. *v. a.* To acknowledge; to avow. *Wicliffe. Ob. J.*

To KNU/BLE, nùb'-bl. *v. a.* [*knippler*, Dan.] To beat. *Skinner.*

KNU/CKLE §, nùk'-kl. 399, 405. *n. s.* [*cnucle*, Sax.]

The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close. *Garth.* The knee joint of a calf. *Bacon.*

The articulation or joint of a plant. *Bacon.*

To KNU/CKLE, nùk'-kl. *v. n.* To submit.

KNU/CKLED, nùk'-kl'd. 359. *a.* Jointed. *Bacon.*

KNUFF, nùf. *n. s.* *a.* lout. *Hayward.*

KNUR §, nùr. } *n. s.* [*knor*, Germ.] A knot; a

KNURLED §, nùrl. } hard substance. *Huloet.*

KNURLED §, nùrl'-éd, or nùrl'd. *a.* Set with knurles; knotty. *Sherwood.*

KNURRY §, nùr'-rè. *a.* Full of knots. *Drayton.*

KONED, for *konned*, or *conned*, i. e. knew. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

KORAN*. [*Arab.*] See *ALCORAN.*

KSAR*. See *CZAR.*

KUSS*. See *To KISS.*

KY*, *n. s.* [*cý*, Sax.] Kine.

To KYD, kid. *v. n.* To know. See *To KID.*

LAB

L, A liquid consonant, which preserves always the same sound in English. At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled; as, *shall, still*; except after a diphthong; as, *fail, feel*. In a word of more syllables, it is usually written single; as, *channel, canal, tendril*. It is sometimes put before *e*, and sounded feebly after it; as, *Bible, title*. It is sometimes mute; as in *alms, calf, chalk*, and some other words. 401.

LA, lãw. *interj.* [*Sax.*] See! look! behold! *Shak.*

LAB*, lãb. *n. s.* A blab; a great talker; one that cannot keep a secret. *Chaucer.*

LA'BDANUM, lãb'-dã-nùm. *n. s.* A resin, of a strong, but not unpleasant smell, and an aromatick, but not agreeable taste. *Hill.*

To LA'BEFY, lãb'-è-fl. *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Lat.] To weaken; to impair. *Diet.*

LA'BEL §, lã'-bèl. *n. s.* [*labelum*, Lat.] A small slip of silk, or other materials; a kind of tassel. A small slip or scrip of writing. *Shak.* Any thing appendant to a larger writing. *Ayliffe.* [*Lu law.*] A narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal. *Harris.*

To LA'BEL*, lã'-bèl. *v. a.* To affix a label on any thing, in order to distinguish it.

LA'BENT, lã'-bènt. *a.* [*labens*, Lat.] Sliding; gliding; slipping. *Diet.*

LA'BIAL §, lã'-bè-ál. 113. *a.* [*labialis*, Lat.] Uttered by the lips. *Bacon.*

LA'BIATED, lã'-bè-à-tèd. *a.* [*labium*, Lat.] Formed with lips.

LABIODENTAL, lã-bè-ò-dèn'-tál. *a.* [*labium* and *dentalis*, Lat.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips.

LABORANT, lã-bò'-rànt. *n. s.* [*laborans*, Lat.] A chymist. *Boyle. Ob. J.*

LA'BORATORY, lãb'-bò-rã-tùr-è. 512. [See *DOMESTICK.*] *n. s.* [*laboratoire*, Fr.] A chymist's work-room. *Bp. Taylor.*

LABORIOUS §, lã-bò'-rè-ús. *a.* [*laboriosus*, Lat.] Diligent in work; assiduous. *South.* Requiring labour; tiresome; not easy. *Addison.*

LABORIOUSLY, lã-bò'-rè-ús-lè. *ad.* With labour; with toil. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

LABORIOUSNESS, lã-bò'-rè-ús-nès. *n. s.* Toil-someness; difficulty. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* Diligence; assiduity. *South.*

LA'BOUR §, lã'-bùr. 314. *n. s.* [*labor*, Lat.] The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength; pains; toil. 1 *Thess.* iii. Work to be

done. *Hooker.* Work done; performance. Exercise; motion with some degree of violence. *Harvey.* Childbirth; travail. *Spenser.*

To LA'BOUR, lã'-bùr. *v. n.* [*laboro*, Lat.] To toil; to act with painful effort. *Shak.* To do work; to take pains. *Eccles.* xix. To move with difficulty. *Granville.* To be diseased with. *B. Jonson.* To be in distress; to be pressed. *Dryden.* To be in child-birth; to be in travail. *Dryden.* In naval language, spoken of a ship, when every timber is put to the test, and the whole constitution of her architecture is in the full play of all its powers.

To LA'BOUR, lã'-bùr. *v. a.* To work at; to move with difficulty. 2 *Macc.* To beat; to belabour. *Dryden.*

LA'BOURER, lã'-bùr-ùr. 557. *n. s.* [*laboureur*, Fr.] One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work. *Bacon.* One who takes pains in any employment. *Shakspeare.*

LA'BOURLESS*, lã'-bùr-lès. *a.* Not laborious. *Brerewood.*

LA'BOUROUS*, lã'-bùr-ús. *a.* The old word for laborious. *Spenser.*

LA'BOUROUSLY*, lã'-bùr-ús-lè. *ad.* Laboriously. *Sir T. Elyot.*

LA'BOURSOME, lã'-bùr-sùm. *a.* Made with great labour and diligence. *Abp. Sandys. Ob. J.*

LA'BRA, lã'-brã. 92. *n. s.* [*Span.*] A lip. *Shak. Ob. J.*

LA'BYRINTH §, lãb'-bèr-in-th. *n. s.* [*labyrinthus*, Lat.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings. *Shak.* Formerly, a distinguished ornament in the gardens of our ancestors. *Spenser.*

LABYRINTHIAN*, lãb-bèr-in-thi-àn. *a.* Having inextricable turnings or windings; perplexed like a labyrinth. *Bp. Hall.*

LABU'RNUM*, lã-bùr'-nùm. *n. s.* A shrub [of the *cytisus* kind] that grows to the size of a tree. *Anon.*

LAC, lãk. *n. s.* *Lac* is usually distinguished by the name of a gum, but improperly, because it is inflammable and not soluble in water. We have three sorts of it: 1. The stick *lac*. 2. The seed *lac*. 3. The shell *lac*. *Hill.*

LACE §, lãse. *n. s.* [*lacet*, Fr.] A string; a cord. *Spenser.* A snare; a gin. *Fairfax.* A platted string, with which women fasten their clothes. *Shak.* Ornaments of fine thread, curiously woven. *Bacon.* Textures of thread, with gold or silver. *Herbert.* Sugar. Rather the addition of spirits. *Addison.*

To LACE, lãse. *v. a.* To tie; to bind as with a cord

- Chaucer.* To fasten with a string run through eyellet holes. *Wiseman.* To adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on. *Shak.* To embellish with variegations. *Shak.* To beat; from the sense of lace as a cord, a rope's end. *L'Estrange.*
- LACED** *Coffee**, lâste'-kôf'-rè. *n. s.* Coffee having spirits in it. *Addison.*
- LACED** *Mutton*, lâste'-mût'-tn. *n. s.* An old word for a whore. *Shakspeare.*
- LA/CEMAN**, lâse'-mân. 83. *n. s.* One who deals in lace. *Addison.*
- LA/CEWOMAN***, lâse'-wûm-mûn. *n. s.* She who makes or sells lace. *Strafforde.*
- LA/CERABLE**, lâs'-sêr-â-bl. 405. *a.* Such as may be torn. *Harvey.*
- To LA/CERATE** §, lâs'-sêr-âte. 91. *v. a.* [*lacero*, Lat.] To tear; to rend. *Hovell.*
- LACERATION**, lâs-sêr-â-shûn. *n. s.* The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing. *Arbuthnot.*
- LA/CERATIVE**, lâs'-sêr-â-îv. 512. *a.* Tearing; having the power to tear. *Harvey.*
- LA/CHRYMABLE*** §, lâk'-krè-mâ-bl. *a.* [*lachrymabilis*, Lat.] Lamentable. *Ld. Morley.*
- LA/CHRYMAL**, lâk'-krè-mâl. 353. *a.* [*lacrymal*, Fr.] Generating tears. *Cheyne.*
- LA/CHRYMARY**, lâk'-krè-mâ-rè. *a.* [*lachryma*, Lat.] Containing tears. *Addison.*
- LACHRYMATION**, lâk krè-mâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of weeping or shedding tears. *Cockeram.*
- LA/CHRYMATORY**, lâk'-krè-mâ-tûr-è. 512. [For the *o*, see *DOMESTICK.*] *n. s.* [*lacrymatoire*, Fr.] A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead. *Greenhill.*
- LACINIATED**, lâ-sîn'-è-â-têd. *a.* [*lacinia*, Lat.] Adorned with fringes and borders.
- To LACK** §, lâk. *v. a.* [*luka*, Goth.] To want; to need; to be without. *Hooker.* To blame; to find fault with. *Chaucer.*
- To LACK**, lâk. *v. n.* To be in want. *Ps. Common Prayer.* To be wanting. *Genesis*, viii.
- LACK**, lâk. *r. s.* Want, need; failure. *Hooker.* A term in India applied to money; as, a *lack* of, or one hundred thousand, rupees. *Sir T. Herbert.*
- LACKADA/Y***, lâk-â-dâ'. *interj.* A frequent colloquial term, implying *alas!* most probably from the forgotten verb *lack*, to blame.
- LA/CKBRAIN**, lâk'-brâne. *n. s.* [*lack* and *brain.*] One that wants wit. *Shakspeare.*
- LA/CKER***, lâk'-kûr. 93. *n. s.* One who is wanting. *Davies.*
- LA/CKER** §, lâk'-kûr. *n. s.* A kind of varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour.
- To LA/CKER**, lâk'-kûr. *v. a.* To smear over with lacker. *Pope.*
- LA/CKEY** §, lâk'-kè. *n. s.* [*lacquais*, Fr.] An attending servant; a foot-boy. *Shakspeare.*
- To LA/CKEY**, lâk'-kè. *v. a.* To attend servilely. *Shakspeare.*
- To LA/CKEY**, lâk'-kè. *v. n.* To act as a foot-boy; to pay servile attendance. *Bacon.*
- LA/CKLINEN**, lâk'-lîn-lîn. 99. *a.* [*lack* and *linen.*] Wanting shirts. *Shakspeare.*
- LA/CKLUSTRE**, lâk'-lûs-tûr. 416. *a.* [*lack* and *lustre.*] Wanting brightness. *Shakspeare.*
- LACONICAL** §, lâ-kôn'-è-kâl. *a.* [*laconicus*, Lat.] Short; concise; brief; pithy. *Harrington.*
- LACONICALLY**, lâ-kôn'-nè-kâl-è. *ad.* Briefly; concisely. *Cutnden.*
- LACONICK**, lâ-kôn'-îk. 509. *a.* Short; brief. *Welwood.*
- LA/CONISM**, lâk'-kô-nîzm. *n. s.* [*laconismus*, Lat.] A concise style: called by some *laconicism*. *Brown.*
- LA/CTAGE***, lâk'-ûdje. *n. s.* [*luc*, *lactis*, Lat.] Produce from animals yielding milk. *Shuckford.*
- LA/CTARY** §, lâk'-îâ-rè. 512. *a.* [*lactarius*, Lat.] Milky; full of juice like milk. *Brown.*
- LA/CTARY**, lâk'-îâ-rè. *n. s.* [*lactarium*, Lat.] A dairy house.
- LACTATION**, lâk-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*lacto*, Lat.] The act or time of giving suck.
- LA/CTEAL**, lâk'-tè-âl, or lâk'-tshè-âl. 464. *a.* Milky; conveying chyle of the colour of milk. *Locke.*
- LA/CTEAL**, lâk'-tè-âl, or lâk'-tshè-âl. *n. s.* The vessel that conveys chyle. *Arbuthnot.*
- LACTE/AN***, lâk'-tè-ân, or lâk'-tshè-ân. *a.* [*lacteus*, Lat.] Milky; having the colour of milk. *Moxon.*
- LACTE/OUS**, lâk'-tè-ûs, or lâk'-tshè-ûs. *a.* Milky *Brown.* Lactéal; conveying chyle. *Bentley.*
- LACTE/SCENCE**, lâk-tès'-sènsè. 510. *n. s.* [*lactes* *co*, Lat.] Tendency to milk, or milky colour. *Boyle.*
- LACTE/SCENT**, lâk-tès'-sènt. *a.* Producing milk, or a white juice. *Arbuthnot.*
- LACTI/FEROUS**, lâk-ûf'-fèr-ûs. 518. *a.* [*lac* and *fero*, Lat.] What conveys or brings milk. *Ray.*
- LAD** §, lâd. *n. s.* [*leode*, Sax.] A boy; a stripling, in familiar language. *Shak.* A boy; a young man in pastoral language. *Spenser.*
- LAD***, lâd. The ancient preterit of *lead*, now *led* *Spenser.*
- LA/DDER** §, lâd'-dûr. 93. *n. s.* [*hleðne*, Sax.] A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces. *Tusser.* Any thing by which one climbs. *Sidney.* A gradual rise. *Swift.*
- LADE**, lâde. 73, 75. *n. s.* The mouth of a river, from the Saxon *lade*, which signifies a purging or discharging. *Gibson.*
- To LADE** §, lâde. 75. *v. a.* preter. *laded*; and part. passive, *laded*, or *laden*. [*hladan*, Sax.] It is now commonly written *load*. To load; to freight; to burthen. *Genesis*, xlii. [*hladan*, Sax. to draw.] To heave out; to throw out. *Temple.*
- To LADE***, lâde. *v. n.* [*hlaban*, Sax.] To draw water. *Bp. Hall.*
- To LA/DIFY***, lâ'-dè-fî. *v. a.* [*lady*, and *fio*, Lat.] To make a lady of. *Missinger.*
- LA/DING**, lâ'-dîng. 410. *n. s.* Weight; burthen. *Waller.*
- LA/DKIN***, lâd'-kîn. *n. s.* A youth. *Morre.*
- LA/DLE** §, lâ'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [*hlæble*, Sax.] A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throwing out any liquid from the vessel containing it. *Spenser.* The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.
- LA/DLEFUL**, lâ'-dl-fûl. *n. s.* As much as a ladle holds. *Swift.*
- LA/DY** §, lâ'-dè. 182. *n.* [*hlæpdrig*, Sax.] A woman of high rank: the title of lady properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks. *King Charles.* An illustrious or eminent woman. *Spenser.* A word of complaisance used of women. *Guardian.* Mistress, importing power and dominion; as, *lady* of the manor. *Shak.*—*Lady in the straw.* An expression used to signify the woman who is brought to bed; from the circum stance that all beds were anciently stuffed with *straw*.
- LADY-BEDSTRAW**, lâ'-dè-bèd'-strâw. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- LADY-BIRD**, lâ'-dè-bûrd. *n. s.*
- LADY-BUG**, lâ'-dè-bûg. *n. s.* A small, red insect
- LADY-COW**, lâ'-dè-kôû. *n. s.* vaginopennous. *Gaz.*
- LADY-FLY**, lâ'-dè-fl. *n. s.*
- LADY-DAY**, lâ'-dè-dâ'. *n. s.* The day on which the annunciation of the blessed Virgin is celebrated.
- LADY-LIKE**, lâ'-dè-lîke. *a.* [*lady* and *like.*] Soft delicate; elegant. *Warner.* Affected; effeminate. *Bp. Taylor.*
- LADY-MANTLE**, lâ'-dè-mân-tl. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- LA/DYSHIP**, lâ'-dè-shîp. *n. s.* Originally, the state of a lady. *Gower.* The title of a lady. *Shak.*
- LADY'S-SLIPPER**, lâ'-dîz-slip'-pûr. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- LADY'S-SMOCK**, lâ'-dîz-smôk. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- LAG** §, lâg. *a.* [*lagg*, Swed.] Coming behind; falling short. *Shak.* Sluggish; slow; tardy. *Shak.* Last; long delayed. *Shakspeare.*
- LAG**, lâg. *n. s.* The lowest class; the rump; the fag end. *Shak.* He that comes last, or hangs behind. *Dryden.*
- To LAG**, lâg. *v. n.* To loiter; to move slowly

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —ðl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

Dryden. To stay behind; not to come in. *Spenser.*
LA'GGARD*, lág'-gárd. *a.* Backward; sluggish; slow. *Collins.*
LA'GGER, lág'-gúr. 98. *n. s.* A loiterer; an idler.
LA'ICAL §, lá'-é-kál. *a.* [laicus, Lat.] Belonging to the laity, or people, as distinct from the clergy. *Camden.*
LA'ICK*, lá'-ík. *n. s.* [laïque, Fr.] A layman; one of the people distinct from the clergy. *Bp. Morton.*
LA'ICK*, lá'-ík. *a.* Belonging to the laity. *Milton.*
LAIÐ, láde. 202, 222. Preterit participle of *lay*. 2 *Mac.* iii.
LA'IDLY*, láde'-lè. *a.* [laëlic, Sax.] Ugly; loathsome; foul.
LAIN, láne. 202. Preterit participle of *lie*; and formerly written *lien*. *St. John*, xx.
LAIR, láre. 202. *n. s.* [laeher, Teut.] The couch of a boar, or wild beast. *Milton.* [lea, Sax.] Pasture; the ground. *Spenser.*
LAIRD, lárd. 202. *n. s.* [hlaford, Sax.] The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect. *Cleveland.*
LATTY, lá'-é-tè. *n. s.* [lāos.] The people, as distinguished from the clergy. *Swift.* The state of a layman. *Ayliffe.*
LAKE §, láke. *n. s.* [lac, Fr.; lacus, Lat.] A large diffusion of inland water. *Dryden.* Small plash of water. [lacque, Fr.] A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion. *Dryden.*
To LAKE*, láke. *v. n.* [laikan, Goth. and Sax.] To play. *Ray.*
LA'KY*, lá'-kè. *a.* Belonging to a lake. *Sherwood.*
LAMB §, lám. 347. *n. s.* [lamb, Goth. and Sax.] The young of a sheep. *Pope.* Typically, the Saviour of the world. *Common Prayer.*
To LAMB*, lám. *v. n.* To yeau; to bring forth lambs. *Sherwood.*
LAMB-ÁLE*, lám'-ále. *n. s.* A feast at the time of shearing lambs. *Warton.*
LAMBATIVE §, lám'-bá-tív. 157. *a.* [lambo.] Taken by licking. *Brown.*
LAMBATIVE, lám'-bá-tív. *n. s.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue. *Wiseman.*
LAMBKIN, lám'-kín. *n. s.* A little lamb. *Spenser.*
LAMBLIKE*, lám'-like. *a.* Mild; innocent as a lamb. *Trag. of Solomon and Perseda.* Resembling the form of a lamb. *Sheldon.*
LAMBS-WOOL, lámz'-wúl. *n. s.* [a corruption of *la mas ubhal*, that is, the day of the apple fruit.] Ale mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the pulp of roasted apples. *Burton.*
LAMBENT, lám'-bènt. *a.* [lambens, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over without harm. *Dryden.*
LAMOYDAL, lám-dóid'-dál. *a.* [λῆδος and λῆδος.] Having the form of the letter lamda or Λ. *Sharp.*
LAME §, láme. *a.* [laam, lama, Sax.] Crippled; disabled in the limbs. *Daniel.* Hobbling; not smooth: alluding to the feet of a verse. *Dryden.* Imperfect; unsatisfactory. *Bacon.*
To LAME, láme. *v. a.* To make lame; to cripple. *Shakespeare.*
LA'MELLAR*, lám'-mél-lár. *a.* [lamella, Lat.] Composed of thin scales or flakes. *Kirwan.*
LA'MELLATED, lám'-mél-lá-téd. *a.* Covered with films or plates. *Derham.*
LA'MELY, láme'-lè. *ad.* Like a cripple; without natural force or activity. *Wiseman.* Imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the parts. *Dryden.* Weakly; unsteadily; poorly.
LA'MENESS, láme'-nès. *n. s.* The state of a cripple; loss or inability of limbs. *Dryden.* Imperfection; weakness. *Dryden.*
To LÁMENT §, lá-mènt', *v. n.* [lamentor, Lat.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to express sorrow. *St. John.*
To LÁMENT, lá-mènt'. *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to sorrow for. *Shakespeare.*
LÁMENT, lá-mènt'. *n. s.* [lamentum, Lat.] Sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation; grief uttered in complaints or cries. *Milton.* Expression of sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

LA'MENTABLE, lám'-mèn-tá-bl. [See *INCOMPARABLE*.] *a.* [lamentabilis, Lat.] To be lamented; causing sorrow. *Shak.* Mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow. *Sidney.* Miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful; despicable. *Stillingfleet.*
LA'MENTABLY, lám'-mèn-tá-blè. *ad.* With expressions or tokens of sorrow; mournfully. *Sidney.* So as to cause sorrow. *Shak.* Pitifully; despicable.
LÁMENTA'TION, lám-mèn-tá'-shún. 527, 530. *n. s.* Expression of sorrow; audible grief. *Shakespeare.*
LÁMENTER, lá-mènt'-úr. 98. *n. s.* One who mourns or laments. *Bp. Patrick.*
LÁMENTING*, lá-mènt'-íng. *n. s.* Lamentation; sorrow audibly expressed. *Shakespeare.*
LA'MENTINE, lám'-mèn-tíne. 149. *n. s.* A fish called a sea-cow or manatee. *Bailey.*
LA'MIA*, lá'-mè-á. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kind of demon among the ancients, who, under the form of a beautiful woman, was said to have devoured children; a hag; a witch. *Massinger.*
LA'MINA, lám'-mè-ná. *n. s.* [Lat.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another. *Russell.*
LÁMINATED, lám'-mè-ná-téd. *a.* Plated: used of such bodies whose texture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another. *Sharp.*
To LÁMM, lám. *v. a.* [lahmen, Teut.] To beat soundly with a cudgel. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
LA'MMAS, lám'-mās. 88. *n. s.* [blam-mæppe, Sax.] The first of August. *Bacon.*
LÁMP §, lámp. *n. s.* [lampe, Fr.; lampas, Lat.] A light made with oil and a wick. *Milton.* Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical. *Race.*
LÁ'MPASS, lám'-pás. *n. s.* [lampas, Fr.] A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth. *Farrier's Dict.*
LÁ'MPBLACK, lám'-blák. *n. s.* [lamp and black.] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a basin, and, as it is furled, striking it with a feather into some shell, and grinding it with gum water. *Peachment.*
LÁ'MPING, lám'-píng. *a.* [lampante, Ital.] Shining; sparkling. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*
LÁ'MPO'ON §, lám'-póon'. *n. s.* [lamper, old Fr.] A personal satire; abuse; censure written not to reform but to vex. *Dryden.*
To LÁ'MPO'ON, lám'-póon'. *v. a.* To abuse with personal satire.
LÁ'MPO'ONER, lám'-póon'-úr. 98. *n. s.* A scribbler of personal satire. *Dryden.*
LÁ'MPREY, lám'-prè. *n. s.* [lampreæda, Sax.] A fish: much like the eel. *Walton.*
LÁ'MPRON, lám'-prún. 166. *n. s.* A kind of sea fish. *Barrow.*
LÁ'NCE §, lánce. 78, 79. *n. s.* [lance, Fr.; lancea, Lat.] A long spear. *Sidney.* Balance. [lance, Ital.] *Spenser.*
To LÁ'NCE, lánce. *v. a.* To pierce; to cut. *Shak.* To open chirurgically; to cut in order to a cure. *Shakespeare.*
LÁ'NCELY, lánce'-lè. *a.* Suitable to a lance. *Sidney.* *Ob. J.*
LÁ'NCEPEADE, lánce-pè-sáde'. *n. s.* [lancia spezzata, Ital.] The officer under the corporal. *J. Hall.*
LÁ'NCER*, lán'-súr. *n. s.* [from lance.] One that carries a lance; one armed with a lance. *Mirror for Magistrates.* A lancet. 1 *Kings*, xviii.
LÁ'NCET, lán'-sít. 99. *n. s.* [lancette, Fr.] A small, pointed, chirurgic instrument. *Wiseman.* A pointed window. *Warton.*
To LÁ'NCH*, lánsh. *v. a.* [lancer, Fr.] To dart; to cast, as a lance; to throw; to let fly. *Dryden.*
LÁ'NCH*. See *LAUNCH*.
To LÁ'NCINATE §, lán'-sè-náde. 91. *v. u.* [lancino, Lat.] To tear; to rend; to lacerate. *Johnson.*
LÁ'NCINATION, lán-sè-ná'-shún. *n. s.* Tearing; laceration.
LÁ'ND §, lánd. *n. s.* [land, Sax.] A country; a region, distinct from other countries. *Spenser.* Earth,

- distinct from water. *Abbot*. Ground; surface of the place. *Pope*. An estate real and immovable. *Shak*. Nation; people. *Dryden*. [land, Sax.] Urine. *Hammer*.
- To LAND, land. v. a. To set on shore. *Shakspeare*.
- To LAND, land. v. n. To come to shore. *Bacon*.
- LANDAU*, lând-dâw'. n. s. A coach, of which the top may be occasionally open.
- LAND'ED, lând-dêd. a. Having a fortune in land; having a real estate. *Bacon*.
- LANDFALL, lând-fâll. 406. n. s. [land and fall.] A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man. [In nâval language.] The first land discovered after a sea-voyage.
- LANDFLOOD, lând-flood. n. s. [land and flood.] Inundation. *Clarendon*.
- LAND-FORCES*, lând-fôr-sêz. n. s. Warlike powers not naval; soldiers that serve on land. *Temple*.
- LANDGRAVE, lând-grâve. n. s. [land, and grave, German, a count.] A German title of dominion.
- LANDHOLDER, lând-hôl-dûr. n. s. One who holds lands. *Locke*.
- LANDING, lând-ing. 410. } n. s. The top
- LANDING-PLACE, lând-ing-plâse. } of stairs.
- Bacon.—LANDING. The act of coming on shore. *Milton*.
- LANDJOBBER, lând-jôb-bûr. n. s. One who buys and sells lands for other men. *Swift*.
- LANDLADY, lând-lâ-dê. [lând-lâ-dê, *Perry* and *Jones*.] n. s. A woman who has tenants holding from her. The mistress of an inn. *Swift*.
- LANDLESS, lând-lêss. a. [landleaz, Sax.] Without property; without fortune. *Shakspeare*.
- LANDLOCKED, lând-lôkt. 359. a. [land and lock.] Shut in, or enclosed with wire. *Sir T. Herbert*.
- LANDLOPER, lând-lô-pûr. 98. n. s. [land and loopen, Dutch.] A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore. *Howell*.
- ☞ This word is improved by seamen into the more intelligib'c word *land-lubber*. *W*.
- LANDLORD, lând-lôrd. 83. n. s. [landhlaraþôð, Sax.] One who owns lands or houses, and has tenants under him. *Spenser*. The master of an inn. *Addison*.
- LANDLORDRY*, lând-lôrd-rê. n. s. State of a landlord. *Bp. Hall*.
- LANDMAN*, lând-mân. n. s. [landman, Sax.] One who lives or serves on land: opposed to *seaman*; a countryman. *Burnet*.
- LANDMARK, lând-mârk. n. s. [landmeap, Sax.] Any thing set up to preserve the boundaries of lands. *Milton*.
- LANDSCAPE, lând-skâpe. n. s. [landscipe, Sax.; written *landskip* by old authors.] A region; the prospect of a country. *Bp. Hall*. A picture representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it. *Fuller*.
- LANDSTREIGHT*, lând-strâte. n. s. [land and streight.] A narrow passage, or slip of land. *Mountagu*. See STRAIT.
- LAND-TAX, lând-tâks. n. s. Tax laid upon land and houses. *Locke*.
- LAND-WAITER, lând-wâ-tûr. n. s. An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed. *Swift*.
- LANDWARD, lând-wârd. 83. ad. Towards the land. *Sandys*.
- LAND-WIND*, lând-wînd. n. s. A gale or wind from the land. *Donne*.
- LAND-WORKER*, lând-wûrk-ûr. n. s. [lani and worker.] One who tills the ground. *Pownall*.
- LANE, lane. 35. n. s. [laen, Dutch; lana, Sax.] A narrow way between hedges. *Shak*. A narrow street; an alley. *Sprat*. A passage between men standing on each side. *Bacon*.
- LANGREL *Shot**, n. s. A kind of chain-shot.
- LANGTERALO*, lâng-têr-â-lôv'. n. s. A game at cards. *Tatler*.
- LANGUAGE, lâng-gwîdjê. 331, 90. n. s. [langage, Fr.] Human speech. *Holder*. The tongue of one nation as distinct from others. *Shak*. Style; manner of expression. *Roscommon*. A nation distinguished by their language. *Dan*. iii.
- To LANGUAGE*, lâng-gwîdjê. v. a. To give language to; to express. *Lovelace*. *Ob. T*.
- LANGUAGED, lâng-gwîdj'd. 359. a. Knowing language. *Barret*. Having various languages. *Pope*.
- LANGUAGE-MASTER, lâng-gwîdjê-mâ-stûr. n. s. One whose profession is to teach languages. *Spectator*.
- LANGUET, lâng-gwêt. n. s. [languette, Fr.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.
- LANGUID, lâng-gwîd. 340. a. [languidus, Lat.] Faint; weak; feeble. *Arbuthnot*. Dull; heartless. *Addison*.
- LANGUIDLY, lâng-gwîd lê. ad. Weakly; feebly. *Boyle*.
- LANGUIDNESS, lâng-gwîd-nêss. n. s. Weakness; feebleness; want of strength. *Life of A. Wood*.
- To LANGUISH, lâng-gwîsh. 340. v. n. [languir, Fr.; languere, Lat.] To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength. *Shak*. To be no longer vigorous in motion; not to be vivid in appearance. To sink or pine under sorrow, or any slow passion. *Hosea*, iv. To look with softness or tenderness. *Dryden*.
- LANGUISH, lâng-gwîsh. n. s. Act or state of pining. *Shakspeare*. Soft appearance. *Pope*.
- To LANGUISH*, lâng-gwîsh. v. a. To make feeble; to cause to droop; to depress; to wear out. *Shakspeare*.
- LANGUISHER*, lâng-gwîsh-ûr. n. s. One who pines or languishes. *Mrs. E. Carter*.
- LANGUISHING*, lâng-gwîsh-ing. n. s. Feebleness; loss of strength. *Decay of Christian Piety*.
- LANGUISHINGLY, lâng-gwîsh-ing-lê. ad. Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness. *Pope*. Dully; tediously. *Sidney*. With soft appearance. *Thomson*.
- LANGUISHMENT, lâng-gwîsh-mênt. n. s. [languissement, Fr.] State of pining. *Spenser*. Softness of mien. *Dryden*.
- LANGUOR, lâng-gwôr. 166, 344. n. s. [Lat.] Faintness; wearisomeness. *Spenser*. Listlessness; inattention. *Watts*. Softness; laxity. *Pope*.
- LANGUOROUS, lâng-gwôr-ûs. a. [languoreus, Fr.] Tedious; melancholy. *Spenser*. *Ob. J*.
- To LANGURE*, lâng-gûre. v. n. [langue, Lat.] To languish. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T*.
- LANIARY*, lâ-nê-â-rê. n. s. [lanio, Lat.] A shambles. *Cockeram*.
- To LANIATE, lâ-nê-â-tê. 91. v. a. To tear in pieces; to quarter; to lacerate. *Cockeram*.
- LANIFICE, lâ-nê-flis. 142. n. s. [lanificium, Lat.] Woollen manufacture. *Bacon*.
- LANIGEROUS, lâ-nîd-jêr-ûs. a. [laniger, Lat.] Bearing wool.
- LANK, lângk. 408. a. [lancke, Dutch.] Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out; not fat; not plump; slender. *Shak*. Faint; languid. *Milton*.
- To LANK*, lângk. v. n. To become lank; to fall away. *Shakspeare*.
- LANKLY*, lângk'-lê. ad. Loosely; thinly. *Sir J. Hill*.
- LANKNESS, lângk'-nêss. n. s. Want of plumpness. *Sherwood*.
- LANKY*, lângk'-ê. a. A vulgar expression to denote a tall, thin person.
- LANNER, lâ-nûr. 98. n. s. [lanier, Fr.; lannarius, Lat.] A species of hawk. *Sir T. Brown*.
- LANNERET, lâ-nê-rêt. n. s. A little hawk. *Butler*.
- LANTERLO*, See LANGTERALOO.
- LANSQUENET, lâ-n-skên-nêt. n. s. [Fr.; lance, and knecht, Dutch.] A common foot soldier. A game at cards.
- ☞ This word, as a game at cards, is altered, by the vulgar, into *lambskinner*. This is something, at least, which they understand; and this very intelligibility confirms them in the corruption.—See ASPARAGUS. *W*.
- LANTERN, lâ-nûrn. 98, 418. n. s. [lanterne, Fr.; laterna, Lat.] A transparent case for a candle. *Bacon*. A lighthouse; a light hung out to guide ships. *Addison*. [In architecture.] A kind of little

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, hùll;—dùl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

dome raised over a large one, or over the roof of a building; a sort of turret full of windows, by means of which the building is illuminated. *Warton*.

LANTHORN, says Dr. Johnson, is often by mistake written *lanthorn*. The cause of this mistake is easy. Transparent cases for candles were generally made of horn; and this was sufficient to persuade those, who knew nothing of the derivation of the word from the Latin *laterna*, that this was its true etymology.—See *ASPARAGUS*. *W*.

LA'NTERN *Jones*, lán'-tùrn-jáwz. A term used of a thin visage. *Addison*.

LANUGINOUS, là-nù'-jìn-ús. 314. *a*. [*lanuginosus*, Lat.] Downy; covered with soft hair.

LA'NYARDS*, lán'-yárdz. *n. s.* pl. Small ropes or short pieces of cord fastened to several machines in a ship. *G. A. Stevens*.

LAP *ð*, láp. *n. s.* [læppe, Sax.] The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure. *Chaucer*. The part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees, as one sits down, so as any thing may lie in it. *Spenser*.

To LAP, láp. *v. a.* To wrap or twist round any thing. *Wicliffe*. To involve in any thing. *Spenser*.

To LAP, láp. *v. n.* To be spread or turned over any thing. *Grew*.

To LAP *ð*, láp. *v. n.* [lappian, Sax.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue. *Digby*.

To LAP, láp. *v. a.* To lick up. *Judges*, vii.

LAPDOG, láp'-dóg. *n. s.* A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap. *Collier*.

LAPÉL*, là-pél'. *n. s.* That part of the coat which wraps over; the facing.

LAPFUL, láp'-fùl. 406. *n. s.* As much as can be contained in the lap. 2 *Kings*.

LAPICIDE, láp'-è-side. *n. s.* [*lapicida*, Lat.] A stonecutter. *Dict*.

LAPIDARY *ð*, láp'-è-dâr-è. *n. s.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] One who deals in stones or gems. *Knight*.

LAPIDARY*, láp'-è-dâr-è. *a.* Monumental; inscribed on stone. *Connaisseur*.

To LAPIDATE, láp'-è-date. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Lat.] To stone; to kill by stoning. *Dict*.

LAPIDATION, láp'-è-dâ'-shùn. *n. s.* [*lapidatio*, Lat.] A stoning. *Bp. Hall*.

LAPIDEOUS, là-pid'-è-ús. *a.* [*lapideus*, Lat.] Stony. *Ray*.

LAPIDESCENTE, láp'-è-dès'-sènze. 510. *n. s.* [*lapidesco*, Lat.] Stony concretion. *Brown*.

LAPIDESCENT, láp'-è-dès'-sènt. *a.* Growing or turning to stone. *Evelyn*.

LAPIDIFICATION, là-pid'-è-fè-kâ'-shùn. *n. s.* The act of forming stones. *Bacon*.

LAPIDIFICK, láp'-è-dif'-fik. 509. *a.* Forming stones. *Grew*.

LAPIDIST, láp'-è-dist. *n. s.* A dealer in stones or gems. *Ray*.

LAP'PIS, là'-pìs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A stone.

LAP'PIS Lazuli, là-pìs-láz'h-ù-lì. *n. s.* The azure stone, a copper ore. *Hill*.

LAPLING*, láp'-llng. *n. s.* [from *lap*.] A term of contempt for one wrapped up in sensual delights. *Heuyt*.

LAPPER, láp'-pâr. 98. *n. s.* One who wraps up. *Swift*. One who laps or licks.

LAPPET, láp'-pît. 99. *n. s.* The parts of a head dress that hang loose. *Swift*.

LAPSE *ð*, lápse. *n. s.* [*lapsus*, Lat.] Flow; fall; glide; smooth course. *Milton*. Petty error; small mistake. *Brown*. Translation of right from one to another. *Ayliffe*.

To LAPSE, lápse. *v. n.* To glide slowly; to fall by degrees. *Swift*. To fail in any thing; to slip. *Shak*. To slip as by inadvertency or mistake. *Addison*. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another. *Ayliffe*. To fall from perfection, truth, or faith. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

To LAPSE*, lápse. *v. a.* To suffer to slip; to suffer to fall or be vacant. *Alp. Laud*. To accuse; to convict of a fault. *Shakespeare*.

LAPSED*, lápst. *part. a.* Fallen by event. *Blackstone*. Fallen from perfection, truth, or faith. *Mil-*

ton. Omitted or let slip by mistake or inadvertency. *Watts*.

LA'PWING, láp'-wíng. *n. s.* A clamorous bird with long wings. *Shakespeare*.

LA'TWORK, láp'-wûrk. *n. s.* Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other. *Grew*.

LAR*, lár. *n. s.* [Lat.] A household god. *Lovelace*.

LA'RBOARD, lár'-bórd. *n. s.* The left hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head; opposed to the *starboard*. *Harris*.

LA'RCENY, lár'-sè-nè. *n. s.* [*larcin*, Fr.; *latrocinium*, Lat.] Theft; robbery. *Blackstone*.

LARCH, lársh. 352. *n. s.* [*larix*, Lat.] A tree. *Addison*.

LARD *ð*, lárd. 81. *n. s.* [*lardum*, Lat.; *lard*, Fr.] The grease of swine. *Donne*. Bacon; the flesh of swine. *Dryden*.

To LARD, lárd. *v. a.* [*larder*, Fr.] To stuff with bacon. *Dryden*. To fatten. *Spenser*. To mix with something else by way of improvement. *Shak*.

To LARD*, lárd. *v. n.* To grow fat. *Drayton*.

LA'RDER, lár'-dâr. 98. *n. s.* [*lardier*, old Fr.] The room where meat is kept or salted. *Ascham*.

LA'RDERER, lár'-dâr-ûr. *n. s.* One who has the charge of the larder.

LA'RDON, lár'-dôn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A bit of bacon.

LA'RDY*, lárd'-ré. *n. s.* Place in which victuals are kept. *Warner*.

LARE*, lare. *n. s.* [lape, læpe, Sax.] Learning; scholarship.

LARGE *ð*, lárjde. *a.* [Fr.; *largus*, Lat.] Big; bulky. *Temple*. Wide; extensive. *Curew*. Liberal; abundant; plentiful. *Ezekiel*. Comprehensive; great. *More*. Copious; diffuse. *Clarendon*.—*At large*. Without restraint. *Bacon*. Diffusely; to the full extent. *Watts*.

LA'RGELY, lárjde'-lè. *ad.* Widely; extensively. Copiously; diffusely; amply. *Watts*. Liberally; bounteously. *Dryden*. Abundantly; without sparing. *Milton*.

LA'RGENESS, lárjde'-nès. *n. s.* Bigness bulk. *Sprat*. Liberality. *Lib. Festiv*. Greatness; comprehension. *Collier*. Extension; amplitude. *Hooker*. Wideness. *Bentley*.

LARGEHEARTEDNESS*, lárjde'-hârt'-èd-nèz. *n. s.* Largeness of heart. *Bp. Reynolds*.

LARGESS, lár'-jès. *n. s.* [*largesse*, Fr.] A present; a gift; a bounty. *Shakespeare*.

LARGITION, lár'-jish'-ùn. *n. s.* [*largitio*, Lat.] The act of giving. *Dict*.

LARGO*, lár'-gò. } *n. s.* [Ital.] Musical

LARGHE'TTO*, lár'-gèl'-tò. } terms, denoting a slow movement; of which the former means a little quicker than *adagio*, and the latter a little quicker than *largo*.

LARK *ð*, lârk. *n. s.* [lapepc, Sax.] A small singing bird. *Shakespeare*.

LA'RKER, lâr'-âr. 98. *n. s.* A catcher of larks. *Dict*.

LA'RKLIKE*, lâr'-llke. *a.* Resembling the manner of a lark. *Young*.

LA'RKSHEEL*, lârks'-hèèl. *n. s.* A flower called *Indian cress*. *Tate*.

LA'RKSPUR, lâr'-spûr. *n. s.* A plant. *Tate*.

LA'RUM, lâr'-rûm. 81. *n. s.* [*alarum* or *alarm*.] Alarm; noise noting danger. *Spenser*. An instrument that makes a noise at a certain hour. *Wilkins*.

LA'RVATED, lâr'-vâ-tèd. *a.* [*larvatus*, Lat.] Masked.

LARYNGOTOMY, lâr-lîn-gôt'-ò-mè. 518. *n. s.* [*λάρυγξ* and *τομή*.] An operation where the fore part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinsy. *Quincy*.

LA'RYNX, là'-rînkz. *n. s.* [*λάρυγξ*.] The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Quincy*. [In botany.] The larch. *Drummond*.

LA'SCAR*, làs'-kâr. *n. s.* A native seaman, or a native gunner, of India.

LASCIVENCY §*, lâ-sîv'-vê-ên-sè. *n. s.* Wantonness. *Hallywell.*
LASCIVIENT, lâ-sîv'-vê-ênt. 542. *a.* Frolicsome; wantoning. *More.*
LASCIVIOUS, lâ-sîv'-vê-ûs. 542. *a.* [lascivus, Lat.] Lewd; lustful. *Shak.* Wanton; soft; luxurious. *Shakspeare.*
LASCIVIOUSLY, lâ-sîv'-vê-ûs-lè. *ad.* Lewdly; wantonly; loosely. *Burton.*
LASCIVIOUSNESS, lâ-sîv'-vê-ûs-nès. *n. s.* Wantonness; looseness. *Dryden.*
LASH §, lâsh. *n. s.* [laschen, Germ.] A stroke with any thing pliant and tough. *Dryden.* The thong or point of the whip. *Shak.* A leash, or string in which an animal is held; a snare. *Tusser.* A stroke of satire; a sarcasm. *L'Étrange.*
To LASH, lâsh. *v. a.* To strike with any thing pliant; to scourge. *Shak.* To move with a sudden spring or jerk. *Dryden.* To beat; to strike with a sharp sound. *Prior.* To scourge with satire. *Pope.* To tie any thing down to the side or mast of a ship; properly, to lace.
To LASH, lâsh. *v. n.* To ply the whip. *Spenser.*
LASH-FREE*, lâsh'-frè. *a.* Free from the stroke of satire. *B. Jonson.*
To LASH old §*, lâsh'-ôût. *v. n.* [lansgan, Goth.] To break out; to be extravagant; to become unruly. *Feltham.*
LA'SHER, lâsh'-ûr. 93. *n. s.* One that whips or lashes. *Sherrwood.*
LA'SHING out*, lâsh'-îng-ôût. *n. s.* Extravagance; unruliness. *South.*
LASK*, lâsk. *n. s.* [laxus, Lat.] A looseness; a lax; a flux. *Burton.*
LASS §, lâs. 79. *n. s.* [from *lad* is formed *laddess*, by contraction *lass*.] A girl; a maid; a young woman. *Waller.*
LA'SSITUDE, lâs'-sè-tùde. *n. s.* [lassitudo, Lat.] Weariness; fatigue. *Bacon.*
LA'SSLORN, lâs'-lôrn. [See FORLORN.] *a.* [lass and lorn.] Forsaken by his mistress. *Shak. Ob. J.*
LAST §, lâst. 79. *a.* [læpt, lapt, Sax.] Latest; that which follows all the rest in time. 2 *Sam.* xix. Hindmost; which follows in order of place. *Pope.* Beyond which there is no more. *Amos*, ix. Lowest; the meanest. *Pope.* Next before the present; as, *last week*. Utmost. *Dryden.*—*At last.* In conclusion; at the end. *Gen.* xlix. *The last.* The end. *Pope.*
LAST §, lâst. *ad.* The last time; the time next before the present. *Shak.* In conclusion. *Dryden.*
To LAST §, lâst. *v. n.* [lartan, Sax.] To endure; to continue; to persevere. *Sidney.*
LAST §, lâst. *n. s.* [lartē, lært, Sax.] The mould on which shoes are formed. *Addison.* [last, Germ.] A load; a certain weight or measure.
LA'STERY, lâs'-tè-rè. *n. s.* A red colour. *Spenser.*
LA'STAGE §, lâs'-tîdje. 90. *n. s.* [estage, Fr.] Custom paid for freightage. Ballast for a ship. *Huloet.*
LA'STAGED*, lâst'-îdj'd. *a.* Ballasted. *Huloet.*
LA'STING, lâs'-tîng. 410. *part. a.* Continuing; durable. *Ray.* Of long continuance; perpetual. *Boyle.*
LA'STINGLY, lâs'-tîng-lè. *ad.* Perpetually; durably. *Sir T. Brown.*
LA'STINGNESS, lâs'-tîng-nès. *n. s.* Durableness; continuance. *Sidney.*
LA'STLY, lâst'-lè. *ad.* In the last place. *Bacon.* In the conclusion; at last; finally.
LATCH §, lâsh. *n. s.* [letse, Teut.; laccio, Ital.] A catch of a door moved by a string, or a handle. *Gay.*
To LATCH, lâsh. *v. a.* To catch. [læccan, Sax.] *Spenser.* To fasten; to fasten with a latch. *Spenser.* [lecher, Fr.] To sneer. *Shakspeare.*
LA'TCHES, lâsh'-êz. *n. s.* Small lines, like loops, fastened by sewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ship, in order to lace the bonnets to the courses or the drablers of the bonnets. *Harris.*
LA'TCHET, lâsh'-êt. 99. *n. s.* [lacet, Fr.] The string that fastens the shoe. *St. Mark*, i.
LA'TE §, lâte. *a.* [læt, Sax; comparative, latter or later; superlative, latest or last.] Contrary to early. Slow; tardy; long delayed. *Milton.* Last in any

place, office, or character. *Addison.* Last in time as, of late days, of late years. The deceased; within a moderate period, as, "the works of the late Dr. Johnson." Far in the day or night.
LATE, lâte. *ad.* After long delays; after a long time. *Shak.* In a later season. *Bacon.* Lately; not long ago. *Spenser.* Far in the day or night. *Shak.*—*Of late.* Lately; in times past. *Locke.*
To LA'TE*, lâte. *v. a.* [leita, Icel.] To seek; to search.
LA'TED, lâ'-lêd. *a.* Belated; surprised by the night. *Shakspeare.*
LA'TELY, lâte'-lè. *ad.* Not long ago. *Acts*, xviii.
LA'TENCY §*, lâ'-tên-sè. *n. s.* [latens, Lat.] The state of being hidden; obscurity; abstruseness. *Paley.*
LA'TENESS, lâte'-nès. *n. s.* Time far advanced. *Swift.* Comparatively, modern time. *Costard.*
LA'TENT, lâ'-tênt. *a.* [latens, Lat.] Hidden; concealed; secret. *Woodward.*
LA'TERAL §, lâ'-têr-âl. *a.* [lateralis, Lat.] Growing out on the side; belonging to the side. *Ray.* Placed or acting on the side. *Milton.*
LATERALITY, lât'-têr-âl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of having distinct sides. *Brown.*
LA'TERALLY, lât'-têr-âl-è. *ad.* By the side; side-wise. *Holder.*
LA'TERED*, lâ'-têrd. *part. a.* [lactian, Sax.] Delayed. *Chaucer.*
LA'TEWARD*, lâte'-wârd. 83. *a.* [late, and peapð, Sax.] Backward; as, *lateward hay*, *lateward fruit*. *Huloet.*
LA'TEWARD, lâte'-wârd. *ad.* Somewhat late.
LATH §, lâth. 78. *n. s.* [latia, Sax.] A small, long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses. *Moxon.*
To LATH, lâth. *v. a.* [latter, Fr.] To fit up with laths. *Mortimer.*
LATH, lâth. *n. s.* [læð, Sax.] A part of a county. *Spenser.*
LATHE, lâthe. *n. s.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel. *Ray.* A barn. *Chaucer.*
To LA'THER §, lâth'-ûr. *v. n.* [leðrian, Sax.] To form a foam. *Baynard.*
To LA'THER, lâth'-ûr. *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and soap.
LA'THER, lâth'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.
LA'THY*, lâth'-è. *a.* Thin or long as a lath.
LA'TIN §, lâ'-tîn. 159. *a.* [Latinus.] Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans. *Locke.*
LA'TIN, lâ'-tîn. *n. s.* The Latin language. *Addison.* An exercise practised by school-boys, who turn English into Latin. *Ascham.*
To LA'TIN*, lâ'-tîn. *v. a.* To render into Latin. *Wilson. Ob. T.*
LA'TINISM, lâ'-tîn-îzm. *n. s.* A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin. *Addison.*
LA'TINIST, lâ'-tîn-îst. *n. s.* One skilled in Latin. *Lord Herbert.*
LATINITY, lâ'-tîn-nè-tè. *n. s.* Purity of Latin style; the Latin tongue. *Bp. Hall.*
To LA'TINIZE, lâ'-tîn-îze. *v. n.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin. *Dryden.*
To LA'TINIZE, lâ'-tîn-îze. *v. a.* To give names a Latin termination; to make them Latin. *Watts.*
LA'TINLY*, lâ'-tîn-lè. *ad.* So as to understand or write Latin. *Heylin.*
LA'TISH, lâte'-îsh. *a.* Somewhat late.
LATIROSTROUS, lâ-tè-rôs'-trûs. *a.* [latus and rostrum, Lat.] Broadbeaked. *Brown.*
LA'TITANCY §, lâ'-tè-tân-sè. *n. s.* [latitans, Lat.] Delitescence; the state of lying hid. *Brown.*
LA'TITANT, lâ'-tè-tânt. *a.* Delitescens; concealed; lying hid. *Brown.*
LA'TITATE*, lâ'-tè-tât. *n. s.* [Lat.] A writ by which all men in personal actions are called originally to the King's Bench; and has the name, as supposing that the defendant doth lurk and lie hid. *Cowd.*
LATITA'TION, lâ-tè-tât'-shûn. *n. s.* The state of lying concealed.

—nô, môvo, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —dûl; —pôand; —thin, tris.

LA/TITUDE, lâ't-ù-tùdo. *n. s.* [*latitudo*, Lat.] Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimensions, the shorter axis; in equal bodies, the line drawn from right to left. *Wotton*. Room; space; extent. *Locke*. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole. *Swift*. A particular degree, reckoned from the equator. *Addison*. Unrestrained acceptance. *King Charles*. Freedom from settled rules; liberty. *Bp. Taylor*. Extent; diffusion. *Brown*.

LATITUDINARIAN, lâ't-ù-tù-dè-nà'-rè-ân. *a.* Not restrained; not confined. *Collier*. Free in religious opinions. *Burnet*.

LATITUDINARIAN, lâ't-ù-tù-dè-nà'-rè-ân. *n. s.* One who departs from orthodoxy; one who is free in religious opinions. *Bentley*.

LATITUDINARIANISM*, lâ't-ù-tù-dè-nà'-rè-ân-izm. *n. s.* State of a latitudinarian. *Dr. Parr*.

LA/TRANT §, lâ'-trânt. *a.* [*latrans*, Lat.] Barking. *Tricall*.

To LA/TRATE §, lâ'-trâte. *v. n.* [*latro*, Lat.] To bark like a dog. *Cockeram*.

LATRA/TION §, lâ'-trâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of barking. *Cockeram*.

LAT/RPA, lâ'-rè-â. 92. *n. s.* [*larpeta*, Gr.; *latræ*, Fr.] The highest kind of worship: distinguished by the papists from *dulia*, or inferior worship. *Stillingfleet*.

¶ This word, by being derived from the Greek *larpeta*, is pronounced by Johnson, and after him by Ash, with the accent on the penultimate syllable. Both of them had forgot their Greek in the word *dulia*, (see the *Appendix*.) which they accent on the antepenultimate, though derived from *δουλεία*. One of these modes of accentuation must be wrong; and my opinion is, that, as these words are appellatives, we should adopt that accent which Dr. Johnson did when his Greek was out of his head; that is, the antepenultimate.—See *CYCLOPEDIA*. W.

LA/TROCINY*, lâ't-rò-sh-ê. *n. s.* [*latrocinium*, Lat.] Robbery; larceny. *Stackhouse*.

LA/TTEN, lâ't-tên. 99, 103. *n. s.* [*lattoon*, Dutch.] A mixed kind of metal, made of copper and calamine: said by some to be the old orichalc. *Gouvier*.

LA/TTER §, lâ't-tûr. 98. *a.* [the comparative of *late*. See *LATE*.] Happening after something else. *Milton*. Modern; lately done or past. *Locke*. Mentioned last of two. *Watts*.

LA/TTERLY, lâ't-tûr-lê. 557. *ad.* Of late. A low word. *Richardson*.

LA/TTERMATH*, lâ't-tûr-mâth. *n. s.* [*latier*, and *mape*, Sax.] That which is mown later, or after a former mowing.

LA/TTICE §, lâ't-tis. 140, 142. *n. s.* [*latis*, Fr.] A reticulated window; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances. *Shakspeare*.

To LA/TTICE, lâ't-tis. *v. a.* To decussate, or cross; to mark with cross parts like a lattice. *Sherwood*.

LAUD §, lâwd. 213. *n. s.* [*laus*, Lat.] Praise; honour paid; celebration. *Pope*. That part of divine worship which consists in praise. *Bacon*.

To LAUD, lâwd. *v. a.* [*laudo*, Lat.] To praise; to celebrate. *Bentley*.

LAUDABILITY*, lâwd-dâ-bil'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Praise-worthiness. *Mem. of Abp. Tennison*.

LAUDABLE, lâwd-dâ-bl. 405. *a.* Praise-worthy; commendable. *Shakspeare*. Healthy; salubrious. *Arbuthnot*.

LAUDABLENESS, lâwd-dâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Praise-worthiness. *Stackhouse*.

LAUDABLY, lâwd-dâ-blê. *ad.* In a manner deserving praise. *Dryden*.

LAUDANUM, lôd'-dâ-nûm. 217. *n. s.* [a cant word, from *laudo*, Lat.] A soporific tincture.

LAUDAT/ION*, lâwd-dâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*laudatio*, Lat.] Praise; honour paid. *Parfre*. *Ob. T.*

LAUDATIVE*, lâwd-dâ-tiv. *n. s.* [*laudativus*, Lat.] Panegyric. *Bacon*.

LAUDATORY*, lâwd-dâ-tûr-ê. *a.* Containing praise; bestowing praise. *Udall*.

LAUDATORY*, lâwd-dâ-tûr-ê. *n. s.* That which contains or bestows praise. *Milton*.

LA/UDER*, lâw'-dûr. *n. s.* A praiser; a commender. *Cotgrave*.

To LAUGH §, lâf. 215, 391. *v. n.* [hlahan, Sax., lachen, Germ.] To make that noise which sudden merriment excites. *Bacon*. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile. *Shakspeare*. **To LAUGH**, lâf. *v. a.* To deride; to scorn. *Shakspeare*. **To laugh at**. To treat with contempt; to ridicule.

LAUGH, lâf. *n. s.* The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment. *Pope*.

LAUGH-WORTHY*, lâf-wûr-thê. *a.* Deserving to be laughed at. *B. Jonson*.

LAUGH AND LAY DOWN*, *n. s.* A game at cards. *Skelton*.

LA/UGHABLE, lâf-â-bl. 405. *a.* Such as may properly excite laughter. *Shakspeare*.

LAU/GHER, lâf-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A man fond of merriment. *Shakspeare*.

LA/UGHINGLY, lâf-îng-lê. *ad.* In a merry way; merrily. *For*.

LA/UGHINGSTOCK, lâf-îng-stôk. *n. s.* [*laugh* and *stock*.] A butt; an object of ridicule. *Spenser*.

LA/UGHTER, lâf-tûr. 98. *n. s.* Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment. *Brown*.

LAUNCE*. See *LANCE*.

To LAUNCH §, lâush. 214. *v. n.* [from *lance*, because a ship is pushed into water with great force.] To force a vessel into the sea. *St. Luke*. To rove at large; to expatiate; to make excursions. *Davies*. To plunge into; as, The man *launched* into an expensive way of living.

To LAUNCH, lâush. 352. *v. a.* To push to sea. *King Charles*. To dart from the hand. *Dryden*.

LAUNCH*, lâush. *n. s.* The act of putting a ship out of the dock, and launching her into the water. A particular kind of long boat.

LAUND, lâund. *n. s.* [*laude*, Fr.] Lawn; a plain extended between woods. *Chaucer*.

LA/UNDER §*, lâw'-dûr. *n. s.* [*lavandiere*, Fr.] A woman whose employment is to wash clothes. *Sidney*.

To LA/UNDER*, lâw'-dûr. *v. a.* To wash; to wet. *Shakspeare*.

LA/UNDERER*, lâw'-dûr-ûr. *n. s.* A man that follows the business of washing. *Butler*.

LA/UNDRESS, lâw'-drês. 214. *n. s.* A woman whose employment is to wash clothes. *Camden*.

To LA/UNDRESS*, lâw'-drês. *v. n.* To do the work of a laundress. *Blount*. *Ob. T.*

LA/UNDRY, lâw'-drê. *n. s.* [*lavanderie*, Fr.] The room in which clothes are washed. *Swift*. The act or state of washing. *Bacon*.

To LA/UREATE §*, lâw'-rê-âte. 91. *v. a.* [*laureatus*, Lat.] To crown with laurel. *Warton*.

LA/UREATE, lâw'-rê-ât. 91. *a.* Decked or invested with a laurel. *Chaucer*.

LA/UREATE*, lâw'-rê-ât. *n. s.* One crowned with laurel. In King Edward the Fourth's time the king's poet was first so called; and the *laureate* still continues to be the title of his successors. *Pope*.

LAUREA/TION, lâw-rê-â-shûn. *n. s.* It denotes, in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred, and is so used in reference to the degrees conferred by our own universities. *Warton*.

LA/UREL §, lôr-ril. 99, 217. *n. s.* [*laurus*, Lat.] A tree, called also the *cherry bay*. *Spenser*.

LA/URELLED, lôr-rild. 359. *a.* Crowned or decorated with laurel; laureate. *Dryden*.

LA/URUSTINE*, lâw-rûs-the. *n. s.* [*laurus* and *rustinus*, Lat.]

LAURUSTINUS*, lâw-rûs-ti-nûs. *n. s.* [*laurus* and *rustinus*, Lat.] An evergreen shrub, which flowers about Michaelmas, and holds its flowers through the winter. *Guardian*.

LA/VA*, lâ'-vâ. *n. s.* [Italian.] Liquid and vitrified matter discharged by volcanoes. *Sir J. Hill*.

LAVA/TION, lâ-vâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*lavatio*, Lat.] The act of washing. *Hakewill*.

LA/VATORY, lâw-vâ-tûr-ê. 512. [See *DOMESTICK*.]

- n.s.* [*lavo*, Lat.] A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed. *Ricaut.*
- To LAVEŝ, lâve. *v. a.* [*lavo*, Lat.] To wash; to bathe. *Dryden.* [*lener*, Fr.] To throw up; to lade; to draw out. *B. Jonson.*
- To LAVE, lâve. *n. n.* To wash himself; to bathe. *Pope.*
- LAVE-EARED*, lâve'-êêrd, *a.* Having large ears hanging down. *Bp. Hall.*
- To LAVE'ER, lâ-vêêr'. *v. n.* [*veeren*, Dutch.] To change the direction often in a course. *Lovelace.*
- LA'VENDER, lâv'-vên-dûr. 98. *n. s.* [*lavendula*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- LA'VEr, lâ'-vûr. 93. *n. s.* [*lavoîr*, Fr.] A washing vessel. *Milton.* A washer.
- LA'VEROCK*, lâv'-ûr-ôk. *n. s.* [*laupe*, Sax.] A lark. *Chaucer.*
- LA'VISHŝ, lâv'-îsh. *a.* [perhaps from *lave*, to throw out.] Prodigal; wasteful; indiscreetly liberal. *Dryden.* Scattered in waste; profuse. Wild; unrestrained. *Shakspeare.*
- To LA'VISH, lâv'-îsh. *v. a.* To scatter with profusion; to waste. *Addison.*
- LA'VISHER, lâv'-îsh-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A prodigal; a profuse man. *Fotherby.*
- LA'VISHLY, lâv'-îsh-lê. *ad.* Profusely; prodigally. *Dryden.*
- LA'VISHMENT, lâv'-îsh-mênt. } *n. s.* Prodigality;
LA'VISHNESS, lâv'-îsh-nêss. } profusion. *Spenser.*
- LA'VOLTA, lâ-vôl'-tâ. 92. *n. s.* [*la volta*, Ital.] An old dance in which was much turning and much capering. *Shakspeare.*
- LAWŝ, lâw. *n. s.* [*laga*, Sax.; *loi*, Fr.; *lough*, Erse.] A rule of action. *Hooker.* A decree, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established. *Milton.* A decree authoritatively annexing rewards or punishments to certain actions. *Milton.* Judicial process. *Shak.* A distinct edict or rule. *Baker.* Conformity to law; any thing lawful. *Shak.* The rules or axioms of science: as, the *laws* of mechanicks. An established and constant mode or process; a fixed correspondence of cause and effect: as, the *laws* of magnetism. *Hooker.* The Mosaic institution, distinguished from the *Gospel*. *Milton.* The books in which the Jewish religion is delivered, distinguished from the *prophets*. *St. Matt.* vii. A particular form or mode of trying and judging; as, *law* martial, *law* mercantile. Jurisprudence; the study of law.
- LA'WBREAKER*, lâw'-brâ-kûr. *n. s.* [*lahbpeca*, Sax.] One who violates a law. *Milton.*
- LA'WDAY*, lâw'-dâ. *n. s.* A day of open court. *Shakspeare.*
- LA'WFUL, lâw'-fûl. 406. *a.* Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law. *St. Matt.* xiv.
- LA'WFULLY, lâw'-fûl-ê. *ad.* Legally; agreeably to law. *Shakspeare.*
- LA'WFULNESS, lâw'-fûl-nêss. *n. s.* Legality; allowance of law. *Bacon.*
- LA'WGIVER, lâw'-glv-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Legislator; one that makes laws. *Bacon.*
- LA'WGIVING, lâw'-glv-ing. *a.* Legislative. *Milton.*
- LA'WLESS, lâw'-lêss. *a.* Unrestrained by any law; not subject to law. *Raleigh.* Contrary to law; illegal. *Shakspeare.*
- LA'WLESSLY, lâw'-lêss-lê. *ad.* In a manner contrary to law. *Shakspeare.*
- LA'WLESSNESS*, lâw'-lêss-nêss. *n. s.* Disorder; disobedience to law. *Spenser.*
- LA'WMAKER, lâw'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* Legislator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver. *Hooker.*
- LA'WMONGER*, lâw'-mûng-gûr. *n. s.* A smatterer in law; a low dealer in law. *Milton.*
- LAWNŝ, lâwn. *n. s.* [*lande*, Fr.; *land*, Dan.; *llan*, Welsh.] An open space between woods; originally, a plain not ploughed. *Milton.* [*linon*, Fr.] Fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops. *Prior.*
- LAWN*, lâwn. *a.* Made of lawn; resembling lawn. *Marston*
- LA'WNY*, lâw'-nê. *a.* Having lawns; interspersed with lawns. *W. Browne.* Made of lawn or fine linen. *Bp. Hall.*
- LA'WSUIT, lâw'-sûte. *n. s.* [*lwo* and *suit*.] A process in law; a litigation. *Swift.*
- LA'WYER, lâw'-yêr. 93. *n. s.* [from *lwo*.] Professor of law; advocate; pleader. *Shakspeare.*
- LA'WYERLY*, lâw'-yûr-lê. *a.* Judicial. *Milton.*
- LAXŝ, lâks. *a.* [*laxus*, Lat.] Loose; not confined. *Milton.* Disunited; not strongly combined. *Woodward.* Vague; not rigidly exact. *Baker.* Loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool. *Quincy.* Slack; not tense. *Holder.*
- LAX, lâks. *n. s.* A looseness; a diarrhoea. See *LASK*. [*læx*, Sax.] A kind of salmon.
- LAXA'TION, lâk-sâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*laxatio*, Lat.] The act of loosening or slackening. The state of being loosened or slackened.
- LA'XATIVE, lâks'-â-tiv. 512. *a.* [*laxativ*, Fr.] Having the power to ease costiveness. *Brown.*
- LA'XATIVE, lâks'-â-tiv. *n. s.* A medicine slightly purgative: a medicine that relaxes the bowels without stimulation. *Dryden.*
- LA'XATIVENESS, lâks'-â-tiv-nêss. *n. s.* Power of easing costiveness. *Sherwood.*
- LA'XIFY, lâks'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*laxitas*, Lat.] Not compression; not close cohesion; slackness of contexture. *Bentley.* Contrariety to rigorous precision; as, *laxity* of expression. *Mason.* Looseness; not costiveness. *Brown.* Slackness; contrariety to tension. *Quincy.* Openness; not closeness. *Digby.*
- LA'XLY*, lâks'-lê. *ad.* Loosely; without exactness or distinction. *Dr. Rees.*
- LA'XNESS, lâks'-nêss. *n. s.* Laxity; not tension; not precision; not costiveness. *Holder.*
- LAY, lâ. Preterit of *lie*.
- To LAYŝ, lâ. *v. a.* [*lægan*, Sax.] To place; to put; to reposit. *Jonah*, iii. To place along. *Ecclus.* vii. To beat down corn or grass. *Bacon.* To keep from rising; to settle; to still. *Shak.* To fix deep; to dispose regularly. *Bacon.* To put; to place. *Shak.* To bury; to inter. *Acts*, xiii. To station or place privily. *Jos.* viii. To spread on a surface. *Watts.* To paint; to enamel. *Locke.* To put into any state of quiet. *Bacon.* To calm; to still; to allay. *B. Jonson.* To prohibit a spirit to walk. *L'Estrange.* To set on the table. *Hos.* xi. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground. *Mortimer.* To wager; to stake. *Dryden.* To reposit any thing. *Psal.* lxxxiv. To exclude eggs. *Bacon.* To apply with violence. *Ezek.* iv. To apply nearly. *Prov.* xxxi. To add; to conjoin. *Isa.* v. To put in a state implying somewhat of disclosure. *Wiseman.* To scheme; to contrive. *Chapman.* To charge as a payment. *Locke.* To impute; to charge. *Temple.* To impose, as evil or punishment. *Shak.* To enjoin, as a duty, or a rule of action. *Acts*, xv. To exhibit; to offer. *Acts*, xxv. To throw by violence. *Isa.* xxvi. To place in comparison. *Raleigh.*—To lay *ahold*. To bring a ship to lie as near the wind as she can, in order to keep clear of the land, and get her out to sea. *Stevens.* To lay *apart*. To reject; to put away. *James*, i. To lay *aside*. To put away; not to retain. *Heb.* xii. To lay *away*. To put from one; not to keep. *Esther*, xiv. To lay *before*. To expose to view; to show; to display. *Wake.* To lay *by*. To reserve for some future time. *1 Cor.* xvi. To put from one; to dismiss. *Bacon.* To lay *down*. To deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction. *St. John*, x. To quit; to resign. *Spenser.* To commit to repose. *Psal.* xlviii. To advance as a proposition. *Abbot.* To lay *for*. To attempt by ambush, or insidious practices. *Knolles.* To lay *forth*. To diffuse; to expatiate. *L'Estrange.* To place when dead in a decent posture. *Shak.* To lay *hold of*. To seize; to catch. *Deut.* xxi. To lay *in*. To store; to treasure. *Bacon.* To lay *on*. To apply with violence. *Locke.* To lay *open*. To show; to expose. *Shak.* To lay *over*. To incrust; to cover; to decorate superficially. *Hab.* ii. To lay *out*. To expend.

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, bùll; —dòl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

Milton. To display; to discover. *Atterbury.* To dispose; to plan. *Notes on the Odyssey.* With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to put forth. *Smalridge.* To compose the limbs of the dead. *Brand.* To lay to. To charge upon. *Sidney.* To apply with vigour. *Tusser.* To harass; to attack. *Knolles.*—To lay together. To collect; to bring into one view. *South.* To lay under. To subject to. *Addison.* To lay up. To confine to the bed or chamber. *Temple.* To store; to treasure; to deposit for future use. *Hooker.*

To LAY, là, v. n. To bring eggs. *Mortimer.* To contrive; to form a scheme. *Daniel.*—To lay about. To strike on all sides; to act with great diligence and vigour. *Spenser.* To lay at. To strike; to endeavour to strike. *Spenser.* To lay in for. To make overtures of oblique invitation. *Dryden.* To lay on. To strike; to beat without intermission. *Hutibras.* To act with vehemence: used of expenses. *Shak.* To lay out. To take measures. *Woodward.* To lay upon. To importune. *Knolles.*

LAY, là, n. s. A row; a stratum; a layer. *Bacon.* A wager. *Bp. Hall.* Station; rank. *Soliman and Perseda.*

LAY, là, n. s. [leý, leaý, Sax.] Grassy ground; meadow; ground unploughed: more properly written *lea*. *Dryden.*

LAY, là, n. s. [lay, Fr.; leý, leoð, Sax.] A song; a poem. *Spenser.*

LAY, là, a. [laicus, Lat.; láos, Gr.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people, as distinct from the clergy. *Dryden.*

LA'YER, là'-úr, 98. n. s. [from *lay*.] A stratum, or row; a bed; one body spread over another. *Evelyn.* A sprig of a plant. *Miller.* A hen that lays eggs. *Mortimer.*

LAYER out*, n. s. One who expends money; a steward. *Huloet.*

LAYER up*, n. s. One who deposits for future use; a treasurer. *Shakespeare.*

LAY-LAND*, là'-lánd, n. s. Fallow ground which lies untilld. *Sir Cautine, Percy's Rel.*

LA'YMAN, là'-mán, 88. n. s. [lay and man.] One of the people, distinct from the clergy. *Dryden.* An image used by painters in contriving attitudes. *Dryden.*

LA'YSTALL, là'-stáll, n. s. [from *lay*, and *stall*, Sax.] A heap of dung. *Spenser.*

LA'ZAR, là'-zár, 418. n. s. [from *Lazarus* in the Gospel.] One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases. *Spenser.*

LA'ZAR-HOUSE, là'-zár-hóús, } n. s. [lazaret, LA'ZARET, là'-zár-ét, } Fr.; lazaret- LAZARE'TTO, là'-zár-rét'-tò, } to, Ital.] A house for the reception of the diseased; an hospital. *Milton.*

LA'ZARLIKE*, là'-zár-líke, } a. Full of sores; lep- LA'ZARLY*, là'-zár-lé, } rous. *Bp. Hall.*

LA'ZARWORT, là'-zár-wúrt, n. s. A plant. *To LAZE**, làze, v. n. To live idly; to be idle. *Middleton.*

To LAZE*, làze, v. a. To waste in laziness; to stu- pidify by sloth. *Whately.*

LA'ZILY, là'-zé-lé, ad. Idly; sluggishly; heavily. *Locke.*

LA'ZINESS, là'-zé-nés, n. s. Idleness; sluggish- ness; listlessness; tardiness. *South.*

LA'ZING, là'-zing, 410. a. Sluggish; idle.

LA'ZULI, làzh'-ù-ll, n. s. A blue stone, veined and spotted with white, and a glistening or metallic yellow. *Woodward.*

LA'ZY, là'-zé, a. [lijser, Dan.; losigh, Dutch.] Idle; sluggish; unwilling to work. *Shak.* Slow; tedious. *Clarendon.*

L.D. is a contraction of *lord*.

LEA, lê, 227. n. s. [leý, Sax.] An extensive plain. *Spenser.*

LEACH*. See LEECH.

LEAD, lêd, 234. n. s. [læb, Sax.] The heaviest metal, except [platina] gold and quicksilver, but the soft- est of all, and very ductile. *Hill* In the plural:

flat roof to walk on; because houses are covered with lead. *Shakespeare.*

To LEAD, lêd, v. a. To fit with lead in any manner. *Ecclus.* xxxviii.

To LEAD, lêd, 227. v. a. preter. *I led*; part. *led*; [læban, Sax.] To guide by the hand. *St. Luke.* xiii. To conduct to any place. *1 Sam.* xxx. To conduct as head or commander. *Spenser.* To in- troduce by going first. *Numb.* xxvii. To guide; to show the method of attaining. *Watts.* To draw; to entice; to allure. *Clarendon.* To induce; to prevail on by pleasing motives. *Shak.* To pass; to spend in any certain manner. *Milton.*

To LEAD, lêde, v. n. To go first, and show the way. *Gen.* xxxiii. To conduct as a commander. To show the way, by going first. *Wotton.* To ex- ercise dominion. *Spenser.*—To lead off. To begin. *Cumberland.*

LEAD, lêde, n. s. Guidance; first place. *Herring.*

LE'ADEN, lêd'-dn, 103, 234. a. [leaben, Sax.] Made of lead. *Shak.* Heavy; unwilling; motionless. *Shak.* Heavy; dull. *Shak.* Stupid; absurd. *Fulke.*

LEADEN-HEARTED*, lêd'-dn-hàrt-éd, a. Having an unfeeling, stupid heart. *Thomson.*

LEADEN-HEELD*, lêd'-dn-héeld, a. Slow in progress. *Ford.*

LEADEN-STEPPING*, lêd'-dn-stêp-píng, a. Slow- ly moving. *Milton.*

LE'ADER, lê'-dár, 98. n. s. One that leads, or con- ducts. Captain; commander. *Shak.* One who goes first. *Shak.* One at the head of any party or faction. *Swift.*

LE'ADING, lê'-díng, 410. part. a. Principal; chief. *Locke.*

LE'ADING*, lê'-díng, n. s. Guidance; conduct by the hand. *Shak.* Conduct of a commander. *Spenser.*

LEADING-STRINGS, lê'-díng-stringz, n. s. [lead and strings.] Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling. *Dryden.*

LE'ADMAN, lêde'-mán, n. s. One who begins or leads a dance. *B. Jonson.*

LE'ADWORT, lêd'-wúrt, 234. n. s. A plant.

LE'ADY*, lêd'-é, a. Of the colour of lead. *Huloet.*

LEAF, lêfe, 227. n. s. leaves, plural. [leap, Sax.] The green, deciduous parts of plants and flowers. *Shak.* A part of a book, containing two pages. *Spenser.* One side of a double door. *1 Kings* Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten. *Camden.*

To LEAF, lêfe, v. n. To bring leaves; to bear leaves. *Brown.*

LEA'FAGE*, lêef'-fáje, n. s. Store of leaves. *The Silke-Wormes.*

LEA'FED*, lêeft, a. Bearing or having leaves. *Huloet.*

LE'AFLESS, lêfe'-lêss, a. Naked of leaves. *Govern- ment of the Tongue.*

LE'AFY, lê'-fé, a. Full of leaves. *Shakespeare.*

LEAGUE, lêg, 227. n. s. [ligue, Fr.; ligo, Lat.] A confederacy; a combination either of interest or friendship. *Shakespeare.*

To LEAGUE, lêg, v. n. To unite on certain terms; to confederate. *South.*

LEAGUE, lêg, n. s. [lieue, Fr.; leuca, Lat.] A meas- ure of length, containing three miles. *Shakespeare*

LE'AGUED, lêgd, 359. a. Confederated. *Phillips.*

LE'AGUER, lê'-gúr, 98. n. s. [Dutch, or Flemish.] Camp. *Shak.* One united in a confederacy. *Bacon*

LEAK, lêk, 227. n. s. [leke, Dutch.] A breach or hole which lets in water. *Hooker.*

LEAK*, lêke, a. [hlece, Sax.] Leaky. *Spenser.*

To LEAK, lêke, v. n. To let water in or out. *Locke.*

To drop through a breach. *Wilkins.*

To LEAK*, lêke, v. a. To let out. *Hooker.*

LE'AKAGE, lê'-kídje, 90. n. s. State of a vessel that leaks. *Bp. Parker.* Allowance made for ac- cidental loss in liquid measures.

LEA'KY, lê'-ké, a. Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out. *Dryden.* Loquacious; not close. *L'Estrange.*

LEAM*. See LEME.

To LEAN, lêne, 227, 238. v. n. preter. *learned* or

leant, [hlîntan, Sax.; *lenen*, Dutch.] To incline against; to rest against. *Peacham*. To propend; to tend towards. *Spenser*. To be in a bending posture. *Shak*. To bend; to waver; to totter. *Shakspeare*.

To LEAN*, lêne, v. a. To incline; to cause to lean. *Shakspeare*. [*leina*, Icel.] To conceal. *Ray*.

LEAN, lêne, 227. a. [Sax.] Not fat; meager; wanting flesh; bareboned. *Chaucer*. Not unctuous; thin; hungry. *Burnet*. Low; poor; in opposition to great or rich. *Shak*. Jeune; not comprehensive; not embellished; as, a lean dissertation. *Waterland*. Shallow; dull. *Shakspeare*.

LEAN, lêne, n. s. That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat. *Farguhar*.

LE'ANLY, lêne-lê. ad. Meagerly; without plumpness. *Sherwood*.

LE'ANNESS, lêne-nês. n. s. Extenuation of body; want of flesh; meagerness. *B. Jonson*. Want of matter; thinness; poverty. *Shakspeare*.

LE'ANY*, lêê-nê. a. [*leen-man*, Teut.] Alert; active. *Spenser*.

To LEAP*, lêpe, 239. v. n. [hlæpan, Sax.] To jump; to move upward or progressively without change of the feet. *Shak*. To rush with vehemence. *Esth*. xv. To bound; to spring. *St. Luke*, vi. To fly; to start. *Shakspeare*.

☞ The past time of this verb is generally heard with the diphthong short; and, if so, it ought to be spelled *lept*, rhyming with *kept*.—See *Principles*, No. 369, 370. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Elphinstone, pronounce the diphthong in the present tense of this word long, as I have done; and Mr. Elphinstone and Mr. Nares make it short, in the preterit and participle. Mr. Sheridan, alone, makes the present tense short, which, if I recollect justly, is a pronunciation peculiar to Ireland.—See *HEARD*. *W*.

To LEAP, lêpe, v. a. To pass over, or into, by leaping. *Prior*. To compress, as beasts. *Dryden*.

LEAP, lêpe, n. s. Bound; jump; act of leaping. Space passed by leaping. *L'Estrange*. Sudden transition. *Swift*. An assault of an animal of prey. *L'Estrange*. Embrace of animals. *Dryden*. Hazard or effect of leaping. *Shakspeare*.

LEAP*, lêpe, n. s. [læp, Sax.] A basket. *Wicliffe*. A weel for fish. *Sherwood*.

LEAP-FROG, lêpe-frôg, n. s. A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs. *Shak*.

LEAP-YEAR, or BISSEXTILE, lêpe-yêre, n. s. Every fourth year; and so called from its leaping a day more that year than in a common year: so that the common year has 365 days, but the leap-year 366; and then February has 29 days, which in common years has but 28. *Harris*.

LE'APER*, lê-pûr. n. s. [hleapepe, Sax.] One who leaps or capers. Spoken of a horse, which passes over hedge and ditch by leaping.

LE'APINGLY*, lê-pîng-lê. ad. By leaps. *Hulot*.

LEAR*. See LERE.

To LEARN*, lêrn, 234. v. a. [leornian, Sax.] To gain the knowledge or skill of. *St. Matt*. xxiv. To teach. *Shakspeare*.

To LEARN, lêrn, v. n. To take pattern. *St. Matt*. xi.

LE'ARNED, lêr-nêd, 362. a. Versed in science and literature. *Locke*. Skilled; skilful; knowing. *Glanville*. Skilled in scholastick knowledge. *Locke*. Wise. *B. Jonson*.

LE'ARNEDLY, lêr-nêd-lê. ad. With knowledge; with skill. *Hooker*.

LE'ARNER, lêr-nûr. n. s. One who is yet in his rudiments; one who is acquiring some new art or knowledge. *Bacon*.

LE'ARNING, lêr-nîng, 410. n. s. Literature; skill in languages or sciences; generally scholastick knowledge. *Bacon*. Skill in any thing good or bad. *Hooker*.

LE'ASABLE*, lê-sâ-bl. a. Capable of being let by lease. *Sherwood*.

LEASE*, lêse, 227. n. s. [*laisser*, Fr.] A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands. *Shakspeare*. Any tenure. *Milton*.

To LEASE, lêse, v. a. To let by lease. *Ayliffe*.

To LEASE*, lêze, 227. v. n. [lêran, Sax.] To glean; to gather what the harvest men leave. *Dryden*.

LE'ASER, lê-zûr. n. s. Gleaner; gatherer after the reaper. *Swift*. A liar. See LEASING. *Bp. Hall*.

LE'ASEHOLD*, lêse-hôld, a. Holden by lease; as, a leasehold tenement.

LEASH*, lêesh, 227. n. s. [*lesse*, Fr.; *lasche*, Germ.]

A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk; or a course leads his greyhound. *Shak*. A tierce; three. *Shak*. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general. *Boyle*.

To LEASH, lêesh, v. a. To bind; to hold in a string. *Shakspeare*.

LEASH t, lêesh, n. s. A brace and a half: a sportsman's term.

☞ Sportsmen, like the professors of other arts, often corrupt their technical terms; for we frequently hear this word pronounced like the *lease* of a house. This corruption, however, is not gone so far as to make the true sound perantick, and, therefore, ought to be corrected.—See *CLEF*. *W*.

LEA'SING, lê-zîng, 227, 410. n. s. [leapunge, Sax.; *lyesing*, Icel.] Lies; falsehood. *Psal*. iv.

LE'ASOW*, lê-sô. n. s. [lêrpe, lârpe, Sax.] A pasture. *Wicliffe*.

LEAST, lêest, 227. a. The superlative of *little*. [lært, Sax.] Little beyond others; smallest. *Gen*. xxxii.

LEAST, lêest, ad. In the lowest degree; in a degree below others. *Hudibras*.

At LEAST. } To say no more; not to demand

At the LEAST. } or affirm more than is barely

At LEASTWISE. } sufficient; at the lowest de-

gree. *Milton*. It has a sense implying doubt; to say no more; to say the least; not to say all that might be said. *Milton*.

LE'ASY, lê-sê. a. [*loisir*, Fr.] Flimsy; of weak texture. *Ascham*. *Ob. J.*

LEAT*, lêet, n. s. [læc, Sax.] A trench to convey water to or from a mill. *Stat. 7 Jac*. i. c. 19.

LE'ATHER*, lêth'-ûr, 98, 234. n. s. [lêðep, Sax.] Dressed hides of animals. 2 *Kings*, i. Skin, ironically. *Swift*. It is often used in composition for leathern. *Shakspeare*.

To LE'ATHER*, lêth'-ûr, v. a. To beat; to lash as with a thong of leather. A low expression.

To LE'ATHER*, or LE'THER*, lêth'-ûr, v. n. [hleodþrian, Sax.] To proceed with noise or violence; to push forward eagerly. A low expression.

LEA'THERCOAT, lêth'-ûr-kôte, n. s. [leather and coat.] An apple with a tough rind. *Shakspeare*.

LE'ATHERDRESSER, lêth'-ûr-drês-ûr, n. s. He who prepares leather; he who manufactures hides for use. *Pope*.

LEATHER-JACKET*, lêth'-ûr-jâk'-êt, n. s. A fish of the Pacific Ocean. *Cook and King's Voyage*.

LEATHER-MOUTHD, lêth'-ûr-môûthd, a. A fish that have their teeth in their throat; as the chub or cheven. *Walton*.

LE'ATHERN, lêth'-ûrn. a. [lêðepn, Sax.] Made of leather. *Shakspeare*.

LEATHER-SELLER, lêth'-ûr-sêl-lûr, n. s. He who deals in leather, and vends it.

LEATHER-WINGED*, lêth'-ûr-wîngd, a. Having wings like leather. *Spenser*.

LE'ATHERY, lêth'-ûr-ê. a. Resembling leather. *Grev*.

LEAVE*, lêve, 227. n. s. [leape, Sax.] Grant of liberty; permission; allowance. *Spenser*. Fare well; adieu. *Shakspeare*.

To LEAVE, lêve, v. a. pret. *I left*; *I have left*. [læpan, leopan, Sax.] To quit; to forsake. *Gen*. ii.

To desert; to abandon. *Ecclus*. xxix. To depart from, without action. 2 *Chron*. xxiv. To have remaining at death. *Ecclus*. xiv. Not to deprive of. *Bp. Taylor*. To suffer to remain. *Bacon*. Not to carry away. *Judg*. vi. To reject; not to choose. *Steele*.

To fix as a token or remembrance. *Locke*. To bequeath; to give as inheritance. *Dryden*. To give up; to resign. *Lee*. xix. To permit without interposition. *Locke*. To cease to do; to desist

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, tris.

from. 1 *Sam. ix.*—To leave off. To desist from; to forbear. *Locke.* To forsake. *Arbutnot.* To leave out. To omit; to neglect. *Shakspeare.*
TO LEAVE, lêve. *v. n.* To cease; to desist. *Shak.*
 --To leave off. To desist. *Knolles.* To stop. *Daniel.*
TO LEAVE, lêve. *v. a.* [lever, Fr.] To levy; to raise. *Spenser.*
LE'AVED, lêv'd. 227. *a.* [from leaves.] Furnished with foliage. *Congreve.* Made with leaves or folds. *Isaiah, xlv.*
LE'AVELESS*, lêve'-lès. *a.* Having no leaves. *Caveo.* Leafless is more used.
LE'AVEN §, lêv'-vên. 103, 234. *n. s.* [levain, Fr.] Ferment mixed with any body to make it light. *Ler. vi.* Any mixture which makes a general change in the mass. *King Charles.*
TO LE'AVEN, lêv'-vên. *v. a.* To ferment by something mixed. *Exod. xii.* To taint; to imbue. *Bp. Taylor.* To imbue: in a good sense. *Goodman.*
LE'AVENING*, lêv'-vên-ing. *n. s.* Ferment mixed with any substance to make it light. *Bacon.*
LE'AVENOUS*, lêv'-vên-ûs. *a.* Containing leaven; tainted. *Milton.*
LE'AVÉR, lê'-vâr. 93. *n. s.* One who deserts or forsakes. *Shakspeare.*
LEAVES, lêevz. *n. s.* The plural of leaf. *Bacon.*
LE'AVINESS*, lê'-vê-nês. *n. s.* State of being full of leaves. *Shewood.*
LE'AVINGS, lê'-vingz. 410. *n. s.* Remnant; relics; offal; refuse: it has no singular. *Addison.*
LE'AVY, lê'-vê. *a.* Full of leaves; covered with leaves. *Sidney.*
TO LECH, lêsh. *v. a.* Another term for the verb lach.
LE'CHER §, lêsh'-âr. 93. *n. s.* [laichen, Germ.] A whoremaster. *Shakspeare.*
TO LE'CHER, lêsh'-âr. *v. n.* To whore. *Shak.*
LE'CHEROUS*, lê'-chêr-ûs. *a.* Provoking lust. *Chaucer.* Lewd; lustful. *Derham.*
LE'CHEROUSLY, lêsh'-âr-ûs-lê. *ad.* Lewdly; lustfully.
LE'CHEROUSNESS, lêsh'-âr-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Lewdness.
LE'CHERY, lêsh'-âr-ê. 557. *n. s.* [lecherie, old Fr. See **LECHER**.] Lewdness; lust. *Ascham.*
LE'CTION §, lêk'-shûn. *n. s.* [lectio, Lat.] A reading; a variety of copies. *Benuley.* A lesson, or portion of Scripture, read in divine service. *Hooper.*
LE'CTIONARY*, lêk'-shûn-â-rê. *n. s.* [lectionarium, low Lat.] A book containing parts of Scripture, which were read in churches. *Warton.*
LE'CTURE §, lêk'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* [Fr.] A discourse pronounced upon any subject. *Sidney.* The act or practice of reading; perusal. *Brown.* A magisterial reprimand; a pedantic discourse. *Addison.*
TO LE'CTURE, lêk'-tshûre. *v. a.* To instruct formally. To instruct insolently and dogmatically.
TO LE'CTURE, lêk'-tshûre. *v. n.* To read in public; to instruct an audience by a formal explanation or discourse.
LE'CTURER, lêk'-tshûr-âr. *n. s.* An instructor; a teacher by way of lecture. A preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector or vicar. *Clarendon.*
LE'CTURESHIP, lêk'-tshûr-shîp. *n. s.* The office of a lecturer. *Swift.*
LE'CTURN*, lêk'-tshûrn. *n. s.* [lectrin, old Fr.] A reading desk. *Chaucer.* Ob. T.
LED, lêd. *part. pret.* of lead.
LE'DDEN*, lêd'-dn. *n. s.* [lÿden, Sax.] Language. *Chaucer.* True meaning. *Spenser.* Ob. T.
LEDCA'PTAIN*, lêd-kâp'-tîn. *n. s.* [led and captain.] An humble attendant; a favourite that follows as if led by a string. *Swift.*
LEDGE §, lêdje. *n. s.* [leggen, Dutch.] A row; layer; stratum. *Wotton.* A sidge rising above the rest, or projecting beyond the rest. *Bp. Hall.* Any prominence or rising part. *Dryden.*
LE'DGER*, lêd'-jâr. *n. s.* An account-book. See **LEGER**.
LEDHORSE, lêd' nôrse. *n. s.* A sumpter horse.

LEE, lêe. *n. s.* [lie, Fr.] Dregs; sediment; refuse. *Prior.* [See term.] It is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the lee shore is that the wind blows on. To be under the lee of the shore, is to be close under the weather shore. *Diet.*
TO LEE*, lêe. *v. n.* [leogan, Sax.] To utter a false hood; to lie. *Chaucer.*
LEECH §, lêesh. *n. s.* [leec, Sax.] A physician; a professor of the art of healing: whence we still use *cow leech*. *Spenser.* A kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood. *Wiseman.*
TO LEECH, lêesh. *v. a.* To treat with medicament; to heal. *Chaucer.*
LE'ECRAFT, lêesh'-krâft. *n. s.* The art of healing. *Davies.*
LEECH-WAY*, lêesh'-wâ. *n. s.* [leik, Goth.] The way of all flesh.
LEEF §, lêef. *a.* [leor, Sax.] Agreeable; pleasing; grateful; dear. *Chaucer.* Willing. *Spenser.*
LEEF, lêef. *ad.* Soon; willingly; readily. "I would as leef not go."
LEEK, lêek. *n. s.* [leac, Sax.] A plant. *Shakspeare.*
LEER §, lêre. *n. s.* [hleape, Sax.] Complexion; hue; face. *Shak.* An oblique view. *Shak.* A laboured cast of countenance. *Pope.* Formerly, the cheek. *Holingshead.*
LEER*, lêre. *a.* [xelap, Sax.] Empty: spoken of the stomach. Empty; frivolous; foolish; without understanding. *B. Jonson.*
TO LEER, lêre. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look archly. *Shakspeare.*
TO LEER*, lêre. *v. a.* To draw on with smiles; to beguile with leering. *Dryden.*
LE'ERINGLY*, lêre'-ing-lê. *ad.* With a kind of arch smile, or sneer. *Bp. Nicholson.*
LEES, lêez. *n. s.* [lie, Fr.] Dregs; sediment: it has seldom a singular. *Bacon.*
TO LEESE, lêez. *v. a.* [leoran, Sax.] To lose. *Tusser.* To hurt; to destroy. [Lusus, Lat.] *Wicliffe.* An old word.
LEET, lêet. *n. s.* A law-day; a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred. [lêda, Goth. and Icel.] *Shakspeare.*
LEET-ALE*, lêet'-âle. *n. s.* A feast or merry-making at the time of the leet. *Warton.*
LE'WARD, lê'-wârd. 83. *a.* [lee and peapod, Sax.] Under the wind; on the side opposite to that from which the wind blows. *Arbutnot.*
LEFE*. See **LEEF** and **LEVER**.
LEFT, lêft. *part. pret.* of leave.
LEFT §, lêft. *a.* [lufte, Dutch.] Sinistrous; not right. *Brown.*
LEFT-HANDED, lêft'-hând'-êd. *a.* Using the left hand rather than the right. *Bacon.* Unlucky; in auspicious; unseasonable: a Latinism. *B. Jonson.*
LEFT-HANDEDNESS, lêft'-hând'-êd-nês. *n. s.* Habitual use of the left hand. *Donne.*
LEFT-HANDINESS*, lêft'-hân'-dê-nês. *n. s.* Awkward manner. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
LEG §, lêg. *n. s.* [leg, Dan.] The limb by which we walk: particularly that part between the knee and the foot. *Dryden.* An act of obeisance; a bow, with the leg drawn back. *Shak.* That by which any thing is supported on the ground: as, the leg of a table.—To stand on his own legs. To support himself. *Collier.*
LE'GACY, lêg'-â-sê. *n. s.* [legatum, Lat.] A particular thing given by last will and testament. *Cowel.*
LEGACY-HUNTER*, lêg'-â-sê-hûnt'-âr. *n. s.* A person, who, by flattery or presents, endeavours to obtain the good opinion of others, in order to be remembered in their wills by a legacy. *Dr. Warton.*
LE'GAL §, lê'-gâl. *a.* [Fr.] Done or conceived according to law. *Hale.* Lawful; not contrary to law. *Blackstone.* According to the law of the old dispensation. *Milton.*
LEGA'LITY, lê-gâl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [legalité, Fr.] Lawfulness.
TO LE'GALIZE, lê'-gâl-ize. *v. a.* [legaliser, Fr.] To authorize; to make lawful. *South.*
LE'GALLY, lê'-gâl-lê. *ad.* Lawfully; according to law. *Bp. Taylor*

LE/GATARY, lèg'-â-târ-è. *n. s.* [*legataire*, Fr.] One who has a legacy left. *Ayliffe*.

LE/GATE §, lèg'-gâte. 91. *n. s.* [*legatus*, Lat.] A deputy; an ambassador. *Dryden*. A kind of spiritual ambassador from the pope. *Atterbury*.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the first syllable of this word short, and Buchanan, alone, long. *W*.

LEGATE/E, lèg'-â-tèe'. *n. s.* [*legatum*, Lat.] One who has a legacy left him. *Dryden*.

LE/GATESHIP*, lèg'-gâte-shîp. *n. s.* Office of a legate. *Notstock*.

LE/GATINE, lèg'-gâ-tîne. 149. *a.* [from *legate*.] Made by a legate. *Ayliffe*. Belonging to a legate of the Roman see. *Shakspeare*.

LEGA/TION, lè-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*legatio*, Lat.] Deputation; commission; embassy. *Bacon*.

LEGA/TOR, lèg'-gâ-tôr'. 166. *n. s.* [*lego*, Lat.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies. *Dryden*.

This word seems to have the accent on the last syllable, the better to distinguish it from its correlative, *legatee*. *W*.

To LEGE*, lèdje. *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.] To allege; to assert. *Chaucer*. To lighten; to ease. [*alleger*, Fr.] *Chaucer*. *Ob. T*.

LEGEND §, lè'-jènd. *n. s.* [*legenda*, Lat.] A chronicle or register of the lives of saints. *Hooker*. Any memorial or relation. *Fairfax*. An incredible, unauthentic narrative. *Blackmore*. Any inscription; particularly on medals or coins. *Addison*.

This word is sometimes pronounced with the vowel in the first syllable short, as if written *lèd-jènd*. This has the feeble plea of the Latin word *lego* to produce; but with what propriety can we make this plea for a short vowel, in English, when we pronounce that very vowel long in the Latin word we derive it from? The genuine and ancient analogy of our language, as Dr. Wallis observes, is, when a word of two syllables has the accent on the first, and the vowel is followed by a single consonant, to pronounce the vowel long. It is thus we pronounce all Latin words of this kind; and in this manner we should certainly have pronounced all our English words, if an affectation of following Latin quantity had not disturbed the natural progress of pronunciation.—See *DRAMA*. But, besides this analogy, the word in question has the authority of Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Bailey, Entick, Perry, and Buchanan, on its side. Dr. Kenrick and Dr. Ash are the only abettors of the short sound. *W*.

To LE/GEN'D*, lè'-jènd. *v. a.* To detail as in a legend. *Bp. Hall*.

LE/GEN'DARY*, lèd'-jèn-dâ-rè. *a.* Fabulous; romantic; partaking of the nature of a legend. *Bp. Lloyd*.

As the preceding word has, by the clearest analogy, the vowel in the first syllable long, so this word, by having the accent higher than the antepenultimate, has as clear an analogy for having the same vowel short. 530, 535. This analogy, however, is contradicted by Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, Entick, Buchanan, and Perry, who make the vowel *e* long, as in *legend*. As Dr. Johnson's accentuation does not determine the quantity of the vowel, his not inserting this word is, in this case, no loss; but Mr. Sheridan's omission of it deprives us of a valuable opinion. *W*.

LE/GEN'DARY*, lèd'-jèn-dâ-rè. *n. s.* A book of old histories. *Cockeram*. A relation of legends. *Sheldon*.

LE/GER, lèd'-jûr. 98. *n. s.* [*egger*, Dutch.] Any thing that lies in a place; as, a *leger* ambassador; a resident; one that continues at the court to which he is sent; a leger-book; a book that lies in the counting-house. *Shakspeare*.

LEGER-BOOK*, lèd'-jûr-bôok. *n. s.* A book that lies ready for entering articles of account or other memoranda in. *Blackstone*.

LEGERDEMA/TN, lèd'-jûr-dè-mâne'. *n. s.* [*lègère de main*, Fr.] Sleight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick. *Spenser*.

LEGERITY, lè-jèr'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*legereté*, Fr.] Lightness; nimbleness. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J*.

To LEGGE*, lèg. *v. a.* [*leggan*, Sax.] To lay. *Wicliffe*.

LE/GGED, lèg'd. 359. *a.* Having legs; furnished with legs. *Dryden*.

LEGIBI/LITY*, lèd-jè-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Capability of being read.

LE/GIBLE §, lèd'-jè-bl. *a.* [*legibilis*, Lat.] Such as may be read. *Swift*. Apparent; discoverable. *Collier*.

LE/GIBLENESS*, lèd-jè-bl-nès. *n. s.* State or quality of being legible. *Ash*.

LE/GIBLY, lèd'-jè-blè. *ad.* In such a manner as may be read.

LE/GION, lè'-jûn. *n. s.* [*legio*, Lat.] A body of Roman soldiers consisting of about five thousand. *Addison*. A military force. *Phillips*. Any great number. *Shakspeare*.

LE/GIONARY, lè'-jûn-âr-è. *a.* Relating to a legion. *Burke*. Containing a legion. Containing a great indefinite number. *Brown*.

LE/GIONARY*, lè'-jûn-âr-è. *n. s.* One of a legion. *Milton*.

To LE/GISLATE*, lèd'-jîs-lâ-te. *v. n.* To make laws for any community. *Bp. Watson*.

LEGISLA/TION, lèd'-jîs-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of giving laws. *Goodman*.

LE/GISLATIVE, lèd'-jîs-lâ-tîv. *a.* Giving laws; lawgiving. *Denham*.

LE/GISLATOR §, lèd'-jîs-lâ-tûr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community. *South*.

LEGISLA/TORSHIP*, lèd'-jîs-lâ-tûr-shîp. *n. s.* Power of making laws. *Ld. Halifax*.

LEGISLA/TRESS*, lèd'-jîs-lâ-très. *n. s.* A female lawgiver. *Shafesbury*.

LE/GISLATURE, lèd'-jîs-lâ-tshûre. 461. [lèdzh'-îs-lâ-tshûr, *Sheridan*; lèj'-îs-lâ-tur, *Perry*; lèd'-jîs-lâ-tûre, *Jones*.] *n. s.* The power that makes laws. *Hale*.

Some respectable speakers in the House of Commons pronounce the *e* in the first syllable of this word long, as if written *legislature*, and think they are wonderfully correct in doing so, because the first syllable of all Latin words, compounded of *lex*, is long. They do not know, that, in pronouncing the word in this manner, they are contradicting one of the clearest analogies of the language, which is, that the antepenultimate, and secondary accent, shorten every vowel they fall upon, except *u*, unless they are followed by a diphthong. 534, 535. This analogy is evident in a numerous catalogue of words ending in *ity*, where the antepenultimate vowel is short in English, though long in the Latin words whence they are derived: as, *serenity*, *divinity*, *globoſity*, &c. The same may be observed of the words *declamatory*, *deliberative*, &c., where the two second syllables are short in English, though long in the Latin *declamatorius*, *deliberativus*, &c. Even the words *liberal* and *liberty*, if pronounced with the first syllables long, as in the Latin words *liberalis* and *libertas*, ought to be sounded *lybèral* and *lybèrty*. If, therefore, we consider the accent on this first syllable of *legislator*, *legislature*, or *legislative*, either as primary or secondary, we find a clear analogy for shortening the vowel: nor can we have the least reason for lengthening it which will not oblige us, in the same manner, to lengthen the first vowel of *lenitive*, *pedagogue*, *pacification*, and a thousand others.—See *PRINCIPLES*, No. 530, 535. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, mark the *e* in the first syllable of this word and its relatives short. W. Johnston, only, marks them long. From Entick we can gather the quantity of this vowel in no word but *legislate*, where he makes it long; and Ash, Bailey, and Buchanan, do not mark it either way. These authorities sufficiently show us the general current of custom; and the analogies of the language sufficiently show the propriety of it. *W*.

LE/GIST*, lè'-jîst. *n. s.* [*legiste*, old Fr.] One skilled in law. *Marston*.

LEGI/TIMACY, lè-jîl'-tè-mâ-sè. *n. s.* Lawfulness of birth. *Ayliffe*. Genuineness; not spuriousness. *Woodward*.

LEGI/TIMATE §, lè-jîl'-tè-mâ-te. 91. *a.* [*legitimus*, Lat.] Born in marriage; lawfully begotten. *Shak*. Genuine; not spurious: as, a *legitimate* work. Lawful: as, a *legitimate* course of proceeding.

To LEGI/TIMATE, lè-jîl'-tè-mâ-te. 91. *v. a.* [*legitimare*, Fr.] To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth. *Ayliffe*. To make lawful. *Milton*.

LEGI/TIMATELY, lè-jîl'-tè-mâ-tè. *ad.* Lawfully. *Knatchbull*. Genuinely. *Dryden*.

LEGI/TIMATENESS*, lè-jîl'-tè-nâ-te-nès. *n. s.* Legality; lawfulness. *Barrow*.

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt; —tâbe, tâb, bôll; —ôl; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

LEGITIMATION, lê-jit-tè-mâ-shôn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Lawful birth. *Locke*. The act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth. *Louth*.

LEGUME, lê-gû-mê. } 503. [See **BITUMEN**
LEGUMEN, lê-gû-mên. } and **BLASPHEMOUS**.]
n. s. [legumen, Lat.] Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand: as, beans; in general, all larger seeds; pulse. *Boyle*.

LEGUMINOUS, lê-gû-mê-nûs. *a.* Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse. *Arbutnot*.

LEIGER*, } See **LEGER**, and **LEGER-**
LEIGER-BOOK*, } **BOOK**.

LEISURABLE, lê-zhûr-â-bl. *a.* Done at leisure; not hurried; enjoying leisure. *Brown*.

LEISURABLY, lê-zhûr-â-blê. *ad.* At leisure; without tumult or hurry. *Hooker*.

LEISURE §, lê-zhûre. 251. *n. s.* [loisir, Fr.] Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind; power to spend time according to choice. *Bacon*. Convenience of time. *Shak*. Want of leisure. *Shak*.

§ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Smith, pronounce the diphthong in this word long; and Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, and Mr. Barclay, short. The first manner is, in my opinion, preferable. *W*.

LEISURE*, lê-zhûre. *a.* Convenient; free from business or hurry. *Beattie*.

LEISURELY, lê-zhûr-lê. *a.* Not hasty; deliberate; done without hurry. *Shakespeare*.

LEISURELY, lê-zhûr-lê. *ad.* Not in a hurry; slowly; deliberately. *Dryden*.

LEMAN, lê-mân. *n. s.* [leop, Sax. and man.] A sweetheart; a gallant; or a mistress. *Chaucer*.

LEME*, lême. *n. s.* [leoma, Sax.] A ray; a beam; a flash. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T*.

To LEME*, lême. *v. n.* [leoman, Sax.] To shine; to blaze. *Ob. T*.

LEMMA, lêm-mâ. *n. s.* [λῆμμα, Gr.] A proposition previously assumed. *Bp. Berkeley*.

LEMON §, lêm-môn. *n. s.* [limon, Fr.] The fruit of the lemon-tree. *Arbutnot*. The tree that bears lemons. *Müller*.

LEMONADE, lêm-môn-âde. *n. s.* Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons. *Arbutnot*.

LEMURES*, *n. s. pl.* [Lat.] Hobgoblins; evil spirits among the ancients. *Milton*.

To LEND §, lênd. *v. a.* preterit and part. pass. *lent*. [lenan, Sax.] To afford or supply, on condition of repayment. *Lev. xxv*. To suffer to be used on condition that it be restored. *Dryden*. To afford; to grant in general. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.

LENDABLE*, lênd-â-bl. *a.* That may be lent. *Sherwood*.

LENDER, lênd-âr. 98. *n. s.* One who lends any thing. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest. *Bacon*.

LENDING*, lênd-ing. *n. s.* What is lent on condition of repayment. *Shak*. What is supplied in general. *Shakespeare*.

LEND*, lêndz. *n. s. pl.* [lendemu, Sax.] Loins. *Wicliffe*. *Ob. T*.

LENGTH §, lêngth. *n. s.* [lengeð, Sax.] The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line that can be drawn through a body. *Bacon*. Horizontal extension. *Dryden*. Comparative extent; a certain portion of space or time. *Shak*. Extent of duration or space. *Dryden*. Long duration or protraction. *Dryden*. Reach or expansion of any thing. *Watts*. Full extent; uncontracted state. *Addison*. Distance. *Clarendon*. End; latter part of any assignable time. *Hooker*. —At length. At last; in conclusion. *Dryden*.

To LENGTH*, lêngth. *v. a.* To extend; to make longer. *Sackville*. *Ob. T*.

To LENGTHEN, lêng-thên. 103. *v. a.* [lengeian, Sax.] To draw out; to make longer; to elongate. *Arbutnot*. To protract; to continue. *Shak*. To protract pronunciation. *Dryden*. —To lengthen out. To protract; to extend. *Dryden*.

To LENGTHEN, lêng-thên. *v. n.* To grow longer; to increase in length. *Locke*.

LENGTHENING*, lêng-thên-ing. *n. s.* Continuation; protraction. *Dan. iv*.

LENGTHFUL*, lêngth-fûl. *a.* Of great measure in length. *Pope*.

LENGTHWISE, lêngth-wize. *ad.* According to the length, in a longitudinal direction.

LENIENT §, lê-nê-ênt. 113. *a.* [leniens, Lat.] Assuasive; softening; mitigating. *Pope*. Laxative; emollient. *Arbutnot*.

LENIENT, lê-nê-ênt. *n. s.* An emollient or assuasive application. *Wiseman*.

To LENIFY, lê-nê-î. 133. *v. a.* [lenifier, old Fr.] To assuage; to mitigate. *Bacon*.

LENIMENT*, lê-nê-mênt. *n. s.* [lenimentum, Lat.] An assuaging. *Cockeram*.

LENITIVE, lê-nê-tiv. 157. *a.* [lenitif, Fr.] Assuasive; emollient. *Bacon*.

LENITIVE, lê-nê-tiv. *n. s.* Any thing medicinally applied to ease pain. *Burton*. A palliative. *South*.

LENITY, lê-nê-tê. *n. s.* [lenitus, Lat.] Mildness; mercy; tenderness; softness of temper. *Shak*.

LENS, lênz. 434. *n. s.* [from resemblance to the seed of a lentil.] A glass spherically convex on both sides; such as is a burning-glass; or spectacle-glass. *Newton*.

LENT, lênt. part. pass. from *lend*.

LENT §, lênt. *n. s.* [lentem, Sax.] The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence; the time from Ash wednesday to Easter. *Camden*.

LENT*, lênt. *a.* [lentus, Lat.] Slow; mild. *B. Jonson*. *Ob. T*.

LENTEN, lênt-tên. 103. *a.* Such as is used in Lent sparing. *Shakespeare*.

LENTICULAR, lênt-ik-kû-lâr. *a.* Doubly convex of the form of a lens. *Ray*.

LENTIFORM, lênt-tê-form. *a.* [lens, and forma, Lat.] Having the form of a lens.

LENTIGINOUS, lênt-ij-in-ûs. *a.* [lentigo, Lat.] Scurfy; furfuraceous.

LENTIGO, lênt-ij-gô. 112. [See **VERTIGO**.] *n. s.* [Lat.] A freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin. *Quincy*.

LENTIL, lênt-îl. *n. s.* [lentille, Fr.] A plant. *Müller*.

LENTISCK, lênt-îsk. } *n. s.* [lentiscus, Lat.]

LENTISCUS*, lênt-îs-kûs. } The wood of the tree which produces mastich. *Hull*.

LENTITUDE, lênt-tê-tude. *n. s.* [lentus, Lat.] Sluggishness; slowness. *Dict*.

LENTNER, lênt-nûr. 98. *n. s.* A kind of hawk. *Warton*.

LENTOR, lênt-tôr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] Tenacity; viscosity. *Bacon*. Slowness; delay; sluggish coldness. *Arbutnot*. [In physick.] That sily, viscid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels. *Quincy*.

LENTOUS, lênt-tûs. *a.* Viscous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out. *Brown*.

LENGVOY*. See **ENVOY**.

LE O*, lê-ô. *n. s.* [Lat.] The fifth sign of the zodiac. *Milton*.

LEOD, lê-ôd. *n. s.* The people; or, rather, a nation; country. *Gibson*.

LEOF, lê-ôf. *n. s.* *Leof* denotes love; so *Leofwin* is a winner of love; *Leofstan*, best beloved. *Gibson*.

LEONINE, lê-ô-nîne. 149. *a.* [leoninus, Lat.] Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion. *Chaucer*. Leonine verses are those of which the end rhymes to the middle, so named from *Leo*, or rather *Leontius*, the inventor: as,
Gloria factorum temere conceditur horum.

Warton.

LEOPARD, lêp-pâr-d. 88. *n. s.* [leo and pardus, Lat.] A spotted beast of prey. *Grew*.

LEOPARD'S-BANE*, lêp-pâr-dz-bâne. *n. s.* An herb.

LEPER §, lêp-pâr. 98. *n. s.* [lepra, Lat.] One infected with a leprosy. *Lev. xiii*.

§ All our orthoëpists are uniform in pronouncing this word with the first syllable short, as in *leprosy*. *W*.

LEPEROUS, lêp-pâr-ûs. *a.* Causing leprosy; infected with leprosy; leprous. *Shakespeare*.

LEPID*, lêp-id. *a.* [lepidus, Lat.] Pleasant; merry; lively; quick. *Barrow*.

LE/TORINE, lêp'-pò-rhne. *a.* [*leporinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

Mr. Sheridan has marked the *e* in the first syllable of this word long, without even the flimsy plea of Latin quantity to support it. Mr. Perry, Entick, and Dr. Ash, are the only other orthoëpists from whom we can gather the pronunciation of this letter. The two first are for the short sound, and the last for the long one. But the short sound is so agreeable to analogy, as to want no authorities to support it.—See *Principles*, No. 530, 535. *W.*

LEPROSITY, lê-prôs'-è-tê. *n. s.* Squamous disease. *Bacon.*

LEPROSY, lêp'-prò-sê. *n. s.* [*lepra*, Lat.] A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales. *Lev. xiii.*

LEPROUS, lêp'-prûs. 314. *a.* Infected with a leprosy. *Exodus, iv.*

LEPROUSLY*, lêp'-prûs-lê. *ad.* In an infectious degree. *Townear.*

LEPROUSNESS*, lêp'-prûs-nês. *n. s.* State of being leprous. *Sherwood.*

LERE, lê. *n. s.* [*lære*, Sax.] A lesson; lore; doctrine. *Spenser.* Skill; scholarship. *Spenser.*

To LERE*, lêre. *v. a.* [*læran*, Sax.] To learn. *Chaucer.* To teach. *Faîrfax.*

LERE*, lêre. *a.* Empty.

LE/RRY, lêr'-rê. *n. s.* [from *lere*.] A rating; a lecture. *Rusick word.*

LESS, lê. *a.* A negative or privative termination. [*ær*, Sax.] Joined to a substantive, it implies the absence or privation of the thing expressed by that substantive: as, a *witless* man, a man without wit; *childless*, without children, &c.

LESS*, lê. *conj.* [*ær*, Sax.] Unless. *B. Jonson.*

LESS, lê. *a.* [*ær*, Sax.] The comparative of *little*: opposed to *greater*, or to *so great*. *St. Mark, xv.*

LESS, lê. *n. s.* Not so much: opposed to *more*, or to as much. *Exodus, xvi.*

LESS, lê. *ad.* In a smaller degree; in a lower degree. *Dryden.*

To LESS*, lê. *v. a.* To make less. *Gower. Ob. T.*

LESSEE, lê-sê. *n. s.* The person to whom a lease is given.

To LE/SSEN, lê's'-sn. 103. *v. a.* To make less; to diminish in bulk. *Shak.* To diminish the degree of any state or quality; to make less intense. *Locke.* To degrade; to deprive of power or dignity. *Milton.*

To LE/SSEN, lê's'-sn. *v. n.* To grow less; to shrink; to be diminished. *Temple.*

LESSER, lê's'-sûr. 98. *a.* Little has two comparatives, *less* and *lesser*. Use leaves us at liberty to employ either. *Bp. Hurd.*

LESSER, lê's'-sûr. *ad.* Less. *Shakspeare.*

LESSES, lê's'-sêz. *n. s.* [*laissez*, Fr.] The dung of beasts left on the ground.

LESSON, lê's'-sn. 170. *n. s.* [*leçon*, Fr.; *laisesins*, Goth.] Any thing read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement. *Denham.* Precept; notion inculcated. *Spenser.* Portion of Scripture read in divine service. *Hooker.* Tune pricked for an instrument. *Davies.* A rating lecture. *Sidney.*

To LE/SSON, lê's'-sn. *v. a.* [*laisgan*, Goth.] To teach; to instruct. *Shakspeare.*

LESSOR, lê's'-sôr. 166. *n. s.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise, by lease. *Denham.*

LEST, lêst, or lêest. [lêst, *Perry* and *Jones*: lêst, or lêest, *Sheridan.*] *conj.* [from the adjective *least*.] This particle may be sometimes resolved into *that not*, meaning prevention or care lest a thing should happen. *Deut. xxv.* It sometimes means only *that*. *Milton.*

Almost all our orthoëpists pronounce this word both ways; but the former seems to be by much the most general. This word is derived from the adjective *least*: but it is not uncommon for words to change their form when they change their class. Dr. Wallis's advice to spell the superlative of *little* *leastest*, has not yet been followed, and probably never will; and therefore there is no necessity for Dr. Lowth's expedient to distinguish these words by spelling the conjunction with a. But why we should sound the *e* long, contrary to the analogy of spelling, while such a pronunciation confounds

the conjunction and the adjective, cannot be conceived. The second pronunciation, therefore, ought to be exploded. *W.*

To LET, lê. *v. a.* [*lætan*, Sax.] To allow; to suffer; to permit. *Dryden.* A sign of the optative mood used before the first, and imperative before the third person. Before the first person singular it signifies resolution, fixed purpose, or ardent wish. *Judges.* Before the first person plural, *let* implies exhortation; as, "Rise; let us go." *St. Mark.* Before the third person, singular or plural, *let* implies permission; as, "*Let* Euclid rest." *Milton.* Or precept. *Dryden.* Sometimes it implies concession. *Pope.* Before a thing in the passive voice, *let* implies command; as, "*Let* not the objects be separated." *Dryden.* (*Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to*. *Dryden.*) To leave. *Spenser.* To more than permit; to give. *Shak.* To put to hire; to grant to a tenant. *Canticles, viii.* To suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence. *Joshua.* To permit to take any state or course. *Sidney.*—To let be. To leave off; to discontinue. *Spenser.* To let go; to let alone. *Spenser.* To let blood is elliptical for *to let out blood*. To free it from confinement; to suffer it to stream out of the vein. *Shak.* To let in, or into. To admit. *Shak.* To let in, or into. To procure admission. *Locke.* To let off. To discharge. *Swift.* To let out. To lease out; to give to hire or farm.

To LET, lê. *v. a.* [*lætan*, Sax.] To hinder, to obstruct; to oppose. *Sidney.* To let, when it signifies *to permit*, or *leave*, has let in the pret. and part. pass.; but when it signifies *to hinder*, it has *letted*; as, "Many things have *letted* me."

To LET, lê. *v. n.* To forbear; to withhold himself. *Bacon.*

LET, lê. *n. s.* Hindrance; obstacle; obstruction; impediment. *Hooker.*

LET, the termination of diminutive words, from *lyte*, Saxon, *little*, small; as, *rivulet*, a small stream; *hamlet*, a little village.

LE/THAL*, lê-thâl. *a.* [*lêthalis*, Lat.] Deadly; mortal. *W. Richardson.*

LETHALITY*, lê-thâl'-lê. *n. s.* Mortality. *Atkins.*

LETHARGICAL*, lê-thâr'-jê-kâl. *a.* Sleepy by disease; lethargick.

LETHARGICALLY*, lê-thâr'-jê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In a morbid sleepiness. *Lord Corke.*

LETHARGICALNESS*, lê-thâr'-jê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* Morbid sleepiness. *More.*

LETHARGICK, lê-thâr'-jêk. 509. *a.* Sleepy by disease, beyond the natural power of sleep. *Hammond.*

LETHARGICKNESS, lê-thâr'-jêk-nês. *n. s.* Morbid sleepiness; drowsiness to a disease. *Herbert.*

LE/THARGY, lê-thî'-âr-jê. *n. s.* [*ληθαργία*; *lethargie*, Fr.] A morbid drowsiness; a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake. *Arbutnot.*

LE/THARGIED, lê-thî'-âr-jêd. *a.* Laid asleep; entranced. *Shakspeare.*

LE/THÊ, lê-thê. *n. s.* [*lêthê*.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion. *Milton.* Death. [*lêthum*, Lat.] *Shak.*

LE/THÊ/AN*, lê-thê'-ân. *a.* Oblivious; causing oblivion. *Milton.*

LE/THÊED*, lê-thêd. *a.* Oblivious; lethæan. *Shak.*

LETHIFEROUS*, lê-thîf'-âr-ûs. *a.* [*lethifer*, Lat.] Deadly; bringing death. *Dr. Robinson.*

LE/TTER, lê-tûr. 98. *n. s.* One who lets or permits. One who hinders. *Huicot.* One who gives vent to any thing; as, a *blood-letter*.—A letter go. A spendthrift. *B. Jonson.*

LE/TTER, lê-tûr. *n. s.* [*lêtre*, Fr.; *lîtera*, Lat.] One of the elements of syllables; a character in the alphabet. *Luke, xxiii.* A written message; an epistle. *Walsb.* The verbal expression; the literal meaning. *Hooker.*—*Letters*, without the singular; learning. *St. John, vii.*—[*lîtera patentes*, Lat.] *Letters patent*: a written instrument, containing a royal grant. *Blackstone.*—Any thing to be read. *Addison.* Type with which books are printed. *Moxon.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tûb, bûll, —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

To **LETTER**, lêt'-tûr. *v. a.* To stamp with letters.

Addison.
LETTERED, lêt'-tûr'd. 379. *a.* Literate; educated to learning; learned. *Chaucer.* Belonging to learning; suiting letters. *Young.*

LETTERFOUNDER, lêt'-tûr-fôund-dûr. *n. s.* [letter and founder.] One who casts types for printing.

LETTERLESS, lêt'-tûr-lès. *a.* Ignorant; illiterate.

Waterhouse. Ob. T.

LETTERPRESS, lêt'-tûr-près. *n. s.* Print; what is given in types from a written copy. *Goldsmith.*

LETTUCE, lêt'-tûs. [See **ASPARAGUS**.] *n. s.* [*lactuca*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

LEUCOPHLEGMACY, lû-kô-flêg-mâ-sè. *n. s.* Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings. *Arbuthnot.*

LEUCOPHLEGMA'TICK, lû-kô-flêg-mât'-îk. 509. *a.* [λευκός and φλέγμα.] Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold. *Quincy.*

LEVANT, lè-vânt. *a.* Eastern. *Milton.*

LEVANT, lè-vânt'. 494. *n. s.* The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy. A wind so called; now termed a *levanter*. *Sir H. Sheere.*

Milton has used this word as an adjective, with the accent on the first syllable; and Dr. Ash and Mr. Barclay explain it by rising up or becoming turbulent.

"Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds."

In this case, also, the vowel *e* ought to have the long sound.—See **LEGEND**. *W.*

LEVANTINE*, lè-vân-tine, or lè-vân'-tîn. *a.* Belonging to the Levant, that part of the east so called. *Spenser.*

LEVATOR, lè-vâ-tôr. 166, 521. *n. s.* [Lat.] A surgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up. *Wiseman.*

LEVE*, lève. *a.* [leop; Sax.] Agreeable; pleasing;

dear. Written also *leaf*, *lese*, and *leaf*. See **LEVER**.

To **LEVE***, lève. *v. a.* [gelyran, and lepan, Sax.]

The old form of our present word *believe*. *Gower.*

LEVEE, lè-vè. *n. s.* [Fr.] The time of rising.

The concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning. *Dryden.*

LEVEL, lè-vîl. 99. *a.* [lepel, Sax.] Even; not

having one part higher than another. *Milton.* Even

with anything else; in the same line or plane with

anything. *Milton.* Having no gradations of superiority. *Bentley.*

To **LEVEL**, lè-vîl. *v. a.* To make even; to free

from inequalities. To reduce to the same height

with something else. *Milton.* To lay flat. *Raleigh.*

To bring to equality of condition. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

To point in taking aim; to aim. *Milton.*

To direct to an end. *Swift.* To suit to proportion. *Dryden.*

To **LEVEL**, lè-vîl. *v. n.* To aim at; to bring the

gun or arrow to the same line with the mark.

Hooker. To conjecture; to attempt to guess. *Shak.*

To be in the same direction with a mark. *Hudibras.*

To make attempts; to aim. *Shak.* To ef-

face distinction or superiority; as, Infamy is always

trying to level. To square with; to accord. *Shak-*

speare.

LEVEL, lè-vîl. *n. s.* A plane; a surface without

protuberances or inequalities. *Hale.* Rate; stan-

dard; customary height. *Sidney.* Suitable or pro-

portionate height. *Daniel.* A state of equality.

Atherbury. An instrument whereby masons adjust

their work. *Moxon.* Rule; plan; scheme; bor-

rowed from the mechanic level. *Prior.* The line

of direction in which any missile weapon is aimed.

Shak. The line in which the sight passes. *Pope.*

LEVELLER, lè-vîl-lâr. *n. s.* One who makes any

thing even. *Sherwood.* One who destroys superi-

ority; one who endeavours to bring all to the same

state of equality. *Collier.*

LEVELNESS, lè-vîl-nès. *n. s.* Evenness; equality

of surface. Equality with something else. *Peacham.*

LEVEN, lè-vên. 103. *n. s.* [levain, Fr.; commonly

written *leaven*.] Ferment; that which, being mixed

in bread, makes it rise and ferment. Any thing

capable of changing the nature of a greater mass.

Wiseman.

LEVER, lè-vûr. 98. *n. s.* [levier, Fr.] The second

mechanical power, used to elevate or raise a great

weight. *Harris.*

LEVER*, lè-vûr. *a.* The comparative degree of

leve, leaf, or leaf. More agreeable; more pleasing

Gower.

LEVER*, lè-vûr. *ad.* Rather. As we now say, I

had rather. *Chaucer.*

LEVERET, lè-vûr-ît. *n. s.* [lievret, Fr.] A young

hare. *Waller.*

LEVEROCK, lè-vûr-ôk. *n. s.* [lapenc, Sax.] This

word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark.

Walton.

LEVET, lè-vîl. *n. s.* [lever, Fr.] A blast on the

trumpet. *Hudibras.*

LEVIBLE, lè-vè-â-bl. 405. *a.* That may be le-

vied. *Bacon.*

LEVIATHAN, lè-vî-â-thân. *n. s.* [לויטן] A water

animal mentioned in the book of Job. By some

imagined the crocodile; but, in poetry, generally

taken for the whale. *Job.*

To **LEVIGATE**, lè-vè-gâte. *v. a.* [lavigo, Lat.]

To polish; to smooth; to plane. *Barrow.* To rub

or grind to an impalpable powder. To mix till

the liquor becomes smooth and uniform. *Arbuth-*

not.

LEVIGATE*, lè-vè-gâte. *part. a.* Figuratively,

made smooth; lightened. *Sir T. Elyot.*

LEVIGATION, lè-vè-gâ-shûn. *n. s.* The reducing

of hard bodies into a subtle powder, by grinding

upon marble with a muller. *Quincy.*

LEVINE*, lè-vî-n. *n. s.* [הליתן, Sax.] Lightning

Chaucer. Ob. T.

LEVITATION*, lè-vè-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* [levitas, *levi-*

tatis, Lat.] Act or quality of rendering light, or

buoyant. *Paley.*

LEVITE, lè-vîte. 156. *n. s.* [levita, Lat., from *Le-*

vi.] One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office

of priesthood among the Jews. *Ayliffe.* A priest:

used in contempt.

LEVITICAL, lè-vîl'-tè-kâl. *a.* Belonging to the Le-

uites; making part of the religion of the Jews. *Ay-*

liffe. Milton.

LEVITICALLY*, lè-vîl'-tè-kâl-lè. *ad.* After the

manner of the Levites. *Franklyn.*

LEVITY, lè-vè-tè. *n. s.* [levitas, Lat.] Lightness;

not heaviness. *Raleigh.* Inconstancy; changea-

bleness. *Hooker.* Unsteadiness; laxity of mind.

Milton. Idle pleasure; vanity. *Calamy.* Trifling

gayety; want of seriousness. *Shakspeare.*

To **LEVY**, lè-vè. *v. a.* [lever, Fr.] To raise; to

bring together; applied to men. *Durves.* To raise:

applied to war. *Milton.* To raise: applied to mo-

ney. *Numbers.*

LEVY, lè-vè. *n. s.* The act of raising money or

men. *Addison.* War raised. *Shakspeare.*

LEW*, lû. *a.* [leew, Dutch.] Not very warm; tepid;

lukewarm. *Wicliffe.* Pale; wan; of a decayed

hue. *Cotgrave.*

LEWD, lûde. 265. *a.* [læpebe, Sax.] Lay; not

clerical. *Wicliffe.* Wicked; bad; dissolute. *Whit-*

gift. Lustful; libidinous. *Chaucer.*

LEWDLY, lûde-lè. *ad.* Foolishly; ignorantly.

Spenser. Wickedly; naughtily. *Shak.* Libidi-

nously; lustfully. *Spenser.*

LEWDNESS, lûde-nès. *n. s.* Foolishness; gross-

ness; want of shame. *Spenser.* Wickedness; propen-

sity to wickedness. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

Lustful licentiousness. *Dryden.*

LEWDSTER, lûde-sîr. 98. *n. s.* A lecher; one

given to criminal pleasures. *Shakspeare.*

LEWIS D'OR. See **LOUIS D'OR**.

LEXICOGRAPHER, lêks-è-kôg'-grâf-ûr. 518. *n. s.*

[λεξικόν and γραφω.] A writer of dictionaries; a

harmless drudge, that busies himself in tracing the

original, and detailing the signification of words.

Watts.

LEXICOGRAPHY, lêks-è-kôg'-grâf-è. *n. s.* The

art or practice of writing dictionaries. *Dalgarno.*

LEXICON, lêks-è-kûn. 166. *n. s.* [λεξικόν.] A dic-

- tionary; a book teaching the signification of words. *Milton*.
- L'EY**, lèe. *n. s.* *Lee, lay*, are all from the Saxon lea, a field or pasture. *Gibson*. See **LAY** and **LEA**.
- L** This word and *key* are the only exceptions to the general rule of pronouncing this diphthong when the accent is on it.—See *Principles*, No 269. *W*.
- LIABILITY***, lî-â-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The state of being liable. A very modern word.
- LIABLE***, lî-â-bl. 405. *a.* [*liable*, from the old Fr. *lier*.] Obnoxious; not exempt; subject. *Milton*.
- LIABLENESS***, lî-â-bl-nès. *n. s.* State of being liable to; obnoxiousness; subjection; propensity. *W. Mountagne*.
- LIAR**, lî-ûr. 83, 418. *n. s.* [from *lie*.] One who tells falsehood; one who wants veracity. *Shakspeare*.
- LIARD**, lî-ârd. *a.* [*liart*, old Fr.] Gray. *Chaucer*.
- To LIB***, lib. *v. a.* [*lubben*, Dutch.] To castrate. *Chapman*.
- LIBATION**, lî-bâ'-shûn. 123. *n. s.* [*libatio*, Lat.] The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity. *Bacon*. The wine so poured. *Stillingfleet*.
- LIBBARI**, lib'-bûrd. 83. *n. s.* [*libaert*, Germ.; *leopardus*, Lat.] A leopard. *Spenser*.
- LIBBARDS-BANE***, lib'-bûrdz-bâne. *n. s.* A poisonous plant. *B. Jonson*.
- LIBEL***, lî-bél. *n. s.* [*libellus*, Lat.; *libelle*, Fr.] A satire; defamatory writing; a lampoon. *Bp. Hall*. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing against a person exhibited in court.
- To LIBEL**, lî-bél. *v. n.* To spread defamation, written or printed. *Shakspeare*.
- To LIBEL**, lî-bél. *v. a.* To satirize; to lampoon. *Dryden*.
- LIBELLER**, lî-bél-lâr. *n. s.* A defamer by writing; a lampooner. *Dryden*.
- LIBELLING***, lî-bél-ing. *n. s.* Act of defaming or abusing. *Glanville*.
- LIBELLOUS**, lî-bél-lâs. *a.* Defamatory. *Wotton*.
- LIBERAL***, lib'-bêr-âl. 83. [See **LEGISLATURE**.] *a.* [*liberalis*, Lat.] Not mean; not low in birth. *Spenser*. Becoming a gentleman. Munificent; generous; bountiful. *Spenser*. Gross; licentious; free to excess. *Shakspeare*.
- LIBERALITY**, lib'-bêr-âl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Munificence; bounty; generosity; generous profusion. *Shak*.
- To LIBERALIZE***, lib'-bêr-âl'-ize. *v. a.* To make liberal, generous, gentlemanly, open. *Burke*.
- LIBERALLY**, lib'-bêr-râl'-è. *ad.* Bounteously; bountifully; largely. *James*.; Not meanly; magnanimously. Freely; copiously. *Patrick*. Licentiously. *Greene*.
- To LIBERATE***, lib'-bêr-âte. 91. *v. a.* [*libero*, Lat.] To free; to set free. *Johnson*.
- LIBERATION***, lib'-bêr-ât'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of setting free; deliverance. *Pownall*.
- LIBERATOR***, lib'-bêr-ât'-r. *n. s.* A deliverer. *Hayct*.
- LIBERTINAGE***, lib'-bêr-tîn-âje. *n. s.* [Fr.] Sensuality; dissoluteness. *Cotgrave*. Licentiousness of opinion. *Warburton*.
- LIBERTINE***, lib'-bêr-tîn. 150. *n. s.* [*libertin*, Fr.] One unconfined; one at liberty. *Shak*. One who lives without restraint or law. *Rowe*. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion. *Shak*. [In law: *libertinus*, Lat.] A freedman; or, rather, the son of a freedman. *Ayliffe*.
- LIBERTINE**, lib'-bêr-tîn. *a.* Licentious; irreligious. *Bacon*.
- LIBERTINISM**, lib'-bêr-tîn-izm. *n. s.* Irreligion; licentiousness of opinions and practice. *Bp. Hall*. Privilege or state of a freedman. *Hammond*.
- LIBERTY**, lib'-bêr-tè. [See **LEGISLATURE**.] *n. s.* [*liberté*, Fr.; *libertas*, Lat.] Freedom, as opposed to slavery. *Shak*. Exemption from tyranny or inordinate government. *Milton*. Freedom, as opposed to necessity. *Locke*. Privilege; exemption; immunity. *Davies*. Relaxation of restraint. *Milton*. Leave; permission. *Locke*.
- LIBIDINIST***, lê-bîd'-è-nîst. *n. s.* One devoted to lewdness or lust. *Junius*.
- LIBIDINOUS***, lê-bîd'-è-nûs. 123. *a.* [*libidinosus*, Lat.] Lewd; lustful. *Bentley*.
- LIBIDINOUSLY**, lê-bîd'-è-nûs-lè. 123. *ad.* Lewdly; lustfully. *Bp. Lexington*.
- LIBIDINOUSNESS***, lê-bîd'-è-nûs-nès. *n. s.* Lewdness; lustfulness.
- LIBRA***, lî-brâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] The seventh sign in the zodiac; the balance. *Milton*.
- LIBRAL**, lî-brâl. 83. *a.* [*libralis*, Lat.] Of a pound weight. *Diet*.
- LIBRARIAN***, lî-brâ-rè-ân. 123. *n. s.* [*librarius*, Lat.] One who has the care of a library. *Spence*. One who transcribes or copies books. *Broome*.
- LIBRARIANSHIP***, lî-brâ-rè-ân-shîp. *n. s.* The office of a librarian.
- LIBRARY**, lî-brâ-rè. *n. s.* [*librairie*, Fr.] A large collection of books, public or private. *Spenser*. A book-room. *Spence*.
- To LIBRATE***, lî-brâte. 91. *v. a.* [*libro*, Lat.] To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.
- LIBRATION**, lî-brâ'-shûn. 123. *n. s.* [*libratio*, Lat.] The state of being balanced. *Dryden*. [In astronomy.] The balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time. *Greav*.
- LIBRATORY**, lî-brâ-tûr-è. 512. [See **DOMESTICK**.] *a.* Balancing; playing like a balance.
- LICE**, lîse. The plural of louse.
- LICEBANE**, lîse'-bâne. *n. s.* A plant.
- LICENSABLE***, lî-sên-sâ-bl. *a.* That may be permitted by a legal grant. Dismissible. *Cotgrave*.
- LICENSE***, lî-sênse. *n. s.* [*licentia*, Lat.] Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and necessary restraint. *Sidney*. A grant of permission. *Judith*, xi. Liberty; permission. *Acts*.
- To LICENSE**, lî-sênse. *v. a.* To permit by a legal grant. *Milton*. To dismiss; to send away. *Wotton*.
- LICENSER**, lî-sên-sâr. 93. *n. s.* A grantor of permission. *Milton*.
- LICENTIATE**, lî-sên'-shè-âte. 91. *n. s.* [*licentiatius*, low Lat.] A man who uses license. *Camden*. A degree in Spanish universities. *Ayliffe*. A term applied to those who receive, in our own country, licenses from the college of physicians to practise in the faculty of medicine. *Johnson*.
- To LICENTIATE**, lî-sên'-shè-âte. *v. a.* [*licentier*, Fr.] To permit; to encourage by license. *L'Estrange*.
- LICENTIOUS**, lî-sên'-shûs. 123. *a.* Unrestrained by law or morality. *Spenser*. Presumptuous; unconfined. *Roscommon*.
- LICENTIOUSLY**, lî-sên'-shûs-lè. *ad.* With too much liberty; without just restraint. *Camden*.
- LICENTIOUSNESS**, lî-sên'-shûs-nès. *n. s.* Boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint. *Raleigh*.
- LICH***, *a.* [Ire, Sax.] Like; resembling; equal. *Gower*. *Ob. T*.
- LICH**, lîsh. *n. s.* [Iice, Sax.] A dead carcass; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from martyred Christians.
- LICHEN***, lî-kên. *n. s.* [Fr.] Liverwort. *Miller*.
- LICHOWL**, lîsh'-ôûl. *n. s.* [*lich* and *owl*.] A sort of owl, by vulgar supposed to foretell death.
- LICIT***, lîs'-it. *a.* [*licitus*, Lat.] Lawful. *Port Royal Gr*.
- LICITLY***, lîs'-it-lè. *ad.* Lawfully. *Throckmorton*.
- LICITNESS***, lîs'-it-nès. *n. s.* Lawfulness.
- To LICK***, lîk. *v. a.* [*laccan*, Sax.] To pass over with the tongue. *Temple*. To lap; to take in by the tongue. *Shakspeare*.—*To lick up*. To devour. *Numb*. xxii.
- LICK***, lîk. *n. s.* A wash; what is smeared over. *Transl. of Boccacini*. *Ob. T*.
- To LICK***, lîk. *v. a.* [*laegga*, Su. Goth.] To beat.
- LICK**, lîk. *n. s.* A blow; rough usage. A low word. *Dryden*.
- LICKER***, lîk'-ûr. *n. s.* One who licks or laps up

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tûh, bûll;—ôl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

LICKERISH, lik'-êr-îsh. } a. [liccepa, Sax.] Nice
LICKEROUS, lik'-êr-ûs. } in the choice of food.
Bp. Hall. Eager; greedy to swallow. Sidney.
Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite. Harmar.

LICKERISHNESS, lik'-êr-îsh-nês. } n. s. Nice-
LICKEROUSNESS, lik'-êr-ûs-nês. } ness of pal-
LICKOROUSNESS, lik'-êr-ûs-nês. } ate; dain-
tiness of taste. Woolton.

LICKERISHLY, lik'-êr-îsh-lê. } ad. Daintily; de-
LICKOROUSLY, lik'-êr-ûs-lê. } liciously. Gloss.
Urry's Chaucer.

LICORICE, lik'-kûr-îs. 142. n. s. [liquoricia, Ital.]
A root of sweet taste. Hill.

LICTOR, lik'-tûr. 166. n. s. [Lat.] A beadle that
attends the consuls to apprehend or punish criminals.
Shakspeare.

LID, lid. n. s. [hlid, Sax.] A cover; any thing that
shuts down over a vessel. Addison. The mem-
brane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over
the eye. Shakspeare.

LIE, li. 276. [lêe, Sheridan and Perry.] n. s. [lie,
Fr.] Any thing impregnated with some other body;
as, soap or salt. Peacham.

I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, and agree with
every other orthoëpist in giving this word the same
sound as lie, a falsehood. W.

LIE, li. 276. n. s. [lîge, Sax.] A criminal falsehood.
South. A charge of falsehood. Locke. A fiction.
Dryden.

To LIE, li. v. n. [leogan, Sax.] To utter criminal
falsehood. Shakspeare. To exhibit false representa-
tion. Swift.

To LIE, li. v. n. pret. I lay; I have lain or lien.
[liegan, Sax.] To rest horizontally, or with very
great inclination, against something else. To rest;
to press upon. Shak. To be reposed in the grave.
Isa. xiv. To be in a state of decumiture. St.
Mark. To pass the time of sleep. Dryden. To
be laid up or reposed. Boyle. To remain fixed.
Temple. To reside. Gen. iv. To be placed or
situated, with respect to something else. Wisdom.
To press upon affectively. Psalms. To be trouble-
some or tedious. Temple. To be judiciously imput-
ed. Shak. To be in any particular state. Isaiah.
To be in a state of concealment. Locke. To be in
prison. Shak. To be in a bad state. L'Estrange.
To be in a helpless or exposed state. Collier. To
consist. Locke. To be in the power; to belong to.
Duppa. To be valid in a court of judicature; as,
an action lieth against one. To cost; as, it lies
me in more money.—To lie at. To importune; to
tease. To lie by. To rest; to remain still. Shak. To
lie down. To rest. To sink into the grave. To lie in.
To be in childbed. Spens. To lie under. To be sub-
ject to; to be oppressed by. Smalridge. To lie up-
on. To become the matter of obligation or duty.
Bacon. To lie with. To converse in bed. Shak.

LIEF, lêef. 275. a. [leor, Sax. See LEEF, and
LEVER.] Dear; beloved. Spenser. Ob. J.

LIEF, lêef. ad. Willingly. Shakspeare.

LIEGE, lêedje. 275. a. [lige, Fr.] Bound by some
feudal tenure; subject. Sovereign. Spenser.

LIEGE, lêedje. n. s. Sovereign; superiour lord.

Phillips. Scarcely in use.

LIEGEMAN, lêedje'-mân. 33. n. s. A subject. Spen-
ser. Ob. J.

LIEGER, lêe'-jâr. 93. n. s. [more properly legier, or
ledger.] A resident ambassador. Denham.

LIEN, li'-ên. The participle of lie. Gen. xxvi.

LIENTERICK, li'-ên-têr'-rik. 509. a. Pertaining to
a lientery. Grew.

LIENTERY, li'-ên-têr'-rê. n. s. [from λειον and εντε-
ρον.] A particular looseness, or diarrhoea, wherein
the food passes suddenly through the stomach and
guts. Quincy.

For the propriety of accenting this word on the first
syllable, see DYSENTERY. That dysentery, mesentery,
and lientery, ought to have the same accentuation, can
scarcely be doubted; and yet, if we consult our dictio-
naries, we see an unaccountable diversity:

Dysentery, { Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W.
Johnston, Perry, Entick, Bailey, Bar-
clay.

Dysentery, { Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Bu-
chanan, Fenning.
Mesentery, { Mr. Sheridan, Buchanan, Dr. Ash, Bar-
clay, Entick, Kenrick.
Mesentery, { Bailey, Fenning.
Lientery, { Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sheridan,
Dr. Ash, Buchanan, Entick.
Lien'tery, { Bailey, Barclay, Fenning, W.

LIER, li'-âr. 413. n. s. One that rests or lies down,
or remains concealed. Jos. viii.

LIEU, li. 284. n. s. [Fr.] Place; room; it is only
used with in; in lieu, instead. Hooker.

LIEUTE/NANCY, lêv-tên'-nân-sê. n. s. The office
of a lieutenant. Shakspeare. The body of lieuten-
ants. Felton.

LIEUTE/NANT, lêv-tên'-nânt. 285. [lîf-tên'-nânt,
Sheridan; li'-tên'-nânt, Perry and Jones.] n. s.
[Fr.] A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authori-
ty. Bacon. In war, one who holds the next rank
to a superior of any denomination. Spenser.

This word is frequently pronounced, by good speak-
ers, as if written lieutenant. The difference between
the short i and short e is so trifling as scarcely to de-
serve notice; but the regular sound, as if written lieuten-
ant, seems not so remote from the corruption as to
make us lose all hope that it will in time be the actual
pronunciation. W.

LIEUTE/NANTSHIP, lêv-tên'-nânt-shîp. n. s. The
rank or office of lieutenant. Harmar.

LIEVE, lêev. ad. [See LIEF.] Willingly. Shak.

LIFE, li. n. s. pl. lives. [lîf, lîv, Sax.] Union and
co-operation of soul with body; vitality; anima-
tion. Locke. Present state. Cowley. Enjoyment,
or possession of existence. Spenser. Blood, the
supposed vehicle of life. Pope. Conduct; manner
of living, with respect to virtue or vice. Cowley
Condition; manner of living, with respect to happi-
ness and misery. Dryden. Continuance of our
present state. Locke. The living form. Bacon
Exact resemblance. Denham. General state of
man. Milton. Common occurrences; human af-
fairs; the course of things. Ascham. Living per-
son. Shak. Narrative of a life past. Pope. Spirit;
briskness; vivacity; resolution. Sidney. Animat-
ed existence; animal being. Thomson. System
of animal nature. Pope. Life is also used of vege-
tables, and whatever grows and decays.

LIFEBLOOD, li'-bîld. n. s. The blood necessary
to life; the vital blood. Shakspeare.

LIFEBLOOD*, li'-bîld. a. Necessary as the blood
to life; vital; essential. Milton.

LIFEEVERLASTING, li'-êv-êr-lâst'-îng. n. s. An
herb. Ainsworth.

LIFEGIVING, li'-gîv'-îng. a. Having the power
to give life. Milton.

LIFEGUARD, li'-gyârd' n. s. [life and guard.]
The guard of a king's person. Scott.

This word is vulgarly pronounced liveguard, as if
opposed to a deadguard. W.

LIFELESS, li'-lês. a. [lîrleay, Sax.] Dead; de-
prived of life. Prior. Unanimated; void of life.
Milton. Wanting power, force, or spirit. Shak.

Wanting or deprived of physical energy. Dryden

LIFELESSLY, li'-lês-lê. ad. Without vigour,
frigidly; jejunely.

LIFELIKE, li'-lîke. a. Like a living person. Pope

LIFESTRING, li'-strîng. n. s. [life and string.]
Nerve; strings imagined to convey life. Daniel.

LIFETIME, li'-tîme. n. s. Continuance or dura-
tion of life. Addison.

LIFEWEARY, li'-wê-rê. a. [life and weary.]
Wretched; tired of living. Shakspeare.

To LIFT, li. v. a. I lifted, or lift; I have lifted, or
lift. [lyfta, Swed.] To raise from the ground; to
heave; to elevate; to hold on high. Shak. To
bear; to support. Spenser. To rob; to plunder;
whence the term shoplifter. [hlîfus, Goh.] Dry-
den. To exalt; to elevate mentally. 2 Chron. To
raise in fortune. Eccclus. To raise in estimation.
Hooker. To exalt in dignity. Addison. To e-
late; to swell, as with pride. Tim. iii.

To LIFT, li. v. n. To strive to raise by strength
Tusser. To practise theft. B. Jonson.

LIFT, *lift*, *n. s.* The manner of lifting. *Bacon*. The act of lifting. *L'Estrange*. Effort; struggle. *Huddibras*. [In Scottish.] The sky. *Lifts* of a sail are ropes to raise or lower them at pleasure.

LIFTER, *lift'âr*. 93. *n. s.* One that lifts. *Psalms* iii. One that lifts with a lever. *Huloet*. A thief. *Holland*.

LIFTING*, *lift'ing*, *n. s.* The act of lifting; assistance. *Swift*.

To LIG, *lig*, *v. n.* [*liggen*, Dutch.] To lie. *Chaucer*.

LIGAMENT §, *lig'-a-mént*, *n. s.* [*ligamentum*, Lat.] A white and solid body, softer than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane, which fastens the bones. *Quincy*. Any thing which connects the parts of the body. *Denham*. Bond; chain; entanglement. *Addison*.

LIGAMENTAL, *lig'-a-mén'-tál*. } *a. Composing*
LIGAMENOUS, *lig'-a-mén'-tús* } a ligament.
Brown.

LIGATION, *li-gá'-shún*, *n. s.* [*ligatio*, Lat.] The act of binding. The state of being bound. *Burton*.

LIGATURE, *lig'-gá-túre*, *n. s.* [*ligatura*, Lat.] Any thing tied round another; bandage. *Brown*. The act of binding. *Arbutnot*. The state of being bound. *Mortimer*.

LIGHT §, *lie*. 393. *n. s.* [*leoht*, Sax.] That material medium of sight; that body by which we see. *Newton*. State of the elements, in which things become visible: opposed to darkness. *Genesis*. Power of perceiving external objects by the eye: opposed to blindness. *Psalms*. Day. *J. b. Life*. Job. Artificial illumination. *Numbers*. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge. *Hooker*. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or on which the light is supposed to fall. *Dryden*. Reach of knowledge; mental view. *Dan*. v. Point of view; situation; direction in which the light falls. *South*. Public view; public notice. *Pope*. The publick. *Pope*. Explanation. *Hooker*. Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper; any luminous body. *Acts*, xvi.

LIGHT, *lie*, *a.* [*liht*, Sax.] Not tending to the centre with great force; not heavy. *Dryden*. Not burdensome; easy to be worn, or carried, or lifted; not onerous. *Bacon*. Not afflictive; easy to be endured. *Hooker*. Easy to be performed; not difficult. *Wicliffe*. Easy to be acted on by any power. *Dryden*. Not heavily armed. *Knoles*. Active; nimble. *Spenser*. Unencumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments. *Bacon*. Slight; not great. *Boyle*. Not dense; not gross. *Numb*. xxi. Easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unsettled; loose. *Davies*. Gay; airy; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling. *Shak*. Not chaste; not regular in conduct. *Tatler*. [From *light*, *n. s.*] Bright; clear. *Gen*. xlv. Not dark; tending to whiteness. *Dryden*.

LIGHT, *lie*, *ad.* Lightly; cheaply. *Hooker*.

To LIGHT, *lie*, *v. a.* pret. and part. *lighted*, *light*, and *lit*. To kindle; to inflame; to set on fire. *Boyle*. To give light to; to guide by light. *Crashaw*. To illuminate; to fill with light. *Dryden*. To lighten; to ease of a burthen. *Spenser*.

To LIGHT, *lie*, *v. n.* pret. *lighted*, or *light*, or *lit*. [*licht*, Dutch.] To happen to find; to fall upon by chance. *Sidney*. To fall in any particular direction. *Dryden*. To fall; to strike on. *Spenser*. [*aligthan*, Sax.] To descend from a horse or carriage. 2 *Kings*. v. To settle; to rest. *Shakspeare*.

LIGHT-ARMED*, *lie'-árm'd'*, *a.* Not heavily armed. *Dryden*.

LIGHT-BEARER*, *lie'-báre'-âr*, *n. s.* A torch-bearer. *B. Jonson*.

LIGHTBRAIN*, *lie'-bráne*, *n. s.* A trifling, empty-headed person. *Martin*.

To LIGHTEN, *li'-t'n*. 103. *v. n.* [*lihtan*, Sax.] To flash, with thunder. *Shak*. To shine like lightning. *Shak*. Figuratively, to dart out words with vehemence; as to *thunder* is to emit them with noise and terrour. *Apologie or Def. of the Prince of Orange*. To fall; to light. *Common Prayer*.

To LIGHTEN, *li'-t'n*, *v. a.* [*lihtan*, *lyhtan*, Sax.]

To illuminate; to enlighten. 2 *Sam*. xxii. To exonerate; to unload. *Jón*. i. To make less heavy. *Milton*. To exhilarate; to cheer. *Shakspeare*.

LIGHTER §, *lie'-âr*. 93. *n. s.* [probably from the Sax. *lit*, a vessel, a ship.] A large, open vessel, usually managed with oars; a kind of barge, common on the river Thames, and employed to convey goods to or from a ship, and usually to carry ballast. *Carew*. [from *light*.] One who communicates light; as, a lamp-lighter.

LIGHTERMAN, *lie'-âr-mán*. 88. *n. s.* One who manages a lighter. *Child*.

LIGHTFINGERED, *lie'-fing'-gûr'd*. 359. *a.* [light and finger.] Nimble at conveyance; thievish.

LIGHTFOOT, *lie'-fûd*, *a.* Nimble in running or dancing; active. *Spenser*.

LIGHTFOOT, *lie'-fûd*, *n. s.* Venison.

LIGHTFOOTED*, *lie'-fûd'-têd*, *a.* Nimble in running. *Drayton*.

LIGHTHEAD, *lie'-hêd'-êd*, *a.* Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak. *Clarendon*. Lirious; disordered in the mind by disease. *Watpole*.

LIGHTHEADNESS, *lie'-hêd'-êd-nês*, *n. s.* Deliriousness; disorder of the mind.

LIGHTHEARTED, *lie'-hârt'-êd*, *a.* Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.

LIGHTHOUSE, *lie'-hôuse*, *n. s.* A high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea. *Arbutnot*.

LIGHTLEGGED, *lie'-lêg'-d'*. 359. *a.* Nimble swift. *Sidney*.

LIGHTLESS, *lie'-lêd*, *a.* Wanting light; dark. *Shak*.

LIGHTLY, *lie'-lê*, *ad.* Without weight. *B. Jonson*. Without deep impression. *Prior*. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course. *Hooker*. Without reason. *Bp. Taylor*. Without dejection; cheerfully. *Shak*. Not chaste. *Swift*. Nimble; with agility; not heavily or tardily. *Jerem*. iv. Gayly; airily; with levity. *Common Prayer*.

LIGHTMINDED, *lie'-mîd'-êd*, *a.* Unsettled; unsteady. *Ecc*. xix.

LIGHTNESS, *lie'-nês*, *n. s.* Want of weight; the contrary to heaviness. *Bacon*. Inconstancy; unsteadiness. *Spenser*. Unchastity; want of conduct in women. *Sidney*. Agility; nimbleness.

LIGHTNING, *lie'-ning*, *n. s.* [from *lighten*.] The flash that attends thunder. *Davies*. Mitigation; abatement. *Shakspeare*.

LIGHTS, *lies*, *n. s.* The lungs; the organs of breathing; we say, *lights* of other animals, and *hangs* of men. *Hayward*.

LIGHTSOME, *lie'-sûm*, *a.* Luminous; not dark; not obscure; not opaque. *Raleigh*. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate. *Hooker*.

LIGHTSOMENESS, *lie'-sûm-nês*, *n. s.* Luminousness; not opacity; not obscurity; not darkness. *Chryme*. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity. **LIGNA/LOES**, *lig-nál'-ôze*, *n. s.* [*lignum aloes*, Lat.] Aloes wood. *Numb*. xxiv.

LIGNEOUS, *lig'-nê-ûs*, *a.* [*ligneus*, Lat.] Made of wood; wooden; resembling wood. *Bacon*.

LIGNOUS*, *lig'-nûs*, *a.* [*lignosus*, Lat.] Of a woody substance. *Evelyn*.

LIGNUMVITÆ, *lig-nûm-vî-tê*, *n. s.* [Lat.] Guaiacum; a very hard wood.

LIGURE, *li'-gûre*. 544. *n. s.* A precious stone. *Exod*. xxviii.

LIKE*, *like*, *a.* A frequent termination of adjectives in our language, from the Saxon form of *lic*; as, *soðlic*, *mæpenlic*, *heopenlic*, *eopðhlic*, i. e. *godlike*, *maidenlike*, *heavenlike*, *earthlike*; softened into the termination of *ly*, viz. *goally*, *maidenly*, *heavenly*, *earthly*.

LIKE §, *like*, *a.* [*lic*, Sax.] Resembling; having resemblance. *Ezek*. xxxi. Equal; of the same quantity. *Sprat*. [For *likely*.] Probable; credible. *Bacon*. Likely; in a state that gives probable expectations. *Jer*. xxxviii.

LIKE, *like*, *n. s.* Some person or thing resembling another. *Shak*.—Used with *had*: near approach; a state like to another state. *Raleigh*.

LIKE, *like*, *ad.* In the same manner; in the same

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —óil; —pòund; —lím, THIS.

manner as. *Spenser*. In such a manner as befits. 1 *Sam. iv*. Likely; probably. *Shakspeare*.

To **LIKE**, líke, *v. a.* [*liccan*, Sax.] To choose with some degree of preference. *Knolles*. To approve; to view with approbation, not fondness. *Sidney*. To please; to be agreeable to. *Spenser*. To liken. *Shakspeare*.

To **LIKE**, líke, *v. n.* To be pleased with. *Hooker*. To choose; to list; to be pleased. *Locke*.

LIKELIHOOD, líke-'lè-hùd. *n. s.* Appearance;

LIKELINESS, líke-'lè-nès. *s.* show. *Shak.* Resemblance; likeness. *Raleigh*. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth. *Hooker*.

LIKELY, líke-'lè. *a.* Such as may be liked; such as may please. *Sidney*. Probable; such as may in reason be thought or believed. *Johnson*.

LIKELY, líke-'lè. *ad.* Probably; as may reasonably be thought. *Glanville*.

To **LIKEN**, lí-'k'n. 103. *v. a.* To represent as having resemblance; to compare. *Milton*.

LIKENESS, líke-'nès. *n. s.* [*licnerpe*, Sax.] Representation; parable; comparison. *Wicliffe*. Resemblance; similitude. *Spenser*. Form; appearance. *Shak.* One who resembles another. *Prior*.

LIKEWISE, líke-'wlze. 140. *ad.* [*like and wise*.] In like manner; also; moreover; too. *Bacon*.

LYKING, lí-'king. *a.* Plump; in a state of plumpness. *Dan. i*.

LYKING, lí-'king. *n. s.* Good state of body; plumpness. *Shak.* State of trial. *Dryden*. Inclination; desire. [*licung*, Sax.] *Chaucer*. Delight in; pleasure in. *Dryden*.

LYLACH, lí-'lák. *n. s.* [*ylac*, Fr.] A tree. *Bacon*. *3^d* This word is pronounced by the vulgar as if written *laylock*. The word comes from the French, and the corruption seems to have obtained in the same manner as in *China*, but not so universally.—See *CHINA. W*.

To **LILL***, lí. *v. a.* To put out: used of the tongue. *Spenser*. See To **LOLL**.

LYLLED, lí-'líd. 233. *a.* Embellished with lilies. *Milton*.

LYLY §, lí-'lè. *n. s.* [*lilium*, Lat.] A plant and flower. *Miller*.

LYLY-DAFFODIL, lí-'lè-dáf'-fò-díl. *n. s.* A foreign flower.

LYLYHANDED*, lí-'lè-hánd-éd. *a.* Having hands white as the lily. *Spenser*.

LYLY-HYACINTH. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

LYLY OF THE VALLEY, or *May lily*, lí-'lè-òv-tùè-vál-'lè. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

LYLYLIVERED, lí-'lè-lív-vúr'd. 359. *a.* White-livered; cowardly. *Shakspeare*.

To **LILT***, líl. *v. n.* To do any thing cleverly or quickly. *Pegge*.

LYMATURE, lí-'má-tùre. *n. s.* [*lymatura*, Lat.] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB §, lím. 347. *n. s.* [*lim*, Sax.] A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals. [*limbe*, Fr.; *limbus*, Lat.] An edge; a border. *Newton*.

To **LIMB**, lím. *v. a.* To supply with limbs. *Milton*. To tear asunder; to dismember.

LIMBECK §, lím-'bèk. *n. s.* [corrupted from *dem-bick*.] A still. *Fairfax*.

To **LIMBECK***, lím-'bèk. *v. a.* To strain as through a still. *Sir E. Sandys*.

LIMBED, límd. 359. *a.* Formed with regard to limbs. *Pope*.

LIMBER §, lím-'bär. 98. *a.* [*lemper*, Dan.] Flexible; easily bent; pliant; lithe. *Shakspeare*.

LYMBERNESS, lím-'bär-nès. *n. s.* Flexibility; pliancy.

LIMBERS §, lím-'bärz. *n. s. pl.* [*limar*, plur. of *lim*, Icel.] In Berkshire, thills or shafts: in military language, two-wheel carriages having boxes for ammunition: and, in naval language, little square apertures cut in the timbers of a ship to convey the bilge water to the pump.

LIMBLESS*, lím-'lès. *a.* [*limblear*, Sax.] Wanting limbs; deprived of limbs. *Massinger*.

LYMBMEAL*, lím-'mèl. *ad.* [*limb and meol*.] Piecemeal; in pieces. *Shakspeare*.

LIMBO, lím-'bò. *n. s.* A region bordering upon **LIMBUS***, lím-'bòc. *s.* hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain. Popularly, hell. *Bp. Hooper*. Any place of misery and restraint. *Dryden*.

LIME §, líme. *n. s.* [*lim*, Sax.] A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it. *Shak.* Matter of which mortar is made: so called because used in cement. *Hill*.

LIME Tree, or **LINDEN**. *n. s.* [*linč*, Sax.] The linden tree. *Miller*. [*lime*, Fr.] A species of lemon. *Thomson*.

To **LIME**, líme, *v. a.* [*geltman*, Sax.] To entangle; to ensnare. *Chaucer*. To smear with lime. *Shak.* To cement. *Shak.* To manure ground with lime. *Child*.

LYMEBURNER*, líme-'bärn-ür. *n. s.* One who burns stones to lime. *Hulcot*.

LIMEHOUND*, líme-'hùnd. *n. s.* A limmer, or large dog used in hunting the wild boar. *Spenser*.

LYMEKILN, lím-'kíl. *n. s.* Kiln where stones are burnt to lime. *Shakspeare*.

LYMESTONE, líme-'stòne. *n. s.* The stone of which lime is made. *Mortimer*.

LIME-TWIG, líme-'twíg. See the first sense of **LIME**.

LYMETWIGGED*, líme-'twíg'd. *a.* Smeared with lime; prepared to entangle. *L. Addison*.

LIME-WATER, líme-'wà-tür. *n. s.* A medicine made by pouring water upon quick lime. *Hill*.

LYMIT §, lím-'mít. *n. s.* [*limite*, Fr.] Bound; border; utmost reach. *Exod. xlii*.

To **LYMIT**, lím-'mít. *v. a.* [*limiter*, Fr.] To confine within certain bounds; to restrain; to circumscribe. *Psal. lxxviii*. To restrain from a lax or general signification: as, the universe is here limited to this earth.

LIMITA'NEOUS, lím-mè-tà-'nè-ús. *a.* Belonging to the bounds. *Diet*.

LYMITARY, lím-'mít-tà-rè. *a.* Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendent. *Milton*.

LIMITA'TION, lím-mè-tà-'shùn. *n. s.* [*limitatio* Lat.] Restriction; circumscription. *Hooker*. Confinement from a lax or undeterminate import. *Hooker*. Limited time. *Shak.* A certain precinct, in which friars were allowed to beg, or exercise their function. *Bp. Gilpin*.

LIMITEDLY*, lím-'mít-éd-lè. *ad.* With limitation. *Barrow*.

LYMTER*, lím-'mít-ür. *n. s.* One who restrains within certain bounds; that which circumscribes. *Fotherby*. A friar who had a license to beg within a certain district, or whose duty was confined to a certain district. *Sir T. Elyot*.

LYMITLESS*, lím-'mít-lès. *a.* Unbounded; unlimited. *Sidney*.

LYMMER, lím-'mür. *n. s.* [*limier*, Fr.] A lime-bound. *Dreme of Chaucer*. [*limier*, Icel.] A thill or shaft. [*limonier*, Fr.] A thill-horse; a "limmer." *Sherwood*.

To **LIMN** §, lím. 411. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, Fr.] To draw; to paint any thing. *Shakspeare*.

LYMNER, lím-'nür. 411. *n. s.* [corrupted from *enlumineur*, a decorator of books with initial pictures.] A painter; a picture-maker. *Glanville*.

LYMOUS, lí-'mús. 544. *a.* [*limosus*, Lat.] Muddy; slimy. *Brown*.

LIMP, límp. *a.* [*limpio*, Ital.] Vapid; weak. *Walton*. Flexible.

To **LIMP** §, límp. *v. n.* [*limpen*, Sax.] To halt; to walk lamely. *Bacon*.

LIMP*, límp. *n. s.* Halt; the act of limping.

LYMPER*, lím-'pür. *n. s.* One who limps in his walking. *Sherwood*.

LIMPET, lím-'pl't. *n. s.* A kind of shell-fish. *Ainsworth*.

LYMPID §, lím-'pl'd. *a.* [*limpidus*, Lat.] Clear; pure; transparent. *Woodward*.

LYMPIDNESS, lím-'pl'd-nès. *n. s.* Clearness; purity.

LYMPINGLY, lím-'píg-lè. *ad.* In a lame, halting manner. *Sherwood*.

LIMPITUDE*, lîm'-pê-tù-de. *n. s.* [*lîmpitudo*, Lat.] Clearness; brightness. *Cockram.*

LIMY, lî'-mê. *a.* Viscous; glutinous. *Spenser.* Containing lime. *Grew.*

LIN*, lîn. *n. s.* A mere or pool from which rivers spring. *Drayton.*

To LIN, lîn. *v. n.* [*linna*, Icel.] To yield; to cease; to give over. *Spenser.*

LINCHPIN, lînh'-pîn. *n. s.* [*lîntp*, Sax.] An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree. *Dict.*

LINCOLN, lîng'-kûn-grêen. *n. s.* The colour of stuff or cloth made formerly at Lincoln. *Spenser.*

LINCTURE*, lîngk'-tshûre. *n. s.* [*lincturus*, Lat.] Medicine licked up by the tongue. *Burton.*

LINCTUS, lîngk'-tûs. 408. *n. s.* Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LIND*, lînd. } *n. s.* [*lînd*, Sax.] The lime

LINDEN, lîn'-dên. } tree. *Chaucer.*

LINE §, lîne. *n. s.* [*linea*, Lat.] Longitudinal extension. *Bentley.* A slender string. *Waller.* A thread extended to direct any operations. *Dryden.* The string that sustains the angler's hook. *Waller.* Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face. *Shak.* Delineation; sketch. *Temple.* Contour; outline. *Pope.* As much as is written from one margin to the other; a verse. *Broome.* Rank of soldiers. *Addison.* Work thrown up; trench. *Dryden.* Method; disposition. *Shak.* Extension; limit. *Milton.* Equator; equinoctial circle. *Hammond.* Progeny; family, ascending or descending. [*lin*, old Fr.] *Shak.* A line is one-tenth of an inch. *Locke.* [*In* the plural.] A letter: as, I read your lines; or, I send you a line. Lint or flax. *Spenser.*

To LINE, line. *v. a.* To cover on the inside. *Boyle.* To put any thing in the inside; a sense rather ludicrous. *Carew.* To guard within. *Clarendon.* To strengthen by inner works. *Shak.* To cover with something soft. *Shak.* To double; to strengthen. *Shak.* To impregnate; applied to animals generating. *Creech.*

LINEAGE, lîn'-nê-âje. 113. *n. s.* [*linage*, Fr.] Race; progeny; family, ascending or descending. *Spenser.*

✠ Though I do not consider the *ea* in this and the following words as a diphthong, they are, in colloquial pronunciation, squeezed so close together as almost to coalesce. This semi-syllabic separation (as it may be called) is, perhaps, not improperly expressed by spelling the words *lin-yage*, *lin-yal*, &c. *W.*

LINEAL §, lîn'-nê-âl. 113. *a.* [*linealis*, Lat.] Composed of lines; delineated. *Wotton.* Descending in a direct genealogy. *Locke.* Hereditary; derived from ancestors. *Shak.* Allied by direct descent. *Dryden.*

LINEALLY, lîn'-ê-âl-lê. *ad.* In a direct line. *Clarendon.*

LINEAMENT, lîn'-nê-â-mênt. *n. s.* [Fr.] Feature; discriminating mark in the form. *Locke.*

LINEAR, lîn'-nê-âr. 113. *a.* [*linearis*, Lat.] Composed of lines; having the form of lines. *Woodward.*

LINEATION, lîn'-ê-âl'-shûn. *n. s.* [*lineatio*, Lat.] Draught of a line or lines. *Woodward.*

LINEN §, lîn'-nîn. 99. *n. s.* [*lînnin*, Sax.] Cloth made of hemp or flax. *Shakespeare.*

LINEN, lîn'-nîn. *a.* [*lîneus*, Lat.] Made of linen. *Shakespeare.* Resembling linen. *Shakespeare.*

LINENDRAPER, lîn'-nîn-drâ'-pûr. *n. s.* He who deals in linen. *B. Jonson.*

LINENER*, lîn'-nîn-ûr. } *n. s.* A linedrapery.

LINEN-MAN*, lîn'-nîn-mân. } *B. Jonson.*

LING, lîng. This termination notes commonly diminution; as, *kitling*: sometimes a quality; as, *firstling*, &c. [from the Sax. *lînz*.]

LING, lîng. *n. s.* [Icel.] Heath. *Bacon.* [*linghe*, Dutch.] A kind of sea-fish. *Tusser.*

To LINGER §, lîng'-gûr. 409. *v. n.* [*lîngz*, Sax.] To remain long in languor or pain. *Dryden.* To hesitate; to be in suspense. *Milton.* To remain long. *Shak.* To remain long without any action or determination. *Shak.* To wait long in expectation

or uncertainty. *Dryden.* To be long in producing effect. *Shakespeare.*

To LINGER, lîng'-gûr. *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. *Shakespeare.*

LINGERER, lîng'-gûr-ûr. 557. *n. s.* One who lingers. *Guardian.*

LINGERING*, lîng'-gûr-îng. *n. s.* Tardiness. *Milton.*

LINGERINGLY, lîng'-gûr-îng-lê. 18. *ad.* With delay; tediously. *Hale.*

LINGET, lîng'-gêt. *n. s.* [*lingot*, Fr.] A small mass of metal. *Camden.*

LINGLE*, lîng'-gl. *n. s.* [*lîgneul*, Fr.] Shoemaker's thread. *Drayton.*

LINGO, lîng'-gò. *n. s.* [Portuguese.] Language tongue; speech. *Congreve.* A low cant word.

LINGUA'CIOUS, lîng'-gwâ'-shûs. 408. *a.* [*linguax*, Lat.] Full of tongue; loquacious; talkative.

LINGUADENTAL, lîng'-gwâ-dên-tâl. *a.* [*lingua* and *dens*, Lat.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth. *Holder.*

LINGUIST, lîng'-gwîst. 331. *n. s.* [*lingua*, Lat.] A man skilful in languages. *Milton.*

LINGWORT, lîng'-wôrt. *n. s.* An herb.

LINIMENT, lîn'-nê-mênt. *n. s.* [*linimentum*, Lat.] Ointment; balsam; unguent. *Harvey.*

LINING, lî'-nîng. 410. *n. s.* The inner covering of any thing. *Milton.* That which is within. *Shak.*

LINK §, lîngk. 408. *n. s.* [*gelencke*, Germ.] A single ring of a chain. *Shak.* Any thing doubled and closed together. *Mortimer.* A chain; any thing connecting. *Milton.* Any single part of a series or chain of consequences. *Judge Hale.* A series. *Addison.* [from *λίνχος*.] A torch made of pitch and hards. *Dryden.*

To LINK, lîngk. *v. a.* To complicate; as, the links of a chain. *Milton.* To unite; to conjoin in concord. *Shak.* To join; to connect. *Pope.* To join by confederacy or contract. *Hooker.* To connect, as concomitant. *Milton.* To unite or concatenate in a regular series of consequences. *Hooker.*

To LINK*, lîngk. *v. n.* To be connected. *Burke.*

LINKBOY, lîngk'-bôê. } *n. s.* A boy that carries a

LINKMAN, lîngk'-mân. } torch to accommodate passengers with light. *More.*

LINET, lîn'-nît. 99. *n. s.* [*lînetpîge*, Sax.] A small singing bird. *More.*

LINSEED, lîn'-sêed. *n. s.* [*lînzæb*, Sax.] The seed of flax.

LINSEY*, lîn'-sê. *n. s.* [a corruption of *linen*.] Linsey-woolsey. *Bentley.*

LINSEY-WOOLSEY*, lîn'-sê-wûl'-sê. *n. s.* Stuff made of linen and wool mixed.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY, lîn'-sê-wûl'-sê. *a.* Made of linen and wool mixed. Vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts. *Stapleton.*

LINSTOCK, lîn'-stôk. *n. s.* [*lînte* or *lente*, Teut.; *lint* and *stock*.] A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon. *Dryden.*

LINT, lînt. *n. s.* [*lînet*, Sax.] The soft substance commonly called flax. Linen scraped into a soft, woolly substance, to lay on sores. *Wiseman.*

LINTËL, lîn'-têl. *n. s.* [*lînteu*, Fr.] That part of the door frame that lies cross the door posts over head. *Exod.*

LION §, lî'-ân. 166. *n. s.* [*lîon*, Fr.; *leo*, Lat.] The fiercest and most magnanimous of four-footed beasts. *Milton.* A sign in the zodiac. *Creech.*

LIONESS, lî'-ân-nês. *n. s.* A she-lion. *Shakespeare.*

✠ There is a propensity pretty general of pronouncing the *e* in this and similar words like short *i*; but this pronunciation, however pardonable in light, colloquial speaking, would be inexcusable in reading or deliberate speaking. *W.*

LIONLEAF, lî'-ân-lêfe. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

LIONLIKE*, lî'-ân-lîke. } *a.* Resembling a lion

LIONLY*, lî'-ân-lê. } *Camden.*

LION'S-MOUTH, lî'-ânz-môûth. } *n. s.* The name

LION'S-PAW, lî'-ânz-pâw. } of an herb.

LION'S-TAIL, lî'-ânz-tâle. }

LION'S-TOOTH, lî'-ânz-tôôth. }

LIP §, lîp. *n. s.* [*lippe*, Sax.] The outer part of the

—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt; —tùbe, tùb, báll; —ðl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

mouth; the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth. *Shak.* The edge of any thing. *Burriel.*—To make a tip. To hang the lip in sullenness and contempt. *Shakespeare.*

To LIP, lip. v. a. To kiss. *Shakespeare.*

LIP-DEVOTION*, lip-dè-vò'-shùn. n. s. Devotion uttered by the lips without concurrence of the heart. *South.*

LIP-GOOD*, lip'-gòd. a. Good in talk without practice. *B. Jonson.*

LIP-LABOUR, lip-là-bùr. n. s. Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments. *Bale.*

LIPOTHYMOUS, lip-pòth'-è-mùs. 123. a. Swooning; fainting. *Harvey.*

LIPOTHYMY, lip-pòth'-è-mè. 123. n. s. [λεποθυμία.] Swoon; fainting fit. *Bp. Taylor.*

LIPPED, lip. 359. a. Having lips.

LIPPIDUDE, lip-pè-tùde. n. s. [lippitudo, Lat.] Blearedness of eyes. *Bacon.*

LIP-WISDOM, lip'-wiz-dòm. n. s. Wisdom in talk without practice. *Sidney.*

LIQUEABLE, lip'-kwà-bl. a. [liquo, Lat.] Such as may be melted.

LIQUATION, li-kwà'-shùn. 331. n. s. The act of melting. Capacity to be melted. *Brown.*

To LIQUATE, li'-kwàte. 544. v. n. To melt; to liquefy. *Woodward.*

LIQUEFACTION, lik-kwè-fàk'-shùn. n. s. [liquefactio, Lat.] The act of melting; the state of being melted. *Bacon.*

LIQUEFIABLE, lip'-kwè-fì-à-bl. 183. a. Such as may be melted. *Bacon.*

To LIQUEFY, lik'-kwè-fl. v. a. [liquefier, Fr.] To melt; to dissolve. *Bacon.*

To LIQUEFY, lik'-kwè-fl. 182. v. n. To grow liquid. *Addison.*

LIQUESCENCY, li-kwè's-èen-sè. n. s. Aptness to melt.

LIQUESCENT, li-kwè's-sènt. 510. a. [liquescent, Lat.] Melting.

LIQUEUR*, lè-kùre'. n. s. [Fr.] Any spirituous and high-flavoured liquor. *Shenstone.*

LIQUID, lik'-kwid. 340. a. [liquidus, Lat.] Not solid; not forming one continuous substance; fluid. *Dr. Daniel. Solt; clear. Crashaw.* Pronounced without any jar or harshness. *Dryden.* Dissolved, so as not to be attainable by law. *Ayliffe.*

LIQUID, lik'-kwid. n. s. Liquid substance; liquor. *Phillips.*

To LIQUIDATE, lik'-kwè-dàte. v. a. To clear away; to lessen debts. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

LIQUIDATION*, lik-kwè-dà'-shùn. n. s. Act of lessening debts.

LIQUIDITY, lè-kwìd'-è-tè. n. s. Subtlety; thinness. *Glanville.*

LIQUIDNESS, lik'-kwid-nès. n. s. Quality of being liquid; fluency. *Boyle.*

LIQUOR, lik'-kùr. 314, 415. n. s. [Lat.; liqueur, Fr.] Any thing liquid: it is commonly used of fluids inebriating, or impregnated with something, or made by decoction. *Milton.* Strong drink: in familiar language.

To LIQUOR, lik'-kùr. 183. v. a. To drench or moisten. *Bacon.*

LIQUORICE*, n. s. See LICORICE.

LIQUORISH*, a. See LICKEROUS.

LIRICONFANCY, lir-è-kùn-fàn'-sè. n. s. A flower. *LIRIPOOP**, lir-è-pòop. n. s. [liripipion, Fr.] The hood of a graduate. *Henry.*

LISBON*, liz'-bùn. n. s. [from Lisbon in Portugal.] A kind of white wine. A kind of soft sugar.

LISNE. n. s. A cavity; a hollow. *Hale.*

To LISP, lip. v. n. [lisp, Sax.] To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children. *Shakespeare.*

To LISP*, lip. v. a. To utter with a lisp. *Crashaw.*

LISP, lip. n. s. The act of lispings. *Tatler.*

LISPER, lip'-ùr. 98. n. s. One who lisps. *Hu-*

loet.

LISPINGLY*, lip'-fing-lè. ad. With a lisp; imper-

fectly. *Holder.*

LISSOM*, lis'-sòm. a. [Probably from lejan, Sax.] Limber; supple; relaxed; loose; free.

LIST, list. n. s. [liste, Fr.] A roll; a catalogue. *Bacon.* [lice, Fr.] Enclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought. *Dryden.* [lirt, Sax.] Bound; limit. *Shak.* [lirt, Sax.] Desire; willingness; choice. *Shak.* [lirt, Sax.] A strip of cloth. *Boyle.* A border. *Hooker.*

To LIST, list. v. n. [lirt, Sax.] To choose; to desire; to be disposed. *Spenser.* Used as an impersonal verb; it pleased. *Spenser.*

To LIST, list. v. a. [list, a roll.] To enlist; to enrol or register. *South.* To retain and enrol soldiers. *Clarendon.* To enclose for combats. *Dryden.* To sew together, in such a sort as to make a particoloured show. *Wotton.* To hearken to; to listen. *Shakespeare.*

LISTED, list'-èd. a. Striped; particoloured in long streaks. *Milton.*

To LISTEN, lis'-s'n. 103, 472. v. a. [hlýrtan, Sax.] To hear; to attend. *Shakespeare. Ob. J.*

To LISTEN, lis'-s'n. v. n. To hearken; to give attention. *Bacon.*

LISTENER, lis'-s'n-ùr. n. s. One that hearkens. *Hovel.*

LISTFUL*, list'-fùl. a. Attentive. *Spenser.*

LISTLESS, list'-lès. a. Without inclination; without any determination to one thing more than another. *Tillotson.* Careless; heedless. *Dryden.*

LISTLESSLY, list'-lès-lè. ad. Without thought; without attention.

LISTLESSNESS, list'-lès-nès. n. s. Inattention; want of desire. *Bp. Taylor.*

LIT, lit. The preterit of light. *Southerne.*

✂ The regular form of this verb is now the most correct. *W.*

LITANY, lit'-tân-è. n. s. [litania, Lat.] A form of supplicatory prayer. *Hooker.*

LITE*, lit. a. [lyt, Sax.] Little. *Chaucer.*

LITE*, lit. n. s. A little; a small portion. *Chaucer.* LITERAL, lit'-tèr-àl. a. [Fr.; litera, Lat.] According to the primitive meaning; not figurative. *Hooker.* Following the letter or exact words. *Hooker.* Consisting of letters.

LITERAL, lit'-tèr-àl. n. s. Primitive or literal meaning. *Brown.*

LITERALISM*, lit'-tèr-àl-izm. n. s. What accords with the letter or exact word. *Milton.*

LITERALIST*, lit'-tèr-àl-ist. n. s. One who adheres to the letter or exact word. *Milton.*

LITERA/LITY, lit'-tèr-àl'-è-tè. n. s. Original meaning. *Brown.*

LITERALLY, lit'-tèr-àl-è. ad. According to the primitive import of words; not figuratively. *Swift.* With close adherence to words; word by word. *Dryden.*

LITERARY, lit'-tèr-à-rè. a. [literarius, Lat.] Respecting letters; appertaining to literature; regarding learning. *Johanson.*

LITERATE*, lit'-tèr-àte. a. Learned. *W. Mountague.*

LITERATOI, lit'-tèr-àl-ì. n. s. [Ital.] The learned. *Spectator.*

LITERATOR*, lit'-tèr-à-tùr. n. s. [Lat.] A petty schoolmaster. *Burke.*

LITERATURE, lit'-tèr-à-tùre. n. s. [literatura, Lat.] Learning; skill in letters. *Bacon.*

LITH*, lith. n. s. [lith, Sax.] A joint; a limb. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

LITHARGE, lith'-àr-je. n. s. [lithargyrum, Lat.] Lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. *Hill.*

LITHE, lith. a. [lith, Sax.] Limber; flexible; soft; pliant; easily bent. *Chaucer.*

To LITHE*, lith. v. a. To smooth; to soften; to palliate. *Chaucer.* [lyda, Su. Goth.] To listen; to attend.

LITHENESS, lith'-nès. n. s. Limberness; flexibility.

LITHER, lith'-ùr, or lit'-thùr. a. Soft; pliant. *Shaks*

[lyðp, Sax.] Bad; sorry; corrupt. *Woolton.*

LITHERLY*, lîr'âr-lê, or lî'-thâr-lê. *ad.* Slowly; lazily. *Barret.*

LITHERNESS*, lîr'âr-nês, or lî'-thâr-nês. *n. s.* Idleness; laziness. *Barret.*

LITHE SOME†, lîr'âm. *a.* Pliant; nimble; limber. *Scott.*

† This word, in colloquial use, has contracted the *i* in the first syllable, and changed the *th* into *s*, as if written *lissum*. This contraction of the vowel may be observed in several other words, and seems to have been a prevailing idiom of our pronunciation.—See *Principles*, No. 323, 515. *W.*

LITHOGRAPHY, lî-thôg'-grâ-sê. 123, 518. *n. s.* [*lithos* and *γραφω*.] The art or practice of engraving upon stones.

LITHOMANCY, lîth'-ô-mân-sê. 519. *n. s.* [*lithos* and *μαντεία*.] Prediction by stones. *Brown.*

LITHONTRIPTICK, lîth'-ôn-trîp'-tîk. 530. *a.* [*lithos* and *τριπτικ*.] Medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHOTOMIST, lî-thôt'-iô-mîst. 123. *n. s.* A chirurgion who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.

LITHOTOMY, lî-thôt'-iô-mê. 123, 518. *n. s.* [*lithos* and *τέμνω*.] The art or practice of cutting for the stone.

LITHY*, *a.* Pliable; bending easily. *Huloet.*

LITIGANT §, lî'-tê-gânt. *n. s.* [*litigans*, Lat.] One engaged in a suit of law. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

LITIGANT, lî'-tê-gânt. *a.* Engaged in a juridical contest. *Ayliffe.*

To LITIGATE, lî'-tê-gâte. *v. a.* [*litigo*, Lat.] To contest in law; to debate by judicial process. *Shenstone.*

To LITIGATE, lî'-tê-gâte. *v. n.* To manage a suit; to carry on a cause. *Ayliffe.*

LITIGATION, lî'-tê-gâ'-shôn. *n. s.* [*litigatio*, Lat.] Judicial contest; suit of law. *Clarendon.*

LITIGIOUS, lê-tîd'-jûs. *a.* [*litigieux*, Fr.] Inclined to law-suits; quarrelsome; wrangling. *Donne.*

Disputable; controvertible. *Hooker.*

LITIGIOUSLY, lê-tîd'-jûs-lê. *ad.* Wranglingly.

LITIGIOUSNESS, lê-tîd'-jûs-nês. *n. s.* A wrangling disposition; inclination to vexatious suits. *Stackhouse.*

LITTEN*, lî'-tên. *n. s.* [*litetun*, Sax.] A place where the dead are repositied.

LITTER §, lî'-tûr. *n. s.* [*litère*, Fr.] A kind of vehicular bed; a carriage capable of containing a bed hung between two horses. *Shak.* The straw laid under animals, or on plants. *Evelyn.* A brood of young. *South.* A birth of animals. *Dryden.* Any number of things thrown sluttishly about. *Swift.*

To LITTER, lî'-tûr. 98. *v. a.* To bring forth: used of beasts, or of human beings in contempt. To cover with things negligently or sluttishly scattered about. *Swift.* To cover with straw. *Dryden.* To supply cattle with bedding.

To LITTER*, lî'-tûr. *v. n.* To be supplied with bedding. *Hubington.*

LITTLE §, lî'-tî. 405. *a. comp.* less and lesser; superl. *east.* [*lytel*, Sax.] Small in extent. *Josh. xix.* Not great; small; diminutive. *St. Luke, xix.* Of small dignity, power, or importance. *1 Sam. xv.* Not much; not many. *Proverbs.* Some, not none. *Locke.*

LITTLE, lî'-tî. *n. s.* A small space. *Dryden.* A small part; a small proportion. *Ecclus.* A slight affair. *Dryden.* Not much. *Cheyne.* Representation in a small compass; miniature. *Bp. Taylor.*

LITTLE, lî'-tî. *ad.* In a small degree. *Watts.* In a small quantity. *Otway.* In some degree, but not great. *Arbutnot.* Not much. *Prov. x.*

LITTLENESS, lî'-tî-nês. *n. s.* Smallness of bulk. *Donne.* Meanness; want of grandeur. *Addison.* Want of dignity. *Collier.*

LITTORAL, lî'-iô-râl. 88. *a.* [*littoralis*, Lat.] Belonging to the shore.

LITURGICAL*, lê-tûr'-jê-kâl. } *a.* Belonging to a
LITURGICK*, lê-tûr'-jîk. } formulary of public devotions. *Bp. Prideaux.*

LITURGY §, lî'-tûr-jê. *n. s.* [*liturgia*.] Form of prayers; formulary of public devotions. *Hooker.*
To LIVE §, lîv. 157. *v. n.* [*lipan*, lî'-pan, Sax.] To be in a state of animation; to be not dead. *Shak.* To pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits, good or ill, happiness or misery. *Ecclus. xli.* To continue in life. *Shak.* To live, emphatically; to be in a state of happiness. *Dryden.* To be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual. *Lev. xviii.* To remain undestroyed. *Burnet.* To continue; not to be lost. *Watts.* To converse; to cohabit. *Shak.* To feed. *Arbutnot.* To maintain one's self. *Temple.* To be in a state of motion or vegetation. *Dryden.* To be unextinguished. *Dryden.*

LIVE, lîv. 157. *a.* Quick; not dead. *Exodus.* Active; not extinguished. *Boyle.* Vivid: spoken of colour. *Thomson.*

LIVE*, lîv. *n. s.* Life. *Ob. T.*

LIVELESS, lîv'-lê-s. *a.* Wanting life; rather, lifeless. *Shakspeare.*

LIVELIHOOD, lîv'-lê-hôd. 157. *n. s.* [*lively*, and *hood*, i. e. quality.] Support of life; maintenance; means of living. *Spenser.* Living form; appearance of life. *Spenser.*

LIVELILY*, See **LIVELY**.

LIVELINESS, lîv'-lê-nês. *n. s.* Appearance of life. *Bp. Taylor.* Vivacity; sprightliness. *Locke.*

LIVELODE, lîv'-lôde. *n. s.* [*live* and *lode*, from *lead*; the means of leading life.] Maintenance; support; livelihood. *Spenser.*

LIVELONG, lîv'-lông. *a.* Tedious; long in passing. *Milton.* Lasting; durable. *Milton.*

LIVELY, lîv'-lê. 157. *a.* [*lirlic*, Sax.] Brisk; vigorous; vivacious. *Milton.* Gay; airy. *Pope.* Representing life. *Dryden.* Strong; energetic. *South.*

LIVELY, lîv'-lê. } *ad.* Briskly; vigorously

LIVELILY, lîv'-lê-lê. } *ad.* Hayward. With strong resemblance of life. *Dryden.*

LIVER, lîv'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* One who lives. *Prior.* One who lives in any particular manner. *Spenser.*

LIVER §, lîv'-vûr. *n. s.* [*liver*, Sax.] One of the entrails. *Shakspeare.*

LIVERCOLOUR, lîv'-vûr-kâl-lûr. *a.* Dark red Woodward.

LIVERED*, lîv'-vûrd. *a.* Having a liver; as, "white livered." *Sherwood.*

LIVERGROWN, lîv'-vûr-grône. *a.* Having a great liver. *Grout.*

LIVERWORT, lîv'-vûr-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant.

LIVERY §, lîv'-vûr-ê. 98. *n. s.* [*liver*, Fr.] The act of giving possession. *Spenser.* Release from wardship. *King Charles.* The writ by which possession is obtained. The state of being kept at a certain rate. *Spenser.* The clothes given to servants. *Sidney.* A particular dress; a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing. *Sidney.* In London: the collective body of liverymen.

To LIVERY*, lîv'-vûr-ê. *v. a.* To clothe in a livery. *Shakspeare.*

LIVERYMAN, lîv'-vûr-ê-mân. 88. *n. s.* One who wears a livery; a servant of an inferior kind. In London: a freeman of a company.

LIVES, lîvz. *n. s.* The plural of *life*. *Donne.*

LIVID §, lîv'-îd. *a.* [*lividus*, Lat.] Discoloured, as with a blow; black and blue. *Bacon.*

LIVIDITY, lê-vid'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Discoloration, as by a blow. *Arbutnot.*

LIVIDNESS*, lîv'-îd-nês. *n. s.* The state of being livid. *Scott.*

LIVING, lîv'-îng. 410. *part. a.* Vigorous; active. Being in motion.

LIVING, lîv'-îng. *n. s.* Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives. *Sidney.* Power of continuing life. *L'Estrange.* Livelihood. *Spenser.* Benefice of a clergyman. *Spenser.*

LIVINGLY, lîv'-îng-lê. *ad.* In the living state *Brown.*

LIVRE, lî'-vûr. 416. *n. s.* [*Fr.*] The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our ten-pence.

LIXIVIAL, lîk-sîv'-ê-âl. *a.* [*Lat.*] Impregnated with

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—dél;—pòdnd;—thin. THIS.

salts like a lixivium. *Arbutnot*. Obtained by lixivium. *Boyle*.
LIXI/VIATE, lîk-sîv'-ê-âte. 91. *a*. Making a lixivium. *Brown*.
LIXI/VIATED, lîk-sîv'-ê-â-téd. *a*. *Brown*.
LIXI/VIUM, lîk-sîv'-ê-âm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Lie; water impregnated with alkaline salt, a liquor which has the power of extraction. *Boyle*.
LIZARD, lîz-zârd. 88. *n. s.* [*lisarde*, Fr.] An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it. *Calmet*.
LIZARDTAIL, lîz-zârd-tâle. *n. s.* A plant.
LIZARDSTONE, lîz-zârd-stone. *n. s.* A kind of stone.
LL. D. [*legum doctor*]. A doctor of the canon and civil laws.
LO, lô! *interj.* [la, Sax. The imperative of *look*, corruptly.] Look! see! behold! *Shakspeare*.
LOACH, lôish. 352. *n. s.* [*loche*, Fr.] A fish. *Walton*.
LOAD *ô*, lôde. 295. *n. s.* [hlað, Sax.] A burthen; a freight; loading. *Milton*. Weight; pressure; encumbrance. *Pope*. Weight, or violence of blows. *Milton*. Any thing that depresses. *Ray*. As much drink as one can bear. *Dryden*.
To LOAD, lôde. *v. a.* pret. loaded; part. *loaden*, or *laden*. [hlaðan, Sax.] To burden; to freight. *Isa.* xlv. To encumber; to embarrass. *Locke*. To charge a gun. *Wiseman*. To make heavy by something appended or annexed. *Addison*.
LOAD, lôde. *n. s.* [more properly *lode*, from læðan, Sax., to lead.] The leading vein in a mine. *Curew*.
LOADER, lô-dâr. *n. s.* He who loads. *Dryden*.
LOADMANAGE*, lôde-mân-dje. *n. s.* [laðman, Sax., a pilot or guide; and *age*.] Pilotage; the skill or art of navigation.
LOADSMAN, lôdz-mân. 88. *n. s.* He who leads the way; a pilot. *Chaucer*.
LOADSTAR, lôde-stâr. *n. s.* [more properly *lode-star*, from læðan, Sax., to lead.] The polestar; the cynosure; the leading or guiding star. *Sidney*.
LOADSTONE, lôde-stone. *n. s.* [properly *lodestone*, or *leadingstone*.] The magnet; the stone on which the mariner's compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south. *Hill*.
LOAF, lôfe. 295. *n. s.* [hlap, or lap, Sax.] A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake. *Shak*. Any thick mass into which a body is wrought. *Mortimer*.
LOAM *ô*, lôme. 295. *n. s.* [lîm, laam, Sax.] Fat, uncultivated, tenacious earth; marl. *Shakspeare*.
To LOAM, lôme. *v. a.* To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay. *Maxon*.
LOAMY, lô-mé. *a.* Marly. *Bacon*. Smeared with loam. *Hewyt*.
LOAN *ô*, lône. 295. *n. s.* [hlæn, Sax.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment. *Bacon*.
To LOAN*, lône. *v. a.* [lænan, Sax.] To lend. *Huloet*. *Ob. T.*
LOATH *ô*, lôth. 295. *a.* [lað, Sax.] Unwilling; disinclined; not ready; not inclined. *Sidney*.
To LOATHE, lôthe. 467. *v. a.* [laðian, Sax.] To hate; to look on with abhorrence. *Sidney*. To consider with the disgust of satiety. *Rogers*. To see food with dislike. *Quincy*.
To LOATHE, lôthe. *v. n.* To create disgust; to cause abhorrence. To feel abhorrence or disgust. *Exodus*.
LO'ATHER, lôth'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that loathes. *Sherwood*.
LO'ATHFUL, lôth-fûl. *a.* Abhorring; hating. *Spenser*. Abhorred; hated. *Spenser*.
LO'ATHING*, lô'-rhîng. *n. s.* Disgust; disinclination; unwillingness. *Spenser*.
LO'ATHINGLY, lôth'-îng-lê. *ad.* In a fastidious manner.

LO'ATHLINESS*, lôth'-lê-nêss. *n. s.* What excites hatred or abhorrence. *Sir T. Elyot*.
LO'ATHLY, lôth'-lê. 295. *a.* [laðlic, Sax.] Hatefully abhorred; exciting hatred. *Chaucer*.
LO'ATHLY, lôth'-lê. *ad.* Unwillingly; without liking or inclination. *Sidney*.
LO'ATHNESS, lôth'-nêss. *n. s.* Unwillingness. *Shak*.
LO'ATHSOME, lôth'-sûm. *a.* Abhorred; detestable. *Spenser*. Causing satiety or fastidiousness. *Shakspeare*.
LO'ATHSOMELY*, lôth'-sûm-lê. *ad.* So as to excite hatred or disgust.
LO'ATHSOMENESS, lôth'-sûm-nêss. *n. s.* Quality of raising hatred. *Shakspeare*.
LOAVES, lôvz. 295. Plural of loaf. *Bacon*.
LOB *ô*, lôb. *n. s.* [perhaps from *looby*.] Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish. *Shakspeare*. *Lob's pound*; a prison. *Addison*. A big worm. *Walton*.
To LOB, lôb. *v. a.* To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner. *Shakspeare*.
LOBBY, lôb'-bê. *n. s.* [*laube*, Germ.] An opening before a room. *Wotton*.
LO'BOCK*, lôb'-kôk. *n. s.* A sluggish, stupid, inactive person; a lob. *Breton*.
LOBE, lôbe. *n. s.* [*lobe*, Fr.; λοβός.] A division; a distinct part; used commonly for a part of the lungs. *Dryden*.
LO'BOLLY*, lôb'-lôl-lê. *n. s.* A kind of seafaring dish. *Chambers*.
LO'BSTER, lôb'-stûr. 98. *n. s.* [loppertrê, Sax.] A crustaceous fish. *Bacon*.
LO'BULE*, lôb'-ûle. *n. s.* A little lobe. *Chambers*.
LO'CAL *ô*, lô'-kâl. *a.* [Fr.; locus, Lat.] Having the properties of place. *Hooker*. Relating to place. *Hooker*. Being in a particular place. *Milton*.
LOCA'LITY, lô-kâl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Existence in place; relation of place, or distance. *Glanville*.
LO'CALLY, lô'-kâl-lê. *ad.* With respect to place. *Bp. Hall*.
To LO'CATE*, lô'-kâte. *v. a.* To place. *Cumberland*.
LOCA'TION, lô-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*locatio*, Lat.] Situation with respect to place; act of placing; state of being placed. *Pearson*.
LOCH, lôk. *n. s.* [*loch*, Gael.] A lake. *Cheyne*.
LOCH*, *n. s.* [Arabic.] A liquid confection; a soft medicine, between a sirup and an electuary. In the plural, *loches*, the evacuations consequent on the delivery of a woman in child-bed. [*λοχεια*.]
LOCK *ô*, lôk. *n. s.* [loc, Sax.] An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests. *Spenser*. The part of the gun by which fire is struck. *Grew*. A hug; a grapple. *Milton*. Any enclosure. *Dryden*. A quantity of hair or wool hanging together. *Sidney*. A tuft. *Addison*.
To LOCK, lôk. *v. a.* To shut or fasten with locks. *Dryden*. To shut up or confine, as with locks. *Shakspeare*. To close fast. *Gay*.
To LOCK, lôk. *v. n.* To become fast by a lock. *Spenser*. To unite by mutual insertion. *Boyle*.
LO'CKER, lôk'-kôr. 98. *n. s.* Any thing that is closed with a lock; a drawer. *Robinson Crusoe*.
LO'CKET, lôk'-kît. 99. *n. s.* [*loquet*, Fr.] A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament. *Hudibras*.
LO'CKRAM, lôk'-krûm. 88. *n. s.* [*lock*, Su. Goth., and *ramr*.] A sort of coarse cloth. *Shakspeare*.
LO'CKRON, lôk'-rûn. *n. s.* A kind of ranunculus.
LO'CKSMITH*, lôk'-smîth. *n. s.* A man whose trade is to make and mend locks. *Fotherby*.
LO'CKY*, lôk'-ê. *a.* Having locks or tufts. *Sherwood*. *Ob. T.*
LOCOMOTION, lô-kô-mô'-shûn. *n. s.* Power of changing place. *Brown*.
LO'COMOTIVE *ô*, lô-kô-mô'-îv. *a.* [*locus* and *moveo*, Lat.] Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place. *Derham*.
LOCOMOTIVITY*, lô-kô-mô'-îv'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Power of changing place. *Bryant*.
LO'CUST, lô'-kûst. *n. s.* [*locusta*, Lat.] A devouring insect. *Exodus*.
LOCUST-TREE, lô'-kûst-trêe. *n. s.* A tree. *Miller*

LOCUTION*, lô-kû'-shûn. *n.s.* Discourse; manner of speech; phrase. *Bale*.

LO'DESTAR, lôde'-stâr. See **LOADSTAR**.

LO'DESTONE, lôde'-stône. See **LOADSTONE**.

To LODGE §, lôdje. *v. a.* [lôʒian, Sax.] To place in a temporary habitation. *Bacon*. To afford a temporary dwelling. *Dryden*. To place; to plant. *Otway*. To fix; to settle. *Shakspeare*. To place in the memory. *Bacon*. To harbour or cover. *Addison*. To afford place to. *Cheyne*. To lay flat. *Shakspeare*.

To LODGE, lôdje. *v. n.* To reside; to keep residence. *Shak*. To take a temporary habitation. *Shak*. To take up residence at night. *Jeremiah*. To lie flat. *Mortimer*.

LODGE, lôdje. *n. s.* [logis, Fr.] A small house in a park or forest. *Sidney*. Any small house appendant to a greater; as, the porter's lodge.

LO'DGEABLE*, lôdje'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of affording a temporary dwelling. *Sir J. Fincit*.

LO'DGEMENT, lôdje'-mênt. *n. s.* [logement, Fr.] Disposition or collocation in a certain place. *Derham*. Accumulation; collection. *Sharp*. Possession of the enemy's work. *Addison*.

LO'DGER, lôdje'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another. *Graunt*. One that resides in any place. *Pope*.

LO'DGING, lôdj'-ing. 410. *n. s.* Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another. *Bacon*. Place of residence. *Spenser*. Harbour; covert. *Sidney*. Convenience to sleep on. *Ray*.

To LOFFE*, lôf. *v. n.* To laugh. *Shakspeare*.

LOFT §, lôft. *n. s.* [loft, Goth.] A floor. *Acts*. The highest floor. *Spenser*. Rooms on high. *Milton*.—*On loft*. See **ALOFT**.

LO'FTILY, lôf'-tê-lê. *ad.* On high; in an elevated place. Proudly; haughtily. *Psaln lxxiii*. With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely. *Spenser*.

LO'FTINESS, lôf'-tê-nês. *n. s.* Height; local elevation. Sublimity; elevation of sentiment. *Dryden*. Pride; haughtiness. *Collier*.

LO'FTY, lôf'-tê. *a.* High; hovering; elevated in place. *Milton*. Elevated in condition or character. *Isaiah*. Sublime; elevated in sentiment. *Milton*. Proud; haughty. *Isaiah*.

LOG §, lôg. *n. s.* [lœgan, Sax.] A shapeless bulky piece of wood. *Shakspeare*. A piece of wood, about seven or eight inches long, which, with its line, serves to measure the course of a ship at sea. *Hawkesworth*. A Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, five-sixths of a pint. *Leviticus*.

LOG-BOARD*, lôg'-bôrd. *n. s.* A table divided into five columns, containing an account of a ship's way measured by the log.

LOG-BOOK*, lôg'-bôók. *n. s.* A register of a ship's way and other naval incidents.

LOG-LINE*, lôg'-lîne. *n. s.* See the second sense of **Log**.

To LOG*, lôg. *v. n.* To move to and fro. *Polywhele*.

LOGARITHMICAL*, lôg'-ârith'-mê-kâl. } *a.* Re-

LOGARITHMICK*, lôg'-ârith'-mîk. } lating to logarithms. *Aubrey*.

LO'GARITHMS §, lôg'-ârithmz. *n. s.* [λόγος and ἀριθμός.] The index of the ratios of numbers one to another. *Harris*.

LO'GGATS, lôg'-gâts. 91. *n. s.* A play or game. *Hammer*.

LO'GGERHEAD §, lôg'-gûr-hêd. *n. s.* [logge, Dutch, and head.] A dolt; a blockhead; a thickskull. *Shakspeare*.

To fall to LO'GGERHEADS. } *v. n.* To scuffle; to

To go to LO'GGERHEADS. } fight without weapons. *L'Estrange*.

LO'GGERHEADED, lôg'-gûr-hêd-êd. *a.* Dull; stupid; doltish. *Shakspeare*.

LO'GICK §, lôd'-jîk. *n. s.* [logica, Lat.] The art of reasoning. *Watts*.

LO'GICAL, lôd'-jîk-âl. *a.* Pertaining to logic. *Hooker*. Skilled in logic. *Addison*.

LO'GICALLY, lôd'-jê-kâl-ê. *ad.* According to the laws of logic. *Prior*.

LOGICIAN, lô-jîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [logicien, Fr.] A teacher or professor of logic; a man versed in logic. *Bacon*.

LO'GMAN, lôg'-mân. 88. *a. s.* One whose business is to carry logs. *Shakspeare*.

LOGGRIPHE*, lôg'-rî-grîf. *n. s.* [λόγος and γρίφος.] A sort of riddle. *B. Jonson*.

LO'GOMACHY, lô-gôm'-â-kê. 518. [See **MONOMACHY**.] *n. s.* [λογοναχία.] A contention in words; a contention about words. *Hovell*.

LO'GWOOD, lôg'-wûd. *n. s.* Wood of a very dense and firm texture; the heart only of the tree which produces it, and of a deep, strong red colour. *Hill*.

LO'HOCH, lô'-hók. *n. s.* [Arabick.] Medicines which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or lincuses. *Quincy*.

LOIN, lôin. 299. *n. s.* [lwyn, Welsh.] The back of an animal carved out by the butcher. *Ld. Dorset*. Loins; the reins. *Shakspeare*.

To LOITER §, lôê'-tûr. 299. *v. n.* [lôteren, Teut.] To linger; to spend time carelessly; to idle. *Dryden*.

To LOITER*, lôê'-tûr. *v. a.* To consume in trifles; to waste carelessly. *Locke*.

LOITERER, lôê'-tûr-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch. *Tusser*.

To LOLL §, lôl. 406. *v. n.* [lolla, Icel., to be slowly moved; lôll, a slow step.] To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing. *Shak*. To hang out: used of the tongue. *Dryden*.

To LOLL, lôl. *v. a.* To put out: used of the tongue exerted. *Dryden*.

LO'LLARD §, lôl'-lârd. } *n. s.* [lollaerd, Teut.] A

LO'LLER §, lôl'-lûr. } name given to the first reformers of the Roman Catholic religion in England; a reproachful appellation of the followers of Wicliffe. *Chaucer*.

LO'LLARDY*, lôl'-lâr-dê. *n. s.* The doctrine of Lollards; a name given to what, before the Reformation, was deemed heresy. *Gower*.

LOMBAR'DICK*, lômb-bâr'-dîk. *a.* [from the *Lombards*.] Applied to one of the ancient alphabets derived from the Roman, and relating to the manuscripts of Italy. *Astle*.

LOMP, lûmp. 165. *n. s.* A kind of roundish fish.

LONDONER*, lôn'-dûn-ûr. *n. s.* A native of London; an inhabitant of London. *Shakspeare*.

LONDONISM*, lôn'-dûn-îzm. *n. s.* A mode of expression said to be peculiar to London. *Pege*.

LONE §, lône. *a.* [from *alone*.] Solitary; unfrequented; having no company. *Savage*. Single; not conjoined. *Pope*. Single; unmarried; or in widowhood. *Shakspeare*.

LONE*, lône. } *n. s.* Northern words for a

LONNIN*, lôn'-nîn. } lone.

LONELINESS, lône'-lê-nês. *n. s.* Solitude; want of company. *Sidney*. Disposition to solitude. *Shak*.

LONELY, lône'-lê. *a.* Solitary. *Shak*. Addicted to solitude. *Rowe*.

LONENESS, lône'-nês. *n. s.* Solitude; dislike of company. *Fletcher*.

LONESOME, lône'-sûm. *a.* Solitary; dismal. *More*.

LONESOMELY*, lône'-sûm-lê. *ad.* In a dismal or solitary manner.

LONESOMENESS*, lône'-sûm-nês. *n. s.* State or quality of being lonesome. *Killingbeck*.

LONG §, lông. *a.* [longus, Lat.] Not short: used of time. *Acts*, xx. Not short: used of space. *Milton*. Having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other. *Ezek*. Of any certain measure in length. *Lam*. ii. Not soon ceasing, or at an end. *Ecclus*. xii. Dilatory. *Ecclus*. xiv. Tedious in narration. *Milton*. Continued by succession to a great series. *Milton*. [from the verb *To long*.] Longing; desirous. *Sidney*.—*Protracted*: as, a long note; a long syllable. Affectedly deliberate. *Talfer*.

LONG, lông. *ad.* To a great length in space. *Prior*. Not for a short time. *Fairfax*. In the comparative, it signifies for more time; and the superlative for most time. *Exod*. ii. Not soon. *Acts*, xxvii. At a point of duration far distant. *Tillotson*. [for

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—díl;—pòúnd;—thin, tris.

along.] All along; throughout. *Spenser*. Owing to; in consequence of. [*se-lanç, long of*.] *Gower*.
LONG*, lóng. *n. s.* A character of musick, usually equal to two breves.
To LONG, lóng. *v. n.* [*lançtan, Sax.*] To desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness continued. *Shakspeare*.
*To LONG**, lóng. *v. n.* [*langen, Germ.*] To belong. *Chaucer*.
LONGANIMITY, lón-gá-ním'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*longa-nimilas, Lat.*] Forbearance; patience of offences. *Woolton*.
LONGBOAT, lóng'-bòte. *n. s.* The largest boat belonging to a ship. *Watton*.
LONGE*, lónje. *n. s.* [*Fr.*] A thrust with a sword. *Smollett*.
LONGE/VAL §*, lón-jè'-vål. } *a.* [*longevus, Lat.*]
LONGE/VOUS §*, lón-jè'-vùs. } Longlived. *Brown*.
LONGE/VITY, lón-jè'-vè-tè. 403. *n. s.* Length of life. *Ray*.
LONGIMANOUS, lón-jím'-má-nús. 518. *a.* [*longimanus, Lat.*] Long-handed; having long hands. *Brown*.
LONGIMETRY, lón-jím'-è-trè. 403, 518. *n. s.* [*longus, and μετρεω*.] The art or practice of measuring distances. *Cheyne*.
LONGING, lóng'-íng. 410. *n. s.* Earnest desire; continual wish. *Locke*.
LONGINGLY, lóng'-íng-è. *ad.* With incessant wishes. *Dryden*.
LONGINQUITY*, lón-jh'-kwè-tè. *n. s.* [*longinquitas, Lat.*] Great distance; not nearness. *Barrow*.
LONGISH, lóng'-ish. *a.* Somewhat long.
LONGITUDE §, lón-jè'-tùde. *n. s.* [*longitudo, Lat.*] Length; the greatest dimension. *Watton*. The circumference of the earth, measured from any meridian. *Abbot*. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place. *Domne*. The position of any thing to east or west. *Brown*.
LONGITU/DINAL, lón-jè'-tù'-dè-nål. *a.* Measured by the length; running in the longest direction. *Cheyne*.
LONGLIVED*, lóng'-liv'd. *a.* Having great length of life, or existence. *Domne*.
LONGLY, lóng'-lè. *ad.* Tediously; of much continuance. Longingly; with great liking. *Shak*.
LONGNESS*, lóng'-nès. *n. s.* Length; extension. *Cotgrave*.
LONGSOME, lóng'-súm. *a.* [*lançrum, Sax.*] Tedious; wearisome by its length. *Bacon*.
LONGSHANKED*, lóng'-shánk't. *a.* [*long and shank*.] Having long legs. *Burton*.
LONGSPUN*, lóng'-spún. *a.* [*long and spin*.] Carried to an excessive length; tedious. *Addison*.
LONGSU/FFERANCE, lóng-súf'-fèr-àns. *n. s.* Clemency; long suffering. *Common Prayer*.
LONGSU/FFERING, lóng-súf'-fèr-íng. *a.* Patient; not easily provoked. *Exod. xxiv*.
LONGSU/FFERING, lóng-súf'-fèr-íng. *n. s.* Patience of offence; clemency. *Rogers*.
LONGTAIL, lóng'-túle. *n. s.* *Cut and longtail*: a canting term for one or another. *Shakspeare*.
LONGTONGUED*, lóng'-túng'd. *a.* Babbbling. *Shakspeare*.
LONGWAYS, lóng'-wáze. *ad.* [*properly longwise*.] In the longitudinal direction. *Addison*.
LONGWINDED, lóng-wínd'-èd. [*See WIND*.] *a.* [*long and wind*.] Long-breathed; tedious. *Swift*.
LONGWISE, lóng'-wíze. 152. *ad.* In the longitudinal direction. *Bacon*.
LONING*, ló'-níng. *n. s.* A lane.
LONISH*, ló'-nísh. *a.* Somewhat lonely. *Life of A. Wood*.
LOO, ló. *n. s.* A game at cards. *Pope*.
*To LOO**, ló. *v. a.* To beat the opponents by winning every trick at the game. *Shenstone*.
LOOBILY, ló'-bè-lè. *a.* Awkward; clumsy. *L'Estrange*.
LOOBY, ló'-bè. 306. *n. s.* A lubber; a clumsy clown. *Swift*.
LOOF §, lóóf. 306. *n. s.* [*leo, Fr.*] That part aloft of

the ship which lies just before the chess-trees, as far as the bulk head of the castle. *Sea Dict*
To LOOF, lóf. *v. a.* To bring a ship close to the wind. *Shakspeare*.
To LOOK §, lóók. 306. [*lók, Perry and Jones*.] *v. n.* [*locan, Sax.*] To direct the eye to or from any object. *Shak*. To have power of seeing. *Dryden*. To direct the intellectual eye. *Bacon*. To expect. *Clarendon*. To take care; to watch. *Shak*. To be directed with regard to any object. *Prov. iv*. To have any particular appearance; to seem. *Dryden*. To have any air, mien, or manner. *Shak*. To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding. *Milton*.—*To look about one*. To be alarmed; to be vigilant. *Decay of Chr. Piety*. *To look after*. To attend; to take care of. *St. Luke*. *To look back*. To frown. *Shak*. *To look for*. To expect. *Sidney*. *To look into*. To examine; to sift; to inspect closely. *Shak*. *To look on*. To respect; to esteem; to regard as good or bad. *Bacon*. To consider; to conceive of; to think. *Dryden*. To be a mere idle spectator. *Shak*. *To look over*. To examine; to try one by one. *Locke*. *To look out*. To search; to seek. *Locke*. To be on the watch. *Collier*. *To look to*. To watch; to take care of. *Shakspeare*. To behold.
To LOOK, lóók. *v. a.* To seek; to search for. *Spenser*. To turn the eye upon. 2 *Kings*, xiv. To influence by looks. *Dryden*.—*To look out*. To discover by searching. *Grund*.
LOOK, lóók. *interj.* See! lo! behold! observe! *Shak*.
LOOK, lóók. *n. s.* Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance. *Shak*. The act of looking or seeing. *Dryden*. View. Watch. *Swinburne*.
LOOKER, lóók'-ár. 98. *n. s.* One that looks. *Spenser*.—*Looker on*. Spectator, not agent. *Sidney*.
LOOKING*, lóók'-íng. *n. s.* Expectation. *Heb. x*.
LOOKING-GLASS, lóók'-ín-glás. *n. s.* Mirror; a glass which shows forms reflected. *Shakspeare*.
LOOM §, lóóm. 306. *n. s.* [*geloma, Sax.*] The frame in which the weavers work their cloth. *Addison*. Household-stuff; furniture: hence the expression *heir-loom*.—*Loom gale*. A gentle, easy gale of wind. *To LOOM*, lóóm. 306. *v. n.* [*leoman, Sax.*] To appear large at sea. *Skinner*.
LOOM, lóóm. *n. s.* A bird. *Grew*.
LOON, lóón. 306. *n. s.* A sorry fellow; a scoundrel, a rascal; a lown. *Dryden*.
LOOP §, lóóp. 306. *n. s.* [*loopen, Dutch.*] A double through which a string or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe. *Spenser*. A small aperture, in ancient castles, to spy the enemy, or to fire ordnance from, or to admit light. *Fairfax*.
LOOPED, lóópt. 359. *a.* Full of holes. *Shakspeare*.
LOOPHOLE, lóóp'-hóle. *n. s.* Aperture; hole to give a passage. *Milton*. A shift; an evasion. *Dryden*.
LOOPHOLE, lóóp'-hóil'd. 359. *a.* Full of holes; full of openings. *Hudibras*.
LOORD, lóórd. *n. s.* [*luyaerd, Teut.*] An idle, sloth full fellow. A drone. *Spenser*.
LOOS*, lóóz. *n. s.* [*laus, Lat.*] Praise; renown. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T*.
*To LOOSE §, lóóse. 306. *v. a.* [*lejan, Sax.*] To unbind; to untie any thing fastened. *Acts*. To relax. *Daniel*. To unbind any one bound. *St. Luke*. To free from imprisonment. *Isaiah*. To free from any obligation. *I Cor.* To free from any thing that shackles the mind. *Dryden*. To free from any thing painful. *St. Luke*. To disengage. *Dryden*.
To LOOSE, lóóse. *v. n.* To set sail; to depart by losing the anchor. *Acts*.
LOOSE, lóóse. *a.* Unbound; untied. *Shak*. Not fast; not fixed. *Bentley*. Not tight; as, a loose robe. *Shak*. Not crowded; not close. *Milton*. Wanton; not chaste. *Spenser*. Not close; not concise; lax. *Felton*. Vague; indeterminate. *Bacon*. Not strict; not rigid. *Hooker*. Unconnected; rambling. *Dryden*. Lax of body; not costive. *Locke*. Disengaged; not enslaved. *Atterbury*. Disengaged from obligation. *Addison*. Free from confinement. *Isaiah*. Remiss; not attentive.—*To break loose*. To gain*

liberty. *Locke*. To let loose. To set at liberty; to set at large; to free from any restraint. *Lev. xiv.*
LOOSE, lôose. *n. s.* Liberty; freedom from restraint. *Dryden*. Dismission from any restraining force. *Bacon*.
LO'OSELY, lôôse/-lê. *ad.* Not fast; not firmly. *Dryden*. Without bandage. *Spenser*. Without union or connexion. *Milton*. Irregularly. *Camden*. Negligent; carelessly. *Hooker*. Unsolidly; meanly; without dignity. *Shak*. Unchastely. *Pope*.
 To **LO'OUSE**, lôô/-s'n. 103. *v. n.* To part; to tend to separation. *Sharp*.
 To **LO'OUSE**, lôô/-s'n. *v. a.* To relax any thing tied. To make less coherent. *Bacon*. To separate a compages. *Milton*. To free from restraint. *Dryden*. To make not cative. *Bacon*.
LO'OUSENESS, lôôse/-nês. *n. s.* State contrary to that of being fast or fixed. *Bacon*. Latitude; criminal levity. *Atterbury*. Irregularity; neglect of laws. *Hayward*. Lewdness; unchastity. *Spenser*. Diarrhoea; flux of the belly. *Bacon*.
LO'OUSESTRIFE, lôôse/-strife. *n. s.* An herb. *Milner*.
 To **LOP** ô, lôp. *v. a.* [*loubé*, Germ.] To cut the branches of trees. *Shak*. To cut any thing. *Howell*.
LOP, lôp. *n. s.* That which is cut from trees. *Spenser*. [*loppe*, Sax.] A flea.
LOPE, lôpe. *pret. of leap*. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
LOPPER, lôp/-pûr. 98. *n. s.* One that cuts trees. *Hulot*.
LOPPERED, lôp/-pûrd. *a.* Coagulated; as *loppered* milk. [*loup*, Icel.]
LOPPINGS*, lôp/-pîngs. *n. s. pl.* Tops of branches lopped off. *Cotgrave*.
LOQUACIOUS ô, lô-kwâ/-shûs. 414. *a.* [*loquax*, Lat.] Full of talk; full of tongue. *Milton*. Speaking. *Phillips*. Apt to blab; not secret.
LOQUACIOUSNESS, lô-kwâ/-shûs-nês. *n. s.* Loquacity; too much talk.
LOQUACITY, lô-kwâ/-sê-tê. *n. s.* [*loquacitas*, Lat.] Too much talk. *Ray*.
LORD ô, lôrd. 167. *n. s.* [*hlaronô*, Sax.] Monarch; ruler; governor. *Milton*. Master; supreme person. *Shak*. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler. *Hayward*. A husband. *Pope*. One who is at the head of any business; an overseer. *Tusser*. A nobleman. *Shak*. A general name for a peer of England. *K. Charles*. A baron. An honorary title applied to officers; as, *lord* chief justice, *lord* mayor, *lord* chief baron. A ludicrous title, given by the vulgar to a hump-backed person; traced, however, to the Greek *λοφός*, crooked.
 To **LORD**, lôrd. *v. n.* To domineer; to rule despotically. *Spenser*.
 To **LORD***, lôrd. *v. a.* To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord. *Shakspeare*.
LORDING, lôrd/-ding. *n. s.* Sir; master; an ancient mode of address. *Chaucer*. A little lord; a lord, in contempt or ridicule. *Shakspeare*.
LORDLIKE*, lôrd/-like. *a.* Befitting a lord. *Confut. of N. Shaxton*. Haughty; proud; insolent. *Dryden*.
LORDLING, lôrd/-lîng. 410. *n. s.* A diminutive lord. *Swift*.
LORDLINESS, lôrd/-lê-nês. *n. s.* Dignity; high station. *Shak*. Pride; haughtiness. *Moré*.
LORDLY, lôrd/-lê. *a.* Befitting a lord. *South*. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent. *Shakspeare*.
LORDLY, lôrd/-lê. *ad.* Imperiously; despotically; proudly. *Dryden*.
LORDSHIP, lôrd/-ship. *n. s.* Dominion; power. *Sidney*. Seignior; domain. *Spenser*. Title of honour used to a nobleman than a duke. *B. Jonson*. Titular compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority and office.
LORE ô, lôre. *n. s.* [*lope*, Sax.] Lesson; doctrine; instruction. *Fairfax*. Workmanship. *Spenser*.
LORE, lôre. *pret. and part.* [*lopen*, Sax.] Lost; left. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
LO'REL, lôr/-îl. *n. s.* [*leopan*, Sax.] An abandoned scoundrel. A vagrant. *Chaucer*. *Ob. J.*

LO'RESMAN*, lôrz/-mân. *n. s.* [*lore* and *man*.] In structer. *Gower*. *Ob. T.*
 To **LO'RICATE** ô, lôr/-rê-kâte. 168. *v. a.* [*loricatus*, Lat.] To plate over. *Ray*.
LO'RICATION*, lôr/-rê-kâ/-shûn. *n. s.* A surface like mail. *Evelyn*.
LO'RIMER, lôr/-rê-mûr. } 98, 168. *n. s.* [*lormier*.
LO'RINER, lôr/-rê-nûr. } Fr.] A saddler; a bridle-maker. *Chalmers*.
LO'RING*, lô/-rîng. *n. s.* Instructive discourse. *Spenser*.
LO'RLOT, lô/-rê-ât. *n. s.* [Fr.] The bird called a witwal. *Cotgrave*.
LORN, lôrn. [See **FORLORN**.] *pret. pass. and part.* [*lopen*, Sax.] Left; forsaken; lost. *Spenser*.
 To **LOSE** ô, lôôze. 164. *v. a.* *pret. and part. lost.* [*leorian*, *lorian*, Sax.] To forfeit by unsuccessful contest. *Dryden*. To forfeit as a penalty. *Pope*. To be deprived of. *Knolles*. To suffer diminution of. *St. Matthew*. To possess no longer. *Gravut*. To miss, so as not to find. *Prior*. To separate or alienate. *Pope*. To ruin; to send to perdition. *Addison*. To bewilder, so as that the way is no longer known. *Shak*. To deprive of. *Temple*. Not to employ; not to enjoy. *Dryden*. To squander; to throw away. *Pope*. To suffer to vanish from view. *Pope*. To destroy by shipwreck. *Prior*. To employ ineffectually. *Pope*. To miss; to part with, so as not to recover. *Clarendon*. To be freed from. *Parnell*.
 To **LOSE**, lôôze. *v. n.* Not to win. *Shak*. To decline; to fail. *Milton*.
LO'SEABLE, lôôz/-â-bl. 405. *a.* Subject to privation. *Boyle*.
LO'SEL, lôô/-îl. *n. s.* [*lorian*, Sax.] A scoundrel; a sorry, worthless fellow. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
LO'SENGER*, lôôz/-ên-jôr. *n. s.* [*leapunge*, Sax.] A deceiver; a flatterer. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T.*
LO'SER, lôôz/-âr. 98. *n. s.* One that is deprived of anything; one that forfeits any thing; the contrary to winner or gainer. *Shakspeare*.
LO'SING*, lôô/-zîng. *n. s.* [*lorîng*, Sax.] Loss; diminution. *Ecclus. x.*
LOSS, lôs. *n. s.* [*lor*, Sax.] Detriment; the contrary to gain. *Hooker*. Miss; privation. *Shak*. Deprivation; forfeiture. *Milton*. Destruction. *Dryden*. Fault; puzzle. *South*. Useless application. *Addison*.
LO'SSFUL*, lôs/-fûl. *a.* Detrimental; noxious. *Bp. Hall*.
LO'SSLESS*, lôs/-lês. *a.* Exempt from loss. *Milton*.
LOST, lôst. *part. a.* No longer perceptible. *Pope*.
LOT ô, lôt. *n. s.* [*hlôt*, Sax.] Fortune; state assigned. *Sidney*. A die, or any thing used in determining chances. *Lev. xvi.* A chance. *Shak*. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot. Proportion of taxes; as, to pay scot and *lot*. *Skelton*.
 To **LOT***, lôt. *v. a.* To assign; to set apart. *Sackville*. To distribute into lots; to catalogue: as, The goods are *lotted*. To portion. *Prior*.
LOTE Tree, or *Nettle Tree*. *n. s.* [*lote*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller*. A little muddy fish, like an eel. *Cotgrave*.
LOTH*. See **LOATH**.
LO'TOS, lô/-tôs. *n. s.* [Lat.] See **LOTE**. *Pope*.
LO'TION, lô/-shûn. *n. s.* [*lotio*, Lat.] A form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any part with. *Quincy*.
LO'TTERY, lô/-tûr-ê. 557. *n. s.* [*lotterie*, Fr. from *lot*.] A game of chance; a sortilege; distribution of prizes by chance. *Shak*. Allottery; allotment. *Shakspeare*.
LOUD ô, lôôd. 312. *a.* [*hlub*, Sax.] Noisy; striking the ear with great force. *St. Luke*, xxiii. Clamorous; turbulent. *Proverbs*.
LOUD*, lôôd. *ad.* Noisily. *Davies*.
LOUDLY, lôôd/-lê. *ad.* Noisily; so as to be heard far. *Denham*. Clamorously; with violence of voice. *Swift*.
LOUDNESS, lôôd/-nês. *n. s.* Noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence or furiousness of clamour. *South*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —ðil; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

LOUGH, lók. 392. *n. s.* [*lough, loch*, Irish.] A lake; a large inland standing water. *Fairfax*.
LOUGH*, pret. of *To laugh*. Laughed. *Chaucer*.
LOUIS D'OR, lò-è-dòr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty shillings. *Spectator*.
To LOUNGE®, lòunje. *v. n.* [*longis*, Fr.] To idle; to live lazily. *Student*.
LOUNGER, lòun'-júr. *n. s.* An idler. *Guardian*.
To LOUR*, lòúr. *v. n.* To be clouded; to frown. See **To LOWER**.
LOURDAN*. See **LURDAN**.
LOUSE®, lòúse. 312. *n. s.* plural *lice*. [Lup, Sax.] A small animal, of which different species live on the bodies of men, beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures. *Erod. viii*.
To LOUSE, lòúse. 437. *v. a.* To clean from lice. *Spenser*.
LOUSEWORT, lòúse'-wúrt. *n. s.* The name of a plant. *Miller*.
LOUSILY, lòú'-zè-lè. *ad.* In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.
LOUSINESS, lòú'-zè-nès. *n. s.* The state of abounding with lice. *Evelyn*.
LOUSY, lòú'-zè. *a.* Swarming with lice; over-run with lice. *Dryden*. Mean; low born; bred on the dunghill. *Shak.* Mean; contemptible: applied to things. *Bale*.
LOUT®, lòút. *n. s.* [*leute*, Germ.; *leob*, Sax.] A mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown. *Sidney*.
To LOUT, lòút. 312. *v. n.* [hlutan, Sax.] To pay obeisance; to bend; to bow; to stoop; to submit. *Gower*.
To LOUT, lòút. *v. a.* To overpower. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
LOUTISH, lòút'-ish. *a.* Clownish; bumpkinly. *Sidney*.
LOUTISHLY, lòút'-ish-lè. *ad.* With the air of a clown; with the gait of a bumpkin. *Hulot*.
LO'UVER*, lòú'-vúr. *n. s.* [*L'ouvert*, Fr.] An opening for the smoke to go out at in the roof of a cottage. Written also *lover* and *lover*. *Spenser*.
LOVAGE, lòú'-vidje. *n. s.* A plant.
To LOVE®, lòú. 165. *v. a.* [Lupian, Sax.] To regard with passionate affection. *Cowley*. To regard with the affection of a friend. *Cowley*. To regard with parental tenderness. *St. John*. To be pleased with; to delight in. *Cowley*. To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend. *Deut. vi*.
To LOVE*, lòú. *v. n.* To delight; to take pleasure. *Bacon*.
LOVE, lòú. 165. *n. s.* The passion between the sexes. *Spenser*. Kindness; good-will; friendship. *Shak.* Courtship. *Shak.* Tenderness; parental care. *Tillotson*. Liking; inclination to. *Fenton*. Object beloved. *Spenser*. Lewdness. *Shak.* Unreasonable liking. *Bp. Taylor*. Fondness; concord. *Shak.* Principle of union. *South*. Picturesque representation of love. *Dryden*. A word of endearment. *Dryden*. Due reverence to God. *St. John*. A kind of thin silk stuff. *Boyle*.
LOVEABLE*, lòú'-à-bl. *a.* Amiable; worthy to be loved. *Sherwood*.
LOVEAPPLE, lòú'-áp-pl. 405. *n. s.* A plant. *Tate*.
LOVEDAY*, lòú'-dà. *n. s.* A day, in old times, appointed for the amicable settlement of differences. *Chaucer*.
LOVEA'VOUR*, lòú'-fà'-vúr. *n. s.* Something given to be worn in token of love. *Bp. Hall*.
LOVE-in-Idleness*, *n. s.* A kind of violet. *Shak.*
LOVEKNOT, lòú'-nòt. *n. s.* [*love* and *knot*.] A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.
LOVELASS, lòú'-lās. *n. s.* Sweetheart; lass beloved. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
LOVELESS*, lòú'-lès. *a.* Without love; void of the passion between the sexes. *Shelton*. Without endearment; without tenderness. *Milton*. Void of kindness. *P. Fletcher*.
LOVELETTER, lòú'-lèt-túr. *n. s.* Letter of courtship. *Shakespeare*.

LOVE-lies-a-bleeding*, *n. s.* A kind of amaranth.
LOVELILY, lòú'-lè-lè. *ad.* Amiably; in such a manner as to excite love. *Otway*.
LOVELINESS, lòú'-lè-nès. *n. s.* Amiability; qualities of mind or body that excite love. *Sidney*.
LOVELOCK*, lòú'-lòk. *n. s.* [*love* and *lock*.] A term for a particular sort of curl, worn by the men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First. *Lily*.
LOVELORN, lòú'-lòrn. [See **FORLORN**.] *a.* [*love* and *lorn*.] Forsaken of one's love. *Milton*.
LOVELY, lòú'-lè. *a.* [Lupic, Sax.] Amiable; exciting love. *Shakespeare*.
LOVELY*, lòú'-lè. *ad.* Charmingly; beautifully. *Phillips*.
LOVEMONGER, lòú'-múng-gúr. *n. s.* One who deals in affairs of love. *Shakespeare*.
LOVEQUICK*, lòú'-kwik. *a.* [*love* and *quick*.] With the eagerness of love. *Daniel*.
LOVER, lòú'-úr. 98. *n. s.* One who is in love. *Shak.* A friend; one who regards with kindness. *Shak.* One who likes any thing. *Burnet*.
LOVER, lòú'-vúr. *n. s.* An opening. See **LOUVER**.
LOVESE'CRET, lòú'-sè-kret. *n. s.* Secret between lovers. *Dryden*.
LOVESHAF*, lòú'-sháf. *n. s.* [*love* and *shaft*.] The arrow of Cupid.
LOVESICK, lòú'-sik. *a.* Disordered with love; languishing with amorous desire. *Dryden*.
LOVESOME, lòú'-súm. *a.* [Lup-rune, Sax.] Love-ly. *Dryden*.
LOVESONG, lòú'-sóng. *n. s.* Song expressing love. *Shakespeare*.
LOVESUIT, lòú'-súte. *n. s.* Courtship. *Shakespeare*.
LOVETALE, lòú'-tále. *n. s.* Narrative of love. *Milton*.
LOVETHOUGHT, lòú'-tháwt. *n. s.* Amorous fancy. *Shakespeare*.
LOVETO'KEN*, lòú'-tò-kn. *n. s.* [Lup-etactin, Sax.] A present in token of love. *Shakespeare*.
LOVETOY, lòú'-tòe. *n. s.* [*love* and *toy*.] Small presents given by lovers. *Arbutnot*.
LOVETRICK, lòú'-trik. *n. s.* [*love* and *trick*.] Art of expressing love. *Dome*.
LOVING, lòú'-Ing. *part. a.* Kind; affectionate. *Shak.* Expressing kindness. *Esth. xv*.
LOVING-KINDNESS, lòú'-Ing-kynd'-nès. *n. s.* Tenderness; favour; mercy. *Psalms xxv*.
LOVINGLY, lòú'-Ing-lè. *ad.* Affectionately; with kindness. *Sidney*.
LOVINGNESS, lòú'-Ing-nès. *n. s.* Kindness; affection. *Sidney*.
LOW®, lò. 324. *a.* [*lau*, Dan.; *lo*, Icel.] Not high. *Milton*. Not rising far upwards. *Ezek. xvii*. Not elevated in place or local situation. *Shak.* Descending far downwards; deep. *Milton*. Not deep; not swelling high; shallow: used of water. *Atterbury*. Not of high price: as, Corn is low. Not loud; not noisy. *Waller*. In latitudes near to the line. *Abbot*. Not rising to so great a sum as some other accumulation of particulars. *Burnet*. Late in time: as, the lower empire. Dejected; depressed. *Dryden*. Impotent; subdued. *Shak.* Not elevated in rank or station; abject. *Shak.* Dishonourable; betokening meanness of mind. *Milton*. Not sublime; not exalted in thought or diction. *Addison*. Submissive; humble; reverent. *Milton*. A term applied to certain members of the church, in contradistinction to high. See **HIGH**.
LOW, lò. *ad.* Not aloft; not on high. *Milton*. Not at a high price; meanly. *Shak.* In times approaching towards our own. *Locke*. With a depression of the voice. *Addison*. In a state of subjection. *Spenser*.
LOW®, lò. *n. s.* [*lohe*, Germ.] Flame; fire; heat. *To LOW*, lò. *v. a.* To sink; to make low. *Wicliffe*.
To LOW, lò, or lò. *v. n.* [hlopan, Sax.] To bellow as a cow. *Job*, vi. 5.

3 Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Barclay, [and Mr. Jones,] pronounce this word in the last manner; but Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Perry, in the first; and that this is the

true pronunciation there is little doubt; not only as it is the more general sound of the diphthong, 323, but as it is more expressive of the thing signified. The other sound is, in my opinion, a novelty, and ought to be exploded. Without laying much stress on Dryden's rhyme, it seems to confirm this opinion:

"Fair Iô grac'd his shield; but Iô now
"With horns exalted stands, and seems to low." *W.*

LO'WBELL, lô'-bêl. *n. s.* [*lohe*, Germ.] A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net. *The Experienced Fowler.*

To LO'WELL*, lô'-bêl. *v. a.* To scare as with a lowbell. *Hammond.*

LOWE, the termination of local names, comes from the Saxon *hleap*, a hill, heap, or barrow. *Gibson.*

To LO'WER, lô'-ûr. 98. *v. a.* To bring low; to bring down by way of submission. *Prior.* To suffer to sink down. *Woodward.* To lessen; to make less in price or value. *Locke.*

To LO'WER, lô'-ûr. *v. n.* To grow less; to fall; to sink. *Shakspeare.*

To LO'WER §, lôû'-ûr. 323. *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch: or perhaps from the Sax. *hleape*, the face, and should be written *lowr*.] 'To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded. *Shakspeare.* 'To frown; to pout; to look sullen. *Sidney.*

☞ Whether this word comes from the Dutch *loeren*, to look askance, or from the English word *lower*, signifying to look low, as the sky seems to do when it is heavy and thick with clouds, (which is the much more probable derivation,) it certainly cries aloud for a different spelling from *lower*, to make low. For the reasons, see the words **BOWL** and **FORM**. *W.*

LOWER, lôû'-ûr. *n. s.* Cloudiness; gloominess. Cloudiness of look. *Sidney.*

LOWERINGLY, lôûr'-îng-lê. *ad.* With cloudiness; gloomily. *Sherwood.*

LOWERMOST, lô'-ûr-môst. *a.* [from *low*, *lower*, and *most*.] Lowest. *Bacon.*

LOWING*, lôû'-îng, or lô'-îng. [See *To Low*.] *n. s.* The cry of black cattle. 1 *Sam.* xv.

LO'WLÂND, lô'-lând. *n. s.* The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills; the marsh. *Dryden.*

LO'WLIHOOD*, lô'-lê-hûd. *n. s.* Humble or low state. *Chaucer.* *Ob. T.*

LO'WLILY, lô'-lê-lê. *ad.* Humbly; without pride. Meantly; without dignity.

LOWLINESS, lô'-lê-nêss. *n. s.* Humility; freedom from pride. *Atterbury.* Meanness; want of dignity; abject depression. *Dryden.*

LOWLY, lô'-lê. *a.* Humble; meek; mild. *St. Matt.* xi. Mean; wanting dignity; not great. *Pope.* Not lofty; not sublime. *Dryden.* Not elevated in local situation; low. *Dryden.*

LOWLY, lô'-lê. *ad.* Not highly; meantly; without grandeur; without dignity. *Shak.* Humbly; meekly; modestly. *Milton.*

LOWN, lôûn. *n. s.* [*loen*, Dutch.] A scoundrel; a rascal; a heavy, stupid fellow. *Shakspeare.* See **LOON**.

LOWND*, lôûnd. *a.* [*logn*, Icel.] Calm and mild; out of the wind; under cover or shelter.

LOWNESS, lô'-nêss. *n. s.* Contrariety to height; small distance from the ground. *Shak.* Meanness of character or condition, whether mental or external. *Shak.* Want of rank; want of dignity. *South.* Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness of style or sentiment. *Dryden.* Submissiveness. *Bacon.* Depression; dejection. *Swift.*

LOWSPIRITED, lô-spîr'-îd. *a.* Dejected; depressed; not lively; not vivacious. *Locke.*

LOWT*, { lôût. } See **LOUT**, and **To LOU**.

LOWTHOUGHTED, lô-thâw'-êd. *a.* Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditation; mean of sentiment. *Milton.*

LOXODROMICK, lôk-sô-drôm'-îk. *n. s.* [*loxos*, and *dromos*.] The art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian: hence the table of rhombs, with the table

of longitudes and latitudes, by which the sailor may find his course, is called *loxodromick*. *Harris.*

LO'YAL §, lôê'-âl. 88, 329. *a.* [Fr.] Obedient: true to the prince. *Shak.* Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover. *Milton.*

LO'YALIST, lôê'-âl-îst. *n. s.* One who professes uncommon adherence to his king. *Howell.*

LO'YALLY, lôê'-âl-lê. *ad.* With fidelity; with true adherence to a king; with fidelity to a lover. *Pope.*

LO'YALTY, lôê'-âl-tê. *n. s.* [*loiaulté*, Fr.] Firm and faithful adherence to a prince. *Shakspeare.* Fidelity to a lady, or lover.

LO'ZEL*. See **LOSEL**.

LO'ZENGE §, lôz'-zênje. *n. s.* [*lozenge*, Fr.] A rhomb. *Watton.* A form of medicine, to be held in the mouth till melted. A cake of preserved fruit. A four-cornered figure, in heraldry, in which the arms of women are now usually painted. *Chaucer.*

LO'ZENGED*, lôz'-zênjd. *a.* Having the shape of a lozenge. *Cotgrave.*

LO'ZENGY*, lôz'-zên-jê. *a.* [In heraldry.] Having the field or charge covered with lozenges.

LP. A contraction for *lordship*.

LU, lôû. *n. s.* A game at cards. See **LOO**. *Pope.*

LUBBARD, lôb'-bûrd. 88. *n. s.* A lazy, sturdy fellow.

LUBBER §, lôb'-bûr. 98. *n. s.* [the same as *looby*, and *lob*.] A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky losel; a booby. *Tusser.*

LUBBERLY, lôb'-bûr-lê. *a.* Lazy and bulky. *Shakspeare.*

LUBBERLY, lôb'-bûr-lê. *ad.* Awkwardly: clumsily. *Dryden.*

To LUBRICATE §, lô'-brê-kâte. *v. a.* [*lubricus*, Lat.] To make smooth or slippery; to smooth. *Arbutnot.*

LUBRICATOR*, lô'-brê-kâ-tûr. *n. s.* That which lubricates. *Burke.*

To LUBRICITATE, lô-brîs'-sê-tâte. *v. a.* To smooth; to make slippery.

LUBRICITY, lô-brîs'-sê-tê. *n. s.* [*lubricus*, Lat.] Slipperiness; smoothness of surface. *Bullockar.* Aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion. *Ray.* Uncertainty; instability. *Watton.* Wantonness; lewdness. *Dryden.*

LUBRICK, lô'-brîk. *a.* [*lubricus*, Lat.] Slippery; smooth on the surface. *Crashaw.* Uncertain; unsteady. *Watton.* Wanton; lewd. *Dryden.*

LUBRICOUS, lô'-brê-kûs. *a.* Slippery; smooth. *Woodward.* Uncertain. *Glanville.*

LUBRIFICATION, lô-brê-fâk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of lubricating or smoothing. *Bacon.*

LUBRIFICATION, lô-brê-fê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*lubricus* and *fo*, Lat.] The act of smoothing. *Ray.*

LUCE, lôûs. *n. s.* [*lucius*, Lat.; a *λοκὸς*, Gr.] A pike full grown. *Chaucer.*

LU'CENT, lô'-sênt. *a.* [*lucens*, Lat.] Shining; bright; splendid. *B. Jonson.*

LU'CERNE*, lô'-sêrn. *n. s.* [*luzerne*, Span.] A plant remarkable for quick growth, the hay of which is eminent for the fattening of cattle. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

LU'CID §, lô'-sîd. *a.* [*lucidus*, Lat.] Shining; bright; glittering. *Milton.* Pellucid; transparent. *Milton.* Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madness. *Bacon.*

LUCIDITY, lô-sîd'-tê. *n. s.* Splendour; brightness. *Dict.*

LUCIDNESS*, lô'-sîd-nêss. *n. s.* Transparency; clearness. *W. Mountague.*

LUCIFERIAN*, lô-sê-fê'-rê-ân. *a.* [from *Lucifer*, a name of the devil.] Devilish. *Davies.* Denoting the persons called Luciferians. *Bp. Barlow.* *Ob. T.*

LUCIFERIANS*, lô-sê-fê'-rê-ânz. *n. s. pl.* Persons who adhered to the pernicious schism of Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, in the fourth century. They believed the soul to be of a carnal nature, transmitted to children from their fathers; and they de-

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bòll;—dòl;—pòand;—thin, this.

nied any place for repentance or reconciliation to such as fell.

LUCIFEROUS, lù-sìf-fêr-ûs. 513. *a.* [*Lucifer*, Lat.] Giving light; affording means of discovery. *Boyle*.

LUCIFEROUSLY, lù-sìf-fêr-ûs-lê. *ad.* So as to discover. *Brown*.

LUCIFICK, lù-sìf-fìk. 509. *a.* [*lux* and *facio*, Lat.] Making light; producing light. *Grev*.

LUCIFORM, lù-sê-fôrm. *n.* [*Lucis*, Lat. and *form*.] Having the nature of light. *Bp. Berkeley*.

LUCK, lûk. *n.* s. [*geluck*, Dutch.] Chance; accident; hap; casual event. *Hudibras*. Fortune, good or bad. *Spenser*.

LUCKILY, lûk-kê-lê. *ad.* Fortunately; by good hap. *Dryden*.

LUCKINESS, lûk-kê-nês. *n.* s. Good fortune; good hap; casual happiness. *Locke*.

LUCKLESS, lûk-lês. *a.* Unfortunate; unhappy. *Spenser*.

LUCKY, lûk-kê. *a.* Fortunate; happy by chance. *Spenser*.

LUCRATIVE, lû-krà-tív. *a.* [*lucratus*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money. *Bacon*.

LUCRE, lû-kûr. 416. *n.* s. [*lucrum*, Lat.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. *Shakspeare*.

TO LUCRE, lû-kûr. *v. n.* To have a desire of pecuniary advantage. *Anderson*. *Ob. T.*

LUCRIFEROUS, lû-krìf-fêr-ûs. *a.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable. *Boyle*.

LUCRIFICK, lû-krìf-fìk. 509. *a.* Producing gain.

LUCTATION, lûk-tâ-shûn. *n.* s. [*Fr.*; from *luctor*, Lat.] Struggle; effort; contest. *Faringdon*.

LUCTUAL, lûk-tshû-âl. *a.* [*lucius*, Lat.] Lamentable. *Sir G. Buck*. *Ob. T.*

TO LUCUBRATE, lû-kû-brâ-te, 503. *v. n.* [*lucubror*, Lat.] To watch; to study by candle-light. *Cockerham*.

LUCUBRATION, lû-kû-brâ-shûn. 533. *n.* s. [*lucubratio*, Lat.] Study by candle-light; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night. *Cleveland*.

LUCUBRATORY, lû-kû-brâ-târ-ê. [See *DOMESTICK*, 512.] *a.* [*Lat.*] Composed by candle-light. *Pope*.

LUCULENT, lû-kû-lênt. 503. *a.* [*luculentus*, Lat.] Clear; transparent; lucid. *Thomson*. Certain; evident. *Hooker*.

LUDICROUS, lû-dê-krûs. *a.* [*ludicr*, Lat.] Burlesque; merry; sportive; exciting laughter. *Broomer*.

LUDICROUSLY, lû-dê-krûs-lê. *ad.* Sportively; in burlesque. *Drummond*.

LUDICROUSNESS, lû-dê-krûs-nês. *n.* s. Burlesque; sportiveness. *More*.

LUDIFICATION, lû-dê-fê-kâ-shûn. *n.* s. [*ludificor*, Lat.] The act of mocking. *Dict*.

LUDIFICATORY, lû-dî-fê-kâ-târ-ê. *a.* Mocking; making sport; trifling. *Barrow*.

LUFF, lûf. *n.* s. [*lofa*, Goth.] The palm of the hand.

TO LUFF, lûf. *v. n.* [*for loof*.] To keep close to the wind; sea term. *Dryden*.

TO LUG, lûg. *v. a.* [*lugga*, Su. Goth.] To hale or drag; to pull with rugged violence. *Shak*. To pull or shake by the ears. *Pegge*.—*To lug out*. To draw a sword, in burlesque language. *Dryden*.

TO LUG, lûg. *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily. *Dryden*.

LUG, lûg. *n.* s. A kind of small fish. *Carew*. The ear. *More*. A land measure; a pole or perch. *Spenser*.

LUGGAGE, lûg-gîdje. 90. *n.* s. Any thing cumbersome and unwieldy that is to be carried away. *Shakspeare*.

LUGSAIL, lûg-sâle. *n.* s. A square sail hoisted occasionally on a yard which hangs nearly at right angles with a mast. *Ash*.

LUGUBRIOUS, lû-gû-brê-ûs. *a.* [*lugubris*, Lat.] Mournful; sorrowful. *Hammond*.

LUKE, lûke. *a.* [*plæc*, Sax.] Not fully hot.

LUKE*, lûke. *a.* [*plæc*, Sax.] Not fully hot.

LUKENESS, lûke-nês. *n.* s. Moderate

LEUKENESS*, lûke-nês. *n.* s. Moderate

Vocab.

LUKEWARM, lûke-wârm. *a.* [*plæc-papm*, Sax.] Moderately or mildly warm. *Bp. Fisher*. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous. *Addison*.

LUKEWARMLY, lûke-wârm-lê. *ad.* With moderate warmth. *Sherwood*. With indifference.

LUKEWARMNESS, lûke-wârm-nês. *n.* s. Moderate or pleasing heat. Indifference; want of ardour. *King Charles*.

TO LULL, lûl. *v. a.* [*luka*, Danish; *lallo*, Lat.] To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound. *Chaucer*. To compose; to quiet; to put to rest. *Milton*.

LULL*, lûl. *n.* s. Power or quality of soothing. *Young*.

LU'LLABY, lûl-lâ-bl. *n.* s. [*from lull*.] A song to still babes. *Fairfax*.

LU'LLER*, lûl-lâr. *n.* s. A dandler; one who fondles children. *Cotgrave*.

LUM*, lûm. *n.* s. [*leom*, Sax.] The chimney of a cottage.

LUMBA'GO, lûm-bâ-gò. *n.* s. [*lumbi*, Lat.] Pains about the loins, and small of the back, such as precedes ague fits and fevers. *Quincy*.

§ This word is often pronounced with the Italian sound of *a*, as heard in *father*; but this mode of pronouncing the accented *a*, in words from the Latin, has been long and justly exploded. *W.*

LUMBAL*, lûm-bâl. *l. d.* [*In anatomy*.] Pertaining to the loins.

LUMBER, lûm-bôr. 98. *n.* s. [*seloma*, Sax.] Any thing useless or cumbersome; any thing of more bulk than value. *Osney*. Harm; mischief. *Pegge*.

TO LUMBER, lûm-bôr. *v. a.* To heap like useless goods irregularly. *Rymer*.

TO LUMBER, lûm-bôr. *v. n.* To move heavily, as burthened with his own bulk. *Dryden*.

LUMBRICAL*, lûm-brê-kâl. *a.* [*lumbricus*, Lat.] [*In anatomy*.] Denoting muscles of the hands and feet, which, on account of their smallness and figure, have derived this name of resemblance to worms.

LUMINARY, lû-mê-nâr-rê. *n.* s. [*luminare*, Lat.] Any body which gives light. *Milton*. Any thing which gives intelligence. *Wotton*. Any one that instructs mankind. *Bentley*.

TO LUMINATE*, lû-mê-nâ-te. *v. a.* [*luminò*, Lat.] To give light to; to illuminate. *Cockerom*.

LUMINATION, lû-mê-nâ-shûn. *n.* s. Emission of light. *Dict*.

TO LUMINE*, lû-mîn. *v. a.* To illuminate; to lighten intellectually. *Spenser*.

LUMINOUS, lû-mê-nûs. 503. *a.* [*lumineux*, Fr.] Shining; emitting light. *Bacon*. Enlightened. *Milton*. Shining; bright. *Newton*.

LUMINOUSLY, lû-mê-nûs-lê. *ad.* In a bright or shining manner.

LUMINOUSNESS, lû-mê-nûs-nês. *n.* s. Brightness; emission of light. *Spence*.

LUMP, lûmp. *n.* s. [*lomp*, Teut.] A small mass of any matter. *Bacon*. A shapeless mass. *Shak*. Mass undistinguished. *Shak*. The whole together, the gross. *Addison*.

TO LUMP, lûmp. *v. a.* To take in the gross, without attention to particulars. *Ayliffe*.

LUMPFISH, lûmp-fîsh. *n.* s. A sort of fish; thick, and very ill-shaped; called also the *sucker*, and the *sea-owl*.

LUMPING, lûmp'-îng. 410. *a.* Large; heavy; great. *Arbuthnot*.

LUMPISH, lûmp'-îsh. *a.* [*lompisch*, Teut.] Heavy; gross; dull; unactive; bulky. *Spenser*.

LUMPISHLY, lûmp'-îsh-lê. *ad.* With heaviness; with stupidity. *Sherwood*.

LUMPISHNESS, lûmp'-îsh-nês. *n.* s. Stupid heaviness. *Harnar*.

LUMPY, lûmp'-ê. *a.* Full of lumps; full of compact masses. *Mortimer*.

LUNACY, lû-nâ-sê. *n.* s. [*luna*, Lat.] A kind of madness influenced by the moon; madness in general. *Shakspeare*.

LUNAR, lû-nâr. 88. *a.* [*lunaris*, Lat.] Relating to the moon. *Raleigh*. Being under the dominion of the moon. *Bacon*. *Re*

- sembling the moon; orb'd like the moon. *Dryden*.
- LUNARY**, lû'-nâr-ê. *n. s.* [*lunaria*, Lat.] Moonwort. *Drayton*.
- LUNATED**, lû'-nâ-têd. *a.* Formed like a half-moon. *Brown*.
- LUNATICK**, lû'-nâ-tîk. 509. *a.* [*lunaticus*, Lat.] Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon. *Wicaffe*.
- LUNATICK**, lû'-nâ-tîk. *n. s.* A madman. *Grundt*.
- LUNA'TION**, lû'-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*lunaison*, Fr.] The revolution of the moon. *Holder*.
- LUNCH**, lûnsh. } *n. s.* [*lonja*, Span.] As
- LUNCHEON**, lûn'-shûn. } much food as one's hand can hold. *Gay*. A kind of meal between breakfast and dinner.
- LUNE**, lûne. *n. s.* [*luna*, Lat.] Any thing in the shape of a half moon. *Watts*. Fit of lunacy; mad freak. *Shak*. A leash; as, the tune of a hawk.
- LUNET**, lû'-nêt. *n. s.* A little moon; an attendant upon a planet. *Bp. Hall*.
- LUNETTE**, lû-nêl'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A small half moon. *Trevoux*.
- LUNGEOS***, lûn'-jê-ûs. *a.* Spiteful; malicious.
- LUNGIS***, lûn'-jîs. *n. s.* [*longis*, Fr.] A lubber; a dreaming, drowsy fellow. *Ob. T*.
- LUNGS** §, lûngz. *n. s.* [*lungen*, Sax.] The lights; the part by which breath is inspired and expired. *Shak*. Formerly, a cant term for a person; a large and strong-voiced man; and also a chymical servant, a sort of under workman in the art. *B. Jonson*.
- LUNGED**, lûngd. 359. *a.* Having lungs; having the nature of lungs. *Dryden*.
- LUNG-GROWN**, lûng'-grône. *a.* Said of persons whose lungs grow fast to the skin that lines the breast. *Harvey*.
- LUNGWORT**, lûng'-wûrt. *n. s.* [*lungen-pýrt*, Sax.] A plant. *Miller*.
- LUNISOLAR**, lû-nê-sô-lâr. 88. *a.* [*luna* and *solaris*, Lat.] Compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon.
- LUNT**, lûnt. *n. s.* [*lonte*, Dutch.] The matchcord with which guns are fired.
- LUPINE**, lû'-pîn. 140. *n. s.* [*lupinus*, Lat.] A kind of pulse. *Miller*.
- LURCH** §, lûrtsh. *n. s.* To leave in the lurch. To leave in a forlorn or deserted condition. *Denham*.
- To **LURCH**, lûrtsh. *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch.] To shift; to play tricks. *Shak*. To lie in wait; we now rather use *lurk*. *L'Estrange*.
- To **LURCH**, lûrtsh. *v. a.* [*lurcor*, Lat.] To devour; to swallow greedily. *Bacon*. To defeat; to disappoint. *South*. To steal privily; to filch; to pilfer.
- LURCHER**, lûrtsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that watches to steal; or to betray or entrap. *Lily*. A dog that watches for his game. *Tutler*. [*lurco*, Lat.] A glutton; a gormandizer. *Barret*.
- LURDAN***, lûr'-dân. *n. s.* [*lourdin*, old Fr.] A clown; a blockhead; a lazy person. *Florio*.
- LURDAN***, lûr'-dân. } *a.* Blockish; stupid; lazy;
- LURDY***, lûr'-dê. } sluggish. *Colgrave*.
- LURE** §, lûre. *n. s.* [*lurre*, Fr.] Something held out to call a hawk. *Shak*. Any enticement; any thing that promises advantage. *Milton*.
- To **LURE**, lûre. *v. n.* To call hawks. *Bacon*.
- To **LURE**, lûre. *v. a.* To bring hawks to the lure. *Chaucer*. To attract; to entice; to draw. *Bp. Taylor*.
- LURID**, lû'-rid. *a.* [*luridus*, Lat.] Gloomy; dismal. *Thomson*.
- To **LURK** §, lûrk. *v. n.* [*lurer*, Danish.] To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie close. *Spenser*.
- LURKER**, lûrk'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A loiterer; a thief that lies in wait. *Bp. Hall*.
- LURKING-PLACE**, lûrk'-îng-plâse. *n. s.* Hiding-place; secret place. 1 Sam. xxiii.
- LUSCIOUS** §, lûsh'-ûs. 357. *a.* [from the old word *lush*.] Sweet, so as to nauseate. *Burnet*. Sweet in a great degree. *Shak*. Pleasing; delightful. *South*.
- LUSCIOUSLY**, lûsh'-ûs-lê. *ad.* Sweetly to a great degree. *Sherwood*.
- LUSCIOUSNESS**, lûsh'-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Immoderate sweetness. *Mortimer*.
- LUSERN**, lû'-sêrn. *n. s.* A lynx.
- LUSH**, lûsh. *a.* Juicy; full; succulent; rank. *Gold- ing*.
- LUSK** §, lûsk. *a.* [*lasche*, Fr.] Idle; lazy; worthless. *Dict*.
- LUSK***, lûsk. *n. s.* A lubber; a sot; a lazy fellow. *Bale*.
- To **LUSK***, lûsk. *v. n.* To be idle; to lie idle, unemployed. *Warner*.
- LU'SKISH**, lûsk'-îsh. *a.* Somewhat inclinable to laziness or indolence. *Marston*.
- LU'SKISHLY**, lûsk'-îsh-lê. *ad.* Lazily; indolently
- LU'SKISHNESS**, lûsk'-îsh-nês. *n. s.* A disposition to laziness. *Spenser*.
- LUSORIOUS**, lû-sô'-rê-ûs. *a.* [*lusrorius*, Lat.] Used in play; sportive. *Burton*.
- LU'SORY**, lû-sûr-ê. [For the *o*, see *DOMESTICK*.] *a.* Used in play. *Bp. Taylor*.
- LUST** §, lûst. *n. s.* [*lust*, Sax.] Desire; inclination; will. *Exod. xv*. Carnal desire. *Shak*. Any violent or irregular desire. *Psal*. Vigour; active power. *Bacon*.
- To **LUST**, lûst. *v. n.* To desire carnally. *Greens*. To desire vehemently. *Sidney*. To list; to like. *Psal* lxiii. To have irregular dispositions
- Numbers**.
- LUSTFUL**, lûst'-fûl. *a.* Libidinous; having irregular desires. *Spenser*. Provoking to sensuality, inciting to lust. *Milton*. Vigorous. *Sackville*.
- LU'STFULLY**, lûst'-fûl-ê. *ad.* With sensual concupiscence.
- LU'STFULNESS**, lûst'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* [*lustfulnes*, Sax.] Libidinousness. *Sherwood*.
- LU'STIEAD**, lûs'-tê-hêd. } *n. s.* Vigour; spright-
- LU'STIEHOOD**, lûs'-tê-hûd. } liness; corporal activity. *Spenser*.
- LU'STILY**, lûs'-tê-lê. *ad.* Stoutly; with vigour with mettle. *Fox*.
- LU'STINESS**, lûs'-tê-nês. *n. s.* Stoutness; sturdiness; strength; vigour of body. *Spenser*.
- LU'STLESS**, lûst'-lês. *a.* Not vigorous; weak. *Gower*.
- LU'STRAL**, lûs'-trâl. *a.* [*lustralis*, Lat.] Used in purification. *Garth*.
- To **LU'STRATE** §, lûs'-trâte. *v. a.* [*lustrô*, Lat.] To purify. *Ld. Herbert*.
- LUSTRATION**, lûs'-trâ-shân. *n. s.* Purification by water. *Sandys*.
- LUSTRE** §, lûs'-tûr. 416. *n. s.* [*lustre*, Fr.] Brightness; splendour; glitter. *Shak*. A scone with lights. *Pope*. Eminence; renown. *Wotton*. [*lustrum*, Lat.] The space of five years. *Bolingbroke*.
- LU'STRING**, lûs'-strîng. [lûte'-strîng, *Sheridan*.] *n. s.* A shining silk; commonly pronounced *lut string*. See *LUTESTRING*.
- LU'STROUS**, lûs'-trûs. *a.* Bright; shining; lustrous. *Bacon*.
- LU'STRUM***, lûs'-trûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A space of five years; properly, the completion of fifty months
- Gregory*.
- LU'ST'WORT**, lûst'-wûrt. *n. s.* An herb.
- LU'STY**, lûs'-tê. *a.* [*lustigh*, Teut.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body. *Psalms*. Beautiful, handsome. *Gower*. Pleasant; delightful. *Spenser*. Saucy; sturdy. *Shakspeare*.
- LUTANIST**, lû-tân-îst. *n. s.* [from *lute*.] One who plays upon the lute. *Tatler*.
- LUTARIOUS**, lû-tâ-rê-ûs. *a.* [*lutarius*, Lat.] Living in mud. Of the colour of mud. *Grew*.
- LUTATION***, lû-tû'-shûn. *n. s.* [*lutatus*, Lat.] The method of cementing chymical vessels close together.
- LUTE** §, lûte. *n. s.* [*luth*, *lut*, Fr.] A stringed instrument of musick. *Shak*. [*lutum*, Lat.] A composition like clay, with which chymists close up their vessels. *Garth*.
- To **LUTE**, lûte. *v. a.* To close with lute, or chymist's clay.
- LUTER***, lû-tûr. } *n. s.* A player on the lute.
- LUTIST***, lû-tîst. } *Hakewill*.

—nò, mǒve, nǒr, nót; —tǎbe, tǎb, bǎll; —ôll; —pǒund; —thin, THIS.

- LU'ESTRING***, lû'e-strîng. *n. s.* The string of a lute. *Sherwood.* A kind of silk. *Goldsmith.*
- ☞ This corruption of *lutestring* for *lustring* seems beyond recovery, and must be ranked with *asparagus*, *cucumber*, &c., which see. *W.*
- LU'THERAN***, lû'-thêr-ân. *n. s.* One who adheres to the doctrine and discipline of Luther. *Shak.*
- LU'THERAN***, lû'-thêr-ân. *a.* Denoting the doctrine or followers of Luther. *Burnet.*
- LU'THERANISM***, lû'-thêr-ân-îsm. *n. s.* The doctrine of Luther. *Guthrie.*
- LU'THERISM***, lû'-thêr-îsm. } trine of Luther. *Guthrie.*
- LU'THERN***, lû'-thêrn. *n. s.* [*lucerna*, Lat.] An architectural term for a sort of window over the cornice, in the roof of a building.
- LU'TULENT**, lû'-ishû-lènt. 461, 503. *a.* [*lutulentus*, Lat.] Muddy; turbid.
- To **LUX** §, lûks. } *v. a.* [*luxo*, Lat.] To
- To **LUXATE** §, lûks'-âte. } put out of joint; to disjoint. *Wiseman.*
- LUXA'TION**, lûks'-â-shûn. *n. s.* The act of dis-jointing. *Bp. Hall.* Any thing disjointed. *Bp. Hall.*
- LUXE**, lûks. *n. s.* [*Fr.*; *luxus*, Lat.] Luxury; voluptuousness. *Prior. Obs. J.*
- LUXURIANCE**, lûg-zû'-rê-ânse. } 479. *n. s.* Ex-
- LUXURIANCY**, lûg-zû'-rê-ân-se. } uberance; abundant or wanton plenty or growth. *Wiseman.*
- LUXURIANT** §, lûg-zû'-rê-ânt. 479. *a.* [*luxurians*, Lat.] Exuberant; superfluously plenteous. *Bacon.*
- LUXURIANTLY***, lûg-zû'-rê-ânt-lê. *ad.* Abundantly. *Warton.*
- To **LUXURIATE**, lûg-zû'-rê-âte. *v. n.* [*luxuriar*, Lat.] To grow exuberantly; to shoot with superfluous plenty. *Burton.*
- LUXURIOUS**, lûg-zû'-rê-ûs. *a.* Delighting in the pleasures of the table. Administering to luxury. *Milton.* Lustful; libidinous. *Shak.* Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure. *Milton.* Softening by pleasure. *Dryden.* Luxuriant; exuberant. *Milton.*
- LUXURIOUSLY**, lûg-zû'-rê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Deliciously; voluptuously. *Shakspeare.*
- LUXURIOUSNESS***, lûg-zû'-rê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Voluptuousness; lewdness. *Sherwood. Marston.*
- LUXURY** §, lûk-shû-rê. *n. s.* [*luxuria*, Lat.] Voluptuousness; addictedness to pleasure. *Milton.* Lust; lewdness. *Shak.* Luxuriance; exuberance. *Bacon.* Delicious fare. *Addison.*
- ☞ For an investigation of the true pronunciation of this and the preceding words, see *Principles*, No. 479. *W.*

LY. When *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from *leag*, Saxon, a field. *Gibson.* When it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from: *lich*, like; as, *beastly*, *beastlike*; *plainly*, *plain like*.

LY'AM*, lû'-âm. *n. s.* [See *LIMEHOUND*.] A kind of thong or leash for holding a hound in hand. *Drayton.*

LYCANTHROPY, lû-kân'-thrô-pê. *n. s.* [*λύκος* and *άνθρωπος*.] A kind of madness in which men have the qualities of wild beasts. *Bp. Hall.*

LY'DIAN*, lû'-ê-ân. *a.* A species of the ancient music; a soft and slow kind of air. *Milton.*

To **LYE***. See To **LIE**.

LY'ING, lû'-îng. 410. *participial noun* from *lie*.

LY'INGLY*, lû'-îng-lê. *ad.* Falsely; without truth. *Sherwood.*

LYKE, *a.* for *like*. *Spenser.*

LYM*, lûm. *n. s.* [See *LIMEHOUND*.] A bloodhound. *Shakspeare.*

LYMPH §, lûmf. *n. s.* [*lymph*, Lat.] Water; transparent, colourless liquor. *Arbutnot.*

LYMPHATED, lûm-fâ-têd. *a.* [*lymphatus*, Lat.] Mad. *Dict.*

LYMPHA'TICK, lûm-fât'-îk. 509. *n. s.* The *lymphatics* are slender, pellucid tubes, carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving first a fine, thin lymph from the *lymphatic ducts*, which dilutes the chylous fluid. *Cheyne.* [*lymphaticus*, Lat.] A lunatic.

LYMPHA'TICK*, lûm-fât'-îk. *a.* Denoting the vessels called *lymphatics*. *Ellis.* Mad; raving; extravagant; enthusiastick. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

LYMPHEDUCT, lûm'-fê-dûkt. *n. s.* [*lymph* and *ductus*, Lat.] A vessel which conveys the lymph. *Blackmore.*

LY'NDEN Tree. A plant.

LYNX, lûngks. 408. *n. s.* [Lat.] A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight. *Locke.*

LYRE §, lîre. *n. s.* [*lyra*, Lat.] A harp; a musical instrument to which poetry is supposed to be sung. *Milton.*

LYRICAL, lûr'-rê-kâl. } *a.* [*lyricus*, Lat.] Pertain-

LYRICK, lûr'-îk. } ing to a harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; singing to a harp. *Milton.*

LYRICK, lûr'-îk. *n. s.* A poet who writes songs to the harp. *Addison.*

LYRIST, lû-rîst. 544. *n. s.* [*lyristes*, Lat.] A musician who plays upon the harp. *Pope.*

MAC

MAC

- M** Has, in English, one unvaried sound, by compression of the lips; as, *mine*, *tame*, *camp*; it is never mute. 407.
- M***. A numeral letter signifying one thousand.
- MAB** §, mǎb. *n. s.* The queen of the fairies, in the superstitious mythology of elder days; probably derived from the Welsh *mab*, anciently signifying a little child. *Shakspeare.* A slattern. *Ray.*
- To **MAB***, mǎb. *v. n.* To dress carelessly. *Ray.*
- To **MA'BBLE***, mǎb'-bl. *v. n.* To wrap up. See To **MOBLE**. *Sandys.*
- MACARO'NI***, mǎk-â-rô'-nê. *n. s.* [*maccaroni*, Ital.] A kind of paste meat boiled in broth, and dressed with butter, cheese, and spice. *B. Jonson.* A sort of droll or fool; and thence the application of the word to a fop. *Addison.*
- MACARO'NICK***, mǎk-â-rôn'-îk. *n. s.* A confused heap or mixture of several things. *Cotgrave.*
- MACARO'NICK***, mǎk-â-rôn'-îk. *a.* A kind of burlesque poetry, intermixing several languages, Latinizing words of vulgar use, and modernizing Latin words. *Warton.*
- MACARO'ON**, mǎk-â-rôôn'. *n. s.* [*maccaroni*, Ital.] A pert, meddling fellow; a busy body. *Donne.* A kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

MACA'W, mǎ-kâw'. *n. s.* A large species of parrot. *Chambers.*

MACAW-TREE, mǎ-kâw'-trêe. *n. s.* A species of the palm-tree. *Miller.*

MACE §, mǎse. *n. s.* [*μαῖσα*, Sax.; *maca*, Span.] An ensign of authority borne before magistrates. *Spenser.* [*mace*, old Fr. *rassa*, Lat.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal. *Chaucer.* [*macis*, Lat.] A kind of spice. *Hill.*

MACE'ALE, mǎse'-âle. *n. s.* A.e spiced with mace. *Wiseman.*

MA'CEBEARER, mǎse'-bâre-ûr. *n. s.* One who carries the mace before persons in authority. *Spect.*

To **MACE'RATE** §, mǎs'-sêr-âte. *v. a.* [*macero*, Lat.] To make lean; to wear away. *Harvey.* To mortify; to harass with corporal hardships. *Spenser.* To steep almost to solution. *Smith.*

MACE'RATION, mǎs-sêr-â-shûn. *n. s.* [*Fr.*] The act of wasting, or making lean. *Cockeram.* Mortification; corporal hardship. *Bacon.* Infusion, either with or without heat, where the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved. *Quincy.*

MACE'REED, mǎse'-rêed. *n. s.* An herb.

MACHIAVE'LIAN*, mǎk-ê-â-vêl'-yân. *n. s.* [from Nicholas Machiavel, a Florentine of the fifteenth century.] A follower of the opinions of Machiavel. *Sir M. Sandys.*

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêt;—phe, pin;—

MACHIAVE/LIAN*, māk-ê-â-vêl'-yân. *a.* Denoting the notions of Machiavel; crafty; subtle; roguish. *Bp. Morton.*

MA/CHIAVELISM*, māk-ê-â-vêl'-izm. *n. s.* The notions of Machiavel; cunning; roguery. *Colgrave.*

MA/CHINAL, māk'-kê-nâl. 353. *a.* [*machina*, Lat.] Relating to machines. *Dict.*

To MA/CHINATE ô, māk'-kê-nâ. *v. a.* [*machinor*, Lat.] To plan; to contrive. *Sandys.*

MACHINA/TION, māk'-kê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious scheme. *Shak.*

MA/CHINATOR*, māk'-kê-nâ-tôr. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who plots or forms schemes. *Glanville.*

MACHINE ô, mâ-shêen'. 112. *n. s.* [*machina*, Lat.; *machine*, Fr.] Any complicated work in which one part contributes to the motion of another. *B. Johnson.* An engine. *Dryden.* Supernatural agency in poems. *Addison.* One name for a stage coach.

MACHINERY, mâ-shêen'-êr-ê. 112. *n. s.* Engineering; complicated workmanship. *T. Waton.* The machinery signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem. *J. Waton.*

MACHINING*, mâ-shêen'-îng. *a.* Denoting the machinery of a poem. *Dryden.*

MA/CHINIST, mâ-shêen'-îst. *n. s.* [*machiniste*, Fr.] A constructor of engines or machines. *Sleevens.*

Some minor critics, of the lowest form, pronounce the first syllable of this word, as in *machinal*, *machination*, &c., with the first syllable as if spelled *mak*; but this arises from an ignorance of their respective etymologies: the former words are derived from the Latin, and *machinist* is a formation of our own from the French word *machine*. *W.*

MA/CILENCY, mās'-sê-lên-sê. *n. s.* Leanness. *Dict.*

MA/CILENT ô, mās'-sê-lênt. *a.* [*macilentus*, Lat.] Lean.

MA/CKEREL, māk'-kêr-îl. *n. s.* [*mackerel*, Dutch.] A sea-fish. *Carew.* [*maquerel*, old Fr.] A pander; a pimp.

MA/CKEREL Gale, māk'-kêr-îl-gâlê. A strong breeze. *Dryden.*

MA/CKEREL Sky*, māk'-kêr-îl-skêl. A skystreaked or marked like a mackerel. *Hooke.*

MA/CROCOSM, māk'-krô-kôzm. *n. s.* [*μακρός* and *κόσμος*.] The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man. *Watson.*

MACRO/LOGY*, māk'-krôl'-ô-jê. *n. s.* [*μακρός* and *λόγος*.] Long and tedious talk without matter. *Bullockar.*

MACTA/TION, māk-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*macatus*, Lat.] The act of killing for sacrifice. *Shuckford.*

MA/CULA, māk'-kû-lâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] A spot. *Burnet.* [In physick.] Any spots upon the skin, whether those in fevers or scorbutick habits.

To MA/CULATE, māk'-kû-lâte. *v. a.* [*maculo*, Lat.] To stain; to spot. *Sir T. Elyot.*

MA/CULATE*, māk'-kû-lâte. *a.* Spotted; stained. *Shakespeare.*

MACULA/TION, māk-kû-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Stain; spot; taint. *Shakespeare.*

MA/CULE, māk'-hûlê. *n. s.* A spot; a stain.

MAD ô, mād. *a.* [*mod*, Goth.; *moðran*, Sax.] Disordered in the mind; broken in the understanding; distracted. *Shak.* Expressing disorder of mind. *Milton.* Overrun with any violent or unreasonable desire. *Jer. l.* Enraged; furious. *Psalm cii.*

To MAD, mād. *v. a.* To make mad; to make furious; to enrage. *Sidney.*

To MAD, mād. *v. n.* To be mad; to be furious. *Wicliffe.* To be wild. *Spenser.*

MAD, mād. *n. s.* [*maða*, Sax.] An earth-made*. *made*. { worm. *Ray.*

MA/DAM, mād'-âm. 88. *n. s.* [*ma dame*, Fr.] The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree. *Spenser.*

MA/DBRAIN, mād'-brâne. *a.* [*mad* and *brain*.] *MA/DBRAINED*, mād'-brân'd. { Disordered in the mind; hot-headed. *Shakespeare.*

MA/DCAP, mād'-kâp. *n. s.* A madman; a wild, hot-brained fellow. *Shakespeare.*

To MA'DDEN, mād'-d'n. 103. *v. n.* To become mad; to act as mad. *Pope.*

To MA'DDEN, mād'-d'n. *v. a.* To make mad. *Thomson.*

MA'DDER, mād'-dâr. 98. *n. s.* [*maððe*, Sax.] A plant. *Miller.*

MADE, mād. 75. Participle preterit of *make*.

MADEFA/CTION, mād-dê-fâk'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of making wet. *Bacon.*

To MA/DEFY ô, mād'-dê-fl. *v. a.* [*maðefio*, Lat.] To moisten; to make wet.

MADEIRA Wine*, mād-dâ'-râ-wine. A rich wine made at the island of Madeira. *Shakespeare.*

MADemoISE/LLE*, mād-êm-wâ-zêl'l'. *n. s.* [*mademoiselle*, Fr.] A miss; a young girl. *Milton.*

MADGEH/WLET, mād-jê-hôû'-lêt. *n. s.* [*machetle*, Fr.] An owl.

MADHE/ADED*, mād-hêd'-êd. *a.* Hotheaded; full of fancies. *Shakespeare.*

MA/DHOUSE, mād'-hôuse. *n. s.* A house where madmen are cured or confined. *L'Estrange.*

MA/DID*, mād'-dîd. *a.* [*madidus*, Lat.] Wet; moist; dropping. *Bailey.* *Ob. T.*

MA/DLY, mād'-lê. *ad.* Without understanding; furiously. *Dryden.* Wildly; in disorder. *Collins.*

MA/DMAN, mād'-mân. 88. *n. s.* A man deprived of his understanding. 2 *Esd. xvi.*

MA/DNESS, mād'-nês. *n. s.* Distraction; loss of understanding; perturbation of the faculties. *Shak.* Fury; wildness; rage. *K. Charles.*

MADÓ/NA*, mād-dô'-nâ. *n. s.* [*mia ma donna*, *MADO/NNÂ**, mād-dôn'-nâ. { Ital.] A name given to pictures of the Virgin Mary. *Rymer.* Term of compliment, like *madam*. *Shakespeare.*

MADRIER, mād'-rêr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied against any thing intended to be broken down. *Bailey.* A long plank of broad wood used for supporting the earth in mining, carrying on saps, and the like. *Chambers.*

MA'DRIGAL, mād'-drê-gâl. *n. s.* [Span. and Fr.] A pastoral song; any light, airy, short song. *Shak.*

MA/DWORT, mād'-wôrt. *n. s.* An herb.

MÆRE, mêr. *ad.* It is derived from the Saxon *mep*, famous, great, noted: so *Ælmeire* is all famous; *Ælhelmeire*, famous for nobility. *Gibson.*

MAESTO/SO*, mäs'-tê-zô'-zô. [Ital.] A musical term, directing the part to be played with grandeur, and consequently slow, but yet with strength and firmness.

To MA/FFLE ô, mäf'-fl. *v. n.* [*maffelen*, Teut.] To stammer. *Barret.*

MA/FFLER, mäf'-fl-ûr. *n. s.* A stammerer. *Ainsworth.*

MAGAZI/NE ô, mäg-gâ-zêen'. 112. *n. s.* [*magazin*, Fr.] A store-house; commonly an arsenal or armory, or repository for provisions. *Raleigh.* For many years this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miscellany called the *Gentleman's Magazine*, published under the name of Sylvanus Urban, which still continues to enjoy the favour of the world. *Goldsmith.*

MAGAZI/NER*, mäg-gâ-zê'-nûr. *n. s.* One who writes for a magazine. *Goldsmith.*

MAGE, mäjê. *n. s.* [*magus*, Lat.; *mage*, Fr.] A magician. *Spenser.*

MA/GGOT ô, mäg'-gût. 166. *n. s.* [*maða*, Sax.] A small grub, which turns into a fly. *Ray.* Whimsy; caprice; odd fancy. *Shakespeare.*

MA/GGOTTINESS, mäg'-gût-tê-nês. *n. s.* The state of abounding with maggots.

MA/GGOTTY, mäg'-gût-tê. *a.* Full of maggots. Capricious; whimsical. *Norris.*

MA/GGOTTYHEADED*, mäg'-gôt-tê-hêd-êd. *a.* Having a head full of fancies. *Life of A. Wood.*

MA/GI*, mäg'-jl. *n. s.* pl. [Lat.] Wise men of the East. *Fotherby.*

MA/GIAN*, mäg'-jê-ân. *a.* Denoting the magi of the East. *Peters.*

MA/GICAL, mäd'-jê-kâl. *a.* [*magicus*, Lat.] Acting, or performing by secret and invisible powers. *Shak.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —ôll; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

Applied to persons using enchantment. *Sir T. Herbert*
MAG'ICALLY, mǎd'-jè-kál-è. *ad.* According to the rites of magic; by enchantment. *Camden*.
MAGI'CIAN, mǎ-jish-án. 88. *n. s.* [*magicien*, Fr.] One skilled in magic; an enchanter; a necromancer. *Locke*.
MAG'ICK §, mǎd'-jìk. 544. *n. s.* [*magia*, Lat.] The art of putting in action the power of spirits; sorcery; enchantment. *Shak.* The secret operations of natural powers. *Bacon*.
MAG'ICK, mǎd'-jìk. *a.* Acting or doing by powers superior to the known power of nature; enchanted; necromantic. *Shak.* Done or produced by magic. *Milton*.
MAGISTERIAL §, mǎd-jìs-tè'-rè-ál. *a.* [*magister*, Lat.] Such as suits a master. *K. Charles*. Lofly; arrogant; proud; insolent; despotick. *Brown*. Chymically prepared, after the manner of a magistrature. *Grew*.
MAGISTERIALLY, mǎd-jìs-tè'-rè-ál-è. *ad.* Arrogantly; with an air of authority. *Bacon*.
MAGISTERIALNESS, mǎd-jìs-tè'-rè-ál-nès. *n. s.* Haughtiness; airs of a master. *Nelson*.
MAG'ISTERY, mǎd'-jìs-tèr-è. *n. s.* [*magisterium*, Lat.] A term made use of by chymists to signify sometimes a very fine powder, made by solution and precipitation; but the most genuine acceptation is to express that preparation of any body wherein the whole, or most part, is, by the addition of somewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind; as when iron or copper is turned into crystals of Mars or Venus. *Quincy*.
MAG'ISTRACY, mǎd'-jìs-trá-sè. *n. s.* [*magistratus*, Lat.] Office or dignity of a magistrate. *B. Jonson*.
MAG'ISTRAL*, mǎd'-jìs-trál. *a.* Authoritative; suiting a magistrate or master; magisterial. *Transl. of Boccacini*. Masterly; artificial; skilful; cunning. *B. Jonson*.
MAG'ISTRAL*, mǎd'-jìs-trál. *n. s.* A sovereign medicine; an artificial preparation. *Burton*.
MAGISTRALITY*, mǎd-jìs-trál'-è-tè. *n. s.* Despotick authority in opinions. *Bacon*.
MAGISTRALLY, mǎd'-jìs-trál-lè. *ad.* Despotically; authoritatively; magisterially. *Bp. Bramhall*.
MAG'ISTRATE §, mǎd'-jìs-trate. 91. *n. s.* [*magistratus*, Lat.] A man publicly invested with authority; a governor. *Shakespeare*.
MAGISTRATICK*, mǎd-jìs-trát'-ìk. *a.* Having the authority of a magistrate. *Bp. Taylor*.
MAG'NACHARTIA*, mǎg'-nǎ-kǎr'-tǎ. *n. s.* [Lat.] The great charter of liberties granted to the people of England in the ninth year of Henry the Third, and confirmed by Edward the First. *Addison*.
MAGNA'LITY, mǎg-nǎl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*magnalia*, Lat.] A great thing; something above the common rate. *Brown. Ob. J.*
MAGNANIMITY, mǎg-ná-ním'-è-tè. *n. s.* Greatness of mind; bravery; elevation of soul. *Spenser*.
MAGNANIMOUS §, mǎg-nán'-è-mūs. *a.* [*magnanimus*, Lat.] Great of mind; elevated in sentiment; brave. *Milton*.
MAGNANIMOUSLY, mǎg-nán'-è-mūs-lè. *ad.* Bravely; with greatness of mind. *Milton*.
MAGNES*. See MAGNET.
MAGNE'SIA*, mǎg-nè'-zhè-à. *n. s.* [*magnesie*, Fr.] A white alkaline earth, used in medicine, gently purgative.
MAG'NET §, mǎg'-nèt. *n. s.* [*magnes*, Lat.] The loadstone; the stone that attracts iron. *Dryden*.
MAGNETICAL, mǎg-nèt'-è-kál. § *a.* Relating to **MAGNETICK**, mǎg-nèt'-ìk. 509. § the magnet. *Blackmore*. Having powers correspondent to those of the magnet. *Newton*. Attractive; having the power to draw things distant. *Bacon*.
MAGNETICALLY*, mǎg-nèt'-è-kál-lè. *ad.* By the power of attraction. *Burton*.
MAGNETICALNESS*, mǎg-nèt'-è-kál-nès. } *n. s.*
MAGNETICKNESS*, mǎg-nèt'-ìk-nès. } Quality of being magnetick, or attractive. *Waterhouse*.

MAGNETISM, mǎg'-nèt-izm. *n. s.* [Fr.] The tendency of the iron towards the magnet, and the power of the magnet to produce that tendency. *Reid*. Power of attraction. *Glanville*.
MAGNIFIABLE, mǎg'-nè-fì-à-bl. 183. *a.* Worthy to be extolled or praised. *Brown*.
MAGNIFICAL, mǎg-nìf'-è-kál. } *a.* [*magnificus*
MAGNIFICK, mǎg-nìf'-ìk. 509. } Lat.] Illustrious; grand. *Fulke*.
To MAGNIFICATE*, mǎg-nìf'-è-kàte. *v. a.* To praise extremely; to commend highly. *Marston Ob. T.*
MAGNIFICENCE §, mǎg-nìf'-è-sènsè. *n. s.* [*magnificentia*, Lat.] Grandeur of appearance; splendour. *Milton*.
MAGNIFICENT, mǎg-nìf'-è-sènt. *a.* Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous. *Milton*. Fond of splendour; setting greatness to show. *Sidney*.
MAGNIFICENTLY, mǎg-nìf'-è-sènt-lè. *ad.* Pompously; splendidly. *Dryden*.
MAGNIFICO, mǎg-nìf'-è-kò. *n. s.* [Ital.] A grandeur of Venice. *Shakespeare*.
MAGNIFIER, mǎg'-nè-fì-ir. 98. *n. s.* One that increases or enlarges. *Burton*. One that praises; an encomiast; an extoller. *Stafford*. A glass that increases the bulk of any object. *Shenstone*.
To MAGNIFY §, mǎg'-nè-fì. 183. *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Lat.] To praise greatly; to extol highly. *St. Luke*. To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify. *Bacon*. To exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation. 2 *Chron.* To raise in pride or pretension. *Dan. xi.* To increase the bulk of any object to the eye. *Locke*. A cant word for to have effect. *Spectator*.
MAGNIFOQUENCE*, mǎg-nìf'-è-kwènsè. *n. s.* [*magniloquentia*, Lat.] A lofty manner of speaking; boasting. *Bentley*.
MAGNITUDE, mǎg'-nè-tùde. *n. s.* [*magnitudo*, Lat.] Greatness; grandeur. *Milton*. Comparative bulk. *Raleigh*.
MAGNO'LIA*, mǎg-nò'-lè-à. *n. s.* An exotic plant; the laurel-leaved tulip tree. *Miller*.
MAG'GOT-PIE*. See MAGPIE.
MAG'PIE, mǎg'-pl. *n. s.* [from *pie* and *mag*, to chatter.] A bird sometimes taught to talk. *Peacham*.
MAG'GYDARE, mǎdjè'-è-dàre. *n. s.* [*magularis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth*.
MAHO'GANY*, mǎ-hòg'-à-nè. *n. s.* A reddish wood brought from some of the West India islands, and the continent on the south of the Gulf of Mexico. In French, *Bois d'Acajou*. *Guthrie*.
MAHO'MEDAN*, mǎ-hòm'-è-dǎn. } *n. s.* A Mus-
MAHO'METAN*, mǎ-hòm'-è-tǎn. } sulman; a
MAHO'METIST*, mǎ-hòm'-è-tíst. } professor of
MAHU'METAN*, mǎ-hòm'-è-tǎn. } the religion
of Mahomet. *Fulke*.
MAHO'METAN*, mǎ-hòm'-è-tǎn. *a.* Denoting the followers of the religion of Mahomet. *Prideaux*.
MAHO'METANISM*, mǎ-hòm'-è-tǎn-izm. }
MAHO'METISM*, mǎ-hòm'-è-tizm. } *n. s.*
MAHO'METRY*, mǎ-hòm'-è-trè. }
MAHU'METISM*, mǎ-hòm'-è-tizm. } The religion of Mahometans. *Sir T. Herbert*.
To MAHO'METANIZE*, mǎ-hòm'-è-tǎn-ize. *v. a.* To render conformable to any mode or custom of the Mahometans. *Swinburne*.
MA'HOUND*, mǎ'-hòund. *n. s.* A contemptuous name of old for Mahomet; sometimes also used by our ancestors for the devil, and sometimes for any savage character. *Skelton*.
MAID, mǎde. *n. s.* A species of skate fish. *Drayton*.
MAID §, mǎde. 202. } *n. s.* [*mæden*, *mæden*
MA'IDEN §, mǎ'-dn. 103. § Sax.] An unmarried woman; a virgin. *Shak.* A woman servant. *Shak* [*mæden-child*, Sax.] Female. *Lev. xii.*
MA'IDEN, mǎ'-dn. 103. *a.* Consisting of virgins. *Addison*. Fresh; new; unused; unpolluted. *Shak* Applied to assizes; meaning where no person is condemned to die.
MA'IDEN*, mǎ'-dn. *a.* [*mæden*, Sax.] Great; strong. *Wallis*.
To MA'IDEN*, mǎ'-dn. *v. n.* To speak or act demurely, like a maiden. *Bp. Hall*.

MA'IDENHAIR, mâ'-dn-hâre. *n. s.* [*maiden* and *hair*.] A plant. *Peacham*.

MA'IDENHEAD, mâ'-dn-hêd. } *n. s.* Virginity;
MA'IDENHODE, mâ'-dn-hôde. } virginal purity;
MA'IDENHOOD, mâ'-dn-hûd. } freedom from
 contamination. *Fairfax*. Newness; freshness; un-
 contaminated state. *Shakspeare*.

MA'IDENLINESS*, mâ'-dn-lê-nês. *n. s.* The beha-
 viour of a maiden; gentleness; modesty. *Sherwood*.

MA'IDENLIP, mâ'-dn-lîp. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.

MA'IDENLIKE*, mâ'-dn-lîke. *a.* Like a maiden;
 modest; decent. *More*.

MA'IDENLY, mâ'-dn-lê. *a.* Like a maid; gentle;
 modest; timorous; decent. *Shakspeare*.

MA'IDENLY*, mâ'-dn-lê. *ad.* In a maidenlike man-
 ner. *Stelton*.

MA'IDHOOD, mâde'-hûd. *n. s.* Virginity. *Shak*.

MAIDMA'RIAN, mâde-mâre'-yân. *n. s.* A kind of
 dance; but originally a woman, the queen of the
 May, and one of the company of our old morris
 dancers; but, after the morris degenerated into a
 piece of coarse buffoonery, this once elegant queen
 obtained the name of *Maikin*, or *Maukin*. *Temple*.

MA'IDPALE, mâde'-pâle. *a.* Pale like a sick virgin.
Shakspeare.

MAIDSE'RVANT, mâde-sêr'-vânt. *n. s.* A female
 servant. *Swift*.

MAIL, mâle. 202. *n. s.* [*maile*, Fr.] A coat of steel
 network worn for defence. *Watton*. Any armour.
Gay. A postman's bundle; a bag; and, in modern
 times, the postman himself, or the conveyance by
 which the bag of letters is sent. [*maile, malette*, Fr.]
Tatler. A rent. [*mal*, Sax.] So used in the north
 of England. A spot. See **MAILED** and **MOLE**.

To **MAIL**, mâle. *v. a.* To arm defensively; to cover,
 as with armour. *Shakspeare*. To bundle in a
 wrapper. *Shakspeare*.

MA'ILED*, mâld' *a.* [*maelen*, Teut.] Spotted; spec-
 kled. *Sherwood*. *Ob. T.*

To **MAIM** ô, mâme. *v. a.* [*meihaigner*, old Fr.] To de-
 prive of any necessary part; to cripple by loss of
 a limb. *Shakspeare*.

MAIM, mâme. *n. s.* Privation of some essential part;
 lameness produced by a wound or amputation.
Hooker. Injury; mischief. *Shak*. Essential de-
 fect. *Hayward*.

MA'IMEDNESS*, mâ'-mêd-nês. *n. s.* State of being
 lame or maimed. *Bolton*.

MAIN ô, mâne. 202. *a.* [*mægen*, Sax.] Principal;
 chief; leading. *Hooker*. Mighty; huge; over-
 powering; vast. *Shak*. Gross; containing the
 chief part. *Shak*. Important; forcible. *Davies*.

MAIN, mâne. *n. s.* [*mægn*, Sax.] The gross; the
 bulk; the greater part. *Locke*. The sum; the
 whole; the general. *King Charles*. The ocean;
 the great sea. *Shak*. Violence; force. *Spenser*.
 A hand at dice. [*main*, Fr.] *Lord Dorset*. A cock-
 fighting match. *Brand*. The continent; the main
 land. *Bacon*. A hamper. *Ainsworth*. A course;
 a duct. *Acts of Parl.* 16 Geo. III. c. 56.

MA'INLAND, mâne-lând'. *n. s.* [*main* and *land*.]
 Continent. *Spenser*.

MA'INLY, mâne-lê. *ad.* Chiefly; principally. *Mil-*
ton. Greatly; hugely; mightily. *Soenser*.

MA'INMAST, mâne-mâst. *n. s.* The chief or mid-
 dle mast. *Dryden*.

MA'INPERNABLE, mâne'-pêr-nâ-bl. *a.* [See **MAIN-**
PRISE.] Bailable; that may be admitted to give
 surety.

MA'INPERNOR, mâne'-pêr-nûr. *n. s.* Surety; bail.
Davies.

MA'INPRISE, mâne'-prîze. *n. s.* [*main* and *pris*,
 Fr.] Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon
 security given for appearance; bail. *Davies*.

To **MA'INPRISE**, mâne'-prîze. *v. a.* To bail.

MA'INSAIL, mâne'-sâle. *n. s.* The sail of the main-
 mast. *Acts*, xxxvii.

MA'INSHEET, mâne'-shêet. *n. s.* The sheet or sail
 of the mainmast. *Dryden*.

To **MA'INSWEAR***, mâne'-swâre. *n. n.* [*man-*
reppen, Sax.] To swear falsely. *Blount*.

To **MAINTA'IN** ô, mên-tâne'. *v. a.* [*maintenir*, Fr.]

To preserve; to keep. *Harvey*. To defend; to
 hold out. *Grew*. To vindicate; to justify. *Shak*.
 To continue; to keep up. *Shak*. To keep up;
 to support the expense of. *Shak*. To support with
 the conveniences of life. *Hooker*. To preserve
 from failure. *Blackmore*.

To **MAINTA'IN**, mên-tâne'. *v. n.* To support by ar-
 gument. To assert as a tenet. *Dryden*.

MAINTA'INABLE, mên-tâne'-â-bl. *a.* Defensible;
 justifiable. *Hayward*.

MAINTA'INER, mên-tâne'-ûr. *n. s.* Supporter,
 cherisher. *South*.

MA'INTENANCE, mên-tên-ânse. [*mâne-tê-nânse*
Perry and Jones.] *n. s.* [Fr.] Support; protection;
 defence. *Hooker*. Supply of the necessities of life;
 sustenance; sustentation. *Hooker*. Continuance;
 security from failure. *South*.

MA'INTOP, mâne-tôp. *n. s.* The top of the main
 mast. *Dryden*.

MA'INYARD, mâne-yârd. *n. s.* The yard of the
 mainmast. *Arbutnot*.

MA'ISTER*, mâse-îdr. *n. s.* [*mæstet*, Sax.] A
 master; formerly so written. *Spenser*.

MA'ISTRESS*, mâse'-três. *n. s.* The old word for
 mistress. *Chaucer*.

MAIZE, mâze. *n. s.* Indian wheat. A plant. *Miller*.

MAJESTA'TICAL*, mâd-jês-tâtl'-ê-kâl. } *a.* Great
MAJESTA'TICK*, mâd-jês-tâtl'-êk. } in ap-
 pearance; having dignity. *Pococke*.

MAJE'STICAL, mâ-jês-tê-kâl. } *a.* August; having
MAJE'STICK, mâ-jês-têk. 509. } dignity; grand;
 imperial; regal; great of appearance. *Shak*. State-
 ly; pompous; splendid. *Hooker*. Sublime; ele-
 vated; lofty. *Watton*.

MAJE'STICALNESS*, mâ-jês-tê-kâl-nês. } *n. s.*
MAJE'STICKNESS*, mâ-jês-têk-nês. } State or manner of being majestic. *Oldenburg*.

MAJE'STICALLY, mâ-jês-tê-kâl-ê. *ad.* With dig-
 nity, with grandeur. *Granville*.

MAJESTY ô, mâd-jês-tê. *n. s.* [*majestas*, Lat.] Digi-
 nity; grandeur; greatness of appearance. *Psalm*
 xxix. Power; sovereignty. 1 *Chron.* xxix. Digi-
 nity; elevation of manner. *Dryden*. The title of
 kings and queens. *Shakspeare*.

MA'JOR ô, mâ-jûr. 166. *a.* [Lat.] Greater in num-
 ber, quantity, or extent. *Hooker*. Greater in dig-
 nity. *Shakspeare*.

MA'JOR, mâ-jûr. *n. s.* The officer above the cap-
 tain; the lowest field officer. A mayor or head of-
 ficer of a town. The first proposition of a syllogism,
 containing some generality. *Boyle*.—*Major-general*.
 The general officer of the second rank. *Tatler*. *Ma-*
jeur-domo. n. s. [*majeur-dome*, Fr.] One who holds oc-
 casionally the place of master of the house. *Hovell*.

MAJORA'TION, mâd-jûr-â-shûn. *n. s.* Increase,
 enlargement. *Bacon*.

MAJORITY, mâ-jôr-ê-tê. *n. s.* The state of being
 greater. *Grew*. The greater number. *Addison*.
 Ancestry. *Brown*. Full age; end of minority.
Davies. First rank. *Shak*. The office of a major.

To **MAKE** ô, mâke. *v. a.* [*macan*, Sax.] To create
Gen. i. To form of materials. *Exod.* xxxii. To
 compose. *Shak*. To form by art what is not nat-
 ural. *Spenser*. To produce or effect as the agent.
Shak. To produce as a cause. *Prov.* xix. To
 do; to perform; to practise; to use in action.
Shak. To cause to have any quality. *Hooker*.
 To bring into any state or condition. *Exod.* vii.
 To form; to settle; to establish. *Rowe*. To hold;
 to keep. *Dryden*. To secure from distress; to es-
 tablish in riches or happiness. *Spenser*. To suffer;
 to incur. *Dryden*. To commit. *Dryden*. To com-
 pel; to force; to constrain. *Locke*. To intend;
 to purpose to do. *Spenser*. To raise as profit from
 any thing. *Shak*. To reach; to tend to; to arrive
 at. *Brown*. To gain. *Bacon*. To force; to gain by
 force. *Dryden*. To exhibit. *St. Luke*. To pay;
 to give. *Leviticus*. To put; to place. To turn to
 some use. *Dryden*. To incline to, to dispose to.
Brown. To effect as an argument. *Hooker*. To
 represent; to show. *Baker*. To constitute. *Locke*.
 To amount to. *Gal. ii.* To mould; to form. *Ba-*

—nô, môve, nôr, nô;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôdnd;—thin, THIS.

con. To fasten; to bar. *Shak.*—To make away. To kill; to destroy. *Sidney.* To transfer. *Waller.* To make account. To reckon; to believe. *Bacon.* To make account of. To esteem; to regard. To make free with. To treat without ceremony. *Dun-ciad.* To make good. To maintain; to defend; to justify. *Knolles.* To fulfil; to accomplish. *Shak.* To make light of. To consider as of no consequence. *St. Matthew.* To make love. To court; to play the gallant. *Addison.* To make a man. To make the fortune of a person. *Shak.* To make merry. To feast; to partake of an entertainment. *Shak.* To make much of. To cherish; to foster. *Sidney.* To make of. What to make of, is, how to understand. *Bacon.* To produce from; to effect. To consider; to account; to esteem. *Dryden.* To cherish; to foster. *Knolles.* To make over. To settle in the hands of trustees. *Hudibras.* To transfer. *Hammond.* To make out. To clear; to explain; to clear to one's self. *Dryden.* To prove; to evince. *Locke.* To make sure of. To consider as certain. *Dryden.* To secure to one's possession. *Dryden.* To make up. To get together. *Locke.* To reconcile; to compose. *Shak.* To repair. *Ezekiel.* To compose as ingredients. *Gov. of the Tongue.* To shape. *Arbutnot.* To supply; to make less deficient. *Hooker.* To compensate; to balance. To settle; to adjust. *Shak.* To accomplish; to conclude; to complete. *Hooker.* To MAKE, make. *v. n.* To tend; to travel; to go any way. *Shak.* To contribute; to have effect. *Dryden.* To operate; to act as a proof, or argument, or cause. *Spenser.* To show; to appear; to carry appearance. *Josh. viii.* To compose poetry; to make by the imagination; to versify. *Spenser.*—To make away with. To destroy; to kill; to make away. *Addison.* To make for. To advantage; to favour. *Bacon.* To make up for. To compensate; to be instead. *Swift.* To make with. To concur. *Hooker.*

MAKE, make. *n. s.* Form; structure; nature. *Glav.* **MAKE, make.** *n. s.* [maca, Sax.] A companion; a mate; a match; a consort; an equal; a friend. *Chaucer.*

MA'KEABLE*, mâ'-kâ-bl. *a.* Effectible; feasible. *Colgrave.*

MA'KEBATE, mâke'-bâte. *n. s.* [make and debate.] Breeder of quarrels. *Sidney.*

MA'KELESS*, mâke'-lès. *a.* Matchless; not to be equalled. *Chaucer.* Without a mate; deprived of a mate. *Shakespeare.*

MA'KEPEACE, mâke'-pèse. *n. s.* Peacemaker; reconciler. *Shakespeare.*

MA'KER, mâ'-kûr. *98. n. s.* The Creator. *Apostles' Creed.* One who makes any thing. *Pope.* One who sets any thing in its proper state. *Ascham.* A poet. *Drayton.*

MA'KEWEIGHT, mâke'-wâte. *n. s.* Any small thing thrown in to make up weight. *Phillips.*

MA'KING*, mâ'-king. *n. s.* [macung, Sax.] Composition; structure; form. *Shak.* A poem. *The Churle and the Byrde.*

MALACHITE, mâl-â-kîte'. *n. s.* A stone sometimes entirely green, so as to resemble the leaf of the mallows, *μαλάχη*; sometimes it is veined with white, or spotted with blue or black. *Woodward.*

MALADMINISTRATION*, See MALEADMINISTRATION.

MA'LADY, mâl-â-dè. *n. s.* [maladie, Fr.] A disease; a distemper; a disorder of body. *Sidney.*

MALANDERS, mâl-ân-dôrz. *n. s.* [malandre, old Fr.] A dry scab on the pastern of horses.

MA'LAGA*, mâl-â-gâ. *n. s.* A kind of wine imported from Malaga in Spain.

MA'LAPERT*, mâl-â-pêrt. *a.* [mal and pert.] Saucy; quick with impudence; sprightly, without respect or decency. *Shakespeare.*

MA'LAPELTLY, mâl-â-pêrt-lè. *ad.* Impudently; saucily. *Skelton.*

MA'LAPERTNESS, mâl-â-pêrt-nès. *n. s.* Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence; sauciness. *Fotherby.*

MALAPROPOS*, mâl-âp-prô-pô'. *ad.* [mal and apropos, Fr.] Unsuitably. *Dryden.*

To MALAXATE*, mâ-lâks-âte. *v. a.* [μαλάττω.] To soften, or knead to softness, any body.

MALAXATION, mâl-lâks-â-shûn. *n. s.* The act of softening.

MALE*, mâle. *a.* [Fr.] Of the sex that begets young; not female. *Locke.*

MALE, mâle. *n. s.* The he of any species. *Bacon.* A budget; whence the present word mail, for a bag of letters. *Chaucer.*

MALE, mâle, in composition, signifies ill; from male, Lat.

MALEADMINISTRATION, mâle-âd-mîn-nîs trâ-shûn. [mâl-âd-mîn-nîs-trâ-shûn, *Sheridan* and *Perry.*] *n. s.* Bad management of affairs. *Swift.*

♫ I have given the first syllable of this and the succeeding words, compounded of male, the long sound of a, because I look upon male as a prefix not alterable in its sound in words of our own composition, any more than arch, fore, mis, pre, or vice: arch and fore are used separately as adjectives, which is not the case with male; but mis, pre, and vice, are never used out of composition, and are therefore exactly under the same predicament. Dis, not being a prefix of our own which we can apply to words at pleasure, alters the sound of s according to the presence or absence of the accent, or the nature of the succeeding consonants (see Dis); but mis, being applicable to any words, never alters the sound of s. 426. Pre, when prefixed to words of our own, as pre-conceived, pre-supposed, &c., never shortens the vowel, 530, 531, 532; and vice, in vice-president, vice-admiral, &c. might as well be changed into vis-president, and vis-admiral, as male-content and male-practice into malcontent and malpractice. But, though all our pronouncing dictionaries adopt the short sound of a, and some even leave out the e, yet, as analogy is so decidedly in favour of the long sound, and custom is not quite unanimous, the long sound ought certainly to have the preference with all who aim at correctness and consistency. W. Johnston is the only one who adopts this pronunciation; and Barclay, by putting a hyphen after male, seems to favour it. If custom has decided in favour of the short sound of a, the e ought to be omitted in writing, and then the spelling and sound would not be at variance; but, as this would lead to incurable evils in language, the pronunciation ought rather to conform to the orthography. W.

MA'LECONTENT*, mâle'-kôn-tént. [mâl'-kôn-tént, *Sheridan* and *Perry.*] *n. s.* One who is dissatisfied; one whom nothing pleases. *Spenser.*

MA'LECONTENT, mâle'-kôn-tént. *a.*

MALECONTENTED, mâle-kôn-tên-téd. } *a.*

Discontented; dissatisfied. *Shakespeare.*

MALECONTENTEDLY, mâle-kôn-tên-téd-lè.

ad. With discontent.

MALECONTENTEDNESS, mâle-kôn-tên-téd-nès. *n. s.* Discontentedness; want of affection to government. *Spectator.*

MALEDICENCY*, mâl-è-dîs-ên-sè. *n. s.* [maledicentia, Lat.] Reproachful speech; proneness to reproach. *Atterbury.*

MALEDICENT*, mâl-è-dîs-ênt. *a.* Speaking reproachfully; slanderous. *Sir E. Sandys.*

MALEDICTED, mâl-è-dîkt-éd. *a.* Accursed. *Dict.*

MALEDICTION, mâl-è-dîk-shûn. *n. s.* [maledictio, Lat.] Curse; execration; denunciation of evil. *Sidney.*

MALEFAC-TION, mâl-è-fâk-shûn. *n. s.* [male and facio, Lat.] A crime; an offence. *Shakespeare.*

MALEFACTOR, mâl-è-fâk-tôr. *n. s.* An offender against law; a criminal. *Dryden.*

MALEFICE*, mâl-è-fîs. *n. s.* [Fr.] Any wicked act; artifice; enchantment. *Chaucer.*

MALEFICENT*, mâ-lêf-è-sênt. *a.* [maleficus, Lat.] Wicked; doing evil. *Burke.*

To MALEFICIATE*, mâl-è-fîsh-è-âte. *v. a.* To bewitch. *Burton.*

MALEFICAT-I-ON*, mâl-è-fîsh-è-â shûn. *n. s.* Witchcraft. *Bp. Hall.*

MALEFICK, } mâl-lêf-fîk. 509. { *a.* [maleficus, Lat.] Mischievous; hurtful. *Dict.*

MALENGINE*, mâ-lên-jîn. *n. s.* [malengin, Fr.] Guile; deceit. *Spenser.*

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

MALEPRACTICE, mâle-prâk'-îs. *n. s.* Practice contrary to rules.

MALESPRITED*, mâle-spîr'-î-têd. *a.* Having the spirit and courage of a man; high-minded. *B. Jonson.*

MA'LET*, mâ'-lêt. *n. s.* [*malette*, Fr.] A budget; a portmanteau. *Shelton.*

TO MA'LETREAT*. See **TO MALTREAT**.

MALEVOLENCE, mâ-lêv'-vô-lênse. *n. s.* Ill-will; inclination to hurt others; malignity. *Shakspeare.*

MALEVOLENT, mâ-lêv'-vô-lênt. *a.* [*malevolus*, Lat.] Ill-disposed towards others; malignant. *Dryden.*

MALEVOLENTLY, mâ-lêv'-vô-lênt-lê. *ad.* Malignly; malignantly; with ill-will. *Howell.*

MALEVOLOUS*, mâ-lêv'-vô-lûs. *a.* Malevolent; malicious. *Warburton.*

MA'VICE §, mâ'-vîs. 140. *n. s.* [*malice*, Fr.] Badness of design; deliberate mischief. *Bp. Taylor.* Ill intention to any one; desire of hurting. *Shak.*

TO MA'VICE, mâ'-vîs. *v. a.* To regard with ill-will. *Spenser.*

MALICIOUS, mâ-îlsh'-ûs. *a.* [*malicieux*, Fr.] Ill-disposed to any one; intending ill; malignant. *Shakspeare.*

MALICIOUSLY, mâ-îlsh'-ûs-lê. *ad.* With malignity; with intention of mischief. *Swift.*

MALICIOUSNESS, mâ-îlsh'-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Malice; intention of mischief to another.

MAL'IGN §, mâ'-îlne'. 385. *a.* [*maligne*, Fr.] Unfavourable; ill-disposed to any one; malicious. *Bacon.* Infectious; fatal to the body; pestilential. *Bacon.*

TO MAL'IGN, mâ'-îlne'. *v. a.* To regard with envy or malice. *Spenser.* To mischief; to hurt; to harm. *Boyle.*

TO MAL'IGN*, mâ'-îlne'. *v. n.* To entertain malice. *Milton.*

MAL'IGNANCY, mâ-îlg'-nân-sê. *n. s.* Malevolence; malice; unfavourableness. *Shak.* Destructive tendency. *Wiseman.*

MAL'IGNANT, mâ-îlg'-nânt. *a.* [Fr.] Malign; envious; propitious; malicious. *Shak.* Hostile to life; as, malignant fevers. *Temple.*

MAL'IGNANT, mâ-îlg'-nânt. *n. s.* A man of ill intention; malevolently disposed. *Hooker.* It was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars. *Hudibras.*

MAL'IGNANTLY, mâ-îlg'-nânt-lê. *ad.* With ill intention; maliciously; mischievously. *Shakspeare.*

MAL'IGNER, mâ-îlne'-ûr. 386. *n. s.* One who regards another with ill-will. *Swift.* Sarcastical censurer. *Fulke.*

MAL'IGNITY, mâ-îlg'-nê-tê. *n. s.* [*malignité*, Fr.] Malice; maliciousness. *Tickell.* Contrariety to life; destructive tendency. *Hayward.* Evilness of nature. *South.*

MAL'IGNLY, mâ-îlne'-lê. *ad.* Enviously; with ill-will; mischievously. *Bale.*

MA'LISON*, mâl'-ê-sûn. *n. s.* [old Fr.] A malediction. *Chaucer.* *Ob. T.*

MA'LKIN, mâw'-kîn. *n. s.* A kind of mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dressed up; thence a dirty wench. See **MAIDMARIAN**. *Shakspeare.*

MALL §, mál. [máll, *Perry and Jones.*] *n. s.* [*mal-leus*, Lat.] A kind of beater or hammer. *Addison.* A stroke; a blow. *Spenser.* A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls. *Pope.* [mál, *Perry.*]

☞ This word is a whimsical instance of the caprice of custom. Nothing can be more uniform than the sound we give to *a*, before double *l*, in the same syllable: and yet this word, when it signifies a wooden hammer, has not only changed its deep sound of *a* in *all* into the *a* in *alley*, but has dwindled into the short sound of *e* in *máll*, a walk in St. James's Park, where they formerly played with malls and balls, and from whence it had its name; and, to crown the absurdity, a street parallel to this walk is spelt *Páll Mall*, and pronounced *pell-mell*, which confounds its origin with the French adverb, *pêle mêle*. For Bailey appears to derive the name of

the street justly from *pellere malleo*, to strike with a mallet. That this word was justly pronounced formerly, we can scarcely doubt from the rhymes to it:

"—— With mighty mall

"The monster merciless him made to fall."

Spenser.

"And give that reverend head a mall

"Or two, or three, against a wall." *Hudibras*

As a corroboration of this, we find a large wooden club used for killing swine, called and spelt a *mall*; and the verb signifying to beat or bruise is spelt and pronounced in the same manner. The word *mallet*, where the latter *l* is separated from the former, is under a different predicament, and is pronounced regularly.—See *Principles*, No. 85. *W.*

TO MALL, máll. *v. a.* To beat or strike with a mall.

MA'LLARD, mâl'-lárd. 88. *n. s.* [*malart*, Fr.] The drake of the wild duck. *Shakspeare.*

MALLEABILITY, mâl-lê-â-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Quality of enduring the hammer; quality of spreading under the hammer. *Locke.*

MALLEABLE §, mâl-lê-â-bl. 113. *a.* [*malleable*, Fr.] Capable of being spread by beating. *Quincy.*

MALLEABLENESS, mâl-lê-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Quality of enduring the hammer; malleability; ductility. *Locke.*

TO MALLEATE, mâl-lê-âte. *v. a.* To hammer. *Derham.*

MALLEATION*, mâl-lê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Act of beating. *Gayton.*

MALLET, mâl'-lît. 99. *n. s.* [*maillet*, Fr.] A wooden hammer. *Boyle.*

MALLOWS, mâl'-lôze. *n. s.* [*malepe*, Sax.] A plant. *Dryden.*

MALMSEY, màm'-zê. 401. *n. s.* [from *Malvasia*, a city of Peloponnesus.] A sort of grape. A kind of wine. *Chaucer.*

MALT §, mált. 79. *n. s.* [*mealt*, or *malt*, Sax.; *malt*, Teut.] Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln. *Bacon.*

TO MALT, mált. *v. n.* To make malt. To be made malt. *Mortimer.*

MALTDUST, mált'-dûst. *n. s.* *Maltdust* is an en richer of barren land, and a great improver of barley. *Mortimer.*

MALTFLOOR, mált'-flôre. *n. s.* A floor to dry malt. *Mortimer.*

MALTALENT*, mâl'-tá-lênt. *n. s.* [old Fr.] Ill humour; spleen. *Chaucer.* *Ob. T.*

MALTHORSE, mált'-hôrse. *n. s.* A term of reproach for a dull dolt. *Shakspeare.*

MALTMAN, mált'-mân. 88. } *n. s.* One who makes

MALTYSTER, mált'-stôr. } malt. *Swift.*

TO MALTREAT*, mál-trêet'. *v. a.* [*male and treat*.] To use with roughness or unkindness. *Bp. Ellys.*

MALTWORM*, mált'-wûrm. *n. s.* [*malt and worm*.] A tippler. *Shakspeare.*

MALVA'CEOUS, mâl-vâ'-shûs. *a.* [*malva*, Lat.] Relating to mallows.

MALVERSATION, mál-vêr-sá'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Bad shifts; mean artifices. *Burke.*

MAM, mâm. } *n. s.* [*mamma*, Lat.] This

MAMMA', mâm-mâ'. 77. } word is said to be found for the compellation of *mother* in all languages, and is therefore supposed to be the first syllables that a child pronounces.] The fond word for mother. *Prior.*

MA'MALUKE*, mâm-â-lûke. *n. s.* [*Mamluc*, Arab.] One of those who are said to have been, originally, Circassian or Mingrelian slaves; and have, in modern times, been called the military force of Egypt. *Fuller.*

MAMME'E, mâm-mê-ê'. *n. s.* A tree so called. *Miller.*

TO MA'MMER*, mâm'-mâr. *v. n.* To stand in suspense; to hesitate. *Drant.*

MA'MMET, mâm'-mît. 99. *n. s.* A puppet; a figure dressed up. *Shakspeare.*

MA'MMIFORM, mâm'-mê-form. *a.* [*mamma* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.

MAMMILLARY, mâm-míl-lâ-rê. *a.* [*mammillaris* Lat.] Belonging to the paps or dugs. Denoting

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—díl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

two small protuberances, like nipples, found under the fore-ventricles of the brain, and supposed to be the organs of smelling. *Dr. Robinson.*

♂ I have departed from Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Entick, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, and Dr. Johnson, in the accentuation of this word, and agree with Mr. Nares and Bailey in placing the stress upon the first syllable of this and similar words; as Dr. Johnson himself has done on *azillary, maxillary, papillary, and capillary*; and as all our orthoëpists but Dr. Kenrick on *miscellany*.—See *ACADEMY. IV.*

MA/MOCK §, mām'-mūk. 166. n. s. [of unknown etymology.] A shapeless piece. *Sir T. Herbert.*
To MA/MOCK, mām'-mūk. v. a. To tear; to break; to pull to pieces. *Milton.*

MA/MON, mām'-mūn. 166. n. s. [Syriack.] Riches. *St. Luke, xvi.*

MA/MONIST*, mām'-mūn-ist. n. s. A worldly-minded person. *Hammond.*

MAN §, mán. 81. n. s. [man, mon, Sax.] Human being. *Shak.* Not a woman. *Shak.* Not a boy. *Dryden.*
A servant; an attendant. *Sidney.* A word of familiar address, bordering on contempt. *Shak.* It is used in a loose signification like the French *on, one, any one.* *Locke.* One of uncommon qualifications. *Shak.* A human being qualified in any particular manner. *I Sam. xvii.* Individual. *Watts.* Not a beast. *Creech.* Wealthy or independent person. *Tillotson.* When a person is not in his senses, we say, he is not his own *man.* *Ainsworth.* A movable piece at chess or draughts.—*Man of war.* A ship of war. *Carew.*

MAN-MIDWIFE*, mām'-mīd'-wīf. n. s. A strange compound, denoting the man who discharges the office of a midwife. *Tatler.*

To MAN, mán. v. a. To furnish with men. *Shak.* To guard with men. *Shak.* To fortify; to strengthen. *Addison.* To tame a hawk. *Shak.* To attend; to serve; to wait on as a *man* or servant. *Shak.* To direct in hostility; to point; to aim. *Shakespeare.*

MA/NACLE §, mán'-ná-kl. n. s. [*manice*, from *manus*, Lat.] Chain for the hands; shackles. *Shak.*

To MA/NACLE, mán'-ná-kl. v. a. To chain the hands; to shackle. *Shakespeare.*

To MA/NAGE §, mán'-ídjé. 90. v. a. [*menager*, Fr.] To conduct; to carry on. *Stillinger fleet.* To train a horse to graceful action. *Knolles.* To govern; to make tractable. *Arbutnot.* To wield; to move or use easily. *Newton.* To husband; to make the object of caution. *Dryden.* To treat with caution or decency. *Addison.*

To MA/NAGE, mán'-ídjé. 90. v. n. To superintend affairs; to transact. *Dryden.*

MA/NAGE, mán'-ídjé. n. s. [*menage*, Fr.] Conduct; administration. *Shak.* Use; instrumentality. *Bacon.* Government of a horse. *Shak.* Discipline; governance. *L'Estrange.*

MA/NAGEABLE, mán'-ídjé-á-bl. a. Easy in the use. *Bacon.* Governable; tractable. *Bp. Taylor.*

MA/NAGEABLENESS, mán'-ídjé-á-bl-nēs. n. s. Accommodation to easy use. *Boyle.* Tractableness; easiness to be governed.

MA/NAGEMENT, mán'-ídjé-mént. n. s. [*menagement*, Fr.] Conduct; administration. *Locke.* Prudence; cunning practice. *Dryden.* Practice; transaction; dealing. *Addison.*

MA/NAGER, mán'-ídjé-úr. 98. n. s. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing. *South.* A man of frugality; a good husband. *Temple.*

MA/NAGERY, mán'-ídjé-ré. n. s. Conduct; direction; administration. *Cleveland.* Husbandry; frugality. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* Manner of using. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

MA/NÁKIN*. See *MANNIKIN.*

MANA/TION, má-ná'-shūn. n. s. [*manatio*, Lat.] The act of issuing from something else.

MANCHE, mánsh. n. s. [Fr.] A sleeve.

MAN'CHET, mánsh'-lét. 99. n. s. [corruption of *main cheat*. See *CHEAT-BREAD*.] A small loaf of fine bread. *Bacon.*

MACHINE/EL Tree, mánsh-ín-èl'. n. s. [*mancanilla*, Lat.] A native of the West Indies, which grows

to the size of an oak: its wood is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long. *Miller.*

♂ I do not hesitate to place the accent on the last syllable of this word, as this stress, not only its form, but the best usage, seems to require. *Dr. Johnson* and other orthoëpists place the accent in the same manner, contrary to Mr. Sheridan, who places it on the first syllable. *W.*

To MA/NCIPATE §, mán'-sè-pâte. v. a. [*mancipio*, Lat.] To enslave; to bind; to tie. *Burton.*

MANCIPA/TION, mán'-sè-pá'-shūn. n. s. Slavery; involuntary obligation. *Waterhouse.*

MA/NCIPLE, mán'-sè-pl. 405. n. s. [*maniceps*, Lat.] The steward of a community; the purveyor: it is particularly used of the purveyor of a college. *Chaucer.*

MANDA/MUS, mán-dá'-mús. n. s. [Lat.] A writ granted by the court of King's Bench in the name of the king; so called from the initial word.

MANDARÉN, mán-dá-rén'. 112. n. s. [*mandarin*, Portuguese.] A Chinese nobleman or magistrate. *Temple.*

♂ Dr. Johnson, and the other lexicographers after him, spell this word without the final *e*. It may be observed, that most of the names from the East came to us by missionaries, and the first accounts we have of these countries are from the French, which accounts for the manner in which we always hear it pronounced. *W.*

MA/NDATARY, mán'-dá-tár-è. 512. n. s. [*mandataire*, Fr.] He to whom the pope has, by his prerogative, and proper right, given a mandate for his benefice. *Ayliffe.*

MA/NDATE, mán'-dâte. 91. n. s. [*mandatum*, Lat.] Command. *Hooker.* Precept; charge; commission, sent or transmitted. *Shakespeare.*

MANDA/TOR, mán-dá-túr. n. s. [Lat.] Director. *Ayliffe.*

MA/NDATORY, mán'-dá-túr-è. 512. [For the *o*, see *DOMESTICK*.] 2. Preceptive; directory. *Abp. Usher.*

MA/NDATORY*, mán'-dá-túr-è. n. s. One to whom a commandment or charge is given; as, to an apparitor, or other messenger, to execute a citation. *Fell.*

To MA/NDER*. See *To MAUNDER.*

MA/NDIBLE, mán'-dè-bl. 405. n. s. [*mandibula*, Lat.] The jaw; the instrument of manducation. *Smith.*

MANDI/BULAR, mán-dīb'-bù-lâr. a. Belonging to the jaw. *Guyton.*

MA/NDIL*, mán'-díl. n. s. [*mandille*, old Fr.] A sort of mantle. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MANDI/LION, mán-díl'-è-ūn. n. s. [*mandiglione*, Ital.] A soldier's coat. A loose garment. *Ainsworth.*

MA/NDMENT*, mánd'-mént. n. s. [*mandement*, old Fr.] Commandment; direction. *Wicliffe. Ob. T.* MA/NDOLIN*, mán'-dò-lín. n. s. [*mandola*, Ital.] A kind of cithern.

MANDRA/GORA*, mán-drág'-ò-rá. } n. s. [*man-*
MA/NDRAKE, mán'-drake. } *οπαγορα*,
Sax.] A plant. *Miller.*

MA/NDREL, mán'-drél. n. s. [*mandrin*, Fr.] An instrument to hold in the lathe the substance to be turned. *Maxon.*

MA/NDUCABLE*, mán'-dù-ká-bl. a. That may be eaten; fit to be eaten. *Sir T. Herbert.*

To MA/NDUCATE §, mán'-dù-kâte. v. a. [*manduco*, Lat.] To chew; to eat. *Bp. Taylor.*

MANDUCA/TION, mán-dù-ká'-shūn. n. s. Eating; chewing. *Quincy.*

MANE §, máne. n. s. [*maene*, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses or other animals. *Sidney.*

MA/NEATER, mán'-ète-úr. n. s. A cannibal; one that feeds upon human flesh.

MA/NED, mánd. 459. a. Having a mane.

MANE/GE*, má-názhe'. n. s. [Fr.] A place where horses are trained, or horsemanship taught; a riding-school. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

MANE/RIAL*, mán-né'-rè-ál. a. [*manerium*, Lat.] Manorial. *Warton.*

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—plne, pîn;—

MA'NES, mǎ'-nèz. [See **MILLEPEDES**.] *n. s.* [Lat.] Ghost; shade; that which remains of man after death. *Dryden*.

MA'NFUL $\dot{\delta}$, mǎn'-fûl. *a.* Bold; stout; daring. *Hudibras*.

MA'NFULLY mǎn'-fûl-è. *ad.* Boldly; stoutly. *Abbot*.

MA'NFULNESS, mǎn'-fûl-nès. *n. s.* Stoutness; boldness. *Bale*.

MAN'GANESE, mǎn'-gǎ-nèse. *n. s.* [*manganesia*, low Lat.] A name the glassmen use for many different substances, that have the same effect in clearing the foul colour of their glass.

MANGCO'RN, mǎng'-kôrn. [Perry.] *n. s.* [*mengen*, Dutch.] Corn of several kinds mixed.

MANGE $\dot{\delta}$, mǎnje. *n. s.* [*mangeaison*, Fr.] The itch or scab in cattle. *B. Jonson*.

MANGER, mǎne'-jûr. 542. [See **CHANGE**.] *n. s.* [*mangeoire*, Fr.] The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn. *L'Étranger*.

MAN'GINESS, mǎne'-jè-nès. *n. s.* Scabbiness; infection with the mange. *Sherwood*.

To MA'NGLE $\dot{\delta}$, mǎng'-gl. 405. *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Dutch.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piece-meal; to butcher. *Shakespeare*.

To MA'NGLE*, mǎng'-gl. *v. a.* [*mangeln*, Germ.] To smooth linen; to calender.

MA'NGLE*, mǎng'-gl. *n. s.* A rolling-press for smoothing linen; a calender.

MA'NGLER, mǎng'-gl-ûr. *n. s.* A hacker; one that destroys bunglingly. *Bentley*.

MA'NGO, mǎng'-gô. *n. s.* A fruit of the East Indies brought to Europe pickled. *Mortimer*.

MA'NGONEL*, mǎng'-gô-nèl. *n. s.* [*mungoneau*, old Fr.] An engine which threw large stones, and was employed to batter walls. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T.*

MA'NGONISM*, mǎng'-gô-nîzm. *n. s.* [*mongonisme*, Fr.] The art of setting off any thing. *Evelyn*. *Ob. T.*

To MA'NGONIZE*, mǎng'-gô-nîze. *v. n.* [*mangonizo*, Lat.] To polish a thing to make it sell the better. *B. Jonson*. *Ob. T.*

MA'NGROVE*, mǎng'-grôve. *n. s.* A plant which grows in salt-water rivers, both in the East and West Indies.

MA'NGY, mǎne'-jè. *a.* Infected with the mange; scabby. *Skelton*.

MA'NHATER, mǎn'-hâte-ûr. *n. s.* Misanthrope; one that hates mankind.

MA'NHOOD, mǎn'-hûd. *n. s.* Human nature. *Raleigh*. Virility; not womanhood. *Dryden*. Virility; not childhood. *Shak*. Courage; bravery; resolution; fortitude. *Sidney*.

MA'NIA $\dot{\delta}$, mǎ'-nè-â. { *n. s.* [*mania*.] Madness. *Chambers*.

MA'NIE $\dot{\delta}$, mǎ'-nè-â. {

MA'NIABLE*, mǎn'-nè-â-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Manageable; tractable. *Bacon*. *Ob. T.*

MANI'ACAL, mǎ-ni'-â-kål. 506. { *a.* [*maniacus*.]

MANI'ACK, mǎ-nè-âk. 505. { [Lat.] Raging with madness; mad to rage; brainsick. *Grew*.

MA'NIACK*, mǎ-nè-âk. *n. s.* A mad person. *Shenstone*.

MANICHE'AN*, mǎn-è-kè'-ân. { *n. s.* One of the

MANICHE'E*, mǎn-è-kèè'. { followers of Manes, a Persian, who taught that there were two principles of all things, coeternal and coequal, the one good, the other evil. *Bp. Hall*.

MANICHE'AN*, mǎn-è-kèè'-ân. *a.* Relating to the Manicheans. *Wollston*.

MA'NICHEISM*, mǎn-è-kèè'-îzm. *n. s.* The impious doctrine of the Manichees. *Puller*.

MA'NICON*, mǎn'-è-kîn. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kind of night-shade. *Hudibras*.

MA'NICHORD*, mǎn'-è-kôrd. *n. s.* [*manicordion*, Fr.] A musical instrument, like a spinet.

MA'NIFEST $\dot{\delta}$, mǎn'-nè-fèst. *a.* [*manifestus*, Lat.] Plain; open; not concealed. *Hooker*. Detected. *Dryden*.

MANIFE'ST, mǎn'-nè-fèst. *n. s.* Declaration; public protestation. *Dryden*.

To MANIFE'ST, mǎn'-nè-fèst. *v. a.* [*manifesto*, Lat.] To make appear; to make public; to show plainly; to discover. *Shakespeare*.

MANIFE'STABLE*. See **MANIFESTIBLE**.

MANIFESTA'TION, mǎn-nè-fès-tǎ'-shûn. *n. s.* Discovery; publication; clear evidence. *Addison*.

MANIFE'STIBLE, mǎn-nè-fès-tè-bl. *a.* [properly *manifestable*.] Easy to be made evident. *Bacon*.

MA'NIFESTLY, mǎn'-nè-fèst-lè. *ad.* Clearly; evidently; plainly. *Bacon*.

MA'NIFESTNESS, mǎn'-nè-fèst-nès. *n. s.* Perspicuity; clear evidence.

MANIFE'STO, mǎn-nè-fès-tò. *n. s.* [Ital.] Public protestation; declaration. *Addison*.

MA'NIFOLD $\dot{\delta}$, mǎn'-nè-fôld. *a.* [*manigfaltig*, Sax.] Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied, complicated. *Spenser*.

MANIFOLD'DED, mǎn-nè-fôld'-êd. *a.* Having many complications or doubles. *Spenser*.

MA'NIFOLDLY, mǎn'-nè-fôld-lè. *ad.* In a manifold manner. *Sidney*.

MA'NIFOLDNESS*, mǎn'-nè-fôld-nès. *n. s.* State of being manifold; multiplicity. *Sherwood*.

MAN'IGLIONS, mǎ-nîg'-lè-ônz. *n. s.* [In gunnery.] Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, cast after the German form. *Bailey*.

MA'NIHOT*, mǎ'-nè-ôk. { *n. s.* A plant in the

MA'NIOC*, mǎ'-nè-ôk. { West Indies. *Miller*.

MAN'LIO*, mǎ-nîl'-è-ô. { *n. s.* A kind of ring or

MAN'LLE*, mǎ-nîll'. { bracelet worn by persons in Africa and Asia. *Sir T. Herbert*.

MA'NIKIN, mǎn'-nè-kîn. *n. s.* [*mamneken*, Teut.] A little man. *Shakespeare*.

MA'NIPLÉ $\dot{\delta}$, mǎn'-è-pl. 405. *n. s.* [*manipulus*, Lat.] A handful. *B. Jonson*. A small band of soldiers.

MAN', mǎn. *a.* A fanon; a kind of ornament worn about the arm of the mass-priest. *Dering*.

MAN'IPULAR, mǎ-nîp'-pu-lâr. *a.* Relating to a manipule.

MANIPULA'TION*, mǎ-nîp'-ù-là'-shûn. *n. s.* In mines, the manner of digging silver out of the earth.

MA'NKILLING*, mǎn'-kîl-lîng. *a.* Used to kill men. *Dryden*.

MANKYLLER, mǎn'-kîl-lûr. 98. *n. s.* Murderer. *Dryden*.

MANKIND $\dot{\delta}$, mǎn-kynd'. [See **GUARD**.] *n. s.* [*man-cynn*, Sax.] The race or species of human beings. *Milton*. Humanity. *B. Jonson*.

§ This word is sometimes improperly pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, and is even marked so by Dr. Ash. Milton, with his usual license, sometimes places the accent in this manner:

“ — where he might likeliest find
“ The only two of mankind, but in them
“ The whole included race, his purpos'd prey.”

But Pope, in this particular, is a better guide, both in prose and verse:

“ The proper study of mankind is man.”

Essay on Man.

It may be asked, indeed, why *mankind* should not have the accent on the first syllable as well as *womankind*. It may be answered, so it has, when it is to distinguish it from *womankind*; but when it is used absolutely it includes *womankind*; and, to avoid the distinction which an accent on the first syllable would imply, it very properly throws the accent on the general and not on the specific part of the word. *W.*

MA'NKIND, mǎn'-kynd. *a.* Resembling man, not woman, in form or nature. *Frohscher*.

MA'NLESS, mǎn'-lès. *a.* Without men, not manned. *Bacon*.

MA'NLIKE, mǎn'-lîke. *a.* Having the complexion and proper qualities of man. *Sidney*. Becoming a man. *Hammond*.

MA'NLINESS, mǎn'-lè-nès. *n. s.* Dignity; bravery, stoutness. *B. Jonson*.

MAN'LING*, mǎn'-lîng. *n. s.* A little man. *B. Jonson*.

MA'NLY, mǎn'-lè. *a.* Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; stout; undaunted; undismayed. *Shak*. Not womanish; not childish. *Shakespeare*.

MA'NLY, mǎn'-lè. *ad.* With courage like a man.

MA'NNA, mǎn'-nâ. *n. s.* [Hebrew.] A gum, or honey like juice concentered into a solid form. The product of two different trees, both varieties of the ash.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, báll; —díl; —pònd; —thin, THIS.

when the heats are free from rain, these trees exude a white honey juice, which concretes into what we call *manna*. *Hill*.

MA'NNER §, mán'-nôr. 418. *n. s.* [*maniere*, Fr.] Form; method. *Dryden*. Custom; habit; fashion. *Heb. x.* Certain degree. *Bacon*. Sort; kind. *Shak*. Mien; cast of the look. *Richardson*. Peculiar way; distinct mode of person. *Clarendon*. Way; mode: of things. *Atterbury*. In the plural: character of the mind. *Addison*. In the plural: general way of life; morals; habits. *Bacon*. In the plural: ceremonious behaviour; studied civility. *Shak*. — *To take in or with the manner*. To catch in the actual commission of a crime; to be caught in the fact. [written *mainour*, in our old law-books; from the French *manier*, to seize with the hand.] *Numb. v.*

*To MA'NNER**, mán'-nôr. *v. a.* To instruct in morals; to form. *Shakespeare*.

MA'NNERIST*, mán'-nôr-íst. *n. s.* An artist who performs all his works in one unvaried manner. *Churchill*.

MA'NNERLINESS, mán'-nôr-lè-nês. *n. s.* Civility; ceremonious complaisance. *Hale*.

MA'NNERLY, mán'-nôr-lý. *a.* Civil; ceremonious; complaisant. *Shakespeare*.

MA'NNERLY, mán'-nôr-lý. *ad.* Civilly; without rudeness. *Shakespeare*.

MA'NNIKIN, mán'-pè-kín. *n. s.* [*manneken*, Teut.] A little man; a dwarf.

MA'NNISH, mán'-nîsh. *a.* Human; belonging to the human species. *Gower*. Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; impudent. *Sidney*.

MANCEU'VRE*, mán-dô'-vûr. *n. s.* [Fr.] Originally, in the French language, the service of a vassal to his lord; then, an operation of military tactics, a stratagem; naval skill in managing a ship; any kind of management. *Burke*.

§ The triphthong *œu* has no correspondent sound in our language, and I have given it what I thought the nearest to it; but, as the word seems to be universally adopted, it ought to be Anglicised, and may be safely pronounced as I have marked it by those who cannot give it the exact French sound. *W*.

*To MANCEU'VRE**, mán-dô'-vûr. *v. n.* To manage military or naval tactics skillfully; to carry on any operation adroitly.

MA'NOR §, mán'-nôr. 418. *n. s.* [*manoir*, old Fr.] In common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee. A jurisdiction and royalty incorporeal. *Covel*.

MANOR-HOUSE*, mán'-nôr-hôûs. } *n. s.* The
MANOR-SEAT*, mán'-nôr-sète. } house of
the lord or owner of the manor. *Covel*.

MANORIAL*, mán'-nôr-ré-ál. *a.* Belonging to a manor; denoting a manor.

MA'NQUELLER, mán'-kwèl-lâr. *n. s.* [*manquellépe*, Sax.] A murderer; a mankiller; manslayer. *Wicliffe*.

MANSE, mánse. *n. s.* [old Fr.; *mansio*, Lat.] Farm and land. *Warton*. A parsonage house. *Life of Bp. Kennet*.

MA'NSION §, mán'-shûn. *n. s.* [*mansio*, Lat.] The lord's house in a manor. Place of residence; abode; house. *Sidney*. Residence; abode. *Denham*.

*To MA'NSION**, mán'-shûn. *v. n.* To dwell as in a manor. *Mede*.

MA'NSIONRY*, mán'-shûn-rý. *n. s.* Place of residence. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. T*.

MANSLAUGHTER, mán'-slâw-tûr. *n. s.* Murder; destruction of the human species. *Ascham*. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice: punished by forfeiture. *Foster*.

MANSLAYER, mán'-slâ-ûr. *n. s.* [*manþlaȝa*, Sax.] One that has killed another. *Numb. xxxv*.

MA'NSTEALER*, mán'-stèel-ûr. *n. s.* One that steals and sells men. *1 Tim. i*.

MA'NSTEALING*, mán'-stèel-ing. *part. a.* Stealing men, in order to sell them. *Brown*.

MANSUE'TE §, mán'-swète. *a.* [*mansuetus*, Lat.]

Mild; gentle; goodnatured; tame; not ferocious, not wild. *Chaucer*.

MA'NSUETUDE, mán'-swè-tùde. 334. *n. s.* [*mansuetudo*, Lat.] Mildness; gentleness; tameness. *Bryskell*.

*To MA'NSWEAR**. See *To MAINSWEAR*.

MA'NTEL, mán'-tl. 103. *n. s.* [*mantel*, Germ.] Work raised before a chimney to conceal it. *Wotton*.

MA'NTELET, mán-tè-lè't. *n. s.* [Fr.] A small cloak. *Chancer*. [In fortification.] A kind of movable penthouse, driven before the pioneers, to shelter them from the enemy's small shot. *Harris*.

MANTIGER, mán-tí'-gûr. 98. *n. s.* [*mantichora*, Lat.; *manticoire*, Fr.] A large monkey or baboon. *Arbutnot*.

MA'NTLE §, mán'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [*mæntel*, Sax.] A kind of cloak or garment thrown over the rest of the dress. *Shakespeare*.

To MA'NTLE, mán'-tl. *v. a.* To cloak; to cover; to disguise. *Spenser*.

To MA'NTLE, mán'-tl. *v. n.* To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure. *Milton*. To joy; to revel. *Spenser*. To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly. *Milton*. To gather any thing on the surface; to froth. *Shakespeare*. To ferment; to be in sprightly agitation. *Smith*.

MA'NTLING*, mán'-tl-ing. *n. s.* [In heraldry.] The representation of a mantle, or any drapery, that is drawn about a coat of arms.

MA'NTO*, mán-tò. *n. s.* [Ital.] A robe; a cloak. *Ricaut*.

MANTOLOGY†, mán-tòl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* The gift of prophecy. *Mason*.

MA'NTUA, mán'-tshù-à. 333. [mán'-tâ, *Sheridan*; mán-tù, *Perry*.] *n. s.* [*pardvâs*.] A lady's gown. *Pope*.

§ Dr. Johnson says, this word was probably corrupted from the French *manteau*: and Mr. Elphinston, in his zeal for an homophonous orthography, as it may be called, says, "Manteau, not mantua, having given title to the silk, the maker of mantoes, or mantoes, will have the honour of leading the fashions at the court of truth, when, under so glorious patronage, she announces herself a *mantoemaker*, or *mantoemaker*. "Paduasoy is a similar falsification of *podeseoy*, the English offspring of the French *poudésote*. The Italian cities are much obliged to affectation, for having so long complimented them at her own expense. "Guided by etymology, she had no business with the sound; and a stranger to analogy was not likely to know, that a *mantle*, *mantoe*, or *cloke*, was probably the first silken task of the English *mantoemaker*." *W*.

MA'NTUAMAKER, mán-tù-má'-kôr. 333. *n. s.* One who makes gowns for women. *Addison*.

MA'NUAL §, mán'-ù-ál. *a.* [*manuâlis*, Lat.] Performed by the hand. *Dryden*. Used by the hand. *Clarendon*.

MA'NUAL, mán'-ù-ál. *n. s.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand. *Hale*.

MA'NUARY*, mán'-ù-à-rè. *a.* Performed by the hand. *Fotherby*.

MANU'BLIAL, mán-nù'-bè-ál. *a.* [*manubiale*, Lat.] Belonging to spoil; taken in war. *Dict*.

MANU'BRIUM, mán-nù'-brè-ûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A handle. *Boyle*.

MANUDU'CTION §, mán-nù'-dûk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*manuductio*, Lat.] Guidance by the hand. *Brown*.

MANUDU'CTOR*, mán-nù'-dûk'-tûr. *n. s.* Conductor; guide. *Jordan*.

MA'NUFACT*, mán'-nù-fâkt. *n. s.* Any thing made by art. *Maydman*. *Ob. T*.

MANUFA'CTORY*, mán'-nù-fâk'-tûr-è. *n. s.* The practice of making any piece of workmanship. *Ld. Bolingbroke*. The place where a manufactory is carried on. *Guthrie*.

MANUFA'CTURE §, mán-nù-fâk'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* [*monus* and *facio*, Lat.] The practice of making any piece of workmanship. Any thing made by art. *Dryden*.

To MANUFA'CTURE, mán-nù-fâk'-tshûre. 463. *v. a.* [*manufactory*, Fr.] To make by art and labour; to form by workmanship. To employ in work; to work up.

To MANUFACTURE*, mân-nù-fâk'-tshûre. v. n.

To be engaged in any manufacture. *Boswell.*

MANUFACTURER, mân-nù-fâk'-tshû-rûr. n. s. A workman; an artificer. *Watts.*

To MANUMISE †, mân-nù-mîze. v. a. [*manumitto*, Lat.] To set free; to dismiss from slavery. *Knolles.*

MANUMISSION, mân-nù-mîsh'-ûn. n. s. [*manumissio*, Lat.] The act of giving liberty to slaves. *Brown.*

To MANUMIT, mân-nù-mîl'-v. a. To release from slavery. *Dr. Taylor.*

MANURABLE, mâ-nù-râ-bl. 405. a. Capable of cultivation. *Hale.*

MANURAGE*, mâ-nù-rîdje. n. s. Cultivation. *Warner.*

MANURANCE, mâ-nù-rânse. n. s. Agriculture; cultivation. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

To MANURE †, mâ-nûre'-v. a. [*manourer*, Fr.] To cultivate by manual labour. *Milton.* To dung; to fatten with composts. *Woodward.* To fatten as a compost. *Addison.*

MANURE, mâ-nûre'-n. s. Soil to be laid on lands; dung or compost to fatten land. *Dryden.*

MANUREMENT, mâ-nûre'-mènt. n. s. Cultivation; improvement. *Wotton.*

MANURER, mâ-nù-rûr. 98. n. s. He who manures land; a husbandman.

MANUSCRIPT, mân-ù-skript. n. s. [*manuscriptum*, Lat.] A book written, not printed. *Wotton.*

MANUTENENCY*, mân-ù-tè-nèn-sè. n. s. [*manutentia*, Lat.] Support; maintenance. *Abp. San-croft.*

MANÝ, mèn'-nè. 89. a. comp. *more*, superl. *most*. [*mænit*, Sax.] Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few. *Judg. xvi.* Marking number indefinite, or comparative. *Ex. xxxv.* Powerful: with *too*, in low language. *L'Estrange.*

MANÝ †, mèn'-nè. n. s. A multitude; a company; a great number; people. *Spenser.* Retinue of servants; household; family. [*magnie*, old Fr.] *Chaucer.* *Many* is used much in composition.

MANÝCOLOURED, mèn'-nè-kûl-lârd. a. Having various colours. *Shakspeare.*

MANÝCORNED, mèn'-nè-kôr-nûrd. a. Polygonal; having corners more than twelve. *Dryden.*

MANÝHEADED, mèn'-nè-hèd-dèd. a. Having many heads. *Sidney.*

MANÝLANGUED, mèn'-nè-lâng-gwîjd. a. Having many languages. *Pope.*

MANÝPEOPIED, mèn'-nè-pèe-pld. a. Numerously populous. *Sandys.*

MANÝTIMES, mèn'-nè-tîmz. an adverbial phrase. Often; frequently. *Addison.*

MAP †, máp. n. s. [*mapa*, low Lat.] A geographical picture, on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude. *Sidney.*

To MAP, máp. v. a. To delineate; to set down. *Bp. Hall.*

MA'PLE Tree, mâ'-pl-trèè. 405. n. s. A tree. *Miller.*

MA'PPERY, máp'-pûr-è. n. s. [from *map*.] The art of planning and designing. *Shakspeare.*

To MAR †, mâr. 78. v. a. [*amypnan*, Sax.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to mischief; to damage. *Spenser.*

MAR*, mâr. n. s. A blot; an injury. *Ascham.* [*mîr*, Goth.] A mere or small lake. *Grose.*

MARANA'THA, mâr-â-nâh'-â. 92. n. s. [*Syriack*.] It signifies, *The Lord comes*, or, *The Lord is come*: it was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. *Calmel.*

† Mr. Sheridan, in placing the accent on the second syllable of this word, differs from Dr. Johnson, and every other orthoëpist, who uniformly accent the word on the third syllable, as I have done. *W.*

MARA'SMUS, mâ-râz'-mûs. n. s. [*μαρασμός*, from *μαραινω*.] A consumption, in which persons waste much of their substance. *Harvey.*

MARAUDE †*, mâ-rô-dûr. [*mâr-rô-dûr*, *Perry*; *mâr-râw-dûr*, *Jones*.] n. s. [*maradeur*, Fr.] A plunderer; a pillager. *Harte.*

MARAUDING*, mâ-rô'-cîng. a. Roving about in quest of plunder; robbing; destroying.

MARAVE'DI*, mâr-â-vè-diè. n. s. [*Arab*.] A small Spanish copper coin, of less value than our farthing.

MARBLE †, mâr-bl. 405. n. s. [*marbre*, Fr.; *mar-mor*, Lat.] Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish. *Shak.* Little balls supposed to be of marble, with which children play. *Arbutnot.* A stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription; as, the Oxford marbles.

MARBLE, mâr-bl. a. Made of marble. *Waller.* Variegated, or stained like marble. *Sidney.*

To MARBLE, mâr-bl. v. a. [*marbrer*, Fr.] To variegate, or vein like marble. *Boyle.*

MARBLEHEARTED, mâr-bl-hârt-èd. a. Cruel; insensible; hard-hearted. *Shakspeare.*

MARCASITE, mâr-kâ-site. 155. n. s. A solid, hard fossil, found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone: very frequent in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it *mundick*. *Hill.*

MARCH, mârsh. 352. n. s. [from *Mars*.] The third month of the year. *Peacham.*

To MARCH †, mârsh. v. n. [*marcher*, Fr.] To move in military form. *Shak.* To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner. *Sidney.*

To MARCH, mârsh. v. a. To put in military movement. *Boyle.* To bring in regular procession. *Prior.*

To MARCH*, mârsh. v. n. To border; to join. *Gower.*

MARCH, mârsh. n. s. Military movement; journey of soldiers. *Bacon.* Grave and solemn walk. *Pope.* Deliberate or laborious walk. *Addison.* Signal to move. *Knolles.* *Marches*, without a singular. [*marka*, Gothick; *meape*, Sax.; *marche*, Fr.] Borders; limits; confines. *Shakspeare.*

MARCHER, mârsh-ûr. 98. n. s. President of the marches or borders. *Davies.*

MARCHING*, mârsh'-îng. n. s. Military movement; passage of soldiers. 1 *Macc. vi.*

MARCHIONESS, mâr'-tshûn-ès. 288, 352. n. s. [See *MARQUIS*.] The wife of a marquis; a lady raised to the rank of marquis. *Shakspeare.*

MARCHPANE, mârsh'-pâne. n. s. [*massepaine*, Fr.] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit. *Sidney.*

MARCID †, mâr-sîd. a. [*marcidus*, Lat.] Lean; pining; withered. *Harvey.*

MARCOUR, mâr-kûr. 314. n. s. [*marcor*, Lat.] Leanness; the state of withering; waste of flesh. *Brown.*

MARD*. See MERD.

MARE †, mâre. n. s. [*mape*, Sax.] The female of a horse. *Dryden.* [from *mara*, the name of a spirit imagined, by the nations of the north, to torment sleepers.] A kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to 'press the stomach with a weight; the night hag. *Bacon.*

MA'RESCHAL, mâr'-shâl. n. s. [Fr.] A chief commander of an army. *Prior.*

MARGARITE, mâr'-gâ-rite. 155. n. s. [*margarita*, Lat.] A pearl. *Bp. King.*

MARGARITES, mâr'-gâ-rites. n. s. An hero. *Ainsworth.*

MARGE †, mârje. } n. s. [*margo*, Lat.; *marge*, Fr.] The border; the brink; the edge; the verge. *Spenser.* The edge of a page left blank. *Shakspeare.* The edge of a wound or sore. *Sharp.*

To MARGENT*, mâr'-jènt. } v. a. To mark or note

To MARGIN*, mâr-jîn. } in the margin of a book. *Mirror for Magistrates.* To border. *Bourne.*

MARGINAL, mâr'-jè-nâl. a. [Fr.] Placed, or written on the margin. *Hooker.*

MARGINALLY*, mâr'-jîn-âl-lè. ad. In the margin of the book. *Abp. Newcome.*

To MARGINATE*, mâr'-jîn-âte. v. a. To make brims or margins. *Cockeram.*

MARGINATED, mâr'-jè-nâ-tèd. a. Having a margin.

MARGRAVE, mâr'-grâve. n. s. [*marck* and *graff*, Germ.] A title of sovereignty in Germany. *Röb-inson.*

—mò, mōve, nōr, nôt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ðil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

MARIETS, mâr-rê-êts. 81. *n. s.* A kind of violet. *Diet.*

MARIGOLD, mâr-rê-gôld. 81. *n. s.* [*Mary* and *gold*.] A yellow flower. *Miller.*

♂ The *a* in the first syllable of this word is, by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Buchanan, pronounced long and slender, as in the proper name *Mary*; and this is supposed to be the true sound, as it is imagined the flower was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin: but Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, give the *a* the short sound, as in *marry*; and in this they appear not only more agreeable to general usage, but to that prevailing tendency of shortening the antepenultimate vowel, which runs through the language. 503, 535. Losing the simple in the compound can be no objection, when we reflect on the frequency of this coalition. 515. Nor is it unworthy of observation, that *gold*, in this word, preserves its true sound, and is not corrupted into *gold*. *W.*

To MARINATE, mâr-rê-nâte. *v. a.* [*mariner*, Fr.] To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. *King.*

MARINE §, mâr-rêen'. 112. *a.* [*marin*, Fr.; *marinus*, Lat.] Belonging to the sea. *Hayward.*

MARINE, mâr-rêen'. *n. s.* Sea affairs. *Arbutnot.* A soldier taken on shipboard, to be employed in descents upon the land.

MARINER, mâr-rîn-ûr. 93. *n. s.* [*marinier*, Fr.; *marinap*, Sax.] A seaman; a sailor. *Spenser.*

MARISH §, mâr-îsh. *n. s.* [*mearpe*, Sax.; *maersche*, Dutch.] A bog; a fen; a swamp; watery ground; a marsh. *Hayward.*

MARISH, mâr-îsh. *a.* Fenny; boggy; swampy. *Bacon.*

MARITAL, mâr-rê-tâl. 88. *a.* [*maritus*, Lat.] Pertaining to a husband. *Ayliffe.*

MARITATED, mâr-rê-tâ-têd. *a.* Having a husband. *Diet.*

MARITIMAL, mâr-rît-ê-mâl. } *a.* [*maritimus*, Lat.;

MARITIME, mâr-rê-tîm. 146. } *maritime*, Fr.]

Performed on the sea; by marine. *Raleigh.* Relating to the sea; naval. *Wotton.* Bordering on the sea. *Chapman.*

MARJORAM, mâr-jâr-ûm. *n. s.* [*marjorana*, Lat.] A fragrant plant of many kinds. *Peacham.*

MARK §, mâr-k. 81. *n. s.* [*marc*, Welsh; *meape*, Sax.] A token by which any thing is known. *Spenser.* A stamp; an impression. *Dryden.* A proof; an evidence. *Bacon.* Notice taken. *Shak.* Convenience of notice. *Carew.* Any thing at which a missile weapon is directed. *Davies.* The evidence of a horse's age. *Bacon.* [*marque*, Fr.] License of reprisals. [*marc*, Fr.] A sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence. *Shak.* A character made by those who cannot write their names. *Dryden.*

To MARK, mâr-k. *v. a.* [*merken*, Dutch; *meapecan*, Sax.] To impress with a token or evidence. *Shak.* To notify, as by a mark. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* To note; to take notice of. *Shak.* To heed; to regard as valid. *Smith.*

To MARK, mâr-k. *v. n.* To note; to take notice. *Bacon.*

MARCKABLE*, mâr-k'-â-bl. *a.* Remarkable. *Sir E. Sandys.*

MARCKER, mâr-k'-ûr. 93. *n. s.* One that puts a mark on any thing. One that notes, or takes notice. *Butler.*

MARKE §, mâr-kît. *n. s.* [*mapket*, Sax.] A public time, and appointed place, of buying and selling. *Spenser.* Purchase and sale. *Temple.* [*marché*, Fr.] Rate; price. *Dryden.*

To MARKET, mâr-kît. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains.

MARKET-BELL, mâr-kît-bêl'. *n. s.* The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market. *Shakespeare.*

MARKET-CROSS, mâr-kît-krôs'. *n. s.* A cross set up where the market is held. *Shakespeare.*

MARKET-DAY, mâr-kît-dâ'. *n. s.* The day on which things are publicly bought and sold. *Dryden.*

MARKET-FOLKS, mâr-kît-fôks. [See **FOLK**.] *u. s.* People that come to the market. *Shakespeare.*

MARKET-MAID, mâr-kît-mâde. *n. s.* A woman that goes to buy or sell. *Shakespeare.*

MARKET-MAN, mâr-kît-mân. 83. *n. s.* One who goes to the market to sell or buy. *Shakespeare.*

MARKET-PLACE, mâr-kît-plâse. *n. s.* Place where the market is held. *Sidney.*

MARKET-PRICE, mâr-kît-prîse. } *n. s.* The price

MARKET-RATE, mâr-kît-râte. } at which any

thing is currently sold. *L'Estrange.* *Locke.*

MARKET-TOWN, mâr-kît-tôwn. *n. s.* A town

that has the privilege of a stated market; not a village. *Spenser.*

MARKETABLE, mâr-kît-â-bl. *a.* Such as may

be sold; such for which a buyer may be found. *Shakespeare.* Current in the market. *Locke.*

MARKMAN, mâr-k'-mân. } *n. s.* A man skil-

MARKSMAN, mârks'-mân. 88. } ful to hit a mark.

Shak. One who cannot write his name, but makes his mark or sign for it. *Nicolson* and *Burn.*

MARL §, mâr-l. *n. s.* [*marl*, Welsh.] A kind of clay, believed to be fertile from its salt and oily quality. *Quincy.*

To MARL, mâr-l. *v. a.* To manure with marl. *Child.*

To MARL, mâr-l. *v. a.* [from *marline*.] To fasten the sails with marline. *Ainsworth.*

MARLEON*. See **MERLIN**.

MARLINE, mâr-lîn. 140. *n. s.* [*meapn*, Sax. *Skin-*

ner.] Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded against friction. *Dryden.*

MARLINESPIKE, mâr-lîn-spîke. *n. s.* A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together. *Bailey.*

MARLPIIT, mâr-pit. *n. s.* Fit out of which marl is dug. *Woodward.*

MARRLY, mâr-rê. *a.* Abounding with marl. *Drayton.*

MARMLADE, mâr-mâ-lâde. } *n. s.* [*marmelade*,

MARMALET, mâr-mâ-lêt. } Fr.] The pulp of quinces or Seville oranges boiled into a consistence with sugar. *Quincy.*

MARMORATION, mâr-mô-râ-shûn. *n. s.* [*mar-*

mor, Lat.] Incrustation with marble. *Diet.*

MARMOREAN, mâr-mô-rê-ân. *a.* Made of marble. *Diet.*

MARMOSSET, mâr-mô-zêt'. *n. s.* [*marmouset*, Fr.]

A small monkey. *Shakespeare.*

MARMO'T, mâr-môô'. } *n. s.* [*marmotta*,

MARMO'TTO, mâr-mô't-tô. } Ital.] The mar-

motto, or mus alpinus. *Ray.*

MARQUETRY, mâr-kêt-trê. *n. s.* [*marqueterie*, Fr.] Chequered work; work inlaid with variegation.

MARQUESS*, } mâr-kwis. } *n. s.* [*marquis*, Fr.

MARQUIS, } the spelling of this word was formerly *markis*, as in Chaucer; and

markissee, for marchioness: then *marquess*, which method of writing is now also used by some.] In

England, one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke. *Selden.* Formerly a marchioness also. [*marquise*, Fr.] *Shakespeare.*

MARQUISATE, mâr-kwiz-âte. 91. *n. s.* [*marquisat*, Fr.] The signiory of a marquis. *Wotton.*

MARRRER, mâr-rôr. 93. *n. s.* [from *mar*.] One who spoils or hurts any thing. *Ascham.*

MARRIABLE*, mâr-rê-â-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Marriageable. *Hulot.* *Ob. T.*

MARRIAGE §, mâr-rîdje. 81, 90, 274. *n. s.* [*mar-*

riage, Fr.] The act of uniting a man and woman for life; state of perpetual union. *Taylor.*

MARRIAGE is often used in composition; as, *mar-*

riage-articles, *marriage*-bed, &c.

MARRIAGEABLE, mâr-rîdje-â-bl. *a.* Fit for wed-

lock; of age to be married. *Graunt.* Capable of union. *Milton.*

MARRIED, mâr-rîd. 233. *a.* Conjugal; connubial. *Dryden.*

MARROW §, mâr-rô. 327. *n. s.* [*mepg*, Sax.] An

oleaginous substance, contained in proper vesicles or membranes, within the bones. *Quincy.*

MARROW, mâr-rô. *n. s.* In the northern dialect, a fellow, companion, or associate. *Tusser.*

To MARROW*, mâr-rô. *v. a.* To fill as it were with marrow and fatness; to glut. *Quarles.*

MARROWBONE, mâr'-rô-bône. *n. s.* Bone boiled for the marrow. *Chaucer*. In burlesque language, the knees. *Lightfoot*.

MARROWFAT, mâr'-rô-fât. *n. s.* A kind of pea.

MARROWISH*, mâr'-rô-ish. *a.* Of the nature of marrow. *Burton*.

MARROWLESS, mâr'-rô-lës. *a.* Void of marrow. *Shakspeare*.

MARROWY*, mâr'-rô-ê. *a.* Pithy; full of strength or sap. *Cotgrave*.

MARRY*, mâr'-rê. *interj.* A term of asseveration in common use; which was originally, in popish times, a mode of swearing by the Virgin Mary, *q. d.* by *Mary*. *Chaucer*.

To **MARRY** §, mâr'-rê. 81. *v. a.* [*marier*, Fr.] To join a man and woman, as performing the rite. *Gay*. To dispose of in marriage. *Bacon*. To take for husband or wife. *Shakspeare*.

To **MARRY**, mâr'-rê. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state. *Numb.* xxxvi.

MARS*, mârç. *n. s.* [Lat.] One of the planets. *Shak.* Among chymists, the term for iron.

MARSH, } are derived from the Saxon *mearc*, a
MARS, } fen, or fenny place. *Gibson*.
MAS, }

MARSH, mârsh. 81. *n. s.* [*mearc*, Sax.] A fen; a bog; a swamp; a watery tract of land. *Drayton*.

MARSH-MALLOW, mârsh-mâl'-lò. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

MARSH-MARIGOLD, mârsh-mâr'-rê-gòld. [See *MARIGOLD*.] *n. s.* A flower. *Miller*.

MARSHAL §, mâr'-shâl. *n. s.* [*mareschal*, Fr.] The chief officer of arms. *Shak.* An officer who regulates combats in the lists. *Dryden*. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feast, or any other assembly. *Spenser*. A harbinger; a pursuivant. *Sidney*. A commander in chief of military forces. *Tatler*.

To **MARSHAL**, mâr'-shâl. *v. a.* To arrange; to rank in order. *Bacon*. To lead as a harbinger. *Shak.*

MARSHALLER, mâr'-shâl-lûr. 98. *n. s.* One that arranges; one that ranks in order. *Trapp*.

MARSHALSEA, mâr'-shâl-sê. *n. s.* The prison in Southwark belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MARSHALSHIP, mâr'-shâl-shîp. *n. s.* The office of a marshal.

MARSHELDER, mârsh-êl'-dûr. *n. s.* A gelder-rose, of which it is a species.

MARSHROCKET, mârsh-ròk'-kît. 99. *n. s.* A species of watercresses.

MARSHY, mârsh'-ê. *a.* Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy. *Dryden*. Produced in marshes. *Dryden*.

MART §, mârç. *n. s.* [contracted from *market*.] A place of publick traffick. *Hooker* Bargain; purchase and sale. *Shakspeare*. Letters of *mart*. See *MARK*.

To **MART**, mârç. *v. a.* To traffick; to buy or sell. *Shakspeare*.

To **MART***, mârç. *v. n.* To trade dishonourably. *Shakspeare*.

MARTAGON*, mâr'-tâ-gôn. *n. s.* A kind of lily. *Sir T. Brown*.

To **MARTEL** §, mâr'-têl. *v. n.* [*marteler*, Fr.] To strike; to make a blow. *Spenser*.

MARTEN, mâr'-tîn. 99. } *n. s.* [*marie*, *martre*,
MARTERN, mâr'-tûrn. } Fr.] A large kind of weasel, whose fur is much valued. [*martelet*, Fr.]

A kind of swallow that builds in houses; a martlet. *Peacham*.

MARTIAL §, mâr'-shâl. 83. *a.* [*martial*, Fr.; *martialis* Lat.] Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave. *Spenser*. Having a warlike show; suiting war. *Milton*. Belonging to war; not civil. *Bacon*.

Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars. *Brown*. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chymists.

MARTIALISM*, mâr'-shâl-izm. *n. s.* Bravery; chivalry; warlike exercises. *Prince*.

MARTIALIST, mâr'-shâl-ist. *n. s.* A warrior; a fighter. *Mirror*, *pro Magistrates*.

MARTINET, mâr'-tîn-êt. } *n. s.* [*martinet*, Fr.] A
MARTLET, mâr'-lêt. } kind of swallow. In
military language, a precise or strict disciplinarian;
so called from an officer of that name.

MARTINGAL, mâr'-tîn-gâl. *n. s.* [*martingale*, Fr.] A broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, which runs between the two legs to fasten the other end under the noseband of the bridle. *Harris*.

MARTINMAS, mâr'-tîn-mûs. 88. *n. s.* [*Martinus*, Sax.] The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of November; commonly corrupted to *martimas* or *martlemass*. *Tusser*.

MARTNETS, mâr'-nêts. *n. s.* Small lines fastened to the leetch of the sail, to bring that part of the leetch which is next to the yard-arm close up to the yard. *Bailey*.

MARTYR §, mâr'-tûr. 418. *n. s.* [*martÿr*, Sax.; *μάρτυρ*, Gr.] One who by his death bears witness to the truth. *Brown*.

To **MARTYR**, mâr'-tûr. *v. a.* To put to death for virtue or true profession. *Pearson*. To torment; to murder; to destroy. *Chapman*.

MARTYRDOM, mâr'-tûr-dûm. 166. *n. s.* The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr; testimony borne to truth by voluntary submission to death. *Hooker*.

To **MARTYRIZE***, mâr'-tûr-ize. *v. a.* [*martyriser*, Fr.] To offer as a sacrifice. *Spenser*.

MARTYROLOGE*, mâr'-tûr-ò-lôje. *n. s.* [*μάρτυρ* and *λόγος*.] A catalogue or register of martyrs. *Bp. Hall*.

MARTYROLOGICAL*, mâr'-tûr-ò-lôdje-'ê-kâl. *a.* Registering as in a martyrology. *Osborne*.

MARTYROLOGIST, mâr'-tûr-ròl'-lò-jist. *n. s.* A writer of martyrology. *Warton*.

MARTYROLOGY, mâr'-tûr-òl'-lò-jê. 518. *n. s.* A register of martyrs. *Stillingfleet*.

MARVEL §, mâr'-vêl. 99. *n. s.* [*merveille*, Fr.] A wonder; any thing astonishing. *Hooker*.

MARVEL of Peru. *n. s.* A flower. *Tate*.

To **MARVEL**, mâr'-vêl. *v. n.* To wonder; to be astonished. *Shakspeare*.

MARVELOUS, mâr'-vêl-lûs. *a.* Wonderful; strange; astonishing. *Psalm*. Surpassing credit. *Pope*.—The *marvellous* is used, in works of criticism, to express any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to the *probable*. Formerly used adverbially for *exceedingly*, *wonderfully*. *Psalm* xxxi.

MARVELLOUSLY, mâr'-vêl-lûs-lê. *ad.* Wonderfully; strangely. *Shakspeare*.

MARVELLOUSNESS, mâr'-vêl-lûs-nês. *n. s.* Wonderfulness; strangeness; astonishingness.

MARY-BUD*, mâ'-rê-bûd. *n. s.* The marigold. *Shakspeare*.

MASCLE*, mâs'-kl. *n. s.* An heraldick figure; a lozenge as it were perforated.

To **MASULATE***, mâs'-kù-lâte. *v. a.* [*masculus*, Lat.] To make strong. *Cockeram*.

MASULINE §, mâs'-kù-lîn. 150. *a.* [*masculin*, Fr.] Male; not female. *Milton*. Resembling man; virile; not soft; not effeminate. *Wotton*. [In grammar.] It denotes the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word. *Louth*.

MASULINELY, mâs'-kù-lîn-lê. *ad.* Like a man. *B. Jonson*.

MASULINENESS, mâs'-kù-lîn-nês. *n. s.* Manliness; male figure or behaviour.

MASH §, mâsh. *n. s.* [*masche*, Dutch.] The space between the threads of a net, commonly written *mesh*. *Mortimer*. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished, or confused body. [*maschen*, Dutch; or *mascher*, Fr.] *B. Jonson*. A mixture for a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **MASH**, mâsh. *v. a.* [*mascher*, Fr.] To beat into a confused mass. *More*. To mix malt and water together in brewing. *Mortimer*.

MASHY*, mâsh'-ê. *a.* Produced by crushing, or pressure. *Thomson*.

MASK §, mâsk. 79. *n. s.* [*masque*, Fr.] A cover to disguise the face; a visor. *Sidney*. Any pretence or subterfuge. *Prior*. A festive entertainment, in

—nò, môve, nôr, nô;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—lin, THIS.

which the company is masked. *Shak.* A revel; a piece of mummery. *Daniel.* A dramatic performance, written in a tragick style, without attention to rules or probability. *Peacham.*
TO MASK, mâsk. *v. a.* [*masquer*, Fr.] To disguise with a mask or visor. *Hooler.* To cover; to hide. *Shakespeare.*
TO MASK, mâsk. *v. n.* To revel; to play the mummer. *Shakespeare.* To be disguised any way. *Mirror for Magistrates.*
MA'SKER, mâsk'-âr. 98. *n. s.* One who revels in a mask; a mummer. *Bacon.*
MA'SKERY*, mâsk'-âr-ê. *n. s.* The dress or disguise of a masker. *Marston.*
MA'SKHOUSE*, mâsk'-hûse. *n. s.* Place where masks are performed. *Bp. Hall.*
MA'SLIN, mâs'-îln. *a.* [*maselwyn*, Teut.] Composed of various kinds; as, *maslin* bread, made of wheat and rye.
MA'SON §, mâ'-sôn. 170. *n. s.* [*maçon*, Fr.] A builder with stone. *Wotton.* One of a society bearing the epithet of *free* and *accepted*. *Ld. Halifax.*
MASO'NICK*, mâ-sôn'-îk. *a.* Relating to the society of freemasons.
MA'SONRY, mâ'-s'n-rê. *n. s.* [*maçonerie*, Fr.] The craft or performance of a mason. *Shakespeare.*
MA'SORAH*, mâs'-ô-râ. *n. s.* [Hebrew.] In the Jewish theology, a work on the Bible by several learned rabbins. *Mather.*
MASORE'TICAL*, mâs'-ô-rêl'-ê-kâl. *a.* Belonging to the Masorah; denoting the labour of those who composed that work. *Mather.*
MA'SORITE*, mâs'-ô-rîe. *n. s.* One of those who composed the Masorah. *Mather.*
MASQUERA'DE §, mâs-kûr-râ'-dê. *n. s.* [*mascherata*, Ital.] A diversion in which the company is masked; a piece of mummery. *Harmar.* A kind of Spanish diversion on horseback. *Ld. Clarendon.* Disguise. *Dryden.*
TO MASQUERA'DE, mâs-kûr-râ'-dê. *v. n.* To go in disguise. *L'Esrange.* To assemble in masks. *Swift.*
TO MASQUERA'DE*, mâs-kûr-râ'-dê. *v. a.* To put into disguise. *Killingbeck.*
MASQUERA'DER, mâs-kûr-râ'-dâr. 415. *n. s.* A person in a mask; a buffoon. *Bp. Nicolson.*
 § This word ought to have been added to the catalogue of exceptions.—See *Principles*, No. 415. *W.*
MASS §, mäs. 79. *n. s.* [*masse*, Fr.; *massa*, Lat.] A body; a lump; a continuous quantity. *Newton.* A large quantity. *Davies.* Bulk; vast body. *Abbot.* Congeries; assemblage indistinct. *Dryden.* Gross body; the general. *Bacon.* [*missa*, Lat.; *mæyre*, Sax.] The service of the Romish church at the celebration of the eucharist: at first used for the dismissal or sending away the people, either before or after the communion. *Wheatly.* A festival. [*mæyre*, Sax.] See *LAMMAS*. Retained also in *Candlemas*, *Michaelmas*, and *Martinmas*.
TO MASS, mäs. *v. n.* To celebrate mass. *Bale.*
TO MASS, mäs. *v. a.* To thicken; to strengthen. *Hayward.*
MA'SSACRE §, mäs'-sä-kûr. 416. *n. s.* [Fr.] Butchery; indiscriminate destruction. *Milton.* Murder. *Shakespeare.*
TO MA'SSACRE, mäs'-sä-kûr. *v. a.* [*massacer*, Fr.] To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately. *Shak.*
MA'SSACRER*, mäs'-sä-krûr. *n. s.* One who commits butchery. *Burke.*
MA'SSER*, mäs'-sûr. *n. s.* A priest who celebrates mass. *Bale.* *Ob. T.*
MA'SSETER*, mäs'-sê-tûr. *n. s.* [*masseter*, Fr.; *μαστωρ*, Gr.] A muscle of the lower jaw. *Smith.*
MA'SSICOT, mäs'-sê-kôt. *n. s.* [Fr.] Ceruse calcined by a moderate degree of fire. *Trevoux.*
MA'SSINESS, mäs'-sê-nês. } *n. s.* Weight;
MA'SSIVENESS, mäs'-sîv-nês. } bulk; ponderousness. *Hakewill.*
MA'SSIVE §, mäs'-sîv. 153. } *a.* [*massif*, Fr.] Heavy;
MA'SSY §, mäs'-sê. } weighty; ponderous;
 bulky; continuous. *Shakespeare.*
MAST §, mäst. 78, 79. *n. s.* [*mast*, *mât*, Fr.; *mæ'c*,

Sax.] The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed. *Dryden.* [*mæ'c*, Sax.] The fruit of the oak and beech. It has in this sense no plural termination. *Bacon.*
MA'STED, mäs'-têd. *a.* Furnished with masts.
MA'STER §, mâ'-stûr. 76, 98. *n. s.* [*magister*, Lat.; *mæ'c*, Sax.] One who has servants: opposed to *man* or *servant*. *Shak.* A director; a governor. *Ecclus. xxxii.* Owner; proprietor. *Dryden.* A lord; a ruler. *Guardian.* Chief; head. *Shak.* Possessor. *Addison.* Commander of a trading ship. *Ascham.* One uncontrolled. *Shak.* A compellation of respect, formerly; but now generally applied to an inferior. *Shak.* A young gentleman. *Dryden.* One who teaches; a teacher. *B. Jonson.* A man eminently skilful in practice or science. *Davies.* A title of dignity in the universities; as, *master* of arts. An official title in the law: as, *master* of the rolls; a *master* in chancery.
 § When this word is only a compellation of civility, as *Mr. Locke*, *Mr. Boyle*, &c., the *a* is sunk, and an *i* substituted in its stead, as if the word were written *mister*, rhyming with *sister*. Any attempt to approach to the sound of *a*, by pronouncing it *mester*, or *muster*, ought to be carefully avoided. *W.*
TO MA'STER, mâ'-stûr. 98, 418. *v. a.* To be a master; to rule; to govern. *Shak.* To conquer; to overpower. *Shak.* To execute with skill. *Bacon.*
TO MA'STER*, mâ'-stûr. *v. n.* To excel in any thing; to be skilful in practice or science. *B. Jonson.*
MASTER-HAND, mâ'-stûr-hând. *n. s.* The hand of a man eminently skilful. *Pope.*
MASTER-JEST, mâ'-stûr-jêst. *n. s.* Principal jest. *Hudibras.*
MASTER-KEY, mâ'-stûr-kê. *n. s.* The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one. *Dryden.*
MASTER-SINEW, mâ'-stûr-sîn-nû. *n. s.* A large sinew that surrounds the hough of a horse, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place. *Farrier's Dict.*
MASTER-STRING, mâ'-stûr-string. *n. s.* Principal string. *Rouze.*
MASTER-STROKE, mâ'-stûr-strôke. *n. s.* Capital performance. *Blackmore.*
MASTER-TEETH, mâ'-stûr-têèth. *n. s.* The principal teeth. *Bacon.*
MASTER-TOUCH*, mâ'-stûr-tûtsh. *n. s.* Capital or principal performance. *Tatler.*
MASTER-WORK*, mâ'-stûr-wûrk. *n. s.* Principal performance. *Thomson.*
MA'STERDOM, mâ'-stûr-dûm. 166. *n. s.* [*mæ'c*, *ter*, *bom*, Sax.] Dominion; rule. *Shak.* *Ob. J.*
MA'STERFUL*, mâ'-stûr-fûl. *a.* Imperious; using the authority and power of a tyrant, lord, or master. *Chaucer.* Having the skill of a master; artful. *Milton.*
MA'STERLESS, mâ'-stûr-lês. *a.* Wanting a master or owner. *Spenser.* Ungoverned; unsubdued.
MA'STERLINESS, mâ'-stûr-lê-nês. *n. s.* Eminent skill.
MA'STERLY, mâ'-stûr-lê. *ad.* With the skill of a master. *Shakespeare.*
MA'STERLY, mâ'-stûr-lê. *a.* Suitable to a master; artful; skilful. *Dryden.* Imperious; with the sway of a master.
MA'STERPIECE, mâ'-stûr-pêse. *n. s.* Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary skill. *Davies.* Chief excellence. *Clarendon.*
MA'STERSHIP, mâ'-stûr-shîp. *n. s.* Dominion, rule; power. Superiority; pre-eminence. *Dryden.* Chief work. *Dryden.* Skill; knowledge. *Shak.* A title of ironical respect. *Shak.* Headship of a college or hospital. *Milton.*
MA'STERWORT, mâ'-stûr-wûrt. *n. s.* [*master*, and *wort*, Sax.] A plant. *Mortimer.*
MA'STERY, mâ'-stûr-ê. *n. s.* Dominion; rule. *Raleigh.* Superiority; pre-eminence. 2 *Tim. ii.* Skill; dexterity. *Milton.* Attainment of skill or power. *Locke.*

- MA/STFUL**, mäs't-fûl. *a.* Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech, or chestnut. *Dryden.*
- MASTICA/TION** §, mäs-tè-kä'-shûn. *n. s.* [*masticatio*, Lat.] The act of chewing. *Ray.*
- MA/STICATORY**, mäs-tè-kä-tûr-è. 512. [See *DOMESTICK*.] *n. s.* A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed. *Bacon.*
- MA/STICH**, { *n. s.* [*mastic*, Fr.] The
MA/STICK, { mäs'-ûk. 353. } lentisk tree. *Sir T. Herbert.* A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name. *Sir T. Herbert.* A kind of mortar or cement. *Addison.*
- MA/STICOT**. See *MASSICOT*. *Dryden.*
- MA/STIFF**, mäs'-ûf. *n. s.* *mastives*, plural. [*mastin*, Fr.] A dog of the largest size; a ban-dog; dog kept to watch the house. *Spenser.*
- MA/STLESS**, mäs't-lès. *a.* Having no mast. *Soliman and Perseda.* Bearing no mast. *Dryden.*
- MA/STLIN**, mäs'-lîn. *n. s.* [*myrtic*, Sax. See *MESLIN*, and *MISLIN*.] Mixed corn; as wheat and rye. *Tusser.* Mixed metal. *Brewer.*
- MA/STRESS***, mäs'-strès. *n. s.* [*maistresse*, Fr.] A mistress; a governess. *Chaucer.*
- MA/STY***, mäs'-tè. *a.* Full of mast; well stored with acorns. *Ob. T.*
- MAT** §, mât. *n. s.* [*meatete*, Sax.; *matta*, Lat.] A texture of sedge, flags, or rushes. *Carew.*
- To MAT**, mât. *v. a.* To cover with mats. *Evelyn.* To twist together; to join like a mat. *Drayton.*
- MA/TACHIN**, mât'-â-shîn. *n. s.* [Fr.] An old dance. *Sidney.*
- MA/TADORE**, mât'-â-dô're. *n. s.* [*matador*, Span.] One of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille. *Pope.*
- MATCH** §, mâish. 352. *n. s.* [*meche*, Fr.] Any thing that catches fire, generally a card, rope, or small chip of wood dipped in melted sulphur. *Bacon.*
- MATCH**, mâish. *n. s.* [*maca*, Sax.] One equal to another; one able to contest with another. *Addison.* One that suits or tallies with another. A marriage. *Shak.* One to be married. *Clarendon.* A contest; a game; any thing in which there is contest or opposition. *Shakspeare.*
- To MATCH**, mâish. *v. a.* To be equal to. *Shak.* To show an equal. *South.* To oppose as equal. *Milton.* To suit; to proportion. *Rowe.* To marry; to give in marriage. *Shakspeare.*
- To MATCH**, mâish. *v. n.* To be married. *Sidney.* To suit; to be proportionate; to tally.
- MA/TCHABLE**, mâish'-â-bl. 405. *a.* Suitable; equal; fit to be joined. *Spenser.* Correspondent. *Woodward.*
- MA/TCHLESS**, mâish'-lès. *a.* Having no equal. *Waller.* Unequal; not matched; not alike. *Spenser.*
- MA/TCHLESSLY**, mâish'-lès-lè. *ad.* In a manner not to be equalled.
- MA/TCHLESSNESS**, mâish'-lès-nès. *n. s.* State of being without an equal.
- MA/TCHLOCK***, mâish'-lôk. *n. s.* The lock of the musket in former times, holding the match or piece of twisted rope, prepared to retain fire.
- MA/TCHMAKER**, mâish'-mä-kûr. *n. s.* One who contrives marriages. *Hudibras.* One who makes matches to burn.
- MATE** §, mâte. 77. *n. s.* [*maca*, Sax.; *moet*, Dutch.] A husband or wife. *Spenser.* A companion, male or female. *Shak.* The male or female of animals. *Milton.* One that sails in the same ship. *Roscommon.* One that eats at the same table. The second in subordination in a ship; as, the master's mate; the surgeon's mate. [*mat*, Fr.] At the game of chess, the term used when the king is reduced to such a pass that there is no way for him to escape. *Bacon.*
- To MATE**, mâte. *v. a.* To match; to marry. *Spenser.* To be equal to. *Dryden.* To oppose; to equal. *Shak.* [*mater*, Fr.; *matur*, Span.] To subdue; to confound; to crush. *Bacon.*
- MA/TELESS***, mâte'-lès. *a.* Without a companion; wanting a mate. *Peacham.*
- MATERIAL** §, mâ-tè'-rè-âl. 505. *a.* [*materiel*, Fr.] Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual. *Davies.* Important; momentous; essential. *Hooker.* Not formal; as, 'Though the material action was the same, it was formally different.
- MATERIALS**, mâ-tè'-rè-âl-z. *n. s.* [scarcely used in the singular; *matériaux*, Fr.] The substance of which any thing is made. *Raleigh.*
- MATERIALISM***, mâ-tè'-rè-âl-izm. *n. s.* The opinions of a materialist. *Gray.*
- MATERIALIST**, mâ-tè'-rè-âl-ist. *n. s.* One who denies spiritual substances. *Dryden.*
- MATERIA/LITY**, mâ-tè'-rè-âl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Corporeity; material existence; not spirituality. *Digby.*
- To MATERIALIZE***, mâ-tè'-rè-âl-ize. *v. a.* To form into matter or substance. *Tatler.*
- MATERIALLY**, mâ-tè'-rè-âl-è. *ad.* In a state of matter. *Boyle.* Not formally. *South.* Importantly; essentially. *Spenser.*
- MATERIALNESS**, mâ-tè'-rè-âl-nès. *n. s.* State of being material. Importance. *State Tr.*
- MATE/RATE**, mâ-tè'-rè-âte. } *a.* [*matricatus*,
MATE/RATED, mâ-tè'-rè-â-téd. } Lat.] Consisting of matter. *Bacon.*
- MATERIA/TION**, mâ-tè'-rè-âl'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of forming matter. *Brown.*
- MATERNAL** §, mâ-tèr'-nâl. 88. *a.* [*maternus*, Lat.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother. *Dryden.*
- MATERNITY**, mâ-tèr'-nè-tè. *n. s.* The character or relation of a mother. *Bullockar.*
- MAT-FELON**, mât'-fél-ân. *n. s.* [*matter* and *felon*.] A species of knap-weed growing wild.
- MATH***, mâth. *n. s.* [*mæð*, Sax.] A mowing. Used in composition; as, *aftermath*, *lattermath*.
- MATHEMA/TICAL** §, mâth-è-mât'-è-kâl. 509. } *a.*
MATHEMA/TICK §, mâth-è-mât'-ik. } [*mathematicus*, Lat.] Considered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians. *Boyle.*
- MATHEMA/TICALLY**, mâth-è-mât'-è-kâl-è. *ad.* According to the laws of the mathematical sciences. *Bentley.*
- MATHEMATICIAN**, mâth-è-mât'-ish'-ân. *n. s.* A man versed in the mathematics. *Addison.*
- MATHEMA/TICKS**, mâth-è-mât'-iks. *n. s.* [*μαθηματικά*.] That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured. *Harris.*
- MA/THER***. See *MADDER*.
- MA/THES**, mâth'-èz. *n. s.* Au herb. *Ainsworth.*
- MA/THESIS**, mâ-thè'-sis. 520. *n. s.* [*μάθησις*.] The doctrine of mathematics. *Pope.*
- MA/TIN** §, mât'-în. *a.* [*matine*, Fr.] Morning; used in the morning. *Milton.*
- MA/TIN**, mât'-în. *n. s.* Morning. *Shakspeare.*
- MA/TINS**, mât'-tinz. *n. s.* [*matines*, Fr.] Morning worship. *Stillingsfleet.*
- MA/TRASS**, mât'-râs. *n. s.* [Fr.] A chymical glass vessel made for digestion or distillation, sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually tapered into a conical figure. *Evelyn.*
- MA/TRICE**, mâ'-trîs. 140, 142. *n. s.* [Fr.; *matrix*, Lat.] The womb; the cavity where the foetus is formed. *Bacon.* A mould; that which gives form to something enclosed. *Alp. Usher.*
- ☞ When this word signifies the mould in which letters are cast, it is called by the founders a *matris*. *W.*
- MA/TRICIDE**, mâ'-trè-sîd. 143. *n. s.* [*matricidium* Lat.] Slaughter of a mother. *Brown.* A mother-killer. *Ainsworth.*
- To MATRICULATE** §, mâ-trîk'-û-lâte. *v. a.* [*matricula*, Lat.] To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England; to enlist. *Walton.*
- MATRICULATE**, mâ-trîk'-û-lâte. 91. *n. s.* A man matriculated. *Arbuthnot.*
- MATRICULATE***, mâ-trîk'-û-lâte. *a.* Admitted into, or enrolled in, any society, by setting down the name. *Skelton.*
- MATRICULA/TION**, mâ-trîk-kû-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of matriculating. *Ayliffe.*
- MATRIMONIAL**, mâ-tîr'-mô'-nè-âl. 88. *a.* Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal. *Bacon.*

—mò, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tùbe, tūb, būll; —dīl; —pōūd; —thin, THIS.

MATRIMONIALY, mât-tré-mô'-nè-âl-è. *ad.* According to the manner or laws of marriage. *Aylife.*
MATRIMONIOUS*, mât-tré-mô'-nè-ūs. *a.* Pertaining to marriage. *Milton. Ob. T.*
MATRIMONY §, mât-tré-mùn-è. *n. s.* [*matrimonium*, Lat.] Marriage; the nuptial state; the contract of man and wife; nuptials. *Common Prayer.*

☞ For the *o*, see **DOMESTICE**. For the accent, see **ACADEMY. W**

MATRIX, mâ'-trîks. *n. s.* [Lat.; *matrice*, Fr.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed; matrice. *Brown.*

MATRON §, mâ'-trûn. *n. s.* [*matrona*, Lat.] A wife, simply. *Comm. Pr.* An elderly lady. *Shak.* An old woman. *Pope.* A term for a nurse in hospitals.

MATRONAL, mâ'-rô-nâl, or mâ'-trûn-âl. *a.* [Fr.] Suitable to a matron; constituting a matron. *Bacon.*

☞ I have excluded Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation, which makes the two first syllables of this word exactly like *matron*, because the word is a primitive in our language, derived from the Latin *matronalis*, and, therefore, according to English analogy, when reduced to three syllables, ought to have the accent on the antepenultimate, (see **ACADEMY**); and this accent has, in simple, always a shortening power. 503, 535. The second pronunciation, though not so strictly agreeable to analogy as the first, is still preferable to Mr. Sheridan's. *Matronish* and *matronly* ought to have the first vowel and the accent as in *matron*, because they are compounds of our own; but we do not subjoin *al* to words, as we do *ish* and *ly*, and therefore words of that termination are under a different predicament. Something like this seems to have struck Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Johnson when they accented the word *patronal*: for though this word is exactly of the same form, and is perfectly similar in the quantity of the Latin vowels, we find *matronal* marked with the accent upon the first syllable, and *patronal* on the second. From Dr. Johnson's accentuation we cannot collect the quantity of the vowel; his authority, therefore, in the word in question, is only for the accent on the first syllable. To him may be added, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Entick, who accent and sound the *a* as Mr. Sheridan has done. Dr. Ash, alone, seems to favour the pronunciation I have given. *W.*

To **MATRONIZE***, mât'-rô-nîze, or mâ'-trûn-îze. *v. a.* To render matronlike, or sedate. *Richardson.*

MATRONLIKE*, mâ'-trûn-lîke. *a.* Becoming a wife or matron. *Sir J. Harrington.*

MATRONLY, mâ'-trûn-lî. [See **MATRONAL**.] *a.* Grave; serious; becoming a wife or matron. *Bp. Taylor.*

MATROSS, mâ'-trôs'. *n. s.* *Matrosses*, in the train of artillery, are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, spunging, firing, and loading them. *Bailey.*

MATTER §, mât'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [*matiere*, Fr.; *matéria*, Lat.] Body; substance extended. *Davies.* Materials; that of which any thing is composed. *Bacon.* Subject; thing treated. *Hooker.* The whole; the very thing supposed. *Tillotson.* Affair; business. *Bacon.* Cause of disturbance. *Shak.* Subject of suit or complaint. *Acts*, xix. Import; consequence; importance; moment. *Shak.* Thing; object; that which has some particular relation. *Sidney.* Question considered. *South.* Space or quantity nearly computed. *Congreve.* Purulent running; that which is formed by suppuration. *Wiseman.*—Upon the matter. Considering the whole; with respect to the main; nearly. *Bacon.*

MATTER-OF-FACT *Man**, *n. s.* A term of modern times for a grave and precise narrator, remarker, or inquirer; one who sticks to the matter of any fact. *Graves.*

To **MATTER**, mât'-tûr. *v. n.* To be of importance; to import. *B. Jonson.* To generate matter by sup-puration. *Sidney.*

To **MATTER**, mât'-tûr. *v. a.* To regard; not to neglect. *Bramston.*

MATTERLESS*, mât'-tûr-lès. *a.* Void of matter. *B. Jonson.*

MATTERY, mât'-tûr-è. *a.* Important; full of matter. *B. Jonson.* Purulent; generating matter. *Harvey.*

MATTOCK, mât'-tûk. 166. *n. s.* [*mattock*, Sax.] An instrument of husbandry, used in digging; a kind of pickaxe, having the ends of the iron part broad, instead of pointed. *Shakspeare.*

MATTRASS, mât'-trîs. 99. *n. s.* [*matras*, Fr.; *matrass*, Welsh.] A kind of quilt made to lie upon. *Howell.*

To **MATURATE** §, mâtsh'-û-râ-te. 91. *v. a.* [*matu-ratus*, Lat., from *maturo*.] To ripen; to bring to perfection. *Bp. Berkeley.*

To **MATURATE**†, mâtsh'-û-râ-te. 461. *v. n.* To grow ripe.

MATURA'TION, mâtsh-û-râ-shûn. *n. s.* The state of growing ripe. *Bacon.* The act of ripening. *Sir W. Petty.* The supuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter. *Quincy.*

MATURATIVE, mâtsh'-û-râ-tîv. 463. [mâtsh'-û-râ-tîv, *Jones*; mâ-tû'-râ-tîv, *Sheridan and Perry*.] *a.* Ripening; conducive to ripeness. *Brown.* Conducive to the supuration of a sore. *Wiseman.*

MATURE §, mâ-tûr-è. [See **FUTURITY**.] *a.* [*maturus*, Lat.] Ripe; perfected by time. *Addison.* Brought near to completion. *Shak.* Well-disposed, fit for execution; well-digested.

To **MATURE**, mâ-tûr-è. *v. a.* To ripen; to advance to ripeness. *Bacon.* To advance towards perfection. *Pope.*

To **MATURE***, mâ-tûr-è. *v. n.* To become ripe. *Napleton.*

MATURELY, mâ-tûr-è-lè. *ad.* Ripely; completely. With counsel well digested. *Sir T. Elyot.* Early; soon. *Bentley.*

MATURITY, mâ-tû'-rè-tè. *n. s.* [*maturitas*, Lat.] Ripeness; completion. *Sir T. Elyot.*

MATUTINAL*, mâtsh'-û-tî-è-nâl. } *a.* [*matutinus*, Lat.] Relating to the morning. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MA'UDLIN, mâwd'-lîn. *a.* [the corrupt appellation of *Magdalen*, who is drawn by painters with swollen eyes, and disordered look.] Drunk; fuddled. *Southem.*

MA'UDLIN, mâwd'-lîn. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

MA'UGRE, mâw'-gûr. 416. *ad.* [*malgré*, Fr.] In spite of; notwithstanding. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

MA'UKIN*, mâw'-kîn. *n. s.* [See **MALKIN**.] A dish clout; a drag to sweep an oven. In some parts of England, a scarecrow; a figure made up of clouts or patches: hence a coarse or dirty wench; called also, vulgarly, a *mauks*. *Burton.*

MAUL §, mâwl. *n. s.* [*malleus*, Lat.] A heavy hammer: commonly written *matl*. *Proverbs*, xxv.

To **MAUL**, mâwl. *v. a.* To beat; to bruise; to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner. *Burton.*

MAUL-STICK*, mâwl'-stîk. *n. s.* [*mahlen*, Germ.; *mæla*, Sw. Goth.] The stick by which painters keep their hand steady in working.

MAUNCH*, mânsh. *n. s.* [See **MANCHE**.] A sort of loose sleeve. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MAUND, mând. 214. *n. s.* [*maund*, Sax.] A hand-basket. *Shakspeare.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Perry give the sound of *a* in all to this word. Dr. Kenrick gives both the *a* in *hard* and that in *all*, but prefers the first.—See **TAUNT. W.**

To **MAUND** §, mând. *v. n.* [*maundier*, Fr.] To mutter, as beggars do; to mumble; to use unintelligible terms. *B. Jonson.*

To **MA'UNDER**, mân'-dûr. 214. *v. n.* [See **TO MAUND**.] To grumble; to murmur. *Wiseman.* To beg. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the diphthong in this word as in *maund*, but Mr. Nares and Mr. Elphinston, whose opinion, in this point, is of the greatest weight, pronounce it as I have marked it.—See **TAUNT. W.**

MA'UNDER*, mân'-dûr. *n. s.* A beggar. *Broome.*
MA'UNDERER, mân'-dûr-ûr. *n. s.* A murmurer; a grumbler.

MA'UNDERING*, mân'-dûr-îng. *n. s.* Complaint. *South.*

MAUNDY-THURSDAY, mâwn'-dè, or mân'-dè-thûrz'-dè. 214. *n. s.* [derived by Spelman from *mande*, a handbasket, in which the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor; by others from *dies mandati*, the day on which our Saviour gave his

great mandate, that we should love one another.] The Thursday before Good Friday. *Wheatley*.
MAUSOLE/AN*, māv-sò-lè-ân. *a.* Monumental. *Burton*.
MAUSOLE/UM, māv-sò-lè-ûm. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] [a name first given to a stately monument erected to *Mausolus*, king of Caria.] A pompous funeral monument. *Dryden*.
MA/UTHER*, māv'-thûr. *n. s.* [mawi, Goth.] A foolish young girl. *B. Jonson*.
MA/VIS, māv'-vis. *n. s.* [mauwis, Fr.] A thrush, or bird like a thrush. *Spenser*.
MAW §, māv. *n. s.* [māʒa, Sax.] The stomach of animals. *Bp. Hall*. The craw of birds. *Arbuthnot*. An old game at cards. *Sir A. Weldon*.
MAWK*, mawk. *n. s.* [matk, Su. Goth.] A maggot. *Grose*. A slattern. See **MAUKIN**.
MA/WKIN*. See **MAUKIN**.
MA/WKINGLY*, māv'-king-lè. *a.* Slatternly. *Bp. Taylor*.
MA/WKISH, māv'-kîsh. *a.* [perhaps from *maw*.] Apt to give satiety; apt to cause loathing. *Dryden*.
MA/WKISHNESS, māv'-kîsh-nès. *n. s.* Aptness to cause loathing.
MA/WKY*, māv'-kè. *a.* Maggoty; full of maggots. *Grose*.
MA/WMET, māv'-mêt. *n. s.* [a corruption of *Ma-homet*.] A puppet; anciently, an idol. *Wicliffe*.
MA/WMETRY*, māv'-mè-trè. *n. s.* The religion of Mahomet; and thence employed for idolatry. *Chaucer. Ob T.*
MA/WMISH, māv'-mîsh. *a.* [apparently from *maw*.] Provoking disgust; nauseous. *L'Estrange*.
MAW-WORM, māv'-wûrn. *n. s.* Stomach worm. *Harvey*.
MA/XILLAR, māv'-zil'-lâr. 478. } *a.* [maxillaris,
MA/XILLARY, māv'-zil'-lâr-è. 477. } Lat.] Belong-
 ing to the jaw-bone. *Bacon*.
 ¶ There is a diversity in the pronunciation of this word, which makes it necessary to recur to principles to decide which is best. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Barclay, accent it on the first syllable; and Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Bailey, and Entick, on the second; and, notwithstanding this majority, I am of opinion that the first manner is right. For, though *maxillary* and the other similar words of this termination are of the same number of syllables with the Latin words from which they are derived, as *maxillaris, capillaris, &c.* 503, (e); yet, as our language has an aversion to the accent on the *a* in these terminations which have the accent in the Latin words, 512, it seems agreeable to our own analogy to place the stress on that syllable to which we give a secondary stress in the original word, and that is the first.—See **ACADEMY** and **MAMMILLARY. W.**
MA/XIM, māvks'-îm. *n. s.* [maxime, Fr.; maximum, Lat.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth. *Bacon*.
MA/XIMUM*, māvks'-è-mûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] [In mathematics.] The greatest quantity attainable in any given case: opposed to *minimum*. *Colquhoun*.
MAY §, māv. *auxiliary verb*, preterit *might*. [maʒan, Sax.] To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed: as, You may do for me all you can. *Locke*. To be possible: in the words may be. *Shak.* To be by chance; as, be the workmen what they may be. *Bacon*. To have power: as, what the king may do. *Bacon*. A word expressing desire: as, May you live happily. *Dryden*. Formerly used for *can*. *Spenser*.
MAY-be, māv'-bè. } *ad.* Perhaps; it may be that;
MAY-hap*, māv'-hâp. } it may happen. *Spenser*.
MAY §, māv. *n. s.* [Māius, Lat.] The fifth month of the year; the confine of spring and summer. *Milton*. The early or gay part of life. *Sidney*. A virgin; a maid; a young woman. [mawi, Goth.; mai, may, Sax.] *Chaucer*.
To MAY, māv. *v. n.* To gather flowers on May morning. *Sidney*.
MAY-BLOOM*, māv'-blôdm. *n. s.* The hawthorn.
MAY-RUG, māv'-bûg. *n. s.* A chafer. *Ainsworth*.
MAY-DAY, māv'-dâ. *n. s.* The first of May. *Shak.*
MAY-FLOWER, māv'-flôûr. *n. s.* A plant. *Bacon*.
MAY-FLY, māv'-fîl. *n. s.* An insect. *Watton*.

MAY-GAME, māv'-gâme. *n. s.* Diversion; sport; such as are used on the first of May. *Bacon*.
MAY-LADY*, māv'-là-dè. *n. s.* The queen or lady of the May, in the old May-games. *Dryden*.
MAY-LILY, māv'-lîl-lè. *n. s.* The same with *lily of the valley*.
MAY-POLE, māv'-pôle. *n. s.* Pole to be danced round in May. *Pope*.
MAY-WEED, māv'-wèèd. *n. s.* A species of camo-mile, which grows wild. *Miller*.
MA/YHEM*, māv'-hèm. *n. s.* An old law term; the act of maiming. See **To MAIM**.
MA/YOR §, māv'-ûr. 418. *n. s.* [maieur, old Fr.; major, Lat.] The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called *Lord Mayor*. *Shakspeare*.
MA/YORALTY, māv'-ûr-âl-tè. *n. s.* The office of a mayor. *Caveo*.
 ¶ This word is subject to the same corrupt pronunciation as *admiralty*; that is, as if it were written *mayor altry. W.*
MA/YORESS, māv'-ûr-ès. *n. s.* The wife of the mayor. *Tatler*.
MA/ZARD §, māv'-zûrd. 88. *n. s.* [maschoire, Fr.] A jaw. *Shakspeare*.
To MA/ZARD*, māv'-zûrd. *v. a.* To knock on the head. *B. Jonson*.
MAZE §, mâte. *n. s.* [maʒe, Saxon, a whirlpool.] A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding passages. *Milton*. Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity. *Sidney*.
To MAZE, mâte. *v. a.* To bewilder; to confuse. *Gower*.
To MAZE*, mâte. *v. n.* To be bewildered; to be confounded. *Chaucer. Ob T.*
MA/ZEDNESS*, māv'-zèd-nès. *n. s.* Confusion; astonishment. *Chaucer. Ob T.*
MA/ZER, māv'-zûr. *n. s.* [maeser, Dutch.] A maple cup. *Spenser*.
MA/ZY, māv'-zè. *a.* Perplexed with windings; confused. *Spenser*.
M. D. Medicinæ doctor, doctor of physick.
ME, mè. The oblique case of *I. Pope*.
ME/ACOCK, mè'-kôk. 227. *n. s.* [mes coq, Fr.; or from meek.] An uxorious or effeminate man; a coward. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
ME/ACOCK, mè'-kôk. *a.* Tame; timorous; cowardly. *Shakspeare*.
MEAD, mèdè. 227. *n. s.* [mebo, mebu, Sax.] A kind of drink made of water and honey. *Bacon*.
MEAD §, mèdè. } *n. s.* [mæb, mæ-
ME/ADOW §, mèd'-dò. 234, 515. } depe, Sax.]
 Ground somewhat watery, not ploughed, but covered with grass and flowers; pasture, or grass land, annually mown for hay. *Tusser*.
MEADOW-SAFFRON, mèd'-dò-sâf'-fûrn. 417. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.
MEADOW-SWEET, mèd'-dò-swèèt. *n. s.* A plant.
MEADOW-WORT*, mèd'-dò-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Drayton*.
ME/AGER §, mè'-gâr. 227, 416. *a.* [maigre, Fr.; mærep, Sax.] Lean; wanting flesh; starved. *Spenser*. Poor; hungry. *Dryden*.
To ME/AGER, mè'-gâr. *v. a.* To make lean. *Knolles*.
ME/AGERLY*, mè'-gâr-lè. *ad.* Poorly; barrenly. *Sidney*.
ME/AGERNESS, mè'-gâr-nès. *n. s.* Leanness; want of flesh. *Hammond*. Scantiness; bareness. *Bacon*.
MEAK, mèèk. *n. s.* A hook with a long handle. *Tusser*.
MEAL §, mèle. 227. *n. s.* [mæl, Sax.] The act of eating at a certain time. *Ruth, ii.* A repast; the food eaten. *Shak.* A part; a fragment. *Bacon*. [mælepe, Sax.; meel, Dutch.] The flour or edible part of corn. *Wotton*.
To MEAL, mèle. *v. a.* [meler, Fr.] To sprinkle; to mingle. *Shakspeare*.
ME/ALMAN, mèle'-mân. 88. *n. s.* One that deals in meal.
ME/ALY, mè'-lè. *a.* Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; having the quality of meal. *Arbuthnot*. Besprinkled, as with meal. *Brown*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

MEALY-MOUTHED, mē'-lè-mòuthd. *a.* [originally, *mealmouthed*.] Using soft words, concealing the real intention; speaking hypocritically. *Overbury*.
MEALY-MOUTHEDNESS, mē'-lè-mòuth'-èd-nès. *n. s.* Hypocrisy in speaking.

MEAN §, mène. 227. *a.* [mène, Sax.] Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth. *Sidney*. Low-minded; base; ungenerous; spiritless. *Shak.* Contemptible; despicable. *Philips*. Low in the degree of any good quality; low in worth; low in power. *Hooker*. [moyen, Fr.] Middle; moderate; without excess. *Sidney*. Intervening; intermediate. 1 *Kings*, xviii.

MEAN §, mène. *n. s.* [moyen, Fr.] Mediocrity; middle rate; medium. *Spenser*. Measure; regulation; the tenor part of a musical composition. *Spenser*. *Bacon*. Interval; interim; mean time. *Spenser*. Instrument; measure; that which is used in order to any end. *Sidney*. It is often used in the plural, and by some, not very grammatically, with an adjective singular: the singular is in this sense now rarely used.—[Thus remarks *Dr. Johnson*. *Mr. Todd* adds: The use of the word *means*, in English, is remarkable, and may be thought capricious. It seems to be of French extraction. The French have *le moyen* frequently, but seldom *les moyens*. We, on the contrary, prefer the plural termination *means*; yet still, for the most part, though not always, we use it as a noun of the singular number, or as the French *le moyen*. It is one of those anomalies which use hath introduced and established, in spite of analogy. We should not be allowed to say—a *mean* of making men happy. *Bp. Hurd*, *Notes on Addison*, *Freehold*, No. 24.] —*By all means*. Without doubt; without hesitation; without fail. *By no means*. Not in any degree; not at all. *Addison*. *Means* are likewise used for revenue; fortune; probably from *demesnes*. *Shak.* *Mean-time*. *Mean-while*. In the intervening time. *Milton*.

To **MEAN**, mène. *v. n.* [menan, Sax.] To have in the mind; to purpose. *Milton*. To think. *Pope*.

To **MEAN**, mène. *v. a.* To purpose; to intend; to design. *Gen. i.* To intend; to hint covertly; to understand. *Exod. xii*.

MEANDER §, mè-ân-dûr. 98. *n. s.* [Meander is a river in Phrygia remarkable for its winding course.] Maze; labyrinth; flexuous passage; serpentine winding; winding course. *Hale*.

To **MEANDER***, mè-ân-dûr. *v. a.* To wind; to turn round; to make flexuous. *Drayton*.

To **MEANDER***, mè-ân-dûr. *v. n.* To run with a serpentine course; to be winding, or intricate. *Shenstone*.

MEANDRIAN*, mè-ân-drè-ân. } *a.* Winding; flex-
MEANDRY*, mè-ân-drè. } uous. *Dean King*.

MEANDROUS, mè-ân-drûs. 314. *a.* Winding; flexuous.

MEANING, mè-nîng. 410. *n. s.* Purpose; intention. *Shak.* Habitual intention. *Roscommon*. The sense; the thing understood. *Milton*. Sense; power of thinking. *Dryden*.

MEANLY, mène'-lè. *ad.* Moderately; not in a great degree. *Ascham*. Without dignity; poorly. *Milton*. Without greatness of mind; ungenerously. *Prior*. Without respect. *Watts*.

MEANNESS, mène'-nès. *n. s.* Want of excellence. *Hooker*. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty. *Waller*. Lowness of mind. *South*. Sordidness; niggardliness.

MEANT, mént. perf. and part. pass. of *To mean*.

MEAR*, *n. s.* See **MERE**.

To **MEAR***, *v. a.* See *To MERE*.

MEASURE, mèse. *n. s.* [mass, German.] A measure. See *Mess*.

MEASLE §, mè'-zl. *n. s.* [mas, masel, Germ.] A leper. *Wicliffe*. In the plural, a critical eruption in a fever, wel. known in the common practice. *Quincy*. A disease of swine. *B. Jonson*. A disease of trees. *Mortimer*.

MEASLED, mè'-zld. 359. *a.* Infected with the measles.

MEASLEDNESS*, mè'-zld-nès. *n. s.* Diseased state of swine. *Colgrave*.

MEASLY, mè'-zle. *a.* Scabbed with the measles. *Swift*.

MEASURABLE, mèzh'-ûr-à-bl. *a.* Such as may be measured. *Bentley*. Moderate; in small quantity. *North*.

MEASURABLENESS, mèzh'-ûr-à-bl-nès. *n. s.* Quality of admitting to be measured.

MEASURABLY, mèzh'-ûr-à-blè. *ad.* Moderately. *Ecclus. xxxi*.

MEASURE §, mèzh'-ûre. 234. *n. s.* [mesure, Fr.] That by which any thing is measured. *Holder*. The rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned. *Bp. Taylor*. Proportion; quantity settled. *Hooker*. A stated quantity; as, a measure of wine. *Shak.* Sufficient quantity. *Shak.* Allotment; portion allotted. 2 *Cor. x.* Degree; quantity. *Abbot*. Proportionate time; musical time. *Prior*. Motion harmonically regulated. *Shak.* A stately dance. *Shak.* Moderation; not excess. *Isaiah, vi.* Limit; boundary. *Psal. xxxix.* Any thing adjusted. *Snarbridge*. Syllables metrically numbered; metre. *Dryden*. Tune; proportionate notes. *Spenser*. Mean of action; mean to an end. *Clarendon*.—*To have hard measure*. To be hardly treated.

To **MEASURE**, mèzh'-ûre. *v. a.* [mesurer, Fr.] To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule. *Bacon*. To pass through; to judge of extent by marching over. *Shak.* To judge of quantity, or extent, or greatness. *Milton*. To adjust; to proportion. *Bp. Taylor*. To mark out in stated quantities. *Addison*. To allot or distribute by measure. *St. Matt. vi.*

MEASURELESS, mèzh'-ûr-lès. *a.* Immense; immeasurable. *Shakespeare*.

MEASUREMENT, mèzh'-ûr-mènt. *n. s.* Mensuration; act of measuring. *Burke*.

MEASURER, mèzh'-ûr-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that measures. *Howell*.

MEASURING, mèzh'-ûr-îng. *a.* It is applied to a cast not to be distinguished in its length from another but by measuring. *Waller*.

MEAT §, mète. 246. *n. s.* [mæte, Sax.] Flesh to be eaten. *Gen. xlv.* Food in general. *Shakespeare*.

MEATED, mè'-tèd. *a.* Fed; foddered. *Tusser*.

MEATH, mèthe. *n. s.* [See **MEAD**.] A drink like mead; or, probably, the same. *Milton*. Option; preference. [what one mayeth.]

MEATY*, mè'-tè. *a.* Fleishy, but not fat. *Grose*.

To **MEAW***, mù. } *v. n.* [miaua, Icel. miauler

To **MEAWL***, mùle. } Fr.] To cry as a cat.

MEAZLING, mè'-zling. *part.* Generally called miz-zling. *Arbutnot*.

MECHANICAL §, mè-kân'-è-kâl. } *a.* [mechanicus,

MECHANICK §, mè-kân'-nik. 509. } Lat. from μηχανική.] Constructed by the laws of mechanicks. *Dryden*. Skilled in mechanicks. Mean; servile of mean occupation. *Shakespeare*.

MECHANICK, mè-kân'-nik. 353. *n. s.* A manufacturer; a low workman. *Shakespeare*.

MECHANICKS, mè-kân'-niks. *n. s.* A mathematical science, which shows the effects of powers or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion. *Harris*.

To **MECHANICALIZE***, mè-kân'-nè-kâl-ize. *v. a.* To render mean or low. *Colgrave*.

MECHANICALLY, mè-kân'-nè-kâl-è. *ad.* According to the laws of mechanism. *Ray*.

MECHANICALNESS, mè-kân'-nè-kâl-nès. *n. s.* Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism. *Meanness*. *Colgrave*.

MECHANICIAN, mèk-â-nîsh'-ân. *n. s.* [mechanicien, Fr.] A man professing or studying the construction of machines. *Burton*.

MECHANISM, mèk-â-nîzm. *n. s.* [mechanisme, Fr.] Action according to mechanick laws. *Arbutnot*. Construction of parts depending upon each other in any complicated fabrick.

MECHANIST*, mèk'-ân-îst. *n. s.* A mechanician. *Johnson*.

ME/CHLIN*, mēk'-lîn. *a.* The epithet given to lace made at Mechlin. *Town Eclogues.*

MECHO/ACAN, mè-tshò'-à-kân. *n. s.* [from the place in Mexico.] A large root, which, in powder, is a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill.*

MECO/NIUM, mè-kò'-nè-ûm. *n. s.* [μῆκονιον.] Expressed juice of poppy. The first excrement of children. *Arbuthnot.*

ME/DAL §, mèd'-dál. 88. *n. s.* [medaille, Fr.] An ancient coin. *Addison.* A piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.

MEDA/LLICK, mè-dál'-lík. 509. *a.* Pertaining to medals. *Addison.*

MEDA/LLION, mè-dál'-yûn. 113. *n. s.* [medaillon, Fr.] A large antique stamp or medal. *Addison.*

ME/DALLIST, mèd'-dál-lst. *n. s.* [medailliste, Fr.] A man skilled or curious in medals. *Addison.*

To ME/DDLE §, mèd'-dl. 405. *v. n.* [middelen, Teut.] To have to do. *Bacon.* To interpose; to act in any thing. *Shakespeare.* To interpose or intervene importunately or officiously. 2 *Kings*, xiv.

To ME/DDLE, mèd'-dl. *v. a.* [mesler, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

ME/DDLER, mèd'-dl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern. *Bacon.*

ME/DDLEsome, mèd'-dl-sûm. *a.* Intermeddling. *Barrow.*

ME/DDLEsomeNESS*, mèd'-dl-sûm-nēs. *n. s.* Officiousness; forwardness to busy one's self where one has no concern. *Barrow.*

ME/DDLING*, mèd'-dl-ing. *n. s.* Officious and impertinent interposition. *South.*

ME/DIA*. See **MEDIUM**.

MEDIA/STINE, mè-dè-âs'-tîn. *n. s.* [Fr.; mediatinum, Lat.] The fibrated body about which the guts are convolved. *Arbuthnot.*

To ME/DIATE §, mè'-dè-âie. 91, 534. *v. n.* [medius, Lat.] To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to intercede. *Shirley.* To be between two. *Digby.*

To ME/DIATE, mè'-dè-âie. *v. a.* To effect by mediation. *Clarendon.* To limit by something in the middle. *Holder.*

ME/DIATE, mè'-dè-âie. 91. *a.* [mediat, Fr.] Interposed; intervening. *Prior.* Middle; between two extremes. *Prior.* Acting as a means. *Wotton.*

ME/DIATELY, mè'-dè-âie-lè. *ad.* By a secondary cause. *Ruleigh.*

MEDIA/TION, mè-dè-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Interposition; intervention; agency between two parties, practised by a common friend. *Shak.* Agency interposed; intervenient power. *South.* Intercession; entreaty for another.

MEDIA/TOR §, mè-dè-â'-tûr. 534. *n. s.* [mediateur, Fr.] One that intervenes between two parties. *Bacon.* An intercessor; an entreator for another. *Stillingfleet.* One of the characters of our blessed Saviour. *Waterland.*

MEDIATO/RIAL, mè-dè-â'-tò'-rè-âr. } *a.* Belonging to a mediator.

ME/DIATORY, mè'-dè-â'-tûr-è. }

§ For the *a*, see **DOMESTICK**. For the accent, see No. 512. *W.*

MEDIA/TORSHIP, mè-dè-â'-tûr-shíp. *n. s.* The office of a mediator. *Pearson.*

MEDIA/TRESS*, mè-dè-â'-trēs. *n. s.* A female mediator.

MEDIA/TRIX, mè-dè-â'-triks. *n. s.* A female mediator. *Warton.*

ME/DICABLE*, mèd'-è-kâ-bl. *a.* [medicabilis, Lat.] That may be healed.

ME/DICAL §, mèd'-è-kâl. *a.* [medicus, Lat.] Physical; relating to the art of healing. *Brown.*

ME/DICALLY, mèd'-è-kâl-è. *ad.* Physically; medicinally. *Brown.*

ME/DICAMENT, mèd'-è-kâ-mént. *n. s.* [medicamentum, Lat.] Any thing used in healing: generally, topical applications. *Hammond.*

§ All our orthoëpists, but Bailey, pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable; but my judgement much fails me if the true pronunciation ought not to be with the accent on the second, as in *predicament*. My

reason is, that this is the syllable on which we place the secondary accent in pronouncing the Latin words *medicamentum* and *predicamentum*; and it has often been observed, that this is our guide for accenting English words formed from the Latin by dropping a syllable.—See **ACADEMY. W.**

MEDICAME/NTAL, mèd-è-kâ-mént'-âl. *a.* Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDICAME/NTALLY, mèd-è-kâ-mént'-âl-è. *ad.* After the manner of medicine. *Brown.*

ME/DICASTER*, mèd'-è-kâs-tûr. *n. s.* [medicaster, old Fr.] One who brags of medicine; a quack. *Whitlock.*

To ME/DICATE, mèd'-è-kâte. *v. a.* [medico, Lat.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal. *Bp. Hall.*

MEDICA/TION, mèd-è-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients. *Bacon.* The use of physick. *Brown.*

MEDICINABLE, mè-dis'-sîn-â-bl. *a.* Having the power of physick. *Drant.*

MEDICINAL, mè-dis'-è-nâl, or mèd-è-sî'-nâl. *a.* [medicinalis, Lat.] Having the power of healing; having physical virtue. *Shak.* Belonging to physick. *Quincy.*

§ Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word is now commonly pronounced *medicinal*, with the accent on the second syllable, but more properly, and more agreeably to the best authorities, *medicinal*. If, by the best authorities, Dr. Johnson means the poets, the question is decided; but I look upon poets to be the worst authorities in this case, as, by the very rules of their art, a license is given them to depart from the general pronunciation; and that they often avail themselves of this license cannot be disputed. But if, by more properly, Dr. Johnson alludes to the long *i* in the Latin *medicinus* or *medicinalis*, nothing can be more inconclusive. If the word be perfectly Latin, as well as English, we generally place the accent on the same syllable as in the original, as *acumen*, *decorum*, &c., but frequently otherwise, as *orator*, *senator*, *character*, &c. But if this Latin accentuation were to be servilely followed in Latin words anglicised, we should overturn the whole fabric of our pronunciation. Thus *doctrinal*, *pastoral*, &c. &c., must have the accent on the second syllable instead of the first, and nothing but confusion would ensue. The truth is, the strong tendency of our language is to an antepenultimate accent, 503; and it is with reluctance we ever place it lower, except in words of our own composition, or where the latter syllables have either an assemblage of consonants or a diphthong; yet, even in this case, we find the antepenultimate accent sometimes prevail, as *ancestor*, *amnesty*, *magistrate*, &c., and *counterpoise*, *porcelain*, *chamberlain*, *interreign*, &c.; so that, by attempting to bring our pronunciation under the laws of the Latin language, we disturb and pervert it. Let poets, therefore, who have, and, perhaps, in some cases, ought to have, a language different from prose, enjoy the privilege of their art, and while we are reading them let us conform to their rules; but let us not strive against the general current of prosaic pronunciation, which is always right, and which is equally negligent of the peculiarities of poets and the pedantry of ancient derivation. The antepenultimate accentuation of this word is supported by Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Mr. Smith, W. Johnston, Barclay, Bailey, Fenning, and Entick. Mr. Sheridan gives both, and, by placing this accentuation first, seems to prefer it to the other.—See **INDEXICIOUS** and **INIMICAL. W.**

MEDICINALLY, mè-dis'-sè-nâl-lè. *ad.* Physically. *Burton.*

ME/DICINE, mèd'-dè-sîn. *n. s.* [medicina, Lat.] Physick; any remedy administered by a physician. *Prov. xvii.* [medecin, Fr.] A physician. *Shak.*

§ All our orthoëpists tell us, that this word is generally pronounced in two syllables, as if written *medine*. That so gross a vulgarism should gain ground in our language is an imputation on our national taste. Our poets, who, when tortured for a word, often torture a word to ease themselves, are generally guilty of one part only of the cruelty of *Procrustes*; and that is, of shortening such words as are too long for their verse; and these mutilations too often slide into our prosaic pronunciation: but against this abuse every accurate speaker ought to be on his guard. Nay, Cowley, as Mr. Nares informs us, crushes *medicinal* into two syllables; and instances from Milton of this kind are innumerable.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôand; —thin, THIS.

Mr. Elphinston adopts the dissyllable pronunciation, as more agreeable to its immediate origin, the French *medecine*; but, as we preserve the *i* in this word, the Latin *medicina* seems its most authentic original, and demands the sound of the *i* in *medicine* as much as in *ominous*, *mutinous*, and *original*, which Shakspeare and Milton sink in the same manner as the word in question. *W.*

To MEDICINE, mēd'-dē-sīn. *v. a.* To restore or cure by medicine. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

MEDICK, mē-dīk. *n. s.* A plant; a kind of trefoil. In the plural, the science of medicine. *Spenser.*

MEDIETY, mē-dī-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*medieté, Fr.*] Middle state; participation of two extremes; half. *Brown.*

MEDIOCRE*, mē-dī-ô-kûr. *a.* [*Fr.*; from *mediocris, Lat.*] Of moderate degree; middle rate; middling.

MEDIOCRIST*, mē-dī-ô-krist. *n. s.* [*mediocre, Fr.*] One of middling abilities. *Swift.*

MEDIOCRITY, mē-dē-ôk'-rē-tē, or mē-jē-ôk'-rē-tē. 293, 294, 376, 534. [*mē-dzōhōk'-krē-tē, Sheridan; mē-dē-ôk'-rē-tē, Perry and Jones.*] *n. s.* Moderate degree; middle rate. *Bacon.* Moderation; temperance. *Hooker.*

To MEDITATE, mēd'-ē-tā-tē. *v. a.* [*meditor, Lat.*] To plan; to scheme; to contrive. *K. Charles.* To think on; to revolve in the mind. *Spenser.*

To MEDITATE, mēd'-ē-tā-tē. *v. n.* To think; to muse; to contemplate. *Psalms i.*

MEDITATION, mēd'-ē-tā'-shūn. *n. s.* [*meditatio, Lat.*] Deep thought; close attention; contrivance; contemplation. 2 *Esd. x.* Thought employed upon sacred objects. *Spenser.* A series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.

MEDITATIVE, mēd'-ē-tā-īv. 512. *a.* Addicted to meditation. *Berington.* Expressing intention or design.

MEDITERRANE, mēd'-ē-tēr-rānē. } *a.*

MEDITERRANEAN, mēd'-ē-tēr-rā-nē-ūs. } *a.* [*medius and terra, Lat.; mediterraneé, Fr.*] Encircled with land. *Brewerwood.* Inland; remote from the sea. *Brown.*

MEDIUM, mē-dē-ūm, or mē-jē-ūm. 293. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] Any thing intervening. *Bacon.* Any thing used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion. *Dryden.* The middle place or degree; the just temperature between extremes. *L'Estrange.*

MEDLAR, mēd'-lār. 83. *n. s.* [*mæb, Sax.*] A tree. *Miller.* The fruit of that tree. *Shakspeare.*

MEDLEY, mēd'-lē. *n. s.* A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled mass. *Hayward.*

MEDLEY, mēd'-lē. *a.* Mingled; confused. *Chaucer.*

To MEDLE, mēd'-dl. } *v. a.* To mangle. See To To MEDLY, mēd'-lē. } MEDDLE. *L. Addison.*

MEDULLAR, mē-dūl'-lār. } *a.* [*medullaire, Fr.*]

MEDULLARY, mēd'-ūl-lār-ē. } *a.* [*from medulla, Lat.*] Pertaining to the marrow. *Cheyne.*

I differ from all our orthoëpists in the accentuation of this word [*medullary*]; for, though they are uniform here, they differ so much from each other in similar words as to show, they are not very sure of their principles. My reasons for accenting the first syllable of this word are the same as for the same accentuation of *maxillary* and *papillary*, which see. *W.*

MEED, mēd. 246. *n. s.* [*mæb, Sax.*] Reward; recompense. Now rarely used, except by poets. *Spenser.* Present; gift. *Shakspeare.*

To MEED*, mēd. *v. a.* To merit; to deserve. *Heywood. Ob. T.*

MEEK, mēk. 246. *a.* [*miukr, miuk, Icel.*] Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; not easily provoked; soft; gentle. *Numb. xii.* Expressing humility and gentleness. *Milton.*

To MEEK*, mēk. *v. a.* [*moeka, Su. Goth.*] To humble. *Wicliffe.*

To MEE'KEN, mēē'-k'n. 103. *v. a.* To make meek; to soften. *Browne.*

ME'EKLY, mēēk'-lē. *ad.* Mildly; gently. *Spenser.*

ME'FKNESS, mēēk'-nēs. *n. s.* Gentleness; mildness; softness of temper. *Spenser.*

MEER, mēre. *a.* [*See MERE.*] Simple; unmixed.

MEER, mēre. *n. s.* [*See MERE.*] A lake; a boudary.

ME'ERED, mēr'-d. 359. *a.* Relating to a boundary. *Shakspeare.*

MEET, mēet. *a.* [*of obscure etymology.*] Fit; proper; qualified. *Spenser.*—*Meet with.* Even with. *Shakspeare.*

To MEET, mēet. 36, 246. *v. a.* pret. *Imet*; I have met; part. *met.* [*mōtjan, Goth.*] To come face to face; to encounter. *Shak.* To encounter in hostility. *Milton.* To encounter unexpectedly. *Milton.* To join another in the same place. *Milton.* To close one with another. *Addison.* To find; to light on. *Dryden.* To assemble from different parts. *Milton.*

To MEET, mēet. *v. n.* To encounter; to close face to face. To encounter in hostility. *Dryden.* To assemble; to come together. 2 *Mac.*—*To meet with.* To light on; to find. *Spenser.* To join. *Shak.* To suffer unexpectedly. *Shak.* To encounter; to engage. *Rome.* To meet with. A Latinism: to obviate. *Bacon.* To advance half way. *South.* To unite; to join.

ME'ETER, mēēt'-ēr. 98. *n. s.* One that accosts another. *Shakspeare.*

ME'ETING, mēēt'-ing. 410. *n. s.* An assembly; a convention. *Sprat.* An interview. *Shak.* A conventicle; an assembly of dissenters. A conflux: as, the meeting of two rivers.

MEETING-HOUSE, mēēt'-ing-hōūs. *n. s.* Place where dissenters assemble to worship. *Addison.*

ME'ETLY, mēēt'-lē. *ad.* Fitly; properly. *Shak.*

ME'ETNESS, mēēt'-nēs. *n. s.* Fitness; propriety. *Ep. Bull.*

ME'GACOSM*, mēg'-ā-kōsm. *n. s.* [*μέγας and κόσμος.*] The great world. *Bp. H. Croft.*

MEGA'POLIS*, mē-gāp'-ô-lis. *n. s.* [*μέγας and πόλις.*] A principal city; metropolis. *Sir T. Herbert.*

ME'GRIM, mē'-grim. *n. s.* [*μυγκρία, Gr.*; *migrain, Fr.*] Disorder of the head. *Bacon.*

To MEINE, mēen. *v. a.* [*meigan, Sax.*] To mingle. *Chaucer. Ob. J.*

ME'INY, mē-nē. *n. s.* [*mesnie, Fr.*] A family; a retinue; domestic servants. *Lib. Fes.*

MEIO'SIS*, mī-ô'-sis. *n. s.* [*μειώσεις.*] A rhetorical figure, of the species of hyperbole. *South.*

ME'LAMPODE*, mēl'-ām-pōde. *n. s.* [*melampodion, Lat.*] The black hellbore. *Spenser.*

ME'LANAGOGUES, mēl'-ān-ā-gōgz. *n. s.* [*μελαγος and αγωγ.*] Such medicines as are supposed particularly to purge off black choler.

ME'LANCHOLICK, mēl'-ān-kōl'-lik. *a.* Disorder ed with melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal; gloomy. *B. Jonson.* Unhappy; unfortunate. *Clarendon.* Dismal. *Webster.*

MELANCHOL'IAN*, mēl'-ān-kōl'-lē-ān. } *n. s.* A

ME'LANCHOLICK*, mēl'-ān-kōl'-lik. } person diseased with melancholy. *Spenser.* A gloomy state of mind. *Ld. Clarendon.*

ME'LANCHOLILY*, mēl'-ān-kōl'-lē-lē. *ad.* In a melancholy manner. *Keepe.*

ME'LANCHOLINESS*, mēl'-ān-kōl'-lē-nēs. *n. s.* Disposition to gloominess; state of being melancholy. *Aubrey.*

MELANCHOL'IOUS*, mēl'-ān-kōl'-lē-ūs. *a.* Melancholy; gloomy; dismal. *Gower. Ob. T.*

ME'LANCHOLIST*, mēl'-ān-kōl'-ist. *n. s.* One disordered with melancholy; a fanciful or hypochondriacal person. *Glanville.*

To ME'LANCHOLIZE*, mēl'-ān-kōl'-lze. *v. n.* To become melancholy or gloomy. *Burton.*

To ME'LANCHOLIZE*, mēl'-ān-kōl'-lze. *v. a.* To make sad or melancholy. *More.*

ME'LANCHOLY, mēl'-ān-kōl'-ē. 503. *n. s.* [*μελαχολος and χολη.*] A disease, supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile. *Quincy.* A kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object. *Milton.* A gloomy, pensive, discontented temper. *Sidney.*

ME'LANCHOLY, mēl'-ān-kōl'-ē. 503. (*c.* *z.*) Gloomy; dismal. *Denham.* Diseased with melancholy; fanciful; habitually dejected. *Locke.*

MELANGE*, mê-lânje'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A mixture. *Drummond.*

MELICERIS, mê-lê-sê-ris. *n. s.* [μελικρίς.] A tumour enclosed in a cystis, and consisting of matter like honey. *Sharp.*

MELILOT, mêl'-lê-lôt. 166. *n. s.* [melilotus, Lat.] A plant.

TO MELIORATE *ô*, mêl'-lê-ô-râte. 534. *v. a.* [*meliorer*, Fr.] To better; to improve. *Bacon.*

MELIORATION, mê-lê-ô-râ-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Improvement; act of bettering. *Bacon.*

MELIORITY, mê-lê-ô-r'-ê-tê. 113. *n. s.* State of being better. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

TO MELL, mêl. *v. n.* [*meler*, *se meler*, Fr.] To mix; to meddle. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

MELL *ô**, mêl. *n. s.* [*mel*, Lat.] Honey. *Warner.*

MELLYTEROUS, mêl-lîf-fêr-ûs. *a.* Productive of honey.

MELLIFICATION, mêl-lê-fê-kâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*mellifico*, Lat.] The art or practice of making honey; production of honey. *Arbuthnot.*

MELLIFLUENCE, mêl-lîf-fû-ênse. *n. s.* A honied flow; a flow of sweetness. *Warton.*

MELLIFLUENT, mêl-lîf-fû-ênt. *ô* 513. *a.* [*mel* and *MELLIFLUOUS*, mêl-lîf-fû-ûs. *ô* *fiuo*, Latin.]

Flowing with honey; flowing with sweetness. *Shakspeare.*

MELLOW *ô*, mêl'-lô. 327. *a.* [*meappa*, Sax.] Soft with ripeness; full ripe. *Shak.* Soft in sound. *Dryden.* Soft; unctuous. *Bacon.* Drunk; melted down with drink. *Roscommon.*

TO MELLOW, mêl'-lô. *v. a.* To ripen; to mature; to soften by ripeness; to ripen by age. *Shak.* To soften. *Mortimer.* To mature to perfection. *Dryden.*

TO MELLOW, mêl'-lô. *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen. *Donne.*

MELLOWNESS, mêl'-lô-nêss. *n. s.* Maturity of fruits; ripeness; softness by maturity. *Digby.* Maturity; full age. Softness of sound. *Alp. Hort.*

MELLOWY*, mêl'-lô-ê. *a.* Soft; unctuous. *Dryden.*

MELOCOTON, mêl-ô-kô-tûn. *n. s.* [*melocotone*, Spanish.] A quince. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

MELODIOUS, mê-lô-dê-ûs, or mê-lô-jê-ûs. 293, 294, 376. *a.* Musical; harmonious. *Milton.*

MELODIOUSLY, mê-lô-dê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Musically; harmoniously. *Skelton.*

MELODIOUSNESS, mê-lô-dê-ûs-nêss. *n. s.* Sweetness of sound; musicalness.

MELODRAME*, mê-lô-drâme. *n. s.* [Fr.; from μέλος and δράμα.] A modern word for a dramatic performance, in which songs are intermixed.

MELODY *ô*, mêl'-lô-dê. *n. s.* [μελωδία.] Musick; sweetness of sound. *Arison.*

MELON, mêl'-lûn. 166. *n. s.* [*melon*, Fr.; *melo*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.* The fruit. *Numb. xi.*

MELON-THISTLE, mêl'-lûn-thîs'-sl. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

MELROSE*, mêl'-rôze. *n. s.* [*mel*, and *rose*.] Honey of roses. *Fordyce.*

TO MELT *ô*, mêlt. *v. a.* [*melcan*, Sax.] To dissolve; to make liquid. *Shak.* To dissolve; to break in pieces. *Burnet.* To soften to love or tenderness. *Dryden.* To waste away. *Shakspeare.*

TO MELT, mêlt. *v. n.* To become liquid; to dissolve. *Psalms.* To be softened to pity, or any gentle passion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle. *Shak.* To be dissolved; to lose substance. *Shak.* To be subdued by affliction. *Psalms.*

MELT*. See **MILT**.

MELTER, mêlt'-ûr. 93. *n. s.* One that melts metals. *Sidney.*

MELTINGLY, mêlt'-îng-lê. *ad.* Like something melting.

MELTING*, mêlt'-îng. *n. s.* [*meltung*, Sax.] Act of softening; interpenetration. *South.*

MELTINGNESS*, mêlt'-îng-nêss. *n. s.* Disposition to be softened by love or tenderness. *Whole Duty of Man.*

MELT WELL, mêl'-wêl. *n. s.* A kind of fish.

MELBER *ô*, mêm'-bûr. 93. *n. s.* [*memoire*, Fr.] *mem-*

brum, Lat.] A limb; a part appendant to the body. *Matthew.* A part of a discourse or period; a head; a clause. *Watts.* Any part of an integral. *Addison.* One of a community. *King Charles.*

MEMBERED*, mêm'-bôrd. *a.* Having limbs; also a term of heraldry, applied to the beak and legs of a bird, when of a different tincture from the body.

MEMBERSHIP*, mêm'-bâr-shîp. *n. s.* Community; society; union. *Beaumont.*

MEMBRANE, mêm'-brâne. 91. *n. s.* [Fr.; *membrana*, Lat.] A web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up of some parts of the body. *Quincy.*

MEMBRANACEOUS, mêm-brâ-nâ-shûs. 357. }

MEMBRANEOUS, mêm-brâ-nê-ûs. }

MEMBRANOUS, mêm-brân-ûs. }

a. Consisting of membranes. *Boyle.*

MEMENTO, mê-mên'-lô. *n. s.* [Lat.] A memorial notice; a hint to help the memory. *Bacon.*

MEMOIR, { mê-môir'. } *n. s.* [*memoire*, Fr.] An { mêm'-wâr } account of transactions familiarly written. *Prior.* Hint; notice; account of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*

3 F This word was universally, till of late, pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as Dr. Johnson, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Barclay, Bailey, Buchanan, Fenning, and Perry, have marked it. Some speakers have endeavoured to pronounce it with the accent on the first, as we find it marked in Mr. Nares, Dr. Ash, Scott, and Entick: but this is an innovation unsuitable to the genius of our pronunciation; which, in dissyllables having a diphthong in the last, inclines us to place the accent on that syllable, as much as in *devoir*, which we find accented on the last by all our orthoëpists, without exception. *W.*

MEMORABLE, mêm'-mûr-â-bl. *a.* [Fr.; *memorabilis*, Lat.] Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten. *Sidney.*

MEMORABLY, mêm'-mûr-â-blê. *ad.* In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORANDUM, mêm-mô-rân'-dûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] [In the plural, *memoranda* and *memorandums*.] A note to help the memory. *Guardian.*

TO MEMORATE*, mêm'-ô-râte. *v. a.* [*memoro*, Lat.] To make mention of a thing. *Cockeram.*

Ob. T.

MEMORATIVE*, mêm'-ô-râ-tîv. *a.* Tending to preserve memory of any thing. *Hammond.*

MEMORIAL, mê-mô-rê-âl. *a.* Preservative of memory. *Shak.* Contained in memory. *Watts.*

MEMORIAL, mê-mô-rê-âl. *n. s.* A monument; something to preserve memory. *Hooker.* Hint to assist the memory. *Bacon.* An address, reminding of services and soliciting reward.

MEMORIALIST, mê-mô-rê-âl-îst. *n. s.* One who writes memorials. *Spectator.*

MEMORIST*, mêm'-ô-rîst. *n. s.* One that causes things to be remembered. *Brown.*

TO MEMORIZE, mêm'-ô-rîze. *v. a.* To record; to commit to memory by writing. *Spenser.* To cause to be remembered. *Shakspeare.*

MEMORY *ô*, mêm'-mûr-ê. 557. *n. s.* [*memoria*, Lat.]

The power of retaining or recollecting things past; retention; reminiscence; recollection. *Locke.* Exemption from oblivion. *Shak.* Time of knowledge. *Milton.* Memorial; monumental record. *Communication Service.* Reflection; attention. *Shak.*

TO MEMORY*, mêm'-mûr-ê. *v. a.* To lay up in the memory. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

MEN, mên. The plural of *man*.

MEN-PLEASER, mên'-plê-zâr. *n. s.* One too careful to please others. *Eph. vi.*

TO MENACE *ô*, mên'-nâse. 91. *v. a.* [*menacer*, Fr. from *minax*, *minacis*, Lat.] To threaten; to threat.

Shakspeare.

MENACE, mên'-nâse. 91. *n. s.* [Fr.] Threat. *Brown.*

MENACER, mên'-nâs-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A threatener; one that threatens. *Phillips.*

MENACING*, mên'-nâ-sîng. *n. s.* Threat. *Bp. Taylor.*

MENAGE, mê-nâzhe'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A collection of

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —dòl; —pòand; —thin, THIS.

animals. *Addison*. Sometimes used for *manage*, and *manage*.

♂ This word is perfectly French; nor can we express their soft *g* any other way than by *zhe*. *W*.

MENAGERY*, [mèn-àzhe-ùr-èl, *Walker*: mè-nà-zhè-rè, *Perry*.] *n. s.* A collection of foreign animals; the place in which they are kept. *Swinburne*.

MENAGOGUE, mèn-à-gòg. 338. *n. s.* [μῆνες and ἄγω.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

ME'NALD*, mèn'-áld. 2. *a.* A term applied to deer.

ME'NILD*, mèn'-íld. } whose skins are beautifully variegated.

To MEND *g*, mënd. *v. a.* [emendo, Lat.] To repair from breach or decay. 2 *Chron*. xxiv. To correct; to alter for the better. *Temple*. To help; to advance. *Bacon*. To improve; to increase. *Milton*.

To MEND, mënd. *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good. *Shakspeare*.

MENDABLE, mèn-dá-bl. 405. *a.* Capable of being mended. *Sherwood*.

MENDACIOUS *g**, mèn-dá-shùs. *a.* [mendax, mendacis, Lat.] False; lying. *Sheldon*.

MENDACITY*, mèn-dás-sè-tè. *n. s.* Falsehood. *Brown*.

ME'NDER, mënd'-ùr. 98. *n. s.* One who makes any change for the better. *Shakspeare*.

ME'NDICANCY*, mèn-dè-kán-sè. *n. s.* Beggary. *Burke*.

ME'NDICANT, mèn-dè-kánt. *a.* [mendicans, Lat.] Beggary; poor to a state of beggary. *Bp. Cosin*.

MENDICANT, mèn-dè-kánt. *n. s.* A beggar; one of some begging fraternity. *Hammond*.

To MENDICATE, mèn-dè-kàte. *v. a.* [mendico, Lat.] To beg; to ask alms. *Cockeram*.

MENDICITY, mèn-dís-sè-tè. *n. s.* [mendicitas, Lat.] The life of a beggar. *Report 13th of the Society for the Poor*.

MENDS, for amends. *Shakspeare*.

ME'NIAL *g*, mè-nè-ál. 113. *a.* [from meiny.] Belonging to the retinue, or train of servants. *Dryden*.

ME'NIAL, mè-nè-ál. *n. s.* One of the train of servants. *Bp. Hall*.

ME'NDMENT*, mënd'-mènt. *n. s.* Amendment. *Mirror for Magistrates*.

MEN'NGES, mè-nù'-jès. *n. s.* [μενγγος.] The two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the *pia mater* and *dura mater*. *Wiseman*.

ME'NIVER*, mèn'-è-vùr. *n. s.* [menu vair, Fr.] The name of a small Muscovian beast, of a white colour, famous for the fineness of its fur; the fur itself. *Chaucer*.

MENO'LOGY, mè-nòl'-lò-jè. 518. *n. s.* [μηνόλογιον.] A register of months. *Stilling fleet*.

ME'NOW, mèn'-nò. *n. s.* [commonly minnow.] A fish.

ME'NSAL, mèn'-sál. *a.* [mensalis, Lat.] Belonging to the table; transacted at table. *Richardson*.

ME'NSE *g**, mènes. *n. s.* [memere, Sax.] Propriety; decency; manners.

ME'NSEFUL*, mènes'-fùl. *a.* Graceful; mannerly.

ME'NSELESS*, mènes'-lès. *a.* Without civility; void of decency or propriety; graceless.

ME'NSTRUAL *g*, mènes'-strù-ál. *a.* [menstruus, Lat.] Monthly; happening once a month; lasting a month. *Bentley*. Pertaining to a menstruum. *Bac*.

ME'NSTRUOUS, mènes'-strù-ús. *a.* Having the catamenia. *Scudry*. Happening to women at certain times. *Brown*.

ME'NSTRUUM, mènes'-strù-ùm. *n. s.* Any liquor used as a solvent, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction. *Quincy*.

MENSURABILITY, mèn-shù-rá-bìl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Capacity of being measured.

MENSURABLE *g*, mèn'-shù-rá-bl. *a.* [mensura, Lat.] Measurable; that may be measured. *Holder*.

ME'NSURAL, mèn'-shù-rál. 88. *a.* Relating to measure.

To MENSURATE, mèn'-shù-ráte. *v. a.* To measure; to take the dimension of any thing.

MENSURA'TION, mèn-shù-rá'-shùn. *n. s.* The act or practice of measuring; result of measuring. *Arbutnot*.

ME'NTAL *g*, mèn'-tál. 83. *a.* [mentale, Fr.; mentis, Lat.] Intellectual; existing in the mind. *Milton*.

MENTALLY, mèn'-tál-è. *ad.* Intellectually; in the mind; not practically or externally, but in thought or meditation. *Bentley*.

MENTION *g*, mèn'-shùn. *n. s.* [mention, Fr.; mentio, Lat.] Oral or written expression, or recital of any thing. *Gen*. xl. *Cursory* or incidental nomination. *Milton*.

To MENTION, mèn'-shùn. *v. a.* [mentionner, Fr.] To write or express in words or writing. *Isa*. lxiii.

MEPHITICAL, mè-flì'-è-kál. } *a.* [mephitis, Lat.]

MEPHITICK*, mè-flì'-è-k. } ill savoured; stinking. *Quincy*.

MERACIOUS, mè-rá'-shùs. 292. *a.* [meracus, Lat.] Strong; racy.

MER'CABLE, mèr'-ká-bl. *a.* [mercor, Lat.] To be sold or bought. *Diet*.

MERCANTANTE, mèr-kán-tán'-tá. *n. s.* [Ital.] A foreign trader; a merchant. *Shakspeare*.

MERCANTILE, mèr'-kán-tìl. 145. *a.* Trading; commercial. *Howell*.

MERCAT, mèr'-kát. *n. s.* [mercatus, Lat.] Market; trade. *Sprad*.

MER'CATURE, mèr'-ká-tshùr. *n. s.* [mercatura, Lat.] The practice of buying and selling.

MER'CE'NARINESS, mèr'-sè-nà-rè-nès. *n. s.* Vengality; respect to hire or reward. *Whole Duty of Man*.

MER'CE'NARY *g*, mèr'-sè-nà-rè. 512. *a.* [mercenarius, Fr.; mercenarius, Lat.] Vengal; hired; sold for money. *Shakspeare*. Too studious of profit. *South*.

MER'CE'NARY, mèr'-sè-nà-rè. *n. s.* A hireling; one retained or serving for pay. *Shakspeare*.

MER'CE'Y, mèr'-sùr. 98. *n. s.* [mercier, Fr.; from the Lat. merx, mercis.] One who sells silks. *Howell*.

MER'CE'RSHIP*, mèr'-sùr-shìp. *n. s.* Business of a mercer. *Howell*.

MER'CE'RY, mèr'-sùr-è. 555. *n. s.* [mercerie, Fr.] Any ware to sell. *Gower*. Trade of mercers; traffic of silks. *Grant*.

To MER'CHAND, mèr'-ishánd. *v. n.* [marchander, Fr.] To transact by traffic. *Bacon*.

MER'CHANDISE, mèr'-ishánd-dìze. *n. s.* [marchandise, Fr.] Traffic; commerce; trade. *Shak*.

Wares; any thing to be bought or sold. *Spenser*.

To MER'CHANDISE, mèr'-ishánd-dìze. *v. n.* To trade; to traffic; to exercise commerce. *Harmar*.

MER'CHANDRY*, mèr'-ishánd-drè. *n. s.* Traffic; trade; commerce. *Bp. Sanderson*.

MER'CHANT *g*, mèr'-ishánt. 352. *n. s.* [merchant, old Fr.; then marchand : from mercans, Lat.] One who trafficks to remote countries. *Addison*. A ship of trade. *Dryden*.

♂ Mr. Sheridan pronounces the *e*, in the first syllable of this word, like the *a* in *march*; and it is certain that, about thirty years ago, [i. e. 1770.] this was the general pronunciation; but since that time the sound of *a* has been gradually wearing away; and the sound of *e* is so fully established, that the former is now become gross and vulgar, and is only to be heard among the lower orders of people. It is highly probable, that, however coarse this sound of *e* may now seem, it was once not only the common pronunciation, but the most agreeable to analogy. We still find, that the vowel *e* before *r*, followed by another consonant, sinks into a broader sound by taking the short sound of *e*, which is really the short sound of a slender *a*, as *virgin*, *virtue*, &c.; and it is a similar alteration which takes place in the *e* before *r*, followed by another consonant, in *clerk*, *serjeant*, *Derby*, &c., where this vowel falls into the broader sound of the Italian *a*. *Sermon*, *service*, *vermin*, &c., are still pronounced by the vulgar as if written *sermon*, *sarvice*, *varment*, &c.; and this was probably the ancient manner of pronouncing every *e* in the same situation. This analogy is now totally exploded, and, except *clerk*, *serjeant*, and a few proper names, we have scarcely another word in the language, where the *e* has not its true sound. But instead of saying, with Mr. Nares, that *merchant* has returned to the proper sound of *e*, we may, with great probability, assert, that this and every other word of the same form have acquired a sound of *e*, which they never had before; and which, though a feebler, and a shorter sound, conduces to the simplicity and regularity of our pronunciation. Dr. Kenrick,

concurr in my opinion, that pronouncing the *e* in this word like *a* is vulgar; and every other orthoëpist, who gives the sound of the vowels, marks it as I have done. *W.*

TO ME/RCHANT*, mêt'-tshânt. *v. n.* To traffick. *L. Addison.*

ME/RCHANTLY, mêt'-tshânt-lê. } *a.* Like a
ME/RCHANTLIKE, mêt'-tshânt-like. } merchant.
Ainsworth.

MERCHANT-MAN, mêt'-tshânt-mân. 88. *n. s.* A ship of trade. *Bp. Taylor.*

ME/RCHANTABLE, mêt'-tshânt-â-bl. *a.* Fit to be bought or sold. *Mede.*

ME/RCIABLE, mêt'-sê-â-bl. *a.* [from *mercy*.] Merciful. *Gower. Ob. J.*

ME/RCIFUL, mêt'-sê-fûl. *a.* Compassionate; tender; kind; unwilling to punish; willing to pity and spare. *Deut. xxi.*

ME/RCIFULLY, mêt'-sê-fûl-lê. *ad.* Tenderly; mildly; with pity; with compassion. *Alterbury.*

ME/RCIFULNESS, mêt'-sê-fûl-nêss. *n. s.* Tender-ness; willingness to spare. *Sidney.*

TO ME/RCIFY*, mêt'-sê-fl. *v. a.* To pity. *Spenser.*

ME/RCILESS, mêt'-sê-lêss. *a.* Void of mercy; pitiless; hard-hearted; cruel. *Spenser.*

ME/RCILESSLY, mêt'-sê-lêss-lê. *ad.* In a manner void of pity. *Ellis.*

ME/RCILESSNESS, mêt'-sê-lêss-nêss. *n. s.* Want of pity.

MERCURIAL, mêt'-kû-rê-âl. *a.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.] Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly. *Shak.* Consisting of quicksilver: as, *mercurial* medicines. Giving intelligence; directing. [from *Mercury*, the heathen guide of travellers.] *Chillingworth.*

MERCURIAL*, mêt'-kû-rê-âl. *n. s.* An active, sprightly, gay person. *Bacon.* [In medicine.] *Mercurials* are preparations of mercury.

TO MERCURIALIZE*, mêt'-kû-rê-âl-lze. *v. n.* To be humorous, fantastical, new-fangled; to prattle over-much. *Cotgrave.*

MERCURIALIST*, mêt'-kû-rê-âl-îst. *n. s.* One under the influence of Mercury; one resembling Mercury in variety of character. *Deane King.*

MERCURIFICATION, mêt'-kû-rê-îk-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver. *Boyle.*

MERCURY δ , mêt'-kû-rê. *n. s.* [*Mercurius*, Lat.] One of the planets. The chymist's name for quicksilver. *Hill.* Sprightly qualities. *Pope.* A newspaper: so called from Mercury, the intelligencer of the gods. *Ainsworth.* It is applied to the carriers of news and pamphlets. *Cowel.*

MERCURY, mêt'-kû-rê. *n. s.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.] A plant. *Hill.*

MERCURY'S Finger, *n. s.* Wild saffron.

TO ME/RCURY*, mêt'-kû-rê. *v. a.* To wash with a preparation of mercury. *B. Jonson.*

ME/RCY δ , mêt'-sê. 95. *n. s.* [*merci*, Fr.] Tender-ness; goodness; pity; willingness to spare and save; clemency; mildness; unwillingness to punish. *Wisd. xv.* Pardon. *Shak.* Discretion; power of acting at pleasure. *Shakespeare.*

☞ The vulgar pronounce this word as if spelled *marecy*; many above the vulgar pronounce it as if written *murcy*; but there is a delicate shade of difference between this and the true sound of *e*, which must be carefully attended to. *W.*

ME/RCY-SEAT, mêt'-sê-sête. *n. s.* The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited. *Exod. xxv.*

MERD*, mêt'd. *n. s.* [*merde*, Fr.; *merda*, Lat.] Or-
dure; dung. *Burton.*

MERE δ , mêt'e. *a.* [*merus*, Lat.] That or this only; such and nothing else; this only. *Shak.* Absolute; entire. *Spenser.*

MERE or **MER**, signifies the same with the Saxon *mepe*, a pool or lake. *Gibson.*

MERE δ , mêt'e. *n. s.* [*mepe*, Sax.] A pool; commonly a large pool or lake: as, *Winander mere*. *Camden.* [*uisigâ*, to divide.] A boundary; a ridge of land. *Spenser.*

TO MERE*, mêt'e. *v. a.* To limit; to bound; to di-
vide. *Spenser.*

ME/RELY, mêt'-lê. *ad.* Simply; only; thus and
no other way. *Hooker.* Absolutely. *Shakespeare.*

MERETR/CIOUS δ , mêt'-rê-trîsh-ûs. *a.* [*meretri-
cius*, *meretrix*, Lat.] Whorish; such as is practised
by prostitutes; alluring by false show. *Feltham.*

MERETR/CIOUSLY, mêt'-rê-trîsh-ûs-lê. *ad.*
Whorishly; after the manner of whores. *Burke.*

MERETR/CIOUSNESS, mêt'-rê-trîsh-ûs-nêss. *n. s.*
False allurements, like those of strumpets.

TO MERGE δ , mêt'je. *v. a.* [*mergo*, Lat.] To im-
merse; to plunge. *Prymie.*

TO MERGE*, mêt'je. *v. n.* To be swallowed up; to
be lost; to be sunk. *Sir W. Scott.*

MERID/IAN δ , mêt'-rîd-ê-ân, or mêt'-rîd-jê-ân. 293,
294, 376. *n. s.* [*meridian*, Fr.; *meridies*, Lat.]
Noon; mid-day. *Dryden.* The line drawn from
north to south, which the sun crosses at noon.

Brown. The particular place or state of any thing.

Hale. The highest point of glory or power. *Shak-
speare.*

MERID/IAN, mêt'-rîd-ê-ân. *a.* Being at the point of
noon. *Milton.* Extended from north to south.

Boyle. Raised to the highest point.

MER/DIONAL, mêt'-rîd-ê-ô-nâl. *a.* [Fr.] Southern.
Brown. Southerly; having a southern aspect.

Wotton.

MERIDIONA/LITY, mêt'-rîd-ê-ô-nâl-î-tê. 293. *n. s.*
Position in the south; aspect towards the south.

MER/DIONALLY, mêt'-rîd-ê-ô-nâl-lê. *ad.* In the
direction of the meridian. *Brown.*

ME/RILS*, mêt'-rîlz. *n. s.* [*merelles*, Fr.] A boyish
game, called five-penny morris. See *MORRIS*.

ME/RIT δ , mêt'-îl. *n. s.* [*meritum*, Lat.; *merite*, Fr.]
Desert; excellence deserving honour or reward.

Dryden. Reward deserved. *Prior.* Claim; right;
character with respect to desert of good or evil.

Dryden.

TO ME/RIT, mêt'-îl. *v. a.* [*meriter*, Fr.] To deserve;
to have a right to claim any thing as deserved.

Milton. To deserve; to earn. *Shakespeare.*

ME/RITABLE*, mêt'-îl-â-bl. *a.* Deserving of re-
ward; fit to be rewarded. *B. Jonson.*

MERIT/O/RIous, mêt'-rê-tô-rê-îs. *a.* [*meritoire*,
Fr.] Deserving of reward; high in desert. *Spen-
ser.*

MERIT/O/RIously, mêt'-rê-tô-rê-îs-lê. *ad.* In
such a manner as to deserve reward. *Wotton.*

MERIT/O/RIousNESS, mêt'-rê-tô-rê-îs-nêss. *n. s.*
The act or state of deserving well. *South.*

ME/RITORY*, mêt'-rê-tôr-ê. *a.* Deserving of re-
ward; meritorious. *Gower.*

ME/RITOT, mêt'-rê-tôt. *n. s.* A kind of play used by
children, in swinging themselves on ropes or the
like, till they are giddy. *Speight.*

MERLE*, mêt'l. *n. s.* [Fr.; *merula*, Lat.] A black
bird. *Drayton.*

ME/RLIN, mêt'-îln. *n. s.* [*merlin*, Teut.] A kind of
hawk. *Bale.*

ME/RMAID, mêt'-mâde. *n. s.* [*mer* and *maid*.] A
sea woman; an animal with a woman's head and
fish's tail. *Brown.*

☞ The first syllable of this word is frequently pro-
nounced like the noun *mare*; but this is a vulgarism
which must be carefully avoided. *W.*

MERMAID'S-TRUMPET, mêt'-mâdz-trûm-pêt.
n. s. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

ME/RMAN*, mêt'-mân. *n. s.* The sea man; the
male of the mermaid. *Chambers.*

ME/RRILY, mêt'-rê-lê. *ad.* Gayly; airily; cheerful-
ly; with mirth. *Shakespeare.*

ME/RRIMAKE, mêt'-rê-mâke. *n. s.* [*merry* and
make.] A festival; a meeting of mirth. *Spenser.*

TO ME/RRIMAKE, mêt'-rê-mâke. *v. n.* To feast;
to be jovial. *Gay.*

ME/RRIMENT, mêt'-rê-mênt. *n. s.* Mirth; gayety,
cheerfulness; laughter. *Spenser.*

ME/RRINESS, mêt'-rê-nêss. *n. s.* Mirth; merry dis-
position. *Shakespeare.*

ME/RRY δ , mêt'-rê. *a.* [*mÿrrig*, Sax.] Pleasant
sweet; agreeable; delightful; charming. *Chaucer*

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ðil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart. *Gen. xlii.* Causing laughter. *Shak.*—To make merry. To junket; to be jovial. *Judg. ix.*

MERRY-ANDREW, mèr-rè-àn'-dròò. *n. s.* [from a facetious practitioner in physic of Henry the Eighth's time, *Andren Borde.*] A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding. *L'Estrange.*

MERRYMEETING*, mèr-rè-mèet'-ing. *n. s.* A meeting for mirth; a festival. *Bp. Taylor.*

MERRYTHOUGHT, mèr-rè-thàwt. *n. s.* [merry and thought.] A forked bone in the body of fowls: so called because boys and girls pull in play at the two sides, the longest part broken off betokening priority of marriage. *Echard.*

MERSION, mèr'-shòn. *n. s.* [mersio, Lat.] The act of sinking or dipping. *Barrow.*

MESERACK, mèz-zèr-à'-ik. 509. *a.* [μεσάρακ.] Belonging to the mesentery. *Brown.*

MESEEMS, mè-sèemz. *impersonal verb.* [me and seems, or it seems to me.] I think; it appears to me; methinks. *Sidney.*

MESENTERY, mèz'-zèn-tèr-è. [See LIENTRY.] *n. s.* [μεσεντέριον.] That round which the guts are convolved. *Arbuthnot.*

MESENTERICK, mèz-zèn-tèr'-rik. 509. *a.* Relating to the mesentery. *Cheyne.*

MESH, mèsh. *n. s.* [maesche, Dutch.] The interstice of a net; the space between the threads of a net. *Carew.*

To MESH, mèsh. *v. a.* To catch in a net; to ensnare. *North.*

MESHY, mèsh'-è. *a.* Reticulated; of net-work. *Carew.*

MESLIN, mès'-lin. *n. s.* [See MASLIN.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye. *Hooker.*

MESOLEUCYS, mès-ò-lù'-sìs. *n. s.* [μεσολεύκος.] A precious stone, black, with a streak of white in the middle. *Dict.*

MESOLOGARITHMS, mè-sòl'-ò-gà-rìthmz. *n. s.* [μέσος, λόγος, and αριθμός.] The logarithms of the cosines and tangents, so denominated by Kepler. *Harris.*

MESO-MELAS, mè-sòm'-è-làs. *n. s.* [μεσόμελας.] A precious stone with a black vein parting every colour in the midst. *Bailey.*

MESPRIZE, mès-prìze'. *n. s.* [mespris, Fr.] Contempt; scorn. *Spenser.*

MESS, mès. *n. s.* [mass, Germ.] A dish; a quantity of food sent to table together. *Shak.* The ordinary of military men at a regulated price; the meal provided for a certain number.

To MESS, mès. *v. n.* To eat; to feed. [metriari, Sax.] To contribute to the common expense of the table in settled proportions. Chiefly a military phrase. *Pye.*

MESSAGE, mès'-sìdje. 90. *n. s.* [Fr.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third. *Spenser.*

MESSANGER, mès'-sèn-jûr. 98. *n. s.* [messenger, Fr.] One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretold of any thing; a harbinger; a forerunner. *Spenser.*

MESSIAH, mès-sì'-à. *n. s.* [Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Christ; the Saviour of the world; the Prince of peace. *Watts.*

MESSIAHSHIP*, mès-sì'-à-shìp. *n. s.* The office of the Messiah. *South.*

MESSIEURS, mèsh'-shòòrz, or mèsh-shòorz'. *n. s.* [Fr.; plural of monsieur.] Sirs; gentlemen.

MESMATE, mès'-màte. *n. s.* [mess and mate.] One who eats at the same table.

MESSEUAGE, mès'-swàdje. *n. s.* [messuagium, low Lat.] The house and ground set apart for household uses.

MESYMNICUM †, mè-sim'-nò-kùm. *n. s.* A repetition at the end of a stanza; a kind of burden.

MET, mèt. 77. The preterit and part. of meet.

METABASIS, mè-tàb'-à-sìs. 503. *n. s.* [Gr.] [In rhetoric.] A figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another. *Dict.*

METABOLA, mè-tàb'-bò-là. *n. s.* [μεταβολή.] [In medicine.] A change of time, air, or disease.

METACARPAL, mè-tà-kàr'-pàl. *a.* Belonging to the metacarpus. *Sharp.*

METACARPUS, mè-tà-kàr'-pùs. *n. s.* [μετακάρπιον.] A bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers. *Wiseinan.*

METACHRONISM*, mè-tàk'-rò-nìzm. *n. s.* [μετά and χρόνος.] A mistake in the computation of time. Placing an event after the time when it really happened. *Gregory.*

METAGE*, mè-tàje. *n. s.* [from To mete.] Measurement of coals. Price of measuring.

METAGRAMMATISM, mè-tà-gràm'-à-tìzm. *n. s.* [μετά and γράμμα.] A dissolution of a name into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Camden.*

METAL, mèt'-tl. *n. s.* [Fr.; metallum, Lat.] A firm, heavy, and hard substance, opaque, fusible by fire, and concreting again, when cold, into a solid body such as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer, and is of a bright, glossy, and glittering substance where newly cut or broken. *Hill.* Courage; spirit: more frequently written, in this sense, mettle. *Clarendon.*

✚ As the metaphorical sense of this word, courage and spirit, has passed into a different orthography, mettle, so the orthography of this sense has corrupted the pronunciation of the original word, and made it perfectly similar to the metaphorical one. It is almost the only instance in the language where *al* is pronounced in this manner, and the impropriety is so striking as to encourage an accurate speaker to restore the *a* to its sound, as heard in metal.—See SPITAL. *W.*

METALED* See METTLED.

METALEPSIS, mè-tà-lèp'-sìs. *n. s.* [μετάληψις.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations. *Bailey.*

METALEPTICALLY*, mè-tà-lèp'-tìkàl-lè. *ad.* By transposition. *Bp. Sanderson.*

METALLICAL, mè-tàl'-lè-kàl. } *a.* Partaking of METALLICK, mè-tàl'-lìk. 509. } metal; containing metal; consisting of metal. *Wotton.*

METALLIFEROUS, mè-tàl'-lìf'-fèr-ùs. *a.* [metallum and ferro, Lat.] Producing metals. *Dict.*

METALLINE, mèt'-tál-lìne. *a.* Impregnated with metal. *Bacon.* Consisting of metal. *Boyle.*

✚ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, and Bailey, accent the second syllable of this word; but Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning and Entick, the first. I do not hesitate to pronounce the latter mode the more correct; first, as it is a simple in our language, and, having three syllables, requires the accent on the antepenultimate, notwithstanding the double L. See METACINAT. In the next place, though there is no *metallinus* in Latin, it ought to follow the analogy of words of that termination derived from the Latin, as *crystallinus, serpentinus, &c.*, which, when anglicised, lose the last syllable, and remove the accent to the first. See ACADEMY.—For the *i* in the last syllable, see *Principles*, No. 143, 149. *W.*

METALLIST, mèt'-tál-lìst. *n. s.* [metalliste, Fr.] A worker in metals; one skilled in metals. *Maxon.*

METALLOGRAPHY, mè-tàl-lòg'-grà-fè. 518. *n. s.* [metallum, and γράφω.] An account or description of metals. *Dict.*

METALLURGIST, mèt'-tál-lûr-jìst. *n. s.* [metallum, and ἔργον.] A worker in metals.

METALLURGY, mèt'-tál-lûr-jè. *n. s.* The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore. *Warton.*

✚ This word is accented three different ways by different orthoepists. Dr. Johnson, Barclay, Fenning, and Perry, accent it on the second syllable; Sheridan, Buchanan, and Bailey on the third; and Ash, Scott, Nares, and Entick, on the first; and Kenrick on the first and third. The accent on the first seems to me the most correct. Bailey derives this word from the Greek μεταλλουργία; and words of this form, upon dropping a syllable when anglicised, remove the accent higher; as *philosophy, philology, &c.*, from φιλοσοφία, φιλολογία. The accent thus removed, in enclitic terminations, 513, generally falls upon the antepenultimate syllable, unless in the two succeeding syllables there are combinable consonants, as *chironomancy, oligarchy; &c.*, in this case, for the ease of pronunciation, the accent

generally rises to the next syllable, which throws a secondary or alternate accent on the penultimate, and, by this means, gives the organs a greater force to pronounce the uncombinable consonants than if they immediately followed the principal stress. See *Principles*, No 517, 519. *W.*

MET'ALMAN*, mêt/-l-mân. *n. s.* A coppersmith; a tinman. *Burton.*

TO METAMO'RPHOSE §, mêt-tâ-môr'-fûs. *v. a.* [*μεταμορφώω*.] To change the form or shape of any thing. *Davies.*

METAMO'RPHOSER*, mêt-tâ-môr'-fô-sûr. *n. s.* One who changes the shape. *Gascogne.*

METAMO'RPHOSICK*, mêt-tâ-môr'-fô-sik. *a.* Transforming; changing the shape. *Pownall.*

METAMO'RPHOSIS, mêt-tâ-môr'-fô-sis. 520. *n. s.* [*μεταμορφωσις*.] Transformation; change of shape. *Sidney.*

METAPHOR §, mêt-tâ-fûr. 166. *n. s.* [*μετάφορα*.] The application of a word to a use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, *He bridles his anger*; *He deadens the sound*; *The spring awakes the flowers*. A metaphor is a simile comprised in a word. *Dryden.*

METAPHO'RICAL, mêt-tâ-fôr'-ê-kâl. } 508. *a.*

METAPHO'RICK, mêt-tâ-fôr'-îk. } Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative. *Hooker.*

METAPHO'RICALLY*, mêt-tâ-fôr'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.* Figuratively; not literally. *Burton.*

META'PHORIST*, mêt-tâf'-ô-rîst. *n. s.* A maker of metaphors. *Arbutnot.*

METAPHRASE §, mêt-tâ-frâze. *n. s.* [*μετάφρασις*.] A mere verbal translation from one language into another; a close interpretation. *Dryden.*

METAPHRAST, mêt-tâ-frâst. *n. s.* [*μετάφραστης*.] A literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another; an interpreter. *Warton.*

METAPHRA'STICK*, mêt-tâ-frâs'-tîk. *a.* Close in interpretation; literal. *Warton.*

METAPHY'SICAL, mêt-tâ-fiz'-ê-kâl. } *a.* Versed

METAPHY'SICK, mêt-tâ-fiz'-îk. 524. } in metaphysics; relating to metaphysics. *Hudibras.* In

METAPHY'SICALLY*, mêt-tâ-fiz'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In a metaphysical manner; with metaphysical distinction. *South.*

METAPHYSICIAN*, mêt-tâ-fê-zîsh'-ân. *n. s.* One versed in metaphysics. *Warton.*

METAPHY'SICK §, mêt-tâ-fiz'-îk. } *n. s.* [*μετα-*

METAPHY'SICKS §, mêt-tâ-fiz'-îks. } *φυσική*.] Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing. *Watts.*

METAPLASM, mêt-tâ-plâzm. *n. s.* [*μεταπλασμός*.] A figure in rhetoric, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order. *Dict.*

METASTA'SIS, mêt-tâs'-tâ-sîs. 520. *n. s.* [*μεταστάσις*.] Translation or removal. *Harvey.*

METATARSAL, mêt-tâ-târ'-sâl. *a.* Belonging to the metatarsus. *Sharp.*

METATARSUS, mêt-tâ-târ'-sûs. *n. s.* [*μέτα and τάρσος*.] The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot. *Wiseman.*

META'THESIS, mêt-tâ-t'-ê-sîs. 520. *n. s.* A transposition. *Greenhill.*

TO METE §, mête. *v. a.* [*μετρίω*, Lat.] To measure; to reduce to measure. *Psalm.*

TO METEMPSYCHO'SE, mêt-têmp-sê-kôse'. *v. a.* To translate from body to body. *Peacham.* *Not used.*

METEMPSYCHO'SIS §, mêt-têmp-sê-kô'-sîs. 520. *n. s.* [*μετεμψύχωσις*.] The transmigration of souls from body to body. *Brown.*

METEOR §, mêt-tê-ûr, or mêt-tshê-ûr. 263. *n. s.* [*μετέωρα*.] Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature. *Bacon.*

TO METEORIZE*, mêt-tê-ô-rîze. *v. n.* To ascend in evaporation. *Evelyn.*

METEOROLOGICAL, mêt-tê-ô-rô-lôd'-jê-kâl. 518. *a.* Relating to the doctrine of meteors. *Brown.*

METEOROLOGIST, mêt-tê-ô-rô-lô-jîst. *n. s.* A

man skilled in meteors, or studious of them *Howell.*

METEORO'LOGY, mêt-tê-ô-rô-lô-jê. *n. s.* [*μετέωρα and λόγος*.] The doctrine of meteors. *Brown.*

METEOROSCOPE †, mêt-tê-ô-rô-s-kôpe. *n. s.* An instrument for taking the magnitude and distances of heavenly bodies.

METE'OROUS, mêt-tê-ô-rûs. *a.* Having the nature of a meteor. *Milton.*

MET'ER, mêt-tûr. 98. *n. s.* A measurer: as, a coal-meter, a land-meter.

ME'TEWAND, mêt-tê-wônd. } *n. s.* [*mete and yard*,

ME'TEYARD, mêt-tê-yârd. } or *wand*.] A staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken. *Ler.*

METHE'GLIN, mêt-thêg'-lîn. *n. s.* [*meddyglyn*, Welsh.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented. *Dryden.*

METHINKS, mêt-thînk'. *verb. impersonal.* I think; it seems to me; meseems. *Spenser.*

METHOD §, mêt-hûd. 166. *n. s.* [*μέθοδος*.] The placing of several things, or performing several operations, in such an order as is most convenient to attain some end. *Watts.*

METHO'DICAL, mêt-thôd'-ê-kâl. *a.* Ranged or proceeding in due or just order. *Addison.*

METHO'DICALLY, mêt-thôd'-ê-kâl-ê. *ad.* According to method and order. *Suckling.*

METHO'DICK*, mêt-thôd'-îk. *a.* [*methodique*, Fr.] Ranged or proceeding in just and due order. *Spenser.*

METHO'DIST, mêt-hôd'-îst. *n. s.* [*methodique*, Fr.] Denoting those who follow the method of the ancient school of physicians, known by the name of *Methodists*. *Grew.*

METHODISM*, mêt-hôd'-îzm. *n. s.* The religious opinions of *Methodists*. *Warburton.*

METHODIST, mêt-hôd'-îst. *n. s.* An observer of method, generally speaking, without reference either to physick or religion. *Hermiteall Banquet.*

A physician who practises by theory. *Marston.*

One of a new kind of Puritans; so called from their profession to live by rules and in constant method. The followers of Wesley and Whitfield. The word is often vaguely and unjustly used of persons, who are no sectaries. *Johnson.*

METHODISTICAL*, mêt-hô-dîs'-tê-kâl. *a.* Relating to the religious sect of Methodists. *Bp. Lavingt.*

TO METHODIZE, mêt-hô-dîze. *v. a.* To regulate; to dispose in order. *Dryden.*

METHOUGHT, mêt-thôwt'. The pret. of *methinks*. I thought; it appeared to me. *Milton.*

METICULOUS §, mêt-îk'-û-lôs. *a.* [*meticulosus*, Lat.] Fearful; timid. *Coles.* *Ob. T.*

METICULOUSLY*, mêt-îk'-û-lôs-lê. *ad.* Timidly. *Brown.*

METONYMICAL, mêt-tô-nîm'-mê-kâl. *a.* Put by metonymy for something else. *Dalgarno.*

METONYMICALLY, mêt-tô-nîm'-mê-kâl-ê. *ad.* By metonymy; not literally. *Boyle.*

METONYMY §, mêt-tôn'-ê-mê, or mêt-ô-nîm-ê. *n. s.* [*μετωνυμία*.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiale: *He died by steel*, that is, by a sword. *Tillotson.*

§ Authorities for the two different ways of accenting this word are so nearly balanced, that it is hard to say which preponderates. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, are for the first; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, Mr. Barclay, Entick, and Gibbons, the author of the *Rhetorick*, for the last. In this case the ear and analogy ought to decide. I have no doubt but the accent on the first syllable was the ancient mode of pronouncing this word, as we find it so accented in almost all the systems of rhetoric published several years ago for the use of schools: and as these words from the Greek were generally pronounced in the Latin manner, that is, the accent on the antepenultimate in *metonymia*, and not on the penultimate, as in *μετωνυμία*, the secondary accent naturally fell on the first syllable, which is naturally become the principal of the English *metonymy* 503.—See *ACADEMY*. But that the ear is pleased with the antepenultimate accent cannot be doubted; and that this word has as great a right to that accent as *lipothymy*, *homonymy*, *synonymy*, &c., is unquestionable. Besides, the enclitical accent, as this may be called, is so agreeable to the ear, that, without eviden-

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe. tûb, dûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

reasons to the contrary, it ought always to be preferred. See *Principles*, Nos. 513, 518, 519. *W.*

METOPE*, *n. s.* [*metope*, Fr.] A square space between triglyphs in the frieze of the Doric order. *Warton.*

METOPOSCOPIST*, *mêt-tô-pôs'-kô-plst. n. s.* One versed in the study of physiognomy. *Letters on Physiognomy.*

METOPOSCOPIÏ, *mêt-tô-pôs'-kô-pê. 518. n. s.* [*μέτροπον* and *σκέπω*.] The study of physiognomy. *Burton.*

METREÏ, *mê'-têr. 416. n. s.* [*metrum*, Lat.; *μέτρον*, Gr.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonic disposition of syllables; verse; measure; numbers. *Pope.*

METRICAL, *mêt-trê-kâl. a.* [*metricus*, Lat.] Pertaining to metre or numbers. *Bp. Taylor.* Consisting of verses: as, *metrical precepts.* *Warton.*

METRICIAN*, *mê-trîsh'-ân. n. s.* A writer of *METRIST**, *mê'-trîst. } verses. Bale.*

METROPOLISÏ, *mê-trôp'-pô-lis. 518. n. s.* [*metropolis*, Lat.; *μήτηρ* and *πόλις*, Gr.] The mother city; the chief city of any country or district. *Mill.*

METROPOLITAN, *mêt-trôp'-pô-lê-tân. n. s.* A bishop of the mother church; an archbishop. *Bale.*

METROPOLITAN, *mêt-trôp'-pô-lê-tân. a.* Belonging to a metropolis. *Raleigh.*

METROPOLITE*, *mê-trôp'-pô-lîte. n. s.* A metropolitan; an archbishop; a bishop of the mother church. *Barrow.*

METROPOLITICAL, *mêt-trôp'-pô-lî'-ê-kâl. a.* Chief or principal as applied to cities. *Knolles.* Denoting archiepiscopal dignity or power. *Bp. Hall.*

METROPOLITICK*, *mêt-trôp'-pô-lê-tîk. a.* Archiepiscopal. *Suldon. Ob. T.*

METTTLE, *mêt-tl. 405. [See METAL.] n. s.* [Corrupted from *metal*.] Spirit; sprightliness; courage. *Shakspeare.* Substance. *Shakspeare.*

METTTLED, *mêt-tl'd. 359. a.* Sprightly; courageous; full of ardour. *B. Jonson.*

METTTLESOME, *mêt-tl-sûm. a.* Sprightly; lively; gay; brisk; airy. *Taiter.*

METTTLESOMELY, *mêt-tl-sûm-lê. ad.* With sprightliness.

METTWAND*. See *METEWAND. Burke.*

MEWÏ, *mû. n. s.* [*mue*, Fr.] A cage for hawks. The king's *mews* at Charing Cross is the place where formerly the king's hawks were kept. *Chaucer.* A cage; an enclosure; a place where any thing is confined. *Spenser.* [*mæp*, Sax.] A sea-fowl. *Carew.*

TO MEW, *mû. v. a.* To shut up; to confine; to imprison; to enclose. *Spenser.* To shed the feathers. *Dryden.* [*miauler*, Fr.] To cry as a cat. *Shak.*

TO MEW*, *mû. v. n.* [*muer*, Fr.] To change; to put on a new appearance. *Turberville.*

MEWING*, *mû-îng. n. s.* The act of moulting. *Cotgrave.*

TO MEWL, *mûle. v. n.* [*miauler*, Fr.] To squall as a child. *Shakspeare.*

MEWLER*, *mû-lâr. n. s.* One who squalls or mews. *Cotgrave.*

MEZE/REON, *mê-zê-rê-ôn. 166. n. s.* A species of spurge laurel. *Hill.*

MEZZO-RELIEVO*, *mêt'-sô-rê-lê'-vô. n. s.* [*Ital.*] Projection of figures between the proportion of those in *alto* and *basso rilievo*; called also *demirelievo*. *Mamdrill.*

MEZZOTINTO, *mêt-sô-în'-tô. n. s.* [*Ital.*] A kind of graving so named as nearly resembling paint, the word importing *half-painted*.

MEYNT. a. Mingled. *Ob. J.* See *MEINE*.

MISM, *mî'-âm. n. s.* [*μίσμ*.] Such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies. *Harvey.*

Ï The plural of this word, in plain English, is *miasms*: if we choose to be learned, and use the Greek singular *miasma*, we must make the plural *miasmata*.—See *STAMINA. W.*

MICA*, *mî'-kâ. n. s.* [*Lat.*] In natural history, a genus of tales. *Chambers.*

MICA/CEOUS*, *mî-kâ'-shûs. a.* Of the nature of mica; easily separable. *Pennant.*

MICE, *mîse. n. s.* The plural of *mouse*.

MICHAELMAS, *mîk'-kêl-mûs. 201. 88. n. s.* [*Michael* and *mass*.] The feast of the archangel *Michael*, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

TO MICHEÏ, *mîsh. v. n.* [old Fr.] To pilfer; to commit secret theft. *Gower.* To be secret or covered; to lie hid. *Spenser.*

MICHEÏ, *mîsh'-êr. [mîsh'-êr, Sheridan, Perry, and Jones.] n. s.* A thief; a pilferer. *Chaucer.* A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places; a hedge-creeper. *Sidney.*

Ï This word, and the verb from which it is derived, are, in Ireland, pronounced with the short *i*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; but I am much mistaken if it is not, in England, pronounced with the long *i*, as more agreeable to the orthography. There is a character in the farce of the Stage Coach, written by Farquhar, called *Micher*, and this I recollect to have heard with the *i* pronounced long. *W.*

MICHERY*, *mî'-tshûr-ê, or mîsh'-êr-ê. n. s.* Theft, cheating. *Gower.*

MICKLE, *mîk'-kl. 405. a.* [*mîcel*, Sax.] Much; great. *Spenser.*

MICROCOSMÏ, *mî'-krô-kôzm. n. s.* [*μικρος* and *κόσμος*.] The little world. Man is so called. *Swift.*

MICROCOSMICAL*, *mî'-krô-kôz'-mê-kâl. a.* Pertaining to the microcosm. *Brown.*

MICROGRAPHY, *mî'-krôg'-râ-lê. 129. n. s.* [*μικρος* and *γραφω*.] The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope. *Grew.*

Ï Why Mr. Sheridan should cross the general line of pronunciation, by accenting this word on the first syllable, cannot be conceived, especially as he has accented *micrometer* properly.—See *Principles*, No. 518. *W.*

MICROMETER, *mî'-krôm'-mê-târ. 129. 518. n. s.* [*μικρος* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.

MICROSCOPEÏ, *mî'-krô-skôpe. n. s.* [*μικρος* and *σκοπέω*.] An optick instrument, contrived to give to the eye a large appearance of many objects which could not otherwise be seen. *Bentley.*

MICROSCOPICAL, *mî'-krô-skôp'-ê-kâl. } a.*

MICROSCOPICK, *mî'-krô-skôp'-pîk. 509. } a.* Made by a microscope. *Arbutnot.* Assisted by a microscope. *Thomson.* Resembling a microscope. *Pope.*

MIDÏ, *mîd. a.* [*mîbb*, Sax.] Middle; equally between two extremes. *Pope.* It is much used in composition.

MID-AGE*, *mîd'-âje. n. s.* The middle age of life. Persons in that state. *Shakspeare.*

MID-COURSE, *mîd'-kôrse. n. s.* Middle of the way. *Milton.*

MID-DAY, *mîd'-dâ. a.* Meridional, being at noon. *Sidney.*

MID-DAY, *mîd'-dâ. n. s.* Noon; meridian. *Donne.*

MID-HEAVEN, *mîd'-hêv'-v'n. n. s.* The middle of the sky. *Milton.*

MID-SEA, *mîd'-sê. n. s.* The Mediterranean sea. *Dryden.*

MID-WOOD*, *mîd'-wûd. a.* In the middle of the wood. *Thomson.*

MID-DA*, *mî'-dâ. n. s.* [*μίδας*.] A worm, called the bean-fly. *Chambers.*

MIDDEN*, *mîd'-dn. } n. s.* [*mîddîng*, Sax.] A dung-hill. *Favour.*

MIDDEST*, *mîd'-dêst. superl. of mid, midst, midst.*

MIDDLEÏ, *mîd'-dl. 405. a.* [*mîbbel*, Sax.] Equally distant from the two extremes. *Bacon.* Intermediate; intervening. *Davies.*—*Middle finger.* The long finger. *Sharp.*

MIDDLE, *mîd'-dl. n. s.* Part equally distant from two extremities; the part remote from the verge. *Judges.* The time that passes, or events that happen, between the beginning and end. *Dryden.*

MIDDLE-AGED, *mîd'-dl-âdj'd. 359. a.* Placed about the middle of life. *Arbutnot.*

MIDDLE-EARTH*, *mîd'-dl-êrth. n. s.* [*mîddall-eapð*, Sax.] The world; the space between the ethereal and lower regions. *Shakspeare.*

MIDDLE-WITTED*, mîd'-dl-wîl'-têd. *a.* Of moderate abilities. *Is. Walton.*
 MIDDLEMOST, mîd'-dl-môst. *a.* Being in the middle. *More.*
 MIDDLING, mîd'-lîng. 410. *a.* Of middle rank; of condition equally remote from high and low. *Li Es-trange.* Of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind. *Grannt.*
 MIDDLINGLY*, mîd'-lîng-lê. *ad.* Passably; indifferently. *Johnson.*
 MIDGE, mîdje. *n. s.* [mîdʒe, Sax.] A gnat. *Percy's Rel.*
 MIDLAND, mîd'-lând. 83. *a.* Remote from the coast. *Brown.* Surrounded by land; mediterranean. *Dryden.*
 MIDLEG, mîd'-lêg. *n. s.* Middle of the leg. *Bacon.*
 MIDLENT*, mîd'-lênt. *n. s.* [mîd-lencen, Sax.] The middle of Lent. *Wheatly.*
 MIDLENTING*, mîd'-lênt-lîng. *a.* Going about to visit parents at midlent. *Wheatly.*
 MIDMOST, mîd'-môst. *a.* [mîdmœ'ta, Sax.] The middle. *Dryden.*
 MIDNIGHT, mîd'-nîte. *n. s.* [mîdnîht, Sax.] The noon of night; the depth of night; twelve at night. *Milton.*
 MIDNIGHT, mîd'-nîte. *a.* Being in the middle of the night. *Shakspeare.*
 MIDDRIFT, mîd'-drîf. *n. s.* [mîdbrîfe, Sax.] The diaphragm. *Quincy.*
 MIDSHIP*, mîd'-shîp. *n. s.* [mid and ship.] A term of distinction, applied by shipwrights to several pieces of timber which lie in the broadest part of the vessel. *Chambers.*
 MIDSHIPMAN, mîd'-shîp-mân. 83. *n. s.* [from mid, ship, and man.] An officer aboard a ship, next in rank to a lieutenant. *Harris.*
 MIDST, mîdst. *n. s.* Middle. *Bp. Taylor.*
 MIDST, mîdst. *a.* Midmost; being in the middle. *Milton.*
 MIDST*, mîdst. *prep.* Poetically used for amidst.
 MIDSTREAM, mîd'-strêam. *n. s.* Middle of the stream. *Dryden.*
 MIDSUMMER, mîd'-sûm-mâr. *n. s.* [mîdrûmep, Sax.] The summer solstice, reckoned to fall on June the twenty-first. *Swift.*
 MIDWARD*, mîd'-wârd. *ad.* [mîdwepearb, Sax.] Midst. *Prompt. Parv.*
 MIDWAY, mîd'-wâ. *n. s.* The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end. *Shak.*
 MIDWAY, mîd'-wâ. *a.* Being in the middle between two places. *Shakspeare.*
 MIDWAY, mîd'-wâ. *ad.* In the middle of the passage. *Dryden.*
 MIDWIFE*, mîd'-wîfe. 144. *n. s.* [mîd and wîf, Sax.] A woman who assists women in childbirth. *Donne.*
 To MIDWIFE*, mîd'-wîfe. } *v. a.* To assist in child-
 To MIDWIFE*, mîd'-wîfe. } birth. *Brevint.* To
 To MIDWIFE*, mîd'-wîfe. } produce. *Bp. H. King.*
 To MIDWIFE*, mîd'-wîfe. } *v. n.* To perform the
 office of a midwife. *Warburton.*
 MIDWIFERY, mîd'-wîf-rê. 144. *n. s.* Assistance given at childbirth. Trade of a midwife. Act of production; help to production; co-operation in production. *Bp. Taylor.*
 35 Though the *i* is long in *midwife*, it is always short in its derivative *midwifery*, and the compound *man-midwife*. *W.*
 MIDWINTER, mîd'-wîn-tûr. *n. s.* [mîdptntê, Sax.] The winter solstice: December the twenty-first. *Dryden.*
 MIEN, mîen. *n. s.* [mynd, Goth.] Air; look; manner. *Spenser.*
 MIFF*, mîf. *n. s.* Displeasure; ill-humour. *Pegge.*
 MIGHT, mîte. 333. The preterit of *may*. To have had power to; to have been possible. *Locke.*
 MIGHT, mîte. *n. s.* [mîght, Sax.] Power; strength; force. *Spenser.*
 MIGHT and Main. Utmost force; highest degree of strength. *Dryden.*
 MIGHTILY, mî'-tê-lê. *ad.* [mîhtlice, Sax.] With

great power; powerfully; efficaciously; forcibly *Acts*, xix. Vehemently; vigorously; violently *Jonah*, iii. In a great degree; very much. *Shak*
 MIGHTINESS, mî'-tê-nês. *n. s.* [mîhtnerre Sax.] Power; greatness; height of dignity. *Shak*
 MIGHTY, mî'-tê. *a.* [mîhtîç, Sax.] Strong; valiant. *Samuel.* Powerful; having great command *Genesis*. Powerful by influence. *Dryden.* Great in number. *Milton.* Strong in corporal or intellectual power. *Isaiah*. Impetuous; violent. *Isaiah*. Vast; enormous; bulky. *Exodus*. Excellent; of superiour eminence. *Dryden.* forcible; efficacious. *Esdras*. Expressing or implying power *St. Matthew*. Important; momentous. *Cowley.*
 MIGHTY, mî'-tê. *ad.* In a great degree. *Prior.*
 MIGNARD*, mîn'-yârd. *a.* [mîgnard, Fr.] Soft; dainty; pretty. *B. Jonson.* See MINARD.
 MIGNONETTE*, mîn-yò-nêt. *n. s.* [Fr.] An annual flower, with a strong, sweet scent, like that of raspberries. *Mason.*
 To MIGRATE*, mî'-grâte. *v. n.* [mîgro, Lat.] To remove from one place to another; to change residence. *Barrington.*
 MIGRATION, mî-grâ-shûn. 129. *n. s.* [migratio, Lat.] Act of changing residence. *Brown.* Change of place; removal. *Woodward.*
 MIGRATORY*, mî'-grâ-tûr. *a.* Disposed to remove from one place to another changing residence. *Burke.*
 MILCH, mîlsh. 352. *a.* [melee, Sax.] Giving milk. *Shakspeare.* Soft; tender; merciful: "mîlch-hearted." *Shakspeare.*
 MILD*, mîld. *a.* [mîlb, Sax.] Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compassionate; clement. *Bacon.* Soft; gentle; not violent. *Waller.* Not acrid; not corrosive; not acrimonious; demulcent; assuasive. *Arbutnot.* Not sharp; mellow; sweet; having no mixture of acidity. *Davies.*
 MILDEW, mîl'-dû. *n. s.* [mîldeape, Sax.] A disease in plants, caused by a dewy moisture which falls, and by its acrimony corrodes the plant: or, mildew is rather a concrete substance, which exudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call mildew is an insect preying upon this exudation. *Hill.*
 To MILDEW, mîl'-dû. *v. a.* To taint with mildew. *Shakspeare.*
 MILDLY, mîl'-lê. *ad.* [mîlbelice, Sax.] Tenderly; not severely. *Dryden.* Gently; not violently. *Bacon.*
 MILDNESS, mîl'-nês. *n. s.* Gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency. *Dryden.* Contrariety to acrimony.
 MILE, mîle. *n. s.* [mîl, mîla, Sax.; mille passus, Lat.] The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards. *Clarendon.*
 MILESTONE, mîle'-stône. *n. s.* Stone set to mark the miles.
 MILFOIL, mîl'-fôil. *n. s.* [millefolium, Lat.] A plant, the yarrow. *Dryden.*
 MILIARY, mîl'-yâ-rê. 113. *a.* [mîlitum, Lat.] Small; resembling a millet seed. *Cheyne.*
 MILIARY Fever, mîl'-yâ-rê-lê'-vîr. *n. s.* A fever that produces small eruptions.
 MILICE, mî-lêse'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Standing force. *Temple.*
 MILITANCY*, mîl'-ê-tân-sê. *n. s.* Warfare. *W. Mountague.*
 MILITANT, mîl'-ê-tânt. *a.* [militans, Lat.] Fighting; prosecuting the business of a soldier. *Spenser.* Engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant. *Hooker.*
 MILITAR, mîl'-ê-târ. } *a.* [militaris, Lat.] En-
 MILITARY, mîl'-ê-târ. } gaged in the life of
 a soldier; soldierly. *Shak.* Suiing a soldier; pertaining to a soldier; warlike. *Hooker.* Effected by soldiers. *Bacon.* Militar is obsolete.
 MILITARY*, mîl'-ê-târ. *n. s.* pl. The soldiery.
 MILITARILY*, mîl'-ê-târ-lê. *ad.* In a soldierly manner. *Trial of the Regicides.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bâll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

TO MILITATE, mil'-lê-tâte. *v. n.* [*milito*, Lat.] To oppose; to operate against. *Blackburn.*
MILITIA, mil'-ish'-yâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] The trainbands; the standing force of a nation. *Bacon.*
MILK §, milk. *n. s.* [melc, Sax.] The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast. *Shak.* Emulsion made by contusion of seeds. *Bacon.*
TO MILK, milk. *v. a.* To draw milk from the breast by the hand. *Pope.* To suck. *Shakespeare.*
MILKEN, milk'-kn. 103. *a.* Consisting of milk. *Temple.*
MILKER, milk'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that milks animals. *Dryden.*
MILKINESS, milk'-ê-nês. *n. s.* Softness like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk. *Dryden.*
MILKLIVERED, milk'-liv'-vûrd. *a.* [milk and liver.] Cowardly; timorous; fainthearted. *Shakespeare.*
MILKMAID, milk'-mâde. *n. s.* Woman employed in the dairy. *Dryden.*
MILKMAN, milk'-mân. 88. *n. s.* A man who sells milk.
MILKPAIL, milk'-pâle. *n. s.* [milk and pail.] Vessel into which cows are milked. *Watts.*
MILKPAN, milk'-pân. *n. s.* [milk and pan.] Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy. *Bacon.*
MILKPO'TTAGE, milk-pôt'-tîdjé. 90. *n. s.* [milk and pottage.] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal. *Locke.*
MILKSCORE, milk'-skôre. *n. s.* Account of milk owed for, scored on a board. *Addison.*
MILKSOP, milk'-sôp. *n. s.* [milk and sop.] A soft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man. *Chaucer.*
MILKTOOTH, milk'-tôôth. *n. s.* *Milkteeth* are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to cast about two years and a half after. *Farrier's Dict.*
MILKTHISTLE, milk'-thîs-sl. *n. s.* An herb.
MILKTREFOIL, milk'-trê-fôll. *n. s.* An herb.
MILKVETCH, milk'-vêth. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
MILKWEED, milk'-wêed. *n. s.* A plant.
MILKWHITE, milk'-hwîte. 397. *a.* White as milk. *Sidney.*
MILKWORT, milk'-wûrt. *n. s.* A bell-shaped flower.
MILKWOMAN, milk'-wûm-mân. *n. s.* A woman whose business is to serve families with milk. *Arbutnot.*
MILKY, milk'-ê. 182. *a.* Made of milk. Resembling milk. *Pope.* Yielding milk. *Roscommon.* Soft; gentle; tender; timorous. *Shakespeare.*
MILKY-WAY, milk'-ê-wâ. *n. s.* The galaxy, a broad white path or track encompassing the whole heavens, and extending itself in some places with a double path, but, for the most part, with a single one: it consists of an innumerable quantity of fixed stars, different in situation and magnitude, from the confused mixture of whose light its whole colour is supposed to be occasioned. *Harris.*
MILL §, mill. *n. s.* [mÿln, mÿln, Sax.] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted. *Sidney.*
TO MILL, mil. *v. a.* To grind; to comminute. To beat up chocolate. To stamp coin in the mints. *Addison.*
MILL-COG, mil'-kôg. *n. s.* [mill and cog.] The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels. *Mortimer.*
MILL-DAM, mil'-dâm. *n. s.* The mound by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill. *Mortimer.*
MILL-HORSE, mil'-hôrse. *n. s.* Horse that turns a mill. *Sidney.*
MILL-MOUNTAINS, mil'-môûn-tînz. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
MILL-SIXPENCE*, mil'-sîks'-pênse. *n. s.* One of the first milld pieces of money used in England, and coined in 1561. *Douce.*
MILL-TEETH, mil'-têeth. *n. s.* The grinders; *dentes molares*, double teeth. *Arbutnot.*
MILLENAÏAN, mil-lê-nâ'-rê-ân. *n. s.* [millena-

rius, Lat.] One who expects the millennium. *Bullokur.*
MILLENNARY*, mil'-lê-nâ-rê. *n. s.* The space of a thousand years. *Bale.* One who expects the millennium. *Hakewill.*
MILLENARY, mil'-lê-nâ-rê. *a.* Consisting of a thousand. *Arbutnot.*
MILLENIST, mil'-lê-nîst. *n. s.* One that holds the millennium.
MILLENNIAL, mil-lên'-nê-âl. *a.* Pertaining to the millennium. *Burnet.*
MILLENNIUM, mil-lên'-nê-ûm. 113. *n. s.* [Lat.] A thousand years; generally taken for the thousand years during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection, before the final completion of beatitude. *Burnet.*
MILLEPED, mil'-lê-pêd. *plur.* **MILLEPEDES**, mil'-lê-pêdz, or mil-lêp'-ê-dêz. *n. s.* [mille and pes, Lat.] A species of the wood-louse, so called from its numerous feet; the palmer-worm also has this name. *Mortimer.*
THE former pronunciation of this word is adopted by Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Entick; and the latter by Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Perry. That the latter is the more fashionable cannot be denied; but that the former is the more correct is evident, from similar words which have been anglicised: thus *bipeds* and *quadrupeds* have dropped their Latin final syllable; and why the word in question should retain it cannot be conceived. Besides, though seldom used in the singular, there is no reason why it should not be so used; and then it must necessarily become *miltiped*: *centipede*, properly *centiped*, is adopted; and, by forming *centipeds* in the plural, shows us how we ought to form and pronounce the word in question; and if *antipodes* has not yet submitted to this analogy, it is because, like *cantharides*, *caryatides*, *manes*, &c. it is never used in the singular.—See *ANTIPODES*. *W.*
MILLER, mil'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* One who attends a mill. *Shakespeare.*
MYLLER, mil'-lûr. *n. s.* A fly. *Ainsworth.*
MILLER'S-THUMB, mil'-lûrz-thûm'. *n. s.* A small fish found in brooks.
MILLESIMAL, mil-lês'-sê-mâl. *a.* [millesimus, Lat.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts. *Watts.*
MILLET, mil'-lît. 99. *n. s.* [miliûm, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.* A kind of fish. *Corew.*
MILLINER, mil'-lîn-nûr. 98. *n. s.* One who sells ribbands and dresses for women. *Shakespeare.*
MILLION §, mil'-yûn. 115. *n. s.* [Fr.] The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand. *Shak.* A proverbial name for any very great number. *Locke.*
MILLIONED*, mil'-yûnd. *a.* Multiplied by millions. *Shakespeare.*
MILLIONTH, mil'-yûnth. *a.* The ten hundred thousandth. *Bentley.*
MILLSTONE, mil'-stône. *n. s.* The stone by which corn is comminuted. *Deat. xxiv.*
MILT, milt. *n. s.* [mildt, Dutch.] The sperm of the male fish. *Walton.* [milt, Sax.] The spleen.
TO MILT, milt. *v. a.* To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.
MILTTER, milt'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* The he of any fish, the she being called *spanner*. *Walton.*
MILTWORT, milt'-wûrt. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
MIME §, mime. *n. s.* [Fr.; *mîmos*, Gr. *mîmâs*, Lat.] A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth. *Milton.* A ludicrous composition; a farce. *Milton.*
TO MIME, mime. *v. n.* To play the mime. *B. Jonson.*
MIME-TICAL*, mè-mêt'-ê-kâl. 2. *a.* [μυμητικός.] Imitative; befitting a mimick; acting the mimick. *Harris.*
MIMICAL, mîm'-mê-kâl. *a.* [mimicus, Lat.] Imitative; befitting a mimick; acting the mimick. *Wotton.*
MIMICALLY, mîm'-mê-kâl-ê. *ad.* In imitation; is a mimical manner.

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pîn;—

MI/MICK, mîm'-mîk. 543. *n. s.* [*mimicus*, Lat.] A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner. *Milton*. A mean or servile imitator. *Addison*.

MI/MICK, mîm'-mîk. *a.* Imitative. *Milton*.

To MI/MICK, mîm'-mîk. *v. a.* To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation. *Dryden*.

MI/MICARY, mîm'-mîk-rê. *n. s.* Burlesque imitation. *Spectator*.

MIMO/GRAPHER, mêm-môg'-grâ-fûr. 129. *n. s.* [*mimus*, and γράφω.] A writer of farces. *Sir T. Herbert*.

MINA/CIOUS §, mêm-nâ'-shûs. 356, 129. *a.* [*minar*, Lat.] Full of threats. *More*.

MINA/CITY, mêm-nâs'-sê-tê. *n. s.* Disposition to use threats.

MIN/NARET*, mîn'-â-rê. *n. s.* [*minar*, Turkish.] A kind of spire in Saracen architecture. *Drummond*.

MIN/NATORY, mîn'-nâ-tûr-ê. 512. [See **DOMESTICK**.] [*mîn*-nâ-tûr-ê. *Perry and Jones*; *mî*-nâ-tûr-ê. *Sheridan*.] *a.* [*minor*, Lat.] Threatening. *Bacon*.

To MINCE §, mînse. *v. a.* [*mincer*, Fr.] To cut into very small parts. *Bacon*. To mention any thing scrupulously, by a little at a time; to palliate; to extenuate. *Shak.* To speak with affected softness; to clip the words. *Shakspeare*.

To MINCE, mînse. *v. n.* To walk nicely by short steps; to act with appearance of scrupulousness and delicacy. *Isaiah*, iii. To speak small and imperfectly. *Dryden*.

MINCE-PIE*, mînse-pl. } *n. s.* A pie made of meat
MINCED-PIE*, mînst-pl. } minced or cut into very
small pieces, with other ingredients; called, also, a
Christmas-pie, as being mostly in use about the
time of Christmas. *Spectator*.

MIN/CINGLY, mîn'-sîng-lê. 410. *ad.* In small parts; not fully. *Hooker*. Affectedly. *Sheldon*.

MIND §, mînd. *n. s.* [γῆμνός, Sax.] The intelligent power. *Raleigh*. Intellectual capacity. *Cowley*. Liking; choice; inclination; propensity; affection. *Hooker*. Quality; disposition. *Dryden*. Thoughts; sentiments. *Dryden*. Opinion. Memory; remembrance. *Bacon*.

To MIND, mînd. *v. a.* To mark; to attend. *Spenser*. To put in mind; to remind. *Locke*. To intend; to mean. *Chapman*.

To MIND, mînd. *v. n.* To incline; to be disposed. *Spenser*.

MINDED, mînd'-êd. *a.* Disposed; inclined; affected. *Shakspeare*.

MINDFUL, mînd'-fûl. *a.* Attentive; heedful; having memory. *Hammond*.

MINDFULLY, mînd'-fûl-lê. *ad.* Attentively; heedfully.

MINDFULNESS, mînd'-fûl-nêss. *n. s.* Attention; regard. *Sherwood*.

MINDLESS, mînd'-lêss. *a.* Inattentive; regardless. *Shak.* Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers. *Davies*. Stupid; unthinking. *Shak.*

MIND-STRICKEN, mînd'-strîk-k'n. 103. *a.* [*mind* and *stricken*.] Moved; affected in mind. *Sidney*.

MINE, mîne. *pronoun poss.* [mÿn, Sax.] Belonging to me. *St. Luke*.

☞ In reading the Scripture, as, "*Mine eyes have seen thy salvation*," we are at no loss for the pronunciation of this word, as the dignity and solemnity of the composition invariably direct us to give the *i* its long sound, as in *fine, line, &c.*; but in *Milton* and other authors, where there is no such dignity or solemnity, this sound of the word has an intolerable stiffness, and ought not to have been used. Thus, in the *Spectator*, No. 195, Mr. Addison says: "Were I to prescribe a rule for 'drinking, it should be formed upon a saying quoted by 'Sir William Temple: 'The first glass for myself, the second for my friends, the third for good humour, and the fourth for mine enemies.'" In *Milton* too:

"Close at mine ear one called me forth to walk."

Par. Lost.

In *Shakspeare* also:

"Sleeping within mine orchard,
"My custom always in the afternoon,

"Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
"With juice of cursed hebona in a phial,
"And in the porches of mine ears did pour
"The leprous distilment."—

Hamlet.

In all these instances, we find a formality, a staleness, and uncouthness of sound, that is peculiarly unpleasant to the ear; and as this mode of writing was introduced when our language may be said to have been in its infancy, for the sake of euphony, (for it is clearly ungrammatical;) so now, when it may be said that it has arrived at its maturity, the very same reason seems to entitle the present age to alter it; that is, I mean, the pronunciation of it, by substituting *my*, pronounced like *me*, in its stead.

The disagreeable sound which *mine* has in these cases, has induced several readers to pronounce it *min*; but, by thus mincing the matter, (if the pun will be pardoned me,) they mutilate the word, and leave it more disagreeable to the ear than it was before. Readers, therefore, have no choice, but either to pronounce it as it is written, and to let the author be answerable for the ill sound; or, in all language but that of Scripture, to change it into *my*, pronounced like *me*.

Shakspeare seems to have used this word ludicrously in the Merry Wives of Windsor, where Falstaff says, "*Mine* host of the Garter—truly, *mine* host, I must 'turn away some of my followers;" and the host, by requesting Falstaff to speak scholarly and wisely, seems to intimate, that this use of the word *mine* before a vowel or an *h* was the most correct way of speaking. But though *thyl* will, in familiar or ludicrous language, admit of being changed into the sound of *the*—*mine* will, on no occasion, suffer an alteration into *min*. When the vowel is used familiarly, it is always a burlesque upon the grave use of it, and therefore requires the grave sound, that the humour may not be lost. *W.*

MINE §, mîne. 64. *n. s.* [*mine*, Fr.; *myryn*, or *myn*, Welsh.] A place or cavern in the earth, which contains metals or minerals. *Waller*. A cavern dug under any fortification, that it may sink for want of support; or, in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired at a proper time, whatever is over it may be blown up. *Sidney*.

To MINE, mîne. *v. n.* To dig mines or burrows. *Walton*. To practise secret means of injury. *Sackville*.

To MINE, mîne. *v. a.* To sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by slow degrees. *Wichiffe*.

MI/NER, mîne'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [*mineur*, Fr.] One that digs for metals. *Dryden*. One who makes military mines. *Tatler*.

MI/NERAL §, mîn'-nêr-âl. 58. *n. s.* [*minérale*, Lat.] Fossil body; matter dug out of mines. All metals are minerals, but all minerals are not metals. Minerals, in the restrained sense, are bodies that may be melted, but not malleated. *Bacon*.

MI/NERAL, mîn'-nêr-âl. *a.* Consisting of fossil bodies. *Woodward*.

MI/NERALIST, mîn'-nêr-âl-îst. *n. s.* One skilled or employed in minerals. *Boyle*.

MINERA/LOGIST, mîn'-nêr-âl'-lô-jîst. *n. s.* [*mineral*, and λόγος.] One who discourses on minerals. *Brown*.

MINERA/LOGY, mîn'-nêr-âl'-lô-jê. 518. *n. s.* The doctrine of minerals.

MI/NEVER, mîn'-ê-vûr. *n. s.* [See **MENIVER**.] The skin of the meniver; white fur with specks of black. *Bp. Hall*.

To MINGLE §, mîng'-gl. 405. *v. a.* [menʒan, Sax.] To mix; to join; to compound; to unite with something so as to make one mass. *Milton*. To contaminate; to make of dissimilar parts. *Milton*. To confuse. *Milton*.

To MINGLE, mîng'-gl. *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with. *Shakspeare*.

MINGLE, mîng'-gl. *n. s.* Mixture; medley; confused mass. *Shakspeare*.

MINGLE-MANGLE*, mîng'-gl-mâng'-gl. *n. s.* A medley; a hotch-potch. *Hooker*.

MINGLEDLY*, mîng'-glê-lê. *ad.* Here and there; confusedly. *Barret*.

MINGLER, mîng'-gl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* He who mingles. *Harmer*.

MI/NIARD*, mîn'-yârd. *a.* Soft; dainty. See **MIGNIARD**.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

TO MIN'ARDIZE*, mìn'-yàr-dize. *v. a.* [*minardiser*, Fr.] To render soft, delicate, or dainty. *Hovell*.

TO MIN'ATE §*, mìn'-è-tè. *v. a.* [*miniare*, Ital. from *minium*, Lat.] To paint or tinge with vermilion. *Warton*.

MIN'ATURE, mìn'-è-tùre. 274. [*min'-è-tùre*, *Perry*.] *n. s.* [*miniatura*, Ital. from *miniare*.] Painting by powders mixed with gum and water. Representation in a small compass; representation less than the reality. *Sidney*. Red letter: rubrick distinction. *Hickes*.

MIN'IKEN, mìn'-nè-kìn. *a. s.* Small; diminutive. [*mignon*, Fr.] *Shakspeare*.

MIN'IKIN, mìn'-nè-kìn. *n. s.* A darling; a favourite. *Johnson*. A small sort of pins.

MIN'IM, mìn'-nìm. *n. s.* [*minimus*, Lat.] A small being; a dwarf. *Milton*. A small sort of fish called *minim*. One of an order of friars, called *Minimi*, or the least of all, from affected humility. Anciently, the shortest note in music; now, equal to two crotchets. *Shak*. A little song or poem. *Spenser*. A small sort of printing letter.

MIN'IMENT*, mìn'-nè-mènt. *n. s.* [from *miniment*.] *Miniments* are the evidences or writings, whereby a man is enabled to defend the title of his estate. *Covel*. Proof; testimony. *Spenser*.

MIN'IMUM*, mìn'-nè-mùm. *n. s.* [Lat.] The smallest quantity possible.

MIN'IMUS, mìn'-nè-màs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A being of the least size. *Shakspeare*.

MIN'ION §, mìn'-yùn. 3, 113. *n. s.* [*mignon*, Fr.] A favourite; a darling; a low dependant. *Sidney*.

MIN'ION*, mìn'-yùn. *a. s.* Trim; feat; dainty; fine; elegant; also, pleasing; gentle. *Huloet*.

MIN'ION*, mìn'-yùn. *n. s.* [*minium*, Lat.] Vermilion. *Burton*.

MIN'IONING*, mìn'-yùn-ing. *n. s.* Kind treatment. *Marston*.

MIN'IONLIKE*, mìn'-yùn-lìke. } *ad.* Finely; daintily; affectedly. *Camden*. *Ob. T.*

MIN'IONSHIP*, mìn'-yùn-shíp. *n. s.* State of a favourite. *Hovell*. *Ob. T.*

MIN'IOUS, mìn'-yùs. 113. *a.* [*minium*, Lat.] Of the colour of red lead or vermilion. *Brown*.

TO MIN'ISH, mìn'-nìsh. *v. a.* [from *diminish*.] To lessen; to lop; to impair. *Exodus*, *v.*

MIN'ISTER §, mìn'-nìs-tùr. 98, 503, (b.) *n. s.* [Lat.] An agent; one who is employed to any end; one who acts under another. *Sidney*. One who is employed in the administration of government. *Bacon*. One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal functions. 1 *Col. i.* A delegate; an official. *Shak*. An agent from a foreign power without the dignity of an ambassador.

TO MIN'ISTER, mìn'-nìs-tùr. *v. a.* [*ministro*, Lat.] To give; to supply; to afford. 2 *Cor. ix.*

TO MIN'ISTER, mìn'-nìs-tùr. *v. n.* To attend; to serve in any office. *Milton*. To give medicines. *Shak*. To give supplies of things needful; to give assistance; to contribute; to afford. *Luke*. To attend on the service of God. *Rom. xii.*

MIN'ISTERIAL, mìn'-nìs-tè-rè-àl. *a.* Attendant; acting at command. *Brown*. Acting under superiour authority. *Bacon*. Sacerdotal; belonging to the ecclesiastics or their office. *Hooker*. Pertaining to ministers of state. *Burke*.

MIN'ISTERIALLY, mìn'-nìs-tè-rè-àl-lè. *ad.* In a ministerial manner. *Waterland*.

MIN'ISTRY, mìn'-nìs-tùr-è. *n. s.* Office; service. Now contracted to *ministry*. *Digby*.

MIN'ISTRAL, mìn'-nìs-tràl. 83. *a.* Pertaining to a minister.

MIN'ISTRANT, mìn'-nìs-trànt. *a.* Attendant; acting at command. *Milton*.

MIN'ISTRATION, mìn'-nìs-trà-shùn. *n. s.* Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commissioned by another. *Bp. Taylor*. Service; office; ecclesiastical function. *Lau*.

MIN'ISTRESS*, mìn'-nìs-très. *n. s.* She who supplies or dispenses. *Akenside*.

MIN'ISTRY, mìn'-nìs-trè. *n. s.* [*ministerium*, Lat.]

Office; service. *Sprat*. Office of one set apart to preach; ecclesiastical function. *Locke*. Agency; interposition. *Atterbury*. Business. *Dryden*. Persons employed in the public affairs of a state. *Swift*.

MIN'NIUM, mìn'-yùm. 113. *n. s.* Red lead. *Hil*.

MUN'NEKIN*. See **MIN'IKIN**.

MUN'NOCK. *n. s.* See **MIM'ICK**. *Shakspeare*.

MUN'NOW, mìn'-nò. 327. *n. s.* [*menu*, Fr.] A very small fish; a pink. *Walton*.

MUN'NOR, mìn'-nùr. 166. *a.* [Lat.] Petty; inconsiderable. *Brown*. Inferiour. *Warton*. Less; smaller. *Clarendon*.

MUN'NOR, mìn'-nùr. *n. s.* One under age. *Davies*. The second or particular proposition in the syllogism. *Bacon*. A Franciscan friar; a name adopted to express their extraordinary humility. *Minorite* is another English term for these persons.

TO MIN'ORATE §, mìn'-nò-ràte. *v. a.* [*minor*, Lat.] To lessen; to diminish. *Brown*.

MINORATION, mìn'-nò-rà-shùn. *n. s.* The act of lessening; diminution; decrease. *Walsall*. *Ob. J.*

MINORITE*, mìn'-nùr-ìte. *n. s.* A Franciscan friar. See **MINOR**. *Milton*.

MINORITY, mèn'-nòr-è-tè. 129. *n. s.* The state of being under age. *Shak*. The state of being less. *Brown*. The smaller number.

MINOTAUR, mìn'-nò-tàwr. *n. s.* [*minos* and *taurus*.] A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull. *Shakspeare*.

MUN'STER, mìn'-stùr. 98. *n. s.* [*munstere*, Sax.] A monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church. *Lydgate*.

MUN'STREL §, mìn'-stùr-l. 99. *n. s.* [from *minster*.] A musician; one who plays upon instruments; a singer. *Spenser*.

MUN'STRELSY, mìn'-stùr-l-sè. *n. s.* Musick; instrumental harmony. *Davies*. A number of musicians. *Milton*.

MINT, mìn't. *n. s.* [*mint*, Sax.] A plant. *Dryden*.

MINT §, mìn't. *n. s.* [*moneta*, Lat.; *mynet*, Sax.] The place where money is coined. *Addison*. Any place of invention. *Shakspeare*.

TO MINT, mìn't. *v. a.* [*imnetian*, Sax.] To coin; to stamp money. *Bacon*. To invent; to forge. *Bacon*. [*jemynet*, Sax.] To aim at; to wish for; to have a *mind* to.

MINTAGE, mìn't-àdje. 90. *n. s.* That which is coined or stamped. *Milton*. The duty paid for coining. *Ainsworth*.

MINTER, mìn't-ùr. 98. *n. s.* A coiner. *Camden*. An inventor. *Gayton*.

MINTMAN, mìn't-màn. 88. *n. s.* One skilled in coinage. *Bacon*.

MINTMASTER, mìn't-mà-stùr. *n. s.* One who presides in coinage. *Boyle*. One who invents. *Locke*.

MINUET, mìn't-nù-ìt. 99. *n. s.* [*menuet*, Fr.] A stately, regular dance. *Stepney*.

MINUM, mìn'-nùm. *n. s.* [See **MINIM**.] With printers: a small sort of printing letter; called also *minion*. With musicians: a note of slow time, two of which make a semibrief. *Bayley*.

MINUTE §, mèn'-nùtè. *a.* [*minutus*, Lat.] Small; little; slender; small in bulk; small in consequence. *Denham*.

§ If we wish to be very *minute*, we pronounce the *i* in the first syllable long, as in the word *directly*, which see. *W.*

MINUTE §, mìn'-nùt. [*min'-nùtè*, *Jones*.] *n. s.* [*minutum*, Lat.] The sixtieth part of an hour. *Shak*. Any small space of time. *Milton*. The first draught of any agreement in writing; a short note of any thing done or to be done; a minute detail of things singly enumerated. *Bp. Taylor*.

§ I have given the colloquial pronunciation of this word, but, in all solemn speaking, would recommend the orthographical, or that which is indicated by the spelling. *W.*

TO MINUTE, mìn'-nùt. *v. a.* To set down in short hints. *Spectator*.

MINUTE-BOOK, mìn'-nùt-bòòk. *n. s.* Book of short hints.

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pîn;—

MINUTE-GLASS, mîn'-nît-glâs. *n. s.* Glass of which the sand measures a minute.

MINUTE-HAND*, mîn'-nît-hând. *n. s.* The hand that points to the minutes of a clock or watch. *A. Baxter.*

MINUTE-JACK*, mîn'-nît-jâk. *n. s.* Another name for *Jack of the Clockhouse*. *Shakspeare.*

MINUTE-WATCH, mîn'-nît-wôish. *n. s.* A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour. *Boyle.*

MINUTELY*, mîn'-nît-lê. *a.* Happening every minute. *Hammond.*

MINUTELY, mîn'-nît-lê. *ad.* Every minute; with very little time intervening. *Hammond.*

MINUTELY, mên'-nûte-lê. [See **MINUTE**.] *ad.* To a small point; exactly to the least part; nicely. *Locke.*

MINUTENESS, mên'-nûte-nês. *n. s.* Smallness; exility; inconsiderableness. *Bentley.*

MINUTILE*, mên'-nû-shê-ê. *n. s. pl.* [Lat.] The smallest particulars. *Dr. Maxwell.*

MINX, mîngks. 408. *n. s.* [probably from *mignon*.] A young, pert, wanton girl. *Shakspeare.*

MINY*, mî'-nê. *a.* [from *mine*.] Subterraneous; below the surface. *Thomson.*

MIRABLE*, mî'-râ-bl. *a.* [*mirabilis*, Lat.] Wonderful; attracting admiration. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

MIRACLE, mîr'-â-kl. *n. s.* [*miraculum*, Lat.] A wonder; something above human power. *Shak.* [In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth. *Bentley.* Anciently, a spectacle, or sort of dramatick entertainment, representing the lives of saints and the most eminent scriptural stories. *Chaucer.*

¶ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the sound of the first syllable of this word, as he seems to have adopted a vulgar pronunciation, which does not distinguish between the sound of *i*, succeeded by single or double *r*, not final; and the sound of *i* final, or succeeded by *r* and another consonant. In the former case, the *i* is pure, and has exactly the same sound as its representative *y* in *pyramid*, *lyrick*, &c.; in the latter, the *i* goes into short *e* or *u*, as in *birth*, *virtue*, &c. or *sir*, *stir*, &c.—See *Principles*, No. 108, 109, 110. *W.*

TO MIRACLE*, mîr'-â-kl. *v. a.* To make wonderful. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

MIRACLE-MONGER*, mîr'-â-kl-mûng'-gûr. *n. s.* A pretender to the performance of miracles; an impostor. *Hallivell.*

MIRACULOUS, mê-râk'-kû-lûs. *a.* [*miraculeux*, Fr.] Done by miracle; produced by miracle; effected by power more than natural. *Keleigh.*

MIRACULOUSLY, mê-râk'-kû-lûs-lû. *ad.* By miracle; by power above that of nature. *Spenser.*

MIRACULOUSNESS, mê-râk'-kû-lûs-nês. *n. s.* The state of being effected by miracle; superiority to natural power. *West.*

MIRADOR, mîr'-â-dôre. *n. s.* [Span.] A balcony. *Dryden.*

MIRE, mîrê. *n. s.* [*moer*, Dutch.] Mud; dirt at the bottom of water. *Spenser.*

TO MIRE, mîrê. *v. a.* To whelm in the mud; to soil with mud. *Shakspeare.*

MIRE, mîrê. *n. s.* [*myr*, Welsh; *mýra*, Sax.] An ant; a pismire.

MIRINESS, mîr'-rê-nês. *n. s.* Dirtiness; fulness of mire.

MIRK, mîrk. *a.* [*miſce*, Sax.] Dark; obscure. *Chaucer.*

MIRKSOME, mîrk'-sûm. *a.* Dark; obscure. *Spenser.*

MIRKSOMENESS*, mîrk'-sûm-nês. *n. s.* Obscurity. *Mountagu.*

MIRKY, mîr'-kê. *a.* Dark; wanting light.

MIRROR, mîr'-rûr. 109, 166. *n. s.* [*miroir*, Fr.] A looking glass; any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection. *Wickiffe.* It is used for *pattern*; for that on which the eye ought to be fixed; an exemplar. *Hooker.*

MIRROR-STONE, mîr'-rûr-stônê. *n. s.* A kind of transparent stone. *Ainsworth.*

MIRTH, mîrth. 108. *n. s.* [*mýrð*, Sax.] Merri-ment; jollity; gayety; laughter. *Shakspeare.*

MIRTHFUL, mîrth'-fûl. *a.* Merry; gay; cheerful. *B. Jonson.*

MIRTHFULLY*, mîrth'-fûl-lê. *ad.* In a merry manner. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MIRTHLESS, mîrth'-lês. *a.* Joyless; cheerless. *Chaucer.*

MIRY, mîr'-rê. *a.* Deep in mud; muddy. *Shak.* Consisting of mire. *Shakspeare.*

MIS, mîs. An inseparable particle, used in composition to mark an ill sense, or deprivation of the meaning: as, *chance*, luck; *mischance*, ill luck. [mes, Teut. and Fr.; mîr, Sax.]

¶ What is remarkable in the pronunciation of this inseparable preposition is, that the *s*, whether the accent be on it or not, or whether it be followed by a sharp or flat consonant, always retains its sharp, hissing sound, and never goes into *z*, like *dis* and *ex*. The reason seems to be that the latter come to us compounded, and have their meaning so mingled with the word as to coalesce with it, while *mis* remains a distinct prefix, and has but one uniform meaning. *W.*

MISACCEPTATION, mîs-âk-sêp-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of taking in a wrong sense.

MISADVENTURE, mîs-âd-vên'-tshûrê. *n. s.* [*mes-aventure*, Fr.] Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; bad fortune. *Clarendon.*

MISADVNTURED, mîs-âd-vên'-tshûr'd. 359. *a.* Unfortunate. *Shakspeare.*

MISADVISED, mîs-âd-vîz'd. 359. *a.* Ill directed. *To MISAFFE'CT**, mîs-âf-fêkt'. *v. a.* To dislike not to be fond of. *Milton.*

MISAFFE'CTED, mîs-âf-fêkt'-êd. *a.* Ill affected; ill disposed. *Burton.*

*To MISAFFIRM**, mîs-âf-fêrm'. *v. a.* To state incorrectly; to affirm falsely. *Milton.*

MISAIMED, mîs-âm'd. 359. *a.* Not aimed rightly. *Spenser.*

MISALLEGATION*, mîs-âl-lê-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* False statement. *Bp. Morton.*

*To MISALLE'GE**, mîs-âl-lêdje'. *v. a.* To cite falsely, as a proof or argument. *Bp. Hall.*

MISALLIANCE*, mîs-âl-lî-âuse. *n. s.* Improper association. *Hurd.*

MISALLIED*, mîs-âl-lîdê'. *a.* Ill associated. *Burke.*

MISANTHROPE, mîs'-ân-thrôpe. 503. *n. s.* [*μισάνθρωπος*.] A hater of mankind. *Shakspeare.*

MISANTHROPICAL*, mîs'-ân-thrôp'-ê-kâl. *a.*

MISANTHROPICK*, mîs'-ân-thrôp'-îk. *a.* Hating mankind. *Granger.*

MISANTHROPIST*, mîs'-ân-thrô-plst. *n. s.* A hater of mankind. *Bailey.*

MISANTHROPY, mîs'-ân-thrô-pê. 518. *n. s.* Hatred of mankind. *Ld. Orerry.*

MISAPPLICATION, mîs-âp-plê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Application to a wrong purpose. *Brown.*

To MISAPPLY, mîs-âp-plî'. *v. a.* To apply to wrong purposes. *Shakspeare.*

To MISAPPREHEND, mîs-âp-prê-hênd'. *v. a.* Not to understand rightly. *Locke.*

MISAPPREHENSION, mîs-âp-prê-hên'-shûn. *n. s.* Mistake; not right apprehension. *Glanville.*

To MISASCRIBE, mîs-âs-skrîbê'. *v. a.* To ascribe falsely. *Boyle.*

To MISASSIGN, mîs-âs-sîne'. *v. a.* To assign erroneously. *Boyle.*

*To MISATTE'ND**, mîs-ât-tênd'. *v. a.* To attend slightly; to disregard. *Milton.*

To MISBECOME, mîs-bê-kûm'. *v. a.* Not to become; to be unseemly; not to suit. *Sidney.*

MISBECOMINGNESS*, mîs-bê-kûm'-îng-nês. *n. s.* Unbecomingness. *Boyle.*

MISBEGOT, mîs-bê-gôt'. *a.* Unlawfully

MISBEGOTTEN, mîs-bê-gôt'-t'n. *a.* Irregularly begotten. *Shakspeare.*

To MISBEHAVE, mîs-bê-hâvê'. *v. n.* To act ill or improperly.

*To MISBEHAVE**, mîs-bê-hâvê'. *v. a.* To conduct ill or improperly. *Jortin.*

MISBEHAV'ED, mîs-bê-hâv'd. *a.* Untaught; ill bred; uncivil. *Shakspeare.*

—nò, mỗve, nỏ, nỏt; —tủe, tủ, bủ; —đủ; —pủ; —tủn, tủis.

MISBEHAVIOUR, mủ-bẻ-hẻ-vẻ-yủ. *n. s.* Ill conduct; bad practice. *Addison.*

MISBELIEF, mủ-bẻ-lẻẻẻ. *n. s.* False religion, a wrong belief. *Missinger.*

To MISBELIEVE*, mủ-bẻ-lẻẻẻ. *v. n.* To hold a false religion; to believe wrongly. *Shakspeare.*

MISBELIEVER, mủ-bẻ-lẻẻẻ-vẻ. *n. s.* One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly. *Dryden.*

To MISBESEEM*, mủ-bẻ-sẻẻẻ. *v. a.* To suit ill; not to become. *Bp. Hall.*

To MISBESTOW*, mủ-bẻ-sẻẻẻ. *v. a.* To bestow improperly. *Milton.*

MISBORN*, mủ-bẻ-bẻẻ. *a.* Born to misfortune; unluckily born. *Spenser.*

To MISCALCULATE, mủ-kẻ-lẻẻ-lẻẻ. *v. a.* To reckon wrong. *Arbutnot.*

MISCALCULATION*, mủ-kẻ-lẻẻ-lẻẻ-shủn. *n. s.* Wrong computation. *Bitioth. Bibl.*

To MISCALL, mủ-kẻ-wẻẻ. *v. a.* To name improperly. *Shakspeare.*

MISCONDUCT, mủ-kẻ-kẻ-rẻẻẻ. *n. s.* Ill conduct. *King Charles.*

To MISCONDUCT, mủ-kẻ-kẻ-rẻẻẻ. *v. n.* To fail; not to have the intended event; not to succeed. *Shak.*

To MISCAST, mủ-kẻ-sẻẻẻ. *v. a.* To take a wrong account of. *Brown.*

MISCELLANEOUS, mủ-sẻẻẻ-lẻẻẻ. *n. s.* [See **MASTLIN**.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye. *Bacon.*

MISCELLANEOUSNESS, mủ-sẻẻẻ-lẻẻẻ-nẻẻẻ. *n. s.* Composition of various kinds. *Brown.*

MISCELLANY, mủ-sẻẻẻ-lẻẻẻ. *n. s.* [See **MISCELLANEOUS**.] Mixed of various kinds. *Bacon.*

To MISCELLANEOUSLY, mủ-sẻẻẻ-lẻẻẻ. *v. a.* To be mixed of various kinds. *Bacon.*

To MISCELLANEOUSLY, mủ-sẻẻẻ-lẻẻẻ. *v. a.* To be mixed of various kinds. *Bacon.*

To MISCELLANEOUSLY, mủ-sẻẻẻ-lẻẻẻ. *v. a.* To be mixed of various kinds. *Bacon.*

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To MISCELLANEOUSLY, mủ-sẻẻẻ-lẻẻẻ. *v. a.* To be mixed of various kinds. *Bacon.*

MISCHIEVOUSLY, mủ-sẻẻẻ-vẻẻẻ. *ad.* Noxiously; hurtfully; wickedly. *Dryden.*

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, mủ-sẻẻẻ-vẻẻẻ-nẻẻẻ. *n. s.* Hurtfulness; perniciousness; wickedness. *South.*

MISCHUNA*, mủ-sẻẻẻ-nẻẻẻ. [Hebrew.] A part of the Jewish Talmud. *Mather.*

MISCIBLE, mủ-sẻẻẻ-blẻẻẻ. *405. a.* [misceo, Lat.] Possible to be mingled. *Arbutnot.*

MISCITATION, mủ-sẻẻẻ-tẻẻẻ-shủn. *n. s.* Unfair or false quotation. *Bp. Hall.*

To MISQUOTE, mủ-sẻẻẻ-tẻẻẻ. *v. a.* To quote wrong.

MISCLAIM, mủ-sẻẻẻ-kẻẻẻ. *n. s.* Mistaken claim. *Bacon.*

MISCOMPUTATION, mủ-kỏm-pủ-tẻẻẻ-shủn. *n. s.* False reckoning. *Clarendon.*

To MISCONCEIVE, mủ-kỏn-sẻẻẻẻ. *v. a.* To misjudge; to have a false notion of. *Spenser.*

To MISCONCEIVE*, mủ-kỏn-sẻẻẻẻ. *v. n.* To entertain a mistaken notion; to have a wrong idea. *2 Mac. iii.*

MISCONCEIT, mủ-kỏn-sẻẻẻẻ. *n. s.* False opinion. *Hooker.*

MISCONDUCT, mủ-kỏn-dẻẻẻ. *n. s.* Ill behaviour; ill management. *Addison.*

To MISCONDUCT, mủ-kỏn-dẻẻẻ. *v. a.* To manage amiss; to carry on wrong.

MISCONJECTURE, mủ-kỏn-jẻẻẻ-tẻẻẻ. *n. s.* A wrong guess. *Brown.*

To MISCONJECTURE, mủ-kỏn-jẻẻẻ-tẻẻẻ. *v. a.* To guess wrong.

To MISCONJECTURE*, mủ-kỏn-jẻẻẻ-tẻẻẻ. *v. n.* To make a wrong guess. *Bacon.*

MISCONSTRUCTION, mủ-kỏn-strẻẻẻ-shủn. *n. s.* Wrong interpretation of words or things. *Brown.*

To MISCONSTRUE, mủ-kỏn-strẻẻẻ. [See **CONSTRUE**.] *v. a.* To interpret wrong. *Hooker.*

MISCONSTRUER*, mủ-kỏn-strẻẻẻ. *n. s.* One who makes a wrong interpretation. *Bp. Hall.*

MISCONTINUANCE, mủ-kỏn-tẻẻẻ-nẻẻẻ. *n. s.* Cessation; intermission.

To MISCONSEL, mủ-kỏn-sẻẻẻ. *v. a.* To advise wrong. *Spenser.*

To MISCOUNT, mủ-kỏn-sẻẻẻ. *v. a.* [mescounter, Fr.] To reckon wrong.

To MISCOUNT*, mủ-kỏn-sẻẻẻ. *v. n.* To make a false reckoning. *Bp. Patrick.*

MISCREANCE, mủ-kẻẻẻ-kẻẻẻ. *n. s.* [mescreance, Fr.] Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion. *Spenser.*

MISCREANT, mủ-kẻẻẻ-kẻẻẻ. *n. s.* [mescreant, Fr.] One that holds a false faith; one who believes in false gods. *Hooker.*

MISCREATE, mủ-kẻẻẻ-tẻẻẻ. *v. a.* Formed unlegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature. *Spenser.*

To MISDATE*, mủ-dẻẻẻ. *v. a.* To mark with untrue time. *Young.*

MISDEED, mủ-dẻẻẻ-dẻẻẻ. *n. s.* [misdæd, Sax.] Evil action. *Spenser.*

To MISDEEM, mủ-dẻẻẻ-dẻẻẻ. *v. a.* To judge ill of; to mistake. *Spenser.*

To MISDEMEAN, mủ-dẻẻẻ-mẻẻẻ. *v. a.* To behave ill. *Shakspeare.*

MISDEMEANOR, mủ-dẻẻẻ-mẻẻẻ-nẻẻẻ. *166. n. s.* Offence; ill behaviour. *Bacon.*

To MISDERIVE*, mủ-dẻẻẻ-rẻẻẻ. *v. a.* To turn or apply improperly. *Bp. Hall.*

MISDESERVING, mủ-dẻẻẻ-zẻẻẻ. *n. s.* Ill deserving. *Spenser.*

MISDEVOITION, mủ-dẻẻẻ-vẻẻẻ-shủn. *n. s.* Mistaken piety. *Donne.*

MISDIET, mủ-dẻẻẻ-tẻẻẻ. *n. s.* Improper food. *Spenser.*

To MISDIRECT*, mủ-dẻẻẻ-rẻẻẻ. *v. a.* To lead or guide amiss. *Shenstone.*

To MISDISTINGUISH, mủ-dẻẻẻ-tẻẻẻ-gẻẻẻ. *v. a.* To make wrong distinctions. *Hooker.*

MISDISPOSITION*, mủ-dẻẻẻ-pẻẻẻ-shủn. *n. s.* Inclination to evil. *Bp. Hall.*

MISDISPOSITION*, mủ-dẻẻẻ-pẻẻẻ-shủn. *n. s.* Inclination to evil. *Bp. Hall.*

MISDISPOSITION*, mủ-dẻẻẻ-pẻẻẻ-shủn. *n. s.* Inclination to evil. *Bp. Hall.*

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MISDISPOSITION*, mủ-dẻẻẻ-pẻẻẻ-shủn. *n. s.* Inclination to evil. *Bp. Hall.*

To MISDO', mis-dôd'. v. a. [mis-doen, Sax.] To do wrong; to commit. *Donne*.
 To MISDO', mis-dôd'. v. n. To commit faults. *Milton*.
 MISDO'ER, mis-dôd'-âr. 98. n. s. An offender; a criminal; a malefactor. *Spenser*.
 MISDO'ING, mis-dôd'-îng. n. s. Offence; deviation from right. *L'Estrange*.
 To MISDO'UBT, mis-dôû't. v. a. To suspect of deceit or danger. *Sidney*.
 MISDO'UBT, mis-dôû't. n. s. Suspicion of crime or danger. *Shak*. Irresolution; hesitation. *Shak*.
 MISDO'UBTFUL*, mis-dôû't-fûl. a. Misgiving. *Spenser*.
 MISDRE'AD*, mis-drêd'. n. s. Dread of evil. *Bp. Hall*.
 MISE, mlze. n. s. [Fr.] A law term: disbursement; costs; taxes; point or issue. *Cowel*.
 MISE'ASE*, mis-êez'. n. s. Uneasiness; want of ease. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T.*
 MISEDIT'ION*, mis-ê-dîsh'-ûn. n. s. Not a genuine edition. *Bp. Hall*.
 To MISEMPL'OY, mis-êm-plôê'. v. a. To use to wrong purposes. *Dryden*.
 MISEMPL'OYMENT, mis-êm-plôê'-mênt. n. s. Improper application. *Hale*.
 MISENTRY*, mis-ên-trê. n. s. A wrong entry.
 MISER ð, ml'-zûr. 98. n. s. [*miser*, Lat.] A wretched person; one overwhelmed with calamity. *Sidney*. A wretch; a mean fellow. *Shak*. A wretch covetous to extremity: the only sense now in use. *Otway*.
 MISERABLE, mîz'-zûr-â-bl. 557. a. [Fr.] Unhappy; calamitous; wretched. *Shak*. Wretched; worthless. *Job*. xvi. Culpably parsimonious; stingy. *South*. Despicable; wretched; mean.
 MISERABLENESS, mîz'-zûr-â-bl-nês. n. s. State of misery. *Bp. Morton*.
 MISERABLY, mîz'-zûr-â-blê. ad. Unhappily; calamitously. *South*. Wretchedly; meanly. *Sidney*. Covetously. *Ainsworth*.
 MISERY, mîz'-zûr-ê. 440, 557. n. s. [*miseria*, Lat.] Wretchedness; unhappiness. *Locke*. Calamity; misfortune. *Shak*. [from *miser*.] Covetousness; avarice. *Shakespeare*.
 MISESTE'EM, mis-ê-steê'm'. n. s. Disregard; slight.
 To MISFA'LL*, mis-fâll'. v. n. To befall unluckily. *Spenser*.
 To MISFA'RE*, mis-fâre'. v. n. To be in an ill state. *Gower*.
 MISFA'RE*, mis-fâre'. n. s. Ill state; misfortune. *Spenser*.
 To MISFA'SHION, mis-fâsh'-ûn. v. a. To form wrong. *Hakewill*.
 To MISE'IGN*, mis-fâne'. v. n. To feign with an ill design. *Spenser*.
 To MISFO'RM, mis-fôrm'. v. a. To put in an ill form. *Spenser*.
 MISFO'RTUNE, mis-fôr'-tshûne. 461. n. s. Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune. *Sidney*.
 MISFO'RTUNED*, mis-fôr'-tshûn'd. a. Unfortunate. *Milton*.
 To MISGIVE, mis-gîv'. v. a. To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence. *Shak*. To grant or give improperly or amiss. *Ahp. Laud*.
 MISGIVING, mis-gîv'-îng. n. s. Doubt; distrust. *South*.
 MISGO'TTEN*, mis-gôt'-t'n. a. Unjustly obtained. *Spenser*.
 To MISGOVERN, mis-gûv'-ûrn. v. a. To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully. *Mir. for Mag*.
 MISGOVERNED, mis-gûv'-ûrn'd. a. Rude; uncivilized. *Shakespeare*.
 MISGOVERNANCE, mis-gûv'-ûrn-ânse. n. s. Irregularity. *Spenser*.
 MISGOVERNMENT, mis-gûv'-ûrn-mênt. n. s. Ill administration of public affairs. *Raleigh*. Ill management. *Bp. Taylor*. Irregularity; inordinate behaviour. *Shakespeare*.
 To MISGRA'FF*, mis-grâf'. v. a. To graft amiss. *Shakespeare*.

To MISGRO'UND*, mis-grôund'. v. a. To found falsely. *Bp. Hall*.
 MISGUIDANCE, mis-gyl'-dânse. n. s. False direction. *Holder*.
 To MISGUIDE, mis-gylde'. [See GUIDE.] v. a. To direct ill; to lead the wrong way. *Locke*.
 MISHA'P, mis-hâp'. n. s. Ill chance; ill luck; calamity. *Sidney*.
 To MISHA'PPEN*, mis-hâp'-p'n. v. n. To happen ill. *Spenser*.
 To MISHE'AR*, mis-hêre'. v. n. To hear imperfectly. *Shakespeare*.
 MISHMASH, mish'-mâsh. n. s. A mingle or hotch potch. [*misch-masch*, Teut.] *Sir T. Herbert*.
 To MISINFE'R, mis-în-fêr'. v. a. To infer wrong. *Hooker*.
 To MISINFO'RM, mis-în-fôrm'. v. a. To deceive by false accounts. 2 *Macc*. iii.
 To MISINFORM*, mis-în-fôrm'. v. n. To make false information. *Mountagu*.
 MISINFORMA'TION, mis-în-fôr-mâ'-shûn. n. s. False intelligence; false accounts. *Bacon*.
 MISINFO'RMER*, mis-în-fôrm'-ûr. n. s. One who spreads false information. *Bp. Hall*.
 To MISINSTRU'CT*, mis-în-strûkt'. v. a. To instruct improperly. *Hooker*.
 MISINSTRU'CTION*, mis-în-strûkt'-shûn. n. s. Instruction to a evil purpose. *More*.
 MISINTELLIGENCE*, mis-în-têl'-lê-jênsê. n. s. Misunderstanding; disagreement. *Clarendon*. Misinformation; false accounts.
 To MISINTE'RPRET, mis-în-têr'-prêt. v. a. To explain to a wrong sense, or wrong intention. *B. Jonson*.
 MISINTERPRETA'TION*, mis-în-têr-prê-tâ'-shûn. n. s. Wrong explanation. *Bp. Hall*.
 MISINTERPRETER*, mis-în-têr-prê-tûr. n. s. One who explains to a wrong sense, or wrong intention. *Milton*.
 To MISJO'IN, mis-jôin'. v. a. To join unfitly or improperly. *Milton*.
 To MISJU'DGE, mis-jûdje'. v. n. To form false opinions; to judge ill. *Dryden*.
 To MISJU'DGE, mis-jûdje'. v. a. To mistake; to judge ill of. *L'Estrange*.
 MISJU'DGEMENT*, mis-jûdje'-mênt. n. s. Unjust judgement; unjust determination. *Bishop Hall*.
 To MISKEN*, mis-kên'. v. a. To be ignorant of; to misunderstand; not to know.
 MYSKIN*, mis'-kîn. n. s. A little bagpipe. *Drayton*. *Ob. T.*
 To MISKINDLE*, mis-kîn'-dl. v. a. To inflame rashly; to animate to an ill purpose. *Bp. Hall*.
 To MISKNOW*, mis-nô'. v. a. Not to know; to be ignorant of. *Seasonable Sermon*.
 To MISLA'Y, mis-lâ'. v. a. To lay in a wrong place. *Dryden*.
 MISLA'YER, mis-lâ'-âr. 98. n. s. One that puts in the wrong place. *Bacon*.
 To MISLE, mis'-sl. v. n. [from *mist*.] To rain in imperceptible drops, like a thick mist: properly *mistle*. *Spenser*.
 To MISLE'AD, mis-lêde'. v. a. preterit and part pass. *mised*. To guide a wrong way; to betray to mischief or mistake. *Shakespeare*.
 MISLE'ADER, mis-lê'-dûr. 98. n. s. One that leads to ill. *Shakespeare*.
 MISLE'ARNED*, mis-lêrn'-êd. a. Not really or properly learned. *Bp. Hall*.
 MISLEN, mis'-lin. n. s. [See MASTLIN.] Mixed corn. *Mortimer*.
 MISLETOE*, See MISTLETOE.
 To MISLI'KE*, mis-llke'. v. a. To disapprove; to be not pleased with; to dislike. *Sidney*.
 To MISLI'KE, mis-llke'. v. n. Not to be pleased with. *Milton*.
 MISLI'KE, mis-llke'. n. s. Disapprobation; dislike. *Shakespeare*.
 MISLI'KER, mis-ll'-kûr. 98. n. s. One that disapproves. *Ascham*.
 To MISLI'VE, mis-liv'. v. n. To live ill. *Bp. Hall*.

—nò, mōve, nōr, nôt;—tùbe, túb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

MISLU'CK*, mîs-lûk'. *n. s.* Misfortune; bad luck. *Wodroephe.*
To MISMA'NAGE, mîs-mân'-îdje. *v. a.* To manage ill. *Locke.*
MISMA'NAGEMENT, mîs-mân'-îdje-mênt. *n. s.* Ill management; ill conduct.
To MISMA'RK, mîs-mârk'. *v. a.* To mark with the wrong token. *Collier.*
To MISMA'TCH, mîs-mâtsh'. *v. a.* To match unsuitably. *Southerne.*
To MISNA'ME, mîs-nâme'. *v. a.* To call by the wrong name. *Boyle.*
MISNÔ'MER, mîs-nô'-mûr. 98. *n. s.* [Fr.] [In law.] A wrong name, by which an indictment, or any other act, may be vacated.
To MISOBSE'RVE, mîs-ôb-zêrv'. *v. a.* Not to observe accurately. *Locke.*
MISOGAMIST, mîs-ôg'-gâ-mîst. 129. *n. s.* [μῖσος and γάμος.] A marriage hater.
MISOGYNIST*, mîs-ôd'-jê-nîst. *n. s.* [μῖσος and γυνή.] A woman hater. *Fuller.*
MISOGYNY, mîs-ôd'-jê-nê. 129. [mîs-ôg'-gê-nê, Sheridan.] *n. s.* Hatred of women.
MISOPINION*, mîs-ô-plû'-yûn. *n. s.* Erroneous notion. *Bp. Hall.*
To MISORDER, mîs-ôr'-dûr. *v. a.* To conduct ill; to manage irregularly. *Ascham.*
MISORDER, mîs-ôr'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* Irregularity; disorderly proceedings. *Camden.*
MISORDERLY, mîs-ôr'-dûr-lê. *a.* Irregular; unlawful. *Ascham.*
To MISPE'L, mîs-spêl'. *v. a.* To spell wrong. *Spect.*
To MISPEND, mîs-spênd'. *v. a.* preterit and part. pass. *mispenit.* To spend ill; to waste; to consume to no purpose; to throw away. *B. Jonson.*
MISPEN'DER, mîs-spênd'-ûr. *n. s.* One who spends ill or prodigally. *Norris.*
MISPE'NSE*, mîs-spênsê'. *n. s.* Waste; loss; ill employment. *Bp. Hall.*
To MISPERTUA'DE*, mîs-pêr-swâdê'. *v. a.* To bring to a wrong notion. *Hooker.*
MISPERSUA'SION, mîs-pêr-swâ'-zhûn. *n. s.* Wrong notion; false opinion. *Bp. Taylor.*
To MISPLA'CE, mîs-plâse'. *v. a.* To put in a wrong place. *Shakspeare.*
To MISPO'INT, mîs-pôint'. *v. a.* To confuse sentences by wrong punctuation.
To MISPRINT*, mîs-prînt'. *v. a.* To print wrong. *Hale.*
MISPRINT*, mîs-prînt'. *n. s.* An error of the press.
To MISPRÎSE, mîs-prîze'. *v. a.* [mesprendre, mepriser, Fr.] To mistake. *Shak.* To slight; to scorn; to despise. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*
MISPRÎSION, mîs-prîzh'-ân. *n. s.* Scorn; contempt. *Shak.* Mistake; misconception. *Shak.* [In common law.] Neglect; negligence; oversight. *Misprision* of treason, is the concealment, or not disclosing, of known treason. *Misprision* of felony, is the letting any person, committed for felony, to go before he be indicted. *Cowel.*
MISPROCE'EDING*, mîs-prô-sêdd'-îng. *n. s.* Irregular proceeding. *Bacon.*
To MISPROFE'SS*, mîs-prô-fêss'. *v. a.* To announce unjustly or falsely one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment. *Donne.*
To MISPRONOUNCE*, mîs-prô-nôûnse'. *v. n.* To speak inaccurately. *Milton.*
To MISPRONOUNCE*, mîs-prô-nôûnse'. *v. a.* To pronounce improperly. *Patrick.*
To MISPROPORTION, mîs-prô-pôr'-shûn. *v. a.* To join without due proportion.
MISPROUD, mîs-prôûd'. *a.* Viciously proud. *Shak.*
To MISQUO'TE, mîs-kwôte'. 415. [See QUOTE.] *v. a.* To quote falsely. *Shakspeare.*
To MISRA'TE*, mîs-râte'. *v. a.* To make a false estimate. *Barrow.*
MISRECITAL*, mîs-rê-sî'-tâl. *n. s.* A wrong recital. *Hale.*
To MISRECITE, mîs-rê-sîte'. *v. a.* To recite not according to the truth. *Bp. Bramhall.*
To MISRE'CKON, mîs-rêk'-kn. 103. *v. a.* To reckon wrong; to compute wrong. *Swift.*

To MISRELA'TE, mîs-rê-lâte'. *v. a.* To relate inaccurately or falsely. *Boyle.*
MISRELA'TION, mîs-rê-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* False or inaccurate narrative. *Bp. Bramhall.*
To MISREMEMBER, mîs-rê-mêm'-bûr. *v. a.* To mistake by trusting to memory. *Boyle.*
To MISREPORT, mîs-rê-pôrt'. *v. a.* To give a false account of; to give an account disadvantageous and false. *Hooker.*
MISREPORT, mîs-rê-pôrt'. *n. s.* False account. *Denham.*
To MISREPRESENT, mîs-rêp-prê-zênt'. *v. a.* To represent not as it is; to falsify to disadvantage. *Milton.*
MISREPRESENTA'TION, mîs-rêp-prê-zênt-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of misrepresenting. *Swift.* Account maliciously false. *Atterbury.*
MISREPRESENTER*, mîs-rêp-prê-zênt'-tûr. *n. s.* One who represents things not as they are. *Bp. Nicolson.*
MISRU'LE, mîs-rôûl'. 339. *n. s.* Tumult; confusion; revel; unjust domination. *Stubbes.*
MISRU'LY*, mîs-rôûl'-lê. *a.* Unruly; turbulent. *Bp. Hall.*
MISS, mîs. *n. s.* [contracted from *mistress.*] The term of honour to a young girl.—[*Miss*, at the beginning of the last century, was appropriated to the daughters of gentlemen under the age of ten. *Mistress* was then the style of grown up unmarried ladies, though the mother was living; and, for a considerable part of the century, maintained its ground against the infantine term of *Miss*. *Todd.*—A strumpet; a concubine. *Dryden.*
To MISS, mîs. *v. a.* [missen, Dutch and Germ.] Missed, preter. *missid* or *mîst*, part. Not to hit by the mind; to mistake. *Milton.* Not to hit by manual aim. *Pope.* To fail of obtaining. *Sidney.* To discover something to be unexpectedly wanting. *1 Sam. xxv.* To be without. *Shak.* To omit. *Whole Duty of Man.* To perceive want of.
To MISS, mîs. *n. n.* To fly wide; not to hit. *Waller.* Not to succeed. *Bacon.* To fail; to mistake. *Spenser.* To be lost; to be wanting. *Shak.* To miscarry; to fail, as by accident. *Milton.* To fail to obtain, learn, or find. *Atterbury.*
MISS, mîs. *n. s.* Loss; want. *Shak.* Mistake; error. [missa, Goth.; mîr, Sax.] *Chaucer.* Hurt; harm. *Spenser.*
MISSAL, mîs'-sâl. *n. s.* [missale, Lat.] The mass book. *Stillingfleet.*
To MISSA'Y, mîs-sâ'. *v. n.* To speak ill of; to censure. *Spenser.* To say wrong. *Spenser.*
To MISSA'Y*, mîs-sâ'. *v. a.* To censure; to slander; to speak ill of. *Chaucer.* To utter amiss. *Donne.*
MISSA'YING*, mîs-sâ'-îng. *n. s.* Improper expression; bad words. *Milton.*
To MISSE'EM, mîs-sêem'. *v. n.* To make false appearance. *Spenser.* To misbecome. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
MISSEL-BIRD*, mîs-sêl-bûrd. *n. s.* A kind of thrush.
MISSELDINE*, mîs-sêl-dîne. *n. s.* The mistletoe. *Barret.*
MISSELTOE*. See MISTLETOE.
To MISSE'ERVE, mîs-sêrv'. *v. a.* To serve unfaithfully. *Bacon.*
To MISSHA'PE, mîs-shâpe'. *v. a.* part. *misshaped* and *misshapen.* To shape ill; to form ill; to deform. *Spenser.*
MIS'SILE, mîs'-sîl. 140. *a.* [missilis, Lat.] Thrown by the hand; striking at a distance. *Pope.*
MIS'SION, mîsh'-ûn. 49. *n. s.* [missio, Lat.] Commission; the state of being sent by supreme authority. *Milton.* Persons sent on any account, usually to propagate religion. *Bacon.* Dismission, discharge. *Bacon.* Faction; party. *Shakspeare.*
MIS'SIONARY, mîsh'-ûn-nâr-rê'. 93, 512. *n. s.*
MIS'SIONER, mîsh'-ûn-nûr. {missionaire, Fr.}
 One sent to propagate religion. *W. Montague.*
MIS'SIVE, mîs'-sîv. 158. *a.* [missive, Fr.] Such as is sent. *Ayliffe.* Used at distance. *Dryden.*
MIS'SIVE, mîs'-sîv. 158. *n. s.* [Fr.] A letter sent. *Bacon.* A messenger. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

To MISSPE/AK, mîs-spêke'. *v. a.* To speak wrong. *Dome.*
To MISSPE/AK, mîs-spêke'. *v. n.* To blunder in speaking. *Shakspeare.*
MIST δ , mîst. *n. s.* [mîrç, Sax.] A low, thin cloud; a small, thin rain, not perceived in single drops. *Denham.* Any thing that dims or darkens. *Dryden.*
To MIST, mîst. *v. a.* [mîrçian, Sax.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or steam. *Shakspeare.*
To MISTA/KE δ , mîs-tâke'. *v. a.* To conceive wrong; to take something for that which it is not. *Shilling feet.*
To MISTA/KE, mîs-tâke'. *v. n.* To err; not to judge right. *Raleigh.*
MISTA/EN, mîs-tâne'. *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *mistake*, for *mistaken*. *Shakspeare.*
To be MISTA/KEN, mîs-tâ'-k'n. 103. To err. *Sidney.* [To mistake has a kind of reciprocal sense. I mistake is like the French *Je me trompe*: I am mistaken means I misconceive, I am in an error, more frequently than I am ill understood; but, my opinion is mistaken means my opinion is not rightly understood.]
MISTA/KE, mîs-tâke'. *n. s.* Misconception; error. *Milton.*
MISTA/KEABLE, mîs-tâ'-kâ-bl. 405. *a.* Liable to be conceived wrong. *Brown.*
MISTA/KENLY*, mîs-tâ'-kn-lê. *ad.* In a mistaken sense. *Goldsmith.*
MISTA/KER*, mîs-tâ'-kâr. *n. s.* One who conceives wrong. *Bp. Hall.*
MISTA/KING*, mîs-tâ'-kîng. *n. s.* Error. *Bp. Hall.*
MISTA/KINGLY, mîs-tâ'-kîng-lê. *ad.* Erroneously; falsely. *Boyle.*
To MISTA/TE, mîs-stâte'. *v. a.* To state wrong. *Bp. Sanderson.*
MISTA/TEMENT*, mîs-stâte'-mênt. *n. s.* A wrong statement. *Burgess.*
To MISTE/ACH, mîs-têts'/. *v. a.* To teach wrong. *Bp. Sanderson.*
To MISTE/LL, mîs-têl'. *v. a.* To tell unfaithfully, or inaccurately.
To MISTE/MPER, mîs-tê'm'-pûr. *v. a.* To temper ill; to disorder. *Shakspeare.*
MISTER, mîs-tôr. 93. *a.* [mestier, Fr.] What mister, what kind of. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
To MISTER*, mîs-tôr. *v. n.* [mistâ, Su. Goth.] To occasion loss. *Spenser. Ob. T.*
To MISTER/M, mîs-têrm'. *v. a.* To term erroneously. *Shakspeare.*
MISTFUL*, mîst'-fûl. *a.* Clouded as with a mist. *Shakspeare.*
To MISTH/INK, mîs-tîng'k'. *v. a.* To think ill; to think wrong. *Shakspeare.*
MISTHO/UGHT*, mîs-tî-âwt'. *n. s.* Wrong notion; false opinion. *Spenser.*
MISTILY*, mîs-tê-lê. *ad.* Darkly; obscurely. *Chaucer.*
To MISTI/ME, mîs-tîme'. *n. z.* Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time. *Killingbeck.*
To MISTI/ME*, mîs-tîme'. *v. n.* To neglect proper time. *Seasonable Sermon.*
MISTINESS, mîs-tê-nês. *n. s.* Cloudiness; state of being overcast. *Bacon.*
MISTION, mîs-tîshûn. 464. *n. s.* [Fr.; mistus, Lat.] The state of being mingled. *Brown.*
To MISTLE*. See **To MISLE**.
MISTLETO/E, mîz'-zl-tô. 472. *n. s.* [mýrçeltan, Sax.] A plant, which is not to be cultivated in the earth, but will always grow upon trees. *Miller.*
MISTLIKE, mîst'-lîke. *a.* Resembling a mist. *Shak.*
MIST/O/LD, mîs-tôld'. *particip. pass.* of *mistell*.
MIST/O/OK, mîs-tôôk'. *part. pass.* of *mistake*. *Milton.*
To MISTRA/IN*, mîs-trâne'. *v. a.* To educate amiss. *Spenser.*
To MISTRANSLA/TE*, mîs-trâns-lâte'. *v. a.* To translate incorrectly. *Bp. Hall.*
MISTRANSLA/TION*, mîs-trâns-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* An incorrect translation. *Leslie.*
MISTRESS δ , mîs-trîs. *n. s.* [mâitresse, Fr.] A woman who governs: correlative to *subject* or to *servant*. *Shak.* A woman who hath something in pos-

session. *Sidney.* A woman skilled in any thing. *Addison.* A woman teacher. *Swift.* A woman beloved and courted. *Clarendon.* A term of contemptuous address. *Shak.* A whore; a concubine. *Spectator.* See *Miss*.

δ The same haste and necessity of despatch, which has corrupted *Master* into *Mister*, has, when it is a title of civility only, contracted *Mistress* into *Miss*.—Thus, *Mrs. Montague, Mrs. Carter, &c.*, are pronounced *Missis Montague, Missis Carter, &c.* To pronounce the word as it is written, would, in these cases, appear quaint and pedantic. *W.*

To MISTRESS*, mîs-trîs. *v. n.* To wait upon a mistress; to be courting. *Dome. Ob. T.*

MISTRESS-SHIP*, mîs-trîs-shîp. *n. s.* Female dominion, rule, or power. *Bp. Hall.*

MISTRUST, mîs-trûst'. *n. s.* Diffidence; suspicion; want of confidence. *Shakspeare.*

To MISTRUST, mîs-trûst'. *v. a.* To suspect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence. *Hooker.*

MISTRU/STFUL, mîs-trûst'-fûl. *a.* Diffident; doubting. *Shakspeare.*

MISTRU/STFULLY, mîs-trûst'-fûl-lê. *ad.* With suspicion; with mistrust.

MISTRU/STFULNESS, mîs-trûst'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Diffidence; doubt. *Sidney.*

MISTRUSTINGLY*, mîs-trûst'-îng-lê. *ad.* With mistrust.

MISTRU/STLESS, mîs-trûst'-lês. *a.* Confident; unsuspecting. *Carew.*

To MISTU/NE*, mîs-tûne'. *v. a.* To tune amiss to put out of tune. *Skelton.*

To MISTURN*, mîs-tûrn'. *v. a.* To pervert. *Wiccliffe. Ob. T.*

To MISTU/TOR*, mîs-tû'-tûr. *v. a.* To instruct amiss. *Edwards.*

MISTY, mîs-tê. *a.* Clouded; overspread with mists. *Spenser.* Obscure; dark; not plain.

To MISUNDERSTAND, mîs-ûn-dûr-stând'. *v. a.* To misconceive; to mistake. *Hooker.*

MISUNDERSTANDING, mîs-ûn-dûr-stând'-îng. *n. s.* Difference; disagreement. *Boyle.* Error, misconception. *Bacon.*

MISU/SAGE, mîs-û'-zîdje. 90. *n. s.* Abuse; ill use. *Mede.* Bad treatment.

To MISU/SE*, mîs-ûze'. 437. *v. a.* [mesuser, Fr.] To treat or use improperly; to abuse. *Shakspeare.*

MISU/SE, mîs-ûse'. 437. *n. s.* Evil or cruel treatment. *Shak.* Wrong or erroneous use. *Locke.* Misapplication; abuse. *Atterbury.*

To MISWEAR*, mîs-wære'. *v. n.* To wear ill. *Bacon.*

To MISWE/EN, mîs-wêen'. *v. n.* [mis and ween.] To misjudge; to distrust. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

To MISWE/ND, mîs-wênd'. *v. n.* [mis, and pendan Sax.] To go wrong. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

To MISWR/ITE*, mîs-rîte'. *v. a.* To write incorrect ly. *Bp. Cosin.*

MISWROUGHT*, mîs-râwt'. *part.* Badly worked. *Bacon.*

MISY, mî'-sê. *n. s.* A kind of mineral. *Hill.*

MISZE/ALOUS*, mîs-zêl'-ôs. *a.* Mistakenly zealous. *Bp. Hall.*

MITE, mîte. *n. s.* [mîte, Fr.; mîjt, Dutch.] A small insect found in cheese or corn; a weevil. *Locke.*

The twentieth part of a grain. *Arbutnot.* Any thing proverbially small. *Tusser.* A small particle. *Ruy.*

MITE/LLA, mê-têl'-lâ. 129. *n. s.* A plant.

MITHRIDATE, mîth'-rê-dâte. *n. s.* [mithridate, Fr.] An old medicine, named from its inventor, Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Quincy.*

MITHRIDATE Mustard, *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

MITIGABLE*, mît'-gê-bl. *a.* Capable of mitigation. *Barrow.*

MITIGANT, mît'-tê-gânt. *a.* Lenient; lenitive.

To MITIGATE δ , mît-tê-gâte. 91. *v. a.* [mitigo, Lat.] To temper; to make less rigorous. *Hooker.*

To alleviate; to make mild. *Spenser.* To mollify; to make less severe. *Milton.* To cool; to moderate. *Wisdom, xvi.*

MITIGATION, mît-tê-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [mitigatio

—nò, mòve, ròr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, háll;—díl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

Lat.] Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful. *Bacon*.
MITIGATIVE*, mlt'-tè-gà-ív. *a.* [*mitigatif*, Fr.] Lentive; having power to alleviate. *Colgrave*.
MITIGATOR*, mlt'-tè-gà-túr. *n. s.* An appeaser. *Hulot*.
MITRED, ml'-túr. 416. *n. s.* [Fr.; *mitra*, Lat.] An ornament for the head. *Dryden*. A kind of episcopal crown. *Watts*.
MITRE, or **MITER**, ml'-túr. *n. s.* [Among workmen.] A mode of joining two boards together. *Miller*.
MITRED, ml'-túr'd. 359. *a.* Wearing a mitre; adorned with a mitre. *Milton*.
MITTENT, ml'-tènt. *a.* [*mittens*, Lat.] Sending forth; emitting. *Wiseman*.
MITTENS, ml'-túnz. 99. *n. s.* [*mitaines*, Fr.] Coarse gloves for the winter. *Peacham*. Gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.—*To handle one without mittens*. To use one roughly. *Ainsworth*.
MITTIMUS, ml'-tè-mòs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison. *Bp. Hall*.
TO MIX §, mlks. *v. a.* [*mixcan*, Sax.; *misceo*, *mixtus*, Lat.] To unite to something else. *Hos. vii*. To unite various ingredients into one mass. *Exod. xii*. To form of different substances or kinds. *Bacon*. To join; to mingle; to confuse. *Milton*.
TO MIX, mlks. *v. n.* To be united into one mass by mutual intromission of parts. *Milton*.
MIXEN, mlk'-n. *n. s.* [*mixen*, Sax.] A dunghill; a laystall. *Chaucer*.
MIXER*, mlks'-úr. *n. s.* One who mixes; a mingler. *Colgrave*.
MIXT*, *part. of mix*
MIXTILNEAR*, mlks-tè-ín-è-ár. *a.* [*mixtus* and *linearis*, Lat.] Consisting of a line, or lines, part straight, and part curved. *Bp. Berkeley*.
MIXTION, mlks'-tshún. 464. *n. s.* [Fr.] Mixture; confusion of one thing with another. *Digby*.
MIXTLY, mlkst'-lè. *ad.* With coalition of different parts into one. *Bacon*.
MIXTURE, mlks'-tshure. 461. *n. s.* [*mixtura*, Lat.] The act of mixing; the state of being mixed. *Hooker*. A mass formed by mingled ingredients. *Shak*. That which is added and mixed. *Stillinglee*.
MVZMAZE, mlz'-màze. *n. s.* [from *maze* by reduplication.] A maze; a labyrinth. *Harmar. Locke*.
MVZZEN, mlz'-z'n. 103. *n. s.* [*mezaen*, Dutch.] The mast in the stern or back part of a ship. *Bailey*.
TO MIZZLE*, mlz'-zl. *v. n.* To rain small rain. *Spenser*.
MVZZY, mlz'-zè. *n. s.* A bog; a quagmire. *Ainsur*.
MNEMONICAL*, nè-món'-nè-kál. } *a.* Assisting
MNEMONICK*, nè-món'-nlk. } memory.
Hist. Royal Society.
MNEMONICKS, nè-món'-nlks. [See **PNEUMATICK**.] *n. s.* [*μνημονικη*] The art of memory.
§ Mr. Sheridan is the only lexicographer, who gives the sounds of the letters, that has inserted this word, except Mr. Barclay. The former spells the word *mnemonicks*, and leaves us to pronounce the first syllable as we can; while the latter leaves out the *m*, and spells the word *nemonicks*; which, in my opinion, is the way it ought to be pronounced. *W*.
MO, mò. [See **ENOW**.] *a.* [ma, Sax.] Making greater number; more. *Spenser*. *Oh. J.*
MO, mò. *ad.* Further; longer. *Shakespeare*. *Oh. J.*
TO MOAN §, mone. 295. *v. a.* [*mænan*, Sax.] To lament; to deplore. *Prior*.
TO MOAN, mone. *v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation. *Shakespeare*.
MOAN, mone. *n. s.* Lamentation; audible sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries. *Shakespeare*.
MOANFUL*, mone'-fúl. *a.* Lamentable; expressing sorrow. *Hammond*.
MOANFULLY*, mone'-fúl-lè. *ad.* With lamentation. *Barrow*.
MOAT §, moute. 295. *n. s.* [*motte*, Fr.] A canal of water round a house or castle for defence. *Sidney*.

TO MOAT, môte. *v. a.* [*motter*, Fr.] To surround with canals by way of defence. *Shakespeare*.
MOB §, mòb. *n. s.* [contracted from *mobile*, Lat.] The crowd; a tumultuous rout. *Dryden*.
§ Tollet tells us, that, in the latter end of the reign of King Charles II., the rabble that attended the Earl of Shaftesbury's partisans was first called *mobile vulgus*, and afterwards, by contraction, the *mob*; and ever since the word has become proper English. To which we may add, that, in Mr. Addison's time, this word was not adopted; for he says (Spectator, No. 135.) "I dare not answer that *mob*, *rep*, *pos*, *incog*, and the like," will not in time be looked upon as a part of our tongue. *W*.
MOB, mòb. *n. s.* [from the verb *mob*.] A kind of female undress for the head. *Malone*.
TO MOB §, mòb. *v. a.* To wrap up, as in a veil or cowl; hence the *mob-cap* of women. *More*.
TO MOB, mòb. *v. a.* To harass, or overbear by tumult.
MOBBISH, mòb'-blsh. *a.* Mean; done after the manner of the mob. *Drummond*.
MOBBY, mòb'-lè. *n. s.* An American drink made of potatoes.
MOBILE, mò-bèl'. 112, 140. [mò'-bl, *Sheridan*; mò-bèl', *Perry*.] *n. s.* [Lat.] The populace; the rout; the mob. *South*.
MOBILE*, mò-bèl'. *a.* [Fr.] Movable. *Skelton*. *Oh. T.*
MOBILITY, mò-bíl'-lè-tè. *n. s.* [*mobilité*, Fr.; *mobilitas*, Lat.] The power of being moved. *Locke*. Nimbleness; activity. *Arbuthnot*. In cant language, the populace. *Dryden*. Fickleness; inconsistency. *Ainsworth*.
TO MOBLE, mò'-bl. [mòb'-bl, *Sheridan*.] *v. a.* To wrap up, as in a hood. *Shakespeare*.
§ This word now exists, as spoken, nowhere but in the Hamlet of *Shakespeare*:
 "But who, alas! had seen the mobled queen!"
 This is always pronounced *mobbed* upon the stage, and this reading appears more correct than *mobled* and *mob-led*, which some critics have substituted; for Dr. Farmer tells us he has met with this word in *Shirley's Gentleman of Venice*:
 "The moon does moble up herself"
 This seems to receive confirmation from the name women give to a cap, which is little more than a piece of linen drawn together with string round the head. The learned Mr. Upton's supposition, that this word signifies *led by the mob*, is an anachronism, as the word *mob* was not in use in the time of *Shakespeare*. *W*.
MOCHO-STONE, mò'-kò-stòne. *n. s.* [from *Mocha*.] A stone of a clear horny gray, with delineations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, black, brown, red, in the substance of the stone. *Woodward*.
TO MOCK §, mòk. *v. a.* [*mocquer*, Fr.] To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule. *Job. xii*. To deride by imitation; to mimic in contempt. *Shak*. To defeat; to elude. *Shak*. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously. *Milton*.
TO MOCK, mòk. *v. n.* To make contemptuous sport. *Shakespeare*.
MOCK, mòk. *n. s.* Ridicule; act of contempt; fleer sneer; gibe; flirt. *Prov. xiv*. Imitation; mimicry. *Crashaw*.
MOCK, mòk. *a.* False; counterfeit; not real. *Dryd*.
MOCK-PRIVET, mòk'-priv'-it. } *n. s.* Plants. *Ains-*
MOCK-WILLOW, mòk'-wíl'-lò. } worth.
MOCKABLE, mòk'-ká-bl. *a.* Exposed to derision. *Shakespeare*.
MOCKAGE*, mòk'-kídje. *n. s.* Mockery. *Sir T. Elyot*. *Oh. T.*
MOCKEL, mòk'-kèl. *a.* The same with *mickle*.
MOCKER, mòk'-kúr. 98. *n. s.* One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer. *Shak*. A deceiver; an elusory impostor.
MOCKERY, mòk'-kúr-è. *n. s.* [*moquerie*, Fr.] Derision; scorn; sportive insult. *Spenser*. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment. *Hooker*. Sport; subject of laughter. *Shak*. Vanity of attempt; vain effort. *Shak*. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show. *Shakespeare*.

MO'CKING*, môk'-king. *n. s.* Scorn; derision; insult. *Ezek. xxii.*
MOCKING-BIRD, môk'-king-bûrd. *n. s.* An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.
MOCKING-STOCK, môk'-king-stôk. *n. s.* A butt for merriment.
MO'CKINGLY, môk'-king-lê. *ad.* In contempt; petulantly; with insult. *Hulot.*
MO'DAL, mô'-dâl. *a.* [*modale*, Fr.; *modalis*, Lat.] Relating to the form or mode, not the essence. *Glanville.*
MODA'LITY, mò-dâl'-lê-tê. *n. s.* Accidental difference; modal accident. *Holder.*
MO'DDER*, môd'-dâr. *n. s.* [See **MAUTHER**.] A wench, or girl. *Hulot.*
MODE §, môde. *n. s.* [Fr.; *modus*, Lat.] External variety; accidental discrimination; accident. *Watts.* Gradation; degree. *Pope.* Manner; method; form; fashion. *Milton.* State; quality. *Shak.* Fashion; custom. *Denham.* A kind of thin silk, worn by ladies.
MO'DEL §, môd'-dêl. *n. s.* [*modelle*, Fr.; *modulus*, Lat.] A representation in little of something made or done. *Shak.* A copy to be imitated. *Hooker.* A mould; any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it encloses. *Shak.* Standard; that by which any thing is measured. *South.* Something representative. *Shak.* Something small and diminutive. *Shakspeare.*
To MO'DEL, môd'-dêl. *v. a.* [*modeler*, Fr.] To plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate. *Milton.*
MO'DELLER, môd'-dêl-lûr. *98. n. s.* Planner; schemer; contriver. *Spectator.*
MO'DERABLE*, môd'-dêr-â-bl. *a.* [*moderabilis*, Lat.] Temperate; measurable; governable. *Cockeram.* *Ob. T.*
MO'DERATE §, môd'-dêr-ât. *91. a.* [*moderatus*, Lat.] Temperate; not excessive. *Ecclus. xxxi.* Not hot of temper. *Swift.* Not luxurious; not expensive. *Shak.* Not extreme in opinion; not sanguine in a tenet. *Smalbridge.* Placed between extremes; holding the mean. *Hooker.* Of the middle rate. *Dryden.*
To MO'DERATE, môd'-dêr-âte. *91. v. a.* [*moderor*, Lat.] To regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress. *Spenser.* To make temperate; to qualify. *Arbutnot.* To decide, as a moderator. *Carew.*
To MO'DERATE*, môd'-dêr-âte. *v. n.* To preside in a disputation, and regulate the controversy. *Bp. Barlow.*
MO'DERATELY, môd'-dêr-ât-lê. *adv.* Temperately; mildly. *Visitation Articles of King Edu. VI.* In a middle degree. *Waller.*
MO'DERATENESS, môd'-dêr-ât-nês. *n. s.* State of being moderate; temperateness.
MODERA'TION, môd'-dêr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence; state of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes. *Hooker.* Calmness of mind; equanimity. *Phil. iv.* Frugality in expense. *Ainsworth.*
MO'DERATOR, môd'-dêr-â'-tûr. *421. n. s.* [Lat.] The person or thing that calms or restrains. *Burton.* One who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the question. *Bacon.*
MODERN §, môd'-dûrn. *93. n. s.* [*moderne*, Fr.; from *modernus*, low Lat.] Late; recent; not ancient; not antique. *Bacon.* [In *Shakspeare*.] Vulgar; mean; common.
MODERNS, môd'-dûrnz. *n. s.* Those who have lived lately; opposed to the *ancients*. *Boyle.*
To MO'DERNISE, môd'-dûrn-nîze. *v. a.* To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things. *Warton.*
MO'DERNISER*, môd'-dûrn-nî-zûr. *n. s.* One who adapts ancient compositions to modern persons or things. *Wakefield.*
M/DERNISM, môd'-dûrn-nîzm. *n. s.* Deviation from the ancient and classical manner. *Swift.*
MODERNIST*, môd'-dûrn-nîst. *n. s.* One who admires the moderns. *Swift.*

MO'DERNNESS, môd'-dûrn-nês. *n. s.* Novelty.
MO'DEST §, môd'-dist. *99. a.* [*modestus*, Lat.] Not arrogant; not presumptuous. *2 Macc. iv.* Not impudent; not forward. *Shak.* Not loose; not unchaste. *1 Tim. ii.* Not excessive; not extreme. *Shakspeare.*
MO'DESTLY, môd'-dist-lê. *ad.* Not arrogantly not presumptuously. *Dryden.* Not impudently not forwardly; with respect. *Shak.* Not loosely; not lowly; with decency. Not excessively; with moderation. *Roleigh.*
MO'DESTY, môd'-dis-tê. *99. n. s.* [*modestie*, Fr.; *modestas*, Lat.] Not arrogance; not presumptuousness. *Hooker.* Not impudence; not forwardness. Moderation; decency. *Shak.* Chastity; purity of manners. *Shakspeare.*
MODESTY-PIECE, môd'-dis-tê-pêes. *n. s.* A narrow lace, which runs along the upper part of the stays before, being a part of the tucker. *Addison.*
MODIA'TION*, mò-dê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [*modiatio*, Lat.] A measure. *Tovey.* *Ob. T.*
MODI'CITY*, môd'-dis-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*modicité*, Fr.; from *modicus*, Lat.] Moderateness; meanness; littleness. *Cotgrave.* *Ob. T.*
MO'DICUM, môd'-dê-kûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Small portion; pittance. *Dryden.*
MODIFI'ABLE, môd'-dê-fi-â-bl. *183. a.* [Fr.] That may be diversified by accidental differences. *Locke.*
MODIFI'ABLE, môd'-diff-fê-kâ-bl. *a.* Diversifiable by various modes.
To MODIFI'CAT*, môd'-diff-fê-kâte. *v. a.* To qualify. *Pearson.*
MODIFICA'TION, môd-dê-fê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences of external qualities or mode. *Holder.*
To MO'DIFY, môd'-dê-fi. *183. v. a.* [*modifier*, Fr.] To change the external qualities or accidents of any thing; to shape. *Holder.* To soften; to moderate; to qualify. *Gower.*
To MO'DIFY, môd'-dê-fi. *v. n.* To extenuate. *L'Estrange.*
MODI'LION†, { môd'-dîl'-yûn. *113. { n. s.* [Fr.] *Modillons*, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the Corinthian and Composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the larmier or drip. *Harris.*
MO'DISH, môr'-dîsh. *a.* Fashionable; formed according to the reigning custom. *Philips.*
MO'DISHLY, môr'-dîsh-lê. *adv.* Fashionably. *Locke.*
MO'DISHNESS, môr'-dîsh-nês. *n. s.* Affectation of the fashion.
To MO'DULATE §, môd'-û-lâte, or môd'-jû-lâte. *293, 294, 376. v. a.* [*modulator*, Lat.] To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes. *Greav.*
MODULA'TION, môd-dû-lâ'-shûn, or môd'-jû-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of forming any thing to certain proportion. *Sir T. Elgot.* Sound modulated; harmony; melody. *Thomson.*
MO'DULATOR, môd'-û-lâ-tûr, or môd'-jû-lâ-tûr. *521. n. s.* He who forms sounds to a certain key, a tuner. *Whitlock.*
MO'DULE, môd'-ûle, or môd'-jûle. *n. s.* [Fr; *modulus*, Lat.] An empty representation; a model. *Shakspeare.*
To MO'DULE*, môd'-ûle. *v. a.* [*modulator*, Lat.] To model; to shape; to mould. *Sandys.* To modulate. *Drayton.* *Ob. T.*
MO'DUS, môr'-dûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Something paid as a compensation for titles on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent. *Swift.*
MOD'WALL, môd'-wâll. *n. s.* A bird. *Hulot.*
MOE, mô. *a.* [ma. Sax. See *Mo.*] More; a greater number. *Hooker.*
MOE*, mô. *n. s.* A distorted mouth. See *Mow.*
MOGU'L*, mô-gâl'. *n. s.* [from *Tamerlane*, the *Mongul* or *Mogul* Tartar.] The title of the emperor of Hindostan, who was called the Great Mogul. *Milton.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bâll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

MO'HAIR, mô'-hâre. *n. s.* [*moïaire*, Fr.] Thread or stuff made of camel's or other hair. *Pope*.

MO'HOCK, mô'-hòk. *n. s.* The name of a cruel nation of America, given to ruffians who infested the streets of London. *Spectator*.

MOHA'MMEDAN*. See MAHOMEDAN.

To MO'IDER, môê'-dâr. *v. a.* To puzzle; to perplex; to confound; to tire out; to distract.

MOIDO'RE, môê'-dore'. *n. s.* [*moeda d'oro*, Portuguese.] A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.

MO'IEITY, môê'-è-tè. 299. *n. s.* [*moitié*, Fr.] Half; one of two equal parts. *Hooker*.

To MOIL, môil. 299. *v. a.* [*mal*, *macula*, Sax.] To daub with dirt; to defile. *Spenser*. [from *moyle*, a male.] To weary. *Chapman*.

To MOIL, môil. *v. n.* To labour in the mire. *Bacon*. To toil; to drudge. *Dryden*.

MOIL* môil. *n. s.* A spot. [*mal*, Sax.] *Upton*. A mule. See MOYLE.

MOIST, môist. 229. *a.* [*moiste*, Fr.] Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a small degree. *Milton*.

Juicy; succulent. *Ainsworth*.

To MOIST, môist. } *v. a.* To make

To MO'ISTEN, môê'-s'n. 472. } damp; to make

wet to a small degree; to damp. *Bp. Fisher*.

MO'ISTENER, môê'-s'n-âr. *n. s.* The person or thing that moistens. *Sherwood*.

MO'ISTFUL*, môist'-fûl. *a.* Full of moisture. *Drayt*.

MO'ISTNESS, môist'-nès. *n. s.* Dampness; wetness in a small degree. *Bacon*.

MO'ISTURE, môis'-ishûre. 461. *n. s.* State of being moist; moderate wetness. *Sidney*. Small quantity of liquid. *Shakespeare*.

MO'ISTY*, môis'-tè. *a.* Drizzling. *Mir. for Mag.*

MOKES of a Net. The meshes. *Ainsworth*.

MO'KY, mô'-kè. *a.* Dark; murky; muggy.

MO'LAR*, mô'-lâr. *a.* [*molaris*, Lat.] Having power to grind. *Bacon*.

MOLA'SSES*. See MOLOSSES.

MO'LDWARP*. See MOULDWARP.

MOLE, môle. *n. s.* [*Fr.*; *molen*, Teut.; *mola*, Lat.]

A formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows into a kind of flesh in the uterus, and is called a false conception. *Quincy*. A natural spot or discoloration of the body. [*mael*, Teut.] *Brown*.

[*moles*, Lat.] A mound; a dyke. *Sandys*. A little beast that works under ground. See MOULD-

WARP. *Ray*.

To MOLE*, môle. *v. n.* To clear the ground from molehills. *Pegge*.

MO'LEBAT. môle'-bât. *n. s.* A fish. *Ainsworth*.

MO'LECAST, môle'-kâst. *n. s.* Hillock cast up by a mole. *Mortimer*.

MO'LECATCHER. môle'-kâtsh-âr. *n. s.* One whose employment is to catch moles. *Tusser*.

MO'LECULE*, môle'-kûle. *n. s.* [*molecula*, Lat.] A small mass, or portion of any body. *Paley*.

MO'LEHILL, môle'-hill. 406. *n. s.* Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground. *Sidney*.

To MOLE'ST, môle'-lèst'. *n. a.* [*molesto*, Lat.] To disturb; to trouble; to vex. *Hooker*.

MOLESTATION, môle'-tèst'-shûn. *n. s.* [*molestia*, Lat.] Disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation. *Brown*.

MOLE'STER, môle'-lèst'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who disturbs. *Sherwood*.

MOLE'ST'FUL, môle'-lèst'-fûl. *a.* Vexatious; troublesome. *Burton*.

MO'LETRACK, môle'-trâk. *n. s.* Course of the mole under ground. *Mortimer*.

MO'LEWARP, môle'-wârp. *n. s.* See MOULDWARP. A mole. *Drayton*.

MOLIMINOUS*, mô-llim'-è-nûs. *a.* [*molimen*, Lat.] Extremely important. *More*.

MOLINIST*, môl'-è-nîst. *n. s.* One who follows the opinions of Lewis Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, in respect to grace; an adversary of the Jansenists.

MO'LLIENT, môl'-yènt. 113. *a.* [*molliens*, Lat.] Softening.

MO'LLIFIABLE, môl'-lè-fi-â-bl. *a.* That may be softened.

MOLLIFICATION, môl-lè-fè-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*Fr.*] The act of mollifying or softening. *Bacon*. Pacification; mitigation. *Shakespeare*.

MO'LLIFIER, môl'-lè-fi-âr. 183. *n. s.* That which softens; that which appeases. *Bacon*. He that pacifies or mitigates.

To MO'LLIFY, môl'-lè-fi. *v. a.* [*mollio*, Lat.] To soften; to make soft. *Camden*. To assuage. *Isa. i.*

To appease; to pacify; to quiet. *Sidney*. To qualify; to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome. *Clarendon*.

MOLO'SSE*, mô-lôs'. *n. s.* [*molossus*, Lat.] A metrical foot consisting of three long syllables. *Black-wall*.

MOLO'SSES, mô-lôs'-sîz. } 99. *n. s.* [*melazzo*, Ital.]

MOLA'SSES, mô-lâs'-sîz. } Treacle; the spume or scum of the juice of the sugar cane. *Sir W. Petty*.

37 The second spelling and pronunciation of this word is preferable to the first; and as it is derived from the Italian *melazzo*, perhaps the most correct spelling and pronunciation would be *melasses*. *W.*

MOLT*, pret. of melt. *P. Fletcher*. Ob. T.

MO'LTABLE*, môlt'-â-bl. *a.* Fusible. *Huloet*

Ob. T.

MO'LTEN, môlt'-tn. 103. *part. pass.* from melt. *Job*

xxviii.

MO'LY, mô'-lè. *n. s.* [*Lat.* and *Fr.*] A plant. *Morti-*

mer.

MOME, môme. *n. s.* A dull, stupid blockhead; a stock; a post. *Spenser*.

MOMENT, mô'-mènt. *n. s.* [*moment*, Fr.; *momentum*, Lat.] Consequence; importance; weight; value. *Hooker*. Force; impulsive weight; actuating power. *Hooker*. An indivisible particle of time. *Shakespeare*.

MOMENTAL*, mô'-mèn-tâl, or mô-mèn'-tâl. *a.*

[Fr.] Important; valuable; of moment. *Breton*.

MOMENTALLY, mô'-mèn-tâl-è. [*mô-mèn'-tâl-lè*, *Perry*.] *ad.* For a moment. *Brown*.

MOMENTANEOUS, mô-mèn-tâ'-nè-ûs. } *a.*

MOMENTANY, mô'-mèn-tâ-nè. 512. } [*momentané*, Fr.; *momentaneus*, Lat.] Lasting but for a moment. *Woolton*.

MO'MENTARILY*, mô'-mènt-âr-è-lè. *ad.* Every moment. *Shenstone*.

MOMENTARY, mô'-mènt-âr-è. *a.* Lasting for a moment; done in a moment. *Shakespeare*.

MOME'NTOUS, mô-mèn'-tûs. *a.* Important; weighty; of consequence. *Phillips*.

MO'MENTUM*, mô-mèn'-tûm. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] Impetus, force, or quantity of motion in a moving body. *Bp. Berkeley*.

MO'MMERY, môm'-mûr-è. 165, 557. *n. s.* [*or mummery, momerie*, Fr.] An entertainment in which maskers play frolics. *Rowe*.

MO'NACHAL, môn'-nâ-kâl. *a.* [*monachalis*, Lat.] Monastic; relating to monks, or conventual orders. *Sherwood*.

MO'NACHISM, môn'-nâ-kîzm. *n. s.* The state of monks; the monastick life. *Milton*.

MO'NAD, } môn'-nâd, or } *n. s.* [*μνάς*.] An indi-

MO'NADE, } mô'-nâd. } visible thing. *More*

37 Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Nares are the only orthoepists who determine the quantity of the first vowel in this word; which they do by making it short. The only reason that can be given is the omicron in the Greek *μνάς*; and what a miserable reason is this, when, in our pronunciation of the Greek word, we make it long!—See *Principles*, No. 543, 544, &c. *W.*

MONA'DICAL*, mô-nâd'-è-kâl. *a.* Having the nature of a monad. *More*.

MO'NARCH, môn'-nârk. *n. s.* [*μναρχος*.] A governor invested with absolute authority; a king. *Temple*. One superior to the rest of the same kind. *Dryden*. President. *Shakespeare*.

MONA'RCHAL, mô-nâr'-kâl. 353. *a.* Suiting a monarch; regal; princely; imperial. *Dryden*.

MO'NARCHESS*, môn'-nâr-kès. *n. s.* A female monarch; an empress. *Transl. of Boccacini*.

MONA'RCHIAL*, mô-nâr'-kè-âl. *a.* Regal; vested in a single ruler. *Burke*.

MONA'RCHICAL, mò-nâr'-kê-kál. *a.* [μοναρχικός.] Vested in a single ruler. *Brown.*
MONA'RCHICK*, mò-nâr'-kík. *a.* Vested in a single ruler. *Warburton.*
To MO'NARCHISE, mò-nâr'-kíze. *v. n.* To play the king. *Shakespeare.*
To MO'NARCHISE*, mò-nâr'-kíze. *v. a.* To rule over as king. *Drayton.*
MO'NARCHIST*, mò-nâr'-kíst. *n. s.* An advocate for monarchy. *Barrow.*
MO'NARCHY, mò-nâr'-kê. *n. s.* [μοναρχία.] The government of a single person. *Atterbury.* Kingdom; empire. *Shakespeare.*
MO'NASTERY ð, mò-nâ'-stêr-è. *n. s.* [monasterium, Lat.] House of religious retirement; convent; abbey; cloister. *Spenser.*
MONA'STICK, mò-nâs'-tík. 509. *a.* Religiously
MONA'STICAL, mò-nâs'-tê-kál. *ad.* Reclusely; in the manner of a monk. *Swift.*
MONA'STICK*, mò-nâs'-tík. *n. s.* A monk. *Sir T. Herbert.*
MON'DAY, mûn'-dê. 223. *n. s.* [monan-bæȝ, Sax. the day of the moon.] The second day of the week. *Gregory.*
MONDE*, mônd. *n. s.* [Fr.; mundus, Lat.] The world; a certain number of people: as, the *beau monde*. A globe, the ensign of power and authority. *Drummond.*
MONEY ð, mûn'-nê. 165. *n. s.* [monnoye, Fr.; moneta, Lat.] It has properly no plural, except when money is taken for a single piece; but *moneys* was formerly used for sums.] Metal coined for the purposes of commerce. *Shakespeare.*
MONEYBAG, mûn'-nê-bâg. *n. s.* A large purse. *Shakespeare.*
MONEYBOX, mûn'-nê-bôks. *n. s.* A till; repository of ready coin.
MONEYBROKER*, mûn'-nê-brò-kâr. *n. s.* A money changer or money scrivener. *B. Jonson.*
MONEYCHANGER, mûn'-nê-ishân-jûr. *n. s.* A broker in money. *Arbutnot.*
MONEYED, mûn'-nêd. 283. *a.* Rich in money: often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands. *Bacon.*
MONEYER, mûn'-nê-ûr. *n. s.* [monnoyeur, Fr.] One that deals in money; a banker. A coiner of money. *Hale.*
MONEYLENDER*, mûn'-nê-lên-dûr. *n. s.* One who lends money to others; one who raises money for others. *Burke.*
MONEYLESS, mûn'-nê-lêss. *a.* Wanting money; penniless. *Milton.*
MONEYMATTER, mûn'-nê-mât-tûr. *n. s.* Account of debtor and creditor. *Arbutnot.*
MONEYSCRIVENER, mûn'-nê-skřiv-nûr. *n. s.* [money and scrivener.] One who raises money for others. *Arbutnot.*
MONEYSPINNER*, mûn'-nê-spîn-nûr. *n. s.* A small spider, vulgarly so called.
MONEYSWORTH, mûn'-nêz-wûrth. *n. s.* Something valuable; something that will bring money. *L'Estrange.*
MONEYWORT, mûn'-nê-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant.
MONGCORN, mûng'-kôrn. *n. s.* [manȝ, Sax. and corn.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.
MONGER, mûng' gûr. 331. *n. s.* [manȝene, monȝen, Sax.] A dealer; a seller. It is seldom used otherwise than after the name of any commodity, to express a seller of that commodity: as, a *fishmonger*. *B. Jonson.*
MONGREL, mûng'-grîl. 99. *a.* [manȝ, Sax.] Of a mixed breed. *Hovell.*
MONGREL*, mûng'-grîl. *n. s.* Any thing of a mixed breed. *Milton.*
MONIED*. See **MONEYED**.
MONIMENT, mòn'-ê-mênt. *n. s.* [monimentum, or monumentum, Lat.] A memorial; a record. *Spenser.* A mark; a superscription; an image. *Spenser.*
To MO'NISH ð, mòn'-nîsh. *v. a.* [montan, monēti-

an, Sax.] To warn; to counsel; to admonish *Chaucer.*
MO'NISHER, mòn'-nîsh-ûr. 98. *n. s.* An admonisher; a monitor.
MO'NISHMENT*, mòn'-nîsh-mênt. *n. s.* A admonition. *Sherwood.*
MONITION, mò-nîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [monitio, Lat.] Information; hint. *Holder.* Instruction; document. *L'Estrange.*
MO'NITIVE*, mòn'-nê-ûv. *a.* [monitus, Lat.] Admonitory; conveying useful instruction. *Barrow.*
MO'NTOR, mòn'-nê-tûr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty. It is used of an upper scholar in a school, commissioned by the master to look to the boys in his absence. *Bacon.*
MO'NITORY, mòn'-nê-tûr-ê. 512. [See **DOMESTICK**.] *a.* [monitorius, Lat.] Conveying useful instruction; giving admonition. *L'Estrange.*
MONITORY, mòn'-nê-tûr-ê. *n. s.* Admonition; warning. *Bacon.*
MO'NITRESS*, mòn'-nê-trêss. *n. s.* A female monitor; an instructress. *Student, ii.*
MONK ð, mûnk. 165. *n. s.* [monec, Sax.; μοναχός, Gr.] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances. *Shakespeare.*
MONKEY, mûnk'-kûr-ê. 557. *n. s.* The monastick life. *Bale.*
MONKEY, mûnk'-kê. 165. *n. s.* [moniechio, Ital.] An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing some resemblance of man. *Shakespeare.* A word of contempt, or slight kindness. *Shakespeare.*
MONKHOOD, mûnk'-hûd. *n. s.* The character of a monk. *Atterbury.*
MONKISH, mûnk'-kîsh. *a.* Monastick; pertaining to monks. *Atterbury.*
MONKS-HOOD, mûnks'-hûd. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
MONKS-RHUBARB, mûnks'-rôd'-bûrb. *n. s.* A species of dock.
MONO'CEROS*, mò-nôs'-ê-rôs. *n. s.* [μόνος and MONO'CEROT*, mò-nôs'-ê-rôt. *n. s.* [μόνος and Burton.]
MONOCHORD, mòn'-nò-kôrd. *n. s.* [μόνος and χορδή.] An instrument of one string. *Harris.* A kind of instrument anciently of singular use for the regulating of sounds: the ancients made use of it to determine the proportion of sounds to one another. *Harris.*
MONOCULAR, mò-nôk'-kù-lâr. *a.* [μόνος, and MONOCULOUS, mò-nôk'-kù-lûs. *a.* [μόνος and οὐλός.] One-eyed; having only one eye. *Hovell.*
MONODY, mòn'-nò-dê. *n. s.* [μονωδία.] A poem sung by one person, not in dialogue. A ditty sung by the person alone, to vent his grief. *Bp. Newton.*
MONOGAMIST ð, mò-nôg'-gâ-mîst. *n. s.* [μόνος and γάμος.] One who disallows second marriages. *Goldsmith.*
MONOGAMY, mò-nôg'-gâ-mê. 518. *n. s.* [μόνος and γαμέω.] Marriage of one wife. *Bp. Hall.*
MONOGRAM ð, mòn'-nò-grâm. *n. s.* [μόνος and γράμμα.] A cipher; a character compounded of several letters. *B. Jonson.* A picture drawn in lines without colour. *Hammond.*
MONOGRAMMAL*, mòn'-nò-grâm-mâl. *a.* Sketching in the manner of a monogram. *Fotherby.*
MONOLOGUE, mòn'-nò-lôg. 338. *n. s.* [μόνος and λόγος.] A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy. *Dryden.*
Why Mr. Sheridan should pronounce dialogue with the last syllable like log, prologue with the same syllable like lug, and monologue rhyming with vogue, I cannot conceive. The final syllable of all words of this termination, when unaccented, is, in my opinion, uniformly like that in dialogue. Mr. Scott has marked it in the same manner as I have done; Mr. Barclay has followed Mr. Sheridan. W.
MONOMACHY, [MONO'MACHY, Todd.] mò-nôm'-â-kê. *n. s.* [μονομαχία.] A duel; a single combat. *Burton.*
Nothing can more show the uncertainty of our orthoëpists in the pronunciation of unusual words, than the accentuation of this, and those of a similar form. The only words of this termination we have in John

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, báll;—ðil;—pòund;—ðin, THIS.

son's Dictionary, are, *logomachy*, *monomachy*, *sciomachy*, and *theomachy*; the two first of which he accents on the first syllable, and the two last on the second. Mr. Sheridan has but two of them, *logomachy* and *sciomachy*; the first of which he accents on the first syllable, and the last on the second. Mr. Scott has none of them. Dr. Ash has them all; and accents *logomachy*, *monomachy*, and *theomachy*, on the first syllable, and *sciomachy* on the second. Bailey accents *monomachy* and *sciomachy* on the first syllable, and *logomachy* and *theomachy* on the third. W. Johnston has only *logomachy*, which he accents on the second syllable. Mr. Perry has only *theomachy*, which he accents on the second likewise. Entick has them all, and accents them on the first; and Dr. Kenrick accents them all on the second syllable.

This confusion among our orthoëpists plainly shows the little attention which is paid to analogy; for this would have informed them, that these words are under the same predicament as those ending in *graphy*, *logy*, &c., and therefore ought all to have the antepenultimate accent. An obscure idea of this induced them to accent some of these words one way, and some another; but nothing can be more evident than the necessity of accenting all of them uniformly on the same syllable.—See *Principles*, No. 513, 518, &c.

As to Dr. Johnson's observation, which is repeated by Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Nares, that *sciomachy* ought to be written *skiomachy*, I have only to observe, at present, that writing a instead of o is more agreeable to etymology; but changing c into k, either in writing or pronouncing, is an irregularity of the most pernicious kind, as it has a tendency to overturn the most settled rules of the language.—See *SCRIPTICK*, and *Principles*, No. 350. *W.*

MONOME, mōn'-nòme. *n. s.* [Fr.] [In algebra.] A quantity that has but one denomination or name. *Harris*.

MONOPATHY*, mò-nòp'-pà-thè. *n. s.* [μόνος and πάθεια.] Solitary sensibility; sole suffering. *Whitlock*.

MONOPE TALOUS, mōn-nò-pèl'-tál-làs. *a.* [μόνος and πέταλον.] It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, however they may be seemingly cut into many small ones. *Quincy*.

MONOPOLIST, mò-nòp'-pò-list. *n. s.* One who, by engrossing or patent, obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity. *Young*.

To MONOPOLIZE §, mò-nòp'-pò-lize. *v. a.* [μόνος and πωλέω.] To engross so as to have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity. *Fuller*.

MONOPOLIZER*, mò-nòp'-pò-l-zér. *n. s.* A monopolist. *Milton*.

MONOPOLY, mò-nòp'-pò-lè. *n. s.* The exclusive privilege of selling any thing. *Cowley*.

MONOPTOTE, mò-nòp'-tòte, or mò-nòp'-tòte. *n. s.* [μόνος and πτώσις.] A noun used only in some one oblique case. *Clarke*.

§ The second pronunciation, which is Dr. Johnson's, Dr. Ash's, Mr. Barclay's, and Entick's, is the most usual; but the first, which is Mr. Sheridan's, is more agreeable to analogy; for the word is derived from *monoptōton*, which we pronounce with two accents, one on the first, and another on the third; and, when we shorten the word by anglicising it, we generally place the accent on the syllable we accented in the original.—See *HETEROCLITE*. *W.*

MONOSTICH, mōn'-nò-sìk. 509. *n. s.* [μονόστιχος.] A composition of one verse. *Sir T. Herbert*.

MONOSYLLABICAL, mōn-nò-sil-làb'-è-kál. *a.* Consisting of words of one syllable.

MONOSYLLABLE §, mōn'-nò-sil-là-bl. *n. s.* [μόνος and συλλαβή.] A word of only one syllable. *Dryden*.

MONOSYLLABLED, mōn-nò-sil'-là-bld. *a.* Consisting of one syllable. *Cleveland*.

MONOSTROPHICK*, mōn-nò-stròf'-fik. *a.* [μόνος and στροφή.] Free from the restraint of any particular metre. *Milton*.

MONOTONE §, mōn'-nò-tòne. *n. s.* [μόνος and τόνος.] Uniformity of sound; want of proper cadence in pronunciation. *Mason*.

MONOTONICAL*, mōn-nò-tòn'-è-kál. *a.* Having an unvaried sound; wanting variety in cadence. *Lord Chesterfield*.

MONOTONOUS*, mò-nòt'-tò-nàs. *a.* Wanting variety in cadence. *Warton*.

MONOTONY, mò-nòt'-tò-nè. 518. *n. s.* Uniformity of sound. *Pope*.

MONSIEUR. *n. s.* [Fr.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman. *Shakspeare*.

MONSOON, mòn-sòon'. *n. s.* [monsoon, monçon, Fr.] Monsoons are shifting trade winds, in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically; some for half a year one way, others but for three months, and then shift and blow for six or three months directly contrary. *Ray*.

MONSTER §, mōn'-stòr. 98. *n. s.* [monstre, Fr. monstrum, Lat.] Something out of the common order of nature. *Cowley*. Something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief. *Shakspeare*.

To MONSTER, mōn'-stòr. *v. a.* To put out of the common order of things. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J.*

MONSTROSITY, mòn-stròs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* The **MONSTRUOSITY**, mòn-stròs'-sè-tè. § state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe. *Bacon*.

MONSTROUS, mōn'-stròs. *a.* [monstruos, Lat.] Deviating from the stated order of nature. *Milton*. Strange; wonderful. *Shak.* Irregular; enormous. *Pope*. Shocking; hateful. *Bacon*. Full of monsters. *Milton*.

MONSTROUSLY, mòn-stròs-lè. *ad.* Exceedingly; very much. *Bacon*. A cant term.

MONSTROUSLY, mòn-stròs-lè. *ad.* In a manner out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; horribly. *South*. To a great or enormous degree. *Shakspeare*.

MONSTROUSNESS, mòn'-stròs-nès. *n. s.* Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour. *Shakspeare*.

MONTANISM*, mōn'-tàn-iz-m. *n. s.* The tenets of Montanus, an ancient heretic who the close of the second century. *Hooker*.

MONTANIST*, mōn'-tàn-ist. *n. s.* A follower of Montanus. *Hooker*.

MONTANISTICAL*, mōn'-tàn-ist'-tè-kál. *a.* Belonging to the heresy of the Montanists. *Bp. Hall*.

To MONTANIZE*, mōn'-tàn-ize. *v. n.* To follow the opinions of Montanus. *Hooker*.

MONTANT, mòn-tàn'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A term in fencing. *Shakspeare*.

MONTERO, mòn-tà'-rò. *n. s.* [Span.] A horseman's cap. *Bacon*.

MONTETH, mòn-tèth'. *n. s.* [from the name of the inventor.] A vessel in which glasses are washed. *Kings*.

MONTH §, mūnth. 165. *n. s.* [monað, Sax.] A space of time either measured by the sun or moon: the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the same point: the solar month is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiac: the calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine. *Brown*.

MONTH'S MIND, mūnth's-mīnd'. *n. s.* Longing desire. The mind or remembrance days of former times, when persons directed in their wills, that, within a year, a month, or some specific time, after their death, a requiem for their souls should be performed, and some charity bestowed. *Bale*.

MONTHLY, mūnthl'-lè. *a.* Continuing a month; performed in a month. *Bentley*. Happening every month. *Dryden*.

MONTHLY, mūnthl'-lè. *ad.* Once in a month. *Hooker*.

MONTOIR, mōn-twòr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] [In horsemanship.] A stone as high as the stirrups, which riding masters mount their horses from. *Dict*.

MONTROSS, mòn-tròs'. *n. s.* An under gunner, or assistant to a gunner, engineer, or fire-master. *Dict*.

MONUMENT §, mōn-nù-mènt. 179. *n. s.* [monument, Fr.; monumentum, Lat.] Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a memorial. *Raleigh*. A tomb; a cenotaph. *Shak*.

There are no words in which inaccurate speakers are more apt to err, than where *u* is not under the accent. Thus we frequently hear, from speakers not of the lowest class, this word pronounced as if written *monement*. *W*

MONUMENTAL, môn-nû-mên'-tâl. *a.* Memorial; preserving memory. *Milton*. Raised in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb. *Shakspeare*.

MONUMENTALLY*, môn-nû-mên'-tâl-lè. *ad.* In memorial. *Gayton*.

To MOO*. See **To MUE**.

MOOD §, môdd. 10, 306. *n. s.* [*mode*, Fr.; *modus*, Lat.] The form of an argument. *Watts*. Style of musick. *Milton*. The change the verb undergoes in some languages, as the Greek, Latin, and French, to signify various intentions of the mind. *Clarke*. [*mod*, Goth.; *moð*, Sax.] Temper of mind; state of mind as affected by any passion; disposition. *Spenser*. Anger; rage; heat of mind. *Hooker*.

MOODILY*, môd-dè-lè. *ad.* Sadly; pensively. *Cotgrave*.

MOODINESS*, môd'-dè-nès. *n. s.* [*moûrnerre*, Sax.] Indignation; vexation. *Transl. of Boccacini*.

MOODY, môd'-dè. *a.* [*moûrç*, Sax.] Angry; out of humour. *Shak*. Sad; pensive; melancholy. *Shakspeare*. Violent; furious; raging. *Bale*.

MOON §, môôn. 306. *n. s.* [*moen*; *mona*, Sax.] The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cynthia or Phoebe. *Shak*. A month. *Shak*. [*In fortification*.] It is used in composition to denote a figure resembling a crescent, as a half moon.

MOON-BEAM, môôn'-bème. *n. s.* [*moon* and *beam*.] Rays of lunar light. *Bacon*.

MOON-CALF, môôn'-kâf. *n. s.* [*moon* and *calf*.] A monster; a false conception; supposed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon. *Shak*. A dolt; a stupid fellow. *Dryden*.

MOONED*, môôn'-èd. *a.* Resembling the new moon. *Milton*. Having the title and character of the moon. *Milton*.

MOONET*, môôn'-èt. *n. s.* A little moon. *Bp. Hall*.

MOON-EYED, môôn'-lde. *a.* Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon. Dim-eyed; purblind. *Ainsworth*.

MOONFE'RN, môôn'-fèrn. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth*. **MOON-FISH**, môôn'-fish. *n. s.* A fish, of which the tail fin is shaped like a half moon. *Grew*.

MOONISH*, môôn'-ish. *a.* Like the moon; variable as the moon. *Shakspeare*.

MOONLESS, môôn'-lès. *a.* Not enlightened by the moon. *Bp. Hall*.

MOONLIGHT, môôn'-lite. *n. s.* The light afforded by the moon. *Hooker*.

MOONLIGHT, môôn'-lite. *a.* Illuminated by the moon. *Shakspeare*.

MOONLING*, môôn'-ling. *n. s.* A simpleton. *B. Jonson*.

MOON-SEED, môôn'-sèd. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

MOONSHINE, môôn'-shine. *n. s.* The lustre of the moon. *Shak*. In burlesque: a month. *Shakspeare*.

MOONSHINE, môôn'-shine. *a.* Illuminated by the moon. *Shak*.

MOONSHINY, môôn'-shl-nè. *a.* Like the moon. *Shak*.

MOONSTONE, môôn'-stòne. *n. s.* A kind of stone. *Ainsworth*.

MOONSTRUCK, môôn'-strûk. *a.* Lunatick; affected by the moon. *Milton*.

MOON TREFOIL, môôn'-trè'-fôil. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

MOONWORT, môôn'-wûrt. *n. s.* Stationflower; honesty. *B. Jonson*.

MOONY, môôn'-nè. *a.* Denoting the moon. *Sidney*. Lunated; having a crescent for the standard resembling the moon. *Sylvestre*.

MOOR §, môôr. 311. *n. s.* [*moer*, Teut. and Icel.] A marsh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low and watery grounds. *Spenser*. [*Maurus*, Lat.; *μαυρός*, Gr.] A negro; a blackamoor. *Shakspeare*.

To MOOR, môôr. 311. *v. a.* [*mover*, Fr.] To fasten by anchors or otherwise. *Dryden*.

To MOOR, môôr. *v. n.* To be fixed by anchors; to be stationed. *Dryden*.

To blow a MOOR. [corrupted from a *mort*, Fr.] To sound the horn in triumph at the fall of a deer, and call in the whole company of hunters. *Ainsworth*.

MOORCOCK, môôr'-kòk. *n. s.* The male of the moorhen. *Shenstone*.

MOORGAME*, môôr'-gàme. *n. s.* Red game; grouse. *Johnson*.

MOORHEN, môôr'-hèn. *n. s.* A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet. *Bacon*.

MOORISH, môôr'-ish. *a.* Fenny; marshy; watery. *Burton*. Belonging to the Moors; denoting Moors. *Congreve*.

MOORLAND, môôr'-lând. *n. s.* Marsh; fen; watery ground. *Mortimer*.

MOORSTONE, môôr'-stòne. *n. s.* A species of granite. *Woodward*.

MOORY, môôr'-è. 306, 311. *a.* Marshy; fenny; watery. *Fairfax*.

MOOSE, môôse. 306. *n. s.* The large American deer. *White*.

To MOOT §, môôt. 306. *v. a.* [*mot*, *motian*, Sax.] To plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times. *Sir T. Elyot*.

To MOOT*, môôt. *v. n.* To argue or plead upon a supposed cause in law. *B. Jonson*.

MOOT*, môôt. *n. s.* Case to be disputed; point to be argued. *Bacon*.

MOOT Cave or Point, môôt'-kâse. A point or case unsettled and disputable. *Dryden*.

MOOT HALL*, môôt'-hâll. *a.* [*mot-hur*, Council-chamber; hall of judgement; town-hall. *Wicliffe*.

MOOTING*, môôt'-ing. *n. s.* The exercise of pleading a mock cause. *Overbury*.

MOOTED, môôt'-èd. *a.* Plucked up by the root. *Ainsworth*.

MOOTER, môôt'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* A disputer of moot points.

MOP §, môp. *n. s.* [*moppa*, Welsh.] Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors. *Swift*. [*mopa*, Su. Goth.] A wry mouth or grin made in contempt. *Shak*.

To MOP, môp. *v. a.* To rub with a mop.

To MOP, môp. *v. n.* To make wry mouths, or grin in contempt. *Shakspeare*.

To MOPE §, môpe. *v. n.* [probably *mopa*, Su. Goth.] To be stupid; to drowse; to be in a constant day-dream. *Shakspeare*.

To MOPE, môpe. *v. a.* To make spiritless; to deprive of natural powers. *Burton*.

MOPE*, môpe. *n. s.* One who is moped; a spiritless and inattentive person. *Burton*.

MOPE-EYED, môpe'-lde. 271. *a.* Short-sighted; purblind. [*μωψ*, *Bp. Bramhall*.

MO'PISH*, mô'-pish. *a.* Spiritless; inattentive; dejected. *Killingbeck*.

MO'PISHNESS*, mô'-pish-nès. *n. s.* Dejection; inactivity. *Coventry*.

MO'PI'ET, môp'-pit. } 99, 270. *n. s.* A puppet made

MO'PSEY, môp'-sè. } of rags, as a mop is made; a fondling name for a girl. *Dryden*.

MO'PUS, mô'-pûs. *n. s.* A drone; a dreamer. *Swift*.

MO'RAL §, môr'-âl. 88, 168. *a.* [*moralis*, Lat.] Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal; good or bad. *Hooker*. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue. *Shak*. Popular; customary; such as is known or admitted in the general business of life. *Wilkins*.

MO'RAL, môr'-âl. *n. s.* Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life. *Prior*. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals. *Dryden*.

To MO'RAL, môr'-âl. *v. n.* To moralize. *Shak*.

MO'RALER*, môr'-âl-âr. *n. s.* A moralizer. *Shak*. *Oh. T.*

MO'RALIST, môr'-âl-îst. *n. s.* [*moraliste*, Fr.] One who teaches the duties of life. *Wotton*. A mere moral man. *Hammond*.

MORALITY, môr'-âl-lè-tè. *n. s.* [*moralité*, Fr.]

—nò, móve, nór, nót;—tùbe, túb, búll;—dùl;—pòund;—thín, THIS.

The doctrine of the duties of life; ethics. *Swift*. The form of an action which makes it the subject of reward, or punishment. *South*. An old kind of drama; an allegorical play, in which the virtues and vices were personified. *Warton*.

MORALIZATION*, mór-rál-è-zà'-shùn. *n. s.* Explanation in a moral sense. *Sir T. Elyot*.

To MORALIZE, mór-rál-ize. *v. a.* [*moraliser*, Fr.] To make moral. *Brown*. To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense. *Shak*. To furnish with manners or examples. *Spenser*.

To MORALIZE, mór-rál-ize. *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects. *Tutler*.

MORALIZER, mór-rál-zúr. *98. n. s.* One who moralizes. *Sherwood*.

MORALLY, mór-rál-è. *ad.* In the ethical sense. *South*. According to the rules of virtue. *Dryden*. Popularly. *Wilkins*.

MORALS, mór-rálz. *n. s.* [without a singular.] The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others. *South*.

MORASS §, mór-rás'. *n. s.* [*marisais*, Goth.] Fen; bog; moor. *Watts*.

MORASSY*, mór-rás'-sè. *a.* Moorish; marshy; fenny. *Pennant*.

MORAVIAN*, mór-rá'-vé-ân. *n. s.* One of a religious sect of Moravian and Bohemian brethren, which was founded in the fifteenth century. In modern times, one of the United Brethren, who are followers of Count Zinzendorf, a German nobleman; called also Herrnhuters. *Rimius*.

MORAVIAN*, mór-rá'-vé-ân. *a.* Denoting, or belonging to, the sect of Moravians. *Rimius*.

MORBID §, mór-bíd. *a.* [*morbidus*, Lat.] Diseased; in a state contrary to health. *Arbutnot*.

MORBIDNESS, mór-bíd-nès. *n. s.* State of being diseased.

MORBIFICAL, mór-bí'-fè-kál. } *a.* [*morbus* and *MORBIFICAL*, mór-ó'-fik. 509. } *facio*, Lat.]

Causing diseases. *Whitlock*.

MORBOSE, mór-bòs'. 427. *a.* [*morbosus*, Lat.] Proceeding from disease; not healthy. *Ray*.

MORBOSITY, mór-bòs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* Diseased state. *Brown*.

MORDACIOUS §, mór-dá'-shùs. *a.* [*mordax*, Lat.] Biting; apt to bite. *Evelyn*.

MORDACIOUSLY*, mór-dá'-shùs-lè. *ad.* Bitingly; sarcastically. *Waterhouse*.

MORDACITY, mór-dás'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*mordacitas*, Lat.] Biting quality. *Bacon*.

MORDICANCY*, mór-dè-kán-sè. *n. s.* Biting quality. *Evelyn*.

MORDICANT, mór-dè-kánt. *a.* Biting; acrid. *Boyle*.

MORDICATION, mór-dè-ká'-shùn. *n. s.* The act of corroding or biting. *Bacon*.

MORE §, móre. *a.* [*mape*, Sax.] In greater quantity; in greater degree. *Shak*. In greater number. *Cowley*. Greater. *Mandeville*. Added to some former number. *Dryden*.

MORE, móre. *ad.* To a greater degree. *Gen. xxix*.

The particle that forms the comparative degree. *Shak*. Again; a second time. *Tutler*. Longer; yet continuing; and with the negative particle: as, "Cassius is no more." *Shakespeare*.

MORE, móre. *n. s.* A greater quantity; a greater degree. 1 *Sam*. Greater thing; other thing. *Locke*. Second time; longer time. *Pope*.

To MORE*, móre. *v. a.* To make more. *Gower. Ob. T.*

MORE*, móre. *n. s.* [*mop*, Sax.] A hill. *A root*. [*mopan*, Sax.] *Upton*.

MOREEN*, mór-rèen'. *n. s.* A kind of stuff used for curtains and bed-hangings.

MOREL, mór-rèl'. *n. s.* [*morille*, Fr.] A plant. *Gay*. A kind of cherry. *Mortimer*.

MORELAND, móre-lánd. *n. s.* [*moþland*, Sax.] A mountainous or hilly country.

MORENESS*, móre-nès. *n. s.* Greatness. *Wicliffe. Ob. T.*

MOREOVER, móre-ò'-vür. *ad.* Beyond what has been mentioned; besides; likewise; also; over and above. *Shakespeare*.

MORE/SK*, mór-rèsk'. *a.* [*moresque*, Fr. from *Maurus*, Lat.] Done after the manner of the Moors; a term applied to a kind of antique carving and painting. *Sir T. Herbert*. It is often written *more-sco*, which see.

MORGLAY, mór-glà. *n. s.* A deadly weapon. *Ainsworth. Cleaveland*.

To MORIGERATE §*, mór-ríd-jèr-àte. *v. n.* [*morigero*, Lat.] To do as one is commanded; to obey. *Cockeram*.

MORIGERATION*, mór-ríd-jèr-à'-shùn. *n. s.* Obedience; obsequiousness. *Bacon*.

MORIGEROUS, mór-ríd-jèr-às. *a.* Obedient; obsequious; civil. *Bullokar*.

MORION, mór-rè-ün. 166. *n. s.* [Fr.] A helmet; armour for the head; a casque. *Raleigh*.

MORISCO, mór-ris-kò. } *n. s.* [*morisco*, Span.; *more-risk**, mór-risk. } *risque*, old Fr.] The

Moorish language. *Shelton*. A dance after the manner of the Moors, often written *morris*, but more properly *morice*. *Hakevill*. A dancer of the morris or Moorish dance. *Shakespeare*.

MORISCO*, mór-ris-kò. *a.* Applied to carving and painting. See *MORESK*.

MORRIN, mór-kin. *n. s.* [*murken*, Swed.] A wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance. *Bp. Hall*.

MORLING, mór-llng. } *n. s.* [*mort*, Fr.] Wool

MORTLING, mór-llng. } plucked from a dead sheep. *Ainsworth*.

MORMO, mór-mò. *n. s.* [*μορμώ*] Bugbear; falso terror. *Glanville*.

MORN §, mór-n. *n. s.* [*merjan*, Goth.; *meþpan*, mýþpan, Sax.] The first part of the day; the morning. *Shakespeare*.

MORNING, mór-níng. *n. s.* The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course. *Shakespeare*.

MORNING, mór-níng. *a.* Being in the early part of the day. *Hos. vi*.

MORNING-GOWN, mór-níng-gòün. *n. s.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed. *Addison*.

MORNING-STAR, mór-níng-sár'. *n. s.* The planet Venus when she shines in the morning. *Spenser*.

MOROCCO*, mór-ròk-kò. *n. s.* A fine sort of leather, of various colours, the preparation of which is said to have been borrowed from the kingdom of *Morocco*. The word is sometimes written like the French term, *marroquin*.

MOROSE §, mór-ròs'. 427. *a.* [*morosus*, Lat.] Ungovernable; licentious. *Sheldon*. Sour of temper; peevish; sullen. *Addison*.

MOROSELY, mór-ròs'-lè. *ad.* Sourly; peevishly. *Government of the Tongue*.

MOROSENESS, mór-ròs'-nès. *n. s.* Sourness; peevishness. *Nelson*.

MOROSITY, mór-ròs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* Moroseness; sourness; peevishness. *Shakespeare*.

MORPHEW §, mór-fù. *n. s.* [*morphee*, Fr.] A scurf on the face. *Bp. Hall*.

To MORPHEW*, mór-fù. *v. a.* To cover with scurf. *Bp. Hall*.

MORRIS, mór-ris. } *n. s.* [*Morish*

MORRIS-DANCE, mór-ris-dánse. } or *Morisco-dance*.] A dance in which bells are gingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned by the Moors. *Wotton*.—*Nine men's morris*. A kind of play with nine holes in the ground. *Shakespeare*.

MORRIS-DANCER, mór-ris-dán-súr. *n. s.* One who dances the Moorish dance. *Temple*.

MORRIS-PIKE*, mór-ris-pke. *n. s.* A Moorish pike. *Shakespeare*.

MORROW, mór-rò. 327. *n. s.* See *MORN*. The morning. *Gower*. The day after the present day. *Exodus. ix.*—*To-morrow*. On the day after this current day. *Prior*.

MORSE, mórsè. *n. s.* A sea-horse. *Brown*.

MORSEL, mór-sèl. 99. *n. s.* [*morcel* or *morcel*, old Fr.] A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful. *Shak* A piece; a meal. *Milton*. A small quantity. *Boyle*.

MORSURE, môr'-shûre. 452. *n. s.* [*morsure*, Fr.; *morsura*, Lat.] The act of biting.

MORT §, môrt. *n. s.* [*morte*, Fr.] A tune sounded at the death of the game. *Shak.* [*mortg*, Icel.] A great quantity. A salmon in the third year of its growth.

MÔRTAL §, môr'-tâl. 38. *a.* [*mortalis*, Lat.] Subject to death; doomed sometime to die. 1 *Cor. xv.* Deadly; destructive. *Shak.* Bringing death. *Pope.* Inferring divine condemnation; not venial. *Perkins.* Human; belonging to man. *Shak.* Extreme; violent. *Dryden.*

MORTAL, môr'-tâl. *n. s.* Man; human being. *Tickell.*

MORTALITY, môr'-tâl'-lè-tè. *n. s.* Subjection to death; state of a being subject to death. *Carew.* Death. *Milton.* Power of destruction. *Shak.* Frequency of death. *Grant.* Human nature. *Dryden.*

To MORTALIZE*, môr'-tâl'-ize. *v. a.* To make mortal. *A. Brome.*

MÔRTALLY, môr'-tâl'-è. *ad.* Irrecoverably; to death. *Dryden.* Extremely; to extremity. *Bacon.*

MÔRTAR, môr'-târ. 33, 418. *n. s.* [*mortarium*, Lat.] A strong vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle. *Bacon.* A short, wide cannon, out of which bombs are thrown. *Granville.*

MÔRTAR, môr'-târ. *n. s.* [*morter*, Dutch; *mortier*, Fr.] Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks. *Mortimer.*

MÔRTER*, môr'-tûr. *n. s.* [*mortier*, Fr.] A lamp or light; a chamber-lamp. *Chaucer.*

MÔRTGAGE §, môr'-gâdjé. 90, 472. *n. s.* [*mort* and *gage*, Fr.] A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor. *Dryden.* The state of being pledged. *Bacon.*

To MÔRTGAGE, môr'-gâdjé. *v. a.* To pledge; to put to pledge. *Spenser.*

MÔRTGAGEE, môr'-gâ-jèè'. *n. s.* He that takes or receives a mortgage. *Temple.*

MÔRTGAGER, môr'-gâ-jâr'. 93. *n. s.* He that gives a mortgage.

MÔRTIFÉROUS, môr'-tûf'-fêr'-ûs. *a.* [*mortifer*, Lat.] Fatal; deadly; destructive. *Hammond.*

MÔRTIFICATION, môr'-tè-fè-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The state of corrupting, or losing the vital qualities; gangrene. *Bacon.* Destruction of active qualities. *Bacon.* The act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations. *Arbutnot.* Humiliation; subjection of the passions. *Tillotson.* Vexation; trouble. *Addison.*

MÔRTIFIEDNESS*, môr'-tè-fî-êd-nês. *n. s.* Humiliation; subjection of the passions. *Bp. Taylor.*

MÔRTIFIER*, môr'-tè-fî-ûr. *n. s.* One who mortifies his passions. *Sherwood.*

To MÔRTIFY §, môr'-tè-fî. *v. a.* [*mortifier*, Fr.] To destroy vital qualities. *Evelyn.* To destroy active powers, or essential qualities. *Bacon.* To subdue inordinate passions. *Shak.* To macerate or harass, in order to reduce the body to compliance with the mind. *Brown.* To humble; to depress; to vex. *Addison.*

To MÔRTIFY, môr'-tè-fî. *v. n.* To gangrene; to corrupt. *Bacon.* To be subdued; to die away. To practise religious severities. *Lav.*

MÔRTISE §, môr'-tûs. 240, 441. [See **ADVERTISEMENT**.] *n. s.* [*mortise*, Fr.] A hole cut into wood, that another piece may be put into it, and form a joint. *Ray.*

To MÔRTISE, môr'-tûs. *v. a.* To cut with a mortise; to join with a mortise. *Shakespeare.*

MÔRTMAIN, môr'-mâne. *n. s.* [*morte* and *main*, Fr.] Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable. *Spenser.*

MÔRTPAY, môr'-pâ. *n. s.* [*mort* and *pay*.] Dead pay; payment not made. *Bacon.*

MÔRTRESS, môr'-três. *n. s.* [*mortier* de sagesse, Fr.] A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together. *Bacon.*

MÔRTUARY, môr'-tshû-âr-rè. *n. s.* [*mortuaire*, Fr.; *mortuarium*, Lat.] A burial-place. *Whitlock.* A

gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompense of his personal tithes and offerings not duly paid in his life-time. *Harris.*

MÔRTUARY*, môr'-tshû-âr-rè. *a.* Belonging to the burial of the dead. *Greenhill.*

MÔSAICAL*, mô-zâ'-è-kâl. § *a.* [*mosaïque*, Fr.; *MOSAICK*, mô-zâ'-îk. 509. } supposed to be corrupted from *musæus*, L.t.] *Mosaick* is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells, of sundry colours; of most use in pavements and floorings. *Wotton.*

MÔSAICAL*, mô-zâ'-è-kâl. § *a.* Denoting the *MOSAICK**, mô-zâ'-îk. } writings or law of Moses. *More.*

MÔSCHATEL, môs'-kâ-tèl. *n. s.* [*moschatellina*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MÔSQUE, môsk. *n. s.* [*masjad*, Arab.] A Mahometan temple. *Hallywell.*

MÔSS §, môs. *n. s.* [*mœp*, Sax.] A plant which has roots, flowers, and seeds, yet cannot be propagated from seeds by any art. *Miller.* A morass, or boggy place. *Evelyn.*

To MÔSS, môs. *v. a.* To cover with moss. *Shak.*

MÔSS-GROWN*, môs'-grône. *a.* Covered or overgrown with moss. *Pope.*

MÔSSINESS, môs'-sè-nês. *n. s.* The state of being covered or overgrown with moss. *Bacon.*

MÔSSY, môs'-sè. *a.* Overgrown with moss; covered with moss. *Bacon.*

MÔST §, môst. *a.* The superlative of *more*. [*mæxt*, Sax.] Consisting of the greatest number; consisting of the greatest quantity. *Arbutnot.* Greatest. *Spenser.*

MÔST, môst. *ad.* In the greatest degree. *Locke.*

The particle noting the superlative degree. *Cheyne.*

MÔST, môst. [this is a kind of substantive.] The greatest number. *Addison.* The greatest value.

Hayward. The greatest degree; the greatest quantity; the utmost. *Bacon.*

MÔSTICK, môs'-tûk. *n. s.* A corruption of *maulstick*.

MÔSTILY, môst'-lè. *ad.* For the greatest part. *Bac.*

MÔSTWHAT, môst'-hwôt. *ad.* For the most part. *Hammond.* *Ob. J.*

MÔTATION, mô-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Act of moving. *Dict.*

MÔTE, môte. *n. s.* [*mœt*, Sax.] A small particle of matter; any thing proverbially little. *Bacon.*

MÔTER*. See **MOTOR**.

MÔT*, môt. *n. s.* [Fr.] A word; a motto; a sentence added to a device. *Bp. Hall.* *Ob. T.*

MÔTE*, môte. *n. s.* [*mœt*, *zœmœt*, Sax.] A meeting; an assembly: used in composition, as *burg-mœte*, *folk-mœte*.

MÔTE, môte. [*mœt*, Dutch.] Must. *Chaucer.* Might. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

MÔTET*, *n. s.* [Fr.] A kind of sacred air; a hymn. *Brewer.*

MÔTH, môth. 467. *n. s.* [*mœth*, Sax.] A small insect or worm, which eats cloths and hangings. *Shakespeare.*

To MÔTH-EAT*, môth'-èèt. *v. a.* To prey upon, as a moth preys upon a garment. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MÔTH-EATEN*, môth'-è-tên. *a.* Eaten of moths. *Job*, xiii.

MÔTHEN*, môth'-n. *a.* Full of moths. *Fulke.*

MÔTHER §, môth'-ûr. 175, 469. *n. s.* [*mœdon*, Sax.] A woman that has borne a child; correlative to son or daughter. *Shak.* That which has preceded any thing. *Arbutnot.* That which has preceded in time: as, a mother church to chapels. That which requires reverence and obedience. *Ayliffe.* Hysterical passion; so called, as being imagined peculiar to women. *Burton.* A familiar term of address to an old woman. *Shak.* [*mœder*, Dutch.] A thick substance concreting in liquors; the lees or scum concentered. *Bacon.* [More properly *modder*; *modde*, Teut.] A young girl. *Tusser.*

MÔTHER, môth'-ûr. 165. *a.* Had at the birth; native. *Spenser.*

To MÔTHER, môth'-ûr. *v. n.* To gather concretions. *Dryden.*

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

TO MO'THER*, môth'-ûr. *v. a.* To adopt as a son or daughter. *Hovell*.

MO'THER-IN-LAW, môth'-ûr-în-lâw. *n. s.* The mother of a husband or wife. *St. Matt. x.*

MOTHER of Pearl, môth'-ûr-ôv-pêrl. *n. s.* A kind of coarse pearl; the shell in which pearls are generated. *Spenser*.

MO'THER of Thyme, *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

MO'THERHOOD, môth'-ûr-hûd. *n. s.* The office or character of a mother. *Donne*.

MO'THERING*, môth'-ûr-îng. *a.* To go a mothering, is to visit parents on Midlent Sunday; and is also known by the name of *midlenting*. *Her-rick*.

MO'THERLESS, môth'-ûr-lês. *a.* Destitute of a mother. *Waller*.

MO'THERLY, môth'-ûr-lê. *a.* [moðerlic, Sax.] Belonging to a mother; suitable to a mother. *Hooker*.

MO'THERLY, môth'-ûr-lê. *ad.* In manner of a mother. *Donne*.

MO'THERWORT, môth'-ûr-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant.

MO'THERY, môth'-ûr-ê. *557. a.* Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent.

MOTHMU'LLEIN, môth-mûl'-lîn. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

MO'THWORT, môth'-wûrt. *n. s.* An herb.

MO'THY, môth'-ê. *a.* Full of moths. *Shakspeare*.

MO'TION §, mô'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *motio*, Lat.] The act of changing place. *Milton*. That part of philosophy which considers bodies as acting on each other; to which belong the laws of *motion*. Animal life and action. *Milton*. Manner of moving the body; port; gait. *Milton*. Change of posture; action. *Dryden*. Military march, or remove. *Milton*. Agitation; intestine action. *Gay*. Direction; tendency. *Milton*. Impulse communicated. *Ra-leigh*. Tendency of the mind; thought impressed. *South*. Proposal made. *Shak*. In old language: a puppet show; a puppet, and in a sense of contempt. *Shakspeare*.

TO MO'TION, mô'-shûn. *v. a.* To propose. *Burton*.

TO MO'TION*, mô'-shûn. *v. n.* To advise; to make propose; to offer plans. *Milton*.

MO'TIONER*, mô'-shûn-ûr. *n. s.* A mover. *Cot-grave*. *Ob. T.*

MO'TIONLESS, mô'-shûn-lês. *a.* Wanting motion; being without motion. *Milton*.

MO'TIVE, mô'-lîv. 157. *a.* [*motivus*, Lat.] Causing motion; having movement. *Hooker*. Having the power to move; having power to change place. *Wilkins*.

MO'TIVE, mô'-lîv. *n. s.* That which determines the choice; that which incites the action. *Mover*. *Shakspeare*.

MO'TLEY, mô'-lê. *a.* [supposed to be corrupted from *medley*.] Mingled of various colours. *Shak*.

MO'TOR, mô'-ôtr. 166. *n. s.* [*moteur*, Fr.] A mover. *Davies*.

MO'TORY, mô'-ôtr-ê. 512. [See *DOMESTICK**.] *a.* [*motorius*, Lat.] Giving motion. *Ray*.

MO'TTO, mô'-tô. *n. s.* [Italian.] A sentence or word added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written. *Collier*.

TO MOUCH*. See *TO MOUNCH*.

MOUGH*. { *n. s.* [moʊʒe, Sax.] A moth. *Wic-*

MOUGHT*. { *liffe*.

MOUGHT. Used for *might*; the pret. of the old verb *move*, now converted into *may*. *Fairfax*.

Ob. J.

MOULD §, môld. 313. *n. s.* [*moultier*, Fr.] A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp. *Bacon*. [môlb, Sax.] Earth; soil; ground in which any thing grows. *Miller*. Matter of which any thing is made. *Dryden*. [molde, Span.] The matrix in which any thing is cast, or receives its form. *Hooker*. Cast; form. *Shak*. The suture or confixture of the skull. *Ainsworth*. A spot; as, an iron-mould. [mal, Sax.] More correctly *mole*. *P. Ploughman*.

✂ There is an incorrect pronunciation of this and similar words, chiefly among the vulgar, which is, sound-

ing the word as if it were written *mo-ould*. This sound is often heard among incorrect speakers, where there is no diphthong, as in *cold*, *bold*, *sold*, &c., pronounced *co-ould*, *bo-ould*, *so-ould*, &c., while the true pronunciation of these words has nothing of the *u* or *oo* in it, but is exactly like *foal'd*, *sol'd*, *cajol'd*, &c., the preterits of the verbs to *foal*, to *sole*, and to *cajole*, &c. For there is no middle sound between *oul* and *hole*; and the words in question must either rhyme with *hoal'd* or *foal'd*; but the last is clearly the true pronunciation.

This word, before Dr. Johnson wrote his dictionary, was frequently written *mold*, which was perfectly agreeable to its Saxon derivation, and was less liable to mispronunciation than the present spelling. The word has three significations: *mould*, concretions occasioned by decay; whence to *moulder*, to waste away: *mould*, or earth, that to which decay reduces bodies: and a *mould*, a form to cast metals in. A diversity of pronunciation has endeavoured to distinguish the first of these senses from the rest, by sounding it so as to rhyme with *hoal'd*; but these distinctions of sound under the same spelling, ought to be, as much as possible, avoided. For the reasons, see *Bowl*. *W.*

TO MOULD, môld. *v. n.* To contract concreted matter; to gather mould; to rot; to breed worms; to putrefy. *Chaucer*.

TO MOULD, môld. *v. a.* To cover with mould; to corrupt by mould. *Lydgate*.

TO MOULD §, môld. *v. a.* [*mouler*, Fr.] To form; to shape; to model. *Shak*. To knead; as, to *mould* bread. *Ainsworth*.

MOULDABLE, môld'-â-bl. *a.* That may be moulded. *Bacon*.

MOULDER, môld'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* He who moulds. *Bp. Berkeley*.

TO MOULDER, môld'-ûr. *v. n.* To be turned to dust; to perish in dust; to wear or waste away. *Clarendon*.

TO MOULDER, môld'-ûr. *v. a.* To turn to dust; to crumble. *Addison*.

MOULDINESS, môld'-d-ness. *n. s.* The state of being mouldy. *Bacon*.

MOULDING, môld'-îng. *n. s.* Ornamental cavities in wood or stone. *Moxon*.

MOULDWARP, môld'-wârp. *n. s.* [môlb and peoppan, Sax.] A mole; a small animal that throws up the earth. *Spenser*.

MOULDY, môld'-ê. *a.* Overgrown with concretions. *Addison*.

TO MOULT, môlt. 318. *v. n.* [*myuten*, Teut.] To shed or change the feathers; to lose feathers. *Bacon*.

MOUN*, môûn. May; must. See *MOWE*.

TO MOUNCH, or **TO MAUNCH**, môûsh. 314. *v. a.* [*macher*, or *mascher*, Fr.] To chew; to masticate. *Chaucer*.

MOUND §, môûnd. 313. *n. s.* [mûndrian, Sax.] Any thing raised to fortify or defend. *Spenser*.

TO MOUND, môûnd. *v. a.* To fortify with a mound. *Dryden*.

MOUNT §, môûnt. 313. *n. s.* [mûnt, Sax.; *mont*, Fr.] A mountain; a hill. *Gen. xxxi*. An artificial hill raised in a garden or other place. *Knolles*. A publick treasure; a bank. *Bacon*.

TO MOUNT §, môûnt. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.] To rise on high. *Job. iii*. To tower; to be built up to great elevation. *Job. xx*. To get on horseback. *Spenser*. [For *amount*.] To attain in value. *Pope*.

TO MOUNT, môûnt. *v. a.* To raise aloft; to lift on high. *Raleigh*. To ascend; to climb. *Dryden*. To place on horseback; to furnish with horses. *Dryden*. To embellish with ornaments.—*To mount guard*. To do duty and watch at any particular post. *Harris*. *To mount a cannon*. To set a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.

MOUNTABLE*, môûnt'-â-bl. *a.* That may be ascended. *Cotgrave*.

MOUNTAIN, môûnt'-în. 203. *n. s.* [*montaigne*, Fr.] A large hill; a vast protuberance of the earth. *Raleigh*. Any thing proverbially huge. *Shak*.

MOUNTAIN, môûnt'-în. *a.* [*montanus*, Lat.] Found on the mountains; pertaining to the mountains; growing on the mountains. *Shakspeare*.

MOUNTAINE/ER, môûn'-tîn-nèèr'. } *n. s.* An in-
MO/UNTAINER*, môûn'-tîn-ûr. } habitant of
the mountains. *Dryden.* A savage; a freebooter;
a rustick. *Milton.*

MO/UNTAINET, môûn'-tîn-êt. *n. s.* A hillock; a
small mount. *Sidney. Ob. J.*

MO/UNTAINOUS, môûn'-tîn-nûs. *a.* Hilly; full of
mountains. *Burnet.* Large as mountains; huge.
Shak. Inhabiting mountains. *Bacon.*

MO/UNTAINOUSNESS, môûn'-tîn-nûs-nês. *n. s.*
State of being full of mountains. *Brerewood.*

MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY, môûn'-tîn-pârs'-lè. *n. s.*
A plant.

MOUNTAIN-ROSE, môûn'-tîn-rôze. *n. s.* A plant.

MO/UNTAIN T, môûn'-tânt. *a.* [montant, Fr.] Rising
on high. *Shakspeare.*

MO/UNTEBANK *, môûn'-tè-bânk. *n. s.* [montare
in banco, Ital.] A doctor that mounts a bench in
the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and
cures. *Shak.* Any boastful and false pretender.
Arbutnot.

To MO/UNTEBANK, môûn'-tè-bânk. *v. a.* To
cheat by false boasts or pretences. *Shakspeare.*

MO/UNTEBANKERY*, môûn'-tè-bânk-ûr-è. *n. s.*
Boastful and false pretence; quackery. *Han-
mond.*

MO/UNTENAUNCE, môûn'-tè-nânse. *n. s.* Amount
of a thing in space. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

MO/UNTER, môûn'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that mounts.
Drayton.

MO/UNTING*, môûn'-tîng. *n. s.* Ascent. *Wotton.*
Ornament; embellishment.

MO/UNTINGLY*, môûn'-tîng-lè. *ad.* By ascent.
Massinger.

MO/UNTY, môûn'-tè. *n. s.* [montée, Fr.] The rise
of a hawk. *Sidney.*

To MO/URN *, môrne. 313. *v. n.* [murnan, Sax.] To
grieve; to be sorrowful. *Genesis.* To wear the
habit of sorrow. *Pope.* To preserve appearance
of grief. 2 *Sam. xiv.*

To MO/URN, môrne. *v. a.* To grieve for; to lament.
Milton. To utter in a sorrowful manner. *Milton.*

MOURNE, môrne. *n. s.* [morne, Fr.] The round
end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the
steel part is fixed. *Sidney.*

MO/URNER, môrn'-ûr. *n. s.* One that mourns; one
that grieves. *Shak.* One that follows a funeral in
black. *Dryden.* Something used at funerals. *Dry-
den.*

MO/URNFUL, môrn'-fûl. *a.* Having the appear-
ance of sorrow. *Shak.* Causing sorrow. *Shak.*
Sorrowful; feeling sorrow. *Prior.* Betokening
sorrow; expressive of grief. *Shakspeare.*

MO/URNFULLY, môrn'-fûl-lè. *ad.* Sorrowfully;
with sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

MO/URNFULNESS, môrn'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Sorrow;
grief. Show of grief; appearance of sorrow.

MO/URNING, môrn'-tîng. *n. s.* Lamentation; sor-
row. The dress of sorrow. *Dryden.*

MO/URNINGLY, môrn'-tîng-lè. *ad.* With the ap-
pearance of sorrowing. *Shakspeare.*

MOUSE *, môûse. *n. s.* plural mice. [mûs, Sax.;
mus, Lat.] The smallest of all beasts; a little ani-
mal haunting houses and corn-fields. *Shak.* For-
merly, a word of endearment. *Breton.* [mûys,
Teut.] A term applied to a part of a leg of beef;
the mouse-buttock.

To MOUSE, môûse. 313, 437. *v. n.* To catch mice.
Shakspeare.

To MOUSE*, môûse. *v. a.* To tear in pieces, as a
cat devours a mouse. *Shakspeare.*

MOUSE-EAR, môûse-èèr. *n. s.* [mûs-e-ye, Sax.]
A plant. *Miller.*

MO/USEHAWK*, môûse-hâwk. *n. s.* [mûs-hapue,
Sax.] A hawk that devours mice.

MOUSE-HUNT, môûse-hûnt. *n. s.* Mouser; a kind
of weasel. *Shakspeare.*

MOUSE-HOLE, môûse-hôle. *n. s.* Small hole.
Dryden.

MO/USER, môûz'-ûr. 98, 437. *n. s.* One that catches
mice. *Swift.*

MO/USETAIL, môûse-tâle. *n. s.* An herb.

MOUSE-TRAP, môûse-trâp. *n. s.* A snare or gin
in which mice are taken. *Hale.*

MOUTH *, môûth. 467. *n. s.* [mûð, Sax.] The aper-
ture in the head of any animal at which the food
is received. *Gen. viii.* The opening; that at which
any thing enters; the entrance. *Bacon.* The in-
strument of speaking. *Gen. xxiv.* A speaker; a
rhetorician; the principal orator. [In burlesque
language.] *Addison.* Cry; voice. *Shak.* Distor-
tion of the mouth; wry face: in this sense, is said
to make mouths. *Isa. lviii.*—Down in the mouth. De-
jected; clouded in the countenance. *L'Estrange.*
To MOUTH, môûth. 467. *v. n.* To speak big; to
speak in a strong and loud voice; to vociferate.
Shakspeare.

To MOUTH, môûth. *v. a.* To utter with a voice
affectively big. *Shak.* To chew; to eat. *Tusser.*
To seize in the mouth. *Shak.* To form by the
mouth. *Brown.* To insult; to attack with reproach-
ful language. *Blair.*

MO/UTHEd, môûthd. 359. *a.* Furnished with a
mouth. *Pope.* [In composition.] Foul-mouthed or
contumelious; hard-mouthed, mealy-mouthed, &c.

MOUTH-FRIEND, môûth'-frënd. *n. s.* One who
professes friendship without intending it. *Shak.*

MO/UTHFUL, môûth'-fûl. *n. s.* What the month
contains at once. Any proverbially small quanti-
ty. *Dryden.*

MOUTH-HONOUR, môûth'-ôn-nûr. *n. s.* Civility
outwardly expressed without sincerity. *Shakspeare.*

MO/UTHLESS, môûth'-lès. *a.* Being without a
mouth.

MO/UTHPIECE*, môûth'-pèèse. *n. s.* The little
piece of a trumpet, or other wind instrument, to
which the mouth is applied. One who delivers the
sentiments of others associated in the same design.

MO/VABLE, môûv'-â-bl. 405. *a.* [Some write this
word moveable, and its derivatives moveableness,
moveably; but the e is now usually omitted. *Todd.*]
Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable.

Hooker. Changing the time of the year. *Holder.*

MO/VABLES, môûv'-â-blz. 405. *n. s.* [meubles,
Fr.] Goods; furniture; distinguished from real
or immovable possessions; as, lands or houses.
Shakspeare.

MO/VABLENESS, môûv'-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Mobility;
possibility to be moved. *Hakewill.*

MO/VABLY, môûv'-â-blè. *ad.* So as it may be mo-
ved. *Greiv.*

To MOVE *, môûv. 164. *v. z.* [moveo, Lat.] To put
out of one place into another; to put in motion.
Psalm lxviii. To give an impulse to. *Milton.* To
propose; to recommend. *Bp. Bramhall.* To per-
suade; to prevail on. *South.* To affect; to touch
pathetically; to stir passion. *Dryden.* To make
angry. *Shak.* To put into commotion. *Ruth. i.*
To incite. *Milton.* To conduct regularly in mo-
tion. *Milton.*

To MOVE, môûv. 65. *v. n.* To be in a state of
changing place. *Milton.* To have a particular di-
rection of passage. *Milton.* To go from one place
to another. *Locke.* To have vital action. *Acts, xvii.*
To walk; to bear the body. *Dryden.* To march
as an army. *Milton.* To go forward. *Dryden.*
To change the posture of the body in ceremony.
Esth. v.

MOVE, môûv. *n. s.* The act of moving, commonly
used at chess. *Covaleu.*

MO/VELESS, môûv'-lès. *a.* Unmoved; not to be put
out of the place. *Boyle.*

MO/VEMENT, môûv'-mènt. *n. s.* [mouvement, Fr.]
Manner of moving. *Pope.* Motion. *Pope.*

MO/VENT, mô'-vènt. *a.* [movens, Lat.] Moving
Greiv.

MO/VENT, mô'-vènt. [môûv'-vènt, Perry.] *n. s.* That
which moves another. *Glanville.*

MO/VER, môûv'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* The person or thing
that gives motion. *Shak.* Something that moves,
or stands not still. *Waller.* A proposer. *Bacon.*

MO/VING*, môû'-ving. *n. s.* Motive; impulse. *South.*
MO/VING, môû'-ving. participiu *a.* Pathetick;
touching; adapted to affect the passions. *Blackmore*

—mô, mōve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, hûll; —dîl; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

MOVINGLY, mōd'-vîng-lê. *ad.* Pathetically; in such a manner as to seize the passions. *Hooker.*

MOVINGNESS*, mōd'-vîng-nês. *n. s.* Power to affect the passions. *Boyle.*

MOW, mō. 323. *n. s.* [mope, Sax.] A heap of corn or hay; when laid up in a house, said to be in mow; when heaped together in a field, in *rick*. *Tusser.*

To MOW, mō. *v. n.* To put in a mow.

To MOW, mō. 324. *v. a.* preter. *mowed*, part. *mown*. [mapan, Sax.] To cut with a sithe. *Spenser.* To cut down with speed and violence. *Shakspeare.*

To MOW, mō. *v. n.* To gather the harvest. *Waller.*

MOW, mō. 323. *n. s.* [probably corrupted from *moult*; *moue*, Fr.] Wry mouth; distorted face.

Psaln xxxv. 15. Common Prayer. Ob. J.

To MOW, mō. *v. n.* To make mouths; to distort the face. *Shakspeare.*

To MOWBURN, mōd'-bûrn. *v. n.* To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry. *Mortimer.*

MOWE*, mō. *v. n.* and *aux. prot.* *mought*. To be

MOWEN*, mō. *v. n.* *able*. *Wicliffe. Must. Wicliffe. May.*

MOUN*, mō. *v. n.* *Chaucer.*

MOVER, mō'-r. 98. *n. s.* [from *mow*.] One who cuts with a sithe. *Tusser.*

MO'WING*, mō'-îng. *n. s.* The act of cutting with a sithe. *Amos, vii. Grimace; mockery. Ascham.*

MOXA, mōk'-sâ. 92. *n. s.* An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout, by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple.*

MOYLE, mōil. 329. *n. s.* A mule. *Carew.*

MUCH, mûsh. 352. *a.* [much, Span.] Large in quantity; long in time. *Deut. xxiv.* Many in number. *Shakspeare.*

MUCH, mûsh. 352. *ad.* In a great degree; by far.

Gen. xxvi. To a certain degree. *St. Mark, vii.*

To a great degree. *Milton.* Often, or long. *Dryden.* Nearly. *Temple.*

MUCH, mûsh. *n. s.* A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity. *Numbers, xvi.* More than enough; a heavy service or burthen. *Milton.*

Any assignable quantity or degree. *Exodus, xiv.*

An uncommon thing; something strange. *Bacon.*

—To make much of. To treat with regard; to foudle; to pamper. *Sidney.*

MUCH at one, mûsh-ât-wôn'. Nearly of equal value; of equal influence. *Dryden.*

MUCH is often used in a kind of composition with participles both active and passive: as, much-loved, much-enduring.

MU'CHEL, mûsh'-êl. *a.* [mýcel, Sax.] Much. *Spenser.*

MU'CHNESS*, mûsh'-nês. *n. s.* Quantity. *Whately.*

MU'CHWHAT, mûsh'-hwôt. *ad.* Nearly. *Glanville.*

MU'CID, mû'-sid. *a.* [mucidus, Lat.] Slimy; musty.

MU'CIDNESS, mû'-sid-nês. *n. s.* Sliminess; mustiness. *Ainsworth.*

MU'CILAGE, mû'-sê-lâdje. 90. *n. s.* [Fr.] A slimy or viscous mass; a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together. *Bacon.*

MUCILA'GINOUS, mû-sê-lâd'-jîn-ûs. *a.* Slimy; viscous; soft, with some degree of tenacity. *Ray.*

MUCILA'GINOUSNESS, mû-sê-lâd'-jîn-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Sliminess; viscosity.

MUCK, mûk. *n. s.* [meox, Sax.; mock, Su. Goth.] Dung for manure of grounds. *Tusser.* Simply, a heap. *Spenser.* —To run a muck, signifies to run madly, and attack all that we meet. [a-mocca, or a-muck, Malay.] *Dryden.*

To MUCK, mûk. *v. a.* To manure with muck; to dung. *Tusser.*

MUCKENDER, mûk'-ên-dâr. *n. s.* [mocadero, Span.] A handkerchief. *B. Jonson.*

To MUCKER, mûk'-ûr. *v. a.* [from *muck*, a heap.] To hoard up; to get or save meanly. *Chaucer.*

MUCKERER, mûk'-ûr-ûr. *n. s.* One that muckers; a miser; a niggard. *Chaucer.*

MUCKHEAP*, mûk'-hêep. *n. s.* A dunghill. *Favour.*

MUCKHILL, mûk'-hîl. 406. *n. s.* A dunghill. *Burton.*

MU'CKMIDDEN*, mûk'-mîd-da. *n. s.* [muck and midden.] A dunghill.

MU'CKINESS, mûk'-kê-nês. *n. s.* Nastiness; filth.

MU'CKLE, mûk'-kl. 403. *a.* [mýcel, Sax.] Much.

MU'CKSWEAT, mûk'-swêt. *n. s.* Profuse sweat.

MU'CKWORM, mûk'-wûrm. *n. s.* A worm that lives in dung. A miser; a curmudgeon. *Swift.*

MU'CKY, mûk'-kê. *a.* Nasty; filthy. *Spenser.*

MU'COUS, mû'-kûs. 314. *a.* [mucosus, Lat.] Slimy; viscous. *Brown.*

MU'COUSNESS, mû'-kûs-nês. *n. s.* Slime; viscosity.

MU'CRO, mû'-krô. *n. s.* [Lat.] A point. *Brown.*

MU'CRONATED, mû'-krô-nâ-lêd. *a.* Narrowed to a sharp point. *Woodward.*

MU'CULENT, mû'-kû-lênt. *a.* [mucus, Lat.] Viscous; slimy. *Diet.*

¶ The vowel *u*, in the first syllable of this and similar words, forms a remarkable exception to the shortening power of the antepenultimate and secondary accent.

Any other vowel but *u*, unless followed by a diphthong, would have been short. This arises from no regard to the Latin quantity in the word *muculentus*; for the *u* in *culinary* and *mutilate*, &c., is long in English, though short in the Latin *culinaris*, *mutilo*, &c. So that the long *u* in this, and similar words, is an idiom of our own pronunciation. 508, 511, 530. *W.*

MU'CUS, mû'-kûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] It is more properly used for that which flows into the nostrils; but it is also used for any slimy liquor separated by the mucilaginous glands. *Quincy.*

MUD, mûd. *n. s.* [mudd, Su. Goth.] The slime and uliginous matter at the bottom of still water. *Bacon.*

To MUD, mûd. *v. a.* To bury in the slime or mud. *Shak.* To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to dash with dirt. *Glanville.*

MU'DDILY, mûd'-dê-lê. *ad.* Turbidly; with foul mixture. *Dryden.*

MU'DDINESS, mûd'-dê-nês. *n. s.* Turbidity; foulness caused by mud or sediment. *Addison.*

To MU'DDLE, mûd'-dl. 405. *v. a.* To make turbid; to foul. *Prior.* To make half drunk; to cloud or stupefy. *Arbuthnot.*

To MU'DDLE*, mûd'-dl. *v. n.* To contract filth; to be in a dirty or confused state. *Swift.*

MU'DDLE*, mûd'-dl. *n. s.* A confused or turbid state.

MU'DDY, mûd'-dê. *a.* Turbid; foul with mud. *Shak.* Impure; dark; gross. *Bacon.* Soiled with mud. *Dryden.* Dark; not bright. *Swift.* Cloudy in mind; dull. *Shakspeare.*

To MU'DDY, mûd'-dê. *v. a.* To make muddy; to cloud; to disturb. *Grew.*

MUDDY-HEADED*, mûd'-dê-hêd'-êd. *a.* Having a cloudy understanding. *Fuller.*

MU'DSUCKER, mûd'-sûk-kûr. *n. s.* A sea fowl. *Derham.*

MU'DWALL, mûd'-wâll. *n. s.* A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud, and suffering it to dry. *South.* A bird so called. *Ainsworth.*

MU'DWALLED, mûd'-wâld. 339. *a.* Having a mudwall. *Prior.*

To MUE, mû. *v. a.* [muere, Fr.] To moult; to change feathers; to change. *Quarles.* [mulhen, Germ.] To low as a cow; usually pronounced *moo*.

MUFF, mûf. *n. s.* [muff, Swed.] A soft cover for the hands in winter. *Cleaveland.*

MUFFIN*, mûf'-fîn. *n. s.* A kind of light cake.

To MUFFLE, mûf'-fl. 405. *v. a.* [muffle, old Fr.] To conceal part or the whole of the face. *Shak.*

To wrap; to cover. *Young.* To conceal; to in-volve; to wrap up. *Bacon.*

To MUFFLE, mûf'-fl. *v. n.* [maffelen, moffelen, Dutch.] To speak inwardly; to speak without clear and distinct articulation. *Holder.*

MUFFLER, mûf'-fl-ûr. *n. s.* A cover for the face. *Shak.* A part of a woman's dress, by which the face was covered. *Shakspeare.*

MUFFT, mûf'-tê. *n. s.* [a Turkish word.] The high priest of the Mahometans. *Featley.*

MUG, mûg. *n. s.* A cup to drink in. *Gay.*

MUGGARD*, mûg'-gûrd. *a.* Sullen; displeased.

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

MUGGY, mûg'-gê. } 383. *a.* [corrupted from
MUGGISH, mûg'-gîsh } *mucky*, for *damp*.] Moist;
damp; mouldy. *Mortimer*. Thick; close; misty.
[*from moky*.]
MUGGLETONIAN*, mûg-gl-tô'-nê-ân. *n. s.* One
of a sect of enthusiasts formed about the year 1657
by Lodowick Muggleton, a journeyman tailor, who
set up for a prophet. *Grey*.
MUGHOUSE, mûg'-hôûse. *n. s.* An alehouse; a
low house of entertainment. *Tatler*.
MUGIL*, mû'-jîl. *n. s.* [*mugil*, Lat.] A name for
the mullet. *Sir T. Brown*.
MUGIENT, mû'-jê-ânt. *a.* [*mugiens*, Lat.] Bellow-
ing. *Brown*.
MUGWORT, mûg'-wûrt. *n. s.* [*mugpýrt*, Sax.]
A plant. *Miller*.
MULATTO, mû-lât'-tô. *n. s.* [*mulata*, Span.] One
begot between a white and a black, as a mule be-
tween different species of animals. *Bp. Taylor*.
MULBERRY, mûl'-bêr-rê. } *n. s.* [*mop-*
MULBERRY *Tree*, mûl'-bêr-rê-trê. } *beprîz*, Sax.]
A tree. *Miller*. The fruit of the tree. *Shakspeare*.
MULCH*, mûlsh. *n. s.* Rotten or crumbled dung.
See **MULL**. *Adelphi Transactions*.
MULCT §, mûlkt. *n. s.* [*mulcta*, Lat.] A fine; a pen-
alty; used commonly of pecuniary penalty. *Chap-*
man.
To MULCT, mûlkt. *v. a.* To punish with fine or
forfeiture. *Bacon*.
MULCTUARY*, mûlkt'-tshû-â-rê. *a.* Punishing with
fine or forfeiture. *Overbury*.
MULE §, mûle. *n. s.* [*mûl*, Sax.; *mula*, Lat.] An ani-
mal generated between a he-ass and a mare, or
sometimes between a horse and a she-ass. *Shak*.
MULETEER, mû'-lêt-têr'. *n. s.* [*muletier*, Fr.]
Mule-driver; horse-boy. *Maunderl*.
MULIEBRITY, mûlê-êv'-brê-tê. *n. s.* [*muliebris*,
Lat.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility. *Soli-*
man and Perseda.
MULISH*, mûl'-lîsh. *a.* Like a mule; obstinate as
a mule. *Cowper*.
MULL*, mûl. *n. s.* [*mull*, Su. Goth.] Dust; rubbish.
Gower.
To MULL, mûl. *v. a.* [*mollitus*, Lat.] To soften and
dispirit, as wine is when burnt and sweetened.
Shak. To heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice
it. *Gay*.
MULLEIN, mûl'-lîn. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.
MULLER, mûl'-lêr. 88. *n. s.* [*mouleur*, Fr.] A stone
held in the hand with which any powder is ground
upon a horizontal stone, often called improperly
millet. *Peacham*.
MULLET, mûl'-lît. 99. *n. s.* [*mulet*, Fr.] A sea-
fish. *Ray*.
MULLIGRUBS, mûl'-lê-grûbz. *n. s.* Twisting of
the guts; sometimes sullenness. *Beaumont and*
Fletcher.
MULLION*, mûl'-yûn. *n. s.* [*moulure*, Fr.] A divi-
sion in a window-frame; a bar; a munnion, or mu-
nion.
To MULLION*, mûl'-yûn. *v. a.* To shape into divi-
sions in a window. *Stukeley*.
MULLOCK, mûl'-lûk. *n. s.* Rubbish. See **MULL**.
Chaucer.
MULSE, mûlse. *n. s.* [*mulsum*, Lat.] Wine boiled
and mingled with honey. *Dict*.
MULTANGULAR §, mûlt-âng'-gû-lâr. *a.* [*multus*
and *angulus*, Lat.] Many cornered; having many
corners; polygonal. *Euelyn*.
MULTANGULARLY, mûlt-âng'-gû-lâr-lê. *ad.* Poly-
gonally; with many corners. *Grew*.
MULTANGULARNESS, mûlt-âng'-gû-lâr-nês.
n. s. The state of being polygonal.
MULTICAPSULAR, mûl-tê-kâp'-shû-lâr. 452. *a.*
[*multus* and *capsula*, Lat.] Divided into many par-
titions or cells. *Dict*.
MULTICA'VOUS, mûl-tê-lê'-vûs. *a.* [*multus* and
cavus, Lat.] Full of holes. *Dict*.
MULTIFA'RIOUS §, mûl-tê-fâ'-rê-ûs. *a.* [*multifari-*
us, Lat.] Having great multiplicity; having differ-
ent respects; having great diversity in itself. *More*.
MULTIFA'RIOUSLY, mûl-tê-fâ'-rê-ûs-lê. *ad.* With

multiplicity; with great variety of modes or rela-
tions. *Bentley*.
MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS, mûl-tê-fâ'-rê-ûs-nês. *n. s.*
Multiplied diversity. *Norris*.
MULTIFIDOUS, mûl-tîf'-ê-dûs. *a.* [*multifidus*,
Lat.] Having many partitions; cleft into many
branches. *Brown*.
MULTIFORM §, mûl'-tê-fôrm. *a.* [*multiformis*, Lat.]
Having various shapes or appearances. *Milton*.
MULTIFO'RMITY, mûl-tê-fôr'-mê-tê. *n. s.* [*mul-*
tiformis, Lat.] Diversity of shapes or appearances
subsisting in the same thing. *Purchas*.
MULTILÁTERAL, mûl-tê-lâ'-têr-âl. *a.* [*multus*
and *lateralis*, Lat.] Having many sides. *Reid*.
MULTILINEAL §, mûl-tê-lîn'-ê-âl. *a.* [*multus* and
linea, Lat.] Having many lines. *Stevens*.
MULTILO'QUOUS, mûl-tîl'-lô-kwûs. 518. *a.* [*mul-*
tiloquus, Lat.] Very talkative. *Dict*.
MULTINO'MIAL*, mûl-tê-nô'-mê-âl. }
MULTINO'MINAL, mûl-tê-nôm'-mê-nâl. } *a.*
MULTINO'MINOUS*, mûl-tê-nôm'-mê-nûs. }
[*multus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having many names. *Donne*.
MULTIPAROUS, mûl-tîp'-pâ-rûs. 518. *a.* [*multipa-*
rus, Lat.] Bringing many at a birth. *Brown*.
MULTIPEDE, mûl-tê-pêd. [See **MILLEPEDES**.]
n. s. [*multipeda*, Lat.] An insect with many feet.
Bailey.
MULTIPLE §, mûl'-tê-pl. 405. *a.* [*multiplex*, Lat.]
A term in arithmetic, when one number contains
another several times: as, nine is the *multiple* of
three, containing it three times.
MULTIPL'ABLE, mûl'-tê-pl-â-bl. *a.* Capable to
be multiplied.
MULTIPL'ABLENESS, mûl-tê-pl-â-bl-nês. *n. s.*
Capacity of being multiplied.
MULTIPLICABLE, mûl'-tê-plê-kâ-bl. *a.* Capable
of being arithmetically multiplied.
MULTIPLICAND, mûl-tê-plê-kând'. *n. s.* The
number to be multiplied in arithmetic. *Cocker*.
MULTIPLICATE, mûl-tîp'-pâ-kâte. 91. *a.* Con-
sisting of more than one. *Derham*.
MULTIPLICA'TION, mûl-tê-plê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.*
[Fr.; *multiplicatio*, Lat.] The act of multiplying or
increasing any number by addition or production
of more of the same kind. *Brown*. [In arithme-
tick.] The increasing of any one number by an-
other, so often as there are units in that number,
by which the one is increased. *Cocker*.
MULTIPLICA'TOR, mûl-tê-plê-kâ'-tûr. 166. *n. s.*
The number by which another number is multi-
plied.
MULTIPL'ICIOUS, mûl-tê-plîsh'-ûs. *a.* Manifold.
Brown. *Ob. J.*
MULTIPLICITY, mûl-tê-plîs'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*multi-*
plicité, Fr.] More than one of the same kind. *South*
State of being many. *Dryden*.
MULTIPLIER, mûl'-tê-plî-êr. *n. s.* One who mul-
tiplies or increases the number of any thing. *De*
cay of Chr. Pietty. The multiplier in arithme-
tick. *Bacon*.
To MULTIPLY §, mûl'-tê-plî. *v. a.* [*multiplier*, Fr.;
multiplico, Lat.] To increase in number; to make
more by generation, accumul'-tion, or addition
Job, xxiv. To perform the process of arithmetical
multiplication. *Brown*.
To MULTIPLY, mûl'-tê-plî. *v. n.* To grow in num-
ber. *Wisdom*, iv. To increase themselves. *Shak*.
MULTIPOTENT, mûl-tîp'-pô-tênt. *a.* [*multus* and
potens, Lat.] Having manifold power. *Shakspeare*.
MULTIPRE'SENCE, mûl-tê-prêz'-ênse. [See **OM-**
nipresence.] *n. s.* [*multus* and *presentia*, Lat.]
The power or act of being present in more paces
than one at the same time. *Bp. Hall*.
MULTISCIOUS, mûl-tîsh'-ûs. *a.* [*multiscius*, Lat.]
Having variety of knowledge.
MULTISIL'QUOUS, mûl-tê-sîl'-lê-kwûs. *a.* [*mul-*
tus and *siliqua*, Lat.] The same with *corriolate*
used of plants, whose seed is contained in many
distinct seed-vessels. *Bailey*.
MULTISONOUS, mûl-tîs'-ô-nûs. *a.* [*multisomus*,
Lat.] Having many sounds. *Dict*.
MULTISY'LLABLE*, mûl-tê-sîl'-lâ-bl. *n. s.* [*mu-*

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, báll; —dél; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

tus, Lat. and *syllable*.] A polysyllable; a word of many syllables. *Instruct. for Oratory*.

MULTITUDE §, mǔl'-tè-tàdò. 463. n. s. [Fr.; *multitudo*, Lat.] The state of being many; the state of being more than one. Number collective; a sum of many. *Hale*. A great number, loosely and indefinitely. *Watts*. A crowd or throng; the vulgar. *Addison*.

MULTITUDINOUS, mǔl-tè-tù-dè-nūs. a. Having the appearance of a multitude. *Shak*. Manifold. *Shak*. Belonging to a multitude. *B. Jonson*.

MULTIVAGANT, mǔl-tiv'-vā-gānt. a. [multivagus, Lat.] That wanders or strays much abroad. *Dict*.

MULTIVIOUS, mǔl-tiv'-vè-ūs. a. [multus and via, Lat.] Having many ways; manifold. *Dict*.

MULTICULAI, mǔl-tiv'-kà-lār. a. [multus and oculus, Lat.] Having more eyes than two. *Derham*.

MULTURE*, mǔl-tshùre. n. s. [moulture, Fr.] A grist, or grinding; the corn ground; also the toll, or fee, that is due for grinding. *Cotgrave*.

MUM §, mǔm. *interj.* A word denoting prohibition to speak, or resolution not to speak: silence! hush! *Spenser*.

MUM*, mǔm. a. Silent. *Shakespeare*.

To MUM*. See **To MUMM**.

MUM, mǔm. n. s. [mumme, Germ.] Ale brewed with wheat. *Mortimer*.

MUM-BUDGET*, mǔm-bǔd'-jǔt. *interj.* [mum and budget.] An expression denoting secrecy as well as silence; used in a contemptuous or ludicrous manner. *Fulke*.

MUM-CHANCE*, mǔm'-tshānse. n. s. Silence. *Hu-let*. A game of hazard with dice. *Cavendish*. A fool, dropped as it were by chance, or by the fairies; one who is for the most part stupid and silent, rarely speaking to the purpose. [from *mome*, a fool.] *Grose*.

To MUMBLE §, mǔm'-bl. 405. v. n. [mommelen, Teut.] To speak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to speak with imperfect sound. *Spenser*. To chew; to bite softly. *Dryden*.

To MUMBLE, mǔm'-bl. v. a. To utter with a low, inarticulate voice. *Fulke*. To mouth gently. *Pope*. To slubber over; to suppress; to utter imperfectly. *Dryden*.

MUMBLE-NEWS*, mǔm'-bl-nūze. n. s. A kind of tale-bearer; one who privately reports news. *Shakespeare*.

MUMBLER, mǔm'-bl-ār. 98. n. s. One that speaks inarticulately; a mutterer. *Bale*.

MUMBLINGLY, mǔm'-bl-ing-lè. ad. With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM, mǔm. v. a. [mumme, Dan.] To mask; to frolic in disguise. *Spenser*.

MUMMER, mǔm'-mūr. 98. n. s. A masker; one who performs frolics in a personated dress. Originally, one who gesticulated, without speaking. *Shak*.

MUMMERY, mǔm'-mūr-rè. 557. n. s. [momerie, Fr.] Masking; frolic in masks; foolery. *Wotton*.

To MUMMIFY*, mǔm-mè-fī. v. a. [mummy, and fio, Lat.] To preserve as a mummy; to make a mummy of. *J. Hall*.

MUMMIO §, mǔm-mè. n. s. [mumie, Fr.; mummy, Lat.] A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming. *Bacon*. The liquor which distils from mummies; any gum. *Shak*. Among gardeners: a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers*.—To beat to a mummy. To beat soundly. *Ainsworth*.

To MUMP §, mǔmp. v. a. [mompelen, Teut.] To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion. *Otway*. To talk low and quick. In cant language: to beg. *Ainsworth*. To deceive; to chouse. *Wycherley*.

MUMPER, mǔmp'-ūr. 98. n. s. A beggar.

To MUMP*, mǔmp. v. n. To chatter; to make mouths; to grin like an ape. *Murton*. To implore notice by making a face of distress; to beg with a false pretence. *Burke*.

MUMPING*, mǔmp-ing. n. s. Foolish tricks; acts of mockery. *Sherwood*. Begging tricks. *Bentley*.

MUMPS, mǔmps. n. s. [mompelen, Dutch.] Sullenness; silent anger. A swelling of the glands about the throat and the jaws. *White*.

MUN*, Must. See **MOWE**.

To MUNCH §, mǔnsh. 352. v. a. [manger, Fr.] To chew by great mouthfuls. See **To MOUNCH**. *Shak*.

To MUNCH, mǔnsh. v. n. To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls. *Dryden*.

MUNCHER, mǔnsh'-ūr. 98. n. s. One that munches.

MUND, mǔnd. n. s. *Mund* is peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbrech*: so *Eudmund* is happy peace; *Aethelmund*, noble peace, &c. *Gibson*.

MUNDANE §, mǔn'-dāne. a. [mundanus, Lat.] Belonging to the world. *Skelton*.

MUNDANITY*, mǔn-dān'-è-tè. n. s. Secularity; attention to the things of the world. *W. Mountague*. *Ob. T.*

MUNDATION, mǔn-dā'-shǔn. n. s. [mundus, Lat.] The act of cleansing.

MUNDATORY, mǔn-dā-tūr-rè. 512. [See **DOMESTIC**] a. Having the power to cleanse.

MUNDICK, mǔn'-dīk. n. s. A kind of marcasite or semi-metal found in tin mines: so called from its cleanly, shining appearance. [mundus, Lat.] *Woodward*.

MUNDIFICATION, mǔn-dè-fè-kà'-shǔn. n. s. [mundus and facio, Lat.] Cleansing any body, as from dross. *Quincy*.

MUNDIFICATIVE, mǔn-dīf'-fè-kà-tiv. [See **JUSTIFICATIVE**] a. [mundificatīv, Fr.] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse. *Brown*.

MUNDIFICATIVE*, mǔn-dīf'-fè-kà-tiv. n. s. A medicine to cleanse. *Wiseman*.

To MUNDIFY §, mǔn-dè-fī. 185. v. a. [mundifier, Fr.] To cleanse; to make clean. *Brown*.

MUNDIVAGANT, mǔn-div'-vā-gānt. 518. a. [mundivagus, Lat.] Wandering through the world. *Dict*.

MUNDUINGUS, mǔn-dūng'-gūs. n. s. Stinking tobacco. *Phillips*.

MUNERARY, mǔn'-nèr-à-rè. 512. a. Having the nature of a gift.

To MUNERATE §*, mǔn'-nèr-à-te. v. a. [munero, Lat.] To reward. *Coles*. *Ob. T.*

MUNERATION*, mǔn'-nèr-à'-shǔn. n. s. Gift; reward. *Lenon*. *Ob. T.*

MUNG-CORN*, mǔng'-kōrn. n. s. Mixed corn. See **MANGCORN**.

MUNGREL, mǔng'-grīl. 99. n. s. See **MONGREL**. Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents. *Shakespeare*.

MUNGREL, mǔng'-grīl. a. Generated between different natures; baseborn; degenerate. *Shakespeare*.

MUNICIPAL §, mǔ-nīs'-sè-pāl. a. [Fr.; *municipalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a corporation. *Fulke*.

MUNICIPALITY*, mǔ-nè-sè-pāl'-è-tè. n. s. The people of a district in the division of republican France. *Burke*.

To MUNIFICATE*, mǔ-nīf'-fè-kà-te. v. a. [munifico, Lat.] To enrich. *Cockeram*. *Ob. T.*

MUNIFICENCE, mǔ-nīf'-fè-sè-nse. n. s. [munificentia, Lat.] Liberality; the act of giving. *Addison*. Fortification or strength, from *munitiones facere*. *Spenser*.

MUNIFICENT §, mǔ-nīf'-fè-sènt. a. [munificus, Lat.] Liberal; generous. *Atterbury*.

MUNIFICENTLY, mǔ-nīf'-fè-sènt-lè. ad. Liberally; generously.

MUNIMENT, mǔ-nè-mènt. n. s. [munimentum, Lat.] Fortification; strong hold. Support; defence. *Shak*. Record; writing upon which claims and rights are founded; evidences; charters. *Warton*.

To MUNITE §, mǔ-nīte'. v. a. [munio, Lat.] To fortify; to strengthen. *Bacon*. *Ob. J.*

MUNITION, mǔ-nīsh'-ūn. n. s. [Fr.; *munition*, Lat.] Fortification; strong hold. *Isaiah*, xxix. Ammunition; materials for war. *Fairfax*.

MUNITY*, mǔ-nè-tè. n. s. Security; freedom. *W. Mountague*. *Ob. T.*

MU'NNION, mûn'-yûn. 113. *n. s.* See MULLION. *Maxon.*

MUNS*, mûnz. *n. s.* [*mund*, Germ. and Dan.] A term for the mouth and chops. *Ray.*

MURAGE, mû'-ridje. 90. *n. s.* [*muris*, Lat.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MURAL, mû'-râl. 177. *a.* [*muralis*, Lat.] Pertaining to a wall. *Milton.*

MURDER, mûr'-dôr. 98. *n. s.* [*moððep*, Sax.] The act of killing a man unlawfully. *Shakspeare.*

To MURDER, mûr'-dôr. *v. a.* To kill a man unlawfully. *Dryden.* To destroy; to put an end to. *Shakspeare.*

MURDER, mûr'-dôr. *interj.* An outcry when life is in danger. *Shakspeare.*

MURDERER, mûr'-dôr-âr. 557. *n. s.* One who has shed human blood unlawfully; one who has killed a man criminally. *Sidney.* A small piece of ordnance, in pieces of war; called also a murdering-piece. *Smith's Sea Grammar.*

MURDERESS, mûr'-dôr-ês. *n. s.* A woman that commits murder. *Donne.*

MURDERING-PIECE*, mûr'-dôr-ing-pèse. *n. s.* A small piece of ordnance. *Shakspeare.*

MURDERMENT, mûr'-dôr-mènt. *n. s.* The act of killing unlawfully. *Fairfax. Ob. J.*

MURDEROUS, mûr'-dôr-ûs. 555. *a.* Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood. *Milton.*

MURDEROUSLY*, mûr'-dôr-ûs-lê. *ad.* In a bloody or a cruel manner. *Sherwood.*

MURE, mûre. *n. s.* [*mur*, Fr.; *muris*, Lat.] A wall. *Heywood. Ob. J.*

To MURE, mûre. *v. a.* To enclose in walls. *Bp. Hall.*

MURRENGER, mû-rên-jûr. 177. *n. s.* An overseer of a wall. *Ainsworth.*

¶ This word is often improperly pronounced with the *u* short, as if written *murrenger*. *W.*

MURRIATED*, mûr'-rê-â-têd. *a.* [*muria*, Lat.] Put in brine. *Evelyn.*

MURIA'TICK, mûr'-rê-â-tîk. *a.* Partaking of the taste or nature of brine, from *muria*, brine or pickle. *Quincy.*

MURK, mûrk. *n. s.* [*morck*, Dan.] Darkness; want of light. *Shakspeare.*

MURK, mûrk. *n. s.* Husks of fruit. *Ainsworth.*

MURKY, mûr'-kê. *a.* Dark; cloudy; wanting light. *Shakspeare.*

MURMUR, mûr'-mûr. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] A low, shrill noise. *Bacon.* A complaint half suppressed. *Dryden.*

To MURMUR, mûr'-mûr. *v. n.* [*murmur*, Lat.] To give a low, shrill sound. *Shak.* To grumble; to utter secret and sullen discontent. *Dryden.*

MURMURER, mûr'-mûr-rûr. 93. *n. s.* One who repines; a grumbler; a repiner. *Shakspeare.*

MURMURING*, mûr'-mûr-ing. *n. s.* A low sound; a continued murmur; a confused noise. *Spenser.* Complaint half suppressed. *Phil. ii.*

MURMURINGLY*, mûr'-mûr-ing-lê. *ad.* With a low sound; mutteringly. *Sherwood.*

MURMUROUS*, mûr'-mûr-ûs. *a.* Exciting murmur. *Pope.*

MURNIVAL, mûr'-nê-vâl. *n. s.* [*mornifle*, Fr.] Four cards of a sort. *Skinner.*

MURR*, mûr. *n. s.* A catarrh. *Gascoigne. Ob. T.*

MURRAIN, mûr'-rîn. 208. *n. s.* [*murrane*, old Fr.] The plague in cattle. *Sidney.*

MURRAIN, mûr'-rîn. *a.* Infected with the murrain. *Shakspeare.*

MURRE, mûr. *n. s.* A kind of bird. *Carew.*

MURREY, mûr'-rê. 270. *a.* [*moree*, Fr.] Darkly red. *Bacon.*

MURRION, mûr'-rê-ûn. 113. *n. s.* [often written *morion*.] A helmet; a casque; armour for the head. *King.*

MURTH of Corn. *n. s.* Plenty of grain. *Ainsworth.*

MUSARD*, mû-zârd. *n. s.* [Fr.] A dreamer; one who is apt to be absent of mind. *Chaucer. Ol. T.*

MUSCADEL, mûs'-kâ-dêl. } *n. s.* [*muscat*,
MUSC ADINE, mûs'-kâ-tline. 149. } *muscadel*, Fr.]

A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear *Shakspeare.*

MUSCLE, mûs'-sl. 351, 405. *n. s.* [Fr.; *musculus*, Lat.] A bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres, enclosed by one common menbrane. Muscles are the instruments of motion in the body. *Quincy.* A bivalve shell-fish. *Carew.*

MUSCOSITY, mûs'-kôs-sê-tê. *n. s.* [*muscosus*, Lat.] Mossiness.

MUSCULAR, mûs'-kû-lâr. 88. *a.* [*musculus*, Lat.] Relating to muscles; performed by muscles. *Arbutnot.*

MUSCULARITY, mûs'-kû-lâr-rê-tê. *n. s.* The state of having muscles. *Greiv.*

MUSCULOUS, mûs'-kû-ûs. 314. *a.* Full of muscles; brawny. *Johnson.* Pertaining to a muscle. *More.*

MUSE, mûze. *n. s.* Deep thought; close attention; absence of mind; brown study. *Spenser.* The power of poetry. *Cowley.*

To MUSE, mûze. *v. n.* [*muser*, Fr.] To ponder to think close; to study in silence. *Sidney.* To be absent of mind; to be attentive to something not present. *Shak.* To wonder; to be amazed *Shakspeare.*

MUSE, mûze. *n. s.* One of the nine sister goddesses, who, in the heathen mythology, are supposed to preside over the liberal arts.

To MUSE*, mûze. *v. a.* To meditate; to think on. *Thomson.*

MUSEFUL, mûze'-fûl. *a.* Deep thinking; silently thoughtful. *Dryden.*

MUSELESS*, mûze'-lês. *a.* Regardless of the power of poetry. *Milton.*

MUSER, mû'-zûr. 98. *n. s.* One who muses; one apt to be absent of mind.

MUSET, mû'-zêt. *n. s.* [In hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief. *Shakspeare.*

MUSEUM, mû-zê-ûm. [See PYGMEAN.] *n. s.* [*μυσαιον*.] A repository of learned curiosities. *Pegge.*

MUSHROOM, mûsh'-rôom. *n. s.* [*muscheron*, Fr.] A plant: the champignon. *Miller.* An upstart; a wretch risen from the dunghill. *Bacon.*

MUSHROOMSTONE, mûsh'-rôom-stone. *n. s.* A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*

MUSICAL, mû'-zê-kâl. *a.* [Fr.] Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding. *Spenser.* Belonging to music. *Addison.*

MUSICALLY, mû'-zê-kâl-lê. *ad.* Harmoniously; with sweet sound. *Addison.* In conformity to the rules of music. *Hovell.*

MUSICALNESS, mû'-zê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* Harmony. *Dr. Warton.*

MUSICIAN, mû'-zîsh'-ûn. 357. *n. s.* [*musicien*, Fr.] One skilled in Harmony; one who performs upon instruments of music. *Shakspeare.*

MUSICK, mû'-zik. 400. *n. s.* [*μουσική*; *musique*, Fr.] The science of harmonical sounds. *Shak.* Instrumental or vocal harmony. *Spenser.* Entertainments of instrumental harmony. *Low.*

MUSING, mû'-zîng. *n. s.* Meditation; contemplation. *Shakspeare.*

MUSK, mûsk. *n. s.* [*moscha*, Arab.] A substance of a dark blackish colour, with some tinge of a purplish or blood colour in it: its smell is highly perfumed, and too strong to be agreeable in any large quantity: it is the production of an animal of the size of a common goat, and is contained in a bag, situated in the lower part of the creature's belly. *Hill.*

To MUSK*, mûsk. *v. a.* To perfume with musk. *Cotgrave.*

MUSK, mûsk. *n. s.* [*musca*, Lat.] Grape hyacinth or grape flower.

MUSKAPPLE, mûsk'-âp-pl. 405. *n. s.* A kind of apple. *Ainsworth.*

MUSKCAT, mûsk'-kât. *n. s.* [*musk* and *cat*.] The animal from which musk is got.

MUSKCHERRY, mûsk'-tshêr-rê. *n. s.* A sort of cherry. *Ainsworth.*

MUSKET, mûs'-kêt. 99. *n. s.* [*mousquet*, Fr.] A soldier's handgun. *Shak.* A male hawk of a small kind. *Dryden.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

MUSKETEER, mûs-kè-tèèr'. *n. s.* A soldier whose weapon is his musket. *Howell.*

MUSKET/OON, mûs-kè-tôôn'. *n. s.* [*mousqueton*, Fr.] A blunderbuss; a short gun of a large bore. *Dict.* One whose weapon is a musketoon. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MUSKINESS, mûs-kè-nès. *n. s.* The scent of musk.

MUSKITT/O*, { mûs-kè-tô. } *n. s.* [*musca*, Lat.]

MUSQUITTO*, { } A stinging fly or

MUSKME/LON, mûsk-mêl-lân. *n. s.* A fragrant melon. *Bacon.*

MUSKPEAR, mûsk'-pàre. *n. s.* A fragrant pear.

MUSKROSE, mûsk'-rôze. *n. s.* A rose so called from its fragrance. *Bacon.*

MUSKY, mûs-kè. *a.* Fragrant; sweet of scent. *Milton.*

MUSLIN, mûz'-lîn. *n. s.* [*mousselin*, Fr.; from *Mosul*, the city whence *muslin* was sent into Europe.] A fine stuff made of cotton: an imitation of it is made in this country. *Tatler.*

MUSROL, mûz'-rôle. *n. s.* [*muserole*, Fr.] The noseband of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*

MUSS, mûs. *n. s.* [*mousse*, Fr.] A scramble. *Shak.*

MUSSEL*, mûs'-sl. *n. s.* [*mussole*, Fr.] A shell fish.

MUSSITATION, mûs-sè-tà'-shûn. *n. s.* [*musso*, Lat.] Murmur; grumble. *Young.*

MUSSULMAN, mûs'-sûl-mân. 88. *n. s.* [Arab.] A Mahometan believer. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MUSSULMANISH*, mûs'-sûl-mân-îsh. *a.* Mahometan. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MUST, mûst. *verb. imperf.* [*muessen*, Teut.] To be obliged; to be by necessity. It is only used before a verb. *Must* is of all persons and tenses; and used of persons and things. *Gen. xxiv.*

MUST, mûst. *n. s.* [*mustum*, Lat.] New wine; new wort. *Wicliffe.*

To MUST, mûst. *v. a.* [*mus*, Welsh.] To mould; to make mouldy. *Mortimer.*

To MUST, mûst. *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

MUSTACHE, mûs-tâshe'. { *n. s.* [*mostaccio*,

MUSTACHIO*, mûs-tâ'-shè-ô. { *n. s.* [*mostaccio*, Ital.

from the Greek *μόστραξ*.] A whisker; hair on the upper lip. *Shakspeare.*

MUSTARD, mûs-tûrd. 88. *n. s.* [*mustard*, Welsh; *mustard*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*

To MUSTER, mûs'-tûr. 98. *v. a.* [*monsteren*, Dutch.] To bring together; to form into an army. *Spenser.*

To MUSTER, mûs'-tûr. *v. n.* To assemble in order to form an army. *Shakspeare.*

MUSTER, mûs'-tûr. *n. s.* A review of a body of forces. *B. Jonson.* A register of forces mustered. *Hooker.* A collection; as, a *muster* of peacocks. *Ainsworth.*—*To pass muster.* To be allowed. *South.*

MUSTERBOOK, mûs'-tûr-bôôk. *n. s.* A book in which the forces are registered. *Shakspeare.*

MUSTERMASTER, mûs'-tûr-mâ-stûr. *n. s.* One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds. *Knolles.*

MUSTER-ROLL, mûs'-tûr-rôle. *n. s.* A register of forces. *Pope.*

MUSTILY, mûs'-tè-lè. *ad.* Mouldily.

MUSTINESS, mûs'-tè-nès. *n. s.* Mould; damp foulness. *Evelyn.*

MUSTY, mûs'-tè. *a.* Mouldy; spoiled with damp; moist and fetid. *Bacon.* Stale; spoiled with age. *Shak.* Vapid with fœtleness. *Pope.* Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life. *Addison.*

MUTABILITY, mû-tâ-bîl'-lè-tè. *n. s.* [*mutabilitè*, Fr.] Changeableness; not continuance in the same state. *Hooker.* Inconstancy; change of mind. *Shakspeare.*

MUTABLE, mû-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*mutabilis*, Lat.] Subject to change; alterable. *South.* Inconstant; unsettled. *Shakspeare.*

MUTABLENESS, mû-tâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* Changeableness; uncertainty; instability. *Sherwood.*

MUTATION, mû-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.: *mutatio*, Lat.] Change; alteration. *Bacon.*

MUTE, mûte. *a.* [*mut*, *mutet*, old Fr.; *mutus*, Lat.] Silent; not vocal; not having the use of voice. *Dryden.* Having nothing to say. *Shakspeare.*

MUTE, mûte. *n. s.* One that has no power of speech. *Shak.* A letter which without a vowel can make no sound. *Holder.*

To MUTE, mûte. *v. n.* [*mutir*, Fr.] To dung as birds. *Tob. ii.*

MUTE*, mûte. *n. s.* The dung of birds. *Hudibras.*

MUTELY, mûte'-lè. *ad.* Silently; not vocally. *Milton.*

MUTENESS*, mûte'-nès. *n. s.* Silence; aversion to speak. *Milton.*

To MUTILATE, mû-tè-lâte. *v. a.* [*mutiler*, Fr.; *mutilo*, Lat.] To deprive of some essential part. *Brown.*

MUTILATE*, mû-tè-lâte. *a.* Deprived of some essential part. *Hammond.*

MUTILATION, mû-tè-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part. *Clarendon.*

MUTILATOR*, mû-tè-lâ-tûr. *n. s.* One that mangles, or deprives of some essential part. *Quarterly Review, i.*

MUTINE, mû-tûn. 140. *n. s.* [*mutin*, Fr.] A mutineer; a mover of insurrection. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

To MUTINE*, mû-tûn. *v. n.* [*mutiner*, Fr.] To rise in mutiny. *Burton.*

MUTINEER, mû-tûn-nèèr'. *n. s.* A mover of sedition; an opposer of lawful authority. *Bacon.*

MUTING*, mû-tûng. *n. s.* The dung of birds. *More.*

MUTINOUS, mû-tûn-nès. 314. *a.* Seditious; oussy in insurrection; turbulent. *Shakspeare.*

MUTINOUSLY, mû-tûn-nès-lè. *ad.* Seditiously, turbulently. *Sidney.*

MUTINOUSNESS, mû-tûn-nès-nès. *n. s.* Seditiousness; turbulence.

To MUTINY, mû-tè-nè. *v. n.* [*mutiner*, Fr.] To rise against authority; to make insurrection; to move sedition. *South.*

MUTINY, mû-tè-nè. *n. s.* Insurrection; sedition. *Sidney.*

To MUTTER, mû-t'-tûr. 98. *v. n.* [*mutire*, Lat.; *muttra*, Su. Goth.] To grumble; to murmur. *Isaiah, viii.*

To MUTTER, mû-t'-tûr. *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to grumble forth. *Shakspeare.*

MUTTER, mû-t'-tûr. *n. s.* Murmur; obscure utterance. *Milton.*

MUTTERER, mû-t'-tûr-ûr. 555. *n. s.* Grumbler; murmurer. *Barrow.*

MUTTERING*, mû-t'-tûr-îng. *n. s.* Murmur; utterance of a low voice. *Fleetwood.*

MUTTERINGLY, mû-t'-tûr-îng-lè. *ad.* With a low voice; without distinct articulation.

MUTTON, mû-t'-ûn. *n. s.* [*mouton*, Fr.] The flesh of sheep dressed for food. *Suiff.* A sheep. *Bacon.*

3 The *o*, in this and similar terminations, is under the same predicament as *e*.—See *Principles*, Nos. 103, 170. *W.*

MUTTONFIST, mû-t'-ûn-fîst. *n. s.* [*mutton* and *fist*.] A hand large and red. *Dryden.*

MUTUAL, mû-t'-shû-âl. 463. *a.* [*mutuel*, Fr.] Reciprocal; each acting in return or correspondence to the other. *Shakspeare.*

MUTUALITY, mû-t'-shû-âl'-lè-tè. *n. s.* Reciproca-tion. *Shakspeare.*

MUTUALLY, mû-t'-shû-âl-lè. *ad.* Reciprocally; in return. *Holder.*

MUTUATION*, mû-t'-shû-âl'-shûn. *n. s.* [*mutuatio*, Lat.] The act of borrowing. *Bp. Hall.*

MUTUATIONIGUS*, mû-t'-shû-âl'-tish-ûs. *a.* Borrowed; taken from some other. *More.*

MUX*, mûks. *n. s.* [a corruption of *much*.] Dirt. *Grose*

MUXY*, mûk'-sè. *a.* Dirty; gloomy. *Lemon.*

MUZZLE, mûz'-zl. 405. *n. s.* [*muiseau*, Fr.] The mouth of any thing. *Sidney.* A fastening for the mouth, which hinders to bite. *Shakspeare.*

To MUZZLE, mûz'-zl. *v. n.* To bring the mouth near. *L'Estrange.*

To MUZZLE, mûz'-zl. *v. a.* To bind the mouth. *Shak.* To fondle with the mouth close. *L'Estrange.* To restrain from hurt. *Shakspeare.*

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; —mè, mêt; —plne, pîn; —

MUZZY* mûz'-zè *a.* [a corruption from to *muse*.] Absent; forgetful; dreaming; bewildered by thought bewildered by liquor.

MY, ml, or mè. *pronoun poss.* Belonging to me. *Spenser.*

☞ There is a puzzling diversity to foreigners in the pronunciation of this word, and sometimes to natives, when they read, which ought to be explained. It is certain that the pronoun *my*, when it is contradistinguished from any other possessive pronoun, and consequently emphatical, is always pronounced with its full, open sound, rhyming with *fly*: but, when there is no such emphasis, it falls exactly into the sound of *me*, the oblique case of *I*. Thus, if I were to say, *My pen is as bad as my paper*, I should necessarily pronounce *my* like *me*, as, in this sentence, *pen* and *paper* are the emphatical words; but, if I were to say, *My pen is worse than yours*, here *my* is in opposition to *yours*, and must, as it is emphatical, be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high*, *nigh*, &c. *W.*

MYNCHEN, mî'n'-tshên. *n. s.* [mýnchen, Sax.] A nun. *Dict.*

MYNHEER*, mîn-hèér'. *n. s.* [Dutch.] Sir, my lord, or master, among the Dutch: among us, it usually means a Dutchman. *Coventry.*

MYOGRAPHY, mî-ôg'-grâ-fè. 116, 137, 513. *n. s.* [μυογραφία.] A description of the muscles.

MYOLOGY, mî-ôl'-lô-jè. 116, 137. *n. s.* [μύς and λόγος.] The description and doctrine of the muscles. *Cheyne.*

MYOPE §, mî-ôpe. *n. s.* [Fr.; μύωψ, Gr.] A short-sighted person. *Adams.*

MYOPY, mî-ô-pè. *n. s.* Shortness of sight.

MYRIAD, mîr'-rè-âd. *n. s.* [μύριος.] The number of ten thousand. *Pearson.* Proverbially, any great number. *Milton.*

☞ It may not, perhaps, be unworthy of observation, that *y*, in this and the following words, is under the same predicament as *i*: if followed by *r* and a vowel, it is short *i*; if by *r* and a consonant, it becomes short *e*, which is the cause of the difference in the first syllable of *myriad* and *myrmidon*.—See *Principles*, No. 103, 109. *W.*

MYRMIDON, mêr'-mè-dôn. 166. *n. s.* [μυρμηδών.] Any rude ruffian; so named from the soldiers of Achilles. *Swift.*

MYROBALAN, mè-rôb'-â-lân, or mî-rôb'-â-lân. 187. *n. s.* [myrobalanus, Lat.] Dried fruit. The production of trees growing in the East Indies. *Bacon.*

MYROPOLIST, mè-rôp'-pò-îst, or mî-rôp'-pò-îst. 187, 513. *n. s.* [μύροπος and πωλεῖα.] One who sells unguents.

MYRRH §, mêr. 103, 109. *n. s.* [myrrha, Lat.] A gum. *Hill.*

MYRRHINE, mêr'-rîn. 140. *a.* [myrrha, Lat.] Made of the myrrhine stone. *Milton.*

MYRTIFORM, mêr'-tè-fôrm. *a.* Having the shape of myrtle.

MYRTLE, mêr'-tl. 103, 109, 405. *n. s.* [myrtus, Lat.] A fragrant tree, sacred to Venus. *Miller.*

MYSELF, mè-sèlf'. *n. s.* [my and self.] An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I myself* do it; that is, not I by proxy; not another. *Shak.* The reciprocal of *I*, in the oblique case. *Swift.*

MYSTAGOGUE, mîs'-tâ-gôg. 333. *n. s.* [μυσταγωγός.] One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relics, and shows them to strangers. *Warburton.*

MYSTERIAL*, mîs-tè'-rè-âl. *a.* Containing a mystery or enigma. *B. Jonson.*

MYSTERIARCH, mîs-tè'-rè-ârk. *n. s.* [μυστήριον and ἀρχή.] One presiding over mysteries.

MYSTERIOUS, mîs-tè'-rè-ûs. *a.* Inaccessible to the understanding; awfully obscure. *Millon.* Art fully perplexed. *Swift.*

MYSTERIOUSLY, mîs-tè'-rè-ûs-lè. *ad.* In a manner above understanding. Obscurely; enigmatically. *Bp. Taylor.*

MYSTERIOUSNESS, mîs-tè'-rè-ûs-nès. *n. s.* Holy obscurity. *Bp. Taylor.* Artful difficulty or perplexity.

To **MYSTERIZE**, mîs-tè'-rize. *v. a.* To explain as enigmas. *Brown.*

MYSTERY §, mîs-tè'-rè. *n. s.* [μυστήριον, Gr.; mystère, Fr.] Something above human intelligence; something awfully obscure. *Shak.* An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult. *Shak.* A trade; a calling, [from *mestier*, Fr.] *Spenser.* [mystère, old Fr.] A kind of ancient dramatic representation. *Bp. Percy.*

MYSTICAL, mîs-tè'-kâl. 88. } *a.* [mysticus, Lat.] }
MYSTICK, mîs-tîk. } } Secretly obscure

Hooker. Involving some secret meaning; emblematical. *Milton.* Obscure; secret. *Dryden.*

MYSTICALLY, mîs-tè'-kâl-lè. *ad.* In a manner or by an act, implying some secret meaning. *Dante.*

MYSTICALNESS, mîs-tè'-kâl-nès. *n. s.* Involution of some secret meaning.

MYSTICISM*, mîs-tè'-sîzm. *n. s.* The pretences of the Mysticks; fanaticism. *Coventry.*

MYSTICK*, mîs-tîk. *n. s.* One of an old fanatic sect, pretending to talk and think of religion, in a manner above the understanding of common Christians; dissipating all due composure and recollection of mind, and laying open the heart to all the wild extravagances of frantic enthusiasm. *Coventry.*

MYTHICAL*, mîth'-è-kâl. } *a.* [μυθικός.] Fabulous.

MYTHICK*, mîth'-îk. } } *Shuckford.*

MYTHOGRAPHER*, mî-thôg'-grâ-fûr. *n. s.* [μύθος and γράφω.] A writer of fables. *Warton.*

MYTHOLOGICAL, mîth-ô-lôd'-jè-kâl. } *a.* Relat

MYTHOLOGICK*, mîth-ô-lôd'-jîk. } } ing to

the explication of fabulous history. *Brown.*

MYTHOLOGICALLY, mîth-ô-lôd'-jè-kâl-lè. 187

ad. In a manner suitable to the system of fables. *Shuckford.*

MYTHOLOGIST, mè-thôl'-lô-jîst. 187. *n. s.* A re-

later or expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens. *Creech.*

To **MYTHOLOGIZE**, mè-thôl'-lô-jîze. *v. n.* To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

MYTHOLOGY §, mè-thôl'-lô-jè. 187, 513. *n. s.* [μύθος and λόγος.] System of fables; explication of the fabulous history of the gods of the heathens. *Bentley.*

NAC

N, A semivowel, has, in English, an invariable sound; as, *no*, *name*, *net*: it is sometimes, after *n*, almost lost; as *condemn*, *contemn*. 403.

To **NAB**, nâb. *v. a.* [nappa, Swed.] To catch unexpectedly. *Duke of Wharton.*

NAB*, nâb. *n. s.* The summit of a rock or mountain. *Grose.*

NABOB*, [nâ'-bôb, *Ash*, *Todd*, *Rees*, and *Webster*; nâ-bôb', *Sheridan*.] *n. s.* The title of an Indian prince. *Burke.*

NACHE*. See **NATCH**.

NAG

NA'CKER, or **NA'KER**, nâk'-kûr. *n. s.* [nacre, Fr.] A shell that contained a pearl.

NA'CKER*, nâk'-kûr. *n. s.* A collar-maker; a harness-maker. *Lenon.*

NA'DIR, nâ-dûr. 413. *n. s.* [Arabick.] The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith. *Creech.*

NÆVE*, nève. *n. s.* [neve, Fr.; nævus, Lat.] A spot. *Dryden.*

NAFF, nâf. *n. s.* A kind of tufted sea-bird.

NAG, nâg. *n. s.* [negge, Belg.] A small horse. A 624

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, this.

horse, in familiar language. *Prior*. A paramour : in contempt. *Shakspeare*.
NA'IAID*, ná'-yâd. *n. s.* [*Naiade*, Fr.; *Naius*, Lat.] A water-nymph. *Shakspeare*.
NAIL δ , nále. 202. *n. s.* [nægɪl, Sax.] The hard crust or horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes. *Ray*. The talons of birds; the claws or paws of beasts. A spike of metal, by which things are fastened together. *Bacon*. A stud; a boss. *Swift*. A measure of length; two inches and a quarter.—*On the nail*. Readily; immediately; without delay. *Swift*.
To NAIL, nále. *v. a.* [nægɪlan, Sax.] To fasten with nails. *Donne*. To stud with nails. *Funshawe*.
NA'ILER, ná'-lîr. 98. *n. s.* A nail-maker.
NA'ILERY*, ná'-lîr-ê. *n. s.* A manufactory for nails. *Pemant*.
NA'IVETE*, ná'-êv-tâ. *n. s.* [Fr.] Simplicity; ingenuousness. *Gray*.
To NAKE*, náke. *v. a.* [benaacan, Sax.] To
To NA'KEN*, ná'-kn. *v.* make naked; to expose. *Towneur*. *Ob. T.*
NA'KED δ , ná'-kîd. 99. *a.* [nacob, from na-cenneb, Sax.] Wanting clothes; uncovered; bare. *Bacon*. Unarmed; defenceless; unprovided. *Shak*. Plain; evident; not hidden. *Shak*. Mere; bare; simple; abstracted. *Hooker*.
NA'KEDLY, ná'-kîd-lê. *ad.* Without covering. *Burke*. Simply; merely. *Holder*. Discoverably; evidently. *Daniel*.
NA'KEDNESS, ná'-kîd-nês. *n. s.* [nacobny, Sax.] Nudity; want of covering. *Milton*. Want of provision for defence. *Genesis*, xlii. Plainness; evidence; want of concealment. *Shakspeare*.
NALL, náll. *n. s.* An awl. *Tusser*.
NA'MBYPAMBY*, nám'-bê-pâm-bê. *a.* Having little, affected prettiness. *Ash*.
NAME δ , náme. *n. s.* [nama, Sax.; naem, Dutch.] The discriminating appellation of an individual. *Gen* xvii. The name by which any kind or species is distinguished. *Locke*. Person. *Dryden*. Reputation; fame. *Peter*. *Clarendon*. Renown; fame; celebrity. *Bacon*. Power delegated; imputed character. *Shak*. Fictitious imputation. *Dryden*. Appearance; not reality; assumed character. *Shak*. An opprobrious appellation. *Granville*.
To NAME, náme. *v. a.* [naman, Sax.] To discriminate by a particular appellation imposed. *Shak*. To mention by name. *Ecclesi*, xxiii. To specify; to nominate. *1 Sam*, xxviii. To utter; to mention. *Gen*, xlviii. To entitle. *Milton*.
NA'MELESS, nám'-lê. *a.* [nameleay, Sax.] Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation. *Denham*. One of which the name is not known or mentioned. *Atterbury*.
NA'MELY, nám'-lê. *ad.* Particularly; specially; to mention by name. *Hooker*.
NA'MER, ná'-mîr. 98. *n. s.* One who calls or knows any by name. *Sherwood*.
NA'MESAKE, nám'-sâke. *n. s.* One that has the same name with another. *Brown*.
NANKIN*, or **NANKE'EN***, nân-kên'. *n. s.* A kind of light cotton, first manufactured at Nanking, in China.
NAP δ , nâp. *n. s.* [hnappian, Sax.] Slumber; a short sleep. *Sidney*. [hnoppa, Sax.] Down; villous substance. *Bacon*. [cnap, Sax.] A knop; a protuberance; the top of a hill. *Caveau*.
To NAP, nâp. *v. n.* To sleep; to be drowsy or secure. *Wicliffe*.
NA'PTAKING, nâp'-tâ-kîng. *n. s.* Surprise; seizure upon a sudden. *Carew*.
NAPE δ , nápe. *n. s.* [cnâp, Sax.] The joint of the neck behind. *Bacon*.
NAP'ERIE, nâp'-ê. *n. s.* [napertia, Ital.] Linen for use in general. *Skelton*.
NAPUS, nápus. *n. s.* [napus, Lat.] An herb. *Isid*, 92. [See OPTHALMY.] *n. s.* A pure, clear, and thin mineral pale yellow, of a sharp and un-

pleasing taste, and of a brisk and penetrating smell. *Hill*.
NA'PPINESS, nâp'-pê-nês. *n. s.* The quality of having a nap.
NA'PKIN, nâp'-kîn. *n. s.* [a corruption of the Lat. *mappa*.] A cloth used at table to wipe the lands. *Brown*. A handkerchief. *Shakspeare*.
NA'PLESS, nâp'-lê. *a.* Wanting nap; threadbare. *Shakspeare*.
NA'PPY, nâp'-pê. *a.* [nappe, Sax.] An old epithet applied to ale. *Gay*. Hairy; full of down. *Cotgrave*.
NAR*, nâr. *a.* Old compar. of *near*. *Spenser*. *Ob. T.*
NARCISSEUS, nâr-sîs'-sûs. 81. *n. s.* [Lat.] A daffodil. *Thomson*.
NARCO'SIS*, nâr-kô'-sîs. *n. s.* [ναρκωσις.] Stupor; privation of sense.
NARCO'TICAL*, nâr-kô'-tê-kâl. *a.* [ναρκωτικός, Gr.; narcotico, Fr.] Producing torpor, or stupor. *Quincy*.
NARCO'TICALLY*, nâr-kô'-tê-kâl-lê. *ad.* By producing torpor. *Whitlock*.
NARCO'TICK*, nâr-kô'-tîk. *n. s.* A drug producing sleep. *Chaucer*.
NARCO'TICKNESS*, nâr-kô'-tîk-nês. *n. s.* The quality which takes away the sense of pain. *Scott*.
NARD, nârd. *n. s.* [νάρδος.] Spikenard; a kind of ointment. *Milton*. An odorous shrub. *B. Jonson*.
NARE, nâre. *n. s.* [naris, Lat.] A nostril. *Hudibras*.
NA'RRABLE, nâr-râ-bl. 81, 405. *a.* [narro, Lat.] Capable to be told or related. *Cockeram*.
To NA'RRATE, nâr-râte. 91. *v. a.* To relate; to tell.
NARRATION*, nâr-râ-shûn. *n. s.* [narratio, Lat.] Account; relation; history. *Abbott*.
NA'RRATIVE, nâr-râ-tîv. 512. *a.* [narratif, Fr.] Relating; giving an account. *Ayliffe*. Storytelling; apt to relate things past. *Dryden*.
NA'RRATIVE, nâr-râ-tîv. *n. s.* A relation; an account; a story. *South*.
NA'RRATIVELY, nâr-râ-tîv-lê. *ad.* By way of relation. *Ayliffe*.
NARRATOR, nâr-râ-tûr. 166. *n. s.* A teller; a relater. *Montagu*.
NA'RRATORY*, nâr-râ-tûr-ê. *a.* Giving a relation of things. *Hovell*.
To NA'RRIFY, nâr-rê-fl. *v. a.* To relate; to give account of.
NA'RRROW δ , nâr-rô. 327. *a.* [nappe, Sax.] Not broad or wide. *Shak*. Small; of no great extent. *Brown*. Covetous; avaricious. *Sidney*. Contracted; ungenerous. *B. Jonson*. Near; within a small distance. *Dryden*. Close; vigilant; attentive. *Milton*.
To NA'RRROW, nâr-rô. *v. a.* [neapptan, Sax.] To diminish with respect to breadth. *1 Kings*, vi. To contract; to impair in dignity. *Locke*. To contract in sentiment. *Government of the Tongue*. To confine; to limit. *Waterland*. [In farriery.] A horse is said to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough. *Farrier's Dict*.
NA'RRROWLY, nâr-rô-lê. *ad.* With little breadth or wideness. Contractedly; without extent. *Swift*. Closely; vigilantly. *Shak*. Nearly; within a little. *Swift*. Avariciously; sparingly.
NA'RRROWNESS, nâr-rô-nês. *n. s.* Want of breadth or wideness. *Burton*. Want of extent; want of comprehension. *Locke*. Confined state; contract-edness. *Glanville*. Want of capacity. *Hovell*. Meanness; poverty. [neapnape, Sax.] *South*.
NA'RWHALE, nâr'-hwale. *n. s.* A species of whale. *Brown*.
NAS, has not. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
NA'SAL, ná'-zâl. 88. *a.* [nasus, Lat.] Belonging to the nose. *Holder*.
NASAL*, ná'-zâl. *n. s.* A medicine operating through the nose. *Burton*. One of the letters spoken as through the nose. *Holder*.
NA'SCAL*, nâs'-kâl. *n. s.* [nascale, low Lat.] A kind of medicated pessary. *Ferrand*.
NA'SCENT*, nâs'-sênt. *a.* [nascent, Lat.] Growing; increasing. *Bp. Berkeley*.

NA/SICORNOUS, nâ'-zò-kôr-nûs. *a.* [*nasus* and *cornu*.] Having the horn on the nose. *Brown*.
 NA/STY ð, nâs'-tê. 79. *a.* [*nass*, Germ.] Dirty; filthy; sordid; nauseous. *Atterbury*. Obscene; lewd.
 NA/STILY, nâs'-tê-lê. *ad.* Dirtily; filthily; nauseously. *Bacon*. Obscenely; grossly.
 NA/STINESS, nâs'-tê-nês. *n. s.* Dirt; filth. *Hayward*. Obscenity; grossness of ideas. *South*.
 NA/TAL ð, nâ'-tâl. 88. *a.* [Fr.; *natalis*, Lat.] Native; relating to nativity. *Camden*.
 NATALITIAL*, nâ-tâ-lîsh'-âl. *a.* [*natalitius*, Lat.] Given at the day of one's nativity; consecrated to the nativity of a person. *Evelyn*.
 NA/TALS*, nâ'-tâiz. *n. s. pl.* Time and place of nativity. *Fitz-geffry*. *Ob. J.*
 NATA/TION ð, nâ-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*natatio*, Lat.] The act of swimming. *Brown*.
 NA/TATORY*, nâ-tâ-tûr'-ê. *a.* Enabling to swim. *British Critick*.
 NATCH*, nâtsh. *n. s.* [corrupted perhaps from *notch*.] That part of the ox which lies near the tail or rump, between the two loins. *Marshall*.
 NA/THLESS, nâth'-lês. *ad.* [na, Sax., that is, *not* the less.] Nevertheless. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
 NA/THMORE, nâth'-môre. *ad.* [*na the more*.] Never the more. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
 NA/TION ð, nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *natio*, Lat.] A people distinguished from another people. *Raleigh*. A great number; emphatically. *Young*.
 NA/TIONAL, nâsh'-ûn-âl. 88, 535. *a.* [Fr.] Publick; general; not private; not particular. *Milton*. Bigoted to one's own country.
 NATIONALITY*, nâsh'-ûn-âl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* National character. *Hewell*.
 To NA/TIONALIZE*, nâsh'-ûn-âl-ize. *v. a.* To distinguish nationally.
 NA/TIONALLY, nâsh'-ûn-âl-lê. *ad.* With regard to the nation. *South*.
 NATIONALNESS, nâsh'-ûn-âl-nês. *n. s.* Reference to the people in general.
 NA/TIVE ð, nâ'-tîv. *a.* [*nativus*, Lat.] Produced by nature; not artificial. *Spenser*. Natural; such as is according to nature; original. *Swift*. Conferred by birth. *Denham*. Pertaining to the time or place of birth. *Shak*. Original; that which gave being. *Milton*. Born with; co-operating with; congenial. *Shakespeare*.
 NATIVE, nâ'-tîv. 157. *n. s.* One born in any place; original inhabitant. *Bacon*. Offspring. *Shak*.
 NATIVELY*, nâ'-tîv-lê. *ad.* Naturally; not artificially. *Bp. Taylor*. Originally. *Lightsfoot*.
 NATIVENESS, nâ'-tîv-nês. *n. s.* State of being produced by nature.
 NATIVITY, nâ-tîv'-vê-tê. *n. s.* [*nativité*, Fr.] Birth; issue into life. *Bacon*. Time, place, or manner, of birth. *Shak*. State or place of being produced. *Milton*.
 NA/TRON*, nâ'-trûn. *n. s.* A sort of black salt imported from Egypt.
 NA/TURAL ð, nâ'-tshû-râl. 461. *a.* [*naturel*, Fr.] Produced or effected by nature. *Wilkins*. Illegitimate; not legal. *Temple*. Bestowed by nature; not acquired. *Swift*. Not forced; not far-fetched; dictated by nature. *Wotton*. Following the stated course of things. *Law*. Consonant to natural notions. *Locke*. Discoverable by reason; not revealed. *Wilkins*. Tender; affectionate by nature. *Shak*. Unaffected; according to truth and reality. *Addison*. Opposed to violent: as, a natural death.
 NATURAL, nâ'-tshû-râl. *n. s.* An idiot; a fool. *Locke*. Native; original inhabitant. *Abbot*. Gift of nature; nature. *B. Jonson*.
 NATURALISM*, nâ'-tshû-râl-izm. *n. s.* Mere state of nature. *Bp. Lavington*.
 NATURALIST, nâ'-tshû-râl-îst. *n. s.* A student in physics, or natural philosophy. *More*.
 NATURALITY*, nâ'-tshû-râl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Naturalness. *Smith*. *Ob. T.*
 NATURALIZA/TION, nâ'-tshû-râl-ê-zâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects. *Bacon*.
 To NA/TURALIZE, nâ'-tshû-râl-ize. *v. a.* To

adopt into a community; to invest with the privileges of native subjects. *Davies*. To make natural; to make easy like things natural. *South*.

NA/TURALLY, nâ'-tshû-râl-lê. *ad.* According to the power or impulses of unassisted nature. *Hooker*. Without affectation. *Drayton*. Spontaneously; without art.

NA/TURALNESS, nâ'-tshû-râl-nês. *n. s.* The state of being given or produced by nature. *South*. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation. *Dryden*.

NATURE ð, nâ'-tshûre. 293. *n. s.* [*natura*, Lat.] An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world. *Shak*. The native state or properties of any thing, by which it is discriminated from others. *Cowley*. The constitution of an animated body. *Shak*. Disposition of mind; temper. *Shak*. The regular course of things. *Shak*. The compass of natural existence. *Glanville*. The constitution and appearances of things. *Keynolds*. Natural affection, or reverence. *Pope*. The state or operation of the material world. *Pope*. Sort; species. *Dryden*. Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality. *Addison*. Physicks. *Pope*.

[F] There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *na-ter*, which cannot be too carefully avoided. Some critics have contended, that it ought to be pronounced as if written *na-te-gure*; but this pronunciation comes so near to that here adopted, as scarcely to be distinguishable from it. T before y, which is the letter long u begins with, approaches so near to sh, as, in the absence of accent, naturally to fall into it, in the same manner as s becomes sh in *leisure*, *pleasure*, &c. The sibilant and aspiration of t, in this and similar words, provided they are not too coarsely pronounced, are so far from being a deformity in our language, by increasing the number of hissing sounds, as some have insinuated, that they are a real beauty; and, by a certain concourse and flow of sound, contribute greatly to the smoothness and volubility of pronunciation.—See *Principles*, No. 459, 460, 461, &c. W.

To NA/TURE*, nâ'-tshûre. To endow with natural qualities. *Gower*. Not to except the particle in compounds, as good-natured, ill-natured, &c. NATU/RIT*, nâ-tû-rê-tê. *n. s.* The state of being produced by nature. *Brown*. *Ob. J.*

NAUFRAGE*, nâw'-frâje. *n. s.* [*naufragium*, Lat.] Shipwreck. *Bacon*.

NAUFRAGOUS*, nâw'-frâ-gûs. *a.* Causing shipwreck. *Bp. Taylor*.

NAUGHT ð, nâwt. 213, 293. *a.* [*nahit*, *naphit*, Sax.] Bad; corrupt; worthless. *Hooker*.

NAUGHT, nâwt. *n. s.* Nothing; commonly, though improperly, written *naught*. *Shakespeare*.

NAUGHTILY, nâw'-tê-lê. *ad.* Wickedly; corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS, nâw'-tê-nês. *n. s.* Wickedness; badness. *Sidney*.

NAUGHTILY*, nâwt'-lê. *ad.* Badly; corruptly. *Mirror for Magistrates*.

NAUGHTY, nâw'-tê. *a.* Bad; wicked; corrupt. *Sidney*. It is now seldom used but in ludicrous censure. *Dryden*.

NAU/LAGE, nâw'-lâje. *n. s.* [Fr.; from *nauium*, Lat.] The freight of passengers in a ship.

NAU/MACHY, nâw'-mâ-kê. 353. *n. s.* [*naumachia*, Lat.] A mock sea fight. *Lovelace*.

NAU/SEA*, nâw'-shê-â. *n. s.* [Lat.] Sea-sickness; any sickness. *Dodsley*.

To NAU/SEATE ð, nâw'-shê-âte. 450, 542. *v. n.* [*nauseo*, Lat.] To grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust. *Watts*.

To NAU/SEATE, nâw'-shê-âte. *v. a.* To loathe; to reject with disgust. *Brown*. To strike with disgust. *Swift*.

NAU/SEOUS, nâw'-shûs. 450. *a.* Loathsome; disgusting. *Denham*.

NAU/SEOUSLY, nâw'-shûs-lê. *ad.* Loathsomely; disgustfully. *Dryden*.

NAU/SEOUSNESS, nâw'-shûs-nês. *n. s.* Loathsomeness; quality of raising disgust. *Dryden*.

NAUTICAL, nâw'-tê-kâl. [*naút.*] *a.* Lat.] Pertaining to sailing. *Camden*.

NAUTICK, nâw'-tîk. 213. *s.* tair. sailors.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bôll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

NAUTILUS, nâw'-îl-ûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A shell-fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail. *Pope*.

NAVAL, nâ'-vâl. *a.* [Fr.; *navalis*, Lat.] Consisting of ships. *Walter*. Belonging to ships. *Temple*.

NAVALS*, nâ'-vâlz. *n. s. pl.* Naval affairs. *Lord Clarendon*.

NAVARCHY*, nâv'-âr-kê. *n. s.* [navarchus, Lat.] Knowledge of managing ships. *Sir W. Petty*.

NAVE, nâve. *n. s.* [nap, Sax.] The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves. *Shak.* [from *navis*, *nave*, old Fr.] The middle part of the church distinct from the aisles or wings. *Ayliffe*.

NAVEL, nâ'-vi. 102. *n. s.* [napela, Sax.] The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent. *Brown*. The middle; the interior part. *Shakespeare*.

NAVELGALL, nâ'-vl-gâll. *n. s.* [In a horse.] A bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the navel.

NAVELWORT, nâ'-vl-wôrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

NAVEW, nâ'-vû. *n. s.* [navem, Fr.] A plant. *Miller*.

NAVICULAR, nâ'-vik'-kû-lâr. *a.* [navicularis, Lat.] [In anatomy.] The third bone in each foot that lies between the astragalus and ossa cuneiformia. *Diet*.

NAVIGABLE, nâv'-vê-gâ-bl. *a.* [navigable, Fr.] Capable of being passed by ships or boats. *Raleigh*.

NAVIGABLENESS, nâv'-vê-gâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Capacity to be passed in vessels.

TO NAVIGATE, nâv'-vê-gâte. *v. n.* [navigo, Lat.] To sail; to pass by water. *Arbutnot*.

TO NAVIGATE, nâv'-vê-gâte. *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats. *Arbutnot*.

NAVIGATION, nâv'-vê-gâ-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act or practice of passing by water. *Bacon*. Vessels of navigation. *Shakespeare*.

NAVIGATOR, nâv'-vê-gâ-tûr. 521. *n. s.* Sailor; seaman, traveller by water. *Brerewood*.

NAVY, nâ'-vê. *n. s.* [navis, Lat.] An assemblage of ships; a fleet. *Shakespeare*.

NAWI*, nâwl. *n. s.* An awl. See **NALL**.

NAY, nâ. *ad.* [na, Sax., or *ne aye*.] No; an adverb of negation. *Denham*. Not only so, but more. *B. Jonson*. Word of refusal. *Acts*, xvi.

NAY*, nâ. *n. s.* Denial; refusal. *Radcliffe*.

TO NAY*, nâ. *v. a.* To refuse. *Holinshead*. *Ob. T.*

NAVYWARD*, nâ'-wârd. *n. s.* Tendency to denial. *Shakespeare*.

NAVWORD, nâ'-wôrd. *n. s.* A proverbial reproach; a by-word. *Shak.* A watch word. *Shakespeare*.

NAZARENE*, nâz-â-rê-nê. *n. s.* One of Nazareth. *St. Matthew*, ii. One of the early Christian converts, so denominated, from their faith in Jesus of Nazareth, both by Jew and Gentile. *Acts*, xxiv.

NAZARITE*, nâz-â-rite. *n. s.* [nazâr, Heb.] One separated from others by a profession of some extraordinary and special acts of religion. *Num.* vi.

NE, nè. *ad.* [Sax.] Neither. *Spenser*. Not. *Spenser*.

NEAF, nèf. 227. *n. s.* [nef, Icel.] A fist. *Shak.*

TO NEAL, nè. 227. *v. a.* [analan, Sax.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat. *Digby*.

TO NEAL, nè. *v. n.* To be tempered in fire. *Bacon*.

NEAP, nèp. 227. *n. s.* [nep-plob, Sax.] Low tide. *Hakewill*.

NEAP, nèp. *a.* Low; decreescent. *Bp. Hall*.

NEAPED*, nè'-pêd, or nèp. *a.* Wanting sufficient depth of water: spoken of ships. The same as *be-neped*.

NEAPOLITAN*, nè-â-pôl'-ê-tân. *n. s.* A native of the kingdom of Naples. *Shakespeare*.

NEAPOLITAN*, nè-â-pôl'-ê-tân. *a.* Belonging to Naples. *Addison*.

NEAR, nèr. 227. *prep.* [nep, Sax.] At no great distance from; close to; nigh. *Shakespeare*.

NEAR, nèr. *ad.* Almost. *Drayton*. At hand; not far off. *Jer.* xii. Within a little. *Bacon*. By relation or alliance. *Shakespeare*.

NEAR, nèr. *a.* Not distant. *Gen.* xix. Advanced towards the end of an enterprise or disquisition. *Hooker*. Direct; straight. *Milton*. Close; not

rambling. *Dryden*. Closely related. *Leo.* xvii. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence. *Shak*. Touching; pressing; affecting; dear. *Locke*. Par simonious; inclining to covetousness.

NEAR *Hand*. Closely. *Bacon*. To **NEAR***, nèr. *v. a.* [naederen, Teut.] To approach; to be near to. *Heywood*.

TO NEAR*, nèr. *v. n.* To draw near: a naval expression.

NEARLY, nèrê'-lê. *ad.* At no great distance. *Atterbury*. Closely; pressingly. *Milton*. In a narrowly manner.

NEARNESS, nèrê'-nês. *n. s.* Closeness; not remoteness. *Hooker*. Alliance of blood or affection. *Bacon*. Tendency to avarice; caution of expense. *Bacon*.

NEAT, nèt. 227. *n. s.* [neat, Sax.] Black cattle; oxen. *Shak.* A single cow or ox. *Tusser*.

NEAT, nèt. *a.* [net, Fr.] Elegant, but without dignity. *Pope*. Cleanly. *Milton*. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled. *Chapman*.

NEATHERD, nètê'-hêrd. *n. s.* [neathÿrd, Sax.] A cow-keeper; one who has the care of black cattle. *Tusser*.

NEATLY, nètê'-lê. *ad.* Elegantly, but without dignity. *Shak.* Cleanly. *Bo. Berkeley*.

NEATNESS, nètê'-nês. *n. s.* Spruceness; elegance without dignity. *Hooker*. Cleanliness. *Bacon*.

NEATRESS*, nè'-três. *n. s.* She who takes care of cattle. *Warner*.

NEB, nèb. *n. s.* [nebbe, Sax.] Nose; beak; mouth. *Bacon*. In Scotland, the bill of a bird.

NEBULA, nèb'-bû-lâ. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] It is applied to appearances like a cloud in the human body; as, also, to films upon the eyes.

NEBULOUS, nèb'-bû-lûs. *a.* [nebulous, Lat.] Misty; cloudy.

NECESSARIAN*, nès-sês-sâ'-râ-ân. *n. s.* One of those who are advocates for the doctrine of philosophical necessity. More properly *necessitarian*. *Friestley*.

NECESSARIES, nès'-sês-sêr-rîz. 99. *n. s.* Things not only convenient but needful. *Hammond*.

NECESSARILY, nès'-sês-sêr-rê-lê. *ad.* Indispensably. *Hooker*. By inevitable consequence. *Hooker*. By fate; not freely. *Pearson*.

NECESSARINESS, nès'-sês-sêr-rê-nês. *n. s.* The state of being necessary.

NECESSARY, nès'-sês-sêr-rê. *a.* [necessarius, Lat.] Needful; indispensably requisite. *Pearson*. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate. *Shakespeare*. Conclusive; decisive by inevitable consequence. *White*.

NECESSARY*, nès'-sês-sêr-rê. *n. s.* A privy. *Swinburne*.

TO NECESSITATE, nè-sês-sê-tâte. *v. a.* To make necessary; not to leave free; to exempt from choice. *Dryppa*.

NECESSITATION, nè-sês-sê-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of making necessary; fatal compulsion. *Bramhall*.

NECESSITIED, nè-sês-sê-tîd. *a.* In a state of want. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J.*

NECESSITOUS, nè-sês-sê-tûs. *a.* Pressed with poverty. *Clarendon*.

NECESSITOUSNESS, nè-sês-sê-tûs-nês. *n. s.* Poverty; want; need. *Burnet*.

NECESSITUDE, nè-sês-sê-tûde. *n. s.* [necessitudo, Lat.] Want; need. *Hale*. Friendship.

NECESSITY, nè-sês-sê-tê. *n. s.* [necessitas, Lat.] Cogency; compulsion; fatality. *Milton*. State of being necessary; indispensable. *Dryden*. Want; need; poverty. *Shak.* Things necessary for human life. *Shak.* Cogency of argument; inevitable consequence. *Raleigh*. Violence; compulsion. *Chapman*.

NECK, nèk. *n. s.* [hnecca, necca, Sax.] The part between the head and body. *Brown*. A long, narrow part. *Bacon*.—On the neck. Immediately after. *Perkins*. To break the neck of an affair. To hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half.

NECKATEE, nèk'-à-tè. } *n. s.* A gorget;
NECKERCHIEF, nèk'-âr-tshîf. } handkerchief
for a woman's neck.
NECKBEEF, nèk'-bêef. *n. s.* The coarse flesh of the
neck of cattle. *Swift.*
NECKCLOTH, nèk'-klôth. *n. s.* That which men
wear on their necks. *Gay.*
NECKED*, nèk'-êd, or nèkt. *a.* Used in composi-
tion, figuratively and literally: having a neck.
Denham.
NECKLACE, nèk'-lâse. *n. s.* [*neck* and *lace.*] An
ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn
by women on their necks. *Arbutnot.*
NECKLACED*, nèk'-lâste. *a.* Marked as with a
necklace. *Sir W. Jones.*
NECKLAND*, nèk'-lând. *n. s.* A long, narrow part
of land. *Hakevill.*
NECK-VERSE*, nèk'-vêrse. *n. s.* The verse which
was anciently read to entitle the party to benefit of
clergy; said to be the beginning of the fifty-first
Psalm, "Miserere mei," &c. *Tindal.*
NECKWEED, nèk'-wêed. *n. s.* [*neck* and *weed.*]
Hemp; in ridicule.
NECROLOGY*, nèk-rôl'-ô-jè. *n. s.* [*νεκρος* and
λογος.] An account of persons deceased.
NECROMANCER, nèk'-krô-mân-sûr. *n.* [*νεκρὸς*
and *μάντις.*] One who by charms can converse with
the ghosts of the dead; a conjurer; an enchanter.
Deut. xviii.
NECROMANCY, nèk'-krô-mân-sê. *519. n. s.* The
art of revealing future events by communication
with the dead. *Brown.* Enchantment; conjura-
tion. *Skelton.*
NECROMANTICAL*, nèk'-krô-mân'-tè-kâl. } *a.*
NECROMANTICK*, nèk'-krô-mân-tîk. }
Belonging to necromancy; performed by enchant-
ment. *Hammond.*
NECROMANTICALLY*, nèk'-krô-mân'-tè-kâl-jè.
ad. By charms; by conjuration. *Gregory.*
NECROMANTICK*, nèk'-krô-mân-tîk. *n. s.* Trick;
conjuration. *Young.*
NECROSIS*, nèk-rô'-sîs. *n. s.* [*νεκρωσις.*] A dis-
ease of the bones.
NECTAR, nèk'-târ. *88. n. s.* [*νεκταρ*, Gr.; *nectar*,
Lat. and Fr.] Pleasant liquor, said to be drank by
the heathen deities: any pleasant liquor. *Shak-
speare.*
NECTAREAL*, nèk-tà-rè-âl. } *a.* Sweet as nec-
NECTAREAN*, nèk-tà-rè-ân. } tar; resembling
nectar. *Burton.*
NECTARED, nèk'-târ'-d. *88. a.* Tinged with nec-
tar; mingled with nectar. *Milton.*
NECTAREOUS, nèk-tà-rè-ûs. *a.* Resembling nec-
tar; sweet as nectar. *Pope.*
NECTARINE, nèk'-têr-rîn. *150. a.* [*nectarin*, Fr.]
Sweet as nectar. *Milton.*
NECTARINE, nèk'-têr-rîn. *150. n. s.* [Fr.] A fruit
of the plum kind. *Miller.*
TO NECTARIZE*, nèk'-têr-rîze. *v. a.* To sweeten.
Cockeram. *Ob. T.*
NECTAROUS*, nèk'-têr-rûs. *a.* Sweet as nectar.
Milton.
NEEDER*, nèd'-dûr. *n. s.* [*nebbep*, Sax.] An ad-
dressee. *Chaucer.*
NEED, nèd. *246. n. s.* [*neob*, Sax.] Exigency;
pressing difficulty; necessity. *Shak.* Want; dis-
tressful poverty. *Ecclus.* iv. Want; lack of any
thing for use. *Baker.*
TO NEED, nèd. *v. a.* To want; to lack; to be in
want of; to require. *St. Matthew.*
TO NEED, nèd. *v. n.* To be wanted; to be neces-
sary. *Spenser.* To have necessity of any thing; to
be in want of any thing. *Locke.*
NEEDER, nèd'-êr. *98. n. s.* One that wants any
thing. *Shakespeare.*
NEEDFUL, nèd'-fûl. *a.* Distressed; in want.
Chaucer. Necessary; indispensably requisite.
Common Prayer.
NEEDFULLY, nèd'-fûl-jè. *ad.* Necessarily. *B.*
Jonson.
NEEDFULNESS, nèd'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Necessity.
NEEDILY, nèd'-dè-jè. *ad.* In poverty; poorly.

NEEDINESS, nèd'-dè-nês. *n. s.* Want; poverty.
Bacon.
NEEDLE, nèd'-dl. *405. n. s.* [*netal*, Goth.; *nebl*,
Sax.] A small instrument pointed at one end to
pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive
the thread, used in sewing. *Dryden.* The small
steel bar which, in the mariner's compass, stands
regularly north and south. *Cowley.*
NEEDLE-FISH, nèd'-dl-fîsh. *n. s.* A kind of sea
fish.
NEEDLEFUL, nèd'-dl-fûl. *n. s.* As much thread as
is generally put at one time in the needle.
NEEDLER, nèd'-dl-âr. } *n. s.* He who
NEEDLE-MAKER, nèd'-dl-mà-kûr. } makes need-
les.
NEEDLE-WORK, nèd'-dl-wûrk. *n. s.* The busi-
ness of a sempstress. Embroidery by the needle.
Bacon.
NEEDLESS, nèd'-lês. *a.* Unnecessary; not requi-
site. *Hooker.* Not wanting. *Shakespeare.*
NEEDLESSLY, nèd'-lês-jè. *ad.* Unnecessarily;
without need. *Holder.*
NEEDLESSNESS, nèd'-lês-nês. *n. s.* Unneces-
saryness. *Locke.*
NEEDMENT, nèd'-mênt. *n. s.* Something necessa-
ry. *Spenser.*
NEEDS, nèdéz. *ad.* [*nebeþ*, Sax.] Necessarily; by
compulsion; indispensably. *Hooker.*
NEEDY, nèd'-dè. *a.* Poor; necessitous; distressed
by poverty. *Spenser.*
NEEL*, nèl. *n. s.* [*nael*, Icel.; *nael*, Dan.] A nee-
dle. *Shakespeare.*
NEER, nâre. *97, 247.* [*for never.*] *Hudibras.*
TO NEESSE, nèeze. *v. n.* [*nieren*, Sax.; *niesen*,
Teut.; from *næpe*, the nose.] To sneeze; to dis-
charge flatulencies by the nose. *2 Kings*, iv.
NEESEWORT*, nèeze'-wûrt. *n. s.* An herb. *Sher-
wood.*
NEESING*, nèe'-zîng. *n. s.* The act of sneezing
Joh. xli.
NEF, nèf. *n. s.* [old Fr.; from *nave*.] The body of a
church; the nave. *Addison.*
NEFAND*, nè-fând'. } *a.* [*nefandus*, Lat.]
NEFANDOUS*, nè-fân'-dûs. } Not to be named;
abominable. *Sheldon.*
NEFARIOUS, nè-fà-rè-ûs. *a.* [*nefarius*, Lat.]
Wicked; abominable. *Ayliffe.*
NEFARIOUSLY*, nè-fà-rè-ûs-jè. *ad.* Abominably;
wickedly. *Milton.*
NEGATION, nè-gà'-shûn. *n. s.* [*negatio*, Lat.]
Denial: the contrary to affirmation. *Rogers.* De-
scription by denial, or exclusion, or exception.
Watts. Argument drawn from denial. *Heylin.*
NEGATIVE, nèg'-gà-tîv. *157. a.* [*negatif*, Fr.;
negativus, Lat.] Denying: contrary to affirmative.
Shak. Implying only the absence of something;
not positive; privative. *South.* Having the power
to withhold, though not to compel. *K. Charles.*
NEGATIVE, nèg'-gà-tîv. *n. s.* A proposition by
which something is denied. *Tillotson.* A particle
of denial; as, *not*. *Cleveland.*
TO NEGATIVE*, nèg'-gà-tîv. *v. a.* To dismiss by
negation. *Andrews.*
NEGATIVELY, nèg'-gà-tîv-jè. *ad.* With denial; in
the form of denial; not affirmatively. *Boyle.*
In form of speech implying the absence of something.
Hooker.
NEGATORY*, nèg'-gà-tîv-jè. *a.* [*negatoire*, Fr.]
Belonging to negation. *Cotgrave.*
TO NEGLECT, nèg'-lêkt'. *v. a.* [*neglectus*, Lat.]
To omit by carelessness. *Milton.* To treat with
scornful heedlessness. *St. Matthew.* To postpone.
Shakespeare.
NEGLECT, nèg'-lêkt'. *n. s.* Instance of inattention.
Careless treatment. *Shak.* Negligence; frequen-
cy of neglect. *Denham.* State of being unregarded
Prior.
NEGLECTER, nèg'-lêkt'-tûr. *98. n. s.* One who
neglects. *South.*
NEGLECTFUL, nèg'-lêkt'-fûl. *a.* Heedless; care-
less; inattentive. *Locke.* Treating with indiffer-
ence. *Locke.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—díl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

NEGLECTFULLY, nèg-lèkt/-fúl-lè. *ad.* With heedless inattention; with careless indifference. *Ob. J.*
NEGLECTINGLY*, nèg-lèkt/-ìng-lè. *ad.* Carelessly; inattentively. *Shakspeare.*
NEGLECTION, nèg-lèk/-shùn. *n. s.* The state of being negligent. *Shakspeare.*
NEGLECTIVE, nèg-lèk/-tív. 512. *a.* Inattentive to; regardless of. *Bp. Hall.*
NEGLIGÉ/E*, nèg-lè-jèè'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of fashionable gown, which the ladies continued to wear in the early part of the reign of George III. *Goldsmith.*
NEG'LIGENCE§, nèg'-lè-jènse. *n. s.* [negligence, Fr.] Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly. *Spectator.* Instance of neglect. *Shak.*
NEG'LIGENT, nèg'-lè-jènt. *a.* [negligent, Fr.; negligens, Lat.] Careless; heedless; habitually inattentive. 2 *Chron.* xxix. Careless of any particular. *Law.* Scornfully regardless. *Swift.*
NEG'LIGENTLY, nèg'-lè-jènt-lè. *ad.* Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness. *Bacon.* With scornful inattention.
NEGOTIABLE*, nè-gò'-shè-à-bl. *a.* [negotium, Lat.] Capable of being negotiated.
NEGOTIANT*, nè-gò'-shè-ànt. *n. s.* A negotiator; one employed to treat with others. *Raleigh.*
TO NEGOTIATE§, nè-gò'-shè-àte. 542. *v. n.* [negociare, Fr.] To have intercourse of business; to traffick; to treat. *Bacon.*
TO NEGOTIATE, nè-gò'-shè-àte. *v. a.* To manage; to conclude by treaty or agreement. *Lord Chesterfield.*
NEGOTIATION, nè-gò'-shè-à'-shùn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Treaty of business. *White.*
NEGOTIATOR, nè-gò'-shè-à-tàr. 521. *n. s.* [negociator, Fr.] One employed to treat with others. *Swift.*
NEGRO, nè'-grò. *n. s.* [Span.] A blackmoor. *Brown.*
 § Some speakers, but those of the very lowest order, pronounce this word as if written *ne-gur*. *W.*
NEGUS*, nè'-gùs. *n. s.* A mixture of wine, water, sugar, lemon, and nutmeg; from the inventor, Colonel Negus. *Malone.*
NEIF, nèf. *n. s.* [neif, Icel.] Fist. *Shakspeare.*
TO NEIGH§, ná. 249. *v. n.* [neighan, Sax.] To utter the voice of a horse or mare. *Shakspeare.*
NEIGH, ná. *n. s.* The voice of a horse. *Shakspeare.*
NEIGHING*, ná'-ìng. *n. s.* The voice of a horse or mare. *Jer. viii.*
NEIGHBOUR§, ná'-búr. 249. *n. s.* [neihgebup, nehbup, Sax.] One who lives near to another. *Harte.* One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility. *Shak.* Intimate; confidant. *Shak.* [In divinity.] One partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices. *Perrins.*
 § For what I apprehend to be the genuine sound of the diphthong in the first syllable of this word, see **EIGHT**. *W.*
NEIGHBOUR*, ná'-búr. *a.* Near to another; adjoining; next. *Jer. i.*
TO NEIGHBOUR, ná'-búr. 249. *v. a.* To adjoin to; to confine on. *Shakspeare.* To acquaint with; to make near to. *Shakspeare.*
TO NEIGHBOUR*, ná'-búr. *v. n.* To inhabit the vicinity. *Darvies.*
NEIGHBOURHOOD, ná'-búr-hùd. *n. s.* Place adjoining. *Fell.* State of being near each other. *Swift.* Those that live within reach of communication. *Harte.*
NEIGHBOURLINESS*, ná'-búr-lè-nès. *n. s.* State or quality of being neighbourly. *Scott.*
NEIGHBOURLY, ná'-búr-lè. 249. *a.* Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil. *Shakspeare.*
NEIGHBOURLY, ná'-búr-lè. *ad.* With social civility. *Milton.*
NEIGHBOURSHIP*, ná'-búr-shíp. *n. s.* State of being near each other. *Miss Baillie.*
NEITHER§, nè'-thúr. 252. *conjunct.* [napðer, Sax.] Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by

nor. 1 *Kings*, xxii. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibition to any sentence. *Gen.* iii. Sometimes at the end of a sentence it follows as a negative. *Bacon.*
NEITHER, nè'-thúr. 98. *pronoun.* Not either; nor one nor other. *Shakspeare.*
NEM-CON*, ném-kón. An abbreviation of the Latin *nemine contradicente*, no one opposing.
NE/MOROUS*, ném'-ò-rùs. *a.* [nemorosus, Lat.] Woody. *Evelyn.*
TO NEMPNE*, v. *a.* [nemnan, Sax.] To name. *Chaucer.* *Ob. T.*
NE/NIA*, nè'-nè-à. *n. s.* [Gr.] A funeral song; an elegy.
NE/NUPHAR, nèn'-ù-fàr. *n. s.* Water lily, or water rose.
NEOLO/GICAL*, nè-ò-lód/-jè-kál. *a.* [neologique, Fr.] Employing new words or phrases. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
NEO/LOGY*, nè-òl/-ò-jè. *n. s.* [neologie, Fr.; from the Greek νεος and λόγος.] Invention or use of new words and phrases. *Boothby.*
NEO/LOGISM, nè-òl/-ò-jíz-m. *n. s.* [neologisme, Fr.] A new and quaint expression.
NE/OPHYTE§, nè'-ò-flie. 156. *n. s.* [neophyte, Fr.; νέος and φύω, Gr.] One regenerated; a convert. *Bacon.*
NE/OPHYTE*, nè'-ò-flie. *a.* Newly entered into an employment. *B. Jonson.*
NEOTE/RICK§, nè-ò-tèr'-rìk. 509. *n. s.* [neotericus, Lat.] One of modern times. *Burton.*
NEOTERICAL*, nè-ò-tèr'-rè-kál. } *a.* Modern;
NEOTE/RICK*, nè-ò-tèr'-rìk. } novel; late
Bacon.
NEP, nèp. *n. s.* [nepeta, Lat.] The herb catmint. *Bp. Hall.*
NEPE/NTHE, nè-pèn'-thè. *n. s.* [v] and πένθος. } A drug that drives away all pains. *Milton.*
NE/PHEW§, nèv'-vù. *n. s.* [nepos, Lat.; neveu, Fr.] The son of a brother or sister. *Dryden.* The grandson. *Hooker.* Descendant, however distant. *Spenser.*
NEPHRITICAL*, nè-frít/-tè-kál. } *a.* [νεφρικός, Lat.]
NEPHRITICK, nè-frít/-tìk. 509. } Belonging to the organs of urine. *Wotton.* Troubled with the stone. *Arbuthnot.* Good against the stone. *Woodward.*
NE/POTISM, nèp'-ò-ùzm. 503. [nèp'-ò-ùzm, Jones.] *n. s.* [nepotisme, Fr.] Fondness for nephews. *Adison.*
 § I have differed from all our orthoëpists in the pronunciation of this word, by making the first syllable short; not because this *e* is short in the Latin *nepos*, but because the antepenultimate accent of our own language, when not followed by a diphthong, naturally shortens the vowel it falls upon. 555. *W.*
NEREID*, nè'-rè-ìd. *n. s.* [Nereis, Lat.] A sea-nymph. *Shakspeare.*
NERVE§, nèrv. *n. s.* [nervus, Lat.] The organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body. *Quincy.* It is used by the poets for *sinew* or *tendon*. *Chapman.* Force; strength. *Abp. Sancto.*
TO NERVE*, nèrv. *v. a.* To strengthen. *Aaron Hill.*
NERVELESS, nèrv'-lès. *a.* Without strength. *Pope.*
NERVOUS, nèrv'-vùs. 314. *a.* [nervosus, Lat.] Full of nerves. *Barrow.* Well strung; strong; vigorous. *Waterhouse.* Relating to the nerves. *Harte.* In medical cant: having weak or diseased nerves. *Cheyne.*
NERVOUSLY*, nèrv'-vùs-lè. *ad.* With strength; with force. *Warton.*
NERVOUSNESS*, nèrv'-vùs-nès. *n. s.* Vigour; strength. *Dr. Warton.*
NE/RVY, nèrv'-vè. *a.* Strong; vigorous. *Shakspeare.*
NE/SCIENCE, nèsh'-è-ènse. 510. *n. s.* [nescio, Lat.] Ignorance; the state of not knowing. *Bp. Hall.*
NESH, nèsh. *a.* [neyc, Sax.] Soft; tender; easily hurt. *Chaucer.*
NESS. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive, denoting *state* or *quality*; as, *poisonous, poisonousness; turbid, turbidity*.

ness; lovely, loveliness; from *nīpe*, Sax. The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory; from *nepe*, Sax. a nose of land, or headland.

NEST §, *nést. n. s.* [*neȝt*, Sax.] The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her young. *Deut. xxii.* Any place where animals are produced. *Bentley.* An abode; place of residence. *Spenser.* A warm, close habitation. *Spenser.* Boxes or drawers; little pockets or repositories.

To NEST, *nést. v. n.* To build nests. *Harmar.*

NE/STEGG, *nést-ég. n. s.* An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it. *Hudibras.*

To NE/STLE, *nés-sl. 472. v. n.* [*neȝtlian*, Sax.] To settle; to harbour; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest. *Bacon.*

To NE/STLE, *nés-sl. 359. v. a.* To house, as in a nest. *Donne.* To cherish, as a bird her young. *Chapman.*

NE/STLING, *nést-ling. n. s.* [*neȝtling*, Sax.] A young bird in the nest. *Bp. Hall.* A receptacle; a nest. *Bacon.*

NE/STLING*, *nést-ling. a.* Newly hatched; newly deposited in the nest. *Barrington.*

NESTORIAN*, *nés-tó-ré-ân. n. s.* One of the followers of Nestorius, whose heresy was founded in the fifth century, and who believed that Christ was divided into two persons. *Hooker.*

NET §, *nét. n. s.* [*neti*, Goth. *net*, Sax.] A texture woven with large interstices or meshes. *Bp. Taylor.* Any thing made with interstitial vacuities. *1 Kings, vii.*

To NET*, *nét. v. n.* To knit a net; to knot. *A. Seward.*

NET §*, *nét. a.* [*Fr. netto*, Ital.] Pure; clear; genuine. *Spenser.* Clear; denoting the total of a receipt of salary or income, after certain deductions. *Bolingbroke.* Clear; denoting the weight of any commodity, after allowances have been made for tare and tret.

To NET*, *nét. v. a.* To bring as clear produce.

NE/THER §, *nétu'-úr. 98. a.* [*neoȝer*, Sax.; *nader*, Dutch.] Lower; not upper. *Deut. xxiv.* Being in a lower place. *Milton.* Infernal; belonging to the regions below. *Dryden.*

NE/THERMOST, *nétu'-úr-mósti. a.* [*superl. of nether*.] Lowest. *Psal. lxxxvi.*

NETTING, *nét-ting. n. s.* A reticulated piece of work.

NE/TTLE §, *nét-tl. 405. n. s.* [*netel*, Sax.] A stinging herb, well known. *Shakspeare.*

To NE/TTLE, *nét-tl. v. a.* To sting; to irritate; to provoke. *Bentley.*

NETTLER*, *nét-tl-úr. n. s.* One who provokes; that which stings or irritates. *Milton.*

NETWORK, *nét-wérk. n. s.* [*net* and *work*.] Any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections. *Spenser.*

NEU/ROLOGY, *nú-ról-lò-jè. 518. n. s.* [*νεῦρον* and *λόγος*.] A description of the nerves.

NEU/ROSPAST*, *nú-rò-spást. n. s.* [*νευροσπαστή*.] A puppet; a figure put in motion. *More.*

NEU/ROTOMY, *nú-rót-tò-mè. 518. n. s.* [*νεῦρον* and *τέμνω*.] The anatomy of the nerves.

NEUTER §, *nú-túr. 98, 264. a.* [*Lat.*] Indifferent; not engaged on either side. *Addison.* [*In grammar.*] A noun that implies no sex. *Dryden.*

NEUTER, *nú-túr. n. s.* One indifferent and unengaged. *Bp. Boll.*

NEUTRAL, *nú-trál. a.* [*Fr.*] Indifferent; not engaged on either side. *Bacon.* Neither good nor bad. *Davies.* Neither acid nor alkaline: applied to salt. *Arbutnot.*

NEUTRAL, *nú-trál. n. s.* One who does not act nor engage on either side. *Bacon.*

NEUTRALIST*, *nú-trál-íst. n. s.* An indifferent or careless being; one who is on neither side. *Bullokur.*

NEUTRA/LITY, *nú-trál-è-tè. n. s.* [*neutralité*, Fr.] A state of indifference; of neither friendship nor hostility. *Wotton.* A state between good and evil.

Donne. The state of being of the neuter gender *Pearson.*

To NEU/TRALIZE*, *nú-trál-ize. v. a.* To render indifferent; to engage on neither side. [*In agriculture.*] To make neutral. *Kirwan.*

NEU/TRALLY, *nú-trál-è. ad.* Indifferently; on neither part.

NE/VER §, *név-úr. 98. ad.* [*ne ever*, *næȝpe*, Sax.] At no time. *Cowley.* In no degree. *South.* It seems, in some phrases, to have the sense of an adjective. Not any; but in reality it is not ever. *St. Matt. xxvii.* It is much used in composition: as *never-ending*, having no end. *Raleigh.*

NEVERTHE/LESS, *név-úr-thè-lès. ad.* Notwithstanding that. *Hooker.*

NEW §, *nú. 265. a.* [*neop*, Sax.; *newyd*, Welsh; *neu*, Germ.; *neuf*, Fr.] Not old; fresh; novel. *Chaucer.* Not being before. *Burnet.* Modern; of the present time. *Temple.* Different from the former. *Common Prayer.* Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty. *Pope.* Not habituated; not familiar. *Hooker.* Renovated; repaired, so as to recover the first state. *Bacon.* Fresh after any thing. *Dryden.* Not of ancient extraction. *Addison.*

NEW, *nú. ad.* This is only used in composition for *newly*, as *new-born*, &c.

To NEW*, *nú. v. a.* [*neopant*, Sax.] To make new; to renew. *Gower.* *Ob. T.*

NE/WEL, *nú-íl. n. s.* The compass round which the staircase is carried. *Bacon.* A new thing; novelty. *Spenser.*

NEWFA/NGLE*, *nú-fâng'-gl. a.* Desirous of new things. *Chaucer.*

To NEWFA/NGLE*, *nú-fâng'-gl. v. a.* To change by introducing novelties. *Milton.*

NEWFANGLED, *nú-fâng'-gl'd. 359. a.* Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty. *Shakspeare.*

NEWFANGLEDNESS, *nú-fâng'-gl'd-nès. } n. s.*

NEWFANGLENESS, *nú-fâng'-gl-nès. }* Vain and foolish love of novelty. *Sidney.*

NE/WING, *nú-ing. n. s.* Yest or barn.

NE/WISH*, *nú-ish. a.* As if lately made. *Bacon.*

NE/WLY, *nú-lè. ad.* [*atlice*, Sax.] Freshly; lately. *Shak.* In a manner different from the former. *Spenser.* In a manner not existing before.

NE/WNESS, *nú-nès. n. s.* [*niwȝre*, Sax.] Freshness; lateness; recentness; state of being lately produced. *Raleigh.* Novelty; unacquaintance. *B. Jonson.* Something lately produced. *Dryden.* Innovation; late change. *Shak.* Want of practice. *Sidney.* Difference from the former manner. *Rom. vi.*

NEWS §, *núze. n. s.* [without the singular, unless it be considered as singular.] Fresh account of any thing. *Sidney.* Something not heard before. *L'Estrange.* Papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times. *Addison.*

NEWS-MONGER, *núze-múng-gúr. n. s.* One that deals in news; one whose employment it is to hear and to tell news. *Shakspeare.*

NE/WSPAPER*. See the last sense of *News*.

NEW/T, *núte. n. s.* [*epete*, Sax.] Eft; small lizard; they are harmless. *Shakspeare.*

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT, *nú-yérz-gift. n. s.* Present made on the first day of the year. *Shakspeare.*

NE/XIBLE*, *nèks-è-bl. a.* [*nexibilis*, Lat.] That may be knit together. *Cockeram.* *Ob. T.*

NEXT §, *nèkst. a.* [*next*, Sax.] Nearest in place. *Bacon.* Nearest in time. *Gay.* Nearest in any gradation. *Clarendon.*

NEXT, *nèkst. ad.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding. *Addison.*

NI/AS, *nú-ús. n. s.* A young hawk; an eyas. *B. Jones.*

NIB §, *nib. n. s.* [*nib*, Sax.] The bill or neck of a bird. The point of any thing, generally of a pen. *Derham.*

NI/BBED, *nibb'd. 359. a.* Having a nib.

To NI/BBLE*, *nib-bl. 405. v. a.* [from *nib*, the beak or mouth.] To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly. *Shak.* To bite as a fish does the bait. *Gay.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, báll; —ðil; —pòund; —thin, THIS

To NIBBLE, nîb'-bl. *v. n.* To bite at. *Shak.* To carp at; to find fault with. *Tillotson.*

NIBBLE*, nîb'-bl. *n. s.* A word used by anglers, denoting the act of the fish trying the bait, as it were; not immediately swallowing it.

NIBBLER, nîb'-bl-ër. *98. n. s.* One that bites by little at a time. *Shak.* A carper. *Warburton.*

NICE §, nîse. *a.* [nere, Sax.] Accurate in judgement to minute exactness; superfluously exact. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy. *Sidney.* Delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious. *Donne.* Fastidious; squeamish. *Milton.* Easily injured; delicate. *Roscommon.* Formed with minute exactness. *Addison.* Requiring scrupulous exactness. *Newton.* Refined. *Milton.* Trifling; toying; wanton. *Shak.* Foolish; weak; effeminate. *Gower.* Trivial; unimportant. *Shak.* Delicious. *Barret.* Handsome; pleasing.—*To make nice.* To be scrupulous. *Shakespeare.*

NICELY, nîse'-lè. *ad.* Accurately; minutely; scrupulously. *Shakespeare.* Delicately. *Atterbury.*

NICENE Creed*, nî'-sèen-kreèd. The creed drawn up, for the most part, by the first general council of Nice in the year 325; enlarged in the year 381. *Hooker.*

NICENESS, nîse'-nès. *n. s.* Accuracy; minute exactness. *Dryden.* Superfluously delicacy or exactness. *Sidney.*

NICETY, nî'-sè-tè. *n. s.* Minute accuracy of thought. *Prior.* Accurate performance, or observance. *Addison.* Fastidious delicacy; squeamishness. *Spenser.* Minute observation; punctilious discrimination; subtlety. *Locke.* Delicate management; cautious treatment. *Swift.* Effeminate softness. *Niceties*, in the plural, is generally applied to dainties or delicacies in eating.

¶ In this word of our own composition from *nice*, we have unaccountably run into the pronunciation of the mute *c*. This word we always hear pronounced in three syllables, though *safety*, *minety*, and *surety*, are ever heard in two. This is a proof how much more similitude of sound often operates in fixing pronunciation; the termination *ty* being almost always preceded by *e* or *i* in words of Latin or French formation, where these vowels form a distinct syllable; as, *variety*, *gayety*, *anxiety*, *society*, &c. Words of mere English formation, that approach to them, are thus carried into the same pronunciation by bare likeness of sound only. *W.*

NICHAR, nî'-kâr. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

NICHE, nîsh. 352. *n. s.* [Fr.] A hollow in which a statue may be placed. *Wotton.*

NICK §, nîk. *n. s.* [nicke, Teut.] Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience. *Hovell.* A notch cut in any thing. *Fotherby.* A score; a reckoning. *Shak.* [niche, Fr.] A winning throw. *Prior.*

NICK*, nîk. *n. s.* An evil spirit of the waters, in the northern mythology of elder times; and, in later, transferred to the devil himself, by the English, with the addition of *old*. *Dr. Grey.*

To NICK, nîk. *v. a.* To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by some slight artifice used at the lucky moment. *South.* To cut in nicks or notches. *Shak.* To suit, as tallies cut in nicks. *Camden.* To defeat or cozen, as at dice. *Shakespeare.*

NICKEL*, nîk'-kl. *n. s.* A semi-metal. *Chambers.*

NICKER*, nîk'-kûr. *n. s.* [from *nick*.] One who watches an opportunity to pilfer, or practise some knavish artifice. *Arbutnot.*

NICKNAME, nîk'-nâme. *n. s.* [nom de nique, Fr.] A name given in scoff or contempt. *Bacon.*

To NICKNAME, nîk'-nâme'. *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation. *Shakespeare.*

NICOLAITAN*, nîk-kò-là'-è-tân. *n. s.* One of a sect, who, according to ancient writers, taught the lawfulness of lewdness and idolatrous sacrifices; so called from one *Nicolas*, their founder. By *Nicolaitans*, in Scripture, are thought to be meant, in general, lewd and profligate persons, who aim at nothing but their own secular advantage. *Rev. ii.*

NICOTIAN*, nè-kò'-shân. *n. s.* [Fr.] Tobacco;

first sent into France by *Nicot*, in the year 1560 *B. Jonson.*

NICOTIAN*, nè-kò'-shân. *a.* Denoting tobacco. *Bp. Hall.*

To NICTATE §, nîk'-tâte. *v. a.* [nicto, Lat.] To wink. *Ray.*

NICTATION*, nîk-tà'-shôn. *n. s.* A twinkling of the eye. *Cockeram.*

NICTITATING Membrane*, *n. s.* [In anatomy.] A thin membrane which covers the eyes of several creatures; defending them without a total obstruction of vision. *Paley.*

NIDE, nîde. *n. s.* [nidus, Lat.] A brood: as a *nide* of pheasants.

NIDGET, nîd'-jît. *n. s.* [corrupted from *nothing* or *niding*.] A coward; a dastard. *Camden.*

NIDIFICATION, nîd-è-fè-kà'-shôn. *n. s.* [nidificatio, Lat.] The act of building nests. *Derham.*

NIDING, nîd'-îng. *n. s.* [niding, Sax.] A coward; a dastard; a base fellow. *Camden.*

NIDOROUS, nî'-dôr-ûs. *a.* Resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat. *Bacon.*

NIDOROSITY, nî-dâr-ûs'-è-tè. *n. s.* Eructation with the taste of undigested roast-meat. *Floyer.*

NIDOUR §, nî'-dûr. *n. s.* [nidor, Lat.; *nideur*, Fr.] Scent; savour. *Bp. Taylor.*

To NIDULATE §, nîd'-û-lâte. *v. n.* [nidulor, Lat.] To build a nest. *Cockeram.*

NIDULATION, nîd-jû-là'-shôn. 293. [nî-dû-là'-shôn, *Sheridan*.] *n. s.* The time of remaining in the nest. *Brown.*

NIECE, nèsee. *n. s.* [nièce, *niece*, Fr.; *neptis*, Lat.] The daughter of a brother or sister. *Shakespeare.*

NIFLE, nî'-fl. *n. s.* [nîfte, Norm. Fr.] A trifle. *Chaucer.*

NIGGARD §, nîg'-gûrd. 88. *n. s.* [niuggr, Icelandic.] A miser; a curmudgeon; a sordid fellow. *Sidney.*

NIGGARD, nîg'-gûrd. *a.* Sordid; avaricious; parsimonious. *Dryden.* Sparing; wary. *Shakespeare.*

To NIGGARD, nîg'-gûrd. *v. a.* To stint; to supply sparingly. *Shakespeare.*

NIGGARDISE*, nîg'-gûrd-îs. *n. s.* Niggardliness; avarice. *Spenser.*

NIGGARDISH, nîg'-gûrd-îsh. *a.* Having some disposition to avarice. *Barret.*

NIGGARDLINESS, nîg'-gûrd-lè-nès. *n. s.* Avarice; sordid parsimony. *Bp. Hall.*

NIGGARDLY, nîg'-gûrd-lè. *a.* Avaricious; sordidly parsimonious. *Bp. Hall.* Sparing; wary. *Sidney.*

NIGGARDLY, nîg'-gûrd-lè. *ad.* Sparingly; parsimoniously. *Shakespeare.*

NIGGARDNESS, nîg'-gûrd-nès. *n. s.* Avarice; sordid parsimony. *Sidney.*

NIGGARDSHIP*, nîg'-gûrd-shîp. *n. s.* Avarice. *Sir T. Elyot.* *Ob. T.*

NIGGARDY*, nîg'-gûrd-dè. *n. s.* Niggardness. *Ob. T.*

To NIGGLE*, nîg'-gl. *v. a.* To mock; to play on contemptuously. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

To NIGGLE*, nîg'-gl. *v. n.* To play with; to trifle with. *Massinger.*

NIGH §, nî. 390. *prep.* [neah, *neh*, Sax.] At no great distance from. *Milton.*

NIGH, nî. *ad.* Not at a great distance. *Phil. ii.* To a place near. *Esther*, ix. Almost; as, *He was nigh dead.*

NIGH, nî. *a.* Near; not distant; not remote. *St. Matt.* xxiv. Allied closely by blood. *Lev.* xxv.

To NIGH, nî. *v. n.* [nehpan, Sax.] To approach; to advance; to draw near. *Wicliffe.*

To NIGH*, nî. *v. a.* To come near to; to touch. *Chaucer.*

NIGHLY, nî'-lè. *ad.* Nearly; within a little. *Locke.*

NIGHNESS, nî'-nès. *n. s.* Nearness; proximity. *A. Wood.*

NIGHT §, nîte. 391. *n. s.* [nauts, Goth.; *niht*, Sax.] The time of darkness; the time from sunset to sunrise. *Gen.* xlix. The end of the day of life; death. *Dryden.* State or time of ignorance or obscurity. *Anon.* State of being not understood;

unintelligibility. *Pope*. It is much used in composition.

To NIGHT, adverbially. In this night; at this night *Josh. ii.*

NIGHTBIRD*, nîe'-bûrd. *n. s.* A bird that flies only in the night. *Bp. Hall.*

NIGHTBORN*, nîe'-bôrn. *a.* Produced in darkness. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

NIGHTBRA'WLER, nîe'-brâw'-ûr. *n. s.* [night and brawler.] One who raises disturbances in the night. *Shakspeare.*

NIGHTCAP, nîe'-kâp. *n. s.* A cap worn in bed, or in undress. *Bacon.*

NIGHTCROW, nîe'-krô. *n. s.* [night and crow.] A bird that cries in the night. *Shakspeare.*

NIGHTDEW, nîe'-dû. *n. s.* Dew that wets the ground in the night. *Dryden.*

NIGHTDOG, nîe'-dôg. *n. s.* A dog that hunts in the night. *Shakspeare.*

NIGHTDRESS, nîe'-drês. *n. s.* The dress worn at night. *Pope.*

NIGHTED, nîe'-êd. *a.* Darkened; clouded; black. *Shakspeare.*

NIGHTFALL*, nîe'-fâl. *n. s.* The close of day; the beginning of night. *Swift.*

NIGHTFA'RING, nîe'-fâ-ring. *n. s.* Travelling in the night. *Gay.*

NIGHTFIRE, nîe'-fîre. *n. s.* Ignis fatuus; Will-with-a-Wisp. *Herbert.*

NIGHTFLY, nîe'-flî. *n. s.* Moth that flies in the night. *Shakspeare.*

NIGHTFOUN'DERED, nîe'-fûn'-dûr'd. *a.* [from night and founder.] Lost or distressed in the night. *Milton.*

NIGHTGOWN, nîe'-gûn. *n. s.* A loose gown used for an undress. *Shakspeare.*

NIGHTHAG, nîe'-hâg. *n. s.* Witch supposed to wander in the night. *Milton.*

NIGHTINGALE, nîe'-în-gâle. *n. s.* [nîhtegale, Sax.; from *night*, and *gale*, to sing.] A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody; philomel. *Shak.* A word of endearment. *Shakspeare.*

NIGHTISH*, nî'-îsh. *a.* Belonging to the night; attached to the night. *Turberville.*

NIGHTLY, nîe'-lê. *a.* Done by night; acting by night; happening by night. *Dryden.*

NIGHTLY, nîe'-lê. *ad.* By night. *Shak.* Every night. *Addison.*

NIGHTMAN, nîe'-mân. *38. n. s.* One who carries away ordure in the night.

NIGHTMARE, nîe'-mâre. *n. s.* [night, and *mara*, a spirit.] A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast. *Arbutnot.*

NIGHTPIECE, nîe'-pêse. *n. s.* A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candle light, not by the light of the day. *Addison.*

NIGHTRAIL, nîe'-râle. *n. s.* [night, and *reçl*, Sax.] A loose cover thrown over the dress at night. *Massinger.*

NIGHTRA'VEN, nîe'-rà'-v'n. 103. *n. s.* A bird, supposed of ill-omen, that cries loud in the night. *Spenser.*

NIGHTREST*, nîe'-rêst. *n. s.* Repose of the night. *Shakspeare.*

NIGHTRO'BER, nîe'-rôb'-bûr. *n. s.* One who steals in the dark. *Spenser.*

NIGHTRULE, nîe'-rûle. *n. s.* See MISRULE. A frolic of the night. *Shakspeare.*

NIGHTSHADE, nîe'-shâde. *n. s.* [nîhtjeada, Sax.] A plant. *Miller.* The darkness of the night. *Phœr.*

NIGHTSHINING, nîe'-shl-nîng. *a.* Showing brightness in the night. *Wilkins.*

NIGHTSHRIEK, nîe'-shrêek. *n. s.* A cry in the night. *Shakspeare.*

NIGHTSPELL*, nîe'-spêl. *n. s.* [night and spell.] A charm against the accidents of the night. *Chaucer.*

NIGHTTRIPPING, nîe'-trîp-pîng. *a.* Going lightly in the night. *Shakspeare.*

NIGHTVISION, nîe'-vîzh-ân. *n. s.* A vision of the night. *Dan. ii.*

NIGHTWAKING*, nîe'-wâ-kîng. *a.* Watching during the night. *Shakspeare.*

NIGHTWALK, nîe'-wâk. *n. s.* Walk in the night. *Wulton.*

NIGHTWALKER, nîe'-wâk-ûr. *n. s.* One who roves in the night upon ill designs. *Ascham.*

NIGHTWALKING*, nîe'-wâk-ing. *a.* Roving in the night. *Milton.*

NIGHTWALKING*, nîe'-wâk-ing. *n. s.* The act of walking in sleep; noctambulation. *Burton.*

NIGHTWÂNDERER*, nîe'-wân'-dûr-ûr. *n. s.* One that wanders by night. *Shakspeare.*

NIGHTWÂNDERING*, nîe'-wân'-dûr-ing. *a.* Roving in the night. *Shakspeare.*

NIGHTWÂRLING, nîe'-wâr'-bîng. *a.* Singing in the night. *Milton.*

NIGHTWARD, nîe'-wârd. 88. *a.* Approaching to wards night.

NIGHTWATCH, nîe'-wôtsh. *n. s.* A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch. *Psaln lxxiii.*

NIGHTWATCHER*, nîe'-wôtsh-ûr. *n. s.* One who watches through the night upon some ill design. *Huloot.*

NIGHTWITCH*, nîe'-wîsh. *n. s.* A night-hag. *Huloot.*

NIGRE/SCENT, nî-grês'-sênt. 130, 510. *a.* [nîgrescens, Lat.] Growing black; approaching to blackness.

NIGRIFICA'TION, nîgr-ê-fê-kâ' shûn. 130. [nîgrê-fê-kâ-shûn, *Sheridan*.] *n. s.* [nîger and facio, Lat.] The act of making black.

NIM/LITY, nî-hîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [nihilité, Fr.; nihilum, Lat.] Nothingness; the state of being nothing. *Watts.*

To NILL ð. nîl. *v. a.* [from *ne will*; nîllan, Sax.] Not to will; to refuse; to reject. *Spenser.*

To NILL*, nîl. *v. n.* To be unwilling; not to agree. *Shakspeare.*

NILL, nîl. *n. s.* The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore.

To NIM ð. nîm. *v. a.* [nîman, Sax.] To take. *In cant*: to steal. *Hudibras.*

NIMBLE ð. nîm-bl. 405. *n. s.* [from *nîm*: or *numan*, Sax.] Quick; active; ready; speedy; lively; expeditious. *Spenser.*

NIMBLENESS, nîm-bl-nês. *n. s.* Quickness; activity; speed; agility. *Sidney.*

NIMBLESS, nîm-bl-nês. *n. s.* Nimbleness. *Spenser.*

NIMBLE-WITTED, nîm-bl-wît-êd. *a.* Quick; eager to speak. *Bacon.*

NIMBLY, nîm-blê. *ad.* Quickly; speedily; actively. *Shakspeare.*

NIMIETY, nîm'-ê-ê-tê. *n. s.* [nîmietas, school Lat.] The state of being too much. *Instruct. for Oratory.*

NIMMER, nîm'-mûr. 98. *n. s.* A thief; a pilferer. *Hudibras.*

NINCOMPOOP, nîn'-kûm-pôp. *n. s.* [a corruption of the Latin *non compos*.] A fool; a trifler. *Addison.*

NINE ð. nîne. *a.* [nîgon, Sax.] One more than eight. *Shakspeare.*

NINEFOLD, nîe'-fôld. *a.* Nine times. *Milton.*

NINEHOLES*, nîe'-hôlz. *n. s.* A game, in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a pellet is to be bowled. *Drayton.*

NINE Men's Morris*. See MORRIS.

NINEPENCE, nîe'-pênse. *n. s.* A silver coin valued at nine pence. *Gay.*

NINEPIN, nîe'-pînz. *n. s.* A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl. *Peacham.*

NINESCORE, nîe'-skôre. *a.* Nine times twenty. *Addison.*

NINETEEN, nîe'-têen. *a.* [nîgon'týne, Sax.] Nine and ten; one less than twenty. *Swift.*

NINETEENTH, nîe'-têenth. *a.* [nîgon'teodâ, Sax.] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth. 2 *Kings*; xxv.

NINETY, nîe'-tê. [See NICYTY.] *a.* [hûn'nîgon tîz, Sax.] Nine times ten. *Gen. v.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

NI'NNY δ , nîn'-nê. *n. s.* [*nino*, Span.] A fool; a simpleton. *Shakespeare.*
NI'NNYHAMMER, nîn'-nê-hâm-mâr. *n. s.* A simpleton. *Arbutnot.*
NINTH, nînth. *a.* [nigōða, Sax.] The first after the eighth; the ordinal of nine. *Brown.*
NINTHLY*, nînth'-lê. *adv.* In the ninth place. *Sherwood.*
NI'NETIETH, nînê'-tê-îth. 279. *a.* [hūnctigontē-ōðā, Sax.] The ordinal of ninety; the tenth nine times told.
To NIP δ , nîp. *v. a.* [nippen, Teut.] To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth. *Bacon.* To cut off by any slight means. *Mortimer.* To blast; to destroy before full growth. *Milton.* To pinch, as frost. *Shak.* To vex; to bite. *Spenser.* To satirize; to ridicule; to taunt sarcastically. *Spenser.*
NIP, nîp. *n. s.* A pinch with the nails or teeth. *Ascham.* A small cut. *Shak.* A blast. *Stepney.* A taunt; a sarcasm.
NIPPER, nîp'-pôr. 98. *n. s.* A satirist. *Ascham.*
NIPPERKIN*, nîp'-pôr-kîn. *n. s.* [Aleman. *nip, nappekin.*] A little cup; a small tankard. *Lye.*
NIPPERS, nîp'-pôr-z. *n. s.* Small pinners.
NIPPINGLY, nîp'-plîng-lê. *adv.* With bitter sarcasm.
NIPPLE δ , nîp'-pl. 405. *n. s.* [nÿpele, Sax.] The teat; the dug. *Ray.* The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated. *Derham.*
NIPPLEWORT, nîp'-pl-wûrt. *n. s.* A weed.
NIS*, nîs. [*ne is*; nîr, Sax.] Is not. *Spenser.* *Ob. T.*
NISI PRIUS, nî'-sê-prî-ûs. *n. s.* [Inlaw.] A judicial writ, which lieth in case where the inquest is empannelled and returned before the justices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the ease of the country. It is so called from the first words of the writ *nisi apud talem locum prius venerint*. *Cowel.*
NIT δ , nîr. *n. s.* [hîrte, Sax.] The egg of a louse or small animal. *Derham.*
NITENCY, nî'-tên-sê. *n. s.* [nitentia, Lat.] Lustre; clear brightness. [nitior, Lat.] Endeavour; spring to expand itself. *Boyle.*
NITING, nîth'-îng. *n. s.* See **NIDING**. A coward; dastard; poltron.
NITID, nîr'-îd. 544. *a.* [nitidus, Lat.] Bright; shining; lustrous. *Boyle.* Applied to persons: gay; spruce; fine. *Reere.*
NITRE δ , nîr'-îr. 416. *n. s.* [nitre, Fr.; nitrum, Lat.] Saltpetre; a crystalline, pellucid, but somewhat whitish substance, of an acrid and bitterish taste, impressing a peculiar sense of coldness upon the tongue. *Hill.*
NITROSITY*, nîr'-trôs-ê-tê. *n. s.* Quality of nitre. *Cotgrave.*
NITROUS, nîr'-trûs. 314. *a.* [nitreux, Fr.] Impregnated with nitre; consisting of nitre. *Bacon.*
NITRY, nîr'-trê. *a.* Nitrous. *Gay.*
NITTILY, nîr'-tê-lê. *adv.* Lousily. *Hayward.*
NITTY, nîr'-tê. *a.* Abounding with the eggs of lice. *B. Jonson.* An epithet of contempt, perhaps from nitid. *Marston.*
NIVAL, nîr'-vâl. *a.* [nivalis, Lat.] Abounding with snow. *Dict.*
NIVEOUS, nîv'-ê-ûs. 314. *a.* [niveus, Lat.] Snowy; resembling snow. *Brown.*
NIZY, nîr'-zê. *n. s.* [nessi, Norm. Fr.] A dance; a simpleton. *Anon.*
NO δ , nô. *adv.* [na, Sax.] The word of refusal. *Shak.* The word of denial. *Bacon.* It sometimes confirms a foregoing negative. *Shak.* It sometimes strengthens a following negative; *no not*, not even. *Waller.*
NO, nô. *a.* Not any; none. *Gen. xiii.* It seems an adjective in these phrases: *no longer*, *no more*, *no where*; though sometimes it may be so commodiously changed to *not*, that it seems an adverb; as, *The days are yet no shorter.* 1 *Sam. x.* *No one*: none; not any one. *Smalridge.*
To NOBILITATE δ , nô-bîl'-lê-tâte. *v. a.* [nobilito, Lat.] To ennoble; to make noble. *Bullockar.*
NOBILITATION*, nô-bîl'-lê-tât-shûn. *n. s.* The act of ennobling. *More.*

NOBILITY, nô-bîl'-lê-tê. *n. s.* [nobilitas, Lat.] Antiquity of family joined with splendour. *Dryden.* Rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns. *Nobility* in England is extended to five ranks; duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron. The persons of high rank. *Shak.* Dignity grand; greatness. *Sidney.*
NO'BLE δ , nô-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.; nobilis, Lat.] Of an ancient and splendid family. 2 *Macc. xiv.* Exalted to a rank above commonality. *Dryden.* Great; worthy; illustrious. *Milton.* Exalted; elevated; sublime. *Dryden.* Magnificent; stately: as, a *noble* parade. Free; generous; liberal. *Acts, xvii* Principal; capital: as, *The heart is one of the noble parts of the body.*
NO'BLE, nô-bl. *n. s.* One of high rank. *Exodus.* A coin rated at six shillings and eight pence. *Canden.*
NOBLE Liverwort. *n. s.* A plant.
To NOBLE*, nô-bl. *v. a.* To ennoble. *Chaucer.*
Ob. T.
NO'BLEMAN, nô-bl-mân. 88. *n. s.* One who is ennobled. *Shakespeare.*
NO'BLEWOMAN*, nô-bl-wûm-ân. *n. s.* A female who is ennobled. *Cavendish.*
NO'BLENESS, nô-bl-nês. *n. s.* Greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity. *Shak.* Splendour of descent; lustre of pedigree. *Stateliness.* *Asmole.*
NO'BLESS, nô-blês. *n. s.* [noblesse, Fr.] Nobility. *Spenser.* Dignity; greatness. *B. Jonson.* Noblemen, collectively. *Dryden.*
NO'BLY, nô-blê. *adv.* Of ancient and splendid extraction. *Dryden.* Greatly; illustriously; magnanimously. *Shak.* Grandly; splendidly. *Addison.*
NO'BODY, nô-bôd-ê. *n. s.* [no and body.] No one; not any one. *Clarendon.*
NO'CENT, nô-sênt. *a.* [nocens, Lat.] Guilty; criminal. *Bacon.* Hurtful; mischievous. *Milton.*
NO'CENT*, nô-sênt. *n. s.* One who is criminal. *Str. E. Coke.* *Ob. T.*
NO'CIVE*, nô-sîv. *a.* [nocivus, Lat.] Hurtful; destructive. *Hooker.*
NOCK δ , nôk. *n. s.* [nocke, Teut.; nocchia, Ital.] A slit; a nick; a notch. *Martin.* The fundament. *Hudibras.*
To NOCK. nôk. *v. a.* To place upon the notch. *Chapman.*
NO'CKED*, *a.* Notched. *Chaucer.*
NOCTAMBULATION*, nôk-tâm-bû-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of walking in sleep. *Bailey.*
NOCTAMBULO, nôk-tâm-bû-lô. *n. s.* [nox and ambulo, Lat.] One who walks in his sleep. *Arbutnot.*
NOCTIDIAL, nôk-tîd'-yâl, or nôk-tîd'-jê-âl. 294, 376. *a.* [noctis and dies, Lat.] Comprising a night and a day. *Holder.*
NOCTIFEROUS, nôk-tîf-fêr-ûs. 518. *a.* [nox and fero.] Bringing night. *Dict.*
NOCTILUCA*, nôk-tîl'-û-kâ. *n. s.* [nox and luceo, Lat.] A kind of phosphorus, shining in the night, without any light thrown upon it.
NOCTILUCOUS*, nôk-tîl'-û-kûs. *a.* Shining in the night. *Pennant.*
NOCTIVAGANT, nôk-tîv'-vâ-gânt. *a.* [noctivagus, Lat.] Wandering in the night.
NOCTIVAGATION*, nôk-tîv'-vâ-gât-shûn. *n. s.* The act of rambling or wandering in the night. *Gayton.*
NOCTUARY, nôk-tîshû-â-rê. 461. *n. s.* [noctus, Lat.] An account of what passes by night. *Addison.*
NOCTURN, nôk-tîrn. *n. s.* An office of devotion performed in the night. *Stillingfleet.*
NOCTURNAL δ , nôk-tîr-nâl. 88. *a.* [nocturnus, Lat.] Nightly. *Dryden.*
NOCTURNAL, nôk-tîr-nâl. *n. s.* An instrument by which observations are made in the night. *Watts.*
NO'CUMENT*, nôk-û-mênt. *n. s.* [nocumentum, Lat.] Harm. *Bale.*
NO'CUOUS*, nôk-û-ûs. *a.* [nocuus, Lat.] Noxious; hurtful. *Bailey.*

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pîn;—

To NOD *ô*, nôd. *v. n.* [of uncertain derivation.] To decline the head with a quick motion. *Dryden*. To pay a slight bow. *Shak.* To bend downwards with quick motion. *Dryden*. To be drowsy. *Addison*.

To NOD*, nôd. *v. a.* To bend; to incline. *Shak.* To shake. *Shakespeare*.

NOD, nôd. *n. s.* A quick declination of the head. *Locke*. A quick declination. *Shak.* The motion of the head in drowsiness. *Locke*. A slight obeisance. *Shakespeare*.

NODATION, nô-dâ-ti-shôn. *n. s.* [*nodo*, Lat.] The state of being knotted, or act of making knots. *Cockeram*.

NODDEN*, nôd'-dû. *a.* Bent; declined. *Thomson*.

NODDER, nôd'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* One who makes nods. *Pope*. A drowsy person. *More*.

NODDLE, nôd'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [hnl, Sax.] A head: in contempt. *Shakespeare*.

NODDY, nôd'-dê. *n. s.* [*naudîn*, Norm. Fr.] A simpleton; an idiot. *Darvies*. A game at cards. *B. Jonson*.

NODE, nôde. *n. s.* [*nodus*, Lat.] A knot; a knob. A swelling on the bone. *Wiseman*. Intersection. *Holder*.

NODOSITY, nô-dôs'-sê-tê. *n. s.* [*nodositê*, Fr.] Complication; knot. *Brown*.

NODOSGUS*, nô-dô'-sûs. } *a.* [*nodosus*, Lat.] }
NODOUS, nô-dôs. 314. } Knotty; full of knots. }
Brown.

NODULE *ô*, nôd'-jûle. 293, 461. *n. s.* [*nodulus*, Lat.] A small lump. *Woodward*.

NODULED*, nôd'-jûld. *a.* Having little knots or lumps. *Darwin*.

NOEL*. See **NOWEL**.

NOG*, nôg. *n. s.* [abbreviation of *noggin*.] A little pot. *Skinner*. Ale. *Swift*.—*Nog of a mill*: the little piece of wood, which, rubbing against the hopper, makes the corn fall from it. *Cotgrave*.

NOGGEN, nôg'-gin. *a.* Hard; rough; harsh. *Escape of K. Charles*.

NOGGIN, nôg'-gin. 382. *n. s.* [*nossel*, Germ.] A small mug. *Heywood*.

NOGGING*, nôg'-ging. *n. s.* [In building.] A partition framed of timber scantlings, with the interstices filled up by bricks. *Mason*.

NOYANCE, nôe'-ânse. 88. See **NOYANCE**.

To NOIE. See **To NOY**.

NOIER. See **NOYER**.

NOIOUS, nôe'-ûs. 314. See **NOYOUS**.

To NOINT*, nôint. *v. a.* [*oint*, Fr.] To anoint. *Hu- loet*.

NOISE *ô*, nôêze. 299. *n. s.* [*noise*, Fr.] Any kind of sound. *Wis. xvii*. Outcry; clamour; boasting or importunate talk. *Baker*. Occasion of talk. *Addison*. A concert; and those who performed a concert. *Psalm xlvii*.

To NOISE, nôêze. *v. n.* To sound loud. *Milton*.

To NOISE, nôêze. *v. a.* To spread by rumour or report. *St. Luke, i*.

NOISEFUL, nôêze'-fûl. *a.* Loud; clamorous. *Feltham*.

NOISELESS, nôêze'-lêss. *a.* Silent; without sound. *Shakespeare*.

NOISINESS, nôê'-zê-nêss. *n. s.* Loudness of sound; importunity of clamour.

NOISEMAKER, nôêze'-mâ-kâr. *n. s.* Clamorous. *L'Estrange*.

NOISOME *ô*, nôê'-sûm. 166. *a.* [*noioso*, Ital.] Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome. *Hooker*. Offensive; disgusting. *Shakespeare*.

NOISOMELY, nôê'-sûm-lê. *ad.* With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam. *Bp. Hall*.

NOISOMENESS, nôê'-sûm-nêss. *n. s.* Aptness to disgust; offensiveness. *Watton*.

NOISY, nôê'-zê. 438. *a.* Sounding loud. Clamorous; turbulent. *Dryden*.

NO/LI me tangere, nô'-lê-mê-tân'-jûr-ê. [Lat.] A kind of cancerous swelling, exasperated by applications. A plant. *Mortimer*.

NOLITION, nô-lîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*no litio*, Lat.] Unwillingness; opposed to volition. *Hale*.

NOLL, nôle. 406. *n. s.* [hnl, Sax.] A head; a nod die. *Shakespeare*.

NO/MAD*, nôm'-âd. } *a.* [*vovâs*; *vovâdikôs*.] }
NO/MADICK*, nôm'-â-dik. } Rude; savage; hav- }
ing no fixed abode, and shifting it for the conve- }
nience of pasturage. *British Critick*.

NO/MANCY, nô'-mân-sê. *n. s.* [*nomen*, Lat.; and *μαντεια*, Gr.] The art of divining the fates of per- sons by the letters that form their names. *Dietl*.

NO/MBLES, nôm'-blz. 359. *n. s.* The entrails of a deer.

☞ This word may be added to the catalogue—*Princi- ples*, No. 165. *W*.

NOME*, nôme. *n. s.* [*vovês*.] Province; tract of country; an Egyptian government or division. *Maurice*. [from *nomen*, Lat.] [In algebra.] A simple quantity affixed to some other quantity by its proper sign.

NOMENCLATOR, nôm'-ên-klâ'-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.; *nomenclator*, Fr.] One who calls things or persons by their proper names. *Hoeveil*.

NOMENCLATRESS*, nôm'-ên-klâ'-trêss. *n. s.* A female nomenclator. *Addison*.

NOMENCLATURE, nôm'-ên-klâ'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* [*nomenclature*, Fr.; *nomenclatura*, Lat.] The act of naming. *Bacon*. A vocabulary; a dictionary. *Brown*.

NO/MINAL *ô*, nôm'-mê-nâl. 98. *a.* [*nominalis*, Lat.] Referring to names rather than to things; titular. *Locke*.

NO/MINAL*, nôm'-mê-nâl. } *n. s.* One of the }
NO/MINALIST*, nôm'-mê-nâl-îst. } scholastical }
philosophers, who maintained that words or names }
only were to be attended to in all logical disqui- }
sitions. *Burton*.

To NO/MINALIZE*, nôm'-mê-nâl-îze. *v. a.* To convert into a noun. *Instruct. for Oratory*.

NO/MINALLY, nôm'-mê-nâl-lê. *ad.* By name; with regard to a name; titularly. *Burke*.

To NO/MINATE, nôm'-mê-nâ-te. *v. a.* [*nomino*, Lat.] To name; to mention by name. *Shak.* To entitle; to call. *Spenser*. To set down; to appoint by name. *Locke*.

NO/MINATELY*, nôm'-mê-nâ-te-lê. *ad.* Particu- larly. *Spelman*.

NOMINATION, nôm-mê-nâ'-tshôn. *n. s.* The act of mentioning by name. *Watton*. The power of appointing. *Clarendon*. Denomination. *Wever*.

NO/MINATIVE, nôm'-mê-nâ-tiv. *a.* [In grammar.] The epithet of the case that primarily designates the name of any thing. *Lilly*.

☞ This word, in the hurry of school pronunciation, is always heard in three syllables, as if written *nomma- tize*; and this pronunciation has so generally prevail- ed, that making the word consist of four syllables would be stiff and pedantic.—See **CLEF**. *W*.

NO/MINATOR*, nôm'-mê-nâ-tûr. *n. s.* One that names or appoints to a place. *Bentley*.

NOMINE/E*, nôm-mê-nê'-lê. *n. s.* A person nomi- nated to any place or office.

NOMOTHE/TICAL*, nôm-ô-thê't-ê-kâl. *a.* [*νομο- θητς*.] Legislative. *Bp. Barlow*.

NON, nôn. *ad.* [Lat.] Not. It is never used sepa- rately, but comes prefixed to words with a negative power: as, *non-residency*, *non-performance*.

NO/NAGE *ô*, nôn'-âdje. *n. s.* [*non*, and *age*.] Minori- ty; time of life before legal maturity. *Shakespeare*.

NO/NAGED*, nôn'-âdj-d. *a.* Not arrived at due ma- turity; being in nonage. *Brown*.

NONATTE/NDANCE*, nôn-ât-tênd'-ânse. *n. s.* The not giving personal attendance. *Ld. Halifax*.

NONCE, nônce. *n. s.* [uncertain derivation.] Pur- pose; intent; design. *Spenser*. *Ob. J*.

NONCOMPL/ANCE*, nôn-kôm-plî'-ânse. *n. s.* Re- fusal to comply with any request. *Ld. Halifax*.

NONCONFO/RMING*, nôn-kôn-fôr-mîng. *a.* Not joining in the established religion. *Burke*.

NONCONFORMIST, nôn-kôn-fôr-mîst. *n. s.* [*non*, and *conformist*.] One who refuses to comply with others. *Barrow*. One who refuses to join in the established worship. *Swift*.

NONCONFORMITY, nôn-kôn-fôr-mê-tê. *n. s.* Re-

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

fusal of compliance. *Watts*. Refusal to join in the established religion. *South*.
NONDESCRIPT*, nôn-dê-skript'. *a.* [non, and de-script, old Fr.] Undescribed: used also as a substantive for any natural production that has not been described.
NONE, nûn. 165. *a.* [ne one; nan, ne ane, Sax.] Not one. *Lev. xxvi.* Not any. *Exod. xvi.* Not other. *Gen. xxviii.*—None of sometimes signifies only emphatically nothing. *Ps. lxxxi.*
NONE/NTITY, nôn-ên-tê-tê. *n. s.* Nonexistence; the negation of being. *Bentley*. A thing not existing. *South*.
NONES*, nônz. *n. s.* [nomus, Lat.] Certain days in each month of the old Roman calendar, so called, because they reckoned nine days from them to the ides. *Kennet*. Prayers, formerly so called.
NONESUCH*, nûn-sûtsh. *n. s.* The name of an apple.
NONEXISTENCE, nôn-êg-zîs-tênse. *n. s.* Inexistence; negation of being. *A. Baxter*. The thing not existing. *Brown*.
NONJURING, nôn-jû-rîng. 410. *a.* [non and juro, Lat.] Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family. *Swift*.
NONJUROR, nôn-jû-rûr. 166. [nôn-jû-rûr, *Perry* and *Jones*.] *n. s.* One who, conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him. *Swift*.
NONNATURALIS, nôn-nât'-ishû-râiz. *n. s.* [non naturalia.] Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind. *Brown*.
NON-OBSTANTE*, nôn-ôb-stân'-tê. [Lat.] Notwithstanding any thing to the contrary: a law phrase. *Donne*.
NONPAREIL, nôn-pâ-rêl'. *n. s.* [non, and pareil, Fr.] Excellence unequalled. *Shak.* A kind of apple. Printers' letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.
NONPAREIL*, nôn-pâ-rêl'. *a.* Peerless. *Whitlock*.
NONPLUS, nôn-plûs. *n. s.* [non and plus, Lat.] Puzzle; inability to say or do more. *South*.
To NONPLUS, nôn-plûs. *v. a.* To confound; to puzzle. *Glanville*.
NONPROFICIENT*, nôn-prô-fîsh'-ênt. *n. s.* [non, and proficient.] One who has made no progress in the art or study in which he is engaged. *Bp. Hall*.
NONRESIDENCE, nôn-rêz'-ê-dênse. *n. s.* Failure of residence. *Swift*.
NONRESIDENT, nôn-rêz'-ê-dênt. *n. s.* One who neglects to live at the proper place. *Swift*.
NONRESIDENT*, nôn-rêz'-ê-dênt. *a.* Not residing in the proper place. *Overbury*.
NONRESISTANCE, nôn-rê-zîs-tânse. *n. s.* The principle of not opposing the king; ready obedience to a superior. *Sir Joseph Jekyll*.
NONRESISTANT*, nôn-rê-zîs-tânt. *a.* Not resisting; unopposing. *Arbutnot*.
NONSENSE, nôn-sênse. *n. s.* [non, and sense.] Unmeaning or ungrammatical language. *Hudibras*. *Dryden*. Trifles; things of no importance. *Thomson*.
ONSENSICAL, nôn-sên'-sê-kâl. *a.* Unmeaning; foolish. *Ray*.
ONSENSICALLY*, nôn-sên'-sê-kâl-lê. *ad.* Foolishly; ridiculously. *L'Estrange*.
ONSENSICALNESS, nôn-sên'-sê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* Ungrammatical jargon; foolish absurdity.
ONSENSITIVE*, nôn-sên'-sê-tîv. *n. s.* One that wants sense or perception. *Feltham*.
NONSOLUTION, nôn-sô-lû'-shûn. *n. s.* Failure of solution. *Broome*.
NONSOLENCY*, nôn-sôl'-vên-sê. *n. s.* Inability to pay. *Swift*.
NONSOLENT, nôn-sôl'-vênt. *a.* [non, and solvent.] Unable to pay debts.
NONSPARING, nôn-spâ'-ring. *a.* Merciless; all-destroying. *Shakespeare*.
NONSUIT*, nôn-sûite. *n. s.* [non, and suit.] Stoppage of a suit at law; a renouncing of the suit by

the plaintiff, most commonly upon the discovery of some error or defect, when the matter is so far proceeded in, that the jury are ready at the bar to deliver their verdict. *Cowel*.
To NONSUIT, nôn-sûite. 342. *v. a.* To deprive of the benefit of a legal process, for some failure in the management. *Swift*.
NO'ODLE, nôd'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [from noddle or noddy.] A fool; a simpleton.
NOOK, nôck. 306. *n. s.* [een hoek, Teut.] A corner; a covert made by an angle or intersection. *Shak.*
NOON, nôôn. 306. *n. s.* [non, Sax.; nawn, Welsh.] The middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the sun is in the meridian; midday. *Locke*. It is taken for midnight. *Dryden*.
NOON, nôôn. *a.* Meridional. *Young*.
NOONDAY, nôôn'-dâ. *n. s.* Midday. *Shakespeare*.
NOONDAY, nôôn'-dâ. *a.* Meridional. *Addison*.
NOONING, nôôn'-ing. *n. s.* Repose at noon; noon rest. *Huot*. Repast at noon. *Addison*.
NOONSTEAD*, nôôn'-stêd. *n. s.* [noon and stead.] The station of the sun at noon. *Drayton*.
NOONTIDE, nôôn'-tide. *n. s.* [noon and tide.] Mid-day; time of noon. *Shakespeare*.
NOONTIDE, nôôn'-tide. *a.* Meridional. *Shak.*
NOOSE, nôose. 437. *n. s.* [nosada, entangled.] A running knot, which, the more it is drawn, binds the closer. *Sandys*.
To NOOSE, nôose. 437. *v. a.* To tie in a noose; to catch; to entrap. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
NOPE, nôpe. *n. s.* A kind of bird called a *bulfinch* or *redtail*. *Drayton*.
NOR, nôr. 64. *conjunct.* [ne or.] A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition: correlative to *neither* or *not*. *Shak.* Two negatives are sometimes joined, but not according to the propriety of our present language. *Shak.* Nor is, in poetry, used in the first branch for *neither*: as, "I nor love myself nor thee." *B. Jonson*.
NORMAL*, nôr'-mâl. *a.* [norma, Lat.] [In geometry.] Perpendicular.
NORMAN*, nôr'-mân. *n. s.* [old Fr.] At first, a Norwegian; then, a native of Normandy. *Verstegan*.
NORMAN*, nôr'-mân. *a.* Denoting persons, customs, or the language, of Normandy. *Camden*.
NORROY*, nôr'-rôe. *n. s.* [nor and roy, Fr.] The title of the third of the three kings at arms, or provincial heralds. *Burke*.
NORTH, nôrth. *n. s.* [nopð, Sax.] The point opposite to the sun in the meridian. *Shakespeare*.
NORTH, nôrth. *a.* Northern; being in the north. *Num. xxiv*.
NORTHEAST, nôrth-êst'. *n. s.* The point between the north and east. *Prior*.
NORTHEAST, nôrth-êst'. *a.* Denoting the point between the north and east. *Shakespeare*.
NORTHERLY, nôr'-thûr-lê. 88. *a.* Being towards the north. *Derham*.
NORTHERN, nôr'-thûrn. 88. *a.* Being in the north. *Shakespeare*.
NORTHERNLY*, nôr'-thûrn-lê. *ad.* Towards the north. *Hakewill*.
NORTHSTAR, nôrth'-stâr. *n. s.* The polestar; the lodestar. *Shakespeare*.
NORTHWARD, nôrth'-wârd. *a.* [north, and weard, Sax.] Being towards the north.
NORTHWARD, nôrth'-wârd. 83. *ad.* Towards
NORTHWARDS, nôrth'-wârdz. *s.* the north. *Bacon*.
NORTHWEST, nôrth-wêst'. *n. s.* The point between the north and west. *Brown*.
NORTHWIND, nôrth'-wind. [See WIND.] *n. s.* The wind that blows from the north. *Milton*.
NORWEGIAN*, nôr-wê'-jê-ân. *n. s.* A native of Norway. *Verstegan*.
NORWEGIAN*, nôr-wê'-jê-ân. *a.* Belonging to
NORWEGIAN*, nôr-wê'-jê-ân. *s.* Norway. *Shak.*
NOSE, nôze. *n. s.* [næpe, nepe, Sax.] The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent and the emunctory of the brain. *Shak.* The end of

any thing. *Holder*. Scent; sagacity. *Collier*.—To lead by the nose. To drag by force, as a bear by his ring; to lead blindly. *Bacon*. To thrust one's nose into the affairs of others. To be a busy body. To put one's nose out of joint. To put one out in the affections of another.

TO NOSE, nôze. *v. a.* To scent; to smell. *Shak*. To face; to oppose. *A. Wood*.

TO NOSE, nôze. *v. n.* To look big; to bluster. *Shak*.

NO'SEBLEED, nôze'-blêed. *n. s.* [nose and bleed.] A kind of herb.

NO'SED*, nôz'-d. *a.* Having a nose; as, long-nosed, flat-nosed. *Bentmont and Fletcher*. Having sagacity. *Middleton*.

NO'SEGAY, nôze'-gâ. *n. s.* [nose and gay.] A posy; a bunch of flowers. *Shakespeare*.

NO'SELESS, nôze'-lès. *a.* Wanting a nose; deprived of the nose. *Shakespeare*.

NO'SESMART, nôze'-smârt. *n. s.* [nose and smart.] The herb cresses.

NO'SLE*, nôz'-zl. See **NOZZLE**.

NO'SETHRIL*. See **NOSTRIL**.

NOSOLOGY, nô-zôl'-lô-jê. *n. s.* [νόσος and λόγος.] Doctrine of diseases. *Reid*.

NOSOPHOETICK, nô-sô-phô-êt'-îlk. *a.* [νόσος and ποίω.] Producing diseases. *Arbuthnot*.

NOSTRIL, nôs'-trîl. *n. s.* [næ-r-ðýl, Sax.] The cavity in the nose. *Bacon*.

NO'STRUM, nôs'-trûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand. *Stillingfleet*.

NOT, nôt. *ad.* [nate, noht, nocht, Sax.] The particle of negation, or refusal. *Spenser*. The first member of a negative sentence, followed by *nor* or *neither*. *Isaiah*. A word of exception. *Kings*. A word of prohibition, or deprecation. *Psalms*. It denotes cessation or extinction. No more. *Job*, vii. Not only. *1 Thess*, iv.

NOT*, nôl. *a.* Shorn. See **NOTT**.

NOTABLE §, nô'-tâ-bl, or nôl'-â-bl. *a.* [notable, Fr.; notabilis, Lat.] Remarkable; memorable; observable. *Sidney*. Careful; bustling. *Addison*.

§—When this word signifies *remarkable*, it ought to be pronounced in the first manner; and when it means *careful* or *bustling*, in the last. The adverb follows the same analogy; nor ought this distinction (though a blemish in language) to be neglected.—See **BOWL**, *W*.

NOTABLE*, nô'-tâ-bl. *n. s.* A thing worthy to be observed. *Addison*.

NOTABLENESS, nôt'-tâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* Remarkableness; worthiness of observation. *Homilies*. Appearance of business; importance: in contempt.

NOTABLY, nô'-tâ-blê, or nôl'-tâ-blê. *ad.* Memorably; remarkably. *Bacon*. With consequence; with show of importance: ironically. *Addison*.

NOTARIAL, nô-tâ'-rê-âl. *a.* Taken by a notary. *Ayliffe*.

NOTARY, nô'-tâ-rê. *n. s.* [notarius, Lat.] An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick. *Hooker*.

NOTATION, nô-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [notatio, Lat.] The act or practice of recording any thing by marks; as, by figures or letters. *Cocker*. Meaning; signification. *Hammond*.

NOTCH §, nôch. *n. s.* [noche, Teut.; nocchia, Ital.] A nick; a hollow cut in any thing; a nock. *Grew*.

TO NOTCH, nôch. *v. a.* To cut in small hollows. *Shakespeare*.

NOTCHWEE'D, nôch'-wêed. *n. s.* An herb called *orach*.

N'OTE, [for *ne wote*.] Know not. *Chaucer*. Could not; could not know how to. *Spenser*.

NOTE §, nôte. *64. n. s.* [nota, Lat.] Mark; token. *Hooker*. Notice; heed. *Shak*. Reputation; consequence. *Rom*, xvi. Reproach; stigma. *Shak*. Account; information. *Shak*. State of being observed. *Bacon*. Tune; voice; harmonick or melodious sound. *Hooker*. Single sound in musick. *Dryden*. Short hint; small paper. *Shak*. Abbreviation; symbol. *Baker*. A small letter. *Dryden*. A written paper. *Swift*. A paper given in con-

fession of a debt. *Arbuthnot*. Explanatory annotation. *Felton*.

TO NOTE, nôte. *v. a.* [noto, Lat.; noter, Fr.] To mark; to distinguish. *Walsall*. To observe; to remark; to heed; to attend; to take notice of. *Shak*. To deliver; to set down. *Hooker*. To charge with a crime. *Dryden*. [In musick.] To set down the notes of a tune.

TO NOTE*, nôte. *v. a.* [hnitan, Sax.] To push, or strike, with the horns, as a bull or ram. *Ray*.

NOTEBOOK, nôte'-bôók. *n. s.* A book in which notes are set down. *Shakespeare*.

NOTED, nô'-têd. *part. a.* Remarkable; eminent; celebrated. *Boyle*.

NOTEDLY*, nô'-têd-lê. *ad.* With observation; with notice. *Shakespeare*.

NOTEDNESS*, nô'-têd-nès. *n. s.* Conspicuousness; state of being remarkable. *Boyle*.

NOTELESS*, nôte'-lès. *a.* Not attracting notice. *Decker*.

NOTER, nô'-têr. *98. n. s.* He who takes notice. An annotator. *Gregory*.

NOTEWORTHY*, nôte'-wûr-thê. *a.* Deserving notice. *Shakespeare*.

NOTHING §, nôth'-îng. *165. n. s.* [no and thing.] Negation of being; nonentity; universal negation: opposed to something. *Grew*. Nonexistence. *Shak*. Not any thing; no particular thing. *Exod*, ix. No other thing. *Wake*. No quantity or degree. *Clarendon*. No importance; no use. *Spenser*. No possession or fortune. *Shak*. No difficulty; no trouble. *Ray*. A thing of no proportion. *Bacon*. Trifle; something of no consideration or importance. *Shak*. Nothing has a kind of adverbial signification. In no degree; not at all. *Job*, xxiv.

NOTHINGNESS, nôth'-îng-nès. *n. s.* Nihility; non-existence. *Donne*. Thing of no value. *Bp. Hall*.

NOTICE §, nô'-tis. *142. n. s.* [notice, old Fr.] Remark; heed; observation; regard. *Locke*. Information; intelligence. *Shakespeare*.

TO NOTICE*, nô'-tis. *v. a.* To note; to heed; to observe; to regard. *T. Howard*.

NOTIFICATION, nô-tê'-fê-ka'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Act of making known; representation by marks or symbols. *Holder*.

TO NOTIFY, nô-tê'-fî. *183. v. a.* [notifier, Fr.; notifico, Lat.] To declare; to make known. *Hooker*.

NOTION §, nô'-shûn. *n. s.* [notio, Lat.] Thought; representation of any thing formed by the mind; idea; image; conception. *Pearson*. Sentiment; opinion. *Milton*. Sense; understanding. *Shak*.

NOTIONAL, nô'-shûn-âl. *38. a.* Imaginary; ideal; intellectual. *Bacon*. Dealing in ideas, not realities. *Glanville*.

NOTIONALITY, nô-shûn-âl'-lê-tê. *n. s.* Empty, ungrounded opinion. *Glanville*.

NOTIONALLY, nô'-shûn-âl-lê. *ad.* In idea; mentally. *Norris*.

NOTIONIST*, nô'-shûn-îst. *n. s.* One who holds an ungrounded opinion. *Bp. Hopkins*. *Ob. T*.

NOTORIETY, nô-tô'-rî-ê-tê. *n. s.* [notoriété, Fr.] Publick knowledge; publick exposure.

NOTORIOUS §, nô-tô'-rê-ûs. *314. a.* [notorius, Lat.] Publickly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. It is commonly used of things known to their disadvantage. *Whitgift*.

NOTORIOUSLY, nô-tô'-rê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Publickly; evidently; openly. *Clarendon*.

NOTORIOUSNESS, nô-tô'-rê-ûs-nès. *n. s.* Publick fame; notoriety. *Overbury*.

NOTT §*, nôt. *a.* [hnot, Sax.] Smooth; shorn. *Chaucer*.

TO NOTT, nôt. *v. a.* To shear. *Stowe*.

NOT'WHEAT, nôt'-hwête. *n. s.* Wheat, so termed because it is unbearded. *Carew*.

NOTWITHSTANDING, nôt-with-stand'-îng. *conj.*

[This word is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withstanding*, and answers exactly to the Latin *non obstante*.] Without hindrance or obstruction from. *Decay of Chr. Piety*. Although. *Addison*. Nevertheless; however. *Hooker*.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pônd; —thin, THIS.

NOV'TUS, nô'-tûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The south wind *Milton*.

NOUGHT, nâwt. 319, 393. *n. s.* [ne ault, Sax.] Not any thing; nothing. *Shak.* In no degree: a kind of adverbial signification. *Fairfax*.—To set at nought. Not to value; to slight; to scorn; to disregard. *Pron. i.*

NOUL, nôul. *n. s.* [hnol, Sax.] The crown or top of the head. *Spenser*.

NOULD. Ne would; would not. *Spenser*.

NOUN, nôun. 312. *n. s.* [noun, old Fr.; nomen, Lat.] The name of any thing in grammar, whether substance, mode, or relation. *Clarke*.

NOU'RICE*, nôr'-ris. *n. s.* [nourrice, Fr.] A nurse. *sir T. Elyot*.

To **NOU'RISH** §, nôr'-rish. 314. *v. a.* [nourrir, Fr.; nutrio, Lat.] To increase or support by food. *Isa. xiv.* To support; to maintain. *Shak.* To encourage; to foment. *Hooker*. To train, or educate. *1 Tim. iv.* To promote growth or strength. *Bacon*.

To **NOU'RISH**, nôr'-rish. *v. n.* To gain nourishment. *Bacon*.

NOU'RISH*, nôr'-rish. *n. s.* A nurse. *Lydgate*. Ob. *T.* **NOU'RISHABLE**, nôr'-rish-â-bl. *a.* Susceptive of nourishment. *Bp. Hall*.

NOU'RISHER, nôr'-rish-âr. 93. *n. s.* The person or thing that nourishes. *Ruth*.

NOURISHMENT, nôr'-rish-mënt. *n. s.* [nourissement, Fr.] That which is given or received, in order to the support or increase of growth or strength; food; sustenance; nutriment. *Newton*. Nutrition; support of strength. *Milton*. Sustentation; supply of things needful. *Hooker*.

NOURITURE, nôr'-rê-tûre. *n. s.* [nouriture, Fr.] Education; institution. *Spenser*.

To **NOU'RSL***, nôr'-sl. *v. a.* To nurse up. *Spenser*.

NOU'RSLING, nôr'-slîng. *n. s.* The creature nursed; nursing. *Spenser*.

To **NOU'SLE** §, or To **NOU'SEL**, nôz'-zl. 102. *v. a.* [corrupted from *nursle*.] To nurse up. *Shakespeare*.

To **NOU'SLE**, or To **NOU'SEL**, nôz'-zl. *v. a.* To entrap; to insnare; as in a noose or trap.

NOVA'TIAN*, nô-vâ'-shân. *n. s.* The sect of Novatus, or Novatianus, contemporaries, who united in asserting that the lapsed, upon no condition whatever, might be received again into the peace and communion of the church; and that second marriages were unlawful. *Chr. Antiq.*

NOVA'TIANISM*, nô-vâ'-shân-îzm. *n. s.* The opinions of the Novatians. *Bp. Hall*.

NOVA'TION, nô-vâ'-shân. *n. s.* [novatio, Lat.] The introduction of something new. *Abp. Laud*.

NOVA TOR, nô-vâ'-tôr. 166, 521. *n. s.* [Lat.] The introducer of something new.

NOVEL §, nôv'-vêl. 102. *a.* [nouvelle, Fr.; novellus, Lat.] New; not ancient. *King Charles*. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enactment. *Ayliffe*.

NOVEL, nôv'-vêl. *n. s.* [nouvelle, Fr.] Novelty. *Sylvestre*. A small tale, generally of love. *Spenser*. A law annexed to the code. *Ayliffe*.

NOVELISM*, nôv'-vêl-îzm. *n. s.* Innovation. *Sir E. Dering*.

NOVELIST, nôv'-vêl-îst. *n. s.* Innovator; assertor of novelty. *Bacon*. A writer of news. *Tatler*. A writer of novels, or tales. *Warton*.

To **NOVELIZE***, nôv'-vêl-îze. *v. a.* To innovate; to change by introducing novelties. *Brown*.

NOVELTY, nôv'-vêl-tê. *n. s.* [novelté, old Fr.] Newness; state of being unknown to former times. *Hooker*. Freshness; recentness. *South*.

NOVEMBER, nô-vêm'-bûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March, which was, when the Romans named the months, accounted the first. *Peucham*.

NOVENARY, nôv'-ên-â-rê. *n. s.* [novenarius, Lat.] Number of nine; nine, collectively. *Brown*.

¶ I have followed Dr. Johnson and Entick, in the accentuation of this word, rather than Mr. Sheridan, who preserves the first vowel long, and places the accent on the second syllable. *W.*

NOVE'NNIAL*, nô-vên'-nê-âl. *a.* [novenus, Lat.] Done every ninth year. *Potter*.

NOVE'RCAL, nô-vêr'-kâl. *a.* [novercalis, from *noverca*, Lat.] Having the manner of a stepmother; seeming a stepmother. *Derham*.

NOVICE, nôv'-vis. 142. *n. s.* [novice, Fr.; novitius, Lat.] One not acquainted with any thing; a fresh man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge. *Bacon*. One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow; a probationer. *Shak.*

NOVI'TIATE, nô-vish'-ê-âte. 91. *n. s.* [noviciat, Fr.] The state of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned. *South*. The time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken. *Burke*.

NOVI'TIOUS*, nô-vish'-ûs. *a.* [novitius, Lat.] Newly invented. *Pearson*.

NOVITY, nôv'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [novitas, Lat.] Newness; novelty. *Brown*.

NOW §, nôû. 40, 322. *ad. Imu, Su, Goth. and Sax.* At this time; at the time present. *Gen. xlvii*. A little while ago. *Shak.* At one time; at another time. *Pope*. It is sometimes a particle of connexion: as, If this be true, he is guilty; now this is true; therefore he is guilty. *Hooker*. After this; since things are so. *L'Estrange*.—Now and then. At one time and another uncertainly. *Hooker*.

NOW, nôû. *n. s.* Present moment. *Cowley*.

NO'WADAYS, nôû'-â-dâze. *ad.* [now and adays, i. e. on days.] In the present age. *Spenser*.

NO'WAY*, nô'-vâ. } *ad.* [no and ways.] Not in
NO'WAYS*, nô'-wâze. } any manner or degree.
Campbell.

NO'WED. a. [nouê, Fr.] Knotted; inwreathed. *Brown*. **NO'WEL***, nô'-êl. *n. s.* [noel, noûel, Fr.] A cry of joy; originally, a shout of joy at Christmas. *Chaucer*. Ob. *T.*

NOWES, nôûz. *n. s.* [nou, old Fr.] The marriage knot. *Crashaw*. Ob. *J.*

NO'WHERE, nô'-hwâre. *ad.* Not in any place. *Hooker*.

NO'WISE, nô'-wîze. *ad.* [no and wise.] Not in any manner or degree. *Barrow*.

NOWL*. See **NOUL**.

NOXIOUS §, nôk'-shûs. *a.* [noxius, Lat.] Hurtful; harmful; baneful. *Brown*. Guilty; criminal. *Bramhall*. Unfavourable; unkindly. *Swift*.

NOXIOUSNESS, nôk'-shûs-nês. *n. s.* Hurtfulness; insalubrity. *Hammond*.

NOXIOUSLY, nôk'-shûs-lê. *ad.* Hurtfully; perniciously.

To **NOY** §, nôê. *v. a.* [noyen, Teut.] To annoy. *Wicliffe*. Ob. *J.*

NOY*, nôê. *n. s.* Annoy. *Hist. of Sir Clyomon*. Ob. *T.*

NO'YANCE, nôê'-ânse. *n. s.* Mischief; inconvenience. *Spenser*. See **ANNOYANCE**.

NO'YER, nôê'-ûr. *n. s.* One who annoys. *Tusser*. Ob. *J.*

NOYFUL*, nôê'-fûl. *a.* Noisome; hurtful. *Bale*. Ob. *T.*

NO'YOUS, nôê'-ûs. *a.* [noioso, Ital.] Hurtful, troublesome; inconvenient. *Wicliffe*. Ob. *J.*

NO'YSANCE*, nôê'-sânse. *n. s.* Offence; trespass; nuisance. *Chaucer*. Now **NUISANCE**.

NO'ZLE, nôz'-zl. 405. *n. s.* [nazal, old Fr.] The nose; the snout; the end. *Arbutnot*.

To **NU'BBLE**, nôb'-bl. *v. a.* [properly to knubble.] To bruise with handy cuffs. *Ainsworth*.

NUBIFEROUS, nô-bîf'-fêr-ûs. *a.* [nubifer, Lat.] Bringing clouds. *Dict*.

To **NUBILATE**, nô-bîl-âte. *v. a.* [nubilo, Lat.] To cloud. *Dict*.

NU'BILE, nô-bîl. 140. *a.* [Fr.; nubilis, Lat.] Marriageable; fit for marriage. *Prior*.

NUBILIOUS*, nô-bîl-ûs. *a.* Cloudy. *Bailey*.

NUCIFEROUS, nô-sîf'-fêr-ûs. 518. *a.* [nucis and fero, Lat.] Nutbearing. *Dict*.

NU'CLEUS, nô'-klê-ûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated. *Woodward*.

NUDA'TION, nô-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of making bare or naked.

NUDE*, nûde. *a.* [*nud*, Fr; *nudus*, Lat.] Bare; naked. *Huloet*.
NU'DITY, nû'-dê-tê. *n.s.* [*nudité*, Fr.] Naked parts; nakedness; poverty. *Dryden*.
NU'EL. See **NEWEL**.
NUGA/CITY, nû-gâs'-sê-tê. *n.s.* [*nugax, nugacis*, Lat.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour. *More*.
NUGA'TION*, nû-gâ'-shûn. *n.s.* [*nugor*, Lat.] The act or practice of trifling. *Bacon*.
NU'GATORY, nû'-gâ-tûr-ê. 512. [See **DOMESTICK**.] *a.* Trifling; futile; insignificant. *Bentley*.
NU'ISANCE, nû'-sânse. 342. *n.s.* [Fr.] Something noxious or offensive. *South*. [In law.] Something that incommodes the neighbourhood. *Kettlewell*.
To NULL*, nûl. *v.a.* [*nullus*, Lat.] To annul; to annihilate. *Milton*.
NULL, nûl. *a.* Void; of no force; ineffectual. *Dryd*.
NULL, nûl. *n.s.* Something of no power or no meaning. *Bacon*.
NULLIBI'ETY, nûl-lê-bi'-ê-tê. *n.s.* [*nullibi*, Lat.] The state of being nowhere.
NULLIFI'DIAN*, nûl-lê-fîd'-ê-ân. *a.* [*nullus* and *fides*, Lat.] Of no honesty; of no religion; of no faith. *Feltham*.
To NULLIFY, nûl'-lê-fî. 183. *v.a.* [*nullus*, Lat.] To annul; to make void. *South*.
NU'LLITY, nûl'-lê-tê. *n.s.* [*nullité*, Fr.] Want of force or efficacy. *South*. Want of existence. *Bacon*.
NUMB*, nûm. 347. *a.* [*benumen, benumbed*, Sax.] Torpid; chill; motionless. *Bacon*. Producing chillness; benumbing. *Shakespeare*.
To NUMB, nûm. *v.a.* To make torpid; to make dull of motion or sensation; to deaden; to stupefy. *Milton*.
NUMBEDNESS, nûm'-êd-nês. 365. *n.s.* Torpor; interruption of sensation. *Wiseman*.
To NUMBER*, nûm'-bûr. 98. *v.a.* [*nombrer*, Fr.; *numero*, Lat.] To count; to tell; to reckon how many. *Gen. xiii*. To reckon as one of the same kind. *Isaiah. liii*.
NUMBER, nûm'-bûr. *n.s.* [*nombre*, Fr.; *numerus*, Lat.] The species of quantity by which it is computed how many. *Ezra. viii*. Any particular aggregate of units, as even or odd. *Shak*. Many; more than one. *Hooker*. Multitude that may be counted. *Milton*. Comparative multitude. *Bacon*. Aggregated multitude. *Bacon*. Harmony; proportions calculated by number. *Milton*. Verses; poetry. *Milton*. [In grammar.] In the noun is the variation or change of termination to signify a number more than one. *Clark*.
NUMBERER, nûm'-bûr-ûr. *n.s.* He who numbers. *Sherwood*.
NUMBERFUL*, nûm'-bûr-fûl. *a.* Many in number. *Waterhouse*. *Ob. T*.
NUMBERLESS, nûm'-bûr-lês. *a.* Innumerable; more than can be reckoned. *Milton*.
NUMBERS*, nûm'-bûrz. *n.s. pl.* The title of the fourth book in the Old Testament. *Bp. Patrick*.
NUMBLES, nûm'-blz. 359. *n.s.* [*numbles*, Fr.] The entrails of a deer. *Sir T. Elyot*.
NUMBNESS, nûm'-nês. 347. *n.s.* Torpor; interruption of action or sensation; deadness; stupefaction. *Milton*.
NUMERABLE, nû'-mêr-â-bl. 405. *a.* Capable to be numbered. *Sir T. Herbert*.
NUMERAL, nû'-mêr-âl. 38. *a.* [*numeral*, Fr.] Relating to number; consisting of number. *Locke*.
NUMERAL*, nû'-mêr-âl. *n.s.* A numeral character or letter. *Astle*.
NUMERALLY, nû'-mêr-âl-lê. *ad.* According to number. *Brown*.
NUMERARY, nû'-mêr-â-rê. 512. *a.* Any thing belonging to a certain number. *Ayliffe*.
To NUMERATE*, nû'-mêr-âte. *v.n.* To reckon; to calculate. *Lancaster*.
NUMERA'TION, nû-mêr-â'-shûn. *n.s.* The art of numbering. *Locke*. Number contained. *Brown*. The rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERA'TOR, nû'-mêr-â-tûr. 521. *n.s.* [Lat.] He that numbers. [*numérateur*, Fr.] That number which serves as the common measure to others.
NUMERICAL, nû-mêr'-rik-âl. 509. *a.* Numeral; denoting number. *Locke*. The same not only in kind or species, but number. *South*.
NUMERICALLY, nû-mêr'-rik-âl-lê. *ad.* With respect to sameness in number. *Boyle*.
NUMERICK*, nû-mêr'-rik. *a.* The same in species and number. *Hudibras*.
NUMERIST, nû'-mêr-îst. *n.s.* One that deals in numbers. *Brown*.
NUMEROSITY, nû-mêr-rôs'-sê-tê. *n.s.* Number; the state of being numerous. *Brown*. Harmony; numerous flow. *Parr*.
NUMEROUS, nû'-mêr-rûs. 314. *a.* [*numerosus*, Lat.] Containing many; consisting of many; not few; many. *Bacon*. Harmonious; consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; musical. *Waller*.
NUMEROUSNESS, nû'-mêr-rûs-nês. *n.s.* The quality or state of being numerous. *L. Addison*. Harmony; musicalness. *Dryden*.
NUMISMATICKS*, nû-mîz'-mâ-tîks. *n.s. pl.* [*numismata*, Lat.] The science of coins and medals.
NUMMARY, nûm'-mâ-rê. *a.* [*nummus*, Lat.] Relating to money. *Arbuthnot*.
NUMMULAR, nûm'-mû-lâr. *a.* [*nummularius*, Lat.] Relating to money. *Dict*.
NUMPS*, nûmps. *n.s.* [probably from *numb*, dull.] A cant expression for a weak, foolish person. *Ep. Parker*.
NUMSKULL, nûm'-skûl. *n.s.* [*numb* and *skull*.] A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a blockhead. *Arbuthnot*. The head in burlesque. *Prior*.
NUMSKULLED, nûm'-skûld. 362. *a.* Dull; stupid; doltish. *Arbuthnot*.
NUN*, nûn. *n.s.* [*nunne*, Sax.; *nonne*, Fr.] A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world, and debarred by a vow from the converse of men. *Hammond*.
NUN, nûn. *n.s.* The blue timouse. *Sherwood*. A small kind of pigeon.
NU'NCHION, nûn'-shûn. *n.s.* [corrupted from *noonshum*, a meal eaten about noon.] A piece of victuals eaten between meals. *Brocne*.
NU'NCIATURE, nûn'-shê-â-tûre. *n.s.* The office of a nuncio. *Clarendon*.
NU'NCIO, nûn'-shê-ô. 357. *n.s.* [Ital.; from *nuncio*, Lat.] A messenger; one that brings tidings. *Shak*. A kind of spiritual envoy from the pope. *Atterbury*.
To NUN'CUPATE*, nûn'-kû-pâte. *v.a.* [*nuncupo*, Lat.] To declare publicly or solemnly. *Barrow*.
NUN'CUPA'TION*, nûn-kû-pâ'-shûn. *n.s.* The act of naming. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T*.
NUN'CUPA'TIVE, nûn-kû-pâ-tîv. } *a.*
NUN'CUPA'TORY, nûn-kû-pâ-tûr-rê. 512. } [*nuncupatus*, Lat.] Publicly or solemnly declaratory. *Fotherby*. Verbally pronounced; not written. *Blackstone*.

§ Dr. Johnson and Mr. Barclay have very improperly accented these two words upon the third syllable; W Johnston and Bailey, on the first; but Dr. Ash, Entick and Mr. Sheridan, more correctly, in my opinion, on the second. *W*.

NU'NDINAL*, nûn'-dê-nâl. } *a.* [*nundinal*, Fr.;
NU'NDINARY*, nûn'-dê-nâr-ê. } from *nundinus*
 Lat.] Belonging to fairs. *Dict*.
To NU'NDINATE*, nûn'-dê-nâte. *v.n.* To buy and sell as at fairs. *Cockeram*.
NUNDINA'TION*, nûn-dê-nâ'-shûn. *n.s.* Traffick at fairs and markets. *Bp. Bramhall*.
NU'NNERY, nûn'-nûr-ê. 554. *n.s.* A house of nuns. *Dryden*.
NU'PTIAL*, nûp'-shâl. 88. *a.* [*nuptial*, Fr.; *nuptialis*, Lat.] Pertaining to marriage; constituting marriage; used in marriage. *Bacon*.
NU'PTIALS, nûp'-shâlz. *n.s.* [like the Latin without singular.] [*nuptiae*, Lat.] Marriage. *Dryden*.
NURSE*, nûrse. *n.s.* [nurse, Sax.] A woman that has the care of another's child. *Raleigh*. A woman that has the care of a sick person. *Shak*. One who breeds, educates, or protects. *Shak*. An

—nò. mōve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ðîl;—pôûrd;—ðîin, tîrîs.

old woman, in contempt. *Blackmore*. The state of being nursed. *Cleveland*. [In composition.] Any thing that supplies food. *Davies*.
TO NURSE, nûr'se. *v. a.* To bring up a child or any thing young. *Wisd.* vii. To bring up a child not one's own. *Ex.* ii. To feed; to keep; to maintain. *Isaiah*, lx. To tend the sick. To pamper; to foment; to encourage. *Davies*.
NURSER, nûr'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* One that nurses. *Shak.* A promoter; a fomentor.
NURSERY, nûr'-sûr-rê. 554. *n. s.* The act or office of nursing. *Shak.* That which is the object of a nurse's care. *Milton*. A plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground. *Bacon*. Place where young children are nursed and brought up. *Bacon*. The place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up. *Spenser*.
NURSING, nûrs'-îng. 440. *n. s.* One nursed up; a fondling. *Spenser*.
NURTURE, nûr'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* [*nourriture*, Fr.] Food; diet. *Milton*. Education; institution. *Ephes.* vi.
TO NURTURE, nûr'-tshûre. *v. a.* To educate; to train; to bring up. *Wotton*.—*To nurture up*. To bring by care and food to maturity. *Bendley*.
TO NUSTLE, nûs'-sl. 472. *v. a.* To fondle; to cherish. See **TO NUZZLE**. *Ainsworth*.
NUT, nût. *n. s.* [hnut, Sax.] The fruit of certain trees; it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell. If the shell and kernel are in the centre of a pulpy fruit, they then make not a nut but a stone. *Arbutnot*. A small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels. *Wilkins*.
TO NUT*, nût. *v. n.* To gather nuts. *A. Wood*.
NUTATION*, nû-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*nutatio*, Lat.] A kind of tremulous motion of the axis of the earth. *Wakefield*.
NUTBROWN, nût'-brôûn. *a.* Brown like a nut kept long. *Milton*.
NUTCRACKERS, nût'-krâk-kûrz. *n. s.* An instrument used to enclose nuts, and break them by pressure. *Addison*.
NUTGALL, nût'-gâl. *n. s.* Hard excrescence of an oak. *Brown*.
NUTTHATCH, nût'-hâtsh. } *n. s.* A bird. *Ains-*
NUTJOBBER, nût'-jôb-bûr. } worth.
NUTPECKER, nût'-pêk-kûr. }
NUTHOOK, nût'-hôok. *n. s.* A stick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be

gathered. The name of a person who stole goods out at windows, by means of a pole with a hook at the end of it. *Shakspeare*.
NU'TMEG, nû't-még. *n. s.* [*nut and miquette*, Fr.] A kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach. *Hill*.
NUTRICATION, nû-trê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*nutricatio*, Lat.] Manner of feeding or being fed.
NUTRIMENT, nû'-trê-mênt. *n. s.* [*nutrimentum*, Lat.] That which feeds or nourishes; food; aliment. *Shakspeare*.
NUTRIMENTAL, nû-trê-mên'-tâl. 88. *a.* Having the qualities of food; alimental. *Arbutnot*.
NUTRITION, nû-trîsh'-ôn. *n. s.* [*nutritio*, Lat.] The act or quality of nourishing, supporting strength, or increasing growth. *Glanville*. That which nourishes; nutriment. *Pope*.
NUTRITIOUS, nû-trîsh'-ûs. 214. *a.* Having the quality of nourishing. *Philips*.
NUTRITIVE, nû'-trê-îv. 158. *a.* Nourishing; nutrimental; alimental. *Bp. Taylor*.
NUTRITURE, nû'-trê-tûre. [nû'-trê-tshôôr, *Sheridan*.] *n. s.* The power of nourishing. *Harvey*. *Ob. J.*
NU'TSHELL, nût'-shêl. *n. s.* The hard substance that encloses the kernel of the nut. *Shak.* It is used proverbially for any thing of little value. *L'Estrange*.
NU'TREE, nû't-trê. *n. s.* A tree that bears nuts; commonly a hazel. *Peacham*.
TO NUZZLE, nû'-zl. 405. *v. a.* [corrupted from *nourse*.] To nurse; to foster. *Sidney*. To nestle; to house, as in a nest. *Stafford*.
TO NUZZLE, nû'-zl. *v. n.* To go with the nose down like a hog. *Arbutnot*.
NYCTALOPS*, nûk'-tâ-lôps. *n. s.* [*νυκταλωψ*.] One who sees best in the night. *Coles*.
NYCTALOPY*, nûk'-tâ-lô-pê. *n. s.* A disease or indisposition of the eye, in which a person sees better by night than by day.
NYE of *Pheasants**. A brood of pheasants. See **EYE**.
NYMPH, nîmf. 413. *n. s.* [*νύμφη*, Gr.; *nympha*, Lat.] A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters. A lady; in poetry. *Waller*.
NYMPHISH, nîmf'-îsh. *a.* Relating to nymphs; ladylike. *Drayton*.
NYMPHLIKE*, nîmf'-like. } *a.* Resembling a
NYMPHLY*, nîmf'-lê. } nymph. *Drayton*.
NYS, nîs. [a corruption of *ne is*.] None is; not is. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

OAK

O, ô. 161. *O* has, in English, a long sound; as, *drone*, *groan*, *stone*; or short, as *got*, *knot*, *shot*. It is usually denoted long by a servile *a* subjoined; as, *moan*; or by *e* at the end of the syllable; as, *bone*: when these vowels are not appended, it is generally short, except before *ll*; as, *droll*, *scroll*; and even then sometimes short; as, *loll*. *O* is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation. *De-cay of Chr. Piety*.
O, ô. *n. s.* A circle or oval. *Shakspeare*.
OAD*, ôde. *n. s.* Woad; a plant used in dyeing. *B. Jonson*.
OAF, ôfe. 295. *n. s.* [a corruption of *ouph*.] A changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies. *Drayton*. A dolt; a blockhead; an idiot. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
OAFISH, ôfe'-îsh. *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish.
OAFISHNESS, ôfe'-îsh-nês. *n. s.* Stupidity; dullness.
OAK, ô, ôke. 295. *n. s.* [ac, æc, Sax.] The oak-tree. *Miller*.
OAK Evergreen. *n. s.* A tree, with an acorn like the common oak.
OAKAPPLE, ôke'-âp-pl. *n. s.* A kind of spongy excrescence on the oak. *Bacon*.
OAKEN, ô'-kn. 103. *a.* Made of oak; gathered from oak. *Bacon*.

OAT

OA'KENPIN, ô'-kn-pln. *n. s.* An apple. *Mortimer*.
OA'KLING*, ôke'-ling. *n. s.* A young oak. *Evelyn*.
OA'KUM, ô'-kûm. *n. s.* Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp, with which, mingled with pitch, leaks are stopped. *Raleigh*.
OA'KY*, ô'-kê. *a.* Hard as oak. *Bp. Hall*.
OAR, ô, ôre. 295. *n. s.* [ape, Sax.] A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water. *Shakspeare*.
TO OAR, ôre. *v. n.* To row. *Pope*.
TO OAR, ôre. *v. a.* To impel by rowing. *Shakspeare*.
OARY, ô'-rê. *a.* Having the form or use of oars. *Milton*.
OAST, ôste. *n. s.* [*ustus*, Lat.] A kiln for drying hops. *Mortimer*.
OAT, ô*, ôte. *n. s.* [ate, Sax.] A grain; rarely used in the singular number, except in composition; as, *oat-straw*. *Gayton*. A small pipe made of an oat straw. *Milton*. See **OATS**.
OATCA'KE, ôie'-kâke. 295. *n. s.* Cake made of the meal of oats. *Peacham*.
OA'TEN, ô'-tu. 103. *a.* Made of oats; bearing oats. *Shakspeare*.
OATH, ô, ôth. 295. *n. s.* [*zith*, Goth.; að, Sax.] An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being. *Bacon*.

OATHABLE, ôth'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of having an oath administered. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*
OATHBREA'KING, ôth'-brâ-kîng. *n. s.* Perjury; the violation of an oath. *Shakspeare.*
OAT'MALT, ôte'-mâlt. *n. s.* Malt made of oats. *Mortimer.*
OAT'MEAL, ôt'-mêle, or ôte'-mêle. 295. *n. s.* Flour made by grinding oats. *Arbutnot.*
OAT'MEAL, ôte'-mêle. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
OATS, ôtes. *n. s.* [âten, Sax.] A grain, which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people. *Miller.*
OAT'THISTLE, ôte'-thîls-sl. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
TO OBA'MBULATE §, ôb-âm'-bù-lâte. *v. n.* [obambulo, Lat.] To walk about. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*
OBAMBULA'TION, ôb-âm-bù-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of walking about. *Dict.*
OB'DORMITION §, ôb-dôr-mîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [obdormio, Lat.] Sleep; rest; give. *Bp. Hall.*
TO OB'DUCE §, ôb-dûse'. *v. a.* [obduco, Lat.] To draw over as a covering. *Hale.*
OB'DUCTION, ôb-dûk'-shûn. *n. s.* [obductio, Lat.] The act of covering, or laying a cover. *Cockeram.*
OB'DURACY, ôb-jû-râ-sè, or ôb-dû'-râ-sè. 293, 294. *n. s.* Inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart. *South.*

§ *W. Johnston and Entick are the only orthoëpists who adopt the first mode of accenting this word; while Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, Perry, and Barclay, adopt the last. Mr. Scott adopts both, but seems to give the latter the preference by placing it first. The accentuation of this word must be determined by that of obdurate, from which it is derived. It seems, however, to follow the example of accuracy, procuracy, &c., in throwing the accent on the first syllable. As there are some terminations which seem to attract the accent to the latter syllables, as ator, end, &c., as spectator, observator, &c., comprehend, apprehend, &c., so there are others that seem to repel it to the beginning of the word, as acy, ary, &c., as efficacy, optimacy, contumacy, &c., salutary, tributary, adversary, &c. The word in question seems to be of the latter class, and therefore more analogically pronounced with the accent on the first than on the second syllable.—See OB'DURATE. W.*

OB'DURATE §, ôb-jû-râte, or ôb-dû'-râte. 91, 293, 294, 503. *a.* [obduratus, Lat.] Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in ill; hardened; impenitent. *Shak.* Hardened in firm; stubborn. *Hooker.* Harsh; rugged.

§ This word is pronounced with the accent on the second syllable by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Barclay, Buchanan, and Mr. Perry; and on the first by Bailey, Entick, and W. Johnston. Mr. Scott accents it either on the first or second, but seems to give the preference to the latter. The poets are decidedly in favour of the penultimate accent; and when the usage of poetry does not contradict any plain analogy of prosaick pronunciation, it certainly has a respectable authority. But the verb to indurate is a word of exactly the same form, and has the same derivation; and yet Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Barclay, and Entick, place the accent on the first syllable: and my observation fails me if there is not a strong propensity in custom to place the accent on the first syllable of the word in question. This propensity, as there is a plain analogy in favour of it, ought, in my opinion, to be indulged. To indurate is a verb derived from the Latin indure, forming its participle in atus; and words of this kind are generally anglicised by the termination ate, and have the accent at least as high as the antepenultimate: thus, from depuro, propago, desolo, &c., are formed depurate, to propagate, to desolate, &c., and, without recurring to the Latin induratus, we form the regular participle indurated from the verb to indurate. But, though there is the Latin verb obdure, we have not formed an English verb from it in ate, as in the former case, but derive the adjective obdurate from the Latin participial adjective obduratus; and no analogy can be more uniform than that of removing the accent two syllables higher than in the original: thus, desperate, profligate, and defecate, have the accent on the first syllable, and desperatus, profligatus, and defecatus, on the third. Agreeably, therefore, to every analogy of derivation, obdurate ought to have the accent on the first syllable; and, as poets have adopted the other ac-

centuation, we must, as in medicinal, and in some other words, admit of a poetical and a prosaick pronunciation, rather than cross so clear an analogy in favour of poetry, which is so frequently at variance with prose, and sometimes with itself.—See ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE. W.

TO OB'DURATE §, ôb-jû-râte, or ôb-dû'-râte. *v. a.* To harden; to make obdurate. *More.*
OB'DURATELY, ôb-jû-rât-lè. *ad.* Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.
OB'DURATENESS, ôb-jû-rât-nès. *n. s.* Stubbornness; inflexibility; impenitence. *Hammond.*
OB'DURA'TION, ôb-jû-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* Hardness of heart; stubbornness. *Hooker.*
TO OB'DURE §, ôb-dûre'. *v. a.* [obduro, Lat.] To harden. *Sir T. Herbert.* To render inflexible; to make obdurate. *Bp. Hall.*
OB'DUREDNESS §, ôb-dûre'-êd-nès. *n. s.* Hardness; stubbornness. *Bp. Hall.*
OBEDIENCE, ôb-ê'-jè-ênse. 203, 376. *n. s.* [obediencia, Fr.] Obsequiousness; submission to authority. *Rom. vi.*

§ The *o*, which forms the first syllable of this word, though not under the accent, may occasionally be pronounced as long and open as the *o* in oval, over, &c., (see EFFACE); and though in rapid pronunciation it admits of a short, obscure sound, common to some of the other vowels when unaccented, yet its radical sound, or that which it acquires on the least distinctness or solemnity, is undoubtedly the long, open *o* before mentioned. Thus in that fugitive pronunciation, which has no existence but in the ear, and can hardly be expressed to the eye by a correspondent sound, we perceive very little difference in the sound of the initial vowels of abound, upbraid, and obedience; yet, the moment we dwell with the least distinctness on these letters, the *a*, in abound, verges to the *a* in father; the *u* has the short sound we hear in the preposition up; and the *o* in obedience becomes open, as the first sound of that letter in the alphabet. The same may be observed of the *o* in opaque, opinion, and every initial *o* ending a syllable immediately before the accent.—See Principles, No. 98. W.

OBEDIENT §, ô-bê'-jè-ênt. *a.* [obediens, Lat.] Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obsequious. 2 Cor. ii.
OBEDIENTIAL, ô-bê'-jè-ên'-shâl. *a.* [obedientiel, Fr.] According to the rule of obedience. *Wake.*
OBEDIENTLY, ô-bê'-jè-ênt-lè. *ad.* With obedience. *Tillotson.*
OB'EISANCE, ô-bâ'-sânse. 250. *n. s.* [obseisance, Fr.] A bow; a courtesy; an act of reverence made by inclination of the body or knee. 1 Kings, i.

§ I must retract my former pronunciation of this word, which made the diphthong *ei* like *e* in obedience, and adopt the sound of *a* as in the *ey* of obey. For the former sound we have Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry; and for the latter Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston. But, if the authorities for this pronunciation were less weighty than they are, analogy would be clearly on the side I have adopted, as *ei*, when under the accent, is much more frequently pronounced like *ey* in obey than like *ey* in key; the latter word and key being the only exceptions to the general rule of pronouncing *ey* when accented; and these letters, we know, are perfectly equivalent to *ei*. 296. W.

OBELISCAL §, ôb-ê'-lîs'-kâl. *a.* In form of an obelisk. *Stukeley.*
O'BELISK, ôb'-ê'-lîsk. *n. s.* [obeliscus, Lat.] A high piece of marble, or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees, till it ends in a point like a pyramid. *Harris.* A mark of censure in the margin of a book, in the form of a dagger [†]. *Grew.*
TO OB'EQUITATE §, ôb-êk'-kwè-tâte. *v. n.* [ob equito, Lat.] To ride about. *Cockeram. Oh. T.*
OB'EQUITA'TION, ôb-êk'-kwè-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of riding about. *Cockeram.*
OBERRA'TION, ôb-êr-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* [oberro, Lat.] The act of wandering about.
OB'ESE §, ô-bèse'. *a.* [obesus, Lat.] Fat; loaden with flesh. *Ganton.*
OB'ESENES, ô-bèse'-nès. { *n. s.* Morbid fatness;
OB'EITY, ô-bês'-sè-tè. { incumbrance of flesh.
Grew.

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bôll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

TO OBEY *ô, ô-bl'.* *v. a.* [*obeyr*, Fr.] To pay submission to; to comply with, from reverence to authority. *Rom. vi.*

OBEYER*, *ô-bâ'-âr. n. s.* One who obeys. *Price.*
TO OBFUSCATE*, *ôb-fêrn'.* *v. a.* To resolve; to harden in resolution. *Bp. Hall.*

TO OBFUSCATE*, *ôb-fêr'-mâte.* *v. a.* [*obfirmo*, Lat.] To resolve; to harden in determination. *Sheldon. Ob. T.*

TO OBFUSCATE*, *ôb-fûs'-kâte.* *v. a.* [*ob* and *fusco*, Lat.] To darken. *Waterhouse.*

OBFUSCATE*, *ôb-fûs'-kâte.* *part. a.* Darkened. *Sir T. Elyot.*

OBFUSCATION*, *ôb-fûs-kâ'-shûn.* *n. s.* The act of darkening.

OBIT, *ô'-bit.* *n. s.* [a corruption of the Lat. *obit*, or *obitui*.] Funeral solemnity; anniversary service for the soul of the deceased, on the day of his death. *Montagu.*

OBITUARY*, *ô-bitsh'-û-â-rê.* *n. s.* [*obituaire*, old Fr.] A list of the dead; a register of burials.

OBJECT*, *ôb-jêkt.* *492. n. s.* [*objekt*, Fr.; *objectum*, Lat.] That about which any power or faculty is employed. *Hammond.* Something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind. *Milton.* [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by somewhat else. *Clarke.*

TO OBJECT, *ôb-jêkt'.* *v. a.* [*objecter*, Fr.; *objicio*, *objectum*, Lat.] To oppose; to present in opposition. *Pope.* To propose as a charge criminal, or a reason adverse. *Hooker.*

OBJECT*, *ôb-jêkt.* *part. a.* Opposed; presented in opposition. *Ahp. Sandys.*

OBJECTABLE*, *ôb-jêk'-tâ-bl.* *a.* That may be opposed. *Bp. Taylor.* The word is now objectionable.

OBJECTGLASS, *ôb-jêkt'-glâs.* *n. s.* Glass of an optical instrument remotest from the eye. *Newton.*

OBJECTION, *ôb-jêk'-shûn.* *n. s.* [Fr.; *objectio*, Lat.] The act of presenting any thing in opposition. Criminal charge. *Shak.* Adverse argument. *Bacon.* Fault found.

OBJECTIONABLE*, *ôb-jêk'-shûn-â-bl.* *a.* Exposed or liable to objection.

OBJECTIVE*, *ôb-jêk'-tîv.* [*ôb-jêk'-tîv.* *Bailey, Ash, Entick, Perry, and Jones:* *ôb-jêk'-tîv.* *Sheridan.*] *a.* [*objectif*, Fr.; *objectus*, Lat.] Belonging to the object; contained in the object. *Watts.* Made an object; proposed as an object; residing in objects. *Hale.* [In grammar.] A case which follows the verb active, or the preposition, answers to the oblique cases in Latin, and may be properly enough called the *objective case*. *Louth.*

OBJECTIVELY, *ôb-jêk'-tîv-lê.* *ad.* In manner of an object. *Locke.* In the state of an object. *Brown.*

OBJECTIVENESS, *ôb-jêk'-tîv-nês.* *n. s.* The state of being an object. *Hale.*

OBJECTOR, *ôb-jêk'-tôr.* *166. n. s.* One who offers objections. *Blackmore.*

TO OBJURGATE*, *ôb-jûr'-gâte.* *v. a.* [*objurgo*, Lat.] To chide; to reprove. *Cockerham.*

OBJURGATION, *ôb-jûr-gâ'-shûn.* *n. s.* [old Fr.; *objurgatio*, Lat.] Reproof; reprehension. *Bramhall.*

OBJURGATORY, *ôb-jûr'-gâ-tûr-rê.* *a.* Reprehensory; culpatory; chiding. *Howell.*

For the last *o*, see *DOMESTICK*; and, for the accent, No. 512. *W.*

OBLATE, *ôb-lâte'.* *a.* [*oblatus*, Lat.] Flatted at the poles: used of a spheroid. *Cheyne.*

OBLATION, *ôb-lâ'-shûn.* *n. s.* [Fr.; *oblatus*, Lat.] An offering; a sacrifice. *Sidney.*

TO OBLATRATE*, *ôb-lâ'-trâte.* *v. n.* [*oblatro*, Lat.] To bark or rail against any one. *Cockerham.*

TO OBLECTATE*, *ôb-lêk'-tâte.* *v. a.* [*oblecter*, Fr.; *oblecto*, Lat.] To delight. *Cotgrave.*

OBLECTATION, *ôb-lêk-tâ'-shûn.* *n. s.* Delight; pleasure. *Feltham.*

TO OBLIGATE*, *ôb-lê'-gâte.* *v. a.* [*obligo*, Lat.] To bind by contract or duty.

OBLIGATION, *ôb-lê-gâ'-shûn.* *n. s.* [*obligatio*, Lat.]

The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract. *Bacon.* An act which binds any man to some performance. *Bp. Taylor.* Favour by which one is bound to gratitude. *South.*

OBLIGATION*, *ôb-lê-gâ-tô.* *a.* [Ital.] A musical term, signifying necessary, on purpose, for the instrument named.

OBLIGATORY, *ôb-lê-gâ-tûr-rê.* *512. a.* [*obligatoire*, Fr.] Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive. *Bacon.*

TO OBLIGE*, *ô-blîdje'*, or *ô-blêddje'*. *111. [ô-blîdje'*, or *ô-blêddje'*, *Sheridan;* *ô-blêddje'*, or *ô-blîdje'*, *Perry;* *ô-blêddje'*, *Jones.] v. a.* [*obliger* Fr.; *obligo*, Lat.] To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something. *White.* To indebted; to lay obligations of gratitude. *Waller.* To please; to gratify. *South.*

OBLIGE, *ô-blê-jêê'.* *n. s.* The person to whom another, called the *obligor*, is bound by a legal or written contract. *Covel.*

OBLIGATION, *ô-blîdje'-mênt*, or *ô-blêddje'-mênt.* *n. s.* Obligation. *Milton.*

OBLIGER, *ô-blî-jûr*, or *ô-blêê'-jûr.* *n. s.* That which imposes obligation. *Watson.* One who binds by contract.

OBLIGING, *ô-blî-jîng*, or *ô-blêê'-jîng.* *part. a.* [*obligeant*, Fr.] Civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging. *Addison.*

OBLIGINGLY, *ô-blî-jîng-lê*, or *ô-blêê'-jîng-lê.* *ad.* Civilly; complaisantly. *Addison.*

OBLIGINGNESS, *ô-blî-jîng-nês*, or *ô-blêê'-jîng-nês.* *n. s.* Obligation; force. *Hammond.* Civility; complaisance. *Watson.*

OBLIGOR*, *ôb-lê-gôr'.* See *OBLIGEE*.

OBLIGATION, *ôb-lê-kwâ'-shûn.* *n. s.* [*obliquatio*, Lat.] Declination from straightness or perpendicularity; obliquity. *Newton.*

OBLIQUE*, *ôb-likê'.* *153, 415. [ôb-lêêk'*, *Jones;* *ôb-lêêk'*, or *ôb-likê'*, *Perry.] a.* [Fr.; *obliquus*, Lat.] Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel. *Bacon.* Indirect; by a side glance. *Shak.* [In grammar.] Any case in nouns except the nominative.

OBLIQUELY, *ôb-likê'-lê.* *ad.* Not directly; not perpendicularly. *Brown.* Not in the immediate or direct meaning. *Fell.*

OBLIQUENESS, *ôb-likê'-nês.* } *n. s.* [*obliquité*]

OBLIQUITY, *ôb-lik'-wê-tê.* } Fr.] Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity. *Milton.* Deviation from moral rectitude. *Hooker.*

TO OBLITERATE*, *ôb-îlî'-têr-râte.* *v. a.* [*oblitero*, Lat.] To efface any thing written. To wear out; to destroy; to efface. *Hale.*

OBLITERATION, *ôb-îlî-têr-râ'-shûn.* *n. s.* Effacement; extinction. *Hale.*

OBLIVION*, *ôb-îlîv'-vê-ûn.* *113. n. s.* [*oblivio*, Lat.] Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance. *Shak.*

Amnesty; general pardon of crimes in a state. *Davies.*

OBLIVIOUS, *ôb-îlîv'-vê-ûs.* *a.* [*obliviosus*, Lat.] Causing forgetfulness. *Shak.* Forgetful. *Cavendish.*

O'BLICUTÔR*, *ôb-lô-kû-tûr.* *n. s.* [Lat.] A gain-sayer. *Bale. Ob. T.*

O'BLONG*, *ôb-lông.* *a.* [Fr.; *oblongus*, Lat.] Longer than broad. *Harris.*

O'BLONGLY, *ôb-lông-lê.* *ad.* In an oblong form.

O'BLONGNESS, *ôb-lông-nês.* *n. s.* The state of being oblong.

OBLONQUOUS*, *ôb-lô'-kwê-ûs.* *a.* Reproachful. *Newton.*

O'BLOQUY*, *ôb-lô-kwê.* *345. n. s.* [*obloquor*, Lat.] Censorious speech; blame; slander. *Hooker.*

Cause of reproach; disgrace. *Shakespeare.*

OBLUCTATION*, *ôb-lôk-tâ'-shûn.* *n. s.* [*oblucto*, Lat.] Opposition; resistance. *Fotherby.*

OBMUTE SCENCE, *ôb-mû-tês-sênce.* *510. n. s.* [*obmutesco*, Lat.] Loss of speech. *Brown.* Observation of silence. *Paley.*

OBNOXIOUS*, *ôb-nôk'-shûs.* *a.* [*obnoxius*, Lat.] Subject. *Bacon.* Liable to punishment. *Calamy.* Reprehensible. *Fell.* Liable; exposed. *Milton.*

OBNO'XIOUSNESS, ôb-nôk'-shûs-nês. *n. s.* Subjection; liability to punishment. *Bp. Hall.*
OBNO'XIOUSLY, ôb-nôk'-shûs-lê. *ad.* In a state of subjection; in the state of one liable to punishment.
To OBNU'BLATE ô, ôb-nû'-bê-lâte. *v. a.* [obnubilo, Lat.] To cloud; to obscure. *Burton.*
OBNUBILA'TION*, ôb-nû-bê-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of making obscure. *Waterhouse.*
O'BOLE, ôb'-ôle. 543, 544. *n. s.* [obolus, Lat.] [In pharmacy.] Twelve grains. *Ainsworth.*
OBRE'PTION ô, ôb-rêp'-shûn. *n. s.* [obreptio, Lat.] The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise. *Cudworth.*
OBREP'TITIOUS*, ôb-rêp'-tîsh'-ûs. *a.* Secretly obtained; done with secrecy.
To O'BROGATE, ôb'-rô-gate. *v. a.* [obrogo, Lat.] To proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former. *Diet.*
OBSCENE ô, ôb-sêen'. *a.* [obscene, Fr.; obscœnus, Lat.] Immodest; not agreeable to chastity of mind; causing lewd ideas. *Milton.* Offensive; disgusting. *Dryden.* Inauspicious; ill-omened. *Dryden.*
OBSCENELY, ôb-sêen'-lê. *ad.* In an impure and unchaste manner. *Milton.*
OBSCENENESS, ôb-sêen'-nês. } 511. *n. s.* [obscen-
OBSCENITY, ôb-sên'-nê-lê. } té, Fr.] Impuri-
 ty of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness. *B. Jonson.*
OBSCURA'TION, ôb-skû-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* [obscuratio, Lat.] The act of darkening. A state of being darkened. *Burnet.*
OBSCURE ô, ôb-skûre'. *a.* [obscurus, Lat.] Dark; unenlightened; gloomy; hindering sight. *Prov. xx.* Living in the dark. *Shak.* Not easily intelligible; abstruse; difficult. *Dryden.* Not noted; not observable. *Davies.*
To OBSCURE, ôb-skûre'. *v. a.* [obscurus, Lat.] To darken; to make dark. *Shak.* To make less visible. *Shak.* To make less intelligible. *Holder.* To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious. *Dryden.* To conceal; to make unknown. *Milton.*
OBSCURELY, ôb-skûre'-lê. *ad.* Not brightly; not luminously; darkly. *May.* Out of sight; privately; without notice; not conspicuously. *Milton.* Not clearly; not plainly. *Milton.*
OBSCURENESS, ôb-skûre'-nês. } *n. s.* [obscuritas,
OBSCURITY, ôb-skûr'-rê-tê. } Lat.] Dark-
 ness; want of light. *Esther, xi.* Unnoticed state; privacy. *Dryden.* Darkness of meaning. *Boyle.*
To O'BSCRATE ô, ôb-sê-krate'. *v. a.* [obsacro, Lat.] To beseech; to entreat. *Cockeram.* *Ob. T.*
OBSCRA'TION, ôb-sê-kra'-shûn. *n. s.* Entreaty; supplication. *Stillingfleet.*
O'BSSEQUENT*, ôb'-sê-kwênt. *a.* [obsequens, Lat.] Obedient; dutiful; submitting to. *Fotherby.*
O'BSSEQUES, ôb'-sê-kwîz. 293. *n. s.* [obsequies, Fr.] Funeral rites; funeral solemnities. *Sidney.* It is found in the singular, perhaps more properly. *Milton.*
OBSE'QUIOUS ô, ôb-sê'-kwê-ûs. *a.* [obsequium, Lat.] Obedient; compliant; not resisting. *Bacon.* Funereal. *Shakspeare.*
OBSE'QUIOUSLY, ôb-sê'-kwê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Obediently; with compliance. *Dryden.* With funeral rites. *Shakspeare.*
OBSE'QUIOUSNESS, ôb-sê'-kwê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Obedience; compliance. *Bacon.*
O'BSERQUY*, ôb'-sê-kwê. *n. s.* [obsequium, Lat.] Funeral ceremony. Obsequiousness; compliance. *B. Jonson.*
To O'BSERATE*, ôb'-sê-râte. *v. a.* [obsero, Lat.] To lock up; to shut in. *Cockeram.*
OBSE'RVABLE, ôb-zêr'-vâ-bl. *a.* Remarkable; eminent; such as may deserve notice. *Abbo'.*
OBSE'RVABLY, ôb-zêr'-vâ-blê. *ad.* In a manner worthy of note. *Brown.*
OBSE'RVANCE ô, ôb-zêr'-vânse. *n. s.* [Fr.; observo, Lat.] Respect; ceremonial reverence. *Shak.* Religious rite. *Rogers.* Attentive practice. *Rogers.* Rule of practice. *Shakspeare.* Careful obedience. *Rogers.* Observation; attention. *Hale.* Obedient regard; reverential attention. *Wotton.*

OBSE'RVANCY*, ôb-zêr'-vân-sê. *n. s.* Attention. *Shakspeare.*
OBSERVA'ND*, ôb-zêr'-vân'-dâ. *n. s. pl.* [Lat.] Things to be observed. *Swift.*
OBSE'RVANT, ôb-zêr'-vânt. *a.* [observans, Lat.] Attentive; diligent; watchful. *Raleigh.* Obedient; respectful. *Digby.* Respectfully attentive. *Pope.* Meantly dutiful; submissive. *Raleigh.*
OBSE'RVANT, ôb-zêr'-vânt. *n. s.* A slavish attendant. *Shakspeare.* A diligent observer. *Hooker.*
OBSERVA'TION, ôb-zêr'-vâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [observatio, Lat.] The act of observing, noting, or remarking. *South.* Show; exhibition. *St. Luke, xvii.* Notion gained by observing; note; remark; animadversion. *Watts.* Obedience; ritual practice. *White.*
OBSERVA'TOR, ôb-zêr'-vâ'-tûr. 166, 521. *n. s.* One that observes; a remarker. *Hale.*
OBSE'RVATORY, ôb-zêr'-vâ-tûr-ê. *n. s.* A place built for astronomical observations. *Woodward.*
 For the accent of this word, see *Principles*, No. 512. *W.*
To OBSE'ERVE ô, ôb-zêrv'. *v. a.* [observo, Lat.] To watch; to regard attentively. *Bp. Taylor.* To find by attention; to note. *Locke.* To regard or keep religiously. *Ex. xii.* To practise ritually. *White.* To obey; to follow.
To OBSE'ERVE, ôb-zêrv'. *v. n.* To be attentive. *Watts.* To make a remark. *Pope.*
OBSE'ERVER, ôb-zêrv'-ûr. *n. s.* One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; close remarker. *Shak.* One who looks on; the beholder. *Donne.* One who keeps any law, or custom, or practice. *Spenser.*
OBSE'RVINGLY, ôb-zêr'-ving-lê. *ad.* Attentively; carefully. *Shakspeare.*
To OBSE'ESS ô, ôb-sês'. *v. a.* [obsideo, obsessus, Lat.] To besiege; to compass about. *Sir T. Elyot.* *Ob. T.*
OBSE'SSION, ôb-sêsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [obsessio, Lat.] The act of besieging. The first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession. *Burton.*
OBSI'DIONAL, ôb-sîd'-ê-ûn-âl, or ôb-sîd'-jê-ûn-âl. 293. *a.* [obsidionalis, Lat.] Belonging to a siege. *Sir T. Brown.*
To OBSIGNATE ô, ôb-sîg'-nâte. *v. a.* [obsigno, Lat.] To ratify; to seal up. *Barrow.*
OBSIGNA'TION*, ôb-sîg-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Ratification by sealing; act of fixing a seal; confirmation. *Bp. Taylor.*
OBSIGNATORY*, ôb-sîg-nâ-tûr-ê. *a.* Ratifying. *Dr. Ward.*
OBSOLE'SCENT*, ôb-sô-lê-sênt. *a.* [obsolescens, Lat.] Growing out of use. *Dr. Johnson.*
O'BSOLETE ô, ôb-sô-lête. [ôb'-sô-lête, *Jones*; ôb'-sô-lâte, *Sheridan*.] *a.* [obsoletus, Lat.] Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable. *Dryden.*
OBSOLE'TENESS, ôb-sô-lête-nês. *n. s.* State of being worn out of use; unfashionableness. *Dr. Johnson.*
O'BSTACLE, ôb'-stâ-kl. 405. *n. s.* [Fr.; obstaculum, Lat.] Something opposed; hinderance; obstruction. *Shakspeare.*
O'BSTANCY*, ôb'-stân-sê. *n. s.* [obstantia, Lat.] Opposition; impediment; obstruction. *B. Jonson.* *Ob. T.*
To OBSTE'TRICATE ô, ôb-stêt'-trê-kâte. *v. n.* [obstetricor, Lat.] To perform the office of a midwife. *Evelyn.*
To OBSTE'TRICATE*, ôb-stêt'-trê-kâte. *v. a.* To assist as a midwife. *Waterhouse.*
OBSTETRI'CA'TION, ôb-stêt-trê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The office of a midwife. *Bp. Hall.*
OBSTE'TRICK, ôb-stêt'-trîk. 509. *a.* [obstetrîx, Lat.] Midwifess; befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office. *Pope.*
O'BSTINACY, ôb'-stê-nâ-sê. *n. s.* [obstinatio, Lat.] Stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacy; persistency. *Locke.*
O'BSTINATE ô, ôb'-stê-nâte. 91. *a.* [obstinatus, Lat.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution. *Temple.*
O'BSTINATELY, ôb'-stê-nâte-lê. *ad.* Stubbornly; inflexibly. *Clarendon.*

—nô, mỗve, nỏ, nỏt;—tủe, tủ, bủ;—đỉ;—pủ;—thín, THIS.

OBTINATENESS, ôb'-stê-nâ-te-nês. *n. s.* Stubbornness. *Bp. Hall.*

OBSTIPATION, ôb-stê-pâ'-shũn. *n. s.* [obstipo, Lat.] The act of stopping up any passage.

OBSTREPEROUS, ôb-strêp'-pêr-rũs. *a.* [obstreperus, Lat.] Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent; vociferous. *Howell.*

OBSTREPEROUSLY, ôb-strêp'-pêr-rũs-lê. *ad.* Loudly; clamorously; noisily.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS, ôb-strêp'-pêr-rũs-nês. *n. s.* Loudness; clamour; noise; turbulence.

OBSTRUCTION, ôb-strĩk'-shũn. *n. s.* [obstrictus, Lat.] Obligation; bond. *Milton.*

TO OBSTRUCT, ôb-strũk'-tĩv. *v. a.* [obstruo, Lat.] To block up; to bar. *Milton.* To oppose; to retard; to hinder; to be in the way of. *Milton.*

OBSTRUCTER, ôb-strũk'-tĩr. *98. n. s.* One that hinders or opposes. *Whitlock.*

OBSTRUCTION, ôb-strũk'-shũn. *n. s.* [obstruction, Lat.] Hindrance; difficulty. *Denham.* Obstacle; impediment. *King Charles.* [In physick.] The blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it. *Quincy.* Something heaped together. *Shakespeare.*

OBSTRUCTIVE, ôb-strũk'-tĩv. *a.* [obstructif, Fr.] Hindering; causing impediment. *Hammond.*

OBSTRUCTIVE, ôb-strũk'-tĩv. *n. s.* Impediment; obstacle. *Hammond.*

OBSRUENT, ôb'-strũ-ênt. *a.* [obstruens, Lat.] Hindering; blocking up.

OBSTUPEFACTION, ôb-stũ-pê-fâk'-shũn. *n. s.* [obstupefacio, Lat.] The act of inducing stupidity, or interruption of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFACTIVE, ôb-stũ-pê-fâk'-tĩv. *512. a.* Obstructing the mental powers; stupefying. *Abbot.*

TO OBTAIN, ôb-tâne'. *202. v. a.* [obtaino, Lat.] To gain; to acquire; to procure. *Gen. xvi.* To impetrate; to gain by the concession or excited kindness of another. *Hooker.* To keep; to hold; to continue in the possession of. *Milton.*

TO OBTAIN, ôb-tâne'. *n. n.* To continue in use. *Baker.* To be established; to subsist in nature or practice. *Dryden.* To prevail; to succeed. *Bacon.*

OBTAINABLE, ôb-tâne'-â-bl. *a.* To be procured. *Arbutnot.* To be gained. *Kettellwell.*

OBTAINER, ôb-tâ'-nũr. *98. n. s.* He who obtains.

OBTAINMENT, ôb-tâne'-mênt. *n. s.* Act of obtaining. *Milton.*

TO OBTEMPERATE, ôb-têmp'-pêr-âte. *v. a.* [obtempero, Lat.] To obey. *Dict.*

TO OBTEIND, ôb-tênd'. *v. a.* [obtendo, Lat.] To oppose; to hold out in opposition. *Dryden.* To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing. *Dryden.*

OBTENEBRATION, ôb-tên-nê-brâ'-shũn. *n. s.* [ob and tenebrae, Lat.] Darkness; the state of being darkened; the act of darkening; cloudiness. *Bacon.*

OBTENSION, ôb-tên'-shũn. *n. s.* The act of obteinding.

TO OBTEST, ôb-têst'. *v. a.* [obtestor, Lat.] To beseech; to supplicate. *Dryden.*

TO OBTEST*, ôb-têst'. *v. n.* To protest. *Waterhouse.*

OBTESTATION, ôb-têst-tâ'-shũn. *n. s.* Supplication; entreaty. *Sir T. Elyot.* Solemn injunction. *Bp. Hall.*

OBTRACTATION, ôb-trêkt-tâ'-shũn. *n. s.* [obtracto, Lat.] Slander; detraction; calumny. *Barrow.*

TO OBTRUDE, ôb-trũdê'. *339. v. a.* [obtrudo, Lat.] To thrust into any place or state by force or importunity; to offer with unreasonable importunity. *Hooker.*

OBTRUDER, ôb-trũdê'-rũr. *98. n. s.* One that obtrudes. *Boyle.*

TO OBTRUNCATE, ôb-trũn'-kâte. *v. a.* [obtruncô, Lat.] To deprive of a limb; to lop. *Cockeram.*

OBTRUNCATION, ôb-trũn-kâ'-shũn. *n. s.* The act of lopping or cutting. *Cockeram.*

OBTRUSION, ôb-trũd'-zhũn. *n. s.* [obtrusus, Lat.] The act of obtruding.

OBTRUSIVE, ôb-trũd'-sĩv. *423. a.* Inclined to

force one's self, or any thing else, upon others. *Milton.*

TO OBTURN, ôb-tũnd'. *v. a.* [obturno, Lat.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden. *Milton.*

OBTURNATION, ôb-tũ-râ'-shũn. *n. s.* [obturnatus, Lat.] The act of stopping up any thing with something smeared over it. *Cotgrave.*

OBTURNANGULAR, ôb-tũse-âng'-gũ-lâr. *a.* Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTURNSE, ôb-tũse'. *427. a.* [obtusus, Lat.] Not pointed; not acute. Not quick; dull; stupid. *Milton.* Not shrill; obscure.

OBTURNSELY, ôb-tũse'-lê. *ad.* Without a point. Dully; stupidly.

OBTURNESNESS, ôb-tũse'-nês. *n. s.* Bluntness; dullness.

OBTURNION, ôb-tũ'-zhũn. *n. s.* The act of dulling. The state of being dulled. *Harvey.*

TO OBUMBRATE, ôb-ũm-brâte. *v. a.* [obumbro, Lat.] To shade; to cloud. *Howell.*

OBUMBRATION, ôb-ũm-brâ'-shũn. *n. s.* The act of darkening or clouding.

OBVENTION, ôb-vên'-shũn. *n. s.* [obvenio, Lat.] Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly. *Spenser.*

OBVERSANT*, ôb-vêr'-sânt. *a.* Conversant; familiar. *Bacon.*

TO OBVERT, ôb-vêr'. *v. a.* [obverto, Lat.] To turn towards. *Boyle.*

TO OBVIATE, ôb'-vê-âte. *91. v. a.* [obvius, Lat.; obvius, Fr.] To meet in the way; to prevent by intercession. *Woodward.*

O'BVIOUS, ôb'-vê-ũs. *a.* [obvius, Lat.] Meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing. *Milton.* Open; exposed. *Milton.* Easily discovered; plain; evident. *Milton.*

O'BVIOUSLY, ôb'-vê-ũs-lê. *ad.* Evidently; apparently. *Locke.* Easily to be found. *Selden.* Naturally. *Holyday.*

O'BVIOUSNESS, ôb'-vê-ũs-nês. *n. s.* State of being evident or apparent. *Boyle.*

OCCASION, ôk-kâ'-zhũn. *n. s.* [occasio, Lat.] Occurrence; casualty; incident. *Hooker.* Opportunity; convenience. *Spenser.* Accidental cause. *Spenser.* Reason not cogent, but opportune. *Shakespeare.* Incidental need; casual exigence. *Shakespeare.*

Q— What was observed of the *e* in *efface* is applicable to the *o* in the first syllable of this word. From the tendency of the vowel to open, when immediately preceding the accent, we find elegant speakers sometimes pronounce the *o* in *occasion*, *offend*, *officious*, &c., as if written *o-casion*, *o-fend*, *o-ficious*, &c. This seems to be one of those "faults true critics dare not mend." But, as it is an evident deviation from the orthography, I have not dared to mark these words in this manner.— See *EFFACE*. It must, however, be remarked, that this deviation only takes place before double *c* in the word *occasion* and its compounds. *W.*

TO OCCASION, ôk-kâ'-zhũn. *v. a.* To cause casually. *Locke.* To cause; to produce. *Temple.* To influence. *Locke.*

OCCASIONABLE*, ôk-kâ'-zhũn-â-bl. *a.* That may be occasioned. *Barrow.*

OCCASIONAL, ôk-kâ'-zhũn-âl. *a.* Incidental; casual. *Burnet.* Producing by accident. *Brown.* Produced by occasion or incidental exigence. *Whole Duty of Man.*

OCCASIONALLY, ôk-kâ'-zhũn-âl-lê. *ad.* According to incidental exigence; incidentally. *Milton.*

OCCASIONER, ôk-kâ'-zhũn-ũr. *n. s.* One that causes or promotes by design or accident. *Sidney.*

OCCECA'TION, ôk-sê-kâ'-shũn. *n. s.* [occacatio, Lat.] The act of blinding or making blind; state of being blind. *Bp. Hall.*

O'CIDENT, ôk'-sê-dênt. *n. s.* [occidens, Lat.] The west. *Shakespeare.*

OCCIDENTAL, ôk-sê-dên'-têl. *a.* Western. *Howell.*

OCCIDUOUS, ôk-sĩd'-jũ-ũs. *293, 294. a.* [occidens, Lat.] Western.

OCCIPITAL, ôk-sĩp'-pê-tâl. *a.* Placed in the hinder part of the head.

OCCIPUT, ôk'-sè-pût. *n. s.* [Lat.] The hinder part of the head. *Bulter.*

OCCISION, ôk-sîzh'-ûn. *n. s.* [occisio, Lat.] The act of killing. *Hale.*

TO OCCLUDÉ ô, ôk-klûde'. *v. a.* [occludo, Lat.] To shut up. *Brown.*

OCCLUSÉ, ôk-klûse'. *a.* [occlusus, Lat.] Shut up; closed. *Holder.*

OCCLUSION, ôk-klû'-zhûn. *n. s.* The act of shutting up. *Howell.*

OCCLUTÉ, ôk-kûlt'. *a.* [occultus, Lat.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoverable. *Glanville.*

OCCULTATION, ôk-kûlt-tà'-shûn. *n. s.* [In astronomy.] The time that a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by interposition of the body of the moon, or some other planet between it and us. *Harris.*

OCCULTED*, *a.* Secret. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

OCCULTNESS, ôk-kûlt'-nès. *n. s.* Secretness; state of being hid.

OCCUPANCY, ôk-kû-pân-sè. *n. s.* The act of taking possession. *Warburton.*

OCCUPANT, ôk-kû-pânt. *n. s.* [occupans, Lat.] He that takes possession of any thing. *Bacon.*

TO OCCUPATE, ôk-kû-pâte. *v. a.* [occupo, Lat.] To possess; to hold; to take up. *1 Cor. xiv. To possess; to hold; to take up. Bacon.*

OCCUPATION, ôk-kû-pà'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of taking possession. *Bacon.* Employment; business. *Woodward.* Trade; calling; vocation. *Acts, xviii.*

OCCUPIER, ôk-kû-pl-âr. *n. s.* A possessor; one who takes into his possession. *Raleigh.* One who follows any employment. *Ezekiel, xxvii.*

TO OCCUPY, ôk-kû-pl. *183. v. a.* [occupo, Lat.] To possess; to keep; to take up. *1 Cor. xiv. To busy; to employ. Ecclesi. xxxviii. To follow, as business. Psalm cvii. Common Prayer. To use; to expend. Exodus, xxxviii.*

TO OCCUPY, ôk-kû-pl. *v. n.* To follow business. *St. Luke, xix.*

TO OCCUR ô, ôk-kûr'. *v. n.* [occurro, Lat.] To be presented to the memory or attention. *Bacon.* To appear here and there. *Locke.* To clash; to strike against; to meet. *Bentley.* To obviate; to intercept; to make opposition to. *Bentley.*

OCCURRENCE, ôk-kûr'-rèns. *n. s.* [Fr.] Incident; accidental event. *Locke.* Occasional presentation. *Watts.*

OCCURRENT, ôk-kûr'-rènt. *n. s.* [Fr.; occurs, Lat.] Incident; any thing that happens. *Hooker.*

OCCURSION, ôk-kûr'-shûn. *n. s.* [occursus, Lat.] Clash; mutual blow. *Boyle.*

OCEAN ô, ô'-shûn. *357. n. s.* [ocean, Fr.; oceanus, Lat.] The main; the great sea. *Shak.* Any immense expanse. *Locke.*

OCEAN, ô'-shûn. *a.* Pertaining to the main or great sea. *Robinson.*

OCEANICK, ô-shè-ân'-îk. *357, 509. a.* Pertaining to the ocean. *Cook.*

OCELLATED, ô-sèl'-là-tèd. *a.* [ocellatus, Lat.] Resembling the eye. *Derham.*

O'CHIMY, ôk'-è-mè. *n. s.* [corrupted from alchymy.] A mixed base metal.

OCHRE, ô'-kûr. *416. n. s.* [ôχρα.] A species of earth of various colours. *Hill.*

OCHREOUS, ô'-krè-ûs. *a.* Consisting of ochre. *Woodward.*

OCHREY, ô'-kûr-è. *a.* Partaking of ochre. *Woodward.*

OC TAGON ô, ôk'-tâ-gôn. *n. s.* [ôκτώ and γωνία.] [In geometry.] A figure consisting of eight sides and angles. *Harris.*

OCTAGONAL, ôk-tâg'-gò-nâl. *518. } a.* Having eight angles and sides. *Maunderell.*

OCTANGULAR, ôk-tâng'-gù-lâr. *a.* [octo and angulus, Lat.] Having eight angles. *Dict.*

OCTANGULARNESS, ôk-tâng'-gù-lâr-nès. *n. s.* The quality of having eight angles. *Dict.*

OC TANT, ôk'-tânt. *a.* [In astrology.] Is, when

OC TILE, ôk'-tîl. *140. } a.* planet is in such an aspect, or position with respect to another, that their

places are only distant an eighth part of a circle, or forty-five degrees. *Dict.*

OC TATEUCH*, ôk'-tâ-tûk-s. *n. s.* [οκτώ and τεύχος.] A name for the eight first books of the Old Testament. *Hammer.*

OC TAVE, ôk'-tâve. *91. n. s.* [Fr.; octavus, Lat.] The eighth day after some peculiar festival. *Wheatley.* Eight days together after a festival. *Fulke.*

[In music.] An eighth or an interval of eight sounds. *Mason.*

OC TAVE*, ôk'-tâve. *a.* Denoting eight. *Dryden.*

OC TA' VO, ôk'-tâ'-vò. *n. s.* [Lat.] A book is said to be in octavo when a sheet is folded into eight leaves. *Boyle.*

OCTENNIAL, ôk-tèn'-nè-âl. *113. a.* [octennium, Lat.] Happening every eighth year. Lasting eight years.

OCTOBER, ôk-tò'-bûr. *98. n. s.* [Lat.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March. *Peacham.*

OCTOEDRICAL, ôk-tò-èd'-drè-kâl. *a.* Having eight sides. *Dict.*

OCTOGENARY, ôk-tòdje'-è-nâr-è. *a.* [octogeni, Lat.] Of eighty years of age. *Dict.*

OCTONARY, ôk-tò-nâr-è. *a.* [octonarius, Lat.] Belonging to the number eight.

OCTONOCULAR, ôk-tò-nòk'-kù-lâr. *a.* [octo and oculus.] Having eight eyes. *Derham.*

OCTOPE TALOUS, ôk-tò-pèl'-tâl-ûs. *a.* [ὀκτώ and πετάλον.] Having eight flower leaves. *Dict.*

OCTOSTYLE, ôk-tò-stîle. *n. s.* [ὀκτώ and στύλος.] In the ancient architecture, is the face of a building or ordinance containing eight columns. *Harris.*

OCTOSYLLABLE*, ôk-tò-sîl'-lâ-bl. *a.* [octo, Lat.; and syllable.] Consisting of eight syllables. *Tyrwhitt.*

OC TUPLE, ôk'-tù-pl. *405. a.* [octupulus, Lat.] Eight fold. *Dict.*

O'CLAR ô, ôk'-kù-lâr. *88. a.* [oculaire, Fr.; oculus, Lat.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye. *Brown.*

O'CLARILY, ôk'-kù-lâr-lè. *ad.* To the observation of the eye. *Bp. Hall.*

O'CLATE, ôk'-kù-lâte. *a.* [oculatus, Lat.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye.

O'CLIST, ôk'-kù-lîst. *n. s.* One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes. *Bacon.*

O'CLUS ô, ôk'-kù-lûs-bè'-lî. [Lat.] An accidental variety of the agate kind, having circular delineations resembling the eye. *Woodward.*

ODD ô, ôd. *a.* [udda, Swed.] Not even; not divisible into equal numbers. *Brown.* More than a round number. *Davies.* Particular; uncouth; extraordinary. *Shak.* Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded. *Shak.* Strange; unaccountable; fantastical. *Shak.* Uncommon; particular. *Ascham.* Unlucky. *Shak.* Unlikely; in appearance improper. *Addison.*

ODDITY*, ôd'-dè-tè. *n. s.* Singularity; particularity: applied both to persons and things. *Amusements of Clergymen.*

ODDLY, ôd'-lè. *ad.* Not evenly. Strangely; particularly; irregularly; unaccountably. *Locke.*

ODDNESS, ôd'-nès. *n. s.* The state of being not even. *Folherby.* Strangeness; particularity; uncouthness; irregularity. *Dryden.*

ODDS, ôdz. *n. s.* [from odd.] Inequality; excess of either compared with the other. *Hooker.* More than an even wager; more likely than the contrary. *South.* Advantage; superiority. *Hudibras.* Quarrel; debate; dispute. *Shakspeare.*

ODE, ôde. *n. s.* [ὕδν.] A poem written to be sung to music; a lyric poem. *Milton.*

O'DIBLE, ô'-dè-bl. *405. a.* [from odi.] Hateful. *Bale.*

O'DIOUS ô, ô'-dè-ûs, or ô'-jè-ûs. *a.* [odiosus, Lat.] Hateful; detestable; abominable. *Sprat.* Exposed to hate. *Hayward.* Causing hate; invidious. *Milton.*

♫ The first mode of pronouncing this word is the more common, but the second seems the more correct.—See *Principles*, No. 293, 294, 376. *W.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, bùll; —dù; —pòund; —chin, THIS.

ODIOUSLY, ò'-dè-ùs-lè, or ò'-jè-ùs-lè. *ad.* Hatefully; abominably. *Milton.* Invidiously; so as to cause hate. *Dryden.*

ODIOUSNESS, ò'-dè-ùs-nè, or ò'-jè-ùs-nè. *n. s.* Hatefulness. *Wake.* The state of being hated. *Sidney.*

ODIUM, ò'-dè-ùm, or ò'-jè-ùm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Invidiousness; quality of provoking hate. *K. Charles.*

ODONTALGICK, ò'-dòn-tàl'-jìk. *a.* [òdôn and álγos.] Pertaining to the tooth-ache.

ODORAMENT*, ò'-dùr-à-mènt. *n. s.* [odorémentum, Lat.] A perfume; any strong scent. *Burton.*

ODORATE, ò'-dò-ràte. 91. *a.* [odoratus, Lat.] Scented; having a strong scent, whether fetid or fragrant. *Bacon.*

ODORIFEROUS, ò'-dò-rìf-fèr-ùs. *a.* [odorifer, Lat.] Giving scent; usually, sweet of scent; fragrant; perfumed. *Bacon.*

ODORIFEROUSNESS, ò'-dò-rìf-fèr-ùs-nè. 534. *n. s.* Sweetness of scent; fragrance.

ODOROUS, ò'-dùr-ùs. 314. *a.* [odorus, Lat.] Fragrant; perfumed; sweet of scent. *Spenser.*

It is not a little strange, that this adjective should have preserved the accent of the simple *odour*, when the Latin *odorus* presented so fair an opportunity of altering it. *Milton* has seized this opportunity; but, happily for the analogy of our own language, it has not been followed:

“—Last the bright consummate flow’r
“Spirits odorous breathes; flow’rs and their fruit
“Man’s nourishment.”

Where we may observe, that, if the Latin accent be preserved, the Latin spelling ought to be preserved likewise. *W.*

ODOUR, ò'-dùr. 314. *n. s.* [odor, Lat.] Scent, whether good or bad. *Bacon.* Fragrance; perfume; sweet scent. *Spenser.*

OE. This combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing; *oe* has in such words the sound of *e*.

OECONOMICKS, èk-ò-nòm'-mìks. 296. [èk-ò-nòm'-mìks, *Sheridan.*] *n. s.* [οικονομικὸς; Gr.; *oeconomy*, Fr., from *oeconomy*. Both it and its derivatives are under *economy*.] Management of household affairs. *L'Estrange.*

OECEMENICAL, èk-ò-mèn'-nè-kál. 296. *a.* [οικουμενικός;] General; respecting the whole habitable world. *Stillingfleet.*

OEDEMA, è-de'-mà. 92, 296. *n. s.* [οἰδήμα.] A tumour. *Quincy.*

OEDEMATICK, èd-è-màt'-tìk. 296. *a.* Pertaining

OEDEMATOUS, è-dém'-mà-tùs. } to an oedema. *Harvey.*

OEILIAD, è-ìl'-yàd. 113. [ò-èl'-yàd, *Sheridan*; àle'-yàd, *Perry*; è-ìl'-è-àd, *Jones.*] *n. s.* [οὐλ, Fr.] Glance; wink; token of the eye. *Shakespeare.*

OER, òre. Contracted from *over*. *Addison.*

OESOPHAGUS, è-sòf-fà-gùs. *n. s.* [from οὐδός, *wicker*, from some similitude in the structure of this part to the texture of that; and φαγω, *to eat*.] The gullet. *Quincy.*

OF, òv. 377. *prep.* [of, Sax.] It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction: as, *Of these part were slain*; that is, *part of these*. *Shak.* It is put among superlative adjectives: as, the most dismal and unseasonable time of all other. *Tillotson.* From *Sidney.* Concerning; relating to. *B. Jonson.* Out of. *Dryden.* Among. *Dryden.* By. *Shak.* According to. *B. Jonson.* Noting power, choice, or spontaneity: as, *Some soils put forth odorate herbs of themselves*. *Bacon.* Noting properties, qualities, or condition: as, *He was a man of a decayed fortune*. *Clarendon.* Noting extraction: as, *a man of an ancient family*. *Clarendon.* Noting adherence, or belonging: as, *a Hebrew of my tribe*. *Shak.* Noting the matter of any thing: as, *The chariot was all of cedar*. *Bacon.* Noting the motive: as, *Of my own choice I undertook this work*. *Dryden.* Noting form or manner of existence: as, *If our Lord had not left of his own framing, one which, &c.* *Hooker.* Noting something

that has some particular quality: as, *Never had any such a friend as I have of this*. *L'Estrange.* Noting faculties of power granted: as, *If any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth*. Noting preference, or postponence: as, *I do not like the tower of any place*. *Shak.* Noting change of one state to another: as, *O miserable c^t happy!* *Milton.* Noting causality: as, *Good nature of necessity will give allowance*. *Dryden.* Noting proportion: as, *many of a hundred*. *Locke.* Noting kind or species: as, *an affair of the cabinet*. *Swift.* It is put before an indefinite expression of time: as, *of late*, in late times. *Boyle.*

OFF, òf. *ad.* [af, Dutch.] Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs: as, *to come off*; *to fly off*; *to take off*. It is generally opposed to *on*: as, *to lay on*; *to take off*. *Shak.* It signifies distance: as, *a mile off*. *Shak.* In painting or statuary, it signifies projection or relief: as, *The figures stand off*. It signifies evanescence, absence, or departure: as, *Competitions go off* and *on*. *L'Estrange.* It signifies any kind of disappointment; defeat; interruption: as, *The affair is off*. On the opposite side of a question. *Sanderson.* From, not toward. *Sidney.*—*Off hand.* Not studied. *L'Estrange.* *To be off*, in common talk, signifies to recede from an intended contract or design. *To come off.* To escape by some accident or subterfuge. *To get off.* To make escape. *To go off.* To desert; to abandon. *To go off.* Applied to guns: to take fire and be discharged. *Well or ill off.* Having good or bad success.—*Off*, whether alone or in composition, means, either literally or figuratively, disjunction, absence, privation, or distance.

OFF, òf. *interj.* An expression of abhorrence, or command to depart. *Smith.*

OFF, òf. *prep.* Not on. *Temple.* Distant from. *Adison.*

OFFAL, òf-fùl. 88. *n. s.* [off fall, that which falls from the table.] Waste meat; that which is not eaten at the table. *Arbutnot.* Carrion; coarse flesh. *Milton.* Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value. *South.* Any thing of no esteem. *Shak.*

OFFENCE, òf-fèns'. *n. s.* [offense, Fr.; *offensa*, from *offendo*, Lat.] Crime; act of wickedness. *Fairfax.* A transgression. *Locke.* Injury. *Dryden.* Displeasure given; cause of disgust; scandal. 2 *Cor. vi.* Anger; displeasure conceived. *Sidney.* Attack; act of the assailant. *Sidney.*

For the elegant sound of the *o* in *offence*, *offend*, *official*, and their compounds, see *Occasion* and *Efface*. *W.*

OFFENCEFUL, òf-fèns'-fùl. *a.* Injurious; giving displeasure. *Shakespeare.*

OFFENCELESS, òf-fèns'-lèss. *a.* Unoffending; innocent. *Milton.*

TO OFFEND, òf-fènd'. *v. a.* [offendo, Lat.] To make angry; to displease. *Shak.* To assail; to attack. *Sidney.* To transgress; to violate. *Ballad.* To injure. *Dryden.*

TO OFFEND, òf-fènd'. *v. n.* To be criminal; to transgress the law. *Wisdom, xiv.* To cause anger. *Shak.* To commit transgression. *Swift.*

OFFENDER, òf-fènd'-dër. 98. *n. s.* A criminal; one who has committed a crime; a transgressor. *Isa. xxix.* One who has done an injury. *Shakespeare.*

OFFENDRESS, òf-fènd'-drès. *n. s.* A woman that offends. *Shakespeare.*

OFFENSIBLE*, òf-fènd'-sè-bl. *a.* Hurtful. *Cotgrave.* *Ob. T.*

OFFENSIVE, òf-fènd'-sìv. 153, 423. *a.* [offensif, Fr.; from *offensus*, Lat.] Causing anger; displeasing; disgusting. *Hooker.* Causing pain; injurious. *Bacon.* Assailant; not defensive. *Bacon.*

OFFENSIVELY, òf-fènd'-sìv-lè. *ad.* Mischievously; injuriously. *Hooker.* So as to cause uneasiness or displeasure. *Boyle.* By way of attack; not defensively. *Drayton.*

OFFENSIVENESS, òf-fènd'-sìv-nèss. *n. s.* Injuriousness; mischief. Cause of disgust. *Grew.*

TO OFFER, òf-fùr. 93. *v. a.* [offero, Lat.] To present; to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken

- or received. *Locke*. To sacrifice; to immolate. 2 *Chron*. xv. To bid, as a price or reward. *Dryden*. To attempt; to commence. 2 *Macc*. iv. To propose. *Locke*.
- To OFFER, ôf-fûr. v. n. To be present; to be at hand; to present itself. *Dryden*. To make an attempt. *Bacon*.
- OFFER, ôf-fûr. n. s. [*offre*, Fr.] Proposal of advantage to another. *Pope*. First advance. *Shak*. Proposal made. *Daniel*. Price bid; act of bidding a price. *Swijt*. Attempt; endeavour. *Bacon*. Something given by way of acknowledgement. *Sidney*.
- OFFERABLE*, ôf-fûr-â-bl. a. That may be offered. *W. Mountague*.
- OFFERER, ôf-fûr-êr. n. s. One who makes an offer. *Chapman*. One who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship. *Hooker*.
- OFFERING, ôf-fûr-rîng. n. s. [*offering*, Sax.] A sacrifice; any thing immolated, or offered in worship. *Isaiah*, liii.
- OFFERTORY, ôf-fêr-tûr-ê. 557. n. s. [*offertoire*, Fr.] An anthem chanted during the offering, a part of the mass; and, since the reformation, applied to the sentences in the communion office, read while the alms are collected: and hence the act of offering. *Bacon*.
- OFFERTURE, ôf-fûr-tshûre. n. s. Offer; proposal of kindness. *K. Charles*. Ob. J.
- OFFICE ô, ôf-fis. 142. n. s. [Fr.; *officium*, Lat.] A publick charge or employment; magistracy. *Shak*. Agency; peculiar use. *Newton*. Business; particular employment. *Milton*. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered. *Shak*. Act of worship. *Shak*. Formulary of devotions. *Bp. Taylor*. Rooms in a house appropriated to particular business. *Bacon*. [*officina*, Lat.] Place where business is transacted. *Bacon*.
- To OFFICE, ôf-fis. v. a. To perform; to discharge; to do. *Shakespeare*.
- OFFICER, ôf-fê-sûr. 98. n. s. [*officier*, Fr.] A man employed by the publick. *Shak*. A commander in the army. *Dryden*. One who has the power of apprehending criminals. *Shakespeare*.
- OFFICERED, ôf-fê-sûrd. 362. a. Commanded; supplied with commanders. *Addison*.
- OFFICIAL, ôf-fish'-âl. 83. a. [Fr.] Conducive; appropriate with regard to use. *Brown*. Pertaining to a publick charge. *Shakespeare*.
- OFFICIAL, ôf-fish'-âl. [See OFFENCE.] n. s. The person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Ayliffe*.
- OFFICIALLY*, ôf-fish'-âl-ê. ad. By authority; by virtue of an office. *Sterne*.
- OFFICIALTY, ôf-fish'-âl-tê. n. s. [*officialité*, Fr.] The charge or post of an official. *Ayliffe*.
- To OFFICIATE, ôf-fish'-ê-tê. 542. v. a. To give in consequence of office. *Milton*.
- To OFFICIATE, ôf-fish'-ê-tê. 91. v. n. To discharge an office, commonly in worship. *Sanderson*. To perform an office for another.
- OFFICIAL, ôf-fê-sf'-i-âl. a. [*officina*, Lat.] Used in a shop, or belonging to it: thus officinal plants and drugs are those used in the shops. *Johnson*.
- OFFICIOUS ô, ôf-fish'-ûs. 314. a. [*officiosus*, Lat.] Kind; doing good offices. *Milton*. Importunately forward. *Bacon*.
- OFFICIOUSLY, ôf-fish'-ûs-lê. ad. Importunately forward. *Milton*. Dutifully; with proper service. *Barrow*. Kindly; with unasked kindness. *Dryden*.
- OFFICIOUSNESS, ôf-fish'-ûs-nês. n. s. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour. *South*. Service. *Brown*.
- OFFING, ôf-fîng. 410. n. s. Out at sea, or at a competent distance from the shore. *Carteret*.
- OFFSCOURING, ôf-skûdr'-îng. n. s. [*off and scour*.] Recreation; part rubbed away in cleaning any thing. *Iam*. iii.
- OFFSCUM*, ôf-skûm. a. [*off and scum*.] Refuse; vile. *Tr. of Boccacini*.
- OFFSET, ôf-sêt. n. s. [*off and set*.] Sprout; shoot of a plant.
- OFFSPRING, ôf-sprîng. n. s. [*offspring*, Sax.] Propagation; generation. *Hooker*. The thing propagated or generated, children; descendants. *Dwies*. Production of any kind. *Denham*.
- To OFFUSCATE ô, ôf-fûs'-kâte. 91. v. a. [*offusco*, Lat.] To dim; to cloud; to darken. *Woodroephe*.
- OFFUSCATION, ôf-fûs-kâ'-shûn. [See OCCASION.] n. s. The act of darkening. *Domie*.
- OFT, ôft. ad. [*oft*, Sax. in the superlative, *oftest*.] Often; frequently; not rarely; not seldom. 2 *Cor*. ii.
- OFTEN, ôf-f'n. 103, 472. ad. [*oft*, Sax. in the comparative, *oftener*, *oftner*; superlative, *oftnest*, *oftnest*.] Oft; frequently; many times. *Shakespeare*.
- OFTEN*, ôf-f'n. a. Frequent. 1 *Tim*. v.
- OFTENNESS*, ôf-f'n-nês. n. s. Frequency. *Hooker*.
- OFTENTIMES, ôf-f'n-tîmz. ad. Frequently; many times; often. *Hooker*.
- OFTTIMES, ôft-tîmz. ad. Frequently; often. *Milton*.
- OGDOASTICH*, ôg-dô-âs'-ûk. n. s. [*ôdydos* and *στύχος*.] A poem of eight lines. *Selden*.
- OGEE, ô-jêê'. } n. s. [*ogive*, *augive*, Fr.] A sort
- OGIVE, ô-jêêv'. } of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow; almost in the form of an S. *Harris*.
- OGGANTION*, ôg-gâ-nîsh'-ân. n. s. [*oggomio*, Lat.] The act of snarling like a dog; murmuring; grumbling. *Mountagu*.
- OGHAM*, ôg-hâm. n. s. A particular kind of steganography, or writing in cipher, practised by the Irish. *Astle*.
- To OGLE ô, ô-g-l. 405. v. a. [*oogh*, Dutch.] To view with side glances, as in fondness; or with a design not to be heeded. *Dryden*.
- O'GLE*, ô-g-l. n. s. A side glance. *Addison*.
- OGLER, ô-g-l-êr. 98. n. s. [*oogheler*, Dutch.] A sly gazer; one who views with side glances. *Addison*.
- OGLING*, ô-g-l-îng. n. s. Practice of viewing with side glances. *Addison*.
- OGLIO, ô-lê-ô. 368. n. s. [*olla*, Span.] A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley; a hotchpotch. *Suckling*.
- O'GRE*, ô-gûr. } n. s. [*ogre*, Fr.] An imagina
- O'GRESS*, ô-grês. } ry monster of the East.
- Arabian Nights' Entertainments.
- O'GRESSES, ô-grês-êz. n. s. [In heraldry.] Cannon balls of a black colour. *Ashmole*.
- OH, ô. interject. An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise. *Walton*.
- OIL ô, ôil. 299. n. s. [*æl*, Sax.; *oleum*, Lat.] The juice of olives expressed. *Exod*. xxvii. Any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter. *Derham*. The juices of vegetables, whether expressed or drawn by the still, that will not mix with water. *Harris*.
- To OIL, ôil. v. a. To smear or lubricate with oil. *Watton*.
- OILCOLOUR, ôil-kêl'-ûr. n. s. Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil. *Boyle*.
- OILER*, ôil-ûr. n. s. One who trades in oils and pickles. *Hulcot*. We now say oilman.
- OILINESS, ôil-lê-nês. n. s. Unctuousness; greasiness; quality approaching to that of oil. *Bacon*.
- OILMAN, ôil-nân. 88. n. s. One who trades in oils and pickles.
- OILSHOP, ôil-shôp. n. s. A shop where oils and pickles are sold.
- OILY, ôil-ê. a. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil. *Bacon*. Fatty; greasy. *Shakespeare*.
- OILYGRAIN, ôil-ê-grâne. n. s. A plant. *Miller*.
- OILYPALM, ôil-ê-pâm. n. s. A tree. *Miller*.
- To OINT ô, ôint. 299. v. a. [*ointer*, old Fr.] To anoint; to smear with something unctuous. *Dryden*.
- OINTMENT, ôint'-mênt. n. s. Unguent; unctuous matter to smear any thing. *Spenser*.
- O'KER, ô-kêr. 416. n. s. See OCHRE. A colour. *Sidney*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nót; —tùbe, túb, báll; —dél; —pòdnd; —thin, THIS

OLD §, òld. *a.* [eald, ald, Sax.] Past the middle part of life; not young. *Sidney*. Decayed by time. *Deut. viii.* Of long continuance; begun long ago. *Camden*. Not new. *Levit. xxvi.* Ancient; not modern. *Addison*. Of any specified duration. *Shak.* Subsisting before something else. *Cowley*. Long practised. *Ezek. xxiii.* In burlesque language: more than enough; great, without burlesque intention. *Tragedy of Solomon and Perseda. Shak.—Of old.* Long ago; from ancient times. *Hooker*.

§ This word is liable to the same mispronunciation as *mould*, which see. *W.*

O'LDEN, òl'-d'n. 103. *a.* Ancient. *Shak. Ob. J.*

OLDFASHIONED, òld-fash'-òn'd. *a.* Formed according to obsolete custom. *Dryden*.

O'LDISH*, òld'-ish. *a.* Somewhat old. *Sherwood*.

O'LDNESS, òld'-nès. *n. s.* Old age; antiquity; not newness. *Rom. vii.*

OLEAGINOUS, ò-lè-àd'-jîn-ús. *a.* [oleaginus, Lat.] Oily; unctuous. *Arbutnot*.

OLEAGINOUSNESS, ò-lè-àd'-jîn-ús-nès. 314. *n. s.* Oiliness. *Bogle*.

OLEANDER, ò-lè-àn'-dâr. 98. *n. s.* [oleandre, Fr.] The plant rosebay.

OLEASTER, ò-lè-às'-târ. 93. *n. s.* [Lat.] Wild olive; a species of olive. *Miller*.

O'LEOSE, ò-lè-òse'. } *a.* [oleosus, Lat.] Oily. *Ray*.

O'LEOUS, ò'-lè-ús. }

O'LSAID*, òld'-séd. *a.* Long since said; reported of old. *Spenser*.

O'LDWIFE*, òld'-wîfe. *n. s.* A contemptuous name for an old, prating woman. 1 *Tim. iv.*

OLERA/CEOUS*, òl-è-gâr'-kè-kâl. *a.* [oleraceus, Lat.] Like to potherbs. *Sir T. Brown*.

TO OLFACT, òl-fàkt'. *v. a.* [olfactus, Lat.] To smell. *Hudibras*. A burlesque word.

OLFACTORY, òl-fàkt'-târ-è. 557. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* [olfactoire, Fr.] Having the sense of smelling. *Locke*.

O'LD, òl'-ld. } *a.* [olidus, Lat.] Stink-

O'LIDOUS, òl'-ld-ús. 314. } ing; fetid. *Brown*.

OLIGA/RCHICAL*, òl-lè-gâr'-kè-kâl. *a.* Belonging to or denoting an oligarchy. *Burke*.

O'LIGARCHY §, òl-lè-gâr'-kè. 519. *n. s.* [ὀλιγαρχία.] A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number; aristocracy. *Sidney*.

O'LIO, ò'-lè-ò. 113. *n. s.* [olla, Span.] A mixture; a medley. *Dryden*.

O'LITORY, òl'-lè-târ-è. 557. *a.* [olitor, Lat.] Belonging to the kitchen garden. *Evelyn*.

OLIVASTER, òl-lè-vàs'-târ. 93. *a.* [olivastre, Fr.] Darkly brown; tawny. *Bacon*.

O'LIVE §, òl'-liv. 140. *n. s.* [olive, Fr.; olea, Lat.] A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace; the fruit of the tree. *Miller*.

O'LIVED*, òl'-lîvd. *a.* Decorated with olive trees. *Warton*.

O'LLA*, òl'-là. *n. s.* [Span.] An oglio. *B. Jonson*.

OLYMPIAD*, ò-îlm'-pè-âd. *n. s.* [olympias, Lat.] A Grecian epoch; the space of four years. *Gregory*.

OMBRE, òm'-bûr. 416. *n. s.* [hombre, Span.] A game of cards played by three. *Tatler*.

OME/GA, ò-mè'-gâ. *n. s.* [ὀμεγα.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet; therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last. *Rev. i.*

O'MELET, òm'-lèt. *n. s.* [omelette, or amelette, Fr.] A kind of pancake made with eggs. *Evelyn*.

O'MEN §, ò'-mèn. *n. s.* [omen, Lat.] A sign, good or bad; a prognostick. *Fell*.

O'MENED, ò'-mèn'd. 359. *a.* Containing prognosticks. *Pope*.

OMENTUM, ò-mèn'-tûm. *a.* [Lat.] The caul; called also *reticulum*, from its structure, resembling that of a net. *Quincy*.

O'MER, ò'-mûr. *n. s.* A Hebrew measure, about three pints and a half English. *Bailey*.

TO O'MINATE, òm'-mè-nâte. 91. *v. n.* [ominor, Lat.] To foretold; to show prognosticks. *Decay of Chr. Pity*.

TO O'MINATE*, òm'-mè-nâte. *v. a.* To foretold; Seasonable Sermon.

OMINA/TION, òm-mè-nâ' shûn. *n. s.* Prognostick. *Brown*.

O'MINOUS, òm'-mîn-ús. 314. *a.* Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foreshowing ill; inauspicious. *Shak.* Exhibiting tokens, good or ill. *Bacon*.

O'MINOUSLY, òm'-mîn-ús-lî. *ad.* With good or bad omen. *Fotherby*.

O'MINOUSNESS, òm'-mîn-nûs-nès. *n. s.* The quality of being ominous. *Burnet*.

OMISSION, ò-mîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [omissus, Lat.] Neglect to do something; forbearance of something to be done. *Kellwell*. Neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes. *Shakspeare*.

OMISSIVE*, ò-mîs'-sîv. *a.* Leaving out. *Stackhouse*.

TO OMIT §, ò-mîl'. *v. a.* [omitte, Lat.] To leave out; not to mention. *Bacon*. To neglect to practise. *Addison*.

OMITTANCE, ò-mîl'-tânse. *n. s.* Forbearance. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

OMNIFA/RIOUS, òm-nè-fâ'-rè-ús. *a.* [omnifer, Lat.] Of all varieties or kinds. *Bentley*.

OMNIFEROUS, òm-nîl'-fèr-ús. 518. *a.* [omnis and fero, Lat.] All-bearing. *Dict.*

OMNIFICK, òm-nîl'-fîk. 509. *a.* [omnis and facio, Lat.] All-creating. *Milton*.

OMNIFORM, òm-nè-fôr-m. *a.* [omnis and forma, Lat.] Having every shape. *Norris*.

OMNIFORMITY*, òm-nè-fôr-m'-è-tè. *n. s.* Quality of possessing every shape. *More*.

OMNIGENOUS, òm-nîl'-jè-nûs. 518. *a.* [omnigenus, Lat.] Consisting of all kinds. *Dict.*

OMNIPARITY, òm-nè-pâr'-è-tè. *n. s.* [omnis and par, Lat.] General equality. *White*.

OMNIPERCIPIENCE*, òm-nè-pèr-sîp'-pè-ênse. }

OMNIPERCIPIENCY*, òm-nè-pèr-sîp'-pè-ên-sè. }

n. s. [omnis and percipio, Lat.] Perception of every thing. *More*.

OMNIPERCIPIENT*, òm-nè-pèr-sîp'-pè-ênt. *a.* Perceiving every thing. *More*.

OMNIPOTENCE, òm-nîp'-pò-tênse. } *n. s.* [om-

OMNIPOTENCY, òm-nîp'-pò-tên-sè. }

Lat.] Almighty power; unlimited power. Tiltonson.

OMNIPOTENT, òm-nîp'-pò-tênt. 518. *n. s.* [omnipotens, Lat.] Almighty; powerful without limit. *Grew*.

OMNIPOTENT §*, òm-nîp'-pò-tênt. *n. s.* One of the appellations of the Godhead. *Milton*.

OMNIPOTENTLY*, òm-nîp'-pò-tênt-lî. *ad.* Powerfully without limit. *Young*.

OMNIPRESENCE, òm-nè-prèz'-ênse. } *n. s.* [om-

OMNIPRESENCY, òm-nè-prèz'-ên-sè. }

nis and presentia, Lat.] Ubiquity; unbounded presence. Milton.

§ All the orthoëpists I have consulted, (as far as can be gathered from their notation and accentuation,) make the penultimate *e* in this word short, as in the word *presence*, except Mr. Sheridan. That it is not pronounced enclitically, like *omnipotence*, 513, 518, arises, perhaps, from the number of consonants in the latter syllables; and, as this is the case, it seems most agreeable to the nature of our composition to pronounce *presence*, in this word, in the same manner as when it is taken singly: just as we pronounce *theatre*, in the word *amphitheatre*, with the accent on the antepenultimate, though the accent is on the penultimate, and the vowel is long, in the Latin *amphitheatrum*. *W.*

OMNIPRESENT, òm-nè-prèz'-ênt. *ub.* Ubiquitary; present in every place. *Prior*.

OMNIPRESENTIAL*, òm-nè-prè-zên'-shâl. *a.* Implying unbounded presence. *South*.

OMNISCIENCE, òm-nîsh'-è-ênse. } *n. s.* [omnis

OMNISCIENCY, òm-nîsh'-è-ên-sè. }

Lat.] Boundless knowledge; infinite wisdom. King Charles.

OMNISCIENT, òm-nîsh'-è-ênt. *a.* [omnis and scio, Lat.] Infinitely wise; knowing without bounds. *Bacon*.

OMNISCIIOUS, òm-nîsh'-ús. 292. *a.* All-knowing. *Hakewill. Ob. J.*

O'MNIUM*, ðm'-nê-ûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] The aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the public funds. *Mason*.

O'MNIUM-GATHERUM*, ðm'-nê-ûm-gâth'-ê-rûm. A cant term for a miscellaneous collection of things or persons. *Selden*.

OMNIVOROUS, ðm-niv'-vô-rûs. 518. *a.* [omnis and voro, Lat.] All-devouring. *Burke*.

OMOPATE. *n. s.* [ὀμός and πατήρ.] The shoulder blade. *Dict*.

OMPHALOPTICK, ðm-fâ-lôp'-tîk. 509. *n. s.* [ὀμφαλὸς and ὀπτικός.] An optick glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens. *Dict*.

OMY*, ô'-mê. *a.* [em, Su. Goth.; im, Icel.] Mellow; spoken of land. *Ray*.

ON ð, ðn. *prep.* [ana, Goth.; an, Germ.; æn, Teut.] It is put before the word which signifies that which is under, that by which any thing is supported, which any thing strikes by falling, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed. *Shak.* It is put before any thing that is the subject of action. *Dryden*. Noting addition or accumulation; as, mischiefs on mischiefs. *Dryden*. Noting a state of progression; as, whether on thy way. *Dryden*. It sometimes notes elevation; as, on high. *Addison*. Noting approach or invasion; as, Luxury came on us. Noting dependence or reliance; as, On God's providence their hopes depend. *Smalridge*. At, noting place; as, on each side her. *Shak.* It denotes the motive or occasion of any thing; as, on the same consideration; on the receipt of a letter. *Dryden*. It denotes the time at which any thing happens; as, This happened on the first day. *Gen.* viii. It is put before the object of some passion; as, Compassion on the king commands me stoop. *Shak.* In forms of denunciation, it is put before the thing threatened; as, Hence, on thy life. *Dryden*. Noting imprecation; as, Sorrow on thee. *Shak.* Noting invocation; as, On thee, dear wife, he called. *Dryden*. Noting the state of a thing fired; as, on fire. *Shak.* Noting stipulation or condition; as, on easy terms. *Dryden*. Noting distinction or opposition; as, the Rhodians, on the other side. *Knolles*. Noting the matter of an event; as, on the sudden. *Shak.*—On, the same with upon. Formerly, common for in; as, on live, i. e. in life. *Chaucer*.

ON, ðn. *ad.* Forward; in succession. *South*. Forward; in progression. *Daniel*. In continuance; without ceasing. *Crashaw*. Not off; as, He is neither on nor off; that is, He is irresolute. Upon the body, as part of dress. His clothes were neither on nor off; they were disordered. *Sidney*. It notes resolution to advance forward; not backward. *Denham*. It is, through almost all its significations, opposed to off.

ON, ðn. *interj.* A word of incitement or encouragement. *Shakspeare*.

ONCE, wûnse. 165. *ad.* [the genitive case of one; anj, anej, Sax.] One time. *Bacon*. A single time. *Locke*. The same time. *Milton*. At a point of time indivisible. *Dryden*. One time, though no more. *Dryden*. At the time immediate. *Atterbury*. Formerly; at a former time. *Denham*. At a future time. *Bp. Hall*.—Once seems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has at before it, and when it is joined with an adjective; as, this once, that once.

ONE, wûn. 165. *a.* [an, æn, Sax.; een, Dutch.] Less than two; single; denoted by a unit. *Daniel*. Indefinitely; any; some one. *Shak.* Different; diverse; opposed to another. *Shak.* One of two, opposed to the other. *Deut.* iv. Not many; the same. *Pearson*. Particularly one. *Spenser*. Some future. *Davies*.

☞ This word and its relatives, once and none, are, perhaps, the best tests of a residence in the capital. In some parts of the island, they are pronounced so as to give the o the sound it has in tone, sometimes the sound it has in gone; but the true sound is that it has in son, done, &c., which is perfectly equivalent to the sound of u in sun. I never could make a northern inhabitant of England pronounce the following sentence without the greatest difficulty: "I have won one game, and

you have won none; you have not won once, and that is wonderful!" where we may observe, that the o in won is the exact sound it has in one, once, and wonderful. *W.*

ONE, wûn. *n. s.* A single person. *Shak.* A single mass or aggregate. *Blackmore*. The first hour. *Shak.* The same thing. *Shak.* A person, indefinitely and loose. *Watts*. A person, by way of eminence. *Shak.* A distinct or particular person. *Bacon*. Persons united. *Shak.* Concord, agreement; one mind. *Bacon*. [on, l'on, Fr.] Any person; any man, indefinitely. *Sidney*. A person of particular character. *Shak.* One has sometimes a plural, when it stands for persons indefinitely; as, the great ones of the world.

ONEBERRY, wûn'-bêr-rê. *n. s.* Wolf'sbane.

ONEEYED, wûn'-lêe. 233. *a.* Having only one eye. *Dryden*.

ONEIROCRITICAL ð, ðn-lô-krit'-tê-kâl. *a.* [ὄνειρος and κριτικός.] Interpretative of dreams. *Addison*.

ONEIROCRITICK, ðn-lô-krit'-tîk. *n. s.* An interpreter of dreams. *Addison*.

ONEIROCRITICKS*, ðn-lô-krit'-tîks. *n. s. pl.* Interpretations of dreams. *Bentley*.

ONEIROMANCY*, ðn-lô-mân-sê. *n. s.* [ὄνειρος and μαντεία.] Divination by dreams. *Spenser*.

ONEMENT*, wûn'-mênt. *n. s.* State of being one; union. *Bp. Hall*. *Ob. T.*

ONENESS, wûn'-nês. *n. s.* Unity; the quality of being one. *Hooker*.

ONERARY, ðn'-nêr-râr-rê. 512. *a.* [onerarius, Lat.] Fitted for carriage or burthens; comprising a burthen.

TO ONERATE ð, ðn'-nêr-râte. 91. *n. a.* [onero, Lat.] To load; to burthen.

ONERATION, ðn'-nêr-â-shûn. *n. s.* The act of loading. *Dict*.

ONEROUS, ðn'-nêr-ûs. 314. *a.* [onerousus, Lat.] Burthensome; oppressive. *Burton*.

ONION, ðn'-yân. 113, 165. *n. s.* [oignon, Fr.] A plant. *Shakspeare*.

ONLY, ône'-lê. *a.* [from one, onely, or onelike; ænlic, Sax.] Single; one, and no more. *Dryden*. This and no other. *Drayton*. This above all other; as, He is the only man for musick. *Spenser*. Alone. *Spenser*.

ONLY, ône'-lê. *ad.* Simply; singly; merely; barely. *Burnet*. So and no otherwise. *Gen.* vi. Singly, without more; as, only begotten.

ONMANCY ð, ðn'-nô-mân-sê. 519. *n. s.* [ὄνομα and μαντεία.] Divination by a name. *Camden*.

ONOMANTICAL, ðn'-nô-mân'-tê-kâl. *a.* Predicting by names. *Camden*.

ONSET ð, ðn'-sê't. *n. s.* [on and set.] Attack; storm; assault; first brunt. *Sidney*. Something added or set on by way of ornamental appendage. *Nicholson*.

A beginning; an inchoation or onset. *Shakspeare*.

TO ONSET, ðn'-sê't. *v. a.* To set upon; to begin. *Carew*. *Ob. J.*

ONSLAUGHT, ðn'-slâwt. *n. s.* [on-plaŷan, Sax.] Attack; storm; onset. *Hudibras*. *Ob. J.*

ONTOLOGIST, ðn'-tôl'-lô-jîst. *n. s.* One who considers the affections of being in general; a metaphysician.

ONTOLOGY ð, ðn'-tôl'-lô-jê. 513. *n. s.* [ὄντα and λόγος.] The science of the affections of being in general; metaphysics. *Watts*.

ONWARD, ðn'-wârd. 88. *ad.* [onþreapd, Sax.] Forward, progressively. *Shak.* In a state of advanced progression. *Dryden*. Somewhat farther. *Milton*.

ONWARD*, ðn'-wârd. *a.* Advanced; increased; improved. *Sidney*. Conducting; leading forward to perfection. *Horne*.

ONWARDS*, ðn'-wârdz. *ad.* In progression. *Bp. Hall*.

ONYCHA, ðn'-nê-kâ. 353, 92. *n. s.* The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone onyx. *Erodus*, xxx.

ONYX, ô'-nîks. *n. s.* [ὄνυξ.] A semipellucid gem, of which there are several species, but the bluish-white kind, with brown and white zones, is the true onyx of the ancients. *Hill*.

—nô, môte, nôr, nô;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

OOZE §, ôoze. 306. *n.s.* [œr, Sax.] Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime. *Shak.* Soft flow; spring. *Prior.* The liquor of a tanner's vat. *Woodland Companion.*

To **OOZE**, ôoze. *v.n.* To flow by stealth; to run gently. *Dryden.*

OOZY, ôô-zê. *a.* Miry; muddy; simy. *King.*

To **OPA/CATE**, ô-pâ-kâte. 503. *v.a.* [opaco, Lat.] To shade; to cloud; to darken. *Boyle.*

OPACITY §, ô-pâs'-sè-tè. *n.s.* [opacitè, Fr.; opacitas, Lat.] Cloudiness; want of transparency. *Brown.*

OPACOUS, ô-pâ-kôs. 314. *a.* [opacus, Lat.] Dark; obscure; not transparent. *Digby.*

OPACOUSNESS*, ô-pâ-kôs-nês. *n.s.* The state of being opaque. *Evelyn.*

OPAL, ô-pâl. 83. *n.s.* A singular kind of stone, which hardly comes within the rank of the pellucid gems, being much more opaque, and less hard. In colour it resembles the finest mother-of-pearl; its basis seeming a bluish or grayish-white, but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light. *Hill.*

OPAQUE, ô-pâké. 337, 415. *a.* Dark; not transparent; cloudy. *More.*

OPAQUE*, ô-pâké. *n.s.* Opacity. *Young.*

OPACUENESS*, ô-pâké-nês. *n.s.* State of being opaque. *More.*

To **OPE** §, ôpe. } *v.a.* [open, Sax.] To un-

To **O'PEN** §, ô-pn. 103. } close; to unlock: the contrary to shut. *Milton.* Brown. To show; to discover. *Abbot.* To divide; to break. *Addison.* To explain; to disclose. *Hooker.* To begin. *Dryden.*

To **OPE**, ôpe. } *v.n.* To uncloise itself; not

To **O'PEN**, ô-pn. 103. } to remain shut. *Dryden.*

To bark: a term of hunting. *Shakespeare.*

OPE, ôpe. } *a.* Unclosed; not shut. *Shak.*

O'PEN, ô-pn. 103. } Plain; apparent; evident. *Heb. vi.* Not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere. *Sidney.* Not clouded; clear. *Dryden.* Not hidden; exposed to view. *Burnet.* Not restrained; not denied; not precluded. *Acts, xix.* Not cloudy; not gloomy; not frosty. *Bacon.* Uncovered. *Gower.* Exposed; without defence. *Shak.*

O'PENER, ô-pn-êr. 93. *n.s.* One that opens, unlocks, uncloses. *Milton.* Explainer; interpreter. *Shak.* That which separates; disuniter. *Boyle.*

OPENEYED, ô-pn-ide. 283. *a.* Vigilant; watchful. *Shakespeare.*

OPENH/ANDED, ô-pn-hând'-êd. *a.* Generous; liberal; munificent. *South.*

OPENHE/ADED*, ô-pn-hêd'-êd. *a.* Bareheaded. *Chaucer.*

OPENHE/ARTED, ô-pn-hârt'-êd. *a.* Generous; candid; not meanly subtle. *Dryden.*

OPENHE/ARTEDNESS, ô-pn-hârt'-êd-nês. *n.s.* Liberality; frankness; munificence; generosity. *More.*

O'PENING, ô-pn-îng. 410. *n.s.* Aperture; breach. *Woodward.* Discovery at a distance; faint knowledge; dawn. *South.*

O'PENLY, ô-pn-lê. *ad.* [openlîce, Sax.] Publicly; not secretly; in sight. *Hooker.* Plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise. *Dryden.*

OPENMOUTHED, ô-pn-môûth'-êd. *a.* Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous. *Tatler.*

O'PENNESS, ô-pn-nês. *n.s.* Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. *Shak.* Plainness; freedom from disguise. *Felton.* Openness of weather, i.e. mildness. *Sherrwood.*

O'PETIDE*, ôpe'-tide. *n.s.* [ope and tide.] The ancient time of marriage from Epiphany to Ash-wednesday. *Bp. Hall.*

O'PERA, ôp'-pêr-râ. 92. *n.s.* [Ital.] A poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental music, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing. *Dryden.*

O'PERABLE, ôp'-pêr-â-bl. 405. *a.* [operator, Lat.] To be done; practicable. *Brown.* *Ob. J.*

O'PERANT, ôp'-pêr-rânt. *a.* [Fr.] Active; having power to produce any effect. *Shakespeare.* *Ob. J.*

To **O'PERATE** §, ôp'-pêr-âte. 91. *v.n.* [operator, Lat.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects. *Atterbury.*

OPERA/TION, ôp-pêr-râ'-shûn. *n.s.* [operatio, Lat.] Agency; production of effects; influence. *Hooker.* Action; effect. *Hammond.* [In chirurgery.] The part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments. The motions or employments of an army.

O'PERATIVE, ôp'-pêr-râ-tîv. 512. *a.* Having the power of acting; having forcible agency; active; vigorous; efficacious. *Raleigh.*

O'PERATOR, ôp'-pêr-râ-tûr. 321. *n.s.* [opérateur, Fr.] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect. *Addison.*

O'PEROSE, ôp-pêr-rôse'. *a.* [operosus, Lat.] Laborious; full of trouble and tediousness. *Stillingfleet.*

O'PEROSENES*, ôp'-pêr-rôse-nês. *n.s.* State of being operose. *More.*

OPERO/SITY*, ôp-pêr-rôs'-sè-tè. *n.s.* Operation; action. *Bp. Hall.*

OPHIOPHAGOUS, ô-fê-ôf-â-gûs. *a.* [ôphis and phagô.] Serpent-eating. *Brown.* *Ob. J.*

OPHITES, ô-fî-têz. *n.s.* A stone, resembling a serpent. *Woodward.*

OPHIUCHUS*, ô-fê-û'-kûs. *n.s.* [οφιουχος.] A constellation of the northern hemisphere. *Milton.*

OPHTHALMICK, ôp-thâl'-mîk. *a.* Relating to the eye.

Two aspirations in succession, says Mr. Elphinston, seem disagreeable to an English ear, and therefore one of them is generally sunk. Thus *diphthong* and *triphthong* are pronounced *diphthong* and *triphthong*. *P* is lost, as well as *h*, in *apophthegm*; and therefore it is no wonder we hear the first *h* dropped in *ophthalmic* and *ophthalmick*, which is the pronunciation I have adopted as agreeable to analogy. Nay, such an aversion do we seem to have to a succession of aspirates, that the *h* is sunk in *isthmus*, *Esther*, and *Demosthenes*, because the *s*, which is akin to the aspiration, immediately precedes. Mr. Sheridan pronounces the first syllable of this word like *off*; but the first of *diphthong* and *triphthong* like *dip* and *trip*. Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, have not got this word, but pronounce *diphthong* and *triphthong* in the same manner as Mr. Sheridan. Dr. Kenrick also wants the word; he gives no pronunciation to *diphthong*, but makes the *h* silent in *triphthong*; while Barclay pronounces the *h* in *ophthalmick*, but makes it either way in *diphthong*, and silent in *triphthong*. It may be remarked, that Dr. Jones, who wrote a spelling dictionary in Queen Anne's time, makes the *h* in these two words silent. *W.*

O'PTHALMY §, ôp'-thâl-mê. *n.s.* [ὀφθαλμος.] A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels and collected into those parts. *Dict.*

O'PIATE, ô-pé-âte. 91. *n.s.* [from opium.] A medicine that causes sleep. *Bentley.*

O'PIATE, ô-pé-âte. 91. *a.* Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotick; causing sleep. *Bacon.*

O'PIFICE §, ôp'-e-fis. *n.s.* [opificum, Lat.] Workmanship; handiwork. *Dict.*

OPIFICER, ô-pîf'-ê-sûr. *n.s.* [opifex, Lat.] One that performs any work; artist. *Bentley.* Not used.

OPINABLE, ô-pl'-nâ-bl. *a.* [opinor, Lat.] Which may be thought. *Dict.*

OPINA/TION, ôp'-ê-nâ'-shûn. *n.s.* Opinion; notion. *Dict.*

OPINATIVE*, ô-pîn-â-tîv. *a.* Stiff in a preconceived notion. *Burton.* We now say *opinionative*.

OPINA/TOR, ô-pîn-â-tûr. *n.s.* One who holds an opinion; one fond of his own notion. *Glanville.*

To **OPINE** §, ô-pîne'. *v.n.* [opinor, Lat.] To think; to judge; to be of opinion. *South.*

OPI'NER*, ô-pl'-nûr. *n.s.* One who holds an opinion. *Bp. Taylor.*

OPINING*, ô-pî'-nîng. *n.s.* Opinion; notion. *Bp. Taylor.*

OPINIA/STRE*, ô-pîn-yê-âs'-tûr. } *a.* [opiniastros, Fr.]

OPINIA/STROUS*, ô-pîn-yê-âs'-trûs. } Fond of one's own opinion. *Raleigh.* Not in use.

To **OPINIATE***, ô-pîn'-yê-âte. *v.a.* To maintain obstinately. *Barrow.*

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât; —mê, mêt; —pline, pln; —

OPINIATIVE, ô-pln'-yê-â-tiv. 113. *a.* Stiff in a preconceived notion. *Sir E. Sandys.* Imagined; not proved. *Glanville.*

OPINIATIVENESS*, ô-pln'-yê-â-tiv-nês. *n. s.* Inflexibility of opinion; obstinacy. *Raleigh.*

OPINIA/TOR, ô-pln'-yê-â-tûr. 521. *n. s.* [*opiniatre*, Fr.] One fond of his own notion. *Raleigh.*

OPINIA/TRE, ô-pln'-yê-â-tûr. 416. *a.* [*Fr.*] Obstinate; stubborn; inflexible. *Milton.*

OPINIA/TRE*, ô-pln'-yê-â-tûr. *n. s.* One fond of his own notions. *Barrow.*

OPINIA/TRETY, ô-pln'-yê-â-trê-tê. } *n. s.* Obstinacy; inflexibility; determination of mind; stubbornness. *Brown.* Not in use.

OPINION, ô-pln'-yûn. 113, 550. *n. s.* [*Fr.*; *opinio*, Lat.] Persuasion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge. *Hale.* Sentiments; judgement; notion. *Selden.* Favourable judgement. *Hayward.* Reputation. *Shakspeare.*

To OPINION, ô-pln'-yûn. *v. a.* To opine; to think. *Brown.* Ob. *J.*

OPINIONED*, ô-pln'-yûnd. *a.* Attached to particular opinions; conceited. *South.*

OPINIONATE*, ô-pln'-yûn-âte. } *a.* Obstinate; inflexible in opinion. *Bp. Bedell.*

OPINIONATED*, ô-pln'-yûn-âte. } inflexible in opinion. *Bp. Bedell.*

OPINIONATELY*, ô-pln'-yûn-âte-lê. *ad.* Obstinately; conceitedly. *Feltham.*

OPINIONATIVE, ô-pln'-yûn-nâ-tiv. 512. *a.* Fond of preconceived notions; stubborn. *Glanville.*

OPINIONATIVELY, ô-pln'-yûn-nâ-tiv-lê. *ad.* Stubbornly.

OPINIONATIVENESS, ô-pln'-yûn-nâ-tiv-nês. *n. s.* Obstinacy.

OPINIONIST, ô-pln'-yûn-nîst. *n. s.* [*opinioniste*, Fr.] One fond of his own notions. *Glanville.*

OPIPAROUS, ô-pîp'-â-rûs. *a.* [*opiparus*, Lat.] Sumptuous. *Dict.*

OPITULA/TION, ô-pîsh-û-lâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*opitulatio*, Lat.] An aiding; a helping. *Dict.*

OTIUM, ô-pê-ûm. *n. s.* [*otium*, from *otês*,] A juice, partly resinous, partly gummy, of a very bitter and acrid taste, and of soporific qualities, as prescribed in medicine. *Hill.*

OPLE-TREE, ô-pl-trê. *n. s.* [*Opulus*, Lat.] A sort of tree; the witch-hazel. *Ainsworth.*

OPOBAL/SAMUM, ô-pô-bâl'-sâ-mûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Balm of Gilead.

OPODE/LDOC*, ôp-ô-dêl'-dôk. *n. s.* The name of a plaster; and also of a popular ointment.

OPO/PONAX, ô-pô'-pô-nâks. *n. s.* [Lat.] A gum resin, of a strong, disagreeable smell, and acrid and bitter taste, brought from the East; but we are entirely ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. *Hill.*

OPOSSUM*, ô-pôs'-sûm. *n. s.* An American animal. *Guthrie.*

OPPIDAN, ôp'-pê-dân. *n. s.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] A townsman; an inhabitant of a town. *A. Wood.*

OPPIDAN*, ôp'-pê-dân. *a.* Relating to a town. *Hovell.*

To OPPI/NERATE, ôp-pîg'-nêr-râte. *v. a.* [*oppigner*, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn. *Bacon.* Ob. *J.*

To O/PPI/LATE, ôp'-pê-lâte. *v. a.* [*oppilo*, Lat.; *oppiler*, Fr.] To heap up obstruction. *Cockerham.*

OPPI/LA/TION, ôp-pê-lâ-shûn. *n. s.* Obstruction; matter heaped together. *Burton.*

OT/PILATIVE, ôp'-pê-lâ-tiv. *a.* Obstructive. *Sherwood.*

OPPLE/TED, ôp-plê'-têd. *a.* [*oppletus*, Lat.] Filled; crowded.

To OPPO/NE, ôp-pô-nê'. *v. a.* [*oppono*, Lat.] To oppose. *B. Jonson.* Ob. *T.*

OPPO/NCENCY*, ôp-pô'-nên-sê. *n. s.* The opening an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet; an exercise for a degree.

OPPO/NENT, ôp-pô'-nênt. *a.* Opposite; adverse.

OPPO/NENT, ôp-pô'-nênt. *n. s.* [*opponens*, Lat.] Antagonist; adversary. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet, correlative to the defendant or respondent. *Hooker.*

OPPORTUNE, ôp-pôr-tûnê. *a.* [*opportunus*, Fr. *opportunus*, Lat.] Seasonable; convenient; fit timely; well-timed; proper. *Bacon.*

OPPORTU/NELY, ôp-pôr-tûnê-lê. *ad.* Seasonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place. *Bacon.*

OPPORTU/NITY, ôp-pôr-tû-nê-tê. *n. s.* [*opportunitas*, Lat.] Fit time; fit place; time; convenience; suitability of circumstances to any end. *Bacon.*

OPPO/SAL*, ôp-pô'-zâl. *n. s.* Opposition. *Sir T. Herbert.*

To OPPO/SE, ôp-pô-zê'. *v. a.* [*opponere*, Fr.; *oppono*, Lat.] To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist. *Shak.* To put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival. *Locke.* To place as an obstacle. *Shak.* To place in front. *Shakspeare.*

☞ The *o*, in the first syllable of this word, has the same tendency to a long open sound as in *occasion*. The same may be observed of *oppress* and its compounds. See *Occasion* and *Efface*. *W.*

To OPPO/SE, ôp-pô-zê'. *v. n.* To act adversely. *Shak.* To object in a disputation; to have the part of raising difficulties against a tenet supposed to be right.

OPPO/SELESS, ôp-pô-zê'-lêss. *a.* Irresistible; not to be opposed. *Shakspeare.*

OPPO/SE, ôp-pô'-zûr. 98. *n. s.* One that opposes; antagonist; enemy; rival. *Shakspeare.*

O/PPOSITE, ôp'-pô-zît. 156. *a.* [*Fr.*; *oppositus*, Lat.] Placed in front; facing each other. *Milton.* Adverse; repugnant. *Dryden.* Contrary. *Tillotson.*

O/PPOSITE, ôp'-pô-zît. 156. *n. s.* Adversary; opponent; antagonist; enemy. *Hooker.*

O/PPOSITELY, ôp'-pô-zît-lê. *ad.* In such a situation as to face each other. *Grew.* Adversely. *May.*

O/PPOSITENESS, ôp'-pô-zît-nês. *n. s.* The state of being opposite.

OPPOSITION, ôp-pô-zîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*Fr.*; *oppositio*, Lat.] Situation so as to front something opposed; standing over against. Hostile resistance. *Milton.* Contrariety of affection. *Tillotson.* Contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures. *Pearson.* Contrariety of meaning; diversity of meaning. *Hooker.* Inconsistency; contradiction. *Locke.* The collective body of members of both houses of parliament, who oppose the ministry, or the measures of government. *Burke.*

O/PPOSITIVE*, ôp'-pô-zê-tiv. *a.* Capable of being put in opposition. *Bp. Hall.*

To ÔPPRE/SS, ôp-prê'ss'. [See *OPPOSE*.] *v. a.* [*oppressus*, Lat.] To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity. *Jer. i.* To overpower; to subdue. *Shakspeare.*

OPPRE/SSION, ôp-prêsh'-ûn. *n. s.* The act of oppressing; cruelty; severity. *Eccles. v.* The state of being oppressed; misery. *Shak.* Hardship; calamity. *Addison.* Dulness of spirits; lassitude of body. *Arbutnot.*

OPPRE/SSIVE, ôp-prê'ssiv. *a.* Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exacting or severe. Heavy; overwhelming. *Rowe.*

OPPRE/SSIVELY*, ôp-prê'ssiv-lê. *ad.* In an oppressive or severe manner. *Burke.*

OPPRE/SSOR, ôp-prê'ssûr. 98. *n. s.* [*oppressur*, Fr.] One who harasses others with unreasonable or unjust severity. *Sandys.*

OPPRO/BIOUS, ôp-prô'-brê-ûs. *a.* [*opprobrium*, Lat.] Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy; scurrilous. *Hooker.* Blasted with infamy. *Daniel.*

OPPRO/BIOUSLY, ôp-prô'-brê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Reproachfully; scurrilously. *Shakspeare.*

OPPRO/BIOUSNESS, ôp-prô'-brê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Reproachfulness; scurrility.

OPPRO/BRIUM*, ôp-prô'-brê-ûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Disgrace; infamy. *Scott.*

To ÔPPU/GN, ôp-pûnê'. 386. *v. a.* [*oppugno*, Lat.] To oppose; to attack; to resist. *Hooker.*

OPPU/GNANCY, ôp-pûg'-nân-sê. *n. s.* Opposition. *Shakspeare.*

OPPU/GNATION*, ôp-pûg'-nân-shûn. *n. s.* Resistance. *Bp. Hall.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, bùll; —dùl; —pòund; —thìn, thís.

OPPU'GNER, òp-pùne'-ûr. *n. s.* One who opposes or attacks. *Burton.*

Mr. Sheridan sounds the *g* in this word, though not in the verb from which it is formed; but that this is contrary to analogy, see *Principles*, No. 386. *W.*

OPSI'MATHY, òp-sim'-à-thè. 518. *n. s.* [ὀψιμαθία.] Late education; late erudition. *Hales.*

OPSONA'TION, òp-sò-nà'-shùn. *n. s.* [ὀψονατίο, Lat.] Catering; a buying provisions. *Diet.*

OPTABLE, òp-tà-bl. 405. *a.* Desirable; to be wished.

TO OPTATE*, òp-tà-te. *v. a.* [opto, Lat.] To choose; to wish for; to desire. *Colgrave.* *Ob. T.*

OPTA'TION*, òp-tà'-shùn. *n. s.* The expression of a wish. *Peachment.* *Ob. T.*

OPTATIVE, òp-tà-dv, or òp-tà'-dv. 505. *a.* [optativus, Lat.] Expressive of desire. *W. Mountague.* Belonging to that mood of a verb which expresses desire. *Clarke.*

Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Entick, Barclay, and Buchanan, accent this word on the first syllable; and Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, on the second. That the last is more general, particularly in grammar schools, will be readily acknowledged; but that the first is more correct and agreeable to analogy, cannot be denied: for this word is not so naturally derived from the classical *optatus* as the lower Latin *optativus*: and why this word should transfer its penultimate accent to the first syllable of the English word may be seen under the words *ACADEMY*, *INCOMPARABLE*, &c. *W.*

OPTICAL, òp-tè-kál. 88. *a.* Relating to the science of optics. *Boyle.*

OPTICIAN, òp-tish'-ûn. 357. *n. s.* One skilled in optics. *A. Smith.* One who makes or sells optical glasses. *Adams.*

OPTICK, òp-tik. *a.* [ὀπτικός.] Visual; producing vision; subservient to vision. *Newton.* Relating to the science of vision. *Wotton.*

OPTICK, òp-tik. *n. s.* An instrument of sight; an organ of sight. *Brown.*

OPTICKS, òp-tiks. *n. s.* The science of the nature and laws of vision. *Brown.*

OPTIMACY, òp-tè-mà-sè. *n. s.* [optimates, Lat.] Nobility; body of nobles. *Raleigh.*

OPTIMISM*, òp-tè-mizm. *n. s.* [optimus, Lat.] The doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best. *Dr. Warton.*

OPTIMITY, òp-tim'-mè-tè. *n. s.* The state of being best.

OPTION, òp'-shùn. *n. s.* [optio, Lat.] Choice; election; power of choosing. *Bacon.* *Wish.* *Layman's Defence of Christianity.* A choice of preferment belonging to the patronage of suffragans, made by the archbishops of Canterbury and York, on the promotion of the person to a bishoprick. *Nels.*

OPTIONAL*, òp'-shùn-ál. *a.* Leaving somewhat to choice. *Blackstone.*

OPULENCE, òp-pù-lèn-se. } *n. s.* [opulentia, Lat.]
OPULENCY, òp-pù-lèn-sè. } Wealth; riches; affluence. *Shakspeare.*

OPULENT, òp-pù-lènt. *a.* [opulentus, Lat.] Rich; wealthy; affluent. *Bacon.*

OPULENTLY, òp-pù-lènt-lè. *ad.* Richly; with splendour.

OR, òr. 167. *conj.* [oðer, Sax.] A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition. *Burmet.* It corresponds to either: He must either fall or fly. *Addison.* [or, oræne, Sax.] Before. *Or* and *ere* were formerly indiscriminately used. *Bp. Fisher.*

OR. *n. s.* [Fr.] Gold. A term of heraldry. *Phillips.*

ORACH, ó-ràsh. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

ORACLE, òr-rà-kl. 168, 405. *n. s.* [Fr.; oraculum, Lat.] Something delivered by supernatural wisdom. *Hooker.* The place where, or person of whom, the determinations of heaven are inquired. *Shak.* Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained. *Pope.* One famed for wisdom.

TO ORACLE, òr-rà-kl. *v. n.* To utter oracles. *Milt.* ORACULAR, ò-ràk'-kù-làr. } 170. *a.* Uttering or-
ORACULOUS, ò-ràk'-kù-lùs. } acles; resembling oracles. *Sandys.* Positive; authoritative. *Glanville.* Obscure; ambiguous. *Bacon.*

ORACULARLY, ò-ràk'-kù-làr-lè. } *ad.* In man-
ORACULOUSLY, ò-ràk'-kù-lùs-lè. } ner of an
oracle. *Brown.* Authoritatively; positively. *Burke.*
ORACULOUSNESS, ò-ràk'-kù-lùs-nès. *n. s.* The state of being oracular.

O'RAISON, òr-rè-zùn. *n. s.* [oraison, Fr.; oratio, Lat.] Prayer; verbal supplication; or oral worship; more frequently written *orison*. *Temple.*

O'RAL, ò-rál. 88. *a.* [Fr.; os, oris, Lat.] Delivered by mouth; not written. *Locke.*

O'RALLY, ò-rál-lè. *ad.* By mouth; without writing. *Hale.* In the mouth. *Bp. Hall.*

O'RANGE, òr-rinje. 90. *n. s.* [Fr.] The orange tree and fruit. *Miller.*

O'RANGERY, ò-ràwn'-zhè-rè. [See *ENCORE.*] ò-ràn'-zhè-rè, Jones; òr-àn-jèr-è, Perry.] *n. s.* [orangerie, Fr.] Plantation of oranges. *Spectator.*

O'RANGEMUSK, òr-rinje-mùsk. *n. s.* A species of pear.

O'RANGEWIFE, òr-rinje-wife. *n. s.* A woman who sells oranges. *Shakspeare.*

O'RANGETAUNY, òr-rinje-tàw-nè. *n. s.* [orange and *taunty*.] A colour so called. *Bacon.*

O'RANGETAUNY*, òr-rinje-tàw-nè. *a.* Of a colour resembling an orange; nearly red. *Bacon.*

ORA'TION, ò-rà'-shùn. *n. s.* [Fr.; oratio, Lat.] A speech made according to the laws of rhetoric; a harangue; a declamation. *Watts.*

TO ORA'TION*, ò-rà'-shùn. *v. n.* To make a speech; to harangue. *Domne.* *Ob. T.*

ORATOR, òr-rà-tòr. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] A public speaker; a man of eloquence. *Shak.* A petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

ORATORICAL, òr-rà-tòr-rè-kál. *a.* Rhetorical; befitting an orator. *Favour.*

ORATORIAL*, òr-rà-tò'-rè-ál. } *a.* Rhetorical;
ORATORIOUS*, òr-rà-tò'-rè-ùs. } befitting an orator. *Bp. Taylor.*

ORATORIALLY*, òr-rà-tò'-rè-ál-lè. } *ad.* In a
ORATORIOUSLY*, òr-rà-tò'-rè-ùs-lè. } rhetorical manner. *Bp. Taylor.*

ORATORIO*, òr-rà-tò'-rè-ò. *n. s.* [Ital.] A kind of sacred drama, the subject of it being generally taken from the Scriptures, set to music. *Mason.*

O'RATORY, òr-rà-tòr-è. 557. *n. s.* [oratoria ars, Lat.] Eloquence; rhetorical expression. *Sidney.* Exercise of eloquence. *Arbutnot.* [oratoire, Fr.] At first it signified a closet; then, a private place, allotted for prayer alone; and also a place for public worship. *Sir T. Elgot.*

O'RATRESS*, òr-rà-très. *n. s.* A female orator.

O'RATRIX*, òr-rà-triks. } *Warner.*

ORB, òrb. *n. s.* [orbe, Fr.; orbis, Lat.] Sphere; orbicular body. *Woodward.* Circular body. *Dryden.* Mundane sphere; celestial body. *Shakspeare.* Wheel; any rolling body. *Milton.* Circle; line drawn round. *Holyday.* Circle described by any of the mundane spheres. *Bacon.* Period; revolution of time. *Milton.* Sphere of action. *Shak.* The eye. *Milton.*

TO ORB*, òrb. *v. a.* To round; to form into a circle. *Milton.*

ORBA'TION, òr-bà'-shùn. *n. s.* [orbatio, Lat.] Privation of parents or children; any privation; poverty. *Cockeram.*

O'RBED, òr-bèd, or òrb'd. 359. *a.* Round; circular; orbicular. *Shakspeare.*

O'REICK*, òr-bik. *a.* [orbiculus, Lat.] Circular; spherical. *Bacon.*

ORBI'CLAR, òr-bik'-kù-làr. 88. *a.* [orbiculaire, Fr.] Spherical. *Milton.* Circular. *Addison.*

ORBI'CLARLY, òr-bik'-kù-làr-lè. *ad.* Spherically; circularly.

ORBI'CLARNESS, òr-bik'-kù-làr-nès. *n. s.* The state of being orbicular.

ORBI'CLATED, òr-bik'-kù-là-tèd. *a.* Moulded into an orb.

ORBI'CLATION*, òr-bik'-kù-là'-shùn. *n. s.* State of being moulded into an orb or circle. *More.*

O'RBIT, òr-bit. *n. s.* [orbis, Fr.; orbita, Lat.] The line described by the revolution of a planet. *Blaukmore.* A small orb. *Young.*

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pline, plû;—

O'RBITUDE, ôr'-bè-tùde. } *n. s.* [orbitudo, and orbi-
 O'RBITY, ôr'-bè-tè. } *tas, i. lat.*] Loss or want
 of parents or children; loss of husband or wife; any
 privation. *Bp. Hall.* [J.]

O'RBY, ôr'-bè. *a.* Resembling an orb. *Chapman. Ob.*
 ORC, ôrk. *n. s.* [orca, Lat.; ὀρυς, Gr.] A sea-fish;
 a species of whale. *Drayton.*

O'RCHAL, ôr'-kâl. 88. *n. s.* A stone from which a
 blue colour is made. *Ainsworth.*

O'RHANET, ôr'-kâ-nèt. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

O'RCHARD, ôr'-tshârd. 88. *n. s.* [οἰκονομαρδ,
 Sax.] A garden of fruit trees. *Bacon.*

O'RCHARDING*, ôr'-tshârd-ing. *n. s.* Cultivation
 of orchards. *Evelyn.*

O'RCHARDIST*, ôr'-tshârd-îst. *n. s.* One who cul-
 tivates orchards. *Trans. Adelphi Soc. xiii.*

O'RCHESTRE, ôr'-kès-tûr. 416. } *n. s.* [ὀρχήστρα.]

ORCHESTRA*, ôr'-kès-trâ. 503. } A place for
 public exhibition; the place where the musicians
 are set at a publick show; the band of musicians.
Marston.

Orchestra is accented on the first syllable by Dr.
 Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares,
 Buchanan, Entick, Perry, and Barclay; and by Mr. Bai-
 ley and W. Johnston on the second; and by Dr. Kenrick
 on either. The first mode has not only the majority of
 votes in its favour, but is agreeable to the general anal-
 ogy of words of three syllables, which, when not of our
 own formation, commonly adopt the antepenultimate
 accent. The exception to this rule will be found under
 the next word.

Orchestra is accented on the first syllable by Dr. Ash,
 Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Entick, and Barclay; but Mr.
 Nares says it is accented on the second, as I have given
 it. For, notwithstanding the numbers against me, the
 very general rule is on my side; which is, that, when
 we adopt a word whole from the Latin or Greek, it
 ought to have the same accent as in those languages.—
See Principles, No. 503. W.

O'RCHIS*, ôr'-kîs. *n. s.* A plant. *Swinburne.*

ORD, ôrd. *n. s.* An edge, or sharpness. *Gibson. Ord,*
 in old English, signified *beginning. Chaucer.*

To ORDA'IN, ôr'-dâne'. *v. a.* [ordinio, Lat.] To ap-
 point; to decree. 1 *Kings*, xii. To establish; to
 settle; to institute. 1 *Chron.* xvii. To set in an of-
 fice. *Esther*, xiii. To invest with ministerial func-
 tion, or sacerdotal power. *Stillingfleet.*

ORDA'INABLE*, ôr'-dâ-nâ-bl. *a.* That may be
 appointed. *Bp. Hall.*

ORDA'INER, ôr'-dâne'-âr. 98. *n. s.* He who ordains.
Barrow. He who invests with ministerial function,
 or sacerdotal power. *Bp. Beall.*

ORDEAL, ôr'-dè-âl, or ôr'-jè-âl. 263. *n. s.* [opbal,
 Sax.] A trial by fire or water, by which the person
 accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold
 over hot bars of iron; or being thrown into the wa-
 ter, whence the vulgar trial of witches. *Hakewill.*

ORDER, ôr'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* [ordo, Lat.] Method;
 regular disposition. *Bacon.* Established process.
Watts. Proper state. *Locke.* Regularity; settled
 mode. *Daniel.* Mandate; precept; command.
Shak. Rule; regulation. *Hooker.* Regular gov-
 ernment. *Daniel.* A society of dignified persons
 distinguished by marks of honour. *Bacon.* A rank,
 or class. 2 *Kings*, xxiii. A religious fraternity.
Shak. [In the plural.] Hierarchical state. *Dryden.*
 Means to an end. *Bp. Taylor.* Measures; care.
Spenser. [In architecture.] A system of the sev-
 eral members, ornaments, and proportions, of col-
 umns and pilasters. There are five orders of col-
 umns; three of which are Greek, viz. the Dorick,
 Ionick, and Corinthian; and two Italian, viz. the
 Tuscan and Composite. *Builder's Dict.*

To ORDER, ôr'-dûr. 98. *v. a.* To regulate; to ad-
 just; to manage; to conduct. *Psalms* i. To manage;
 to procure. *Spenser.* To methodize; to dispose fit-
 ly. *Milton.* To direct; to command. *Judges*, vi.
 To ordain to sacerdotal function. *Whitgift.*

To ORDER, ôr'-dûr. *v. n.* To give command; to
 give direction. *Milton.*

O'RDERER, ôr'-dûr-rûr. 557. *n. s.* One that orders,
 methodizes, or regulates. *Suckling.*

O'ORDERING*, ôr'-dûr-ing. *n. s.* Disposition; dis-
 tribution. 1 *Chron.* xxiv.

O'ORDERLESS, ôr'-dûr-lès. *a.* Disorderly; out of
 rule. *Shakspeare.*

O'ORDERLINESS, ôr'-dûr-lî-nès. *n. s.* Regularity;
 methodicalness.

O'ORDERLY, ôr'-dûr-lè. *a.* Methodical regular.
Hooker. Observant of method. *Chapman.* Not
 tumultuous; well regulated. *Clarendon.* Accord-
 ing with established method. *Hooker.*

O'ORDERLY, ôr'-dûr-lè. *ad.* Methodically; according
 to order; regularly. *Hooker.*

ORDINA'BILITY*, ôr'-dè-nâ-bîl'-tè. *n. s.* Capa-
 bility of being appointed. *Bp. Bull.*

O'RDINABLE, ôr'-dè-nâ-bl. 435. *a.* [ordinio, Lat.]
 Such as may be appointed. *Hammond.*

O'RDINAL, ôr'-dè-nâl. 88. *a.* [ordinal, Fr.; ordina-
 lis, Lat.] Noting order: as, second, third. *Holder.*

O'RDINAL, ôr'-dè-nâl. *n. s.* [ordinale, Lat.] A vi-
 tual; a book containing orders. *Skelton.*

O'RDINANCE, ôr'-dè-nânce. *n. s.* [ordonnance, Fr.]
 Law; rule; prescript. *Spenser.* Observance com-
 manded. *Bp. Taylor.* Appointment. *Shak.* A
 cannon. It is now generally written, for distinction,
ordnance; its derivation is not certain. *Shakspeare.*

O'RDINANT*, ôr'-dè-nânt. *a.* [ordinans, Lat.] Or-
 daining; decreeing. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

O'RDINARILY, ôr'-dè-nâ-rè-lè. *ad.* According to
 established rules; according to settled method.
Hooker. Commonly; usually. *Glanville.*

O'RDINARY, ôr'-dè-nâ-rè, or ôrd'-nâ-rè. *a.* [ordina-
 rius, Lat.] Established; methodical; regular. *Ad-
 dison.* Common; usual. *Tillotson.* Mean; of low
 rank. *Hooker.* Ugly; not handsome: as, She is an
 ordinary woman.

Though it is allowable in colloquial pronunciation
 to drop the *i* in this word, and pronounce it in three syl-
 lables; in solemn speaking, the *i* must be heard distinct-
 ly, and the word must have four syllables.—*See Principles*,
 No. 374. *W.*

O'RDINARY, ôr'-dè-nâ-rè. *n. s.* Established judge
 of ecclesiastical causes. *Spenser.* Settled estab-
 lishment. *Bacon.* Actual and constant office. *Wotton.*

O'RDINARY, ôrd'-nâ-rè. *n. s.* Regular price of a
 meal. *Shak.* A place of eating established at a
 certain price. *Swift.*

The *i* is never heard when the word is used in this
 sense. *W.*

To O'RDINATE, ôr'-dè-nâte. *v. a.* [ordinatus,
 Lat.] To appoint. *Daniel.*

O'RDINATE, ôr'-dè-nâte. 91. *a.* Regular; methodi-
 cal. *Ray.*

O'RDINATE*, ôr'-dè-nâte. *n. s.* A line drawn per-
 pendicular to the axis of a curve, and terminating
 the curvilinear space. *Bp. Berkeley.*

O'RDINATELY*, ôr'-dè-nâte-lè. *ad.* In a regular
 or methodical manner. *Skelton.*

ORDINATION, ôr'-dè-nâ-shûn. *n. s.* [ordinatio,
 Lat.] Established order or tendency. *Perkins.* The
 act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.
Stillingfleet.

O'RDINATIVE*, ôr'-dè-nâ-tîv. *a.* Directing; giv-
 ing order. *Colgrave.*

O'RDNANCE, ôrd'-nânce. *n. s.* Cannon; great guns.
Shakspeare.

ORDO'NNANCE, ôr'-dûn-nânce. *n. s.* [Fr.] Dis-
 position of figures in a picture. *Dryden.*

O'RDURE, ôr'-jûre. 294, 376. *n. s.* [ord, old Fr.,
 aur, or, Icel.] Dung; filth. *Shakspeare.*

ORE, ôre. *n. s.* [ope, or opa, Sax.] Metal unrefined,
 metal yet in its fossil state. *Spenser.* Metal. *Mil-
 ton.* A coin. *Blount.*

O'READ*, ôr'-è-âd. *n. s.* [ἔπος.] A nymph of the
 mountains. *Milton.*

O'REWEED, ôre'-wèed. } *n. s.* A sea weed. *Carew*

O'REWOOD, ôre'-wûd. } *n. s.* A sea weed. *Carew*

O'RGILD, ôr'-gîld. *n. s.* [opp-γύlb, Sax.] The
 restitution of goods or money taken away by a thief
 by violence, if the robbery was committed in the
 day-time. *Ainsworth.*

O'RFRAYS*, ôr'-frîze. *n. s.* [orfrays, old Fr.] Fringe
 of gold; gold embroidery. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

O'RGAL, ôr'-gâl. *n. s.* Lees of wine.

O'RGAN, ôr'-gân. *n. s.* [organe, Fr.; ὄργανο; Gr.]

—nô, môve, nôr, nôl; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —tûn, THIS.

Natural instrument; as, the tongue is the *organ* of speech. *Bacon*. An instrument of music consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops, touched by the hand. *Keel*.

To ORGAN*, ôr'-gân, v. a. To form organically. *Mannyngham*. *Ob. T.*

ORGA'NICAL, ôr'-gân'-nè-kâl. } a. [*organique*, Fr.;

ORGA'NICK ôr'-gân'-nik. 509. } *organicus*, Lat.] Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other. *Donne*. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art, to a certain end. *Milton*. Respecting organs. *Key*.

ORGA'NICAL, ôr'-gân'-nè-kâl-lê. ad. By means of organs or instruments. *Locke*.

ORGA'NICALNESS, ôr'-gân'-nè-kâl-nès. n. s. State of being organical.

ORGANISM, ôr'-gân-iz-m. n. s. Organical structure. *Grec*.

ORGANIST, ôr'-gân-ist. n. s. One who plays on the organ. *Boyle*.

ORGANIZA'TION, ôr'-gân-zâ'-shûn. n. s. Construction in which the parts are so disposed, as to be subservient to each other. *Glanville*.

To ORGANIZE, ôr'-gân-ize. n. a. [*organiser*, Fr.] To construct so as that one part co-operates with another; to form organically. *Hooker*.

ORGANLOFT, ôr'-gân-lôft. n. s. The loft where the organ stands. *Tatler*.

ORGANPIPE, ôr'-gân-pipe. n. s. The pipe of a musical organ. *Shakspeare*.

ORGANY, ôr'-gân-ê. n. s. [*organe*, Sax.; *organum*, Lat.] An herb. *Gerarde*.

ORGASM, ôr'-gâzm. n. s. [*orgasmos*] Sudden vehemence. *Blackmore*.

ORGEAT*, n. s. [Fr.] A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds. *Mason*.

ORGEIS, n. s. A sea-fish, called likewise *organling*. *Ainsworth*.

ORGIES, ôr'-jêze. n. s. [*orgia*, Lat.] Mad rites of Bacchus; frantick revels. *B. Jonson*.

ORGILOUS, ôr'-jil-lôs. a. [*orgellice*, Sax.] Proud; haughty. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J.*

O'RICHALCH, ôr'-rè-kâlk. n. s. [*orichalcum*, Lat.] Brass. *Spenser*.

O'RIEL*, ôr'-rè-êl. } n. s. [*oriol*, old Fr.] A little

O'RIOL*, ôr'-rè-êl. } waste room next the hall, where particular persons dine; a sort of recess. *Covel*.

O'RIENCY*, ôr'-rè-ên-sê. n. s. Brightness of colour; strength of colour. *Waterhouse*.

O'RIENT, ôr'-rè-ên-t. 505. a. [*oriens*, Lat.] Rising, as the sun. *Milton*. Eastern; oriental. Bright; shining; glittering; gaudy; sparkling. *Shakspeare*.

O'RIENT, ôr'-rè-ên-t. n. s. The east; the part where the sun first appears. *Mede*.

ORIENTAL, ôr'-rè-ên-tâl. a. Eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east. *Bacon*.

ORIENTAL, ôr'-rè-ên-tâl. n. s. An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world. *Grew*.

ORIENTALISM, ôr'-rè-ên-tâ-liz-m. n. s. An idiom of the eastern languages; an eastern mode of speech. *Watson*.

ORIENTALIST*, ôr'-rè-ên-tâ-list. n. s. An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world. *Peters*.

ORIENTALITY, ôr'-rè-ên-tâl-lê-tê. n. s. State of being oriental. *Brown*.

O'RIFICE, ôr'-rè-fis. 142, 168. n. s. [Fr.; *orificium*, Lat.] Any opening or perforation. *Bacon*.

O'RIFLAMB, ôr'-è-flâm. n. s. [*oriflamme*, old Fr.] A golden standard. *Ainsworth*.

O'RIGAN, ôr'-è-gân. 88. n. s. [Fr.; *origanum*, Lat.] Wild marjoram. *Spenser*.

ORIGENIST*, ôr'-rè-jên-ist. n. s. A follower of Origen, a learned presbyter of Alexandria, in the third century. A denial of the co-equality of Persons in the Eternal Trinity, the pre-existence of the soul, the cessation of the torments of the damned, the restoration of all intelligent beings to order and happiness, and an unbounded love of allegory, have been principal distinctions of this sect. *Burke*.

O'RIGIN, ôr'-rè-jîn. } n. s. [*origine*,

O'RGINAL, ôr'-rid'-jè-nâl. 170. } Fr.; *origo*,

Lat.] Beginning; first existence. *Bentley*. Fountain; source; that which gives beginning or existence. *Shak*. First copy; archetype: in this sense *origin* is not used. *Addison*. Derivation; descent. *Dryden*.

ORIGINAL, ôr'-rid'-jè-nâl. 170. a. [*originel*, Fr.; *originalis*, Lat.] Primitive; pristine; first. *Stillingfleet*.

ORIGINALITY*, ôr'-rid'-jîn-âl-lê-tê. n. s. Quality or state of being original. *Swinburne*.

ORIGINALLY, ôr'-rid'-jè-nâl-lê. ad. Primarily; with regard to the first cause; from the beginning. *Bacon*. At first. *Woodward*. As the first author. *Roscommon*.

ORIGINALNESS, ôr'-rid'-jè-nâl-nès. n. s. The quality or state of being original.

ORIGINARY, ôr'-rid'-jè-nâ-rê. a. [*originaire*, Fr.] Productive; causing existence. *Chapman*. Primitive; that which was the first state. *Sandys*.

To ORIGINATE, ôr'-rid'-jè-nâ-tê. v. a. To bring into existence.

To ORIGINATE, ôr'-rid'-jè-nâ-tê. v. n. To take existence. *Burke*.

ORIGINATION, ôr'-rid'-jè-nâ-shûn. n. s. [*originatio*, Lat.] The act or mode of bringing into existence; first production. *Hale*. Descent from a primitive. *Pearson*.

ORION*, ôr'-rî-ûn. n. s. [Lat.] One of the constellations of the southern hemisphere. *Milton*.

O'RISON, ôr'-rè-zûn. 168. n. s. [old Fr.] A prayer; a supplication. *Shakspeare*.

Mr. Sheridan has adopted the other spelling, from the French *oraison*; but Dr. Johnson, and all the writers he quotes, spell the word in the manner I have done. Dr. Johnson tells us this word is variously accented; that Shakspeare has the accent both on the first and second syllables, Milton and Crashaw on the first, and others on the second:

"The fair Ophelia! Nymph, in thy orisons

"Be all my sins remembered." *Hamlet*.

"Alas! your too much love and care of me

"Are heavy orisons 'gainst this poor wretch."

Henry the Fifth

"My wakeful lay shall knock

"At th' oriental gates, and duly mock

"The early lark's shrill orisons to be

"An anthem at the day's nativity." *Crashaw*

"His daily orisons attract our ears." *Sandys*

"Lowly they bow'd, adoring, and began

"Their orisons, each morning duly paid." *Milton*

"So went he on with his orisons;

"Which, if you mark them well, were wise ones." *Cotton*

"Here, at dead of night,

"The hermit oft, 'mid his orisons, hears,

"Aghast, the voice of time disparting tow'rs."

Dyer

"The midnight clock attests my fervent prayers,

"The rising sun my orisons declares." *Harte*.

Mr. Nares tells us he has no doubt that Milton's accentuation is right. This, too, is my opinion. Poets are not the best authorities, even when they are unanimous; but much worse when they differ from others, and even from themselves. We must, therefore, leave them the liberty of accenting both ways, either for the sake of the verse, the rhyme, the humour, or the affectation of singularity, and bring our reason for accenting this word in prose on the first syllable, from the very general rule in *Principles*, No. 503. Accordingly, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Barclay, Bailey, Perry, and Enck, uniformly place the accent on the first syllable; but Dr. Ash says it is sometimes accented on the second. *W.*

ORK, ôrk. n. s. A sea-fish.

O'RLÖP, ôr'-löp. n. s. [*overloop*, Dut.] The middle deck. *Skinner*.

OR'NAMENT, ôr'-nâ-mênt. n. s. [*ornamentum*, Lat.] Embellishment; decoration. *Shak*. Something that embellishes. *Chapman*. Honour; that which confers dignity. *Law*.

To OR'NAMENT*, ôr'-nâ-mênt. v. a. To embellish; to bedeck; to adorn. *Warton*.

ORNAME'NTAL, ôr'-nâ-mên-tâl. 88. a. Serving to decoration; giving embellishment. *Brown*.

ORNAME/NTALLY, ôr-nâ-mên-tâl-lè. *ad.* In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

OR'NATE §, ôr'-nâ-te. 91. *a.* [ornatus, Lat.] Bedecked; decorated; fine. *Sir T. Elyot.*

To OR'NATE*, ôr'-nâ-te. *v. a.* [orno, Lat.] To adorn; to garnish. *Sir T. Elyot.*

OR'NATELY*, ôr'-nâ-te-lè. *ad.* Finely; with decoration; with embellishment. *Skelton.*

OR'NATENESS, ôr'-nâ-te-nès. *n. s.* Finery; state of being embellished.

OR'NATURE, ôr'-nâ-tshûre. *n. s.* Decoration. *Bale.*

ORN/SCOPIST, ôr'-nîs-kô-ôlst. *n. s.* [ὀρνίς and σκοπία.] One who examines the flight of birds in order to foretell futurity.

ORNITHOLOGIST*, ôr-nè-thôl'-ô-jîst. *n. s.* [ornithologiste, Fr.] One who understands the nature of birds; a describer of birds. *Burroughs.*

ORNITHOLOGY, ôr-nè-thôl'-ô-jè. *n. s.* [ὀρνίς and λόγος.] A discourse on birds.

OR'PHAN §, ôr'-fân. 88. *n. s.* [ὀρφανός.] A child who has lost father or mother, or both. *Spenser.*

OR'PHAN, ôr'-fân. *a.* Bereft of parents. *Sidney.*

ORPHANAGE, ôr'-fân-îdje. 90. *n. s.* [orphelin, Fr.] State of an orphan. *Sherwood.*

ORPHANISM*, ôr'-fând. *a.* Bereft of parents or friends. *Young.*

ORPHA/NOTROPHY, ôr-fân'-ô-trôf-è. *n. s.* [ὀρφανός and τροφή.] An hospital for orphans.

OR'PIMENT, ôr'-pè-mént. *n. s.* [auripigmentum, Lat.] A foliaceous fossil, of a fine texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. *Hill.*

OR'PINE, ôr'-pîn. 140. *n. s.* [orpin, Fr.] Liverer or rose root. *Spenser.*

OR'RRERY, ôr'-rèr-rè. 168. *n. s.* An instrument which, by many complicated movements, represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies; first made by Mr. Rowley, and so named from his patron the earl of Orrery.

O'RRIS, ôr'-rîs. *n. s.* [oris, Lat.] A plant and flower. *Miller.*

O'RRIS, ôr'-rîs. *n. s.* [old Fr.] A sort of gold or silver lace; perhaps a corruption of *or fraîs*.

ORT*, ôrt. *n. s.* A fragment. *Shakspeare.*

ORTHODOX §, ôr-thô-dôks. 505. *n. s.* [ὀρθός and δόξα.] Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical. *Bacon.*

Orthodoxal is obsolete. *J.*

ORTHODOXLY, ôr-thô-dôks-lè. *ad.* With soundness of opinion. *Bacon.*

ORTHODOXNESS*, ôr-thô-dôks-nès. *n. s.* State of being orthodox. *Killingbeck.*

ORTHODOXY, ôr-thô-dôk-sè. 517. *n. s.* [ὀρθοδοξία.] Soundness in opinion and doctrine. *Waterland.*

ORTHODROMICKS, ôr-thô-drôm'-îks. *n. s.* [ὀρθός and δρόμος.] The art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe. *Harris.*

ORTHODROMY, ôr-thô-drôm-è. *n. s.* Sailing in a straight course.

ORTHOEPIST†, ôr-thô-è-pîst. *n. s.* One who is skilled in orthoëpy.

ORTHOEPY*, ôr-thô-è-pè. 519. *n. s.* [ὀρθός and ἑπεί.] The art of pronouncing words properly. *Nares.*

It is not a little surprising, that so few of our dictionaries of pronunciation have inserted this word, so peculiarly appropriated to the subject they have treated. It is regularly derived from the Greek ὀρθοεπειν, and is as necessary to our language as orthography, orthodoxy, &c. Mr. Elphinston and Mr. Nares place the accent on the first syllable of this word, as I have done. *W.*

ORTHOGON §, ôr-thô-gôn. *n. s.* [ὀρθός and γωνία.] A rectanglè figure. *Peacham.*

ORTHO/GONAL, ôr-thôg'-gô-nâl. *a.* Rectangular. *Selden.*

ORTHOGRAPHER, ôr-thôg'-grâf-fûr. *n. s.* One who spells according to the rules of grammar.

ORTHOGRAP/HICAL, ôr-thô-grâf'-îè-kâl. *a.*

Rightly spelled. Relating to the spelling. *Addison.* Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground plot. *Mortimer.*

ORTHOGRAP/HICALLY, ôr-thô-grâf'-îè-kâl-lè. *ad.* According to the rules of spelling. According to the elevation.

ORTHOGRAPHY §, ôr-thôg'-grâf-è. 513. *n. s.* [ὀρθός and γράφω.] The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled. *Holder.* The art or practice of spelling. *Swift.* The elevation of a building delineated. *Moxon.*

ORTHOLOGY*, ôr-thôl'-ô-jè. *n. s.* [ὀρθός and λόγος.] Right description of things. *Fotherby.*

ORTHO/PNOEA, ôr-thôp'-nè-â. *n. s.* [ὀρθόπνοια.] A disorder of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture. *Harvey.*

O'RTIVE, ôr'-îv. 157. *a.* [ortivus, Lat.] Relating to the rising of any planet or star.

O'RTOLAN, ôr'-îô-lân. 88. *n. s.* [Fr.] A small bird accounted very delicious. *Cowley.*

ORTS, ôrts. *n. s.* [the past participle of the Anglo-Saxon verb crefetan.] Refuse; things left or thrown away.

O'RVAL, ôr'-vâl. *n. s.* [orvala, Lat.] The herb clary. *Diet.*

ORVIETAN, ôr-vè-è-tân. *n. s.* [orvietano, Ital.] So called from a mountebank at Orvieto in Italy. An antidote or counter poison. *Bailey.*

OSCEO/CELE, ôs-kè-ô'-sèle. *n. s.* [ὀσχεον and κήλη.] A kind of hernia, when the intestines break into the scrotum. *Diet.*

To O'SCILLATE §, ôs-sîl-lâ-te. *v. n.* [oscillo, Lat.] To move backward and forward. *Chambers.*

OSCILLA/TION, ôs-sîl-lâ-shûn. *n. s.* [oscillum, Lat.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum. *Bp. Berkeley.*

OSCI/LLATORY, ôs-sîl-lâ-tûr-è. *ad.* Moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum. *Arbuthnot.*

O'SCITANCY §, ôs'-sè-tân-sè. *n. s.* [oscitantia, Lat.] The act of yawning. Unusual sleepiness; carelessness. *Government of the Tongue.*

O'SCITANT, ôs'-sè-tânt. *a.* [oscitans, Lat.] Yawning; unusually sleepy. Sleepy; sluggish. *Milton.*

O'SCITANTLY*, ôs'-sè-tânt-lè. *ad.* Carelessly. *More.*

OSCITA/TION, ôs-sè-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* [oscito, Lat.] The act of yawning. *Talor.*

O'SIER, ô'-zhèr. 451. *n. s.* [osier, Fr.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water. *Shakspeare.*

O'SMUND, ôz'-mûnd. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

O'SNABURGS, ôz'-nâ-bûrgs. *n. s.* White and brown coarse linens imported from Osnaburg in Germany.

O'SPRAY, ôs'-prâ. *n. s.* A large, blackish hawk. *Shakspeare.*

O'SSELET, ôs'-sè-lèt. *n. s.* [Fr.] A little, hard substance, arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones. *Farrier's Dict.*

O'SSEOUS §, ôsh-è-ûs. *a.* [osseus, Lat.] Bony; resembling a bone. *Brown.*

O'SSICLE, ôs'-sîk-kl. 405. *n. s.* [ossiculum, Lat.] A small bone. *Holder.*

OSSI/FICK, ôs-sîf-fîk. 509. *a.* [ossa and ficio, Lat.] Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony substance. *Wiseman.*

OSSIFICA/TION, ôs-sè-fè-kâ-shûn. *n. s.* Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance. *Sharp.*

O'SSIFRAGE, ôs'-sè-frâdje. *n. s.* [ossifraga, Lat.] A kind of eagle. *Lev. xi.*

To O'SSIFY, ôs'-sè-fî. 183. *v. a.* To change to bone. *Sharp.*

OSSI/VOROUS, ôs-sîv'-vô-rûs. 518. *a.* [ossa and voro, Lat.] Devouring bones. *Derham.*

O'SSUARY, ôs'-shû-â-rè. *n. s.* [ossuarium, Lat.] A charnel house; a place where the bones of dead people are kept. *Diet.*

OST, ôst. *n. s.* A kiln, where hops or malt are OUST, ôdst, dried.

OSTEN/SIBLE, ôs-tèn'-sè-bl. *a.* [ostendo, Lat.]

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —òll; —pòund; —thín, thís.

Such as is proper or intended to be shown. *Watson*. Colourable; plausible. *Pownall*.
OSTENSIVE, òs-tén'-siv. 153, 423. a. [ostensif, Fr.] Showing; betokening.
OSTENT, òs-tén't. n. s. [ostentum, Lat.] Appearance; air; manner; mien. *Shakspeare*. Show; token. *Shakspeare*. A portent; a prodigy. *Chapman*.
To OSTENTATE*, òs-tén'-táte. v. a. [ostento, Lat.] To make an ambitious display of; to display boasting. *Bp. Taylor*.
OSTENTATION, òs-tén-tát'-shún. n. s. [ostentatio, Lat.] Outward show; appearance. *Shakspeare*. Ambitious display; boast; vain show. *Addison*. A show; a spectacle. *Shakspeare*.
OSTENTATIOUS, òs-tén-tát'-shús. a. Boastful; vain; fond of show; fond to expose to view. *Dryden*.
OSTENTATIOUSLY, òs-tén-tát'-shús-lè. ad. Vainly; boastfully.
OSTENTATIOUSNESS, òs-tén-tát'-shús-nès. n. s. Vanity; boastfulness.
OSTENTA'TOR, òs-tén-tát'-túr. n. s. [ostentateur, Fr.] A boaster; a vain setter to show. *Sherwood*.
OSTENTOUS*, òs-tén'-tús. a. [ostento, Lat.] Fond of show; fond to expose to view. *Feltham*.
OSTEOCOLLA, òs-té'-ò-kòl-lá. n. s. [ὀστεον and κολλάω.] A kind of spar frequent in Germany, and long famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones. *Hill*.
OSTEOCOPE, òs-té'-ò-kò-pe. n. s. [ὀστεον and κόπτω.] Pains in the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that encompass them. *Dict*.
OSTEOLOGER*, òs-té'-òl'-lò-júr. n. s. A describer of the bones. *Smith*.
OSTEOLOGY, òs-té'-òl'-lò-jè. 518. n. s. [ὀστεον and λέγω.] A description of the bones. *Taller*.
O'STIARY, òs'-tè-à-rè. n. s. [ostium, Lat.] The opening at which a river disembogues itself. *Brown*. Formerly, an ecclesiastical officer. *Weever*.
O'STLER §, òs'-lúr. 472, 98. n. s. [hostelier, Fr.] The man who takes care of horses at an inn. *Swift*.
O'STLERY, òs'-lúr-è. n. s. [hostellerie, Fr.] The place belonging to the ostler.
O'STMEN*, òs'-mèn. n. s. pl. [from eastmen, as coming from a country east of Ireland.] Danish settlers in Ireland. *Ld. Lyttelton*.
O'STRACISM §, òs'-trá-síz-m. n. s. [ὀστρακισμός.] A manner of passing sentence in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell. Banishment; public censure. *Donne*.
O'STRACITES, òs'-trá-sítz. [òs'-trá-sítz, *Sheridan*.] n. s. The common oyster in its fossil state. *Hill*.
To O'STRACIZE*, òs'-trá-síze. v. a. To banish; to expel. *And. Marvel*.
O'STRICH, òs'-trítsh. n. s. [autruche, Fr.; struthio, Lat.] A very large bird, with wings very short, and the neck about four or five spans. The feathers of its wings are in great esteem, and are used as an ornament for hats, beds, canopies. They are hunted by way of course, for they never fly; but use their wings to assist them in running more swiftly. *Calmet*.
 § This word is more frequently pronounced *ostridge*; and by *Shakspeare* is written *estridge*. *W*.

OTACOUSTICK, òt-tá-kòù'-stílk. } n. s. [ὄτα
OTACOUSTICON, òt-tá-kòù'-stè-kón. } and ακούω.]
 An instrument to facilitate hearing. *Hammond*.

OTHER, òth'-úr. 98, 469. pron. [oðer, Sax.] Not the same; not this; different. *Hooker*. Not I, or he, but some one else. *Bacon*. Not the one; not this, but the contrary. *South*. Correlative to each. *Phil. ii*. Something besides. *Locke*. The next. *Shak*. The third part. *B. Jonson*. It is sometimes put elliptically for *other thing*; something different. *Glanville*.

OTHERGATES, òth'-úr-gáts. ad. [other and gate, for way.] In another manner. *Shakspeare*.
OTHERGUISE, òth'-úr-gýze. a. [other and guise. Sometimes written *otherguess*.] Of another kind.

O'THERWHERE, òth'-úr-hwáre. ad. [other and where.] In other places. *Hooker*.

O'THERWHILE, òth'-úr-hwíle. } ad. [other and
O'THERWHILES, òth'-úr-hwílz. } while.] At
 other times. *Homilies*.

O'THERWISE, òth'-úr-wíze, or òth'-úr-wíz. 140. ad. [other and wise.] In a different manner. *Hooker*. By other causes. *Raleigh*. In other respects. *Hooker*.

O'TTER, òt'-túr. 98. n. s. [otter, Sax.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fish. *Greiv*.

O'UBAT, òù'-bát. } n. s. A sort of caterpillar.

O'UBUST, òù'-búst. } *Dict*.

OUCH, òùsh. n. s. An ornament of gold or jewels; a carcanet. *Ecod. xxvii*.

OUCH of a Boar. The blow given by a boar's tusk. *Ainsworth*.

UGHT, áwt. 319, 393. n. s. [aphrt, Sax.] Any thing; not nothing. *Spenser*.

UGHT, áwt. verb imperfect; in the second person oughtest. [preterit of owe.] Owed; was bound to pay; have been indebted. *Spelman*. [preterit of owe, in the sense of own.] Had a right to. *Spenser*. To be obliged by duty. 1 *T'm. iii*. To be fit; to be necessary. *James, iii*. Applied to persons, it has a sense not easily explained. To be fit, or necessary that he should; as, "Ought not Christ to have suffered?" Ought is both of the present and past tenses, and of all persons except the second singular.

OUNCE, òunse. 312. n. s. [once, Fr.; uncia, Lat.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an ounce is twenty penny-weight; a penny-weight, twenty-four grains. *Bacon*.

OUNCE, òunse. n. s. [once, Fr.] A lynx. *Milton*.

OUNDED*, òún'-déd. } a. [ondé, Fr.; from unda,

OUNDING*, òún'-ding. } Lat.] Waving; imi-

tating waves. *Chaucer. Ob. T*.

OUPHE §, òöfe. 315. n. s. [alf, Teut.] A fairy; a goblin. *Shakspeare*.

OUPHEN, òð'-f'n. 103. a. Elfish. *Shakspeare*.

OUR, òúr. 312. pron. poss. [oppe, Sax.] Pertaining to us; belonging to us. *Shakspeare*. When the substantive goes before, it is written *ours*. *Shakspeare*.

OURANOGRAPHY*, òú-rá-nòg'-rá-tè. n. s. [ὀυρανός and γράφω.] A description of the heavens.

Hist. Roy. Society, iv.

OURSELVES, òúr-sélvz'. reciprocal pronoun. [the plural of myself.] We; not others. *Locke*. Us; not others, in the oblique cases. *Dryden*.

OURSELF, òúr-sélv', is used in the regal style.

Shakspeare.

OUSE, òöze. n. s. Tanners' bark; rather oose.

Ainsworth.

OUSEL, òð'-zl. 405. n. s. [orje, Sax.] A blackbird.

Spenser.

To OUST §, òúst. 312. v. a. [ouster, òter, Fr.] To vacate; to take away. *Hale*. To deprive; to eject. *Leslie*.

OU'STER*, òús'-lúr. n. s. Dispossession. *Blackstone*.

OU'STER le main*. n. s. [old Fr.] Livery. *Blackstone*.

OUT §, òút. 312. ad. [ut, Sax.] Not within. *Prior*.

It is generally opposed to *in*. *Shak*. In a state of disclosure; as, The leaves are *out*. *Bacon*. Not in confinement or concealment. *Shak*. From the place or house. *Shak*. From the inner part.

Ezek. xlvii. Not at home; as, When you called I was *out*. In a state of extinction. *Shak*. In a state of being exhausted. *Shak*. Not in employment; not in office. *Shak*. Not in any sport or party.

Shak. To the end; as, Hear me *out*. *Dryden*. Loudly; without restraint. *Pope*. Not in the hands of the owner. *Locke*. In an error. *Roscommon*.

At a loss; in a puzzle. *Bacon*. With torn clothes. *Dryden*. Away; so as to consume. *Bp. Taylor*.

Deficient; as, *out of pocket*, noting loss. *Fell*. It is used emphatically before *alus*. *Suckling*. It is added emphatically to verbs of discovery. *Numb xxxii*.

OUT, ôût, *interj.* An expression of abhorrence or expulsion. *Shakspeare*. It has sometimes upon after it. *Shakspeare*.

OUT of, ôût-ôv, *prep.* From : noting produce, *Spenser*. Not in : noting exclusion, dismission, absence, or dereliction. *Spenser*. No longer in. *Dryden*. Not in : noting unfitness. *Dryden*. Not within : relating to a house. *Shak*. From : noting copy. *Stillingfleet*. From : noting rescue. *Addison*. Not in : noting exorbitance or irregularity. *Swift*. From one thing to something different : as, out of his duty. *Decay of Chr. Piety*. To a different state from ; in a different state : as, out of tune. *Shak*. Not according to : as, out of character. *Broome*. To a different state from : noting separation : as, out of love with. *Hooker*. Beyond. *Hooker*. Deviating from : noting irregularity. *Shak*. Past ; without : noting something worn out or exhausted. *Shak*. By means of. *Shak*. In consequence of : noting the motive or reason : as, out of cowardice. *Clarendon*.—Out of hand. Immediately : as, That is easily used which is ready in the hand. *Spenser*.

To **OUT**, ôût, *v. a.* [utian, Sax.] To deprive by expulsion. *King Charles*.

OUT, in composition, generally signifies something beyond or more than another ; but sometimes it betokens emission, exclusion, or something external.

To **OUTA**'CT, ôût-âk't. *v. a.* To do beyond. *Otway*.

To **OUTBA**'LANCE, ôût-bâl'-lânse, *v. a.* To outweigh ; to preponderate. *Dryden*.

To **OUTBA**'R, ôût-bâr', *v. a.* To shut out by fortification. *Spenser*.

To **OUTBI**'D, ôût-bîd', *v. a.* To overpower by bidding a higher price. *Donne*.

OUTBI'DDER, ôût-bîd'-dâr, *n. s.* One that outbids. **OUTBLO**'WED, ôût-blôde', *a.* Inflated ; swollen with wind. *Dryden*.

To **OUTBLU**'SH*, ôût-blûsh', *v. a.* To exceed in rosy colour. *Shipman*.

OUTBORN, ôût-bôrn, *a.* Foreign ; not native.

OUTBOUND, ôût-bôund, *a.* Destinated to a distant voyage ; not coming home. *Dryden*.

To **OUTBRA**'VE, ôût-brâve', *v. a.* To bear down and defeat by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance. *Shakspeare*.

To **OUTBRA**'ZEN, ôût-brâ'-z'n, *v. a.* To bear down with impudence.

OUTBREAK, ôût-brâke, *n. s.* That which breaks forth ; eruption. *Shakspeare*.

OUTBREAKING*, ôût-brâ'-king, *n. s.* That which breaks forth ; powerful appearance. *Sir T. Herbert*.

To **OUTBREA**'THE, ôût-brêthe', *v. a.* To weary by having better breath. *Shak*. To expire. *Spenser*.

To **OUTBU**'D*, ôût-bûd', *v. n.* To sprout forth. *Spenser*.

To **OUTBUILD***, ôût-bîld', *v. a.* To exceed in durability of building ; to build more durably. *Young*.

OUTCA'ST, ôût-kâst, *part.* Thrown into the air as refuse, as unworthy of notice. *Spenser*. Banished ; expelled. *Milton*.

OUTCAST, ôût-kâst, 492. *n. s.* Exile ; one rejected ; one expelled. *Shakspeare*.

OUTCEPT*, ôût-sêpt', *conj.* Except : changing the Latin *ex* into the English *out*. *B. Jonson*. *Ob. T.* To **OUTCLIMB***, ôût-clîme', *v. a.* To climb beyond. *Davenant*.

To **OUTCOMPASS***, ôût-kûm'-pâs, *v. a.* To exceed due bounds. *Bacon*.

To **OUTCRA**'FT, ôût-krâft', *v. a.* To excel in cunning. *Shakspeare*.

OUTCRY, ôût-krî, 492. *n. s.* Cry of vehemence ; cry of distress ; clamour. *Spenser*. *Milton*. Clamour of ostentation. *South*. A public sale ; an auction. *B. Jonson*.

To **OUTDA**'RE, ôût-dâre', *v. a.* To venture beyond. *Shakspeare*.

To **OUTDA**'TE, ôût-dâte', *v. a.* To antiquate. *Hammond*.

To **OUTDO**', ôût-dôd', *v. a.* To excel ; to surpass ; to perform beyond another. *Walter*.

To **OUTDRINK***, ôût-drînk', *v. a.* To exceed in drinking. *Donne*.

To **OUTDWE**'LL, ôût-dwêl', *v. a.* To stay beyond. *Shakspeare*.

OUTERſ, ôût-târ, 98. *a.* That which is without opposed to inner. *Grew*.

OUTERLY, ôût-târ-lê, *ad.* Towards the outside. *Grew*.

OUTERMOST, ôût-târ-môst, *a.* [superlative, from outer.] Remotest from the midst. *Bacon*.

To **OUTFA**'CE, ôût-fâse', *v. a.* To brave ; to bear down by show of magnanimity or impudence. *Shakspeare*. To stare down. *Raleigh*.

To **OUTFA**'WN, ôût-fâwn', *v. a.* To excel in fawning. *Hudibras*.

To **OUTFE**'AST*, ôût-fêst', *v. a.* To exceed in feasting. *Bp. Taylor*.

OUTFIT*, ôût-fît, *n. s.* A naval term, signifying the equipment of a ship for her voyage.

To **OUTFLA**'NK*, ôût-flânk', *v. a.* To outreach the flank or wing of an army.

To **OUTFLY**', ôût-flî', *v. a.* To leave behind in flight. *Garth*.

To **OUTFO**'OL*, ôût-fôl', *v. a.* To exceed in folly. *Young*.

OUTFORM, ôût-fôrm, *n. s.* External appearance. *B. Jonson*.

To **OUTFRO**'WN, ôût-frôûn', *v. a.* To frown down ; to overbear by frowns. *Shakspeare*.

OUTGATE, ôût-gâte, *n. s.* Outlet ; passage outwards. *Spenser*.

To **OUTG**'GENERAL*, ôût-jên'-êr-âl, *v. a.* To exceed in military skill or manoeuvre. *Ld. Chesterfield*.

To **OUTGI**'VE, ôût-gîv', *v. a.* To surpass in giving. *Dryden*.

To **OUTGO**'ſ, ôût-gô', *v. a.* pret. *outwent* ; part. *out gone*. To surpass ; to excel. *Carew*. To go beyond ; to leave behind in going. *St. Mark*, vi. To circumvent ; to overreach. *Denham*.

OUTGO'ING*, ôût-gô'-îng, *n. s.* The act of going out ; the state of going forth. *Ps. lxxv*.

To **OUTGRO**'W, ôût-grô', *v. a.* To surpass in growth ; to grow too great or too old for any thing. *Milton*.

OUTGUARD, ôût-gyârd, *n. s.* One posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence. *South*.

OUTHOUSE*, ôût-hôûs, *n. s.* A barn, stable, coachhouse, cowhouse, or any other convenience, attached or belonging to a dwelling house.

To **OUTJE**'ST, ôût-jêst', *v. a.* To overpower by jesting. *Shakspeare*.

To **OUTJU**'GGLE*, ôût-jûg'-gl, *v. a.* To surpass in juggling. *Bp. Hall*.

To **OUTKNA**'VE, ôût-nâve', *v. a.* To surpass in knavery. *L'Estrange*.

OUTLAND ſ*, ôût-lând, *a.* [utlænðe, Sax.] Foreign. *Strutt*.

OUTLANDER*, ôût-lând'-ûr, *n. s.* [utlænðe, Sax.] A foreigner ; one of another country. *A. Wood*.

OUTLANDISH, ôût-lând'-îsh, *a.* [utlænðîſe, Sax.] Not native ; foreign. *Neh. xiii*.

To **OUTLA**'ST, ôût-lâst', *v. a.* To surpass in duration. *Bacon*.

OUTLAW ſ, ôût-lâw, *n. s.* [utlâſa, Sax.] One excluded from the benefit of the law. A robber ; a bandit. *Shakspeare*.

To **OUTLAW**, ôût-lâw, *v. a.* [utlâſian, Sax.] To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law. *Shakspeare*.

OUTLAWRY, ôût-lâw-rê, *n. s.* A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law. *Shakspeare*.

To **OUTLEAP**, ôût-lêpe', *v. a.* To pass by leaping ; to start beyond.

OUTLEAP, ôût-lêpe, *n. s.* Sally ; fright ; escape. *Locke*.

OUTLET, ôût-lêt, *n. s.* Passage outwards ; discharge outwards ; egress ; passage of egress. *Bacon*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, hûll; —ôll; —pôûnd; —thin, THIS.

OUT/TICKER*, ôût/-tîk-ûr. *n. s.* A naval word: a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop.

To OUTLIVE*, ôût/-lîv'. *v. a.* To surpass in lying. *Bp. Hall.*

OUT/LIER*, ôût/-lî-âr. *n. s.* One who lies not, or is not resident, in the place with which his office or duty connects him. *Dr. Freuden.*

OUT/LINE, ôût/-lîne. *n. s.* Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity. *Dryden.*

To OUTLIVE ô, ôût/-lîv'. *v. a.* To live beyond; to survive. *Shakespeare.*

OUT/LIVER, ôût/-lîv'-âr. *98. n. s.* A survivor.

To OUTLO/OK, ôût/-lôôk'. *v. a.* To face down; to browbeat. *Shak.* To look out; to select. *Cotton.*

OUT/TLOOK*, ôût/-lôôk. *n. s.* Vigilance; foresight. *Young.*

OUT/LOPE*, ôût/-lôpe. *n. s.* [out and loopen, Dutch.] An excursion. *Florio. Ob. T*

To OUTLO/STRE, ôût/-lôô/-târ. *v. a.* To excel in brightness. *Shakespeare.*

OUTLY/ING, ôût/-lî-îng. *part. a.* Not in the common course of order. Removed from the general scheme. *Temple.*

To OUTMA/RCH, ôût/-mâr-tîsh'. *v. a.* To leave behind in the march. *Clarendon.*

To OUTMEA/SURE, ôût/-mêzh'-ûre. *v. a.* To exceed in measure. *Brown.*

OUT/MOST, ôût/-môst. *a.* Remotest from the middle. *Milton.*

To OUTN/UMBER, ôût/-nûm'-bûr. *v. a.* To exceed in number. *Addison.*

To OUTPA/CE, ôût/-pâse'. *v. a.* To outgo; to leave behind. *Chapman.*

To OUTPA/RAMOUR*, ôût/-pâr/-â-môôr. *v. a.* To exceed in keeping mistresses. *Shakespeare.*

OUTPA/RISH, ôût/-pâr/-îsh. *n. s.* Parish not lying within the walls. *Graunt.*

OUTPA/RT, ôût/-pâr-t. *n. s.* Part remote from the centre or main body. *Ayliffe.*

To OUTPO/ISE*, ôût/-pôze'. *v. a.* To outweigh. *Hovell.*

OUTPO/RCH*, ôût/-pôr-tîsh. *n. s.* An entrance. *Milton.*

OUTPORT*, ôût/-pôr-t. *n. s.* A port at some distance from the city of London. *Ash.*

OUTPOST*, ôût/-pôst. *n. s.* A military station without the limits of the camp, or at a distance from the main body of the army. Men placed at such a station.

To OUTPOU/R, ôût/-pôôr'. 316. *v. a.* To emit; to send forth in a stream. *Milton.*

To OUTPRA/Y*, ôût/-prâ/-v. *a.* To exceed in earnestness of prayer. *Dryden.*

To OUTPRE/ACH*, ôût/-prêetsh'. *v. a.* To exceed in the power of preaching. *Hammond.*

To OUTPRIZE, ôût/-prîze'. *v. a.* To exceed in the value set upon it. *Shakespeare.*

OUT/TRAGE ô, ôût/-râdjê. 497. *n. s.* [outrage, Fr.] Open violence; tumultuous mischief. *Gower.* Mere commotion. *Philips.*

To OUT/TRAGE, ôût/-râdjê. *v. a.* [outrager, Fr.] To injure violently or contumeliously; to insult roughly and tumultuously. *Spenser.*

To OUT/TRAGE, ôût/-râdjê. *v. n.* To commit exorbitances. *Ascham. Ob. J.*

OUTRA/GIOUS, or OUTRA/GEOUS, ôût/-rà/-jûs. *a.* Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent. *Sidney.* Excessive; passing reason or decency. *Homilies.* Enormous; atrocious. *Shakespeare.*

OUTRA/GIOUSLY, ôût/-rà/-jûs/-lê. *ad.* Violently; tumultuously; furiously. *Spenser.* Excessively. *Ld. Rivers.*

OUTRA/GIOUSNESS, ôût/-rà/-jûs/-nê. *n. s.* Fury; violence. *Ld. Rivers.*

To OUTRA/ZE*, ôût/-ràze. *v. a.* To root out entirely. *Sandys.*

OUTRE*, ôô/-trâ'. *a.* [Fr.] Extravagant; overstrained. *Dr. Geddes.*

To OUTRE/ASON*, ôût/-rê/-z'-n. *v. a.* To excel in reasoning; to reason beyond. *South.*

To OUTRE/ACH, ôût/-rêetsh'. *v. a.* To go beyond. *Carew.*

To OUTRE/CKON*, ôût/-rêk'-k'n. *v. a.* To exceed in assumed computation. *Pearson.*

To OUTRE/IGN*, ôût/-ràne'. *v. a.* To reign through the whole of. *Spenser.*

To OUTRI/DE ô, ôût/-rîde'. *v. a.* To pass by riding. *Bp. Hall.*

To OUTRI/DE*, ôût/-rîde'. *v. n.* To travel about on horseback, or in a vehicle. *Addison.*

OUTRI/DER, ôût/-rî/-dôr. *n. s.* A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff. *Dict.* One who travels about on horseback or in a vehicle. *Maydman.*

OUTRI/GGER*, ôût/-rîg'-gûr. *n. s.* A naval word, signifying both a strong beam of timber fixed on the side of a ship to secure the mast in the act of careening, and a small boom occasionally used on the tops.

OUTRIG/HT, ôût/-rîte'. *ad.* Immediately; without delay. *Arbuthnot.* Completely. *Addison.*

To OUTRI/VAL*, ôût/-rî/-vâl. *v. a.* To surpass in excellence. *Addison.*

OUT/TROAD, ôût/-rôde. *n. s.* Excursion. 1 *Mocc. xv.*

To OUTRO/AR, ôût/-rôre'. *v. a.* To exceed in roaring. *Shakespeare.*

To OUTRO/OT, ôût/-rôôt'. *v. a.* To extirpate; to eradicate. *Rowe.*

To OUTRU/N, ôût/-rûn'. *v. a.* To leave behind in running. *Shakespeare.* To exceed. *Addison.*

To OUTSAIL, ôût/-sâlê'. *v. a.* To leave behind in sailing. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

OUTSCA/PE, ôût/-skâpe'. *n. s.* Power of escaping. *Chapman.*

To OUTSCOR/N, ôût/-skôr-n'. *v. a.* To bear down or confront by contempt. *Shakespeare.*

To OUTSE/LL, ôût/-sêl'. *v. a.* To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; to sell at a higher rate than another. *Temple.* To gain a higher price. *Shakespeare.*

OUT/SET*, ôût/-sê-t. *n. s.* Opening; beginning. *Mason.*

To OUTSHI/NE, ôût/-shîne'. *v. a.* To emit lustre. *Shak.* To excel in lustre. *Denham.*

To OUTSHO/OT, ôût/-shôôt'. *v. a.* To exceed in shooting. *Dryden.* To shoot beyond. *Norris.*

To OUTSHU/T*, ôût/-shût'. *n. a.* To exclude. *Donne.*

OUTSIDE, ôût/-sîde. *n. s.* Superficies; surface; external part. *Dryden.* Extreme part; part remote from the middle. *Bacon.* Superficial appearance. *Locke.* The utmost. *Mortimer.* Person; external man. *Bacon.* Outer side; part not enclosed. *Spect.*

To OUTSIT, ôût/-sît'. *v. a.* To sit beyond the time of any thing. *South.*

To OUTSKIP*, ôût/-skîp'. *v. a.* To avoid by flight. *B. Jonson.*

OUTSKIRT*, ôût/-skêrt. *n. s.* Suburb; outpart. *Lord Clarendon.*

OUTSLE/EP, ôût/-slêep'. *v. a.* To sleep beyond. *Shakespeare.*

To OUTSO/AR*, ôût/-sôre'. *v. a.* To soar beyond. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To OUTSOUND*, ôût/-sôund'. *v. a.* To exceed in sound. *Hammond.*

To OUTSPE/AK, ôût/-spêke'. *v. a.* To speak some thing beyond; to exceed. *Shakespeare.*

To OUTSPOR/T, ôût/-spôr-t'. *v. a.* To sport beyond

To OUTSPRE/AD, ôût/-sprêd'. *v. a.* To extend; to diffuse. *Pope.*

To OUTSTA/ND, ôût/-stând'. *v. a.* To support; to resist. *Woodward.* To stand beyond the proper time. *Shakespeare.*

To OUTSTAND, ôût/-stând'. *v. n.* To protuberate from the main body.

To OUTSTARE, ôût/-stâre'. *v. a.* To face down; to browbeat; to outface with effrontery. *Shak.*

OUTSTRE/ET, ôût/-strêet. *n. s.* Street in the extremities of a town.

To OUTSTRE/TCH, ôût/-strêetsh'. *v. a.* To extend to spread out. *Shakespeare.*

To OUTSTRIDE*, ôût/-strîde'. *v. a.* To surpass in striding. *B. Jonson.*

- To OUTSTRIP**, ðût-strîp'. 497. *v. a.* [*out*, and the Sax. *spnitcan*.] To outgo; to leave behind in a race. *Shakspeare*.
- To OUTSWEAR**, ðût-swâre'. *v. a.* To overpower by swearing. *Shakspeare*.
- To OUTSWEETEN**, ðût-swê-th. *v. a.* To excel in sweetness. *Shakspeare*.
- To OUTSWEELL***, ðût-swêll'. *v. a.* To overflow. *Heuwt*.
- OUTTAKE***, ðût-tâke'. *prep.* Except. *Gower*. *Ob. T.*
- To OUTTALK**, ðût-tâwk'. *v. a.* To overpower by talk. *Shakspeare*.
- To OUTTO'NGUE**, ðût-tûng'. *v. a.* To bear down by noise. *Shakspeare*.
- To OUTTO'P***, ðût-tôp'. *v. a.* To overtop; to make of less importance. *Ld. Keeper Williams*.
- To OUTVALUE**, ðût-vâl'-û. *v. a.* To transcend in price. *Boyle*.
- To OUTVENOM**, ðût-vên'-nûm. *v. a.* To exceed in poison. *Shakspeare*.
- To OUTVIE**, ðût-vî'. *v. a.* To exceed; to surpass; to outstrip. *Dryden*.
- To OUTVILLAIN**, ðût-vîl'-lîn. *v. a.* To exceed in villany. *Shakspeare*.
- To OUTVOICE**, ðût-vôis'. *v. a.* To out roar; to exceed in clamour. *Shakspeare*.
- To OUTVOTE**, ðût-vô'te'. *v. a.* To conquer by plurality of suffrages. *South*.
- To OUTWALK**, ðût-wâwk'. *v. a.* To leave one in walking. To exceed the walking of a spectre. See **To WALK**. *B. Jonson*.
- OUTWALL**, ðût-wâll. 498. *n. s.* Outward part of a building. Superficial appearance. *Shakspeare*.
- OUTWARD** ð, ðût-wârd. 88. *a.* [utpeard, Sax.] Materially external. External: opposed to *inward*: visible. *Shak.* Extrinsick; adventitious. *Shak.* Foreign; not intestine. *Hayward*. Tending to the out-parts. *Dryden*. [In theology.] Carnal; corporeal; not spiritual. *Duppa*.
- OUTWARD**, ðût-wârd. *n. s.* External form. *Shakspeare*.
- OUTWARD**, ðût-wârd. 498. *ad.* To foreign parts: as, a ship *outward* bound. To the outer parts.
- OUTWARDLY**, ðût-wârd-lê. *ad.* Externally: opposed to *inwardly*. *Hooker*. In appearance not sincerely. *Sprat*.
- OUTWARDS**, ðût-wârdz. *ad.* Towards the out-parts. *Newton*.
- To OUTWAT'CH***, ðût-wôts'hl'. *r. a.* To surpass in watchfulness. *B. Jonson*.
- To OUTWEAR**, ðût-wâre'. *v. a.* To wear out. *Donne*. To pass tediously. *Pope*. To last longer than something else.
- To OUTWEED**, ðût-wêdd'. *v. a.* To extirpate as a weed. *Spenser*.
- To OUTWEEP***, ðût-wêep'. *v. a.* To exceed in weeping. *Dryden*.
- To OUTWEIGH**, ðût-wâ'. *v. a.* To exceed in gravity. *Wilkins*. To preponderate; to excel in value or influence. *Shakspeare*.
- To OUTWELL**, ðût-wêll'. *v. a.* To pour out. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
- OUTWENT***. See **To OUTGO**.
- To OUTWIN***, ðût-wîn'. *v. a.* To get out of. *Spenser*.
- To OUTWIND***, ðût-wînd'. *v. a.* To extricate; to unloose. *More*.
- To OUTWING***, ðût-wîng'. *v. a.* To outstrip; to outgo. *Garth*.
- To OUTWIT**, ðût-wî't. *v. a.* To cheat; to overcome by stratagem. *Ketticwell*.
- OUTWORK**, ðût-wôrk. 498. *n. s.* Parts of a fortification next the enemy. *Bacon*.
- OUTWORN**, ðût-wôrn'. *part.* Consumed or destroyed by use. *Milton*.
- To OUTWORTH**, ðût-wôrd'hl'. *v. a.* To excel in value. *Shakspeare*.
- To OUTWREST**, ðût-rêst'. *v. a.* To extort by violence. *Spenser*.
- OUTWROUGHT**, ðût-râw'hl'. *part.* Outdone; excelled in efficacy. *B. Jonson*.
- To OUTZANY***, ðût-zâ-nê. *v. a.* To exceed in buffoonery. *B. Jonson*.
- O'VAL** ð, ð'-vûl. 88. *a.* [*ovale*, Fr.; *orum*, Lat. an egg.] Oblong; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. *Addison*.
- O'VAL**, ð'-vûl. *n. s.* That which has the shape of an egg. *Watts*.
- OVARIOUS**, ò-vâ'-rê-ûs. *a.* Consisting of eggs. *Thomson*.
- O'VARY**, ò'-vâ-rê. *n. s.* [*ovaire*, Fr.; *ovarium*, Lat.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed. *Brown*.
- O'VATE***, ò'-vâte. *a.* [*ovatus*, Lat.] Of an oval figure; marked ovally. *Russell*.
- O'VATION**, ò-vâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *oratio*, Lat.] A lesser triumph among the Romans, allowed to those commanders who had won a victory without much bloodshed, or defeated some less formidable enemy. *Hammond*.
- O'VEN**, ôv'-v'n. 103. *n. s.* [*open*, Sax.] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread. *Spenser*.
- O'VER** hath a double signification in the names of places, according to the different situations of them. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon *orpe*, a brink or bank; but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the same name, distinguished by the addition of *nether*, then *over* is from the Gothic *ufar*, above. *Gibson*.
- O'VER** ð, ò'-vûr. 98. 418. *prep.* [*ufar*, Goth.; *open*, Sax.] Above, with respect to excellence or dignity. *Dryden*. Above, with regard to rule or authority. *South*. Above, in place. *Shak.* Across; from side to side; as, He leaped over the brook. *Shak.* Through, diffusively. *Hammond*. Upon. *Bacon*. Before. This is only used in *over* night. *Spenser*. It is, in all senses, written by contraction *o'er*.
- O'VER**, ò'-vûr. *ad.* Above the top. *St. Luke*, vi. More than a quantity assigned. *Hooker*. From side to side. *Grew*. From one to another. *Bacon*. From a country beyond the sea. *Bacon*. On the surface. *Genesis*. Past. *Knolles*. Throughout; completely. *Shak.* With repetition; another time. *Shak.* Extraordinary; in a great degree.—*Over* and *above*. Besides; beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended. *Num.* iii. *Over* against. Opposite. *Bacon*. To give over. To cease from. *Pope*. To attempt to help no longer: as, His physicians have *given* him over.—In composition, *over* has a great variety of significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech, in a sense equivalent to more than enough; too much.
- O'VER***, ò'-vûr. *a.* Upper. *Overleather* is upper leather. *Chaucer*.
- To O'VER***, ò'-vûr. *v. a.* To get over. *Pegge*.
- To OVERABOUND**, ò-vûr-â-bôund'. *v. n.* To abound more than enough. *Philips*.
- To OVERACT**, ò-vûr-âkt'. *v. a.* To act more than enough. *Stillingfleet*.
- To OVERACT***, ò-vûr-âkt'. *v. n.* To act more than is requisite. *B. Jonson*.
- To OVERAGITATE***, ò-vûr-âd'-jê-tâte. *v. a.* To discuss or controvert too much. *Bp. Hall*.
- To OVERARCH**, ò-vûr-ârtsh'. *v. a.* To cover as with an arch.
- To OVERAWE**, ò-vûr-âw'. *v. a.* To keep in awe by superior influence. *Spenser*.
- To OVERBALANCE**, ò-vûr-bâl'-lânse. 493. *v. a.* To weigh down; to preponderate. *Locke*.
- What has been observed of words compounded with *counter* is applicable to those compounded with *over*. The noun and the verb sometimes follow the analogy of dissyllables; the one having the accent on the first, and the other on the latter syllables.—See **COUNTERBALANCE**. *W.*
- OVERBALANCE**, ò-vûr-bâl'-lânse. *n. s.* Something more than equivalent. *Temple*.
- OVERBATTLE**, ò'-vûr-bât'-tl. *a.* See **BATTEL**. Too fruitful; exuberant.
- To OVERBEAR**, ò-vûr-bâre'. *v. a.* To repress; to subdue; to whelm; to bear down. *Hooker*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

To OVERBE/ND*, ô-vûr-bênd'. v. a. To stretch too intensely. *Donne*.
To OVERB/D, ô-vûr-bîd'. v. a. To offer more than equivalent. *Dryden*.
To OVERBLO/W, ô-vûr-blô'. v. n. To be past its violence. *Spenser*.
To OVERBLO/W, ô-vûr-blô'. v. a. To drive away as clouds before the wind. *Waller*.
OVERBOARD, ô-vûr-bôrd. ad. Off the ship; out of the ship. *Hovell*.
To OVERBRO/W*, ô-vûr-brôl'. v. a. To hang over. *Collins*.
OVERBU/ILT*, ô-vûr-bîlt'. part. a. Built over. *Milton*.
To OVERBU/LK, ô-vûr-bûlk'. v. a. To oppress by bulk. *Shakspeare*.
To OVERBU/RDEN, ô-vûr-bûr-d'n. v. a. To load with too great weight. *Sidney*.
To OVERBU/Y, ô-vûr-bî'. v. a. To buy too dear. *Bp. Hall*.
To OVERCA/NOPLY*, ô-vûr-kân-ô-pê. v. a. To cover as with a canopy. *Shakspeare*.
To OVERCA/RRY, ô-vûr-kâr-rê. v. a. To hurry too far; to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous. *Hayward*.
To OVERCA/ST, ô-vûr-kâst'. v. a. part. overcast. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom. *Spenser*. To cover: needle-women call that which is encircled with a thread, *overcast*. *Hooker*. To rate too high in computation. *Bacon*.
To OVERCHA/RGE, ô-vûr-îshârg'e. v. a. To oppress; to cloy; to surcharge. *Raleigh*. To load; to crowd too much. *Pope*. To burthen. *Shak*. To rate too high. *Shak*. To fill too full. *Locke*. To load with too great a charge. *Shakspeare*.
To OVERCLIMB*, ô-vûr-klîm'e. v. a. To climb over. *Ld. Surrey*.
To OVERCLO/UD, ô-vûr-klôdd'. v. a. To cover with clouds. *Alp. Land*.
To OVERCLO/Y, ô-vûr-klôd'. v. a. To fill beyond satiety. *Shakspeare*.
To OVERCO/ME, ô-vûr-kûm'. v. a. pret. *I overcame*; part. pass. *overcome*. [*overcomen*, Dutch.] To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish. *Spenser*. To surmount. *Law*. To overflow; to surcharge. *Philips*. To come over or upon; to invade suddenly. *Shakspeare*.
To OVERCO/ME, ô-vûr-kûm'. v. n. To gain the superiority. *Rom. iii*.
OVERCO/MER, ô-vûr-kûm'-mûr. n. s. He who overcomes. *Powell*.
OVERCO/MINGLY*, ô-vûr-kûm'-îng-lê. ad. With superiority; in the manner of a conqueror. *More*.
To OVERCO/UNT, ô-vûr-kôunt'. v. a. To rate above the true value. *Shakspeare*.
To OVERCOVER, ô-vûr-kûv'-ûr. v. a. To cover completely. *Shakspeare*.
To OVERCRO/W, ô-vûr-krôv'. v. a. To crow as in triumph. *Spenser*.
To OVERD/ATE*, ô-vûr-dâte'. v. a. To reckon or date beyond the proper period. *Milton*.
OVERD/IGHT*, ô-vûr-dîte'. part. a. Covered over. *Spenser*.
To OVERD/O, ô-vûr-dôd'. v. a. To do more than enough. *Shakspeare*.
To OVERD/O*, ô-vûr-dôd'. v. n. To do too much. *Greep*.
To OVERDRE/SS, ô-vûr-drêss'. v. a. To adorn lavishly. *Pope*.
To OVERDRINK*, ô-vûr-drînk'. v. n. [*oepdrincan*, Sax.] To drink too much; to become drunk.
To OVERDRIVE, ô-vûr-drîve'. v. a. To drive too hard, or beyond strength. *Gen. xxxiii*.
To OVERDRY*, ô-vûr-drî'. v. a. To dry too much. *Burton*.
OVERE/AGER, ô-vûr-ê-gâr. a. Too vehement in desire. *Goodman*.
OVERE/AGERLY*, ô-vûr-ê-gâr-lê. ad. With too much haste or vehemence. *Milton*.
To OVEREMPTV, ô-vûr-ê-m'-tê. v. a. To make too empty. *Carew*.

To OVERE/YE, ô-vûr-î'. v. a. To superintend. *To observe*; to remark. *Shakspeare*.
OVERFAL, ô-vûr-fâll. 406. n. s. Cataract. *Raleigh*.
To OVERFLO/AT, ô-vûr-flôte'. v. a. To cover as with water. *Dryden*.
To OVERFLO/W, ô-vûr-flôv'. v. n. To be fuller than the brim can hold. *Dryden*. To exuberate; to abound. *Rogers*.
To OVERFLO/W, ô-vûr-flôv'. v. a. To fill beyond the brim. *Bp. Taylor*. To deluge; to drown; to overrun. *Spenser*.
OVERFLOW, ô-vûr-flôv'. 492. n. s. Inundation; more than fullness; such a quantity as runs over. *Bacon*.
OVERFLO/WING, ô-vûr-flôv'-îng. n. s. Exuberance; copiousness. *Denham*.
OVERFLO/WINGLY, ô-vûr-flôv'-îng-lê. ad. Exuberantly; in great abundance. *Boyle*. *Ob. J*.
To OVERFLY, ô-vûr-flî'. v. a. To cross by flight. *Dryden*.
OVERFORWARDNESS, ô-vûr-fôr-wârd-nêss. n. s. Too great quickness; too great readiness. *Hale*.
To OVERFRE/IGHT, ô-vûr-frâte'. v. a. pret. *overfreighted*. part. *overfraught*. To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity. *Carew*.
OVERFRUITFUL*, ô-vûr-frîddôl'-fûll. a. Too rich; too luxuriant. *Dryden*.
To OVERGE/T, ô-vûr-gêt'. v. a. To reach; to come up with. *Sidney*.
To OVERGILD*, ô-vûr-gîld'. v. a. To gild over; to varnish. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
To OVERGIRD, ô-vûr-gêrd'. v. a. To bind too closely. *Milton*.
To OVERGL/ANCE, ô-vûr-glânse'. v. a. To look hastily over. *Shakspeare*.
To OVERGO, ô-vûr-gô'. v. a. To surpass; to excel. *Sidney*. To cover. *Chapman*.
OVERGONE*, ô-vûr-gôn'. part. a. Injured; ruined. *Shakspeare*.
OVERGR/ASSED*, ô-vûr-grâst'. a. Having too much grass; overgrown with grass. *Spenser*.
To OVERGORGE, ô-vûr-gôrge'. v. a. To gorge too much. *Shakspeare*.
OVERGRE/AT, ô-vûr-grâte'. a. Too great. *Locke*.
To OVERGRO/W, ô-vûr-grôv'. v. a. To cover with growth. *Spenser*. To rise above. *Mortimer*.
To OVERGRO/W, ô-vûr-grôv'. v. n. To grow beyond the fit or natural size. *Knolles*.
OVERGRO/WTH, ô-vûr-grôth. n. s. Exuberant growth. *Bacon*.
To OVERH/AL, ô-vûr-hâwl'. v. a. To spread over. *Spenser*. To examine over again: as, He *overhauled* my account.
 ⚡ This word has the a in the last syllable always pronounced as it is here marked.—See *To HALE*. *W*.
To OVERH/ANDLE*, ô-vûr-hân-dl. v. a. To mention too often. *Shakspeare*.
To OVERH/ANG, ô-vûr-hâng'. v. a. To jut over; to impend over. *Shakspeare*.
To OVERH/ANG, ô-vûr-hâng'. v. n. To jut over. *Milton*.
To OVERH/ARDEN, ô-vûr-hâr-d'n. v. a. To make too hard. *Boyle*.
OVERH/ASTILY*, ô-vûr-hâs'-tê-lê. ad. In too great a hurry. *Hales*.
OVERH/ASTINESS*, ô-vûr-hâs'-tê-nêss. n. s. Precipitation; too much haste. *Reesby*.
OVERH/ASTY, ô-vûr-hâs'-tê. a. Too quick; in too great haste. *Hammond*.
To OVERHAUL*, ô-vûr-hâwl'. v. a. [A sea term.] To unfold or loosen an assemblage of the tackle. To examine over again. See *To OVERHALE*. *Louth*.
OVERHE/AD, ô-vûr-hêd'. ad. Aloft; in the zenith; above. *Milton*.
To OVERHE/AR, ô-vûr-hêre'. v. a. To hear those who do not mean to be heard. *Shakspeare*.
To OVERHE/AT, ô-vûr-hête'. v. a. To heat too much. *Addison*.

To OVERHE/LE*, ò-vûr-hèl'e. *v. a.* To cover over. See *To HELE*. *B. Jonson.*
To OVERHE/ND, ò-vûr-hènd'. *v. a.* To overtake; to reach. *Spenser.*
To OVERJOY, ò-vûr-jôé'. *v. a.* To transport; to ravish. *Bp. Taylor.*
OVERJOY, ò-vûr-jôé'. *n. s.* Transport; ecstasy. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERLA/BOUR, ò-vûr-lâ'-bûr. *v. a.* To take too much pains on any thing; to harass with toil. *Dryden.*
To OVERLA/DE, ò-vûr-lâde'. *v. a.* To overburthen. *Suckling.*
OVERLA/RGE, ò-vûr-lârje'. *a.* Larger than enough. *Collier.*
To OVERLA/SH §*, ò-vûr-lâsh'. *v. n.* To exaggerate. *Barrow.*
OVERLA/SHINGLY, ò-vûr-lâsh'-îng-lè. *ad.* With exaggeration. *Brerewood. Ob. J.*
To OVERLAY §, ò-vûr-lâ'. *v. a.* To oppress by too much weight or power. *Tusser.* To smother with too much or too close covering. *Dryden.* To smother; to crush; to overwhelm. *South.* To cloud; to overcast. *Spenser.* To cover superficially. *Milton.* To join by something laid over. *Milton.*
OVERLAYING*, ò-vûr-lâ'-îng. *n. s.* A superficial covering. *Exod. xxxviii.*
To OVERLE/AP, ò-vûr-lèpe'. *v. a.* To pass by a jump. *Shakespeare.*
OVERLE/ATHER, ò-vûr-lèth-ûr. *n. s.* The part of the shoe that covers the foot. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERLE/AVEN*, ò-vûr-lèv'-vû. *v. a.* To swell out too much. *B. Jonson.* To mix too much with; to corrupt. *Shakespeare.*
OVERLI/GHT, ò-vûr-lîte'. *n. s.* Too strong light. *Bacon.*
To OVERLIVE §, ò-vûr-lîv'. *v. a.* To live longer than another; to survive; to out-live. *Sidney.*
To OVERLIVE, ò-vûr-lîv'. *v. n.* To live too long. *Milton.*
OVERLIVER, ò-vûr-lîv'-ûr. *n. s.* Survivor; that which lives longest. *Bacon.*
To OVERLO/AD, ò-vûr-lôde'. *v. a.* To burthen with too much. *Felton.*
OVERLO/NG, ò-vûr-lông'. *a.* Too long. *Boyle.*
To OVERLO/OK §, ò-vûr-lôôk'. *v. a.* To view from a higher place. *Dryden.* To view fully; to peruse. *Shak.* To superintend; to oversee. *Spenser.* To review. *Roscommon.* To pass by indulgently. *Addison.* To neglect; to slight. *South.*
OVERLO/OKER, ò-vûr-lôôk'-ûr. *n. s.* One who stands higher than his fellows and overlooks them. *Bp. of Chichester.*
OVERLOOP, ò-vûr-lôôp. *n. s.* The same with *orlop*. *Raleigh.*
To OVERLO/VE*, ò-vûr-lûv'. *v. a.* To prize or value too much. *Bp. Hall.*
OVERLY*, ò-vûr-lè. *a.* [ouenlîce, Sax.] Careless; negligent; inattentive; slight. *Bp. Hall.*
OVERMA/STED, ò-vûr-mâst'-êd. *a.* Having too much mast. *Dryden.*
To OVERMA/STER, ò-vûr-mâ'-stûr. *v. a.* To subdue; to govern. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERMA/TCH, ò-vûr-mâtsh'. *v. a.* To be too powerful; to conquer. *Milton.*
OVERMA/TCH, ò-vûr-mâtsh. [See *COUNTERBALANCE*.] *n. s.* One of superiour powers; one not to be overcome. *Bacon.*
To OVERME/ASURE*, ò-vûr-mêzh'-ûre. *v. a.* To measure or estimate too largely. *Bacon.*
OVERME/ASURE, ò-vûr-mêzh'-ûre. *n. s.* Something given over the due measure.
OVERM/CKLE*, ò-vûr-mîk'-kl. *a.* [oepmîkel, Sax.] Overmuch.
To OVERM/X, ò-vûr-mîks'. *v. a.* To mix with too much. *Creech.*
OVERMO/DEST*, ò-vûr-môd'-êst. *a.* Too bashful; too reserved. *Hales.*
OVERMOST, ò-vûr-môst. *a.* Highest; over the rest in authority. *Ainsworth.*

OVERMU/CH §, ò-vûr-mûts'h'. *a.* Too much; more than enough. *Locke.*
OVERMU/CH, ò-vûr-mûts'h'. *ad.* In too great a degree. *Hooker.*
OVERMU/CH, ò-vûr-mûts'h'. *n. s.* More than enough. *Milton.*
OVERMU/CHNESS, ò-vûr-mûts'h'-nês. *n. s.* Exuberance; superabundance. *B. Jonson. Ob. J.*
To OVERMU/LTITUDE*, ò-vûr-mûl'-tùde. *v. a.* To exceed in number. *Milton.*
OVERNI/GHT, ò-vûr-nîte'. *n. s.* Night before bedtime. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERNA/ME, ò-vûr-nâme'. *v. a.* To name in a series. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERNOI/SE*, ò-vûr-nôze'. *v. a.* To overpower by noise. *Cowley.*
To OVEROFFICE, ò-vûr-ôf'-fîs. *v. a.* To lord by virtue of an office. *Shakespeare.*
OVEROFFICIOUS, ò-vûr-ôf'-fîsh'-ûs. *a.* Too busy; too importunate. *Collier.*
To OVERPA/INT*, ò-vûr-pânt'. *v. a.* To colour or describe too strongly. *A. Hill.*
To OVERPA/SS, ò-vûr-pâs'. *v. a.* To cross. *Dryden.* To overlook; to pass with disregard. *Hooker.* To omit in a reckoning. *Raleigh.* To omit; not to receive. *Hooker.*
OVERPA/ST, ò-vûr-pâst'. *part. a.* Gone; past. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERPA/Y, ò-vûr-pâ'. *v. a.* To reward beyond the price. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERPE/ER, ò-vûr-père'. *v. a.* To overlook; to hover above. *Shakespeare. Ob. J.*
To OVERPE/RCH, ò-vûr-pêrsh'. *v. a.* To fly over. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERPI/CTURE*, ò-vûr-pîk'-tshûre. *v. a.* To exceed the representation or picture. *Shakespeare.*
O'VERPLUS, ò-vûr-plûs. *n. s.* Surplus; what remains more than sufficient. *Hooker.*
To OVERPLY, ò-vûr-plî'. *v. a.* To employ too laboriously. *Milton.*
To OVERPO/ISE, ò-vûr-pôze'. *v. a.* To outweigh. *Brown.*
OVERPO/ISE, ò-vûr-pôze'. 493. *n. s.* Preponderant weight. *Dryden.*
To OVERPO/LISH*, ò-vûr-pôl'-îsh. *v. a.* To finish too nicely. *Blackwall.*
OVERP/NDEROUS*, ò-vûr-pôn'-dûr-ûs. *a.* Too weighty; too depressing. *Milton.*
To OVERPO/ST*, ò-vûr-pôst'. *v. a.* To get quickly over. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERPO/WER, ò-vûr-pôd'-ûr. *v. a.* To be predominant over; to oppress by superiority. *Milton.*
To OVERPRE/SS, ò-vûr-prês'. *v. a.* To bear upon with irresistible force; to overwhelm; to crush. *Sidney.* To overcome by entreaty; to press or persuade too much.
To OVERPRI/ZE, ò-vûr-prîze'. *v. a.* To value at too high price. *Wotton.*
OVERPRO/MPTNESS*, ò-vûr-prôm'-nês. *n. s.* Hastiness; precipitation. *Hales.*
OVERQUI/ETNESS*, ò-vûr-kwî'-êt-nês. *n. s.* A state of too much quiet. *Brown.*
OVERRA/NK, ò-vûr-rânk'. *a.* Too rank. *Mortimer.*
To OVERRA/TE, ò-vûr-râte'. *v. a.* To rate at too much. *Dryden.*
To OVERRE/ACH §, ò-vûr-rèetsh'. *v. a.* To rise above. *Raleigh.* To deceive; to go beyond; to circumvent. *Hooker.*
To OVERRE/ACH, ò-vûr-rèetsh'. *v. n.* A horse is said to *overreach*, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and strikes his toes against his fore shoes. *Furrier's Dict.*
OVERRE/ACHER, ò-vûr-rèetsh'-ûr. *n. s.* A cheat; a deceiver.
To OVERRE/AD, ò-vûr-rèed'. *v. a.* To peruse. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERRE/DE, ò-vûr-rêd'. *v. a.* To smear with red. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERRI/DE*, ò-vûr-rîde'. *v. a.* To ride over. *Chaucer.* To ride too much; as, The horse was *overridden*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tâb, bûll; —ôll; —pôând; —than, THIS.

To OVERRIPEN, ô-vûr-rî'-pn. *v. a.* To make too ripe.

To OVERROAST, ô-vûr-rôst'. *v. a.* To roast too much. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERRULE, ô-vûr-rôl'. *v. a.* To influence with predominant power; to be superior in authority. *Sidney.* To govern with high authority; to superintend. *Hayward.* To supersede. *Carew.*

OVERRULER*, ô-vûr-rû'-lâr. *n. s.* Director; governor. *Sidney.*

To OVERRUN, ô-vûr-rûn'. *v. a.* To harass by incursions; to ravage. *Spenser.* To outrun; to pass behind. *Sidney.* To overspread; to cover all over. *Nah. i.* To mischief by great numbers; to pester. *Addison.* To injure by treading down. [Among printers.] To be obliged to change the disposition of the lines and words in correcting, by reason of the insertions.

To OVERRUN, ô-vûr-rûn'. *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full. *Smith.*

OVERRUNNER*, ô-vûr-rûn'-nâr. *n. s.* One who roves over in a hostile manner. *Lovelace.*

OVERSEAS*, ô'-vûr-sê. *a.* Foreign; from beyond seas. *Wilson.*

To OVERSEE, ô-vûr-sêe'. *v. a.* To superintend; to overlook. *Spenser.* To overlook; to pass by unheeded; to omit. *Hudibras.*

OVERSEEN, ô-vûr-sêen'. *part.* Mistaken; deceived. *Hooker.*

OVERSEER, ô-vûr-sêe'-âr. *n. s.* One who overlooks; a superintendent. *Hooker.* An officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor. *Graunt.*

To OVERSET, ô-vûr-sêt'. *v. a.* To turn bottom upwards; to throw off the basis; to subvert. *Dryden.* To throw out of regularity. *Dryden.*

To OVERSET, ô-vûr-sêt'. *v. n.* To fall off the basis; to turn upside down. *Mortimer.*

To OVERSHADE, ô-vûr-shâde'. *v. a.* To cover with any thing that causes darkness. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERSHADOW, ô-vûr-shâd'-dô. *v. a.* To throw a shadow over any thing. *Bacon.* To shelter; to protect. *Milton.*

OVERSHADOWER*, ô-vûr-shâd'-dô-âr. *n. s.* One who throws a shade over any thing. *Bacon.*

To OVERSHOOT, ô-vûr-shôôt'. *v. n.* To fly beyond the mark. *Collier.*

To OVERSHOOT, ô-vûr-shôôt'. *v. a.* To shoot beyond the mark. *Tillotson.* To pass swiftly over. *Harte.* To venture too far; to assert too much. *Hooker.*

OVERSIGHT, ô'-vûr-sîte. 493. *n. s.* Superintendence. 2 *Kings*, xii. Mistake; error. *Hooker.*

To OVERSIZE, ô-vûr-size'. *v. a.* To surpass in bulk. *Sundys*. [over and size.] To plaster over. *Shak.*

To OVERSKIP, ô-vûr-skip'. *v. a.* To pass by leaping. *Hooker.* To pass over. *Donne.* To escape. *Shak.*

To OVERSLEEP, ô-vûr-sleêp'. *v. a.* To sleep too long.

To OVERSLIP, ô-vûr-slip'. *v. a.* To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect. *Carew.*

To OVERSLOW*, ô-vûr-slo'. *v. a.* To render slow; to check; to curb. *Hammond.*

To OVERSNOW, ô-vûr-sno'. *v. a.* To cover with snow. *Shakspeare.*

OVERSOLD, ô-vûr-sôld'. *part.* Sold at too high a price. *Dryden.*

OVERSOON, ô-vûr-sôôn'. *ad.* Too soon. *Sidney.*

To OVERSORROW*, ô-vûr-sôr'-rô. *v. a.* To afflict with too much sorrow. *Milton.*

To OVERSPEAK*, ô-vûr-spêk'. *v. a.* To say too much; to express in too many words. *Hales.*

OVERSPENT, ô-vûr-spênt'. *part.* Wornied; harassed; forspent. *Dryden.*

To OVERSPREAD, ô-vûr-spred'. *v. a.* To cover over; to fill; to scatter over. *Spenser.*

To OVERSTAND, ô-vûr-stand'. *v. a.* To stand too much upon conditions. *Dryden.*

To OVERSTARE, ô-vûr-stâre'. *v. n.* To stare widely. *Ascham.*

To OVERSTOCK, ô-vûr-stôk'. *v. a.* To fill too full; to crowd. *Wilkins.*

To OVERSTORE, ô-vûr-sôre'. *v. a.* To store with too much. *Hale.*

To OVERSTRAIN, ô-vûr-strâne'. *v. n.* To make too violent efforts. *Collier.*

To OVERSTRAIN, ô-vûr-strâne'. *v. a.* To stretch too far. *Appliffe.*

To OVERSTRETCH*, ô-vûr-strô'. *v. a.* To spread over. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERSTRIKE*, ô-vûr-strike'. *v. a.* To strike beyond. *Spenser.*

To OVERSWAY, ô-vûr-swâ'. *v. a.* To overrule, to bear down. *Hooker.*

To OVERSWELL, ô-vûr-swêl'. *v. a.* To rise above. *Shakspeare.*

OVERT, ô'-vêrt. 544. *a.* [ouvert, Fr.] Open; publick; apparent. *Bacon.*

To OVERTAKE, ô-vûr-tâke'. *v. a.* To catch any thing by pursuit; to come up to something going before. *Hooker.* To take by surprise. *Gul. vi.*

To OVERTASK, ô-vûr-tâsk'. *v. a.* To burthen with too heavy duties or injunctions. *Milton.*

To OVERTAX, ô-vûr-tâks'. *v. a.* To tax too heavily.

To OVERTHROW, ô-vûr-thrô'. *v. a.* [preter. overthrew; part. overthrown.] To turn upside down. *Bp. Taylor.* To throw down. *Milton.* To ruin; to demolish. *Dryden.* To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish. *Hooker.* To destroy; to subvert; to mischief; to bring to nothing. *Sidney.*

OVERTHROW, ô'-vûr-thrô. 493. *n. s.* The state of being turned upside down. Rain; destruction. *Hooker.* Defeat; discomfiture. *Sidney.* Degradation. *Shakspeare.*

OVERTHROWER, ô-vûr-thrô'-âr. *n. s.* He who overthrows.

OVERTHWART, ô-vûr-thwârt'. *a.* Opposite; being over against. *Dryden.* Crossing any thing perpendicularly. Perverse; adverse; contradictory; cross. *Wicliffe.*

OVERTHWART*, ô-vûr-thwârt'. *n. s.* A cross or adverse circumstance. *Ld. Surrey. Ob. T.*

OVERTHWART, ô-vûr-thwârt'. *prep.* Across; as, He laid a plank overthwart the brook.

To OVERTHWART*, ô-vûr-thwârt'. *v. a.* To oppose. *Shapleton.*

OVERTHWARTLY, ô-vûr-thwârt'-lê. *ad.* Across; transversely. *Peacham.* Pervicaciously; perversely.

OVERTHWARTNESS, ô-vûr-thwârt'-nêss. *n. s.* Posture across. Pervicacity; perverseness. *Ld. Herbert.*

To OVERTYRE*, ô-vûr-thre'. *v. a.* To subdue with fatigue. *Milton.*

To OVERTITLE*, ô-vûr-tîl'. *v. a.* To give too high a title to. *Fuller.*

OVERTLY, ô'-vêrt-lê. *ad.* Openly. *Dean Young.*

OVERTOOK, ô-vûr-tôôk'. *pret. and part. pass. of overtake.*

To OVERTOP, ô-vûr-tôp'. *v. a.* To rise above; to raise the head above. *Shak.* To excel; to surpass. *Shak.* To obscure; to make of less importance by superior excellence. *Bacon.*

To OVERTOWER*, ô-vûr-tôô'-âr. *v. n.* To soar too high. *Fuller.*

To OVERTRIPE, ô-vêr-trîp'. *v. a.* To trip over; to walk lightly over. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERTROW*, ô-vûr-trô'. *v. n.* [oportuppan, Sax.] To be over-confident; to think too highly. *Wicliffe.*

To OVERTRUST*, ô-vûr-trûst'. *v. a.* To place too much reliance on. *Bp. Hall.*

OVERTURE, ô'-vûr-tshûre. 463. *n. s.* [ouverture, Fr.] An opening; an aperture; an open place. This is the primary sense. *Spenser.* Opening; disclosure; discovery. *Shak.* Proposal; something offered to consideration. *Darvies.* A musical composition played at the beginning of an oratorio, concert, or opera. *A. Smith.*

To OVERTURN, ô-vûr-tûrn'. *v. a.* To throw down; to topple down; to subvert; to ruin. *Jon.* To overpower; to conquer. *Milton.*

OVERTURN*, ô-vûr-tûrn. *n. s.* State of being

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—phe, pîn;—

turned upside down; an overthrow. *Lord Chesterfield*.

OVERTURNABLE*, ò-vûr-tûrn'-â-bl. *a.* That may be overturned. *Hist. Royal Soc.*

OVERTURNER, ò-vûr-tûrn'-ûr. *n. s.* Subverter. *Swift*.

To OVERVALUE, ò-vûr-vâl'-ù. *v. a.* To rate at too high a price. *Hooker*.

To OVERVEIL, ò-vûr-vâle'. *v. a.* To cover. *Shakespeare*.

To OVERVOTE, ò-vûr-vôte'. *v. a.* To conquer by plurality of votes. *King Charles*.

To OVERWATCH, ò-vûr-wôtsh'. *v. n.* To subdue with long want of rest. *Dryden*.

OVERWATCHED, ò-vûr-wôisht'. *a.* Tired with too much watching. *Sidney*.

OVERWEAK, ò-vûr-wêke'. *a.* Too weak; too feeble. *Raleigh*.

To OVERWEARY, ò-vûr-wê-rê. *v. a.* To subdue with fatigue. *Dryden*.

To OVERWEATHER, ò-vûr-wêth'-ûr. *v. a.* To batter by violence of weather. *Shakespeare*.

To OVERWEEN, ò-vûr-wêen'. *v. n.* To think too highly; to think with arrogance. To reach beyond the truth of any thing in thought; especially in the opinion of a man's self. *Shakespeare*.

OVERWEENINGLY, ò-vûr-wêen'-ing-lê. *ad.* With too much arrogance; with too high an opinion. *Milton*.

To OVERWEIGH, ò-vûr-wê'. *v. a.* To preponderate. *Hooker*.

OVERWEIGHT, ò'-vûr-wâte. 493. *n. s.* Preponderance. *Bacon*.

To OVERWHELM, ò-vûr-hwêlm'. *v. a.* To crush underneath something violent and weighty. *Rogers*. To overlook gloomily. *Shak*. To put over. *Dr. Papin*.

OVERWHELM*, ò-vûr-hwêlm'. *n. s.* The act of overwhelming. *Young*. *Not in use*.

OVERWHELMINGLY, ò-vûr-hwêl'-ming-lê. *ad.* In such a manner as to overwhelm. *Decay of Chr. Piety*. *Ob. J.*

To OVERWING, ò-vûr-wîng'. *v. a.* To outreach the wing of an army; to outflank. *Milton*.

OVERWISE, ò-vûr-wîze'. *a.* Wise to affectation. *Eccl. vii.*

OVERWISENESS*, ò-vûr-wîze'-nêss. *n. s.* Pretended wisdom. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

To OVERWORD*, ò-vûr-wûrd'. *v. a.* To say too much.

To OVERWORK*, ò-vûr-wûrk'. *v. a.* To tire. *South*.

OVERWORN, ò-vûr-wôrn'. *part.* Worn out; subdued by toil. *Dryden*. Spoiled by time. *Shak*.

To OVERWRESTLE*, ò-vûr-rêss'-sl. *v. a.* To subdue by wrestling. *Spenser*.

OVERWROUGHT, ò-vûr-râwt'. *part.* Labourered too much. *Dryden*. Worked all over. *Pope*.

OVERYEARED, ò-vûr-yêêrd'. *a.* Too old. *Fairfax*.

OVERZE/ALED*, ò-vûr-zêêld'. *a.* Ruled by too much zeal. *Fuller*. *Ob. T.*

OVERZEALOUS, ò-vûr-zêl'-ûs. *a.* Too zealous. *Locke*.

OVIDUCT*, ò'-vê-dûkt. *n. s.* [ovum and ductus, Lat.] A passage for the egg from the ovary to the womb. *Hist. R. Society*. *iii.*

O'VIFORM, ò'-vê-fôrm. *a.* [ovum and forma, Lat.] Having the shape of an egg. *Burnet*.

OVI'PAROUS, ò-vîp'-pâ-rûs. 518. *a.* [ovum and pario, Lat.] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous. *More*.

To OWE, ò. 324. *v. a.* [eg aa, Icel.] To be obliged to pay; to be indebted. *Shak*. To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for. *Milton*. To have from any thing as the consequence of a cause. *Pope*. To possess; to be the right owner of. *Shakespeare*.

To OWE*, ò. *v. n.* To be bound or obliged. *Bp. Fisher*.

O'WING, ò'-ing. *part.* Consequential. *Atterbury*. Due as a debt. *Dryden*. Imputable to, as an agent. *Locke*.

OWL, òûl. 322.

O'WLET, òûl'-lêt. 99. } *n. s.* [ule, Sax.; hulote, Fr.] A bird that flies about in the night and catches mice. *Shakespeare*.

OWL-LIGHT*, òûl'-lite. *n. s.* Glimmering light; twilight. *Warburton*.

OWL-LIKE*, òûl'-like. *a.* Resembling an owl in look or quality. *Donne*.

O'WLER, òûl'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who carries contraband goods; in the legal sense, one that carries out wool illicitly. [Perhaps a corruption of wooler.] *Swift*.

O'WLING*, òûl'-ling. *n. s.* An offence against public trade. *Blackstone*.

O'WLISH*, òûl'-ish. *a.* Resembling an owl. *Gray*.

OWN, ò, one. 324. *n. s.* [ægen, Sax.] This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, *my, thy, his, her, our, your, their*. *Dryden*.

It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration. 2 *Kings*, xvii. Sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction: domestic; not foreign: mine, his, or yours; not another's. *Dan*.

To OWN, one. *v. a.* To acknowledge; to avow for one's own. *Dryden*. To possess; to claim. *Dryden*. To avow. *Wilkins*. To confess; not to deny. *Locke*.

O'WNER, ò'-nûr. 93. *n. s.* One to whom any thing belongs; master. *Bacon*.

O'WNERSHIP, ò'-nûr-shîp. *n. s.* Property; right full possession. *Ayliffe*.

OWRE, òûr. *n. s.* A beast. *Ainsworth*.

OX, òks. *n. s.* plur. *oxen*. [oxa, Sax.] The general name for black cattle. *Camden*. A castrated bull. *Bacon*.

OX-LIKE*, òks'-like. *a.* Resembling an ox in look or quality. *Sandys*.

OXBANE, òks'-bâne. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.

O'XEYE, òks'-i. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

O'XEYED*, òks'-ide. *a.* Having large or full eyes, like those of an ox. *Burton*.

O'XFLY, òks'-fil. *n. s.* A fly of a particular kind.

O'XGANG of Land, *n. s.* Ordinarily taken for fifteen acres. It is sometimes called *oxgate*; and, in the north, corruptly, *osken*. *Kelham*.

O'XHEAL, òks'-hêle. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.

O'XLIP, òks'-lip. *n. s.* [oxan-plippa, Sax.] The same with *cowslip*, a vernal flower. *Shakespeare*.

O'XSTALL, òks'-stáll. 406. *n. s.* A stand for oxen.

O'XTER*, òks'-ûr. *n. s.* [oxtan, Sax.] The arm-pit.

O'XTONGUE, òks'-tûng. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.

O'XYCRATE, òks'-ê-krate. *n. s.* [ὀξύκρατον.] A mixture of water and vinegar. *Wiseman*.

O'XYGEN*, òks'-ê-jên. *n. s.* [ὀξύς and γένειαι.] A principle existing in the air, of which it forms the respirable part, and which is also necessary to combustion. *Oxygen*, by combining with bodies, makes them acid; whence its name, signifying *generator of acids*.

O'XYGON*, òks'-ê-gôn. *n. s.* [ὀξύς and γωνία.] A triangle, having three acute angles.

O'XYMEL, òks'-sê-mêl. *n. s.* [ὀξύμελι.] A mixture of vinegar and honey. *Arbuthnot*.

OXYMORON, òks'-ê-mô'-rûn. 166. *n. s.* [ὀξύμωρον.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word. *Barrow*.

OXYRRHODINE, òks'-îr'-ô-dîne. 149. *n. s.* [ὀξύρροδιον.] A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses. *Floyer*.

OYER, ò'-yûr. 93. *n. s.* [oyer, old Fr.] A court of oyer and terminer is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.

OYE'S, ò'-yîs. [oyez, Fr., hear ye.] Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick criers. It is thrice repeated. *Shak*.

☞ This word, like several others, has been changed by the vulgar into something which they think they understand. It is derived from the old French imperative *Oyez*, *Hear ye!* but is now universally heard in courts of justice like the affirmative adverb *yes*, preceded by the long open *o*.—See *ASPARAGUS*, and *LANTERN*. *W.*

OYLETHOLE. *n. s.* See *EYELET*. *Prior*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pômd; —thin, THIS.

OYSTER^ç, ôê'-stûr. 98. *n. s.* [orçna, orçne, Sax.] A bivalve testaceous fish. *Woodward.*
OYSTERWENCH, ôê'-stûr-wênsh. }
OYSTERWIFE, ôê'-stûr-wîfe. } *n. s.*
OYSTERWOMAN, ôê'-stûr-wûm'-ân. }

A woman whose business is to sell oysters. *Bp Hall.*
OZÆ/NA, ô-zê'-ná. 92. *n. s.* [ôçava.] An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench. *Quincy.*

PAC

P Is a labial consonant, formed by a slight compression of the anterior part of the lips; as, *pull, pelt*. It is confounded by the Germans and Welsh with *b*; it has a uniform sound: it is sometimes mute before *t*; as, *account, receipt*; but the mute *p* is in modern orthography commonly omitted. 412.

PA/AGE*, pâ'-îdje. *n. s.* [*page*, old Fr.; *pagium*, low Lat.] A toll for passage through the grounds of another person. *Burke. Ob. T.*

PA/BULAR, pâ'-bû-lâr. *a.* Affording aliment or provender.

PABULA/TION, pâb-bû-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of feeding or procuring provender. *Cocheram.*

PA/BULOUS, pâb'-bû-lûs. 314. *a.* Alimential; affording aliment. *Brown.*

PA/BÛLUM, pâb'-bû-lûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Food; support. *Bp. Berkeley.*

PACA/TION*, pâ-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*paco*, Lat.] The act of appeasing. *Bailey. Ob. T.*

PACE^ç, pâse. *n. s.* [*pas*, Fr.] Step; single change of the foot in walking. *Milton.* Gait; manner of walk. *Sidney.* Degree of celerity. *To keep or hold pace*, is not to be left behind. *Shak.* Step; gradation of business; a gallicism. *Temple.* A measure of five feet. *Holder.* A particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together. *Hudibras.*

To PACE, pâse. *v. n.* To move on slowly. *Spenser.* To move. *Shak.* Used of horses: to move by raising the legs on the same side together.

To PACE, pâse. *v. a.* To measure by steps. *Shak.* To direct to go. *Shakspeare.*

PA/CED, pâse. 359. *a.* Having a particular gait. *Dryden.* Perfect in paces: spoken of horses; and thence applied to persons, generally in a bad sense: as, *thorough-paced*. *Shakspeare.*

PA/CER, pâ'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* One that paces. A horse that is perfect in paces. *Spectator.*

PACIFICAL*, pâ-sîf'-fê-kâl. *a.* [*pacificus*, Lat.] Mild; gentle; peace-making. *Sir H. Wotton.*

PACIFICA/TION, pâs-sê-fê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of making peace. *Bacon.* The act of appeasing or pacifying. *Hooker.*

PACIFICATOR, pâs-sîf-fê-kâ'-tûr. 521. *n. s.* [*pacificateur*, Fr.] Peacemaker. *Bacon.*

PACIFICATORY, pâs-sîf-fê-kâ'-tûr-ê. 512. *a.* Tending to make peace. *Barrow.*

PACIFICK, pâ-sîf'-fik. 509. *a.* [*pacificus*, Lat.] Peace-making; mild; gentle; appeasing. *Hammond.*

PA/CIFIER, pâs'-sê-fl-ûr. *n. s.* One who pacifies. *Huot.*

To PA/CIFY^ç, pâs'-sê-fl. 183. *v. a.* [*pacifier*, Fr.; *pacifio*, Lat.] To appease; to still resentment; to quiet any angry person; to compose any desire. *Bacon.*

PACK^ç, pâk. *n. s.* [*pack*, Teut.] A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage. *Bacon.* A burden; a load. *Shak.* A due number of cards. *Granville.* A number of hounds hunting together. *Dryden.* A number of people confederated in any bad design or practice. *Clarendon.* Any great number, as to quantity and pressure: as, a *pack* or world of troubles. A loose or lewd person. [*pæca*, from *pæcan*, Sax.] *Skelton.*

To PACK, pâk. *v. a.* [*packen*, Teut.] To bind up for carriage. *Otway.* To send in a hurry. *Shak.* To sort the cards so as that the game shall be

PAD

iniquitously secured. [*pæcan*, Sax.] *Bacon.* To unite picked persons in some bad design. *Hudib.*
To PACK, pâk. *v. n.* To tie up goods. *Cleveland.* To go off in a hurry; to remove in haste. *Tusser.* To concert bad measures; to confederate in ill *Caveo.*

PA/CKAGE*, pâk'-îdje. *n. s.* A bale; goods packed
PA/CKCLOTH, pâk'-klôth. *n. s.* A cloth in which goods are tied up.

PA/CKER, pâk'-kûr. 98. *n. s.* One who binds up bales for carriage.

PA/CKET, pâk'-kît. 99. *n. s.* [*pacquet*, Fr.] A small pack: a mail of letters. *Shak.* A small bundle. The post ship, the ship that brings letters periodically. *Swift.*

To PA/CKËT, pâk'-kît. *v. a.* To bind up in parcels. *Swift.*

PA/CKHORSE, pâk'-hôrse. *n. s.* A horse of burden; a horse employed in carrying goods. *Locke.*

PA/CKING*, pâk'-îng. *n. s.* [from *To pack*, in the sense of cheating.] A trick; a cheat; a falsehood. *Bale.*

PA/CKSADDLE, pâk'-sâd-dl. 405. *n. s.* A saddle on which burdens are laid. *Shakspeare.*

PA/CKSTAFF*, pâk'-stâf. *n. s.* A staff by which a pedler occasionally supports his pack. *Bp. Hall.*

PA/CKTHREAD, pâk'-thrêd. *n. s.* Strong thread used in tying up parcels. *Bacon.*

PA/CKWAX, pâk'-wâks. *n. s.* [more frequently written *pax-wax*.] The strong aponeuroses of the neck in brutes. *Ray.*

PACT^ç, pâkt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *pactum*, Lat.] A contract; a bargain; a covenant. *Bacon.*

PA/CTION, pâk'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *pactio*, Lat.] A bargain; a covenant. *Hayward.*

PA/CTIONAL*, pâk'-shûn-âl. *a.* By way of bargain or covenant. *Sanderson.*

PACT/ITIOUS, pâk'-îsh-ûs. *a.* [*pactio*, Lat.] Settled by covenant.

PAD^ç, pâd. *n. s.* [*paað*, Sax.] The road; a foot-path. *L'Estrange.* An easy-paced horse. *Dryden.* A robber that infests the roads on foot. A low, soft saddle. *Camden.*

To PAD, pâd. *v. n.* To travel gently. To rob on foot. *Dr. Pope.* To beat a way smooth and level.

PA/DAR, pâ'-dâr. *n. s.* Grouts; coarse flour *Wotton.*

PA/DDER, pâd'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* A robber; a foot high wayman. *Hudibras.*

To PA/DDLE^ç, pâd'-dl. 405. *v. n.* [*patouiller*, Fr.] To row; to beat water as with oars. *Gay.* To play in the water. *Collier.* To finger. *Shak speure.*

To PA/DDLE*, pâd'-dl. *v. a.* To feel; to play with; to toy with. *Shakspeare.*

PA/DDLE, pâd'-dl. *n. s.* [*pattal*, Welsh.] An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat. Any thing broad, like the end of an oar. *Deut. xxii.*

PA/DDLER, pâd'-dl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who paddles. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PA/DDLESTAFF, pâd'-dl-stâf. *n. s.* A staff headed with broad iron. *Bp. Hall.*

PA/DDOCK, pâd'-dûk. 166. *n. s.* [*paba*, Sax.; *padde*, Dutch.] A great frog or toad. *Spenser.*

PA/DDOCK, pâd'-dûk. *n. s.* [*paj, nuc*, Sax. of which *padock* is a corruption.] A small enclosure for deer or other animals. *Everlyn.*

PADELION, pâd-ê-lî'-ûn. *n. s.* [*pas de lion*, Fr.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'DLOCK δ , pâd'-lôk. *n. s.* [*padde*, Dutch.] A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link. *Prior*.

To PA'DLOCK, pâd'-lôk. *v. a.* To fasten with a padlock. *Milton*.

PA'D-NAG, pâd'-nâg. *n. s.* An ambling nag. *Dr. Pope*.

PA'DOWPIPE, pâd'-dò-pîpe. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.

PADUASO*Y*, *n. s.* [*soye*, Fr.] A kind of silk. *Sheridan*. Written also *padesoy*.

PA'E'AN, pê'-ân. *n. s.* [from the songs sung at festivals to Apollo, beginning *Io pæan*.] A song of triumph. *Roscommon*. A classical and compound foot in verse of four syllables; written also *pæon*. *Harris*.

PA'GAN δ , pâ'-gân. 88. *n. s.* [*pagani*, Sax.; *pagani*, Lat.] A heathen; one not a Christian. *Hooker*.

PA'GAN, pâ'-gân. *a.* Heathenish *Shakspeare*.

PA'GANISH*, pâ'-gân-ish. *a.* [*pagani*, Sax.] Heathenish. *Bp. King*.

PA'GANISM, pâ'-gân-izm. *n. s.* Heathenism. *Hooker*.

To PA'GANIZE*, pâ'-gân-ize. *v. a.* To render heathenish. *Hallywell*.

To PA'GANIZE*, pâ'-gân-ize. *v. n.* To behave like a pagan. *Milton*.

PAGE δ , pâdje. *n. s.* [*page*, Fr.; *pagina*, Lat.] One side of the leaf of a book. *Bp. Taylor*. A boy child. *Chaucer*. A boy servant; a young boy attending, rather in formality than servitude, on a great person. *Bacon*.

To PAGE, pâdje. *v. a.* To mark the pages of a book. To attend as a page. *Shakspeare*.

PA'GEANT δ , pâd'-junt. 244. *n. s.* [present participle pæceant of the Sax. *pæcan*, to deceive; *pæcheant*, *pæcheant*, *pageant*.] A statue in a show. Any show; a spectacle of entertainment. *Shak*. Any thing showy without stability or duration. *Pope*.

Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, pronounce the *a* in the first syllable long, like that in *page*; but Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Nares, make it short, as in *pad*. That the first is more analogical, is evident, as the accented *a* is succeeded by the diphthong *ea*, 505; but that the last is more agreeable to general usage, I have not the least doubt. The same reason holds good for the first *a* in *pageantry*; but usage is still more decidedly for the short sound of the *a* in this word, than in *pageant*. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, adopt the short sound, and Entick, alone, the long one. About forty years ago, when Mr. Garrick exhibited a show in honour of Shakspeare, it was universally called a *padjunt*. *W.*

PA'GEANT, pâd'-junt. *a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious; superficial. *Dryden*.

To PA'GEANT, pâd'-junt. *v. a.* To exhibit in show; to represent. *Shakspeare*.

PA'GEANTRY, pâd'-jûn-trê. *n. s.* Pomp; show. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

PA'GINAL, pâd'-jê-nâl. *a.* [*pagina*, Lat.] Consisting of pages. *Brown*.

PA'GOD, pâ'-gôd. } *n. s.* [a corruption of *pout*.

PAGO'DA*, pâ'-gô'-dâ. } *ghad*, Persian.] An Indian idol. *Bp. Hall*. The temple of the idol.

Pope. The name of an Indian coin, both of gold and silver; usually called *pagoda*.

PAID, pâde. 222. The preterit and participle passive of *pay*. *Dryden*.

PA'GLE, pâ'-gl. *n. s.* A kind of cowslip. *B. Jonson*.

PAIL δ , pâle. 202. *n. s.* [*pailla*, Span.] A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried. *Bacon*.

PA'LFUL, pâle'-fûl. *n. s.* The quantity that a pail will hold. *Bp. Hall*.

PA'ILMA'IL, pêl-mêl'. [See *MALL*.] *n. s.* The same with *pallmall*. See *PALLMALL*. *Digby*.

PAIN δ , pâne. 73, 202. *n. s.* [*peine*, Fr.] Punishment denounced. *Sidney*. Penalty; punishment. *Bacon*.

Sensation of uneasiness. *Bacon*. In the plural: labour; work; toil. *Abbot*. Labour; task. *Spenser*.

Uneasiness of mind; anxiety; solicitude. *Prior*. The throes of child-birth. *1 Sam. iv*.

To PAIN, pâne. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To afflict; to torment; to make uneasy. *Jer. iv*. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To labour. *Spenser*.

PA'INFUL, pâne'-fûl. *a.* Full of pain; miserable; beset with affliction. *Milton*. Giving pain; afflictive. *Addison*. Difficult; requiring labour. *Shak*. Industrious; laborious. *Dryden*.

PA'INFULLY, pâne'-fûl-lê. *ad.* With great pain or affliction. Laboriously; diligently. *Ruleigh*.

PA'INFULNESS, pâne'-fûl-nes. *n. s.* Affliction; sorrow; grief. *Sidney*. Industry; laboriousness. *Hooker*.

PA'INIM, pâ'-nîm. *n. s.* [*paenime*, old Fr.] A pagan; an infidel. *Hooker*.

PA'INIM, pâ'-nîm. *a.* Pagan; infidel. *Milton*.

PA'INLESS, pâne'-lês. *a.* Free from pain; void of trouble. *Fell*.

PA'INSTA'KER, pânz'-tà-kûr. *n. s.* Labourer; laborious person. *Gay*.

PA'INSTA'KING, pânz'-tà-kîng. *a.* Laborious; industrious. *Harris*.

PA'INSTA'KING*, pânz'-tà-kîng. *n. s.* Great industry. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

To PAINT δ , pânt. 202. *v. a.* [*peint*, from *peindre*, Fr.] To represent by delineation and colours. *Shak*.

To cover with colours representative of something. *Shak*. To represent by colours, appearances or images. *Locke*. To describe; to represent. *Shak*.

To colour; to diversify. *Spenser*. To deck with artificial colours. *2 Kings, ix*.

To PAINT, pânt. *v. n.* To lay colours on the face. *Pope*.

PAINT, pânt. *n. s.* Colours representative of any thing. *Granville*. Colours laid on the face. *Young*.

PA'INTER, pânt'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [*peintre*, Fr.] One who professes the art of representing objects by colours. *Wotton*. A naval term: a rope employed to fasten a boat. *Hawkesworth*.

PA'INTING, pânt'-tîng. 410. *n. s.* The art of representing objects by delineation and colours. *Dryden*.

Picture; the painted resemblance. *Shak*. Colours laid on. *Shakspeare*.

PA'INTURE, pânt'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* [*peinture*, Fr.] The art of painting. *Dryden*.

PAIR δ , pâre. 202. *n. s.* [*paire*, Fr.; *par*, Lat.] Two things suiting one another, as a pair of gloves. A man and wife. *Milton*. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace. *Suckling*.

To PAIR, pâre. *v. n.* To be joined in pairs; to couple. *Shak*. To suit; to fit as a counterpart. *Shak*.

To PAIR, pâre. *v. a.* To join in couples. *Dryden*.

To unite as correspondent or opposite. *Pope*.

To PAIR*, pâre. *v. a.* [*pæpan*, Sax.] To impair. *Spenser*.

PA' LACE δ , pâl'-lâs. 91. *n. s.* [*palais*, Fr.] A royal house; a house eminently splendid. *Shakspeare*.

PALACE-COURT*, pâl'-lâs-kôrt. *n. s.* A court of legal jurisdiction, now held once a week (together with the court of Marshalsea) in the borough of Southwark. *Blackstone*.

PALA'CIOUS, pâ-lâ'-shûs. *a.* Royal; noble; magnificent. *Grant*.

PALANQUIN, pâl'-ân-kêen'. 112. *n. s.* [*palkee*, Ind.] A kind of covered carriage used in the eastern countries that is supported on the shoulders of slaves. *Hist. of the Kingdom of Macassar*.

PA'LATABLE, pâl'-lât-tâ-bl. *a.* Gustful; pleasing to the taste. *Addison*.

PA' LATE δ , pâl'-lât. 91. *n. s.* [*palatum*, Lat.] The instrument of taste; the upper part or roof of the mouth. *Locke*. Mental relish; intellectual taste. *Taylor*.

To PA' LATE*, pâl'-lât. *v. a.* To perceive by the taste. *Shakspeare*.

PALA'TIAL*, pâ-lâ'-shâl. *a.* [*palatium*, Lat.] Befitting a palace; magnificent. *Drummond*.

PA'LATICK, pâl'-lât-ûk. 509. *a.* Belonging to the palate or roof of the mouth. *Holder*.

PALA'TINATE, pâ-lât'-ê-nâte. *n. s.* [*palatinatus*, Lat.] The county wherein is the seat of a count palatine, or chief officer in the court of an emperor or sovereign prince.

PA'LATINE, pâl'-lât-ûn. 150. *n. s.* [*palatinus*, Lat.] One invested with regal rights and prerogatives. *Davies*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, báll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

PA/LATINE, pâl'-lâ-în. *a.* Possessing royal privileges. *Davies.*

PA/LATIVE*, pâl'-lâ-îv. *a.* Pleasing to the taste. *Brown.*

PALA/VER*, pâ-lâv'-ûr. *n. s.* [supposed to be from the Spanish *palabra*, a word.] Superfluous talk; deceitful conversation. *White.*

PALE §, pâle. 77, 202. *a.* [Fr.; *pallidus*, Lat.] Not ruddy; not fresh of colour; wan; white of look. *Shak.* Not high coloured; approaching to colourless transparency. *Arbutnot.* Not bright; not shining; faint of lustre; dim. *Shakespeare.*

PALE*, pâle. *n. s.* Paleness. *Milton.*

To PALE, pâle. *v. a.* To make pale. *Chaucer.*

PALE §, pâle. *n. s.* [pal, Sax.; *palus*, Lat.] Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to enclose grounds. *Shak.* Any enclosure. *Hooker.* A district or territory. *Spenser.* A perpendicular stripe: usually an heraldic term: the *pale* is the third and middle part of the scutcheon. *Peacham.*

To PALE, pâle. *v. a.* To enclose with pales. *Mortimer.* To enclose; to encompass. *Shakespeare.*

PALED*, pâld. *a.* [from *pale*, in heraldry.] Striped. *Spenser.*

PA/LEEYED, pâle'-îde. *a.* Having eyes dimmed. *Milton.*

PALEFA/CED, pâle'-faste. 359. *a.* Having the face wan. *Shakespeare.*

PALEHE/ARTED*, pâle-hârt'-êd. *a.* Having the heart dispirited. *Shakespeare.*

PA/LELY, pâle'-lê. *ad.* Wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.

PA/LENDAR, pâl'-lên-dâr. *n. s.* A kind of coasting vessel. *Knolles. Ob. J.*

PA/LENESS, pâle'-nês. *n. s.* Wanness; want of colour; want of freshness; sickly whiteness of look. *Sidney.* Want of colour; want of lustre. *Shakespeare.*

PALEO/GRAPHY*, pâ-lê-ôg'-râ-lê. *n. s.* [παλαιός, and γραφή.] The art of explaining ancient writings.

PA/LEOUS, pâ-lê-ûs. *a.* [palea, Lat.] Husky; chafed. *Brown.*

PALE/STRICK*, pâ-lês'-trik. } *a.* [παλίστρα.] } Belonging to the exercise of wrestling. *Bryant.*

PA/LET*, pâl'-lît. *n. s.* [pelolet, Fr.] The crown of the head. *Skelton. Ob. T.*

PA/LETTE, pâl'-lît. 99. *n. s.* [Fr.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints. *Dryden.*

PA/LFREY §, pâl'-frê, or pâl'-frê. *n. s.* [palefroi, old Fr.] A small horse fit for ladies. *Spenser.*

¶ In the first edition of this [Walker's] dictionary, I followed Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, in the sound of *a* in the first syllable of this word: but, upon maturer consideration, think Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Barclay, more analogical, and must therefore give the third sound of *a* the preference. —See *Principles*, No. 84. *W.*

PA/LFREYED, pâl'-frêd. *a.* Riding on a palfrey. *Tickell.*

PALIFICA/TION, pâ-lê-fê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [palus, Lat.] The act or practice of making ground firm with piles. *Wotton.*

PA/LINDROME, pâl'-lîn-drôme. *n. s.* [παλινδρομία.] A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forward; as, *madam*; or this sentence, *Subi dura a rudibus.* *B. Jonson.*

PA/LING*, pâ'-ling. *n. s.* A kind of fence-work for parks, gardens, and grounds. *Crabbe.*

PALINGENESIAT, pâl'-lîn-jê-nê'-zhê-â. 92. *n. s.* A regeneration.

PA/LINODE, pâl'-lîn-ôde. } *n. s.* [παλινωδία.] } A
PA/LINODY, pâl'-lîn-ô-dê. } recantation. *B. Jonson.*

PALISA/DE §, pâ-lê-sâdê'. } *n. s.* [palisade, Fr.;
PALISA/DO §, pâ-lê-sâ'-dô. } *palisado*, Span.] Pale
set by way of enclosure or defence. *Dryden.*

To PALISA/DE, pâ-lê-sâdê'. *v. a.* To enclose with palisades.

PA/LISH, pâle'-îsh. *a.* Somewhat pale. *Bp. Hall.*

PALL §, pâll. *n. s.* [pæll, Sax.] A cloak or mantle

of state. *Spenser.* The mantle of an archbishop. *Ayliffe.* The covering thrown over the dead. *Dryden.*

To PALL, pâll. *v. a.* To cloak; to invest. *Shak.*

To PALL §, pâll. *v. n.* [pallio, Lat.] To grow vapid; to become insipid. *Bacon.* To be weakened; to become spiritless; to grow flat. *Shakespeare.*

To PALL, pâll. *v. a.* To make insipid or vapid. *Atterbury.* To make spiritless; to dispirit. *Dryden.*

To PALL, pâll. *v. a.* To weaken; to impair. *Shak.* To cloy. *Tatler.*

PALL*, pâll. *n. s.* Nauseating. *Ld. Shaftesbury. Ob. T.*

PALLA/DIUM*, pâl-lâ'-dê-ûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A statue of Pallas pretended to be the guardian of Troy; thence, any security or protection. *Milton.*

PA/LLET, pâl'-lît. 99. *n. s.* [palette, Fr.] A small bed a mean bed. *Shak.* [palette, Fr.] A small measure, formerly used by chirurgions. *Hakewill.* [In heraldry.] [palus minor, Lat.] A little post.

PA/LLIAMENT, pâl'-lê-â-mênt. *n. s.* [pallium, Lat.] A dress; a robe. *Shakespeare.*

PA/LLIARD §, pâl'-yôrd. *n. s.* [pauiliard, Fr.] A whoremaster; a lecher. *Dryden.*

PA/LLIARDISE, pâl'-yôr-dise. *n. s.* Fornication. *Sir G. Buck. Ob. J.*

To PA/LLIATE §, pâl'-lê-âte. 91. *v. a.* [pallio, Lat.; pallier, Fr.] To clothe; to cover. *Sir T. Herbert.*

To PA/LLIATE, pâl'-lê-âte. *v. a.* To extenuate; to soften by favourable representations. *Dryden.* To cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically; to ease, not cure.

PA/LLIATE*, pâl'-lê-âte. *a.* Eased; not perfectly cured. *Fell.*

PALIA/TION, pâ-lê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation. *K. Charles.* Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure; mitigation, not cure. *Bacon.*

PA/LLIATIVE, pâl'-lê-â-îv. 157. *a.* [palliatif, Fr.] Extenuating; favourably representative. *Warton.* Mitigating, not removing; temporarily, not radically curative. *Arbutnot.*

PA/LLIATIVE, pâl'-lê-â-îv. 113. *n. s.* Something mitigating. *Swift.*

PA/LLID §, pâl'-lîd. *a.* [pallidus, Lat.] Pale; not high-coloured; not bright. *Spenser.*

PALL/DITY*, pâ-lîd'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Paleness. *Philos. Lett. on Physiognomy.*

PA/LLIDLY*, pâl'-lîd-lê. *ad.* Palely; wanly. *Bp. Taylor.*

PA/LLIDNESS*, pâl'-lîd-nês. *n. s.* Paleness. *Felt-ham.*

PA/LLMALL, pâ-l-mêl'. [See **MALL**.] *n. s.* [pila and malleus, Lat.; pale maille, Fr.] A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring, the mallet itself, which strikes the ball.

PA/LLOR §, pâl'-lôr. *n. s.* [Lat.] Paleness. *Bp. Taylor.*

PALM §, pâlm. 403. *n. s.* [palm, Sax.; palma, Lat.] A tree of great variety of species; of which the branches were worn in token of victory; it therefore implies superiority. *Miller.* Victory; triumph. [palme, Fr.] *Dryden.* The inner part of the hand. *Bacon.* A hand or measure of length, comprising three inches. *Holder.*

PALM-SUNDAY*, pâlm'-sûn'-dê. *n. s.* [palm-Sunnan-dægs, Sax.] The Sunday next before Easter, so called in commemoration of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in his way. *Wheatly.*

To PALM, pâlm. *v. a.* To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers. *Dryden.* To impose by fraud. *Dryden.* To handle. *Prior.* To stroke with the hand. *Ainsworth.*

PA/LMARY*, pâlm'-mâ-rê. *a.* [palmaris, Lat.] Principal; capital. *Bp. Horne.*

PA/LMATED*, pâlm'-mâ-têd. *a.* [palmaris, Lat.] Having the feet broad: also applied by naturalists to certain roots and stones having the appearance of hands or fingers. *Tr. of Buffon.*

PA/LMER, pâlm'-ûr. 403. *n. s.* A pilgrim: they who returned from the Holy Land carried branches of

palm. *Shak.* [from *palm*, the hand.] A ferule; a stick to rap on the hand. *Huloet*.

PA/LMERWORM, pâ'm-'ûr-wûrm. *n. s.* A worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants. *Boyle*.

PALMETTO, pâl-mêt-'tô. *n. s.* A species of the palm-tree. *Thomson*.

PALM/ferous, pâl-mîf-'fêr-'ûs. *a.* [*palma* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing palms. *Dict.*

PA/LMPEDE, pâl-mê-'pède. *a.* [*palma* and *pes*, Lat.] Web-footed; having the toes joined by a membrane. *Brown*.

PA/LMISTER, pâl-mîs-'tîr. *n. s.* One who deals in palmistry. *Bp. Hall*.

PA/LMISTRY, pâl-mîs-'trê. *n. s.* [*palma*, Lat.] The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm. *Brown*. Addition uses it humorously for the action of the hand. *Spectator*.

PA/LMY, pâ-'mê. 403. *a.* Bearing palms. *Milton*. Flourishing; victorious. *Shakspeare*.

PALPABILITY, pâl-pâ-bîl-'lê-tê. *n. s.* Quality of being palpable to the touch. *Arbutnot*.

PA/LPABLE, pâl-pâ-bl. *a.* [*palpable*, Fr.] Perceptible by the touch. *Shak.* Gross; coarse; easily detected. *Hooker*. Plain; easily perceptible. *Hooker*.

PA/LPABLENESS, pâl-pâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Quality of being palpable; plainness; grossness.

PA/LPABLY, pâl-pâ-blê. *ad.* In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch. Grossly; plainly. *Bacon*.

PALPA/TION, pâl-pâ-'shûn. *n. s.* [*palpatio*, Lat.] The act of feeling.

To PA/LPITATE, pâl-'pê-tâte. *v. n.* [*palpito*, Lat.] To beat as the heart; to flutter; to go pit-a-pat.

PALPITA/TION, pâl-pê-lâ-'shûn. *n. s.* Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulse of the heart, upon frights or any other causes, which makes it felt. *Harvey*.

PA/LSGRAVE, pâlz-'grâve. *n. s.* [*paltgraff*, Germ.] A count or earl who has the overseeing of a prince's palace. *Dict.*

PA/LSICAL, pâl-'zê-fâl. 84. *a.* Afflicted with the palsy; paralytic.

PA/LSIED, pâl-'zîd. 283. *a.* Diseased with a palsy. *Shakspeare*.

PA/LSY, pâl-'zê. 84. *n. s.* [*paralysis*, Lat.] A privation of motion or feeling, or both, proceeding from some cause below the cerebellum, joined with a coldness, flaccidity, and at last wasting of the parts. *Quincy*.

To PA/LTER, pâl-'tîr. 84. *v. n.* [from *paltry*.] To shift; to dodge; to play tricks. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J.*

To PA/LTER, pâl-'tîr. *v. a.* To squander: as, he *palters* his fortune. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

PA/LTERER, pâl-'tîr-'îr. 98. *n. s.* An insincere dealer; a shifter. *Sherwood*.

PA/LTRINESS, pâl-'trê-nês. *n. s.* The state of being paltry.

PA/LTRY, pâl-'trê. 84. *a.* [*paltor*, Su. Goth.; or *palt*, Teut.] Sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean. *Shakspeare*.

PA/LY, pâ-'lê. *a.* Pale: used only in poetry. *Shakspeare*.

PAM, pâ'm. *n. s.* [probably from *palm*, victory.] The knave of clubs. *Pope*.

To PA/MPER, pâ'm-'pûr. 98. *v. a.* [*pampre*, Fr.] To glut; to fill with food; to sate; to feed luxuriously. *Chaucer*.

PA/MPERED, pâ'm-'pûrd. *a.* Overfull. *Milton*.

PA/MPERING, pâ'm-'pûr-'îng. *n. s.* Luxuriancy. *Fulke*.

PA/MPHLET, pâ'm-'flêt. 99. *n. s.* [*par un filet*, Fr.] A small book; properly a book sold unbound, and only stitched. *White*.

To PA/MPHLET, pâ'm-'flêt. *v. n.* To write small books. *Howell*.

PA/MPHLETEER, pâ'm-'flêt-'têr. *n. s.* A scribbler of small books. *Bp. Hall*.

PA/N, pâ'n. *n. s.* [*ponne*, Sax.] A vessel broad and shallow. *Spenser*. The part of the lock of the gun

that holds the powder. *Boyle*. Any thing hollow as, the brain-pan. *Chaucer*.

To PAN, pâ'n. *v. a.* An old word denoting to close or join together. *Ainsworth*.

PANACEA, pâ'n-'sê-'â. *n. s.* [*πανάκεια*.] A universal medicine. *Warton*. An herb; called also *all-heal*. *Spenser*.

PANA/DA, pâ-nâ-'dâ. } *n. s.* [*panis*, Lat.] Food
PANA/DO, pâ-nâ-'dô. } made by boiling bread in water. *Wiseman*.

PA/NCAKE, pâ'n-'kâke. *n. s.* Thin pudding baked in the frying pan. *Shakspeare*.

PANCRATICAL, pâ'n-'krâ-'ê-kâl. } *a.* [*πᾶν* and
PANCRA/TICK, pâ'n-'krâ-'îk. } *κρατὶς*.] Ex-
celling in all the gymnastic exercises. *Brown*.

PA/NCREAS, pâng-'krê-'âs. *n. s.* [*πᾶν* and *κρέας*.]
A gland of the conglomerate sort, between the bot-
tom of the stomach and the vertebrae of the loins.
Quincy.

PANCREA/TICK, pâng-'krê-'ât-'îk. *a.* Contained
in the pancreas. *Ray*.

PA/NCY, } pâ'n-'sê. } *n. s.* [*pensée*, Fr.] A flower;
PA/NSY, } pâ'n-'sê. } a kind of violet. *Locke*.

PA/NDARISM*, pâ'n-'dâr-'îzm. *n. s.* See PANDER.

The employment of a pimp or pander. *Bp. Hall*.

To PANDARIZE*, pâ'n-'dâr-'îze. *v. n.* To act the
part of a pimp or pander. *Cotgrave*.

PA/NDAROUS*, pâ'n-'dâr-'ûs. *a.* Pimping; acting
in the character of a bawd or pander. *Middleton*.

PAN/DECT, pâ'n-'dêkt. *n. s.* [*pandecta*, Lat.] A
treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.
Donne. The digest of the civil law. *Sir T. Elyot*.

PANDE/MICK, pâ'n-'dêm-'mîk. 509. *a.* [*πᾶς* and
δῆμος.] Incident to a whole people. *Harvey*.

PAN/DER, pâ'n-'dîr. 98. *n. s.* [*Pandarus*, the pimp
in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida*.] A pimp; a
male bawd; a procurer. *Shakspeare*.

To PA/NDER, pâ'n-'dîr. *v. a.* To pimp; to be sub-
servient to lust or passion. *Shakspeare*.

To PA/NDER*, pâ'n-'dîr. *v. n.* To play the part of
an agent for the ill designs of another. *Milton*.

PANDERLY, pâ'n-'dîr-'lê. *a.* Pimping; pimplike.
Shakspeare.

PANDICULA/TION, pâ'n-'dîk-'kù-'lâ-'shûn. *n. s.* [*pan-
diculus*, Lat.] The restlessness, stretching, and
uneasiness, that usually accompany the cold fit of
an intermittent fever. *Floyer*.

PANDORE*, pâ'n-'dôrê. *n. s.* [*πανδώρα*.] A musical
instrument of the lute kind; of which *Demodocus* was
to be a corruption. *Drayton*.

PANE, pâ'ne. *n. s.* [*panneau*, Fr.] A square of glass.
Pope. A piece mixed in variegated works with
other pieces; "a *pane* of cloth." *Donne*.

PA/NED*, pând, or pâ-'nêd. *a.* Variegated; com-
posed of small squares, as a *counterspane* usually is.
Cowditch.

PANEGYRICAL*, pâ'n-'nê-jêr-'ê-kâl. } *a.* Encomi-
PANEY/RICK*, pâ'n-'nê-jêr-'îk. } astick;
containing praise. *Donne*.

PANEGY/RICK, pâ'n-'nê-jêr-'îk. 184. *n. s.* [*πᾶνηγυ-
ρις*.] An eulogy; an encomiastick piece. *Stilling-
fleet*.

PANEGYRIS*, pâ'n-'nê-jî-'rîs. *n. s.* [*πᾶνηγυρις*.]
A festival; a public meeting. *Milton*.

PANEGYRIST, pâ'n-'nê-jêr-'rîst. *n. s.* One that
writes praise; encomiast. *Camden*.

To PA/NEGYRIZE*, pâ'n-'nê-jê-rîze. *v. a.* [*πᾶνηγυ-
ρίζω*.] To commend highly; to bestow great praise
upon. *Evangel.*

PA/NEL, pâ'n-'nîl. 99. *n. s.* [*panneau*, Fr.] A square,
or piece of any matter inserted between other
bodies. *Bacon*. [*panel*, *panellum*, Lat.] A sche-
dule or roll, containing the names of such jurors,
as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial. *Cowel*.

To PA/NEL*, pâ'n-'nîl. *v. a.* To form into panels,
as, a *panelled* waistcoat. *Pemant*.

PA/NELESS*, pâne-'lê's. *a.* Wanting panes of glass.
Shenstone.

PANG, pâng. *n. s.* [either from *pain*, or *bang*, Dutch,
uneasy.] Extreme pain; sudden paroxysm of tor-
ment. *Milton*.

To PANG, pâng. *v. a.* To torment cruelly. *Shak*

—nò, mòve, nôr, nô; —tùbe, tùb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

PA'NICAL*, pân'-nè-kâl. } a. [πανικός.] Violent with-
 PA'NICK, pân'-nik. } out cause, applied to fear.
Camden.

PA'NICK, pân'-nik. n. s. A sudden fright without cause. *Lord Shaftesbury.*

PA'NNADE, pân'-nâde. n. s. The curvet of a horse.

PA'NNAGE*, pân'-nâdje. n. s. [pannagium, low Lat.; panage, Fr.] Food that swine feed on in the woods, as mast of beech, acorns, &c., which some have called *pannes*. It is also the money taken by the agisters for the food of hogs with the mast of the king's forest. *Cowel.*

PA'NNEL, pân'-nîl. 99. n. s. [panneel, Dutch.] A kind of rustick saddle. *Tusser.*

PA'NNEL, pân'-nîl. n. s. The stomach of a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PANNELLA'TION*, pân-nîl-lâ'-shûn. n. s. [from *panel*.] Act of empannelling a jury. *A. Wood.*

PA'NNICLE, pân'-nè-kl. 403. n. s. [pannicum, Lat.]

PA'NNICK, pân'-nik. 509. } A plant. *Miller.*

PA'NNIER, pân'-yûr. 113. n. s. [panier, Fr.] A basket; a wicker vessel, in which fruit, or other things, are carried on a horse. *Dryden.*

PA'NNIKEL*, pân'-nè-kêl. n. s. [pannicula, Ital.; pannicle, Fr.] The brain-pan; the skull. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

PA'NOPLY, pân'-pò-plê. n. s. [πανοπλία.] Complete armour. *Milton.*

PANORA'MA*, pân-ò-râ'-mâ. n. s. [πᾶν and ὄραμα.] A large, circular painting, having no apparent beginning or end, from the centre of which the beholder views distinctly the several objects of the representation.

PANSO'PHICAL*, pân-sôf'-è-kâl. a. Aiming or pretending to know every thing. *Worthington.*

PANSOPHY*, pân'-sô-fê. n. s. [πᾶν and σοφία.] Universal wisdom. *Hartlib.*

PANSY, pân'-zê. n. s. A flower. See PANCY.

To PANT, pânt. v. n. [panteler, old Fr.] To palpitate; to beat as the heart in sudden terror, or after hard labour. *Spenser.* To have the breast heaving, as for want of breath. *Dryden.* To play with intermission. *Pope.* To long; to wish earnestly. *Amos*, iii.

PANT, pânt. n. s. Palpitation; motion of the heart. *Shakspeare.*

PANTABLE*, pânt'-â-bl. n. s. A corruption of *pantofle*: a shoe; a slipper. *Sir E. Sandys.*

PANTALOON, pân-tâ-lôon'. n. s. [pantaloni, Fr.] A part of a man's garment in which the breeches and stockings are all of a piece. *Hudibras.* A character in the Italian comedy; a buffoon in the pantomimes of modern times; so called from the close dress which he usually wears. *Addison.*

PANTER*, pânt'-ûr. n. s. One who pants. *Con- greve.*

PANTER*, pânt'-ûr. n. s. [painter, Irish.] A net. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

PANTRESS, pânt'-êz. n. s. The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PANTHEIST*, pân-thê'-îst. n. s. [πᾶν and θεός.] One who confounds God with the universe; a name given to the followers of Spinoza.

PANTHEISTICK*, pân-thê'-îs'-tîk. a. Confounding God with the universe. *Waterland.*

PANTHEON, pân-thê'-ôn. 166. n. s. [πᾶνθεον.] A temple of all the gods. *Addison.*

PANTHER, pân'-thûr. n. s. [πανθερ, Gr.; panthera, Lat.] A spotted wild beast; a pard. *Shakspeare.*

PANTILE, pân'-tîle. n. s. A gutter tile. *Bryant.*

PANTING*, pân'-tîng. n. s. Palpitation. *Tatler.*

PANTINGLY, pân'-tîng-lê. 410. ad. With palpitation. *Shakspeare.*

PANTLER, pânt'-lûr. 98. n. s. [panetier, Fr.] The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread. *Shakspeare.*

PANTOFLE, pân-tôf'-fl. n. s. [pantofle, Fr.] A slipper. *Harmer.*

PANTOMIME*, pân-tô-mîme. 146. n. s. [πᾶς and μῖμος.] One who has the power of universal mimicry; one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a buffoon. *Hudibras.* A scene; a tale

exhibited only in gesture and dumb show. *Arbuth not.*

PA'NTOMIME*, pân-tô-mîme. a. Representing only in gesture and dumb show. *A. Smith.*

PANTOMIMICAL*, pân-tô-mîm'-è-kâl. } a. Rep-
 PANTOMIMICK*, pân-tô-mîm'-îk. } resent-
 ing only by gesture or dumb show.

PA'NTOGRAPH*, pân-tô-gráf. n. s. [πᾶν and γραφή.] A mathematical instrument, contrived to copy all sorts of drawings and designs.

PANTOMETER*, pân-tôm'-è-tûr. n. s. [πᾶν and μέτρον.] An instrument for measuring all sorts of angles, elevations, and distances.

PA'NTON, pân'-tôn. n. s. A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. *Farrier's Dict.*

PA'NTRY, pân'-trê. n. s. [panterie, Fr.] A place formerly used solely for the keeping of bread. The room in which provisions are reposted. *Wotton.*

PAP, pâp. n. s. [papa, Ital.; pappe, Dutch; popilla, Lat.] The nipple; the dug suckling. *Spenser.* Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water. *Sidney.* The pulp of fruit. *Ainsworth.*

To PAP, pâp. v. a. To feed with pap. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PAPA', pâ-pâ'. 77. n. s. [παπᾶς, Gr.; papa, Lat.] A loud name for father, used in many languages. *Swift.* A spiritual father. See PAPE.

PA'PACY, pâ'-pâ-sê. n. s. [papauté, Fr.] Popedom; office and dignity of bishops of Rome. *Bacon.*

PA'PAL, pâ'-pâl. a. [papal, Fr.] Popish; belonging to the pope; annexed to the bishoprick of Rome. *Raleigh.*

PA'PALIN*, pâp'-â-lîn. n. s. A papist; one devoted to the pope. *Sir T. Herbert. Ob. T.*

PAPA'VEROUS, pâ-pâv'-vêr-rûs. a. [papaver, Lat.] Resembling poppies. *Brown.*

PAPA'W, pâ-pâw'. n. s. [papaya, low Lat.] A plant. *Waller.*

PAPE*, pâpe. n. s. [Fr.; πάππας, Gr.] The pope. *Coles.* Any spiritual father; sometimes written *papa*. *Ricaut.*

PA'PER, pâ'-pûr. 64, 76. n. s. [papier, Fr.; papyrus, Lat.] Substance on which men write and print; made by macerating linen rags in water, and then grinding them to pulp, and spreading them in thin sheets. *Shak.* Piece of paper. *Locke.* Single sheet printed, or written. *Shak.* It is used for deeds of security; or bills of reckoning. *Fell.*

PA'PER, pâ'-pûr. 98. a. Anything slight or thin. *Burnet.*

To PA'PER, pâ'-pûr. v. a. To register. *Shak.* To pack in paper. To furnish a room with paper hangings.

PAPERCRE'DIT*, pâ'-pûr-krêd'-îl. n. s. Property circulated by means of any written paper obligation. *Pope.*

PAPERFACED*, pâ'-pûr-fâste. a. Having a face as white as paper. *Shakspeare.*

PAPERKITE*, pâ'-pûr-kîte. n. s. A paper machine to resemble a kite in the air. *Dr. Warton.*

PA'PERMAKER, pâ'-pûr-mâ-kûr. n. s. One who makes paper.

PA'PERMILL, pâ'-pûr-mîl. n. s. A mill in which rags are ground for paper. *Shakspeare.*

PA'PERMONEY*, pâ'-pûr-mûn-nê. n. s. Bills of exchange, bank, and promissory notes. *Bp. Berkeley.*

PAPE/SCENT, pâ-pês'-sênt. 510. a. Containing pap; inclinable to pap. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'PESS*, pâ'-pês. n. s. A female pope. *Bp. Hall.*

PAPILLO, pâ-pîl'-yô. 113. n. s. [Lat.; papillon, Fr.] A butterfly; a moth of various colours. *Ray.*

PAPILIONA'CEOUS, pâ-pîl-yô-nâ'-shûs. 357. a. [papilio, Lat.] The flowers of some plants are called *papilionaceous* by botanists, which represent something of the figure of a butterfly, with its wings displayed. *Quincy.*

PA'PILLARY, pâp'-pîl-â-rê. a. [papilla, Lat.] Having emulgent vessels, or resemblances of paps. *Derham.*

☞ There is a set of words, of similar derivation and ter-

mination, which must be necessarily accented in the same way: these are *axillary*, *maxillary*, *capillary*, *papillary*, *pupillary*, *armillary*, *mammillary*, and *medullary*. All these, except the last, which was not inserted, I had accented on the first syllable in a Rhyming and Pronouncing Dictionary published thirty years ago [about 1770].

This accentuation I still think the most agreeable to analogy; and, that the inspector may judge of the usage, I have subjoined the several different modes of accentuation of the different orthoëpists:

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| <i>Axillary</i> , | Johnson, Kenrick. |
| <i>Axillary</i> , | Sheridan, Ash, Bailey. |
| <i>Maxillary</i> , | Johnson, Sheridan, Barclay. |
| <i>Maxillary</i> , | Ash, Kenrick, W. Johnston, Bailey, Entick. |
| <i>Capillary</i> , | Johnson, Kenrick, Nares, Fenning. |
| <i>Capillary</i> , | Sheridan, Ash, W. Johnston, Perry, Buchanan, Bailey, Entick. |
| <i>Papillary</i> , | Johnson, Nares, Barclay, Fenning. |
| <i>Papillary</i> , | Sheridan, Kenrick, Ash, Scott, Perry, Buchanan, Bailey. |
| <i>Pupillary</i> , | Johnson, Sheridan, Kenrick, Ash, Scott, Perry, Entick, Barclay, Fenning. |
| <i>Pupillary</i> , | No examples. |
| <i>Mammillary</i> , | Nares, Bailey. |
| <i>Mammillary</i> , | Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Sheridan, Scott, Perry, Entick. |
| <i>Armillary</i> , | Sheridan, Scott, Nares, Smith, Fenning. |
| <i>Armillary</i> , | Ash, Perry, Entick, Bailey, Barclay. |
| <i>Medullary</i> , | No examples. |
| <i>Medullary</i> , | Johnson, Sheridan, Ash, Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Bailey, Barclay, Fenning, Entick. |

This extract sufficiently shows how uncertain usage is, and the necessity of recurring to principles: and that these are on the side I have adopted, may be gathered from No. 512.—See MAMMILLARY and MAXILLARY. *W.*

PA/PILLOUS, pâ-pîl'-lôs. The same with *papillary*. *3C* There is some diversity in the accentuation of this word, as well as the former: Dr. Johnson and Barclay place the accent on the first syllable; and Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Perry, on the second, as I have done. *W.*

PA/PISM*, pâ-'pîzm. *n. s.* [from *pape*.] Popery. *Bp. Beadell*.

PA/PIST ϕ , pâ-'pîst. *n. s.* [*papiste*, Fr.; *papista*, Lat.] One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome. *Clarendon*.

PAP/ISTICAL, pâ-pîs'-tê-kâl. } *a.* Popish; adherent
PAP/ISTICK, pâ-pîs'-tîk. } to popery. *Whitgift*.

PA/PISTRY, pâ-'pîs-trê. *n. s.* Popery; the doctrine of the Romish church. *Ascham*.

PA/PIZED*, pâ-'pîzd. *a.* Popish; adhering to popery. *Fuller*.

PA/PPOUS, pâp'-pûs. 314. *a.* [πάππος.] Having soft, light down, growing out of the seeds of some plants; such as thistles. *Quincy*.

PA/PPY, pâp'-pê. *a.* [from *pap*.] Soft; succulent; easily divided. *Burnet*.

PAP/PULÆ*, pâp'-û-lê. *n. s.* [Lat.] Eruptions of several kinds upon the skin.

PA/PULOUS*, pâp'-û-lûs. *a.* Full of pustules or pimples.

PAR, pâ. 77. *n. s.* [Lat.] State of equality; equivalence; equal value. *Locke*.

PA/RABLE, pâ-'râ-bl. 81, 405. *a.* [*parabilis*, Lat.] Easily procured. *Brown*. *Oh. J.*

PA/RABLE ϕ , pâ-'râ-bl. *n. s.* [παράβολη.] A similitude; a relation under which something else is figured. *Numb.* xxiii.

To PA/RABLE*, pâ-'râ-bl. *v. a.* To represent by a parable. *Milton*.

PARA/BOLA, pâ-râb'-bô-lâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] A conic section arising from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one side of the cone. *Harris*.

PARABOLICAL, pâ-râ-bôl'-lê-kâl. } *a.* [*parabo-*
PARABOLICK, pâ-râ-bôl'-lê-k. 509. } *lique*, Fr.;
from *parable*.] Expressed by parable or similitude. *Brown*. Having the nature or form of a parabola. *Ray*.

PARABOLICALLY, pâ-râ-bôl'-lê-kâl-ê. *ad.* By way of parable or similitude. *Brown*. In the form of a parabola.

PARA/BOLISM, pâ-râb'-bô-lîzm. *n. s.* [In algebra.]

The division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term. *Dict*.

PARA/BOLOID, pâ-râb'-bô-lôid. *n. s.* [παράβολη and ἴδος.] A paraboliform curve in geometry, whose ordinates are supposed to be in subtriplicate, subquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their respective abscissæ. *Harris*.

PARACE/LSIAN*, pâ-râ-sêl'-shân. *n. s.* A physician who follows the practice of *Paracelsus*. *Ferriand*.

PARACE/LSIAN*, pâ-râ-sêl'-shân. *a.* Denoting the medical practice of *Paracelsus*. *Hakewill*.

PARACENTE/SIS, pâ-râ-sên-tê-'sis. *n. s.* [παράκέντησις.] That operation whereby any of the veuters are perforated to let out any matter; as tapping in a tympany. *Quincy*.

PARACE/NTRICAL, pâ-râ-sên-'trê-kâl. } *a.* [*παρά-*
PARACE/NTRICK, pâ-râ-sên-'trîk. } *και κέντρον*.] Deviating from circularity. *Cheyne*.

PA/RACLETE*, pâ-râ-'klête. *n. s.* [παράκλητος.] The title of the Holy Ghost; the Intercessour, by way of distinction. *Pearson*. Any advocate or intercessour. *Bale*.

PARA/DE ϕ , pâ-râ-de'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Show; ostentation. *Granville*. Procession; assembly of pomp. *Swift*. Military order. *Milton*. Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard. *Warburton*. Guard; posture of defence. *Locke*. A public walk.

To PARA/DE*, pâ-râ-de'. *v. n.* To go about in military procession. *Scott*. To assemble together for the purpose of being inspected or exercised.

To PARA/DE*, pâ-râ-de'. *v. a.* To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner.

PA/RADIGM ϕ , pâ-râ-'dîm. 339. *n. s.* [παράδειγμα.] Example; model. *More*.

PARADIGMA/TICAL*, pâ-râ-'dîg-mâ-'tê-kâl. *a.* Exemplary. *More*.

To PARADIGMATIZE*, pâ-râ-'dîg-'mâ-tîze. *v. a.* To set forth as a model or example. *Hammond*.

PA/RADISE ϕ , pâ-râ-'râ-dîse. *n. s.* [παράδεισος, Gr.; paradize, Sax.] The blissful regions, in which the first pair was placed. *Milton*. Any place of felicity. *Shakspeare*. A place to walk in.

PARADISEAN*, } pâ-râ-'dîzh-'ê-ân } *a.* Paradisia-
PARADISIAN*, } cal. *J. Hall*.

PARADISI/ACAL, pâ-râ-dê-zî-'â-kâl. 506. *a.* Sui-ting paradise; making paradise. *Burnet*.

PA/RADOX ϕ , pâ-râ-'dôks. *n. s.* [παράδοξος.] A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance. *Hooker*.

PARADO/XICAL, pâ-râ-dôk'-sê-kâl. *a.* Having the nature of a paradox. *Brown*. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADO/XICALLY, pâ-râ-dôk'-sê-kâl-ê. *ad.* In a paradoxical manner; in a manner contrary to received opinions. *Collier*.

PARADO/XICALNESS, pâ-râ-dôk'-sê-lâl-nês. *n. s.* State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXO/LOGY, pâ-râ-dôk'-sôl'-lô-jê. *n. s.* The use of paradoxes. *Brown*.

PARAGO/GE ϕ , pâ-râ-gô-'jê. *n. s.* [παραγωγή.] A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to the sense of it: as, *vastly*. *Dict*.

PARAGO/GICAL*, pâ-râ-gôd'-jê-kâl. } *a.* Belong-
PARAGO/GICK*, pâ-râ-gôd'-jîk. } ing to the
grammatical figure called *paragoge*. *Milton*.

PA/RAGON ϕ , pâ-râ-gôn. 166. *n. s.* [*paragon*, from *parage*, old Fr.] A model; a pattern; something supremely excellent. *Shak.* Companion; fellow. *Spenser*. Emulation. *Spenser*. A match for trial of excellence. *Spenser*.

To PA/RAGON, pâ-râ-gôn. *v. a.* [*paragonner*, Fr.] To compare; to parallel. *Sidney*. To equal; to be equal to. *Shakspeare*.

To PA/RAGON*, pâ-râ-gôn. *v. n.* To pretend equality or comparison. *Shelton*.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôh; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

PA/RAGRAM*, pâ-râ-grâm. *n. s.* [παράγραμμα.] A kind of play upon words. *Addison. Ob. T.*
PA/RAGRAPHÿ, pâ-râ-grâf. *n. s.* [παράγραφη, Fr.; παραγραφή, Gr.] A distinct part of a discourse. *Swift.*
PARAGRA/PHICALLY, pâ-râ-grâf'-fê-kâl-lê. *ad.* By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions.
PARALLA/CTICAL, pâ-râl-lâk'-tê-kâl. 509. } *a.*
PARALLA/CTICK, pâ-râl-lâk'-tîk. }
 Pertaining to a parallel.
PA/RALLAXÿ, pâ-râl-lâks. *n. s.* [παράλαξις.] The distance between the true and apparent place of the sun, or any star, viewed from the surface of the earth. *Newton.*
PA/RALLELÿ, pâ-râl-lêl. *a.* [παράλληλος.] Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance. *Brown.* Having the same tendency. *Addison.* Continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal; like. *Glanville.*
PA/RALLEL, pâ-râl-lêl. *n. s.* Line continuing its course, and still remaining at the same distance from another line. *Pope.* Line on the globe marking the latitude. Direction conformable to that of another line. *Garth.* Resemblance; conformity continued through many particulars; likeness. *Denham.* Comparison made. *Addison.* Any thing resembling another. *South.*
To PA/RALLEL, pâ-râl-lêl. *v. a.* To place so as always to keep the same direction with another line. *Brown.* To keep in the same direction; to level. *Fell.* To correspond to. *Burnet.* To be equal to; to resemble through many particulars. *Dryden.* To compare. *Locke.*
PA/RALLELEABLE*, pâ-râl-lêl'-â-bl. *a.* That may be equalled. *Bp. Hall.*
PARALLELESS*, pâ-râl-lêl-lês. *a.* Not to be paralleled; matchless. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
PA/RALLELISM, pâ-râl-lêl-izm. *n. s.* [parallelisme, Fr.] State of being parallel. *More.* Resemblance; comparison. *Warton.*
PA/RALLELLY*, pâ-râl-lêl-lê. *ad.* With parallelism. *Scott.*
PARALLE/LOGRAMÿ, pâ-râl-lêl'-lô-grâm. *n. s.* [παράλληλος γράμμα.] [In geometry.] A right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. *Brown.*
PARALLELOGRA/MICAL, pâ-râl-lêl-ô-grâm'-mê-kâl. 509. *a.* Having the properties of a parallelogram.
PARALLELOPI/PED, pâ-râl-lêl-lô-pl'-pêd. *n. s.* [parallelopède, Fr.] A solid figure contained under six parallelograms, the opposite of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height. *Harris.*
To PARALOGISE†, pâ-râl'-lô-jize. *v. n.* To reason sophistically.
PARALOGISM, pâ-râl'-lô-jizm. *n. s.* [παράλογισμος.] A false argument. *Brown.*
PA/RALOGY, pâ-râl'-lô-jê. 518. *n. s.* False reasoning. *Brown.*
To PARALYSE*, pâ-râl'-lze. *v. a.* [paralyser, Fr.] To strike, as it were, with the palsy; to render useless. *London Cries.* A modern word.
PARA/LYSIS, pâ-râl'-ê-sis. 520. *n. s.* [πάρλυσις.] A palsy.
PARALY/TICAL, pâ-râl-liv'-tê-kâl. } *a.* Palsied;
PARALY/TICK, pâ-râl-liv'-tîk. 509. } inclined to palsy. *Prior.*
PARALY/TICK*, pâ-râl-liv'-tîk. *n. s.* One struck by a palsy. *Bp. Hall.*
PARA/METER, pâ-râm'-ê-tûr. *n. s.* The latus rectum of a parabola is a third proportional to the abscissa and any ordinate; so that the square of the ordinate is always equal to the rectangle under the parameter and abscissa; but, in the ellipsis and hyperbola, it has a different proportion. *Harris.*
PA/RAMOUNTÿ, pâ-râ-môunt'. *a.* [per and mount, Fr.] Superiour; having the highest jurisdiction: as, lord paramount, the chief of the seignory. *Bacon.* Eminent; of the highest order. *Bacon.*
PA/RAMOUNT, pâ-râ-môunt'. *n. s.* The chief. *Milt.*

PA/RAMOUR, pâ-râ-môor. *n. s.* [par and amour Fr.] A lover or wooer. *Spenser.* A mistress. *Shakspeare.*
PA/RANYMPH, pâ-râ-nîmf. *n. s.* [παρά and νυμφή.] A bride-man; one who leads the bride to her marriage. *Milton.* One who countenances or supports another. *Bp. Taylor.*
PA/RAPEGM, pâ-râ-pêm. 389. *n. s.* [παράπηγμα.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraven: also a table containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c. *Phillips.*
PARAPEGMA†, pâ-râ-pêg'-mâ. *n. s.* The same as *paraepem*. Plural, *paraepemata*.
PA/RAPET, pâ-râ-pêt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *parapetto*, Ital.] A wall breast high. *B. Jonson.*
PARAPHIMO/SIS, pâ-râ-fê-mô'-sis. 520. *n. s.* [παράφριμωσις.] A disease when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans.
PARAPHERNA/LIA, pâ-râ-fêr-nâ'-lê-â. *n. s.* [Lat.; *paraphernaux*, Fr.] Goods in the wife's disposal; goods which a wife takes with her, or possesses, besides her fixed dowry. *Blackstone.*
PA/RAPHRASEÿ, pâ-râ-frâze. *n. s.* [παράφρασις.] A loose interpretation; an explanation in many words. *South.*
To PARAPHRASE, pâ-râ-frâze. *v. a.* To interpret with laxity of expression; to translate loosely; to explain in many words. *Hammond.*
To PA/RAPHRASE*, pâ-râ-frâze. *v. n.* To make a paraphrase. *Felton.*
PA/RAPHRAST†, pâ-râ-frâst. *n. s.* [παράφραστής.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words. *Hooker.*
PARAPHRA/STICAL, pâ-râ-frâs'-tê-kâl. 509. } *a.*
PARAPHRA/STICK, pâ-râ-frâs'-tîk. }
 Lax in interpretation; not literal; not verbal. *Mason.*
PARAPHRA/STICALLY*, pâ-râ-frâs'-tê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In a paraphrastical manner. *Howell.*
PARAPHREN/TIS, pâ-râ-frê-nl'-tis. *n. s.* [παρά and φρενίτις.] An inflammation of the diaphragm. *Arbuthnot.*
PARAQUIT/O, pâ-râ-kê'-tò. *n. s.* A little parrot. *Shakspeare.*
PA/RASANG, pâ-râ-sâng. *n. s.* [parasanga, low Lat.] A Persian measure of length. *Locke.*
PARASCE/VE*, pâ-râ-seve'. *n. s.* [παρασκευή.] Preparation. *Donne.* The Sabbath-eve of the Jews. *St. Mark*, xv. 42. (*Rhemish Translation.*)
PARASCEUA/STICK*, pâ-râ-sû-âs'-tîk. *a.* Preparatory. *Coral's Doctr.* *Ob. T.*
PA/RASITEÿ, pâ-râ-sîte. 155. *n. s.* [parasite, Fr.; *parasitus*, Lat.] One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery. *Bacon.*
PARASITICAL, pâ-râ-sit'-tê-kâl. } *a.* Flattering;
PARASITICK, pâ-râ-sit'-tîk. 509. } wheedling. *Bp. Hall.* Applied to plants which live on others. *Miller.*
PARASITICALLY*, pâ-râ-sit'-tê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In a flattering manner. *Sir T. Herbert.*
PA/RASITISM*, pâ-râ-sit-izm. *n. s.* The behaviour of a parasite. *Milton.*
PA/RASOL, pâ-râ-sôl. *n. s.* [Fr.] A small canopy or umbrella carried over the head, to shelter from rain and the heat of the sun. *Sir T. Herbert.*
PARASYNE/XIS, pâ-râ-sê-nêks'-is. *n. s.* In the civil law, a conventicle or unlawful meeting. *Dict.*
PARATHESIS†, pâ-râth'-ê-sis. 520. *n. s.* A figure in grammar where two or more substantives are put in the same case: as, "He went to the country where he was born [France] and died there." [In rhetoric.] A short hint, with a promise of future enlargement. [In printing.] The matter contained between two crotchets, marked thus, [].
PA/RAVAIL*, pâ-râ-vâle'. *a.* [per and awayler, Fr.] Denoting the lowest tenant; or one who holdeth his fee over of another, and is called *tenant paravail* because it is presumed he hath profit and avail by the land. *Cowel.*

¶ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pîn;—

PA'RAVAUNT*, pâ-râ'-vânt. *ad.* [par vaunt, Fr.] Publicly; in front. *Spenser. Ob. T.*
To PA'RBOLL, pâ-r'bôll. 81. *v. a.* [parbouiller, Fr.] To nalf boil; to boil in part. *Bacon.*
To PA'RBREAK §, pâ-r'brake. *v. n.* [bracken, Teut.] To vomit. *Skelton. Ob. J.*
To PA'RBREAK §, pâ-r'brake. *v. a.* To eject from the stomach. *Prov. xxv.*
PA'RBREAK, pâ-r'brake. *n. s.* Vomit. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
PA'RCEL §, pâ-r'sli. 99. *n. s.* [parcelle, Fr.; particula, Lat.] A small bundle. A part of the whole; part taken separately. *Davenant.* A quantity or mass. *Newton.* A number of persons; in contempt. *Shakspeare.* Any number or quantity; in contempt. *L'Estrange.*
To PA'RCEL, pâ-r'sli. *v. a.* To divide into portions. *South.* To make up into a mass. *Shakspeare.*
PARCENER, pâ-r'sê-nûr. *n. s.* [quasi parceller.] Where a person seized in fee-simple dies, and his next heirs are two or more females, his daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives; in this case they shall all inherit, and these coheirs are then called *coparceners*; or, for brevity, *parceners* only. *Blackstone.*
PARCENARY, pâ-r'sê-nâ-rê. *n. s.* [parsonier, Fr.] A holding or occupying of land by more persons *pro indiviso*, or by joint tenants called *coparceners*. *Cowel.*
To PARCH §, pârtsh. 352. *v. a.* [perhaps from *perustus*, burnt, to *perust*, to parch.] To burn slightly and superficially; to scorch; to dry up. *Shakspeare.*
To PARCH, pârtsh. *v. n.* To be scorched. *Shak.*
PARCHEDNESS*, pârtsh'-êd-nês. *n. s.* State of being dried up. *More.*
PARCHEMENT, pârtsh'-mênt. *n. s.* [parchemin, Fr.] Skins dressed for the writer. Among traders, the skins of sheep are called *parchment*, those of calves *vellum*. *Bacon.*
PARCHEMENT-MAKER, pârtsh'-mênt-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* He who dresses parchment.
PARCITY*, pâ-r'sê-tê. *n. s.* [parcité, Fr.; *parcitas*, Lat.] Sparingness. *Cotgrave. Ob. T.*
PARD, pârd. } *n. s.* [pârd, Sax.; *pardus*,
PARDALE, pârd'-dâle. } Lat.] The leopard. [In poetry.] Any of the spotted beasts. *Spenser.*
To PAR'DON §, pâ-r'-dn. *v. a.* [pardonner, Fr.] To excuse an offender. *Dryden.* To forgive a crime. *Jer. xxxiii.* To remit a penalty. *Shak.—Pardon me* is a word of civil denial or slight apology. *Shak.*
PAR'DON, pâ-r'-dn. 170. *n. s.* [pardon, Fr.] Forgiveness of an offender. Forgiveness of a crime. *Ecclus. xx.* Remission of penalty. Forgiveness received. *South.* Warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment. *Shakspeare.*
PAR'DONABLE, pâ-r'-dn-â-bl. 509. *a.* Venial; excusable. *Hooker.*
PAR'DONABLENESS, pâ-r'-dn-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Venialness; susceptibility of pardon. *Bp. Hall.*
PAR'DONABLY, pâ-r'-dn-â-blê. *ad.* Venially; excusably. *Dryden.*
PAR'DONER, pâ-r'-dn-âr. 98. *n. s.* One who forgives another. *Shak.* One of those who carried about the pope's indulgencies, and sold them. *Cowel.*
To PARE §, pâre. *v. a.* [parer, Fr.] To cut off extremities of the surface; to cut away by little and little; to diminish. *Hooker.*
PAREGORICK, pâ-r'-ê-gôr'-îk. 509. *a.* [παρηγορικός.] Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and assuage. *Dict.*
PAREGORICK*, pâ-r'-ê-gôr'-îk. *n. s.* A medical preparation which comforts and assuages. *Bp. Berkeley.*
PARENCHYMA §, pâ-rên'-kê-mâ. *n. s.* [παρέχυμα.] A spongy or porous substance. [In physick.] A part through which the blood is strained. *Dict.*
PARENCHYMATOUS, pâ-rên'-kîm'-â-tûs. 314. }
PARENCHYMOUS, pâ-rên'-kê-mûs. }
a. Relating to the parenchyma; spongy. *Grew.*
PARENETICAL*, pâ-r'-ê-nê't'-ê-kâl. } *a.* [παραινε-
PARENETICK, pâ-r'-ê-nê't'-ê-k. } κός.] Horta-
 tory; encouraging. *Potter.*

PARENESIS, pâ-rên'-ê-sîs. 520. *n. s.* [παραινεσις.] Persuasion; exhortation. *Dict.*
Dr. Johnson, in the folio edition of his dictionary places the accent on the penultimate syllable of this word, and Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Nares on the antepenultimate, and the latter make the *e* long. Dr. Johnson has several words of a similar termination for his accentuation; but analogy is clearer for Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Nares with respect to accent, and directly against them with respect to quantity; for it is not the long quantity of the original that can resist the shortening power of the English antepenultimate accent in this word, any more than in *diæresis*, *epheMERIS*, &c. which see. *W.*
PA'RENT §, pâ-rênt. *n. s.* [parens, Lat.] A father or mother. *Hooker.*
PA'RENTAGE, pâ-rên-tâdjê. 90, 515. *n. s.* [parentage, Fr.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents. *Shakspeare.*
PARENTAL, pâ-rên-tâl. *a.* Becoming parents; pertaining to parents. *Brown.*
PARENTATION, pâ-rên-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [parento, Lat.] Something done or said in honour of the dead. *Potter.*
PAR'NTHESIS §, pâ-rên'-thê-sîs. *n. s.* [παρά, év, and ῥήσις.] A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which encloses it: being commonly marked thus, (). *Watts.*
PARENTHE'TICAL, pâ-rên'-thê't'-ê-kâl. 509. }
PARENTHE'TICK*, pâ-rên'-thê't'-êk. } *a*
 Pertaining to a parenthesis. *Dr. Hales.* Using parentheses. *Tyers.*
PARENTHE'TICALLY*, pâ-rên'-thê't'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In a parenthesis. *Bryant.*
PA'RENTLESS*, pâ-rênt-lês. *a.* Deprived of parents. *Mirror for Magistrates.*
PA'RER, pâ-rûr. 98. *n. s.* An instrument to cut away the surface. *Tusser.*
PA'ERGY, pâ-r-ûr-jê. *n. s.* [πάρα and ἔργον.] Something unimportant; something done by the by. *Brown.*
PA'RGET §, pâ-r'-jît. *n. s.* [spargo, Lat.] Plaster laid upon roofs of rooms. *Spenser.* Paint. *Dryden.*
To PA'RGET, pâ-r'-jît. *v. a.* To plaster; to cover with plaster. *Bp. Hall.*
To PA'RGET*, pâ-r'-jît. *v. n.* To lay paint on the face. *B. Jonson.*
PA'RGETER, pâ-r'-jê-tûr. *n. s.* A plasterer. *Barret.*
PARHE'LION, pâ-r'hê'-lê-ûn. 113. *n. s.* [πάρα and ἥλιος.] A mock sun. *Boyle.*
PA'RIAL*, pâ-r'-â-l. } *n. s.* Three of a sort
PAIR-ROYAL*, pâ-r'-rôe'-âl. } at certain games
 of cards. *Butler.*
PAR'VETAL, pâ-r'-vê-tâl. *a.* [paries, Lat.] Constituting the sides or walls. *Sharp.*
PAR'VETARY, pâ-r'-vê-tâ-rê. *n. s.* [parietaire, Fr.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
PA'RINETINE*, pâ-r'-ê-ê-thê. *n. s.* [paries, Lat.] A piece of a wall; a fragment. *Burton.*
PA'RING, pâ-rîng. 410. *n. s.* That which is pared off any thing; the rind. *Shakspeare.*
PA'RISH, pâ-r'-îs. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
PA'RISH §, pâ-r'-îsh. *n. s.* [parochia, low Lat.; paroisse, Fr., of the Gr. παροικία.] The particular charge of a secular priest. Our realm was first divided into *parishes* by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636. *Cowel.*
PA'RISH, pâ-r'-îsh. *a.* Belonging to the parish having the care of the parish. *Dryden.* Maintained by the parish. *Gay.*
PAR'VISIONER, pâ-r'-îsh-ûn-ûr. *n. s.* [paroisien, Fr.] One that belongs to the parish. *Shakspeare.*
PA'RITOR, pâ-r'-rê-tûr. 166. *n. s.* A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law. *Dryden.*
PA'RITY, pâ-r'-rê-tê. *n. s.* [parité, Fr.; paritas, Lat.] Equality; resemblance. *Bp. Hall.*
PARK §, pârk. 81. *n. s.* [peappuc, pappuc, Sax.; parc, Fr.] A piece of ground enclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, which a man may have by prescription, or the king's grant. *Cowel.*
To PARK, pârk. *v. a.* To enclose as in a park. *Shakspeare.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, hàll; —ðil; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

PA'RKER, pàrk'-àr. 98. *n. s.* A park-keeper. *Skelton.*

PA'RKLEAVES, pàrk'-lèvz. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'RLANCE*, pàr'-lànse. *n. s.* Conversation; talk. *Woodlesson.* A modern word.

To PARLE*, pàrl. *v. n.* [*parler*, Fr.] To talk; to converse; to discuss any thing orally. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

PARLE, pàrl. *n. s.* Conversation; talk; oral treaty. *Shakespeare.*

To PA'RLEY, pàr'-lè. *v. n.* [*parler*, Fr.] To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to discuss any thing orally. *Knolles.*

PA'RLEY, pàr'-lè. *n. s.* Oral treaty; talk; conference; discussion by word of mouth. *Sidney.*

PA'RLIAMENT, pàr'-lè-mènt. 274. *n. s.* [*parliamentum*, low Lat.] The assembly of the king and three estates of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and commons, for the debating of matters touching the commonwealth, especially the making and correcting of laws; which assembly or court is, of all others, the highest, and of greatest authority. *Cowel.*

PARLIAMENTARIAN*, pàr'-lè-mèn-tà-rè-àn. }
PARLIAMENTE'ER*, pàr'-lè-mèn-tèér. }
n. s. One of those who embraced the cause of the parliament against the king, in the great rebellion. *Aubrey.*

PARLIAMENTARIAN*, pàr'-lè-mèn-tà-rè-àn. *a.* Serving the parliament, in the time of the great rebellion. *A. Wood.*

PARLIAMENTARY, pàr'-lè-mèn-tà-rè. *a.* Enacted by parliament; pertaining to parliament. *Bacon.*

PA'RLOUR, pàr'-lòr. 314. *n. s.* [*parloir*, Fr.] A room in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse. A room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment. *Hooker.*

PA'RLIOUS, pàr'-lòs. 314. *a.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerous. *Bale.* Keen; shrewd. *Milton.*

PA'RLIOUSNESS, pàr'-lòs-nès. *n. s.* Quickness; keenness of temper.

PARMAC'ITY, pàr-mà-sh'è. *n. s.* Corruptedly for *spermacei*, which see. *Shakespeare.*

PARMESAN Cheese*, pàr-mè-sàn'-ishèeze'. *n. s.* [*Parmesan*, Fr.] A delicate sort of cheese, made at Parma in Italy. *Cotgrave.*

PA'RNEL, pàr'-nèl. *n. s.* [the diminutive of *petronella*, Ital.] A punk; a slut. *Skinner.* *Ob. J.*

PAROCHIAL, pàr-rò-kè-àl. *a.* [*parochialis*, low Lat.] Belonging to a parish. *Atterbury.*

PAROCHIALITY*, pàr-rò-kè-àl'-è-tè. *n. s.* State of being parochial. *Dr. Marriot.*

PAROCHIALY*, pàr-rò-kè-àl'-è-tè. *ad.* In a parish; by parishes. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

PAROCHIAN*, pàr-rò-kè-àn. *a.* Belonging to a parish. *Bacon.*

PAROCHIAN*, pàr-rò-kè-àn. *n. s.* A parishioner. *Lord Burghley.*

PARODICAL*, pàr-ròd'-è-kàl. *a.* Copying after the manner of parody. *Warton.*

PA'RODY, pàr-rò-dè. *n. s.* [*parodia*.] A kind of writing in which the words of an author, or his thoughts, are taken, and, by a slight change, adapted to some new purpose. *Dryden.*

To PA'RODY, pàr-rò-dè. *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr.] To copy by way of parody. *Pope.*

PARONYMOUS, pàr-òn'-nè-mùs. *a.* [*παρωνυμος*.] Resembling another word. *Watts.*

PA'ROL*, [PAROLE, pà-ròlè, *Perry and Webster*.] *a.* By word of mouth. *Blackstone.*

PAROLE, pà-ròlè. *n. s.* [*parole*, Fr.] Word given as an assurance; promise given by a prisoner not to go away. *Cleveland.*

PARONOMA'SIA, pàr-ò-nò-mà'-zhè-à. 453. }
PARONOMASY*, pàr-ò-nòm'-à-sè. } *n. s.*

[*παρωνομασία*.] A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to. *B. Jonson.*

PARONOMASTICAL*, pàr-ò-nò-màs'-tè-kàl. *a.* Belonging to a paronomasy. *Morre.*

PAROQUET, pàr-ò-kwèt. [pàr-ò-kèt, *Sheridan, Perry, and Jones*.] *n. s.* [*parouet* or *perroquet*, Fr.] A small species of parrot. *Grew.*

PARONY'CHIA, pàr-ò-nìk'-è-à. *n. s.* [*παρωνυχία*.] A preternatural swelling or sore under the root of the nail in one's finger; a felon; a whitlow. *Dica.*

PA'ROTID, pà-ròt'-id. 503. *a.* [*παρωτίς*, *parà*, and *ωτίς*.] Salivary: so named because near the ears. *Grew.*

¶ In this, and the following word, Dr. Johnson places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, but Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Asst. much more properly, on the penultimate, as here marked. It may, however, be observed, that Dr. Johnson's accentuation of this word is the most agreeable to analogy, as it comes from the Latin *parotides*, which, according to the general rule, by losing a syllable, has its accent removed a syllable higher (see *ACADEMY*); but the succeeding word, *parotis*, is a perfect Latin word, and, therefore, preserves its Latin accent on the penultimate.—See *Principles*, No. 503, (b), and the word *IRREPARABLE*. *W.*

PA'ROTIS, pà-ròt'-ús. 503. *n. s.* [*παρωτίς*.] A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed, they are the external fountains of the saliva of the mouth. *Wiseman.*

PA'ROXYSM, pàr-ròk-sizm. 503. *n. s.* [*παροξυσμός*.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a disease. *Dryden.*

PA'RKEL*, pàr'-rèl. *n. s.* [a naval word.] A frame or machine to fasten the yards to the mast, so as to raise or lower them.

PARRICIDAL, pàr-rè-sl'-dàl. } *a.* [*parricida*,
PARRICIDIOUS, pàr-rè-sid'-yòs, } Lat.] Relat-

ing to parricide; committing parricide. *Brown.*

PA'RRICIDE, pàr-rè-side. 143. *n. s.* [Fr.; *parricida*, Lat.] One who destroys his father. *Shak.* One who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence: as his country or patron.

The murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due. *Bacon.*

PA'RRROT, pàr-ròt. 166. *n. s.* [*perroquet*, Fr.] A party-coloured bird, of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice. *Dryden.*

To PA'RRY, pàr-rè. *v. n.* [*parer*, Fr.; *paera*, Icel.] To put by thrusts; to fence. *Locke.*

To PA'RY*, pàr-rè. *v. a.* To turn aside. *Lord Chesterfield.*

To PARSE, pàrse. 81. *v. a.* [*pars*, Lat.] To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech. It is a word only used in grammar schools. *Watts.*

PARSIMONIOUS, pàr-sè-mò-nè-ús. *a.* Covetous; frugal; sparing. *Bacon.*

PARSIMONIOUSLY, pàr-sè-mò-nè-ús-lè. *ad.* Covetously; frugally; sparingly. *Swift.*

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, pàr-sè-mò-nè-ús-nès. *n. s.* A disposition to spare and save. *L. Addison.*

PA'RSIMONY, pàr-sè-mùn-è. 503, 557. [See *DOMESTICK*.] *n. s.* [*parsimonia*, Lat.] Frugality; covetousness; niggardliness; saving temper. *Bacon.*

PA'RSLEY, pàrs'-lè. *n. s.* [*persli*, Welsh.] An herb. *Shakespeare.*

PA'RSNEP, pàrs'-nìp. 99. *n. s.* A plant. *Peacham.*

PAR'SON, pàr'-sn. 170. *n. s.* [from *persona*, "ecclesiae persona." The rector or incumbent of a parish; one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls. *Clarendon.* A clergyman. *Shak.* It is applied to the teachers of the Presbyterians.

¶ The *o* before *n*, preceded by *k*, *p*, *s*, or *t*, is under the same predicament as *e*; that is, when the accent is not on it, the two consonants unite, and the vowel is suppressed; as *beckon*, *capon*, *season*, *mutton*, &c. pronounced *beck'n*, *cap'n*, *seas'n*, *mut'n*, &c. *Parson*, therefore, ought to be pronounced with the *o* suppressed, and not as Mr. Sheridan has marked it.—See *Principles*, No. 103, 170. *W.*

PARSONAGE, pàr'-sn-àje. 90. *n. s.* The benefice of a parish. *Addison.* The house appropriated to the residence of the incumbent. *Groy.*

PART, pàrt. 81. *n. s.* [*pars*, Lat.] Something less than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity. *Bacon.* Member. *Locke.* Particular; distinct species. *Law.* Ingredient in a mingled mass. *Blackmore.* That which, in divi-

ion, falls to each. *Dryden*. Proportional quantity. *Chapman*. Share; concern. *Heb.* ii. Side; party; interest; faction. *Shak*. Something relating or belonging. *Sidney*. Particular office or character. *Bacon*. Character appropriated in a play. *Shak*. Business; duty. *Bacon*. Action; conduct. *Shak*. Relation reciprocal. *Bp. Taylor*.—*In good part; in ill part*. As well done; as ill done. *Hooker*.—*In the plural*: qualities, powers, faculties, or accomplishments. *Sidney*. *In the plural*: quarters; regions; districts. *Acts*, xx.—*For the most part*. Commonly; oftener than otherwise. *Heylin*.

PART, part. *ad.* Partly; in some measure. *Shak*.

To PART, part. *v. a.* To divide; to share; to distribute. *Acts*, ii. To separate; to disunite. *Ruth*, i. To break into pieces. *Lev.* ii. To keep asunder. *Shak*. To separate combatants. *Shak*. To discern. *Prior*.

To PART, part. *v. n.* To be separated. *Milton*. To quit each other. *Locke*. To take farewell. *Milton*. To have share. 1 *Sam.* xxx. [*partir*, Fr.] To go away; to set out. *Milton*.—*To part with*. To quit; to resign; to lose; to be separated from. *Bp. Taylor*.

PARTABLE, part'-à-bl. 405. *a.* Divisible; such as may be parted. *Camden*.

PARTAGE, part'-adje. 90. *n. s.* [Fr.] Division; act of sharing or parting. *Locke*.

To PARTAKE, part'-ake'. *v. n.* preter. *I partook*: part. pass. *partaken*. To have share of any thing; to take share with. *Dryden*. To participate; to have something of the property, nature, claim, or right. *Bacon*. To be admitted to; not to be excluded. *Shakespeare*.

To PARTAKE, part'-ake'. *v. a.* To share; to have part in. *Milton*. To admit to part; to extend participation to. *Spenser*.

PARTAKER, part'-tâ-kûr. *n. s.* A partner in possessions; a sharer of any thing; an associate with. *Hooker*. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken. *St. Matt.* xxiii. Accomplice; associate. *Psalms* l.

PARTAKING, part'-tâ-kîng. *n. s.* Combination; union in some bad design. *Hale*.

PARTED*, part'-éd. *a.* Possessing accomplishments. *B. Jonson*.

PARTER, part'-âr. 93. *n. s.* One that parts or separates. *Sidney*.

PARTERRE, part'-tâ-re'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A level division of ground, furnished with greens and flowers. *Milner*.

PARTIAL, part'-shâl. 81. *a.* [Fr.] Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question, more than the other. *Mol.* ii. Inclined to favour without reason. *Davenant*. Affecting only one part; subsisting only in a part; not general. *Burnet*.

PARTIALITY, part'-shê-âl'-lê-tê. 542. *n. s.* [*partialité*, Fr.] Unequal state of the judgement and favour of one above the other. *Spenser*.

PARTIALIST*, part'-shâl-ist. *n. s.* One who is partial. *Bp. Morton*.

To PARTIALIZE, part'-shâl-ize. *v. a.* [*partializer*, Fr.] To make partial. *Shakespeare*.

PARTIALLY, part'-shâl-lê. *ad.* With unjust favour or dislike. *In part*; not totally. *Brown*.

PARTIBILITY, part'-tê-bl'-lê-tê. *n. s.* Divisibility; separability.

PARTIBLE, part'-tê-bl. 405. *a.* Divisible; separable. *Bacon*.

PARTICIPABLE, part'-tîs-sê-pâ-bl. *a.* Such as may be shared or partaken. *Norris*.

PARTICIPANT, part'-tîs-sê-pânt. *a.* [Fr.] Sharing; having share or part. *Bacon*.

PARTICIPANT*, part'-tîs-sê-pânt. *n. s.* A partaker. *Warburton*.

To PARTICIPATE, part'-tîs-sê-pâte. *v. n.* [*participo*, Lat.; *participer*, Fr.] To partake; to have share. *Shak*. To have part of more things than one. *Bacon*. To have part of something common with another. *Bacon*.

To PARTICIPATE, part'-tîs-sê-pâte. *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to share. *Hooker*.

PARTICIPATION, part'-tîs-sê-pâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The state of sharing something in common. *Hooker*. The act or state of receiving or having part of something. *Hooker*. Distribution; division into shares. *Raleigh*.

PARTICIPATIVE*, part'-tîs-sê-pâ-îv. *a.* Capable of partaking.

PARTICIPIAL, part'-tê-sîp'-pê-âl. *a.* [*participialis*, Lat.] Having the nature of a participle. *Louth*.

PARTICIPIALLY, part'-tê-sîp'-pê-âl-ê. *ad.* *In the sense or manner of a participle*.

PARTICIPLE, part'-tê-sîp-pl. *n. s.* [*participium*, Lat.] A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb. *Clarke*. Any thing that participates of different things. *Bacon*.

PARTICLE, part'-tê-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*particule*, Fr.; *particula*, Lat.] Any small portion of a greater substance. *Clarendon*. A word unvaried by inflection. *Locke*.

PARTICULAR, part'-tîk'-û-lûr. 179. *a.* [*particulier*, Fr.] Relating to single persons; not general. *Sidney*. Individual; one, distinct from others. *Bacon*. Noting properties or things peculiar. *Bacon*. Attentive to things single and distinct. *Locke*. Single; not general. *Sidney*. Odd; having something that eminently distinguishes him from others.

PARTICULAR, part'-tîk'-û-lûr. 88. *n. s.* A single instance; a single point. *Bacon*. Individual; private person. *L'Estrange*. Private interest. *Hooker*. Private character; single self; state of an individual. *Shak*. A minute detail of things singly enumerated. *Ayliffe*.—*In particular*. Peculiarly; distinctly. *Dryden*.

PARTICULARITY, part'-tîk'-û-lûr'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*particularité*, Fr.] Distinct notice or enumeration. *Sidney*. Singleness; individuality. *Hooker*. Petty account; private incident. *Addison*. Something belonging to single persons. *Shak*. Something peculiar. *Addison*.

To PARTICULARIZE, part'-tîk'-û-lûr-ize. *v. a.* [*particulariser*, Fr.] To mention distinctly; to detail; to show minutely. *Shakespeare*.

To PARTICULARIZE*, part'-tîk'-û-lûr-ize. *v. n.* To be particular; to be attentive to things single and distinct. *Herbert*.

PARTICULARLY, part'-tîk'-û-lûr-lê. *ad.* Distinctly; singly; not universally. *South*. In an extraordinary degree. *Dryden*.

To PARTICULATE, part'-tîk'-û-lûr-lê. *v. n.* To make mention singly. *Camden*. *Ob. J.*

PARTING*, part'-îng. *n. s.* Division. *Ezek.* xxi. Separation. [*In chemistry*]. An operation by which gold and silver are separated from each other. [*In naval language*]. State of being driven from the anchors, when the ship has broke her cable.

PARTISAN, part'-tê-zân. 524. *n. s.* [*pertuisane*, Fr.] A kind of pike or halberd. *Shak*. [*from parti*, Fr.] An adherent to a faction. *Addison*. The commander of a party detached from the main body upon some sudden excursion. A commander's leading staff. *Ainsworth*.

✚ All our orthoëpists agree in accenting this word on the first syllable. Mr. Nares says, Dr. Johnson has improperly accented this word on the last; but, both in the folio edition of his dictionary, and the quarto, printed since his death, the accent is on the first. There is not the same uniformity in the accentuation of the companion to this word, *artisan*; for, though Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Bailey, Fenning, and Entick, accent the first syllable, Dr. Johnson, in both editions of his dictionary, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Barclay, accent the last; and Dr. Kenrick places an accent on both first and last. The same diversity appears in the accentuation of *courtesan*, a word of exactly the same form; which is accented by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, Fenning, and Entick, on the last syllable; and by Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning, on the first; and by Mr. Perry both on the first and last. The truth is, these three words are among those which admit of the accent either on the first or last syllable, and this has produced the diversity we find in our dictionaries, 524. The accent on

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tâb, bâll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

the first syllable seems the most agreeable to our analogy, and ought to be preferred. 503. *W.*

PARTITION §, pârt-îsh'-ân. *n. s.* [Fr.; *partitio*, Lat.] The act of dividing; a state of being divided. *Shak.* Division; separation; distinction. *Hooker.* Part divided from the rest; separate part. *Milton.* That by which different parts are separated. *Hooker.* Part where separation is made. *Dryden.*

To PARTITION, pârt-îsh'-ân. *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts. *Bacon.*

PARTLET, pârt'-lêt. *n. s.* A ruff or band worn by women. *Knight.* A hen. *Shakespeare.*

PARTLY, pârt'-lê. *ad.* In some measure; in some degree; in part. *Hooker.*

PARTNER, pârt'-nûr. 98. *n. s.* Partaker; sharer; one who has part in any thing; associate. *Raleigh.* One who dances with another. *Shakespeare.*

To PARTNER, pârt'-nûr. *v. a.* To join; to associate with a partner. *Shakespeare.*

PARTNERSHIP, pârt'-nûr-shîp. *n. s.* Joint interest or property. *Dryden.* The union of two or more in the same trade. *L'Estrange.*

PARTOOK, pârt'-tôk'. Preterit of *partake*.

PARTTRIDGE, pârt'-trîdjê. *n. s.* [*perdrix*, Fr.; *petris*, Welsh.] A bird of game. 1 Sam. xxvi.

PARTURIENT §, pârt-ûr'-ê-ent. *a.* [*parturiens*, Lat.] About to bring forth. *Mare.*

PARTURITION, pârt-ûsh'-rîsh'-ân. *n. s.* [*parturio*, Lat.] The state of being about to bring forth. *Brown.* Any production. *Instruct. for Oratory.*

PARTURE*, pârt'-îshûre. *n. s.* Departure. *Spenser.* *Ob. T.*

PARTY §, pârt'-tê. *n. s.* [*partie*, Fr.] A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others; a faction. *Locke.* One of two litigants. *Shak.* One concerned in any affair. *Shak.* Side; persons engaged against each other. *Dryden.* Cause; side. *Dryden.* A select assembly. *Pope.* Particular person; a person distinct from, or opposed to another. *Sidney.* A detachment of soldiers: as, He commanded the party sent thither.

PARTY-COLOURED, pârt'-tê-kûl-lûr'd. *a.* Having diversity of colours. *Shakespeare.*

PARTY-JURY, pârt'-tê-jû-rê. *n. s.* [In law.] A jury in some trials half foreigners and half natives.

PARTY-MAN, pârt'-tê-mân. *n. s.* A factious person; an abettor of a party. *Swift.*

PARTY-WALL, pârt'-tê-wâll'. *n. s.* Wall that separates one house from the next. *Mozon.*

PARTVIS, pârt'-vîs. *n. s.* [Fr.] A church or church porch. *Chaucer.*

PARTVITUDE, pârt'-vê-tûde. *n. s.* [*parvus*, Lat.] Littleness; minuteness. *Glanville.* *Ob. J.*

PARTVITY, pârt'-vê-tê. *n. s.* Littleness; minuteness. *Ray.* *Ob. J.*

PAS, pâ. *n. s.* [Fr.] Precedence; right of going foremost. *Arbuthnot.*

PASCH §*, pâsk. *n. s.* [*pasch*, old Fr.; *parche*, Sax.; *paska*, Goth.; *παχα*, Gr.] The passover. *Wicliffe.* The feast of Easter. *Bullockar.*

PASCH-EGG*, pâsk'-êg. *n. s.* An egg dyed or stained, presented, about the time of Easter, in several parts of the north of England, to this day, to young persons. *Beehive of the Romish Church.*

PASCH-FLOWER*. See **PASQUE-FLOWER**.

PA/SCHAL, pâs'-kâl. 83. *a.* [Fr.; *paschalis*, Lat.] Relating to the passover. *Pearson.* Relating to Easter. *Wheatly.*

To PASH §, pâsh. *v. a.* [*paato*, *paato*.] To strike; to crush; to push against; to dash with violence. *Barred.*

PASH, pâsh. *n. s.* A blow; a stroke. *Sherwood.*

PASQUE-FLOWER, pâsk'-flôû-ûr. *n. s.* A flower. *Miller.*

PA/SQUIL §, pâs'-kwîl. } *n. s.* [from *Pas-*
PA/SQUIN §, pâs'-kwîn. 114. } *quino*, a statue

PASQUINA/DE §, pâs'-kwîn-âde'. } at Rome, to
which they affix any lampoon or paper.] A lampoon. *Dryden.*

To PA/SQUIL*, pâs'-kwîl. } *v. a.* To lampoon.
To PA/SQUIN*, pâs'-kwîn. } *Burton.*

PA/SQUILLER*, pâs'-kwîl-lûr. *n. s.* A lampooner. *Burton.*

To PASS §, pâs. *v. n.* [*passer*, Fr.; *passus*, Lat.] To go; to move from one place to another; to be progressive. *Gen.* xviii. To go forcibly; to make way. *Dryden.* To make a change from one thing to another. *Temple.* To vanish; to be lost. *Psalm* cxlviii. To be spent; to go away progressively. *Locke.* To be at an end; to be over. *Dryden.* To die; to pass from the present life to another state. *Shak.* To be changed by regular gradation. *Arbuthnot.* To go beyond bounds. *Shak.* To be in any state. *Ezek.* xx. To be enacted. *Clarendon.* To be effected; to exist. *Hooker.* To gain reception; to become current: as, This money will not pass. *Hudibras.* To be practised artfully or successfully. *Shak.* To be regarded as good or ill. *Atterbury.* To occur; to be transacted. *Watts.* To be done. *Bp. Taylor.* To heed; to regard. *Shak.* To determine finally; to judge capitally. *Shak.* To be supremely excellent. *Hudibras.* To thrust; to make a push in fencing. *Dryden.* To omit to play. *Prior.* To go through the alimentary duct. *Arbuthnot.* To be in a tolerable state. *L'Estrange.* To pass away. To be lost; to glide off. *Locke.* To vanish. *Job.* xxx.

To PASS, pâs. *v. a.* To go beyond. *Hayward.* To go through: as, The horse passed the river. To go through: in a legal sense. *Swift.* To spend; to live through. *Collier.* To impart to any thing the power of moving. *Derham.* To carry hastily. *Addison.* To transfer to another proprietor, or into the hands of another. *Herbert.* To strain; to percolate. *Bacon.* To vent; to pronounce. *Watts.* To utter ceremoniously. *Clarendon.* To utter solemnly, or judicially. *Hammond.* To transmit; to procure to go. *Clarendon.* To put an end to. *Shak.* To surpass; to excel. *Spenser.* To omit; to neglect. *Shak.* To transcend; to transgress. *Burnet.* To admit; to allow. 2 *Kings*, xii. To enact a law. *South.* To impose fraudulently. *Dryden.* To practise artfully; to make succeed. *B. Jonson.* To send from one place to another: as, Pass that beggar to his own parish.—*To pass away.* To spend; to waste. *Ecclus.* xlii. *To pass by.* To excuse; to forgive. *Tillotson.* To neglect; to disregard. *Bacon.* *To pass over.* To omit; to let go unregarded. *Dryden.*

PASS, pâs. *n. s.* A narrow entrance; an avenue. *Shak.* Passage; road. *Raleigh.* A permission to go or come any where. *Spenser.* An order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode. *Push*; thrust in fencing. *Shak.* State; condition. *Sidney.*

PA/SSABLE, pâs'-sâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*passible*, Fr.] Possible to be passed or travelled through or over. 2 *Macc.* Supportable; tolerable; allowable. *Hovell.* Capable of admission or reception. *Collier.* Popular; well received. *Bacon.*

PA/SSABLY*, pâs'-sâ-blê. *ad.* Tolerably; moderately. *Hovell.*

PASSA/DO, pâs'-sâ-dô. [See **LUMBAGO**.] *n. s.* [Ital.] A push; a thrust. *Shakespeare.*

PA/SSAGE, pâs'-sîdjê. 90. *n. s.* [Fr.] Act of passing; travel; course; journey. *Raleigh.* Road; way. *Bacon.* Entrance or exit; liberty to pass. *Shak.* The state of decay. *Shak.* Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance. *Digby.* Occurrence; hap. *Shak.* Unsettled state; aptness by condition or nature to change the place of abode. *Temple.* Incident; transaction. *Hayward.* Management; conduct. *Darves.* Part of a book; single place in a writing. *Addison.*

PA/SSANT*, pâs'-sânt. *a.* [*passant*, Fr.] Cursory; careless. *Barrow.*

En PA/SSANT*, ông-pâs'-sông'. *ad.* [Fr.] By the way; slightly; in haste. *Transl. of Plato* *Apol. of Socrates.*

PA/SSÉD, pâst. [See **Principles**, No. 367.] Preterit and participle of *pass*. *Isaiah*, xl.

PA'SSENGER, pàs'-sîn-jûr. 99. *n. s.* [*passager*, Fr.] A traveller; one who is upon the road; a way-farer. *Spenser*. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling. *Sidney*.

PA'SSENGER *Falcon*, pàs'-sîn-jûr-fâw'-kn. *n. s.* A kind of migratory hawk. *Ainsworth*.

PA'SSER, pàs'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* One who passes; one that is upon the road. *Carew*.

PASSIBILITY, pàs-sè-bil'-lè-tè. *n. s.* [*passibilité*, Fr.] Quality of receiving impression from external agents. *Hakevill*.

PASSIBLE ð, pàs'-sè-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.; *passibilis*, Lat.] Susceptive of impressions from external agents. *Hooker*.

PASSIBLENESS, pàs'-sè-bl-nès. *n. s.* Quality of receiving impressions from external agents. *Brerewood*.

PASSING, pàs'-slag. 410. *part. a.* Supreme; surpassing others; eminent. *Fuirfax*. It is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. Exceeding. *Shakespeare*.

PASSINGBELL, pàs'-sing-bèl. *n. s.* [*passing and bell*] The bell which was rung or tolled at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul; it is now used for the bell, which rings immediately after death. *Donne*.

PASSINGLY*, pàs'-sing-lè. *ad.* Exceedingly. *Wicliffe*.

PASSION ð, pàsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *passio*, Lat.] Any effect caused by external agency. *Locke*. Susceptibility of effect from external action. *Bacon*. Violent commotion of the mind. *Shak.* Anger. *Watts*. Zeal; ardour. *Addison*. Love. *Rouve*. Eagerness. *Swift*. Emphatically, the last suffering of the Redeemer of the world. *Acts*, i.

To **PASSION**, pàsh'-ûn. *v. n.* [*passioner*, Fr.] *To* be extremely agitated; to express great commotion of mind. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J.*

PASSION-FLOWER, pàsh'-ûn-floû-ûr. *n. s.* A flower. *Miller*.

PASSION-WEEK, pàsh'-ûn-wèdîz'. *n. s.* The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PASSIONARY*, pàsh'-ûn-â-rè. *n. s.* [*passionnaire*, old Fr.] A book describing the sufferings of saints and martyrs. *Warton*.

PASSIONATE, pàsh'-ûn-nât. 91. *a.* [*passionné*, Fr.] Moved by passion; feeling or expressing great commotion of mind. *Hooker*. Easily moved to anger. *Prior*.

To **PASSIONATE**, pàsh'-ûn-â-te. *v. a.* *To* affect with passion. *Spenser*. *To* express passionately. *Titus Andronicus*. *Ob. J.*

PASSIONATELY, pàsh'-ûn-nât-lè. *ad.* With passion; with desire, love, or hatred; with great commotion of mind. *South*. *Angrily*. *Locke*.

PASSIONATENESS, pàsh'-ûn-nât-nès. *n. s.* State of being subject to passion. Vehemence of mind. *Boyle*.

PASSIONED*, pàsh'-ûnd. *a.* Disordered; violently affected. *Spenser*. Expressing passion. *Spenser*.

PASSIONLESS*, pàsh'-ûn-lès. *a.* Not easily moved to anger; cool; undisturbed. *Shelton*.

PASSIVE ð, pàs'-siv. 153. *a.* [*passiv*, Fr.; *passivus*, Lat.] Receiving impression from some external agent. *Milton*. Unresisting; not opposing. *Pope*. Suffering; not acting. [In grammar.] [A verb *passive* is that which signifies passion, or the effect of action: as, *doceor*, I am taught. *Clarke*.

PASSIVELY, pàs'-siv-lè. *ad.* With a passive nature. *Dryden*. Without agency. *Pearson*. [In grammar.] According to the form of a verb passive. *Lilly*.

PASSIVENESS, pàs'-siv-nès. *n. s.* Quality of receiving impression from external agents. *Beaumont*. Passibility; power of suffering. *Bp. Taylor*. Patience; calmness. *Fell*.

PASSIVITY, pàs'-siv'-vè-tè. *n. s.* Passiveness. *Hammond*.

PASSLESS*, pàs'-lès. *a.* Having no passage. *Cowley*.

PASSOVER, pàs'-ò-vûr. *n. s.* A feast instituted among the Jews in memory of the time when God,

smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the habitations of the Hebrews. *St. John*, ii. The sacrifice killed. *Exod.* xii.

PASSPORT, pàs'-pòrt. *n. s.* [Fr.] Permission of passage. *Sidney*.

PASSYMEASURE*, pàs'-sè-mèzh-ûre. *n. s.* [*passamezzo*, Ital.] An old, stately kind of dance; a cinque-pace. *Shakespeare*.

PAST, pást. [See *Principles*, No. 367.] *part. a.* [from *pass*.] Not present; not to come. *Shak.* Spent; gone through; undergone. *Pope*.

PAST, pást. *n. s.* Elliptically used for past time. *Fenton*.

PAST, pást. 367. *preposition*. Beyond in time: as, She was past age. *Heb.* xi. No longer capable of. as, He was esteemed past sense. *Hayward*. Beyond; out of the reach of. *Shak.* Beyond; further than. *Num.* xxi. Above; more than. *Spenser*.

PASTE ð, pàste. 74. *n. s.* [Fr.] Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious. *Bacon*. Flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.

To **PASTE**, pàste. *v. a.* [*paster*, Fr.] *To* fasten with paste. *Locke*.

PASTBOARD, pàste'-bòrd. *n. s.* Masses made anciently by pasting one paper on another; now made sometimes by macerating paper and casting it in moulds, sometimes by pounding old cordage, and casting it in forms. *Dryden*.

PASTBOARD, pàste'-bòrd. *a.* Made of paste-board. *Mortimer*.

PASTEL, pàs'-tîl. *n. s.* An herb.

PASTERN, pàs'-tûrn. 98. *n. s.* [*pasturon*, Fr.] That part of the leg of a horse between the joint next the foot and the hoof. *Shak.* A patten. *Dryden*.

PASTICCIO*, pàs'-tîl'-tshò. *n. s.* [Ital.] An oglio; a medley. *Swinburne*.

PASTIL, pàs'-tîl. *n. s.* [*pastillus*, Lat.] A roll of paste. *Peacham*.

PASTIME ð, pàs'-tîme. *n. s.* [*pass and time*.] Sport; amusement; diversion. *Sidney*.

To **PASTIME***, pàs'-tîme. *v. n.* *To* sport; to take pastime. *Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda*.

PASTOR ð, pàs'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* [*pastor*, Lat.] A shepherd. *Dryden*. A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has souls to feed with sound doctrine. *Hooker*.

PASTORAL, pàs'-tûr-âl. 83. [For the *c*, see *Do MESTICK*.] *a.* [*pastoralis*, Lat.] Rural; rustick; beseeching shepherds; imitating shepherds. *Sidney*.

PASTORAL, pàs'-tûr-âl. *n. s.* A poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects upon a country life; or according to the common practice in which speakers take upon them the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolic. *Pope*. A book relating to the cure of souls. *Herbert*.

PASTORLIKE*, pàs'-tûr-like. } *a.* Becoming a

PASTORLY*, pàs'-tûr-lè. } pastor. *Milton*.

PASTORSHIP*, pàs'-tûr-shîp. *n. s.* The office or rank of a pastor. *Bp. Bull*.

PASTRY, pà'-strè. *n. s.* The act of making pies.

King. Pies or baked paste. *Tusser*. The place where pastry is made. *Shakespeare*.

PASTRY-COOK, pà'-strè-kòók. *n. s.* One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste. *Arbuthnot*.

PASTURABLE, pàs'-tshù-râ-bl. *a.* [from *pasture*.] Fit for pasture.

PASTURAGE, pàs'-tshù-râdjè. 90. *n. s.* [Fr.] The business of feeding cattle. *Spenser*. Lands grazed by cattle. *Addison*. The use of pasture. *Arbuthnot*.

PASTURE ð, pàs'-tshùre. 461. *n. s.* [*pasture*, Fr.] Food; the act of feeding. *Brown*. Ground on which cattle feed. *Shak.* Human culture; education. *Dryden*.

To **PASTURE**, pàs'-tshùre. *v. a.* *To* place in a pasture.

To **PASTURE**, pàs'-tshùre. *v. n.* *To* graze on the ground. *Gower*.

PASTY, pàs'-tè. 515. *n. s.* A pie of crust raised without a dish. *Shakespeare*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

PAT §, pát. *a.* [*pas*, Teut.] Fit; convenient; exactly suitable. *Burrov.*

PAT*, pát. *ad.* Fitto; conveniently. *Shakspeare.*

PAT§, pát. *n. s.* [*patte*, Fr.] A light, quick blow; a tap. *Collier.* Small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.

To PAT, pát. *v. a.* To strike lightly; to tap. *Bacon.*

PA'TACHE, pát'-átsh. *n. s.* [Fr.] A small ship.

PATACOO'N, pát-tá-kôôn'. *n. s.* A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight-pence English. *Howell.*

PATCH §, pátsh. 352. *n. s.* [*pezzo*, Ital.] A piece sewed on to cover a hole. *Shak.* A piece inserted in mosaic or variegated work. *Locke.* A small spot of black silk put on the face. *Cleveland.* A small particle; a parcel of land. *Shak.* A paltry fellow. *Shakspeare.*

To PATCH, pátsh. *v. a.* [*pudzer*, Dan.; *pezzare*, Ital.] To cover with a piece sewed on. *Locke.* To decorate the face with small spots of black silk. *Addison.* To mend clumsily; to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost. *Shak.* To make up of shreds or different pieces. *Raleigh.* To dress in a party-coloured coat. *Shakspeare.*

PA'TCHER, pátsh'-úr. 93. *n. s.* One that patches; a botcher.

PA'TCHERY, pátsh'-úr-è. *n. s.* Botchery; bungling work; forgery. *Shakspeare.* *Ob. J.*

PA'TCHWORK, pátsh'-wûrk. *n. s.* Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together. *Swift.*

PATE §, pát. *n. s.* The head. *Spenser.*

PA'TED, pát'-téd. *a.* Having a pate. It is used only in composition: as, long-pated, or cunning; shallow-pated, or foolish.

PATEFACTION, pát-tè-fák'-shûn. *n. s.* [*patefactio*, Lat.] Act or state of opening; declaration. *Pearson.*

PA'TEN, pát'-én. 103. *n. s.* [*patina*, Lat.] A plate. *Shak.* The cover of the chalice used, in Romish churches, to hold particles of the host. *Bp. Bedell.*

PA'TENT §, pát'-tént, or pát'-tént. *a.* [*patens*, Lat.; *patent*, Fr.] Open to the perusal of all: as, letters patent. *Leslie.* Something appropriated by letters patent. *Mortimer.* Apparent; conspicuous. *Bp. Horsley.*

§ This word, when an adjective, is, by Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, pronounced with the *a* long, as in *paper*; but by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, and Entick, short, as in *pat*. But when the word is a substantive, it is pronounced with the *a* short by Mr. Nares and all those orthoëpists except Buchanan. That the adjective should by some be pronounced with the *a* long, is a remnant of that analogy which ought to prevail in all words of this kind, 544; but the uniformity with which the substantive is pronounced, with the *a* short, precludes all hope of alteration. *W.*

PA'TENT, pát'-tént. *n. s.* A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege. *Shakspeare.*

PATENTEE', pát-tén-téé'. *n. s.* One who has a patent. *Bacon.*

PATER-NOSTER, pát'-tûr-nôs-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] The Lord's prayer. *Donne.*

PATER'NAL §, pát-tér'-nål. 89. *a.* [*paternus*, Lat.; *paternel*, Fr.] Fatherly; having the relation of a father; pertaining to a father. *Shak.* Hereditary; received in succession from one's father. *Dryden.*

PATE'RNITY, pát-tér'-nè-tè. *n. s.* [*paternité*, Fr.] Fathership; the relation of a father. *Raleigh.*

PATH §, pátsh. 78, 467. *n. s.* [*pad*, Sax.] Way; road; track; a narrow way; any passage. *Job xxxviii.*

To PATH*, pátsh. *v. a.* [*peððian*, Sax.] To push forward; to cause to go; to make way for. *Shak.*

PATHE'TICAL §, pát-thét'-tè-kål. [*a.* [*pathetikós*]]

PATHE'TICK §, pát-thét'-tík. 509. § Affecting the passions; passionate; moving. *Shakspeare.*

PATHE'TICALLY, pát-thét'-tè-kål-lè. *ad.* In such a manner as may strike the passions. *Dryden.*

PATHE'TICALNESS, pát-thét'-tè-kål-nès. *n. s.* Quality of being pathetic; quality of moving the passions. *Blackwall.*

PA'THFLY*, pátsh'-fli. *n. s.* A fly found in foot-paths, supposed to live by sucking the ground.

PA'THLESS, pátsh'-lès. *a.* Untrodden; not marked with paths. *Sandys.*

PATHOGNOM'NICK, pát-thôg'-nô-môn'-lîk. 509. *a.* [*παθολογικὸς*] Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designating the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatic. *Quincy.*

§ Mr. Sheridan has suppressed the *g* in this word as in *gnomon*, without considering that, when a syllable precedes, the *g* unites with it, and is to be pronounced. Thus this letter is mute in *sign*, but pronounced in *signify*. The same may be observed of *resign* and *resignation*, *indign* and *indignity*, &c. *W.*

PATHOLOGICAL, pátsh-ô-lôd'-jè-kål. *a.* Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.

PATHOLOGIST, pát-thôl'-lô-jîst. *n. s.* One who treats of pathology.

PATHOLOGY §, pát-thôl'-lô-jè. 518. *n. s.* [*πάθος* and *λόγος*] That part of medicine which relates to distempers, with their differences, causes, and effects incident to the human body. *Quincy.*

PA'THOS*, pát'-thôs. *n. s.* [Gr.] Passion; vehemence; warmth; affection of mind; energy; that which excites the passions. *Mason.*

PATHWAY, pátsh'-wà. *n. s.* A road; a narrow way to be passed on foot. *Prov. xii.*

PA'TIBLE, pát'-è-bl. *a.* [*patior*, Lat.] Sufferable; tolerable. *Dict.*

PATIBULARY, pát-ûb'-bû-là-rè. *a.* [*patibulaire*, Fr.; from *patibulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the gal-lows. *Dict.*

PA'TIENCE §, pát'-shênse. *n. s.* [Fr.; *patientia*, Lat.]

The power of suffering; calm endurance of pain or labour. *Shak.* The quality of expecting long without rage or discontent. *Ecclus. xx.* Perseverance; continuance of labour. *Harte.* The quality of bearing offences without revenge or anger. *Harte.* Sufferance; permission. *Hooker.* An herb. *Mortimer.*

PA'TIENT, pát'-shént. 463. *a.* [*patient*, Fr.; *patiens*, Lat.] Having the quality of enduring. *Fell.* Calm under pain or affliction. *Shak.* Not revengeful against injuries. Not easily provoked. 1 *Thess. v.* Persevering; calmly diligent. *Newton.* Not hasty; not viciously eager or impetuous. *Prior.*

PA'TIENT, pát'-shént. *n. s.* [Fr.] That which receives impressions from external agents. *Watts.* A person diseased. It is commonly used of the relation between the sick and the physician. *Sidney.*

It is sometimes used for a sick person. *Dryden.*

To PA'TIENT, pát'-shént. *v. a.* To compose one's self; to behave with patience. *Robinson.* *Ob. J.*

PA'TIENTLY, pát'-shént-lè. *ad.* Without rage under pain or affliction. *Milton.* Without vicious impetuosity. *Hooker.*

PA'TIN, pát'-tîn. 140. *n. s.* [*patina*, Lat.] The cover of a chalice. See PATEN.

PA'TLY, pát'-lè. *ad.* Commodiously; fitly. *Barron.*

PA'TNESS*, pát'-nès. *n. s.* Convenience; propriety; suitability. *Barron.*

PA'TRIARCH §, pát'-trè-àrk. 534, 353. *n. s.* [*patriarcha*, Lat.] One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family. *Milton.* A bishop superior to archbishops. *Raleigh.*

PATRIARCHAL, pát-trè-àrk-kål. *a.* Belonging to patriarchs; such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs. *Norris.* Belonging to hierarchical patriarchs. *Ayliffe.*

PA'TRIARCHATE, pát-trè-àrk-kát. 91. } *n. s.*

PA'TRIARCHSHIP, pát-trè-àrk-shîp. } [*patriarchat*, Fr.] A bishopric superior to archbishopricks. *Selden.*

PA'TRIARCHY, pát-trè-àrk-kè. 505. *n. s.* Jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate. *Brerewood.*

PATRICIAN, pát-trîsh'-ûn. *a.* [*patricius*, Lat.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian. *Addison.*

PATRICIAN, pát-trîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* A nobleman. *Shakspeare.*

PATRIMONIAL, pát-trè-mô'-nè-ål. *a.* Possessed by inheritance. *Temple.* Claimed by right of birth; hereditary. *Dryden.*

PATRIMONIALY, pâ-trê-mô'-nê-âl-lê. *ad.* By inheritance. *Davenant.*

PA/TRIMONY, pâ-trê-mûn-nê. [See DOMESTICK.] *n. s.* [*patrimonium*, Lat.] An estate possessed by inheritance. *Bacon.*

PA/TRIOT, pâ-trê-ût. 505, 534. *n. s.* [*patriot*, Fr.; from *patria*, Lat.] One whose ruling passion is the love of his country. *Bp. Hall.* It is sometimes used ironically for a factious disturber of the government. *Dryden.*

PA/TRIOT*, pâ-trê-ût. *a.* Actuated by the care of one's country. *Delany.*

PA/TRIOTICK*, pâ-trê-ût'-îk. *a.* Full of patriotism. *Farmer.*

PA/TRIOTISM, pâ-trê-ût-izm. 166. *n. s.* Love of one's country; zeal for one's country. *Bp. Berkeley.*

To PATRO/CINATE, pâ-trôs'-sê-nâte. *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, Lat.] To patronise; to protect; to defend. *Diet.*

PATROCINA/TION*, pâ-trôs-sê-nâ-shûn. *n. s.* Countenance; support. *Bp. Hall.*

PATRO/L, pâ-trôle'. *n. s.* [*patrouille*, old Fr.] The act of going the rounds in a garrison, to observe that orders are kept. Those that go the rounds. *Thomson.*

☞ All our orthoëpists give this word, both as noun and verb, the accent on the last syllable, except Mr. Nares, who wishes to reduce it to the accidental distinction so often observed. 492. Johnson's folio edition has the accent of both words on the first, but the quarto accents both on the last; and this accentuation, it is certain, is the most received among the polite world. *W.*

To PATRO/L, pâ-trôle'. *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison. *Blackmore.*

PA/TRON, pâ-trûn. 166. *n. s.* [Fr.; *patronus*, Lat.] One who countenances, supports, or protects. *Shak.* A guardian saint. *Spenser.* Advocate; defender; vindicator. *Hooker.* One who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment. *Wesley.*

PA/TRONAGE, pâ-trûn-âje. 90. *n. s.* Support; protection. *Sidney.* Guardianship of saints. *Addison.* Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

☞ That the first syllable of this word is short, while that of *patron* is long, is owing to the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent. 503. *W.*

To PA/TRONAGE, pâ-trûn-âje. *v. a.* To patronise; to protect. *Shakespeare.*

PA/TRONAL, pâ-trô-nâl. *a.* [*patronus*, Lat.] Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending; doing the office of a patron. *Brown.*

☞ This word, like *matronal*, has a diversity of pronunciation in our dictionaries, which shows the necessity of recurring to principles, in order to fix its true sound. Buchanan places the accent on the first syllable; but whether he makes the *a* long or short, cannot be known. Dr. Ash places the accent on the same syllable; and, though he makes the *a* in *matronal* short, yet he makes the same letter in this word long, as in *patron*. Barclay and Fenning lay the stress upon the first of *matronal* and on the second of *patronal*. Perry and Entick place the accent on the first of both these words, but make the *a* in *matronal* long, and the same letter in *patronal* short. Bailey accents the second syllable of this word. *W.*

PA/TRONESS, pâ-trûn-ês. *n. s.* [feminine of *patron*.] A female that defends, countenances, or supports. *Fairfax.* A female guardian saint. *Dryden.* A woman that hath the gift of a benefice.

☞ I am well aware of the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent in *patronage*, *patronise*, &c., but cannot, as Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, have done, allow it that power in *patroness*, because the feminine termination *ess* is as much a subjunctive of our own as the participial terminations *ing* or *ed*, or the plural number, and therefore never ought to alter the accent or quantity of the original word.—See *Principles*, No. 386, 499. *W.*

PA/TRONLESS*, pâ-trûn-lêss. *a.* Without a patron. *Lord Shaftesbury.*

To PA/TRONISE, pâ-trô-nîze. 503. *v. a.* To protect; to support; to countenance. *Bacon.*

PA/TRONISER*, pâ-trô-nî-zûr. *n. s.* One who countenances or supports. *Skelton.*

PATRONY MICK, pâ-trô-nîk'-mîk. 509, 530. *n. s.*

[πατρονυμικός.] Name expressing the name of the father or ancestor: as, *Tydidēs*, the son of Tydeus. *Broome.*

PA/TTEN of a Pillar, pâ-tûn. 99. *n. s.* Its base. *Ainsworth.*

PA/TTEN, pâ-tûn. 99. *n. s.* [*patin*, Fr.] A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women, to keep them from the dirt. *Camden.*

PA/TTENMAKER, pâ-tûn-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* He that makes pattens.

To PATTER, pâ-tûr. 98. *v. n.* [*pattie*, Fr.] To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet. *Dryden.*

To PA/TTER*, pâ-tûr. *v. a.* [*paetra*, Sw.; *pattieren*, Arm.] To recite or repeat hastily. *Chaucer.*

PA/TTERN, pâ-tûrn. *n. s.* [*patron*, Fr.; *patroom*, Dutch.] The original proposed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar. *Hooker.* A specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest. *Swift.* An instance; an example. *Hooker.* Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

To PA/TTERN, pâ-tûrn. *v. a.* [*patromer*, Fr.] To make in imitation of something; to copy. *Shak.* To serve as an example to be followed. *Sidney.*

PA/TTY*, pâ-tê. *n. s.* [*pâté*, Fr.] A little pie; as, a *veal-patty*.

PA/TTPAN*, pâ-tê-pân. *n. s.* A pan to bake a little pie in.

PAUC/LOGUY, pâw-sîl'-ô-kwê. 518. *n. s.* [*pauciloquium*, Lat.] Sparing and rare speech. *Diet.*

PAU/CITY, pâw'-sê-tê. *n. s.* [*paucitas*, Lat.] Fewness; smallness of number. *Hooker.* Smallness of quantity. *Brown.*

To PAUM*, pâw. *v. a.* [from *palm*.] To impose by fraud. *Swift.*

PAUNCE*, pânsê. *n. s.* A pansy. See *PANCY*. *Spenser.*

PAUNCH, pâns. 214. *n. s.* [*panse*, Fr.] The belly; the region of the guts. *Bacon.*

To PAUNCH, pâns. *v. a.* To pierce or rip the belly; to eviscerate; to take out the paunch; to eviscerate. *Shakespeare.*

PAU/PER, pâw'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* [Lat.] A poor person; one who receives alms. *Covel.*

PAU/PERISM*, pâw'-pûr-izm. *n. s.* The state of poverty.

PAUSE, pâwz. 213. *n. s.* [Fr.; *pausa*, low Lat.; *παύω*, Gr.] A stop; a place or time of intermission. *Hooker.* Suspend; doubt. *Shak.* Break; paragraph; apparent separation of the parts of a discourse. *Locke.* Place of suspending the voice marked in writing thus —. A stop or intermission in music.

To PAUSE, pâwz. 213. *v. n.* To wait; to stop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time. *Shak.* To deliberate. *Knolles.* To be intermitted. *Tickell.*

PA/USER, pâw'-zûr. 98. *n. s.* He who pauses; he who deliberates. *Shakespeare.*

PA/USINGLY*, pâw'-zing-lê. *ad.* After a pause; by breaks. *Shakespeare.*

PA/VAN, { pâv'-în. { *n. s.* [from *Padua*, where the PA/VIN, { pâv'-în. { dance is said to have been invented.] A grave kind of dance. *Shakespeare.*

To PAVE, pâve. *v. a.* [*pavio*, Lat.] To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone. *Bacon.* To make a passage easy. *Bacon.*

PA/VEMENT, pâve-mênt. *n. s.* [*pavimentum*, Lat.] Stones or bricks laid on the ground; stone floor. *Shakespeare.*

To PA/VEMENT*, pâve-mênt. *v. a.* To floor; to pave. *Bp. Hall.* *Ob. T.*

PA/VER, pâ'-vûr. 99. { *n. s.* One who lays with PA/VIER, pâve'-yûr. 113. { stones. *Gay.*

PAV/LION, pâ-vîl'-yûn. 113. *n. s.* [*pavillon*, Fr.] A tent; a temporary or movable house. *Sidney.*

To PAV/LION, pâ-vîl'-yûn. *v. a.* To furnish with tents. *Milton.* To be sheltered by a tent. *Pope.*

PA/VING*, pâ'-ving. *n. s.* Pavement of stone, brick, or tile.

PAVONE*, pâ-vône'. *n. s.* [*pavone*, Ital.; *pavo* Lat.] A peacock. *Spenser.*

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâb, bâll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

PAW δ , pâw. 219. *n.s.* [*paewen*, Welsh.] The foot of a beast of prey. *Milton*. Hand, in contempt. *Dryden*.

To PAW, pâw. *v.n.* To draw the fore foot along the ground. *Job*, xxxix.

To PAW, pâw. *v.a.* To strike with a drawn stroke of the fore foot. *Tickell*. To handle roughly. To fawn; to flatter. *Ainsworth*.

PA'WED, pâwd. 359. *a.* Having paws. Broad or large footed. *Sherwood*.

PA'WKY*, pâw'-kè. *a.* [*pæcan*, Sax.] Arch; cunning; artful. *Grose*.

PAWN δ , pâwn. *n.s.* [*paend*, Teut.; *pan*, Fr.] Something given to pledge as a security for money borrowed or promise made. *Shak*. The state of being pledged. *Shak*. [*péon*, *pion*, old Fr.] A common man at chess. *Cowley*.

To PAWN, pâwn. *v.a.* To pledge; to give in pledge. *Shakespeare*.

PA'WNBROKER, pâwn'-brò-kûr. *n.s.* One who lends money upon pledge. *Arbutnot*.

PAWNEE*, pâw-nè'. *n.s.* One to whom something is intrusted as a security for money borrowed. *Liddleton*.

PAX*, pâks. *n.s.* [*pax*, Lat.] A sort of little image; a piece of board, having the image of Christ upon the cross on it; which the people, before the Reformation, used to kiss after the service was ended, that ceremony being considered as the *kiss of peace*. The word has been often confounded with *pix*. *Crowley*.

PAX-WAX*. See PACKWAX.

To PAY δ , pâ. 220. *v.a.* [*paier*, Fr.] To discharge a debt. *Dryden*. To dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money: as, He had *paid* his labourers. To atone; to make amends by suffering. *Locke*. To beat. *Shak*. To reward; to recompense. *Dryden*. To give the equivalent for any thing bought. *Locke*. [In naval language.] To smear the surface of anything with pitch, resin, turpentine, tallow, and the like.

PAY, pâ. *n.s.* Wages; hire; money given in return for service. *Temple*.

PA'YABLE, pâ'-â-bl. 405. *a.* [*payable*, Fr.] Due; to be paid. *Bacon*. Such as there is power to pay. *South*.

PA'YDAY, pâ'-dâ. *n.s.* Day on which debts are to be discharged or wages paid. *Locke*.

PAY'ER, pâ'-ûr. 98. *n.s.* [*paieur*, Fr.] One that pays. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

PA'YMASTER, pâ'-mâ-stûr. *n.s.* One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received. *Bo. Taylor*.

PAY'MENT, pâ'-mènt. *n.s.* The act of paying. *Bacon*. The thing given in discharge of debt or promise. *Shak*. A reward. *South*. Chastisement; sound beating. *Ainsworth*.

PA'YNIM*. See PAINIM.

To PAYSE, pâze. *v.n.* [*peser*, Fr.] To balance. *Spenser*.

PA'YSER, pâ'-zûr. *n.s.* One that weighs. *Carew*.

PEA, pé. 227. *n.s.* [*pisum*, Lat.; *pija*, Sax.] A plant. *Miller*. See PEASE.

When the plural of this word signifies merely number, it is formed by adding *s*; as, "They are as like as two *peas*." When quantity is implied, *e* is added to *s*; as, "A bushel of *pease*." The pronunciation, in both cases, is exactly the same; that is, as if written *peze*. *W.*

PEACE δ , pèse. 227. *n.s.* [*paix*, Fr.; *pax*, Lat.] Respite from war. *Addison*. Quiet from suits or disturbances. *Davies*. Rest from any commotion. Stillness from riots or tumults. *Shak*. Reconciliation of differences. *Isaiah*, xvii. A state not hostile. *Psalms*, vii. Rest; quiet; content; freedom from terror; heavenly rest. *Judg*, vi. Silence; suppression of the thoughts. *Bacon*. [In law.] That general security and quiet which the king warrants to his subjects, and of which he therefore avenges the violation: every forcible injury is a breach of the king's *peace*.

PEACE, pèse. *interj.* A word commanding silence. *Sidney*.

PEACE-OFFERING, pèse-ôf'-ûr-îng. *n.s.* Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence. *Lev*, iii.

PEA'CEABLE, pèse'-â-bl. 405. *a.* Free from war; free from tumult. *Swift*. Quiet; undisturbed. *Spenser*. Not violent; not bloody. *Hale*. Not quarrelsome; not turbulent. *Gen*, xxix.

PEA'CEABLENESS, pèse'-â-bl-nès. *n.s.* Quietness; disposition to peace. *Hammond*.

PEA'CEABLY, pèse'-â-blè. *ad.* Without war; without tumult. *Spenser*. Without tumults or commotion. *Swift*. Without disturbance. *Shakespeare*.

PEA'CEBREAKER*, pèse'-brâ-kûr. *n.s.* One who disturbs the peace of the publick. *Holyday*.

PEA'CEFUL, pèse'-fûl. *a.* Quiet; not in war: a poetical word. *Dryden*. Pacifick; mild. *Milton*. Undisturbed; still; secure. *Pope*.

PEA'CEFULLY, pèse'-fûl-lè. *ad.* Without war. Quietly; without disturbance. *Dryden*. Mildly, gently.

PEA'CEFULNESS, pèse'-fûl-nès. *n.s.* Quiet; freedom from war or disturbance.

PEA'CELESS*, pèse'-lès. *a.* Wanting peace; disturbed. *Sandys*.

PEA'CEMAKER, pèse'-mâ-kûr. *n.s.* One who reconciles differences. *Shakespeare*.

PEA'CEPARTED, pèse'-pâr-téd. *a.* Dismissed from the world in peace. *Shakespeare*.

PEACH δ , pêsh. 227. *n.s.* [*pesche*, Fr.] A tree and fruit. *Miller*.

PEACH-COLOURED, pêsh'-kûl-lârd. *a.* Of a colour like a peach. *Shakespeare*.

To PEACH δ , pêsh. 352. *v.n.* [corrupted from *ipa* peach.] To accuse of some crime. *Dryden*.

To PEACH*, pêsh. *v.a.* To accuse. *Old Mor.* of *Hycke Scormer*.

PEA'CHER*, pêsh'-ûr. *n.s.* An accuser. *Fox*.

PEA'CHICK, pê'-shik. *n.s.* The chick of a peacock. *Southern*.

PEA'COCK, pê'-kôk. *n.s.* [perhaps a corruption of *beaucoq*, Fr. from the striking lustre of its spangled train.] A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail. *Shakespeare*.

PEA'HEN, pê'-hèn. [See MANKIND.] *n.s.* The female of the peacock.

PEAK δ , pèke. *n.s.* [*peac*, Sax.] The top of a hill or eminence. *Prior*. Any thing acuminated. *Beaumont and Fl.* The rising forepart of a head-dress.

To PEAK, pèke. *v.n.* To look sickly. *Shakespeare*. To make a mean figure; to sneak. *Shakespeare*.

PEA'KISH*, pê'-kish. *a.* Denoting or belonging to a hilly or acuminated situation. *Drayton*.

PEAL δ , pèle. 227. *n.s.* [perhaps from *pello*, *pellere* tympana, Lat.] A succession of loud sounds: as of bells, thunder, cannon. *Bacon*. A low, dull noise. *Shakespeare*.

To PEAL, pèle. *v.n.* To play solemnly and loud. *Milton*.

To PEAL, pèle. *v.a.* To assail with noise. *Milton*. To stir with some agitation: as, to *peal* the pot, is, when it boils, to stir the liquor therein with a ladle. *Ainsworth*. See To KEEL.

PEAR, pâre. 73, 240. *n.s.* [*pepa*, Sax.; *poire*, Fr.] A fruit more produced toward the footstalk than the apple, but is hollow like a navel at the extreme part. *Miller*.

To PEAR*. See To PEER.

PEARCH, pêrsh. *n.s.* See PERCH. A long pole for various uses. [*πίρκη*.] A kind of fish.

PEARCH-STONE, pêrsh'-stône. *n.s.* A sort of stone.

PEARL δ , pêrl. 234. *n.s.* [*perle*, Fr.; *perla*, Span.] Pearls, though esteemed of the number of gems by our jewellers, are but a distemper in the creature that produces them, chiefly the East Indian berber, or pearl oyster. *Hill*. Poetically: any thing round and clear, as a drop. *Drayton*.

PEARL, pèrl. *n. s.* A white speck or film growing on the eye. *Ainsworth.*
 To PEARL*, pèrl. *v. n.* To resemble pearls. *Spenser.*
 PEARLED, pèrld. 359. *a.* Adorned or set with pearls; made of pearls. *Gower.* Resembling pearls. *P. Fletcher.*
 PEARLEYED, pèrl'-hè. *a.* Having a speck in the eye.
 PEARLGRASS, pèrl'-gràs. } *n. s.* Plants. *Ains-*
 PEARLPLANT, pèrl'-plânt. } *worth.*
 PEARLWORT, pèrl'-wùrt. }
 PEARRLY, pèrl'-è. *a.* Abounding with pearls; containing pearls. *Milton.* Resembling pearls. *Drayton.*
 PEARMAIN, pàre-màne'. *n. s.* [*parmain*, Fr.] An apple. *Mortimer.*
 PEARTREE, pàre'-trèè. *n. s.* The tree that bears pears. *Bocon.*
 PEA/SANT*, pèz'-zânt. 83, 234. *n. s.* [*paisant*, Fr.] A hind; one whose business is rural labour. *Spenser.*
 PEA/SANT*, pèz'-zânt. *a.* Rustick; country. *Spenser.*
 PEA/SANTLIKE*, pèz'-zânt'-lke. } *a.* Rude; un-
 PEA/SANTI*, pèz'-zânt-lè. } taught; clown-
 ish; resembling the behaviour of peasants. *Milton.*
 PEA/SANTRY, pèz'-zânt-rè. *n. s.* Peasants; rusticks; country people. *Shakspeare.* Rusticity. *Butler.*
 PEA/SCOD, pès'-kòd. 515. } *n. s.* The husk that
 PEA/SHELL, pè'-shèl. } contains peas. *Wal-*
 ton.
 PEASE, pèze. *n. s.* [*pira*, Sax.; *pois*, Fr.] *Pea*, when mentioned as a single body, makes *peas* in the plural; but when spoken of collectively, as food or a species, *pease*, anciently *peason*.] Food of pease. *Tusser.*
 PEAT, pète. *n. s.* A species of turf used for fire. *Bacon.*
 PEAT, pète. *n. s.* [from *petit*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling; a dear plaything: now commonly called *pet*. *Shakspeare.*
 PEBBLE, pèb'-bl. 405. } *n. s.* [*pæbol-*
 PEBBLESTONE, pèb'-bl-stòne. } *stana*, Sax.]
 A stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous mass. Popularly, a small stone. *Sidney.*
 PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, pèb-bl-kris'-tál. *n. s.* A crystal, in form of nodules. *Woodward.*
 PEBBLED, pèb'-bld. 359. *a.* Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles. *Thomson.*
 PEBBLY, pèb'-blè. *a.* Full of pebbles. *Thomson.*
 PECCABILITY, pèk-kà-bil'-è-tè. *n. s.* State of being subject to sin. *Decay of Christian Piety.*
 PECCABLE, pèk'-kà-bl. 405. *a.* [*pecco*, Lat.] Liable to sin. *Barrow.*
 PECCADILLO, pèk-kà-dil'-lò. *n. s.* [*Span.*] *peccadille*, Fr.] A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence. *Bp. Hall.* A sort of stiff ruff. *Bp. Taylor.*
 PECCANCY, pèk'-kàn-sè. *n. s.* Bad quality. *Wise-*
 man. Offence. *W. Mountague.*
 PECCANT, pèk'-kànt. 83. *a.* [*peccant*, Fr.; *pec-*
 cans, Lat.] Guilty; criminal. *Milton.* Ill disposed; corrupt; bad; offensive to the body; injurious to health. *Arbuthnot.* Wrong; bad; deficient; informal. *Ayliffe.*
 PECCANT*, pèk'-kànt. *n. s.* An offender. *Whit-*
 lock. *Ob. T.*
 PECCA'VI*, pèk-kà'-vl. [Lat.] A colloquial expression still in use: as, *He cried, Peccavi.* I have offended. *Aubrey.*
 PECK, pèk. *n. s.* [*pocca*, or perhaps *pat*, Sax.] The fourth part of a bushel. *Mortimer.* Proverbially, a great deal. [In low language.] *Suckling.*
 To PECK, pèk. *v. a.* [*becquer*, Fr.; *picken*, Dutch; *picka*, Su. Goth.] To strike with the beak as a bird. *Fanshawe.* To pick up food with the beak. *Dryden.* To strike with any pointed instrument. *Car-*
 rew. To strike; to make blows. *South.* To pick; to throw. *Shakspeare.*

PECKER, pèk'-kòr. 98. *n. s.* One that pecks. A kind of bird; as, the wood-pecker. *Dryden.*
 PECKLED, pèk'-kld. 359. *a.* [corrupted from *speck-*
led.] Spotted; varied with spots. *Walton.*
 PE/CCTINAL, pèk'-tè-nàl. *n. s.* [*pecten*, Lat.] Such fish as have their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown.*
 PE/CCTINATED, pèk'-tè-nà-tèd. *a.* Standing from each other like the teeth of a comb. *Brown.*
 PECTINATION, pèk'-tè-nà'-shùn. *n. s.* The state of being pectinated. *Brown.*
 PE/CCTORAL, pèk'-tùr-ál. 557. [See *DOMESTICK*.] *a.* [*pectoralis*, Lat.] Belonging to the breast. *Milton.*
 PE/CCTORAL, pèk'-tùr-ál. 83. *n. s.* A medicine intended against diseases of the breast. *Wiseman.* [*pectorale*, Lat.; *pectoral*, Fr.] A breastplate. *Hammond.*
 PE/CULATE, pèk'-kù-làte. } *n. s.* [*pecula-*
 PE/CULATION, pèk'-kù-là'-shùn. } *tus*, Lat.]
 Robbery of the publick; theft of publick money. *Burnet.*
 To PE/CULATE*, pèk'-kù-làte. *v. a.* [*peculor*, Lat.] To rob or defraud the publick. *Burke.*
 PE/CULATOR, pèk'-kù-là-tùr. 521. *n. s.* [Lat.] A robber of the publick.
 PECU/LIAR, pè-kù'-lè-ùr. 83. *a.* [*peculiaris*, Lat.] Appropriate; belonging to any one with exclusion of others. *Swift.* Not common to other things. *Hooker.* Particular; single. *Milton.*—To join most with *peculiar* is improper.
 PECU/LIAR, pè-kù'-lè-ùr. *n. s.* The property; the exclusive property. *Milton.* Something absconded from the ordinary jurisdiction. *Carew.*
 PECULIARITY, pè-kù'-lè-àr'-è-tè. *n. s.* Particularity; something found only in one. *Swift.*
 To PECU/LIARIZE*, pè-kù'-lè-ùr-ize. *v. a.* To appropriate; to make peculiar. *Smith.*
 PECU/LIARLY, pè-kù'-lè-àr-lè. *ad.* Particularly; singly. *Woodward.* In a manner not common to others. *Drayton.*
 PECU/LIARNESS*, pè-kù'-lè-ùr-nès. *n. s.* Appropriation. *Mede.*
 PECUNIARY, pè-kù'-nè-ùr-è. *a.* [*pecuniarius*, Lat.] Relating to money. *Brown.* Consisting of money. *Bacon.*
 PECU/NIUS*, pè-kù'-nè-ùs. *a.* [*pecunieux*, Fr.] Full of money. *Sherwood.* *Ob. T.*
 PED, pèd. *n. s.* [commonly pronounced *pad*.] A small packsaddle. *Tusser.* A basket; a hamper. *E. K. Notes on Spenser's Shep. Cal.*
 PEDAGOGICAL, pèd-dà-gòdje'-è-kál. *a.* Suiting or belonging to a schoolmaster. *South.*
 PEDAGOGICK*, pèd-dà-gòdje'-lk. *a.* Suiting a schoolmaster. *Warton.*
 PEDAGOGISM*, pèd-dà-gò-jizm. *n. s.* Office or character of a pedagogue.
 PED/AGOGUE, pèd'-dà-gòg. 338. *n. s.* [*παιδαγωγός*.] One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant. *Sir M. Sandys.*
 To PED/AGOGUE, pèd'-dà-gòg. *v. a.* [*παιδαγωγέω*.] To teach with superciliousness. *Prior.*
 PED/AGOGY, pèd'-dà-gòd-jè. *n. s.* [*παιδαγωγία*.] Preparatory discipline. *White.*
 PE/DAL, pè'-dál. *a.* [*pedalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a foot. *Dict.*
 PE/DALS, pèd'-dàls, or pè'-dàls. *n. s. pl.* The large pipes of an organ; so called because played upon and stopped with the foot. *Dict.*
 ☞ I have no doubt that Mr. Nares and Entick, who adopt the first pronunciation, have the best usage on their side; but am persuaded, that Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and Perry, who adopt the last, are more analogical.—See *Principles*, No. 543. *W.*
 PEDA/NEOUS, pè-dà'-nè-ùs. *a.* [*pedaneus*, Lat.] Going on foot. *Dict.*
 PE/DANT, pèd'-dànt. 83. *n. s.* [*pedant*, Fr.] A schoolmaster. *Shakspeare.* A man vain of low knowledge. *Addison.*
 PEDA/NTICAL, pè-dàn'-tè-kál. } *a.* [*pedantesque*,
 PEDA/NTICK, pè-dàn'-tik. } Fr. from *pedant*.]
 Awkwardly ostentatious of learning. *Floyward.*

—nò, nòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

PEDANTICALLY, pè-dân-tè-kál-è. } *ad.* With
PEDANTICKLY, pè-dân-tík-lè. } awkward
ostentation of literature. *More.*

To PEDANTIZE*, pè-dân-tíze. *v. n.* [*pedantizer*,
Fr.] To play the pedant; to domineer over lads;
to use pedantical expressions. *Colgrave. Ob. T.*

PEDANTRY, pèd'-dân-trè. *n. s.* Awkward ostenta-
tion of needless learning. *Brown.* An obstinate
addiction to the forms of some private life, and not
regarding general things enough. *Swift.*

To PEDDLE, pèd-dl. 405. *v. n.* [perhaps from
petty. See *PETTY*.] To be busy about trifles.
Ainsworth. To sell as a pedler. *Crown.* It is
commonly written *piddle*: as, What *piddling* work
is here?

PEDDLING, pèd'-dl-ìng. *a.* Petty; trifling; unim-
portant. *Bp. Taylor.*

PEDERERO, pèd-è-rè-rò. *n. s.* [*pedrero*, Span.]
A small canon managed by a swivel. It is fre-
quently written *paterero*.

PEDESTAL, pèd'-dès-tál. *n. s.* [*pedestal*, Fr.] The
lower member of a pillar; the basis of a statue.
Dryden.

PEDESTRIAL*, pè-dès-trè-ál. *a.* [*pedestris*, Lat.]
Employing the foot; belonging to the foot. *Moseley.*

PEDESTRIAN*, pè-dès-trè-àn. *a.* On foot.

PEDESTRIAN*, pè-dès-trè-àn. *n. s.* One who
makes a journey on foot; one distinguished for his
powers of walking.

PEDESTRIOUS, pè-dès-trè-ús. *a.* Not winged;
going on foot. *Brown.*

PEDICLE, pèd-dè-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*pedis*, Lat.; *pedi-
cule*, Fr.] The footstalk; that by which a leaf or
fruit is fixed to the tree. *Bacon.*

PEDICULAR, pè-dík'-kù-là. *a.* [*pedicularis*, Lat.]
Having the phthisis or lousy distemper. *Ains-
worth.*

PEDIGREE, pèd-dè-grè. *n. s.* [*per* and *degré*.]
Genealogy; lineage; account of descent. *Camden.*

PEDIMENT, pèd-dè-mènt. *n. s.* [*pedis*, Lat.] [*In
architecture.*] An ornament that crowns the ordon-
nances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves
as a decoration over gates, windows, and niches.
Dict.

PEDLER, pèd'-lùr. *n. s.* [*a petty dealer*; a con-
traction produced by frequent use.] One who trav-
els the country with small commodities. *Spenser.*

PEDLERESS*, pèd'-lùr-ès. *n. s.* A female pedler.
Overbury.

PEDLERY, pèd'-lùr-è. 98. *a.* Sold by pedlers.
Bale.

PEDLERY*, pèd'-lùr-è. *n. s.* The articles sold by
pedlers. *Milton.* The employment of selling petty
articles. *Johnson.*

PEDOBAPTISM*, pèd-dò-báp-tizm. *n. s.* [*παίδος
and βάπτισμα*.] Infant baptism. *Fauley.*

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and several of our
orthoepests in making the first syllable of this word
short. I am authorized by the shortening power of the
secondary accent, 530, notwithstanding the diphthong
in the original, which has no more influence in this
word than in *Cæsarea*, *aconitich*, and a thousand
others. *W.*

PEDOBAPTIST, pèd-dò-báp-tíst. *n. s.* [*παίδος
and βάπτιστής*.] One that holds or practises infant bap-
tism.

PEDOMETER*, pè-dòm-è-tùr. *n. s.* [*pes*, Lat.;
and *μέτρον*, Gr.; *pèdomètre*, Fr.] A mathematical
instrument, by the management of the wheels of
which, paces are numbered, and distance from one
place to another exactly measured.

To PEE*, pè. *v. n.* To look with one eye. *Ray.*
PEED*, pèd. *a.* Blind of one eye. *Ray.*

To PEEL, pèl. 246. *v. a.* [*peler*, Fr.; from *pellis*,
Lat.] To decorticate; to flay. *Shakspeare.* [*pillér*,
Fr.] To plunder. *Isaiah*, xviii.

PEEL, pèl. *n. s.* [*pellis*, Lat.] The skin or thin rind
of any thing.

PEEL, pèl. *n. s.* [*paille*, Fr.] A broad, thin board
with a long handle, used by bakers to put their
bread in and out of the oven. *B. Jonson.*

PEELED*. See *PIELED*.

PEELER, pèl'-âr. 98. *n. s.* One who strips or flays.
A robber; a plunderer. *Tusser.*

To PEEP, pèp. 246. *v. n.* To make the first ap-
pearance. *Spenser.* To look slyly, closely, or cu-
riously; to look through any crevice. *Spenser.*
[*pipio*, Lat.; *piepen*, Teut.] To chirp; to cry as
young birds; to utter in a small voice; to whisper.
Is. viii.

PEEP, pèp. *n. s.* First appearance: as, at the *peep*
of day. A sly look. *Swift.*

PEE/PER, pèp'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that peeps. A
young chicken just breaking the shell. *Bramston.*

PEEPHOLE, pèp'-hòle.

PEEPING-HOLE, pèp'-ìng-hòle. } *n. s.*

Hole through which one may look without being
discovered. *Prior.*

PEER, pèr. 246. *n. s.* [*pair*, Fr.] Equal; one of
the same rank. *Shak.* One equal in excellence or
endowments. *Chapman.* Companion; fellow.
Spenser. A nobleman: of nobility we have five
degrees, who are all nevertheless called *peers*, be-
cause their essential privileges are the same. *Shak.*

To PEER, pèr. *v. n.* [*perer*, old Fr.] To come just
in sight. *Shakspeare.* To look narrowly; to peep.
Sidney.

PEERAGE, pèr'-ìdje. 90. *n. s.* [*pairie*, Fr.] The
dignity of a peer. *Swift.* The body of peers.
Dryden.

PEERDOM, pèr'-dòm. 166. *n. s.* Peerage.

PEER/ESS, pèr'-ès. *n. s.* The lady of a peer; a
woman ennobled. *Pope.*

PEER/LESS, pèr'-lès. *a.* Unequalled; having no
peer.

PEER/LESSLY*, pèr'-lès-lè. *ad.* Without an
equal; matchlessly. *B. Jonson.*

PEER/LESSNESS, pèr'-lès-nès. *n. s.* Universal
superiority.

PEE/VISH, pèè'-vish. 246. *a.* [*peir*, to complain.]
Petulant; waspish; easily offended; irritable;
irascible; soon angry; hard to please. *Shakspeare.*
Expressing discontent, or fretfulness. *Sidney.*
Silly; childish. *Shakspeare.*

PEE/VISHLY, pèè'-vish-lè. *ad.* Angrily; querulous
ly; morosely. *Hayward.*

PEE/VISHNESS, pèè'-vish-nès. *n. s.* Irascibility;
querulousness; fretfulness; perverseness. *Locke.*

PEG, pèg. *n. s.* [*peghe*, Teut.] A piece of wood
driven into a hole. *Baron.* The pins of an instru-
ment in which the strings are strained. *Shak.* The
nickname of Margaret.—*To take a peg lower.* To
depress; to sink: perhaps from relaxing the cords
of musical instruments. *Bp. Hall.*

To PEG, pèg. *v. a.* To fasten with a peg. *Shak.*

PEGGER*, pèg'-gùr. *n. s.* One who fastens with
pegs. *Sherwood. Ob. T.*

PEGM*, pèg. *n. s.* [*πηγμα*.] A sort of moving ma-
chine in the old pageants. *B. Jonson.*

PEISE*, *n. s.* [*pesa*, Span.] A weight, or poise;
a blow; a stroke. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

To PEIZE*, *v. a.* [*peser*, Fr.] To poise; to bal-
ance; to weigh. *Sidney. Ob. T.* See *To PAYSE*.

PELAGIAN*, pè-lá-jè-àn. *n. s.* One of the follow-
ers of Pelagius, a monk, at the beginning of the
fifth century, who denied original sin, and main-
tained free will and the merit of good works. *Ar-
ticles of Religion. Art. 9. Bp. Hall.*

PELAGIAN*, pè-lá-jè-àn. *a.* Belonging to the no-
tions of the Pelagians. *South.*

PELAGIANISM*, pè-lá-jè-àn-ìsm. *n. s.* The doc-
trine of Pelagius and his followers. *South.*

PELF, pèlf. *n. s.* [*pel'fra*, low Lat.] Money; riches.
Sidney.

PE/LFRY*, or PELFRAY*, formerly used for *pe'lf*.
PE/LICAN, pèl'-lè-kàn. 88. *n. s.* [*πελίκαν*, Gr.; *pelí-
canus*, low Lat.] A large bird that has a peculiar
tenderness for its young, and is supposed to admit
them to suck blood from its breast. *Calmet.* A
glass vessel used by chymists: written also *pellicane*,
and *pelican*. *B. Jonson.*

PE/LISSE*, pè-lès-ès. *n. s.* [*Fr.*; *pelýce*, Sax.] A
kind of coat or robe. *Gudrie.*

PE/LLET, pèl'-lèt. 99. *n. s.* [*pila*, Lat; *pelote*, Fr.]

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pîn;—

- A little ball. *Bacon*. A bullet; a ball to be shot. *Bacon*.
- To PE'LLET*, pêl'-lît. v. a. To form into little balls. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. T.*
- PE'LLETED, pêl'-lît-êd. a. Consisting of bullets. *Shakespeare*.
- PE'LLICIE, pêl'-lê-kl. 405. n. s. [*pellicula*, Lat.] A thin skin. *Sharp*. It is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salts or other substances, and evaporated by heat.
- PE'LLITORY, pêl'-lê-tûr-ê. 512, 557. n. s. An herb. *Tate*.
- PELLME'LL, pêl-mêl'. [See MALL.] ad. [*peste mesle*, Fr.] Confusedly; tumultuously; one among another; with confused violence. *Shakespeare*.
- PELLS, pêlz. n. s. [*pellis*, Lat.] Clerk of the pells, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts; and also makes another roll called *pellis exitum*, a roll of disbursements. *Bayley*.
- PELLUCID §, pêl-lû'-sîd. a. [*pellucidus*, Lat.] Clear; transparent; not opaque; not dark. *Howell*.
- PELLUCIDITY, pêl-lû'-sîd'-ê-tê. } n. s. Transpa-
PELLUCIDNESS, pêl-lû'-sîd-nês. } rency; clear-
ness; not opacity. *Locke*.
- PELT §, pêlt. n. s. [*pellis*, Lat.] Skin; hide. *Bp. Hall*. [*pelte*, Fr.; *petta*, Lat.] A kind of buckler: more correctly written *pelta*. *Addison*. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainsworth*. A blow from something thrown; a stroke. *Ballad of St. George for England*.
- PELT-MONGER, pêlt'-mûng-gûr. n. s. A dealer in raw hides.
- To PELT §, pêlt. v. a. [contracted from *pellet*.] To strike with something thrown. *Shak.* To throw; to cast. *Dryden*.
- PE'LTR* , pêl'-tûr. n. s. A pinch-penny; one withered with covetousness; a mean, paltry wretch. *Huot*.
- PELTING, pêlt'-îng. a. Mean; paltry; pitiful. *Shakespeare*.
- PELTING*, pêlt'-îng. n. s. Assault; violence. *Shak.*
- PE'LTRY*, pêl'-trê. n. s. [*peltrie*, old Fr.] Furs or skins in general. *Smollett*.
- PE'LVIS, pêl'-vîs. n. s. [Lat.] The lower part of the belly.
- PEN §, pên. n. s. [*penna*, Lat.] An instrument of writing. *Shak.* Feather. [*penne*, old Fr.] *Spenser*. Wing. *Milton*. [pennan, Sax.] A small enclosure; a coop. *Shakespeare*.
- To PEN, pên. v. a. pret. and part. pass. *pent*. [pennan and pýndan, Sax.] To coop; to shut up; to incage; to imprison in a narrow place. *Shakespeare*. [from the noun; pret. and part. pass. *penned*.] To write. *Sidney*.
- PE'NAL §, pê'-nâl. 88. a. [*penal*, Fr.; from *pœna*, Lat.] Denouncing punishment; enacting punishment. *South*. Used for the purposes of punishment; vindictive. *Milton*.
- PENALITY, pê-nâl'-lê-tê. n. s. [*penalité*, old Fr.] Liableness to punishment; condemnation to punishment. *Brown*.
- PE'NALT*, pê-nâl-tê. n. s. [*penalté*, old Fr.] Punishment; censure; judicial infliction. *Locke*. Forfeiture upon non-performance. *Shakespeare*.
- PENANCE, pên'-nânse. n. s. [*penance*, old Fr.] Infliction, either public or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin. *Spenser*. Repentance. *Communion*, *Comm. Prayer*.
- PENCE, pênse. n. s. The plural of *penny*. *St. Matt*.
- PE'NCIL §, pên'-sîl. 159. n. s. [*penicilum*, Lat.] A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours. *Heylin*. A black lead pen, with which, cut to a point, they write without ink. *Watts*. Any instrument of writing without ink. [*pennoncel*, old Fr.] A little flag or streamer. *Obsolete*. *Chaucer*.
- To PE'NCIL, pên sîl. 159. v. a. To paint. *Shak.*
- PE'NDANT §, pên'-dânt. 88. n. s. [Fr.] A jewel hanging in the ear. *Pope*. Any thing hanging by way of ornament. *Waller*. A pendulum. *Digby*. A small flag in ships.
- PE'NDENCE, pên'-dênse. n. s. Slopeness; inclination. *Wotton*.
- PE'NDENCY, pên'-dên-sê. n. s. Suspense; delay of decision. *Ayliffe*.
- PEN'DENT, pên'-ôent. a. [*pendens*, Lat.] Hanging. *Shak.* Jutting over. *Shak.* Supported above the ground. *Milton*.
- PE'NDICE*, sê PENTICE.
- PEN'DING, pênd'-îng. 410. a. Depending; remaining yet undecided. *Ayliffe*.
- PENDULO'SITY, pê-n-jû'-lûs'-ê-tê. } n. s. The
PEN'DULOUSNESS, pê-n-jû'-lûs-nês. } state of
hanging; suspension. *Brown*.
- PEN'DULOUS §, pê-n-jû'-lûs. 376. [pên'-dû-lûs, *Sheridan* and *Jones*.] a. [*pendulus*, Lat.] Hanging; not supported below. *Shak.* Doubtful; unsettled. *Bp. Bull*.
- PEN'DULUM, pê-n-jû'-lûm. 293. n. s. [*pendulus*, Lat.; *pendule*, Fr.] Any weight hung so as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal time. *Hudibras*.
- PE'NETRABLE §, pê-nê-trâ-bl. a. [Fr.; *penetrabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be pierced; such as may admit the entrance of another body. *Dryden*. Susceptive of moral or intellectual impression. *Shak*.
- PENETRABILITY, pê-nê-trâ-bîl'-ê-tê. n. s. Susceptibility of impression from another body. *Cheyne*.
- PE'NETRAIL, pê-nê-trâ-île. n. s. [*penetralia*, Lat.] Interior parts. *Harvey*. *Ob. J.*
- PE'NETRANCY, pê-nê-trân-sê. n. s. Power of entering; piercing. *Ray*.
- PENETRANT §, pê-nê-trânt. a. [Fr.] Having the power to pierce or enter; sharp; subtle. *Boyle*. Having power to affect the mind. *Barrow*.
- To PE'NETRATE §, pê-nê-trâte. v. a. [*penetrare*, Lat.] To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to make way into a body. *Shak.* To affect the mind. To reach the meaning. *Ray*.
- To PENETRATE, pê-nê-trâte. 91. v. n. To make way. *Pope*. To make way by the mind. *Locke*.
- PENETRA'TION, pê-nê-trâ'-shûn. n. s. [Fr.] The act of entering into any body. *Milton*. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse. *Watts*. Acuteness; sagacity. *Watts*.
- PE'NETRATIVE, pê-nê-trâ-tîv. 512. a. Piercing; sharp; subtle. *Wotton*. Acute; sagacious; discerning. *Swift*. Having the power to impress the mind. *Shakespeare*.
- PENETRATIVENESS, pê-nê-trâ-tîv-nês. n. s. The quality of being penetrative.
- PEN'GUIN, pê-n'-gvin. n. s. A bird. *Sir T. Herbert*. A fruit very common in the West Indies. *Miller*.
- PEN'INSULA, pê-n'-în-shû-lâ. 452. n. s. [*peninsula*, Lat.] A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined by a narrow neck to the main. *Carew*.
- PEN'INSULATED, pê-n'-în-shû-lâ-têd. a. Almost surrounded by water. *Wyndham*.
- PE'NITENCE §, pê-nê-tênse. } n. s. [Fr.; *pœn*
PE'NITENCY §, pê-nê-tên-sê. } *tentia*, Lat.] Re-
pentance; sorrow for crimes; contrition for sin, with amendment of life or change of the affections. *Dryden*.
- PEN'ITENT, pê-nê-tênt. a. [Fr.; *pœnitens*, Lat.] Repentant; contrite for sin; sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely amending life. *Milton*.
- PE'NITENT, pê-nê-tênt. n. s. One sorrowful for sin. *Bacon*. One under censures of the church, but admitted to penance. *Stillington*. One under the direction of a confessor.
- PENITENTIAL, pê-nê-tên'-shâl. a. Expressing penitence; enjoined to penance. *Shakespeare*.
- PENITENTIAL, pê-nê-tên'-shâl. n. s. [*penitentia*, Fr.; *pœnitentiale*, low Lat.] A book directing the degrees of penance. *Ayliffe*.
- PENITENTIARY, pê-nê-tên'-shâ-rê. n. s. [*pœnitentiarius*, low Lat.] One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance. *Bacon*. A penitent one who does penance. *Carew*. The place where penance is enjoined. *Ainsworth*.

—nò, mōve, nōr, 1.0t;—tùbe, tūb, būll;—ōil;—pōūd;—thin, thīs.

PENITE/NTIARY*, pèn-nè-tèn'-shà-rè. *a.* Relating to the rules and measures of penance. *Bp. Brainhall.*

PENITENTLY, pèn-nè-tènt-lè. *ad.* With repentance; with sorrow for sin; with contrition.

PENKNIFE, pèn-nife. *n. s.* A knife used to cut pens. *Bacon.*

PENMAN, pèn-mán. 83. *n. s.* One who professes the art of writing. *Mussey.* An author; a writer. *Addis.*

PENMANSHIP*, pèn-mán-shíp. *n. s.* The use of the pen; art of writing. *Mussey.*

PENNACHED, pèn-nà-tshèd. *a.* [*pennaché*, Fr.] Applied to flowers when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated and diversified neatly without any confusion. *Evelyn.*

PENNANT, pèn-nánt. 88. *n. s.* [*pennon*, Fr.] A small flag, ensign or colours. A tackle for hoisting things on board. *Ainsworth.*

PENNATED, pèn-nà-tèd. *a.* [*pennatus*, Lat.] Winged. *Pennated*, amongst botanists, are those leaves of plants that grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk; as those of ash and walnut-tree. *Quincy.*

PENNED*, pèn-nèd. *a.* Winged; plumed. *Huicot.*

PENNER, pèn-núr. *n. s.* A writer. *Diary of Hen. Earl of Clarendon.* A pence.

PENNILESS, pèn-nè-lès. *a.* Moneyless; poor; wanting money. *Arbuthnot.*

PENNING*, pèn-níng. *n. s.* Written work; composition. *Shakspeare.*

PENNON, pèn-nún. 166. *n. s.* [Fr.] A small flag or colour. *Spenser.* [*penna*, Lat.] A pinion. *Milton.*

PENNY §, pèn-nè. *n. s.* plural *pence*. [penny, Sax.] A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling: a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered, the copper halfpence and farthings being only *nummorum famuli*, a subordinate species of coin. *Dryden.* Proverbially: a small sum. *Shak.* Money in general. *Dryden.*

PENNYROYAL, or *Pudding Grass*, pèn-nè-ròe'-ál. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

PENNYWEIGHT, pèn-nè-wáte. *n. s.* A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight. So called from the ancient silver penny being of this weight. *Arbuthnot.*

PENNYWISE, pèn-nè-wlze'. *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on improper occasions. *Bacon.*

PENNYWORTH, pèn-nè-wúth. *n. s.* As much as is bought for a penny. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money. *Spenser.* Something advantageously bought; a purchase got for less than it is worth. *Dryden.* A small quantity. *Swift.*

☞ This word is commonly, and without vulgarity, contracted into *pennurth*. *W.*

PEN/SILE §, pèn'-síl. 140. *a.* [*pensilis*, Lat.] Hanging; suspended. *Bacon.* Supported above the ground. *Prior.*

PENSILENESS, pèn'-síl-nès. *n. s.* The state of hanging. *Bacon.*

PEN/SION §, pèn'-shún. 451. *n. s.* [Fr.] A payment of money; a rent. 1 *Esdr.* An allowance made to any one without an equivalent; the allowance made as an acknowledgement for any eminent and distinguished services. *Addison.*

To **PEN/SION**, pèn'-shún. *v. a.* To support by an arbitrary allowance. *Addison.*

PENSIONARY, pèn'-shún-à-rè. *a.* [*pensionnaire*, Fr.] Maintained by pensions. *Donne.*

PENSIONARY*, pèn'-shún-à-rè. *n. s.* One receiving a pension, or annual payment. *Injunct.* by K. Edward VI.

PEN/SIONER, pèn'-shún-úr. 98. *n. s.* One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependant. *Camden.* A slave of state hired by a stipend to obey his master. *Pope.* One of an order of students in the university of Cambridge. *Dean Prideaux.* One of an honourable band of gentlemen, attendant upon the king; established in the sixteenth century, and still continued.

PENSIVE §, pèn'-sív. 423. *a.* [*pensif*, Fr.; *pensivo*,

Ital.] Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful; mournfully serious; melancholy. *Hooker.*

PEN/SLIVELY, pèn'-sív-lè. *ad.* With melancholy; sorrowfully; with gloomy seriousness. *Spenser.*

PENSIVENESS, pèn'-sív-nès. *n. s.* Melancholy sorrowfulness. *Hooker.*

PEN/STOCK*, pèn'-stòk. *n. s.* [*pen and stock*] A sort of sluice, placed in the water of a mill-pool; a flood-gate.

PENT, pènt. *part. pass. of pen.* Shut up. *Shak.*

PENTACA/PSULAR, pèn-tà-káp'-shù-lár. *a.* [*πέντε, and capsular*] Having five cavities.

PENTACHORD, pèn-tà-kórd. *n. s.* [*πέντε and χορδή*] An instrument with five strings.

PENTAE/DROUS, pèn-tà-è'-drús. *a.* [*πέντε and δρόα*] Having five sides. *Woodward.*

PENTAGON §, pèn-tà-gón. 166. *n. s.* [*πέντε and γωνία*] A figure with five angles. *Wotton.*

PENTA/GONAL, pèn-tág'-dónál. *a.* Quinquangular; having five angles. *Woodward.*

PENTA/METER §, pèn-tám'-mè-túr. *n. s.* [*pentameterum*, Lat.] A Latin verse of five feet. *Addison.*

PENTA/METER*, pèn-tám'-mè-túr. *a.* Having five metrical feet. *Dr. Warton.*

PENTA/NGULAR, pèn-táng'-gù-lár. *a.* [*πέντε, and angular*] Five cornered. *Grevé.*

PENTA/PALOUS, pèn-tà-pév'-tá-lús. *a.* [*πέντε, Gr. and petala*, Lat.] Having five petals or leaves.

PENTARCHY*, pèn-tár-kè. *n. s.* [*πέντε and ἀρχή*] Government exercised by five. *Brewer.*

PENTASPAST, pèn-tá-spást. *n. s.* [*pentaspaste*, Fr.; *πέντε and σπάω*, Gr.] An engine with five pulleys. *Dict.*

PENTA/STICK, pèn-tás'-tík. *n. s.* [*πέντε and στήκος*] A composition consisting of five verses.

PENTASTYLE, pèn-tá-stíle. *n. s.* [*πέντε and στήλος*] [In architecture.] A work in which are five rows of columns. *Dict.*

PENTATEUCH, pèn-tá-tùke. 353. *n. s.* [*πέντε and τευχος*] The five books of Moses. *Benley.*

PEN/TECOST §, pèn-tè-kòste. [pèn-tè-kòste, *Sheridan* and *Jones*; pèn-tè-kòst, *Perry*.] *n. s.* [*πεντεκοστή*, Sax.; *πεντεκοστή*, Gr.] A feast among the Jews. *Calmet.* Whitsuntide. *Shakspeare.*

PEN/TECOSTAL, pèn-tè-kòs-tál. *a.* Belonging to Whitsuntide. *Sanderson.*

PEN/TECOSTALS*, pèn-tè-kòs-tálz. *n. s. pl.* Oblations formerly made at the feast of Pentecost by parishioners to their parish-priest, and sometimes by inferior churches to the mother-church. *Covel.*

PEN/THOUSE, pèn-t'hóus. *n. s.* [*pent*, from *penet*, Fr. and *house*.] A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall. *Shakspeare.*

PEN/NTICE, pèn-tús. *n. s.* [*pendice*, Ital.] A sloping roof. *Wotton.*

PEN/TILE, pèn-tíle. *n. s.* [*pent* and *tile*.] A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof; they are often called *pantiles*. *Moxon.*

PENT up, pènt. *part. a.* [*pent*, from *pen*, and *up*.] Shut up. *Shakspeare.*

PEN/ULTIMA †, pè-núl'-tè-mà. *n. s.* The last syllable but one.

PEN/ULTIMATE, pè-núl'-tè-màte. *a.* [*penultimus*, Lat.] Last but one.

PEN/UMBRA, pèn-núm'-brá. *n. s.* [*pen* and *umbra*, Lat.] An imperfect shadow; that part of the shadow which is half light. *Newton.*

PEN/URIOS §, pè-nù-rè-ús. *a.* [*penuria*, Lat.] Niggardly; sparing; not liberal; sordidly mean. *Milton.* Scant; not plentiful. *Shakspeare.*

PEN/URIOSLY, pè-nù-rè-ús-lè. *ad.* Sparingly; not plentifully. *B. Jonson.*

PEN/URIOSNESS, pè-nù-rè-ús-nès. *n. s.* Niggardliness; parsimony. *Addison.* Scantiness; not plenty.

PEN/URY, pèn-nù-rè. *n. s.* [*penuria*, Lat.] Poverty; indigence. *Hooker.*

PE/ON*, pè-ún. *n. s.* In India, a foot-soldier; one employed also as a servant or attendant. The original word is said to be *peudah*. The corruption, *peon*, has passed into the French language,

and signifies a common man in the game of chess. See *PAWN*. *Sir T. Herbert*.

PE'ONY, pè'-ô-nè. *n. s.* [*pœonia*, Lat.] A flower. *Miller*.

PE'OPLE §, pèè'-pl. 405. *n. s.* [*peuple*, Fr.; *populus*, Lat.] A nation; those who compose a community. *Rev. x.* The vulgar. *Cowley*. The commonalty; not the princes or nobles. *Shak*. Persons of a particular class. *Bacon*. Men, or persons in general. *Arbutnot*.

To PE'OPLE, pèè'-pl. 256. *v. a.* [*peupler*, Fr.] To stock with inhabitants. *Raleigh*.

PE'OPLISH*, pè'-plish. *a.* Vulgar. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T.*

PEPA'STICKS, pè-pâs'-tîks. *n. s.* [*πεπαστικα*] Medicines which are good to help the rawness of the stomach, and digest crudities. *Diet*.

PE'PPER §, pèp'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* [*peppon*, Sax.; *pi-per*, Lat.] An aromatick, pungent spice, of which there are three kinds; the black, the white, and the long, which are three different fruits produced by three distinct plants. *Hill*.

To PE'PPER, pèp'-pûr. *v. a.* To sprinkle with pepper. *Davies*. To beat; to mangle with shot or blows. *Shakspeare*.

PE'PPERBOX, pèp'-pûr-bôks. *n. s.* A box for holding pepper. *Shakspeare*.

PEPPER-CAKE*. See **PEPPER-GINGERBREAD**.

PE'PPERCORN, pèp'-pûr-kôrn. *n. s.* Any thing of inconsiderable value. *Boyle*.

PEPPER-GINGERBREAD*, pèp'-pûr-jîn'-jûr-bréd. *n. s.* What is now called *spice-gingerbread*; and, in the north, *pepper-cake*. *Shakspeare*.

PE'PPERING*, pèp'-pûr-ing. *a.* Hot; fiery; angry. *Swift*.

PE'PPERMINT, pèp'-pûr-mînt. *n. s.* Mint eminent-ly hot.

PE'PPERWORT, pèp'-pûr-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

PE'PTICK, pèp'-tîk. *a.* [*πεπτικός*] What helps digestion. *Ainsworth*.

PER SE*, pèr-sè'. *ad.* [Lat.] By himself, herself, or itself, abstractedly. *Shakspeare*.

PERACU'TE, pèr-â-kûte'. *a.* [*peracutus*, Lat.] Very sharp; very violent. *Harvey*.

PERADVENTURE, pèr-âd-vèn'-ishûre. *ad.* [*par aventure*, Fr.] Perhaps; may be; by chance. *Hooker*. Doubt; question. *South*.

To PERAGRATE §, pèr'-â-grâte. *v. a.* [*peragro*, Lat.] To wander over; to ramble through. *Dict*.

PERAGRA'TION, pèr'-â-grâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of passing through any state or space. *Brown*.

To PERAMBULATE §, pèr-âm'-bû-lâte. *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Lat.] To walk through. To survey, by passing through. *Davies*. To visit the boundaries of the parish.

PERAMBULA'TION, pèr-âm-bû-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of passing through or wandering over. *Bacon*. A travelling survey. *Hovell*. A district; limit of jurisdiction. *Holiday*. Survey of the bounds of the parish annually performed. *Homilies*.

PERAMBULATOR*, pèr-âm'-bû-lâ-tûr. *n. s.* A wheel for measuring roads. *Alingham*.

PERCA'SE, pèr-kâse'. *ad.* [*par* and *case*] Perchance; perhaps. *Bacon*. *Ob. J.*

PERCEANT, pèr'-sè-ânt. *a.* [*percant*, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

PERCEIVABLE, pèr-sè'-vâ-bl. *a.* Perceptible; such as falls under perception. *Locke*.

PERCEIVABLY, pèr-sè'-vâ-blè. *ad.* In such a manner as may be observed or known.

PERCEIVER*, pèr-sè'-vûr. *n. s.* One who perceives or observes. *Milton*.

PERCEIVANCE*, pèr-sè'-vânse. *n. s.* Power of perceiving. *Milton*.

To PERCEIVE §, pèr-sève'. *v. a.* [*percipio*, Lat.] To discover by some sensible effects. *Shak*. To know; to observe. *St. Mark*, ii. To be affected by. *Bacon*.

PERCEPTIBILITY, pèr-sèp-tè-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The state of being an object of the senses or mind; the state of being perceptible. Perception; the power of perceiving. *More*.

PERCEPTIBLE §, pèr-sèp'-tè-bl. *a.* [Fr.; *perceptus*, Lat.] Such as may be known or observed. *Bacon*. Capable of perception. *Bp. Greene*.

PERCEPTIBLY, pèr-sèp'-tè-blè. *ad.* In such a manner as may be perceived. *Pope*.

PERCEPTION, pèr-sèp'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *perceptio* Lat.] The power of perceiving; knowledge; consciousness. *Bentley*. The act of perceiving; observation. Notion; idea. *Hale*. The state of being affected by something. *Bacon*.

PERCEPTIVE §, pèr-sèp'-tîv. 512. *a.* [*perceptus*, Lat.] Having the power of perceiving. *Glanville*.

PERCEPTIVITY, pèr-sèp'-tîv'-è-tè. *n. s.* The power of perception or thinking. *Locke*.

PERCH, pèrsh. 352. *n. s.* [*perca*, Lat.; *perche*, Fr.] A fish of prey. *Walton*.

PERCH §, pèrsh. *n. s.* [*perica*, Lat.; *perche*, Fr.] A measure of five yards and a half; a pole [*perche*, Fr.] Something on which birds roost or sit. *Dryden*.

To PERCH, pèrsh. *v. n.* To sit or roost as a bird. *Spenser*.

To PERCH, pèrsh. *v. a.* To place on a perch. *More*.

PERCHA'NCE, pèr-tshânse'. *ad.* Perhaps; peradventure. *Shakspeare*.

PERCHERS, pèrsh'-ûrz. *n. s.* Paris candles used in England in ancient times; also the larger sort of wax candles, which were usually set upon the altar. *Bailey*.

PERCIPIENT, pèr-sîp'-pè-ënt. *a.* [*percipiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having the power of perception. *Bentley*.

PERCIPIENT, pèr-sîp'-pè-ënt. *n. s.* One that has the power of perceiving. *Glanville*.

PERCLOSE, pèr-kloze'. *n. s.* Conclusion; last part. *Raleigh*. *Ob. J.*

To PERCOLATE, pèr'-kò-lâte. *v. a.* [*percolo*, Lat.] To strain through. *Hale*.

PERCOLATION, pèr-kò-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of straining; purification or separation by straining. *Bacon*.

To PERCUSS §, pèr-kûs'. *v. a.* [*percussus*, Lat.] To strike. *Bacon*.

PERCUSSION, pèr-kûsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*percussio*, Lat.] The act of striking; stroke. *Shak*. Effect of sound in the ear. *Kymer*.

PERCU'TIENT, pèr-kû'-shènt. *a.* [*percutiens*, Lat.] Striking; having the power to strike. *Bacon*.

PERDITIO, pèr-dîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*perditio*, Lat.] Destruction; ruin; death. *Bacon*. Loss. *Shak*. Eternal death. *Hooker*.

PERDU, pèr-dû'. [*pèr'-dû*, *Perry*.] *ad.* [*perdu*, Fr.] Close in ambush. *South*.

PERDU*, pèr-dû', or pèr'-dû. *n. s.* One who is placed in ambush, or on the watch. *Shakspeare*.

PERDU*, pèr-dû', or pèr'-dû. *a.* Employed on desperate purposes; accustomed to desperate purposes. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

PERDULOUS, pèr-dû-lûs. *a.* [*perdo*, Lat.] Lost; thrown away. *Bramhall*.

PERDURABLE §, pèr-dû-â-bl. 293. *a.* [Fr.; *perduro*, Lat.] Lasting; long-continued. *Shakspeare*.

☞ Mr. Nares tells us, that this word throws the accent back to the fourth syllable from the end, though the derivation demands it otherwise. I am sorry to differ from so judicious an orthoëpist; but cannot conceive that derivation requires the same accent as in *durable*, since this word is, like many others, considered as a simple, derived from the Latin *perdurabilis*, which, though not a classical word, is formed in the Latin analogy, and has the same effect on English pronunciation as if it came to us whole; which effect is to place the accent in the Anglicised word on that syllable which had a secondary accent in Latin, and that is the first.—See **ACADEMY** and **INCOMPARABLE**.

The reason that such a formative as *perdurabilis* may be admitted as the parent of *perdurable*, and not *interferio* that of *interference*, is, that we form *interference* from the verb to *interfere*, rather than from *interferio*, which is not a Latin word, though, perhaps, in the Latin analogy of formation; but we have no verb to *perdure*, from which to form *perdurable*, and therefore allowably follow the Latin analogy of formation, and the English analogy of pronouncing such formatives.—See **INTER**

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —óil; —póund; —thin, THIS.

PERENCE. Poetical authorities are decidedly in favour of this accentuation:

"O perdurable shame! let's stab ourselves."

Shakspeare.

"_____ the vig'rous sweat

"Doth lend the lively springs their perdurable heat."

Drayton.

"Why would he, for the momentary trick,

"Be perdurably fin'd?—Shakspeare.

W.

PERDURABLY, pèr-dù-rà-blè. *ad.* Lastingly.

Shakspeare.

PERDURA'TION, pèr-dù-rà-shùn. *n. s.* Long continuance. *Ainsworth.*

PERDY*, pèr-dè. *ad.* [a corruption of the Fr. oath *par Dieu*.] A term of asseveration, frequent in our ancient poetry; certainly; verily; in truth. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

PEREGAL, pèr-è-gál. *a.* [Fr.] Equal. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

To PEREGRINATE §, pèr-rè-grè-nàte. *v. n.* [*peregrinus*, Lat.] To travel; to live in foreign countries. *Dict.*

PEREGRINA'TION, pèr-rè-grè-nà-shùn. *n. s.* Travel; abode in foreign countries.

PEREGRINATOR*, pèr-rè-grè-nà-tùr. *n. s.* A traveller. *Casaubon.*

PEREGRINE §, pèr-rè-grìn. 150. *a.* [*peregrin*, old Fr.; *peregrinus*, Lat.] Foreign; not native; not domestick. *Chaucer.*

PEREGRINITY*, pèr-rè-grìn-è-tè. *n. s.* [*peregrinité*, old Fr.] Strangeness. *Cockeram.*

To PEREMPT §, pèr-èm'. *v. a.* [*peremptus*, Lat.] To kill; to crush. A law term. *Ayliffe.*

PEREMPTION, pèr-èm'-shùn. *n. s.* [*peremptio*, Lat.] Crush; extinction. Law term. *Ayliffe.*

PEREMP'TORILY, pèr-èm-tùr-rè-lè. *ad.* Absolutely; positively; so as to cut off all further debate. *Daniel.*

PEREMP'TORINESS, pèr-rèm-tùr-è-nès. 412. *n. s.* Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism. *Tillotson.*

PEREMP'TORY §, pèr-rèm-tùr-è, or pèr-èm'-tò-rè. 512. [pèr-èm-tùr-è, *Jones, Fulton and Knight.*] [See **DOMESTICK**.] *a.* [*peremptorius*, low Lat.] Dogmatical; absolute; such as destroys all further expostulation. *Hooker.*

§ If we consult our orthoëpists, there can scarcely be any two pronunciations more equally balanced than those that are given to this word. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, Dr. Ash, W. Johnson, Mr. Scott, and Entick, are for the first; and Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, and Perry, for the last; but, notwithstanding the last has these authorities to support it, I am much mistaken if the first has not obtained a complete victory. That there is a strong tendency, in words of this kind, to draw the accent high, is evident; it is as evident, likewise, that those polysyllables, which we derive from the Latin, incline to accent that syllable on which we place a secondary accent in pronouncing the original, (see **ACADEMY** and **DISPUTABLE**;) and, provided there are no clusters of uncombable consonants in the latter syllables, there is no reason why this accentuation should be checked. This is the case with the word in question; the *p* is mute, *t* is easily pronounced after *em*, and the whole termination is sufficiently smooth and voluble: but in *perfunctory* the case is different; the uncombable consonants *net* are not to be pronounced without considerable difficulty, if we place the accent on the first syllable; and therefore this accentuation ought to be avoided as much as in *corruptible*, which see. The poets incline to the side I have adopted:

"To-morrow be in readiness to go;

"Excuse it not, for I am *peremptory*."—Shakspeare.

"If I entertaine

"As *peremptorie* a desire, to level with the plains

"A citie, where they lov'd to live; stand not betwixt
"my ire

"And what he aims at."—Chapman.

W

PERENNIAL §, pèr-èn-nè-ál. 113. *a.* [*perennis*, Lat.] Lasting through the year. *Cheyne.* Perpetual; unceasing. *Harvey.*

PERENNIAL*, pèr-èn-nè-ál. *n. s.* [In botany.] A plant, of which the roots will endure many years.

PERENNITY, pèr-èn-nè-tè. *n. s.* [*perennitas*, Lat.]

Quality of lasting through all seasons; perpetuity. *Derham.*

PERERRA'TION*, pèr-èr-rà-shùn. *n. s.* [*pererratus*, Lat.] Travel; act of rambling through various places. *Howell.*

PERFECT §, pèr-fèkt. *a.* [*perfect*, old Fr.; *perfectus*, Lat.] Complete; consummate; finished; neither defective nor redundant. *Hooker.* Fully informed; fully skilful. *Shak.* Pure; blameless; clear; immaculate. *Deut. xviii.* Confident; certain. *Shakspeare.*

To PERFECT, pèr-fèkt. *v. a.* To finish; to complete; to consummate; to bring to its due state. 1 *John. iv.* To make skilful; to instruct fully. *Shak.*

PERFECTER, pèr-fèkt-ùr. 93. *n. s.* One that makes perfect. *Barrow.*

PERFECTION §, pèr-fèk'-shùn. *n. s.* [*perfectio*, Lat.] The state of being perfect. *Hooker.* Something that concurs to produce supreme excellence. In this sense it has a plural. *Sidney.* Attribute of God. *Atterbury.* Exact resemblance.

PERFECTIONAL*, pèr-fèk'-shùn-ál. *a.* Made complete. *Pearson.*

To PERFECTIONATE, pèr-fèk'-shùn-àte. *v. a.* [*perfectiommer*, Fr.] To make perfect; to advance to perfection. *Dryden.*

PERFECTIONIST*, pèr-fèk'-shùn-íst. *n. s.* One pretending to extreme perfection; a puritan. *South.*

PERFECTIVE, pèr-fèk'-tív. 512. *a.* Conducing to bring to perfection. *Mortimer.*

PERFECTIVELY, pèr-fèk'-tív-lè. *ad.* In such a manner as brings to perfection. *Grew.*

PERFECTLY, pèr-fèkt-lè. *ad.* In the highest degree of excellence. Totally; completely. *Locke.* Exactly; accurately. *Locke.*

PERFECTNESS, pèr-fèkt-nès. *n. s.* Completeness; perfection. *Spenser.* Goodness; virtue. *Col. iii.* Skill. *Shakspeare.*

PERFIDIOUS, pèr-fid'-yùs. 294. *a.* [*perfidus*, Lat.] Treacherous; false to trust; guilty of violated faith. *Milton.* Expressing treachery; proceeding from treachery. *Milton.*

PERFIDIOUSLY, pèr-fid'-yùs-lè. *ad.* Treacherously; by breach of faith. *Shakspeare.*

PERFIDIOUSNESS, pèr-fid'-yùs-nès. *n. s.* The quality of being perfidious. *Tillotson.*

PERFIDY, pèr-fè-dè. *n. s.* [*perfidia*, Lat.; *perfidie*, Fr.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith. *Warton.*

PERFLABLE, pèr-flà-bl. *a.* [*perflo*, Lat.] Having the wind driven through.

To PERFLATE §, pèr-flàte'. *v. a.* [*perflo*, Lat.] To blow through. *Harvey.*

PERFLATION, pèr-flà-shùn. *n. s.* The act of blowing through. *Woodward.*

To PERFORATE §, pèr-fò-ràte. *v. a.* [*perforo*, Lat.] To pierce with a tool; to bore. *Bacon.*

PERFORA'TION, pèr-fò-rà-shùn. *n. s.* The act of piercing or boring. *Bacon.* Hole; place bored. *Ray.*

PERFORATIVE*, pèr-fò-rà-tív. *a.* Having power to pierce: applied to the chirurgical instrument called a trepan.

PERFORATOR, pèr-fò-rà-tùr. 521. *n. s.* The instrument of boring. *Sharp.*

PERFORCE, pèr-fòrse'. *ad.* By violence; violently. *Spenser.* Of necessity. *Spenser.*

To PERFORM §, pèr-fòrm', or pèr-fòrm'. *v. a.* [*performare*, Ital.] To execute; to do; to discharge; to achieve an undertaking; to accomplish. *Sidney.*

§ There is a wanton deviation from rule in the pronunciation of this word and its derivatives, which calls aloud for reformation. Pronouncing the last syllable like *form*, a seat, is a gross departure from analogy, as will appear by comparing it with the same syllable in *reform*, *conform*, *inform*, *deform*, *transform*, &c. This error seems chiefly confined to the stage, where it probably originated. It is not unlikely that some affected actor, to give the word a foreign air, first pronounced it in this manner; though, in justice to the stage, it ought to be observed, that it has less of this affectation than any theatre of elocution in the *King dom*. *W.*

To **PERFORM**, pêr-fôr'm'. *v. n.* To succeed in an attempt. *Watts.*

PERFORMABLE, pêr-fôr'm'-â-bl. *a.* Practicable; such as may be done. *Brown.*

PERFORMANCE, pêr-fôr'-mâns. *n. s.* Completion of something designed; execution of something promised. *Shak.* Composition; work. *Dryden.* Action; something done. *Shakespeare.*

PERFORMER, pêr-fôr'm'-ûr. *98. n. s.* One that performs any thing. *Shak.* It is generally applied to one that makes a public exhibition of his skill.

To **PERFRICATE**, pêr-frê-kâte. *v. n.* [*perfrico*, Lat.] To rub over. *Dick.*

PERFUMATORY, pêr-fû'-mâ-tûr-ê. *512. a.* That perfumes. *Leigh.*

PERFUME §, pêr-fû-me. *402. n. s.* [*parfume*, Fr.] Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things. *Bacon.* Sweet odour; fragrance. *Addison.*

☞ Fenning, Perry, Entick, Dr. Johnson, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Kenrick, place the accent on the last syllable of this word, either when a substantive or a verb. As a substantive, Scott places the accent either on the first or last, and Sheridan on the first. Mr. Nares has shown at large, that the poets accent the substantive both ways; but the analogy of dissyllable nouns and verbs seems now to have fixed the accent of the substantive on the first, and that of the verb on the last. *W.*

To **PERFUME**, pêr-fû-me'. *v. a.* To scent; to impregnate with sweet scent. *Shakespeare.*

PERFUMER, pêr-fû'-mûr. *98. n. s.* One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent. *Bacon.*

PERFUNCTORILY, pêr-fûnk'-tûr-rê-lê. *ad.* Carelessly; negligently; in such a manner as to satisfy external form. *Clarendon.*

PERFUNCTORINESS*, pêr-fûnk'-tûr-ê-nês. *n. s.* Negligence; carelessness. *Whitlock.*

PERFUNCTORY §, pêr-fûnk'-tûr-ê. *a.* [*perfunctorius*, Lat.] Slight; careless; negligent. *Bacon.*

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston, who accent this word on the first syllable; but have Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, Buchanan, and Entick, on my side for accenting the second; and this pronunciation, without any authority, would be more eligible than the other, from the difficulty of pronouncing the uncombinable consonants in the last syllables without the assistance of accent, especially when we consider that the adverb *perfunctorily* and the possible abstract noun *perfunctoriness* must necessarily have the same accent as the adjective.—See **PEREMPTORY**, **IRREFRAGABLE**, and **CORRUPTIBLE**. *W.*

To **PERFUSE**, pêr-fûzê'. *437. v. a.* [*perfusus*, Lat.] To incture; to overspread. *Harvey.*

PERGOLA*, pêr-gô-lâ. *n. s.* [Ital.] A kind of arbour; a covering with boughs. *Finnett.*

PERHAPS, pêr-hâps'. *ad.* [*per* and *hap*.] Peradventure; it may be. *Flatman.*

PERIAPT, pêr-rê-âpt. *n. s.* [*περίπτω*.] Amulet; charm worn as preservative against diseases or mischief. *Shakespeare.*

PERICARDIUM, pêr-ê-kâr'-dê-ûm. *293. n. s.* [*περί* and *καρδιά*, Gr.; *pericarde*, Fr.] A thin membrane of a conic figure, that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity. *Quincy.*

PERICARPIUM, pêr-ê-kâr'-pê-ûm. *n. s.* [*περί* and *καρπος*, Gr.; *pericarpe*, Fr.] A pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant. *Ray.*

To **PERICLITATE** §, pêr-ik'-lê-tâte. *v. n.* [*periclitari*, Lat.] To hazard. *Cockeram.*

PERICLITATION, pêr-ê-kle-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The state of being in danger. *Cockeram.* Trial; experiment.

PERICRANIUM, pêr-ê-krâ'-nê-ûm. *n. s.* [*περί*, and *cranium*.] The membrane that covers the skull. *Quincy.*

PERICULOUS, pêr-ik'-kû-lûs. *314. a.* [*periculosus*, Lat.] Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. *Brown.*

PERIRGY, pêr-ê-êr'-jê. *n. s.* [*περί* and *εργον*.] Needless caution in an operation; unnecessary diligence.

PERIGE'E, pêr-ê-jê-ê. } *n. s.*

PERIGE'UM, pêr-ê-jê'-ûm. [See **EUROPEAN**.] } *n. s.*

[*περί* and *γῆ*, Gr.; *perigée*, Fr.] That point in the

heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth. *Harris.*

PERIHELIIUM, pêr-ê-hê'-lê-ûm. *n. s.* [*περί* and *ἥλιος*; *perihelie*, Fr.] That point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun. *Harris.*

PERIL §, pêr'-ril. *n. s.* [*peril*, Fr.] Danger; hazard; jeopardy. *Sidney.* Deunciation; danger denounced. *Shakespeare.*

To **PERIL***, pêr'-ril. *v. n.* [*periller*, old Fr.] To be in danger. *Milton.*

PERILOUS, pêr'-ril-ûs. *314. a.* [*perilleux*, Fr.] Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger. *Hooker.* It is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad. *Hudibras.* Smart; witty; parous. *Shakespeare.*

PERILOUSLY, pêr'-ril-ûs-lê. *ad.* Dangerously. *Professor Benefield.*

PERILOUSNESS, pêr'-ril-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Dangerousness.

PERIMETER, pêr-rim'-mê-tûr. *98. n. s.* [*περί* and *μετρώ*, Gr.; *perimetre*, Fr.] The compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed. *Newton.*

PERIOD §, pêr-rê-ûd. *166. n. s.* [*periode*, Fr.; *περίοδος*, Gr.] A circuit. Time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner. *Watts.* A stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning. *Holder.* The end or conclusion. *Burnet.* The state at which any thing terminates. *Digby.* Length of duration. *Bacon.* A complete sentence from one full stop to another. *B. Jonson.* A course of events, or series of things memorably terminated; as the periods of an empire. *Thomson.*

To **PERIOD**, pêr-rê-ûd. *v. a.* To put an end to. *Shak.*

PERIODICAL, pêr-rê-ûd'-dê-kâl. } *a.* [*periodique*, Fr.] Circular; making a circuit; making a revolution. *Derham.*

PERIODICK, pêr-rê-ûd'-îk. *509. §* Fr.] Circular; making a circuit; making a revolution. *Derham.* Happening by revolution at some stated time. *Bentley.* Regular; performing some action at stated times. *Addison.* Relating to periods or revolutions. *Brown.*

PERIODICALLY, pêr-rê-ûd'-dê-kâl-ê. *ad.* At stated periods. *Broome.*

PERIOSTEUM, pêr-ê-ôs'-tishûm. *n. s.* [*περί* and *ὀστέον*.] The membrane which covers the bones. *Cheyne.*

PERIPATE'TICAL*, pêr-ê-pâ-tê'-tê-kâl. } *a.*

PERIPATE'TICK*, pêr-ê-pâ-tê'-îk. } [*περιπατητικός*.] Belonging to the Peripatetics, denoting the Peripatetics. *Hales.*

PERIPATE'TICISM*, pêr-ê-pâ-tê'-tê-sîzm. *n. s.* The notions of the Peripatetics. *Barrow.*

PERIPATE'TICK*, pêr-ê-pâ-tê'-îk. *n. s.* One of the followers of Aristotle; so called, because they used to teach and dispute in the Lyceum at Athens, walking about. *Milton.* Ludicrously used for one who is obliged to walk, who cannot afford to ride. *Tatler.*

PERIPHERY, pêr-rîf'-fê-rê. *n. s.* [*περί* and *φέρω*, Gr.; *peripherie*, Fr.] Circumference. *Gower.*

To **PERIPHRASE**, pêr-ê-frâze. *v. a.* To express one word by many; to express by circumlocution.

PERIPHRA'SIS §, pêr-rîf'-frâ-sîs. *520. n. s.* [*περίφρασις*, Gr.; *periphrase*, Fr.] Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one; as, for death, we may say, the loss of life. *Watts.*

PERIPHRA'STICAL, pêr-rê-frâs'-tê-kâl. *a.* Circumlocutory; expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPHRA'STICALLY*, pêr-rê-frâs'-tê-kâl-lê. *ad.* With circumlocution. *Boswell.*

PERIPLUS*, pêr-ê-plûs. *n. s.* [*περίπλους*.] A voyage round a certain sea or sea-coast; circumnavigation. *Dr. Vincent.*

PERIPNEUMONIA, pêr-îp-nû-mô-nê-â. } [*See*

PERIPNEUMONY, pêr-îp-nû-mô-nê. } *PERIPNEUMONICK*.] *n. s.* [*περί* and *πνεύμων*, Gr.;

peripneumonie, Fr.] An inflammation of the lungs. *Harvey.*

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —than, THIS.

PERFUSION*, pê-rîsh'-ân. *a.* Having shadows all around. *Brown.*

PERISCII*, pê-rîsh'-ê-l. *n. s.* [Lat.; περισκιοι, Gr.] Those who, living within the polar circle, see the sun move round them, and consequently project their shadows in all directions. *Johnson.*

To PERISH, pê-rîsh. *v. n.* [*perir*, Fr.; *perco*, Lat.] To die; to be destroyed; to be lost; to come to nothing. *Job*, xxxi. To be in a perpetual state of decay. *Locke.* To be lost eternally. 2 *Pet. ii.*

To PERISH, pê-rîsh. *v. a.* To destroy; to bring to decay. *Shakspeare.* *Ob. J.*

PERISHABLE, pê-rîsh-â-bl. 405. *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration. *Raleigh.*

PERISHABLENESS, pê-rîsh-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Liableness to be destroyed; liableness to decay. *Locke.*

PERISSOLOGY*, pê-rîs-sôl'-ô-jê. *n. s.* [περισσολογία, Gr.] A figure of rhetoric, called also *macrology*. See *MACROLOGY*.

PERISTALTICK, pê-rê-stâl'-îk. *a.* [περιστάλτις, Gr.; *peristaltique*, Fr.] *Peristaltick* motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided. *Quincy.*

PERISTE'RION, pê-rîs-tê-rê-ôn. *n. s.* The herb vervain. *Dict.*

PERISTYLE, pê-rê-stîlle. *n. s.* [*peristile*, Fr.] A circular range of pillars. *Arbutnot.*

PERISYSTOLE, pê-rê-sîs'-tô-lê. *n. s.* [περί and συστολή, Gr.] The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse; namely, that of the systole or contraction of the heart, and that of diastole or dilatation. *Dict.*

PERITE*, pê-rîlê'. *a.* [*peritus*, Lat.] Skilful. *Whitaker.* *Ob. T.*

PERITONE'UM, pê-rê-tô-nê'-ôm. 503. *n. s.* [περιτόναιον, Gr.] A thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels contained in the lower belly, covering all the inside of its cavity. *Wiseman.*

PERIWIG, pê-rê-wîg. *n. s.* [*peruque*, Fr.] Adscutitious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldness. *Shakspeare.*

To PERIWIG, pê-rê-wîg. *v. a.* To dress in false hair. *Sylvestre.*

PERIWINKLE, pê-rê-wîng-kl. *n. s.* A small shell fish; a kind of fusk snail. *Peacham.* A plant. *Bacon.*

PERJURE, pê-r'-jûre. *n. s.* [*perjurus*, Lat.] A perjurer or forsworn person. *Shakspeare.* *Ob. J.*

To PERJURE, pê-r'-jûre. *v. a.* [*perjuro*, Lat.] To forswear; to taint with perjury. 1 *Tim. i.*

PERJURER, pê-r'-jû-rêr. 98. *n. s.* One that swears falsely. *Spenser.*

PERJURIOUS*, pê-r'-jû-rê-ûs. *a.* Guilty of perjury. *Sir F. Coke.*

PERJURY, pê-r'-jûr-ê. *n. s.* [*perjurium*, Lat.] False oath. *Shakspeare.*

To PERK, pêrk. *v. n.* [from *perch*.] To hold up the head with an affected briskness. *More.*

To PERK, pêrk. *v. a.* To dress; to prank. *Shak.*

PERK, pêrk. *a.* Pert; brisk; airy. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

PERILOUS, pê-r'-lûs. *a.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerous; full of hazard. *Spenser.*

PERLUSTRATION*, pê-r'-lûs-trâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*perustratus*, Lat.] The act of viewing all over. *Howell.*

PERMAGY, pê-r'-mâ-jê. *n. s.* A little Turkish boat. *Dict.*

PERMANENCE, pê-r'-mâ-nênce. ? *n. s.* Duration;

PERMANENCY, pê-r'-mâ-nên-sê. ? consistency; continuance in the same state; lastingness. *Boyle.* Continuance in rest. *Bentley.*

PERMANENT, pê-r'-mâ-nênt. *a.* [*permanens*, Fr.; *permanens*, Lat.] Durable; not decaying; unchanged. *Hooker.* Of long continuance. *Kettlewell.*

PERMANENTLY, pê-r'-mâ-nênt-lê. *ad.* Durably; lastingly. *Boyle.*

PERMANSION, pê-r-mân'-shûn. *n. s.* [*permaneo*, Lat.] Continuance. *Brown.*

PERMEABLE, pê-r-mê-â-bl. 405. *a.* [*permeo*, Lat.] Such as may be passed through. *Boyle.*

PERMEANT, pê-r-mê-ânt. *a.* [*permeans*, Lat.] Passing through. *Brown.*

To PERMEATE, pê-r-mê-âte. *v. a.* [*permeo*, Lat.] To pass through. *Woodward.*

PERMEATION, pê-r-mê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of passing through. *Bp. Hall.*

PERMISCIBLE, pê-r-mîs'-sê-bl. *a.* [*permisceo*, Lat.] Such as may be mingled.

PERMISSIBLE, pê-r-mîs'-sê-bl. *a.* What may be permitted.

PERMISSION, pê-r-mîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *permissus*, Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty. *Milton.*

PERMISSIVE, pê-r-mîs'-siv. 158. *a.* [*permitto*, Lat.] Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving. *Milton.* Granted; suffered without hindrance; not authorized or favoured. *Bacon.*

PERMISSIVELY, pê-r-mîs'-siv-lê. *ad.* By bare allowance; without hindrance. *Bacon.*

PERMISTION, pê-r-mîs'-ishûn. 464. *n. s.* [*permistus*, Lat.] The act of mixing.

To PERMIT, pê-r-mîv'. *v. a.* [*permitto*, Lat.] To allow, without command. *Hooker.* To suffer, without authorizing or approving. To allow; to suffer 1 *Cor. xiv.* To give up; to resign. *Milton.*

PERMIT, pê-r-mîv'. 492. *n. s.* A written permission from an officer for transporting of goods from place to place, showing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMITTANCE, pê-r-mîv'-tânse. *n. s.* Allowance; permission. *Derham.*

PERMIXTION, pê-r-mîks'-ishûn. *n. s.* [*permistus*, Lat.] The act of mingling; the state of being mingled. *Brevewood.*

PERMUTATION, pê-r-mû-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*permutatio*, Lat.] Exchange of one for another. *Bacon.*

[In algebra.] Change, or different combination, of any number of quantities. *Wallis.*

To PERMUTE, pê-r-mû-tê'. *v. a.* [*permuto*, Lat.] To exchange. *Huicot.*

PERMUTER, pê-r-mû-têr. 98. *n. s.* An exchanger; he who permutes. *Huicot.*

PERNICIOUS, pê-r-nîsh'-ûs. 292. *a.* [*perniciosus*, Lat.] Mischievous in the highest degree; destructive. *Hooker.* [*pernix*, Lat.] Quick. *Milton.*

PERNICIOUSLY, pê-r-nîsh'-ûs-lê. *ad.* Destructively; mischievously; ruinously. *Ascham.*

PERNICIOUSNESS, pê-r-nîsh'-ûs-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being pernicious.

PERNICITY, pê-r-nîs'-sê-tê. *n. s.* Swiftiness; celerity. *Ray.*

PERNOCTATION*, pê-r-nôk-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*pernoctatio*, Lat.] Act of tarrying or watching all night. *Bp. Taylor.*

PERORATION, pê-r-ô-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*peroratio*, Lat.] The conclusion of an oration. *Shakspeare.*

To PERPEND, pê-r-pênd'. *v. a.* [*perpendo*, Lat.] To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively. *Shak.*

PERPENDER, pê-r-pên-dâr. *n. s.* [*perpigne*, Fr.] A coping stone.

PERPENDICLE, pê-r-pên-dê-kl. *n. s.* [*perpendicula*, Fr.] Any thing hanging down by a straight line. *Dict.*

PERPENDICULAR, pê-r-pên-dîk'-ù-lâr. *a.* [*perpendicularis*, Lat.] Crossing any other line at right angles. *Newton.* Cutting the horizon at right angles. *Brown.*

PERPENDICULAR, pê-r-pên-dîk'-ù-lâr. *n. s.* A line crossing the horizon at right angles. *Woodward.* A level. *B. Jonson.*

PERPENDICULARLY, pê-r-pên-dîk'-ù-lâr-lê. *ad.* In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles. In the direction of a straight line up and down. *More.*

PERPENDICULARITY, pê-r-pên-dîk'-ù-lâr'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The state of being perpendicular. *Watts.*

PERPENSION, pê-r-pên'-shûn. *n. s.* Consideration. *Brown.* *Ob. J.*

PERPESSION*, pèr-pèsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*perpessio*, Lat.] Suffering. *Pearson*.

To PERPETRATE §, pèr-pè-trà-te. *v. a.* [*perpetro*, Lat.] To commit; to act. *Dryden*.

PERPETRATION, pèr-pè-trà'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of committing a crime. *Wotton*. A bad action. *K. Charles*.

PERPETUAL §, pèr-pè-t'-ishû-âl. 461. *a.* [*perpetuel*, Fr.; *perpetuus*, Lat.] Never ceasing; eternal, with respect to futurity. *Holyday*. Continual; uninterrupted; perennial. *Milton*.—Perpetual screw. A screw which acts against the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end. *Wilkins*.

PERPETUALLY, pèr-pè-t'-ishû-âl-lè. *ad.* Constantly; continually; incessantly. *Dryden*.

To PERPETUATE §, pèr-pè-t'-ishû-â-te. *v. a.* [*perpetuer*, Fr.; *perpetuo*, Lat.] To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction; to eternize. *Addison*. To continue without cessation or intermission. *Hammond*.

PERPETUATION, pèr-pè-t'-ishû-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of making perpetual; incessant continuance. *Brown*.

PERPETUITÉ, pèr-pè-tû'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*perpetuité*, Fr.; *perpetuitas*, Lat.] Duration to all futurity. *Hooker*. Exemption from intermission or cessation. *Holder*. Something of which there is no end. *South*.

§ For the reason that the *t* is not aspirated in this word, see FUTURETY. *W.*

To PERPLEX §, pèr-plèks'. *v. a.* [*perplexus*, Lat.] To disturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make anxious; to tease with suspense or ambiguity; to distract. 1 *Macc.* iii. To make intricate; to involve; to complicate. *Milton*. To plague; to vex. *Granville*.

PERPLEX, pèr-plèks'. *a.* [*perplex*, Fr.; *perplexus*, Lat.] Intricate; difficult. *Perplexed* is the word in use. *Granville*.

PERPLEXLY*, pèr-plèks'-lè. *ad.* Confusedly. *Milton*.

PERPLEXEDLY, pèr-plèks'-êd-lè. 364. *ad.* Intricately; with involution. *Bp. Bull*.

PERPLEXEDNESS, pèr-plèks'-êd-nèss. 365. *n. s.* Embarrassment; anxiety. *Dr. Henshaw*. Intricacy; involution; difficulty. *Locke*.

PERPLEXITY, pèr-plèks'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*perplexité*, Fr.] Anxiety; distraction of mind. *Sidney*. Entanglement; intricacy. *Stillingfleet*.

PERPOTATION, pèr-pò-tà'-shûn. *n. s.* [*per* and *pot*, Lat.] The act of drinking largely.

PERQUISITE §, pèr-kwiz'-it. 156. *n. s.* [*perquisitus*, Lat.] Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages. *Addison*.

PERQUISITED, pèr-kwiz'-it-êd. *a.* Supplied with perquisites. *Savage*.

PERQUISITION, pèr-kwè-zîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* An accurate inquiry; a thorough search. *Bp. Berkeley*.

PERRRY, pèr-rè. *n. s.* [*poiré*, Fr.] A drink made of pears. *Mortimer*.

To PERSECUTE §, pèr-sè-kû-te. *v. a.* [*persecutor*, Fr.; *persecutus*, Lat.] To harass with penalties; to pursue with malignity. *Acts*, xxii. To pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity. *Wisdom*, xi. To importune much; as, He persecutes me with daily solicitations.

PERSECUTION, pèr-sè-kû'-shûn. *n. s.* [*Fr.*; *persecutio*, Lat.] The act or practice of persecuting. *Acts*, xiii. The state of being persecuted. *Lam.* v.

PERSECUTOR, pèr-sè-kû-tûr. 93. *n. s.* One who harasses others with continued malignity. *Milton*.

PERSEVERANCE §, pèr-sè-vè-rânse. *n. s.* [*Fr.*; *perseverantia*, Lat.] Persistence in any design or attempt; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress. *Shakspeare*. Continuance in a state of grace. *Hammond*.

PERSEVERANT, pèr-sè-vè-rânt. *a.* [*Fr.*; *perseverans*, Lat.] Persisting; constant. *Bp. Prideaux*.

PERSEVERANTLY*, pèr-sè-vè-rânt-lè. *ad.* With constancy. *Spiritual Conquest*.

To PERSEVERE, pèr-sè-vère'. *v. n.* [*persevero*,

Lat.] To persist in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the design. *Spenser*.

§ Mr. Nares observes, that this word was anciently written *persever*, and accented on the second syllable:

" say thou art mine.

" My love, as it begins, so shall persevere."

All's well, &c. Act IV.

" Persever not, but hear me, mighty kings."

King John, Act II.

" But in her pride she doth persevere still." *Spenser*
But that, before the time of Milton, the spelling and accentuation had been changed.

" Whence heavy persecution shall arise

" Of all who in the worship persevere

" Of spirit and truth." *Par. Lost*, XII. v. 532.

As this word is written at present, there can be no doubt of its pronunciation; and that it is very properly written so, appears from other words of the same form—*declare, respire, explore, procure*, &c., from *declaro, respiro, exploro, procuro*, &c.; and consequently from *persevero* ought to be formed *persevere*: not one of our orthoëpists place the accent on the second syllable; yet, such is the force of prescription, that the old pronunciation is not entirely rooted out, especially in Ireland, where this pronunciation is still prevalent. *W.*

PERSEVERINGLY, pèr-sè-vère'-îng-lè. *ad.* With perseverance. *Bp. Bull*.

To PERSIST §, pèr-sîst'. 447. *v. n.* [*persisto*, Lat.; *persist*, Fr.] To persevere; to continue firm; not to give over. *South*.

PERSISTENCE, pèr-sîs'-tènce. } *n. s.* The state
PERSISTENCY, pèr-sîs'-tèn-sè. } of persisting;
steadiness; constancy; perseverance in good or
bad. *Gov. of the Tongue*. Obstinacy; obduracy;
contumacy. *Shakspeare*.

PERSISTIVE, pèr-sîs'-tîv. 157. *a.* Steady; not receding from a purpose; persevering. *Shakspeare*.

PERSON §, pèr-sn. 170. [See PARSON.] *n. s.* [*personne*, Fr.; *persona*, Lat.] Individual or particular man or woman. *Locke*. Man or woman, considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them. *Sprat*. Individual; man or woman. *Pearson*. Human being, considered with respect to mere corporal existence. *Dryden*. Man or woman, considered as present, acting or suffering. *Bacon*. A general, loose term for a human being; one; a man. *Richardson*. One's self; not a representative. *Bacon*. Exterior appearance. *Shak*. Man or woman representative in a fictitious dialogue. *Hooker*. Character. *Bacon*. Character of office. *Shak*. [In grammar.] The quality of the noun that modifies the verb. *Sidney*. Formerly, the rector of a parish. See PARSON. *Hollinshed*.

PERSONABLE, pèr-sûn-â-bl. *a.* Handsome; graceful; of good appearance. *Raleigh*. [In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court. *Ainsworth*.

§ As the *o* in *person* is sunk, as in *season, treason*, &c., so this word, being a compound of our own, and *personage* coming to us from the French, we generally suppress the *o*; but, as *personal, personate*, &c., come to us from the Latin, we generally preserve the *o*. This is the best reason I can give for the slight difference we find in the pronunciation of these words; and, if any one is inclined to think we ought to preserve the *o* distinctly in all of them, except *person*, and even in this, on solemn occasions, I have not the least objection. *W.*

PERSONAGE, pèr-sûn-â-dje. 90. *n. s.* [*Fr.*] A considerable person; man or woman of eminence. *Sidney*. Exterior appearance; air; stature. *Shakspeare*. Character assumed. *Addison*. Character represented. *Broome*.

PERSONAL, pèr-sûn-âl. 83. *a.* [*personel*, Fr.; *personalis*, Lat.] Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real. *Hooker*. Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character. *Locke*. Present; not acting by representative. *White*. Exterior; corporal. *Addison*. [In law.] Something movable; something appendant to the person, as money; not real, as land. *Davies*. [In grammar.] A personal verb is that which has all

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

the regular modification of the three persons; opposed to impersonal that has only the third.

PERSONAL*, pĕr-sŭn-ăl. *n. s.* Any movable possession; goods: in opposition to lands and tenements, or real estate.

PERSONALITY, pĕr-sô-năl-lĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* The existence or individuality of any one. *More.* Reflection upon individuals, or upon their private actions or character.

PERSONALLY, pĕr-sŭn-ăl-lĕ. *ad.* In person; in presence; not by representative. *Hooker.* With respect to an individual; particularly. *Bacon.* With regard to numerical existence. *Rogers.*

To PERSONATE, pĕr-sŭn-âte. [See **PERSONABLE**.] *v. a.* To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented. *Bacon.* To represent by action or appearance; to act. *Crashaw.* To pretend hypocritically. *Swift.* To counterfeit; to feign. *Hammond.* To resemble. *Shak.* To make a representation of, as in picture. *Shak.* To describe. *Shak.* [*persono*, Lat.] To celebrate loudly. *Milton.*

To PERSONATE*, pĕr-sŭn-âte. *v. n.* To play a fictitious character. *Sir G. Buck.*

PERSONATION, pĕr-sŭn-â-shŭn. *n. s.* The counterfeiting of another person. *Bacon.*

PERSONATOR*, pĕr-sŭn-â-tŭr. *n. s.* One who personates a fictitious character. *B. Jonson.* One who acts or performs. *B. Jonson.*

PERSONIFICATION, pĕr-sŭn-nĕ-fĕ-kâ-shŭn. *n. s.* Prosopopeia: the change of things to persons: as, "Confusion heard his voice." *Warton.*

To PERSONIFY, pĕr-sŭn-nĕ-fl. *v. a.* To change from a thing to a person. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

To PERSONIZE*, pĕr-sŭn-lze. *v. a.* To personify. *Richardson.*

PERPECTIVE †, pĕr-spĕk-tĭv. *n. s.* [*perspectif*, Fr.; *perspicio*, Lat.] A glass through which things are viewed. *Denham.* The science by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real situation. *Addison.* View; visto. *Dryden.*

† This word, as may be seen in Johnson, was generally accented by the poets on the first syllable; but the harshness of this pronunciation, arising from the uncombable consonants in the latter syllables, has prevented this pronunciation from gaining any ground in prose; and it were much to be wished that the same reason had prevented the initial accentuation of similar words.— See **IRREFRAGABLE**, **CORRUPTIBLE**, **ACCEPTABLE**, &c. *W.*

PERPECTIVE, pĕr-spĕk-tĭv. *a.* Relating to the science of vision; optick; optical. *Bacon.*

PERPECTIVELY*, pĕr-spĕk-tĭv-lĕ. *ad.* Optically; through a glass; by representation. *Shak.*

PERSPICABLE*, pĕr-spĕ-kâ-bl. *a.* [*perspicabilis*, Lat.] Discernible. *Sir T. Herbert.* *Ob. T.*

PERSPICACIOUS †, pĕr-spĕ-kâ-shŭs. *a.* [*perspicax*, Lat.] Quicksighted; sharp of sight. *South.*

PERSPICACIOUSNESS, pĕr-spĕ-kâ-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Quickness of sight.

PERSPICACITY, pĕr-spĕ-kâs-sĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*perspicacitĕ*, Fr.] Quickness of sight. *Burton.*

PERSPICACY*, pĕr-spĕ-kâ-sĕ. *n. s.* [*perspicacia*, Lat.] Quickness of sight; discernment. *B. Jonson.*

PERSPICIENCE, pĕr-spĕ-shĕ-ĕnĕ. *n. s.* [*perspicien*, Lat.] The act of looking sharply. *Dict.*

PERSPICIL, pĕr-spĕ-sil. *n. s.* [*perspicillum*, Lat.] A glass through which things are viewed; an optick glass. *Crashaw.*

PERSPICUITY, pĕr-spĕ-kŭ-ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*perspicuitĕ*, Fr.] Transparency; translucency; diaphaneity. *Brown.* Clearness to the mind; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. *Dryden.*

PERSPICUOUS †, pĕr-spĕ-kŭ-ŭs. *a.* [*perspicuus*, Lat.] Transparent, clear; such as may be seen through; diaphanous; translucent. *Peacham.* Clear to the understanding; not obscure; not ambiguous. *Shakspeare.*

PERSPICUOUSLY, pĕr-spĕ-kŭ-ŭs-lĕ. *ad.* Clearly; not obscurely. *Bacon.*

PERSPICUOUSNESS, pĕr-spĕ-kŭ-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Clearness; freedom from obscurity.

PERSPIRABLE, pĕr-spĭ-râ-bl. *a.* Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores. *Arbuthnot.* Perspiring; emitting perspiration. *Bacon.*

PERSPIRATION, pĕr-spĕ-râ-shŭn. *n. s.* Excretion by the cuticular pores. *Arbuthnot.*

PERSPIRATIVE, pĕr-spĭ-râ-tĭv. 512. *a.* Performing the act of perspiration.

PERSPIRATORY*, pĕr-spĭ-râ-tŭr-ĕ. *a.* Perspirative. *Bp. Berkeley.*

To PERSPIRE †, pĕr-spĭrĕ. *v. n.* [*perspiro*, Lat.] To perform excretion by the cuticular pores. To be excreted by the skin. *Arbuthnot.*

To PERSPIRE*, pĕr-spĭrĕ. *v. a.* To emit by the pores. *Smollett.*

To PERSTRINGE, pĕr-strĭngĕ. *v. a.* [*perstringo*, Lat.] To touch upon; to glance upon. *Burton.*

PERSUADABLE, pĕr-swâ-dâ-bl. *a.* Such as may be persuaded.

PERSUADABLY*, pĕr-swâ-dâ-blĕ. *ad.* So as to be persuaded. *Sherwood.*

To PERSUADE †, pĕr-swâdĕ. 331. *v. a.* [*persuadeo*, Lat.] To bring to any particular opinion.

Rom. xiv. To influence by argument or expostulation. *Persuasion* seems rather applicable to the passions, and *argument* to the reason; but this is not always observed. *Sidney.* To inculcate by argument or expostulation. *Bp. Taylor.* To treat by persuasion; not in use. *Shakspeare.*

PERSUADE*, pĕr-swâdĕ. *n. s.* Persuasion. *Soliman* and *Perseda*. *Ob. T.*

PERSUADE, pĕr-swâ-dâr. 98. *n. s.* One who influences by persuasion; an importunate adviser. *Bacon.*

PERSUASIBILITY*, pĕr-swâ-sĕ-bĭl-lĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* Capability of being persuaded. *Hallivell.*

PERSUASIBLE †, pĕr-swâ-zĕ-bl. 439. *a.* [*persuasibilis*, Lat.] To be influenced by persuasion. *Government of the Tongue.*

PERSUASIBLENESS, pĕr-swâ-zĕ-bl-nĕs. 439. *n. s.* The quality of being flexible by persuasion.

PERSUASION, pĕr-swâ-zhŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of persuading; the act of influencing by expostulation; the act of gaining or attempting the passions. *Orway.* The state of being persuaded; opinion. *Hooker.*

PERSUAIVE, pĕr-swâ-sĭv. 428. *a.* [*persuasif*, Fr.] Having the power of persuading; having influence on the passions. *Hooker.*

PERSUAIVE*, pĕr-swâ-sĭv. *n. s.* Exhortation; argument or importunity employed to direct the mind to any purpose or pursuit. *South.*

PERSUAIVELY, pĕr-swâ-sĭv-lĕ. *ad.* In such a manner as to persuade. *Milton.*

PERSUAIVENESS, pĕr-swâ-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Influence on the passions. *Hammond.*

PERSUASORY, pĕr-swâ-sŭr-ĕ. 429, 512, 557. *a.* [*persuasorius*, Lat.] Having the power to persuade. *Brown.*

PERT †, pĕrt. *a.* [*pert*, Welsh; *pert*, Dutch.] Lively; brisk; smart. *Milton.* Saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous loquacity. *Collier.*

PERT*, pĕrt. *n. s.* An assuming, over-forward, or impertinent person. *Goldsmith.*

To PERTAIN †, pĕr-tâne. *v. n.* [*pertineo*, Lat.] To belong; to relate. *Hayward.*

PERTEREBRATION, pĕr-tĕr-ĕ-brâ-shŭn. *n. s.* [*per* and *terebratio*, Lat.] The act of boring through. *Ainsworth.*

PERTINACIOUS, pĕr-tĕ-nâ-shŭs. *a.* Obstinate; stubborn; perversely resolute. *Walton.* Resolute; constant; steady. *South.*

PERTINACIOUSLY, pĕr-tĕ-nâ-shŭs-lĕ. *ad.* Obstinate; stubbornly. *King Charles.*

PERTINACIOUSNESS, pĕr-tĕ-nâ-shŭs-nĕs. } *n. s.* [*pertinacia*, Lat.] Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Brown.*

PERTINACITY †, pĕr-tĕ-nâ-sĕ. *n. s.* [*pertinax*, Lat.] Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency. *Duppa.* Resolution; steadiness; constancy. *Bp. Taylor.*

PERTINENCE, pêr-tê-nên-se. } *n. s.* [*pertineo*,
PERTINENCY, pêr-tê-nên-sê. } *Lat.*] Justness
of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the
purpose; appositeness. *Bentley.*

PERTINENT §, pêr-tê-nênt. *a.* [*pertinens*, *Lat.*;
pertinent, *Fr.*] Related to the matter in hand; just to
the purpose; not useless to the end proposed; ap-
posite. *Bacon.* Relating; regarding; concern-
ing. *Hooker.*

PERTINENTLY, pêr-tê-nênt-lê. *ad.* Appositely;
to the purpose. *Bp. Taylor.*

PERTINENTNESS, pêr-tê-nênt-nês. *n. s.* Appo-
siteness. *Dict.*

PERTINGENT, pêr-tîn-jênt. *a.* [*pertingens*, *Lat.*]
Reaching to; touching.

PERTLY, pêr-tlê. *ad.* Briskly; smartly. *Pope.*
Saucily; petulantly. *Swift.*

PERTNESS, pêr-tnês. *n. s.* Brisk folly; sauciness;
petulance. *Pope.* Petty liveness; sprightliness
without force, dignity, or solidity. *Watts.*

PERTRANSIENT, pêr-trân-shê-ênt. *a.* [*pertran-
sient*, *Lat.*] Passing over. *Dict.*

TO PERTURB §, pêr-tûrb'. } *v. a.* [*per-*
TO PERTURBATE §, pêr-tûr-bâte. } *turbo*, *Lat.*]
To disquiet; to disturb; to deprive of tranquillity.
Shak. To disorder; to confuse; to put out of
regularity. *Bp. Hall.*

PERTURBATION, pêr-tûr-bâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*pertur-
batio*, *Lat.*] Disquiet of mind; deprivation of tran-
quillity. *Milton.* Restlessness of passions. *Bacon.*
Disturbance; disorder; confusion; commotion. *Ba-
con.* Cause of disquiet. *Shak.* Commotion of pas-
sions. *B. Jonson.*

PETURBATOR, pêr-tûr-bâ-tûr. 314. [pêr-tûr-
bâ-tûr, *Sheridan.*] *n. s.* [*Lat.*] Raiser of commo-
tions.

PETURBER*, pêr-tûr-bûr. *n. s.* A disturber.
Sir G. Paul.

PETU'SED §, pêr-tûz-d'. *a.* [*petusius*, *Lat.*] Bored;
punched; pierced with holes. *Dict.*

PETU'SION, pêr-tû-zhûn. *n. s.* The act of pierc-
ing or punching. *Arbutnot.* Hole made by
punching or piercing. *Bacon.*

PER'RUKE §, pêr-rûke. *n. s.* [*perruque*, *Fr.*] A cap
of false hair; a periwig. *Bp. Taylor.*

TO PER'RUKE, pêr-rûke. *v. a.* *To dress in adsciti-
ous hair.*

PER'RUKE-MAKER, pêr-rûke-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* A
maker of perukes; a wigmaker.

PERU'SAL, pê-rû-zâl. 88. *n. s.* The act of reading.
Woodward. Examination. *Tatler.*

TO PERU'SE §, pê-rûze'. *v. a.* [*per* and *use*.] *To*
read. *Bacon.* *To observe; to examine.* *Milton.*

PERU'SER, pê-rû-zûr. 98. *n. s.* A reader; exam-
iner. *Bale.*

TO PERVA'DE §, pêr-vâde'. *v. a.* [*pervado*, *Lat.*]
To pass through an aperture; to permeate. *Black-
more.* To pass through the whole extension. *Bent-
ley.*

PERVA'SION, pêr-vâ-zhûn. *n. s.* The act of per-
vading or passing through. *Boyle.*

PERVA'SIVE*, pêr-vâ-siv. *a.* Having power to
pervade. *Shenstone.*

PERVERSE §, pêr-vêrse'. *a.* [*pervers*, *Fr.*; *perver-
sus*, *Lat.*] Distorted from the right. *Milton.* Obsti-
nate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable. *Milton.*
Petulant; vexatious; peevish; desirous to cross
and vex; cross. *Shakespeare.*

PERVERSELY, pêr-vêr-sê. *ad.* With intent to
vex; peevishly; vexatiously; spitefully; crossly;
with petty malignity. *Locke.*

PERVERSENESS, pêr-vêr-sên-s. *n. s.* Petulance;
peevishness; spiteful crossness. *Donne.* Perver-
sion; corruption. *Bacon.*

PERVERSION, pêr-vêr-shûn. *n. s.* [*Fr.*] The act
of perverting; change to something worse. *Ba-
con.*

PERVER'SITY, pêr-vêr-sê-tê. *n. s.* [*perversité*,
Fr.] Perverseness; crossness. *Norris.*

PERVER'SIVE*, pêr-vêr-siv. *a.* Having power to
corrupt, or turn from right to wrong.

TO PERVERT §, pêr-vêrt'. *v. a.* [*perverto*, *Lat.*]

To distort from the true end or purpose. *Spenser*
To corrupt; to turn from the right. *Milton.*

PERVERTER, pêr-vêrt'-âr. 98. *n. s.* One that
changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter.
South. One that distorts any thing from the right
purpose. *Stillington.*

PERVERTIBLE, pêr-vêrt'-tê-bl. *a.* That may be
easily perverted. *W. Mountague.*

TO PERVE'STIGATE §*, pêr-vêr-sê-tê-gâte. *n. a.*
[*pervestigo*, *Lat.*] To find out by searching. *Cock-
erham.*

PERVESTIGATION*, pêr-vêr-sê-tê-gâ-shûn. *n. s.*
[*pervestigatio*, *Lat.*] A diligent inquiry, or search
after. *Chillingworth.*

PERVICA'CIOUS §, pêr-vê-kâ-shûs. *a.* [*pervicax*,
Lat.] Spitefully obstinate; peevishly contumacious.
Denham.

PERVICA'CIOUSLY, pêr-vê-kâ-shûs-lê. *ad.* With
spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICA'CIOUSNESS, pêr-vê-kâ-shûs-nês. 292.

PERVICA'CITY, pêr-vê-kâs-sê-tê. }
PERVICA'CY, pêr-vê-kâs-ê. }
n. s. [*pervicacia*, *Lat.*] Spiteful obstinacy. *Bent-
ley.*

PERVIOUS §, pêr-vê-ûs. *a.* [*pervius*, *Lat.*] Admit-
ting passage; capable of being permeated. *Bp.*
Taylor. Pervading; permeating. This sense is
not proper. *Prior.*

PERVIOUSNESS, pêr-vê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Quality of
admitting a passage. *Boyle.*

PERVIS*. See **PARVIS**.

PESA'DE, pê-sâde'. *n. s.* A motion a horse makes in
raising or lifting up his forequarters, keeping his
hind legs upon the ground without stirring. *Far-
rier's Dict.*

PE'SSARY, pês-sâ-rê. *n. s.* [*pessaire*, *Fr.*] An ob-
long form of medicine, made to thrust up into the
uterus upon some extraordinary occasions. *Ar-
butnot.*

PEST §, pêt. *n. s.* [*peste*, *Fr.*; *pestis*, *Lat.*] Plague;
pestilence. *Pope.* Any thing mischievous or de-
structive. *South.*

TO PE'STER §, pês-tûr. 98. *v. a.* [*pester*, *Fr.*] To
disturb; to perplex; to harass; to turmoil. *More.*
[*pesta*, *Ital.*] To encumber. *Bp. Hall.*

PE'STEREK, pês-tûr-êr. 555. *n. s.* One that pes-
ters or disturbs.

PE'STEROUS, pês-tûr-ûs. 314. *a.* Encumbering;
cumbersome. *Bacon.*

PE'STHOUSE, pêt-hôuse. *n. s.* An hospital for
persons infected with the plague. *South.*

PE'STIDUCT*, pês-tê-dûkt. *n. s.* [*pestis* and *duco*,
Lat.] That which conveys or brings contagion.
Donne.

PESTIFEROUS, pês-tîf-fêr-ûs. *a.* [*pestifer*, *Lat.*]
Destructive; mischievous. *Alp. Crammer.* Pestil-
ential; malignant; infectious. *Milton.*

PE'STILENCE §, pês-tê-lên-se. *n. s.* [*old Fr.*; *pesti-
lencia*, *Lat.*] Plague; pest; contagious distemper.
Ps. xci.

PE'STILENT, pês-tê-lênt. *a.* [*Fr.*; *pestilens*, *Lat.*]
Producing plagues; malignant. *Bacon.* Mischiev-
ous; destructive: applied to things. *Hooker.* Mis-
chievous: applied to persons. *Acts, xxiv.*

PESTILENTIAL, pês-tê-lên-shâl. *a.* [*pestilenciel*,
Fr.] Partaking of the nature of pestilence; pro-
ducing pestilence; infectious; contagious. *Wood-
ward.* Mischievous; destructive; pernicious. *South.*

PE'STILENTLY, pês-tê-lênt-lê. *ad.* Mischievously;
destructively.

PESTILLA'TION, pês-tîl-lâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of
pounding or breaking in a mortar. *Brown.*

PE'STLE §, pês-tl. 472. *n. s.* [*pestail*, *old Fr.*; *pis-
tillum*, *Lat.*] An instrument with which any thing
is broken in a mortar. *Locke.*

PE'STLE of Pork. *n. s.* A gammon of bacon. *Hu-
toot.*

TO PE'STLE*, pês-tl. *v. n.* To use a pestle. *B.*
Jonson.

PET §, pêt. *n. s.* [*despit*, *Fr.*; or *impetus*, *Lat.*] A
slight passion; a slight fit of peevishness. *Milton.*

A lamb taken into the house, and brought up by

—nô, môve, nôr, nê;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

hand; a cade lamb; hence any creature that is fondled and indulged. *Taller.*

TO PET*, *pét. v. a.* To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.

PET/AL *ô, pét-tâl, or pét-âl. n. s.* [*petalum*, Lat.] *Petal* is a term in botany, signifying those fine coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants. *Quincy.*

✂ I must retract my former pronunciation of the first syllable of this word with Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Perry, and join Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Scott, who make the *e* long. In all words of this form we ought to incline to this pronunciation, from its being so agreeable to analogy. Let it not be pretended that the *e* in the Latin *petalum* is short; so is the *a* in *labellum*, and the *i* in *libellus*, which yet, in the English *label* and *libel*, we pronounce long. But, however right the long sound of *e* may be by analogy, I am apprehensive that, as in *pedals*, the short sound is in more general use. —See **PEDALS**. *W.*

PET/TALISM*, *pét-âl-izm. n. s.* [*πεταλισμός*]. A form or sentence of banishment among the Syracusans, writing his name, whom they would be rid of, in an olive leaf. *Cotgrave.*

PET/TALOUS, *pét-âl-lôs. 503. a.* Having petals.

PET/TAR, *pét-târ'. n. s.* [*petard*, Fr.; *petardo*,

PET/TARD, *pét-târd'. Ital.*] An engine of metal, almost in the shape of a hat, about seven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth: when charged, it is applied to gates or barriers to blow them up. *Military Dict.*

PETE/CHLZ*, *pé-tê-kê-ê. n. s.* [Lat.] [In medicine.] Pestilential spots. *Fordyce.*

PETE/CHIAL, *pé-tê-kê-âl. 353. a.* Pestilentially spotted. *Arbutnot.*

PETEREL*, *pét-ê-rêl. n. s.* A kind of sea bird. *Hawkesworth.*

PETER-PENCE*, *pét-tûr-pênse. n. s.* A tribute or tax formerly paid by this country to the pope, otherwise called *Romescot*, viz. a penny for every house, payable at Lammass day. *Bp. Hall.*

PETERWORT, *pét-tûr-wûrt. n. s.* A plant.

PE/TIT, *pét-ût. a. [Fr.]* Small; little; inconsiderable. *Harmar.*

PETITION *ô, pét-tîsh-ân. n. s.* [*petitio*, Lat.] Request; entreaty; supplication. *Hooker.* Single branch or article of a prayer. *Dryden.*

TO PETITION, *pét-tîsh-ân. v. a.* To solicit; to supplicate. *Shakspeare.*

PETITIONARILY, *pét-tîsh-ân-â-rê-lê. ad.* By way of begging the question. *Brown.*

PETITIONARY, *pét-tîsh-ân-â-rê. a.* Supplicatory; coming with petitions. *Shak.* Containing petitions or requests. *Hooker.*

PETITIONER, *pét-tîsh-ân-ûr. 98. n. s.* One who offers a petition. *Bacon.*

PETITORY, *pét-tê-tûr-ê. 512.* [For the *o*, see **DOMESTICK**.] *a.* [*petitorius*, Lat.] Petitioning; claiming the property of any thing. *Brewer.*

PET/RE *ô, pét-têr. 416. n. s.* [*petra*, Lat.] Nitre; salt-petre. *Brown.*

PETRE/SCENT, *pét-trê-sênt. 510. a.* [*petrescens*, Lat.] Growing stone; becoming stone. *Boyle.*

PETRIFA/CTION, *pét-trê-fâk-shûn. n. s.* [*petrificatio*, Lat.] The act of turning to stone; the state of being turned to stone. *Brown.* That which is made stone. *Cheyne.*

PETRIFA/CTIVE, *pét-trê-fâk-tîv. a.* Having the power to form stone. *Brown.*

TO PETRIFICATE*, *pét-trîf-fê-kâte. v. a.* To petrify. *J. Hall. Ob. T.*

PETRIFICATION, *pét-trê-fê-kâ-shûn. n. s.* A body formed by changing other matter to stone. *Boyle.* Obduracy; callousness. *Haltwell.*

PETRIFICK, *pét-trîf-fîk. 509. a.* [*petrificus*, Lat.] Having the power to change to stone. *Milton.*

TO PETRIFY, *pét-trê-fî. 183. v. a.* [*petrifier*, Fr.; *petra* and *fy*, Lat.] To change to stone. *Woodward.* To make callous; to make obdurate. *Pope.*

TO PETRIFY, *pét-îrê-fl. v. n.* To become stone. *Dryden.*

PETRO/L, *pét-trôl. } n. s.* [*petrole*, Fr.]

PETRO/LEUM, *pét-trô-lê-ûm. } A liquid bitumen black, floating on the water of springs. Woodward*

PETRONEL, *pét-trô-nêl. n. s.* [*petrinal*, Fr.] A pistol; a small gun used by a horseman. *Hudi bras.*

PET/TICOAT, *pét-tê-kôie. n. s.* The lower part of a woman's dress. *Shakspeare.*

TO PET/TIFOGG *ô*, pét-tê-fôg. v. n.* [*petit* and *voguer*, Fr. See **TO FOG**.] To play the pettifogger. *Milton.*

PET/TIFOGGER, *pét-tê-fôg-gûr. n. s.* A petty, small-rate lawyer. *Carew.*

PETTIFO/GGERY*, *pét-tê-fôg-gûr-ê. n. s.* The practice of a pettifogger; trick; quibble. *Milton.*

PET/TINESS, *pét-tê-nês. n. s.* Smallness; littleness; inconsiderableness; unimportance. *Shak.*

PET/TISH, *pét-tîsh. a.* [from *pet*.] Fretful; peevish. *Burton.*

PET/TISHLY*, *pét-tîsh-lê. ad.* In a pet. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PET/TISHNESS, *pét-tîsh-nês. n. s.* Fretfulness; peevishness. *Collier.*

PET/TITOEES, *pét-tê-tôze. n. s.* [*petty* and *toe*.] The feet of a sucking pig. *Beaumont and Fl.* Feet, in contempt. *Shakspeare.*

PE/TTO, *pét-tô. n. s.* [Ital.] The breast; figuratively, privacy: as, "in *petto*," i. e. in reserve, in secrecy. *Lord Chesterfield.*

PET/TY *ô, pét-tê. a.* [*petû*, Fr.] Small; inconsiderable; inferior; little. *Bacon.*

PET/TYCHAPS*, *pét-tê-tshôps. n. s.* A kind of wag-tail, called, in some parts, the *beam-bird*.

PET/TYCOY, *pét-tê-kôe. n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PET/TULANCE, *pét-tshû-lânse. n. s.* [*petulance*,

PET/TULANCY, *pét-tshû-lân-sê. } Fr.; petulantia Lat.] Sauciness; peevishness; wantonness. B. Jonson.*

PET/TULANT *ô, pét-tshû-lânt. 461. a.* [*petulans*, Lat.] Saucy; perverse; abusive. *Burton.* Wanton; licentious. *Spectator.*

PET/TULANTLY, *pét-tshû-lânt-lê. ad.* With petulance; with saucy pertness. *Barrow.* Wantonly; licentiously. *Parnell.*

PEW *ô, pû. n. s.* [*puze*, Dutch.] A seat enclosed in a church. *Bacon.*

TO PEW*, *pû. v. a.* To furnish with pews. *Ash.*

PE/WET, *pê-wit. 99. n. s.* [*piewit*, Dutch.] A water fowl. *Carew.* The lapwing. *Ainsworth.*

PE/WFELLOW*, *pê-fêl-lô. n. s.* [*pew* and *fellow*.] A companion. *Bp. Hall.*

PE/WTER *ô, pû-tûr. 98. n. s.* [*peawter*, Teut.] A compound of metals; an artificial metal. *Bacon.*

The plates and dishes in a house. *Addison.*

PE/WTERER, *pû-tûr-ûr. n. s.* A smith who works in pewter. *Boyle.*

PE/XITY*, *pêks-ê-tê. n. s.* [*pecto*, Lat.] The nap or shag of cloth. *Coles.*

PH/ENOMENON, *fê-nôm-ê-nôn. n. s.* See **PHENOMENON**.

PHA/ETON*, *fâ-ê-tôn. n. s.* [from *Phaeton*, the fabled driver of the chariot of the sun.] A kind of lofty, open chaise, upon four wheels. *Young.*

PHAGE/DE/NA, *fâ-jê-dê-nâ. n. s.* [*phagēdava*.] An ulcer, where the sharpness of the humours eats away the flesh.

PHAGEDE/NICK, *fâ-jê-dên-fk. } a.* Eating; cor-

PHAGEDE/NOUS, *fâ-jê-dê-nûs. } roding. Wiseman.*

PHA/LANX, *fâ-lânks, or fâl-lânks. n. s.* [Lat.] A troop of men closely imbedded. *Milton.*

✂ The second manner of pronouncing this word is more general; but the first is more analogical. If, when we pronounce a Latin or Greek word of two syllables, having a single consonant between two vowels, we always make the first vowel long; it is very natural, when such a word is transplanted whole into our own language, to pronounce it in the same manner. That the quantity of the original has very little to do in this case, may be seen under the word *drama*, 544; and yet nothing but an absurd regard to this could have influenced the generality of speakers to pronounce this word

with the first vowel short, contrary to the old, genuine analogy of our own language, as Dr. Wallis calls it, and contrary to the manner in which we pronounce the word in the original; for, though *local, favour, and labour*, have the first vowel short in the Latin *localis, favor, and labor*, we pronounce them, both in Latin and English, according to our own analogy, with the *e* and *a* long and open. The same may be observed of words from the Greek. In the word in question, therefore, the authority of Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Dr. Ash, who make the first vowel long, ought to outweigh that of Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Entick, and Buchanan, who make it short. *W.*

PHA'NTASM, fân-tâzm. } *n. s.* [φάντασμα.]

PHANTA'SMA, fân-tâz'-mâ. } Vain and airy appearance; something appearing only to imagination. *Shakspeare.*

PHANTA'STICAL, fân-tâs'-tê-kâl. }
PHANTA'STICK, fân-tâs'-tîk. 509. } See FAN-TASTICAL.

PHANTASY*, fân-tâ-sê. See FANTASY.

PHANTOM, fân-tôm. 166. *n. s.* [phantome, Fr.] A spectre; an apparition. *Atterbury.* A fancied vision. *Rogers.*

PHARISA'ICAL, fâr-rê-sâ'-tê-kâl. } *a.* Ritual; ex-
PHARISA'ICK, fâr-rê-sâ'-tîk. } ternally religious, from the sect of the *Pharisees*, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies. *Bacon.*

PHARISA'ICALNESS*, fâr-rê-sâ'-tîk-âl-nês. *n. s.* Pharisaical observance of rituals. *Puller.*

PHARISAISM*, fâr-rê-sâ'-izm. *n. s.* The notions and conduct of a Pharisee. *Hammond.*

PHARISE'AN*, fâr-rê-sê'-ân. *a.* Following the practice of the Pharisees. *Milton.*

PHARISEE*, fâr-rê-sê. *n. s.* [pharash, Heb.] One of a sect among the Jews, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies; and whose pretended holiness occasioned them to hold at a distance, or separate themselves from, not only pagans, but all such Jews as complied not with their peculiarities. *St. Matt. v.*

PHARMACEU'TICAL, fâr-mâ-sê'-tê-kâl. 509. }
PHARMACEU'TICK, fâr-mâ-sê'-tîk. }

[fâr-mâ-kû'-tê-kâl, } *a.* [φαρμακευ-
fâr-mâ-kû'-tîk, } Sheridan.] Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines. *Ferrand.*

PHARMACO'LOGIST, fâr-mâ-kôl'-lô-jîst. 518. *n. s.* One who writes upon drugs. *Woodward.*

PHARMACO'LOGY, fâr-mâ-kôl'-lô-jê. *n. s.* [φαρμακον and λóγος.] The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPŒ'IA, fâr-mâ-kô-pê'-yâ. *n. s.* [φάρμακον and ποίω.] A dispensatory; a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

PHARMACO'POLIST, fâr-mâ-kôp'-pô-list. *n. s.* [φάρμακον and πωλέω.] An apothecary; one who sells medicines.

PHARMACY, fâr-mâ-sê. *n. s.* [φάρμακον.] The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary. *Garth.*

PHAROS*, fâ-rô. } *n. s.* [from *Pharos* in
PHAROS, fâ-rôs. 544. } Egypt.] A light-house;

PHARE, fâre. } a lantern from the shore to direct sailors. *Sir T. Herbert.*

PHARANG*, See PARANG.

PHARYNGO'TOMY, fâr-în-gôl'-tô-mê. *n. s.* [φαρυγξ and τέμνω.] The act of making an incision into the windpipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.

PHARYNX, fâ-rînk. [See PHALANX.] *n. s.* The upper part of the gullet, below the larynx.

PHASELS, fâ'-zîs. *n. s.* [phaseoli, Lat.] French beans. *Ainsworth.*

PHASIS, fâ'-sîs. *n. s.* In the plural, *phases* [φάσις, Gr.; *phase*, Fr.] Appearance exhibited by any body: as the changes of the moon. *Glunville.*

PHASM, fâzm. } *n. s.* [φάσμα.] Appearance;
PHASMA*, fâz'-mâ. } phantom; fancied apparition. *Hammond.*

PHE'ASANT, fêz'-zânt. *n. s.* [faisan, Fr.] A kind of wild cock. *Peucham.*

PHEER, fêér. *n. s.* A companion. See FEAR, and FERE.

To PHEESE, fêze. *v. a.* To comb; to fleece; to curry. See To FEAZE. *Shakspeare.*

PHE'NICOPTER, fê-nî'-kôp-têr. *n. s.* [φοινικώπτερος.] A kind of bird. *Hakewill.*

PHE'NIX, fê'-nîks. *n. s.* [φώνιξ, Gr.; *phoenix*, Lat.] The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes. *Milton.*

PHENOMENON, fê-nôm'-mê-nôn. *n. s.* [φαινόμενον.] Appearance; visible quality. *Burnet.* Any thing that strikes by any new appearance.

PHE'ON*, fê'-ôn. *n. s.* [In heraldry.] The barbed iron head of a dart.

PHI'AL, fî'-âl. *n. s.* [phiala, Lat.; *phiole*, Fr.] A small bottle. *Newton.*

To PHI'AL*, fî'-âl. *v. a.* To keep in a phial. *Shenstone.*

PHILANTHRO'PICAL*, fîl-ân-thrôp'-tê-kâl. } *a.*
PHILANTHRO'PICK*, fîl-ân-thrôp'-tîk. } Loving mankind; wishing to do good to mankind. *Bp. Horsley.*

PHILA'NTHROPIST*, fîl-ân-thrô-plst. *n. s.* One who loves, and wishes to serve, mankind. *Young.*

PHILA'NTHROPY, fîl-ân-thrô-pê. 131. *n. s.* [φιλέω and ἀνθρωπος.] Love of mankind; good nature. *Spenser.*

PHI'LIBEG*. See FILLIBEG.

PHILIP'PICK, fîl-lîp'-pîk. *n. s.* [From the invectives of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.]

Any invective declamation. *Bp. Hurd.*

To PHILIP'PIZE*, fîl-lîp-lze. *v. n.* To declaim against; to utter or write invectives. *Burke.*

PHILLYRE'A*, fîl-ê-rê'-â. *n. s.* An evergreen plant. *Evelyn.*

PHILO'LOGER, fê-lôl'-lô-jûr. 131. *n. s.* [φιλόλογος.] One whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critic. *Brown.*

PHILOLO'GICAL, fîl-ô-lôd'-tê-kâl. } *a.* Critical;
PHILOLO'GICK*, fîl-ô-lôd'-tîk. } grammatical.

Watts.

PHILO'LOGIST, fê-lôl'-lô-jîst. 131. *n. s.* A critic; a grammarian. *Harris.*

To PHILO'LOGIZE*, fê-lôl'-lô-jîze. *v. n.* To offer criticisms. *Evelyn.*

PHILO'LOGY, fê-lôl'-lô-jê. 131, 518. *n. s.* [φιλόλογος.] Criticism; grammatical learning. *Selden.*

PHILOMATH*, fîl-ô-mâth. *n. s.* [φιλομαθής.] A lover of learning; generally used in slight contempt. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

PHILOMEL, fîl'-lô-mêl. } *n. s.* [from *Philomela*,
PHILOMELA, fîl-lô-mê'-lâ. } changed into a bird.] The nightingale. *Shakspeare.*

PHYLOMOT, fîl'-lô-môt. *a.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf. *Addison.*

To PHILO'SOPHATE*, fê-lôs'-sô-fâte. *v. n.* [philosophatus, Lat.] To moralize; to play the philosopher. *Barrow.*

PHILOSOPHA'TION*, fê-lôs'-sô-fâ'-shân. *n. s.* Philosophical discussion. *Sir W. Petty.*

PHILO'SOPHEME, fê-lôs'-sô-fême. *n. s.* [φαιλόσοφημα.] Principle of reasoning; theorem. *Watts.*

PHILO'SOPHER, fê-lôs'-sô-fûr. 131. *n. s.* [philosophus, Lat.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural. *Hobbes.*

PHILO'SOPHER'S Stone, fê-lôs'-sô-fûrz-stone. *n. s.* A stone dreamed of by alchemists, which, by its touch, converts base metals into gold. *Milton.*

PHILOSOPHICAL, fîl-lô-zôf'-tê-kâl. } *a.*
PHILOSOPHICK, fîl-lô-zôf'-tîk. 425, 509. } [philosophique, Fr.] Belonging to philosophy; suitable to a philosopher; formed by philosophy. *Milton.* Skilled in philosophy. *Shak.* Frugal; abstemious. *Dryden.*

PHILOSOPHICALLY, fîl-lô-zôf'-tê-kâl-lê. *ad.* In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely. *Brown.*

Mr. Sheridan seems very properly to have marked the *s*, in this and the two preceding words, as pronounced like *z*. For the reasons, see *Principles*, No 425, 435. *W.*

To PHILO'SOPHIZE, fê-lôs'-sô-fîze. *v. n.* To play

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher; to moralize; to search into nature; to inquire into the causes of effects. *Glanville*.

PHILOSOPHY ϕ , fê-lôs-sô-fê. *n. s.* [*philosophie*, Fr.; *philosophia*, Lat.] Knowledge, natural or moral. *Sidney*. Hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained. *Locke*. Reasoning; argumentation. *Milton*. The course of sciences read in the schools.

PHILTER, fîl-tûr. 93. *n. s.* [*φίλτρον*, Gr.; *philtre*, Fr.] Something to cause love. *Cleveland*.

To PHILTER, fîl-tûr. *v. a.* To charm to love. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

PHIZ, fîz. *n. s.* [a ridiculous contraction from *physiognomy*.] The face, in a sense of contempt. *Sleppney*.

PHLEBO* TOMIST, flê-bôl-tô-mîst. *n. s.* [*φλέβ and τέμνω*.] One that opens a vein; a bloodletter. **To PHLEBO* TOMIZE**, flê-bôl-tô-mîze. *v. a.* To let blood. *Howell*.

PHLEBO* TOMY ϕ , flê-bôl-tô-mê. *n. s.* [*φλεβοτομία*.] Blood-letting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions. *Holiday*.

PHLEGM ϕ , flêm. 389. *n. s.* [*φλέγμα*.] The watery humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is supposed to produce sluggishness or dullness. *Roscommon*. Water, among the chymists. *Boyle*. Coolness; indifference. *Swift*.

PHLE* GMAGOGUES, flêg-mâ-gôgz. 389. [See *PATHOGNOMONICK*.] *n. s.* [*φλέγμα and ἄγω*.] A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm, and leave the other humours. *Floyer*.

PHLE* GMATICK, flêg-mâ-îk. 510. [flêg-mâ-îk, *Sheridan* and *Jones*; flêg-mâ-îk, *Entick*, *Ash*, *Perry*, *Fulton* and *Knight*.] *a.* [*φλεγματικός*.] Abounding in phlegm. *Harvey*. Generating phlegm. *Brown*. Watery. *Newton*. Dull; cold; frigid. *Addison*.

PHLE* GMATICKLY ϕ , flêg-mâ-îk-lê, or flêg-mâ-îk-lê. *ad.* With phlegm; coolly. *Warburton*.

PHLE* GMON ϕ , phlêg-môn. 166. *n. s.* [*φλεγμονή*.] An inflammation; a burning tumour. *Wiseman*.

PHLE* GMONOUS, flêg-mô-nûs. *a.* Inflammatory; burning. *Harvey*.

PHLEME, flême. *n. s.* [from *phlebotomus*, Lat.] A fleam, so it is commonly written; an instrument which is placed on the vein, and driven into it with a blow; particularly in bleeding of horses.

PHLOG* STICK ϕ , pô-jîs-tîk. *a.* [*φλογιστική*, Fr.] Partaking of phlogiston. *Adams*.

PHLOG* STON ϕ , pô-jîs-tôn, or pô-jîs-tôn. 560. *n. s.* [*φλογιστός*.] A chymical liquor extremely inflammable. The inflammable part of any body. *Adams*.

ϕ Professors of every art think they add to its dignity, not only by deriving the terms of it from the Greek, but by pronouncing these terms contrary to the analogy of our own language. For this reason, our pronunciation becomes full of anomalies, and the professors of an art speak one language, and the rest of the world another. Those, therefore, who are not chymists, ought, in my opinion, to enter their protest against the irregular sound of the *g* in this and similar words. Pronouncing the *g* soft would only hurt the pride of the professor; but pronouncing it hard would hurt the genius of the language.—See *HETEROGENEOUS*. *W*.

PHO* NICKS, fô-nîks. *n. s.* [*φωνή*.] The doctrine of sounds.

PHONOCAMP* TICK, fô-nô-kâmp-tîk. *a.* [*φωνη and κάμπτω*.] Having the power to inflect or turn the sound, and to that to alter it. *Derham*.

PHOS* PHOR ϕ , fôs-fôr. 166. *n. s.* [*phosphorus*, Fr.]

PHOS* PHORUS ϕ , fôs-fô-rûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The morning star. *Pope*. A chymical substance, which, exposed to the air, takes fire. *Pemberton*.

PHOS* PHORATED ϕ , fôs-fô-râ-têd. *a.* Impregnated with phosphor. *Kirwan*.

PHOTO* METER ϕ , fô-tô-mê-têr. *n. s.* [*φῶς and μέτρον*.] An instrument which measures light. *Dr. Garnett*.

PHRASE ϕ , frâze. *n. s.* [*φράσις*.] An idiom; a mode

of speech peculiar to a language. An expression; a mode of speech. *Dryden*. Style; expression *Shakspeare*.

To PHRASE, frâze. *v. a.* To style; to call; to term *Shakspeare*.

To PHRASE*, frâze. *v. n.* To employ peculiar expressions. *Translators of the Bible*. Pref.

PHRASEOLO* GICAL*, frâ-zê-ô-lôd-jê-kâl. *a.* Peculiar to a language or phrase. *Pearson*.

PHRASEO* LOGY ϕ , frâ-zê-ô-lô-jê, 518. *n. s.* [*φράσις and λόγος*.] Style; diction. *Swift*. A phrase book. *Ainsworth*.

PHRENE* TICK, frê-nêl-tîk. *a.* [*φρενητικός*, Gr.; *phrenetic*, frên-tîk. *a.* [*phrenétique*, Fr.]

Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantick. *B. Jenks*.

ϕ This word, (*phrenetic*), as well as *frenitis*, is pronounced by Mr. Sheridan with the accent on the first syllable; in which, though he is contrary to analogy, he is consistent. But Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Barclay pronounce *frenetic* with the accent on the first syllable, and *phrenitis* with the accent on the second. That the penultimate accent is the true pronunciation in both, can scarcely be doubted, if we consult analogy, 509; and that it is most in use, may appear from the additional surrages of Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, W. Johnston, Entick, Bailey, and Penning. *W*.

PHRENE* TICK*, frê-nêl-tîk. *n. s.* A madman; **PHRENTICK***, frên-tîk. *a.* a frantick person. *Selden*.

PHRENI* TIS, frê-nî-tîs. 503. *n. s.* [*φρενίτις*.] Madness; inflammation of the brain. *Wiseman*.

PHRENSY ϕ , frên-zê. *n. s.* [*φρενίς*, Gr.; *phrénésie*, Fr.] Madness; frantickness. See *FRENZY*.

PHRONTISTERY*, frôn-tîs-têr-ê. *n. s.* [*φροντιστήριον*.] A school; a seminary of learning. *Cerahi's Doom*, &c. *Ob. T*.

PHRY* GIAN*, fîd-jê-ân. *a.* Denoting, among the ancients, a sprightly and animating kind of music. *Arbutnot*.

PTHY* SICAL, tîz-zê-kâl. 413. *a.* [*φθισικός*.] Wasting. *Harvey*.

PTHY* SICK ϕ , tîz-zîk. 413. *n. s.* [*φθίσις*.] A consumption. *Milton*.

PTHY* SIS, tîl-sîs. 544. *n. s.* A consumption. *Wiseman*.

PHYLAC* TER ϕ , fê-lâk-têr. *n. s.* [*φυλακτήριον*.] A badge on which was inscribed some memorable sentence. *Hammond*.

PHYLAC* TERED*, fê-lâk-têrd. *a.* Wearing phylacteries; dressed like the Pharisees. *Green*.

PHYLACTE* RICAL*, fîl-lâk-têr-ê-kâl. *a.* Relating to phylacteries. *L. Addison*.

PHY* SICAL, fîz-zê-kâl. *a.* [*φυσική*, Fr.] Relating to nature or to natural philosophy; not moral. *Hammond*. Pertaining to the science of healing. *Medicinal*; helpful to health. *Shak*. Resembling physick.

PHY* SICALY, fîz-zê-kâl-lê. *ad.* According to nature; by natural operation; not morally. *Brown*.

According to the science of medicine. *Cheyne*.

PHYSI* CIAN, fê-zîsh-ân. *n. s.* [*physicien*, Fr.] One who professes the art of healing. *Bacon*.

PHY* SICK ϕ , fîz-zîk. *n. s.* [*φυσική*, which, originally signifying natural philosophy, has been transferred, in many modern languages, to medicine.] The science of healing. *Locke*. Medicines; remedies. *Hooker*. [In common phrase.] A purge. *Abbot*. [In the plural, natural philosophy; physiology. *Dr. Warton*.

To PHY* SICK, fîz-zîk. *v. a.* To purge; to treat with physick; to cure. *Shakspeare*.

PHYSICOTHEO* LOGY, fîz-zê-kô-thê-ôl-jê-kâl. *n. s.* [from *physico* and *theology*.] Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSIO* GNOMER, fîzh-ê-ôg-nô-mûr, or fîz-ê-ôg-nô-mûr. *n. s.* One who judges of the temper, or future fortune, by the features of the face. *Peacham*.

ϕ For the propriety of pronouncing the *s* in these

words like *zh*, we need only appeal to analogy. *S* before a diphthong beginning with *i*, and having the accent before it, either primary or secondary, always goes into *zh*, as may be seen, *Principles*, No. 451. The secondary accent on the first syllable of these words gives a feebleness to the second, which occasions the aspiration of *s* as much as in *evasion*, *adhesion*, &c., where the *s* is preceded by the primary accent. It must, however, be acknowledged, that this is far from being the most general pronunciation.—See ECCLESIASTICK. *W*.

PHYSIOGNOMICAL*, fîzh-ê-ôg-nôm/-ê-kâl. }
PHYSIOGNOMICK, fîzh-ê-ôg-nôm/-ik. } a.
PHYSIOGNOMONICK, fîzh-ê-ôg-nô-môn/-ik. }

Drawn from the contemplation of the face; conversant in contemplation of the face. *Brown*.

PHYSIOGNOMY*, fîzh-ê-ôg/-nô-mê. n. s. [for *physiognomy*; *φυσιογνωμονία*.] The act of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune, by the features of the face. *Bacon*. The face; the cast of the look. *Cleveland*.

☞ There is a prevailing mispronunciation of this word, by leaving out the *g*, as if the word were French. If this arises from ignorance of the common rules of spelling, it may be observed, that *g* is always pronounced before *n* when it is not in the same syllable; as, *sig-ni-fy*, *in-dig-ni-ty*, &c.; but if affectation be the cause of this error, Dr. Young's *Love of Fame* will be the best cure for it.—See PATHOGNOMONICK. *W*.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, fîzh-ê-ô-lôd/-jê-kâl. } a. Re-
PHYSIOLOGICK*, fîzh-ê-ô-lôd/-jêk. } lating
to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things.
Boyle.

PHYSIOLOGER*, fîzh-ê-ôl/-jô-jâr. n. s. A physiologist. *Aubrey*.

PHYSIOLOGIST, fîzh-ê-ôl/-jô-jîst. n. s. One versed in physiology; a writer of natural philosophy. *Burke*.

PHYSIOLOGY*, fîzh-ê-ôl/-jô-jê. 518. n. s. [*φύσις* and *λόγος*, Gr.; *physiologie*, Fr.] The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature. *Glanville*.

PHYSNOMY*, fîz/-nô-mê. n. s. The old word for *physiognomy*. *Spenser*.

PHYSY, fîz/-zê. n. s. The same with *fusee*. *Locke*.

PHYTIVOROUS, fî-tîv/-vô-rûs. 518. a. [*φυτόν*, and *vorô*, Lat.] That eats grass or any vegetable. *Ray*.

PHYTOGRAPHY, fî-tôg/-grâ-fê. 518. n. s. [*φυτόν* and *γραφία*.] A description of plants.

PHYTOLOGIST*, fî-tôl/-jô-jîst. n. s. One skilled in phytology. *Evelyn*.

PHYTOLOGY*, fî-tôl/-jô-jê. 518. n. s. [*φυτόν* and *λόγος*.] The doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.

PHYTONESS*. See PYTHONESS.

PHYZ*. See PHIZ.

PIACLE*, pl/-â-kl. n. s. [*piaculum*, Lat.] An enormous crime. *Bp. King*. *Ob. J*.

PIACULAR, pl/-âk/-kû-lâr. 116. } a. [*piacularis*,
PIACULOUS, pl/-âk/-kû-lôs. } Lat.] Expiatory;

having the power to atone. Such as requires expiation. *Brown*. Criminal; atrociously bad. *Bp. Hall*.

PIA MATER, pl/-â-mâ/-tûr. 98. n. s. [Lat.] A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

PIANET, pl/-â-nêt. n. s. A bird; the lesser woodpecker. *Bailey*. The magpie.

PIANO-FORTE*, pè-â/-nô-fôr/-tê. n. s. [Ital.] The name of a musical instrument, of the harpsichord kind; so called from the facility with which the player upon it can give a *soft* or *strong* expression.

PIASTER, pè-âs/-tûr. 132. n. s. [*piastra*, Ital.] An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value. *Diet*.

PIATION*, pl/-â-shân. n. s. [*piatio*, Lat.] Expiation; the act of atoning or purging by sacrifice. *Cocker*. *Ob. T*.

PIAZZA, pè-âz/-zâ. 132. n. s. [Ital.] A walk under a roof supported by pillars. *Bp. Taylor*.

PYBRACH* or PYBROCH*, n. s. [*piob*, Gael; *pib*, Cornish, a pipe.] A kind of martial music among the Highlanders of Scotland. *Tytler*.

PICA, pl/-kâ. n. s. [Among printers.] A particular size of their types, or letters. It is probably so called from having been first used among us in printing the *pie*, an old book of liturgy. *Wheatley*. [In medicine.] A deprivation of appetite. *Haltwell*.

PICAROON, pik/-kâ-rôon/. n. s. [*picare*, Ital.] A robber; a plunderer. *Howell*.

PICCADIL*, pik/-kâ-dîl. } n. s. [*piccadille*,
PICCADILLY*, pik/-kâ-dîl/-lê. } Fr.] A high collar.
PICKARDIL*, pik/-ûr-dîl. } lar; a kind of ruff. *Wilson*.

PICCAGE, pik/-kâje. n. s. [*piccagium*, low Lat.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths. *Ainsworth*.

To PICK*, pik. v. a. [*picken*, Dutch.] To cull; to choose; to select; to glean; to gather here and there. *Shak*. To take up; to gather; to find industriously. *Bacon*. To separate from any thing useless or noxious, by gleaming out either part. *Bacon*. To clean, by gathering off, gradually, any thing adhering. *More*. [*piquer*, Fr.] To pierce; to strike with a sharp instrument. *Bacon*. [*pîcan*, Sax.] To strike with bill or beak; to peck. *Prov. xxx*. [*picare*, Ital.] To rob. *South*. To open a lock by a pointed instrument. *Denham*. To pitch. *Shak*. —To pick a hole in one's coat. A proverbial expression for finding fault with another.

To PICK, pik. v. n. To eat slowly and by small morsels. *Dryden*. To do any thing nicely and leisurely. *Dryden*.

PICK, pik. n. s. [*pique*, Fr.] A sharp-pointed iron tool. *Woodward*. A toothpick. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

PICKAPACK, pik/-â-pâk. ad. [from *pack*, by a reduplication.] In manner of a pack. *L'Estrange*.

PICKAXE, pik/-âks. n. s. [*pick* and *axe*.] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a sharp point. *Caveau*.

PICKBACK, pik/-bâk. ad. [corrupted perhaps from *pickapack*.] On the back. *Hudibras*.

PICKED, pik/-kêd. 366. a. [from *pîke*.] Sharp. *Mortimer*. Smart; spruce. *Shakespeare*.

PICKEDNESS*, pik/-kêd-nês. n. s. State of being pointed or picked. Foppery; spruceness. *B. Jonson*.

To PICKER*, pik/-kêr/. v. n. [*picare*, Ital.] To pirate; to pillage; to rob. *Ainsworth*. To make a flying skirmish. *Lovelace*.

PICKER, pik/-kûr. 98. n. s. One who picks or culls. *Mortimer*. One who hastily takes up a matter: "a picker of quarrels." *Huloet*. A pickaxe; an instrument to pick with. *Mortimer*.

PICKEREL, pik/-kûr-îl. 99. n. s. A small pike. *Chaucer*.

PICKEREL-WEED, pik/-kûr-îl-wêed. n. s. [from *pîke*.] A water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated. *Walton*.

PICKET*, pik/-kît. n. s. [*pîquet*, Fr.] [In fortification.] A sharp stake. A guard posted before an army, to give notice of an enemy's approach.

To PICKET*, pik/-kît. v. a. To fasten to a picket. *Lieut. Moore*.

PICKLE*, pik/-kl. 405. n. s. [*pekel*, Teut.] Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved. *Shak*. Thing kept in pickle. Condition; state. *Shakespeare*.

PICKLE, PYCLE*, or PIGHTEL. n. s. [*piccolo*, Ital.] A small parcel of land enclosed with a hedge which in some counties is called a *plingle*. *Phillips*.

To PICKLE, pik/-kl. v. a. To preserve in pickle. *Dryden*. To season or imbue highly with any thing bad: as, a *pickled* rogue, or one consumedly villainous.

PICKLEHERRING, pik/-kl-hêr/-îng. n. s. [*pickles* and *herring*.] A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon. *Shakespeare*.

PICKLOCK, pik/-lôk. n. s. An instrument by which locks are opened without the key. *Shak*. The person who picks locks. *Bp. Taylor*.

PICKNICK, pik/-nik. n. s. [Swedish.] An assembly where each person contributes to the general entertainment.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —òll; —pòund; —thín, THIS.

PICKPOCKET, pik'-pòk-ít. } n. s. A thief who
PICKPURSE, pik'-pùrse. } steals by putting
his hand privately into the pocket or purse. *Shak.*
PICKPOCKET*, pik'-pòk-ít. a. Privately stealing.
South.

PICKTHANK, pik'-thánk. n. s. [*pick* and *thank*.]
An officious fellow, who does what he is not de-
sired; a whispering parasite. *Bale.*

PICKTOOTH, pik'-tòòth. n. s. An instrument by
which the teeth are cleaned. *Swift.*

PICO*, pe'-kò. n. s. [Spanish.] Peak; point. *Bent*
ley.

PICT, pìkt. n. s. [*pictus*, Lat.] A painted person.
Lee.

PICTORIAL, pik'-tò'-rè-ál. a. [*pictor*, Lat.] Pro-
duced by a painter. *Brown.*

PICTURAL*, pik'-tshù-rál. n. s. A representation.
Spenser. Ob. T.

PICTURE, pik'-tshùre. 461. n. s. [*pictura*, Lat.]
A resemblance of persons or things in colours.
Bacon. The science of painting. *B. Jonson.* The
works of painters. *Watson.* Any resemblance or
representation. *Locke.*

To PICTURE, pik'-tshùre. v. a. To paint; to re-
present by painting. *Brown.* To represent. *Spenser.*

PICTURELIKE*, pik'-tshùre-like. a. Like a pic-
ture; according to the manner of a picture. *Shak.*

PICTURE/SQUE*, pik'-tshù-rèsk'. a. [*pittresco*,
Ital.; *pictoresque*, Fr.] Expressing that peculiar
kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture,
whether natural or artificial; striking the mind
with great power or pleasure in representing ob-
jects of vision, and in painting to the imagination
any circumstance or event as clearly as if deline-
ated in a picture. *Gray.*

PICTURE/SQUENESS*, pik'-tshù-rèsk'-nès. n. s.
State or quality of being picturesque. *Price.*

To PIDDLE, pìd'-dl. 405. v. n. [perhaps from
peddle.] To pick at table; to feed squeamishly, and
without appetite. *Swift.* To trifle; to attend to
small parts rather than to the main. *Ascham.*

PIDDLER, pìd'-dl-ér. n. s. One that eats squeam-
ishly, and without appetite. One who is busy
about minute things.

PIE, pl. n. s. Any crust baked with something in it.
Bacon. [*pica*, Lat.] A magpie; a party-coloured
bird. *Tusser.* The old popish service book, so
called, as is supposed, from the different colour of
the text and rubrick. *Whately.*—*Cock* and *pie*.
An adjuration by the *pie* or service-book, and by
the sacred name of the Deity corrupted. *Shak.*

PIE/BALD, pl'-báld. a. [from *pie*.] Of various
colours; diversified in colour. *Locke.*

PIECE, pèce. n. s. [*piece*, Fr.] A patch. *Gen.*
xxxvii. A part of the whole; a fragment. *Ezek.*
xxiv. A part. *Tillotson.* A picture. *Dryden.*
A composition; performance. *Addison.* A single
great gun. *Shak.* A hand gun. *Spenser.* A
coin; a single piece of money. *Prior.* In ridic-
ule and contempt; as, a *piece* of a lawyer, or
smatterer. *Bp. Hall.* [*picea*, old Fr.] Applied to
time: as, stay a *piece*, i. e. a little while. Castle;
any building. *Spenser.*—*A piece.* To each. *More.*
Of a piece with. Like; of the same sort; united;
the same with the rest. *Roscommon.*

To PIECE, pèce. v. a. To patch. *Bp. Hall.* To
enlarge by the addition of a piece. *Shak.* To join;
to unite.—*To piece out.* To increase by addition.
Temple.

To PIECE, pèce. v. n. To join; to coalesce; to be
compacted. *Bacon.*

PIE/CER, pèes'-ér. 93. n. s. One that pieces; a
patcher. *Sherwood.*

PIE/CELESS, pèes'-lès. a. Whole; compact; not
made of separate pieces. *Donne.*

PIE/CELY*, pèes'-lè. ad. In pieces. *Huloet. Ob. T.*

PIE/CEMAL, pèes'-mèle. ad. [*pice* and *mel*,
Sax.] In pieces; in fragments. *Chapman.*

PIE/CEMAL, pèes'-mèle. a. Single; separate;
divided. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PIE/CEMAL*, pèes'-mèle. n. s. A fragment; a
scrap; a morsel. *R. Vaughan.*

PIE/CEMALED*, pèes'-mèld. a. Divided into
small morsels or pieces. *Cotgrave.*

PIED, pìde. 283. a. [from *pie*.] Variegated; parti-
coloured. *Abbot.*

PIEDNESS, pìde'-nès. n. s. Variegation; diversity
of colour. *Shakespeare.*

PIE/LED, pìld. a. [*peler*, Fr.] Bald; bare; peed
Ezek. xxix.

To PIEP*, pèèp. v. n. To cry like a young bird.
Huloet.

PIEPOWDER Court, pl'-pòd-dùr. n. s. [*poudre des*
piez, Fr.] A court held in fairs for redress of all dis-
orders committed therein. *Hudibras.*

PIER, pèer. 275. n. s. [*pepe*, *pepe*, Sax.; *pierre*,
Fr.] A column on which the arch of a bridge is
raised. *Bacon.* A projecting mole erected in the
sea, to break the force of the waves. *Gregory.*

To PIERCE, pèère, or pèrse. v. a. [*percer*, Fr.]
To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into. *I*
Tim. vi. To touch the passions; to affect. *Shak.*

What has been observed of the word *pierce* is per-
fectly applicable to this word and its compounds. *W.*

To PIERCE, pèère, or pèrse. v. n. To make way
by force into or through any thing. *Bacon.* To
strike; to move; to affect. *Shak.* To enter; to
dive, as into a secret. *Sidney.* To affect severely.
Shakespeare.

PIE/RCEABLE*, pèèrs'-á-bl. a. That may be pene-
trated. *Spenser.*

PIE/RCEER, pèèrs'-úr, or pèrs'-úr. n. s. An instru-
ment that bores or penetrates. *Tusser.* The part
with which insects perforate bodies. *Ray.* One
who perforates.

PIE/RCEING*, pèèr'-sìng, or pèrs'-sìng. n. s. Penetra-
tion. *Prov. xii.*

PIE/RCEINGLY, pèèr'-sìng-lè, or pèrs'-sìng-lè. 410.
ad. Sharply. Sherwood.

PIE/RCEINESS, pèèr'-sìng-nès, or pèrs'-sìng-nès
275. n. s. Power of piercing. *Derham.*

PIET*, or PI/OT*, n. s. [from *pie*.] A magpie.

PI/ETISM*, pl'-è-tizm. n. s. A kind of extremely
strict devotion. *Frey.*

PI/ETIST*, pl'-è-tist. n. s. One of a sect professing
great strictness and purity of life, despising learn-
ing and ecclesiastical polity; a kind of mystick.
The sect sprung up in the latter part of the seven-
teenth century. *Burnet.*

PI/ETY, pl'-è-tè. n. s. [*pietas*, Lat.; *pieté*, Fr.]
Discharge of duty to God. *Milton.* Duty to pa-
rents or those in superior relation. *Swift.*

PIG, pìg. n. s. [*bigge*, Teut.; *pig*, Sax.] A young
sow or boar. *Shak.* An oblong mass of lead or
unforged iron. *Pope.*

To PIG, pìg. v. n. To farrow; to bring pigs.

PI/GEON, pìg'-jìn. 259. n. s. [*pigeon*, Fr.] A fowl
bred in coits or a small house: in some places called
dovecot. *Gen. xv.*

PI/GEONFOOT, pìd'-jìn-fùt. n. s. An herb. *Ainslie*

PI/GEONHEARTED*, pìd'-jìn-hàrt-éd. a. Timid;
frightened. *Beaumont* and *Fletcher.*

PI/GEONHOLES*, pìd'-jìn-hòlz. n. s. The title of
an old English game; so called from the arches in
the machine, through which balls were rolled, re-
sembling the cavities made for pigeons in a dove-
house. *Steevens.* Cavities, or divisions, in which
letters and papers are deposited. *Burke.*

PI/GEONLIVERED, pìd'-jìn-llv-ìrd. a. [*pigeon*
and *liver*.] Mild; soft; gentle. *Shakespeare.*

PI/GGIN, pìg'-gìn. 382. n. s. A small wooden vessel.
Heywood.

PI/GHE/ADED*, pìg'-hèd'-éd. a. Having a large
head: a word still vulgarly applied to a stupid or
obstinate person. *B. Jonson.*

PIGHT, pìte. old pret. and part. pass. of *pitch*. Pitch-
ed; placed; fixed; determined. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

To PIGHT*, pìte. v. a. [perhaps from *pigg*, Su.
Goth.] To pierce. *Wicliffe. Ob. T.*

PI/GHTEL*, n. s. [*piccolo*, Ital.] A little enclosure.

PI/GMENT, pìg'-mènt. n. s. [*pigmentum*, Lat.]
Paint; colour to be laid on any body. *Burton.*

PI/GMY, pìg'-mè. n. s. [*pygmæus*, Lat.; *πυγμαίος*,
Gr.] One of a small nation, fabled to be devoured

by the cranes; thence any thing mean or inconsiderable. *Heylin*. Properly written PYGMY.

PIGMY*, pig'-mê. *a.* Small; little; short. *Habington*.

PIGNORATION*, pig-nô-râ-shûn. *n.s.* [old Fr. from *pignus*, *pignoris*, Lat.] The act of pledging.

PIGNORATIVE*, pig'-nô-râ-tiv. *a.* Pledging; pawning. *Bulldoctor*.

PIGNUT, pig'-nût. *n.s.* An earth nut. *Shakespeare*.

PIGNEY, pigz'-nl. *n.s.* [piȝa, Sax. a girl.] A word of endearment. *Chaucer*.

PIGTAIL*, pig'-tâle. *n.s.* [pig and tail.] A cue; the hair tied behind in a riband so as to resemble the tail of a pig. A kind of twisted tobacco, having a similar resemblance. *Swift*.

PIGWIDGEON, pig-wid'-jûn. *n.s.* A cant word for any thing petty or small. *Cleveland*.

PIKE*, pike. *n.s.* [pique, Fr.] The tyrant of the fresh waters; and the longest lived of any fresh water fish. *Walton*. A long lance used by the foot soldiers, to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded. *Hayward*. A fork used in husbandry; a pitch-fork. *Tusser*. [pic, old Fr.] A peak; a point. *Ricaud*. [Among turners.] Two iron sprigs between which any thing to be turned is fastened. *Moxon*.

PIKED, pik'-kêd. 356. *a.* [piqué, Fr.] Sharp; acuminate; ending in a point. *Camden*.

PIKLET*, pike'-lêt. *n.s.* A light cake; a kind

PIKELIN*, pike'-lin. *s.* of muffin. *Seward's Lett.*

PIKEMAN, pike'-mân. 38. *n.s.* A soldier armed with a pike. *Knolles*.

PIKESTAFF, pike'-stâf. *n.s.* The wooden pole of a pike. *Tatler*.

PILASTER, pê-lâs'-târ. 132. *n.s.* [pilastre, Fr.; *pilastr*, Ital.] A square column, sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only showing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness. *Wotton*.

PILCH*, piltsch. *n.s.* [pÿlca, pÿleece, Sax.] A cloak or coat of skins; a furred gown. *Chaucer*.

PILCHARD*, pil'-tshârd. *n.s.* The fish called also pilcher. *Shakespeare*.

PILCHER, piltsch'-âr. 98. *n.s.* [pÿleece, Sax.; *pellice*, Fr.] A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur. *Shak*. A fish like a herring, much caught in Cornwall. *Milton*.

PILE*, plie. *n.s.* [pil, Sax.; *pile*, Fr.; *pyle*, Dutch.]

A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make a firm foundation. *Knolles*. A heap; an accumulation. *Shak*. Any thing heaped together to be burned. *Ezek. xxiv*. An edifice; a building. *Milton*. [pilus, Lat.] A hair. *Shak*. Hairy surface; nap. *Grew*. [pilum, Lat.] The head of an arrow. *Chapman*. [pile, Fr.; *pila*, Ital.] One side of a coin; the reverse of cross. *Locke*. [In the plural, *piles*.] The hemorrhoids. *Arbuthnot*.

To PILE, plie. *v. a.* To heap; to coaccervate. *Shak*.

To fill with something heaped. *Abbot*.

PILEATED, pil'-ê-â-têd. 507. *a.* [pileus, Lat.]

Having the form of a cover or hat. *Woodward*.

PILEMENT*, pile'-mênt. *n.s.* Accumulation. *Bp. Hall*.

PILER, pile'-âr. 98. *n.s.* He who accumulates.

PILERWORT, pile'-wûrt. *n.s.* A plant.

To PILFER*, pil'-fûr. *v. a.* [pilfer, old Fr.] To steal; to gain by petty robbery. *Abbot*.

To PILFER, pil'-fûr. 98. *v. n.* To practise petty theft. *Milton*.

PILFERER, pil'-fûr-âr. *n.s.* One who steals petty things. *Atterbury*.

PILFERING, pil'-fûr-îng. *n.s.* A petty theft. *Shakespeare*.

PILFERINGLY, pil'-fûr-îng-lê. *ad.* With petty larceny; filchingly. *Sherwood*.

PILFERY, pil'-fûr-ê. *n.s.* Petty theft. *L'Estrange*.

PILGRIM*, pil'-grîm. *n.s.* [pilgrim, Dutch; *pelegrinus*, Lat.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account. *Drummond*.

To PILGRIM, pil'-grîm. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble: not used. *Grew*

PILGRIMAGE, pil'-grîm-âje. 90. *n.s.* [pelerinage, Fr.] A long journey; travel; more usually a journey on account of devotion. *Dryden*. Time irksomely spent. *Shakespeare*.

To PILGRIMIZE*, pil'-grîm-îze. *v. n.* To ramble about, like a pilgrim. *B. Jonson*. *Ob. T.*

PILL, pil. *n.s.* [pilula, Lat.] Medicine made into a small ball or mass. *Bacon*. Any thing nauseous. *Young*.

To PILL, pil. *v. a.* [piller, Fr.] To take off the rind or outside; to peel; to strip off the bark. *Gen xxx*. To strip; to rob; to plunder. *Spenser*.

To PILL, pil. *v. n.* To be stripped away; to come off in flakes or scorie. *Tobit*, xi. To commit robbery. *Mirror for Magistrates*.

✂ This word, says Dr. Johnson, should be written *peel*. To strip off the bark or rind of any thing is universally so pronounced; but, when it is written *pill*, it is impossible to pronounce it *peel*, as Mr. Sheridan has done, without making the eye contradict the ear too palpably. I am of opinion, that the pronunciation ought to conform to the orthography.—See *Bowl*. *W.*

PILLAGE*, pil'-lîdje. 90. *n.s.* [pillage, Fr.] Plunder; something got by plundering or pillaging. *Shakespeare*. The act of plundering. *Shakespeare*.

To PILLAGE, pil'-lîdje. *v. a.* To plunder; to spoil. *Arbuthnot*.

PILLAGER, pil'-lîdje-âr. 98. *n.s.* A plunderer; a spoiler. *Chapman*.

PILLAR*, pil'-lâr. 88. *n.s.* [pilier, Fr.; *pilar*, Span.] A column. *Wotton*. A supporter; a maintainer. *Shakespeare*.

PILLARED, pil'-lâr'd. 359. *a.* Supported by columns. *Milton*. Having the form of a column. *Thomson*.

PILLED-GARLICK, pil'd-gâr'-lîk. *n.s.* One whose hair is fallen off by a disease. A sneaking or heartless fellow; a poor, forsaken wretch. *Stevens*.

PILLER*, pil'-lûr. *n.s.* [pilleur, Fr.] A plunderer; a robber. *Chaucer*.

PILLERY*, pil'-lûr-ê. *n.s.* [pillerie, Fr.] Rapine; robbery. *Hibbet*.

PILLION, pil'-yûn. 113. *n.s.* [from pillow.] A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on. *Swift*. A pad; a pannel; a low saddle. *Spenser*.

The pad of the saddle that touches the horse.

PILLORY, pil'-lûr-ê. 557. *n.s.* [pillori, old Fr.; *pillorium*, low Lat.] A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and movable boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put. *Shakespeare*.

To PILLORY, pil'-lûr-ê. *v. a.* [pillorier, Fr.] To punish with the pillory. *Government of the Tongue*.

PILLOW*, pil'-lô. 327. *n.s.* [pÿle, Sax.; *pulve*, Dutch.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on. *Bacon*.

To PILLOW, pil'-lô. *v. a.* To rest any thing on a pillow. *Milton*.

PILLOWBEER, pil'-lô-bêre. *n.s.* The cover of

PILLOWCASE, pil'-lô-kâse. *s.* a pillow. *Chaucer*.

PILOSITY*, pê-lô-sê-tê. 132. *n.s.* [pilosus, Lat.] Hairiness. *Bacon*.

PILOT*, pil'-lât. 166. *n.s.* [pilote, Fr.; *piloot*, Dutch.]

He whose office is to steer the ship. *B. Jonson*.

To PILOT, pil'-lât. *v. a.* To steer; to direct in the course. *Bp. Berkeley*.

PILOTAGE, pil'-lât-îdje. 90. *n.s.* [Fr.] Pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts. *Raleigh*. A pilot's hire. *Ainsworth*.

PILOTISM*, pil'-lât-îzm. *n.s.* Pilotage; skill of a pilot. *Cotgrave and Sherwood*.

PILOTRY*, pil'-lât-trê. *n.s.* Skill of a pilot. *Har-ris*.

PILOUS*, pil'-lôs. *a.* [pilosus, Lat.] Hairy; full of hairs. *Dr. Robinson*.

PILSER, pil'-sûr. *n.s.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame. *Ainsworth*.

PIMENT*, pil'-mênt. *n.s.* [pimentum, low Lat.] Wine mixed with spice or honey. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T.*

PIMENTA, pê-mên-tâ. *n.s.* [piment, Fr.] A

PIMENTO*, pê-mên-tô. *s.* kind of spice. *Hill*.

PIMP, pimp. *n.s.* [pinge, Fr.] One who provides

—nò, môle, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bôll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—ûin, THIS.

gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander. *Addison*.

TO PIMP, pimp, *v. n.* To provide gratifications for the lust of others; to pander; to procure. *Swift*.

PIMPERNEL, pim-pêr-nêl. [pim'-pêr-nêl, *Sheridan* and *Perry*.] *n. s.* [*pinpernella*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

PIMPINELLA*, pim'-pê-nêl-lâ. *n. s.* A plant.

PIMPLING, pimpl'-ing. 410. *a.* [*pimiple mensch*, Dutch, a weak man.] Little; petty; as, a *pimping* thing. *S Skinner*.

PIMPLE, pim'-pl. 405. *n. s.* [pinpel, Sax.] A small red pustule. *Addison*.

PIMPLED, pim'-pl'd. 359. *a.* Having red pustules; full of pimples.

PIN §, pin. *n. s.* [*pennum*, low Lat.] A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their clothes. *Shak*. Any thing inconsiderable, or of little value. *Spenser*. Any thing driven to hold parts together; a peg; a bolt. *Milton*. Any slender thing fixed in another body. *Shak*. That which locks the wheel to the axle; a lynch-pin. The central part. *Shak*. The pegs by which musicians intend or relax their strings. A note; a strain. *L'Estrange*. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Hammer*. *Shak*. A cylindrical roller made of wood. *Corbet*. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot. *Ainsworth*.

TO PIN, pin. *v. a.* To fasten with pins. *Harmer*. To fasten; to make fast. *Shak*. To join; to fix; to fasten. *Digby*. [pynan, Sax.] To shut up; to enclose; to confine; as, in pinfold. *Hooker*.

PINASTER*, pi-nâs'-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] The wild pine. *Anon*.

PINCASE, pin'-kâse. *n. s.* A pincushion. *Stelton*.

PINCERS, pin'-sûr. *n. s.* [*pincette*, Fr.] An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped, which requires to be held hard. *Spenser*. The claw of an animal. *Addison*.

TO PINCH this word is frequently mispronounced *pinchers*. *W*. **PINCH** §, pinsh. *v. a.* [*pincer*, Fr.] To squeeze between the fingers, or with the teeth. *Shak*. To hold hard with an instrument. To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid. *Shak*. To press between hard bodies. To gall; to fret. *Shak*. To gripe; to oppress; to straiten. *Raleigh*. To distress; to pain. *Milton*. To press; to drive to difficulties. *Watts*. To try thoroughly; to force out what is contained within. *Collier*.

TO PINCH, pinsh. 352. *v. n.* To act with force, so as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling. *Dryden*. To spare; to be to frugal. *Ecclus. xi*.

PINCH, pinsh. *n. s.* [*pincon*, Fr.] A painful squeeze with the fingers. *Dryden*. A gripe; a pain given. *Shak*. Oppression; distress inflicted. *Shak*. Difficulty; time of distress. *Bacon*. In all the senses except the first, it is used only in low language.

PINCHBECK*, pinsh'-bêk. *n. s.* [from the name of the inventor.] Mixed gold-coloured metal.

PINCHFIST, pinsh'-fist. } *n. s.* [*pinch*, fist, *pinchpenny*, pinsh'-pên-nê. } and *penny*.] A miser. *Huloet*.

PINCUSHION, pin'-kûsh-ûn. [See *CUSHION*.] *n. s.* A small bag stuffed with bran or wool, on which pins are stuck. *Addison*.

PINDARICK*, pin-dâr'-ik. *n. s.* An irregular ode; so named from a pretended imitation of the odes of the Grecian poet Pindar. *Addison*.

PINDARICK*, pin-dâr'-ik. *a.* After the style or manner of Pindar. *Addison*.

PINDUST, pin'-dôst. *n. s.* Small particles of metal made by pointing pins. *Digby*.

PINE, pine. *n. s.* [*pinus*, Lat.; *pin*, Fr.; *pinn*, Sax.] A tree. *Miller*.

TO PINE §, pine. *v. n.* [pnan, Sax.; *pijen*, Dutch.] To languish; to wear away with any kind of misery. *Spenser*. To languish with desire. *Shak*.

TO PINE, pine. *v. a.* To wear out; to make to languish. *Bp. Hall*. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence. *Milton*.

PINE*, pine. *n. s.* [pin, Sax.; *pyne*, Teut.] Wo; want; suffering of any kind. *Spenser*.

PINEAPPLE, pine'-âp-pl. *n. s.* The anana, named for its resemblance to the cone of pines. *Miller*.

PINEAL, pin'-nê-âl. 507. *a.* [*pineale*, Fr.] Resembling a pine-apple. An epithet given by Des Cartes to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul. *Arbutnot*.

PINEFUL*, pine'-fûl. *a.* Full of wo and lamentation. *Bp. Hall*.

PINERY*, pi'-nûr-ê. *n. s.* A place where pine-apples are raised.

PINFATHERED, pin'-fêth'-ûrd. 359. *a.* Not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot. *Dryden*.

PINFOLD, pin'-fôld. *n. s.* [pinan, Sax. and fold.] A place in which beasts are confined. *Spenser*.

PINGLE, ping'-gl. *n. s.* A small close; an enclosure. *Ainsworth*.

PINGUID, ping'-gwîd. 340. *a.* [*pinguis*, Lat.] Fat; unctuous. *Mortimer*.

PINHOLE, pin'-hôle. *n. s.* A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin. *Wiseman*.

PINION §, pin'-yûn. 3, 113. *n. s.* [*pignon*, Fr.] The joint of the wing remotest from the body; a feather or quill of the wing. *Shak*. Wing. *Spenser*. The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger. *Feters* or bonds for the arms. *Ainsworth*. **TO PINION**, pin'-yûn. *v. a.* To bind the wings. *Bacon*. To confine by binding the wings; to maim by cutting off the first joint of the wing. To bind the arm to the body. *Dryden*. To confine by binding the elbows to the sides. *Dryden*. To shackle; to bind. *Shakespeare*. To bind to. *Pope*.

PINIONED*, pin'-yûnd. *a.* Furnished with wings. *Dryden*.

PINIONIST*, pin'-yûn-ist. *n. s.* Any bird that flies. *Brown*.

PINK §, pink. 403. *n. s.* [*pink*, Dutch.] A small, fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind. *Bacon*. An eye; commonly a small eye; as, *pink-eyed*. *Shak*. Any thing supremely excellent. *Shak*. A colour used by painters. *Dryden*. [*pincke*, Danish, *pinque*, Fr.] A kind of heavy, narrow-sterned ship; hence the sea-term *pink-sterned*. *Shak*. A fish; the minnow. *Ainsworth*.

TO PINK, pink. *v. a.* [*pink*, Dutch.] To work in eyelet holes; to pierce in small holes. *Shak*. To pierce with a sword; to stab. *Addison*.

TO PINK, pink. *v. n.* [*pincken*, Dutch.] To wink with the eyes. *L'Estrange*.

PINKEYED*, pink'-ide. *a.* Having little eyes. *Holland*.

PINKNEE/DLE*, pink-nê'-dl. *n. s.* A shepherd's bodkin. *Sherwood*.

PINKSTER/NED*, pink'-stêrnd. *a.* Having a narrow stern; applied to ships.

PINMAKER, pin'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* He who makes pins.

PINMONEY, pin'-mûn-nê. *n. s.* An annual sum settled on a wife to defray her own charges. *Addison*.

PINNACE, pin'-âs. 91. *n. s.* [*pinasse*, Fr.] A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship. *Knolles*.

PINNACLE §, pin'-nâ-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*pinacle*, Fr., *pinnâ*, Lat.] A turret or elevation above the roof of the building. *K. Charles*. A high, spiring point. *Cowley*.

TO PINNACLE*, pin'-nâ-kl. *v. a.* To build with pinnacles. *Warton*.

PINNAGE*, pin'-nâje. *n. s.* [from *To pin*.] Pound-age of cattle. *Huloet*.

PINNATED*, pin'-nâ-têd. *a.* [*pinnatus*, Lat.] Formed like a wing. Applied by botanists to leaves.

PINNEN, pin'-nûr. 98. *n. s.* [*pinnâ*, Lat.; or *pinion*.] The lappet of a head-dress which flies loose. *Gay*. A pinnaker. A pounder of cattle; a keeper of the pound. *Warton*.

PINNOCK, pin'-nôk. *n. s.* The tom-tit. *Ainsworth*.

PINT, pint. 105. *n. s.* [pýnt, Sax.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid measure. *Dryden*.

PINULES, pin'-blz. *n. s.* [In astronomy.] The sights of an astrolabe. *Diet*.

PINY*, pl'-nê. *a.* Abounding with pine trees. *May*.
PIONEER, pl-ô-nêér'. *n. s.* [*pionier*, from *pion*, Fr.]
 One whose business is to level the road, throw up
 works, or sink mines in military operations. *Bacon*.
PIONING, pl'-ô-nîng. *n. s.* Works of pioneers.
Spenser.
PIONY, pl'-ân-ê. 116'. *n. s.* [*pionie*, Sax.; *pœonia*,
 Lat.] A large flower.
PIOUS §, pl'-ûs. 314. *a.* [*pius*, Lat.] Careful of the
 duties owed by created beings to God; godly; reli-
 gious; such as is due to sacred things. *Milton*.
 Careful of the duties of near relation. *Bp. Taylor*.
 Practised under the appearance of religion. *K. Charles*.
PIOUSLY, pl'-ûs-lê. *ad.* In a pious manner; reli-
 giously; with such regard as is due to sacred
 things. *Hammond*.
PIP §, pip. *n. s.* [*pippe*, Dutch.] A defluxion with
 which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that
 grows on the tip of their tongues. *Hudibras*. A
 spot on the cards. *Addison*. A kernel in an apple.
 To **PIP**, pip. *v. n.* [*pipio*, Lat.] To chirp or cry as
 a bird. *Boyle*.
PIPE §, pipe. *n. s.* [*pib*, Welsh; *pipe*, Sax.] Any
 long, hollow body; a tube. *Shak*. A tube of clay
 through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into
 the mouth. *Bacon*. An instrument of wind music.
Milton. The organs of voice and respiration; as,
 the wind-pipe. *Peacham*. The key or sound of
 the voice. *Shak*. An office of the exchequer. *Bacon*.
 [*peep*, Dutch; *pipe*, Fr.] A liquid measure
 containing two hogsheds. *Shakespeare*.
 To **PIPE**, pipe. *v. n.* To play on the pipe. *Camden*.
 To emit a shrill sound; to whistle. *Milton*.
 To **PIPE***, pipe. *v. a.* To play upon a pipe. 1 *Cor. xiv*.
PIPER, pl'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* [*pipepe*, Sax.] One who
 plays on the pipe. *Rev. xviii*. A fish, resembling
 a gurnet.
PIPETREE, pipe'-trêê. *n. s.* The lilac tree.
PIPING, pipe'-îng. 410. *a.* Weak; feeble; sickly;
 from the weak voice of the sick. *Shak*. Hot;
 boiling: from the sound of any thing that boils. It
 is used also metaphorically with *hot*. *Whitlock*.
PIPKIN, pip'-kîn. *n. s.* [diminutive of *pipe*, a large
 vessel.] A small earthen boiler. *Pope*.
PIPPIN, pip'-pîn. *n. s.* [*puppynghe*, Dutch.] A
 sharp apple. *Mortimer*.
PIQUANCY, pik'-kân-sê. *n. s.* Sharpness; tartness.
Evelyn. Severity. *Barrow*.
PIQUANT §, pik'-kânt. 415. *a.* [Fr.] Pricking;
 piercing; stimulating to the taste. *Addison*. Sharp;
 tart; pungent; severe. *Bacon*.
PIQUANTLY, pik'-kânt-lê. *ad.* Sharply; tartly.
Locke.
PIQUE §, pêêk. 415. *n. s.* [Fr.] An ill-will; an of-
 fence taken; petty malevolence. *Bacon*. A de-
 praved appetite. See *PICA*. *Hudibras*. Point;
 nicety; punctilio. *Dryden*. A term at the game
 of piquet.
 To **PIQUE**, pêêk. 112. *v. a.* [*piquer*, Fr.] To touch
 with envy or virulence; to put into fret; to kindle
 to emulation. *Prior*. To offend; to irritate. *Pope*.
 [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To value; to fix
 reputation as on a point. *Locke*.
 To **PIQUE***, pêêk. *v. n.* To cause irritation. *Tatler*.
 To **PIQUEER**. See *TO PIQUEER*.
PIQUEERER, pik'-kêér-êr. *n. s.* A robber; a plun-
 derer. *Swift*.
PIQUE'T, pê-kê't. 415. *n. s.* [*piquet*, Fr.] A game
 at cards. *Prior*.
PIRACY, pl'-râ-sê. [See *PRIVACY*.] *n. s.* [*πειρα-
 ρεία*, Gr.; *piratica*, Lat.] The act or practice of
 robbing on the sea. *Carew*. Any robbery; par-
 ticularly literary theft. *Johnson*.
PIRATE §, pl'-rât. 91. *n. s.* [*πειρατής*, Gr.; *pirata*,
 Lat.] A sea-robber. *Bacon*. Any robber; par-
 ticularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other
 men. *Johnson*.
 To **PIRATE**, pl'-rât. *v. n.* To rob by sea. *Arbut-
 not*.
 To **PIRATE**, pl'-rât. *v. a.* To take by robbery.
Pope.

PIRA/TICAL, pl-rât-tê-kâl. 132. *a.* Predatory;
 robbing; consisting in robbery. *Bacon*. Practising
 robbery. *Pope*.
PIRA/TICALLY*, pl-rât-tê-kâl-lê. *ad.* By piracy.
Bryant.
PIRRY §, pîr'-rê. *n. s.* A rough gale or storm. *Sir
 T. Elyot*.
PISCARY, pis'-kâ-rê. *n. s.* A privilege of fishing.
Dict.
PISCA/TION §, pis-kâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*piscatio*, Lat.]
 The act or practice of fishing. *Brown*.
PISCATORY, pis'-kâ-tûr-ê. 512. [See *DOMES-
 tick*.] *a.* Relating to fishes. *Addison*.
PISCES*, pis'-sêz. *n. s.* [Lat.] The twelfth sign
 in the zodiac: the Fishes.
PISCIVOROUS, pis-siv'-vô-rûs. 518. *a.* [*piscis* and
voro.] Fish-eating; living on fish. *Ray*.
PISH, pish. *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation;
 sometimes spoken and written *pshaw*. [*pæc*, *pæca*,
 Sax.] *Shakespeare*.
 To **PISH**, pish. *v. n.* To express contempt. *Beau-
 mont and Fletcher*.
PISMIRE, piz'-mîre. 434. *n. s.* [*mýra*, Sax.; *pis-
 miere*, Dutch.] An ant; an emmet. *Prior*.
 To **PISS** §, pis. *v. n.* [*pisser*, Fr.; *pissen*, Teut.] To
 make water. *Dryden*.
PISS, pis. *n. s.* Urine; animal water. *Pope*.
PISSED, pis'-â-bêd. *n. s.* A yellow flower grow-
 ing in the grass.
PISSEASPHALT*, pis'-sâs-fâlt. *n. s.* [*πίσσα* and *ἀσ-
 φάλτος*.] Pitch mixed with bitumen, natural or ar-
 tificial. *Greenhill*.
PISSEBURNT, pis'-bûrnt. *a.* Stained with urine.
PISTA/CHIO, pis-tâ-shô. *n. s.* [*pistache*, Fr.; *pis-
 tacci*, Ital.; *pistachia*, Lat.] A nut of an oblong
 figure; the kernel is of a green colour, and a soft
 and unctuous substance. *Hill*.
PISTE, pêst. *n. s.* [Fr.] The track or tread a
 horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.
PISTILLATION, pis-îll-lâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*pistillum*,
 Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar. *Brown*.
PISTOL §, pis'-tûl. 166. *n. s.* [*pistole*, *pistolet*, Fr.] A
 small handgun. *Shakespeare*.
 To **PISTOL**, pis'-tûl. *v. a.* [*pistoler*, Fr.] To shoot
 with a pistol. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
PISTOLE, pis-tôlê'. *n. s.* [*pistole*, Fr.] A coin of
 many countries and many degrees of value. *Dry
 den*.
PISTOLET, pis-tôlê't. *n. s.* [diminutive of *pistole*.]
 A little pistol. *Casaubon*. A coin. *Sir E. Sandys*.
PISTON, pis'-tûn. 166. *n. s.* [Fr.] The movable
 part in several machines; as in pumps and syr-
 inges, whereby the suction or attraction is caused;
 an embolus.
PIT §, pit. *n. s.* [pîr, Sax.] A hole in the ground.
Shak. Abyss; profundity. *Milton*. The grave.
Psalm xxviii. The area on which cocks fight.
Locke. The middle part of the theatre. *Dryden*.
 [*pis*, *peis*, old Fr.] Any hollow of the body: as
 the *pit* of the stomach; the arm *pit*. A dint made
 by the finger. A mark made by a disease.
 To **PIT**, pit. *v. a.* To lay in a pit, or hole. *Granger*.
 To press into hollows. *Sharp*. To make with
 small hollows, as by the small pox.
PITAPAT, pit'-â-pât. *n. s.* [probably from *pas* a *pas*,
 or *pate* *patte*, Fr.] A flutter; a palpitation. *L'Es-
 trange*. A light, quick step. *Dryden*.
PITCH §, pitsh. *n. s.* [pîc, Sax.; *pix*, Lat.] The resin
 of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated. *Prover-
 bs*. [from *picis*, Fr.] Any degree of elevation or
 height. *Spenser*. Highest rise. *Shak*. State with
 respect to lowness or height. *Milton*. Size; stature.
Spenser. Degree; rate. *Milton*.
 To **PITCH** §, pitsh. *v. a.* preterit *pitched*, participle
pitched, anciently *pitch*. To fix; to plant. *Shak*.
 To order regularly. *Hooker*. To throw headlong;
 to cast forward. *Shak*. To smear with pitch. *Dry-
 den*. To darken. *Shak*. To pave. *Ainsworth*.
 To **PITCH**, pitsh. *v. n.* To light; to drop. *Morti-
 mer*. To fall headlong. *Dryden*. To fix choice
 with upon. *Hudibras*. To fix a tent or temporary
 habitation. 1 *Macc. iii*.

—nô, môte, ndr, nô; —têbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

PITCHER, pîsh'-âr. 93. *n. s.* [*picher*, Fr.] An earthen vessel; a water-pot. *Spenser*. An instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed. *Mortimer*.

PITCHFARTHING*, pîsh'-fâr-thing. *n. s.* A play (otherwise called *chuck*) of pitching copper money into a round hole. *Ld. Chesterfield*.

PITCHFORK, pîsh'-fôrk. *n. s.* A fork with which corn is pitched or thrown upon the wagon. *Swift*.

PITCHINESS, pîsh'-ê-nês. *n. s.* Blackness; darkness.

PITCHPIPE*, pîsh'-pîpe. *n. s.* An instrument to regulate the voice, and to give the leading note of a tune: used by singers in churches. *Spectator*.

PITCHY, pîsh'-ê. *a.* Smeared with pitch. *Dryden*. Having the qualities of pitch. *Woodward*. Black; dark; dismal. *Shakspeare*.

PITCOAL, pî'-kôle. *n. s.* Fossil coal. *Mortimer*.

PITEOUS, pîsh'-ê-ûs. 263. *a.* [from *pity*.] Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity. *Spenser*. Compassionate; tender. *Prior*. Wretched; paltry; pitiful.

PITEOUSLY, pîsh'-ê-ûs-lê. *ad.* In a piteous manner; in a manner exciting pity. *Hammond*.

PITEOUSNESS, pîsh'-ê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Sorrowfulness; tenderness.

PITFALL, pî'-fâll. 406. *n. s.* A pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly. *Shakspeare*.

To **PITFALL***, pî'-fâll. *v. n.* To lead into a pitfall. *Milton*.

PITH, pîth. 467. *n. s.* [*pr̄a*, Sax.] The marrow of the plant; the soft part in the midst of the wood. *Bacon*. Marrow. *Donne*. Strength; force. *Shak*. Energy; cogency; fullness of sentiment; closeness and vigour of thought and style. *Mirror for Mag*. Weight; moment; principal part. *Shakspeare*. The quintessence; the chief part. *Shakspeare*.

PITHILY, pîth'-ê-lê. *ad.* With strength; with cogency; with force. *Milton*.

PITHINESS, pîth'-ê-nês. *n. s.* Energy; strength. *E. K. on Spenser*.

PITHLESS, pîth'-lês. *a.* Wanting pith; wanting strength. *Shakspeare*. Wanting energy; wanting force.

PITHOLE*, pî'-hôle. *n. s.* A mark or cavity made by disease. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

PITHY, pîth'-ê. *a.* Consisting of pith; abounding with pith. *Grew*. Strong; forcible; energetick. *Spenser*.

PITABLE, pî'-tê-â-bl. 405. *a.* [*pitoyable*, Fr.] Deserving pity. *Atterbury*.

♣ The diphthong *ia* in this word does not draw the preceding *t* to *sh*, as in *pitious*, and the reason seems to be the same as that which preserves the same letter pure in *mightier*, *weightier*, &c.; that is, the termination *able*, though derived from the Latin, is often used in composition with pure English words, like the personal and comparative terminations *er*, *eth*, &c.; and, therefore, the general rule in English composition is adhered to, which is, that simples preserve their sound and accent, whatever terminations are annexed to them. *W*.

PITIABLENESS, pî'-tê-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* State of deserving pity. *Kettlewell*.

PITIEDLY*, pî'-tê-êd-lê. *ad.* In a situation to be pitied. *Feltham*.

PITIFUL, pî'-tê-fûl. *a.* Tender; compassionate. 1 *Pet. iii.* Melancholy; moving compassion. *Spenser*. Paltry; contemptible; despicable. *Shak*.

PITIFULLY, pî'-tê-fûl-ê. *ad.* With pity; with compassion. *Comm. Prayer*. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compassion. *Tillotson*. Contemptibly; despicably. *Richardson*.

PITIFULNESS, pî'-tê-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Tenderness; mercy; compassion. *Sidney*. Despicableness; contemptibleness.

PITILESS, pî'-tê-lês. *a.* Wanting pity; wanting compassion; merciless. *Spenser*. Unpitied. *Du-vies*.

PITILESSLY, pî'-tê-lês-lê. *ad.* Without mercy. *Sherwood*.

PITILESSNESS, pî'-tê-lês-nês. *n. s.* Unmercifulness.

PITMAN, pî'-mân. 83. *n. s.* He that, in sawing timber, works below in the pit. *Moxon*.

PITSAW, pî'-sâw. *n. s.* The large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit. *Moxon*.

PITTANCE, pî'-tânse. *n. s.* [*pitance*, Fr.] An allowance of meat in addition to the usual commons a mess of victuals. *Chaucer*. A small portion. *Shakspeare*.

PITUITARY*, pè-tù'-ê-tâ-rê. *a.* Conducting phlegm. *Reid*.

PITUITES, pî'-tshù-lê. 155. *n. s.* [*pituite*, Fr.; *pituita*, Lat.] Phlegm. *Arbuthnot*.

PITUITOUS, pè-tù'-ê-tûs. 132. *a.* Consisting of phlegm. *Brown*.

PITY, pî'-tê. *n. s.* [*pitie*, Fr.; *pieta*, Ital.] Compassion; sympathy with misery; tenderness for pain or uneasiness. *Waller*.—A ground of pity. A subject of pity or of grief. *Bacon*.—It has a plural in low language: as, "a thousand pities." *L'Es-trange*.

To **PITY**, pî'-tê. *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, Fr.] To compassionate misery; to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness. *Pscm* cvi.

To **PITY**, pî'-tê. *v. n.* To be compassionate. *Jer. xiii.*

PIVOT, pîv'-vât. *n. s.* [*pivot*, Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns. *Dryden*.

PIX, pîks. *n. s.* [*pixis*, Lat.] A little chest or box, in which the consecrated host is kept in Roman Catholic countries. *Stowe*. A box used for the trial of gold and silver coin. *Leake*.

PIZZLE, pîz'-zl. *n. s.* The part in animals official to urine and generation. *Brown*.

PLACABILITY, plâ-kâ-bl'-ê-tê. } *n. s.* Willing-
PLACABLENESS, plâ-kâ-bl-nês. } ness to be
appeased; possibility to be appeased. *Sir T. El-yot*.

PLACABLE, plâ'-kâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*placabilis*, Lat.] Willing or possible to be appeased. *Milton*.

♣ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, make the radical *a*, in this word and its derivatives, long, as I have done; but Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry make it short. Mr. Scott marks it both ways, but seems to give the short sound the preference by placing it first. This, from the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, it must be confessed, is the most analogical, 335; but this word and its companion, *capable*, seem immovably fixed in the long sound of the antepenultimate, though the *o* in the same situation, in *docible* and *indocible*, evidently inclines to the short sound.—See *INCAPABLE* and *INDOCILE*. *W*.

PLACARD, plâk'-ârd'. } *n. s.* [*plakaert*, Dutch;
PLACART, plâk'-ârt'. } *placard*, Fr.] An edict; a declaration; a manifesto; an advertisement or public notification.

♣ Bailey places the accent on the first syllable of *placard*, and Feenon on the first of both these words; all our other orthoëpists place the accent as I have done. *W*.

To **PLACARD***, plâk'-ârd'. *v. a.* To notify publicly: in colloquial language, to post.

To **PLACATE**, plâk'-âte'. *v. a.* [*placo*, Lat.] To appease; to reconcile. *Forbes*.

PLACE, plâse. *n. s.* [*place*, Fr.; *plæce*, Sax.] Particular portion of space. *Deut. i.* Locality; abity; local relation. *Locke*. Local existence. *Rev. xx.* Space in general. *Davies*. Separate room. *Shak*. A seat; residence; mansion. *Spenser*. Passage in writing. *Bacon*. Ordinal relation. *Hooker*. State of actual operation; effect. *Shak*. *Existence. *Swift*. Rank; order of priority. *Shak*. Precedence; priority. This sense is commonly used in the phrase *take place*. *B. Jonson*. Office; public character or employment. *Shak*. Room; way; space for appearing or acting given by cession, not opposition. *Rom. xii.* Ground; room. *St. John*, viii. Station in life. *Whole duty of Man*. Height. *Shakspeare*.

To **PLACE**, plâse. *v. a.* [*placer*, Fr.] To put in any place, rank, condition, or office. *Ex. xviii.* To fix; to settle; to establish. *Dryden*. To put out at interest. *Pope*.

PLA/CEMAN*, plâse/-mân. *n. s.* One who exercises a public employment, or fills a public station.

PLA/CENTA*, plâ-sên-tâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] A substance in the womb; called also, from the original usage of the Latin word, the womb-cake. *Dr. Hunter.*

PLA/CER, plâ/-sûr. 98. *n. s.* One who places. *Spenser.*

PLA/CIDÛ, plâs/-sîd. *a.* [placidus, Lat.] Gentle; quiet; not turbulent. *Bacon.* Soft; kind; mild. *Milton.*

PLA/CIDITY*, plâ-sîd/-ê-tê. } *n. s.* Mildness; gen-
PLA/CIDNESS*, plâs/-sîd-nês. } tleness; sweetness
of disposition. *Chandler.*

PLA/CIDLY, plâs/-sîd-lê. *ad.* Mildly; gently; with quietness. *Bp. Taylor*

PLA/CIT, plâs/-ît. *n. s.* [placitum, Lat.] Decree; determination. *Glanville.*

PLA/CKET, or PLA/QUET, plâk/-kît. 99. *n. s.* [diminut. à Su. Goth. plagg.] A petticoat. *Shak.*

PLA/GIARISM, plâ/-jâ-rîzm. *n. s.* Literary theft; adoption of the thoughts or works of another. *Swift.*

PLA/GIARYÛ, plâ/-jâ-rê. *n. s.* [plagium, Lat.; plagiaire, Fr.] A thief in literature; one who steals the thoughts or writings of another. *South.* The crime of literary theft. *Brown.*

♣ Mr. Elphinston and some respectable speakers pronounce this word with the first vowel short, as if written plâd-jary; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Buchanan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Entick, mark it with the *a* long, as if written play-jary: and to know which is the true pronunciation, we need only recur to analogy, which tells us, that every vowel, except *i*, having the accent, and being followed by a diphthong, is long.—See *Principles*, No. 505, 507. *W.*

PLA/GIARY*, plâ/-jâ-rê. *a.* Stealing men. *Brown.* Practising literary theft. *Bp. Hall.*

PLAGUEÛ, plâg. 337. *n. s.* [plaga, Lat.; πλῆγη, Gr.] Pestilence; a disease eminently contagious and destructive. *Bacon.* State of misery. *Ps.* xxxviii. Any thing troublesome or vexatious. *Shakspeare.*

♣ PLAGUE, plâg. *v. a.* To infect with pestilence. To infect with disease; to oppress with calamity. *Milton.* To trouble; to tease; to vex; to harass; to torment; to afflict; to distress; to torture; to embarrass; to excruciate; to make uneasy; to disturb. In this sense it is used ludicrously. *Spens.*

PLA/GUEFUL*, plâg/-fûl. *a.* Infecting with plagues; abounding with plagues. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

PLA/GUILY, plâ/-gê-lê. 560. *ad.* Vexatiously; horribly. *Dryden.* A low word.

PLA/GUY, plâ/-gê. 345. *a.* Full of the plague; relating to the plague. *Donne.* Vexatious; troublesome. *Hudibras.*

PLAICE, plâse. 202. *n. s.* [plate, Dutch.] A flat fish. *Bp. Hall.*

PLAICE-MOUTH*, plâse/-môûth. *n. s.* A wry mouth. *B. Jonson.*

PLAID, plâd. 204. *n. s.* [plat, M. Goth.] A striped or variegated cloth; an outer loose weed worn much by the Highlanders in Scotland; there is a particular kind worn too by the women. *Temple.*

PLAINÛ, plâne. 202. *a.* [planus, Lat.] Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberances or excrescences. In this sense it is frequently written *plane*. *Spenser.* Open; clear; flat. *Felton.* Void of ornament; simple. *Dryden.* Artless; not subtle; not specious; not learned; simple. *Bacon.* Honestly rough; open; sincere; not soft in language. *Bacon.* Mere; bare. *Shak.* Evident; clear; discernible; not obscure. *Clarendon.* Not varied by much art; simple. *Sidney.*

PLAIN, plâne. *ad.* Not obscurely. Distinctly; articulately. *St. Mark.* vii. Simply; with rough sincerity. *Addison.*

PLAIN, plâne. *n. s.* [plaine, Fr.] Level ground; open field; flat expanse; often, a field of battle. *Gen.* xi.

♣ PLAIN, plâne. *v. a.* To level; to make even. *Hayward.* To make plain or clear. *Shakspeare.*

To PLAINÛ, plâne. *v. n.* [plaindre, je plains, Fr.] To lament; to wail. *Milton.* Little used.

To PLAIN*, plâne. *v. a.* To lament. *Spenser.*

PLAINDEA/LING, plâne-dê/-lîng. *a.* Honest; open; acting without art. *Shakspeare.*

PLAINDEA/LING, plâne-dê/-lîng. 410. *n. s.* Man agement void of art; sincerity. *Denham.*

PLAINHEARTED*, plâne-hârt/-êd. *a.* Having a sincere, honest heart. *Milton.*

PLAINHEARTEDNESS*, plâne-hârt/-êd-nês. *n. s.* Sincerity. *Hallywell.*

PLAINLY, plâne/-lê. *ad.* Levelly; flatly. Not subtly; not speciously. Without ornament. With out gloss; sincerely. *Pope.* In earnest; fairly. *Clarendon.* Evidently; clearly; not obscurely. *Hooker.*

PLAINING*, plâ/-nîng. *n. s.* Complaint. *Shak.*

PLAINNESS, plâne/-nês. *n. s.* Levelness; flatness. Want of ornament; want of show. *Bp. Taylor.* Openness; rough sincerity. *Sidney.* Artlessness; simplicity. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

PLAINSONG*, plâne/-sông. *n. s.* The plain, unvaried, ecclesiastical chant; the *plains cantus* of the Romish church; so called in contradistinction to *prick-song*, or variegated musick sung by note. *Shakspeare.*

PLAINSPOKEN*, plâne/-spô/-kn. *a.* Speaking with rough sincerity. *Dryden.*

PLAINT, plânt. *n. s.* [plaint, old Fr.] Lamentation; complaint; lament. *Sidney.* Exprobation of in jury. *Bacon.* Expression of sorrow. *Daniel.* [In law.] The propounding or exhibiting of any action, personal or real, in writing. *Cowel.*

PLAINTFUL, plânt/-fûl. *a.* Complaining; audibly sorrowful. *Sidney.*

PLAINTIFF, plâne/-tîf. *n. s.* [plaintif, Fr.] He that commences a suit in law against another: opposed to the *defendant*. *Dryden.*

♣ This word was universally, till of late years, pronounced with the first syllable like *plan*, as appears by its being adopted by Mr. Scott, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, W. Johnston, and Dr. Kenrick; but a laudable desire of reforming the language has restored the diphthong to its true sound; and the first syllable of this word, like *plane*, is now the current pronunciation of all our courts of justice. Mr. Sheridan and Entick agree in this pronunciation. *W.*

PLAINTIFF, plâne/-tîf. *a.* Complaining. *Prior.* *Ob. J.*

PLAINTIVE, plâne/-tîv. *a.* Complaining; lamenting; expressive of sorrow. *Dryden.*

PLAINTIVELY*, plâne/-tîv-lê. *ad.* In a manner expressing grief or sorrow.

PLAINTIVENESS*, plâne/-tîv-nês. *n. s.* State or quality of being plaintive.

PLAINTLESS*, plânt/-lêss. *a.* Without complaint unrepining.

PLAINWORK, plâne/-wûrk. *n. s.* Needlework, as distinguished from embroidery; the common practice of sewing or making linen garments. *Pope.*

PLAIT, plâte. 202. *n. s.* [pleth, Welsh.] A fold; a double. *Davies.*

To PLAITÛ, plâte. *n. a.* [plaeta, Su. Goth.] To fold; to double. *Pope.* To weave; to braid. *I Pet.* iii. To entangle; to involve. *Shakspeare.*

♣ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, as if written *plete*, which must be carefully avoided. *W.*

PLAITER, plâte/-êr. 98. *n. s.* He that plaits.

PLANÛ, plân. *n. s.* [plan, Fr.] A scheme; a form; a model. *Addison.* A plot of any building or ichnography; form of any thing laid down on paper. *Prior.*

To PLAN, plân. *v. a.* To scheme; to form in design. *Pope.*

PLAN/NARY, plâ/-nâ-rê. *a.* Pertaining to a plane. *Dict.*

To PLANCHÛ*, plântsh/. *v. a.* [plancher, Fr.] To plank; to cover with boards; to patch. *Sir A. Gorges.*

PLA/NCHED, plântsh/-êd. *a.* Made of boards. *Shak.*

PLA/NCHER, plântsh/-êr. *n. s.* [plancher, Fr.] A floor of wood. *Bacon.*

PLANCHING, plántsh'-íng. *n. s.* [In carpentry.] The laying the floors of a building; a wooden flooring. *Carew.*

PLANE *y*, pláne. *n. s.* [*planus*, Lat.] A level surface. *Bentley.* [*plane*, Fr.] An instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed. *Moxon.*

To PLANE, pláne. *v. a.* [*planer*, Fr.] To level; to smooth; to free from inequalities. *Arbutnot.* To smooth with a plane. *Moxon.*

PLANNER*, plá'-núr. *n. s.* One who smooths with a plane. *Sherwood.*

PLANE-TREE, pláne'-trée. *n. s.* [*plane*, *platane*, Fr.] A tree. *Miller.*

PLANET *y*, plán'-ít. 99. *n. s.* [*planeta*, Lat.] Planets are the erratic or wandering stars; we now number the earth among the primary planets, because we know it moves round the sun; and the moon is accounted among the secondary planets or satellites of the primary, since she moves round the earth. *Harris.*

PLANETARY, plán'-nè-tàr-rè. *a.* [*planetaire*, Fr.] Pertaining to the planets. *Milton.* Under the domination of any particular planet. *Dryden.* Produced by the planets. *Shakspeare.* Having the nature of a planet; erratic. *Blackmore.*

PLANETED*, plán'-ít-èd. *a.* Belonging to planets. *Young.*

PLANETICAL, plán-nèt'-tè-kál. *a.* Pertaining to planets. *Brown.*

PLANETSTRUCK, plán'-ít-strúk. *a.* Blasted. *Suckling.*

PLANIFOLIOUS, plá-nè-fò'-lè-ús. *a.* [*planus* and *folium*, Lat.] Flowers made up of plain leaves, set together in circular rows round the centre. *Dict.*

PLANIMETRICAL, plá-nè-mèt'-rè-kál. *a.* Pertaining to the mensuration of plain surfaces.

PLANIMETRY *y*, plá-ním'-tè-rè. *n. s.* [*planus*, Lat. and *μετρία*, Gr.] The mensuration of plain surfaces.

PLANIPETALOUS, plá-nè-pèt'-à-lús. *a.* [*planus*, Lat. and *πέταλον*, Gr.] Flat-leaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upwards. *Dict.*

To PLANISH, plán'-ísh. *v. a.* To polish; to smooth.

PLANISPHERE, plán'-nè-sfère. *n. s.* [*planus*, Lat. and *sphere*.] A sphere projected on a plane; a map of one or both hemispheres. *Gregory.*

PLANK *y*, plánk. 408. *n. s.* [*plancke*, old Fr.] A thick, strong board. *Abbot.*

To PLANK, plánk. *v. a.* To cover or lay with planks. *Bacon.*

PLANNER*, plán'-núr. *n. s.* One who forms any plan or design.

PLANOCONICAL, plá-nò-kón'-nè-kál. *a.* [*planus* and *conus*.] Level on one side and conical on others. *Grew.*

PLANOCONVEX, plá-nò-kón'-vèks. *a.* [*planus* and *convexus*.] Flat on the one side and convex on the other. *Newton.*

PLANT *y*, plánt. *n. s.* [*planto*, Sax.; *plant*, Fr.; *planta*, Lat.] Any thing produced from seed; any vegetable production. *Ray.* A sapling. *Dryden.* [*planta*, Lat.] The sole of the foot. *Chapman.*

There is a coarse pronunciation of this word, chiefly among the vulgar, which rhymes it with *unt*. This pronunciation seems a remnant of that broad sound which was probably given to the *a* before two consonants in all words, but which has been gradually wearing away, and which is now, except in a few words, become a mark of vulgarity.—See *Principles*, No. 79. *W.*

To PLANT, plánt. *v. a.* [*planto*, Lat.; *planter*, Fr.; *plantian*, Sax.] To put into the ground in order to grow; to set; to cultivate. *Deut.* xvi. To procreate; to generate. *Shak.* To place; to fix. *Shak.* To settle; to establish: as, to plant a colony. *Milton.* To fill or adorn with something planted: as, He planted the garden or the country. *Johnson.* To direct properly: as, to plant a cannon.

To PLANT, plánt. *v. a.* To perform the act of planting. *Bacon.*

PLANTAGE, plán'-údjé. 90. *n. s.* [*plantago*, Lat.] An herb, or herbs in general. *Shakspeare.*

PLANTAIN, plán'-táin. 202. *n. s.* [Fr.; *plantago*, Lat.] An herb. *More.* A tree in the West Indies, which bears an esculent fruit. *Waller.*

PLANTAL, plán'-tál. 88. *a.* Pertaining to plants. *Glanville.* *Ob. J.*

PLANTATION, plán-tà'-shún. *n. s.* [*plantatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of planting. The place planted. *Dryden.* A colony. *Bacon.* Introduction; establishment. *King Charles.*

PLANTED, plánt'-èd. *participle.* Settled; well-grounded. *Shakspeare.*

PLANTER, plánt'-úr. 98. *n. s.* [*planteur*, Fr.] One who sows, sets, or cultivates; cultivator. *Dryden.* One who cultivates ground in the West Indian colonies. *Locke.* One who disseminates or introduces. *Nelson.*

PLANTING*, plánt'-íng. *n. s.* [*plantung*, Sax.] Plantation. *Isaiah*, lxi.

PLASH *y*, plásh. *n. s.* [*plache*, Teut.; *platz*, Dan.] A small lake of water or puddle. *Shak.* Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches. *Mortimer.*

To PLASH*, plásh. *v. a.* [*plasschen*, Teut.] To make a noise by moving or disturbing water. *Sir T. Herbert.*

To PLASH, plásh. *v. a.* [*plesser*, Fr.] To interweave branches. *Eretyn.*

PLASHY, plásh'-è. *a.* Watery; filled with puddles. *Sandys.*

PLASM *y*, plázm. *n. s.* [*πλασμα*.] A mould; a matrix in which any thing is cast or formed. *Woodward.*

PLASMATICAL*, pláz-mát'-tè-kál. *a.* Having the power of giving form. *More.*

PLASTER *y*, plás'-túr. 98. *n. s.* [*plastre*, old Fr., *πλάσσω*, Gr.] Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverized, with which walls are overlaid or figures cast. *Dan.* *v.* [*πλαστερ*, Sax.] A glutinous or adhesive salve. *Hooker.*

To PLASTER, plás'-túr. *v. a.* [*plastrer*, Fr.] To overlay as with plaster. *Shak.* To cover with a viscous salve or medicated plaster. *South.*

PLASTERER, plás'-túr-úr. *n. s.* [*plastrier*, Fr.] One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster. *Shak.* One who forms figures in plaster. *Wotton.*

PLASTERING*, plás'-túr-íng. *n. s.* Work done in plaster. *Ecclesi.* xxii.

PLASTICAL*, plás'-tè-kál. *a.* [*πλαστικός*.] Having the power to give form. *More.*

PLASTRON, plás'-trún. 99. *n. s.* [Fr.] A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use, when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pushes made at them. *Dryden.*

To PLAT *y*, plát. *v. a.* [*plata*, Su. Goth.] To weave; to make by texture. *St. Matt.* xxvii.

PLAT*, plát. *n. s.* Work performed by plating. *Bp. Berkely.*

PLAT, plát. *n. s.* [*platt*, Su. Goth.; *plat*, Teut.] A small piece of ground; usually, a smooth or plain portion of ground. 2 *Kings*, ix.

PLAT*, plát. *a.* Plain. *Chaucer.* *Ob. T.*

PLAT*, plát. *ad.* [*plat*, Teut.] Plainly; downright. *Chaucer.* Plainly; smoothly. *Drant.* *Ob. T.*

PLATANE, plát'-lán. *n. s.* [*platanus*, Lat.; *πλάτανος*, Gr.] The plane tree. *Spenser.*

PLATE *y*, pláte. *n. s.* [*plate*, Teut. and old Fr.; *platung*, Sax.] A piece of metal beat out into breadth. *Shak.* Armour of plates; broad, solid armour as distinguished from mail, which was composed of small pieces or scales. *Spenser.* [*plata*, Span.] Wrought silver. *B. Jonson.* [*plat*, Fr.] A small, shallow vessel of metal, wood, china, or earthen ware, on which meat is eaten. *Dryden.*

To PLATE, pláte. *v. a.* To cover with plates. *Sandys.* To arm with plates. *Shak.* To beat into laminae or plates. *Dryden.*

PLATEN, plát'-én. 103. *n. s.* [Among printers.] The flat part of the press whereby the impression is made.

PLATFORM, plát'-fórm. *n. s.* [*platteforme*, Teut.] The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated;

- the ichnography. *Sandys*. A place laid out after any model. *Pope*. A level place before a fortification. *Shak*. A scheme; a plan. *Hooker*.
- PLATICK Aspect**. [In astrology.] A ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey*.
- PLATINA***, plât'-ê-nâ. *n. s.* [probably from the Span. *plata*, silver.] A metal but recently known, of the colour of silver, but less bright; heavier than gold; and, next to iron, the hardest of metals, and very difficult to work. It is found in South America.
- PLATONICAL***, plâ-tôn'-ê-kâl. } *a.* Relating to
PLATONICK*, plâ-tôn'-îk. } the philosophy,
opinions, or school of Plato. *Bp. Hall*. [*Platonick*
love, a pure affection; an affection subsisting between
the sexes, which respects the mind only. *Perry*.]
- PLATONICALLY***, plâ-tôn'-ê-kâl-lè. *ad.* After
the manner of the philosopher Plato. *Wotton*.
- PLATONISM***, plât'-ô-nîzm. *n. s.* The philosophy
of Plato. *More*.
- PLATONIST***, plât'-ô-nîst. } *n. s.* One who fol-
PLATONIZER*, plât'-ô-nî-zûr. } lows the opin-
ions and manner of Plato. *Hammond*.
- To PLATONIZE***, plât'-ô-nîze. *v. n.* To adopt the
opinions or assertions of Plato. *Hawkeill*.
- PLATOON**, plâ-tôon'. [See **ENCORE**.] *n. s.* [a cor-
ruption of *peloton*, Fr.] A small, square body of
musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when
they form the hollow square, to strengthen the an-
gles; the grenadiers are generally thus posted;
yet a party from any other division is called a *plu-
toon*, when intending too far from the main body.
Military Dict.
- PLATTER**, plât'-tûr. 91. *n. s.* [from *plate*.] A large
dish, generally of earth. *Hawkeill*. [from *To put*.]
One who plats or weaves.
- PLAUDIT**, } plâw'-dît. 213. } *n. s.* [*plaudite*, Lat.]
PLAUDITE, } Applause. *Denham*.
- PLAUSIBILITY**, plâw-zê-blî'-ô-lè. *n. s.* Specious-
ness; superficial appearance of right. *Swift*.
- PLAUSIBLE**, plâw-zê-bl. *a.* [*plausible*, Fr.;
plausibilis, Lat.] Such as gains approbation; su-
perficially pleasing or taking; specious; popular;
right in appearance. *Bacon*.
- PLAUSIBLENESS**, plâw-zê-bl-nès. *n. s.* Spec-
iousness; show of right. *Sanderson*.
- PLAUSIBLY**, plâw-zê-blè. *ad.* With fair show;
speciously. *Collier*. With applause. *Brown*.
- PLAUSIVE**, plâw-sîv. 153, 423. *a.* Applauding.
Young. Plausible. *Shakespeare*.
- To PLAY** §, plâ. 220. *v. n.* [plegan, Sax.] To sport;
to frolic; to do something not as a task, but for
a pleasure. *Exod. xxxii*. To toy; to act with levity.
Milton. To be dismissed from work. *Shak*. To
trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly. *Temple*.
To do something fanciful. *Shak*. To practise sar-
castick merriment. *Pope*. To mock; to practise
illusion. *Shak*. To game; to contend at some
game. *Shak*. To do any thing trickish or deceit-
ful. *Shak*. To touch a musical instrument. *Ezek.*
xxxiii. To operate; to act. *Dryden*. To wan-
ton; to move irregularly. *Milton*. To personate
a drama. *Shak*. To represent a standing character.
Donne. To act in any certain character. *Shak*.
- To PLAY**, plâ. *v. a.* To put in action or motion;
as, He played his cannon; The engines are played
at a fire. *South*. To use an instrument of music.
To perform a piece of music. *Avison*. To act a
mirthful character. *Milton*. To exhibit dramati-
cally. *Shak*. To act; to perform. *Sidney*.
- PLAY**, plâ. *n. s.* Action not imposed; not work;
dismission from work. Amusement; sport. *Spenser*.
A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in
which characters are represented by dialogue and
action. *Dryden*. Game; practice of gaming;
contest at a game. *Shak*. Practice in any contest:
as sword-play. *Tillotson*. Action; employment;
office. *Dryden*. Practice; action; manner of act-
ing; as, fair and foul play. *Sidney*. Act of touching
an instrument. Irregular and wanton motion. A
state of agitation or ventilation. *Dryden*. Room for
motion. *Moxon*. Liberty of acting; swing. *Addison*.
- PLAYBOOK**, plâ'-bôók. *n. s.* Book of dramatick
compositions. *Swift*.
- PLAYDAY**, plâ'-dâ. *n. s.* Day exempt from tasks or
work. *Swift*.
- PLAYDEBT**, plâ'-dêt. *n. s.* Debt contracted by
gaming. *Arbuthnot*.
- PLAYER**, plâ'-ûr. 93. *n. s.* One who plays. An
idler; a lazy person. *Shak*. Actor of dramatick
scenes. *Sidney*. A mimic. *Dryden*. One who
touches a musical instrument. 1 *Sam*. A gamester.
One who acts in play in a certain manner. *Cureio*.
- PLAYFELLOW**, plâ'-fêl-lo. *n. s.* Companion in
amusement. *Sidney*.
- PLAYFERE***, plâ'-fêre. *n. s.* [play and fere. See
FERE.] A playfellow. *Gower. Ob. T*.
- PLAYFUL**, plâ'-fûl. *a.* Sportive; full of levity. *Addis.*
- PLAYGAME**, plâ'-gâme. *n. s.* Play of children.
Locke.
- PLAYHOUSE**, plâ'-hôûs. *n. s.* House where dra-
matick performances are represented. *Shakespeare*.
- PLAYMATE***, plâ'-mâte. *n. s.* Playfellow; com-
panion in amusement. *More*.
- PLAYPLEASURE**, plâ'-plêzh-ûre. *n. s.* Idle
amusement. *Bacon*.
- PLAYSOME** §, plâ'-sûm. *a.* Wanton; full of levity
Shelton.
- PLAYSOMENESS**, plâ'-sûm-nès. *n. s.* Wanton-
ness; levity.
- PLAYTHING**, plâ'-tûng. *n. s.* Toy; thing to play
with. *Locke*.
- PLAYWRIGHT**, plâ'-rite. *n. s.* A maker of plays.
Pope.
- PLEA**, plè. 227. *n. s.* [plaid, old Fr.] The act or form
of pleading. The thing offered or demanded in
pleading. *Shak*. Allegation. *Milton*. An apology;
an excuse. *Milton*.
- To PLEACH**, plèish. 227. *v. a.* [plessier, Fr.; πλέω, Gr.]
To bend; to interweave. *Shakespeare*.
- To PLEAD** §, plède. 227. *v. n.* [plèdier, plèder, old
Fr.; plaidier, modern.] To argue before a court of
justice. *Spenser*. To speak in an argumentative or
persuasive way, for or against; to reason with an-
other. *Shak*. To be offered as a plea. *Dryden*.
- To PLEAD**, plède. *v. a.* To defend; to discuss.
Shak. To allege in pleading or argument. *Spenser*.
To offer as an excuse. *Dryden*.
- PLEADABLE**, plè'-dâ-bl. *a.* [plaidoyable, Fr.] Cap-
able to be alleged in plea. *Howell*.
- PLEADER**, plè'-dûr. 93. *n. s.* One who argues in
a court of justice. *Gower*. One who speaks for
or against. *Bp. Taylor*.
- PLEADING**, plè'-ding. 410. *n. s.* Act or form of
pleading. *Swift*.
- PLEASANCE**, plè'-zânse. 234. *n. s.* [plaisance, Fr.]
Gayety; pleasantry; merriment. *Spenser. Ob. J*.
- PLEASANT** §, plèz'-zânt. 234. *a.* [plaisant, Fr.]
Delightful; giving delight. *Shak*. Grateful to the
senses. *Dan. x*. Good-humoured; cheerful. *Addi-
son*. Gay; lively; merry. *Rogers*. Trifling;
adapted rather to mirth than use. *Locke*.
- PLEASANTLY**, plèz'-zânt-lè. *ad.* In such a man-
ner as to give delight. *Puttenham*. Gayly; mer-
rily; in good humour. *Clarendon*. Lightly; ludi-
crously. *Broom*.
- PLEASANTNESS**, plèz'-zânt-nès. *n. s.* Delight
fulness; state of being pleasant. *Sidney*. Gayety,
cheerfulness; merriment. *South*.
- PLEASANTRY**, plèz'-zân-trè. *n. s.* [plaisanterie,
Fr.] Gayety; merriment. *Addison*. Sprightly say-
ing; lively talk. *Addison*.
- To PLEASE** §, plèze. 227. *v. a.* [placeo, Lat.] To
delight; to gratify; to humour. *Isaiah. ii*. To sat-
isfy; to content. *Shak*. To obtain favour from; to
be pleased with, is to approve; to favour. *St. Mat-
thew. iii*.—*To be pleased*. To like: a word of cere-
mony. *Dryden*.
- To PLEASE**, plèze. *v. n.* To give pleasure. *Mit-
ton*. To gain approbation. *Hosea. ix*. To like;
to choose. *Pope*. To condescend; to comply: a
word of ceremony. *Shakespeare*.
- PLEASEDLY***, plè'-zêd-lè. *ad.* In a way .o be
delighted. *Fellham*.

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin. THIS.

PLEASER, plê'-zâr. *n. s.* One that courts favour; one that endeavours to please, or actually pleases. *Col. iii.*

PLEA/SEMAN, plêze'-mân. *n. s.* A pickthank; an officious fellow. *Shakspeare.*

PLEA/SINGLY, plê'-zing-lê. *ad.* In such a manner as to give delight. *Suckling.*

PLA/SINGNESS, plê'-zing-nês. *n. s.* Quality of giving delight. *Feltham.*

PLEA/SURABLE §, plêzh'-ûr-â-bl. *a.* Delightful; full of pleasure. *Bacon.*

PLEI/SURABLY*, plêzh'-ûr-â-blê. *ad.* With pleasure with delight. *Harris.*

PLEA/SURABLENESS*, plêzh'-ûr-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Quality of affording pleasure. *Feltham.*

PLEA/SURE §, plêzh'-ûre. 234, 450. *n. s.* [*plaisir*, Fr.] Delight; gratification of the mind or senses. *South.* Loose gratification. *Milton.* Approbation. *Psalms.* What the will dictates. *Is. xlviii.* Choice; arbitrary will. *Brown.*

PLEA/SURE-GROUND*, plêzh'-ûr-grôund. *n. s.* Ground laid out in a pleasing or ornamental manner, near a mansion. *Graves.*

To PLEA/SURE, plêzh'-ûre. *v. a.* To please; to gratify. *Tusser.*

PLEA/SUREFUL, plêzh'-ûr-fûl. *a.* Pleasant; delightful. *Abbot. Ob. J.*

PLEA/SURIST*, plêzh'-ûr-îst. *n. s.* One devoted to mere worldly pleasure. *Brown. Ob. T.*

PLEBE/IAN §, plê-bê'-yân. 113. *n. s.* [*plebeian*, Fr.; *plebeus*, Lat.] One of the lower people. *Swift.*

PLEBE/IAN, plê-bê'-yân. *a.* Popular; consisting of mean persons. *King Charles.* Belonging to the lower ranks. *Milton.* Vulgar; low; common. *Bacon.*

PLEBE/IANCE*, plê-bê'-yânse. *n. s.* The lower order of persons in a state. *Learned Summary on Du Bortas. Ob. T.*

PLEDGE §, plêdje. *n. s.* [*plrhtan*, Sax.] Any thing put to pawn. A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or security; a pawn. *Hooker.* A surety; a bail; a hostage. *Raleigh.* An invitation to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another. *Shakspeare.*

To PLEDGE, plêdje. *v. a.* [*pleger*, old Fr.; *pfledgen*, Germ.] To put in pawn. *Pope.* To give as warrant or security. To secure by a pledge; to give surety for. *Shak.* To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another. *Shakspeare.*

PLÊ/DGER*, plêd'-jûr. *n. s.* One who offers a pledge. One who accepts the invitation to drink after another. *Guscoigne.*

PLÊ/DGET, plêd'-jît. 99. *n. s.* [*plagge*, Dutch.] A small mass of lint. *Wiseman.*

PLE/IADES, plê'-yâ-dêz. } *n. s.* [*pleiades*, Lat.;

PLE/IADES, plê'-yâdz. } *n. s.* [*pleiades*, Gr.] A northern constellation. *Milton.*

☞ I have preferred those orthoëpists who mark these words as I have done, to Mr. Sheridan, who makes the first syllable like the verb to *ply*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Perry, the only orthoëpists from whom we can know the sound of the diphthongs *ei*, give it as I have done; and Johnson, by placing the accent after the *e*, seems to have done the same; but the sound we invariably give to these vowels in *plebeian* is a sufficient proof of English analogy; and that pronouncing them like *eye* is an affectation of adhering to the Greek, from which *pleiades* is derived.—See *Key to the Classical Pronunciation of the Greek and Latin Proper Names*, under the word *W*.

PLE/NAL*, plê'-nâl. *a.* [*plenus*, Lat.] Full; complete. *Beaumont. Ob. T.*

PLE/NARILY, plên'-âr-rê-lê. *ad.* Fully; completely. *Ayliffe.*

PLE/NARINESS, plên'-âr-rê-nês. *n. s.* Fulness; completeness.

PLE/NARTY*, plên'-âr-tê. *n. s.* [*plenus*, Lat.] State of a benefice when occupied. *Blackstone.*

PLE/NARY §, plên'-âr-rê, or plê'-nâ-rê. *a.* [*plenus*, Lat.] Full; complete. *King Charles.*

☞ Some very respectable speakers make the vowel *e*, in the first syllable of this word, long; but analogy and the best usage seem to shorten the *e*, as they do the *a*

in *granary*. Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Entick, adopt the second pronunciation; and Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, the first, nor do I see any reason that the *e* should not be short in this word as well as in *plentitude*, in which all our orthoëpists, except Buchanan, pronounce the *e* as in *plenty*. *W.*

PLE/NARY, plên'-âr-rê, or plê'-nâ-rê. *n. s.* Decisive procedure. *Ayliffe.*

PLE/NILUNE §, plên'-ê-lûne. *n. s.* [*plenilunium*, Lat.] A full moon. *B. Jonson.*

PLE/NILUNARY, plên'-ê-lû'-nâ-rê. *a.* Relating to the full moon. *Brown.*

PLE/NIPOTENCE, plê-nîp'-pô-tênse. *n. s.* [*plenus*, and *potentia*, Lat.] Fulness of power. *Milton.*

PLE/NIPOTENT, plê-nîp'-pô-tênt. *a.* [*plenipotens* Lat.] Invested with full power. *Milton.*

PLE/NIPOTENTIARY, plên'-ê-pô-tên'-shâ-rê. *n. s.* [*plenipotentiarius*, Fr.] A negotiator invested with full power.

PLE/NIPOTE/NTIARY*, plên'-ê-pô-tên'-shâ-rê. *a.* Having the powers of a plenipotentiary. *Cowley.*

To PLE/NISH*, plên'-îsh. *v. a.* [*plenir*, old Fr.] To replenish; to fill. *Reeve.*

PLE/NIST, plê'-nist. 544. *n. s.* [*plenus*, Lat.] One that holds all space to be full of matter. *Boyle.*

PLE/NITUDE, plên'-nê-tûde. *n. s.* [*plentitudo*, Lat.; *plentitude*, Fr.] Fulness; the contrary to vacuity. *Bentley.*

PLE/NITUDE, plên'-nê-tûde. *n. s.* [*plentitudo*, Lat.; *plentitude*, Fr.] Fulness; the contrary to vacuity. *Bentley.* Repletion; animal fulness; plethory. *Arbutnot.* Exuberance; abundance. *Bacon.* Completeness. *Prior.*

PLE/NTEOUS §, plên'-îshê-ûs. 263. *a.* [*plentieux*, old Fr.] Copious; exuberant; abundant; plentiful. *Milton.* Fruitful; fertile. *Gen. xli.*

PLE/NTEOUSLY, plên'-îshê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Copiously; abundantly; exuberantly; plentifully. *Milton.*

PLE/NTEOUSNESS, plên'-îshê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Abundance; fertility; plenty. *Gen. xli.*

PLE/NTIFUL, plên'-tê-fûl. *a.* Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruitful. *Raleigh.*

PLE/NTIFULLY, plên'-tê-fûl-lê. *ad.* Copiously abundantly. *Brown.*

PLE/NTIFULNESS, plên'-tê-fûl-nês. *n. s.* The state of being plentiful; abundance; fertility. *Wotton.*

PLE/NTY §, plên'-tê. *n. s.* [*plenté*, old Fr.] Abundance; such a quantity as is more than enough. *Locke.* Fruitfulness; exuberance. *Thomson.* Improperly used for *plentiful*: as, Water is *plenty*. *Tusser.* A state in which enough is had and enjoyed. *Joel. ii.*

PLE/ONASM §, plê'-ô-nâzm. *n. s.* [*pleonasmus*, Lat.] A figure of rhetoric, by which more words are used than are necessary. *Blackwall.*

PLEONA/STICAL*, plê'-ô-nâs'-tê-kâl. *a.* Belonging to the pleonasm; redundant. *Blackwall.*

PLEONA/STICALLY*, plê'-ô-nâs'-tê-kâl-lê. *ad.* Redundantly. *Blackwall.*

PLERO/PHORY*, plê-rôf'-ô-rê. *n. s.* [*πλεροφωρία*] Firm persuasion. *Bp. Hall.*

PLESH, plêsh. *n. s.* [*for plash*.] A puddle; a boggy marsh. *Spenser.*

PLE/THORA §, plêth'-ô-râ. 468. *n. s.* [*πληθωρα*] The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state of health. *Arbutnot.*

☞ All our orthoëpists, except a Dictionary of Terms in Medicine, place the accent on the first syllable of this word, notwithstanding the Greek and Latin *o* are long. This, probably, arose from the anglicised word *plethory*, where the accent is very properly antepenultimate. See *Principles*, No. 503. *W.*

PLETHORE/TICK, plêth'-ô-rê-tîk. } *a.* Having a

PLETHO/RICK, plê-thôr'-îk. 509. } full habit

Arbutnot.

PLE/THORY, plêth'-ô-rê. 503. *n. s.* Fulness of habit

Bp. Taylor.

PLEU/RISY §, plû'-rê-sê. *n. s.* [*πλευρίτις*, Gr.; *pleu resie*, Fr.] An inflammation of the pleura. *Quincy.*

PLEU/RITICAL, plû-rît'-tê-kâl. } *a.* Diseased with

PLEU/RITICK, plû-rît'-tîk. 509. } a pleurisy. *Bp. Hall.* Denoting a pleurisy. *Wiseman.*

PLE/VIN, plêv'-vîn. *n. s.* [*plevin*, old Fr.; *plevina*, low Lat.] [*In law*.] A warrant or assurance. *Dic.*

PLIABILITY*, plî-â-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Flexibility; pliability.

PLIABLE §, plî-â-bl. 405. *a.* [*pliable*, Fr.] Easy to be bent; flexible. *South*. Flexible of disposition; easy to be persuaded. *More*.

PLIABLENESS, plî-â-bl-nêss. *n. s.* Flexibility; easiness to be bent. Flexibility of mind. *Hammond*.

PLIANCY, plî-ân-sê. *n. s.* Easiness to be bent. *Addison*.

PLIANT §, plî-ânt. *a.* [*pliant*, Fr.] Bending; tough; flexible; flexible; lithic; limber. *Addison*. Easy to take a form. *Dryden*. Easily complying. *Bacon*. Easily persuaded. *South*.

PLIANTNESS, plî-ânt-nêss. *n. s.* Flexibility; toughness. *Bacon*.

PLICA*, plî-kâ. *n. s.* [Lat.; *plique*, old Fr.] A disease of the hair, said to be almost peculiar to Poland; and called *placa Polonica*. *Burton*.

PLICATURE, plê-kâ'-shûn. 132. *n. s.* [*plicatura*, *PLICATURE*, plîk'-kâ'-shûre. } Lat.] Fold; double. *More*.

PLIERS, plî-ûrz. 98. *n. s.* [from *ply*.] An instrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it. *Mozon*.

To PLIGHT §, plîte. *v. a.* [*plight*, Sax.] To pledge; to give as surety. *Spenser*. To braid; to weave. See **To PLAIT**. *Chaucer*.

PLIGHT, plîte. 393. *n. s.* [*plihz*, Sax.] Condition; state. *Spenser*. Good case. *Tusser*. [from *To plight*, to pledge.] Pledge; gage. *Shak*. [from *To plight*, to braid.] A fold; a pucker; a double; a purl; a plait. *Spenser*. A garment of some kind. Probably a mantle or *plaid*. *Chapman*.

PLIGHTER*, plî-tûr. *n. s.* A pledger; that which plights. *Shakspeare*.

To PLIM*, plîm. *v. n.* To swell; to increase in bulk. *Grose*.

PLINTH, plînth. *n. s.* [*πλινθος*, Gr.; *plinthe*, Fr.] [In architecture.] That square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar. *Harris*.

To PLOD §, plôd. *v. n.* [*ploeghen*, Dutch.] To toil; to toil; to drudge; to travel. *Dryden*. To travel laboriously. *Shak*. To study closely and dully. *Hudibras*.

PLODDER, plôd'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* A dull, heavy, laborious man. *Shakspeare*.

PLODDING*, plôd'-ding. *n. s.* The act of studying closely and dully. *Dr. Prædæur*.

PLOT §, plôt. *n. s.* [from *plata*.] A small extent of ground. *Spenser*. A plantation laid out. *Sidney*. [*plat*, Teut.] A form; a scheme; a plan. *Spenser*. [*complot*, Fr.] A conspiracy; a secret design formed against another. *Daniel*. An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved, and embarrassed; the story of a play, comprising an artful involution of affairs, unravelled at last by some unexpected means. *Pope*. Stratagem; secret combination to any ill end. *Milton*. Contrivance; deep reach of thought. *Denham*.

To PLOT, plôt. *v. n.* To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority. *Psaln xxxvii*. To contrive; to scheme. *Watson*.

To PLOT, plôt. *v. a.* To plan; to contrive. *Dryden*. To describe according to ichnography. *Carew*.

PLOTTER, plôt'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* Conspirator. *Dryden*. Contriver. *Shakspeare*.

PLOUGH §, plôû. 315, 390. *n. s.* [*ploge*, Sax.] The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed. *Chapman*. Tillage; culture of land. A kind of plane. *Ainsworth*.

To PLOUGH, plôû. *v. n.* To practise aration; to turn up the ground in order to sow seed. *Is. xxviii*.

To PLOUGH, plôû. *v. a.* To turn up with the plough. *Mortimer*. To bring to view by the plough. *Woodward*. To furrow; to divide. *Addison*. To tear; to furrow. *Shakspeare*.

PLOUGH-ALMS*, plôû'-âms. *n. s.* [*plou-alme*, Sax.] Anciently every ploughland paid a penny to the church, called *plough-alsms*. *Covel*.

PLOUGHBOY, plôû'-bôe. *n. s.* A boy that follows the plough; a coarse, ignorant boy. *Watts*.

PLOUGHER, plôû'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who ploughs or cultivates ground. *Spenser*.

PLOUGHING*, plôû'-ing. *n. s.* Operation by the plough. *Mortimer*.

PLOUGHLAND, plôû'-lând. *n. s.* A carucate. *Hale*. A farm for corn. *Donne*.

PLOUGHMAN, plôû'-mân. 88. *n. s.* One that attends or uses the plough; a cultivator of corn. *Bp Taylor*. A gross, ignorant rustic. *Shakspeare*. A strong, laborious man. *Arbutnot*.

PLOUGHMONDAY, plôû-mûn'-dê. *n. s.* The Monday after Twelfth-day. *Tusser*.

PLOUGHSHARE, plôû'-shâre. *n. s.* The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter. *Sidney*.

PLOVER, plûv'-vûr. 165. *n. s.* [*pluvier*, Fr.] A lapwing. *Carew*.

To PLUCK §, plûk. *v. a.* [*pluccan*, Sax.] To pull with nimbleness or force; to snatch; to pull; to draw; to force on or off; to force up or down. *Spenser*. To strip off feathers. *Shak*.—*To pluck up a heart or spirit*. To resume courage. *Knolles*.

PLUCK, plûk. *n. s.* A pull; a draw; a single act of plucking. *Ray*. [*plughk*, Erse.] The heart, liver, and lights, of an animal.

PLUCKER, plûk'-kûr. 98. *n. s.* One that plucks. *Mortimer*.

PLUG §, plûg. *n. s.* [*plugg*, Swed.; *plugghe*, Teut.] A stopple; any thing driven hard into another body, to stop a hole. *Boyle*.

To PLUG, plûg. *v. a.* To stop with a plug. *Sharp*.

PLUM §, plûm. *n. s.* [*plum*, *plumt*, *neop*, Sax.] A fruit with a stone. *Müller*. Raisin; grape dried in the sun. *Shak*. In the cant of the city: the sum of one hundred thousand pounds. *Addison*. The person possessing the plum described in the preceding sense. *Tatler*. A kind of play, called, *How many plums for a penny*. *Ainsworth*.

PLUM*, plûm. *a.* The old word for *plump*. *Florio*.

PLUMAGE, plû'-midje. 90. *n. s.* [*plumage*, Fr.] Feathers; suit of feathers. *Bacon*.

PLUMB §, plûm. 347. *n. s.* [*plomb*, Fr.; *plumbum*, Lat.] A plummet; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line. *Cotton*.

PLUMB, plûm. *ad.* [*A plombo*, Ital.] Perpendicularly to the horizon. *Milton*. Any sudden descent. It is sometimes pronounced, ignorantly, *plump*. *Collier*.

To PLUMB, plûm. *v. a.* To sound; to search by a line with a weight at its end. *Swift*. To regulate any work by the plummet.

PLUMBEAN*, plûm'-bê-ân. } *a.* [*plumbeus*, Lat.]

PLUMBEOUS*, plûm'-bê-ûs. } Consisting of lead; resembling lead. *Ellis*.

PLUMBER §, plûm'-mûr. 98. *n. s.* [*plomnier*, Fr.] One who works upon lead; commonly written *plummer*.

PLUMBERY, plûm'-mûr-ê. *n. s.* Works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber. *Bp Hall*.

PLUMCAKE, plûm'-kâke'. *n. s.* Cake made with raisins. *Hudibras*.

PLUME §, plûme. *n. s.* [Fr.; *pluma*, Lat.] Feather of birds. *Shak*. Feather worn as an ornament. *Shak*. Pride; towering mien. *Shak*. Token of honour; prize of contest. *Milton*. That part of the seed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk. *Quincy*.

To PLUME, plûme. *v. a.* To pick and adjust feathers. *Milton*. [*plumer*, Fr.] To strip off feathers. *Dryden*. To strip; to pill. *Bacon*. To feather. *Bp Hall*. To place as a plume. *Milton*. To adorn with plumes. *Shak*. To make proud: as, *He plumes himself*.

PLUMELIUM, plûme-âî'-lûm. *n. s.* A kind of asbestos. *Wilkins*.

PLUMELISS*, plûme'-lêss. *a.* Without feathers. *Eusden*.

PLUMIGEROUS, plû-mîd'-jêr-ûs. *a.* [*pluma* and *gero*, Lat.] Having feathers; feathered.

PLUMPEDE, plû-mê'-pêde. [See **MILLEPEDES**.] *n. s.* [*pluma* and *pes*, Lat.] A fowl that has feathers on the foot. *Dict*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, hûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

PLUMMET, plûm'-mît. 99. *n.s.* [*plomet*, old Fr.; *plumbata*, Lat.] A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned. *Milton*. Any weight. *Duppa*.

PLUMOSITY, plû-môs'-sê-tê. *n.s.* The state of having feathers.

PLUMOUS, plû'-mûs. 314. *a.* [*plumosus*, Lat.] Feathery; resembling feathers. *Woodward*.

PLUMP δ , plûmp. *a.* [etymology not known.] Somewhat fat; not lean; sleek; full and smooth. *Prior*.

PLUMP, plûmp. *n.s.* A knot; a tuft; a cluster; a number joined in one mass. [Perhaps a corruption of *clump*.] *Bacon*.

\S This word, says Mr. Mason, is now corrupted to *clump*, and is one of those words that the vulgar continue to speak right, and for which they are laughed at by politer corrupters of language. *W*.

To **PLUMP**, plûmp. *v.a.* To fatten; to swell; to make large. *Boyle*.

To **PLUMP**, plûmp. *v.n.* To fall like a stone into the water. [*plumpen*, Teut.] [from the adjective.] To be swollen. *Ainsworth*.

PLUMP, plûmp. *ad.* [*plumpen*, Teut.] With a sudden fall. *B. Jonson*.

PLUMPER, plûmp'-ûr. 98. *n.s.* Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks. *Swift*. At elections, a vote for a single candidate.

PLUMPLY*, plûmp'-jê. *ad.* Roundly; fully. *Cotgrave*.

PLUMPNES, plûmp'-nês. *n.s.* Fulness; disposition towards fulness. *Newton*.

PLUMPORRIDGE, plûm-pôr'-rîdje. *n.s.* Porridge with plums. *Addison*.

PLUMPODDING, plûm-pûd'-dîng. 410. *n.s.* Pudding made with plums. *Tatler*.

PLUMPHY, plûmp'-ê. *a.* Plump; fat. *Shakspeare*.

PLUMMY, plû-mê. *a.* Feathered; covered with feathers. *Milton*.

To **PLUNDER** δ , plûn'-dûr. 98. *v.a.* [*plundern*, Germ.; *plunderen*, Teut.] To pillage; to rob in a hostile way. *South*. To take by pillage. *Fell*. To rob as a thief. *Pope*.

PLUNDER, plûn'-dûr. *n.s.* Pillage; spoils gotten in war. *Otway*.

PLUNDERER, plûn'-dûr-ûr. *n.s.* Hostile pillager; a spoiler. A thief; a robber. *Addison*.

To **PLUNGE** δ , plûnje. 74. *v.a.* [*plonger*, Fr.] To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid. *Milton*. To put into any state suddenly. *Dryden*. To hurry into any distress. *Milton*. To force in suddenly. *Dryden*.

To **PLUNGE**, plûnje. *v.n.* To sink suddenly into water; to dive. *Shak.* To fall or rush into any hazard or distress. *Tillotson*. To fly into violent and irregular motion. *Bp. Hall*.

PLUNGE, plûnje. *n.s.* Act of putting or sinking under water. Difficulty; strait; distress. *Sidney*.

PLUNGEON, plûn'-jûn. *n.s.* A sea-bird. *Ainsworth*.

PLUNGER, plûn'-jûr. 98. *n.s.* One that plunges; a diver. *Sherwood*.

PLUNGY*, plûn'-jê. *a.* Wet. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T*.

PLUNKET, plûnk'-kêt. *n.s.* A kind of blue colour. *Ainsworth*.

PLURAL δ , plû'-râl. *a.* [*pluralis*, Lat.] Implying more than one. *Shakspeare*.

PLURALIST, plû'-râl-îst. *n.s.* [*pluraliste*, Fr.] One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls. *Cotlier*.

PLURALITY, plû-râl'-ê-tê. *n.s.* [*pluralité*, Fr.] The state of being or having a greater number. *Bacon*. A number more than one. *Hammond*. More cures of souls than one. *Dean Stanhope*. The greater number; the majority. *L'Estrange*.

To **PLURALLY**, plû'-râl-ê. *ad.* In a sense implying more than one.

PLURISY*, plû'-rê-sê. *n.s.* [*plus*, *pluris*, Lat.] Superabundance. *Shakspeare*.

PLUSH, plûsh. *n.s.* [*peluche*, Fr.] A kind of villous, or shaggy cloth; shag; a kind of woollen velvet. *Bacon*.

PLUSHER, plûsh'-ûr. *n.s.* A sea fish. *Carew*.

PLUVIAL, plû'-vê-âl. δ *a.* [*pluvia*, Lat.] Rainy; **PLUVIOUS**, plû'-vê-ûs. δ relating to rain. *Brown* **PLUVIAL**, plû'-vê-âl. *n.s.* [*pluvial*, old Fr.] A priest's cope. *Ainsworth*.

To **PLY** δ , plî. *v.a.* [*plegjan*, Sax.] To work on any thing closely and importunately. *Dryden*. To employ with diligence; to keep busy; to set on work. *Spenser*. To practise diligently. *Milton*. To solicit importunately. *Shak.* To bend; to incline. *Gower*. To fold. See **TO PLIGHT**.

To **PLY**, plî. *v.n.* To work, or offer service. *Addison*. To go in haste. *Milton*. To busy one's self. *Dryden*. [*plier*, Fr.] To bend. *Gower*.

PLY, plî. *n.s.* Bent; turn; form; cast; bias. *Bacon*. Plait; fold. *Arbutnot*.

PLIERS, plî'-ûr. 98. *n.s.* See **PLIERS**.

PLYING*, plî'-îng. *n.s.* Importunate solicitation. *Hammond*. [In naval language.] Endeavour to make way against the direction of the wind.

PNEUMATICAL, nû-mât'-tê-kâl. δ *a.* [*πνευματικός*, Gr.] **PNEUMATICK**, nû-mât'-tîk. 509. δ *a.* [*πνευματικός*, Gr.] Moved by wind; relative to wind. *Boyle*. Consisting of spirit or wind. *Bacon*.

\S I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in these words, as I apprehend it is contrary to analogy, and the best usage, to pronounce the initial *p*. *G* and *k* before *n* are always silent, as in *gnomon*, *knave*, &c. *B* is not heard in *bdellium*, nor *p* in *psalm*, *ptisan*, &c.; and, till some good reasons are offered for pronouncing it in the words in question, I must join with Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, who have sunk it as I have done. *W*.

PNEUMATICKS, nû-mât'-tîks. *n.s.* [*pneumatique*, Fr.; *πνεύμα*, Gr.] A branch of mechanics, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified, or gravitates. *Harris*. [In the schools.] The doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men. *Dict.*

PNEUMATOLOGY, nû-mât'-lôj'-lô-jê. *n.s.* [*πνευματολογία*, Gr.] The doctrine of spiritual existence. *Reid*.

PNEUMONICKS*, nû-môn'-îks. *n.s.* [*πνεύμων*, Gr.] Medicines for diseases of the lungs.

To **POACH** δ , pôsh. 352. *v.a.* [*ocfus pochez*, Fr.] To boil slightly. *Bacon*. To begin without completing: from the practice of boiling eggs slightly. *Bacon*. [*pocher*, Fr.] To stab; to pierce. *Carew* [*poche*, a pocket.] To plunder by stealth. *Garth*.

To **POACH**, pôsh. *v.n.* [*poche*, Fr.] To steal game; to carry off game privately in a bag. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. To be damp; to be swampy. *Mortimer*.

POACHARD, pôsh'-ârd. *n.s.* A kind of water fowl.

POACHER, pôsh'-ûr. 98. *n.s.* One who steals game. *More*.

POACHINESS, pôsh'-ê-nês. *n.s.* Marshiness; dampness. *Mortimer*.

POACHY, pôsh'-ê. *a.* Damp; marshy. *Mortimer*.

POCK, pôk. *n.s.* [*poc*, Sax.] A pustule raised by the smallpox.

POCKET δ , pôk'-kît. 83. *n.s.* [*pocca*, Sax.; *pochet*, Fr.] The small bag inserted into clothes. *Prior* A pocket is used in trade for a certain quantity: as, a pocket of hops, because it is a *poke* or sack.

To **POCKET**, pôk'-kît. *v.a.* [*pocheter*, Fr.] To put in the pocket. *Pope*.—To *pocket up*. A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestinely. *Shakspeare*.

POCKETBOOK, pôk'-kît-bôok. *n.s.* A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes. *Watts*.

POCKETGLASS, pôk'-kît-glâs. *n.s.* Portable looking-glass. *Prior*.

POCKFRETEN*, pôk'-frêt-tên. *a.* [*pock* and *fret*, to corrode.] Pitted with the smallpox.

POCKHOLE, pôk'-hôle. *n.s.* Pit or scar made by the smallpox. *Donne*.

POCKINESS, pôk'-kê-nês. *n.s.* The state of being pocky.

POCKY, pôk'-kê. *a.* [from *pox*.] Infected with the pox. *Denham*.

PO'CULENT, pòk'-kù-lènt. *a.* [*poculum*, Lat.] Fit for drink. *Bacon*.

POD §, pòd. *n. s.* [*bode*, *boede*, Dutch.] The capsule of legumes; the case of seeds. *Mortimer*.

PODAGRICAL, pò-dâg'-grè-kâl. *a.* [*podagrikos*.] Afflicted with the gout. *Brown*. Gouty; relating to the gout.

PO'DDER, pòd'-dûr. *n. s.* A gatherer of peascods, beans, and other pulse. *Dict.*

PODGE, pòdje. *n. s.* A puddle; a plash. *Skinner*.

PO'EM, pò'-ém. 99. *n. s.* [*poema*, Lat.; *ποίημα*, Gr.] The work of a poet; a metrical composition. *B. Jonson*.

PO'ESY, pò'-è-sè. *n. s.* [*poesie*, Fr.; *poesis*, Lat.; *ποίησις*, Gr.] The art of writing poems. *B. Jonson*. Poem; metrical composition; poetry. *Shak.* A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing. *Shakspeare*.

PO'ET §, pò'-ét. 99. *n. s.* [*poete*, Fr.; *poeta*, Lat.; *ποιητης*, Gr.] An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in measure. *Dryden*.

PO'ETASTER, pò'-è-tâs-tûr. *n. s.* [*poetastre*, Fr.] A vile, petty poet. *B. Jonson*.

PO'ETESS, pò'-ét-ès. *n. s.* [*poetesse*, old Fr.] A female poet. *Bp. Hall*.

POE'TICAL, pò'-ét-tè-kâl. *a.* [*ποιητικός*, Gr. *poeti-*]

POE'TICK, pò'-ét-ik. 509. *§* *cus*, Lat.] Expressed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry. *Shakspeare*.

POE'TICALLY, pò'-ét-tè-kâl-lè. *ad.* With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry. *Dryden*.

POE'TICKS*, pò'-ét-tîks. *n. s.* The doctrine of poetry. *Dr. Warton*.

To POETIZE, pò'-ét-ize. *v. n.* [*poetiser*, Fr.] To write like a poet. *Donne*.

POETRESS, pò'-ét-rès. *n. s.* [*poetris*, Lat.] A she poet. *Spenser*.

POETRY, pò'-è-trè. *n. s.* [*poetérie*, old Fr.] Metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems. *Cleveland*. Poems; poetical pieces. *Shakspeare*.

POIGNANCY, pòè'-nân-sè. 387. *n. s.* The power of stimulating the palate; sharpness. *Swift*. The power of irritation; asperity.

POIGNANT §, pòè'-nânt. 387. *a.* [*poignant*, Fr.] Sharp; penetrating. *Spenser*. Sharp; stimulating the palate. *Beaumont*. And *Fl. Sever*; piercing; painful. *South*. Irritating; satirical; keen.

POIGNANTLY*, pòè'-nânt-lè. *ad.* In a piercing, stimulating, or irritating manner.

POINT §, pòint. 299. *n. s.* [*point*, *point*, Fr.; *punctum*, Lat.] The sharp end of any instrument, or body. *Shak.* A string with a tag. *Shak.* Headland; promontory. *Addison*. A sting of an epigram; a sentence terminated with some remarkable turn of words or thought. *Dryden*. An indivisible part of space. *Locke*. An indivisible part of time; a moment. *Davies*. A small space. *Prior*. Punctilio; nicety. *Selden*. Part required of time or space; critical moment; exact place. *Gen. xxv*. Degree; state. *Sidney*. Note of distinction in writing; a stop. *Pope*. A spot; a part of a surface divided by spots; the ace or sise *point*. One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon and the mariner's compass is divided. *Bacon*. Particular place to which any thing is directed. *Brown*. Particular; particular mode. *Shak.* An aim; the act of aiming or striking. *Shak.* The particular thing required; the aim the thing points at. *Roscommon*. Particular; instance; example. *Temple*. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question; a single part of any whole. *Daniel*. A note; a tune. *Shak.* Condition. *Chaucer*.—*Pointblank*. Directly: as, an arrow is shot to the pointblank or white mark. *Bacon*. *Point devise* or *device*: In its primary sense, work performed by the needle; and the term *pointlace* is still familiar to every female: in a secondary sense, *point devise* became applicable to whatever was uncommonly exact, or con-

structed with the nicety and precision of stitches made or devised by the needle. *Shakspeare*.

To POINT, pòint. *v. a.* To sharpen; to forge or grind to a point. *Bacon*. To direct towards an object, by way of forcing it on the notice. *Shak.* To direct the eye or notice. *Pope*. To show, as by directing the finger. *Numb. xxxiv*. [*pointer*, Fr.] To direct towards a place: as, the cannon were pointed against the fort. To distinguish by stops or points. *Knatchbull*. To appoint. *Spenser*.

To POINT, pòint. *v. n.* To note with the finger; to force upon the notice, by directing the finger to wards it. *Ray*. To distinguish words or sentences by points. *Forbes*. To indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen. *Gay*. To show distinctly. *Swift*.

POINTED, pòint'-éd. *a. or participle*. Sharp; having a sharp point or pique. *Dryden*. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits. *Pope*.

POINTEDLY, pòint'-éd-lè. *ad.* In a pointed manner. *Dryden*.

POINTEDNESS, pòint'-éd-nès. *n. s.* Sharpness; pickiness with asperity. *B. Jonson*. Epigrammatical smarminess. *Dryden*.

POINTEL, pòint'-èl. *n. s.* [*pointille*, Fr.] A kind of pencil, or style. *Wicliffe*. Any thing on a point. *Derham*.

POINTER, pòint'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Any thing that points. *Watts*. A dog that points out the game to sportsmen. *Gay*.

POINTINGSTOCK, pòint'-îng-stòk. *n. s.* Something made the object of ridicule. *Shakspeare*.

POINTLESS, pòint'-lès. *a.* Blunt; not sharp; obtuse. *Dryden*.

POISE*, pòèze. 299. *n. s.* See *POIZE*. But *poise* is now the usual and the correct way of writing it.

POISON §, pòè'-z'n. 170, 299. *n. s.* [*poison*, Fr.] That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses; venom. *Davies*. Any thing infectious or malignant. *Whole Duty of Man*.

To POISON, pòè'-z'n. *v. a.* To infect with poison. *Roscommon*. To attack, injure, or kill by poison given. 2 *Macc. x*. To corrupt; to taint. *Shak.*

POISON-TREE, pòè'-z'n-trèe. *n. s.* A plant. *Mil-ler*.

POISONER, pòè'-z'n-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who poisons. *Shakspeare*. A corrupter. *South*.

POISONFUL*, pòè'-z'n-fîl. *a.* Replete with venom. *Dr. White*.

POISONING*, pòè'-z'n-îng. *n. s.* Act of administering or killing by poison. *Ashmole*.

POISONOUS, pòè'-z'n-ûs. *a.* Venomous; having the qualities of poison. *Shakspeare*.

POISONOUSLY, pòè'-z'n-ûs-lè. *ad.* Venomously. *South*.

POISONOUSNESS, pòè'-z'n-ûs-nès. *n. s.* The quality of being poisonous; venomousness.

POITREL, pòè'-trèl. 299. *n. s.* [*poitrel*, Fr.; *pettorale*, Ital.; *pectoralis*, Lat.] Armour for the breast of a horse. *Skinner*. A graving tool: probably *pointel*, or style, is the true word.

POIZE §, pòèze. 299. *n. s.* [*poise*, *pese*, old Fr.; *poids*, later.] Weight; force of any thing tending to the centre. *Sir T. Elyot*. Balance; equipoise; equilibrium. *Bentley*. A regulating power. *Dryden*.

To POIZE, pòèze. *v. a.* [*peser*, Fr.] To balance; to hold or place in equiponderance. *Sidney*. To load with weight. *Milton*. To be equiponderant to. *Shak.* To weigh; to examine by the balance. *South*. To oppress with weight. *Shakspeare*.

POKE §, pòke. *n. s.* [*poecca*, Sax.; *poeche*, Fr.; *poke*, Icel.] A bag; a sack, in the north of England. *Camden*.

To POKE, pòke. *v. a.* [*poka*, Swed.] To feel in the dark; to search any thing with a long instrument. *Brown*.

PO'KER, pò'-kûr. 98. *n. s.* The iron bar with which men stir the fire. *Swift*.

PO'KING*, pò'-king. *a.* Drudging; servile: a colloquial expression. *Gray*.

POKING-STICK, pò'-king-sîlk. *n. s.* An instrument

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tûb, báll;—ôil;—pòund;—tûin, THIS.

anciently made use of to adjust the plaits of the ruffs which were then worn. *Middleton*.

POLACRE*, pò-làk'-ûr. } *n. s.* A Levantine ves-

POLAQUE*, pò-làk'. } *sel.*
POLAR, pò-làr. 88. *a.* [*polaire*, Fr.] Found near the pole; lying near the pole; issuing from the pole; relating to the pole. *Milton*.

POLARITY, pò-làr'-è-tè. *n. s.* Tendency to the pole. *Brown*.

POLARY, pò-làr'-è. *a.* [*polaris*, Lat.] Tending to the pole; having a direction toward the poles. *Brown*.

POLE δ , pòle. *n. s.* [*polus*, Lat.; *pole*, Fr.] The extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world turns. *Milton*. [*pole*, Sax.] A long staff. *Bacon*. A tall piece of timber erected. *Shak*. A measure of length containing five yards and a half. *Spenser*. An instrument of measuring. *Bacon*.

TO POLE, pòle. *v. a.* To furnish with poles. *Mortimer*.

POLEAXE, pòle'-àks. *n. s.* An axe fixed to a long pole. *Howell*.

POLECAT, pòle'-kât. *n. s.* [*Pole* or *Polish* cat.] The fitchew: a stinking animal. *Shakspeare*.

POLEDAVY, pòle'-dà-vè. *n. s.* A sort of coarse cloth. *Howell*.

POLEMICAL δ , pò-lém'-mè-kâl. } *a.* [*πολεμικός*.]

POLEMICK δ , pò-lém'-mîk. 509. } Controversial; disputative. *Fell*.

δ The *o* in these words is under the same predicament as that in *obedience*, which see. *W*.

POLE/MICK, pò-lém'-mîk. *n. s.* Disputant; controversialist. *Pope*.

POLE/MOSCOPE, pò-lém'-òs-kòpe. *n. s.* [*πόλεμος* and *σκοπῶ*.] [*In optics*.] A kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. *Dict*.

POLESTAR, pòle'-stâr. *n. s.* A star near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynosure; lodestar. *Dryden*. Any guide or director. *Burton*.

POLEY-MOUNTAIN, pò-lè-mòûn-tûn. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

POLICE, pò-lès'. 112. *n. s.* [Fr.] The regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants. *Bp. Berkeley*.

POLICED, pò-lès'-sè. 359. *a.* [*police*, Fr.] Regu-

POLICIED*, pòl'-è-sîd. } *l*ated; formed into a regular course of administration. *Bacor*.

POLICY, pòl'-lè-sè. *n. s.* [*πολιτεία*, Gr.; *politia*, Lat.] The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers. Art; prudence; management of affairs; stratagem. *Shak*. [*poliça*, Span.] A warrant for money in the publick funds; a ticket; a warrant for some peculiar kinds of claim. *Blackstone*. In Scotland, the pleasure-grounds about a gentleman's mansion. *Gray*.

TO POLISH δ , pòl'-lîsh. *v. a.* [*polio*, Lat.; *polir*, Fr.] To smooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloss. *Ecclesi*. xxxviii. To refine; to make elegant of manners. *Bp. Taylor*.

TO POLISH δ , pòl'-lîsh. *v. n.* To answer to the act of polishing; to receive a gloss. *Bacon*.

POLISH, pòl'-lîsh. 544. *n. s.* [*poli*, *polissure*, Fr.] Artificial gloss; brightness given by attrition. *Addison*. Elegance of manners. *Addison*.

POLISHABLE, pòl'-lîsh-à-bl. *a.* [*polissable*, Fr.] Capable of being polished. *Cotgrave*.

POLISHEDNESS*, pòl'-lîsh-éd-nès. *n. s.* State of being polished, or glossed. *Donne*. State of being refined, or elegant. *Conventry*.

POLISHER, pòl'-lîsh-ûr. 98. *n. s.* The person or instrument that gives a gloss. *Addison*.

POLISHING*, pòl'-lîsh-ing. *n. s.* Brightness given by attrition. *Lam*. iv. Refinement. *Goldsmith*.

POLITE δ , pò-lîte'. 170. *a.* [*politus*, Lat.] Glossy; smooth. *Smith*. Polished; refined. *Watton*. Elegant of manners. *Pope*.

POLITELY, pò-lîte'-lè. *ad.* With refinement; with

skill. *Austin*. With elegance of manners; genteely. *Warton*.

POLITENESS, pò-lîte'-nès. *n. s.* [*politesse*, Fr.] Refinement. *Blackwall*. Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding. *Swift*.

POLITICAL, pò-lît'-tè-kâl. 170. *a.* [*πολιτικός*.] Relating to politicks; relating to the administration of publick affairs; civil. *Kettlewell*. Cunning; skilful.

POLITICALLY, pò-lît'-tè-kâl-è. *ad.* With relation to publick administration. *Mede*. Artfully; politically. *Knolles*.

POLITICASTER, pò-lît'-kâs'-tûr. *n. s.* A petty, ignorant pretender to politicks. *L'Estrange*.

POLITICIAN, pò-lî-îsh'-ân. *n. s.* [*politicien*, Fr.] One versed in the arts of government; one skilled in politicks. *Shak*. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance. *South*.

POLITICIAN*, pò-lî-îsh'-ân. *a.* Cunning; playing the part of a man of artifice. *Milton*.

POLITICK δ , pòl'-lè-îk. *a.* [*πολιτικός*.] Political; civil. In this sense *political* is almost always used, except in the phrase *publick politick*. *Sidney*. Prudent; versed in affairs. *Shak*. Artful; cunning. In this sense *political* is not used. *Bacon*.

POLITICK*, pòl'-lè-îk. *n. s.* A politician. *Bacon*.

POLITICKLY, pòl'-lè-îk-lè. *ad.* Artfully; cunningly. *Shakspeare*.

POLITICKS, pòl'-lè-îks. *n. s.* The science of government; the art or practice of administering publick affairs. *Dryden*.

TO POLITIZE*, pòl'-lè-tîze. *v. n.* To play the politician. *Milton*. *Ob*. T.

POLITURE, pòl'-lè-tshûre. *n. s.* [*politure*, Fr.] The gloss given by the act of polishing. *Donne*.

POLITY δ , pòl'-lè-tè. *n. s.* [*πολιτεία*.] A form of government; civil constitution. *Hooker*. Policy; art; management. *B. Jonson*.

POLL δ , pòll. 406. *n. s.* [*polle*, *pol*, Dutch.] The back part of the head. *Shak*. A catalogue or list of persons; a register of heads. *Shak*. A fish called generally a *chub*; a cheven.

TO POLL, pòll. *v. a.* To lop the top of trees. *Bacon*.

To cut off hair from the head; to clip short; to shear. *Ezek*. xlv. To mow; to crop. *Shak*. To plunder; to strip; to pill. *Spenser*. To take a list or register of persons. To enter one's name in a list or register. *Dryden*. To insert into a number as a voter. *Tickell*.—*Polled sheep*. Sheep without horns. *Mortimer*.

POLLARD, pòl'-lârd. 88. *n. s.* A tree lopped. *Bacon*. A clipped coin. *Camden*. The chub fish. *Ainsworth*. A stag that has cast his horns. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. A mixture of bran and meal. *Ainsworth*.

TO POLLARD*, pòl'-lârd. *v. a.* To lop the tops of trees; to poll. *Evelyn*.

POLLEN, pòl'-lîn. 99. *n. s.* A fine powder, commonly understood by the word *farina*; as also a sort of fine bran. *Bailey*.

POLLENGER, pòl'-lên-jûr. *n. s.* Brushwood. *Tusser*.

POLLER, pòl'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* A barber; one who shears, clips, or shaves. *Cotgrave*. A pillager; a robber; a plunderer. *Burton*. One who votes or polls.

POLLEVIL, pòl'-è'-vî. *n. s.* A large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume, in the horse's poll or nape of the neck. *Farrier's Dict*.

POLLINCTOR*, pòl'-lîngk'-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who prepares materials for embalming the dead; a kind of undertaker. *Greenhill*.

POLLOCK, pòl'-lûk. 166. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Carew*.

TO POLLUTE δ , pòl'-lûte'. *v. a.* [*polluo*, Lat.] To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile. *Numb*. xviii. To taint with guilt; to corrupt. 2 *Esdr*. xv. To corrupt by mixtures of ill, either moral or physical. *Dryden*. To pervert by pollution. *Milton*.

POLLUTE*, pòl'-lûte'. *part. a.* Polluted. *Milton*.

POLLUTEDNESS, pól-lû'-lêd-nês. *n. s.* Defilement; the state of being polluted.

POLLUTER, pól-lû'-túr. 98. *n. s.* Defiler; corrupter. *Dryden.*

POLLUTION, pól-lû'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *pollutio*, Lat.] The act of defiling. *Auliffe.* The state of being defiled; defilement. *Milton.*

POLONAISE*, pól-ô-nâze'. *n. s.* A kind of robe or dress, adopted from the fashion of the Poles, which has been worn by English women. *Guthrie.*

POLT-FOOT*, pól'-fût. *n. s.* A crooked foot; a foot in any respect distorted. *Sir T. Herbert.*

FOLT-FOOT*, pól'-fût. } *a. Having distorted.*

POLT-FOOTED*, pól'-fût'-têd. } ed feet. *B. Jonson.*

POLTRO'N ð, pól-trôdn'. *n. s.* [*poltron*, Fr.] A coward; a nidget; a scoundrel.

✂ This is one of those half French, half English words, that shows, at once, our desire to imitate the nasal vowel, and our incapacity to do it properly.—See **EX-CORE**. *W.*

POLTRON*, pól-trôdn'. *a.* Base; vile; contemptible. *Hammond.*

POLTRONERY*, pól-trôdn'-êr-ê. } *n. s.* [*poltron-*

POLTRONRY*, pól-trôdn-rê. } *eria*, Italian.]

Cowardice; baseness. *B. Jonson.*

POLY, pól-lê. *n. s.* [*polium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

POLY. [πολύ.] A prefix often found in the composition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude: as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles; *polyus*, an animal with many feet.

POLYACOUS'TICK, pól-lê-â-kôv'-stîk. *a.* [πολὺς and ἀκούς.] That multiplies or magnifies sounds. *Diet.*

✂ The reason that the *o*, though under the secondary accent, in the first syllable of this and several following words, is long, is because two vowels succeed it in the following syllables.—See **Principles**, No. 534. *W.*

POLYANTHOS, pól-lê-ân'-thûs. *n. s.* [πολὺς and ἄνθος.] A plant. *Thomson.*

POLYCHREST*, pól-lê-krêst. *n. s.* [πολὺς and χρηστός.] [In medicine.] A term for what serves for many uses; any thing useful for several purposes. *Evelyn.*

POLYEDRICAL, pól-lê-êd'-drê-kál. } *a.* [πολὺς-

POLYEDROUS, pól-lê-ê'-drûs. 314. } *δος*, Gr.;

polyedre, Fr.] Having many sides. *Boyle.*

POLYEDRON*, pól-lê-â'-drôn. *n. s.* A multiplying-

glass. *Reid.*

POLYGAMIST, pól-lîg'-gâ-mîst. *n. s.* One that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time. *Hammond.*

POLYGAMY ð, pól-lîg'-gâ-mê. 518. *n. s.* [*polygamie*, Fr.; *πολυγαμία*, Gr.] Plurality of wives. *Locke.*

POLYGLOT, pól-lê-glôt. *a.* [πολύγλωττος, Gr.; *polyglotte*, Fr.] Having many languages. *Knatchbull.*

POLYGLOT*, pól-lê-glôt. *n. s.* One who understands many languages. *Howell.* That which contains many languages. *Abp. Neucome.*

POLYGON ð, pól-lê-gôn. 166. *n. s.* [πολὺς and γωνία.] A figure of many angles. *Watts.*

POLYGO'NAL, pól-lîg'-gô-nál. *a.* Having many angles.

POLYGONY*, pól-lîg'-gô-nê. *n. s.* [*polygonum*, Lat.] Knotgrass. *Spenser.*

POLYGRAM, pól-lê-grâm. *n. s.* [πολὺς and γράμμα.] A figure consisting of a great number of lines. *Diet.*

POLYGRAPHY, pól-lîg'-grâ-fê. *n. s.* [πολὺς and γραφή.] The art of writing in several unusual manners of cipher; as also deciphering the same. *Burton.*

POLYHEDRON†, pól-lê-hê'-drôn. *n. s.* Any thing with many sides.

POLYLOGY, pól-lîl'-lô-jê. 518. *n. s.* [πολὺς and λογος.] Talkativeness. *Granger.*

POLYMATHY, pól-lîm'-mâ-thê. 518. *n. s.* [πολὺς and μάθημα.] The knowledge of many arts and

sciences; also an acquaintance with many different subjects. *Hartlib.*

POLYPHONISM, pól-lîf'-ô-nîzm. *n. s.* [πολὺς and φωνή.] Multiplicity of sound. *Derham.*

POLYPETALOUS, pól-lê-pêt'-tâl-ûs. *a.* [πολὺς and πέταλον.] Having many petals.

POLYPODE*, pól-lê-pôde. } *n. s.* [*polypodium*,

POLYPODY, pól-lîp'-ô-dê. } Lat.] A plant. *Mil-*

ler.

POLYPE*, pól-lîp. *n. s.* A sea animal; the poly-

pus. *Davies.* A small water insect.

POLYPOUS, pól-lê-pûs. 314. *a.* Having the nature of a polyopus; having many feet or roots. *Ar-*

butnot.

POLYPUS ð, pól-lê-pûs. *n. s.* [πολύπους.] Any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. *Sharp.* A sea animal with many feet. *Pope.*

POLYSCOPE, pól-lê-skôpe. *n. s.* [πολὺς and σκοπεῖω.] A multiplying glass. *Diet.*

POLYSPAST, pól-lê-spâst. *n. s.* [*polyspaste*, Fr.]

A machine consisting of many pulleys. *Diet.*

POLYSPERM* ð, pól-lê-spêrm. *n. s.* [πολυσπερμα.] Any tree's fruit containing many of its seeds. *Evelyn.*

POLYSPE'RMIOUS, pól-lê-spêr'-mûs. *a.* [πολὺς and σπέρμα.] Those plants which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number. *Quincy.*

POLYSYLLABICAL, pól-lê-sîl-lâb'-bê-kál. } *a.*

POLYSYLLABICK*, pól-lê-sîl-lâb'-îk. } Having many syllables; pertaining to a polysylla-

ble. *Warton.*

POLYSYLLABLE ð, pól-lê-sîl-lâ-bl. *n. s.* [πολὺς and συλλαβή.] A word of many syllables. *Holder.*

POLYSYNDETON, pól-lê-sîn'-tê-tôn. *n. s.* [πολυσύνδετον.] A figure of rhetoric by which the copu-

lative is often repeated: as, I came, and saw, and overcame.

POLYTHEISM ð, pól-lê-thê-îzm. [pól-lê-thê-îzm, Jones; pól-lê-thê-îzm, Perry.] *n. s.* [πολὺς and θεός.] The doctrine of plurality of gods. *Stillingfleet.*

POLYTHEIST, pól-lê-thê-îst. [pól-lê-thê-îst, Jones; pól-lê-thê-îst, Perry.] *n. s.* One that holds plurali-

ty of gods. *Dumcombe.*

POLYTHEISTICAL*, pól-lê-thê-îs-tê-kál. } *a.*

POLYTHEISTICK*, pól-lê-thê-îs-tîk. } Holding plurality of gods. *A. Smith.*

POMACE. *n. s.* [*pomaceum*, Lat.] The dross of

cider pressings. *Diet.*

POMACEOUS, póm-mâ'-shûs. 357. *a.* [*pomum*, Lat.]

Consisting of apples. *Philips.*

POMADE, póm-mâde'. *n. s.* [Fr.; *pomado*, Ital.] A

fragrant ointment.

POMANDER, póm-mân'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* [*pomme d'am-*

bre, Fr.] A sweet ball, a perfumed ball or powder. *Shakspeare.*

POMATUM, póm-mâ'-tûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] An oint-

ment for the hair. *R. Turner.*

To POMATUM*, póm-mâ'-tûm. *v. a.* To apply po-

matum to the hair.

To POME, pôme. *v. n.* [*pommer*, Fr.] To grow to a

round head like an apple. *Diet.*

POME'CI'TRON, póm-sîl'-trôn. *n. s.* [*pome* and ci-

tron.] A citron apple. *B. Jonson.*

POMEGRATE, póm-grân'-nât. 91. *n. s.* [*po-*

num granatum, Lat.] The tree. *Miller.* The

fruit. *Peacham.*

PO'MEROY, póm'-rôê. } *n. s.* A sort of apple.

PO'MEROYAL, póm-rôê'-âl. } *Ainsworth.*

PO'MEWATER*, póm'-wâ-tûr. *n. s.* A sort of ap-

ple. *Shakspeare.*

POMITEROUS, póm-mîf'-fêr-ûs. *a.* [*pomifer*, Lat.]

A term applied to plants which have the largest

fruit, and are covered with thick, hard rind. *Ray.*

PO'MMEL ð, póm-mîl. 99. *n. s.* [*pomellus*, low Lat.]

A round ball or knob. *Sidney.* The knob that

balances the blade of the sword. *Sidney.* The

protuberant part of the saddle before. *Dryden.*

—nò, môve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tâb, bûll; —ôl; —pôond; —thin, THIS.

To POMMEL, pôm'-mîl. v. a. [*pommeler*, Fr.] To beat with any thing thick or bulky; to beat black and blue; to bruise; to punch. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

POMMELED*, pôm'-mîld. a. [In heraldry.] Denoting the pommel of a sword or dagger.

POMP*, pôm. n. s. [*pompe*, Fr.; *pompa*, Lat.; *πομπή*, Gr.] A procession of splendour and ostentation. *Milton*. Splendour; pride. *Catechism*, *Com. Prayer*.

POMPA/TICK*, pôm-pât'-îk. a. [*pompatus*, Lat.] Pompous; ostentatious. *Barrow*.

POM/PET*, pôm'-pêt. n. s. [*pompette*, Fr.] The ball with which a printer blacks the letters. *Cotgrave*.

POMPHOLYX, pôm'-fô-îks. n. s. A white, light, and friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the crucibles in which brass is made. *Hill*.

PO'MPION, pôm'-pè-ûn. 165. n. s. [*pompon*, Fr.] A pumpkin. *Goodman*.

POMPIRE, pôm'-plre. n. s. [*pomum* and *pyrus*, Lat.] A sort of pearmain. *Ainsworth*.

POMPO/SITY*, pôm-pôs'-sè-tè. n. s. Ostentatiousness; boastfulness. *Aikin*. A modern word.

POMPOUS*, pôm'-pûs. 314. a. [*pompeux*, Fr.] Splendid; magnificent; grand; showy. *Pope*.

POMPOUSLY, pôm'-pûs-lè. ad. Magnificently; splendidly. *Dryden*.

PO'MPOUSNESS, pôm'-pûs-nès. n. s. Magnificence; splendour. *Addison*.

POND, pônd. n. s. [supposed to be the same with *pound*; from *pundān*, Sax.] A small pool or lake of water; a basin; water not running or emitting any stream. *Sidney*.

To PONDÉR*, pôn'-dâr. 98. v. a. [*pondero*, Lat.] To weigh mentally; to consider; to attend. *St. Luke*, ii.

To PONDÉR, pôn'-dâr. v. n. To think; to muse; with *on*. *Shakespeare*.

PONDERABLE, pôn'-dâr-â-bl. a. [*pondero*, Lat.] Capable to be weighed; measurable by scales. *Brown*.

PONDERAL, pôn'-dâr-âl. a. Estimated by weight, distinguished from *numeral*. *Arbutnot*.

PONDERA/TION, pôn'-dâr-â-shûn. n. s. The act of weighing. *Bp. Hall*.

PONDERER, pôn'-dâr-âr. n. s. One who ponders. *Whitlock*.

PONDERINGLY*, pôn'-dâr-îng-lè. ad. With due estimation. *Hammond*.

PONDEROSITY, pôn'-dâr-ôs'-sè-tè. n. s. [*ponderosité*, Fr.] Weight; gravity; heaviness. *Brown*.

PONDEROUS*, pôn'-dâr-ûs. 314. a. [*ponderosus*, Lat.] Heavy; weighty. *Bacon*. Important; momentous. *Shak*. Forceful; strongly impulsive. *Bacon*.

PONDEROUSLY, pôn'-dâr-ûs-lè. ad. With great weight.

PONDEROUSNESS, pôn'-dâr-ûs-nès. n. s. Heaviness; weight; gravity. *Boyle*.

PONDWEED, pônd'-wèed. n. s. A plant. *Ainsworth*.

PON'ENT, pô'-nènt. [See *LEVANT*.] a. [*ponente*, Ital.] Western. *Milton*.

PONIARD*, pôn'-yârd. 113, 272. n. s. [*poignard*, Fr.] A dagger; a short stabbing weapon. *Shakespeare*.

To PONIARD, pôn'-yârd. v. a. To stab with a poniard. *Cotgrave*.

PONK, pônk. n. s. [*puke*, Icel.] A nocturnal spirit. *Spenser*.

PONTAGE, pôn'-tîdje. 90. n. s. [*portage*, Fr.; *portagium*, low Lat.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges. *Ayliffe*.

PONTIFF*, pôn'-tîf. n. s. [*pontife*, Fr.; *pontifex*, Lat.] A priest; a high priest. *Bacon*. The pope. *Blackstone*.

PONTIFICAL, pôn'-tîf-fè-kâl. a. [*pontifical*, Fr.; *pontificalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a high priest. *Fulke*. Popish. *Ralsigh*. Splendid; magnificent. *Shak*. [from *pons* and *facio*] Bridge-building. *Milton*.

PONTIFICAL, pôn'-tîf-fè-kâl. n. s. [*pontificalis*, Lat.] A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical. *South*. Dress and ornament of a priest or bishop. *Louth*.

PONTIFICALITY*, pôn'-tîf-fè-kâl'-tè. n. s. The state and government of the pope of Rome; the papacy. *Alp. Usher*.

PONTIFICALLY, pôn'-tîf-fè-kâl-è. ad. In a pontifical manner.

PONTIFICATE, pôn'-tîf-fè-kât. 90. n. s. [*pontificat*, Fr.; *pontificatus*, Lat.] Papacy; popedom. *Addison*.

PONTIFICE, pôn'-tè-fîs. 142. n. s. [*pons* and *facio*] Bridge-work; edifice of a bridge. *Milton*.

PONTIFI'GIAL*, pôn'-tè-fîsh'-âl. a. Popish. *Burton*.

PONTIFI'CIAN, pôn'-tè-fîsh'-ân. a. Papistical; pontifical. *Bp. Hall*.

PONTIFI'CIAN, pôn'-tè-fîsh'-ân. n. s. One who adheres to the pope; a papist. *Montague*.

PONTIFICK*, pôn'-tîf-îk. a. Relating to priests. *Milton*. Popish. *Shenstone*.

PONTLEVIS, pôn'-lè-vis. n. s. [In horsemanship.] A disorderly, resisting action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running. *Bailey*.

PONTON, pôn'-tôn. [See *POLTRON* and *ENCORE*.] n. s. [Fr.] A floating bridge or invention to pass over water; made of two great boats placed at some distance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on their sides: the whole so strongly built as to carry over horse and cannon. *Military Dict.*

PONY, pô'-nè. n. s. A small horse.

POOL, pôol. 306. n. s. [pul, Sax.] A lake of standing water. See *POULE*. *Bacon*.

POOP*, pôop. 306. n. s. [*poupe*, Fr.; *puppis*, Lat.] The hindmost part of the ship. *Sidney*.

To POOP*, pôop. v. a. A ship is said to be *pooped*, when it receives on the *poop* the shock of a lugh and heavy sea.

POOR*, pôor. 306. a. [*poupe*, Norm. Sax.; *pauvre*, Fr.; *poore*, Span.] Not rich; indigent; necessitous; oppressed with want. *Shak*. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force, or value. *Bacon*. Paltry; mean; contemptible. *Bacon*. Unimportant. *Swift*. Unhappy; uneasy; pitiable. *Waller*. Mean; depressed; low; dejected. *Bacon*. [A word of tenderness.] Dear. [A word of slight contempt.] Wretched. *Baker*. Not good; not fit for any purpose. *Shak*.—*The poor*, [collectively.] Those who are in the lowest rank of the community; those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others; but it is sometimes used with laxity for any not rich. *South*.—Barren; dry; as, a *poor* soil. Lean; starved; emaciated. *Gen*. xli. Without spirit; flaccid.

POORJOHN, pôor-jôn'. n. s. A sort of fish. *Burton*.

POORLY, pôor-lè. ad. Without wealth. *Sidney*. Not prosperously; with little success. *Bacon*. Meanly; without spirit. *Shak*. Without dignity. *Wotton*.

POORLY, pôor-lè. a. A colloquial expression, in several parts of England, for *indifferent* in health.

POORNESS, pôor-nès. n. s. Poverty; indigence; want. *Chapman*. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity. *Howell*. Narrowness; want of capacity. *Spectator*. Sterility; barrenness. *Bacon*.

POORSPIRITED, pôor-spir'-îd-è. a. Mean; cowardly. *Dennis*.

POORSPIRITEDNESS, pôor-spir'-îd-è-nès. n. s. Meanness; cowardice. *South*.

POP*, pôp. n. s. [*poppysma*, Lat.] A small, smart, quick sound. *Addison*.

To POP, pôp. v. n. To move or enter with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion. *Carew*.

To POP, pôp. v. a. To put out or in suddenly, slyly, or unexpectedly. *Shak*. To shift. *Locke*.

POP*, pôp. ad. Suddenly; unexpectedly. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

POPE*, pôpe. n. s. [*papa*, Lat.; *πάππας*, Gr.] The bishop of Rome. *Shak*. A small fish. *Warton*.

POPE-JOAN*, pòpe-jòne. *n. s.* A game at cards. *Jenner.*
 POPEDOM, pòpe-dòm. 166. *n. s.* [*pope* and *dom.*] Papacy; papal dignity. *Shakspeare.*
 POPELING*, pòpe-ling. *n. s.* One that adheres to the pope. *Troub. Reign of K. John.*
 POPYERY, pò'-pûr-è. 555. *n. s.* The religion of the church of Rome. *Swift.*
 POPESEYE, pòps-ì. *n. s.* The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.
 POPGUN, pòp-gûn. *n. s.* A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise. *Cheyne.*
 POPINJAY, pòp-pîn-jâ. *n. s.* [*papegay*, Dutch.] A parrot. *Ascham.* A woodpecker. *Peacham.* A trifling fop. *Shakspeare.*
 POPISH, pò-pîsh. *a.* Taught by the pope; relating to popery; peculiar to popery. *Hooker.*
 POPISHLY, pò'-pîsh-lè. *ad.* With tendency to popery; in a popish manner. *Addison.*
 POPPLAR, pòp-lâr. 83. *n. s.* [*populter*, Fr.; *populus*, Lat.] A tree. *Miller.*
 POPPLIN*, pòp-lîn. *n. s.* A kind of stuff, made both in England and Ireland, of silk and worsted.
 POPPET*. See PUPPET.
 POPPY, pòp-pè. *n. s.* [*popi*ς, Sax.; *papaver*, Lat.] A flower. *Miller.*
 POPULACE, pòp-pù-lâs. 91. *n. s.* [Fr.; from *populus*, Lat.] The vulgar; the multitude. *Pope.*
 POPULACY, pòp-pù-lâ-sè. *n. s.* The common people; the multitude. *King Charles.*
 POPULAR, pòp-pù-lâr. 88. *a.* [*populaire*, Fr.; *popularis*, Lat.] Vulgar; plebeian. *Milton.* Suitable to the common people; familiar; not critical. *Hooker.* Beloved by the people; pleasing to the people. *Hooker.* Studious of the favour of the people. *Dryden.* Prevailing or raging among the populace; as, a popular distemper.
 POPULARITY, pòp-pù-lâr-è-tè. *n. s.* [*popularitas*, Lat.] Graciousness among the people; state of being favoured by the people. *Bacon.* Representation suited to vulgar conception; what affects the vulgar. *Bacon.*
 POPULARLY, pòp-pù-lâr-lè. *ad.* In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd. *Dryden.* According to vulgar conception. *Brown.*
 TOPPULATE, pòp-pù-lâte. *v. n.* [*populus*, Lat.] To breed people. *Bacon.*
 POPULATION, pòp-pù-lâ-shûn. *n. s.* The state of a country with respect to numbers of people. *Bacon.*
 POPULOSITY, pòp-pù-lôs-è-tè. *n. s.* [*populosité*, Fr.] Populousness; multitude of people. *Brown.*
 POPULOUS, pòp-pù-lôs. 314. *a.* [*populosus*, Lat.] Full of people; numerously inhabited. *Milton.*
 POPULOUSLY, pòp-pù-lôs-lè. *ad.* With much people.
 POPULOUSNESS, pòp-pù-lôs-nès. *n. s.* The state of abounding with people. *Fuller.*
 PORCELAIN, pòr-sè-lâne. *n. s.* [*porcelaine*, Fr.; *porcellana*, Ital.] China; china ware; fine dishes, of a middle nature between earth and glass, and therefore semipellucid. *Bacon.* [*portulaca*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
 PORCH, pòrth. 352. *n. s.* [*porche*, Fr.; *porticus*, Lat.] A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance. *Judges*, iii. A portico; a covered walk. *Shakspeare.*
 PORCUPINE, pòr-kù-plîne. 149. *n. s.* [*porc espi*, or *epic*, Fr.] An animal as large as a moderate pig. *Hill.*
 PORE, pòrè. *n. s.* [*pore*, Fr.; *πόρος*, Gr.] Spiracle of the skin; passage of perspiration. *Bacon.* Any narrow spiracle or passage. *Quincy.*
 TO PORE, pòrè. *v. n.* To look with great intension and care; to examine with great attention. *Dryden.*
 TO PORE*, pòrè. *v. a.* To examine: with *on*. *Milt.*
 PORBLIND, pòr-blînd. *a.* [commonly spoken and written *purbînd*; *πυρβός*.] Nearsighted; short-sighted. *Bacon.*
 PORINESS, pòr-rè-nès. *n. s.* Fulness of pores. *Wiseman.*
 PORYSTICK Method, pò-rîs-îtk-mèth'-ûd. *n. s.*

[*ποριστικός*.] [In mathematicks.] That which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways, a problem may be solved. *Dirt.*
 PORK, pòrk. *n. s.* [*porc*, Fr.; *porcus*, Lat.] Swine's flesh unsalted. *Shak.* A hog; a pig. *Milton.*
 PORKEATER, pòrk-è-tûr. *n. s.* One who feeds on pork. *Shakspeare.*
 PORCKER, pòrk-ûr. *n. s.* A hog; a pig. *Pope.*
 PORCKET, pòrk-ît. 99. *n. s.* A young hog. *Dryden.*
 PORKLING, pòrk-ling. 410. *n. s.* A young pig. *Thusser.*
 POROSITY, pò-rôs-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*porosité*, Fr.] Quality of having pores. *Bacon.*
 POROUS, pòr-rûs. 314. *a.* [*poreau*, Fr.] Having small spiracles or passages. *Chapman.*
 POROUSNESS, pòr-rûs-nès. *n. s.* The quality of having pores; the porous part. *Digby.*
 PORPHYRE, pòr-fîr. { *n. s.* [*πορφύρα*, Gr.; *por-*
 PORPHYRY, pòr-fîr-è. { *phyrites*, Lat.; *porphy-*
 PORPHYRE, pòr-fîr-è. { *re*, Fr.] Marble of a particular kind. *Peacham.*
 PORPOISE, { pòr-pûs. { *n. s.* [*porc poisson*, Fr.]
 PORPUS, { pòr-pûs. { The sea-hog. *Locke.*
 PORKACEOUS, pòr-râ-shûs. *a.* [*porraceus*, Lat.] Greenish. *Wiseman.*
 PORRECTION, pòr-rèk-shûn. *n. s.* [*correctio*, Lat.] The act of reaching forth.
 PORRET, pòr-rît. 99. *n. s.* [*porrum*, Lat.] A scallion. *Brown.*
 PORRIDGE, pòr-rîdje. *n. s.* [more properly *porrage*; *porrata*, low Lat. from *porrum*, a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in water; broth. *Shakspeare.*
 PORRIDGEPOT, pòr-rîdje-pôt. *n. s.* The pot in which meat is boiled for a family. *Budler.*
 PORRINGER, pòr-rîn-jûr. *n. s.* [from *porridge*.] A vessel in which broth is eaten. *Bacon.* It seems, in Shakspeare's time, to have been a word of contempt for a headress. *Shakspeare.*
 PORT, pòrt. *n. s.* [*port*, Fr.; *portus*, Lat.] A harbour; a safe station for ships. *Spenser.* [*port*, Sax.; *porta*, Lat.; *porte*, Fr.] A gate. *Psaln* ix. The aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out. *Raleigh.* [*portee*, Fr.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing. *Spenser.* A kind of wine: from *Oporto*, in *Portugal*. *Prior.* The Ottoman court; the Sublime Port: so called from the gate of the sultan's palace, where justice is distributed.
 TO PORT, pòrt. *v. a.* [*porto*, Lat.; *porter*, Fr.] To carry in form. *Milton.*
 PORTABLE, pòr-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*portabilis*, Lat.] Manageable by the hand. Such as may be borne along with one. *South.* Such as is transported or carried from one place to another. *Locke.* Sufferable; supportable. *Shakspeare.*
 PORTABLENESS, pòr-tâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* The quality of being portable.
 PORTAGE, pòrt-îdje. 90. *n. s.* [*portage*, Fr.] Carriage; the act of carrying. *Standard of Equality.* The price of carriage. *Fell.* [from *port*.] Porthole. *Shakspeare.*
 PORTAL, pòr-tâl. 88. *n. s.* [*portal*, Span.; *portail*, Fr.] A gate; the arch under which the gate opens; a door. *Shakspeare.*
 PORTANCE, pòr-tânse. *n. s.* [*porter*, Fr.] Air; mien; port; demeanour. *Spenser.*
 PORTASS, pòr-tâs. *n. s.* A breviary; a prayer book. *Chaucer.*
 PORTATIVE*, pòr-tâ-tiv. *a.* [*portatif*, Fr.] Portable. *Chaucer.* *Ob. T.*
 PORTCULLIS, pòrt-kûl-îls. { *n. s.* [*porteculisse*,
 PORTCLUSE*, pòrt-kûlse. { Fr.] A sort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy. *Spenser.*
 TO PORTCULLIS, pòrt-kûl-îls. *v. a.* To bar; to shut up. *Shakspeare.*
 PORTCULLISED*, pòrt-kûl-îlst. *a.* Having a portcullis. *Shenstone.*
 PORTED*, pòrt-éd. *a.* Having gates. *B. Jonson.*
 TO PORTEND, pòrt-ènd'. *v. a.* [*portendo*, Lat.] To foretoken; to foreshow as omens. *Hooker.*
 PORTENSON, pòr-tèn-shûn. *n. s.* The act of foretokening. *Brown.* *Ob. J.*

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

PORTENT §, pôr-tènt' *n. s.* [*portentum*, Lat.] Omen of ill; prodigy foretelling misery. *Shakespeare.*

PORTENTOUS, pôr-tèn'-tûs. *a.* [*portentosus*, Lat.] Foretelling ill; ominous. *Shak.* Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful. *Milton.*

PORTER §, pôr-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [*portier*, Fr.; from *porta*, Lat.] One that has the charge of the gate. *Shak.* One who waits at the door to receive messages. *Pope.* [*porteur*, Fr., from *porta*, Lat.] One who carries burthens for hire. *Howell.* A kind of strong beer, [from being much drunk by *porters*, who carry burthens.]

PORTERAGE, pôr-tûr-îdje. 90. *n. s.* Carriage. *Smith.* Money paid for carriage.

PORTERLY*, pôr-tûr-lè. *a.* Coarse; vulgar. *Bray.*

PORTESSE, pôr-tès. *n. s.* A breviary. See **PORTASS.**

PORTFOLIO*, pôrt-fôl'-lè-ò. *n. s.* [*portfeuille*, Fr.] A case, of the size of a large book, to keep loose papers or prints in.

PORTGLAVE, pôrt-glàve. *n. s.* [*porter*, and *glave*, Fr. and Erse.] A sword-bearer. *Ainsworth.*

PORTGRAVE, pôrt-gràve. } *n. s.* [*port-*
PORTGREVE, pôrt-grève. } *gepera*, Sax.]

The principal magistrate of port-towns.

PORTHOLE, pôrt-hòle. *n. s.* A hole cut like a window in a ship's sides where the guns are placed.

PORTICO, pôrt-tè-kò. } *n. s.* [*porticus*, Lat.;

PORTICUS*, pôrt-tè-kûs. } *portico*, Ital.; *portic*, Sax.] A covered walk; a piazza. *B. Jonson.*

PORTION §, pôr-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *portio*, Lat.] A part. *Job*, xxvi. A part assigned; an allotment; a dividend. *Milton.* Part of an inheritance given to a child; a fortune. *Prior.* A wife's fortune. *Shakespeare.*

TO PORTION, pôr-shûn. *v. a.* To divide; to parcel. *Rove.* To endow with a fortune. *Pope.*

PORTIONER, pôr-shûn-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that divides.

PORTIONIST*, pôr-shûn-îst. *n. s.* [*portioniste*, Fr.] One who has a certain academical allowance or portion. Of a few benefices in this kingdom, having more than one rector or vicar, the incumbents are also called *portionists*. *Life of A. Wood.*

PORTLINESS, pôrt-lè-nès. *n. s.* Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour; bulk of personage. *Spenser.*

PORTLY, pôrt-lè. *a.* Grand of mien. *Spenser.* Bulky; swelling. *Shakespeare.*

PORTMAN, pôrt-mân. 88. *n. s.* An inhabitant or burgess, as those of the cinque ports. *Dict.*

PORTMANTEAU, pôrt-mân-tò. *n. s.* [*portman-teau*, Fr.] A chest or bag in which clothes are carried. *Spectator.*

PORTMOTE*, pôrt-mòte. *n. s.* [*port* and *mote*, Sax.] A court held in port towns. *Blackstone.*

PORTOISE, pôr-tîz. *n. s.* In sea language, the ship is said to ride a *portoise*, when she rides with her yards struck down to the deck. *Dict.*

POURTRAIT §, pôr-trâte. 90. *n. s.* [*pourtrait*, Fr.] A picture drawn after the life. *Reynolds.*

TO POURTRAIT, pôr-trâte. *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.] To draw; to portray. *Spenser.*

POURTRAITURE, pôr-trâ-tûre. *n. s.* [Fr.] Picture; painted resemblance. *Shakespeare.*

TO PORTRAY, pôr-trâ. 492. *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.] To paint; to describe by picture. *Carew.* To adorn with pictures. *Milton.*

PORTRESS, pôr-très. *n. s.* A female guardian of a gate. *Milton.*

PORTREVE*, pôr-trève. *n. s.* [*port-gepera*, Sax.] The bailiff of a port town; a kind of mayor. *Warton.*

PORWIGLE, pôr-wîg-gl. *n. s.* A tadpole or young frog. *Brown.*

PORY, pô-rè. *a.* [*poreux*, Fr.] Full of pores. *Dryden.*

POSE*, pôze. *n. s.* [*gepore*, Sax.] A cold; a catarrh; a rheum in the head. *Chaucer.*

TO POSE §, pôze. *v. a.* [*gepore*, Sax.] To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a stand or stop. *Herbert.* To oppose; to interrogate. *Bacon.*

PO'SER, pô-zûr. 98. *n. s.* One who asks questions to try capacities; an examiner. *Bacon.*

PO'SITED, pôz-zû-èd. *a.* [*positus*, Lat.] Placed; ranged. *Hale.*

POSITION, pô-zîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *positio*, Lat.] State of being placed; situation. *Wotton.* Principle laid down. *Hooker.* Advancement of any principle. *Brown.* [In grammar.] The state of a vowel placed before two consonants, as *pompous*, or a double consonant, as *axile*.

POSITIONAL, pô-zîsh'-ûn-âl. *a.* Respecting position. *Brown.*

POSITIVE §, pôz-zè-îv. 157. *a.* [*positivus*, Lat., *positif*, Fr.] Not negative; capable of being affirmed; real; absolute. *Bacon.* Absolute; particular; direct; not implied. *Bacon.* Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence. *Rymer.* Settled by arbitrary appointment. *Hooker.* Having the power to enact any law. *Swift.* Certain; assured; as, He was *positive* as to the fact.

POSITIVE*, pôz-zè-îv. *n. s.* What is capable of being affirmed; reality. *South.* What settles by absolute appointment. *Waterland.*

POSITIVELY, pôz-zè-îv-lè. *ad.* Absolutely; by way of direct position. *Bacon.* Not negatively. *Bentley.* Certainly; without dubitation. *Shak.* Peremptorily; in strong terms. *Sprat.*

POSITIVENESS, pôz-zè-îv-nès. *n. s.* Actuality; not mere negation. *Norris.* Peremptoriness; confidence. *Government of the Tongue.*

POSITIVITY, pôz-zè-îv-è-tè. *n. s.* Peremptoriness; confidence. *Watts.* A low word.

POSITURE, pôz-zè-îshûre. *n. s.* [*positura*, Lat.] The manner in which any thing is placed. *Bramhall.*

PO'SNET, pôz-nèt. *n. s.* [*basinnet*, Fr.] A little basin; a porringer; a skillet. *Bacon.*

PO'SSE, pôs-sè. *n. s.* [Lat.] An armed power; from *posse comitatus*, the power of the shires. *Bacon.* A low word.

TO POSSESS §, pôz-zès. 170. *v. a.* [*possessus*, Lat.] To have as an owner; to be master of; to enjoy or occupy actually. *Shak.* To seize; to obtain. *Hayward.* To give possession or command of any thing; to make master of. *Shak.* To fill with something fixed. *Addison.* To have power over, as an unclean spirit. *Roscommon.* To affect by intestine power. *Shakespeare.*

§ The *o*, in the first syllable of *possess* and its compounds, is exactly under the same predicament as the same letter in *occasion*, *obedience*, &c. which see. *W.*

POSSESSION, pôz-zèsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *possessio*, Lat.] The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power; property. *Ecclesi. iv.* The thing possessed. *Temple.* Madness caused by the internal operation of an unclean spirit.

TO POSSESSION, pôz-zèsh'-ûn. *v. a.* To invest with property. *Carew.* *Ob. J.*

POSSESSOR, pôz-zèsh'-ûn-ûr. *n. s.* Master; one that has the power or property of any thing. *Sidney.*

POSSESSIVE, pôz-zès-sîv. *a.* [*possessivus*, Lat.] Having possession. Denoting possession: a grammatical term. *Louth.*

POSSESSORY, pôz-zès-sûr-è. [*pôz-zès-sûr-è*, *Perry*; *pôz-zès-sûr-è*, *Jones* and *Webster*.] *a.* [*possessoire*, Fr.] Having possession. *Howell.*

§ For the same reason that I have placed the accent on the first syllable of *dimissory*, I have placed it on the first syllable of this word: our language seems to prefer deriving it from the Latin *possessorius*, to forming it from our own word *possess*; and, when this is the case, the accent is generally on the first syllable, because the secondary accent was on that syllable in the English pronunciation of the Latin word.—See **ACADEMY**. Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan give this word the same accentuation as I have done; but most of our other orthoëpists accent the second syllable. *W.*

POSSESSOR, pôz-zès-sûr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] Owner; master; proprietor. *Milton.*

PO'SSET §, pôs-sî-t. 99. *n. s.* [*posca*, Lat.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid. *Shakespeare.*

TO PO'SSET, pôs-sî-t. *v. a.* To turn; to curdle: as milk with acids. *Shakespeare.* *Ob. J.*

POSSIBILITY, pôs-sê-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [possibilité, Fr.] The power of being in any manner; the state of being possible. *Hooker.*

POSSIBLE, pôs-sê-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.; *possibilis*, Lat.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things. *Whitgift.*

POSSIBLY, pôs-sê-blê. *ad.* By any power really existing. *Hooker.* Perhaps; without absurdity. *Clarendon.*

POST, pôst. *n. s.* [poste, Fr.] A hasty messenger; a courier who comes and goes at stated times; commonly a letter-carrier. *Abbot.* Quick course or manner of travelling. *Dryden.* [poste, Fr., from *positus*, Lat.] Situation; seat. *Burnet.* Military station. *Dryden.* Place; employment; office. *Collier.* [poſt, Sax.; *postis*, Lat.] A piece of timber set erect. *Exodus*, xii.—*Post* and pair. An old game at cards. *B. Jonson.* *Knight of the post.* [aposter, Fr.] A fellow suborned; a fellow procured to do a bad action. *Fuller.*

POST*, pôst. *a.* [aposter, Fr.] Suborned; hired to do an improper action. *Sir E. Sandys.*

To POST, pôst. *v. n.* [poster, Fr.] To travel with speed. *Shakspeare.*

To POST, pôst. *v. a.* To fix opprobriously on posts. *K. Charles.* [poster, Fr.] To place; to station; to fix. *Dryden.* To register methodically; to transcribe from one book into another. *Arbutnot.* To delay. *Shakspeare.*

POSTABLE*, pôst'-â-bl. *a.* That may be carried. *W. Mountague.*

POSTAGE, pôst'-âdje. 90. *n. s.* Money paid for conveyance of a letter. *Dryden.*

POSTBOY, pôst'-bôe. *n. s.* Courier; boy that rides post. *Tatler.*

POSTCHaise*, pôst'-tshâze. *n. s.* A travelling carriage, with four wheels. *Gray.*

To POSTDATE, pôst'-dâte. *v. a.* [post, Lat., and date.] To date later than the real time. *Donne.*

POSTDILUVIAN, pôst-dê-lû'-vê-ân. *a.* [post and diluvium, Lat.] Posterior to the flood. *Woodward.*

POSTDILUVIAN, pôst-dê-lû'-vê-ân. *n. s.* One that lived since the flood. *Grew.*

POSTER, pôst'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A courier; one that travels hastily. *Shakspeare.*

POSTERIOUS, pôs-tê'-rê-ûr. *a.* [Lat.; *posterius*, Fr.] Happening after; placed after; following. *Bacon.* Backward. *Pope.*

POSTERIORITY, pôs-tê'-rê-ûr'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [posteriorité, Fr.] The state of being after: opposite to priority. *Brown.*

POSTERIOUS, pôs-tê'-rê-ûr. 166. *n. s.* [posteriora, Lat.] The hinder parts. *Swift.*

POSTERITY, pôs-têr'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [posteritas, Lat.] Succeeding generations; descendants. *Shakspeare.*

POSTERN, pôs'-têrn. *n. s.* [poterne, Fr.; *posterne*, Dutch.] A small gate; a little door. *Spenser.*

POSTEXISTENCE, pôst-êg'-zîs-tênse. *n. s.* Future existence. *Addison.*

POSTHACKNEY, pôst-hâk'-nê. *n. s.* Hired post-horses. *Wotton.*

POSTHASTE, pôst-hâste'. *n. s.* Haste like that of a courier. *Shakspeare.*

POSTHORSE, pôst'-hôrse. *n. s.* A horse stationed for the use of couriers. *Sidney.*

POSTHOUSE, pôst'-hôuse. *n. s.* Postoffice; house where letters are taken and despatched. *Watts.*

POSTHUME*, pôst'-hûme. *a.* Posthumous: the elder word. *Purchas.*

POSTHUMOUS, pôst'-hû-mûs. *a.* [posthumus, Lat.] Done, had, or published, after one's death. *Addison.*

POSTHUMOUSLY*, pôst'-hû-mûs-lê. *ad.* After one's death. *Note on Atterbury's Epist. Corresp.*

POSTICK, pôst'-ûk. *a.* [posticus, Lat.] Backward. *Brown.*

POSTIL, pôs'-ûl. *n. s.* [postille, Fr.; *postilla*, Lat.] Gloss; marginal notes. *Bale.*

To POSTIL*, pôs'-ûl. *v. n.* To comment; to make illustrations. *Skelton.*

To POSTIL, pôs'-ûl. *v. a.* To gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes. *Bacon.*

POSTYLION, pôs-ûl'-yûn. 113. [pôs-ûl'-yûn, *Sheridan* and *Jones*.] *n. s.* [postillon, Fr.] One who guides the first pair of a set of six horses in a coach. *Cowley.* One who guides a postchaise.

POSTILLER, pôs'-ûl'-ûr. *n. s.* One who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes. *Brown.*

POSTLIMINIAR*, pôst-lê-min'-ê-âr. } *a.* [postlimini-
POSTLIMINIOUS, pôst-lê-min'-ê-ûs. } *minium*,
Lat.] Done or contrived subsequently. *South.*

POSTMAN*, pôst'-mân. *n. s.* A post; a courier; commonly, a letter-carrier. *Granger.*

POSTMASTER, pôst'-mâ-stûr. *n. s.* One who has charge of public conveyance of letters. *Shak.* A portionist. See PORTIONIST. An academical term.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL, pôst'-mâ-stûr-jên'-êr-âl. *n. s.* He who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERIDIAN, pôst-mê-rîd'-ê-ân. [See MERIDIAN.] *a.* [postmeridianus, Lat.] Being in the afternoon. *Bacon.*

POSTNATE*, pôst'-nâte. *a.* [post and natus, Lat.] Subsequent. *Bp. Taylor.*

POSTOFFICE, pôst'-ôf-fîs. *n. s.* Office where letters are delivered to the post; a posthouse. *Gay.*

To POSTPONE, pôst-pône'. *v. a.* [postpono, Lat.] To put off; to delay. *Dryden.* To set in value below something else: with to. *Locke.*

POSTPONEMENT*, pôst-pône'-mênt. *n. s.* Delay.

POSTPONENCE*, pôst-pô'-nênse. *n. s.* Dislike. *Dr. Johnson.*

POSTPOSITION*, pôst-pô-zîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [postpositus, Lat.] The state of being put back, or out of the regular place. *Mede.*

POSTSCRIPT, pôst'-skript. *n. s.* [post and scriptum, Lat.] The paragraph added to the end of a letter. *Bacon.*

POST-TOWN*, pôst'-tôwn. *n. s.* A town where post-horses are kept; a town, in which there is a post-office. *Wakefield.*

POSTULANT, pôs'-tshû-lânt. *n. s.* A candidate. *Mason.*

To POSTULATE, pôs'-tshû-lâte. *v. a.* [postulo, Lat.] To beg or assume without proof. *Brown.* To invite; to require by entreaty. *Burnet.*

POSTULATE, pôs'-tshû-lât. 90. *n. s.* [postulatum, Lat.] Position supposed or assumed without proof. *Brown.*

POSTULATION, pôs-tshû-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [postulatio, Lat.] The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption. *Hale.* Supplication; intercession. *Pearson.* Suit; cause. *Burnet.*

POSTULATORY, pôs'-tshû-lâ-tûr-ê. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Assuming without proof. Assumed without proof. *Brown.*

POSTULATUM, pôs-tshû-lâ'-tûm. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] Position assumed without proof. *Addison.*

[F This is a Latin word which forms its plural sometimes like its original *postulata*, and sometimes as in English *postulatums*: the former is the more eligible, if we are discoursing logically; and the latter if we are speaking less methodically. *W.*

POSTURE, pôs'-tshûre. 463. *n. s.* [Fr.; *positura*, Lat.] Place; situation. *Hale.* Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other. *Shak.* State; disposition. *Clarendon.*

To POSTURE, pôs'-tshûre. *v. a.* To put in any particular place or disposition. *Brook.*

POSTUREMASTER, pôs'-tshûr-mâ-stûr. *n. s.* One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body. *Spectator.*

POSY, pô'-zê. *n. s.* [contracted from *poesy*.] A mot to on a ring, or on any thing else. *Shak.* A bunch of flowers. *Spenser.*

POT, pôt. *n. s.* [pot, Fr. and Dutch.] A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire. *Dryden.* Vessel to hold liquids. *St. John.* Vessel made of earth. *Mortimer.* A cup: now usually supposed to contain a quart. *Shak.*—To go to pot. To be destroyed or devoured: a low phrase. *Arbutnot*

To POT, pôt. *v. a.* To preserve seasoned in pots. *Dryden.* To enclose in pots of earth. *Evelyn.*

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, hûll;—ôll;—pôûnd;—thin, THIS.

POTABLE §. pô-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.; *potabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be drunk; drinkable. *Shakespeare*.
POTABLE*, pô-tâ-bl. *n. s.* Something which may be drunk. *Philips*.
POTABLENESS, pô-tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Drinkableness.
POTAGER, pô-tâ-jûr. *n. s.* [from *pottage*.] A porringer. *Greiv*.
POTARGO, pô-târ-gô. *n. s.* A kind of sauce or pickle imported from the West Indies. *King*.
POTASH, pô-tâsh. *n. s.* [*potasse*, Fr.] An impure, fixed, alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetables, of great use to the manufacturers of soap and glass, to bleachers, and to dyers. *Hill*.
POTATION, pô-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*potatio*, Lat.] Drinking bout. Draught. *Shak*. Species of drink. *Shakespeare*.
POTA'TO, pô-tâ-tô. *n. s.* An esculent root. *Mil-ler*.
POTBELLED, pô-t-bêl-lîd. 283. *a.* Having a swollen paunch. *Gray*.
POTBELLY, pô-t-bêl-lê. *n. s.* A swelling paunch. *Arbutnot*.
To POTCH, pôtsh. *v. n.* [*pocher*, Fr.] To thrust; to push. *Shakespeare*.
To POTCH, pôtsh. *v. a.* [*pocher*, Fr.] To poach; to boil slightly. It is commonly written *poach*. *Wiseman*.
POTCOMPANION, pô-t-kûm-pân-yûn. *n. s.* A fellow-drinker; a good fellow at carousals. *L'Es-trange*.
POTENCY, pô-tên-sê. *n. s.* [*potentia*, Lat.] Power; influence; authority. *Shak*. Efficacy; strength. *Shakespeare*.
POTENT §, pô-tênt. *a.* [*potens*, Lat.] Powerful; forcible; strong; efficacious. *Hooker*. Having great authority or dominion: as, *potent* monarchs.
POTENT*, pô-tênt. *n. s.* A prince; a potentate. *Shak*. [*potentia*, low Lat.] A walking-staff; a crutch. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T.*
POTENTACY*, pô-tên-tâs-ê. *n. s.* Sovereignty. *Barrow*.
POTENTATE, pô-tên-tâte. 91. *n. s.* [*potental*, Fr.] Monarch; prince; sovereign. *Daniel*.
POTENTIAL, pô-tên-shâl. *a.* [*potenciel*, Fr.; *potentialis*, Lat.] Existing in possibility, not in act. *Raleigh*. Having the effect without the external actual property. *Shak*. Efficacious; powerful. *Shak*. [In grammar.] *Potential* is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.
POTENTIALITY, pô-tên-shê-âl-tê-tê. 542. *n. s.* Possibility; not actuality. *Bp. Taylor*.
POTENTIALLY, pô-tên-shâl-ê. *ad.* In power or possibility; not in act, or positively. *Bentley*. In efficacy; not in actuality. *Hooker*.
POTENTLY, pô-tênt-lê. *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon*.
POTENTNESS, pô-tênt-nês. *n. s.* Powerfulness; might; power.
POTESTATIVE*, pô-tês-tâ-tiv, or pô-tês-tâ-tiv. *a.* [*potestativus*, low Lat.] Authoritative. *Pearson*.
POTGUN, pô-t-gûn. *n. s.* [by mistake or corruption for *popgun*.] A gun which makes a small, smart noise. *Bp. Hall*.
POTHANGER, pô-t-hâng-ûr. *n. s.* [*pot* and *hanger*.] Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.
POTHECARY, pôth-ê-kâ-rê. 470. *n. s.* [*boticario*, Spanish.] One who compounds and sells physick. *Chaucer*.
POTHER §, pôth-ûr. 165, 469. *n. s.* [*poudre*, Fr.] Bustle; tumult; flutter. *Shak*. Suffocating cloud. *Drayton*.
To POTHER, pôth-ûr. *v. n.* To make a blustering, ineffectual effort.
To POTHER, pôth-ûr. *v. a.* To turmoil; to puzzle. *Locke*.
POTHEIB, pô-t-êrb. 394. *n. s.* An herb fit for the pot. *Tutler*.
POTHOOK, pô-t-hôck. *n. s.* Hooks to fasten pots or kettles with. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. Ill-formed or scrawled letters or characters. *Dryden*.

POTHOUSE*, pô-t-hôuse. *n. s.* An ale-house. *Watton*.
POTION, pô-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *potio*, Lat.] A draught; commonly a physical draught. *Bacon*.
POTLID, pô-t-lîd. *n. s.* The cover of a pot. *Derham*.
POTMAN*, pô-t-mân. *n. s.* A pot companion. *A. Wood*.
POTSHARE*, pô-t-shâre. } *n. s.* [*share* or *shared*,
POTSHERD, pô-t-shêrd. } any thing divided, or
separated.] A fragment of a broken pot. *Spenser*.
POT'TAGE, pô-t-tîdjê. 90. *n. s.* [*potage*, Fr.; from
pot.] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. *Gen-esis*.
POT'TER, pô-t-tûr. *n. s.* [*potier*, Fr.] A maker of earthen vessels. *Dryden*.
POTTERN-ORE, pô-t-tern-ôre. *n. s.* An ore with which potters glaze their earthen vessels. *Boyle*.
POT'TERY*, pô-t-tûr-ê. *n. s.* [*poterie*, Fr.] A place where earthen vessels are made. The earthen vessels made.
POT'TING, pô-t-tîng. 410. *n. s.* Drinking. *Shak*.
POT'TLE, pô-t-tl. 405. *n. s.* [*potel*, old Fr.] Liquid measure containing four pints; a tankard, or pot, out of which glasses are filled. *Shakespeare*.
POTULENT, pô-t-tshû-lênt. *a.* [*potulentus*, Lat.] Pretty much in drink. *Dirt*. Fit to drink.
POTVALIANT, pô-t-vâl-yânt. *a.* [*pot* and *valiant*.] Heated to courage by strong drink. *Addison*.
POUCH §, pôush. 313. *n. s.* [*pocca*, Sax; *poche*, Fr.] A small bag; a pocket. *Shak*. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.
To POUCH, pôush. *v. a.* To pocket. *Tusser*. To swallow. *Derham*. To pout; to hang down the lip. *Ainsworth*.
POUCHMOUTHED, pôush-môûthêd. *a.* Blubber-lipped. *Ainsworth*.
POULDAVIS, pôle-tâ-vis. *n. s.* A sort of sail cloth. *Ainsworth*. See **POLEDAVY**.
To POWDER*. See **TO POWDER**.
POULDRON*. See **POWLDRON**.
POULE* or **POOL***, pôll. *n. s.* [Fr.] The stakes played for at some games of cards. *Southern*.
POULT §, pôlt. 313. *n. s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young chicken. *King*.

✂ This word is corrupted, by the great as well as the small vulgar, into *pout*, rhyming with *out*.—See **ASPARAGUS** and **CUCUMBER**. *W.*

POULTER*, pôlt-tûr. } *n. s.* [from *poult*.] One
POULTERER, pôlt-tûr-ûr. } whose trade is to sell
fowls ready for the cook. *Shakespeare*.
POULTICE §, pôlt-tis. 142. *n. s.* [*pultis*, Lat.] A cataplasm; a soft, mollifying application. *Bacon*.
To POULTICE, pôlt-tis. *v. a.* To apply a poultice or cataplasm.
POULTIVE, pôlt-tiv. *n. s.* A poultice. *Temple*.
POULTRY, pôlt-trê. *n. s.* Domestic fowls. *Dryden*.
POUNCE §, pôûnse. 313. *n. s.* [*pounce*, *ne*, Ital.] The claw or talon of a bird of prey. *Spenser*. The powder of gum sandarach, so called because it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box [*pounce*, Fr.] Cloth worked in eyelet holes. *Homily*.
To POUNCE, pôûnse. *v. a.* [*ponsonare*, Ital.] To pierce; to perforate. *Sir T. Elyot*. To pour or sprinkle through small perforations. *Bacon*. To seize with the pounces or talons.
POUNCED, pôûnst. 359. *a.* Furnished with claws or talons. *Thomson*.
POUNCETBOX, pôûn-sît-bôks. *n. s.* A small box perforated. *Shakespeare*.
POUND §, pôûnd. 313. *n. s.* [*ponð*, *pund*, Sax.] A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in avoirdupois of sixteen ounces. *South*. The sum of twenty shillings; which formerly weighed a pound. *Peacham*. [*pinðan*, Sax.] A pinfold; an enclosure. *Swift*.
To POUND, pôûnd. *v. a.* [*puntan*, Sax.] To beat to grind, as with a pestle. *Dryden*. [*pinðan*, Sax.] To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound *W-ton*.

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—plne, pîn;—

POUNDAGE, pòund'-âjje. 90. *n. s.* A certain sum deducted from a pound. *Swift.* Payment rated by the weight of the commodity. *Clarendon.* Confinement of cattle in a pound. *Huloet.*

POUNDER, pòund'-âr. 98. *n. s.* The name of a heavy, large pear. *Dryden.* Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds: as, a ten pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten pounds' weight. *Swift.* A pestle. *Ainsworth.* One who impounds cattle; a pinner. *Huloet.*

POUNDFOOLISH*, pòund-fòòl'-ish. *a.* [*pound* and *foolish*.] Neglecting the care of large sums for the sake of attention to little ones. *Burton.*

POUPETON, pòò'-pè-tùn. *n. s.* [*poupée*, Fr.] A puppet or little baby.

POUPICKS, pòò'-pîks. *n. s.* [In cookery.] Veal steaks and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*

To POUR ô, pòòr. 316. [pòòr, pòre, or pòûr, *Fulton* and *Knight*; pòòr, *Jones*; so also *Kenrick*, *Sheridan*, and *Perry*, and not pòûr. See *W's Prin.* 316.] *v. a.* [*pouru*, Welsh.] To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or receptacle. *Exod.* iv. To emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out; to send in a continued course. *Locke.*

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce this word as I have done: Mr. Nares, alone, pronounces it *pore*. *W.*

To POUR, pòûr. *v. n.* To stream; to flow. *Prov.* To rush tumultuously. *Gay.*

POURER, pòûr'-âr. 98, 316. *n. s.* One that pours.

To POURLIEU*. See **PURLIEU**.

To POURTRAY*. See **To PORTRAY**.

POUSSE. *n. s.* The old word for *pease*, corrupted, as may seem, from *pulse*. *Spenser.*

POUT, pòût. 313. *n. s.* A kind of fish; a cod-fish. A kind of bird. *Carew.*

To POUT ô, pòût. *v. n.* [*bouter*, Fr.] To look sullen by thrusting out the lips. *Shak.* To shoot out; to hang prominent. *Wiseman.*

POUT*, pòût. *n. s.* In colloquial language, a fit of sullenness.

POUTING*, pòût'-îng. *n. s.* A fit of childish sullenness. *Beaumont* and *Fletcher.*

POVERTY, pòv'-vîr-té. *n. s.* [*pauvreté*, Norm. Sax.; *pauvreté*, Fr.] Indigence; necessity; want of riches. *Shak.* Meanness; defect. *Bacon.*

POWDER ô, pòû'-dûr. 98, 322. *n. s.* [*poudre*, Fr.] Dust of the earth: the primary meaning. *Wicliffe.* Dust; any body comminuted. *Ex.* xxxii. Gunpowder. *Hayward.* Sweet dust for the hair. *Herbert.*

To POWDER, pòû'-dûr. *v. a.* [*poudrer*, *pouldrer*, Fr.] To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound or grind small. *Spenser.* To sprinkle, as with dust. *Bolton.* To salt; to sprinkle with salt. *Bacon.*

To POWDER, pòû'-dûr. *v. n.* To come tumultuously and violently. *L'Estrange.*

POWDERBOX, pòû'-dûr-bòks. *n. s.* A box in which powder for the hair is kept. *Gay.*

POWDER-CHESTS, pòû'-dûr-tshèsts. *n. s.* On board a ship, chests filled with gunpowder, pebblestones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy. *Dict.*

POWDERFLASK*, pòû'-dûr-flâsk. } *n. s.* [*pow-*
POWDERHORN, pòû'-dûr-hòrn. } *der, flask,*
and *horn*.] A horn case in which gunpowder is kept. *Swift.*

POWDERMILL, pòû'-dûr-mîl. *n. s.* The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled. *Arbutnot.*

POWDERMINE*, pòû'-dûr-mîne. *n. s.* A cavern in which powder is placed, so as to be fired at a proper time. *Rowley.*

POWDERROOM, pòû'-dûr-ròòm. *n. s.* The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept. *Waller.*

POWDERING-TUB, pòû'-dûr-îng-tûb. *n. s.* The vessel in which meat is salted. *More.* The place in which an infected lecher is physicians to preserve him from putrefaction. *Shakespeare.*

POWDERY, pòû'-dûr-è. *a.* [*poudreux*, Fr.] Dusty; friable. *Woodward.*

POWDIKE*, pòû'-dîke. *n. s.* The marsh or fen dike. *Blackstone.*

POWER ô, pòû'-âr. 98, 322. *n. s.* [*pouvoir*, Fr.] Command; authority; dominion; influence of greatness. *Shak.* Influence; prevalence upon. *Bacon.* Ability; force; reach. *Hooker.* Strength; motive; force. *Locke.* The moving force of an engine. *Wilkins.* Animal strength; natural strength. *Sidney.* Faculty of the mind. *Shak.* Government; right of governing. *Milton.* Sovereign; potentate. *Addison.* One invested with dominion. *St. Mat.* Divinity. *Shak.* Host; army; military force. *Spenser.* A large quantity; a great number. In low language: as, a *power* of good things.

POWERABLE, pòû'-âr-â-bl. *a.* Capable of performing any thing. *Camden.*

POWERFUL, pòû'-âr-fûl. *a.* Invested with command or authority; potent. *Dryden.* Forceful; mighty. *Milton.* Efficacious: as, a *powerful* medicine. *Shakespeare.*

POWERFULLY, pòû'-âr-fûl-è. *ad.* Potently; mightily; efficaciously; forcibly. *Boyle.*

POWERFULNESS, pòû'-âr-fûl-nès. *n. s.* Power; efficacy; might; force. *Hakewill.*

POWERLESS, pòû'-âr-lès. *a.* Weak; impotent. *Shakespeare.*

POWLDRON*, pòû'-drân. *n. s.* That part of armour which covers the shoulders: an heraldic term. *Sandys.*

POWTER*, pòû'-tûr. *n. s.* A kind of pigeon: more properly, perhaps, *pouter*, from the protuberance of its crop.

POX, pòks. *n. s.* [properly *pocks*: *poccar*, Sax.] Pustules; efflorescences; exanthematous eruptions. It is used of many eruptive distempers. *Beaumont* and *Fletcher.* The venereal disease: this is the sense when it has no epithet. *Wiseman.*

POY, pòè. *n. s.* [*appoyo*, Span.; *appuy*, *poids*, Fr.] A ropedancer's pole; a pole to push forward a boat.

To POZE, pòze. *v. a.* To puzzle. See **To POSE**. *Shakespeare.*

PRACTICABILITY*, prâk'-tè-kâ-bl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Possibility to be performed. *Johnson.*

PRACTICABLE, prâk'-tè-kâ-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Performable; feasible; capable to be practised. *L'Estrange.* Assailable; fit to be assailed: as, a *practicable* breach.

PRACTICABLENESS, prâk'-tè-kâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* Possibility to be performed. *Locke.*

PRACTICABLY, prâk'-tè-kâ-blè. *ad.* In such a manner as may be performed. *Rogers.*

PRACTICAL, prâk'-tè-kâl. *a.* [*practicus*, Lat.] Relating to action; not merely speculative. *South.*

PRACTICALLY, prâk'-tè-kâl-lè. *ad.* [from *practical*.] In relation to action. By practice; in real fact. *Hovell.*

PRACTICALNESS, prâk'-tè-kâl-nès. *n. s.* The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE ô, prâk'-ûs. 142. *n. s.* [*πρακτική*; *pratique*, Fr.] The habit of doing any thing. *Id.* *Chesterfield.* Use; customary use. *Dryden.* Dexterity acquired by habit. *Shak.* Actual performance, distinguished from *theory*. *South.* Method or art of doing any thing. 2 *Pet. ii.* Medical treatment of diseases. *Shak.* Exercise of any profession. *Blackmore.* [*πραῖς*, Sax., *cunning*.] Wicked stratagem; bad artifice. *Sidney.* A rule in arithmetic.

PRACTICK, prâk'-ûk. *a.* [*πρακτικός*.] Relating to action; not merely theoretical. *Shak.* Sly; artful. *Spenser.* Conversant; acquainted with; skillful. *Spenser.*

To PRACTISE ô, prâk'-ûs. 499. *v. a.* [*πρακτικός*, Gr.; *pratiquer*, Fr.] To do habitually. *Psalms* cxli. To do; not merely to profess: as, to *practise* law or physick. *Tatler.* To use in order to habit and dexterity. *Milton.* To draw by artifices. *Swift.*

To PRACTISE, prâk'-ûs. *v. n.* To form a habit of acting in any manner. *Milton.* To transact; to negotiate secretly. *Addison.* To try artifices. *Granville.* To use bad arts or stratagems. *Shak.*

—nô, mōve, nōr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pōund;—thin, THIS.

To use medical methods. *Temple*. To exercise any profession. *Tatler*.

PRACTISANT, prāk'-tîz-ânt. *n. s.* An agent. *Shakspeare*.

PRACTISER, prāk'-tîs-sûr. 93. *n. s.* One that practises any thing; one that does any thing habitually. *South*. One who prescribes medical treatment. *Temple*. One who uses bad arts or stratagems. *Bacon*.

PRACTITIONER, prāk'-tîsh'-ân-ûr. *n. s.* He who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art. *Arbutnot*. One who uses any sly or dangerous arts. *Whitgift*. One who does any thing habitually. *South*.

PRÆ. See **PRE**.

PRÆMUNIRE. See **PREMUNIRE**.

PRÆCOGNITA, prê-kôg'-nê-tâ. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] Things previously known in order to understanding something else; thus the structure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of physick. *Locke*.

PRAGMA TICK §, prâg-mât'-tîk. 509. *§ a.* [*πράγ-* *PRAGMATICAL* §, prâg-mât'-tê-kâl. § *parâ*, Gr.; *pragmatique*, Fr.] Meddling; impertinently busy; assuming business without leave or invitation. *B. Jonson*.

PRAGMATICALLY, prâg-mât'-tê-kâl-ê. *ad.* Meddlingly; impertinently. *Burrow*.

PRAGMATICALNESS, prâg-mât'-tê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* The quality of intermeddling without right or call. *More*.

PRAGMATIST*, prâg'-mâ-îst. *n. s.* One who is impertinently busy. *Bp. Reynolds*.

PRÄHME*. See **FRAME**.

PRAISABLE*, prâ'-zâ-bl. *a.* That may be praised. *Wicliffe*.

PRAISE§, prâze. 202. *n. s.* [*prîjs*, Teut.; *prez*, Span.; *prezzo*, Ital.; *preis*, Germ.] Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity. *Zeph. iii.* Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud. *Psalm xl.* Ground or reason of praise. *Dryden*.

To **PRAISE**, prâze. *v. a.* [*prîjsen*, Dutch.] To commend; to applaud; to celebrate. *Milton*. To glorify in worship. *St. Luke, ii.*

PRAISEFUL, prâze'-fûl. *a.* Laudable; commendable. *Sidney*. *Ob. J.*

PRAISELESS*, prâze'-lês. *a.* Wanting praise; without praise. *Sidney*.

PRAISER, prâ'-zûr. 93. *n. s.* One who praises; an applauder; a commender. *Sidney*.

PRAISEWORTHILY*, prâze'-wûr-thê-lê. *ad.* In a manner worthy of praise. *Spenser*.

PRAISEWORTHINESS*, prâze'-wûr-thê-nês. *n. s.* What deserves or is entitled to praise. *A. Smith*.

PRAISEWORTHY, prâze'-wûr-thê. *a.* Commendable; deserving praise. *Spenser*.

PRAME, prâme. *n. s.* [*pram*, Icel.; *prame*, Teut.] A flat-bottomed boat. *Biblioth. Bibl. i.*

To **PRANCE**§, prânse. 73, 79. *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dut.; *prangen*, Germ.] To spring and bound in high mettle. *Nahum, iii.* To ride gallantly and ostentatiously. *Addison*. To move in a warlike or showy manner. *Swift*.

PRA'NCING*, prân'-sîng. *n. s.* The act of bounding, as a horse in high mettle. *Judges, v.*

To **PRANK**§, prângk. *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To decorate; to dress or adjust to ostentation. *Spenser*.

PRANK, prângk. 403. *n. s.* [*pronk*, Dutch.] A frolick; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a mischievous act. *Spenser*.

PRANK*, prângk. *a.* Frolicsome; full of tricks. *Brewer*.

PRANKER*, prângk'-ûr. *n. s.* One who dresses ostentatiously. *Burton*.

PRANKING*, prângk'-îng. *n. s.* Ostentatious decoration. *More*.

PRASON, prâ'-sn. *n. s.* [*πάρασον*.] A leek; also a sea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey*.

To **PRATE**§, prâte. *v. n.* [*praten*, Dutch.] To talk carelessly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle; to be loquacious; to prattle. *Tusser*.

PRATE, prâte. *n. s.* Tattle; slight talk; unmeaning loquacity. *Shakspeare*.

PRA'TER, prâ'-tûr. 93. *n. s.* An idle talker; a chatterer. *Shakspeare*.

PRA'TING*, prâ'-tîng. *n. s.* Chatter; idle prate. *Bac.*

PRA'TINGLY, prâ'-tîng-lê. 410. *ad.* With tittle-tattle; with loquacity.

PRA'TIQUE, prâ'-tîk. *n. s.* [Fr.; *prattica*, Ita.] A license for the master of a ship to traffick in the ports of Italy upon a certificate, that the place, from whence he came, is not annoyed with any infectious disease. *Bailey*.

To **PRA'TTLE**§, prât'-l. 405. *v. n.* [diminutive of *prate*.] To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious. *Locke*.

PRA'TTLE, prât'-l. *n. s.* Empty talk; trifling loquacity. *Shakspeare*.

PRA'TTLER, prât'-lûr. 93. *n. s.* A trifling talker; a chatterer. *Shakspeare*.

PRA'VITY, prâv'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*pravitas*, Lat.] Corruption; badness; malignity. *Milton*.

PRAWN, prâwn. *n. s.* A small crustaceous fish, like a shrimp, but larger. *Shakspeare*.

PRA'XIS*, prâk'-sîs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Use; practice. *Coventry*.

To **PRA'Y**§, prâ. *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr.; *praier*, old Fr.] To make petitions to heaven. *Jam. v.* To entreat; to ask submissively. *Dryden*.—To **pray** in aid. A term used for a petition made, in a court of justice, for the calling in of help from another, that hath an interest in the cause in question. *Hammer*.—I **pray**, that is, I **pray** you to tell me, is a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question. *Bentley*.

To **PRA'Y**, prâ. *v. a.* To supplicate; to implore; to address with submissive petitions. *St. Matt. ix.* To ask for as a supplicant. *Ashtiffe*. To entreat in ceremony or form. *B. Jonson*.

PRA'YER, prâ'-ûr. 93. *n. s.* [*praier*, old Fr.; *priere*, modern.] Petition to heaven. *Rom. x.* Mode of petition. *White*. Practice of supplication. *Shak*. Single formulæ of petition. *Fell*. Entreaty; submissive importunity. *Stillingfleet*.

PRA'YERBOOK, prâ'-ûr-bôok. *n. s.* Book of public or private devotions. *Shakspeare*.

PRA'YINGLY*, prâ'-îng-lê. *ad.* With supplication to God. *Milton*.

PRE. [*præ*, Lat.] A particle which, prefixed to words derived from the Latin, marks priority of time or rank.

To **PREACH**§, prêtsch. 227. *v. n.* [*prædico*, Lat.; *prescher*, Fr.] To pronounce a publick discourse upon sacred subjects. *St. Matt. iv.*

To **PREACH**, prêtsch. *v. a.* To proclaim or publish in religious orations. *Acts*. To inculcate publicly; to teach with earnestness. *Hooker*.

PREACH, prêtsch. *n. s.* [*presche*, Fr.] A discourse; a religious oration. *Hooker*.

PREA'CHER, prêtsch'-ûr. 93. *n. s.* [*prescheur*, Fr.] One who discourses publicly upon religious subjects. *Ps. lxxviii.* One who inculcates any thing with earnestness and vehemence. *Swift*.

PREA'CHERSHIP*, prê'-tshûr-ship. *n. s.* The office of a preacher. *Bp. Hall*.

PREA'CHING*, prê'-îshîng. *n. s.* Publick discourse upon sacred subjects. *Jonah, iii.*

PREA'CHMAN*, prêtsch'-mân. *n. s.* A preacher mentioned in contempt. *Houell*.

PREA'CHMENT, prêtsch'-mênt. *n. s.* A sermon mentioned in contempt; a discourse affectedly solemn. *Shakspeare*.

PREACQUAINTANCE*, prê-âk-kwânt'-ânse. *n. s.* [*præ* and *acquaintance*.] State of being before acquainted with; previous knowledge. *Harris*.

PREADMINISTRATION*, prê-âd-mîn-îs-trâ-shûn. *n. s.* Previous administration. *Pearson*.

To **PREADMONISH***, prê-âd-môn'-îsh. *v. a.* To caution or admonish beforehand.

PREAMBLE§, prê'-âm-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*preambule*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface. *Hooker*.

To **PREAMBLE***, prê'-âm-bl. *v. a.* To preface; to introduce. *Feltham*.

PREA/MBULARY*, prè-âm'-bù-lâr-è. } a.
PREA/MBULOUS, prè-âm'-bù-lâs. }
 Previous. *Pearson*.
TO PREA/MBULATE §, prè-âm'-bù-lâte. v. n. To walk before; to go before. *Jordan*.
PREAMBULATION*, prè-âm-bù-lâ'-shûn. n. s. Preamble. *Chaucer*. Ob. T.
PREA/MBULATORY*, prè-âm'-bù-lâ-tûr-è. a. Going before; antecedent. *Bp. Taylor*.
PREANTEPENULTIMATE†, prè-ân-tè-pè-nûl'-tè-mâte. a. The fourth syllable from the last.
PREAPPREHE/NSION, prè-âp-prè-hèn'-shûn. n. s. An opinion formed before examination. *Brown*.
PREASE, prèéz. n. s. Press; crowd. *Chapman*. Ob. J.
PREA/SING, prè'-zing. part. a. Crowding. *Spenser*.
PREAU/DIENCE*, prè-âw'-dè-ense. n. s. The right or state of being heard before another. *Blackstone*.
PRE/BEND §, prèb'-ènd. n. s. [*præbenda*, low Lat.; *prebende*, Fr.] A stipend granted in cathedral churches. *Swift*. Sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary. *Bacon*.
PREBENDAL*, prè-bèn'-dâl. a. Of or belonging to a prebend. *Ld. Chesterfield*.
PREBENDARY, prèb'-èn-dèr-è. 512. n. s. [*prebendarius*, Lat.] A stipendiary of a cathedral. *Spenser*.
PREBENDARYSHIP*, prèb'-èn-dèr-è-shîp. n. s. The office of a prebendary; a canonry. *Wotton*.
PRECA/RIOUS §, prè-kâ'-rè-ûs. a. [*precarius*, Lat.; *precaire*, Fr.] Dependent; uncertain, because depending on the will of another; held by courtesy. *Dryden*.
PRECA/RIOUSLY, prè-kâ'-rè-ûs-lè. ad. Uncertainly or dependence; dependently. *Leslie*.
PRECA/RIOUSNESS, prè-kâ'-rè-ûs-nès. n. s. Uncertainty; dependence on others. *Sharp*.
PRE/CATIVE*, prè-kâ'-tîv. a. [*precatus*, Lat.] Suppliant; submissive. *Harris*.
PRE/CATORY*, prè-kâ'-tûr-è. a. Suppliant; beseeching. *Bp. Hopkins*.
PRECAU/TION §, prè-kâw'-shûn. n. s. [Fr.; from *præcautus*, Lat.] Preservative caution; preventive measures. *Addison*.
TO PRECAU/TION, prè-kâw'-shûn. v. a. [*precautioner*, Fr.] To warn beforehand. *Locke*.
PRECAU/TIONAL*, prè-kâw'-shûn-âl. a. Preservative; preventive. *W. Mountague*.
PRECEDA/NEOUS, prè-è-dâ'-nè-ûs. a. [from *precede*,] Previous; preceding; anterior. *Hammond*.
TO PRECE/DE §, prè-sède. v. a. [*præcedo*, Lat.; *precefer*, Fr.] To go before in order of time. *Milton*. To go before according to the adjustment of rank.
PRECE/DENCE, prè-sè'-dènce. } n. s. [from *præce-*
PRECE/DENCY, prè-sè'-dèn-sè. } *do*, Lat.] The act or state of going before; priority; something going before; something past. *Shak.* Adjustment of place. *Selden*. The foremost place in ceremony. *Milton*. Superiority. *Locke*.
PRECE/DENT, prè-sè'-dènt. a. [Fr.; *præcedens*, Lat.] Former; going before. *Shakespeare*.
PRECE/DENT, prè-sè'-dènt. n. s. Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the same kind. *Hooker*.
PKE/CEDENTED*, prè-sè'-dènt-éd. a. Having a precedent; justifiable by an example.
PRECE/DENTLY, prè-sè'-dènt-lè. ad. Beforehand.
PRECE/LLENCE*, prè-sèl'-lènse. } n. s. [*precel-*
PRECE/LLENCY*, prè-sèl'-lèn-sè. } *lence*, old Fr.; from *præcello*, Lat.] Excellence. *Sheldon*. Ob. T.
PRECE/NTOR, prè-sèn'-tûr. 166. n. s. [*præcentor*, Lat.; *precentaur*, Fr.] He that leads the choir; a chanter. *Fotherby*.
PRE/CEPT §, prè'-sèpt. 532. n. s. [*precepte*, Fr.; *preceptum*, Lat.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate. *Hooker*. [In law language.] A warrant of a justice, or any magistrate. *Shakespeare*.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, make the e in the first syllable of this word long; Dr. Kenrick, alone, makes it short. *W.*

PRECEPTIAL, prè-sèp'-shâl. a. Consisting of precepts. *Shakespeare*. Ob. J.
PRECE/PTION*, prè-sèp'-shûn. n. s. [*preceptum*, Lat.] A precept. *Bp. Hall*. Ob. T.
PRECE/PITIVE, prè-sèp'-tîv. 157. a. [*preceptivus*, Lat.] Containing precepts; giving precepts. *Gov of the Tongue*.
PRECE/PTOR, prè-sèp'-tûr. 166. n. s. [*præceptor*, Lat.; *preceptor*, Fr.] A teacher; a tutor. *Locke*.
PRECEPTORY*, prè-sèp'-tûr-è. a. Giving precepts. *Anderson*.
PRECEPTORY*, prè-sèp'-tûr-è. [See *RECEPTORY*.] n. s. A kind of subordinate religious house, where instruction was given.
PRECE/SSION, prè-sèsh'-ûn. n. s. [*præcedo*, *præcessus*, Lat.] The act of going before.
PRECINCT, prè-sîngkt'. n. s. [*præinctus*, Lat.] Outward limit; boundary. *Hooker*.
PRECIO/SITY, prè-shè-ôs'-è-tè. 554. n. s. [*pretiosus*, Lat.] Value; preciousness. Any thing of high price. *Brown*. Ob. J.
PRE/CIOUS §, prèsh'-ûs. 357. a. [*precieux*, Fr.; *pretiosus*, Lat.] Valuable; being of great worth. Costly; of great price: as, a precious stone. *Milton*. Worthless. An epithet of contempt or irony. *Locke*.
PRE/CIOUSLY, prèsh'-ûs-lè. ad. Valuably; to a great price. *Dryden*. Contemptibly: in irony.
PRE/CIOUSNESS, prèsh'-ûs-nès. n. s. Valuable ness; worth; price. *Wilkins*.
PRE/CIPICE §, prè-sè-pls. 142. n. s. [*precipitium*, Lat.; *precipice*, Fr.] A headlong steep; a fall perpendicular without gradual declivity. *Shakespeare*.
PRECIPITANCE, prè-sîp'-pè-tânse. }
PRECIPITANCY, prè-sîp'-pè-tân-sè. } n. s.
 Rash haste; headlong hurry. *Milton*.
PRECIPITANT, prè-sîp'-pè-tânt. a. [*precipitans*, Lat.] Falling or rushing headlong. *Milton*. Hasty; urged with violent haste. *Pope*. Rashly hurried. *King Charles*. Unexpectedly brought on or hastened. *Bp. Taylor*.
PRECIPITANTLY, prè-sîp'-pè-tânt-lè. ad. In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry. *Milton*.
TO PRECIPITATE §, prè-sîp'-pè-tâte. n. a. [*precipito*, Lat.] To throw headlong. *Bacon*. To urge on violently. *Dryden*. To hasten unexpectedly. *Harvey*. To hurry blindly or rashly. *Bacon*. To throw to the bottom: a term of chymistry. *Grew*.
TO PRECIPITATE, prè-sîp'-pè-tâte. v. n. To fall headlong. *Shak.* To fall to the bottom as a sediment in chymistry. *Bacon*. To hasten without just preparation. *Bacon*.
PRECIPITATE, prè-sîp'-pè-tât. 91. a. Steeply falling. *Raleigh*. Steep. *Ld. Brooke*. Headlong; hasty; rashly hasty. *Clarendon*. Hasty; violent. *Arbuthnot*.
PRECIPITATE, prè-sîp'-pè-tât. 91. n. s. A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury. *Wiseman*.
PRECIPITATELY, prè-sîp'-pè-tât-lè. ad. Headlong; steeply down. Hastily; in blind hurry. *Swift*.
PRECIPITA/TION, prè-sîp'-pè-tâ'-shûn. n. s. [Fr.] The act of throwing headlong. *Shak.* Violent motion downward. *Woodward*. Tumultuous hurry; blind haste. *Woodward*. [In chymistry.] Subsidence; contrary to sublimation. *Bacon*.
PRECIPITATOR*, prè-sîp'-pè-tâ-tûr. n. s. [*precipitator*, Lat.] One that urges on violently. *Hammond*.
PRECIPITIOUS*, prè-sè-pîsh'-ûs. a. Steep; headlong. *Sir T. Herbert*.
PRECIPITIOUSLY*, prè-sè-pîsh'-ûs-lè. ad. In headlong haste. *Decay of Christian Piety*.
PRECIPITOUS, prè-sîp'-pè-tûs. a. [*precipitis*, Lat.] Headlong; steep. *K. Charles*. Hasty; sudden. *Brown*. Rash; heady. *Dryden*.
PRECIPITOUSLY*, prè-sîp'-pè-tûs-lè. ad. In a tumultuous hurry: in violent haste. *Translation of Boccacini*.
PRECIPITOUSNESS*, prè-sîp'-pè-tûs-nès. n. s. Rashness. *Hammond*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, báll;—díl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

PRECISE *prè-sìs-è'*. 427. *a.* [*precis*, Fr.; *precisus*, Lat.] Exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations. *Hooker*. Formal; final. *Addison*.

PRECISELY, *prè-sìs-è'-lè*. *ad.* Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Hooker*. With superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity.

Though we seldom hear the adjective *precise* pronounced as if written *precize*, we very frequently hear the adverb *precisely* pronounced as if written *precizely*: but it ought to be remembered, as an invariable rule, that adverbs preserve exactly the same accent and sound as the adjectives from which they are formed; and, therefore, as the adjective is pronounced with the hissing or pure *s*, the adverb ought to have the same. *W.*

PRECISENESS, *prè-sìs-è'-nès*. *n. s.* Exactness; rigid nicety. *Bacon*.

PRECISIAN, *prè-sìzh-è'-àn*. 88. *n. s.* One who limits or restrains. *Shakspeare*. One who is superstitiously rigorous. *Watts*.

PRECISIANISM*, *prè-sìzh-è'-àn-izm*. *n. s.* Superstitious rigour; final exactness. *Milton*.

PRECISION, *prè-sìzh-è'-àn*. *n. s.* [Fr.] Exact limitation. *Locke*.

PRECISIVE, *prè-sì-siv*. 423. *a.* [*precisus*, Lat.] Cutting off. *Puller*. Exactly limiting. *Watts*.

TO PRECLUDE *prè-klùd-è'*. *v. a.* [*præcludo*, Lat.] To shut out or hinder by some anticipation. *Bentley*.

PRECLUSION*, *prè-klù'-zhùn*. *n. s.* [*præclusio*, Lat.] The act of precluding; hinderance by some anticipation.

PRECLUSIVE*, *prè-klù'-siv*. *a.* Hindering by some anticipation. *Burke*.

PRECLUSIVELY*, *prè-klù'-siv-lè*. *ad.* With hinderance by some anticipation.

PRECOCIOUS, *prè-kò'-shùs*. 357. *a.* [*præcox*, *præcōcis*, Lat.; *precose*, Fr.] Ripe before the time. *Brown*.

PRECOCIOUSNESS*, *prè-kò'-shùs-nès*. *n. s.* Ripeness before the time. *Mannyngham*.

PRECOCITY, *prè-kòs'-sè-tè*. *n. s.* Ripeness before the time. *Howell*.

TO PRECOGITATE, *prè-kòd'-jè-tàte*. *v. a.* [*præcogito*, Lat.] To consider or scheme beforehand. *Shrewood*.

PRECOGNITION, *prè-kòg-nìsh-è'-àn*. *n. s.* [Fr.; *præ* and *cognitio*, Lat.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination. *Fotherby*.

TO PRECOMPOSE*, *prè-kò-m-pòze'*. *v. a.* [*præ*, and *compose*, Lat.] To compose beforehand. *Johnson*.

PRECONCEIT, *prè-kòn-sèt-è'*. 530. *n. s.* [*præ*, and *conceit*, Lat.] An opinion previously formed. *Hooker*.

TO PRECONCEIVE, *prè-kòn-sève'*. *v. a.* [*præ*, and *conceive*, Lat.] To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand. *Bacon*.

PRECONCEPTION, *prè-kòn-sèp-è'-shùn*. 531. *n. s.* Opinion previously formed. *Hakewill*.

PRECONCERTED*, *prè-kòn-sèrt-èd*. *part. a.* Settled beforehand. *Warton*.

PRECONIZATION*, *prè-kòn-è'-zà'-shùn*. *n. s.* [*præconium*, Lat.] Proclamation. *Bp. Hall*.

PRECONTRACT, *prè-kòn-tràkt*. *n. s.* A contract previous to another. *Shakspeare*.

TO PRECONTRACT, *prè-kòn-tràkt'*. *v. a.* To contract or bargain beforehand. *Ayliffe*.

PRECURSE *prè-kùrs-è'*. *n. s.* [*præcurro*, Lat.] Forerunning. *Shakspeare*.

PRECURSOR, *prè-kùr'-sùr*. 166. *n. s.* [*præcursor*, Lat.] Forerunner; harbinger. *Harvey*.

PRECURSORY*, *prè-kùr'-sùr-è*. *a.* Introductory; previous. *Bacon*.

PRECURSORY*, *prè-kùr'-sùr-è*. *n. s.* An introduction. *Hammond*.

PREDACEOUS, *prè-dà'-shùs*. 357. *a.* [*præda*, Lat.] Living by prey. *Derham*.

PREDAL *prè-dàl*. 88. *a.* [*præda*, Lat.] Robbing; practising plunder. *S. Bouse*.

PREDATORY, *prè-dà-tùr-è*. 512. [See **DOMESTICK**, *a.* [*prædatorius*, Lat.] Plundering; practising rapine. *Bacon*. Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous. *Bacon*.

TO PREDECEASE*, *prè-dè-sèse'*. *v. a.* [*præ*, and *decease*, Lat.] To die before. *Shakspeare*.

PREDECEASED, *prè-dè-sèss-è'*. 531, 359. *a.* Dead before. *Shakspeare*.

PREDECESSOR, *prè-dè-sès'-sùr*. *n. s.* [*predecessor*, Fr.; *præ* and *decedo*, Lat.] One that was in any state or place before another. *Sidney*. Ancestor.

PREDDESTINARIAN, *prè-dès-tè-nà'-rè-àn*. *n. s.* One that holds the doctrine of predestination. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.

PREDDESTINARIAN*, *prè-dès-tè-nà'-rè-àn*. *a.* Of or belonging to predestination. *Walton*.

TO PREDESTINATE *prè-dès-tè-nàte*. *v. a.* [*predestinare*, Fr.; *præ* and *destino*, Lat.] To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree. *Rom.* viii.

PREDDESTINATE*, *prè-dès-tè-nàte*. *part. a.* Predestinated. *Burnet*.

TO PREDESTINATE, *prè-dès-tè-nàte*. *v. n.* To hold predestination. *Dryden*.

PREDESTINATION, *prè-dès-tè-nà'-shùn*. *n. s.* Fatal decree; preordination. *Milton*.

PREDDESTINATOR, *prè-dès-tè-nà-tùr*. 166, 521. *n. s.* One that holds predestination or the prevalence of pre-established necessity. *Cowley*.

TO PREDESTINE, *prè-dès-tìn*. 140. *v. a.* [*predestiner*, Fr.] To decree beforehand. *Milton*.

PREDETERMINATE*, *prè-dè-tèr-mè-nàte*. *a.* Before determined. *Bp. Richardson*.

PREDETERMINATION, *prè-dè-tèr-mè-nà'-shùn*. *n. s.* [Fr.; *præ*, and *determination*, Lat.] Determination made beforehand. *Hammond*.

TO PREDETERMINE, *prè-dè-tèr-mìn*. 140. *v. a.* To doom or confine by previous decree. *Hale*.

PREDIAL, *prè-dè-àl*, or *prè-jè-àl*. 293. *a.* [*prædium*, Lat.] Consisting of farms. *Ayliffe*.

PREDICABILITY*, *prè-dè-kà-bìl-è-tè*. *n. s.* Capacity of being attributed to a subject. *Reid*.

PREDICABLE, *prè-dè-kà-bl*. *a.* [Fr.; *predicabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be affirmed of something. *A. Baxter*.

PREDICABLE, *prè-dè-kà-bl*. *n. s.* [*predicabile*, Lat.] A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing. *Watts*.

PREDICAMENT *prè-dìk'-kà-mènt*. *n. s.* [Fr.; *predicamentum*, Lat.] A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures: called also *categoriema*, or *category*. *Digby*.

Class or kind described by any definitive marks. *Shakspeare*.

PREDICAMENTAL, *prè-dìk'-à-mèn-tàl*. *a.* Relating to predicaments. *J. Hall*.

PREDICANT, *prè-dè-kànt*. *n. s.* [*predicans*, Lat.] One that affirms any thing. *Hooker*.

TO PREDICATE *prè-dè-kàte*. *v. a.* [*predico*, Lat.] To affirm any thing of another thing. *Locke*.

TO PREDICATE, *prè-dè-kàte*. *v. n.* To affirm; to comprise an affirmation. *Hale*.

PREDICATE, *prè-dè-kàt*. 91. *n. s.* [*predicatum*, Lat.] That which is affirmed or denied of the subject: as, *Man is rational*; *man is not immortal*. *Watts*.

PREDICATION, *prè-dè-kà'-shùn*. *n. s.* [*predicatio*, Lat.] Affirmation concerning any thing; declaration of any position. *Locke*.

PREDICATORY*, *prè-dè-kà-tùr-è*. *a.* Affirmative; positive; decisive. *Bp. Hall*.

TO PREDICT *prè-dìkt'*. *v. a.* [*predictus*, Lat.] To foretell; to foreshow. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

PREDICTION, *prè-dìk'-shùn*. *n. s.* [*predictio*, Lat.] Prophecy; declaration of something future. *Bacon*.

PREDICTIVE*, *prè-dìk'-tìv*. *a.* Prophetic; foretelling. *More*.

PREDICTOR, *prè-dìk'-tùr*. *n. s.* Foreteller. *Swift*.

PREDIGESTION, *prè-dè-jès'-tshùn*. *n. s.* Digestion too soon performed. *Bacon*.

PREDILECTION*, *prè-dè-jèk'-shùn*. *n. s.* A liking beforehand. *Warton*.

TO PREDISPOSE *prè-dìs-pòze'*. *v. a.* To adapt previously to any certain purpose. *Burnet*.

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; —mè, mêt; —plne, pîn;—

PREDISPOSITION, prè-dîs-pô-zîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* Previous adaptation to any certain purpose. *Bacon*.
PREDOMINANCE, prè-dôm'-mè-nânse. } *n. s.*
PREDOMINANCY, prè-dôm'-mè-nân-sè. }
 [præ and dominor, Lat.] Prevalence; superiority; ascendancy; superior influence.
PREDOMINANT, prè-dôm'-mè-nânt. *a.* [Fr.; præ and dominor, Lat.] Prevalent; supreme in influence; ascendant. *Hooker*.
PREDOMINANTLY*, prè-dôm'-mè-nânt-lè. *ad.* With superior influence. *Brown*.
To PREDOMINATE ð, prè-dôm'-mè-nâte. *91. v. n.* [predominer, Fr.; præ and dominor, Lat.] To prevail; to be ascendant; to be supreme in influence. *Daniel*.
To PREDOMINATE*, prè-dôm'-mè-nâte. *v. a.* To rule over. *Davies*.
PREDOMINATION*, prè-dôm'-mè-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Superior influence. *Brown*.
To PREELECT, prè-è-lèkt'. *v. a.* To choose by previous decision.
PREELECTION*, prè-è-lèk'-shûn. *n. s.* Choice or election made by previous decision. *Dean Prideaux*.
PREENMINENCE ð, prè-ém'-mè-nènce. *n. s.* [preminence, Fr.] Superiority of excellence. *Dryden*. Precedence; priority of place. *Sidney*. Superiority of power or influence. *Hooker*.
PREENMINENT, prè-ém'-mè-nènt. *a.* [preeminent, Fr.] Excellent above others. *Milton*.
PREENMINENTLY*, prè-ém'-mè-nènt-lè. *ad.* In a manner excellent above others. *Pennant*.
PREEPTION, prè-ém'-shûn. *412. n. s.* [præemptio, Lat.] The right of purchasing before another. *Carew*.
To PREEN, prèèn. *v. a.* See **To PRUNE**. To trim the feathers of birds, to enable them to glide through the air. *Bailey*.
PREEN*, prèèn'. *n. s.* [pneon, Sax.] A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.
To PREENGAGE ð, prè-ên-gâdjè'. *v. a.* [præ, and engage.] To engage by precedent ties or contracts. *Dryden*.
PREENGAGEMENT, prè-ên-gâdjè'-mènt. *n. s.* Precedent obligation. *Boyle*.
To PREESTABLISH ð, prè-è-stâb'-lîsh. *v. a.* To settle beforehand. *Coventry*.
PREESTABLISHMENT, prè-è-stâb'-lîsh-mènt. *n. s.* Settlement beforehand.
PREEXAMINATION*, prè-ègz-âm-è-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Previous examination. *Wotton*.
To PREEXIST ð, prè-ègz-îst'. *v. n.* [præ and existo, Lat.] To exist beforehand. *Dryden*.
PREEXISTENCE, prè-ègz-îs'-tènce. *n. s.* Existence before. *Burnet*. Existence of the soul before its union with the body. *Addison*.
PREEXISTENT, prè-ègz-îs'-tènt. *a.* Existent beforehand; preceding in existence. *Burnet*.
PREEXISTIMATION*, prè-ègz-îs-tè-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Esteem beforehand. *Brown*.
PREFACE ð, prèf'-fâs. *91, 532. n. s.* [Fr.; præfatio, Lat.] Something spoken introductory to the main design; introduction; something proemial. *Peacham*.
 ☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, pronounce the first *e* in this word short. *W*.
To PREFACE, prèf'-fâs. *91. v. n.* To say something introductory. *Spectator*.
To PREFACE, prèf'-fâs. *v. a.* To introduce by something proemial. *Fell*. To face; to cover: a ludicrous sense. *Cleveland*.
PREFACER, prèf'-fâ-sûr. *98. n. s.* The writer of a preface. *Dryden*.
PREFATORY, prèf'-fâ-tûr-è. *512. a.* Introductory. *Dryden*.
PREFECT, prè-fèkt. *n. s.* [præfectus, Lat.] Governor; commander. *B. Jonson*. A superintendent. *Hammond*. A tutelary power. *B. Jonson*.
PREFECTURE, prèf'-fèk-tûre. [prèf'-fèk-tûre, Jones, Fulton and Knight.] *n. s.* [prefecture, Fr.; præfectura, Lat.] Command; office of government.

☞ Though I have agreed with all our orthoëpists in making the first syllable of *perfect* long, I cannot follow them so implicitly in the accent and quantity of this word. All but Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, place the accent on the second syllable; and the two first of these writers make the first syllable long, as in *perfect*. Mr. Perry, alone, has, in my opinion, given this word its true pronunciation, by placing the accent on the first syllable, and making that syllable short. This is agreeable to that general tendency of our language to an antepnultimate accentuation, and a short quantity on every vowel but *u*.—See *Principles*, No. 533, 535. *W*.

To PREFER ð, prè-fèr'. *v. a.* [preferer, Fr.; præfero, Lat.] To regard more than another. *Rom. xii.* To advance; to exalt; to raise. To present ceremoniously. *Pope*. To offer solemnly; to propose publicly; to exhibit. *Daniel*.

PREFERABLE, prèf'-fèr-â-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Eligible before something else. *Locke*.

PREFERABLENESS, prèf'-fèr-â-bl-nès. *n. s.* The state of being preferable. *W. Mountague*.

PREFERABLY, prèf'-fèr-â-blè. *ad.* In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another. *Dennis*.

PREFERENCE, prèf'-fèr-ènce. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of preferring; estimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another. *Sprad*.

PREFERENCE, prèf'-fèr-mènt. *n. s.* Advancement to a higher station. *Shakspeare*. A place of honour or profit. *Davenant*. Preference; act of preferring. *Brown*.

PREFERRER, prè-fèr'-rûr. *98. n. s.* One who prefers. *Bishop Bancroft*.

To PREFIGURATE ð, prè-fîg'-yû-râte. *v. a.* [præ and figuro, Lat.] To show by an antecedent representation.

PREFIGURATION, prè-fîg-yû-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* Antecedent representation. *Burnet*.

PREFIGURATIVE*, prè-fîg'-yû-râ-tîv. *a.* Exhibiting by antecedent representation. *Barrow*.

To PREFIGURE, prè-fîg'-yûre. *v. a.* To exhibit by antecedent representation. *Hooker*.

To PREFINE ð, prè-fîne'. *v. a.* [prefiner, Fr.; præfinio, Lat.] To limit beforehand. *Knolles*.

PREFINITION*, prèf'-è-nîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [præfinitio, Lat.] Previous limitation. *Fotherby*.

To PREFIX ð, prè-fîks'. *v. a.* [præfigo, Lat.] To appoint beforehand. *Shakspeare*. To settle; to establish. *Hale*. To put before another thing: as, He prefixed an advertisement to his book.

PREFIX, prè-fîks. *492. n. s.* [præfixum, Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its signification. *Brown*.

PREFIXION, prè-fîk'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of prefixing. *Dict*.

To PREFORM, prè-fôrm'. *v. a.* To form beforehand. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J*.

PREFULGENCE*, prè-fâl'-jèn-sè. *n. s.* [præfulgens, Lat.] Superior brightness. *Barrow*.

PREGNABLE*, prèg'-nâ-bl. *a.* [prenable, Fr.] Expugnable; that may be forced, or won by force; that may be overcome. *Cotgrave*. *Ob. T*.

PREGNANCE*, prèg'-nânse. *n. s.* State of being impregnated. *Young*. Inventive power. *Milton*.

PREGNANCY, prèg'-nân-sè. *n. s.* The state of being with young. *Ray*. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; acuteness. *Fell*.

PREGNANT ð, prèg'-nânt. *a.* [Fr.; prægnans, Lat.] Teeming; breeding. *Milton*. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating. *Milton*. Full of consequence. *King Charles*. Evident; plain; clear; full. *Shakspeare*. Easy to produce or to admit any thing. *Shakspeare*. Free; kind. *Shak*. Ready; dexterous; witty; apt. *Shakspeare*.

PREGNANTLY, prèg'-nânt-lè. *ad.* Fruitfully; fully; plainly; clearly. *Shakspeare*.

To PREGRAVATE*, prèg'-rà-vâte. *v. a.* [prægravo, Lat.] To bear down; to depress. *Bp. Hall*.

PREGUSTATION, prè-gûs-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [præ and gusto, Lat.] The act of tasting before another

To PREINSTRUCT*, prè-în-strûkt'. *v. a.* To instruct previously. *More*.

PREJU'DGE *ô*, prê-jûd'je. *v. a.* [*prejurer*, Fr.; *præ* and *judico*, Lat.] To determine any question beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand. *Milton.*

PREJU'DGEMENT*, prê-jûd'je-mênt. *n. s.* Judgement without examination. *Bp. of Killaloe, (Knox.)*

PREJU'DICACY*, prê-jû-dê-kâs-ê. *n. s.* Prepossession; prejudice. *Blount.*

To PREJU'DICATE, prê-jû-dê-kâte. *v. a.* [*præ* and *judico*, Lat.] To determine beforehand to disadvantage. *Sanhys.*

To PREJU'DICATE*, prê-jû-dê-kâte. *n. n.* To form a judgement without examination. *Sidney.*

PREJU'DICATE, prê-jû-dê-kât. 91. *a.* Formed by prejudice; formed before examination. *Bacon.* Prejudiced; prepossessed by opinions. *Bp. Hall.*

PREJUDICATION, prê-jû-dê-kâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of judging without examination. *Sherwood.*

PREJU'DICATIVE*, prê-jû-dê-kâ-ûv. *a.* Forming an opinion or decision without examination. *More.*

PREJUDICE *ô*, prêd'-jû-dîs. 142. *n. s.* [*Fr.*; *prejudicium*, Lat.] Prepossession; judgement formed beforehand without examination. *Clarendon.* Mischievous; detriment; hurt; injury. *Bacon.*

To PREJUDICE, prêd'-jû-dîs. *v. a.* To prepossess with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices. *Prior.* To obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised. *Hooker.* To injure; to hurt; to diminish; to impair; to be detrimental to. *Hooker.*

PREJUDICIAL, prêd'-jû-dîsh'-âl. *a.* [*prejudicial*, Fr.] Obstructed by means of opposite prepossessions. *Holyday.* Contrary; opposite. *Hooker.* Mischievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental. *Clarendon.*

PREJUDICIALNESS, prêd'-jû-dîsh'-âl-nês. *n. s.* The state of being prejudicial; mischievousness.

PRELACY, prêl'-lâ-sê. *n. s.* The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest order. *Ayliffe.* Episcopacy; the order of bishops. *Dryden.* Bishops: collectively. *Hooker.*

PRELATE *ô*, prêl'-lât. 91, 532. *n. s.* [*prelat*, Fr.; *prælatus*, Lat.] An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity. *Hooker.*

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, pronounce the e in the first syllable of this word short. W.

PRELATESHIP, prêl'-lât-shîp. *n. s.* Office of a prelate. *Hurmar.*

PRELATICAL, prêl'-lât-tê-kâl. } *a.* Relating to prelates or prelaty. *Bp. Morton.*

PRELATIC*, prêl'-lât-îk. } *lates* or prelaty.

PRELATICALLY*, prêl'-lât-tê-kâl-lê. *ad.* With reference to prelates. *Bp. Morton.*

PRELATION, prêl'-lât-shûn. *n. s.* [*prælatus*, Lat.] Preference; setting of one above the other. *More.*

PRELATURE, prêl'-lât-tûre. } *n. s.*

PRELATURESHIP, prêl'-lât-tûre-shîp. } [*prælatura*, Lat.; *prælature*, Fr.] The state or dignity of a prelate. *Dict.*

PRELATUS*, prêl'-lât-û. *n. s.* Episcopacy. *Milton.*

To PRELECT *ô**, prê-lêk'-t. *v. n.* [*prælectus*, *prælego*, Lat.] To discourse; to read a lecture. *Bishop Horsley.*

PRELECTION, prêlêk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*prælecti*, Lat.] Reading; lecture; discourse. *Hale.*

PRELECTOR*, prêlêk'-tûr. *n. s.* [*prælector*, Lat.] A reader; a lecturer. *Sheldon.*

PRELIBATION, prêl-lî-bâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* [*prælibo*, Lat.] Taste beforehand; effusion previous to tasting. *More.*

PRELIMINARY, prêl-lîm'-ê-nâ-rê. *a.* [*preliminaire*, Fr.; *præ limine*, Lat.] Previous; introductory; proemial. *Dryden.*

PRELIMINARY, prêl-lîm'-ê-nâ-rê. *n. s.* Something previous; preparatory act. *Notes on Liad.*

PRELUDE *ô*, prêl'-ûde. 532. *n.* [*prelude*, Fr. *prælium*, Lat.] Some short flight of music played before a full concert. *Young.* Something introductory; something that only shows what is to follow. *Dryden.*

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, pronounce the e in the first syllable of this word short. W.

To PRELUDE, prê-lûde'. 492. *v. n.* [*preluder*, Fr. *præbulo*, Lat.] To serve as an introduction; to be previous to. *Dryden.*

To PRELUDE*, prê-lûde'. *v. a.* To play before. *Mason.*

PRELUDER*, prêl'-û-dûr. *n. s.* One who plays an extemporary introduction to a regular piece of music. *Mason.*

PRELUDIOUS, prê-lû-jê-ûs. 293. *a.* Previous; introductory. *Cleveland.*

PRELUDIUM, prê-lû-dê-ûm. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] Prelude. *Bp. Taylor.*

PRELUSIVE, prê-lû-sîv. 158, 428. *a.* Previous; introductory; proemial. *Thomson.*

PRELUSORY*, prê-lû-sûr-ê. *a.* Introductory; previous. *Bacon.*

PREMATURE *ô*, prê-mâ-tûre'. 531. *a.* [*præmaturus*, Lat.] Ripe too soon; formed before the time; too early; too soon said, believed, or done; too hasty. *Hammond.*

PREMATURELY, prê-mâ-tûre'-lê. *ad.* Too early; too soon; with too hasty ripeness.

PREMATURENESS, prê-mâ-tûre'-nês. } *n. s.*

PREMATURITY, prê-mâ-tû'-rê-tê. } [*præmaturité*, Fr.] Too great haste; unseasonable earliness. *Warton.*

To PREMEDITATE *ô*, prê-mêd'-ê-tâte. *v. a.* [*præmeditor*, Lat.] To contrive or form beforehand; to conceive beforehand. *Shakspeare.*

To PREMEDITATE, prê-mêd'-ê-tâte. *v. n.* To have formed in the mind by previous meditation; to think beforehand. *Hooker.*

PREMEDITATE*, prê-mêd'-ê-tâte. *a.* Contrived beforehand; prepenze. *Burnet.*

PREMEDITATELY*, prê-mêd'-ê-tâte-lê. *ad.* With premeditation. *Feltham.*

PREMEDITATION, prê-mêd'-ê-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*præmeditation*, Lat.] Act of meditating beforehand. *Shakspeare.*

To PREMERIT, prê-mêr'-rît. *v. a.* [*premereor*, Lat.] To deserve before. *King Charles.*

PREMICES, prêm'-îs-sîz. *n. s.* [*præmitiæ*, Lat. *premites*, Fr.] First fruits. *Dryden.*

PREMIER, prême'-yêr. 113. *a.* [*Fr.*] First; chief. *Camden.*

PREMIER*, prême'-yêr. *n. s.* A principal minister of state; the prime minister. *Hildrop.*

To PREMISE *ô*, prê-mîzê'. *v. a.* [*præmissus*, Lat.] To explain previously; to lay down premises. *Burnet.* To send before the time. *Shakspeare.*

To PREMISE*, prê-mîzê'. *v. n.* To make antecedent propositions. *Swift.*

PREMISES, prêm'-îs-sîz. 99. *n. s.* [*præmissa*, Lat.; *premisses*, Fr.] Propositions antecedently supposed or proved. *Hooker.* [In law language] Houses or lands. *Blackstone.*

PREMISS, prêm'-îs. *n. s.* [*præmissum*, Lat.] Antecedent proposition. *Watts.*

PREMIUM, prê-mê-ûm. *n. s.* [*præmium*, Lat.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain. *Addison.*

To PREMONISH *ô*, prê-môn'-îsh. *v. a.* To warn or admonish beforehand. *Bale.*

PREMONISHMENT, prê-môn'-îsh-mênt. *n. s.* Previous information. *Wotton.*

PREMONITION, prê-môn'-îsh-ûn. *n. s.* Previous notice; previous intelligence. *Chapman.*

PREMONITORY, prê-môn'-rê-tûr-ê. 512. [See *DOMESTICK*.] *a.* [*præ* and *noneo*, Lat.] Previously advising.

PREMONSTRANTS*, prê-môn'-strân'ts. *n. s.* [*Præmonstratenses*, Lat.] Monks of *Premontrê*, in the Isle of France, commonly called White Canons who first came into England in the twelfth century.

To PREMONSTRATE *ô*, prê-môn'-strâte. *v. a.* [*præ* and *monstro*, Lat.] To show beforehand. *Mr. J. Harrington.*

PREMONSTRATION*, prê-môn'-strâ-shûn. *n. s.* Act of showing beforehand. *Shelford.*

PREMUNIRE, prēm'-mū-nl-rē. *n. s.* [Lat.] A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurable, as infringing some statute. *Bramhall*. The penalty so incurred. *South*. A difficulty; a distress.

PREMUNITION, prēm-mū-nlsh'-ūn. *n. s.* [*præmunio*, Lat.] An anticipation of objection.

To PRENO/MINATE*, prē-nōm'-mē-nāte. *v. a.* [*prænominare*, Lat.] To forename. *Shakspeare*.

PRENO/MINATE*, prē-nōm'-mē-nāte. *part. a.* Forenamed. *Shakspeare*.

PRENOMINA/TION, prē-nōm-mē-nā'-shūn. *n. s.* The privilege of being named first. *Brown*.

PRENO/TION, prē-nō'-shūn. *n. s.* [*prenotion*, Fr.; *præ* and *nosco*, Lat.] Foreknowledge; prescience. *Brown*.

PRENSA/TION*, prēn-sā'-shūn. *n. s.* [*prænsatus*, from *præno*, Lat.] The act of seizing with violence. *Barrow*.

PRE/NTICE*, prēn'-tis. 142. *n. s.* [contracted from *apprentice*.] One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade. *Shakspeare*.

PRE/NTICESHIP, prēn'-tis-shīp. *n. s.* The servitude of an apprentice. *Pope*.

PRE/NUNCIA/TION, prē-rūn-shē-ā'-shūn. [See **PRONUNCIATION**.] *n. s.* [*prænuncio*, Lat.] The act of telling before. *Dict.*

PRE/OCCUPANCY, prē-ōk'-kū-pān-sē. *n. s.* The act of taking possession before another.

To PRE/OCCUPATE*, prē-ōk'-kū-pāte. *v. a.* [*preoccupare*, Fr.; *præoccupo*, Lat.] To anticipate. *Bacon*. To prepossess; to fill with prejudices. *Wotton*.

PRE/OCCUPA/TION, prē-ōk'-kū-pā'-shūn. *n. s.* Anticipation. *Proceed*. against *Garnet*. Prepossession. *Barrington*. Anticipation of objection. *South*.

To PRE/OCCUPY, prē-ōk'-kū-pl. *v. a.* To take previous possession of. *Mede*. To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices. *Arbutnot*.

To PRE/OMINATE, prē-ōm'-mē-nāte. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ominor*, Lat.] To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event. *Brown*.

PRE/OPI/NI/ON, prē-ō-pīn'-yūn. 113. *n. s.* [*præ* and *opinio*, Lat.] Opinion antecedently formed; prepossession. *Brown*.

PRE/OPTION*, prē-ōp'-shūn. *n. s.* [*præ*, and *option*.] The right of first choice. *Stackhouse*.

To PREORDA/IN*, prē-ōr-dānē'. *v. a.* [*præ*, and *ordain*.] To ordain beforehand. *Hammond*.

PRE/ORDINANCE, prē-ōr'-dē-nānse. *n. s.* [*præ*, and *ordinance*.] Antecedent decree; first decree. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J.*

PRE/ORDINATE*, prē-ōr'-dē-nāte. *part. a.* Preordained. *Sir T. Ellyot*.

PRE/ORDINA/TION, prē-ōr-dē-nā'-shūn. *n. s.* The act of preordaining. *Fotherby*.

PRE/PARATE*, prēp'-ēr-āte. *part.* [*preparatus*, Lat.] Prepared. *Old Morality of every Man*. *Ob. T.*

PRE/PARA/TION, prēp'-ēr-ā'-shūn. 530. *n. s.* [*preparatio*, Lat.] The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose. *Wake*. Previous measures. *Burnet*. Ceremonious introduction. *Shak*. The act of making or fitting by a regular process. *Arbutnot*. Any thing made by process of operation. *Brown*. Accomplishment; qualification. *Shakspeare*.

PRE/PARATIVE, prē-pār'-rā-tīv. *a.* [*preparativus*, Fr.] Having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting. *South*.

PRE/PARATIVE, prē-pār'-rā-tīv. *n. s.* [*preparativus*, Fr.] That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting. *Hooker*. That which is done in order to something else. *King Charles*.

PRE/PARATIVELY, prē-pār'-rā-tīv-lē. *ad.* Previously; by way of preparation. *Hale*.

PRE/PARATORY, prē-pār'-rā-tūr-ē'. [See **DOMESTICK**.] *a.* [*preparatorius*, Fr.] Antecedently necessary. *Tillotson*. Introductory; previous; antecedent. *Hale*.

To PRE/PARE*, prē-pāre'. *v. a.* [*præparo*, Lat.] To fit for any thing; to adjust to any use; to make ready for any purpose. *Hammond*. To qualify for any purpose. *Addison*. To make ready beforehand. *Psalms* cviii. To form; to make. *Psalms*

xvii. To make by regular process: as, He prepared a medicine.

To PRE/PARE, prē-pāre'. *v. n.* To take previous measures. *Peacham*. To make every thing ready; to put things in order. 1 *Pet. iii.* To make one's self ready; to put himself in a state of expectation.

PRE/PARE, prē-pāre'. *n. s.* Preparation; previous measures. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J.*

PRE/PARED/LY, prē-pā'-rēd-lē. 364. *ad.* By proper precedent measures. *Shakspeare*.

PRE/PARED/NESS, prē-pā'-rēd-nēs. *n. s.* State or act of being prepared. *South*.

PRE/PARER, prē-pā'-rēr. 93. *n. s.* One that prepares; one that previously fits. *Wotton*. That which fits for any thing. *Mortimer*.

To PRE/PENSE*, prē-pēnse'. *v. a.* [*præ* and *pēno*, Lat.] To weigh or consider beforehand. *Sir T. Ellyot*.

To PRE/PENSE*, prē-pēnse'. *v. n.* To deliberate beforehand. *Spenser*.

PRE/PENSE*, prē-pēnse'. *a.* Forethought; preconceived; contrived beforehand: as, malice *prepense*.

PRE/POL/LENCE*, prē-pōl'-lēnse. } *n. s.* [*præpol-*
PRE/POL/LENCY*, prē-pōl'-lēn-sē. } *lens*, Lat.]

Prevalence. *Cowentry*.

To PRE/PONDER, prē-pōn'-dēr. *v. a.* To outweigh. *Wotton*. *Ob. J.*

PRE/PONDERANCE, prē-pōn'-dēr-ānse. } *n. s.*
PRE/PONDERANCY, prē-pōn'-dēr-ān-sē. }

The state of outweighing; superiority of weight. *Locke*.

PRE/PONDERANT*, prē-pōn'-dēr-ānt. *part. a.* [*præponderans*, Lat.] Outweighing. *Reid*.

To PRE/PONDERATE*, prē-pōn'-dēr-āte. *v. a.* [*præpondero*, Lat.] To outweigh; to overpower by weight. *Glanville*. To overpower by stronger influence.

To PRE/PONDERATE, prē-pōn'-dēr-āte. *v. n.* To exceed in weight. *Wilkins*. To exceed in influence or power analogous to weight. *Locke*.

PRE/PONDERA/TION, prē-pōn'-dēr-ā'-shūn. *n. s.* The act or state of outweighing any thing. *Watts*.

To PRE/POSE*, prē-pōze'. *v. a.* [*proposer*, Fr.; *præpono*, Lat.] To put before. *Dict.*

PRE/POSITION, prēp-pō-zīsh'-ūn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *præpositio*, Lat.] [In grammar.] A particle governing a case. *Clarke*.

PRE/POSITOR, prē-pōz'-zīt-ūr. *n. s.* [*præpositor*, Lat.] A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.

PRE/POSITURE*, prē-pōz'-ē-tshure. *n. s.* [*præpositura*, Lat.] A provostship. *Louth*.

To PRE/POSSE/SS*, prē-pōz'-zēs'. 531. *v. a.* [*præ*, and *posse*.] To preoccupy; to take previous possession of. *Beaumont*. To fill with an opinion unexamined; to prejudice. *Wiseman*.

PRE/POSSE/SSION, prē-pōz'-zēsht'-ūn. *n. s.* Preoccupation; first possession. *Hammond*. Prejudice; preconceived opinion. *South*.

PRE/POSSE/SSOR*, prē-pōz'-zēsht'-sūr. *n. s.* One that possesses before another. *Brady*.

PRE/POSTEROUS*, prē-pōs'-tēr-ūs. *a.* [*præposterus*, Lat.] Having that first which ought to be last. *Woodward*. Wrong; absurd; perverted. *Bacon*. Applied to persons; foolish; absurd. *Shak*.

PRE/POSTEROUSLY, prē-pōs'-tēr-ūs-lē. *ad.* In a wrong situation; absurdly. *Shakspeare*.

PRE/POSTEROUSNESS, prē-pōs'-tēr-ūs-nēs. *n. s.* Absurdity; wrong order or method. *Feltham*.

PRE/POTENCY, prē-pō'-tēn-sē. [prē-pō'-tēn-sē, *Jones*, *Fulton* and *Knight*; prē-pō'-tēn-sē, *Perry*.] *n. s.* [*præpotentia*, Lat.] Superiour power; predominance.

PRE/POTENT*, prē-pō'-tēnt, or prē-pō'-tēnt. *a.* Mighty; very powerful. *Plafiere*.

PRE/PUCE, prē-pūse. *n. s.* [*præpuce*, Fr.; *præputium*, Lat.] That which covers the glans; foreskin. *Wiseman*.

To PRE/REQUIRE, prē-rē-kwīre'. *v. a.* To demand previously. *Hammond*.

PRE/RE/QUISITE, prē-rēk'-kwīz-īt. *a.* Previously necessary. *Brown*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

PREREQUISITE*, prè-rêk'-kwiz-îr. *n. s.* Something previously necessary. *Dryden.*

To PRERESOLVE*, prè-rè-zòlv'. *v. a.* To resolve previously. *Sir E. Dering.*

PREROGATIVE §, prè-ròg'-gà-îv. *n. s.* [*prerogative*, Fr.; *prærogativa*, low Lat.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege. *Bacon.*

PREROGATIVED, prè-ròg'-gà-îv'-d. 359. *a.* Having an exclusive privilege; having prerogative. *Shakspeare.*

PRES. *Pres*, *prest*, seem to be derived from the Saxon *preost*, a priest; it being usual in after times to drop the letter *o* in like cases. *Gibson.*

PRESAGE §, prè-sàdjè. 492, 532. *n. s.* [*presage*, Fr.; *presagium*, Lat.] Prognostick; presension of futurity. *Milton.*

§ *Mr. Sheridan*, *Mr. Nares*, *Mr. Scott*, *Mr. Perry*, and *Entick*, pronounce the *e* in the first syllable of this word short; and *Dr. Kenrick* and *W. Johnston* make it long. *W.*

To PRESAGE, prè-sàdjè'. *v. a.* [*presager*, Fr.; *presagio*, Lat.] To forebode; to foreknow; to foretell; to prophesy. *Shakspeare.* To foretoken; to foreshow. *Milton.*

PRESAGEFUL*, prè-sàdjè'-fûl. *a.* Foreboding; full of presage. *Thomson.*

PRESAGEMENT, prè-sàdjè'-mènt. *n. s.* Forebode-ment; presension. *Watton.* Foretoken. *Brown.*

PRESAGER*, prè-sà'-jûr. *n. s.* Foreteller; fore-shower. *Shakspeare.*

PRESBYTER §, prèz'-bè-têr. *n. s.* [*presbyter*, Lat.; *πρεσβύτερος*, Gr.] A priest. *Hooker.* A Presbyterian. *Buller.*

PRESBYTERIAL, prèz'-bè-têr'-rè-âl. } *a.*
PRESBYTERIAN, prèz'-bè-têr'-rè-ân. }

[*πρεσβύτερος*,] Consisting of elders; a term for a modern form of ecclesiastical government. *Holyday.*

PRESBYTERIAN, prèz'-bè-têr'-rè-ân. *n. s.* An abet-ter of Presbytery or Calvinistical discipline. *Swift.*

PRESBYTERIANISM*, prèz'-bè-têr'-rè-ân-izm. *n. s.* The principles and discipline of Presbyterians. *Addison.*

PRESBYTERY, prèz'-bè-têr-ê. *n. s.* Body of elders, whether priests or laymen. *Bacon.*

PRESCIENCE, prè'-shè-ênse. 532. *n. s.* [*prescience*, Fr.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things. *Raleigh.*

PRESIDENT §, prè'-shè-ênt. 357. *a.* [*presciens*, Lat.] Foreknowing; prophetic. *Bacon.*

PRESICIOUS, prè'-shè-ûs. *a.* [*prescius*, Lat.] Having foreknowledge. *Bp. Hall.*

To PRESCIND §, prè-sînd'. *v. a.* [*prescindo*, Lat.] To cut off; to abstract. *Pearson.*

PRESIDENT, prè-sînd'-ênt. *a.* Abstracting. *Cheyne.*

To PRESCRIBE, prè-skrîbe'. *v. a.* [*prescribo*, Lat.] To set down authoritatively; to order; to direct. *Hooker.* To direct medically. *Dryden.*

To PRESCRIBE §, prè-skrîbe'. *v. n.* To influence by long custom. *Brown.* To influence arbitrarily; to give law. *Locke.* [*prescrire*, Fr.] To form a custom which has the force of law. *Arbuthnot.*

To write medical directions and forms of medicine. *Pope.*

PRESCRIBER*, prè-skrî'-bûr. *n. s.* One who gives any rules or directions. *Fletcher.*

PRESCRIPT, prè'-skript. *a.* [*prescriptus*, Lat.] Directed; accurately laid down in a precept. *Hooker.*

PRESCRIPT, prè'-skript. *n. s.* [*prescriptum*, Lat.] Direction; precept; model prescribed. *Spenser.* Medical order. *Fell.*

PRESCRIPTION, prè-skrîp'-shûn. *n. s.* [*prescrip-tio*, Lat.] Rules produced and authorized by long custom; custom continued till it has the force of law. *Bacon.* Medical receipt. *Temple.* Appoint-ment. *Bale.*

PRESCRIPTIVE*, prè-skrîp'-îv. *a.* [*prescriptus*, Lat.] Pleading the continuance and authority of custom. *Hurd.*

PRESEANCE, prè-sè'-ânse. *n. s.* [*preseance*, Fr.] Priority of place in sitting. *Caveir.* *Ob. J.*

PRESENCE, prèz'-zènsè. *n. s.* [Fr.; *presentia*, Lat.] State of being present; contrary to absence. *Shak.* Approach face to face to a great personage. *Sidney.* State of being in the view of a superiour. *Milton.* A number assembled before a great person. *Shak.* Port; air; mien; demeanor. *Bacon.* Room in which a prince shows him-self to his court. *Spenser.* Readiness at need; quickness at expedients. *Waller.* The person of a superiour. *Milton.*

PRESENCE-CHAMBER, prèz'-zèns-îshâm-bûr. }

PRESENCE-ROOM, prèz'-zèns-rôôm. }

n. s. The room in which a great person receives company. *Locke.*

PRESENTATION*, prè-sèn-sà'-shûn. *n. s.* [*præ*, and *sensation*.] Previous notion or idea. *More.*

PRESENTION, prè-sèn'-shûn. *n. s.* [*præsentia*, Lat.] Perception beforehand. *Brown.*

PRESENT §, prèz'-zènt. *a.* [Fr.; *presens*, Lat.] Not absent; being face to face; being at hand. *Hale.* Not past; not future. *Milton.* Ready at hand; quick in emergencies. *Bacon.* Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious. *B. Jonson.* Unforgotten; not neglectful. *Watts.* Not abstracted; not absent of mind; attentive. Being now in view; being now under consideration. *Lar.*

The PRESENT, *n. s.* An elliptical expression for the present time; the time now existing. *Milton.*

At PRESENT, *n. s.* [*à present*, Fr.] At the present time; now. *Addison.*

PRESENT, prèz'-zènt. *n. s.* A gift; a donative; something ceremoniously given. *Milton.* A letter or mandate exhibited per presentes. *Shakspeare.*

To PRESENT, prèz'-zènt'. 492. *v. a.* [*presento*, low Lat.; *presenter*, Fr.] To place in the presence of a superiour. *Milton.* To exhibit to view or notice. *Shak.* To offer; to exhibit. *Milton.* To give formally and ceremoniously. *Prior.* To put into the hands of another in ceremony. *Pope.* To favour with gifts. *South.* To prefer to ecclesiastical benefices. *Atterbury.* To offer openly. *Hayward.* To introduce by something exhibited to the view or notice. *Spenser.* To lay before a court of judi-cature, as an object of inquiry. *Swift.* To point a missile weapon before it is discharged.

PRESENTABLE, prèz'-zènt'-â-bl. *a.* What may be presented. *Ayliffe.* What may be exhibited or represented. *Burke.*

PRESENTANEOUS, prèz'-zènt-ân-è-ûs. *a.* [*presentanæus*, Lat.] Ready; quick; immediate. *Harvey.*

PRESENTATION, prèz'-zènt'-îshûn. *n. s.* The act of presenting. *Hooker.* The act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice. *Hale.* Exhibition. *Dryden.*

PRESENTATIVE, prèz'-zènt'-îshûn. *a.* Such as that presentations may be made of it. *Spelman.*

PRESENTE'E, prèz'-zènt-è-è'. *n. s.* [*présenté*, Fr.] One presented to a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

PRESENTER, prèz'-zènt'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* One that pre-sents. *Bp. Taylor.*

PRESENTIAL, prèz'-zènt'-shâl. *a.* Supposing actual presence. *Norris.*

PRESENTIALITY, prèz'-zènt-shâl'-î-tè. *n. s.* State of being present. *South.*

PRESENTIALLY*, prèz'-zènt'-shâl-lè. *ad.* In a way which supposes actual presence. *More.*

To PRESENTIATE, prèz'-zènt'-shè-âte. *v. a.* To make present. *Grew.*

PRESENTIFICK, prèz'-zènt-îf'-fîk. *a.* [*præsens* and *facio*, Lat.] Making present. *More.* *Ob. J.*

PRESENTIFICKLY, prèz'-zènt-îf'-fîk-lè. 509. *ad.* In such a manner as to make present. *More.*

PRESENTLY, prèz'-zènt-lè. *ad.* At present; at this time; now. *Sidney.* Immediately; soon af-ter. *South.*

PRESENTIMENT*, prè-sèn'-tè-mènt. *n. s.* [*presentiment*, Fr.] Notion previously formed; previous idea. *Buller.*

PRESENTION*. See **PRESENTION**.

PRESENTMENT, prè-zènt'-mènt. *n. s.* The act of presenting. *Shak.* Any thing presented or exhibited; representation. *Milton.* [In law.] *Presentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors themselves, or some other officer, as justice, constable, searcher, surveyor, and, without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is presented. *Cowel.*

PRESENTNESS, prèz'-zènt-nès. *n. s.* Presence of mind; quickness at emergencies. *Clarendon.*

PRESE/RVABLE*, prè-zèrv'-â-bl. *a.* Fit to be preserved.

PRESERVA/TION, prèz-zèr'-vâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of preserving; care to preserve. *Locke.*

PRESER/VATIVE, prè-zèr'-vâ-tiv. *n. s.* [*preservatif*, Fr.] That which has the power of preserving; something preventive. *Hooker.*

PRESERVATIVE, prè-zèr'-vâ-tiv. *a.* Having the power of preserving.

PRESERVATORY*, prè-zèr'-vâ-tûr-è. *n. s.* That which has the power of preserving. *Whitlock.*

PRESERVATORY*, prè-zèr'-vâ-tûr-è. *a.* That may tend to preserve. *Bp. Hall.*

TO PRESERVE §, prè-zèrv'. *v. a.* [*præservo*, low Lat.] To save; to defend from destruction or any evil; to keep. 2 *Tim. iv.* To season fruits and other vegetables with sugar and in other proper pickles: as, to preserve plums, walnuts, and cucumbers.

PRESERVE, prè-zèrv'. *n. s.* Fruit preserved whole in sugar. *Brown.*

PRESER/VER, prè-zèrv'-ûr. *n. s.* One who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief. *Locke.* One who makes preserves of fruit.

TO PRESIDE, prè-sid-è'. 447. *v. n.* [*praesidio*, Lat.; *presider*, Fr.] To be set over; to have authority over. *Dryden.*

PRESIDENCY, prèz'-zè-dèn-sè. *n. s.* [*presidence*, Fr.] Superintendence. *Ray.*

PRESIDENT §, prèz'-zè-dènt. *n. s.* [*praesidens*, Lat.] One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others. *Watts.* Governour; prefect. *Brewwood.* A tutelary power. *Waller.* A guide; any thing that is a rule or example to govern future cases of the same kind; a precedent, as the expression has been in modern times. *Bacon.*

PRESIDENTIAL*, prèz-è-dèn-shâl. *a.* Presiding over. *Glenville.*

PRESIDENTSHIP, prèz'-zè-dènt-shîp. *n. s.* The office and place of president. *Hooker.*

PRESIDIAL, prè-sid'-jè-âl. 293. *a.* [*presidial*, Fr.; *praesidium*, Lat.] Relating to a garrison; having a garrison. *Hovell.*

PRESIDIARY*, prè-sid'-jè-â-rè. *a.* Of or belonging to a garrison; having a garrison. *Sheldon.*

PRESIGNIFICATION*, prè-sîg-nè-fî-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*praesignificatio*, Lat.] Act of signifying or showing beforehand. *Barrow.*

TO PRESIGNIFY*, prè-sîg'-nè-fl. *v. a.* To mark out or show beforehand. *Pearson.*

TO PRESS §, prèss. *v. a.* [*presser*, Fr.; *premo*, *presus*, Lat.] To squeeze; to crush. *Gen. xl.* To distress; to crush with calamities. *Shak.* To constrain; to compel; to urge by necessity. *Hooker.* To impose by constraint. *Dryden.* To drive by violence. *Shak.* To affect strongly. *Acts, xviii.* To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity. *Addison.* To urge; to bear strongly on. *Boyle.* To compress; to hug, as in embracing. *Milton.* To act upon with weight. *Dryden.* To make earnest. *Bacon.* To force into military service: this is properly *impress*. *Raleigh.*

TO PRESS, prèss. *v. n.* To act with compulsive violence; to urge; to distress. *Tillotson.* To go forward with violence to any object. *Phil. iii.* To make invasion; to encroach. *Pope.* To crowd; to throng. *St. Mark, iii.* To come unseasonably or importunately. *Dryden.* To urge with vehemence and importunity. *Gen. xix.* To act upon or influence. *Addison* — *To press upon.* To invade; to push against. *Pope.*

PRESS, prèss. *n. s.* [*pressoir*, Fr.] The instrument

by which any thing is crushed or squeezed; a wine press; a cider press. *Joel, iii.* The instrument by which books are printed. *Shak.* Crowd; tumult; throng. *Hooker.* Violent tendency. *Shak.* A kind of wooden case or frame for clothes and other uses. *Shak.* A commission to force men into military service; for *impress*. *Raleigh.*

PRESSBED, prèss'-béd. *n. s.* Bed so formed, as to be shut up in a case. *Boswell.*

PRESSER, prèss'-sûr. 93. *n. s.* One that presses or works at a press. *Swift.*

PRESSGANG, prèss'-gâng. *n. s.* [*press* and *gang*.] A crew that strolls about the streets to force men into naval service.

PRESSINGLY, prèss'-sing-lè. *ad.* With force; closely. *Hovell.*

PRESS/ION, prèsh'-ûn. *n. s.* The act of pressing. *Newton.*

PRESSITANT, prèss'-sè-tânt. *a.* Gravitating; heavy. *More.*

PRESS/SLY*, prèss'-lè. *ad.* [*pressè*, Lat.] Closely. *More.*

PRESSMAN, prèss'-mân. 88. *n. s.* One who forces another into service; one who forces away. *Chapman.* One who makes the impression of print by the press; distinct from the compositor, who ranges the types. *Lord Chesterfield.*

PRESS/MONEY, prèss'-mûn-è. *n. s.* Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service. *Gay.*

PRESSURE, prèsh'-shûre. 450. *n. s.* The act of pressing or crushing. The state of being pressed or crushed. Force acting against any thing; gravitation; weight acting or resisting. *Bacon.* Violence inflicted; oppression. *Bacon.* Affliction, grievance; distress. *K. Charles.* Impression, stamp; character made by impression. *Shakespeare.*

PREST, prèst. *a.* [*prest* or *prêt*, Fr.] Ready; not dilatory. *Fairfax.* Neat; tight. *Tusser.* *Ob. J.*

PREST, prèst. *n. s.* [*prest*, Fr.] A loan. *Bacon.*

PRES/TER*, prèst'-ûr. *n. s.* [*pertrîp*.] A kind of exhalation, thrown from the clouds downwards with such force as to be set on fire by the collision.

PRES/TIGES §, prèss'-tè-jèz. *n. s.* [*prestiges*, Fr.; *praestigia*, Lat.] Illusions; impostures; juggling tricks. *Warburton.*

PRESTIGIATION, prèss'-tîd-jè-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [*praestigiator*, Lat.] A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain.

PRESTIGIATOR*, prèss'-tîd-jè-â'-tûr. *n. s.* A juggler; a cheat. *More.*

PRESTIGIATORY*, prèss'-tîd-jè-â'-tûr-è. *a.* Juggling; consisting of illusions.

PRESTIGIOUS*, prèss'-tîd-jè-ûs. *a.* Juggling; practising tricks; imposing upon. *Bale.*

PRES/TO, prèss'-tò. *ad.* [Ital.; Lat.] Quick; at once. *Swift.* Gayly; with quickness: a musical term.

PRES/TRIC/TION*, prèss'-trîk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*praestricus*, Lat.] Dimness. *Milton.*

PRESU/MABLE*, prè-zû'-mâ-bl. *a.* That may be believed previously without examination, or affirmed without immediate proof.

PRESU/MABLY, prè-zû'-mâ-bl-è. *ad.* Without examination. *Brown.*

TO PRESUME §, prè-zûm-è'. 454. *v. n.* [*presumer*, Fr.; *presumo*, Lat.] To suppose; to believe previously without examination. *Milton.* To suppose; to affirm without immediate proof. *Brown.* To venture without positive leave. *Bacon.* To form confident or arrogant opinions. *Locke.* To make confident or arrogant attempts. *Hooker.*

PRESU/MER, prè-zû'-mûr. 93. *n. s.* One that presupposes; an arrogant person; a presumptuous person. *Wotton.*

PRESU/MPTION, prè-zûm'-shûn. 512. *n. s.* [*praesumptus*, Lat.; *presomption*, Fr.] Supposition previously formed. *Rogers.* Confidence grounded on any thing presupposed. *Clarendon.* An argument strong, but not demonstrative; a strong probability. *Hooker.* Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; presumptuousness. *Shak.* Unreasonable confidence of divine favour. *Rogers.*

—nô, m'ôve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

PRESUMPTIVE, prè-zûm'-ûv. a. [*presumptif*, Fr.] Taken by previous supposition. *Locke*. Supposed as, the *presumptive* heir: opposed to the heir *apparent*. *Blackstone*. Confident; arrogant; presumptuous. *Brown*.

PRESUMPTIVELY*, prè-zûm'-ûv-lè. ad. By previous supposition. *Burke*.

PRESUMPTUOUS, prè-zûm'-tshû-ûs. a. [*presomptueux*, Fr.] Arrogant; confident; insolent. *Bacon*. Irreverent with respect to holy things. *Perkins*.

✂ We frequently hear this word pronounced in three syllables, by corrupting and contracting the two last syllables into *shus*, as if written *presumshus*: but correct speakers carefully preserve these syllables distinct, and pronounce them like the verb to *chew*, and the pronoun *us*.—See **UNCRUTCH**. *W*.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, prè-zûm'-tshû-ûs-lè. ad. Arrogantly; confidently. Irreverently. *Addison*. With vain and groundless confidence in divine favour. *Hammond*.

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS, prè-zûm'-tshû-ûs-nès. n. s. Quality of being presumptuous; confidence; irreverence. *Conybeare*.

PRESUPPOSAL, prè-sûp-pô'-zâl. 531. n. s. Supposal previously formed. *Hooker*.

To **PRESUPPOSE** §, prè-sûp-pô'ze'. v. a. [*presupposer*, Fr.; *præ*, and *suppose*.] To suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent. *Hooker*.

PRESUPPOSITION, prè-sûp-pô'-zish'-ûn. n. s. Supposition previously formed. *Sherwood*.

PRESUMISE, prè-sûr-mîze'. n. s. [*præ*, and *surmise*.] Surmise previously formed. *Shakespeare*.

PRETENCE, prè-tên'se'. n. s. [*pretensus*, Lat.] A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates. *Tillotson*. The act of showing or alleging what is not real; show; appearance. *Spenser*. Assumption; claim to notice. *Evelyn*. Claim, true or false. *Milton*. Something threatened, or held out to terrify. *Shakespeare*.

To **PRETEND** §, prè-tënd'. v. a. [*pretendo*, Lat.] To hold out; to stretch forward. *Dryden*. To simulate; to make false appearances or representations; to allege falsely. *Milton*. To show hypocritically. *Decay of Christian Piety*. To hold out as a delusive appearance. *Milton*. To claim. *Dryden*. To design; to intend. *Spenser*.

To **PRETEND**, prè-tënd'. v. n. To put in a claim truly or falsely. *Dryden*. To presume on ability to do any thing; to profess presumptuously. *Brown*.

PRETENDEDLY*, prè-tënd'-éd-lè. ad. By false appearance or representation. *Hammond*.

PRETENDER, prè-tënd'-ûr. 98. n. s. One who lays claim to any thing. *Dryden*. In English history, the name given to the person who was excluded by the law from the crown of England. *Burnet*.

PRETENDINGLY, prè-tënd'-îng-lè. ad. Arrogantly; presumptuously. *Collier*.

PRETENSED*, prè-tên'st'. part. a. [*pretensus*, Lat.] Pretended; feigned. *Pretensed right* is a term of law. *Stapleton*.

PRETENSION, prè-tên'-shûn. n. s. [*pretensio*, Lat.] Claim, true or false. *Denham*. Fictitious appearance. *Bacon*.

PRETENTATIVE*, prè-tên'-tâ-tiv. a. [*præ*, and *tentative*.] That may be previously tried. *Wotton*.

PRETER, prè-tûr. [*preter*, Lat.] A particle which, prefixed to words of Latin original, signifies *beside*.

PRETERIMPERFECT, prè-têr-îm-pêr'-fêkt. a. [In grammar.] Denotes the tense not perfectly past.

PRETERIT §, prè-têr-ît. a. [*preterit*, Fr.; *præteritus*, Lat.] Past.

PRETERITNESS, prè-têr-ît-nès. n. s. State of being past; not presence; not futurity. *Bentley*.

PRETERITION, prè-têr-rîsh'-ûn. n. s. [Fr.] The act of going past; the state of being past. *Bp. Hall*.

PRETERLAPSED, prè-têr-lâps't'. a. [*preterlapsus*, Lat.] Past and gone. *Glanville*.

PRETERLE/GAL, prè-târ-lè'-gâl. a. Not agreeable to law. *K. Charles*.

PRETERMISSION, prè-têr-mîsh'-ûn. n. s. [Fr.; *pretermissio*, Lat.] The act of omitting. *Donne*.

To **PRETERMIT** §, prè-têr-mît'. v. a. [*pretermitto*, Lat.] To pass by; to neglect. *Bacon*.

PRETERNA/TURAL §, prè-têr-nât'-tshû-râl. a. [*præter*, and *natural*.] Different from what is natural; irregular. *South*.

PRETERNATURALITY*, prè-târ-nât'-tshû-râl'-è-tè. n. s. Preternaturalness. *Smith*. *Ob. T*.

PRETERNA/TURALLY, prè-têr-nât'-tshû-râl'-è. ad. In a manner different from the common order of nature. *Bacon*.

PRETERNA/TURALNESS, prè-têr-nât'-tshû-râl-nès. n. s. Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT, prè-têr-pêr'-fêkt. a. [*preteritum perfectum*, Lat.] A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past. *Addison*.

PRETERPLUPE/RECT, prè-têr-plû'-pêr-fêkt. a. [*preteritum plusquam perfectum*, Lat.] The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.

To **PRETE**/X §*, prè-têks'. v. a. [*pretexo*, Lat.] To cloak; to conceal. *Edwards*.

PRETE/XT, prè-têkst'. n. s. [*prætextum*, Lat.] Pretence; false appearance; false allegation. *Shak*.

PRETE/XTA †, prè-têks'-tâ. n. s. The robe that was worn by the youths of old Rome under seventeen years of age.

PRETOR, prè-tôr. 166. n. s. [*prætor*, Lat.] The Roman judge. *Shakespeare*.

PRETORIAL*, prè-tôr-rè-âl. a. Judicial; pronounced by the pretor. *Burke*.

PRETORIAN, prè-tôr-rè-ân. a. [*pretorianus*, Lat.] Judicial; exercised by the pretor. *Bacon*.

PRETORSHIP*, prè-tôr-shîp. n. s. The office of pretor. *Dr. Warton*.

PRE/TILY, prîv'-tè-lè. ad. [from *pretty*.] Neatly; elegantly; pleasingly; without dignity or elevation. *Bacon*.

PRE/TTINESS, prîv'-tè-nès. n. s. Beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation. *More*.

PRE/TTY §, prîv'-tè. 101. a. [*præt*, Sax.; *pretto*, Ital.; *prat*, *prattig*, Dutch.] Neat; elegant; pleasing without surprise or elevation. *Raleigh*. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity. *Shak*. Foppish; affected: applied in contempt to men. *Tatler*. It is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in conversation: as, A *pretty* fellow indeed. *Dryden*. Not very small: a vulgar use. *Abbot*.

PRE/TTY, prîv'-tè. aa. In some degree this word is used before adverbs or adjectives to intend their signification: it is less than *very*: as, "*pretty* well stocked with people." *Burnet*.

To **PRE**/TIFY*, prè-tîp'-ê-fl. v. a. [*præ*, and *typify*.] To refigure. *Pearson*.

To **PRE**/VALIL §, prè-vâlè'. v. n. [*prevailoir*, Fr.; *prevallere*, Lat.] To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence. *Locke*. To overcome; to gain the superiority. *Shak*. To gain influence; to operate effectually. *Wilkins*. To persuade or induce. *Hooker*.

PRE/VALING, prè-vâ'-îng. a. Predominant; having most influence. *Locke*.

PRE/VALMENT, prè-vâl'-mènt. n. s. Prevalence. *Shakespeare*.

PRE/VALENCE, prèv'-vâ-lên'se. } n. s. [*prevalence*, *PRE*/VALENCY, prèv'-vâ-lên-sè. } Fr.; *prævalentia*, low Lat.] Superiority; influence; predominance; efficacy; force; validity. *Clarendon*.

PRE/VALENT, prèv'-vâ-lènt. a. [*prævalens*, Lat.] Victorious; gaining superiority; predominant. *Raleigh*. Powerful; efficacious. *Milton*. Predominant. *Woodward*.

PRE/VALENTLY, prèv'-vâ-lènt-lè. ad. Powerfully; forcibly. *Prior*.

To **PRE**/VARICATE §*, prè-vâr'-rè-kâte. v. a. [*prævaricare*, Lat.] To pervert; to turn from the right; to corrupt; to evade by some quibble. *Spenser*.

To PREVARICATE, prè-vâr-rè-kâte. *v. n.* To cavil; to quibble; to shuffle. *South.*
 PREVARICATION, prè-vâr-rè-kà-shùn. *n. s.* [prevaricatio, Lat.] Shuffle; cavil. *Addison.*
 PREVARICATOR, prè-vâr-rè-kà-tûr. 521. *n. s.* [prevaricator, Lat.] A caviller; a shuffler. *B. Jmson.* A sort of occasional orator: an academical phrase at Cambridge. *Bp. Wren.*
 To PREVEENE, prè-vène'. *v. a.* [prævenio, Lat.] To hinder. *Phillips.*
 PREVENTIENT, prè-vè'-nè-ènt. *a.* [præveniens, Lat.] Preceding; going before; preventive. *Milton.*
 To PREVENT §, prè-vènt'. *v. a.* [prævenio, Lat.] To go before as a guide; to go before, making the way easy. *Common Prayer.* To go before; to be before. *Psaln cxix.* To anticipate. *Pope.* To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt first. *King Charles.* To hinder; to obviate; to obstruct: this is now almost the only sense. *Milton.*
 To PREVENT, prè-vènt'. *v. n.* To come before the time. *Bacon.*
 PREVENTABLE*, prè-vènt'-à-bl. *a.* Capable of being prevented. *Bp. Reynolds.*
 PREVENTEE, prè-vènt'-ûr. *n. s.* One that goes before. *Bacon.* One that hinders; a hinderer; an obstructer.
 PREVENTION, prè-vènt'-shùn. *n. s.* [prevention, Fr., from *preventum*, Lat.] The act of going before. *Bacon.* Preoccupation; anticipation. *Hammond.* Hindrance; obstruction. *Milton.* Prejudice; prepossession. *Dryden.*
 PREVENTINGLY*, prè-vènt'-îng-lè. *ad.* In a way so as to stop, or obviate. *Dr. Walker.*
 PREVENTIONAL, prè-vènt'-shùn-âl. *a.* Tending to prevention. *Dict.*
 PREVENTIVE, prè-vènt'-îv. 157. *a.* Tending to hinder. *Bacon.* Preservative; hindering ill. *Brown.*
 PREVENTIVE, prè-vènt'-îv. *n. s.* A preservative; that which prevents; an antidote previously taken. *Arbuthnot.*
 PREVENTIVELY, prè-vènt'-îv-lè. *ad.* In such a manner as tends to prevention. *Brown.*
 PREVIOUS §, prè-vè-ûs. 314. *a.* [prævious, Lat.] Antecedent; going before; prior. *Burnet.*
 PREVIOUSLY, prè-vè-ûs-lè. *ad.* Beforehand; antecedently. *Prior.*
 PREVIOUSNESS, prè-vè-ûs-nès. *n. s.* Antecedence.
 PREVISION*, prè-vîzh'-ûn. *n. s.* [prævisus, Lat.] A seeing beforehand; foresight. *Pearson.*
 To PREWAR'N*, prè-wâr'n'. *v. a.* [præ, and warn.] To give previous notice of ill. *Beaumont and Fl.*
 PREY §, præ. 269. *n. s.* [præda, Lat.] Something to be devoured; something to be seized; ravin; plunder. *Clarendon.* Ravage; depredation. *Shak.* Animal of prey, is an animal that lives on other animals. *L'Estrange.*
 To PREY, præ. *v. n.* [prædor, Lat.] To feed by violence. *Shak.* To plunder; to rob. *Shak.* To corrode; to waste. *Addison.*
 PREYER, præ-ûr. 93. *n. s.* Robber; devourer; plunderer.
 PRIAPISM, prî-â-plîzm. *n. s.* [priapismus, Lat.] A preternatural tension. *Bacon.*
 PRICE §, prise. 467. *n. s.* [prix, Fr.; preis, Germ.; pris, Goth.] Equivalent paid for any thing. 2 Sam. xxiv. Value; estimation; supposed excellence. *Hooker.* Rate at which any thing is sold. *Locke.* Reward; thing purchased by merit. *Pope.*
 To PRICE, prîse. *v. a.* To pay for. *Spenser.* To value; to estimate. *Sandys.*
 PRICELESS*, prîse-lès. *a.* Invaluable; without price. *Shakspeare.*
 To PRICK §, prîk. *v. a.* [pricctan, Sax.] To pierce with a small puncture. *Ezek. xxviii.* To form or erect with an acuminate point. *Bacon.* To fix by the point. *Newton.* To hang on a point. *Sandys.* To nominate by a puncture or mark. *Bacon.* To spur; to goad; to impel; to incite. *Shak.* To pain; to pierce with remorse. *Acts, ii.* To make acid. *Hudibras.* To mark a tune. *Hartlib.*

To PRICK, prîk. *v. n.* [prijken, Dutch.] To dress one's self for show. To come upon the spur. *Spenser.* To aim at a point, mark, or place. *Sir J. Hawkins.*
 PRICK, prîk. *n. s.* [ppricea, pprice, Sax.] A sharp, slender instrument; any thing by which a puncture is made. *Acts, ix.* A thorn in the mind; teasing and tormenting thought; remorse of conscience. *Shak.* A spot or mark at which archers aim. *Carew.* A point; a fixed place. *Spenser.* A puncture. *Brown.* The print of a hare in the ground.
 PRICKER, prîk'-kûr. 98. *n. s.* A sharp-pointed instrument. *Moxon.* A light-horseman. *Hayward.*
 PRICKET, prîk'-kît. 99. *n. s.* A buck in his second year. *Shakspeare.*
 PRICKING*, prîk'-îng. *n. s.* Sensation of being pricked. *Shakspeare.*
 PRICKLE, prîk'-kl. 405. *n. s.* [ppricle, Sax.] Small, sharp point, like that of a briar. *Bacon.* A basket made of briers. *B. Jonson.*
 PRICKLEBACK*, prîk'-kl-bâk. *n. s.* A small fish, so named from the prickles on its sides and back.
 PRICKLINESS, prîk'-lè-nès. *n. s.* Fulness of sharp points.
 PRICKLOUSE, prîk'-lôûse. *n. s.* A word of contempt for a tailor. *L'Estrange.*
 PRICKLY, prîk'-lè. *a.* Full of sharp points. *Bacon.*
 PRICKMADAM, prîk'-mâd-ûm. *n. s.* A species of houseleek.
 PRICKPUNCH, prîk'-pûnsh. *n. s.* A piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron. *Moxon.*
 PRICKSONG, prîk'-sông. *n. s.* Song set to music; variegated music, in contradistinction to plain-song. *Bale.*
 PRICKWOOD, prîk'-wûd. *n. s.* A tree. *Ainsworth.*
 PRIDE §, pride. *n. s.* [prît, or prýðe, Sax.] Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem. *Shak.* Insolence; rude treatment of others; insolent exaltation. *Shak.* Dignity of manner; loftiness of air. Generous elation of heart. *Smith.* Elevation; dignity. *Shak.* Ornament; show; decoration. *Spenser.* Splendour; ostentation. *Dryden.* The state of a female beast soliciting the male. *Shak.*
 To PRIDE, pride. *v. a.* To make proud; to rate himself high. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 PRIDEFUL*, pride'-fûl. *a.* Insolent; full of scorn. *W. Richardson.*
 PRIDELESS*, pride'-lès. *a.* Without pride. *Chaucer.*
 PRIDINGLY*, prî-dîng-lè. *ad.* In pride of heart. *Barrow.*
 PRIE, prî. *n. s.* Probably an old name of *privet* *Trusser.*
 PRIEF, præf. *n. s.* Proof. *Spenser.*
 PRIER, prî-ûr. 416. *n. s.* One who inquires too narrowly.
 PRIEST §, præst. 275. *n. s.* [ppœort, Sax.] One who officiates in sacred offices. *Lev. xxi.* One of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop. *Lestie.*
 PRIESTCRAFT, præst'-krâft. *n. s.* [priest and craft.] Religious frauds; management of wicked priests to gain power. *Spectator.*
 PRIESTESS, præst'-tès. *n. s.* A woman who officiated in heathen rites. *Addison.*
 PRIESTHOOD, præst'-hûd. *n. s.* [ppœorthad, Sax.] The office and character of a priest. *Whit gift.* The order of men set apart for holy offices. *Dryden.* The second order of the hierarchy.
 PRIESTLIKE*, præst'-like. *a.* Resembling a priest, or what belongs to a priest. *Shakspeare.*
 PRIESTLINESS, præst'-lè-nès. *n. s.* The appearance or manner of a priest.
 PRIESTLY, præst'-lè. *a.* Becoming a priest; sacerdotal; belonging to a priest. *South.*
 PRIESTRIDEN, præst'-rîd-d'n. 103. *a.* [priest and ridden.] Managed or governed by priests. *Swift.*
 To PRIEVE, præv. *v. a.* To prove. *Chaucer.*

—nô, môte, nôr, nô;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

To PRIG §*, prîg. v. n. [*prachgen*, Dutch.] To steal; to filch. *Barret*.

PRIG, prîg. n. s. [A cant word.] A thief. *Shak*. A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatist, little fellow. *Taller*.

PRILL, prîl. n. s. A bird or turbot. *Ainsworth*.

☞ Commonly pronounced *brill*. *W*.

PRIM §, prîm. a. Formal; precise; affectedly nice. *Swift*.

To PRIM, prîm. v. a. To deck up precisely; to form to an affected nicety.

PRIMACY, prî-mâ-sè. n. s. [*primauté*, Fr.; *primatus*, Lat.] Excellency; supremacy. *Barrow*. The chief ecclesiastical station. *Clarendon*.

☞ Mr. Elphinstone is the only orthodox who gives the short sound to *i* in this word. Perhaps no one understands the analogies of our language better; but in this and several other words he overturns the very foundation of language, which is—general custom. I am well acquainted with the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, 535; and, if custom were wavering, this ought to decide; but in this word, and *primary*, custom is uniform, and precludes all appeal to analogy. *W*.

PRIMAGE, prî-mîdje. n. s. The freight of a ship. *Ainsworth*.

PRIMAL, prî-mâl. a. [*primus*, Lat.] First. *Shak*.

PRIMARILY, prî-mâ-rè-lè. ad. Originally; in the first intention; in the first place. *Brown*.

PRIMARINESS, prî-mâ-rè-nès. n. s. The state of being first in act or intention. *Norris*.

PRIMARY §, prî-mâ-rè. [See *PRIMACY*.] a. [*primarius*, Lat.] First in intention. *Hammond*. Original; first. *Raleigh*. First in dignity; chief; principal. *Bentley*.

PRIMATE §, prî-mât. 91. n. s. [*primat*, Fr.; *primus*, Lat.] The chief ecclesiastical. *Holyday*.

PRIMATESHIP, prî-mât-shîp. n. s. The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIMATICAL*, prî-mât'-è-kâl. a. Belonging to the chief ecclesiastical, or primate. *Barrow*.

PRIME §, prime. n. s. [*primus*, Lat.; *prim*, Sax.] The first part of the day; the dawn; the morning. *Spenser*. The beginning; the early days. *Hooker*. The best part. *Swift*. The spring of life; the height of health, strength, or beauty. *Spenser*. Spring. *Waller*. The height of perfection. *Woodward*. The first canonical hour. *Crashaw*. The first part; the beginning. *Upton*.

PRIME, prime. a. Early; blooming. *Milton*. Principal; first-rate. *Clarendon*. First; original. *Shak*. Excellent. *Shak*. [*prim*, Fr.] Forward. *Shak*.

To PRIME, prime. v. a. To put in the first powder; to put powder in the pan of a gun. *Boyle*. [*primar*, Fr.] To lay the ground on a canvass to be painted.

To PRIME*, prime. v. n. To serve for the charge of a gun. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

PRIMELY, prime'-lè. ad. Originally; primarily; in the first place; in the first intention. *South*. Excellently; supremely well.

PRIMENESS, prime'-nès. n. s. The state of being first. Excellence.

PRIMER, prîm'-mûr. a. [*primarius*, Lat.] First; original. *Mowatag*. Ob. J.

PRIMER, prîm'-mûr. 98. n. s. An office of the blessed Virgin. *Stillingfleet*. [*primarius*, Lat.] A small prayer book, in which children are taught to read, so named from the Romish book of devotions; an elementary book. *Locke*. A kind of letter in printing.

PRIME'RO, prî-mè'-rò. 133. n. s. [*primera*, Span.] A game at cards. *Shakspeare*.

PRIME'VAL, prî-mè'-vâl. 133. } a. [*primævus*,
PRIME'VOUS, prî-mè'-vûs. } Lat.] Original;
such as was at first. *Blackmore*.

PRIME'GENTIAL*, prî-mè-jè'-nè-âl. } a. [*primi-*
PRIME'GENIOUS*, prî-mè-jè'-nè-ûs. } *genius*,
Lat.] First-born; original; primary. *Bp. Hall*.

PRIMIPILAR*, prî-mîp'-è-lâr. a. [*primipilaris*, Lat.] Of, or belonging to, the captain of the vanguard. *Barrow*.

PRIMI'TIAL, prî-mîsh'-âl. 133. a. [*primitivus*, Lat.] Being of the first production. *Ainsworth*.

PRIMITIVE §, prîm'-è-ûv. a. [*primitif*, Fr.; *primitivus*, Lat.] Ancient; original; established from the beginning. *White*. Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times. Original; primary; not derivative: as, in grammar, a *primitive* verb. *Milton*.

PRIMITIVE*, prîm'-è-ûv. n. s. A primitive word. *Johnson*.

PRIMITIVELY, prîm'-è-ûv-lè. ad. Originally; at first. *Brown*. Primarily; not derivatively. *Johnson*. According to the original rule. *South*.

PRIMITIVENESS, prîm'-è-ûv-nès. n. s. State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRIMITY*, prîm'-è-lè. n. s. [*primitus*, Lat.] The state of being first, or original. *Pearson*.

PRIMNESS, prîm'-nès. n. s. Affected niceness or formality. *Gray*.

PRIMOGENIAL, prî-mò-jè'-nè-âl. a. [*primigenius*, Lat.] Firstborn; original; primary; constituent; elemental. *Glanville*.

PRIMOGENITOR*, prî-mò-jèn'-è-tûr. n. s. Forefather. *Gayton*.

PRIMOGENITURE §, prî-mò-jèn'-è-tûre. n. s. [*primogeniture*, Fr.; from *primo* *genitus*, Lat.] Seniority; eldership; state of being firstborn. *Brown*.

PRIMOGENITURESHIP*, prî-mò-jèn'-è-tûre-shîp. n. s. Right of eldership. *Citation by Burke*.

PRIMORDIAL §, prî-môr'-dè-âl, or prî-môr'-jè-âl. 293, 376. a. [*primordium*, Lat.] Original; existing from the beginning. *Bp. Bull*.

PRIMORDIAL, prî-môr'-dè-âl. n. s. Origin; first principle. *More*.

PRIMORDIAN, prî-môr'-dè-ân. n. s. A kind of plum.

PRIMORDIATE, prî-môr'-dè-âte. 91. a. Original; existing from the first. *Boyle*.

To PRIMP*, prîmp. v. n. [perhaps from *prim*.] To behave in a ridiculously formal, or affected manner.

PRIMROSE, prîm'-ròze. n. s. [*prime* and *rose*; *primula veris*, Lat.] A flower that appears early in the year. *Shak*. *Primrose* is used by *Shakspeare* for gay or flowery; as, the *primrose* way.

PRIMY*, prî-mè. a. Blooming. *Shakspeare*.

PRINCE §, prinse. n. s. [Fr.; *princeps*, Lat.] A sovereign; a chief ruler. *Milton*. A sovereign of rank next to kings. Ruler, of whatever sex. *Camden*. The son of a king. Popularly, the eldest son of him that reigns under any denomination is called a prince: as the son of the duke of Bavaria is called the *electoral prince*. *Sidney*. The chief of any body of men. *Peacham*.

To PRINCE, prinse. v. n. To play the prince; to take state. *Shakspeare*.

PRINCEDOM, prin'-dôm. 166. n. s. The rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty. *Spenser*.

PRINCELIKE, prin'-lîke. a. Becoming a prince. *Shakspeare*.

PRINCELINESS, prin'-lè-nès. n. s. The state, manner, or dignity of a prince. *Sherwood*.

PRINCELY, prin'-lè. a. Having the appearance of one high born. *Shak*. Having the rank of princes. *Sidney*. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august. *Milton*.

PRINCELY, prin'-lè. ad. In a princelike manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER, prin'-sîz-fèth'-ûr. n. s. The herb *amaranth*. *Ainsworth*.

PRINCESS, prin'-sès. 502. n. s. [*princepsse*, Fr.] A sovereign lady; a woman having sovereign command. *Dryden*. A sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen. The daughter of a king. *Shak*. The wife of a prince.

PRINCIPAL §, prîm'-sè-pâl. 88. a. [*principalis*, Fr.; *principalis*, Lat.] Princely. *Spenser*. Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential; important; considerable. *Hooker*.

PRINCIPAL, prîm'-sè-pâl. n. s. A head; a chief; not a second. *Bacon*. One primarily or originally engaged; not accessory or auxiliary. *Swift*. A

- capital sum placed out at interest. *Shak.* President or governor. *Spenser.*
- PRINCIPALITY**, prîn-sê-pâl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*principauté*, Fr.] Sovereignty; supreme power. *Sidney.* A prince; one invested with sovereignty. *Shak.* The country which gives title to a prince: as, the *principality* of Wales. *Shak.* Superiority; predominance. *Digby.*
- PRINCIPALLY**, prîn-sê-pâl'-è. *ad.* Chiefly; above all; above the rest. *Bp. Taylor.*
- PRINCIPALNESS**, prîn-sê-pâl-nês. *n. s.* The state of being principal or chief.
- PRINCIPATE***, prîn-sê-pâte. *n. s.* [*principatus*, Lat.] Principality; supreme rule. *Barrow.*
- PRINCIPATION**, prîn-sîp-è-à-shûn. *n. s.* [*principium*, Lat.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. *Bacon.* Not used.
- PRINCIPLE** §, prîn-sê-pl. 405. *n. s.* [*principium*, Lat.] Element; constituent part; primordial substance. *Watts.* Original cause. *Dryden.* Being productive of other being; operative cause. *Tillotson.* Fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced. *Hooker.* Ground of action; motive. *Wake.* Tenet on which morality is founded. *Addison.* Beginning. *Spenser.*
- TO PRINCIPLE**, prîn-sê-pl. *v. a.* To establish or fix in any tenet; to impress with any tenet, good or ill. *Milton.* To establish firmly in the mind. *Locke.*
- PRINCOCK**, prîn-kôk. } *n. s.* [from *prink* or *prim*
- PRINCOX**, prîn-kôks. } *cœck*; perhaps *præcox* or *præcoquum ingenium*, Lat.] A cockcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue. A child made saucy through too much indulgence. *Shakspeare.*
- TO PRINK**, prîngk. *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To prank; to deck for show. *Howell.*
- TO PRINK***, prîngk. *v. a.* To dress or adjust to ostentation.
- TO PRINT** §, prînt. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, *empreint*, Fr.] To mark by pressing any thing upon another. *Dryden.* To impress any thing, so as to leave its form. *Roscommon.* To form by impression. *Shak.* To impress words or make books, not by the pen, but the press. *Pope.*
- TO PRINT**, prînt. *v. n.* To use the art of typography. *Milton.* To publish a book. *Pope.*
- PRINT**, prînt. *n. s.* [*empreinte*, Fr.] Mark or form made by impression. *Wicliffe.* That which, being impressed, leaves its form: as, a *butter print*. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper. It is usual to say wooden *prints* and copper *plates*. Picture made by impression. *Waller.* The form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books. *Dryden.* The state of being published by the printer. *Addison.* Single sheet printed for sale; a paper something less than a pamphlet. *Addison.* Formal method; exactness. *Shakspeare.*
- PRINTER**, prînt'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that prints books. *Digby.* One that stains linen with figures.
- PRINTING***, prînt'-îng. *n. s.* The art or process of impressing letters or words; typography. *Shak.* The process of staining linen with figures.
- PRINTLESS**, prîn-lês. *a.* That which leaves no impression. *Milton.*
- PRIOR** §, prî'-ûr. 166. *a.* [Lat.] Former; being before something else; antecedent; antérieur. *Rogers.*
- PRIOR**, prî'-ûr. *n. s.* [*priour*, Fr.] The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot. *Addison.* Prior, in some churches, presides over others in the same churches. *Ayliffe.*
- PRIORATE***, prî'-ûr-âte. *n. s.* [*prioratus*, low Lat.] Government exercised by a prior. *Warton.*
- PRIORESS**, prî'-ûr-ês. *n. s.* A lady superiour of a convent of nuns. *Shakspeare.*
- PRIORITY**, prî-ôr'-rè-tè. *n. s.* The state of being first; precedence in time. *Hayward.* Precedence in place. *Shakspeare.*
- PRIORLY***, prî'-ûr-lè. *ad.* Antecedently. *Geddes.*
- PRIORSHIP**, prî'-ûr-shîp. *n. s.* The state or office of a prior.
- PRIORY**, prî'-ûr-è. *n. s.* A convent, in dignity be-
- low an abbey. *Shak.* *Priories* are the churches which are given to priors in *titulum*, or by way of title. *Ayliffe.*
- PRI/SAGE**, prî-sâjè. *n. s.* [*prisage*, Fr.] *Prisage*, now called *butlerage*, is a custom whereby the prince challenges out of every bark laden with wine, two tuns of wine at his price. *Cowel.*
- PRISM** §, prîzm. *n. s.* [*prisme*, Fr.; *πρίσμα*, Gr.] A prism of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end to the three angles of the other end. *Newton.*
- PRISMA/TICK**, prîz-mât'-îtk. 509. *a.* [*prismatique*, Fr.] Formed as a prism. *Derham.*
- PRISMA/TICALLY**, prîz-mât'-tè-kâl-è. *ad.* In the form of a prism. *Boyle.*
- PRISM/OID**, prîz-môid. *n. s.* A body approaching to the form of a prism.
- PRISON** §, prîz'-zn. 170. *n. s.* [Fr.; *ppîrûn*, Sax.] A strong hold in which persons are confined; a gaol. *Shakspeare.*
- TO PRISON**, prîz'-zn. *v. a.* To imprison; to shut up in hold; to restrain from liberty. *P. Fletcher.* To captivate; to enchain. *Milton.* To confine. *Shakspeare.*
- PRISON/BASE**, prîz'-zn-bâse. *n. s.* A kind of rural play, commonly called *prisonbars*. *Sandys.*
- PRISONER**, prîz'-zn-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [*prisonnier*, Fr.] One who is confined in hold. *Bacon.* A captive; one taken by the enemy. *Spenser.* One under an arrest. *Dryden.*
- PRISON/HOUSE**, prîz'-zn-hôuse. *n. s.* Gaol; hold in which one is confined. *Shakspeare.*
- PRISONMENT**, prîz'-zn-mènt. *n. s.* Confinement, imprisonment; captivity. *Shakspeare.*
- PRI/STINE**, prîs'-tîn. 140. *a.* [*pristin*, old Fr.; *pristinus*, Lat.] First; ancient; original. *More.*
- PRI/THÉE**, prîtu'-è. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or, *I pray thee*. *Rowe.*
- PRI/VACY**, prî-vâ-sè, or prî-vâ-sè. *n. s.* State of being secret; secrecy. Retirement; retreat; place intended to be secret. *Dryden.* [*privaute*, Fr.] Privy; joint knowledge; great familiarity. *Arbutnot.* Taciturnity. *Ainsworth.*
- § The first pronunciation of this word is adopted by Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Entick; and the last by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, and Mr. Scott. Mr. Elphinston is in this word consistent with his pronunciation of *primacy*; but my ear and observation greatly fail me, if the first mode of pronouncing this word is not the most agreeable to polite as well as general usage. It seems to retain the sound of its primitive *private*, as *piracy* does of *private*; which word *piracy* Mr. Elphinston, in opposition to all our orthoëpists, pronounces with the *i* short. *W.*
- PRI/VADO**, prî-vâ-dò. [See LUMBAGO.] *n. s.* [Span.] A secret friend. *Bacon.*
- PRI/VATE** §, prî-vât. 91. *a.* [*privatus*, Lat.] Not open; secret. *Milton.* Alone; not accompanied. Being upon the same terms with the rest of the community; particular; opposed to *publick*. *Hooker* Particular; not relating to the publick. *Digby.* Admitted to participation of knowledge; privy. *B. Jonson.* Sequestered. *Shak.*—*In private.* Secretly; not publicly; not openly. *Glanville.*
- PRI/VATE**, prî-vât. *n. s.* A secret message. *Shak.* Particular business. *B. Jonson.* A common soldier.
- PRIVATE/ER**, prî-vâ-tèer'. *n. s.* [from *private*.] A ship fitted out by private men to plunder the enemies of the state. *Swift.*
- TO PRIVATE/ER**, prî-vâ-tèer'. *v. a.* To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.
- PRI/VATELY**, prî-vât-lè. *ad.* Secretly; not openly. *St. Mark.* xxiv.
- PRIVATENESS**, prî-vât-nês. *n. s.* The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community. Secrecy; privacy. *Bacon.* Obscurity; retirement. *Wotton.*
- PRI/VA/TION**, prî-vâ-shûn. 133. *n. s.* [Fr.; *privatio*, Lat.] Removal or destruction of any thing or quality. *Davies.* The act of the mind by which

-- nô, mōve, nôr, nôt; --tûbe, tûb, bûll; --ôll; --pôund; --zhin, THIS.

in considering a subject, we separate it from any thing appendant. The act of degrading from rank or office. *Bacon*.

PRIVATIVE §, priv'-vâ-ûv. 133. *a.* [privatîf, Fr.; privativus, Lat.] Causing privation of any thing. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Privative* is, in things, what *negative* is in propositions. *Bacon*.

♣ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Entick, make the first syllable of this word short, as I have done: and Mr. Perry and Buchanan make it long. In defence of the first pronunciation it may be observed, that this word is not like *primacy* and *primary*; the first of which is a formative of our own; and the second, derived from the Latin *primarius*, which, in our pronunciation of the Latin, does not shorten the *i* in the first syllable as *privativus* does, (see *ACADEMY* and *INCOMPARABLE*;) and therefore these words are no rule for the pronunciation of this; which, besides the general tendency of the penultimate accent to shorten every vowel it falls on but *u*, 535, seems to have another claim to the short vowel from its termination: thus *ônitive, d'native, primitive, derivative, &c.*, all plead for the short sound. *W*.

PRIVATIVE, priv'-vâ-ûv. 157. *n. s.* That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound. *Bacon*.

PRIVATIVELY, priv'-vâ-ûv-lê. *ad.* By the absence of something necessary to be present. *Negative-ly, Hammond*.

PRIVATIVENESS, priv'-vâ-ûv-nês. *n. s.* Notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRIVET, priv'-vit. 99. *n. s.* Evergreen: a plant. *Miller*.

PRIVILEGE §, priv'-vê-lidje. *n. s.* [Fr.; *privilegium*, Lat.] Peculiar advantage. *Milton*. Immunity; right not universal. *Shakspeare*.

To **PRIVILEGE**, priv'-vê-lidje. 133. *v. a.* To invest with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege. *Dryden*. To exempt from censure or danger. *Sidney*. To exempt from paying tax or impost. *Hale*.

PRIVILY, priv'-ê-lê. *ad.* Secretly; privately. *Spenser*.

PRIVITY, priv'-ê-tê. 530. *n. s.* [privatê, Fr.] Private communication. *Spenser*. Consciousness; joint knowledge; private concurrence. *Hooker*. Privacy. *Spenser*. [In the plural.] Secret parts. *Abbot*.

PRIVY §, priv'-ê. *a.* [privê, Fr.] Private; not public; assigned to secret uses. *Shak*. Secret; clandestine; done by stealth. *2 Macc. xviii*. Secret; not shown; not public. *Ezek. xxi*. Admitted to secrets of state. *Shak*. Conscious to any thing; admitted to participation of knowledge. *Daniel*.

PRIVY, priv'-ê. *n. s.* Place of retirement; necessary house. *Swift*.

PRIZE §, prize. *n. s.* [preis, Germ.; and pris, Goth.] A reward gained by contest with competitors. *Shak*. A reward gained by any performance. *Dryden*. [prîze, Fr.] Something taken by adventure; plunder. *Arbuthnot*.

To **PRIZE**, prize. *v. a.* [prîzer, Fr.; appreciate, Lat.] To rate; to value at a certain price. *Zech. xi*. To esteem; to value highly. *Dryden*.

PRIZER, prîz'-zûr. 98. *n. s.* [prîseur, Fr.] One that values. *Shak*. One who contends for a prize. *B. Jonson*.

PRIZEFIGHTER, prize/-fl-tûr. *n. s.* One who fights publicly for a reward. *Arbuthnot*.

PRO, prô. [Lat.] For; in defence of.—*Pro* and *con*, for *pro* and *contra*, for and against. *Clarendon*.

PROA*, or **PROE***, *n. s.* [perhaps from the Span. *proa*.] A name given to a sailing vessel of the Indies. *Young*.

PROBABILITY, prôb'-â-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [probabilitas, Lat.] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence arising from the preponderation of argument: it is less than moral certainty. *Locke*.

PROBABLE §, prôb'-â-bl. *a.* [Fr.; *probabilis*, Lat.] Likely; having more evidence than the contrary. *Hooker*. That may be proved. *Milton*.

♣ Were this word used to signify the possibility of

searching a wound with a probe, the *o* would in that case be pronounced long. *W*.

PROBABLY, prôb'-â-blê. *ad.* Likely; in likelihood. *Swift*.

PROBATE*, prô'-bât. *n. s.* [probatum, Lat.] Proof. *Skelton*. The proof of a will; the official copy of a will with the certificate of its having been proved. *Blackstone*.

PROBATION §, prô'-bâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [probatio, Lat.] Proof; evidence; testimony. *Shak*. The act of proving by ratiocination or testimony. *Pearson*. [probation, Fr.] Trial; examination. *Bacon*. Moral trial. *Nelson*. Trial before entrance into monastic life; novitiate. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

♣ The *o* in the inseparable preposition of this and similar words, when the accent is on the second syllable, is exactly like the *o* in *obedience*, which see. *W*.

PROBATIONAL*, prô'-bâ'-shûn-âl. *a.* Serving for trial. *Bp. Richardson*.

PROBATIONARY, prô'-bâ'-shûn-â-rê. *a.* Serving for trial. *Bp. Taylor*.

PROBATIONER, prô'-bâ'-shûn-âr. *n. s.* One who is upon trial. *Dryden*. A novice. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.

PROBATIONERSHIP, prô'-bâ'-shûn-âr-shîp. *n. s.* State of being a probationer; novitiate. *Locke*.

PROBATIONSHIP*, prô'-bâ'-shûn-shîp. *n. s.* State of probation; novitiate. *Transl. of Boccacini*.

PROBATIVE*, prô'-bâ-ûv. *a.* [probatus, Lat.] Serving for trial. *South*.

PROBATOR*, prô'-bâ'-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] An examiner; an approver. *Maydman*. [In law.] An accuser; one who undertakes to prove a crime charged upon another. *Covel*.

PROBATORY, prôb'-bâ'-tûr-ê. 512. [prô'-bâ'-tûr-ê, Sheridan and Perry.] *a.* [probo, Lat.] Serving for trial. *Bramhall*. Serving for proof. *Bp. Taylor*.

PROBATUM EST, prô'-bâ'-tûm-êst. A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying *it is tried or proved*. *Prior*.

PROBE §, prôbe. *n. s.* [probo, Lat.] A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds. *Fell*.

PROBE-SCISSORS, prôbe/-siz-zûrs. 166. *n. s.* Scissors used to open wounds, of which the blade thrust into the orifice has a button at the end. *Wiseman*.

To **PROBE**, prôbe. *v. a.* [probo, Lat.] To search; to try by an instrument. *South*.

PROBITY, prôb'-ê-tê. 530. *n. s.* [probîtê, Fr.; *probitas*, Lat.] Honesty; sincerity; veracity. *Fiddes*.

PROBLEM §, prôb'-lêm. *n. s.* [probleme, Fr.; *πρόβλημα*, Gr.] A question proposed. *Bacon*.

PROBLEMATICAL, prôb'-lêm'-tê-kâl. 509. *a.* Uncertain; unsettled; disputed; disputable. *White*.

PROBLEMATICALITY, prôb'-lêm'-tê-kâl-ê. *ad.* Uncertainly.

To **PROBLEMATIZE***, prôb'-lêm'-â-tlze. *v. n.* To propose problems. *B. Jonson*.

PROBOSCIS, prô-bôs'-sîs. *n. s.* [proboscis, Lat.] A snout; the trunk of an elephant; used also for the same part in every creature, that bears any resemblance thereunto. *Milton*.

PROCA'CIOUS §, prô-kâ'-shûs. *a.* [procax, Lat.] Petulant; saucy; loose. *Barrow*.

PROCA'CITY, prô-kâs'-sê-tê. 530. *n. s.* Petulance; looseness. *Burton*.

PROCATARCTICK, prô-kât-ârk'-ûk. *a.* [προκαταρκτηκος.] Forerunning; remotely antecedent. *Ferrand*.

PROCATARXIS, prô-kât-ârk'-îs. *n. s.* [προκαταρξις.] The preexistent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent. *Quincy*.

PROCEDURE, prô-sêê'-jûre. 376. *n. s.* [Fr.] Manner of proceeding; management; conduct. *South*. Act of proceeding; progress; process; operation. *Hale*. Produce; thing produced. *Bacon*.

To **PROCEED** §, prô-sêêd'. 533. *v. n.* [procedo, Lat.; procedere, Fr.] To pass from one thing or place to another. *Milton*. To go forward; to tend to the end designed; to advance. *Shak*. To come

forth from a place or from a sender. *St. John.* To go or march in state. *Anon.* To issue; to arise; to be the effect of; to be produced from. *Shak.* To prosecute any design. *Locke.* To be transacted; to be carried on. *Shak.* To make progress. *Milton.* To carry on juridical process. *Clarendon.* To transact; to act; to carry on any affair methodically. *Milton.* To take effect; to have its course. *Ayliffe.* To be propagated; to come by generation. *Milton.* To be produced by the original efficient cause. *Milton.*

PROCEE/D, prô-sêd'-*n. s.* Produce: as, the proceeds of an estate. *Howell.*

PROCEE/DER, prô-sêd'-âr. 98. *n. s.* One who goes forward; one who makes a progress. *Bacon.*

PROCEE/DING, prô-sêd'-îng. 410. *n. s.* [*procedé, Fr.*] Process from one thing to another; series of conduct; transaction. *Shak.* Legal procedure: as, Such are the proceedings at law.

PROCELEUSMA/TICK*, prôs-ê-lûse-mâf'-îk. *a.* [*προκελευσματικός;*] Exhorting by songs or speeches. *Johnson.*

PROCE/LOUS, prô-sêl'-lûs. *a.* [*procellosus, Lat.*] Tempestuous. *Dict.*

PROCE/PTION, prô-sêp'-shûn. *n. s.* Preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another. *King Charles. Ob. J.*

PROCE/RE*, prô-sêrê'-*a.* [*procerus, Lat.*] Tall. *Evelyn. Ob. T.*

PROCE/RITY, prô-sêr'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*procerité, Fr.*] from *procerus, Lat.*] Tallness; height of stature. *Bacon.*

PRO/CESS, prôs'-sês. 533. *n. s.* [*proces, Fr.*; *processus, Lat.*] Tendency; progressive course. *Hooker.* Regular and gradual progress. *Shak.* Course; continual flux or passage. *Shak.* Methodical management of any thing. *Boyle.* Course of law. *Shak.* [In anatomy.] Eminence of the bones and other parts. *Smith.*

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, place the accent on the first syllable of this word; and those who give the quantity of the vowels make it short; Buchanan alone, though he places the accent on the first syllable, makes it long.

Mr. Nares suspects the accentuation of this word on the second syllable to be the most ancient, though Shakespeare so frequently places the accent on the first:

"Tell her the *process* of Antonio's end."

Merchant of Venice.

"In brief, to set the needless *process* by."

Measure for Measure.

"In *process* of the seasons I have seen."

Shakespeare's Sonnets.

But Milton accents the second syllable:

"Cannot without *process* of speech be told."

Par. Lost, VII. 178.

"_____ which might rise

"By policy and long *process* of time."—*Ib. II. 297.*

There is a phrase, as Mr. Nares observes, In *process* of time, when we oftener hear the accent on the second syllable of this word than the first. This is undoubtedly a proof of the justness of his observation respecting the antiquity of this pronunciation; but, as it is now antiquated in other phrases, it ought not to be used in this. *W.*

PROCE/SSION, prô-sêsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*Fr.*; *processio, Lat.*] A train marching in ceremonious solemnity. *Hooker.* The act of issuing or proceeding from. *Pearson.*

To PRO/CESSION, prô-sêsh'-ûn. *v. n.* To go in procession.

PROCE/SSIONAL, prô-sêsh'-ûn-âl. *a.* [*processional, Fr.*] Relating to procession. *Cotgrave.*

PROCE/SSIONAL*, prô-sêsh'-ûn-âl. *n. s.* [*processionale, Lat.*] A book relating to the processions of the Romish church. *Gregory.*

PROCE/SSIONARY, prô-sêsh'-ûn-â-rê. 512. *a.* Consisting in procession. *Hooker.*

PRO CHRONISM, prô-krôn-îzm. *n. s.* [*προχρόνιος;*] An error in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened. *Gregory.*

PRO/CIDENCE, prô-sê-dêrse. *n. s.* [*procidencia,*

Lat.] Falling down; dependence below its natural place. *Ferrand.*

PRO/CINCT, prô-shûk'-*n. s.* [*procinctus, Lat.*] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action. *Milton.*

To PROCLA/M, prô-klâmê'. 202. *v. a.* [*proclamo, Lat.*] To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication. *Deut. xx.* To tell openly. *Locke.* To outlaw by public denunciation. *Shakespeare.*

PROCLA/MER, prô-klâ'-mûr. 98. *n. s.* One that publishes by authority. *Milton.*

PROCLAMA/TION, prô-klâm'-shûn. *n. s.* [*proclamatio, Lat.*] Publication by authority. A declaration of the king's will openly published among the people. *Clarendon.*

PROCLIVE*, prô-klivê'. *a.* [*proclivis, Lat.*] Inclining or bent to a thing. *Bullockar. Ob. T.*

PROCLIVITY, prô-kliv'-ê-tê. 530. *n. s.* [*proclivitas, Lat.*] Tendency; natural inclination; propensity; proneness. *Bp. Hall.* Readiness; facility of attaining. *Wallon.*

PROCLIVOUS, prô-kliv'-vûs. 503. *a.* Inclined; tending by nature. *Dict.*

PROCONSUL, prô-kôn'-sûl. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority. *Peachment.*

PROCONSULAR*, prô-kôn'-shû-jâr. 452. *a.* Belonging to a proconsul; under the rule of a proconsul. *Milton.*

PROCONSULSHIP, prô-kôn'-sûl-shîp. *n. s.* The office of a proconsul.

To PROCRA/STINATE, prô-krâs'-tîn-âte. *v. a.* [*procrastinor, Lat.*] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day. *Shakespeare.*

To PROCRA/STINATE, prô-krâs'-tîn-âte. *v. n.* To be dilatory. *Hammond.*

PROCRAS/TINATION, prô-krâs'-tîn-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Delay; dilatoriness.

PROCRAS/TINATOR, prô-krâs'-tîn-â-tûr. 521. *n. s.* A dilatory person. *Junius.*

PROCREANT, prô-krê'-ânt. 505. *a.* [*procreans, Lat.*] Productive; pregnant. *Shakespeare.*

PROCREANT*, prô-krê'-ânt. *n. s.* That which generates. *Milton.*

To PRO/CREATE, prô-krê'-âte. *v. a.* [*procreo, Lat.*] To generate; to produce. *Bentley.*

PROCREATION, prô-krê'-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [*Fr.*; *pro creatio, Lat.*] Generation; production. *Raleigh.*

PROCREATIVE, prô-krê'-â-tiv. 512. *a.* Generative; productive. *Hale.*

PROCREATIVENESS, prô-krê'-â-tiv-nês. 512, 534. *n. s.* Power of generation. *Decay of Chr. Pity*

PRO/CREATOR, prô-krê'-â-tûr. 521. *n. s.* Generator; begetter. *Hulot.*

PRO/CTOR, prôk'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* [contracted from *procurator, Lat.*] A manager of another man's affairs. *Hooker.* An attorney in the spiritual court. *Swift.* The magistrate of the university. *Waller.*

To PRO/CTOR, prôk'-tûr. *v. a.* To manage: a cant word. *Warburton.*

PRO/CTORAGE*, prôk'-tûr-âje. *n. s.* Management: a contemptuous expression. *Milton.*

PROCTORICAL*, prôk'-tôr'-ê-kâl. *a.* Of or belonging to the academical proctor; magisterial. *Dean Prideaux.*

PRO/CTORSHIP, prôk'-tûr-shîp. *n. s.* Office or dignity of a proctor. *Clarendon.*

PRO/CUMBENT, prô-kûm'-bênt. *a.* [*procumbens, Lat.*] Lying down; prone.

PRO/CURABLE, prô-kiv'-râ-bl. *a.* To be procured; obtainable; acquirable. *Boyle.*

PRO/CURACY, prôk'-û-râ-sê. *n. s.* The management of any thing.

PROCURA/TION, prôk'-û-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of procuring. *Woodward.* Management of affairs for another person. *Bp. Hall.* *Procurations* are certain sums paid to the bishop, or archdeacon, by incumbents, on account of visitations. Formerly, necessary visitals were the acknowledgement made to the visitor, and his attendants. They are also called *proxies*.

PRO/CURATOR, prôk'-û-râ'-tûr. 166, 521. *n. s.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, bùll; —dùl; —pùdnd; —tùin, THIS.

Manager; one who transacts affairs for another. *Wichiffe*.
PROCURATORIAL, pròk-kù-rà-tò-rè-ál. *a.* Made by a proctor. *Auliffe*.
PROCURATORSHIP*, pròk-kù-rà-tùr-shíp. *n. s.* The office of a procurator. *Pearson*.
PROCURATORY, prò-kù-rà-tùr-è. 512. *a.* Tending to procuration.
To PROCURE*, prò-kùrè'. *v. a.* [*procuro*, Lat.] To manage; to transact for another. To obtain; to acquire. *Jer.* xxxiii. To persuade; to prevail on. *Spenser*. To contrive; to forward. *Shakspeare*.
To PROCURE, prò-kùrè'. *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp. *Dryden*.
PROCUREMENT, prò-kùrè-mènt. *n. s.* The act of procuring. *Sir T. Elyot*.
PROCURER, prò-kù-rùr. 98. *n. s.* One that gains; obtainer. *Watson*. One who plans or contrives. *Bacon*. Pimp; pander. *South*.
PROCURRESS, prò-kù-rès. *n. s.* A bawd. *Spectator*.
PRODICAL*, pròd-dè-gál. *a.* [*prodigus*, Lat.] Profuse; wasteful; expensive; lavish. *Camden*.
PRODICAL, pròd-dè-gál. *n. s.* A waster; a spendthrift. *B. Jonson*.
PRODIGALITY, pròd-dè-gál-è-tè. *n. s.* [*prodigalité*, Fr.] Extravagance; profusion; waste; excessive liberality. *Shakspeare*.
To PRODICALIZE*, pròd-dè-gál-ize. *v. n.* To play the prodigal; to be guilty of extravagance. *Sherwood*. *Ob. T.*
PRODIGALLY, pròd-dè-gál-è. *ad.* Profusely; wastefully; extravagantly. *B. Jonson*.
PRODIGIOUS*, pròd-did-jùs. 314. *a.* [*prodigious*, Lat.] Amazing; astonishing; such as may seem a prodigy; portentous; enormous; monstrous. *Bacon*.
PRODIGIOUSLY, pròd-did-jùs-lè. *ad.* Amazingly; astonishingly; portentously; enormously. *Cowley*. It is sometimes used as a familiar hyperbole. *Pope*.
PRODIGIOUSNESS, pròd-did-jùs-nès. *n. s.* Enormousness; portentousness; amazing qualities. *Bp. Hall*.
PRODIGY, pròd-dè-jè. *n. s.* [*prodige*, Fr.; *prodigium*, Lat.] Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent. *Shak.* Monster. *B. Jonson*. Any thing astonishing for good or bad. *Spectator*.
PRODITION, pròd-dish'-àn. *n. s.* [*proditio*, Lat.] Treason; treachery. *Bp. Hall*.
PRODITOR, pròd-è-tùr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] A traitor. *Shakspeare*.
PRODITORIOUS, pròd-è-tò-rè-ús. *a.* Traitorous; treacherous; perfidious. *Daniel*. Apt to make discoveries. *Wotton*.
PRODITORY*, pròd-è-tùr-è. *a.* Treacherous; perfidious. *Milton*.
PRODROME*, prò-dròme. *n. s.* [*prodrome*, Fr.; *prodromus*, Lat.] A forerunner. *Coles*.
To PRODUCÉ*, prò-dùsè'. 492. *v. a.* [*produco*, Lat.] To offer to the view or notice. *Isa.* xli. To exhibit to the publick. *Swift*. To bring as an evidence. *Shak.* To bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable. *Sandys*. To cause; to effect; to generate; to beget. *Bacon*. To extend; to lengthen. *B. Jonson*.
PRODUCE, pròd-dùsè. 532. *n. s.* Product; that which any thing yields or brings. *Dryden*. Amount; profit; gain; emergent sum or quantity. *Mortimer*.
 Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, make the *o* in the first syllable of this word short; and Buchanan and Dr. Ash long. *W.*
PRODUCEMENT*, prò-dùsè-mènt. *n. s.* Production. *Milton*. *Ob. T.*
PRODUCENT, prò-dù-sènt. *n. s.* One that exhibits; one that offers. *Auliffe*.
PRODUCER, prò-dù-sùr. *n. s.* One that generates or produces. *Suckling*.
PRODUCTIBILITY*, prò-dù-sè-bil'-è-tè. *n. s.* Power of producing. *Barrow*.
PRODUCIBLE, prò-dù-sè-bil'. *a.* Such as may be

exhibited. *Hammond*. Such as may be generated or made. *Boyle*.
PRODUCEBLINESS, prò-dù-sè-bl-nès. *n. s.* The state of being producible. *Boyle*.
PRODUCT, prò-dùkt. 532. *n. s.* [*productus*, Lat.] Something produced by nature: as, fruits, grain, metals. *Locke*. Work; composition; effect of art or labour. *Watts*. Thing consequential; effect. *Milton*. Result; sum: as, the *product* of many sums added to each other.
 Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, make the *o* in the first syllable of this word short; and Dr. Ash, as far as we can gather by his position of the accent, makes it long *W.*
PRODUCTILE, prò-dùkt-ùl. 140. *a.* Which may be produced, or drawn out at length.
PRODUCTION, prò-dùkt-shùn. *n. s.* The act of producing. *Dryden*. The thing produced; fruit; product. *Waller*. Composition; work of art or study. *Swift*.
PRODUCTIVE, prò-dùkt-ùv. *a.* Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient. *Milton*.
PRODUCTIVENESS*, prò-dùkt-ùv-nès. *n. s.* State or quality of being productive.
PROEM*, prò-ém. *n. s.* [*προομιον*, Gr.; *prooemium*, Lat.] Preface; introduction. *White*.
To PROEM*, prò-ém. *v. a.* To preface. *South*.
PROEMIAL*, prò-è-mè-ál. *a.* Introductory. *Hammond*.
PROFACE*, *interj.* [*proutface*, old Fr.] An old exclamation of welcome, frequent in the writers of Shakspeare's time. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. T.*
PROFANATION, pròf-à-nà-shùn. 533. *n. s.* [*profano*, Lat.] The act of violating any thing sacred. *Hooker*. Irreverence to holy things or persons. *Shakspeare*.
PROFANE*, prò-fàne'. 533. *a.* [*profanus*, Lat.] Irreverent to sacred names or things. *South*. Not sacred; secular. *Burnet*. Polluted; not pure. *Raleigh*. Not purified by holy rites. *Dryden*.
To PROFANE, prò-fàne'. *v. a.* [*profano*, Lat.; *profaner*, Fr.] To violate; to pollute. *Shak.* To put to wrong use. *Shakspeare*.
PROFANELY, prò-fàne-lè. *ad.* With irreverence to sacred names or things. 2 *Esdr.* xv.
PROFANENESS, prò-fàne-nès. *n. s.* Irreverence of what is sacred. *Dryden*.
PROFANER, prò-fàne-ùr. *n. s.* Polluter; violator. *Hooker*.
PROFECTION, prò-fèkt-shùn. *n. s.* [*perfectio*, Lat.] Advance; progression. *Brown*.
To PROFESS*, prò-fès'. *v. a.* [*professer*, Fr.; *professus*, Lat.] To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or character. *Whole Duty of Man*. To make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration. *Shak.* To declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment. *Ecclesi.* iii. To exhibit the appearance of. *Spenser*.
To PROFESS, prò-fès'. *v. n.* To declare openly. *Tit. i.* To enter into a state of life by a public declaration. *Drayton*. To declare friendship. *Shakspeare*.
PROFESSEDLY, prò-fès-sèd-lè. 364. *ad.* According to open declaration made by himself. *King Charles*. Undenially; as every one allows. *Louth*.
PROFESSION, prò-fèsh'-àn. *n. s.* Calling; vocation; known employment. The term *profession* is particularly used of divinity, physick, and law. *Raleigh*. Declaration. *Glanville*. The act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion. *Tillotson*.
PROFESSIONAL, prò-fèsh'-àn-ál. *a.* Relating to a particular calling or profession. *Richardson*.
PROFESSIONALLY*, prò-fèsh'-àn-ál-lè. *ad.* By profession.
PROFESSOR, prò-fès-sùr. *n. s.* [*professeur*, Fr.] One who declares himself of any opinion or party. *Bacon*. One who publicly practises or teaches an art. *Swift*. One who is visibly religious. *Locke*.
PROFESSORIAL*, prò-fès-sò-rè-ál. *a.* [*professorius*, Lat.] Relating to a professor. *Bentley*

PROFESSORSHIP, prô-fêss'-sûr-shîp. *n. s.* The station or office of a publick teacher. *Walton.*

PROFESSORY*, prô-fêss'-sô-rê. *a.* Professorial; belonging to the professors. *Bacon.*

To PROFEEER §, prôf'-fêr. *v. a.* [*profero*, Lat.] To propose; to offer to acceptance. *Spenser.* To attempt of one's own accord. *Milton.*

PROFEEER, prôf'-fêr. *n. s.* Offer made; something proposed to acceptance. *Sidney.* Essay; attempt. *Bacon.*

PROFFERER, prôf'-fêr-êr. *n. s.* He that offers. *Shak.*

PROFICIENCY, prô-fîsh'-ên-se. } *n. s.* [*proficio*, Lat.] Profit;

PROFICIENCY, prô-fîsh'-ên-sê. } Lat.] Profit; advancement in any thing; improvement gained. *Addison.*

PROFICIENT, prô-fîsh'-ênt. *n. s.* [*proficiens*, Lat.] One who has made advances in any study or business. *Boyle.*

PROFICUOUS, prô-fîk'-kû-ûs. *a.* [*proficius*, Lat.] Advantageous; useful. *Harvey.*

PROFILE, prô-fêl'. 112. [prô-fêl', *Perry, Jones, Fulton and Knight.*] *n. s.* [*profil*, Fr.] The side face; half face. *Dryden.*

PROFIT §, prôf'-fît. *n. s.* [Fr.] Gain; pecuniary advantage. *Shak.* Advantage; accession of good. *Bacon.* Improvement; advancement; proficiency.

To PROFIT, prôf'-fît. *v. a.* [*profiter*, Fr.] To benefit; to advantage. *Job*, xxx. To improve; to advance. *Dryden.*

To PROFIT, prôf'-fît. *v. n.* To gain advantage. *Arbutnot.* To make improvement. 1 *Tim.* iv. To be of use or advantage. *Milton.*

PROFITABLE, prôf'-fît-â-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Gainful; lucrative. *Shak.* Useful; advantageous. *Shak.*

PROFITABLENESS, prôf'-fît-â-bl-nêss. *n. s.* Gainfulness. Usefulness; advantageousness. *More.*

PROFITABLY, prôf'-fît-â-bl. *ad.* Gainfully. Advantageously; usefully. *Wake.*

PROFITLESS, prôf'-fît-lêss. *a.* Void of gain or advantage. *Shakspeare.*

PROFLIGACY*, prôf'-flê-gâ-sê. *n. s.* State of being lost to decency and virtue. *Barrington.*

PROFLIGATE §, prôf'-flê-gât. 91. *a.* [*profligatus*, Lat.] Abandoned; lost to virtue and decency; shameless. *Roscommon.*

PROFLIGATE, prôf'-flê-gât. 91. *n. s.* An abandoned, shameless wretch. *Addison.*

To PROFLIGATE, prôf'-flê-gât. 91. *v. a.* [*profligo*, Lat.] To drive away; to overcome. *Folherby.* *Ob. J.*

PROFLIGATELY, prôf'-flê-gât-lê. *ad.* Shamelessly. *Swift.*

PROFLIGATENESS, prôf'-flê-gât-nêss. *n. s.* The quality of being profligate. *Butler.*

PROFLIGATION*, prôf'-flê-gât-shûn. *n. s.* Defeat; rout. *Bacon.*

PROFLUENCE, prôf'-flû-ên-se. *n. s.* Progress; course. *Wotton.*

PROFLUENT §, prôf'-flû-ênt. 532. *a.* [*profluens*, Lat.] Flowing forward. *Milton.*

PROFOUND §, prô-fôund'. *a.* [*profundus*, Lat.] Deep; descending far below the surface; low, with respect to the neighbouring places. *Milton.* Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind: as, a profound treatise. Lowly; humble; submissive; submissive. *Duppa.* Learned beyond the common reach. *Hooker.* Deep in contrivance. *Hosea*, v. Having hidden qualities. *Shakspeare.*

PROFOUND, prô-fôund'. *n. s.* The deep; the main; the sea. *Sandys.* The abyss. *Milton.*

To PROFOUND, prô-fôund'. *v. n.* To dive; to penetrate. *Glanville.*

PROFOUNDLY, prô-fôund'-lê. *ad.* Deeply; with deep concern. *Shak.* With great degrees of knowledge; with deep insight. *Drayton.*

PROFOUNDNESS, prô-fôund'-nêss. *n. s.* Depth of place. Depth of knowledge. *Hooker.*

PROFUNDITY, prô-fôund'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Depth of place or knowledge. *Abp. Usher.*

PROFUSE §, prô-fûse'. 427. *a.* [*profusus*, Lat.] Lavish; too liberal; prodigal. *Dowenant.* Overabounding; exuberant. *Milton.*

PROFUSELY, prô-fûse'-lê. *ad.* Lavishly; prodigally. *Burton.* With exuberance. *Thomson.*

PROFUSENESS, prô-fûse'-nêss. *n. s.* Lavishness; prodigality. *Dryden.*

PROFUSION, prô-fû-zhûn. *n. s.* [*profusio*, Lat.] Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance. *Rowe.* Lavish expense; superfluous effusion. *Hayward.* Abundance; exuberant plenty. *Addison.*

To PROG §, prôg. *v. n.* [perhaps from the Dutch *prachgen*.] To go a begging; to wander about like a beggar; to procure by a beggarly trick. *Beau mont and Fletcher.* To rob; to steal. To shift meanly for provisions. *L'Estrange.*

PROG, prôg. *n. s.* Victuals; provision of any kind. *Swift.*

To PROGENERATE §*, prô-jên'-êr-âte, *v. a.* [*progenero*, Lat.] To beget; to propagate. *Cotgrave.*

PROGENERA'TION, prô-jên'-êr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of begetting; propagation.

PROGENITOR, prô-jên'-î-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A forefather; an ancestor in a direct line. *Spenser.*

PROGENY, prôd'-jê-nê. *n. s.* [*progenie*, old Fr.; *progenes*, Lat.] Offspring; race; generation. *Hooker.*

PROGNOSTICABLE, prôg-nôs'-tê-kâ-bl. *a.* Such as may be foreknown or foretold. *Brown.*

To PROGNOSTICATE, prôg-nôs'-tê-kâte. *v. a.* To foretell; to foreshow. *Clarendon.*

PROGNOSTICATION, prôg-nôs'-tê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of foreknowing or foreshowing. *Burnet.* Foretold. *Sidney.*

PROGNOSTICATOR, prôg-nôs'-tê-kâ-tûr. 521. *n. s.* Foreteller; foreknower. *Isaiah*, xlvii.

PROGNOSTICK §, prôg-nôs'-tîk. *a.* [*προγνωστικὸς*.] Foretelling disease or recovery; foreshowing: as, a prognostick symptom.

PROGNOSTICK, prôg-nôs'-tîk. *n. s.* The skill of foretelling diseases or the event of diseases. *Arbutnot.* A prediction. *Swift.* A token foretelling. *South.*

PROGRAMMA*, prô-grâm'-mâ. *n. s.* [Lat.; *programma*, Fr.] A proclamation or edict, set up in a publick place. *Life of A. Wood.* What is written before something else; a preface. *Warton.*

PROGRESS §, prôg'-grêss. 532. *n. s.* [*progrès*, Fr.; *progressus*, Lat.] Course; procession; passage. *Shak.* Advancement; motion forward. *Shak.* Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge; proficiency. *Denham.* Removal from one place to another. *Denham.* A journey of state; a circuit. *Bacon.*

§* Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Perry, pronounce the *o* in the first syllable of this word short; but Buchanan and Entick make it long. *W.*

To PROGRESS, prôg'-grêss. *v. n.* To move forward; to pass. *Shakspeare.* Not used.

To PROGRESS*, prôg'-grêss. *v. a.* To go round. *Milton.*

PROGRESSION, prô-grêsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*progressio*, Lat.] Proportional process; regular and gradual advance. *Newton.* Motion forward. *Brown.* Course; passage. *Shak.* Intellectual advance. *Locke.*

PROGRESSIONAL, prô-grêsh'-ûn-âl. *a.* Such as is in a state of increase or advance. *Brown.*

PROGRESSIVE, prô-grêss'-sîv. *a.* [*progressif*, Fr.] Going forward; advancing. *Bacon.*

PROGRESSIVELY, prô-grêss'-sîv-lê. *ad.* By gradual steps or regular course. *Holder.*

PROGRESSIVENESS, prô-grêss'-sîv-nêss. *n. s.* The state of advancing.

To PROHIBIT §, prô-hîb'-î-t. *v. a.* [*prohibeo*, I at.] To forbid; to interdict by authority. *Sidney.* To debar; to hinder. *Milton.*

PROHIBITER, prô-hîb'-î-tûr. *n. s.* Forbidder; interdicter. *Sherwood.*

PROHIBITION, prô-hê-bîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *prohibitio*, Lat.] Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding. *Hooker.* A writ issued by one court to stop the proceeding of another. *Blackstone.*

PROHIBITIVE*, prô-hîb'-bê-tîv. *a.* Implying prohibition. *Barrow.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, —díl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

PROHIBITORY, prò-hìb'-hè-tùr-è. *a.* Implying prohibition; forbidding. *Aylife.*

To PROIN, pròin. *v. a.* [*proïgnen*, Fr.] To lop; to cut; to trim; to prune. *Chaucer. Ob. J.*

To PROIN*, pròin. *v. n.* To be employed in pruning. *Bacon. Ob. T.*

To PROJE/CT §, prò-jèk'-t. 492. *v. a.* [*projectus*, Lat.] To throw. *Spenser.* To throw out; to cast forward. *Pope.* To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror. *Dryden. [projecter, Fr.]*

To scheme; to form in the mind; to contrive. *King Charles.*

To PROJE/CT, prò-jèk'-t. *v. n.* To jut out; to shoot forward; to shoot beyond something next it.

PRO/JECT, pròd'-jèk'. 492, 532. *n. s.* [*projèct*, Fr.] Scheme; design; contrivance. *Addison.*

PROJE/CTILE, prò-jèk'-tíl. 140. *n. s.* A body put in motion. *Cheyne.*

PROJE/CTILE, prò-jèk'-tíl. *a.* [Fr.] Impelled forward. *Arbuthnot.*

PROJE/CTION, prò-jèk'-shùn. *n. s.* The act of throwing away. *Patrick.* The act of shooting forwards. *Brown.* Plan; delineation. *Watts.* Scheme; plan of action; as, a projection of a new scheme. [In chymistry.] An operation; crisis of an operation; moment of transmutation. *Bacon.*

PROJE/CTMENT*, prò-jèk'-mènt. *n. s.* Design; contrivance. *Clarendon.*

PROJE/CTOR, prò-jèk'-tùr. *n. s.* One who forms schemes or designs. *Addison.* One who forms wild, impracticable schemes. *L'Estrange.*

PROJE/CTURE, prò-jèk'-tshùr. 463. *n. s.* [Fr.; *projectura*, Lat.] A jutting out.

To PROLA/TE, prò-làt'-è. 492. *v. a.* [*prolatum*, Lat.] To pronounce; to utter. *Hovell.*

PROLA/TE §, pròl'-àtè. 532. *a.* [*prolatus*, Lat.] Extended beyond an exact round. *Cheyne.*

PROLA/TION, prò-là'-shùn. *n. s.* Pronunciation; utterance. *Skelton.* Delay; act of deferring. *Ainsworth.*

PROLOGO/MENA, pròl-è-gòm'-mè-nà. 530. *n. s.* [*προλογόμενα*] Previous discourse; introductory observations. *Stevens.*

PROLE/PSIS §, prò-lèp'-sìs. *n. s.* [*πρόληψις*] A form of rhetoric, in which objections are anticipated. *Bramhall.* An error in chronology, by which events are dated too early. *Theobald.*

PROLE/PTICAL, prò-lèp'-tè-kál. *a.* A medical

PROLE/PTICK*, prò-lèp'-tík. *s.* word, applied to certain fits of a disease; previous; antecedent. *Gregory.*

PROLE/PTICALLY, prò-lèp'-tè-kál-lè. *ad.* By way of anticipation. *Bentley.*

PROLETA/RIAN, pròl-è-tà'-rè-àn. *a.* Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar. *Hudibras.*

PROLETARY §, pròl'-è-là-rè. *n. s.* [*proletarius*, Lat.] A common person; one of the lowest order. *Burton.*

PROLIFICAL §, prò-líf'-fè-kál. *a.* [*prolifus*, Lat.] Fruitful; generative; pregnant; productive. *Milton.* Promising fecundity. *Pearson.*

PROLIFICALITY, prò-líf'-fè-kál-è. *ad.* Fruitfully; pregnantly.

PROLIF/ICATION, prò-líf'-fè-kà'-shùn. *n. s.* Generation of children. *Gower.*

PROLIFICKNESS*, prò-líf'-fík-nès. *n. s.* The state of being prolific. *Scott.*

PROLIX §, prò-lìks'-a. [*prolixus*, Lat.] Long; tedious; not concise. *Digby.* Of long duration. *Aylife.*

PROLIXIOUS, prò-lìk'-shùs. *a.* Dilatory; tedious. *Shakespeare.*

PROLIXITY, prò-lìks'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*prolixité*, Fr.] Tediousness; tiresome length; want of brevity. *Shakespeare.*

PROLIXLY, prò-lìks'-lè. *ad.* At great length; tediously. *Dryden.*

PROLIXNESS, prò-lìks'-nès. *n. s.* Tediousness. *A. Smith.*

PROLOCUTOR, pròl-lò-kù'-tùr. 503. [*prò-lòk-*

kù'-tùr, *Jones, Fullon and Knight.*] *n. s.* [Lat.] The foreman; the speaker of a convocation. *Stapleton.*

In compliance with so many authorities, I placed the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of *interlocutor*, and nearly the same authorities oblige me to place the accent on the penultimate of this word, for so Dr Johnson, Dr Kenrick, Dr Ash, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, and Bailey, accent it. But surely these two words ought not to be differently accented; and, if my opinion had any weight, I would accent them both on the penultimate, as they may be considered exactly like words ending in *ator*, and ought to be accented in the same manner. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott are very singular in placing the accent on the first syllable. — See INTERLOCUTOR. *W.*

PROLOCUTORSHIP, pròl-lò-kù'-tùr-shíp. *n. s.* The office or dignity of prolocutor.

To PROLOGIZE*, pròl-lò-jìze. *v. n.* To deliver a prologue. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PRO/LOGUE §, pròl'-lòg. 338, 532. *n. s.* [*πρόλογος*, Gr.; *prologue*, Fr.] Preface; introduction to any discourse or performance. *Milton.* Something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play. *Shak.*

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, make the *o* in the first syllable of this word short, and Buchanan, only, long. *W.*

To PRO/LOGUE, pròl'-lòg. *v. a.* To introduce with a formal preface. *Shakespeare.*

To PROLONG §, pròl'-lòng. *v. a.* [*prolonger*, Fr.; *pro* and *longus*, Lat.] To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out. *Milton.* To put off to a distant time. *Shakespeare.*

PROLONGA/TION, pròl-lòng-gà'-shùn. 530. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of lengthening. *Bacon.* Delay to a longer time. *Bacon.*

PROLONGER*, pròl-lòng'-ùr. *n. s.* What lengthens out, or continues. *More.*

PROLUSION, prò-lù'-zhùn. *n. s.* [*prolusio*, Lat.] A prelude; an introduction; an essay. *Hakewill.*

PROMENA/DE*, pròm-è-nàdè'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Walk. *W. Montague.*

To PROME/RIT*, prò-mèr'-tì. *v. a.* [*promereo*, Lat.] To oblige; to confer a favour on. *Bp. Hall.* To deserve; to procure by merit. *Pearson.*

PROMINENCE §, pròm'-mè-nènsè. *n. s.* [*prominentia*, Lat.] Protuberance; extant part. *Addison.*

PROMINENT, pròm'-mè-nènt. *a.* [*prominens*, Lat.] Standing out beyond the other parts; protuberant; extant. *Brown.*

PROMINENTLY*, pròm'-mè-nènt-lè. *ad.* So as to stand out beyond the other parts.

PROMISCUOUS §, prò-mìs'-kù-ùs. *a.* [*promiscuus*, Lat.] Mingled; confused; undistinguished. *Milton.*

PROMISCUOUSLY, prò-mìs'-kù-ùs-lè. *ad.* With confused mixture; indiscriminately. *Sandys.*

PROMISCUOUSNESS*, prò-mìs'-kù-ùs-nès. *n. s.* The state of being promiscuous. *Ash.*

PROMISE §, pròm'-mìz. [*pròm'-mìs*, *Sheridan, Perry, Jones, Fiddon and Knight.*] *n. s.* [*promissum*, Lat.] Declaration of some benefit to be conferred. *Shak.* Performance of promise; grant of the thing promised. *Acts*, xxiii. Hopes; expectation. *Shak.*

To PROMISE, pròm'-mìz. *v. a.* [*promitto*, Lat.] To make declaration of some benefit to be conferred. *2 Pet. ii.* To make declaration, even of ill. *Bp. Fisher.*

To PROMISE, pròm'-mìz. *v. n.* To assure one by a promise. *Shak.* It is used of assurance, even of ill. *Shak.* To exhibit a prospect of good; to excite hope; as, *promising* weather.

PROMISEBREACH, pròm'-mìz-brèth. *n. s.* Violation of promise. *Shakespeare. Ob. J.*

PROMISEBREAKER, pròm'-mìz-brà-kùr. *n. s.* Violator of promises. *Shakespeare.*

PROMISER, pròm'-mìz-ùr. 98. *n. s.* One who promises. *B. Jonson.*

PROMISSORY, pròm'-mìs-sùr-è. 512. *a.* [*promissorius*, Lat.] Containing profession of some benefit. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* Containing acknowledgment.

ment of a promise to be performed, or engagement fulfilled: as, a *promissory* note.

PROMISSORILY, prôm'-mîs-sûr-ê-lè. *ad.* By way of promise. *Brown*.

PROMONT, prôm'-mânt. }

PROMONTORY, prôm'-môn-tûr-ê. 557. } *n. s.*

[*promontorium*, Lat.] A headland; a cape; high land jutting into the sea. *Abbot*.

TO PROMOTE \S , prô-môte'. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, *promotus*, Lat.] To forward; to advance. *Milton*. To elevate; to exalt; to prefer. *Numb.* xxii.

PROMOTER, prô-môte'-ûr. *n. s.* [*promoteur*, Fr.] Advancer; forwarder; encourager. *Glanville*. Informer; makebate. *Tusser*.

PROMOTION, prô-mô'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Advancement; encouragement; exaltation to some new honour or rank; preferment. *Milton*.

TO PROMOVE, prô-môv'. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Lat.] To forward; to advance; to promote. *Suckling*.

PROMPT \S , prôm't. 412. *a.* [Fr.; *promptus*, Lat.] Quick; ready; acute; easy. *Clarendon*. Quick; petulant. *Dryden*. Ready without hesitation; wanting no new motive. *Prior*. Ready; told down: as, *prompt* payment. Easy; unobstructed. *Wotton*.

TO PROMPT, prôm't. *v. a.* [*prontare*, Ital.] To assist by private instruction; to help at a loss. *Ascham*. To dictate. *Pope*. To incite; to instigate. *Shakespeare*. To remind. *Brown*.

PROMPTER, prôm'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* One who helps a public speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falters. *Shakespeare*. An admonisher; a reminder. *L'Estrange*.

PROMPTITUDE, prôm'-tê-tûde. *n. s.* [Fr.; *promptus*, Lat.] Readiness; quickness. *Jolinson*.

PROMPTLY, prôm't-lè. *ad.* Readily; quickly; expeditiously. *Bp. Taylor*.

PROMPTNESS, prôm't-nès. *n. s.* Readiness; quickness; alacrity. *South*.

PROMPTUARY, prôm'-tshû-â-rè. *n. s.* [*promptuarium*, Lat.] A storehouse; a repository; a magazine. *Bp. King*.

PROMPTURE, prôm'-tshûre. 468. *n. s.* Suggestion; motion given by another; instigation. *Shak. Ob. J.*

TO PROMULGATE \S , prô-mûl'-gâte. *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Lat.] To publish; to make known by open declaration. *Spenser*.

PROMULGATION, prôm-ûl-gâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* [*promulgatio*, Lat.] Publication; open exhibition. *Hooker*.

PROMULGATOR, prôm-ûl-gâ'-tûr. 521. *n. s.* Publisher; open teacher. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

TO PROMULGE \S , prô-mûl'gê'. *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Lat.] To promulgate; to publish; to teach openly. *Atterbury*.

PROMULGER, prô-mûl'jûr. 98. *n. s.* Publisher; promulgator. *Atterbury*.

PRONATION*, prô-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [from *prone*.] The position of the hand, in which the palm is turned downward. *Smith*.

PRONATOR, prô-nâ'-tûr. *n. s.* A muscle of the radius that helps to turn the palm downwards. *Diet*.

PRONE \S , prône. *a.* [old Fr.; *pronus*, Lat.] Bending downward; not erect. *Milton*. Lying with the face downwards: contrary to *supine*. *Brown*. Precipitous; headlong; going downwards. *Milton*. Declivous; sloping. *Blackmore*. Inclined; propense; disposed. *Hooker*.

PRONENESS, prône'-nès. *n. s.* The state of bending downwards; not erectness. *Brown*. The state of lying with the face downwards; not supineness. Descent; declivity. Inclination; propension; disposition to ill. *Hooker*.

PRONG, prông. *n. s.* [*prion*, Icel.; *pneon*, Sax.] A fork. *Sandys*.

PRONITY, prô'-nè-tè. *n. s.* Proneness. *More. Ob. J.*

PRONOMINAL*, prô-nôm'-è-nâ-l. *a.* [*pronominalis*, Lat.] Having the nature of a pronoun. *Louth*.

PRONOUN, prô'-nôûn. 313. *n. s.* [*pronomén*, Lat.]

A word that is used instead of the proper name. *Clarke*.

TO PRONOUNCE \S , prô-nôûn'se. 313. *v. a.* [*prononcer*, Fr.; *pronancio*, Lat.] To speak; to utter. *Jer.* xxxvi. To utter solemnly; to utter confidently. *Jer.* xxxiv. To form or articulate by the organs of speech. *Milton*. To utter rhetorically.

TO PRONOUNCE, prô-nôûn'se. *v. n.* To speak with confidence or authority. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.

PRONOUNCE*, prô-nôûn'se. *n. s.* Declaration. *Milton. Ob. T.*

PRONOUNCEABLE*, prô-nôûn'-sâ-bl. *a.* [*prononçable*, Fr.] That may be pronounced. *Cotgrave*.

PRONOUNCER, prô-nôûn'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* One who pronounces. *Ayliffe*.

PRONUNCIATION, prô-nûn-shè-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [*pronunciatio*, Lat.] The act or mode of utterance. *Holder*. That part of rhetoric which teaches to speak in public with pleasing utterance and graceful gesture.

\S There are few words more frequently mispronounced than this. A mere English scholar, who considers the verb to *pronounce* as the root of it, cannot easily conceive why the *o* is thrown out of the second syllable; and therefore, to correct the mistake, sounds the word as if written *pronunciation*. Those who are sufficiently learned to escape this error, by understanding that the word comes to us either from the Latin *pronunciatio*, or the French *prononciation*, are very apt to fall into another, by sinking the first aspiration, and pronouncing the third syllable like the noun *she*. But these speakers ought to take notice, that throughout the whole language, *c*, *s*, and *t*, preceded by the accent, either primary or secondary, and followed by *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, or any similar diphthong, always become aspirated, and are pronounced as if written *she*. Thus the very same reasons that oblige us to pronounce *partiality*, *propitiation*, *speciality*, &c., as if written *persheality*, *propish-eashun*, *speshheality*, &c., oblige us to pronounce *pronunciation* as if written *prônunshenshun*.—See *Principles*, No. 357, 450, 461, and the word *ECCELESIASTIC*.

But, though Mr. Sheridan avoids the vulgar error of sinking the aspiration, in my opinion he falls into one fully as exceptionable; which is, that of pronouncing the word in four syllables, as if written *prôn-un-sha-shun*. I am grossly mistaken if correct speakers do not always pronounce this and similar words in the manner I have marked them: and, indeed, Mr. Sheridan himself seems dubious with respect to some of them; for, though he pronounces *glaciate*, *glaciation*, *association*, &c., *glashate*, *glashashun*, *as-sha-shun*, &c., yet he spells *conglaciate*, *conglaciation*, and *consociation*,—*con-glasyate*, *con-glasyashun*, *con-so-syashun*.—See *Principles*, No. 542, 543. *W.*

PRONUNCIATIVE*, prô-nûn'-shè-â-tîv. *a.* Uttering confidently; dogmatical. *Bacon*.

PROOF \S , prôôf. 306. *n. s.* [pnop, Sax.] Evidence; testimony; convincing token; means of conviction. *Hooker*. Test; trial; experiment. *Milton*. Firm temper; impenetrability. *Shak.* Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial. *Shak.* [In printing.] The rough draught of a sheet when first pulled.

PROOF, prôôf. *a.* Impenetrable; able to resist. *Shakespeare*.

PROOFLESS, prôôf'-lès. *a.* Unproved; wanting evidence. *Boyle*.

TO PROPE \S , prôp. *v. a.* [*proppe*, Dutch.] To support by placing something under or against. *Milton*. To support by standing under or against. *Creech*. To sustain; to support. *Pope*.

PROP, prôp. *n. s.* [*proppe*, Dutch.] A support; a stay; that on which any thing rests. *Shakespeare*.

PROPAGABLE, prôp'-â-gâ-bl. *a.* Such as may be spread; such as may be continued by succession. *Boile*.

TO PROPAGATE \S , prôp'-â-gâte. 91. *v. a.* [*propago*, Lat.] To continue or spread by generation or successive production. *Milton*. To extend; to widen. *Shak.* To carry on from place to place; to promote. *Locke*. To increase; to promote. *Dryden*. To generate. *Richardson*.

TO PROPAGATE, prôp'-â-gâte. *v. n.* To have offspring. *Milton*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, báll; —díl; —pònd; —thín, THIS.

PROPAGA'TION, pròp-â-gâ'-shùn. *n. s.* [*propagatio*, Lat.] Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production. *Hooker*. Increase; extension; enlargement. *South*.

PRO-PAGATOR, pròp-â-gâ-tûr. 521. *n. s.* One who continues by successive production. A spreader; a promoter. *Addison*.

To PROPEL, prò-pêl'. *v. a.* [*propello*, Lat.] To drive forward. *Harvey*.

To PROPEND, prò-pênd'. *v. n.* [*propendo*, Lat.] To incline to any part; to be disposed in favour of any thing. *Shakspeare*.

PROPE'NDENCY, prò-pên'-dên-sê. *n. s.* Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing. [*propendo*, Lat. to weigh.] Preconscience; attentive deliberation; perpendency. *Hale*.

PROPE'NSE, prò-pên-sê'. *a.* [*propensus*, Lat.] Inclined; disposed. *Hooker*.

PROPE'NSENESSE, prò-pên-sê'-nês. *n. s.* Natural tendency. *Donne*.

PROPE'NSION, prò-pên'-shùn. } *n. s.* [*propensio*, Lat.] Moral inclination; disposition to any thing, good or bad. *South*. Natural tendency. *Digby*.

PROPE'NSITY, prò-pên'-sê-tê. } *s. Lat.* Moral inclination; disposition to any thing, good or bad. *South*. Natural tendency. *Digby*.

PROPER, pròp-pûr. 98. *a.* [*propre*, Fr.; *proprius*, Lat.] Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common. *Hooker*. Noting an individual. *Watts*. One's own. *Shak.* Natural; original. *Milton*. Fit; accommodated; adapted; suitable; qualified. *Dryden*. Exact; accurate; just. Not figurative. *Burnet*. It seems in *Shakspeare* to signify mere; pure. [*propre*, Fr.] Elegant; pretty. *Heb. xi.* Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk; well-made; good-looking; personable. *Shakspeare*.

To PROPERATE, pròp-pûr-âte. *v. a.* [*propere*, Lat.] To hasten. *Cockeram*.

PROPERA'TION, pròp-pûr-â'-shùn. *n. s.* [*properatio*, Lat.] The act of hastening; the act of making haste. *Bailey*.

PROPERLY, pròp-pûr-lê. *ad.* Fitly; suitably; in a strict sense. *Milton*.

PROPERNESS, pròp-pûr-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being proper. *Talness*.

PROPERT, pròp-pûr-tê. *n. s.* Peculiar quality. *Hooker*. Quality; disposition. *South*. Right of possession. *Locke*. Possession held in one's own right. *Dryden*. The thing possessed. Nearness or right. *Shak.* Some article required in a play for the actors; something appropriate to the character played. *Shak.*—*Property*, for propriety. Any thing peculiarly adapted. *Camden*.

To PROPERT, pròp-pûr-tê. *v. a.* To invest with qualities. *Shak.* To seize or retain as something owned; to appropriate; to hold. *Shakspeare*.

PROPHASIS, pròf-fâ-sîs. *n. s.* [*πρόφασις*.] [In medicine.] A foreknowledge of diseases.

PROPHECY, pròf-fê-sê. 499. *n. s.* [*προφητία*.] A declaration of something to come; prediction. *Shakspeare*.

PROPHESIER, pròf-fê-sî-ûr. *n. s.* One who prophesies. *Shakspeare*.

To PROPHESY, pròf-fê-sî. 499. *v. a.* To predict; to foretell; to prognosticate. 1 *Kings*. To fore-show. *Shakspeare*.

To PROPHESY, pròf-fê-sî. *v. n.* To utter predictions. *Shakspeare*. To preach: a scriptural sense. *Ezekiel*.

PROPHET, pròf-fê-t. 99. *n. s.* [*prophete*, Fr.; *προφήτης*, Gr.] One who tells future events; a predictor; a foreteller. *Shakspeare*. One of the sacred writers empowered by God to display futurity. *Shakspeare*.

PROPHETESS, pròf-fê-têss. *n. s.* [*prophetesse*, Fr.] A woman that foretells future events. *Shak.*

PROPHETLIKE, pròf-fê-têlke. *a.* Like a prophet. *Shakspeare*.

PROPHETICAL, prò-fê-tê-kâl. } *a.* [*prophetical*, Fr.] Foreseeing or foretelling future events. *Bacon*.

PROPHETICALLY, prò-fê-tê-kâl-ê. *ad.* With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy. *Hammond*.

To PROPHETIZE, pròf-fê-tîze. *v. n.* [*prophetiser*, Fr.] To give predictions. *Daniel*. *Ob. J.* **PROPHYLA'CTICAL**, pròf-ê-lâk'-tê-kâl. } *a.* [*προφυλακτικός*.] Preventive; preservative. *Ferriand*.

PROPHYLA'CTICK, pròf-ê-lâk'-tîk. *n. s.* A preventive; a preservative. *Sir W. Fordyce*.

PROPHINA'TION, pròp-ê-nâ'-shùn. *n. s.* [*propinatio*, Lat.] The act of delivering a cup, after having drunk part of its contents, to another person; the act of pledging. *Potter*.

To PROPINE, prò-pîne'. *v. a.* [*propino*, Lat.] To offer in kindness, as when we drink to any one, and present the cup to him, to drink after us. *Chaucer*. To expose. *Fotherby*. *Ob. T.*

To PROPINQUATE, prò-pîng'-kwâte. *v. n.* [*propinquo*, Lat.] To approach; to draw near to. *Cockeram*.

PROPINQUITY, prò-pîng'-kwê-tê. *n. s.* [*propinquitus*, Lat.] Nearness; proximity; neighbour hood. *Ray*. Nearness of time. *Brown*. Kindred; nearness of blood. *Shakspeare*.

PROPTIABLE, prò-pîsh'-ê-â-bl. *a.* Such as may be induced to favour; such as may be made propitious. *Cockeram*.

To PROPITIATE, prò-pîsh'-ê-âte. 542. *v. a.* [*propitio*, Lat.] To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious. *Waller*.

To PROPITIATE, prò-pîsh'-ê-âte. *v. n.* To make atonement. *Young*.

PROPTIATION, prò-pîsh'-ê-â'-shùn. *n. s.* [*propiciation*, Fr.] The act of making propitious. The atonement; the offering by which propitiousness is obtained. 1 *John*.

PROPTIATOR, prò-pîsh'-ê-â-tûr. 521. *n. s.* One that propitiates. *Sherwood*.

PROPTIATORY, prò-pîsh'-ê-â-tûr-ê. *a.* [*propiciator*, Fr.] Having the power to make propitious. *Alp. Crammer*.

PROPTIATORY, prò-pîsh'-ê-â-tûr-ê. *n. s.* The mercy-seat; the covering of the ark in the temple of the Jews. *Pearson*.

PROPTIUS, prò-pîsh'-ûs. 292. *a.* [*propitius*, Lat.] Favourable; kind. *Spenser*.

PROPTIOUSLY, prò-pîsh'-ûs-lê. *ad.* Favourably; kindly. *Roscommon*.

PROPTIOUSNESS, prò-pîsh'-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Favourableness; kindness. *Temple*.

PROPLASM, prò-plâzm. *n. s.* [*πρό and πλάσμα*.] Mould; matrix. *Woodward*.

PROPLASTICE, prò-plâs'-tîs. *n. s.* [*προπλαστική*.] The art of making moulds for casting.

PROPOLIS, pròp-ô-lîs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A glutinous substance, with which bees close the holes and crannies of their hives.

PROPONENT, pròp-ô-nênt. 503. *n. s.* [*proponens*, Lat.] One that makes a proposal, or lays down a position. *Dryden*.

PROPORTION, pròp-pôr'-shùn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *proportio*, Lat.] Comparative relation of one thing to another; notion resulting from comparing two ratios, and finding them similar. *Ruleigh*. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree. *Locke*. Harmonick degree. *Milton*. Symmetry; adaptation of one to another. *Hooker*. Form; size. *Davies*.

To PROPORTION, pròp-pôr'-shùn. *v. a.* [*proportionner*, Fr.] To adjust by comparative relation. *Milton*. To form symmetrically. *Sidney*.

PROPORTIONABLE, pròp-pôr'-shùn-â-bl. *a.* Adjusted by comparative relation; such as is fit. *Tillotson*.

PROPORTIONABLENESS, pròp-pôr'-shùn-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* State or quality of being proportionable. *Hammond*.

PROPORTIONABLY, pròp-pôr'-shùn-â-bl-ê. *ad.* According to proportion; according to comparative relation. *Wisdom*, xiii.

PROPORTIONAL, pròp-pôr'-shùn-âl. *a.* [*proportionnel*, Fr.] Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else. *Cocker*.

- PROPORTIONA'LITY**, prô-pôr-shûn-â-l'è-té. *n. s.* The quality of being proportional. *Grew.*
- PROPORTIONALLY**, prô-pôr-shûn-â-l'è. *ad.* In a stated degree. *Newton.*
- PROPORTIONATE**, prô-pôr-shûn-â-t. 91. *a.* Adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation. *Grew.*
- To PROPORTIONATE**, prô-pôr-shûn-â-té. 91. *v. a.* To adjust according to settled rates to something else. *More.*
- PROPORTIONATELY***, prô-pôr-shûn-â-t-lè. *ad.* In a manner adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation. *Pearson.*
- PROPORTIONATENESS**, prô-pôr-shûn-â-t-nès. *n. s.* The state of being by comparison adjusted. *Hale.*
- PROPORTIONLESS***, prô-pôr-shûn-lès. *a.* Wanting proportion or symmetry. *Comment on Chaucer.*
- PROPO'SAL**, prô-pô'-zâl. 83. *n. s.* Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance. *Milton.* Offer to the mind. *South.*
- To PROPOSE**, prô-pôze'. *v. a.* [*proposer*, Fr.; *propono*, Lat.] To offer to the consideration. *Milton.*
- To PROPOSE**, prô-pôze'. *v. n.* [*propos*, Fr.] To converse. *Shakspeare.*
- PROPOSE***, prô-pôze'. *n. s.* Talk; discourse. *Shak. Ob. T.*
- PROPOSER**, prô-pô'-zûr. 93. *n. s.* One that offers any thing to consideration. *Locke.*
- PROPOSITION**, prô-pô'-zish'-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *propositio*, Lat.] One of the three parts of a regular argument. *White.* A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed. *Hammond.* Proposal; offer of terms. *Clarendon.*
- PROPOSITIONAL**, prô-pô'-zish'-ûn-âl. *a.* Considered as a proposition. *Watts.*
- To PROPOUND**, prô-pôund'. 313. *v. a.* [*propono*, Lat.] To offer to consideration; to propose. *Daniel.* To offer; to exhibit. *Shakspeare.*
- PROPOUNDER**, prô-pôund'-ûr. *n. s.* He that propounds; he that offers; proposer. *Bp. Bancroft.*
- PROPRIETARY**, prô-prî-è-târ-è. *n. s.* [*propriétaire*, Fr.] Possessor in his own right. *Bp. Hall.*
- PROPRIETARY**, prô-prî-è-târ-è. *a.* Belonging to a certain owner. *Grew.*
- PROPRIETOR**, prô-prî-è-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [*proprius*, Lat.] A possessor in his own right. *Locke.*
- PROPRIETRESS**, prô-prî-è-très. *n. s.* A female possessor in her own right; a mistress. *L'Estrange.*
- PROPRIETY**, prô-prî-è-té. *n. s.* [*propriété*, Fr.; *proprietas*, Lat.] Peculiarity of possession; exclusive right. *Bp. Hall.* Accuracy; justness. *Locke.* Proper state. *Shakspeare.*
- PROPT**, for *propped*, prôpt. 359. Sustained by some prop. *Pope.*
- To PROPU'GN**, prô-pûne'. 385. *v. a.* [*propugno*, Lat.] To defend; to vindicate; to contend for. *Hammond.*
- ☞ This word and its compounds are exactly under the same predicament as *impugn*; which see. *W.*
- PROPU'GNACLE***, prô-pûg'-nâ-kl. *n. s.* [*propugnaculum*, Lat.] A fortress. *Howell. Ob. T.*
- PROPUGNATION**, prô-pûg-nâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* [*propugnatio*, Lat.] Defence. *Shakspeare.*
- PROPUGNER**, prô-pû-nûr. 386. *n. s.* A defender. *Government of the Tongue.*
- PROPULSA'TION***, prô-pûl-sâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*propulsatio*, Lat.] The act of repelling or driving away; the act of keeping at a distance. *Bp. Hall.*
- To PROPULSE***, prô-pûlse'. *v. a.* [*propulso*, Lat.] To keep off; to drive away; to repel. *Colgrave. Ob. T.*
- PROPU'LSION**, prô-pûl'-shûn. *n. s.* [*propulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving forward. *Bacon.*
- PRORE**, prôre. *n. s.* [*prora*, Lat.] The prow; the forepart of a ship. *Pope.*
- PROROGATION**, prô-rô-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*prorogatio*, Lat.] Continuance; state of lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation. *South.* Interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority. *Swift.*
- To PROROGUE**, prô-rôg'. 337. *v. a.* [*prorogo*, Lat.] To protract; to prolong. *Burton.* To put off; to delay. *South.* To withhold the session of parliament to a distant time. *Bacon.*
- PRORUPTION**, prô-rûp'-shûn. *n. s.* [*proruptus*, Lat.] The act of bursting out. *Brown.*
- PROSA'ICK**, prô-zâ'-îk. 509. *a.* [*prosaïque*, Fr.; *prosaicus*, Lat.] Belonging to prose; resembling prose. *Harris.*
- PRO'SAL***, prô'-zâl. *a.* [*prosa*, Lat.] Prosaick. *Sir T. Brown. Ob. T.*
- To PROSCRIBE**, prô-skribe'. *v. a.* [*proscribo*, Lat.] To censure capitally; to doom to destruction. *Spenser.* To interdict. *Dryden.*
- PROSCRIBER**, prô-skri'-bûr. 98. *n. s.* One that dooms to destruction. *Dryden.*
- PROSCRIPTION**, prô-skrip'-shûn. *n. s.* [*proscriptio*, Lat.] Doom to death or confiscation. *Shak.*
- PROSCRIPTIVE***, prô-skrip'-îv. *a.* [*proscriptus*, Lat.] Proscribing. *Burke.*
- PROSE**, prôze. *n. s.* [*prose*, Fr.; *prosa*, Lat.] Language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables; discourse not metrical. *Milton.* A prayer of the Romish church, used only on particular days. *Harmar.*
- To PROSE***, prôze. *v. n.* To write prose. *Milton.* To make a tedious relation. *Mason.*
- To PROSECUTE**, prô-sè-kû'-tûr. 444. *v. a.* [*prosecutus*, Lat.] To pursue; to continue endeavours after any thing. *Shak.* To continue; to carry on. *Hayward.* To proceed in consideration or disquisition of any thing. *Hooker.* To pursue by law; to sue criminally.
- To PROSECUTE***, prô-sè-kû-té. *v. n.* To carry on a legal prosecution. *Blackstone.*
- PROSECUTION**, prô-sè-kû'-shûn. *n. s.* Pursuit; endeavour to carry on. *South.* Suit against a man in a criminal cause. *Kettlewell.*
- PROSECUTOR**, prô-sè-kû-tûr. 166, 521. *n. s.* One that carries on any thing; a pursuer of any purpose; one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause. *Sir E. Sandys.*
- PRO'SELYTE**, prô-sè-lîte. *n. s.* [*προσηλυτος*, Gr.] A convert; one brought over to a new opinion in religion. *St. Matt. xxiii.* One brought over to any new opinion. *Cleveland.*
- To PRO'SELYTE**, prô-sè-lîte. *v. a.* To convert. *More.*
- PRO'SELYTISM***, prô-sè-lè-tîzm. *n. s.* Conversion. *Hammond.* Desire to make converts. *Bp. Watson.*
- To PRO'SELYTIZE***, prô-sè-lè-tîze. *v. n.* To make converts. *L. Addison.*
- To PRO'SELYTIZE***, prô-sè-lè-tîze. *v. a.* To convert. *Burke.*
- PROSEMINATION**, prô-sêm-mè-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*proseminatus*, Lat.] Propagation by seed. *Hale.*
- PRO'SER***, prô'-zûr. *n. s.* A writer of prose. *Dryden.* In cant language, one who makes a tiresome relation of uninteresting matters.
- PROSO'DIAN**, prô-sô-dè-ân. *n. s.* One skilled in metre or prosody. *Brown.*
- PROSODI'ACAL**, prô-sô-dî-â-kâl. } *u.* Of, or re-
- PROSODI'CAL***, prô-sô-dî-â-kâl. } lating to, prosody. *Warton.*
- PRO'SODIST***, prô-sô-dîst. *n. s.* One who understands prosody. *Johnson.*
- PRO'SODY**, prô-sô-dè. 444, 503. *n. s.* [*προσῳδία*, Gr.] The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse. *B. Jonson.*
- PROSOPOPE'IA**, prô-sô-pô-pè'-yâ. *n. s.* [*προσωποποιία*, Gr.] Personification; figure by which things are made persons. *Dryden.*
- PRO'SPECT**, prô-sèkt. *n. s.* [*prospectus*, Lat.] View of something distant. *Milton.* Place which affords an extended view. *Milton.* Series of objects open to the eye. *Addison.* Object of view. *Denham.* View delineated; a picturesque representation of a landscape. *Reynolds.* View into futurity: opposed to *retrospect*. *Locke.* Against to something future. *Trilloson.*

—nó, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tūbe, tūb, būll;—ōil;—pōūd;—tūn, THIS.

To PROSPECT, prós-pékt. *v. n.* [*prospectus*, Lat.] To look forward. *Dict.*
PROSPER/CTION*, prós-spék'-shūn. *n. s.* Act of looking forward, or providing. *Paley.*
PROSPER/CTIVE, prós-spék'-div. *a.* Viewing at a distance. *Milton.* Acting with foresight. *Child.*
PROSPECTUS*, prós-spék'-tūs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The plan proposed of a literary work, usually containing a specimen of it. *Geddes.*
To PROSPER ŷ, prós-pūr. 98. *v. a.* [*prospero*, Lat.] To make happy; to favour. *Dryden.*
To PROSPER, prós-pūr. *v. n.* [*prosperer*, Fr.] To be prosperous; to be successful. *Isaiah.* To thrive; to come forward. *Bacon.*
PROSPER/ITY, prós-pér'-tē. *n. s.* [*prosperitas*, Lat.; *prosperité*, Fr.] Success; attainment of wishes; good fortune. *Hooker.*
PROSPEROUS, prós-pūr'-ūs. 314. *a.* [*prosperus*, Lat.] Successful; fortunate. *Milton.*
PROSPEROUSLY, prós-pūr'-ūs-lē. *ad.* Successfully; fortunately. *Bacon.*
PROSPEROUSNESS, prós-pūr'-ūs-nēs. *n. s.* Prosperity.
PROSPICI/ENCE, prós-plsī'-ē-ēnse. 542. *n. s.* [*prospicio*, Lat.] The act of looking forward.
PROSTERNATION, prós-tēr-nā'-shūn. *n. s.* [*prosterno*, Lat.] Dejection; depression. *Feltham.*
PROSTETHIS, prós-tē-tis. *n. s.* [πρωθηθίς.] [In surgery.] That which fills up what is wanting, as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with flesh. *Dict.*
To PROSTITUTE ŷ, prós-tē-tū. *v. a.* [*prostitutio*, Lat.] To sell to wickedness; to expose to crimes for a reward. *Lev. xix.* To expose upon vile terms. *Tillotson.*
PROSTITUTE, prós-tē-tū. *a.* [*prostitutus*, Lat.] Vicious for hire; sold to infamy or wickedness; sold to whoredom; vile. *B. Jonson.*
PROSTITUTE, prós-tē-tū. *n. s.* A hireling; a mercenary; one who is set to sale. *Dryden.* [*prostitutum*, Lat.] A public strumpet. *Dryden.*
PROSTITUTION, prós-tē-tū'-shūn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of setting to sale; the state of being set to sale. The life of a public strumpet. *Addison.*
PROSTITUTOR*, prós-tē-tū-tūr. *n. s.* One who abuses, disgraces, or vilifies. *Hurd.*
PROSTRATE ŷ, prós-trāt. 91. *a.* [*prostratus*, Lat.] Lying at length. *Sidney.* Lying at mercy. *Shak.* Thrown down in humblest adoration. *Hooker.*
To PROSTRATE, prós-trāt. 91. *v. a.* To lay flat; to throw down. *Hayward.* [see *prosterne*, Fr.] To throw down in adoration. *Dugda.*
PROSTRA/TION, prós-trā'-shūn. *n. s.* The act of falling down in adoration. *Brown.* Dejection; depression. *Arbutnot.*
PROSTYLE, prós-stīle. *n. s.* [*prostyle*, Fr.; *προστυλος*, Gr.] A building that has only pillars in the front. *Dict.*
PROSYLLOGISM, prós-sīl'-lō-jīzm. *n. s.* A *prosyllogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so connected together, that the conclusion of the former is the major or the minor of the following. *Watts.*
PROTA/CTICK †, prós-tākt'-īk. *a.* *Proactick* persons in plays are those who give a narrative or explanation of the piece.
PROTASIS, prós-tā'-sīs. 503. *n. s.* [*πρότασις*.] A maxim or proposition. *Bp. Morton.* In the ancient drama, the first part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece. *B. Jonson.*
PROTA/TICK, prós-tākt'-īk. *a.* [*πρωτακτικός*.] Previous. *Dryden.*
To PROTECT ŷ, prós-tékt'. *v. a.* [*protectus*, Lat.] To defend; to cover from evil; to shield. *Milton.*
PROTE/CTION, prós-tékt'-shūn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Defence; shelter from evil. *Shak.* A passport; exemption from being molested. *Kettellwell.*
PROTE/CTIVE, prós-tékt'-div. 512. *a.* Defensive; sheltering. *Feltham.*
PROTECTOR, prós-tékt'-tūr. 98. *n. s.* [*protecteur*, Fr.] Defender; shelterer; supporter; one who shields from evil; guardian. *Waller.* An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority. *Shakspeare.*

PROTECTORATE*, prós-tékt'-tō-rāte. *n. s.* Government by a protector. *Walpole.*
PROTECTORSHIP*, prós-tékt'-tūr-shīp. *n. s.* Office of a protector. *Burnet.*
PROTE/CTRESS, prós-tékt'-trēs. *n. s.* [*protectrice*, Fr.] A woman that protects. *Baron.*
To PROTE/ND ŷ, prós-ténd'. *v. a.* [*protendo*, Lat.] To hold out; to stretch forth. *Dryden.*
PROTENSE*, prós-tēnsē'. *n. s.* [*protendo*, Lat.] Extension. *Spenser. Ob. T.*
PROTE/RVITY, prós-tēr'-vè-tē. *n. s.* [*protervitas*, Lat.] Peevishness; petulance. *Bullockar.*
To PROTE/ST ŷ, prós-tést'. 492. *v. n.* [*protestor*, Lat.] To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution. *Shakspeare.*
To PROTE/ST, prós-tést'. *v. a.* To prove; to show; to give evidence of. *Shak.* To call as a witness. *Milt.*
PRO/TEST, prós-tést', or prót'-ést. 492. [*prót'-tést*, Jones; *prót'-tést*, Fulton and Knight.] *n. s.* A solemn declaration of opinion commonly against something; as, The lords published a *protest*. [In commercial law.] A notification written upon a copy of a bill of exchange for its non-payment or non-acceptance. *Blackstone.*
† The first pronunciation of this word is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, Bailey, and Feuning; and the second by Mr. Nares, Dr. Ash, Dr. Johnson, and Entick. As this substantive was derived from the verb, it had formerly the accent of the verb; and that this accent was the most prevailing, appears from the majority of authorities in its favour. But the respectable authorities for the second pronunciation, and the pretence of distinguishing it from the verb, may very probably establish it, to the detriment of the sound of the language, without any advantage to its signification.—See *Bowl. W.*
PROTESTANT, prót'-tést'-tānt. *a.* Belonging to Protestants. *Addison.*
PROTESTANT, prót'-tést'-tānt. *n. s.* [*protestant*, Fr.] One of those who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the Reformation, protested against the errors of the church of Rome. *K. Charles.*
PROTESTANTISM*, prót'-tést'-tān-tīm. *n. s.* The Protestant religion. *South.*
PROTESTANTLY*, prót'-tést'-tānt-lē. *ad.* In conformity to Protestants. *Milton.*
PROTESTA/TION, prót'-tést'-tān-shūn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion. *Hooker.*
PROTE/STER, prós-tést'-tūr. 98. *n. s.* One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration. *Atterbury.*
PROTEUS*, prós-tē-ūs. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who assumes any shape: from *Proteus*, a marine deity of the heathens, who was said to appear in various forms. *Mamwell.*
PROTHO/NOTARY ŷ, prós-thōn'-nō-tār-ē. 518. *n. s.* [*protonotarius*, Lat.] The head register. *Brerewood.*
PROTHO/NOTARISHIP, prós-thōn'-nō-tār-rē-shīp. 518. *n. s.* The office or dignity of the principal register. *Carew.*
PRO/TOCOL, prót'-tō-kōl. *n. s.* [*πρωτοκολλον*, from *πρωτος* and *κολλη*.] The original copy of any writing. *Ayliffe.*
PRO/TOMARTYR, prós-tō-mār'-tūr. *n. s.* [*πρωτος* and *μαρτυρ*.] The first martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen. *Bp. Hall.* Any one who suffers first in a cause. *Dryden.*
PROTOPLAST ŷ, prós-tō-plāst. *n. s.* [*πρωτος* and *πλαστος*.] Original; thing first formed as a copy to be followed afterwards. *Hovell.*
PROTOPLA/STICK*, prós-tō-plās'-īk. *a.* First formed. *Hovell.*
PRO/TOTYPE, prót'-tō-tīpe. *n. s.* [*πρωτοτυπον*.] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype. *Wotton.*
To PROTRA/CT ŷ, prós-trākt'. *v. a.* [*protractus*, Lat.] To draw out; to delay; to lengthen; to spin to length. *Knolles.*
PROTRA/CTE, prós-trākt'. *n. s.* Tedious continuance. *Spenser.*
PROTRA/CTER, prós-trākt'-tūr. *n. s.* One who draws

out any thing to tedious length. A mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.

PROTRACTION, prô-trák'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of drawing to length. *Daniel.*

PROTRACTIVE, prô-trák'-tîv. *a.* Dilatory; delaying; spinning to length. *Shakspeare.*

PROTRACTOR*, prô-trák'-tûr. *n. s.* A prolonger; a delayer. *Colgrave.*

PROTREPICAL, prô-trêp'-lê-kâl. *a.* [προτρειπτικός.] Hortatory; suatory. *Ward.*

To PROTRUDE §, prô-trûde'. *v. a.* [protrudo, Lat.] To thrust forward. *Locke.*

To PROTRUDE, prô-trûde'. *v. n.* To thrust itself forward. *Bacon.*

PROTRUSION, prô-trôô'-zhûn. *n. s.* [protrusus, Lat.] The act of thrusting forward; thrust; push. *Brown.*

PROTRUSIVE*, prô-trôô'-sîv. *a.* Thrusting or pushing forward.

PROTUBERANCE, prô-tû'-bêr-ânse. *n. s.* [protuberô, Lat.] Something swelling above the rest; prominence; tumour. *Hale.*

PROTUBERANT, prô-tû'-bêr-ânt. *a.* Swelling; prominent. *Glanville.*

To PROTUBERATE, prô-tû'-bêr-âte. *v. n.* [protuberô, Lat.] To swell forward; to swell out beyond the parts adjacent. *Sharp.*

PROTUBERATION*, prô-tû'-bêr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Act of swelling out beyond the parts adjacent. *Cooke.*

PROTUBEROUS*, prô-tû'-bêr-ûs. *a.* Protuberant. *Smith. Ob. T.*

PROUD §, prôôd. 313. *a.* [ppude, or pput, Sax.] Too much pleased with himself. *Watts.* Elated; valuing himself. *Whole Duty of Man.* Arrogant; haughty; impatient. *Eccles. vii.* Daring; presumptuous. *Job, xxvi.* Lofly of mien; grand of person. *Milton.* Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent. *Bacon.* Ostentatious; specious; grand. *Shak.* Salacious; eager for the male. *Brown.* [πρῦβε, Sax.] Fungous; exuberant: as, "This eminence is composed of little points called fungus, or proud flesh." *Sharp.*

PROUDLY, prôôd'-lê. *ad.* Arrogantly; ostentatiously; in a proud manner. *1 Sam. ii.* With loftiness of mien. *Milton.*

PROVABLE, prôôv'-â-bl. *a.* That may be proved. *Chancer.*

PROVABLY*, prôôv'-â-blê. *ad.* In a manner capable of proof. *Hulot.*

PROVAND*, prôv'-ând. *n. s.* Provender; provision.

To PROVE §, prôôv. 164. *v. a.* [prover, old Fr.; probô, Lat.] To evince; to show by argument or testimony. *Milton.* To try; to bring to the test. *1 Thess. v.* To experience. *Milton.* To endure; to try by suffering or encountering. *Shak.* To publish, according to the law of testaments, before the proper officer. *Spelman.*

To PROVE, prôôv. *v. n.* To make trial. *Bacon.* To be found by experience. *Bacon.* To succeed. *Bacon.* To be found in the event. *Milton.*

PROVEABLE, prôôv'-â-bl. See **PROVABLE**.

PROVEDITOR, prôvêd'-ê-tûr. § *n. s.* [proveditore, PROVODORE, prôv-vê-dôre'.] Ital.] One who undertakes to procure supplies or provisions. *Bp. Taylor.*

PROVENCIAL*, prô-vên'-shâl. *a.* [Provençal, Fr.] Of, or belonging to, Provence in France. *Percy.*

PROVENDER, prôv'-vên-dâr. *n. s.* [provande, Dutch; provende, Fr.] Dry food for brutes; hay and corn. *Tusser.*

PROVER*, prôôv'-ûr. *n. s.* One who shows by argument or testimony. *Shakspeare.*

PROVERB §, prôv'-vêrb. *n. s.* [proverbe, Fr.; proverbium, Lat.] A short sentence frequently repeated by the people; a saw; an adage. *Bacon.* A word; a by-word; a name or observation commonly received or uttered. *Tob. iii.*

To PROVERB*, prôv'-vêrb. *v. n.* To utter proverbs. *Milton.*

To PROVERB, prôv'-vêrb. *c. a.* To speak proverbially. *Chancer.* To mention in a proverb. *Milton.* To provide with a proverb. *Shakspeare.*

PROVERBIAL, prô-vêr'-bê-âl. *a.* [Fr.] Mentioned in a proverb. *Temple.* Resembling a proverb; suitable to a proverb. *Brown.* Comprised in a proverb. *Pope.*

PROVERBIALLY, prô-vêr'-bê-âl-lê. *ad.* In a proverb. *Brown.*

To PROVIDE §, prô-vîde'. *v. a.* [provideo, Lat.] To procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare. *Gen. xxii.* To furnish; to supply. *Milton.* To stipulate; to make a conditional limitation. To treasure up for some future occasion. *Dryden.* To foresee: a Latinism. *B. Jonson.*—**To provide against.** To take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill. *Hale.* **To provide for.** To take care of beforehand. *Hooker.*

PROVIDED that, prô-vî-dêd. Upon these terms; this stipulation being made. *Shakspeare.*

PROVIDENCE §, prôv'-vê-dênse. 533. *n. s.* [Fr.; providentia, Lat.] Foresight; timely care; forecast; the act of providing. *Sir T. Elyot.* The care of God over created beings; divine superintendence. *Hooker.* Prudence; frugality; reasonable and moderate care of expense. *Dryden.*

PROVIDENT, prôv'-vê-dênt. *a.* [providens, Lat.] Forecasting; cautious; prudent with respect to futurity. *Shakspeare.*

PROVIDENTIAL, prôv'-vê-dên'-shâl. *a.* Effected by providence; referable to providence. *Burne.*

PROVIDENTIALLY, prôv'-vê-dên'-shâl-ê. *ad.* By the care of providence. *Ray.*

PROVIDENTLY, prôv'-vê-dên'-lê. *ad.* With foresight; with wise precaution. *Boyle.*

PROVIDER, prô-vî-dûr. 98. *n. s.* One who provides or procures. *Shakspeare.*

PROVINCE §, prôv'-vînsê. *n. s.* [Fr.; provincia, Lat.] A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate. *Shak.* The proper office or business of any one. *Otway.* A region; a tract. *Milton.* The tract over which the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, and the archbishop of York, extends. *Const. and Canons Eccl.*

PROVINCIAL, prôv'-vîn'-shâl. *a.* [Fr.] Relating to a province. *Shak.* Appendant to the principal country. *Brown.* Not of the mother country; rude; unpolished. *Dryden.* Belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction; not oecumenical. *Ayliffe.*

PROVINCIAL, prôv'-vîn'-shâl. *n. s.* A spiritual governor. *Stillingfleet.* One belonging to a province. *Burke.*

PROVINCIALISM*, prôv'-vîn'-shâl-ism. *n. s.* Manner of speaking peculiar to a certain district of a country. *Bp. of Llandaff, (Marsh.)*

PROVINCIALITY*, prôv'-vîn'-shê-âl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Peculiarity of provincial language. *Warton.*

To PROVINCiate, prôv'-vîn'-shê-âte. *v. a.* To turn to a province. *Howell. Ob. J.*

To PROVINCE, prô-vîne'. *v. n.* [provincer, Fr.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine, or any other tree, in the ground, to take root for more increase.

PROVISION §, prô-vîzh'-ân. *n. s.* [Fr.; provisio Lat.] The act of providing beforehand. *Sidney.* Measures taken beforehand. *Bacon.* Accumulation of stores beforehand; stock collected. *Knolles.* Victuals; food; provender. *Clarendon.* Terms settled; care taken. *Davies.*

To PROVISION*, prô-vîzh'-ân. *v. a.* To supply with provisions.

PROVISIONAL, prô-vîzh'-ân-âl. *a.* [provisionel, Fr.] Temporarily established; provided for present need. *Ayliffe.*

PROVISIONALLY, prô-vîzh'-ân-âl-lê. *ad.* By way of provision. *Locke.*

PROVISIONARY*, prô-vîzh'-ân-â-rê. *a.* Making provision for the occasion. *Burke.*

PROVISO, prô-vî-zô. *n. s.* [Lat.] Stipulation; caution; provisional condition. *Spenser.*

PROVISOR*, prô-vî-sûr. *n. s.* [Lat.; proviseur, Fr.] A purveyor. *Covel.* One who sued to, and looked forward to, the court of Rome, for provision: the practice of such persons was prohibited, 42 Hen. III. *Burke.*

PROVISORY*, prô-vî-sô-rê. *a.* [provisoire, Fr.]

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, báll; —òil; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

Conditional; implying a limitation; including a proviso. *Cotgrave*.
PROVOCATION, pròv-ò-ká'-shún. 530. n. s. [*provocatio*, Lat.] An act or cause by which anger is raised. *Bacon*. An appeal to a judge. *Ayliffe*. Incitement. *Hooker*.
PROVOCATIVE, prò-vò'-kâ-ùv. a. Stimulating; inciting. *Cartwright*.
PROVOCATIVE*, prò-vò'-kâ-ùv. n. s. Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite. *Addison*.
PROVOCATIVENESS, prò-vò'-kâ-ùv-nès. n. s. The quality of being provocative.
PROVOCATORY*, prò-vò'-kâ-tùr-è. n. s. [*provocatoire*, Fr.] A challenge. *Cotgrave*.
TO PROVOKE δ , prò-vòke'. v. a. [*provoco*, Lat.] To rouse; to excite by something offensive; to awake. *Jer. xlv*. To anger; to enrage; to offend; to incense. *Clarendon*. To cause; to promote. *Arbutnot*. To challenge. *Dryden*. To induce by motive; to move; to incite. *Burnet*.
TO PROVOKE, prò-vòke'. v. n. To appeal. *Dryden*. To produce anger. *Deut. xxxii*.
PROVOKER, prò-vò'-kùr. n. s. One that raises anger. *Gov. of the Tongue*. Causer; promoter. *Shak*.
PROVOKINGLY, prò-vò'-king-lè. 410. ad. In such a manner as to raise anger. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.
PROVOST δ , pròv'-vùst. n. s. [*proparç*, Sax.; *provost*, Fr.] The chief of any body: as, the provost of a college. *Fell*.
PROVOST, prò-vò'. n. s. The executioner of an army. *Hayward*.
PROVOSTSHIP, pròv'-vùst-shíp. n. s. [*proparç*, Sax.] The office of a provost. *Hakewill*.
PROW, pròù, or prò. n. s. [*proue*, Fr.; *proa*, Span.] The head or forepart of a ship. *Peacham*.
 δ Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, are for the first pronunciation of this word, [also Jones, Fulton and Knight;] and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Barclay, for the second. When authorities are so nicely balanced, analogy ought to decide; and this is clearly for the first pronunciation. See *Principles*, No. 323. *W*.
PROW δ , pròù, or prò. a. [*preux*, old Fr.] Valiant. *Spenser*.
PROWESS, pròù'-èùr, or prò'-ùs. n. s. [*prouesse*, Fr.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry. *Sidney*.
 δ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Perry, adopt the first sound of this word; and Mr. Nares, only, the second: here, too, analogy must decide for the first. See *Principles*, No. 323. *W*.
PROWEST, pròù'-èst, or prò'-èst. a. Bravest; most valiant. *Spenser*.
TO PROWL δ , pròùl, or pròle. v. a. [perhaps by corruption from *patrol*.] To rove over. *Sidney*. To collect by plunder. *Barrow*.
 δ This word, among many others composed of the diphthong *ow*, is subject to a double pronunciation; the one rhyming with *cowl*, and the other with *stroll*. That the former is more agreeable to analogy, may be seen from the more numerous instances of this sound of the *ow* than of the other; that the latter pronunciation, however, was very prevalent, may be gathered from the mode of spelling this word in Phillips' Pastorals, edit. 1748; Tonson and Draper:
 "I only, with the *proling* wolf, constrain'd
 "All night to wake: with hunger he is pain'd,
 "And I with love. His hunger he may tame;
 "But who can quench, O cruel Love! thy flame?"
 The authorities for the first pronunciation are, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and W. Johnston, [also Jones, Fulton and Knight;] and for the second, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Perry: and analogy must decide as in the foregoing words.—See *Principles*, No. 325. *W*.
TO PROWL, pròùl, or pròle. v. n. To rove about in search of a thing; to wander for prey; to prey; to plunder. *Chaucer*.
PROWL*, pròùl, or pròle. n. s. Ramble for plunder.
PROWLER, pròùl'-ùr. n. s. One that roves about for prey. *Milton*.
PROXIMATE δ , pròks'-è-mât. 91. a. [*proximus*, Lat.] Next in the series of ratiocination; near and immediate. *Burnet*

PROXIMATELY, pròks'-è-mât-lè. ad. Immediately; without intervention. *Bentley*.
PROXIME, pròks'-ìm. 140. a. [*proximus*, Lat.] Next; immediate. *Watts*.
PROXIMITY, pròks'-ìm'-è-tè. n. s. [*proximité*, Fr.] Nearness. *Hayward*.
PROXY δ , pròks'-è. n. s. [by contraction from *proxy*.] The agency of another. The substitution of another; the agency of a substitute. *South*. The person substituted or deputed. *Kettlewell*.
PROXYSHIP*, pròks'-è-shíp. n. s. Office of a proxy. *Brevint*.
PRUCE, pròks. n. s. [the old name for Prussia] Prussian leather. *Dryden*.
PRUDE δ , pròdd. 339. n. s. [*prude*, Fr.; *pnube*, Sax.] A woman over-nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation. *Tatler*.
PRUDENCE, pròd'-dènsè. 339. n. s. [*prudencia*, Lat.] Wisdom applied to practice. *Hals*.
PRUDENT δ , pròd'-dènt. a. [*prudens*, Fr.; *prudens*, Lat.] Practically wise. *Prov. xiv*. Foreseeing by natural instinct. *Milton*.
PRUDENTIAL, pròd'-dènt-shâl. a. Eligible on principles of prudence. *South*.
PRUDENTIALS, pròd'-dènt-shâlz. n. s. Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom. *Watts*.
PRUDENTIALITY, pròd'-dènt-shè-â'-lè-tè. n. s. Eligibility on principles of prudence. *Brown*.
PRUDENTIALLY, pròd'-dènt-shâl-è. ad. According to the rules of prudence. *South*.
PRUDENTLY, pròd'-dènt-lè. ad. Discreetly; judiciously. *Bacon*.
PRUDERY, pròdd'-èr-è. n. s. Overmuch nicety in conduct. *Tatler*.
PRUDISH, pròdd'-ùsh. a. Affectedly grave. *Garrick*.
TO PRUNE δ , pròdn. 339. v. a. [*provigner*, or *prouigner*, Fr.] To lop; to divest trees of their superfluities. *Davies*. To clear from excrescences; to trim. *Bacon*.
TO PRUNE, pròdn. v. n. To dress; to priuk: a ludicrous word. *Dryden*.
PRUNE, pròdn. 176. n. s. [*prune*, *pruneau*, Fr.; *prunum*, Lat.] A dried plum. *Bacon*.
PRUNEL, pròd'-nèl. n. s. [*prunella*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth*.
PRUNELLO, pròd'-nèl'-lò. n. s. A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made. *Pope*. [*prunelle*, Fr.] A kind of plum. *Ainsworth*.
PRUNER, pròdn'-ùr. 98. n. s. One that crops trees. *Denham*.
PRUNIFEROUS, pròd'-nùf'-fèr-ùs. a. [*prunum* and *fero*, Lat.] Plumbearing.
PRUNINGHOOK, pròdn'-ìng-hòók. } n. s. A hook
PRUNINGKNIFE, pròdn'-ìng-nìfe. } or knife
 used in lopping trees. *Dryden*.
PRURIENCE δ , pròd'-rè-ènse. } n. s. [*prurio*,
PRURIENCY δ , pròd'-rè-èn-sè. } Lat.] An itch
 ing or a great desire or appetite to any thing
Burke.
PRURIENT, pròd'-rè-ènt. a. [*pruriens*, Lat.] Itch
 ing. *Warton*.
PRURIGINOUS, pròd'-rìd'-jìn-ùs. a. [*prurigo*,
 Lat.] Tending to an itch. *Greenhill*.
PRURIGO*, pròd'-rì'-gò. n. s. [Lat.] Itch. *Gregory*.
TO PRY δ , prì. v. n. [of unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly; to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently. *Shakspeare*.
PRY*, prì. n. s. Impertinent peeping. *Smart*.
PRYINGLY*, prì'-ìng-lè. ad. With impertinent curiosity. *Biblioth. Bibl*.
PSALM δ , sàm. 78, 403, 412. n. s. [*psalm*, Sax.; *ψαλμος*, Gr.] A holy song. *Hooker*.
PSALMIST, sâl'-mìst. 78, 403. n. s. [*psalmiste*, Fr.] Writer of holy songs. *Addison*.
PSALMODICAL*, sâl'-mòd'-è-kâl. } a. Relating to
PSALMODICK*, sâl'-mò-dìk. } psalmody.
Warton.
PSALMODIST*, sâl'-mò-dìst. n. s. One who sings
 holy songs. *Hammond*.
PSALMODY, sâl'-mò-dè. 403. n. s. [*ψαλμωδία*.]

The act or practice of singing holy songs. *Hammond.*

PSALMOGRAPHER*, sâl-môg'-grâ-fûr. *n.s.* [ψαλμὸς and γραφω.] A writer of psalms. *Loe.*

PSALMOGRAPHY, sâl-môg'-grâ-fê. 518. *n.s.* The act of writing psalms.

PSALTER, sâw'-lûr. 412. *n.s.* [psalter, Sax.; psalter, Fr.; ψαλτήριον. Gr.] The volume of psalms; a psalm book. *Comm. Prayer.*

PSALTERY, sâw'-lûr-ê. 412. *n.s.* A kind of harp beaten with sticks. *Shakspeare.*

PSEUDO, sù'-dô. 412. *n.s.* [ψευδος.] A prefix, which, being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit: as, *pseudo-apostle*, a counterfeit apostle.

PSEUDOGRAPH*, sù'-dô-grâf. } *n.s.* False
PSEUDOGRAPHY, sù'-dôg'-grâ-fê. } writing.

Holder.

For the propriety of suppressing the *p* in these words, see **PNEUMATICS**. *W.*

PSEUDOLOGY, sù'-dôl'-ô-jê. 518. *n.s.* [ψευδολογία.] Falsehood of speech. *Arbutnot.*

PSHAW, shâw. 412. *interj.* [pæc, pæcan, Sax., pronounced *pesch*, *pesha*.] An expression of contempt. *Spectator.*

PSOAS*, sô'-âs. *n.s.* [ψα.] A name given to two muscles of the loins.

PSORA*, sô'-râ. *n.s.* [ψώρα.] The itch.

PSYCHOLOGICAL*, sl'-kô-lôdje'-ê-kâl. } *a.* Of, or
PSYCHOLOGICK*, sl'-kô-lôdje'-îk. } belonging

to, the study of the soul. *Maty.*

PSYCHOLOGY*, sl'-kôl'-ô-jê. 513. *n.s.* [ψυχολογία.] Treatise on the soul; inquiry into the nature and properties of the soul.

PSYCHOMACHY, î, sl'-kôm'-â-kê. 518. *n.s.* A conflict of the soul with the body.

PSYCHOMANCY, î, sl'-kô-mân-sê. 519. *n.s.* Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

PTARMIGAN*, târ-mê-gân. *n.s.* The white game. *Pennant.*

PTYSAN, tîz-zân'. 412. [tîz'-zân, *Perry and Jones.*] *n.s.* [ptisane, Fr.; πτισανή, Gr.] A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice. *Garth.*

PTOLEMAICK*, tôl-ê-mâ'-îk. *a.* Belonging to the system of Ptolemy, the astronomer; in which the earth is supposed to be fixed in the centre of the universe. *Johnson.*

PTYALISM, tî'-â-lîzm. *n.s.* [πτυνελισμός.] Salivation.

PTYSMAGOGUE, tîz-mâ-gôg. 519. *n.s.* [πυσμα and ἀγωγή.] A medicine which discharges spittle. *Dict.*

PUBERTY, î, pû'-bêr-tê. *n.s.* [pubertas, Lat.] The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted. *Bacon.*

PUBE/SCENCE, pû-bês'-sênce. 510. *n.s.* [pubesco, Lat.] The state of arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

PUBE/SCENT, pû-bês'-sênt. *a.* [pubescens, Lat.] Arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

PUBLICAN, pûb'-lê-kân. 88. *n.s.* [publicus, Lat.] A toll-gatherer. *Matt. ix.* A man that keeps a house of general entertainment.

PUBLICATION, pûb-lê-kâ'-shûn. *n.s.* [Fr.; publico, Lat.] The act of publishing; the act of notifying to the world; divulgation; proclamation. *Hooker.* Edition; the act of giving a book to the publick. *Pope.*

PUBLICITY*, pûb-lîs'-sê-tê. *n.s.* [publicité, Fr.] Notoriety. *Modern.*

PUBLIC, pûb'-lîk. *a.* [publique, Fr.; publicus, Lat.] Belonging to a state or nation; not private. *Hooker.* Open; notorious; generally known. *St. Matt.* General; done by many. *Milton.* Regarding not private interest, but the good of the community. *Clarendon.* Open for general entertainment. *Addison.*

PUBLIC, pûb'-lîk. *n.s.* The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; the people. Open view; general notice. *Locke.*

PUBLICLY, pûb'-lîk-lê. *ad.* In the name of the community. *Addison.* Openly; without concealment. *Bacon.*

PUBLIC-HEARTED*, pûb'-lîk-hârt'-êd. *a.* Public-spirited.

PUBLIC-MINDEDNESS*, pûb'-lîk-mînd'-êd-nês. *n.s.* A disposition to regard the publick advantage above private good.

PUBLICKNES, pûb'-lîk-nês. *n.s.* State of belonging to the community. *Boyle.* Openness; state of being generally known or publick. *Hammond.*

PUBLIC-SPIRITED, pûb'-lîk-spîr'-î-têd. *a.* Having regard to the general advantage above private good. *Dryden.*

PUBLIC-SPIRITEDNESS*, pûb'-lîk-spîr'-î-têd-nês. *n.s.* Regard to the general advantage above private good. *Whitlock.*

PUBLISH, pûb'-lîsh. *v.a.* [publier, Fr.; publico, Lat.] To discover to mankind; to make generally and openly known. *Hammond.* To put forth a book into the world. *Digby.*

PUBLISHER, pûb'-lîsh-ûr. *n.s.* One who makes publicly or generally known. *Shakspeare.* One who puts out a book into the world. *Prior.*

PUCE*, pûse. *a.* [puccius, Lat.] Of a dark brown colour.

PUCELAGE, pû'-sêl-âdje. 90. *n.s.* [Fr.] A state of virginity. *Robinson.*

PUCK, pûk. *n.s.* [puke, Icel. and Su. Goth.] Some sprite among the fairies, common in romances; a sort of mischievous hobgoblin or sprite. *Shak.*

PUCKBALL, pûk'-bâll. } *n.s.* [from puck, the fairy.]
PUCKFIST*, pûk'-fîst. } A kind of mushroom full of dust. *B. Jonson.*

PUCKER, pûk'-kûr. 98. *v.a.* [poke, saccus.] To gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications. *Junius.*

PUCKER*, pûk'-kûr. *n.s.* Any thing gathered into a fold or plication.

PUDDER, pûd'-dûr. 98. *n.s.* [fudur, Icelandic.] A tumult; a turbulent and irregular bustle. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PUDDER, pûd'-dûr. *v.n.* [from the noun.] To make a tumult; to make a bustle; to rake. *Locke.*

PUDDER, pûd'-dûr. *v.a.* To perplex; to disturb; to confound. *Locke.*

PUDDING, pûd'-dîng. 174, 410. *n.s.* [boudin, Fr.; pudîng, Swed.] A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs. *Prior.* The gut of an animal. *Shak.*

A bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients. A proverbial name for victuals. *Prior.*

PUDDING-GROSS, pûd'-dîng-grôse. *n.s.* A plant.

PUDDING-PIE, pûd'-dîng-pl. *n.s.* A pudding with meat baked in it. *Hudibras.*

PUDDING-SLEEVE*, pûd'-dîng-slêév. *n.s.* The sleeve of the present full-dress, clerical gown. *Swift.*

PUDDING-TIME, pûd'-dîng-tîme. *n.s.* The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table. Nick of time; critical minute. *Hudibras.*

PUDLE, pûd'-dl. 405. *n.s.* [puteolus, Lat.; pul, Welsh.] A small, muddy lake; a dirty plash. *Bp Hall.*

PUDLE, pûd'-dl. *v.a.* To muddy; to foul or pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water. *Sidney.*

PUDLE, pûd'-dl. *v.n.* To make a dirty stir. *Junius.*

PUDLY, pûd'-dl-ê. *a.* Muddy; dirty; miry. *Ca-rew.*

PUDDOCK, pûd'-dôk. } *n.s.* [for paddock or par-
PURROCK, pûr'-rôk. } rock.] A provincial word for a small enclosure. *Dict.*

PUDENCY, pû'-dên-sê. *n.s.* [pudens, Lat.] Modesty; shamefacedness. *Shakspeare.*

PUDICITY, pû-dîs'-sê-tê. *n.s.* [pudicitê, Fr.; pudicitia, Lat.] Modesty; chastity. *Howell.*

PUE/FELLOW. See **PEWFELLOW**.

PUERILE, pû'-ê-rîl. 145. *a.* [puerilis, Lat.] Childish; boyish. *Pope.*

PUERILITY, pû'-ê-rîl'-ê-tê. *n.s.* [puerilitê, Fr.; puerilitas, Lat.] Childishness; boyishness. *Brown.*

PUERPERAL*, pû-êr'-pê-râl. *a.* [puer and pario,

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

Lat.] Relating to child-birth : as, the *puerperal* fever. Formerly *puerperial*. *Beaumont*.

PUET, pû-îl. 99. *n. s.* A kind of water-fowl. See *PEWET*. *Walton*.

PUFF §, pûf. *n. s.* [*pos, bos*, Teut.] A quick blast with the mouth. *Job*, xi. A small blast of wind. *Raleigh*. A fungous ball filled with dust. Any thing light and porous; as, *puff*-paste. *Tutler*. Something to sprinkle powder on the hair. *Ainsworth*. A tumid and exaggerated statement or recommendation. *Cibber*.

To PUFF, pûf. *v. n.* [*hoffen*, Dut.] To swell the cheeks with wind. To blow with a quick blast. *Shak*. To blow with scornfulness. *Ps*. x. To breathe thick and hard. *Shak*. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation. *Shak*. To swell with the wind or air. *Boyle*.

To PUFF, pûf. *n. a.* To inflate or make swell as with wind. *Shak*. To drive or agitate with blasts of wind. *Shak*. To drive with a blast of breath scornfully. *Dryden*. To swell or blow up with praise. *Bacon*. To swell or elate with pride. *Tusser*.

PUFFER, pûf-fûr. 98. *n. s.* One that puffs.

PUFFIN, pûf-fîn. *n. s.* [*puffino*, Ital.] A water-fowl. *Carew*. A kind of fish. A kind of fungus filled with dust.

PUFFINAPPLE, pûf-fîn-âp-pl. *n. s.* A sort of apple. *Ainsworth*.

PUFFINESS*, pûf-fê-nês. *n. s.* State or quality of being turgid. *A. Hill*.

PUFFINGLY, pûf-fîng-lî. 410. *ad.* Tumidly; with swell. *Sherwood*. With shortness of breath.

PUFFY, pûf-fê. 183. *a.* Windy; flatulent. *Wise-man*. Tumid; turgid. *Marston*.

PUG, pûg. *n. s.* [pɪʒə, Sax.] A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved. *Addison*.

PUGGERED, pûg-gûrd. *a.* [perhaps for *puckered*.] Crowded; complicated. *More*.

PUGH, pûh. *interj.* [corrupted from *puff*, or borrowed from the sound.] A word of contempt.

PU'GIL, pû-jîl. *n. s.* [*pugille*, Fr.] What is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. *Bacon*.

PU'GILISM*, pû-jîl-îzm. *n. s.* [*pugil*, Lat.] Practice of boxing, or fighting with the fist.

PU'GILIST*, pû-jîl-îst. *n. s.* A fighter; a boxer.

PUGNACIOUS §, pûg-nâ-shûs. 387. *a.* [*pugnax*, Lat.] Inclined to fight; quarrelsome; fighting. *More*.

PUGNACITY, pûg-nâs-sê-tê. *n. s.* Quarrelsomeness; inclination to fight. *Bacon*.

PUISNE, pû-nê. 458. *a.* [*puis nê*, Fr.] It is commonly spoken and written *puisny*. Young; younger; later in time. *Hale*. Inferiour; lower in rank. *Bacon*. Petty; inconsiderable; small. *Shak*.

PUISSANCE, pû-îs-sânse, or pû-îs'-sânse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Power; strength; force. *Spenser*.

§ The best way to judge of the pronunciation of this and the following word will be to show the authorities for each; and, as the negative of these words, *impuisse*, is governed by its positive, it may not be improper to join it to the list.

Puisse, { Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash,
Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, Fen-
ning, Barclay, Bailey, Buchanan,
and Entick.

Puisse, { Mr. Sheridan. [Jones, Fulton and
Knight.]

Puisant, { Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash,
Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Buchanan,
W. Johnston, Barclay, Bailey, Fen-
ning, and Entick.

Puisant, { Mr. Sheridan. [Jones, Fulton and
Knight.]

Impuisse, { Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Barclay, Bailey,
and Fenning.

Impuisse, { Mr. Sheridan. [Jones, Fulton and
Knight.]

Nothing can be more decisive than the authorities for the penultimate accent on these words; and this induced me to alter my former accentuation on the first syllable; but maturer consideration has convinced me, that this is most conformable to the best as well as the most ancient usage: that double consonants in the middle do not always attract the accent, see *Principles*, No. 503, (b.)

his word, Dr. Johnson says, seems to have been pro-

nounced with only two syllables. "It was undeniably so," says Mr. Mason, "in Shakspeare and subsequent writers;" but if Johnson had taken the pains of looking into Spenser's *Fairy Queen*, he might have found, very near the beginning of the first canto, that the word was a trisyllable:

"And ever as he rode his heart did earne
"To prove his *puissance* in battle brave
"Upon his foe."

I am more and more convinced that the true pronunciation of this word is in three syllables, with the accent on the first. Thus in the first chorus of Shakspeare's *Henry the Fifth*:

"Into a thousand parts divide one man,
"And make imaginary *puissance*."

And again in the third chorus:

"And leave your England as dead midnight still,
"Guarded with grandsires, babies, and old women,
"Or past, or not arriv'd at, pith and *puissance*." *W.*

PU'ISSANT §, pû-îs-sânt. *a.* [Fr.] Powerful; strong; forcible. *Shakspeare*.

PU'ISSANTLY, pû-îs-sânt-lê. *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly.

PUKE §, pûke. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation.] Vomit. Medicine causing vomit.

To PUKE, pûke. *v. n.* To spew; to vomit. *Shak*.

PUKE*, pûke. *a.* Of a colour between black and russet. *Shakspeare*.

PUKER, pû-kûr. 98. *n. s.* Medicine causing a vomit. *Garth*.

PULCHRITUDE, pûl-krê-tûde. *n. s.* [*pulchritudo*, Lat.] Beauty; grace; handsomeness. *Chaucer*.

To PULE §, pûle. *v. n.* [*pialer*, Fr.] To cry like a chicken. *Colgrave*. To whine; to cry; to whimper. *Shakspeare*.

PULICK, pûl-îk. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.

PULICOSE, pûl-ê-kôse. 427. [See *TUMULOSE*.] *a.* [*pulicosus*, Lat.] Abounding with fleas. *Dict*.

PULING*, pû-îng. *n. s.* The cry as of a chicken; a kind of whine. *Bacon*.

PULINGLY*, pû-îng-lê. *ad.* With whining; with complaint. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

PUL'LOL, pû-lê-ôl. *n. s.* An herb.

To PULL §, pûl. 173. *v. a.* [pullian, Sax.] To draw violently towards one: opposed to *push*, which is to drive from one. *Hooker*. To draw forcibly. *Hayward*. To pluck; to gather. *Dryden*. To tear; to rend. *Lam*. iii.—*To pull down*. To subvert; to demolish. *Bacon*. To degrade. *Roscommon*. *To pull up*. To extirpate; to eradicate. *Locke*.

PULL, pûl. *n. s.* The act of pulling. *Swift*. Contest; struggle. *Carew*. Pluck; violence suffered. *Shakspeare*.

PULLBACK*, pûl-bâk. *n. s.* That which keeps back; a restraint. *Brown*.

PULLEN, pûl-lên. *n. s.* [*pulain*, old Fr.] Poultry. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

PULLER, pûl-lôr. 98. *n. s.* One that pulls. *Shak*. That which draws forcibly; an inciter. *Junius*.

PULLET, pûl-îl. 174. *n. s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young hen. *Brown*.

PULLEY, pûl-lê. 174. *n. s.* [*poulie*, Fr.] A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs. *Swift*.

To PULLULATE §, pûl-lû-lâte. 177. *v. n.* [*pullulo*, Lat.; *pulluler*, Fr.] To germinate; to bud. *Granger*.

PULLULATION*, pûl-lû-lâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of budding or growing. *More*.

PULMONARY §, pûl-mô-nâr-ê. 177. *a.* [*pulmo*, Lat.] Belonging to the lungs. *Blackmore*.

PULMONARY, pûl-mô-nâr-ê. *n. s.* [*pulmonaria*, Lat.] The herb lungwort. *Ainsworth*.

PULMONICK, pûl-môn-nîk. 508. *a.* [*pulmo*, Lat.] Belonging to the lungs. *Harvey*.

PULMONICK*, pûl-môn-nîk. *n. s.* One affected with a disorder of the lungs. *Arbuthnot*.

PULP §, pûlp. *n. s.* [*pulpa*, Lat.; *pulpe*, Fr.] Any soft mass. *Bacon*. The soft part of fruit. *Milton*.

§ All our orthoëpists, except Mr. Elphinstone, give the *u* in this word the same sound as in *dull*, and not as *u* pull, as he has done. *W.*

PULPIT, pûl'-pî. 174. *n. s.* [*pulpitum*, Lat.] A place raised on high, where a speaker stands. *Shakspeare*. The higher desk in the church, where the sermon is pronounced. *Dryden*.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, and W. Johnston, pronounce the *u* in this word as I have done. Mr. Perry, alone, gives it the sound of *u* in *dull*. *W.*

PULPOUS, pûlp'-ûs. *a.* [*poulpeux*, Fr.] Soft; pappy. *Phillips*.

PULPOUSNESS, pûlp'-ûs-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being pulpos.

PULPY, pûlp'-ê. *a.* Soft; pappy. *Ray*.

PULSATILE*, pûl'-sâ-ûl. *a.* [*pulsatilis*, Lat.] That may be struck or beaten: as, a *pulsatile* instrument, that is, a drum, tabour, psaltery. *Mus. Dict.*

PULSA'TION, pûl'-sâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*pulsatio*, Lat.] The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing. *Brown*.

PULSA'TOR, pûl'-sâ'-tûr. *n. s.* A striker; a beater.

PULSATORY*, pûl'-sâ'-tûr-ê. *a.* Beating like the pulse. *Wotton*.

PULSE, pûlse. *n. s.* [*pulsus*, Lat.] The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch. *Quincy*. Oscillation; vibration; alternate expansion and contraction. *Newton*.—To feel one's pulse. To try or know one's mind artfully.—[from *pull*.] Leguminous plants; plants not reaped, but pulled or plucked. *Milton*.

To PULSE, pûlse. *v. n.* To beat as the pulse. *Ray*.
To PULSE*, pûlse. *v. a.* To drive, as the pulse is driven. *Smith*.

PULSIFICK*, pûl'-sîf'-îk. *a.* [*pulsus and facio*, Lat.] Moving or exciting the pulse. *Smith*.

PULSION, pûl'-shûn. *n. s.* [*pulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving or of forcing forward: in opposition to suction or traction. *More*.

PULTISE, pûl'-tîs. *n. s.* [*pultis*, Lat.] A poultice. *Burton*.

PULVERABLE, pûl'-vêr-ê-bl. *a.* [*pulveris*, Lat.] Possible to be reduced to dust. *Boyle*.

To PULVERATE*, pûl'-vêr-âte. *v. a.* To beat into powder. *Cockeram*.

PULVERIZA'TION, pûl'-vêr-ê-zâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of powdering; reduction to dust or powder.

To PULVERIZE, pûl'-vêr-îze. *v. a.* [*pulveris*, Lat.; *pulveriser*, Fr.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to dust. *Boyle*.

PULVERULENCE, pûl'-vêr'-û-lênse. *n. s.* [*pulverulentia*, Lat.] Dustiness; abundance of dust.

PULVIL, pûl'-vîl. *n. s.* [*pulvillum*, Lat.] Sweet-scented powder. *Gay*.

To PULVIL, pûl'-vîl. *v. a.* To sprinkle with perfumes in powder. *Congreve*.

PUMICE, pû'-mîs, or pûm'-mîs. *n. s.* [*pumex*, *pumicis*, Lat.; *pumicetan*, Sax.] A slag or cinder of some fossil, originally bearing another form, reduced to this state by fire: it is a lax and spongy matter full of little pores and cavities: of a pale, whitish-gray colour, and found particularly about the burning mountains. *Hill*.

☞ This word ought to be pronounced *peumîs*. In nothing is our language more regular than in preserving the *u* open, when the accent is on it, and followed by a single consonant; and, therefore, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, who give it this sound, ought rather to be followed than Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, who adopt the short *u*. See *LUCULENT*. *W.*

PUMMEL, pûm'-mîl. 99. *n. s.* See POMMEL.

PUMP, pûmp. *n. s.* [*pompe*, Dutch and Fr.] An engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the pressure of the air. *Mortimer*. A shoe with a thin sole and low heel. *Shakspeare*.

To PUMP, pûmp. *v. n.* [*pompen*, Dutch.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

To PUMP, pûmp. *v. a.* To raise or throw out as by means of a pump. *Blackmore*. To examine artfully by *s. v.* interrogatories, so as to draw out any

secrets or concealments. *Hudibras*. To elicit; to draw out, by any means. *Goodman*.

PUMPER, pûmp'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* The person or the instrument that pumps. *Boyle*.

PUMPION, pûmp'-yûn. 113. *n. s.* [*pompon*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller*.

PUMPKIN*, *n. s.* The pumpkin: a corrupted word. *PUN* §, pûn. *n. s.* [uncertain derivation.] An equivocation; a quibble; an expression where a word has at once different meanings; a conceit arising from the use of two words, that agree in the sound, but differ in the sense. *Addison*.

To PUN, pûn. *v. n.* To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses. *Dryden*.

To PUN*, pûn. *v. a.* To persuade by a pun. *Addison*.

To PUNCH, pûnsh. *v. a.* [*poinçonner*, Fr.; *puncar*, *pungir*, Span. from the Latin *pungere*.] To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument. *Shakspeare*. To push or strike with the fist.

PUNCH, pûnsh. *n. s.* A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies. *Maxon*. A blow; a vulgar expression. A liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons, and formerly with spice. [*punch*, an Indian word, expressing a number of ingredients.] *Arbuthnot*. [*polichinello*, Ital.] The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show. *Gay*. A horse well set and well knit, having a short back and thin shoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh. *Farrier's Dict.* In contempt or ridicule, a short, fat fellow.

PUNCH*, pûnsh.

PUNCHY*, pûnsh'-ê. } *a.* Short; thick; fat.

PUNCH-BOWL*, pûnsh'-bôle. *n. s.* A bowl to hold punch. *Addison*.

PUNCHEON, pûnsh'-ûn. 359. *n. s.* [*poinçon*, Fr.] An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression. *Camden*. A measure of liquids.

PUNCHER, pûnsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* An instrument that makes an impression or hole. *Grew*.

PUNCHINELLO*, pûnsh'-ê-nêl'-lô. *n. s.* [*polichinello*, Ital.] A sort of buffoon; a punch. *Tatler*.

PUNCTATED*, pûnk'-tâ-têd. *a.* [*punctatus*, Lat.] Drawn into a point.

PUNCTILIO, pûnk'-ûl'-yô. 113. *n. s.* [*puntiglio* Ital.; from *punctum*, Lat.] A small nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactness. *South*.

PUNCTILOUS, pûnk'-ûl'-yûs. *a.* Nice; exact punctual to superstition. *Rogers*.

PUNCTILOUSLY*, pûnk'-ûl'-yûs-lê. *ad.* With great nicety or exactness. *Johnson*.

PUNCTILOUSNESS, pûnk'-ûl'-yûs-nês. *n. s.* Nicety; exactness of behaviour.

PUNCTION*, pûngk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*punctio*, Lat.] A puncture.

PUNCTO, pûngk'-tô. 408. *n. s.* [*punto*, Span.] Nice point of ceremony. *Bacon*. The point in fencing. *Shakspeare*.

PUNCTUAL, pûngk'-tshû-âl. 461. *a.* [*punctuel*, Fr.] Comprised in a point; consisting in a point. *Milton*. Exact; nice; punctilious. *Bacon*.

PUNCTUALIST*, pûngk'-tshû-âl-îst. *n. s.* One who is very exact or ceremonious. *Milton*.

PUNCTUALITY, pûngk'-tshû-âl-ê-tê. *n. s.* Nicety; scrupulous exactness. *Hovell*.

PUNCTUALLY, pûngk'-tshû-âl-ê. *ad.* Nicely; exactly; scrupulously. *Raleigh*.

PUNCTUALNESS, pûngk'-tshû-âl-nês. *n. s.* Exactness; nicety. *Fellon*.

To PUNCTUATE*, pûngk'-tshû-âte. *v. a.* [*punctuer*, Fr.] To distinguish by pointing.

PUNCTUATION, pûngk'-tshû-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act or method of pointing. *Addison*.

To PUNCTULATE, pûngk'-tshû-lâte. *v. n.* [*punctulum*, Lat.] To mark with small spots. *Woodward*.

PUNCTURE, pûngk'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* [*punctus*, Lat.] A small prick; a hole made with a very sharp point. *Brown*.

To PUNCTURE*, pûngk'-tshûre. *v. a.* To prick; to pierce with a small hole.

PUNDLE, pûn'-dl. *n. s.* A short and fat woman. *Ainsworth*.

—nô, mỗve, nỏr, nỏt;—tủe, tủb, bủl;—ủil;—pủand;—thín, THIS.

PUNGAR, pủng'gảr. n. s. A crab-fish.

PUNGENCY, pủn'jẻn-sẻ. n. s. Power of pricking.

Arbutnot. Heat on the tongue; acridness. Power to pierce the mind. *Hammond.* Acrimoniousness; keenness. *Stillingfleet.*

PURGENT, pủn'jẻnt. a. [*purgens*, Lat.] Pricking. *Pope.* Sharp on the tongue; acid. *Newton.* Piercing; sharp. *Bp. Taylor.* Acrimonious; biting. *Fell.*

PUNICE, pủ'nis. n. s. A wall-louse; a bug. *Hudibras.*

PUNICEOUS, pủ'nẻsh'ủs. 357. a. [*puniceus*, Lat.] Purple. *Dict.*

PUNINESS, pủ'ẻnẻnẻs. n. s. Pettiness; smallness.

To PUNISH, pủn'ẻnẻsh. 176. v. a. [*punio*, Lat.] To chastise; to afflict with penalties or death for some crime. *Lev. xxvi.* To revenge a fault with pain or death. *Job, xxxi.*

PUNISHABLE, pủn'ẻnẻsh'ủ-bl. a. [*punissable*, Fr.] Worthy of punishment; capable of punishment. *Hooker.*

PUNISHABLENESS, pủn'ẻnẻsh'ủ-blẻnẻs. n. s. The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

PUNISHER, pủn'ẻnẻsh'ủr. 98. n. s. One who inflicts pains for a crime. *Milton.*

PUNISHMENT, pủn'ẻnẻsh'ủmẻnt. n. s. [*punishment*, Fr.] Any infliction or pain imposed in vengeance of a crime. *Spenser.*

PUNITION, pủ'ẻnẻsh'ủn. n. s. [Fr.; *punitio*, Lat.] Punishment. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

PUNITIVE, pủ'ẻnẻ'ủv. a. [*punio*, Lat.] Awarding or inflicting punishment. *Hammond.*

PUNITORY, pủ'ẻnẻ'ủr'ủẻ. 512. a. Punishing; tending to punishment.

PUNK, pủngk. n. s. A whore; a common prostitute; a strumpet. *Shakespeare.*

PUNSTER, pủn'stủr. n. s. [from *pun*.] A quibbler; a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning. *Arbutnot.*

PUNT, pủnt. n. s. [*punt*, Sax.] A flat-bottomed boat.

To PUNT, pủnt. v. n. To play at basset and ombre. *Addison.*

PUNY, pủ'ẻnẻ. a. [*puis nẻ*, Fr.] Young. Inferiour; petty; of an under rate. *Shakespeare.*

PUNY, pủ'ẻnẻ. n. s. A young, unexperienced, unseasoned person. *Bp. Hall.*

To PUP, pủp. v. n. To bring forth whelps: used of a bitch bringing young.

PUPA*, pủ'ủp. n. s. [Lat.] In natural history, the chrysalis. *Paley.*

PUPIL, pủ'ủl. n. s. [*pupilla*, Lat.] The apple of the eye. *Bacon.* [*pupile*, Fr.; *pupillis*, Lat.] A scholar; one under the care of a tutor. *Raleigh.* A ward; one under the care of a guardian. *Dryden.*

PUPILAGE, pủ'ủl'ủđẻ. 90. n. s. State of being a scholar. *Fell.* Wardship; minority. *Spenser.*

PUPILARITY, pủ'ủl'ủr'ủẻ. n. s. [*pupilarité*, Fr.] Nonage; state of a pupil. *Cotgrave.*

PUPILARY, pủ'ủl'ủr'ủẻ. 512. a. Pertaining to a pupil or ward. *Cotgrave.*

For the accent of this word, see PAPILLARY. W.

PUPPET, pủp'ủt. 99. n. s. [*poupée*, Fr.] A small image moved by wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian. *Sidney.* A word of contempt. *Shak.*

This word was formerly often pronounced as if written *poppit*; but this pronunciation is now confined to the lowest vulgar. W.

PUPPETMAN, pủp'ủt'ủmẻn. } n. s. Mas-
PUPPETMASTER*, pủp'ủt'ủmẻstủr. } ter of a
puppet-show. *B. Jonson.*

PUPPETPLAYER*, pủp'ủt'ủl'ủr'ủẻ. n. s. One who manages the motions of puppets. *Hales.*

PUPPETRY*, pủp'ủt'ủrẻ. n. s. Affectation. *Mars-ton.*

PUPPETSHOW, pủp'ủt'ủshỏ. n. s. A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire. *Swift.*

PUPPY, pủp'ủẻ. n. s. [*poupée*, Fr.] A whelp; progeny of a bitch. *Shak.* A name of contemptuous reproach to a man. *Shakespeare.*

To PUPPY, pủp'ủẻ. v. n. To bring whelps.

PUPPYISM*, pủp'ủẻ'ủzm. n. s. Extreme affectation.

PUR, pủr. n. s. [perhaps from the sound.] A gentle noise made by a cat. *Shakespeare.*

To PUR, pủr. v. n. To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure. *Gay.*

To PUR*, pủr. v. a. To signify by purring. *Gray.*

PURBLIND, pủr'ủlnd. a. [corrupted from *poore-blind*. See *POREBLIND*.] Near sighted; short-sighted; dim-sighted. *Shakespeare.*

PURBLINDNESS, pủr'ủlnd'ủẻs. n. s. Shortness of sight. *Cotgrave.*

PURCHASABLE, pủr'ủshủs'ủ-bl. a. That may be purchased, bought, or obtained. *Locke.*

To PURCHASE, pủr'ủshủs. v. a. [*purchaser*, old Fr.] To acquire, not inherit. *Shak.* To buy for a price. *Gen. xxv.* To obtain at any expense, as of labour or danger. *Milton.* To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit. *Shakespeare.*

PURCHASE, pủr'ủshủs. n. s. [*pourchas*, old Fr.] Any thing bought or obtained for a price. *Bacon.* Any thing of which possession is taken any other way than by inheritance. *Shak.* Formerly, robbery, and also the thing stolen. *Chaucer.*

PURCHASE-MONEY*, pủr'ủshủs'ủmẻnẻ. n. s. Money laid out in the purchase of any thing. *Bp Berkeley.*

PURCHASER, pủr'ủshủs'ủr. n. s. A buyer; one that gains any thing for a price. *Bacon.*

PURE, pủẻ. a. [*pup*, Sax.; *pur*, pure, Fr.; *purus*, Lat.] Clear; not dirty; not muddy. *Sidney.* Not filthy; not sullied. *Prov. xxx.* Unmingled; not altered by mixtures. *Deut. xxii.* Genuine; real; unadulterated. *James, i.* Not connected with any thing extrinsic: as, pure mathematics. *Wilkins.*

Free; clear. *Prov. xx.* Free from guilt; guiltless innocent. *Milton.* Incurrupt; not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion. *Tickell.* Not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech. *Ascham.* Mere: as, a pure villain. *Chaucer.* Chaste; modest: as, a pure virgin. *Collect.* Clean; free from moral turpitude. *Milton.* Ritually clean; unpolluted. *Ezra.*

To PURE*, pủẻ. v. a. To purify; to cleanse. *Chaucer.* Ob. T.

PURELY, pủẻ'ủẻ. ad. In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture. *Isaiah, i.* Innocently; without guilt. Merely; completely; totally. *Chapman.*

PURENESS, pủẻ'ủẻnẻs. n. s. Clearness; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures. *Sidney.* Simplicity; exemption from composition. *Raleigh.* Innocence; freedom from guilt. *Common Prayer.* Freedom from vitious modes of speech. *Ascham.*

PURFILE, pủr'ủfl. 140. n. s. [*pourfilée*, Fr.] A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread; called also *bobbin work*. *Bailey.*

To PURFILE, pủr'ủfl. 405. v. a. [*pourfiler*, Fr.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to border with embroidery; to embroider. *Spenser.*

To PURFILE*, pủr'ủfl. v. n. To be wrought or trimmed upon the edge; to be puckered. *Sir T. Herbert.*

PURFILE, pủr'ủfl. } n. s. A border of embroi-
PURFLEW, pủr'ủflủ. } dery. *Shelton.*

PURGATION, pủr'ủgủ'ủshủn. n. s. [*purgatio*, Lat.]

The act of cleansing or purifying from vitious mixtures. *Burned.* The act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation. *Bacon.* The act of clearing from imputation of guilt. *Shakespeare.*

PURGATIVE, pủr'ủgủ'ủủr. 157. a. [*purgatif*, Fr., *purgativus*, Lat.] Cathartick; having the power to cause evacuations downward. *Bacon.*

PURGATIVE*, pủr'ủgủ'ủủv. n. s. A cathartick medicine. *Burton.*

PURGATORIAL*, pủr'ủgủ'ủtỏ'ủẻ'ủl. } a. Relating
PURGATORIAN*, pủr'ủgủ'ủtỏ'ủẻ'ủnủ. } to purga-
tory. *Mede.*

PURGATORY, pủr'ủgủ'ủtỏ'ủẻ. 512, 557. n. s. [*purgatorium*, Lat.] A place in which souls are supposed, by the papists, to be purged by fire from

carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven. *Spenser*.

PURGATORY*, pûr'-gâ-tûr-ê. *a*. Cleansing; expiatory. *Burke*.

To PURGE §, pûrdje. *v. a.* [*purger*, Fr.; *purgo*, Lat.] To cleanse; to clear. *Bacon*. To clear from impurities. *Shak*. To clear from guilt. *Shak*. To clear from imputation of guilt. *Bacon*. To sweep or put away impurities. *Ezek*. xx. To evacuate the body by stool. *Bacon*. To clarify; to defecate.

To PURGE, pûrdje. *v. n.* To grow pure by clarification. To have frequent stools. To void excrement. *Patrick*.

PURGE, pûrdje. *n. s.* [*purge*, Fr.] A cathartick medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by stool. *Arbuthnot*.

PURGER, pûr'-jûr. 98. *n. s.* One who clears away any thing noxious. *Shak*. Purge; cathartick. *Bacon*.

PURIFICATION, pû-rê-fê-kâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*purificatio*, Lat.] The act of making pure. *Boyle*. The act of cleansing from guilt or pollution. *Bp. Taylor*. A rite performed by the Hebrews after child-bearing.

PURIFICATIVE, pû-rîf-fê-kâ-îv. }

PURIFICATORY, pû-rîf-fê-kâ-tûr-ê. 512, 557. }

a. [*purificatif*, Fr.] Having power or tendency to make pure.

PURIFIER, pû-rê-fl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Cleanser; refiner. *Mal*. iii.

To PURIFY, pû-rê-fl. 183. *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr.; *purifico*, Lat.] To make pure. To free from any extraneous admixture. *Bacon*. To make clear. *Sidney*. To free from guilt or corruption. *Tit*. ii. To free from pollution, as by lustration. *Num*. xix. To clear from barbarisms or improprieties. *Sprat*.

To PURIFY, pû-rê-fl. *v. n.* To grow pure. *Burnet*.

PURIFYING*, pû-rê-fl-îng. *n. s.* Act of making clean; act of freeing from pollution, as by lustration. *St. John*. ii.

PURIST, pû-rîst. *n. s.* [*puriste*, Fr.] One superstitiously nice in the use of words. *Ld. Chesterfield*.

PURITAN §, pû-rê-tân. 88. *n. s.* [from *pure*.] A sectary pretending to eminent purity of religion. *Bp. Sanderson*.

PURITAN*, pû-rê-tân. *a.* Of, or belonging to, Puritans. *Bp. Sanderson*.

PURITANICAL, pû-rê-tân-nê-kâl. } *a.* Relating

PURITANICK, pû-rê-tân-îk. } to Puritans. *Walton*.

PURITANICALLY*, pû-rê-tân-nê-kâl-lê. *ad.* After the manner of the Puritans. *Sir M. Sandys*.

PURITANISM, pû-rê-tân-îzm. *n. s.* The notions of a Puritan. *Mounagu*.

To PURITANIZE*, pû-rê-tân-îze. *v. n.* To deliver the notions of a Puritan. *Mounagu*.

PURITY, pû-rê-tê. *n. s.* [*purité*, old Fr.; *puritas*, Lat.] Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt. *Holyday*. Freedom from guilt; innocence. *Wake*. Chastity; freedom from contamination of sexes. *Shakespeare*.

PURL pûrl. *n. s.* [contracted from *purple*.] An embroidered and puckered border. *Sidney*. An ooze; a soft flow. *Bp. Taylor*. A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromatics are infused.

To PURL §, pûrl. *v. n.* [*porla*, Swed.] To murmur; to flow with a gentle noise. *Bacon*. To rise or appear in undulations. *Shakespeare*.

To PURL, pûrl. *v. a.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery. *B. Jonson*.

PURLIEU, pûr'-lû. *n. s.* [*pur* and *lieu*, Fr.] The grounds on the borders of a forest; border; enclosure; district. *Shakespeare*.

PURLING*, pûrl'-îng. *n. s.* The gentle noise of a stream. *Bacon*.

PURLINS, pûr'-lînz. *n. s.* [In architecture.] Those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length. *Bailey*.

To PURLOIN §, pûr-lôin'. *v. a.* [*puplounnan*, Sax.] To steal; to take by theft. *Spenser*.

To PURLOIN*, pûr-lôin'. *v. n.* To practise theft. *Titus*. ii.

PURLOINER, pûr-lôin'-ûr. *n. s.* A thief; one that steals clandestinely. *L'Estrange*.

PURLOINING*, pûr-lôin'-îng. *n. s.* Theft. *Bacon*.

PURPARTY, pûr'-pâr-tê. *n. s.* [*purparty*, old Fr.] Share; part in division. *Davies*.

PURPLE §, pûr'-pl. 405. *a.* [*pourpre*, Fr.; *purpureus*, Lat.] Red tinged with blue. *Shak*. [In poetry.] Red. *Dryden*.

PURPLE, pûr'-pl. *n. s.* The purple colour; a purple dress. *Milton*.

To PURPLE, pûr'-pl. *v. a.* [*purpuro*, Lat.] To make red; to colour with purple. *Shakespeare*.

PURPLES, pûr'-plz. *n. s.* Spots of a livid red which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever. *Old Morality of Huckle-Somers*.

PURPLISH, pûr'-pl-îsh. *a.* Somewhat purple. *Boyle*.

PURPORT §, pûr'-pôrt. *n. s.* [old Fr.] Design tendency of a writing or discourse. *Norris*.

To PURPORT, pûr'-pôrt. *v. n.* To intend; to tend to show. *Bacon*.

PURPOSE §, pûr'-pûs. 166. *n. s.* [*propos*, Fr.; *propositum*, Lat.] Intention; design. *Shak*. Effect, consequence; the end desired. *Hooker*. Instance; example. *L'Estrange*. Conversation. *Spenser*. A kind of enigma or riddle. See **CROSSPURPOSE**. *Spenser*.

To PURPOSE, pûr'-pûs. *v. a.* To intend; to design; to resolve. *Hooker*.

To PURPOSE, pûr'-pûs. *v. n.* To have an intention; to have a design. *Psalm* xvii. To discourse. *Spenser*.

PURPOSELESS*, pûr'-pûs-lês. *a.* Having no effect. *Bp. Hall*.

PURPOSELY, pûr'-pûs-lê. *ad.* By design; by intention. *Hooker*.

PURPRISE, pûr'-prîze. *n. s.* [*pourpris*, old Fr.; *purprism*, law Lat.] A close or enclosure; as also the whole compass of a manor. *Bacon*.

PURR, pûr. *n. s.* A sea lark. *Ainsworth*.

To PURR, pûr. See **To PUR**.

PURSE §, pûrsê. *n. s.* [*bourse*, Fr.; *purs*, Welsh.] A small bag in which money is contained. *Shak*.

To PURSE, pûrsê. *v. a.* To put into a purse. *Dryden*. To contract as a purse. *Shakespeare*.

PURSENET, pûrsê-nêt. *n. s.* A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string. *Mortimer*.

PURSEPRIDE*, pûrsê-prîde. *n. s.* The insolence of a purseproud person. *Bp. Hall*.

PURSEPROUD, pûrsê-prôûd. *a.* Puffed up with money. *Bp. Hall*.

PURSER, pûr'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* The paymaster of a ship.

PURSINESS, pûr'-sê-nês. } *n. s.* Shortness of

PURSIVENESS, pûr'-sîv-nês. } breath. *Sherwood*.

PURSLAIN, pûrs'-lîn. 208. *n. s.* [*porcellana*, Ital.] A plant. *Wiseman*.

PURSLAIN-TREE, pûrs'-lîn-trê. *n. s.* A shrub proper to hedge with.

PURSUABLE, pûr-sû'-â-bl. *a.* What may be pursued. *Sherwood*.

PURSUANCE, pûr-sû'-ânse. *n. s.* Prosecution; process.

PURSUANT, pûr-sû'-ânt. *a.* Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing.

To PURSUE §, pûr-sû'. 454. *v. a.* [*poursuivre*, Fr.] To persecute. *Wicliffe*. To chase; to follow in hostility. *Shak*. To prosecute; to continue. *Prov*. xii. To imitate; to follow as an example. *Dryden*. To endeavour to attain. *Milton*.

To PURSUE, pûr-sû'. *v. n.* To go on; to proceed. *Boyle*.

PURSUER, pûr-sû'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who follows in hostility. *Shak*. One who endeavours to attain an object. *Worthington*.

PURSUIT, pûr-sû-îte'. *n. s.* [*poursuite*, Fr.] The act of following with hostile intention. *Milton*. Endeav.

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûl;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, tris.

our to attain. *Dryden*. Prosecution; continuance of endeavour. *Clarendon*.

PURSUIVANT, pûr-swê-vânt. 340. *n. s.* [*poursuivant*, Fr.] A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds. *Spenser*.

PURSY §, pûr-sê. *a.* [*poussif*, Fr.] Short-breathed and fat. *Shakspeare*.

PURTENANCE, pûr-tên-ânse. *n. s.* [*apertenance*, Fr.] The pluck of an animal. *Ex. xii.*

PURULENCE, pû-rû-lênse. } 177. [See *MucurULENCEY*, pû-rû-lên-sê. } *LENT*.] *n. s.* Generation of pus or matter. *Arbuthnot*.

PURULENT §, pû-rû-lênt. *a.* [*purulentus*, Lat.] Consisting of pus or the running of wounds. *Bacon*.

To PURVEY §, pûr-vâ'. 269. *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, Fr.] To provide with conveniences. *Spenser*. To procure. *Thomson*.

To PURVEY, pûr-vâ'. *v. n.* To buy in provisions; to provide. *Milton*.

PURVEYANCE, pûr-vâ'-ânse. *n. s.* Provision. *Spenser*. Procurement of victuals. An exaction of provisions for the king's followers. *Bacon*.

PURVEYOR, pûr-vâ'-ûr. 166. *n. s.* One that provides victuals. *Raleigh*. A procurer; a pimp. *Dryden*. An officer who exacted provision for the king's followers.

PURVIEW, pûr-vû. *n. s.* [*pourvieu*, Fr.] Proviso; providing clause. *Bacon*.

PUS, pûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The matter of a well-digested sore. *Arbuthnot*.

To PUSH §, pûsh. 173, 174. *v. a.* [*pousser*, Fr.] To strike with a thrust. *Ex. xxi.* To force, or drive by impulse. *Job, xxx.* To force, not by a quick blow, but by continual violence. *Ps. xlv.* To press forward. *Dryden*. To urge; to drive. *Addison*. To enforce; to drive to a conclusion. *Swift*. To importune; to tease.

To PUSH, pûsh. *v. n.* To make a thrust. *Dryden*. To make an effort. *Dryden*. To make an attack. *Dan. xi.* To burst out with violence.

PUSH, pûsh. *n. s.* Thrust; the act of striking with a pointed instrument. *Spenser*. An impulse; force impressed. *Spenser*. Assault; attack. *Shak.* A forcible onset; a strong effort. *Shak.* Exigence; trial; extremity. *Shak.* A sudden emergence. *Shak.* [*pustula*, Lat.] A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal; an eruption. *Bacon*.

PUSHER, pûsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who pushes back. One who pushes forward.

PUSHING, pûsh'-îng. 410. *a.* Enterprising; vigorous.

PUSHPIN, pûsh'-pîn. *n. s.* A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately. *L'Estrange*.

PUSILLANIMITY, pûs'-îlân-îm'-mê-tê. *n. s.* [*pusillanimité*, Fr.] Cowardice; meanness of spirit. *Bacon*.

PUSILLA-NIMOUS §, pûs'-îl-ân'-nê-mûs. *a.* [*pusillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Measpirited; narrow-minded; cowardly. *Bacon*.

PUSILLA-NIMOUSLY*, pûs'-îl-ân'-nê-mûs-lê. *ad.* With pusillanimity. *Sir T. Herbert*.

PUSILLA-NIMOUSNESS, pûs'-îl-ân'-nê-mûs-nês. *n. s.* Meanness of spirit.

PUSS, pûs. 173, 174. *n. s.* The fondling name of a cat. *Watts*. The sportsman's term for a hare. *Gay*.

To PUSTULATE*, pûs'-îsh'-lâte. *v. a.* [*pustulatus*, Lat.] To form into pustules or blisters. *Stackhouse*.

PUSTULE §, pûs'-îshûle. 463. *n. s.* [*pustula*, Lat.] A small swelling; a pimple; a push; an efflorescence. *Arbuthnot*.

PUSTULOUS, pûs'-îshû-lûs. *a.* Full of pustules; pimply. *Cockeram*.

To PUT §, pût. 173, 174. *v. a.* [*put, putian*, Welsh.] To lay or deposit in any place. *Gen. ii. 3.* To place in any situation. *St. Mark, v.* To place in any state or condition. *Job, xvii.* To repose. *2 Kings*. To trust; to give up: as, *He put himself into the pursuer's hands.* To expose; to apply to any thing. *Locke*. To push into action. *Milton*. To apply. *1 Sam. viii.* To use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed. *Shak.* To cause;

to produce. *Locke*. To comprise; to consign to writing. *2 Chron.* To add. *Ecclus. iii.* To place in a reckoning. *Locke*. To reduce to any state. *Shak.* To oblige; to urge. *Bacon*. To incite; to instigate; to exhort; to urge by influence. *Clarendon*. To propose; to state. *2 Chr. ii.* To form; to regulate. To reach to another. *Hab. ii.* To bring into any state of mind or temper. *Knolles*. To offer; to advance. *Dryden*. To unite; to place as an ingredient. *Locke*.—*To put by.* To turn off; to divert. *Bp. Taylor*. To thrust aside. *Sidney*. *To put down.* To baffle; to repress; to crush. *Shak.* To degrade. *Spenser*. To bring into disuse. *Bacon*. To confute. *Shak.* *To put forth.* To propose. *Judges*. To extend. *Gen. viii.* To emit, as a sprouting plant. *Bacon*. To exert. *Milton*. *To put in.* To interpose. *Collier*. To drive; to harbour. *Chapman*. *To put in practice.* To use; to exercise. *Dryden*. *To put off.* To divest; to lay aside. *Nehem. iv.* To defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse. *Bacon*. To delay; to defer; to procrastinate. *Wake*. To pass fallaciously. *Swift*. To discard. *Shak.* To recommend; to vend or obtrude. *Bacon*. *To put on or upon.* To impute; to charge. *To put on or upon.* To invest with, as clothes or covering. *Shak.* *To put on.* To forward; to promote; to incite. *Shak.* *To put on or upon.* To impose; to inflict. *2 Kings, xviii.* *To put on.* To assume; to take. *Shak.* *To put over.* To refer. *Shak.* *To put out.* To place at usury. *Psaln xv.* To extinguish. *Judges, xvi.* To emit, as a plant. *Bacon*. To extend; to protrude. *Gen. xxxviii.* To expel; to drive from. *Spenser*. To make publick. *Dryden*. To disconcert. *Bacon*. *To put to.* To kill by; to punish by. *Bacon*. To refer to; to expose. *Bacon*. *To put to it.* To distress; to perplex; to press hard. *Shak.* *To put to.* To assist with. *Sidney*. *To put to death.* To kill. *Bacon*. *To put together.* To accumulate into one sum or mass. *Burnet*. *To put up.* To pass unrevenged. *Shak.* *To put up.* To emit; to cause to germinate, as plants. *Bacon*. To expose publicly: as, *These goods are put up to sale.* To start from a cover. *Addison*. To hoard. *Spelman*. To hide. *Shak.* *To put upon.* To impose, to lay upon. *Shak.* *To put upon trial.* To expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination. *Locke*.

To PUT, pût, or pûr. *v. n.* To go or move. *Bacon*. To shoot or germinate. *Bacon*. To steer a vessel. *Addison*. To push with the head. To stumble. *Grose*.—*To put forth.* To leave a port. *Shak.* To germinate; to bud; to shoot out. *Shak.* *To put in.* To enter a haven. *Pope*. *To put in for.* To claim; to stand candidate for. *Abp. Usher*. *To put in.* To offer a claim. *Brown*. *To put off.* To leave land. *Chapman*. *To put over.* To sail cross. *Abbot*. *To put to sea.* To set sail; to begin the course. *Bacon*. *To put up.* To offer one's self a candidate. *L'Estrange*. To advance to; to bring one's self forward. *Swift*. *To put up with.* To suffer without resentment: as, *to put up with an affront*. To take without dissatisfaction: as, *to put up with poor entertainment*.

☞ The common pronunciation of the capital [London] is the first sound given to this word; but in Ireland, and the different counties of England, it is generally pronounced regularly so as to rhyme with *hut*, *put*, &c. W. Johnston has adopted this sound, and Mr. Perry gives it both ways, but seems to prefer the regular sound. Mr. Nares is decidedly in favour of this sound; and, as this word, when a noun, is always so pronounced, it seems a needless departure from rule, and an embarrassment to the language, to have the same word differently pronounced. This is an inconvenience to which, perhaps, all languages are subject; but it ought in all languages to be avoided as much as possible.—See *Bow*.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Smith, adopt the first sound. *W.*

PUT, pût. 175. *n. s.* An action of distress. *L'Estrange*. A rustick; a clown. *Bramston*. A game at cards. *Warton*.—*Put off.* Excuse; shift. *L'Estrange*.

PUT Case*. An elliptical expression of former times for *suppose* that it may be so; state a possible or probable case. *Burton.*

PUTAGE, pû'-tidge. 90. n. s. [*putain*, Fr.] [In law.] Prostitution on the woman's part. *Dict.*

PUTANISM, pû'-tân-iz-m. n. s. [*putanisme*, Fr.] The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute. *Dict.*

PUTATIVE, pû'-tâ-iv. 157. a. [*putatif*, Fr.; from *puto*, Lat.] Supposed; reputed. *Ayliffe.*

PUTID §, pû'-tîd. a. [*putidus*, Lat.] Mean; low; worthless. *Bp. Taylor.*

PUTIDNESS, pû'-tîd-nēs. n. s. Meanness; vileness.

PUTLOG, pû'-lôg. n. s. *Putlogs* are pieces of timber or short poles, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon. *Moxon.*

PUTREDINOUS, pû'-trêd'-ê-nūs. a. [*putredo*, Lat.] Sinking; rotten. *Floyer.*

PUTREFACTION, pû'-trê-fâk'-shûn. n. s. [*putrefaction*, Fr.; *putris* and *facio*, Lat.] The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten. *Quincy.*

PUTREFACTIVE, pû'-trê-fâk'-tîv. a. Making rotten. *Brown.*

PUTREFFY, pû'-trê-fl. 183. v. a. [*putrefier*, Fr.; *putrefacio*, Lat.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenness. *Bacon.*

PUTREFFY, pû'-trê-fl. v. n. To rot. *Isaiah*, i. 6.

PUTRESCENCE, pû'-trēs'-sēnse. 510. n. s. [*putresco*, Lat.] The state of rotting. *Brown.*

PUTRESCENT, pû'-trēs'-sēnt. a. [*putrescens*, Lat.] Growing rotten. *Arbuthnot.*

PUTRESCIBLE*, pû'-trēs'-sē-bl. a. That may grow rotten, or putrefy. *Philos. Transact.* P. I. [1798.]

PUTRID §, pû'-trîd. a. [*putride*, Fr.; *putridus*, Lat.] Rotten; corrupt. *Arbuthnot.*

PUTRIDNESS, pû'-trîd-nēs. n. s. Rottenness. *Floyer.*

PUTRIFICATION*, pû'-trê-fê-kâ'-shûn. n. s. State of becoming rotten. *Confut.* of N. Shaxton.

PUTRY*, pû'-trê. a. Rotten. *Marston.*

PUTTER, pû'-tûr. 98. [See **PUT**.] n. s. [from *put*.] One who puts. *L'Estrange.*—*Putter* on. Inciter; instigator. *Shakspeare.*

PUTTINGSTONE, pû't'-tîng-stōne. n. s. Stones laid at the gates of great houses, for trials of strength. *Pope.* Stones thrown from the uplifted hand, or above hand, as commonly expressed. *Pennant.*

PUTTOCK, pû't'-tûk. 166. n. s. [*puteo*, Lat.] A kite. *Spenser.*

PUTTY, pû't'-tê. n. s. A kind of powder on which glass is ground. *Newton.* A kind of cement used by glaziers.

PUY*. See **POY**.

PUZZLE §, pûz'-zl. 405. v. a. [*pussa*, *putsa*, *Icei*, and *Su. Goth.*] To perplex; to confound; to embarrass; to entangle; to gravel; to put to a stand; to tease. *Shak.* To make intricate; to entangle. *Addison.*

PUZZLE, pûz'-zl. v. n. To be bewildered in one's own notions; to be awkward. *L'Estrange.*

PUZZLE, pûz'-zl. n. s. Embarrassment; perplexity. *Bacon.*

PUZZLEHEADED*, pûz'-zl-hêd'-êd. a. Having the head full of confused notions. *Johnson.*

PUZZLER, pûz'-zl-âr. 98. n. s. He who puzzles.

PYE*. See **PIE**.

PYEBALD*. See **PIEBALD**.

PYGARG, pl'-gârg. n. s. [*πυγργος*] A kind of eagle, having a white back or tail.

PYGMÆAN, pig'-mê'-ân. [pig'-mê'-ân, *Perry*.] a. Belonging to a pygmy. *Milton.*

⚡ This word has the accent on the penultimate for the same reason as *epicurean*. It is derived from *pigmæi*, *pigmies*; and its adjective, if it had one, must have had the diphthong in it, which would necessarily fix the accent on that syllable.—See **EUROPEAN**.

"They less than smallest dwarfs in narrow room

"Throng numberless, like that *pygmean* race

"Beyond the Indian mount." *Milton.* W.

PY/GMY §, pig'-mê. n. s. [*pygmê*, Fr.; *πυγμαῖος*, Gr.] A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes; any thing little. *Bentley.*

PY/GMY*, pig'-mê. a. See **PIGMY**.

PYLO/RUS, pè-lô'-rûs. 187, 503. n. s. [*πυλωρε*] The lower orifice of the stomach.

PY/OT*. See **PIET**.

PY/RACANTH*, pir'-â-kânth. n. s. [*pyracantha*, Lat.] A kind of thorn. *Mason.*

PY/RAMID §, pir'-â-mîd. 109, 180. n. s. [*pyramide*, Fr.; *πύραμις*, Gr.] A solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one. *Harris.*

PYRA/MIDAL, pè-râm'-ê-dâl. 187. a. Having the **PYRAMIDICAL**, pir'-â-mîd'-ê-kâl. } form of a pyr-
ramid. *Walton.*

PYRAMIDICK*, pir'-â-mîd'-îk. }
PYRAMIDICALLY, pir'-â-mîd'-ê-kâl-ê. ad. In form of a pyramid. *Broome.*

PY/RAMIS, pir'-â-mîs. n. s. A pyramid. *Bacon.*

PYRE, pire. n. s. [*pyra*, Lat.] A pile to be burnt. *Glanville.*

PYRITES, pè-rî'-têz, or pir'-ê-têz. 187. n. s. [from *πῦρ*.] Firestone. *Woodward.*

⚡ This word is accented on the second syllable by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning; [Jones, Fulton and Knight.] and on the first by Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, and Entick. *Pyrites* is the analogical pronunciation; for, as the word is derived from the Greek *πυρῖτης*, and the Latin *pyrites*, (both with the accent on the penultimate, and preserving the form of their originals,) it ought to have the accent on the same syllable.—See **Principles**, No. 503. W.

PYRO/LATRY*, pè-rôl'-â-trê. n. s. [*πῦρ* and *λατρεία*.] Adoration of fire. *Young.*

PY/ROMANCY §, pir'-ô-mân-sê. 519. n. s. [*πυρομανία*.] Divination by fire. *Ayliffe.*

PY/ROMANTICK*, pir'-ô-mân-îk. n. s. One who practises divination by fire. *Sir T. Herbert.*

PYROMETER*, pè-rôm'-ê-tûr. n. s. [*pyrometre* Fr.; *πῦρ* and *μέτρον*, Gr.] An instrument to measure the alteration of the dimensions of metals, and other solid bodies arising from heat. *Chambers.*

PYROTECHNICAL, pir'-ô-têk'-nê-kâl. 530. a. Engaged or skillful in fireworks.

PY/ROTECHNICKS §, pir'-ô-têk'-nîks. n. s. [*πῦρ* and *τεχνή*.] The act of employing fire to use or pleasure; the art of fireworks.

PY/ROTECHNIST*, pir'-ô-têk'-nîst. n. s. One who understands pyrotechnicks. *Stevens.*

PY/ROTECHNY, pir'-ô-têk'-nê. n. s. [*pyrotechnic*, Fr.] The art of managing fire. *Hale.*

PYRÔ/TICKS*, pè-rôl'-îks. n. s. pl. [*pyrotique*, Fr., from *πυρῶν*, Gr.] [In medicine.] Causticks.

PY/RRHONISM, pir'-rô-nîzm. n. s. [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the skepticks.] Skepticism; universal doubt. *Bolingbroke.*

PY/RRHONIST*, pir'-rô-nîst. n. s. A skeptick. *Marston.*

PYTHAGORE/AN*, pè-thâg'-ô-rê'-ân. [See **EUROPEAN**.] n. s. A follower of Pythagoras the philosopher. *Addison.*

PYTHAGORE/AN*, pè-thâg'-ô-rê'-ân. } a. Of, or
PYTHAGORICAL*, pîth-â-gôr'-ê-kâl. } belong-
PYTHAGORICK*, pîth-â-gôr'-îk. } ing to,
the philosophy of Pythagoras. *More.*

PYTHA/GORISM*, pè-thâg'-ô-rîzm. n. s. The opinions and doctrine of Pythagoras. *More.*

PY/THONESS*, pl'-thô-nēs. n. s. [*pythonissa*, Lat., from *Πύθων*, Gr.] A sort of witch. *Bp. Hall.*

PYTHONICK*, pè-thôn'-îk. a. [*πυθωνικός*.] Pre-tending to foretell future events. *Ricaut.*

PY/THONIST*, pl'-thô-nîst. n. s. [from *Pythoa*.] A conjurer. *Cockeram.*

PYX, piks. n. s. [*pyxis*, Lat.] The box in which the Romanists kept the host. *Abp. Crammer.*

—no, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tōbe, tōb, būll;—ōll;—pōūnd;—thiu, this.

Q Is a consonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which, though *q* is commonly placed in the Saxon alphabet, the Saxons generally used *cp*, *cw*; as *cpellan* or *cwellan*, to quell: *qu* is, in English, pronounced, as by the Italians and Spaniards, *cu*; as, *quail*, *quench*, except *quoit*, which is spoken, according to the manner of the French, *cōit*: the name of this letter is *cue*, from *queue*, French, *tail*; its form being that of an O with a tail. See *Walker's Prin.* 414, 415.

QUAB, kwāb. *n. s.* [*quabbe*, or *quespe*, Teut.] A sort of fish. *Johnson*.

To QUACK §, kwāk. 85. 86. *v. n.* [*quacken*, Teut.] To cry like a duck. *King*. To chatter boasting-ly; to brag loudly; to talk ostentatiously. *Hudibras*.

QUACK, kwāk. *n. s.* A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand. *Felton*. A vain, boastful pretender to physick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places. *Addison*. An artful, tricking practitioner in physick. *Pope*.

QUACK*, kwāk. *a.* Falsely pretending, or falsely alleged, to cure diseases: as, a *quack* doctor; a *quack* medicine.

QUACKERY, kwāk'-kūr-ē. *n. s.* Mean or bad acts in physick; false pretensions to any art. *Porson*.

QUACKISH*, kwāk'-ish. *a.* Boasting like a quack; trickish as a quack. *Burke*.

QUACKISM*, kwāk'-izm. *n. s.* The practice of quackery. *Ash*.

QUACKLED*, kwāk'-kld. } *a.* [*quacken*, Teut.]

QUACKENED*, kwāk'-knd. } Almost choked or suffocated.

QUACKSALVER, kwāk'-sāl-vūr. *n. s.* [*quack* and *salve*.] One who brags of medicines or salves; a medicaster; a charlatan. The *quacksalver* was at first one who made, sold, or applied ointments or oils. Afterwards it denoted a kind of charlatan, a travelling quack. *Burton*. *Brown*.

QUAD*, *a.* [*quæd*, Teut.] Evil; bad. *Gower*. *Ob. T.*

QUADRAGENE*, kwōd'-rā-jēne. *n. s.* [*quadrage-na*, Lat.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties. *Bp. Taylor*.

QUADRAGESIMAL, kwōd-rā-jēs'-sē-māl. 414. *a.* [*quadragesima*, Lat.] Lenten; belonging to Lent; used in Lent. *Sanderson*.

QUADRAGESIMALS*, kwōd-rā-jēs'-sē-mālz. *n. s.* Offerings formerly made, on midlent Sunday, to the mother church.

QUADRANGLE, kwōd'-rāng-gl. 414. *n. s.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Lat.] A square; a surface with four right angles. *Shakspeare*.

QUADRANGULAR, kwā-drān'-gū-lr. 414. *a.* Square; having four right angles. *Grew*.

QUADRANT, kwā'-drānt. 85. *n. s.* [*quadrans*, Lat.] The fourth part; the quarter. *Brown*. The quarter of a circle. *Holder*. An instrument with which altitudes are taken. *Tatler*.

It has been observed in the *Principles*, No. 85, 86, &c., that *u*, by articulating the *a*, gives it the deep broad sound, equivalent to the diphthong *au*; and that *u*, preceded by *q*, has exactly the same effect. 414. This is evident from the sound of *a* in this and similar words, which, till lately, was always pronounced broad. Some innovators have attempted to give the *a* in this word its slender sound; but the public ear seems in opposition to it, nor ought it to be admitted. The broad sound is the genuine English pronunciation, as appears in every word where it is succeeded by *r*. As this consonant, when final, or followed by another consonant, gives every *a* that precedes it the Italian sound heard in *father*; so, when these letters are preceded by *qu*, or *w*, the *a* falls into the broad sound heard in *water*. Thus, as we hear *bar*, *dart*, *barrel*, with the sound of the Italian *a*; so we hear *war*, *quart*, and *quarrel*, with the German *a*. *Equator*, *quaver*, and words ending with hard *c*, *g*, and *f*, have departed from this rule; but a sufficient number of words are left to indicate plainly what is the analogy, and to direct us, where usage is doubtful. *W.*

QUADRANTAL, kwā-drān'-tāl. *a.* Included in the fourth part of a circle. *Derham*.

QUADRATE, kwā'-drāte. 91. *a.* [*quadratus*, Lat.] Square; having four equal and parallel sides. Divisible into four equal parts. *Brown*. [*quadrans*, Lat.] Suited; applicable. *Harvey*. Square; equal; exact. *Howell*.

QUADRATE, kwā'-drāte. 414. *n. s.* A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides. *Spenser*. [*quadrat*, Fr.] [In astrology.] An aspect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are distant from each other ninety degrees, and the same with *quartile*. *Diet*.

To QUADRATE, kwā'-drāte. *v. n.* [*quadro*, Lat.; *quadrer*, Fr.] To suit; to correspond; to be accommodated to. *Bp. Bull*.

QUADRATICK, kwā'-drāt'-ik. 414. *a.* Four square; belonging to a square. *Diet*.

QUADRATICK Equations. [In algebra.] Are such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root or the number sought. *Harris*.

QUADRATURE, kwōd'-rā-tūre. *n. s.* [Fr.; *quadratura*, Lat.] The act of squaring. *Watts*. The first and last quarter of the moon. *Locke*. The state of being square; a quadrate; a square. *Milton*.

QUADRENNIAL, kwā-drēn'-nē-āl. } *a.* [*quad-*
QUADRIENNIAL*, kwōd-rē-ēn'-nē-āl. } *rienni-*
um, from *quatuor* and *annus*, Lat.] Comprising four years. *Bullockar*. Happening once in four years.

QUADRIBLE, kwōd'-rē-bl. 405. *a.* [*quadro*, Lat.] That may be squared. *Derham*.

QUADRIFID, kwōd'-drē-fid. *a.* [*quadrifidis*, Lat.] Cloven into four divisions.

QUADRILATERAL, kwōd-drē-lāt'-tēr-āl. 414. *a.* [*quatuor* and *latus*, Lat.] Having four sides. *Woodward*.

QUADRILATERALNESS, kwōd-drē-lāt'-tēr-āl-nēs. *n. s.* The property of having four right-lined sides, forming as many right angles. *Diet*.

QUADRILLE, kā-dril'. 415. *n. s.* [*quadrilla*, Spanish.] A game at cards, played by four persons. *Pope*.

QUADRIN, kwōd'-rīn. *n. s.* [*quadrinus*, Lat.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey*.

QUADRINOMICAL, kwōd-drē-nōm'-ē-kāl. *a.* [*quatuor* and *nomen*, Lat.] Consisting of four denominations. *Diet*.

QUADRIPARTITE, kwā-drīp'-pār-tīte. 155. [See *BIPARTITE*.] *a.* [*quatuor* and *partitus*, Lat.] Having four parts; divided into four parts. *Selden*.

QUADRIPARTITELY, kwā-drīp'-pār-tīte-lē. *ad.* In a quadripartite distribution. *Hulceot*.

QUADRIPARTITION, kwōd-rē-pār-tīsh'-ūn. *n. s.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Diet*.

QUADRIPHYLLOUS, kwōd-drē-fīl'-lūs. *a.* [*quatuor* and *φύλλον*.] Having four leaves.

QUADRIREME, kwōd-drē-rēme. *n. s.* [*quadrirēmis*, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISYLLABLE, kwōd-drē-sīl'-lā-bl. 414. *n. s.* [*quatuor* and *syllable*.] A word of four syllables.

QUADRIVALVES, kwōd-drē-vālvz'. *n. s.* [*quatuor* and *valve*, Lat.] Doors with four folds.

QUADRIVIAL, kwōd-rīv'-ē-āl. *a.* [*quadrivium*, Lat.] Having four ways meeting in a point. *B Jonson*.

QUADRUPED, kwōd'-drū-pēd. [See *MILLEPEDES*.] *n. s.* [*quadrupede*, Fr.; *quadrupes*, Lat.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts. *Brown*.

QUADRUPED, kwōd'-drū-pēd. *a.* Having four feet. *Watts*.

QUADRUPLE, kwōd'-drū-pl. *a.* [*quadruplus*, Lat.] Fourfold; four times told. *Hooker*.

To QUADRUPPLICATE, kwā-drū-plē-kāte. 91 *v. a.* [*quadruplico*, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.

QUADRUPPLICATION, kwōd-drū-plē-kā-shōn. *n. s.* The taking a thing four times. *Cotgrave*.

QUA'DRUPPLY, kwôd'-drû-plê. *ad.* To a fourfold quantity. *Swift*.

QU'ERE, kwê'-rê. [Lat.] Inquire; seek; a word put when any thing is recommended to inquiry. *Mortimer*.

To QUAFF §, kwâf. 85. *v. a.* [the derivation is uncertain.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts. *Shakspeare*.

To QUAFF, kwâf. *v. n.* To drink luxuriously. *Shakspeare*.

QUA'FFER, kwâf'-fûr. *n. s.* He who quaffs.

To QUA'FFER, kwâf'-fûr. *v. a.* To feel out. *Derham*.

QUA'GGY, kwâg'-gê. 85, 283. *a.* Boggy; soft; not solid.

QUA'GMIRE §, kwâg'-mlre. *n. s.* [that is, *quake-mire*.] A shaking marsh; a bog that trembles under the feet. *Tusser*.

QUAID, kwâde. *part.* [for *quailed*.] Crushed; dejected; depressed. *Spenser*.

QUAIL §, kwâle. *n. s.* [quail, Ital.] A bird of game. *Ray*.

QUAYLPIPE, kwâle'-plpe. *n. s.* A pipe with which fowlers allure quails. *Addison*.

To QUAIL §, kwâle. *v. n.* [quelen, Teut.] To languish; to sink into dejection. *Spenser*.

To QUAIL, kwâle. *v. a.* [cpellan, Sax.] To crush; to quell; to depress. *Spenser*.

QUA'LING*, kwâ'-ling. *n. s.* Act of failing in resolution; declination; diminution; decay. *Shak.*

QUAINT §, kwânt. *a.* [coint, Fr.; comptus, Lat.] Nice; scrupulously, minutely, superfluously exact. *Sidney*. Strange; odd; unusual; wonderful. *Milton*. Subtle; artful. *Chaucer*. Neat; pretty; exact. *Shak.* Subtly excited; finespun. *Shak.* Affected; foppish. *Swift*.

QUAINTLY, kwânt'-lê. *ad.* Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance. *B. Jonson*. Artfully. *Shak.* Ingeniously; with success. *Gay*.

QUAINTNESS, kwânt'-nês. *n. s.* Nicety; petty elegance. *Pope*.

To QUAKE §, kwâke. *v. n.* [cpacran, Sax.] To shake with cold or fear; to tremble. *Sidney*. To shake; not to be solid or firm. *Pope*.

To QUAKE*, kwâke. *v. a.* To frighten; to throw into trepidation. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. T.*

QUAKE, kwâke. *n. s.* A shudder; a tremulous agitation. *Suckling*.

QUA'KER*, kwâ'-kâr. *n. s.* [generally supposed to be from *quake*, on account of the tremblings with which the speakers of this sect are described.] One of a religious sect, distinguished by several particularities in opinions and manners; and especially by peaceable demeanour. *Hudibras*.

QUA'KERISM*, kwâ'-kâr-izm. } *n. s.* The no-

QUA'KERY*, kwâ'-kâr-ê. } tions of Quakers. *South*.

QUA'KERLY*, kwâ'-kâr-lê. *a.* Resembling Quakers. *Goodman*.

QUA'KING*, kwâ'-king. *n. s.* [cpacung, Sax.] Trepidation. *Ezek. xii.*

QUAKING-GRASS, kwâ'-king-grâs. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.

QUALIFIABLE*, kwôl'-lê-fl-â-bl. *a.* That may be abated or qualified. *Barrow*.

QUALIFICATION, kwôl'-lê-fl-â-bl-shûn. *n. s.* That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing. *Swift*. Accomplishment. *Atterbury*. Abatement; diminution. *Raleigh*.

QUALIFIER*, kwôl'-lê-fl-ûr. *n. s.* That which modifies, or qualifies. *Junius*.

To QUALIFY §, kwôl'-lê-fl. 86. *v. a.* [qualifier, Fr.] To fit for any thing. *Bacon*. To furnish with qualifications. *Shak.* To make capable of any employment or privilege: as, He is *qualified* to kill game. To abate; to soften; to diminish. *Shak.* To ease; to assuage. *Spenser*. To modify; to regulate. *Brown*.

QUALITIED*, kwôl'-lê-fl-d. *a.* Disposed with regard to the passions. *Hales*.

QUALITY §, kwôl'-lê-tê. 86. *n. s.* [qualitas, Lat.; *qualité*, Fr.] Nature relatively considered. *Hooker*.

Property; accidental adjunct. *Bentley*. Particular efficacy. *Shak.* Disposition; temper. *Shak.* Virtue or vice. *Dryden*. Accomplishment; qualification. *Clarendon*. Character. *Bacon*. Comparative or relative rank. *Hooker*. Rank; superiority of birth or station. *Shak.* Persons of high rank. *Addison*.

QUALM §, kwâm. 403. [kwâm, *Jones*; kwâm, *Perry*.] *n. s.* [cpalm, Sax.] A sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor. *Shakspeare*.

QUA'LMISH, kwâm'-ish. *a.* Seized with sickly languor. *Shakspeare*.

QUANDARY §, kwôn-dâ'-rê. *n. s.* [qu'en dirai je, Fr.] A doubt; a difficulty; an uncertainty: a low word. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

To QUANDARY*, kwôn-dâ'-rê. *v. a.* To bring into a difficulty. *Otway*.

QUANTITATIVE*, kwôn'-tê-tê-ûv. *a.* Estimable according to quantity. *Bp. Taylor*.

QUANTITIVE, kwôn'-tê-ûv. *a.* Estimable according to quantity. *Digby*.

QUANTITY §, kwôn'-lê-tê. 86. *n. s.* [quantité, Fr.; *quantitas*, Lat.] That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished. *Cheyne*. Any indeterminate weight or measure: as, The metals were in different *quantities*. Bulk or weight. *Dryden*. A portion; a part. *Shak.* A large portion. *Arbutnot*. The measure of time in pronouncing a syllable. *Drayton*.

QUANTUM, kwôn'-tûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] The quantity; the amount. *Swift*.

To QUAP*. See **TO QUOB**.

QUAR*, See **QUARRE**.

QUARANTAIN, } kwôr-rân-têen'. 112. } *n. s.*

QUARANTINE, } [quarantain, Fr.; from the Lat. *quarentena*, Lent, or the term of forty days.] The space of forty days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce. *Swift*. [In law.] A benefit allowed by the law of England to the widow of a man dying seized of land, whereby she may challenge to continue in his capital message, by the space of forty days after his decease. *Selden*.

QUARRE. *n. s.* A quarry. *Drayton*. *Ob. J.*

QUARREL §, kwôr'-ril. 86, 414. *n. s.* [querelle, Fr.] A breach of concord. *Hammond*. A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle. *Shak.* A dispute; a contest. *Hooker*. A cause of debate. *Shak.* Something that gives a right to mischief, reprisal, or action. *Bacon*. Objection; ill-will. *St. Mark*, vi. Any one peevish or malicious. *Shak.* [quarrel, old Fr.; *quadrella*, Ital.] An arrow with a square head. *Camden*. A square of glass. [quadrûm, Lat.] *Sherwood*. The instrument with which a square or pane of glass is cut; the glazier's diamond. *Douce*.

To QUARREL, kwôr'-ril. 99. *v. n.* [quereller, Fr.] To debate; to scuffle; to squabble. *Shak.* To fall into variance. *Shak.* To fight; to combat. *Dryden*. To find fault; to pick objections. *Bramhall*. To disagree; to have contrary principles. *Cowley*.

To QUARREL*, kwôr'-ril. *v. a.* To quarrel with. *B. Jonson*. *Ob. T.*

QUARRELLER, kwôr'-ril-ûr. 98. *n. s.* He who quarrels. *Bale*.

QUARRELLING*, kwôr'-ril-ing. *n. s.* Breach of concord; dispute; objection; disagreement. *Ecclus. xxxi.*

QUARRELOUS, kwôr'-ril-ûs. *a.* [querelleux, Fr.] Petulant; easily provoked to enmity. *Shakspeare*.

QUARRELSOME, kwôr'-ril-sûm. *a.* Inclined to brawls; easily irritated; irascible; choleric; petulant. *Bacon*.

QUARRELSOMELY, kwôr'-ril-sûm-lê. *ad.* In a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholericly.

QUARRELSOMENESS, kwôr'-ril-sûm-nês. *n. s.* Cholericness; petulance. *Bp. Hall*.

QUARRY §, kwôr'-rê. 86. *n. s.* [quarrê, Fr.] A square. *Mortimer*. [quarreau, quadrean, Fr.] An arrow with a square head. *Fairfax*. [from *quarrê*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tâb, bûll;—ôil;—pôënd;—thin, THIS.

Fr.] Game flown at by a hawk. *Spenser*. A heap of game killed. *Shak.* [*quarriere, quarrel, Fr.*] A stone mine; a place where they dig stones. *Bacon*.
TO QUARRY, kwôr-rê. *v. n.* To prey upon. *L'Es-trange*.
TO QUARRY*, kwôr-rê. *v. a.* To dig out of a quarry. *Goldsmith*.
QUARRYMAN, kwôr-rê-mân. 88. *n. s.* One who digs in a quarry. *Woodward*.
QUART, kwôrt. 86, 414. *n. s.* [Fr.] The fourth part; a quarter. *Spenser*. The fourth part of a gallon. *Shak.* [*quarte, Fr.*] The vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed. *Shak.* A sequence of four cards at the game of piquet.
QUARTAN, kwôr-tân. *n. s.* [*febris quartana, Lat.*] The fourth day ague. *Brown*.
QUARTATION, kwôr-tân-shôn. *n. s.* A chymical operation. *Boyle*.
QUARTER §, kwôr-tûr. 85. *n. s.* [*quart, quartier, Fr.*] A fourth part. *Shak.* A region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card. *Shak.* A particular region of a town or country. *Abbot*. The place where soldiers are lodged or stationed. *Cowley*. Proper station. *Bacon*. Remission of life; mercy granted by a conqueror. *Clarendon*. Treatment shown by an enemy. *Collier*. Friendship; amity; concord. *Shak.* A measure of eight bushels. *Heylin*.—False quarter is a cleft or clink in a quarter of a horse's hoof from top to bottom.
TO QUARTER, kwôr-tûr. *v. a.* To divide into four parts. *Shak.* To divide; to break by force. *Shak.* To divide into distinct regions. *Dryden*. To station or lodge soldiers. *Dryden*. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling. *Shak.* To diet. *Hudibras*. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms. *Peacham*.
QUARTERAGE, kwôr-tûr-îdje. 90. *n. s.* A quarterly allowance. *Hudibras*.
QUARTERDAY, kwôr-tûr-dâ. *n. s.* One of the four days in the year on which rent or interest is paid. *Fell*.
QUARTERDECK, kwôr-tûr-dêk. *n. s.* The short upper deck.
QUARTERING*, kwôr-tûr-îng. *n. s.* Station. *Mountain*. Appointment of quarters for soldiers. *Jura Cleri*. A partition of a shield containing many coats of arms. *Asmole*.
QUARTERLY, kwôr-tûr-lê. *a.* Containing a fourth part. *Holder*.
QUARTERLY, kwôr-tûr-lê. *ad.* Once in a quarter of a year.
QUARTERMASTER, kwôr-tûr-mâ-stûr. *n. s.* One who regulates the quarters of soldiers. *Taller*.
QUARTERN, kwôr-tûrn. 98. *n. s.* A gill or the fourth part of a pint.
QUARTER-SESSIONS*, kwôr-tûr-sêsh'-ûnz. *n. s.* One kind of court of law. *Blackstone*.
QUARTERSTAFF, kwôr-tûr-stâf. *n. s.* A staff of defence. *Dryden*.
QUARTILE, kwôr-tûl. 140, 145. *n. s.* An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs, or ninety degrees, distant from each other. *Harris*.
QUARTO, kwôr-tô. *n. s.* [*quarto, Lat.*] A book in which every sheet, being twice doubled, makes four leaves. *Watts*.
QUARTZ*, kwôrtz. *n. s.* A kind of stone. *Kirwan*.
TO QUASH §, kwôsh. *v. a.* [*cpýran, Sax.*] To crush; to squeeze. *Waller*. To subdue suddenly. *Roscommon*. [*cassus, Lat.; casser, Fr.*] To annul; to nullify; to make void.
TO QUASH, kwôsh. *v. n.* To be shaken with a noise. *Ray*.
QUASH, kwôsh. *n. s.* A pompion. *Ainsworth*.
QUASSATION*, kwâs-sâ-shôn. *n. s.* [*quassatio, Lat.*] The act of shaking; the state of being shaken. *Gayton*. *Ob. T.*
QUASSIA*, kwôsh'-shê-â. *n. s.* A medicinal bitter.
QUAT*, kwôt. *n. s.* A pustule; a pimple. *Shakspeare*.
QUATERCOUSINS, kâ-têr-kûz'-nz. 415. *n. s. pl.* Those within the first four degrees of kindred. *Skinner*.

QUATERNARY, kwâ-têr-nâr-ê. *n. s.* [*quaternarius, Lat.*] The number four. *Boyle*.
QUATERNARY*, kwâ-têr-nâr-ê. *a.* Consisting of four. *F. Gregory*.
QUATERNION §, kwâ-têr-nê-ûn. *n. s.* [*quaternion, Lat.*] The number four; a file of four soldiers. *Acts, xi.*
TO QUATERNION*, kwâ-têr-nê-ûn. *v. a.* To divide into files or companies. *Milton*. *Ob. T.*
QUATERNITY, kwâ-têr-nê-lê. *n. s.* [*quaternus, Lat.*] The number four. *Brown*.
QUATRAIN, kwâ-trin. 208. *n. s.* [*quatrain, Fr.*] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately. *Dryden*.
TO QUAVER §, kwâve. *v. n.* [*vagian, Sax.*] To shake; to vibrate.
QUAVEMIRE*, kwâve'-mîre. *n. s.* A quagmire. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
TO QUAVE, kwâ-vûr. 86. [*See QUADRANT.*] *v. n.* To shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous voice; to produce a shake on a musical instrument. *Sidney*. To tremble; to vibrate. *Ray*.
QUAVER*, kwâ-vûr. *n. s.* A shake of the voice, or a shake on a musical instrument. *Addison*. A musical note, equal in time to half a crotchet.
QUAVERED*, kwâ-vûrd. *part. a.* Distributed into quavers; uttered in quavers. *Harmar*.
QUAVERER*, kwâ-vûr-ûr. *n. s.* A warbler; "one that in singing useth to divide much." *Cotgrave*.
QUAVERING*, kwâ-vûr-îng. *n. s.* Act of shaking the voice, or of producing a shake on a musical instrument. *Bacon*.
QUAY, kè. 220. *n. s.* [*quai, Fr.; kaey, Dan.*] A key; an artificial bank to the sea or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen. *Blackstone*.
QUEACH §, kwêish. *n. s.* A thick, bushy plot. *Chapman*.
TO QUEACH*, kwêish. *v. n.* To stir; to move.
QUEACHY, kwêish'-ê. *a.* See **TO QUICH**.
Shaking; quaggy; unsolid; unsound. *Dryden*. [from the substantive *queach*.] Thick; bushy. *Cockeram*.
QUEAN, kwêne. 8. [*kwâne, Sheridan.*] *n. s.* [*quens, Goth.; cpen, Sax.*] A worthless woman; generally, a strumpet. *Shakspeare*.
QUEASINESS, kwê-zê-nês. *n. s.* The sickness of a nauseated stomach. *Shakspeare*.
QUEASY §, kwê-zê. *a.* [of uncertain etymology.] Sick with nausea. *Shak.* Fastidious; squeamish; delicate. *Shak.* Requiring to be delicately handled; tender. *Shakspeare*.
QUEEN §, kwêên. *n. s.* [*cpen, Sax.*] The wife of a king. *Shak.* A woman who is sovereign of a kingdom. *Locke*.
TO QUEEN, kwêên. *v. n.* To play the queen. *Shak.*
QUEEN-APPLE, kwêên-âp-pl. *n. s.* A species of apple. *Mortimer*.
QUEENING, kwêên-îng. 410. *n. s.* An apple. *Mortimer*.
QUEENLIKE*, kwêên'-lîke. *a.* Resembling a queen. *Dryton*.
QUEENLY*, kwêên'-lê. *a.* Becoming a queen; suitable to a queen.
QUEER §, kwêêr. *a.* [probably from the German *quer*, or *quer*, opposite, cross.] Odd; strange; original; particular. *Spectator*.
QUEERLY, kwêêr'-lê. *ad.* Particularly; oddly.
QUEERNESS, kwêêr'-nês. *n. s.* Oddness; particularity.
QUEEST, kwêêst. *n. s.* [*questus, Lat.*] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon.
QUEINT*, *pret. and part. of To quench.* *Gower*.
TO QUELL §, kwêl. *v. a.* [*cpellan, Sax.*] To crush; to subdue; originally, to kill. *Milton*.
TO QUELL, kwêl. *v. n.* To abate. *Spenser*.
QUELL, kwêl. *n. s.* Murder. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J.*
QUELLER, kwêl'-lâr. 93. *n. s.* One that crushes or subdues. *Milton*.
QUELQUECHOSE, kèk'-shôze. *n. s.* [Fr.] A trifle, a kickshaw. *Donne*.
TO QUEME, kwêên. *v. a.* [*cpeman, Sax.*] To please. *Gower*. *Ob. J.*
TO QUENCH §, kwêênsh. *v. a.* [*cpencan, Sax.*] To

extinguish fire. *Sidney*. To still any passion or commotion. *Whole Duty of Man*. To allay thirst. *South*. To destroy. *Davies*.
TO QUENCH, kwêush. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool. *Shakspeare*.
QUENCHABLE, kwêush-â-bl. *a.* That may be quenched. *Sherwood*.
QUENCHER, kwêush-âr. 98. *n. s.* Extinguisher; one that quenches. *Hammond*.
QUENCHLESS, kwêush-lêss. *a.* Unextinguishable. *Shakspeare*.
QUERELLE, kwê-rêl. *n. s.* [*querela*, Lat.; *querelle*, Fr.] A complaint to a court. *Ayliffe*.
QUERENT, kwê-rênt. *n. s.* [*querens*, Lat.] The complainant; the plaintiff. [*querens*, Lat.] An inquirer. *Aubrey*.
QUERIMONIOUS §, kwê-rê-mô-nê-ûs. *a.* [*querimonia*, Lat.] Querulous; complaining.
QUERIMONIOUSLY, kwê-rê-mô-nê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Querulously; with complaint. *Denham*.
QUERIMONIOUSNESS, kwê-rê-mô-nê-ûs-nêss. *n. s.* Complaining temper.
QUERIST, kwê-rîst. *n. s.* [*quæro*, Lat.] An inquirer; an asker of questions. *Spectator*.
QUERK*. See **QUIRK**.
QUERKENED*, kwêrk-knd. *a.* Choked. See **QUACKENED**.
QUERN, kwêrn. *n. s.* [*cpeorn*, Sax.] A handmill. *Shakspeare*.
QUERPO, kwêr-pô. *n. s.* [*cuervo*, Span.] A dress close to the body; a waistcoat. *Dryden*.
QUERRY, kwêr-rê. *n. s.* [*for equery*.] A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables, and having the charge of his horses; also the stable of a prince. *Bp. Hall*.
QUE RULOUS §, kwê-rû-lûs. *a.* [*querulus*, Lat.] Mourning; whining; habitually complaining. *Hooker*.
QUERULOUSLY, kwêr-rû-lûs-lê. *ad.* In a complaining manner. *Young*.
QUERULOUSNESS, kwêr-rû-lûs-nêss. *n. s.* Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.
QUERY §, kwê-rê. *n. s.* [*quære*, Lat.] A question; an inquiry to be resolved. *Newton*.
TO QUERY, kwê-rê. *v. n.* To ask questions. *Pope*. To express doubts. *Biblioth. Bibl.*
TO QUERY*, kwê-rê. *v. a.* To examine by questions: a low expression. *Gayton*. To doubt of.
QUEST §, kwêst. *n. s.* [*queste*, Fr.] Search; act of seeking. *Spenser*. [*for inquest*.] An empannelled jury. *Shak.* Searchers. *Shak.* Inquiry; examination. Request; desire; solicitation. *Herbert*.
TO QUEST, kwêst. *v. n.* [*quæter*, Fr.] To go in search. *B. Jonson*.
TO QUEST*, kwêst. *v. a.* To search for; to seek for. *Sir T. Herbert*.
QUESTANT, kwêst-tânt. *n. s.* [*quester*, Fr.] Seeker; endeavourer after. *Shakspeare*.
QUESTION §, kwêst-îshûn. 464. *n. s.* [*question*, Fr.; *questio*, Lat.] Interrogatory; any thing inquired. *Bacon*. Inquiry; disquisition. *Bacon*. A dispute; a subject of debate. *St. John*, iii. Affair to be examined. *Swift*. Doubt; controversy; dispute. *Shak.* Judicial trial. *Hooker*. Examination by torture. *Ayliffe*. State of being the subject of present inquiry. *Hooker*. Endeavour; act of seeking. *Shakspeare*.
TO QUESTION, kwêst-îshûn. *v. n.* To inquire. *Spenser*. To debate by interrogatories. *Shak.*
TO QUESTION, kwêst-îshûn. *v. a.* [*questionner*, Fr.] To examine one by questions. *Shak.* To doubt; to be uncertain of. *Prior*. To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be trusted. *South*.
QUESTIONABLE, kwêst-îshûn-â-bl. *a.* Doubtful; disputable. *Hooker*. Suspicious; liable to suspicion; liable to question. *Shakspeare*.
QUESTIONABLENESS, kwêst-îshûn-â-bl-nêss. *n. s.* The quality of being questionable.
QUESTIONARY, kwêst-îshûn-â-rê. *a.* Inquiring; asking questions. *Pepe*.
QUESTIONER, kwêst-îshûn-âr. *n. s.* An inquirer. *Alp. Crammer*.

QUESTIONIST*, kwêst-îshûn-îst. *n. s.* A questioner; an inquirer. *Bp. Hall*.
QUESTIONLESS, kwêst-îshûn-lêss. *ad.* Certainly; without doubt; doubtless. *Raleigh*.
QUESTMAN, kwêst-mân. 88. } *n. s.* [*quest*, and }
QUESTMONGER, kwêst-mûng-gâr. } *man*, and }
monger.] Starter of lawsuits or prosecutions; one having power to make legal inquiry. *Bacon*.
QUESTOR*, kwêst-tûr. *n. s.* [*quæstor*, Lat.] An officer among the Romans, who had the management of the publick treasure. *Fulke*.
QUESTORSHIP, kwêst-tûr-ship. *n. s.* Office of a questor. *Milton*.
QUESTRIST, kwêst-trîst. *n. s.* [*quistre*, old Fr.] Seeker; pursuer. *Shakspeare*.
QUESTUARY, kwêst-îshû-â-rê. *a.* [*quæstus*, Lat.] Studious of profit. *Brown*.
QUESTUARY*, kwêst-îshû-â-rê. *n. s.* One employed to collect profits. *Bp. Taylor*.
QUEUE*. See **CUE**.
QUIB, kwîb. *n. s.* A sarcasm; a bitter taunt. *Ainsworth*. The same, perhaps, with *quip*.
QUIBBLE §, kwîb-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*from quip*.] A slight cavil; a low conceit depending on the sound of words; sort of pun. *Addison*.
TO QUIBBLE, kwîb-bl. *v. n.* To pun; to play on the sound of words. *L'Estrange*.
QUIBBLER, kwîb-bl-âr. 98. *n. s.* A punster.
QUICE*. See **QUEST**.
TO QUICH*, kwîsh. *v. n.* [*epicetan*, Sax.] To stir; to move. *Spenser*.
QUICK §, kwîk. *a.* [*cpic*, Sax.] Living; not dead. *Wicliffe*. Swift; nimble; done with celerity. *Hooker*. Speedy; free from delay. *Milton*. Active; sprightly; ready. *Wisd.* viii. Pregnant. *Shakspeare*.
QUICK, kwîk. *ad.* Nimble; speedily; readily. *Shak.*
QUICK, kwîk. *n. s.* A live animal. *Spenser*. The living flesh; sensible parts. *Bacon*. Living plants. *Mortimer*.
TO QUICK*, kwîk. *v. a.* To make alive. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T.*
TO QUICK*, kwîk. *v. n.* To become alive. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T.*
QUICKBEAM, or *Quickentree*, kwîk-bème. *n. s.* A species of wild ash. *Mortimer*.
TO QUICKEN §, kwîk-kn. 103. *v. a.* [*cpiccan*, Sax.] To make alive. *Ps.* xxii. To hasten; to accelerate. *Bacon*. To sharpen; to accuate; to excite. *Sidney*.
TO QUICKEN, kwîk-kn. *v. n.* To become alive: as a woman quickens with child. *Shakspeare*. To move with activity. *Pope*.
QUICKENER, kwîk-kn-âr. *n. s.* One who makes alive. That which accelerates; that which actuates. *More*.
QUICKKEYED*, kwîk-lde. *a.* Having sharp sight; making keen observation. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
QUICKGRASS, kwîk-grâs. *n. s.* Dog-grass.
QUICKLIME, kwîk-lîme. *n. s.* Lime unquenched. *Hill*.
QUICKLY, kwîk-lê. *ad.* Soon; speedily; without delay. *South*.
QUICKNESS, kwîk-nêss. *n. s.* Speed; velocity; celerity. *Wilkins*. Activity; briskness. *Wotton*. Keen sensibility. *Locke*. Sharpness; pungency. *Dryden*.
QUICKSAND, kwîk-sând. *n. s.* Moving sand; unsolid ground. *Acts*, xxvii.
QUICKSCENTED*, kwîk-sênt-êd. *a.* Having quick perception by the nose; discovering by the smell. *Hales*.
TO QUICKSET, kwîk-sêt. *v. a.* To plant with living plants. *Tusser*.
QUICKSET, kwîk-sêt. *n. s.* Living plant set to grow. *Drayton*.
QUICKSIGHTED, kwîk-sî-têd. *a.* Having a sharp sight. *Locke*.
QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, kwîk-sî-têd-nêss. *n. s.* Sharpness of sight. *Locke*.
QUICKSILVER, kwîk-sîl-vôr. 96. *n. s.* A fluid mineral, called mercury by the chymists. *Hill*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

QUICKSILVERED, kwik'-sil-vûrd. 359. *a.* Overlaid with quicksilver. *Newton.* Partaking of the nature of quicksilver. *Sir E. Sandys.*

QUICKWITTED*, kwik-wit'-têd. *a.* Having ready wit. *Shakespeare.*

QUID*, kwid. *n. s.* [a corruption of *quid*.] Something chewed: as, in vulgar language, a *quid* of tobacco. *Pegge.*

QUIDAM, kwid'-dâm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Somebody. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

QUIDDANY, kwid'-dâ-nê. *n. s.* [quiddan, Germ.] Marmalade; confection of quinces made with sugar.

QUIDDIT, kwid'-dît. *n. s.* [corrupted from *quidlibet*, Lat.] A subtily; an equivocation. *Shakespeare.*

QUIDDITY, kwid'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [quidditas, low Lat.] Essence; that which is a proper answer to the question, *quid est?* a scholastic term. *Abp. Crammer.* A trifling nicety; a cavil. *Camden.*

QUIESCENCE, kwî-ês-sênse. 510. *n. s.* [quiesco, Lat.] Rest; repose. *Glanville.*

QUIESCENT, kwî-ês-sênt. *a.* [quiescens, Lat.] Resting; not being in motion; not movent; lying at repose. *Glanville.*

QUIET, kwî-êt. 99. *a.* [quiet, Fr.; quietus, Lat.] Still; free from disturbance. *Spenser.* Peaceable; not turbulent. 1 *Pet.* iii. Still; not in motion. *Judges*, xvi. Smooth; not ruffled. *Shakespeare.*

QUIET, kwî-êt. *n. s.* [quies, Lat.] Rest; repose; tranquillity; peace; stillness. *Judges*, xviii.

To QUIET, kwî-êt. *v. a.* To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to rest. *Milton.* To still. *Locke.*

QUIETER, kwî-êt-êr. *n. s.* The person or thing that quiets.

QUIETISM, kwî-êt-izm. *n. s.* The sentiments of the religious sect, called *Quietists*, which made a great noise towards the close of the seventeenth century; and of which Molinos, a Spanish priest, is reputed the founder. *Temple.*

QUIETIST*, kwî-êt-ist. *n. s.* One of the mystical sect which has maintained that religion consists in the internal rest and recollection of the mind. *Trapp.*

QUIETLY, kwî-êt-lê. *ad.* Calmly; without violent emotion. *Bp. Taylor.* Peaceably; without offence. *Bacon.* At rest; without agitation.

QUIETNESS, kwî-êt-nês. *n. s.* Coolness of temper. *Sidney.* Peace; tranquillity. *Shakespeare.* Stillness; calmness. *Reynolds.*

QUIETSOME, kwî-êt-sôm. *a.* Calm; still; undisturbed. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

QUIETUDE, kwî-êt-tûde. *n. s.* [quietude, Fr.] Rest; repose; tranquillity. *Wotton.*

QUIETUS*, kwî-êt-ûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Final discharge; complete acquittance: originally, a law term. *Shakespeare.*

QUILL, kwîll. *n. s.* The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made. *Bacon.* The instrument of writing. *Wotton.* Prick or dart of a porcupine. *Arbutnot.* Reed on which weavers wind their threads. *Spenser.* The instrument with which musicians strike their strings. *Dryden.*

To QUILL*, kwîll. *v. a.* To plait; to form in plaits, or folds, like quills. *Addison.*

QUILLET, kwîl'-lît. 99. *n. s.* [quidlibet, Lat.] Subtily; nicety; fraudulent distinction; petty cant. *Shakespeare.*

QUILT, kwîllt. *n. s.* [kulcht, Dutch.] A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them. *Bacon.*

To QUILT, kwîllt. *v. a.* To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them. *Spenser.*

QUINABY, kwî-nâ-rê. *a.* [quinarius, Lat.] Consisting of five. *Boyle.*

QUINCE, kwînce. *n. s.* [coin, Fr.; quidden, Germ.] The tree. *Miller.* The fruit. *Peacham.*

To QUINCH, kwînsh. *v. n.* [the same with *quich*.] To stir. *Spenser.*

QUINCUNCIAL, kwînk-kûng'-shâll. 408. *a.* Having the form of a quincunx. *Ray.*

QUINCUNX, kwîng'-kûngks. *n. s.* [Lat.] A plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, con-

sisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness. *Ray.*

As the accent is on the first syllable of this word, it is under the same predicament as the first syllable of *congregate*.—See *Principles*, No. 408. *W.*

QUINQUAGESIMA, kwînk-wâ-jês-sê-mâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] Quinquagesima Sunday, so called because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned by whole numbers; Shrove Sunday. *Dict.*

QUINQUANGULAR, kwînk-wâng'-gû-lâr. 403. *a.* [quinque and angulus, Lat.] Having five corners. *Woodward.*

QUINQUARTICULAR, kwînk-kwâr-tîk'-h-jâr. *a.* [quinque and articulus, Lat.] Consisting of five articles. *Sanderson.*

QUINQUEFID, kwînk-kwê-fîd. *a.* [quinque and fido, Lat.] Cloven in five.

QUINQUEFOLIATED, kwînk-kwê-fîl'-lê-â-têd. *a.* [quinque and folium, Lat.] Having five leaves.

QUINQUENNIAL, kwînk-kwên-nê-âl. *a.* [quinquennis, Lat.] Lasting five years; happening once in five years. *Potter.*

QUINCY, kwînk'-zê. *n. s.* [corrupted from *quincan-cy*.] A tumid inflammation in the throat. *Arbutnot.*

QUINT, kînt. *n. s.* [quint, Fr.] A set of five. *Hudib.*

QUINTAIN, kwînk'-tîn. 203. *n. s.* [quintaine, Fr.] A post with a turning top. *Shakespeare.*

QUINTAL, kwînk'-tâl. *n. s.* [quintal, Fr.] A hundred weight to weigh with.

QUINTESENCE, kwînk'-tês-sênse. *n. s.* [quinta essentia, Lat.] A fifth being. *Watts.* An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity. *Davies.*

All our orthoëpists but Dr. Ash place the accent on the first syllable of this word. My opinion is, that it is among those which may have the accent either on the first or second, as the rhythm of the phrase requires, 524; and this, perhaps, requires it oftener on the second than the first. *W.*

QUINTESENTIAL, kwînk-tês-sên'-shâ. *a.* Consisting of quintessence. *Hakewill.*

QUINTIN, kwînk'-tîn. *n. s.* [quintyn, Welsh.] An upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pin: at one end of the cross post was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand-bag: the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass by before the sand-bag, coming round, should strike the tilter on the back. *B. Jonson.*

QUINTUPLE, kwînk'-tû-pl. *a.* [quintuplus, Lat.] Fivefold. *Graunt.*

QUIP, kwîp. *n. s.* [from *whip*.] A sharp jest; a taunt; a sarcasm. *Shakespeare.*

To QUIP, kwîp. *v. a.* To rally with bitter sarcasms; to taunt; to insult. *Spenser.*

To QUIP*, kwîp. *v. n.* To scoff. *Sir H. Sidney.*

QUIRE, kwîre. *n. s.* [choeur, Fr.; choro, Ital.] A body of singers; a chorus. *Spenser.* Any company or assembly. *Spenser.* The part of the church where the service is sung. *Cleveland.* [quaire, old Engl.; quayer, old Fr.] A bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

To QUIRE, kwîre. *v. n.* To sing in concert. *Shak.*

QUIRISTER, kwîr'-rîs-tûng. *n. s.* Chorister; one who sings in concert, generally in divine service. *Thomson.*

There is a vulgar pronunciation of the first *i* in this word, which gives it the sound of short *e*; this sound is proper in *quirk*, where the *r* is succeeded by a consonant, but not in the word in question, where these letters are succeeded by a vowel.—See *Principles*, No. 108. *W.*

QUIRITA'TION*, kwîr-ê-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [quirita-tio, Lat.] A cry for help. *Bp. Hall.*

QUIRK, kwêrk. 103. *n. s.* [from *jerk*, or *yerk*.] Quick stroke; sharp fit. *Shakespeare.* Smart taunt. *Shak.* Slight conceit. *Watts.* Flight of fancy. *Shak.* Subtily; nicety; artful distinction. *Burton.* Loose, light tune. *Pope.* [In building.] A piece of ground taken out of any regular ground-plat, to make a court or yard. *Chalmers*

QUIRKISH*, kwîrk'-îsh. *a.* Consisting of a slight conceit, or an artificial distinction. *Barrow.*

To QUIT §, kwîť. *v. a.* part. pass. *quit*; pret. *I quit* or *quitted*. [quitter, Fr.] To discharge an obligation; to make even. *Jos. ii.* To set free. *Bp. Taylor.* To carry through; to discharge; to perform. *Daniel.* To clear himself of an affair. *I Sam. iv.* To repay; to requite. *Spenser.* To vacate obligations. *B. Jonson.* To pay any obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount. *Hooker.* [contracted from acquit.] To absolve; to acquit. *Fairfax.* To pay. *Fairfax.* To abandon; to forsake. *Shak.* To resign; to give up. *Prior.*

QUITCHGRASS, kwîťsh'-grás. *n. s.* [cpice, Sax.] Dog-grass. *Mortimer.*

QUITE, kwîť. *ad.* [quitté, Fr.] Completely; perfectly; totally; thoroughly. *Hooker.*

QUITRENT, kwîť-rênt. *n. s.* Small rent reserved. *Temple.*

QUITS, kwîť. *interj.* [from quit.] An exclamation used when any thing is repaid, and the parties become even.

QUITTAL*, kwîť-tâl. *n. s.* Return; repayment. *Shakespeare.*

QUITTANCE, kwîť-tânse. *n. s.* [quittance, Fr.] Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance. *Shakespeare.* Recompense; return; repayment. *Shakespeare.*

To QUITTANCE, kwîť-tânse. *v. a.* To repay; to recompense. *Shakespeare. Ob. J.*

QUITTER, kwîť-tûr. *n. s.* A deliverer. *Scoria of tin. Ainsworth.*

QUITTERBONE, kwîť-tûr-bône. *n. s.* A hard, round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter, which grows most commonly on the inside of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

QUIVER §, kwîť-vûr. 98. *n. s.* [couverir, Fr.] A case or sheath for arrows. *Spenser.*

QUIVER, kwîť-vûr. *a.* [quiver, Goth.] Nimble; active. *Shakespeare. Ob. J.*

To QUIVER, kwîť-vûr. *v. n.* [from *To quaver*.] To quake; to play with a tremulous motion. *Hab. iii.* To shiver; to shudder. *Sidney.*

QUIVERED, quiv'-vûr'd. 395. *a.* Furnished with a quiver. *Milton.* Sheathed as in a quiver. *Pope.*

QUIXOTISM*, kwîťs'-ûť-izm. *n. s.* [from *Don Quixote*, the celebrated hero of Cervantes.] Romantic and absurd notions or actions. *Graves.*

To QUOB, kwôb. *v. n.* [from *quap*, or *quop*.] To move as the embryo does in the womb; to move as the heart does when throbbing. *Chaucer.*

QUOD*, kwôd. The same as *quoth*, he saith. *Chaucer.*

QUODLIBET, kwôd'-lê-bêť. *n. s.* [Lat.] A nice point; a subtilty. *Prior.*

QUODLIBETARIAN, kwôd'-lê-bêť-ê-tâ'-rê-ân. *n. s.* One who talks or disputes on any subject. *Dict.*

QUODLIBETICAL, kwôd'-lê-bêť-ê-kâl. *a.* Not restrained to a particular subject. *Fulke.*

QUODLIBETICALLY*, kwôd'-lê-bêť-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.* So as to be debated. *Brown.*

QUOIF §, kwôif. [559 properly COIF. W.] 415. *n. s.* [coiffe, Fr.] Any cap with which the head is covered. *Shakespeare.* The cap of a sergeant at law.

To QUOIF, kwôif. 415. *v. a.* [coiffer, Fr.] To cap; to dress with a head-dress. *Addison.*

QUOIFFURE, kwôif'-ûre. [559 properly COIFFURE. W.] *n. s.* [coiffure, Fr.] Head-dress. *Addison.*

QUOIL. *n. s.* See COIL.

QUOIN, kwôin. *n. s.* [coin, Fr.] Corner. *Sandys* An instrument for raising warlike engines. *Ainsworth.*

QUOIT §, kwôit. [559 properly COIT. W.] 415. *n. s.* [coete, Dutch.] Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point. *Shak.* The discus of the ancients is sometimes called in English *quoit*, but improperly; the game of *quoits* is a game of skill; the *discus* was only a trial of strength, as among us to throw the hammer.

559 Till the orthography of a word is fixed, it will not be easy to settle its pronunciation. That the words *quoif* and *quoit* ought to be written *coif* and *coit*, appears from the derivation of the first from the French *coiffe*, and of the second from the Dutch *coete*; and if this be granted, it will necessarily follow that we ought to pronounce them *coif* and *coit*. 415. *W.*

To QUOIT, kwôit. *v. n.* To throw quoits; to play at quoits. *Dryden.*

To QUOIT, kwôit. *v. a.* To throw. *Shakespeare.*

QUO'NDAM, kwôn'-dâm. *a.* [Lat.] Having been formerly. *Shakespeare.* A ludicrous word.

QUOOK. *preterit* of *quake*. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

To QUOP*. See To QUOB.

QUORUM, kwô'-rûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A bench of justices; such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business. *Addison.*

QUOTA, kwô'-tâ. *n. s.* [quotus, quota, Lat.] A share; a proportion as assigned to each. *Addison.*

QUOTA'TION, kwô-tâ'-shûn. 415. *n. s.* Share; proportion: the original word for *quota*. *J. Chamberlain* The act of quoting; citation. Passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration. *Locke.*

559 In this and similar words, Mr. Sheridan and several respectable orthoëpists pronounce the *qu* like *k*; but, as Mr. Nares justly observes, it is not easy to say why. If it be answered, that the Latins so pronounced these letters, it may be replied, that when we alter our Latin pronunciation, it will be time enough to alter those English words which are derived from that language. *W.*

To QUOTE §, kwôte. *v. a.* [quoter, Fr.] To cite an author; to adduce the words of another. *Whitgift.* To note. *Shakespeare.*

QUOTE*, kwôte. *n. s.* [quote, Fr.] A note upon an article. *Cotgrave. Ob. T.*

QUOTER, kwô'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* Citer; one that quotes. *Atterbury.*

QUOTH, kwôth, or kwôth. [kwôth, Jones.] *verb* imperfect. [cpôđan, Sax.] *Quoth I*, say I or said I; *quoth he*, says he or said he. *Sidney.*

559 Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, Mr. Ferry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce the *o* in this word long, as in *both*; but Buchanan short, as in *moth*. This latter pronunciation is certainly more agreeable to the general sound of *o* before *th*, as in *broth*, *froth*, *cloth*, &c.; but my ear fails me if I have not always heard it pronounced like the *o* in *doth*, as if written *kwôth*, which is the pronunciation Mr. Elphinstone gives it, and, in my opinion, is the true one. *W.*

QUOTIDIAN, kwô-ťd'-jê-ân. *a.* [quotidian, Fr.; *quotidianus*, Lat.] Daily; happening every day. *Domne.*

QUOTYDIAN, kwô-ťd'-jê-ân. 224, 293. *n. s.* A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day. *Shak.* Any thing which returns every day. *Milton.*

QUO'TIENT, kwô'-shênt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *quoties*, Lat.] [In arithmetic.] The number produced by the division of the two given numbers the one by the other. *Cocker.*

RAB

R Is called the canine letter, because it is uttered with some resemblance to the growl or snarl of a cur: it has one constant sound in English: as, *red*, *rose*, *more* *muratic*: in words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *h*, *rhapsody*. 416.

To RA'BATE, râ-bâ'te' *v. n.* [rabattre, Fr.] [In fal-

RAB

conry.] To recover a hawk to the fist again. *Ainsworth.*

RABA'TO, râ-bâ'-tô. *n. s.* [rabattre, Fr.] A neck band; a kind of ruff. *Shakespeare.*

To RA'BBET §, râb'-bît. 99. *v. a.* [rabatre, raboter Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another. *Mocon.*

—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, táb, búll;—ðll;—páund;—thin, THIS.

RA/BBET, ráb/-bét. *n. s.* A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another. *Maxon.*

RA/BBI, ráb/-bè, or ráb/-bl. } *n. s.* A doctor among
RA/BBIN, ráb/-bín. } the Jews. *Camden.*

☞ The first of these words, when pronounced in Scripture, ought to have the last syllable like the verb to buy. *W.*

RABBYNICAL*, ráb-bín/-kál. *a.* Relating to the notions of the rabbins. *Millon.*

RA/BBINIST*, ráb-bín-íst. *n. s.* One of those among the Jews, who adhered to the Talmud and its traditions. *Stockhouse.*

RA/BBIT, ráb/-bít. *n. s.* [*robbe, robbekin*, Dut.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground. *Bacon.*

RA/BBLE, ráb/-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*rabula*, Lat.; *rabulare*, low Lat.] A tumultuous crowd; an assembly of low people. *Shakespeare.*

RABBLE-CHARMING*, ráb-bl-íshárm/-íng. *a.* Charming the rabble. *South.*

RA/BLEMENT, ráb-bl-mént. *n. s.* Any crowd; tumultuous assembly of mean people. *Spenser.*

RA/BID, ráb/-bíd. 544. *a.* [*rabidus*, Lat.] Fierce; furious; mad. *Wollaston.*

RA/BIDNESS*, ráb-bíd-nés. *n. s.* Fierceness; furiousness. *Feltham.*

RA/BINET, ráb/-bét. *n. s.* A kind of smaller ordinance. *Ainsworth.*

RACE, ráse. *n. s.* [Fr.; from *radice*, Lat.] A family ascending. Family descending. *Millon.* A generation; a collective family. *Shak.* A particular breed. *Chapman.*—*Race of ginger.* [*rayz de gengibre*, Span.] A root or sprig of ginger. *Steevens.*—A particular strength or taste of wine; a kind of tartness. *Massinger.* Any extraordinary natural force of intellect. *Temple.* [*ras*, Icel.] Contest in running. *Millon.* Course on the feet. *Bacon.* Progress; course. *Sidney.* Train; process. *Bacon.*

To RACE*, ráse. *v. n.* To run as in a race; to run swiftly. *Pope.*

RA/CEHORSE, ráse/-hórsé. *n. s.* Horse bred to run for prizes. *Addison.*

RACEMATION, rás-sè-má/-shún. 530. *n. s.* [*racematio*, Lat.] Cluster, like that of grapes. *Brown.* The cultivation of the clusters of grapes. *Burnet.*

RACEMIFEROUS, rás-sè-míf-ér-ús. *a.* [*racemus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing clusters.

RA/CER, ráse/-ár. 98. *n. s.* Runner; One that contends in speed. *Dorset.*

RACH*, rásh. *n. s.* [*raec*, Sax.] A hunting dog. *Gentlemen's Recreation.*

RA/CINESS, rá/-sè-nés. *n. s.* The quality of being racy. *Blackstone.*

RACK, rák. *n. s.* [*racke*, Dutch.] An engine to torture. *Shak.* Torture; extreme pain. *Temple.* Exaction. *Sir E. Sandys.* Any instrument by which extension is performed. *Wilkins.* A distaff; commonly a portable distaff, from which they spin by twirling a ball. It is commonly spoken and written *rack*. *Dryden.* [*racke*, Dutch.] Thin vapours in the air. *Bacon.* [*hpacca*, Sax.] A neck of mutton cut for the table. *Burton.* A grate; the grate on which bacon is laid. A wooden grate, in which hay is placed for cattle. *May.* Arrack: a spirituous liquor. See *ARRACK*.

To RACK, rák. *v. n.* To stream or fly, as clouds before the wind. *Shakespeare.*

To RACK, rák. *v. a.* To torment by the rack. *Cowley.* To torment; to harass. *Millon.* To harass by exaction. *Spenser.* To screw; to force to performance. *Hooker.* To stretch; to extend. *Shak.* To defecate; to draw off from the lees. *Bacon.*

RACK-RENT, rák/-rént. *n. s.* [*rack* and *rent*.] Annual rent raised to the uttermost. *Swift.*

RACK-RENTER, rák/-rént-ér. *n. s.* One who pays the uttermost rent. *Locke.*

RA/CKER*, rák/-kúr. *n. s.* One who torments. *Shak.* A wrestler; as, a *racker* of laws. *Barret.*

RA/CKET, rák/-kít. 99. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation.] An irregular, clattering noise. *Shak.* A con-

fused talk. *Swift.* [*roquette*, Fr.] The instrument with which players at tennis strike the ball. *Shak.* *spear.*

To RA/CKET*, rák/-kít. *v. a.* To strike as at the game of racket; to cuff; to toss. *Dr. Hewyt.*

To RA/CKET*, rák/-kít. *v. n.* To go about in a sort of noisy manner; to frolic. *Gray.*

RA/CKETY*, rák/-è-tè. *a.* Making a noise.

RA/CKING*, rák/-íng. *n. s.* Torture on a rack. *More.* Torture of mind; as, the *rackings* of conscience. Process of stretching cloth on a rack to dry. Act of drawing off liquors from the lees.

RACKING-PACE, rák/-íng-páse. *n. s.* *Racking-pace* of a horse is the same as an amble, only that it is a swifter time, and a shorter tread. *Farrier's Dict.*

RACKO'ON, [or RACCO'ON.] rák-kóón'. *n. s.* A New England [American] animal, like a badger. *Bailey.*

RA/CY, rá/-sè. *a.* [*ras*, *rass*, Germ. Suv.] Strong; flavoured; tasting of the soil. *Cowley.*

RAD. The old pret. and part. of *read*. *Spenser.*

RAD. *Rad*, *red*, and *rod*, differing only in dialect, signifying counsel; as *Conrad*, powerful or skillful in counsel; *Ethelred*, a noble counsellor; *Rodbert*, eminent for counsel. *Gibson.*

To RA/DDLE*, rád/-dl. *v. a.* [*ppæb*, Sax.] To twist together. *Defoe.*

RA/DDLE*, rád/-dl. *n. s.* A long stick used in hedging. A ruddle hedge is a hedge of pleached or twisted twigs or boughs. *Tooke.*

RA/DDOCK, rád/-dók. 166. See *RUDDOCK*.

RA/DIANCE, rá/-dè-ánsé, or rá/-jè-ánsé. 293, 294. }

RA/DIANCY, rá/-dè-án-sé, or rá/-jè-án-sé. 376. }
n. s. [*radiare*, Lat.] Sparkling lustre; glitter. *Shakespeare.*

RA/DIANT, rá/-dè-ánt, or rá/-jè-ánt. *a.* [*radians*, Lat.] Shining; brightly sparkling; emitting rays. *Bacon.*

RA/DIANTLY*, rá/-dè-ánt-lé. *ad.* With glitter; with sparkling lustre.

To RA/DIATE, rá/-dè-áte, or rá/-jè-áte. *v. n.* [*radio*, Lat.] To emit rays; to shine; to sparkle. *Howell.*

To RA/DIATE*, rá/-dè-áte, or rá/-jè-áte. *v. a.* To enlighten; to fill with brightness. *Dr. Hewyt.*

RA/DIATED, rá/-dè-à-tèd. *a.* [*radiatus*, Lat.] Adorned with rays. *Addison.*

RADIATION, rá/-dè-à/-shún, or rá/-jè-à/-shún. 534. *n. s.* [*radiatio*, Lat.] Beamy lustre; emission of rays. *Bacon.* Emission from a centre every way. *Bacon.*

RA/DICAL*, rád/-dè-kál. *a.* [*radical*, Fr.] Primitive; original. *Bacon.* Implanted by nature. *Bacon.* Subject to origination.

RADICALITY, rád-dè-kál/-è-tè. *n. s.* Origination. *Brown.*

RA/DICALLY, rád/-dè-kál-é. *ad.* Originally; primitively. *Brown.*

RA/DICALNESS, rád/-dè-kál-nés. *n. s.* The state of being radical.

To RA/DICATE, rád/-dè-káte. 91. *v. a.* [*radicatus*, Lat.] To root; to plant deeply and firmly. *Hammond.*

RA/DICATE*, rád/-dè-káte. *a.* Deeply infixed. *South.*

RADICATION, rád/-è-ká/-shún. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of taking root and fixing deep. *Hammond.*

RA/DICLE, rád/-dè-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*racicula*, Fr.] That part of the seed of a plant, which, upon its vegetation, becomes its root. *Quincy.*

RA/DISH, rád/-dích. *n. s.* [*prædic*, Sax.] A root, commonly eaten raw. *Miller.*

☞ This word is commonly, but corruptly, pronounced as if written *reddish*. The deviation is but small; nor do I think it so incoercible as that of its brother esculents, *asparagus*, *cucumber*, and *lettuce*; which see. *W.*

RA/DIUS, rá/-dè-ús, or rá/-jè-ús. 293, 294. *n. s.* [Lat.] The semi-diameter of a circle. The bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

RA/DIX*, râ'-dîks. *n. s.* [Lat.] The root. *Pilking-ton.*
To RAFFô, râf. *v. a.* [*rafer*, Fr.] To sweep; to huddle; to take hastily without distinction. *Carew.*
RAFF*, râf. *n. s.* A confused heap; a jumble. *Barrow.* A low fellow.—*Riff-raff*, the mob. *Grose.*
RA/FLEô, râf-fl. *n. s.* [*raffle*, Fr.] A species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it. *Arbutnot.*
To RA/FLE, râf-fl. 405. *v. n.* To cast dice for a prize, for which every one lays down a stake. *Young.*
RAFTô, râft. 79. *n. s.* [*pepan*, *pearlan*, Sax.] A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber cross each other. *Shakspeare.*
RAFT, râft. pret. of *raave*, or *raff*. Bereft. *Spenser.* Rent; severed. *Spenser.*
RA/TERô, râf-têr. 98. *n. s.* [*pærtēn*, Sax; *rafter*, Dutch.] The secondary timbers of the house; the timbers which are let into the great beam. *Donne.*
RA/TERED, râf-târ'd. 359. *a.* Built with rafters. *Pope.*
RA/TY*, râf-tê. *a.* Damp; musty. *Dr. Robinson.*
RAGô, râg. 74. *n. s.* [*hpacob*, Sax.] A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter. *Milton.* Any thing rent and tattered; worn-out clothes; proverbially, mean dress. *Shak.* A fragment of dress. *Hudibras.* A vulgar person; one of very low rank. *Spenser.* A ragged bluish stone, of which whetstones are made.
To RAG*, râg. *v. a.* [*ppegtan*, Sax.] To rate; to scold opprobriously. *Pege.*
RAGAMU/FFIN, râg-â-mûf-fln. *n. s.* A paltry, mean fellow. *Shakspeare.*
RAGEô, râdjê. *n. s.* [*rage*, Fr.] Violent anger; vehement fury. *Shak.* Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful. *Bacon.* Enthusiasm; rapture. *Cowley.* Eagerness; vehemence of mind: as, a rage of money-getting. *Pope.*
To RAGE, râdjê. 74. *v. n.* To be in fury; to be heated with excessive anger. *Prov. xx.* To ravage; to exercise fury. *Waller.* To act with mischievous impetuosity. *Nah. ii.* To toy wantonly; to play. *Gower.*
RA/GEFUL, râdjê-fûl. *a.* Furious; violent. *Sidney.*
RA/GERY*, râ-jûr-ê. *n. s.* Wantonness. *Chaucer.* Ob. T.
RA/GGEDô, râg'-gld. 99, 381. *a.* [*hpacob*, Sax.] Rent into tatters. *Shak.* Uneven; consisting of parts almost disunited. *Isaiah, ii.* Dressed in tatters. *Dryden.* Rugged; not smooth. *Dryden.* Not smooth to the ear. *Shakspeare.*
RA/GGEDNESS, râg'-gld-nês. *n. s.* State of being dressed in tatters. *Shak.* Unevenness, as of rocks. *Hulot.*
RA/GING*, râ-jîng. *n. s.* Violence; impetuosity. *Psalm lxxix.*
RA/GINGLY, râ-jîng-lê. *ad.* With vehement fury. *Bp. Hall.*
RA/GMAN, râg'-mân. 88. *n. s.* One who deals in rags. *Dr. Rawlinson.*
RAGMAN-ROLL*. See *RIGMAROLE*.
RAGOUT, râ-gôût. *n. s.* [Fr.] Meat stewed and highly seasoned. *South.*
RA/GSTONE, râg'-stône. *n. s.* [*rag* and *stone*.] A stone so named from its breaking in a ragged, uncertain, irregular manner. *Woodward.* The stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.
RA/GWORT, râg'-wûrt. 166. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
RAILô, râle. 202. *n. s.* [*riegel*, Germ.] A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts. *Moxon.* A series of posts connected with beams, by which any thing is enclosed: a *pale* is a series of small upright posts rising above the cross beam, by which they are connected: a *rail* is a series of cross beams supported with posts, which do not rise much above it. *Bacon.* A kind of bird. *Ca-*

rew. [*pærgel*, Sax.] A woman's upper garment. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
To RAIL, râle. *v. a.* To enclose with rails. *Carew.* To range in a line. *Bacon.*
To RAILô, râle. *v. n.* [*railler*, Fr.] To use insolent and reproachful language; to speak to, or to mention in opprobrious terms. *Shakspeare.*
To RAIL*, râle. *v. n.* [*raier*, old Fr.] To flow. *Spenser.*
RA/ILER, râle'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who insults or defames by opprobrious language. 1 *Cor. v.*
RA/ILING*, râ'-lîng. *n. s.* Insolent and reproachful language. 1 *Tim. vi.* Rails which enclose a place: as, the iron *railing*.
RA/ILINGLY*, râ'-lîng-lê. *ad.* Scoffingly; like a scoffer. *Hulot.*
RA/LLERY, râ'-lêr-ê. *n. s.* [*rallierie*, Fr.] Slight satire; satirical merriment. *B. Jonson.*

§ F We must not suppose this word to be the offspring of the English word to *rail*, however nearly they may be sometimes allied in practice. *Raillery* comes directly from the French word *rallierie*; and, in compliment to that language for the assistance it so often affords us, we pronounce the first syllable nearly as in the original. This, however, is not a mere compliment, like the generality of those we pay the French; for, were we to pronounce the first syllable like *rail*, it might obscure and pervert the meaning. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as I have marked it. *W.*

RA/LLEUR*, râ'-lêr. *n. s.* [Fr.] A jester; a mocker. *Sprat.* Ob. T.
RA/MENT, râ'-mênt. 202. *n. s.* [*for arraiment*, from *array*.] Vesture; vestment; dress; garment. *Sidney.*
To RAINô, râne. 202. *v. n.* [*penian*, Sax.] To fall in drops from the clouds. *Dryden.* To fall as rain. *Ecclesi. xliii.*—*It rains.* The water falls from the clouds. *Shakspeare.*
To RAIN, râne. *v. a.* To pour down as rain. *Psalm lxxviii.*
RAIN, râne. *n. s.* [*pen*, Sax.] The moisture that falls from the clouds. *Wisd. xvi.* Any shower. *Dryden.* A furrow, or the lower part of the ridge, in some parts of England. *Wynne.*
RA/NEAT*, râne'-bêet. *a.* [*rain* and *beat*.] Injured by rain. *Bp. Hall.*
RA/NEBOW, râne'-bô. 327. *n. s.* [*rain* and *bow*.] The iris; the semicircle of various colours which appears in showery weather. *Sidney.*
RA/INDEER, râne'-dêr. *n. s.* [*hpanay*, Sax.] A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snow. *Spectator.*
RA/ININESS, râne'-ê-nês. *n. s.* The state of being showery.
RAIN-WATER, râne'-wâ-tûr. *n. s.* Water not taken from springs, but falling from the clouds. *Shakspeare.*
RA/INY, râne'-ê. *a.* [*penig*, Sax.] Showery; wet; moist. *Prov. xxvii.*
RAIP*, râpe. *n. s.* [*refwa*, formerly *repwa*, Sueth.] A rod to measure ground. *Dict. Rust.*
To RAISEô, râze. 202. *v. a.* [*resu*, Swed; *reiser*, Dan.] To lift; to heave. 2 *Sam. xii.* To set up right; as, *He raised* a mast. To erect; to build up. *Jos. viii.* To exalt to a state more great or illustrious. *Bacon.* To amplify; to enlarge. *Shak.* To increase in current value. *Temple.* To elevate; to exalt. *Prior.* To advance; to promote; to prefer. *Clarendon.* To excite; to put in action. *Psalm cvii.* To excite to war or tumult; to stir up. *Acts, xxiv.* To rouse; to stir up. *Job.* To give beginning of importance to: as, *He raised* the family. To bring into being. *Milton.* To call into view from the state of separate spirits. *Sandys.* To bring from death to life. *Rom. iv.* To occasion; to begin. *Ex. xxiii.* To set up; to utter loudly. *Dryden.* To collect; to obtain a certain sum. *Arbutnot.* To collect; to assemble; to levy. *Milton.* To give rise to *Milton.* To procure to be bred or propagated: as, *He raised* sheep; *He raised* wheat where none grew before.—*To raise* paste. To form paste into pies without a dish. *Spectator.* *To raise* the siege. *To*

—nô, m'ôve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tâb, bûll; —ôll; —pôû d; —thin, this.

relinquish the attack of a place, and the works thrown up against it.

RAISER, raze'-âr. 93. *n. s.* One that raises. *Dan. xi.*
RAISIN, rê'-z'n. [rè'-zn, *Jones* ; rân, or rêzn, *Fulton* and *Knight*.] *n. s.* [raisin, Fr.] The fruit of the vine suffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried; grapes of every kind, preserved in this manner, are called raisins. *Hill.*

☞ If antiquity can give a sanction to the pronunciation of a word, this may be traced as far back as the days of Queen Elizabeth. Falstaff, in the first part of Henry the Fourth, being urged by the prince to give reasons for his conduct, toils him, that if raisins were as plenty as blackberries, he would not give him one upon compulsion. This pun evidently shows these words were pronounced exactly alike in Shakespeare's time, and that Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of this word, as if written ray-s'n, is not only contrary to general usage, but what many would think a greater offence—destructive of the wit of Shakespeare. Mr. Sheridan has Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, on his side; and I have Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Nares on mine. *W.*

RAJAH*, râ'-jâ. *n. s.* A title given to Hindoo chiefs: it signifies prince.

RAKE*, râke. *n. s.* [paca, pace, Sax.] An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided, or light bodies are gathered up. *Tusser.* [racaille, Fr.; rakel, Dutch.] A loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow; a man addicted to pleasure. *Addison.*—As lean as a rake. As lean as a dog too worthless to be fed, or perhaps an allusion to the thin, taper form of the instrument made use of by haymakers. *Chaucer.*

To RAKE, râke. *v. a.* [pactan, Sax.] To gather with a rake. *Tusser.* To clear with a rake. *Thomson.* To draw together by violence. *Hooker.* To scour; to search with eager and vehement diligence. *Swift.* To heap together and cover. *Shak.* To pass swiftly and violently over; to scour. *Sandys.* To cannonade a ship on the stern or head, so that the balls shall scour the whole length of the decks.

To RAKE, râke. *v. n.* To search; to grope. *Shak.* To pass with violence. *Sidney.* To play the part of a rake. *Shenstone.*

RAKEHELL*, râke'-hêl. *n. s.* [rakel, hasty, rash.] A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched, sorry fellow. *Bacon.*

RAKEHELL*, râke'-hêl. *a.* Base; wild; outcast; worthless. *Spenser.*

RAKEHELLY, râke'-hêl-lê. *a.* Wild; dissolute. *B. Jonson.*

RAKER, râke'-âr. *n. s.* One that rakes.

RAKESHAME*, râke'-shâm. *n. s.* A base, rascally fellow. *Milton.*

RAKISH, râke'-ish. *a.* Loose; lewd; dissolute. *Richardson.*

To RALLY*, râl'-lê. *v. a.* [rallier, Fr.] To put disordered or dispersed forces into order. *Milton.* To treat with slight contempt; to treat with satirical merriment. *Addison.*

To RALLY, râl'-lê. *v. n.* To come together in a hurry. *Tillotson.* To come again into order. *Dryden.* To exercise satirical merriment. *Swift.*

RA'LLY*, râl'-lê. *n. s.* Act of putting disordered or dispersed forces into order. Exercise of satirical merriment.

RAM*, râ. *n. s.* [nam, Sax.] A male sheep; in some provinces, a tup. *Shakespeare.* Aries, the vernal sign. *Creech.* An instrument with an iron head to batter walls. *Shakespeare.*

To RAM, râ. *v. a.* To drive by violence, as with a battering ram. *Shak.* To fill with any thing driven hard together. *Spenser.*

RAMAGE, râ-midje. *n. s.* [ramage, Fr.] Boughs, branches, or any thing that belongs thereto; hence the warbling of birds as they sit on boughs. *Drum.*

RAMAGE*, râ-midje. *a.* [ramaage, old Fr.] Wild; shy. *Chaucer.*

To RAMAGE. See **To RUMMAGE.**

To RAMBLE*, râ-m-bl. 405. *v. n.* [râmmelen, Dut. or probably an abbreviation of the Lat. *perambulo*.] To rove loosely and irregularly; to wander. *Locke.*

RAMBLE, râ-m-bl. *n. s.* Wandering; irregular excursion. *Swift.*

RAMBLER, râ-m-bl-âr. 98. *n. s.* Rover; wanderer. *L'Estrange.*

RAMBLING*, râ-m-bl-ing. *n. s.* Wandering; irregular excursion. *South.*

RAMBOOZE, } râ-m-bôoze'. { *n. s.* A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar, in the winter time; or of wine, milk, sugar, and rosewater, in the summer time. *Bailey.*

RA'MEKIN, râ-m-mê-kîn. } *n. s.* [ramequins, Fr.] Small slices of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs. *Bailey.*

RAMENTS, râ-m-ments. *n. s.* [ramerda, Lat.] Scrapings; shavings. *Diet.*

RAMIFICATION, râ-m-mê-fê-kâ-shûn. *n. s.* [ramification, Fr.; from *ramus*, Lat.] Division or separation into branches; the act of branching out. *Hale.* Small branches. *Arbutnot.*

To RAMIFY*, râ-m-mê-fl. 183. *v. a.* [ramifier, Fr.] To separate into branches. *Boyle.*

To RAMIFY, râ-m-mê-fl. *v. n.* To be parted into branches. *Arbutnot.*

RAMMER, râ-m-mâr. 93. *n. s.* An instrument with which any thing is driven hard. *Moxon.* The stick with which the charge is forced into the gun. *Wiseman.*

RAMMISH, râ-m-mîsh. *a.* Strong-scented. *Chaucer.*

RAMMOUS, râ-m-mûs. 314. *a.* [ranus, Lat.] Branchy; consisting of branches. *Newton.*

To RAMP*, râmp. *v. n.* [râmp, Fr.; pempen, Sax.] To leap with violence; to rage. *Chaucer.* To sport; to play; to romp. *Milton.* To climb as a plant. *Milton.*

RAMP, râmp. *n. s.* Leap; spring. *Shakespeare.*

RAMPALLIAN, râmp-pâl-yân. 113. *n. s.* A mean wretch. *Shakespeare.* *Ob. J.*

RAM'PANCY, râ-m'-pân-sê. *n. s.* Prevalence; exuberance. *More.*

RAM'PANT, râmp'-ânt. *a.* [Fr.; pempen, Sax.] Exuberant; overgrowing restraint. *South.* [In heraldry.] Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy. *Peacham.*

RAM'PART*, râ-m'-pârt. } *n. s.* [rempart, Fr.] The platform of the wall behind the parapet. The wall round fortified places. *Sidney.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan spells this word rampyr, and pronounces the *y* in the last syllable short: but this is contrary to Dr. Johnson's orthography, and the pronunciation is in opposition to analogy. See **UMPIRE**. *W.*

To RAM'PART, râ-m'-pârt. } *v. a.* To fortify with ram'pans. *Sir H. Sidney.*

RAM'PION, râ-m'-pê-ôn. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

RAM'SONS, râ-m'-zûnz. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

RAN, râ. *pret. of run.*

To RANCH, râns. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wrench*.] To sprain; to injure with violent contortion. *Dryden.*

RAN'CID*, râ-n'-sîd. *a.* [rancidus, Lat.] Strong-scented. *Arbutnot.*

RAN'CIDNESS, râ-n'-sîd-nêss. } *n. s.* Strong scent, as RAN'CIDITY, râ-n'-sîd-ê-tê. } of old grease or oil.

White.

RAN'COROUS, râng'-kûr-ûs. 314. *a.* Malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree. *Spenser.*

RAN'COROUSLY, râng'-kûr-ûs-lê. *ad.* Malignantly.

RAN'COUR*, râng'-kûr. 314. *n. s.* [rancœur, old Fr.] Inveterate malignity; malice; steadfast implacability; standing hate. *Tusser.* Virulence; corruption. *Shakespeare.*

RAND, rând. *n. s.* [pânb, Sax.] Border; seam; shred; piece cut out. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

RAN'DOM*, râ-n'-dûm. 165. *n. s.* [randon, Fr.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance hazard; roving motion. *Spenser.*

RAN'DOM, râ-n'-dûm. *a.* Done by chance; roving without direction. *Dryden.*

RA'NDY*, rân'-dè. *a.* Riotous; obstreperous; disorderly. *Grose.*
RA'NFORCE, rân'-fôrse. *n. s.* The ring of a gun next to the touch hole. *Bailey.*
RANG, râng, pret. of *ring*. *Grew.*
To RANGÉ, rânje. 74. *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr.] To place in order; to put in ranks. 2 *Macc.* xii. To rove over. *Gay.* [*rangen*, Dutch.] To separate the flour from the bran; to range through a sieve. *Hulot.*
To RANGE, rânje. *v. n.* To rove at large. *Shak.* To be placed in order; to be ranked properly. *Shak.* To lie in a particular direction. *Drayton.*
RANGE, rânje. *n. s.* [*rangée*, Fr.] A rank; anything placed in a line. *Newton.* A class; an order. *Hale.* Excursion; wandering. *South.* Room for excursion. *Addison.* Compass taken in by any thing excursive, extended, or ranked in order. *Fell.* Step of a ladder. *Clarendon.* A kitchen grate. *Spenser.* A bolting sieve to sift meal. *Dict.*
RA'NGER, rân'-jûr. 98. *n. s.* One that ranges; a rover; a robber. *Spenser.* A dog that beats the ground. *Gay.* An officer who tends the game of a forest. *Dryden.*
RA'NGERSHIP*, rân'-jûr-shîp. *n. s.* Office of the keeper of a park or forest.
RANK §, rângk. 408. *a.* [*panc*, Sax.] High-growing; strong; luxuriant. *Tusser.* Fruitful; bearing strong plants. *Sandys.* [*francidus*, Lat.] Strong-scented; rancid. *Spenser.* High-tasted; strong in quality. *Ray.* Rampant; high-grown; raised to a high degree. *Shak.* Gross; coarse. *Shak.* The iron of a plane is set *rank*, when its edge stands so flat below the sole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick shaving. *Mozon.*
RANK*, rângk. *ad.* Strongly; violently; fiercely. *Spenser.*
RANK §, rângk. *n. s.* [*renc*, Arm.; *penc*, Sax.] Line of men placed abreast. *Shak.* A row. *Milton.* Range of subordination. *Wilkins.* Class; order. *Atterbury.* Degree of dignity; eminence; or excellence. *Dryden.* Dignity; high place: as, He is a man of *rank*.
To RANK, rângk. *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr.] To place abreast. *Milton.* To range in any particular class. *Shakespeare.* To arrange methodically. *Selden.*
To RANK, rângk. *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed. *Shakespeare.*
RA'NKER*, rângk'-ûr. *n. s.* One who places or arranges.
To RA'NKLE, rângk'-kl. *v. n.* To fester; to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind. *Spenser.*
RA'NKLY, rângk'-lè. *ad.* Luxuriantly; abundantly. *Spenser.* Rancidly; with strong scent. *More.* Coarsely; grossly. *Shakespeare.*
RA'NKNESS, rângk'-nès. *n. s.* [*pancneſſe*, Sax.] Exuberance; superfluity of growth. *Hooker.* Strong scent. *Bp. Taylor.*
RA'NNY, rân'-nè. *n. s.* The shrewmouse. *Brown.*
To RA'NSACK, rân'-sâk. *v. a.* [*ransaka*, Su. Goth.] To plunder; to pillage. *Spenser.* To search narrowly. *Woodward.* To violate; to deflower. *Spenser.*
RA'NSOM §, rân'-sûm. 166. *n. s.* [*rançon*, Fr.; *ransom*, Sueth. ant.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment. *Davies.*
To RA'NSOM, rân'-sûm. *v. a.* [*rançonner*, Fr.] To redeem from captivity or punishment. *Hos.* xiii.
RA'NSOMER, rân'-sûn-ûr. *n. s.* One that redeems. *Old Morality of every Man.*
RA'NSOMLESS, rân'-sûm-lès. *a.* Free from ransom. *Shakespeare.*
To RANT §, rânt. *v. n.* [*randen*, Dutch.] To rave in violent or high-sounding language, without proportionable dignity of thought. *Shakespeare.*
RANT, rânt. *n. s.* High-sounding language unsupported by dignity of thought. *Granville.*
RA'NTER, rânt'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A ranting fellow; one of a wretched sect called *Ranters*. *Bp. Hall.*
RA'NTIPOLE, rânt'-è-pôle. *a.* [from *rant*.] Wild; roving; rakish. *Congreve.* A low word.

To RA'NTIPOLE, rânt'-è-pôle. *v. n.* To run about wildly. *Arbutnot.*
RA'NTISM*, rân'-ûzm. *n. s.* Tenets of the wretches called *Ranters*. *Bp. Rust.*
RA'NTY*, rân'-tè. *a.* Wild; mad.
RA'NULA, rân'-nù-là. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] A soft swelling, possessing the salivals under the tongue. *Wise-man.*
RANUNCULUS, râ-nûng'-kù-lûs. *n. s.* Crowfoot. *Mortimer.*
RAP §, râp. *n. s.* [*rapp*, Su. Goth.] A quick, smart blow; a knock. *Arbutnot.* Counterfeit coin; a sort of cant term, perhaps from *rapparee*. *Swift.*
To RAP, râp. *v. n.* [*hæpæpan*, Sax.; *rapp*, Su. Goth.] To strike with a quick, smart blow; to knock. *Shakespeare.*
To RAP, râp. *v. a.* To strike with a quick, smart blow. *Shakespeare.*
To RAP out, [rap, Dutch.] To utter with hasty violence. *Skelton.*
To RAP §, râp. *v. a.* [from *rapio extra se*, Lat.] To affect with rapture; to strike with ecstasy; to hurry out of himself. *Hooker.* To snatch away. *Spenser.* To seize by violence. *Mirror for Magistrates.* To exchange; to truck.
To RAP and rend, [more properly *rap and ran*; *pæpan*, Sax.; and *ranu*, Icelandick.] To seize by violence. *Hudibras.*
RAPA'CIOUS §, râ-pâ'-shûs. *a.* [*rapace*, Fr.; *rapax*, Lat.] Given to plunder; seizing by violence; ravenous. *Bp. Taylor.*
RAPA'CIOUSLY, râ-pâ'-shûs-lè. *ad.* By rapine; by violent robbery.
RAPA'CIOUSNESS, râ-pâ'-shûs-nès. *n. s.* The quality of being rapacious. *Burke.*
RAPA'CITY, râ-pâs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*rapacitas*, Lat.] Addictedness to plunder; exercise of plunder; ravenousness. *Sprat.*
RAPE, râpe. *n. s.* [*rapt*, Fr.; *raptus*, Lat.] Violent defloration of chastity. *Bacon.* Privation; act of taking away. *Chapman.* Something snatched away. *Sandys.* Fruit plucked from the cluster *Ray.* [Jhreppr, Icel.] A division in the county of Sussex. *Blackstone.* A plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed.
RA'PID §, râp'-ld. *a.* [*rapidus*, Lat.] Quick; swift. *Milton.*
RAPIDITY, râ-pld'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*rapidité*, Fr.] Celerity; velocity; swiftness. *Addison.*
RA'PIDLY, râp'-ld-lè. *ad.* Swiftly; with quick motion. *Watson.*
RA'PIDNESS, râp'-ld-nès. *n. s.* Celerity; swiftness.
RA'PIER, râp'-pè-ër. 113. *n. s.* [*rapier*, Germ.] A sort of sword used only in thrusting. *Shakespeare.*
RAPIER-FISH, râ-pè-ër-fish. *n. s.* The sword-fish. *Grew.*
RA'PINE §, râp'-în. 140. *n. s.* [*rapina*, Lat.; *rapine*, Fr.] The act of plundering. *King Charles.* Violence; force. *Milton.*
To RA'PINE*, râp'-în. *v. a.* To plunder. *Sir J. Buck.* Ob. T.
RAPPAREE*, râp-pâ-rèè. *n. s.* A wild Irish plunderer, so called from his being armed with a half pike, termed by the Irish a *rapery*. *Burnet.*
RA'PPER, râp'-pâr. 98. *n. s.* One who strikes. The knocker of a door. An oath, or a lie. *Bp. Parker.*
RA'PPORT, râp-pôr'. *n. s.* [*rappat*, Fr.] Relation reference; proportion. *Temple.* Not used.
To RAPT, râpt. *v. a.* To ravish; to put in ecstasy. *Chapman.*
RAPT, râpt. *n. s.* A trance; an ecstasy. *Bp. Mortimer.* Rapidity. *Brown.*
RA'PTOR*, or **RA'PTER***, râp'-tûr. *n. s.* [*raptor*, Lat.] A ravisher; a plunderer. *Drayton.*
RA'PTURE §, râp'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* Violent seizure. *Chapman.* Ecstasy; transport; violence of any pleasing passion; enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination. *Holyday.* Rapidity; haste. *Milton.*
RA'PTURED, râp'-tshûr'd. 359. *a.* Ravished; transported. *Thomson.* A bad word.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tâb, bûll;—ôil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

RA/PTURIST*, râp'-tshûr-ist. *n. s.* An enthusiast. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

RA/PTUROUS, râp'-tshûr-ûs. 314. *a.* Ecstatick; transporting. *Blackmore.*

RAREÿ, rare. *a.* [*rarus*, Lat.; *rare*, Fr.] Scarce; uncommon; not frequent. *Shak.* Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree seldom found. *Conoley.* Thinly scattered. *Milton.* Thin; subtle; not dense. *Bacon.* Raw; not fully subdued by the fire. *Dryden.*

RA/REESHOW, rà'-rè-shò. *n. s.* [*rare show*.] A show carried in a box. *Pope.*

RAREFA/CTION, rà-rè-fâk'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before: contrary to condensation. *Wotton.*

RA/REFIABLE, ràr'-rè-fl-â-bl. *a.* Admitting rarefaction.

To RA/REFY ÿ, ràr'-rè-fl. 183. *v. a.* [*rarefier*, Fr.; *rare* and *fi*, Lat.] To make thin: contrary to condense. *Thomson.*

To RA/REFY, ràr'-rè-fl. *v. n.* To become thin. *Dryden.*

RA/RELY, ràr'-lè. *ad.* Seldom; not often; not frequently. *Fell.* Finely; nicely; accurately. *Shakespeare.*

RA/RENESS, ràrè'-nès. *n. s.* Uncommonness; state of happening seldom; infrequency. *Bacon.* Value arising from scarcity. *Bacon.* Thinness; tenuity. Distance from each other; thinness.

RA/RITY, rà'-rè-tè. *n. s.* [*rarity*, Fr.; *raritas*, Lat.] Uncommonness; infrequency. *Spectator.* A thing valued for its scarcity. *Shakespeare.*

RA/RITY, ràr'-è-tè. 530. *n. s.* Thinness; subtlety: the contrary to density. *Bentley.*

¶ The difference in the pronunciation of these words is not only necessary to convey their different signification, but to show their different etymology. The first comes to us from the French *rareté*, and the last from the Latin *raritas*; which, therefore, according to the most settled analogy of our language, ought to have the antepenultimate syllable short.—See *Principles*, No. 511; also the word CHASTITY. *W.*

RA/SCALÿ, ràs'-kâl. 83. *n. s.* [*parcal*, Sax.] A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a sorry wretch. *Shak.* A lean deer: still in use. *Drayton.*

RA/SCAL*, ràs'-kâl. *a.* Mean; low. *Spenser.*

RASCA/LLION, ràs-kâl'-yûn. 113. *n. s.* One of the lowest people. *Hudibras.*

RASCA/LITY, ràs-kâl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The low, mean people. *Glanville.*

RA/SCALLY, ràs'-kâl-è. *a.* Mean; sorry; base; worthless. *Shakespeare.*

To RASE ÿ, ràze, or ràse. *v. a.* [*written rase* or *rase*.] [*ras*, Fr.; *rasus*, Lat.] To skim; to strike on the surface. *Shak.* To overthrow; to destroy; to root up. *Milton.* To blot out by rasure; to erase. *Bp. Fisher.*

¶ There seems to be no small difficulty in settling the orthography and pronunciation of this word. Dr. Johnson advises, when it signifies to strike slightly, to write it *rase*; and when it signifies to ruin, *rase*. Whatever may be the utility of this distinction to the eye, the ear seems to have made no such distinction in the sound of the *z*: as *graze*, which is evidently formed from this word, and seems to have been adopted for the purpose of signifying to strike slightly, has preserved the *z*; while *erase*, which means to destroy, to expunge, to take away entirely, is by all our orthoëpists, except Dr. Kenrick, pronounced with the *s* pure. But *rase*, whether signifying to strike slightly, or to overthrow, has been so generally pronounced with the *s* like *z*, that most of our writers have adopted the latter character; and this sound, it may be observed, seems more agreeable to the analogy of verbs in this termination than that in *erase*. 437, 467. But, as nothing seems to be more fixed in the language than the sharp hissing sound of *s* in *crase*, so, if analogy and usage were to compound the difference, perhaps it would be easier to bring *rase* to the sound of *race*, as Mr. Elphinston has done, than *erase* to the sound of *eraze*, as Dr. Kenrick has done: but to sound it with the hissing *s*, when it is written *rase*, as Mr. Sheridan has done, is a solecism in pronunciation; for, though *s* often goes into the sound of *z*, *z* never goes into that of *s*.

The confusion observable among our authors in this word sufficiently shows how inconvenient it is to make the same letters sound differently when a different sense is conveyed. Dr. Johnson seems aware of this when he recommends a different orthography for this word, as it acquires a different meaning; but he does not tell us whether *rase* is to be pronounced like *race* or *raze*; nor do any of our orthoëpists make this distinction of sound according to the sense. With great deference to Dr. Johnson, perhaps such a distinction, both in sound and spelling, is unnecessary and embarrassing. The best way, therefore, in my opinion, will be always to spell this word with the *z* as in *razor*, and to pronounce it with the *z* when it is written *rase*.—See *Bowl. W.*

RASE. *n. s.* A cancel. A slight wound. *Hooker*

RASH ÿ, ràsh. *a.* [*rasch*, Dut.; *rask*, Sueth.] Hasty; violent; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection. *Ascham.* Hasty; requiring haste. *Shak.* Quick; sudden: as, *rash* gunpowder. *Shak.* Corn so dry in the straw that it falls out with handling. *Grose.*

RASH, ràsh. *n. s.* [*raschia*, Ital.] Satin. *Minsheu.* [corrupted probably from *rash*, or *rouge*, red.] An effluence on the body; a breaking out.

To RASH*, ràsh. *v. a.* [*raschiare*, Ital.] To cut into pieces; to divide; to split asunder. *Spenser.*

RA/SHER, ràsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A thin slice of bacon. *Shakespeare.*

RA/SHLY, ràsh'-lè. *ad.* Hastily; violently; without due consideration. *Shakespeare.*

RA/SHNESS, ràsh'-nès. *n. s.* Foolish contempt of danger; inconsiderate heat of temper; precipitation; temerity. *Hooker.*

RASP, ràsp. *n. s.* [*raspo*, Ital.] A delicious berry that grows on a species of the bramble; a raspberry. *Bacon.*

To RASP ÿ, ràsp. *v. a.* [*raspen*, Germ.; *rasper*, Fr.] To rub to powder with a very rough file. *Wise man.*

RASP, ràsp. *n. s.* A large, rough file, commonly used to wear away wood. *Moxon.*

RA/SPATORY, ràsp'-â-tôr-è. *n. s.* [*raspatoire*, Fr.] A chirurgion's rasp. *Wise man.*

RA/SPER*, ràs'-pûr. *n. s.* A scraper. *Sherwood.*

RA/SPBERRY, or *Rasberry*, ràs'-bèr-è. [*râsp'-bèr-rè*, Perry.] *n. s.* A kind of berry. *Mortimer.*

RASPBERRY-BUSH, ràs'-bèr-rè-bûsh. *n. s.* A species of bramble.

RA/SURE, rà'-zhûre. 452. [See RASE.] *n. s.* [*rasura*, Lat.] The act of scraping or shaving. *Bp. Fisher.* A mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out. *Ayliffe.*

RAT ÿ, ràt. *n. s.* [*ratte*, Dutch; *rat*, Fr.] An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships. *Shak.*—To smell a rat. To be put on the watch by suspicion, as the cat by the scent of a rat; to suspect danger. *Hudibras.*

RA/TABLE, rà'-tâ-bl. *a.* [from *rate*.] Set at a certain value. *Camden.*

RA/TABLY, rà'-tâ-blè. *ad.* Proportionably.

RATAF/A, rà-â-fè-â. *n. s.* A liquor prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits. *Congreve.*

RATA/N, ràt-tân'. *n. s.* An Indian cane.

RATCH, ràsh. *n. s.* [In clockwork.] A sort of wheel which serves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock strike. *Bailey.*

RATE ÿ, ràte. *n. s.* [*rat*, Lat.; *rate*, old Fr.] Price fixed on any thing. *Locke.* Allowance settled. 2 *Kings*, xxv. Degree; comparative height or value. *Shak.* Quantity assignable. *Shak.* Principle on which value is set. *South.* Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done. *Shak.* Tax imposed by the parish. *Prior.*

To RATE, ràte. *v. a.* To value at a certain price. *Shak.* [*reita*, Icel.; *reta*, Goth.; *rata*, Sueth.] To chide hastily and vehemently. *Shakespeare.*

To RATE, ràte. *v. n.* To make an estimate. *Ket tlewell.*

RA/TER*, rà'-tûr. *n. s.* One who makes an estimate. *Whitlock.*

RATH, ràth. *n. s.* A hill. *Spenser.*

RATH[§], râth. a. [pað, hpæð, Sax.] Early; soon; coming before the usual time. *Wicliffe. Ob. J.*

RATH*, râth. ad. [pað, Sax.] Soon; betimes; early. *Chaucer.*

RA'THER, râth'-ûr, or râ'-thûr. ad. [this is a comparative from *rath*; paðor, Sax.] More willingly; with better liking. *Common Prayer.* Preferably to the other; with better reason. *Locke.* In a greater degree than otherwise. *Dryden.* More properly. *Shak.* Especially. *Shak.*—To have rather. To desire in preference. *Rogers.*

Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word is the comparative of *rath*, a Saxon word, signifying *soon*, and that it still retains its original signification; as we may say, "I would sooner do a thing," with as much propriety as, "I would rather do it." Some very respectable speakers pronounce this word with the first syllable like that in *râ-ven*; and Mr. Nares has adopted this pronunciation. Dr. Ash and Bailey seem to be of the same opinion; but all the other orthoëpists, from whom we can certainly know the quantity of the vowel, as Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, make it short. There is a pronunciation of this, and some few other words, which may not improperly be called diminutive. Thus, in familiar conversation, when we wish to express *very little*, we sometimes lengthen the vowel, and pronounce the word as if written *leetle*. In the same manner, when *rather* signifies just preferable, we lengthen the first vowel, and pronounce it long and slender, as if written *rather*; and this, perhaps, may be the reason that the long slender sound of the vowel has so much obtained; for usage seems to be clearly on the side of the other pronunciation, and analogy requires it, as this word is but the old comparative of the word *rath*, soon. *W.*

RATIFIA†, râ-tê-fêê'. n. s. A liquor, flavoured with fruit kernels.

RATIFICA'TION, râ-tê-fê-kâ'-shûn. n. s. The act of ratifying; confirmation.

RA'TIFIER, râ-tê-fî-ûr. 98. n. s. The person or thing that ratifies. *Shakespeare.*

To RA'TIFY[§], râ-tê-fî. v. a. [ratifier, Fr.; *ratum furio*, Lat.] To confirm; to settle; to establish. *Hocker.*

RA'TING*, râ'-ting. n. s. Chiding; scolding. *Locke.* RA'TIO, râ'-shê-ô. n. s. [Lat.] The relation which one thing has to another of the same kind, in respect to magnitude or quantity; rule of proportion. *Cheyne.*

To RATIO'CINATE[§], râsh-ê-ô-s'-ê-nâte. v. n. [ratiocinor, Lat.] To reason; to argue. *Sir W. Petty.*

RATIOCINA'TION, râsh-ê-ô-s-ê-nâ'-shûn. 536. n. s. The act of reasoning; the act of deducing consequences from premises. *Brown.*

RATIO'CINATIVE, râsh-ê-ô-s'-ê-nâ-tîv. a. Argumentative; advancing by process of discourse. *Hale.*

RA'TION*, râ'-shûn. n. s. [Fr.] A certain allowance, or share of provisions. *Burke.*

RA'TIONAL[§], râsh'-ûn-âl. 507. a. [rational, Fr.; *rationalis*, Lat.] Having the power of reasoning. *Hammond.* Agreeable to reason. *Milton.* Wise; judicious; as, a *rational* man.

RA'TIONAL*, râsh'-ûn-âl. n. s. A rational being. *Young.*

RATIONA'LE, râ-shê-ô-nâ'-lê. n. s. A detail with reasons. *Blackwall.*

RA'TIONALIST, râsh'-ûn-âl-îst. n. s. One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason. *Bacon.*

RATIONA'LITY, râsh-ê-ô-nâ-l'-tê. n. s. The power of reasoning. *Gov. of the Tongue.* Reasonableness. *Brown.*

RA'TIONALLY, râsh'-ûn-âl-ê. ad. Reasonably; with reason. *South.*

RA'TIONALNESS, râsh'-ûn-âl-nês. n. s. The state of being rational.

RA'TSBANE[§], râts'-bâne. n. s. [rat and *bane*.] Poison for rats; arsenick. *L'Estrange.*

RA'TSBANED*, râts'-bând. a. Poisoned by ratsbane. *Junius.*

RATTE'EN, râ-ttêen'. n. s. A kind of stuff. *Swift.*

To RA'TTLE[§], râv'-tl. 405. v. n. [ratelen, Dutch.]

To make a quick, sharp noise, with frequent repetitions and collisions of bodies not very sonorous; when bodies are sonorous, it is called *jingling*. *Job*, xxxix. To speak eagerly and noisily. *Dryden.*

To RA'TTLE, râv'-tl. v. a. To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise. *Dryden.* To stun with a noise; to drive with a noise. *Shak.* To scold; to rail at with clamour. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'TTLE, râv'-tl. n. s. A quick noise nimbly repeated. *Prior.* Empty and loud talk. *Hakewill.* An instrument which agitated makes a clattering noise. *Raleigh.* A plant. An herb resembling a cock's comb; louse-wort.

RA'TTLEHEADED, râv'-tl-hêd-êd. a. Giddy; not steady.

RA'TTLESNAKE, râv'-tl-snâke. n. s. A kind of serpent. *Grew.*

RA'TTLESNAKE Root, râv'-tl-snâke-rôdt. n. s. A plant, a native of Virginia; used as a remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake. *Hill.*

RA'TTLING*, râv'-tl-ing. n. s. Noise produced by the wheels of a carriage in swift motion; any repeated noise. *Nah. iii.*

RATTOON†, râv'-tôon'. n. s. A West-Indian fox.

RAUCITY[§], râw'-sê-tê. n. s. [raucus, Lat.] Hoarseness; loud, rough noise. *Bacon.*

RAUCOUS*, râw'-kûs. a. Hoarse; harsh. *Tr. of Buffon.*

RAUGHT, râwt. The old pret. and part. pass. of *reach*. Snatched; reached; attained. *Spenser.*

To RAUNCH*. See TO WRENCH.

To RA'VAGE[§], râv'-vîdje. 90. v. a. [ravager, Fr.] To lay waste; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder. *Addison.*

RA'VAGE, râv'-vîdje. n. s. Spoil; ruin; waste. *Dryden.*

RA'VAGER, râv'-vîdje-ûr. 98. n. s. Plunderer; spoiler.

To RAVE[§], râve. v. n. [reven, Dutch; *réver*, Fr.] To be delirious; to talk irrationally. *Wiseman.*

To burst out into furious exclamations, as if mad. *Sandys.* To be unreasonably fond. *Locke.*

To RA'VEL[§], râv'-vl. 102. v. a. [ravelen, Dutch.] To entangle; to twist one with another; to make intricate; to involve. *Waller.* To unweave; to unknot; as, to *ravel* out a twist or piece of knit work. *Shak.* To hurry over in confusion. *Digby.*

To RA'VEL, râv'-vl. v. n. To fall into perplexity or confusion. *Shak.* To work in perplexity; to busy himself with intricacies. *Temple.* To be unwoven. *Spenser.*

RA'VELIN, râv'-îln. n. s. [Fr.] [In fortification. A work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called *half moon* by the soldiers. *Diet.*

RA'VEN[§], râ'-vn. 103. n. s. [hpæfn, Sax.] A large, black fowl, said to be remarkably voracious. *Shakespeare.*

To RA'VEN, râv'-vn. 103. v. a. [neapfan, Sax.] To obtain by violence; to ravage. *Hakewill.*

To devour with great eagerness and rapacity. *Shak.*

To RA'VEN, râv'-vn. v. n. To prey with rapacity. *Gen. xl.*

RA'VENER*, râv'-vn-ûr. n. s. One that plunders. *Gower.*

RA'VENING*, râv'-vn-ing. n. s. Violence; propensity to plunder. *St. Luke*, xi.

RA'VENOUS, râv'-vn-ûs. a. Furiously voracious; hungry to rage. *Ezek. xxxix.*

RA'VENOUSLY, râv'-vn-ûs-lê. ad. With raging voracity. *Burnet.*

RA'VENOUSNESS, râv'-vn-ûs-nês. n. s. Rage for prey; furious voracity. *Hale.*

RA'VER*, râ'-vûr. n. s. One who raves. *Sherwood.*

RA'VIN, râv'-îln. n. s. [from *raven*: this were better written *raven*.] Prey; food gotten by violence. *Nah. ii.* Rapine; rapaciousness. *Ray.*

RA'VIN*, râv'-îln. a. Ravenous. *Shakespeare. Ob. T.*

RA'VINE*, râ-vêen'. n. s. [Fr.] A great flood. In modern times, a deep hollow usually formed by a flood; any hollow pass.

—nô, môve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

- RA'VING***, râ'-ving. *n. s.* Furious exclamation. *Temple.*
- RA'VINGLY**, râ'-ving-lè. 410. *ad.* With frenzy; with distraction. *Sidney.*
- To RA'VISH** §, râv'-ish. *v. a.* [*ravir*, Fr.] To con-
stipate by force; to deflower by violence. *Lam. v.*
To take away by violence. *Wicliffe.* To delight;
to rapture; to transport. *Cant. iv.*
- RA'VISHER**, râv'-ish-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [*ravisser*, Fr.]
He that embraces a woman by violence. *Spenser.*
One who takes any thing by violence. *Pope.*
- RA'VISHING***, râv'-ish-ing. *n. s.* Rapture; trans-
port. *Feltham.*
- RA'VISHINGLY**, râv'-ish-ing-lè. *ad.* To extremity
of pleasure. *Chapman.*
- RA'VISHMENT**, râv'-ish-mènt. *n. s.* [*ravissement*,
Fr.] Violation; forcible constupration. *Raleigh.*
Transport; rapture; ecstasy; pleasing violence
on the mind. *Milton.*
- RAW** §, râw. *a.* [*hpeap*, Sax.; *raa*, Dan.; *rouw*, Dut.]
Not subdued by the fire. *Spenser.* Not covered
with the skin. *Lev. xiii.* Sore. *Spenser.* Imma-
ture; unripe; not concocted. Unseasoned; unripe
in skill. *Raleigh.* New. *Shak.* Bleak; chill; cold
with damp. *Spenser.* Not decocted. *Bacon.* Not
spun or twisted: as, *raw silk.* Not adulterated or
mixed: as, *raw spirits.* Bare of flesh. *Spenser.*
- RA'WBONE***, râw'-bône. } *a.* Having bones
RA'WBONED, râw'-bônd. 359. } scarcely covered
with flesh. *Spenser.*
- RA'WHEAD**, râw'-hèd. *n. s.* The name of a spectre
mentioned to fright children. *Dryden.*
- RA'WISH***, râw'-ish. *a.* Cold with damp. *Marston.*
- RA'WLY**, râw'-lè. *ad.* In a raw manner. *Sherwood.*
Unskillfully; without experience. Without care;
without provision. *Shakespeare.*
- RA'WNESS**, râw'-nès. *n. s.* State of being raw.
Bacon. Unskillfulness. *Hakewill.* Hasty manner.
Shakespeare.
- RAY** §, rà. *n. s.* [*raie*, *rayon*, Fr.] A beam of light.
Milton. Any lustre, corporeal or intellectual. *Mil-*
ton. [*raye*, Fr.; *raia*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.* An
herb. *Ainsworth.* For array, or order. [*reye*, Teut.]
Spenser. For array, or dress. *B. Jonson.*
- To RAY**, rà. *v. a.* [*raye*, Fr.] To streak; to mark
in long lines. *Chaucer.* To shoot forth. *Thomson.*
To foul; to beray. *Spenser.* To array. *Prompt.*
Parv.
- RAY'LESS***, rà'-lès. *a.* Dark without a ray. *Young.*
- RAZE**, ràze. *n. s.* [*rayze*, Span.] A root of ginger;
commonly written *race*. *Shakespeare.*
- § This word is generally pronounced like the noun
ray, but improperly. It is derived from the Spanish
rays, a root, and should either be pronounced with the
z, or written with the *c*. *W.*
- To RAZE** §, ràze. [See *RASE*.] *v. a.* [*raser*, Fr.; *rasus*,
Lat.] To overthrow; to ruin; to subvert. *Sidney.*
To efface. *Shakespeare.* To extirpate. *Shakespeare.*
- RA'ZOR** §, rà'-zûr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] A knife with
a thick blade and fine edge used in shaving.
Hooker.
- RAZORS of a Boar.** A boar's tusks.
- RA'ZORABLE**, rà'-zûr-à-bl. *a.* Fit to be shaved.
Shakespeare. Ob. J.
- RA'ZORBILL***, rà'-zûr-bîll. *n. s.* A web-footed
bird; the alka.
- RA'ZORFISH**, rà'-zûr-fish. *n. s.* A fish. *Carew.*
- RA'ZURE**, rà'-zûre. 434. *n. s.* [*rasure*, Fr.; *rasura*,
Lat.] Act of erasing. *Shakespeare.*
- RE** is an inseparable particle used by the Latins, and
from them borrowed by us, to denote iteration or
backward action: as, *return*, to come back; to *re-*
vive, to live again; *repercussion*, the act of driving
back; *reciprocation*, as to *recriminate*. It is put
almost arbitrarily before verbs and verbal nouns,
so that many words so compounded will perhaps
be found, which it was not necessary to insert. It
sometimes adds little to the simple meaning of the
word, as in *rejoice*.
- To REASOR'RB***, rê-âb-sôrb'-v. *v. a.* [*re* and *absorb*.]
To swallow up again; to suck up again. *Kirwan.*
- REACCE'SS**, rê-âk-sès'-v. *n. s.* Visit renewed. *Hake-*
will.
- To REACH** §, rêish. 227. *v. a.* Ancient preterit
raught. [*racan*, Sax.] To touch with the hand ex-
tended. *Milton.* To arrive at; to attain any thing
distant; to strike from a distance. *Dryden.* To
strike from a distant place. *Dryden.* To fetch from
some place distant, and give. 2 *Esd.* To bring
forward from a distant place. *St. John, xx.* To hold
out; to stretch forth. *Hooker.* To attain; to gain,
to obtain. *Cheyne.* To transfer. *Rowe.* To pene-
trate to. *Locke.* To be adequate to. *Locke.*
To extend to. *Milton.* To extend; to spread abroad.
Milton. To take in the hand. *Milton.* To deceive;
to overreach. *South.*
- To REACH**, rêish. 352. *v. n.* To be extended.
Hooker. To be extended far. *Shak.* To pene-
trate. 2 *Chr. xxviii.* To make efforts to attain. *Locke.*
- REACH**, rêish. *n. s.* Act of touching or seizing by
extension of the hand. Power of reaching or taking
in the hand. *Locke.* Power of attainment or man-
agement. *Locke.* Power; limit of faculties. *Ad-*
dison. Contrivance; artful scheme; deep thought.
Hayward. A fetch; an artifice to obtain some
distant advantage. *Bacon.* Tendency to distant
consequences. *Shakespeare.* Extent. *Milton.*
- RE'ACHER***, rêish'-ûr. *n. s.* One who fetches from
some distant place, and gives. *Life of A. Wood.*
- To REA'CT** §, rê-âkt'-v. *v. a.* [*re* and *act*.] To return
the impulse or impression. *Arbuthnot.*
- REA'CTION**, rê-âk-shûn. *n. s.* [*reaction*, Fr.] The
reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed,
made by the body on which such impression is
made: *action* and *reaction* are equal. *Newton.*
- READ**, rêed. *n. s.* [*ræb*, Sax.] Counsel. *Sternhold*
Saying; sentence; saw. *Spenser.*
- To READ** §, rêed. *v. a.* pret. *read*; part. pass. *read*.
[*ræcan*, Sax.] To peruse any thing written. *Shak.*
To discover by characters or marks. *Spenser.* To
learn by observation. *Shak.* To know fully. *Shak.*
To advise. [See *To AREAD*.] *Spenser.* To sup-
pose; to guess. *Spenser.*
- To READ**, rêed. 227. *v. n.* To perform the act of
perusing writing. *Deut. xvii.* To be studious in
books. *Taylor.* To know by reading. *Swift.*
[*raeda*, Icel.] To tell; to declare. *Spenser.*
- READ**, rêd. 231. *particip. a.* [from *read*; the verb
read is pronounced *reed*; the pret. and part. *read*.]
Skillful by reading. *Dryden.*
- READ'DABLE***, rêed'-â-bl. *a.* That may be read;
fit to be read. *Hurd.*
- READ'EPTION**, rê-âd-êp'-shân. *n. s.* [*re* and *adeptus*,
Lat.] Recovery; act of regaining. *Bacon.*
- READ'ER**, rêed'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [*readene*, Sax.] One
that peruses any thing written. *B. Jonson.* One
studious in books. *Dryden.* One whose office is to
read prayers in churches. *Swift.*
- READ'ERSHIP**, rêed'-ûr-shîp. *n. s.* The office of
reading prayers. *Swift.*
- READ'DILY**, rêd'-dè-lè. 234. *ad.* Expeditely; with
little hindrance or delay. *Milton.*
- READ'INESS**, rêd'-dè-nès. *n. s.* Expediteness;
promptitude. *Bacon.* The state of being ready or
fit for any thing. *Shak.* Facility; freedom from
hindrance or obstruction. *Holder.* State of being
willing or prepared. *South.*
- READING**, rêed'-ing. 410. *n. s.* [*readîng*, Sax.]
Study in books; perusal of books. *Watts.* A lec-
ture; a prelection. Public recital. *Hooker.* Va-
riation of copies. *Arbuthnot.*
- To READJOURN***, rê-âd-jûrn'-v. *v. a.* [*re* and *ad-*
ourn.] To put off again to another time; to cite or
summon again. *Cotgrave.*
- To READJU'ST***, rê-âd-jûst'-v. *v. a.* [*re* and *adjust*.]
To put in order again what had been discomposed.
Fledding.
- READM'SSION**, rê-âd-mîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* The act of
admitting again. *Arbuthnot.*
- To READM'T**, rê-âd-mîl'-v. *v. a.* [*re* and *admi*.] To
let in again. *Milton.*
- READM'ITTANCE***, rê-âd-mîl'-tânse. *n. s.* Allow-
ance to enter again. *Brevint.*

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, pin;—

To READOPT*, rê-â-dôpt'. v. a. [re and adopt.] To adopt again. *Young*.To READORN, rê-â-dôrn'. v. a. To decorate again; to deck anew. *Blackmore*.READVERTENCY*, rê-âd-vêr-tên-sê. n. s. [re and advertency.] The act of reviving. *Norris*.READY, rêd-dê. 234. a. [hpað, hpað, Sax.] Prompt; not delayed. *Temple*. Fit for a purpose; not to seek. *Shak*. Prepared; accommodated to any design. *Job*, xv. Willing; eager; quick. *Spenser*. Being at the point; not distant; near; about to do or be. *Job*, xv. Being at hand; next to hand. *Dryden*. Facile; easy; opportune; near. *Hooker*. Quick; not done with hesitation. *Richardson*. Expedité; nimble; not embarrassed; not slow. *Watts*.—To make ready. To make things ready. To make preparations. *St. Mark*, xiv.READY, rêd-dê. ad. Readily; so as not to need delay. *Numbers*, xxxii.READY, rêd-dê. n. s. Ready money. *Arbuthnot*.To READY*, rêd-dê. v. a. To set things in order. *Brooke*.REAFFIRMANCE, ð-âf-fêr'-mânse. n. s. Second confirmation. *Agiliffe*.REAK*, rêek. n. s. [reic, Sax.] A rush. *Drant*.REAL, rê-âl. a. [real, Fr.; realis, Lat.] Relating to things, not persons; not personal. *Bacon*. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine. *Glanville*. [In law.] Consisting of things immovable, as land. *Child*.

REAL*, rê-âl. } n. s. One of the scholastic-

REALIST*, rê-âl-îst. { al philosophers, who maintained opinions directly opposite to those of the Nominalists. *Burton*.REAL*, rê-âl. n. s. [reall, Span.; real, Fr.] A Spanish sixpence. *Swinburne*.REALGAR, rê-âl-gâr. n. s. A mineral. *Harris*.REALITY, rê-âl-ê-tê. n. s. [realité, Fr.] Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems. *Addison*. Something intrinsically important; not merely matter of show. *Milton*.To REALIZE, rê-âl-îze. v. a. [realiser, Fr.] To bring into being or act. *Glanville*. To convert money into land.REALIZATION*, rê-âl-ê-zâ-shûn. n. s. [realisation, Fr.] The act of realizing. *Cotgrave*.To REALLEGE*, rê-âl-lêdje'. v. a. [reallegger, Fr.] To allege again. *Cotgrave*.REALLY, rê-âl-ê. ad. With actual existence. *Pearson*. In truth; truly; not seemingly only. *Wilkins*. It is a slight corroboration of an opinion. *Young*.REALM, rêlm. 234. n. s. [realme, old Fr.] A kingdom; a king's dominion. *Spenser*. Kingly government. *Pope*.REALTY, rê-âl-tê. n. s. Loyalty. *Milton*. Reality. *More*.REAM, rême. 227. n. s. [ream, Sax.] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires. *Pope*.To REANIMATE, rê-ân-nê-mâte. v. a. [re and animo, Lat.] To revive; to restore to life. *Glanville*.To REANNE(X), rê-ân-nêks'. v. a. To annex again. *Bacon*.To REAP, rêpe. 227. v. a. [ripan, Sax.] To cut corn at harvest. *Lev*. xix. To gather; to obtain. *Hooker*.To REAP, rêpe. v. n. To harvest. *Psalms* cxxvi.REAPER, rê-pûr. 98. n. s. [ripepe, Sax.] One that cuts corn at harvest. *Sandys*.REAPINGHOOK, rê-pîng-hôök. n. s. [reaping and hook.] A hook used to cut corn in harvest. *Dryden*.To REAPPA'REL*, rê-âp-pâr-êl. v. a. [re and opparel.] To clothe again. *Donne*.

REAPPEARANCE*, rê-âp-pêr-ânse. n. s. Act of appearing again.

REAPPLICATION*, rê-âp-plê-kâ-shûn. n. s. Act of applying anew. *Norris*.REAR, rêre. 227. n. s. [arriere, Fr.] The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet. *Knolles*. The last class; the last in order. *Peacham*.To REAR*, rêre. v. a. To place so as to protect the rear. *Scott*. Ob. T.REAR, rêre. 227. a. [hipepe, Sax.] Raw; half roasted; half sodden. *Sir T. Elyot*.

§ This word is frequently, but corruptly, pronounced as if written *rare*. But though *rear*, rhyming with *fear* is the true pronunciation, we must not suppose it to have the least affinity and signification with *rear*, be hind. Junius and Skinner derive this word from the Saxon word *hrere*, signifying *fluent*, or *trembling*, like the white or yolk of an egg when uncocted; hence Junius explains the phrase a *rear-egg*, a trembling egg; and Skinner imagines that this word may come from the Greek word *ῥέω*, to flow, because uncocted eggs easily flow or move about; or he supposes that our word *rear*, and the Saxon *hrere*, may possibly come from the Latin *rarus*, as opposed to *dense*, because eggs, when boiled, lose their fluidity, and grow thick. This derivation of Skinner seems a little too far-fetched. Whatever may be its origin in the Saxon, it seems to have been used in that language for *crude* and *uncocted*; from the Saxon it comes to us in that sense, and, in my opinion, ought to be written as well as pronounced *rere*. *W*.

REAR, rêre. ad. Early: a provincial word. *Gay*.To REAR, rêre. v. a. [reapan, Sax.] To raise up. 1 *Esd*. v. To lift up from a fall. *Spenser*.To move upwards. *Milton*. To bring up to maturity. *Bacon*. To educate; to instruct. *Southern*. To exalt; to elevate. *Prior*. To rouse; to stir up. *Dryden*. To raise; to breed. *Harte*. [reapan, Sax.] To achieve; to obtain. *Spenser*.REARWARD, rêre-wârd. n. s. [from rear and ward.] The last troop. *Sidney*. The rear; the tail; a train behind. *Shak*. The latter part. *Shelk*.REARMOUSE, rêre-môuse. n. s. [hpepemur, Sax.] The leather-winged bat. *Abbot*.To REASCEND, rê-âs-sênd'. v. n. To climb again. *Spenser*.To REASCEND, rê-âs-sênd'. v. a. To mount again. *Addison*.

REA'SON, rê-zn. 170, 227. [See RAISIN.] n. s. [raison, Fr.; ratio, Lat.] The power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences; the rational faculty; discursive power. *Hooker*. Cause; ground or principle. *Hammond*. Efficient cause. *Bacon*. Final cause. *Locke*. Argument; ground of persuasion; motive. *Tillotson*. Ratiocination; discursive act. *Davies*. Clearness of faculties. *Shak*. Right; justice. *Spenser*. Reasonable claim; just practice. *Bp. Taylor*. Rationale; just account. *Pearson*. Moderation; moderate demands. *Addison*.

To REA'SON, rê-zn. v. n. [raisonner, Fr.] To argue rationally; to deduce consequences justly from premises. *Locke*. To debate; to discourse; to talk; to take or give an account. *Shak*. To raise disquisitions; to make inquiries. *St. Luke*, v.

To REA'SON, rê-zn. v. a. To examine rationally. *Burnet*. To persuade by argument. *Addison*.

REA'SONABLE, rê-zn-â-bl. a. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason. *Sidney*. Acting, speaking, or thinking rationally. *Hayward*. Just; rational; agreeable to reason. *Wilkins*. Not immoderate. *Shak*. Tolerable; being in mediocrity. *Sidney*.

REA'SONABLENESS, rê-zn-â-bl-nês. n. s. The faculty of reason. Agreeableness to reason. *Cur-endon*. Compliance with reason. *Hale*. Moderation.

REA'SONABLY, rê-zn-â-blê. ad. Agreeably to reason. *Dryden*. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity. *Bacon*.

REA'SONER, rê-zn-âr. 98. n. s. [raisonneur, Fr.] One who reasons; an arguer. *Blackmore*.

REA'SONING, rê-zn-îng. 410. n. s. Argument *Wisdom*, vii.

REA'SONLESS, rê-zn-lês. a. Void of reason. *Shak*.

REASSEMBLAGE*, rê-âs-sêm-blâje. n. s. State of being again brought together. *Harris*.

To REASSEMBLE, rê-âs-sêm-bl. v. a. [re and assemble.] To collect anew. *Milton*.

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pòund; —thin, thin.

To REASSE-RT, rê-âs-sêrt'. v. a. To assert anew; to maintain after suspension or cessation. *Attorney.*
To REASSU-ME, rê-âs-sùme'. v. a. [*reassumer*, Lat.] To resume; to take again. *Milton.*

See *Principles*, No. 454, and the word **ASSU-ME**. *W.*
To REASSU-RE, rê-â-shùr'. v. a. [*reassurer*, Fr.] To free from fear; to restore from terror. *Dryden.*

RE-ASTINESS*, rê-âs-tê-nês. n. s. State of being rancid. *Cotgrave.*

RE-ASTY*, rê-âs-tê. a. [perhaps a corruption of *rusty*.] Covered with a kind of rust, and having a rancid taste: a word applied to dried meat, particularly to bacon. *Skelton.*

RE-ATE, rê-te. n. s. [perhaps a corruption of *reak*.] A kind of long, small grass, that grows in water, and complicates itself together. *Watson.*

To RE-AT-TEMPT*, rê-â-tê-mt'. v. a. To try again. *More.*

To RE-AVE, rê-ve. v. a. pret. *reft*. [neapian, Sax.] To take away by stealth or violence. *Spenser.*

RE-BAPTIZ-ATION, rê-bâp-tê-zâ-shûn. n. s. Renewal of baptism. *Hooker.*

To RE-BAPTIZE, rê-bâp-tize'. v. a. [*rebaptiser*, Fr.] To baptize again. *Ayliffe.*

RE-BAPTIZER*, rê-bâp-tî-zâr. n. s. One that baptizes again. *Howell.*

To RE-BATE, rê-bâ-te'. v. a. [*rebatte*, Fr.] To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness. *Chillingworth.*

RE-BATEMENT*, rê-bâ-te-mênt. n. s. Diminution. *1 Kings*, vi.

RE-BAT-TO*, rê-bâ-tò. n. s. A sort of ruff. See **RAT-TO**. *Burton.*

RE-BECK, rê-bêk. n. s. [*rebec*, Fr.; *ribecca*, Ital.] An instrument of three strings. A kind of fiddle. *Milton.*

RE-BEL, rê-bêl. 102, 492. n. s. [*rebelle*, Fr.; *rebellis*, Lat.] One who opposes lawful authority by violence. *Shakespeare.*

RE-BEL*, rê-bêl. a. [*rebellis*, Lat.] Rebellious. *Milton.*

To RE-BEL, rê-bêl'. v. n. [*rebello*, Lat.] To rise in violent opposition against lawful authority. *Shak.*

RE-BELLED*, rê-bêld'. part. a. Rebellious; having been guilty of rebellion. *Milton.*

RE-BELLER, rê-bêl-lâr. n. s. One that rebels. *Parfre.*

RE-BELLION, rê-bêl-yân. 113. n. s. [*rebellion*, Fr.; *rebellio*, Lat.] Insurrection against lawful authority. *Bacon.*

RE-BELLIOUS, rê-bêl-yûs. a. Opponent to lawful authority. *Deut. ix.*

RE-BELLIOUSLY, rê-bêl-yûs-lê. ad. In opposition to lawful authority. *Camden.*

RE-BELLIOUSNESS, rê-bêl-yûs-nês. n. s. The quality of being rebellious. *Bp. Morton.*

To RE-BEL-LÔW, rê-bêl-lò. v. n. To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise. *Spenser.*

REBO-ATION, rê-bò-â-shûn. n. s. [*rebo*, Lat.] The return of a loud, bellowing sound. *Potrick.*

To REBOIL*, rê-bòil'. v. n. [*rebulio*, Lat.] To take fire; to be hot. *Sir T. Elyot.*

To REBOUNDS, rê-bòund'. v. n. [*reboundir*, Fr.; *re* and *bound*.] To spring back; to be reverberated; to fly back in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power. *Wisdom*, xvii.

To REBOUND, rê-bòund'. v. a. To reverberate; to beat back. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

REBOUND, rê-bòund'. n. s. The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted; resiliency. *Brown.*

To REBRACE*, rê-brâse'. v. a. To brace again. *Gray.*

To REBRE-ATHE*, rê-brê-thê'. v. a. To breathe again. *Heywood.*

REBUFF, rê-bûf'. n. s. [*rebuffade*, Fr.; *rebuffo*, Ital.] Repercussion; quick and sudden resistance. *Milton.*

To REBUFF, rê-bûf'. v. a. To beat back; to oppose with sudden violence.

To REBU-ILD, rê-bîld'. v. a. To re-edify; to restore from demolition; to repair. *Clarendon.*

REBU-KABLE, rê-bû-kâ-bl. a. Worthy of reprehension. *Shakespeare.*

To REBU-KE, rê-bûke'. v. a. [*reboucher*, Fr. *re-bêch*, Arm.] To chide; to reprehend; to repress by oburgation. *2 Pet. ii.*

REBU-KE, rê-bûke'. n. s. Reprehension; chiding expression; oburgation. *Psalm lxxix.* In low language, it signifies any kind of check. *L'Estrange*

REBU-KER, rê-bû-kûr. 98. n. s. A chider; a reprehender. *Hosea*, v.

REBU-KEFUL*, rê-bûke'-fûl. a. Abounding in rebuke. *Hulot. Ob. T.*

REBU-KEFULLY*, rê-bûke'-fûl-lê. ad. With reprehension. *Sir T. Elyot.*

REBULL-ITION*, rê-bûl-lîsh'-ûn. n. s. [*rebullio*, Lat.] Act of boiling or effervescing. *Watton.*

To REBURY*, rê-bêr-rê. v. a. To inter again. *Ashmole.*

REBUS, rê-bûs. n. s. [*rebus*, old Fr.; *rebus*, Lat.] A word or name represented by things; a sort of riddle. *Peaciam.*

To REBU-T, rê-bû-t'. v. n. [*rebuter*, Fr.] To retire back. *Spenser.* To return an answer: a law term. *Blackstone.*

To REBU-T*, rê-bû-t'. v. a. To beat back; to keep off; to drive away. *Spenser.*

REBU-TTER, rê-bû-tûr. 98. n. s. An answer to a rejoinder. *Blackstone.*

To RECALL, rê-kâll'. v. a. To call back; to call again; to revoke. *Hooker.*

RECALL*, rê-kâll'. 406. n. s. Revocation; act or power of calling back. *Milton.*

To RECA-NT, rê-kân't'. v. a. [*recanto*, Lat.] To retract; to recall; to contradict what one has once said or done. *Shakespeare.*

To RECA-NT, rê-kân't'. v. n. To revoke a position, to unsay what has been said. *Dryden.*

RECA-NTATION, rê-kân-tâ-shûn. 530. n. s. Retraction; declaration contradictory to a former declaration. *Sidney.*

RECA-NTER, rê-kân-tûr. 98. n. s. One who recants. *Shakespeare.*

To RECA-P-CITATE*, rê-kâ-pâs'-sê-lâte. v. a. [*re* and *capacitate*.] To qualify again. *Attorney.*

To RECAPITULATE, rê-kâ-pî-tshû-lâte. 91. v. a. [*recapituler*, Fr.; *re* and *capitulum*, Lat.] To repeat again the sum of a former discourse. *More.*

RECAPITULATION, rê-kâ-pî-tshû-lâ-shûn. n. s. Distinct repetition of the principal points. *Raleigh.*

RECAPITULATORY, rê-kâ-pî-tshû-lâ-tûr-ê. 512, 557. a. Repeating again. *Barrow.*

RECA-TURES*, rê-kâp-tshûrê. n. s. A prize recovered from those who had taken it.

To RECAP-TURE*, rê-kâp-tshûrê. v. a. To retake a prize.

To RECAR-NIFY*, rê-kâr-nê-fl. v. a. [*re* and *car-nify*.] To convert again into flesh. *Howell.*

To RECA-RRY, rê-kâr-rê. v. a. To carry back. *Watson.*

To RECA-ST*, rê-kâst'. v. a. [*re* and *cast*.] To throw again. *Florio.* To mould anew. *Bp. Burgess.*

To RECE-DE, rê-sêd'. v. n. [*recedo*, Lat.] To fall back; to retreat. *Dryden.* To desist; to relax any claim. *K. Charles.*

RECEIPT, rê-sê't. 412. n. s. The act of receiving. *Shak.* The place of receiving. *St. Matthew*, ix. [*recepte*, Fr.] A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received. Reception; admission. *Hooker.* Reception; welcome. *Sidney.* [*recepta*, low Lat.; or *recepta*, Ital.] Prescription of ingredients for any composition. *Shakespeare.*

RECEIVABLE, rê-sê-vâ-bl. a. [*recevable*, Fr.] Capable of being received. *Watton.*

RECEIVABLENESS*, rê-sê-vâ-bl-nês. n. s. Capability of receiving. *Whitlock.*

To RECEI-VE, rê-sêve'. v. a. [*recevoir*, Fr.; *recipio*, Lat.] To take or obtain any thing as due. *St. Luke*, xiv. To take or obtain from another. *2 Sam.* xviii. To take any thing communicated. *Locke.* To embrace intellectually. *Bacon.* To allow. *Hooker.* To admit. *Acts*, xv. To take, as

into a vessel. *Acts*, i. To take into a place or state. *St. Mark*, xvi. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually. *Shak.* To entertain as a guest. *Milton*.

RECEIVEDNESS, rê-sê'-vêd-nês. 365. *n. s.* General allowance. *Boyle*.

RECEIVER, rê-sê'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* [*receveur*, Fr.] One to whom any thing is communicated by another. *Shak.* One to whom any thing is given or paid. *Sprat*. An officer appointed to receive public money. *Bacon*. One who partakes of the blessed sacrament. *Bp. Taylor*. One who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals. *Spenser*. The vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still. *Blackmore*. The vessel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried. *Bentley*.

To RECELEBRATE, rê-sêl'-lê-brâte. *v. a.* To celebrate anew. *B. Jonson*.

RE/CENCY, rê-sên-sê. *n. s.* [*recens*, Lat.] Newness; new state. *Wiseman*.

To RECENSE ð*, rê-sên-sê'. *v. a.* [*recenser*, old Fr.; *recenso*, Lat.] To examine; to review; to revise. *Bentley*.

RECENSION, rê-sên'-shûn. *n. s.* [*recensio*, Lat.] Enumeration; review. *Made*.

RE/CENT ð, rê-sênt. *a.* [*recet*, Fr.; *recens*, Lat.] New; not of long existence. *Woodward*. Late; not antique. *Bacon*. Fresh; not long dismissed, released, or parted from. *Pope*.

RE/CENTLY, rê-sênt-lê. *ad.* Newly; freshly. *Arbutnot*.

RE/CENTNESS, rê-sênt-nês. *n. s.* Newness; freshness. *Hale*.

RECE/PTACLE, rês'-sêp-tâ-kl, or rê-sêp'-tâ-kl. *n. s.* [*receptaculum*, Lat.] A vessel or place into which any thing is received. *Hooker*.

☞ The first of these pronunciations is by far the most fashionable, but the second most agreeable to analogy and the ear. So many mutes in the latter syllables require the aid of the antepenultimate accent to pronounce them with ease, and they ought always to have it.—See **ACCEPTABLE** and **CORRUPTIBLE**.

The best way to show what is the general usage in the accentuation of this word, will be to give it as accented by different orthoëpists.

Receptacle, Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston.

Receptacle, Drs. Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, Perry, Scott, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, Dyche, and Entick. *W. Jones*, Fulton and Knight.]

RE/CEPTARY, rês'-sêp-târ-lê. [See **RECEPTORY**.] *n. s.* Thing received. *Ob. J.*

RECEPTI/BLITY, rê-sêp-tê-blî'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Possibility of receiving. *Glanville*.

RECE/PTION ð, rê-sêp'-shûn. *n. s.* [*reception*, Fr.; *receptus*, Lat.] The act of receiving. *Holder*. The state of being received. *Milton*. Admission of any thing communicated. *Locke*. Re-admission. *Milton*. The act of containing. *Addison*. Treatment at first coming; welcome; entertainment. *Hammond*. Opinion generally admitted. *Locke*. Recovery. *Bacon*.

RECE/PTIVE, rê-sêp'-îv. *a.* Having the quality of admitting what is communicated. *Hooker*.

RECEPTI/VITY*, rês'-sêp-îv'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*receptivité*, Fr.] State or quality of being receptive. *Fotherby*.

RE/CEPTORY, rês'-sêp-tûr-ê. *a.* Generally or popularly admitted. *Brown*.

☞ Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan place the accent on the first syllable of this word, and on the second of *deceptory*; but, as these words are both of the same form, till some reason can be given for accenting them differently, I shall consider them both as accented on the first syllable, as that accentuation appears to be not only most agreeable to polite usage, but to the general analogy of words of this termination.—See **PRE/EMPTORY**.

A view of the diversity of accentuation among our orthoëpists will enable the inspector to judge of the propriety of that which I have adopted:

Receptary, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, (folio and quarto,) and Barclay.

Receptary, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Scott's Bailey, Mr. Perry, Fenning, and Entick.

Receptory, Dr. Johnson, (folio,) Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, and Barclay.

Receptory, Dr. Johnson, (quarto,) Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Barclay, Fenning, Scott's Bailey, and Entick.

Deceptory.

Deceptory, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Barclay, Scott's Bailey, and Fenning. *W.*

RECE/SS ð, rê-sês'. *n. s.* [*recessus*, Lat.] Retirement, retreat; withdrawing; secession. *K. Charles*. Departure. *Glanville*. Place of retirement; place of secrecy; private abode. *Milton*. [*recez*, Fr.] An abstract of the proceedings of an imperial diet. *Ayliffe*. Departure into privacy. *Milton*. Remission or suspension of any procedure. *Bacon*. Removal to distance. *Brown*. Privacy; secrecy of abode. *Dryden*. Secret part. *Hammond*.

RECE/SSION, rê-sêsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*recessio*, Lat.] The act of retreating. *Bp. Taylor*. Act of relaxing or desisting from any claim. *South*.

To RECH/ANGE, rê-shânje'. *v. a.* [*rechanger*, Fr.] To change again. *Dryden*.

To RECH/ARGE, rê-shârje'. *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr.] To accuse in return. *Hooker*. To attack anew. *Dryden*.

RECH/EAT ð, rê-shête'. *n. s.* [*recet*, old Fr.] [Among hunters.] A lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counterscent. *Shak.*

To RECH/EAT*, rê-shêet'. *v. n.* To blow the recheat. *Drayton*.

RECIDIVA/TION, rê-sîd-ê-vâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Backsliding; falling again. *Bp. Hall*.

REC/DIVOUS, rê-sê-div'-ûs. *a.* Subject to fall again.

RE/CIPE, rês'-sê-pê. *n. s.* [Lat.] A medical prescription. *Snelling*.

REC/ICIENT, rê-sîp'-pê-ênt. *n. s.* [*recipiens*, Lat.] The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated. *Glanville*. The vessel into which spirits are driven by the still. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

REC/IPROCAL ð, rê-sîp'-prô-kâl. *a.* [*reciprocus*, Lat.] Acting in vicissitude; alternate. *Milton*. Mutual; done by each to each. *Richardson*. Mutually interchangeable. *Watts*.—*Reciprocal* proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much less than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa. *Harris*.

REC/IPROCAL*, rê-sîp' prô-kâl. *n. s.* An alternacy. *Bacon*.

REC/IPROCALLY, rê-sîp'-prô-kâl-lê. *ad.* Mutually; interchangeably. *Shakespeare*.

REC/IPROCALNESS, rê-sîp'-prô-kâl-nês. *n. s.* Mutual return; alternateness. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

To REC/IPROCATE, rê-sîp'-prô-kâte. *v. n.* To act interchangeably; to alternate. *Dryden*.

To REC/IPROCATE*, rê-sîp'-prô-kâte. *v. a.* To exchange; to interchange. *Johnson*.

REC/IPROCA/TION, rê-sîp-prô-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*reciprocatio*, Lat.] Alternation; action interchanged. *Bacon*.

RECIPRO/CITY*, rês-ê-prôs'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*reciprocité*, Fr.] Reciprocal obligation. *Blackstone*.

REC/ISION, rê-sîzh'-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *recisus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off. *Sherwood*.

REC/ITAL, rê-sî-tâl. *n. s.* Repetition; rehearsal. *Denham*. Narration. *Addison*. Enumeration. *Prior*.

RECITA/TION, rês-sê-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Repetition; rehearsal. *Hammond*.

RECITATIVE, rês-sê-tâ-têv'. } *n. s.* [from *re-*
RECITATIVO, rês-sê-tâ-têv'-ô. } *cite*, Ital.] A kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chant. *Dryd.*

RECITATIVELY*, rês-sê-tâ-têv'-lê. *ad.* After the manner of the recitative. *Letl. on Q. Anne's going to St. Paul's*.

To RECITE ð, rê-she'. *v. a.* [*recito*, Lat.; *reciter*, Fr.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over. *Eccles*. xlv.

—nò, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—èil;—pôūd;—*thin*, *this*.

RECITE, rê-shté'. *n. s.* [*recit*, Fr.] Recital. *Temple*.

RECITER, rê-sl'-tûr. *n. s.* One who recites. *Burton*.

To RECK, rêk. *v. n.* [*pecan*, Sax.] To care; to heed; to mind. *Spenser. Ob. J.* But used in Scotland.

RECKS, *v. impersonal.* To care. *Milton*.

To RECK, rêk. *v. a.* To heed; to care for. *Sidney*.

RECKLESS, rêk'-lès. *a.* [*peccleap*, Sax.] Careless; heedless; mindless; untouched. *Sidney*.

RECKLESSNESS, rêk'-lès-nès. *n. s.* Carelessness; negligence. *Sidney*.

To RECKON, rêk'-kn. 103. *v. a.* [*peccan*, Sax.]

To number; to count. *Lev. xxvii.* To esteem; to account. *Hooker.* To assign in an account. *Rom. iv.*

To RECKON, rêk'-kn. 170. *v. n.* To compute; to calculate. *Addison.* To state an account. *Shak.*

To charge to account. *B. Jonson.* To give an account; to assign reasons of action. *Alp. Sandys.*

To pay a penalty. *Sanderson.* To call to punishment. *Tillotson.* To lay stress or dependence upon. *Temple.*

RECKONER, rêk'-kn-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who computes; one who calculates cost. *Camden*.

RECKONING, rêk'-kn-îng. 410. *n. s.* Computation; calculation. Account of time. *Sandys.* Accounts of debtor and creditor. *Daniel.* Money charged by a host. *Shakspeare.* Account taken. *2 Kings.*

Esteem; account; estimation. *Sidney*.

RECKONING-BOOK, rêk'-kn-îng-bôók. *n. s.* A book in which money received and expended is set down.

To RECLAIM, rê-k'-klâmé'. 202. *v. a.* [*reclamo*, Lat.] To reform; to correct. *Spenser.* [*reclamer*, Fr.] To reduce to the state desired. *Bacon.* To recall; to cry out against. *Dryden.* To tame. *Dryden.* To recover. *Spenser*.

To RECLAIM, rê-k'-klâmé'. *v. n.* To exclaim. *Pope.*

RECLAIM*, rê-k'-klâmé'. *n. s.* Reformation. *Hales.*

Recovery. *Spenser*.

RECLAIMABLE*, rê-k'-klâ'-mâ-bl. *a.* That may be reclaimed. *Dr. Cockburn*.

RECLAIMANT, rê-k'-klâ'-mânt. *n. s.* Contradictor. *Waterland*.

RECLAIMLESS*, rê-k'-klâmé'-lès. *a.* Not to be reclaimed. *Lee*.

RECLAMATION*, rêk'-klâ'-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Recovery. *Bp. Hall*.

RECLINATION*, rêk'-klê'-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of leaning or reclining.

To RECLINE, rê-k'-klîné'. *v. a.* [*reclin*, Lat.; *recliner*, Fr.] To lean back; to lean sidewise. *Dryden*.

To RECLINE, rê-k'-klîné'. *v. n.* To rest; to repose; to lean. *Shenstone*.

RECLINE, rê-k'-klîné'. *a.* [*reclinis*, Lat.] In a leaning posture. *Milton*.

To RECLOSE, rê-k'-klôzé'. *v. a.* To close again. *Pope*.

To RECLUDE, rê-k'-klûdé'. *v. a.* [*recludo*, Lat.] To open. *Harvey*.

RECLUSE, rê-k'-klûsé'. 437. *n. s.* [*reclus*, *recluse*, old Fr.] One shut up; a retired person. *Hammond*.

RECLUSE, rê-k'-klûsé'. *a.* Shut up; retired. *Prior*.

To RECLUSE*, rê-k'-klûsé'. *v. a.* To shut up. *Donne*.

Ob. *T.*

RECLUSELY*, rê-k'-klûsé'-lê. *ad.* In retirement; like a recluse.

RECLUSENESS*, rê-k'-klûsé'-nès. *n. s.* Retirement. *Feltham*.

RECLUSIVE*, rê-k'-klû'-sîv. *a.* Affording concealment. *Shakspeare*.

RECOAGULATION, rê-k'-ô-âg-gû-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Second coagulation. *Boyle*.

To RECOCT*, rê-k'-kôkt'. *v. a.* [*recoctus*, Lat.] To vamp up. *Bp. Taylor*.

RECOGNISABLE*, rê-k'-ôg'-nê-zâ-bl. *a.* That may be acknowledged.

RECOGNISANCE, rê-k'-ôg'-nê-zânse. [*rê-kôn'-nê-zâns*, *Sheridan* and *Perry*.] *n. s.* [*recognisance*, Fr.]

Acknowledgement of person or thing. *Badge Hooker.* A bond of record testifying the recognisor to owe unto the recognisee a certain sum of money; and is acknowledged in some court of record. *Covel*.

For the pronunciation of *g*, in this and the following words, see *Principles*, No. 387, and the words *COGNIZANCE* and *CONUSANCE*. *W.*

To RECOGNISE, rêk'-kôg'-nê-zêé'. *v. a.* [*recognosco*, Lat.] To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing. *Fell.* To review; to re-examine. *South*.

RECOGNISEE, rê-k'-kôg'-nê-zêé'. *n. s.* One in whose favour the bond is drawn.

RECOGNISOR, rê-k'-kôg'-nê-zôr'. [*rê-kôn'-nê-sôr*, *Perry*.] *n. s.* One who gives the recognisance.

When this word is not used as a law term, but considered only as the verbal noun of *recognise*, it ought to be spelled *recogniser*, and to have the accent on the first syllable. *W.*

RECOGNITION, rêk'-kôg'-nîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*recognitio*, Lat.] Review; renovation of knowledge. *Hooker.* Knowledge confessed. *Greiv.* Acknowledgement; memorial. *White*.

To RECOIL, rê-k'-kôil'. 299. *v. n.* [*reculer*, Fr.] To rush back in consequence of resistance, which cannot be overcome by the force impressed. *Milton*.

To fall back. *Spenser.* To fail; to shrink. *Shak.*

To RECOIL*, rê-k'-kôil'. *v. a.* To drive back; to cause to recoil. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

RECOIL, rê-k'-kôil'. *n. s.* A falling back. *Browne*.

RECOILING, rê-k'-kôil'-îng. *n. s.* Act of shrinking back; revolt. *South*.

RECOILINGLY, rê-k'-kôil'-îng-lê. *ad.* With retrocession. *Hulot*.

To RECOIN, rê-k'-kôin'. 299, 300. *v. a.* To coin over again. *Addison*.

RECOINAGE, rê-k'-kôin'-âje. 90. *n. s.* The act of coining anew. *Bacon*.

To RECOLLECT, rê-k'-kôl-lêkt'. [See *COLLECT*.] *v. a.* [*recollectus*, Lat.] To recover to memory.

Watts. To recover reason or resolution. *Dryden*.

To gather what is scattered; to gather again. *Donne*.

RE/COLLECT*, rêk'-kôl-lêkt'. *n. s.* A monk of a

RE/COLLET*, rêk'-kôl-lét. } reformed order of

Franciscans. *Weever*.

RECOLLECTION, rêk'-kôl-lêkt'-shûn. *n. s.* Recovery of notion; revival in the memory. *Locke*.

To RECOMBINE*, rê-k'-kôm-blîné'. *v. a.* [*re* and *combine*.] To join together again. *Carew*.

To RECOMFORT, rê-k'-kôm-fûrt. *v. a.* To comfort or console again. *Sidney.* To give new strength. *Bacon*.

RECOMFORTLESS*, rê-k'-kôm-fûrt-lès. *a.* Without comfort. *Spenser*.

To RECOMMENCE, rê-k'-kôm-mênse'. 531. *v. a.* [*recommencer*, Fr.] To begin anew.

To RECOMMEND, rêk'-kôm-mênd'. [See *COMMAND*.] *v. a.* [*recommander*, Fr.; *re* and *commend*.] To praise to another. *Dryden.* To make acceptable. *Pope.* To commit with prayers. *Acts. xiv.*

RECOMMENDABLE, rêk'-kôm-mênd'-â-bl. *a.* Worthy of recommendation or praise. *Glamville*.

RECOMMENDABLENESS*, rêk'-kôm-mênd'-â-bl-nès. *n. s.* Quality of being recommendable. *More*.

RECOMMENDABLY*, rêk'-kôm-mênd'-â-blê. *ad.* So as to deserve commendation. *Sherwood*.

RECOMMENDATION, rêk'-kôm-mên-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of recommending. That which secures to one a kind reception from another. *Dryden*.

RECOMMENDATORY, rêk'-kôm-mên-dâ-tûr-ê. 512. [See *DOMESTICK*.] *a.* That commends to another. *Swift*.

RECOMMENDER, rêk'-kôm-mênd'-ûr. *n. s.* One who recommends. *Atterbury*.

To RECOMMIT, rê-k'-kôm-mît'. *v. a.* To commit anew. *Clarendon*.

To RECOMPACT, rê-k'-kôm-pâkt'. *v. a.* To join anew. *Donne*.

RECOMPENSA'TION*, rêk-kôm-pên-sâ-shûn. *n. s.* Recompense. *Huloet.*
To RECOMPENSE ð, rêk-kôm-pên-se. *v. a.* [recompenser, Fr.] To repay; to requite. 1 *Macc. x.* To give in requital. *Rom. xii.* To compensate; to make up by something equivalent. *Carew.* To redeem; to pay for. *Nim. v.*
RE/COMPENSE, rêk-kôm-pên-se. *n. s.* [Fr.] Reward; something given as an acknowledgement of merit. *Shak.* Equivalent; compensation. *Clarend.*
RECOMPLEMENT, rêk-kôm-pîlè-mènt. 531. *n. s.* New complement. *Bacon.*
To RECOMPOSE, rêk-kôm-pôze'. 531. *v. a.* [recomposer, Fr.] To settle or quiet anew. *Bp. Taylor.* To form or adjust anew. *Boyle.*
RECOMPOSITION, rêk-kôm-pô-zîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* Composition renewed.
RECONCILABLE, rêk-kôn-sî-lâ-bl. *a.* [reconcilable, Fr.] Capable of renewed kindness. Consistent; possible to be made consistent. *Hammond.*
RECONCILABLENESS, rêk-kôn-sî-lâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Consistence; possibility to be reconciled. *Hammond.* Disposition to renew love.
To RECONCILE ð, rêk-kôn-sîle. *v. a.* [reconcilier, Fr.; *reconcilio*, Lat.] To make to like again. *Shak.* To make to be liked again. *Clarendon.* To make any thing consistent. *Locke.* To restore to favour. *Ezek. xiv.* To purify. *Puller.* To re-establish. *Spenser.*
To RECONCILE*, rêk-kôn-sîle. *v. n.* To become reconciled. *Abp. Sancroft.*
RECONCILEMENT, rêk-kôn-sîle-mènt. *n. s.* Reconciliation; renewal of kindness; favour restored. *Milton.* Friendship renewed. *Milton.*
RECONCILER, rêk-kôn-sî-lûr. *n. s.* One who renews friendship between others. *Fell.* One who discovers the consistence between propositions. *Norris.*
RECONCILIATION, rêk-kôn-sî-lê-â-shûn. *n. s.* [reconciliatio, Lat.] Renewal of friendship. Agreement of things seemingly opposite; solution of seeming contrarieties. *Rogers.* Atonement; expiation. *Heb. ii.*
RECONCILIATORY*, rêk-kôn-sîl'-ê-â-tiûr-ê. *a.* Able to reconcile. *Bp. Hall.*
To RECONDE/SE, rêk-kôn-dênse'. *v. a.* To condense anew. *Boyle.*
RECONDITE, rêk-kôn-dîte. *a.* [reconditus, Lat.] Hidden; secret; profound; abstruse. *Glanville.*

ð Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Fry, and Entick, accent this word on the second syllable; Mr. Sheridan and Bailey [and Mr. Todd] or the last; and Fenning, only, on the first. But, notwit., standing so many authorities are against me, I am much deceived if the analogy of pronunciation be not decidedly in favour of that accentuation which I have given. We have but few instances in the language where we receive a word from the Latin, by dropping a syllable, that we do not remove the accent higher than the original. 503. Thus *recondite*, derived from *reconditus*, may with as much propriety remove the accent from the long penultimate, as *carbuncle* from *carbunculus*, *calumny* from *calumniâ*, *detriment* from *detrimentum*, *innocency* from *innocentia*, *controversy* from *controversia*, and a thousand others. Besides, it may be observed, that Mr. Sheridan and Bailey, by accenting this word on the last syllable, do not decide against the accent on the first; for all words of three syllables which may be accented on the last, may also have an accent on the first, though not inversely. 524. The antepenultimate accent, to which our language has such a tendency, ought, in my opinion, to be indulged in this word, notwithstanding the numerous authorities against it. The word *insondite* must certainly follow the fortunes of the present word; and we find [most of] those orthoëpists, who have the word, accent it as they do *recondite*, Mr. Sheridan on the last syllable, but Mr. Fenning, inconsistently, on the second. *W.*—[recondite, Jones; recondite or recondite, Fulton and Knight.]

To RECONDU/CT, rêk-kôn-dûkt'. *v. a.* [reconduit, Fr.] To conduct again. *Dryden.*
To RECONFIRM*, rêk-kôn-fêrm'. *v. a.* To establish again. *Ld. Clarendon.*
To RECONJOIN, rêk-kôn-jôin'. *v. a.* To join anew. *Boyle.*

To RECONQUER, rê-kông'-kûr. *v. a.* [reconquerir, Fr.] To conquer again. *Davies.*
To RECONNOIT/ER*, [RECONNOITRE, Jones, &c.] rêk-kôn-nôê-tûr. *v. a.* [reconnoître, Fr.] To examine; to view. *Addison.*
To RECONSECRATE, rê-kôn-sê-krâte. *v. a.* To consecrate anew. *Ayliffe.*
To RECONSIDER*, rê-kôn-sîd'-ûr. *v. a.* To turn in the mind over and over. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
To RECONSULATE*, rê-kôn-sô-lâte. *v. a.* [re and consolate.] To comfort again. *Wotton.*
To RECONVE/NE, rê-kôn-vênè'. *v. n.* [re and convene.] To assemble anew. *Clarendon.*
RECONVE/RSION*, rê-kôn-vêr'-shûn. *n. s.* A second conversion. *Weever.*
To RECONVERT*, rê-kôn-vêrt'. *v. a.* To convert again. *Milton.*
To RECONVE/Y, rê-kôn-vâ'. *v. a.* To convey again. *Denham.*
To RECORD ð, rê-kôrd'. 492. *v. a.* [recordor, Lat.; recorder, Fr.] To register any thing so that its memory may not be lost. *Deut. xxx.* To celebrate; to cause to be remembered solemnly. *Milton.* To recite; to repeat; to tune. *Spenser.* To call to mind. *Spenser.*
To RECORD*, rê-kôrd'. *v. n.* To sing a tune; to play a tune. *Shakspeare.*
RECORD, rêk'-ôrd, or rê-kôrd'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Register; authentic memorial. *Shakspeare.*

ð The noun *record* was anciently, as well as at present, pronounced with the accent either on the first or second syllable: till lately, however, it generally conformed to the analogy of other words of this kind; and we seldom heard the accent on the second syllable till a great luminary of the law, as remarkable for the justness of his elocution as his legal abilities, revived the claim this word anciently had to the ultimate accent; and, since his time, this pronunciation, especially in our courts of justice, seems to have been the most general. We ought, however, to recollect, that this is overturning one of the most settled analogies of our language in the pronunciation of dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form.—See *Principles*, No. 492.
 "But many a crime, deem'd innocent on earth,
 "Is register'd in heaven; and there, no doubt,
 "Have each their record, with a cure annex'd."
Cowper's Task. W.

RECORDATION, rêk-kôrd-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [reconditio, Lat.] Remembrance. *Shakspeare.* *Ob. J.*
REORDER, rê-kôrd'-ûr. *n. s.* One whose business is to register any events. *Domne.* The keeper of the rolls in a city. *Swift.* A kind of flute; a wind instrument. *Sidney.*
To RECOUCH, rê-kôûtsh'. *v. n.* [re and couch.] To lie down again. *Wotton.*
To RECOUNT ð, rê-kôunt'. *v. a.* [recomter, Fr.] To relate in detail; to tell distinctly. *Shakspeare.*
RECO/UTMENT, rê-kôunt'-mènt. *n. s.* Relation; recital. *Shakspeare.*
To RECOURE, rê-kôûr'. *v. a.* To recover, or to cure. *Spenser.* See *To RECURE.*
RECO/URSE ð, rê-kôrsè'. *n. s.* [recursus, Lat.; recours, Fr.] Frequent passage. *Shak.* Return; new attack. *Brown.* Return; recurrence. *Barrow.* [recours, Fr.] Application as for help or protection. *Wotton.* Access. *Shakspeare.*
To RECO/URSE*, rê-kôrsè'. *v. n.* To return. *Fox. Ob. T.*
RECO/URSEFUL, rê-kôrsè'-fûl. *a.* Moving alternately. *Drayton.*
To RECO/VER ð, rê-kûv'-ûr. *v. a.* [recouvrer, Fr.; recupero, Lat.] To restore from sickness or disorder. 2 *Kings, v.* To repair. *Rogers.* To regain; to get again. *Sidney.* To release. 2 *Tim. ii.* To attain; to reach; to come up to. *Shakspeare.*
To RECO/VER, rê-kûv'-ûr. *v. n.* To grow well from a disease, or any evil. 2 *Kings, xx.*
RECO/VERABLE, rê-kûv'-ûr-â-bl. *a.* [recouvrable, Fr.] Possible to be restored from sickness. Possible to be regained. *Shakspeare.*
RECO/VERY, rê-kûv'-ûr-ê. *n. s.* Restoration from sickness. *Bp. Taylor.* Power or act of regaining. *Shak.* The act of cutting off an entail. *Shak.*

—nò, môle, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

RE/CREANT §, rêk'-krê-ânt. *a.* [recreant, old Fr.] Cowardly; meanspirited; subdued. *Spenser.* Apostate; false. *Milton.*

To RE/CREA/TE*, rêk'-krê-âte/. *v. a.* To create anew. *Dome.*

To RE/CREATE §, rêk'-krê-âte. 531. *v. a.* [recreo, Lat.] To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness. *Shak.* To delight; to gratify. *More.* To relieve; to revive. *Harvey.*

To RE/CREATE*, rêk'-krê-âte. *v. n.* To take recreation. *L. Addison.*

RECREA/TION, rêk'-krê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress. *Sidney.* Refreshment; amusement; diversion. *Holder.*

RE/CREATIVE, rêk'-krê-â-tiv. *a.* Refreshing; giving relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting. *Bacon.*

RE/CREATIVELY*, rêk'-krê-â-tiv-lê. *ad.* With recreation; with diversion. *Shewood.*

RE/CREATIVENESS, rêk'-krê-â-tiv-nêss. *n. s.* The quality of being recreative.

RE/CREMENT §, rêk'-krê-mênt. *n. s.* [recrementum, Lat.] Dross; spume; superfluous or useless parts. *Bp. Hall.*

RECREMENTAL, rêk'-krê-mên-tâl. *a.*

RECREMENTITIOUS, rêk'-krê-mên-tish'-ûs. *a.* Drossy. *Reid.*

To RECRIMINATE §, rê-krîm'-ê-nâte. *v. n.* [re-criminer, Fr.; re and criminator, Lat.] To return one accusation with another. *Stillingfleet.*

To RECRIMINATE, rê-krîm'-ê-nâte. *v. a.* To accuse in return. *South.*

RECRIMINA/TION, rê-krîm'-ê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Return of one accusation with another. *Government of the Tongue.*

RECRIMINA/TOR, rê-krîm'-ê-nâ-tûr. 521. *n. s.* One that returns one charge with another.

RECRIMINATORY*, rê-krîm'-ê-nâ-tûr-ê. *a.* Retorting accusation. *Burke.*

RECU/DENCY §*, rê-krôô'-dên-sê. *a.*

RECUR/SCENCY §*, rêk'-krôô'-dên-sên-sê. *a.* *n. s.* [recurdir, Fr.; recrudescio, Lat.] State of becoming sore again; a sort of relapse. *Bacon.*

RECU/SCENT, rêk'-krôô'-dên-sên-t. 510. *a.* [recrudescens, Lat.] Growing painful or violent again.

To RECU/IT §, rê-krôô't. *v. a.* [recruter, Fr.] To repair any thing wasted by new supplies. *Wiseman.*

To RECU/IT §, rê-krôô't. *v. n.* To supply an army with new men. *Clarendon.*

To RECRUIT, rê-krôô't. *v. n.* To raise new soldiers. *Addison.*

RECRUIT, rê-krôô't. 343. *n. s.* Supply of any thing wasted. *Clarendon.* New soldiers. *Dryden.*

RECTA/NGLE §, rêk'-tâng-gl. *n. s.* [rectangulus, Lat.] A figure having four sides, of which the opposite ones are equal, and all its angles right angles. *Locke.*

RECTA/NGLE*, rêk'-tâng-gl. *a.* Having a right angle. *Brown.*

RECTA/NGULAR, rêk'-tâng'-gû-lâr. *a.* Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees. *Wotton.*

RECTA/NGULARLY, rêk'-tâng'-gû-lâr-lê. *ad.* With right angles. *Brown.*

RE/CTIFIABLE, rêk'-tê-fî-â-bl. 183. *a.* Capable to be set right. *Brown.*

RECTIFICA/TION, rêk'-tê-fê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of setting right what is wrong. *Burton.* [In chymistry.] Rectification is drawing any thing over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*

RE/CTIFIER*, rêk'-tê-fî-ôr. *n. s.* One who sets right what is wrong. *Swift.* One employed in the process of rectifying by distillation. An instrument that shows the variation of the compass, in order to rectify the course of a ship.

To RE/CTIFY §, rêk'-tê-fî. 183. *v. a.* [rectifier, Fr.; rectus and facio, Lat.] To make right; to reform; to redress. *Hooker.* To exalt and improve by repeated distillation. *Grew.*

RECTIL/NEAR, rêk'-tê-lîn-ê-ôr. *a.* [rectus and rectil/NEOUS, rêk'-tê-lîn-ê-ûs. *a.* lineal, Lat.]

Consisting of right lines. *Ray.*

RE/CTITUDE, rêk'-tê-tûde. *n. s.* [rectitudo, Lat.]

Straightness; not curvity. Rightness; uprightness; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity. *K. Charles.* Right judgement; due deliberation and decision: a philosophical term. *Paley.*

RE/CTOR §, rêk'-tôr. *n. s.* [recteur, Fr.; rector, Lat.] Ruler; lord; governor. *Hale.* Parson of an unimpropriated parish. *Blackstone.*

RECTORIAL*, rêk'-tôr-ê-âl. *a.* [Fr.] Belonging to the rector of a parish. *Blackstone.*

RECTORSHIP, rêk'-tôr-shîp. *n. s.* The rank or office of rector. *Shakespeare.*

RE/CTORY, rêk'-tôr-ê. *n. s.* A rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of laud, tithes, and other oblations of the people, separate or dedicate to God in any congregation for the service of his church there, and for the maintenance of the governor or minister thereof, to whose charge the same is committed. *Spelman.*

RE/CTRESS*, rêk'-trêss. *a.* *n. s.* [rectrix, Lat.] Governess. *Tricks.* *a.* *n. s.* [rectrix, Lat.] Governess. *Tricks.*

RECUBA/TION, rêk'-kû-bâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* [recubo, Lat.] The act of lying or leaning. *Brown.*

To RECULE, rê-kûlê. *v. n.* [reculer, Fr.] To retire; to fall backward; to recoil. *Barred. Ob. J.*

To RECUMB*, rê-kûm'. *v. n.* [recumbo, Lat.] To lean; to repose. *Allen. Ob. T.*

RECUMBENCE*, rê-kûm'-bênse. *n. s.* Act of reposing, or resting in confidence. *Lord North.*

RECUMBENCY, rê-kûm'-bên-sê. *n. s.* The posture of lying or leaning. *Brown.* Rest; repose. *Locke.*

RECUMBENT §, rê-kûm'-bên-t. *a.* [recumbens, Lat.] Lying; leaning. *Arbutnot.* Reposing; inactive; listless. *Young.*

RECU/PERABLE†, rê-kû'-pêr-â-bl. *a.* Recoverable. *Chaucer. Obsolete.*

RECU/PERA/TION, rê-kû'-pêr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [recuperatio, Lat.] The recovery of a thing lost. *More.*

RECU/PERATIVE, rê-kû'-pêr-â-tiv. *a.* Recovering. *Locke.*

RECU/PERATORY, rê-kû'-pêr-â-tûr-ê. *a.* long to recovery. *Cockeram.*

To RECUR, rê-kûr'. *v. n.* [recurro, Lat.] To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind. *Locke.*

[recourir, Fr.] To have recourse to; to take refuge in. *Locke.*

To RECURE §, rê-kûrê. *v. a.* [re and cure.] To recover; to regain. *Chaucer.* To recover from sickness or labour. *Spenser.*

RECURE, rê-kûrê. *n. s.* Recovery; remedy. *Sackville.*

RECURELESS*, rê-kûrê-lêss. *a.* Incapable of remedy. *Bp. Hall.*

RECURRENCE, rê-kûr'-rênse. *a.* *n. s.* Return. *Locke.*

RECURRENCE, rê-kûr'-rên-sê. *a.* *n. s.* Return. *Locke.*

RECURRENT §, rê-kûr'-rên-t. *a.* [recurrent, Fr.] recurring, Lat.] Returning from time to time. *Harvey.*

RECU/RSION, rê-kûr'-shûn. *n. s.* [recursus, Lat.] Return. *Boyle.*

To RECURVATE*, rê-kûr'-vâte. *v. a.* [recurvatus, Lat.] To bend back. *Pennant.*

RECURVA/TION, rê-kûr'-vâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Flexure.

RECURVITY, rê-kûr'-vê-tê. *a.* *n. s.* Flexure. *Locke.*

To RECURRE §*, rê-kûrve'. *v. a.* [recurro, Lat.] To bow or bend back. *Cockeram.*

RECURVOUS, rê-kûr'-vûs. *a.* [recurvus, Lat.] Bent backward. *Derham.*

RE/CUSANCY*, rê-kû'-zân-sê, or rêk'-kû-zân-sê. *n. s.* The tenets of a recusant; nonconformity. *Coke.*

RE/CUSANT §, rê-kû'-zânt, or rêk'-kû-zânt. *n. s.* [recusans, Lat.] One that refuses to acknowledge the king's supremacy in matters of religion; a nonconformist; one that refuses any terms of communion or society. *Davies.*

§† I must in this word retract my former opinion, and give the preference to the accent on the second syllable Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston might, like myself, suppose usage on their side; but the authority of Drs. Johnson, Ash, Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Perry, Barclay, Penning Bailey, Dyche, and Entick, is sufficient to make us suspect that usage has not so clearly decided; and, therefore, though some words of this form and number of syllables depart from the accentuation of the Latin

words from which they are derived, as *ignorant, laborant, adjutant, permanent, confident*, &c., yet the general rule seems to incline to the preservation of the accent of the original, when the same number of syllables are preserved in the English word—to say nothing of the more immediate formation of this word from the judicial verb to *recuse*.—See *Principles*, No. 437 and 503, (b and k.) *W.*—[*Mr. Todd* has changed the accent with the following remark: "Our word was originally accented on the second syllable, as *Dr. Johnson* gave it, but it is now generally on the first."] *W.*

RE/CUSANT*, rê-kû'-zânt, or rêk'-kû'-zânt. *a.* Refusing to conform; refusing to take certain oaths. *Lord Clarendon.*

RECUSA/TION*, rêk-kû'-zâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Refusal. *Cotgrave.* [In law.] The act of recusing a judge, that is, of requiring him not to try a cause in which he is supposed to be personally interested.

To RECUSE, rê-kûze'. *v. a.* [recuser, Fr.; *recuso*, Lat.] To refuse; a juridical word. *Digby.*

RED §, rêd. *a.* [rêd, Sax.] Of the colour of blood; of one of the primitive colours. *Shakspeare.*

RED*, rêd. *n. s.* Red colour. *Newton.*

To REDACT*, rê-dâkt'. *v. a.* [redactus, Lat.] To force; to reduce or shape into form. *Drummond.* *Ob. T.*

To REDARGUE §, rê-âr'-gû. *v. a.* [redarguo, Lat.] To refute; to convict. *Hakewill.*

REDARGU/TION*, rê-âr-gû'-shûn. *n. s.* [redargutio, Lat.] A refutation; a conviction. *Bacon.*

REDBERRIED *Shrub Cassia. n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

RE/DBREAST, rêd'-brêst. *n. s.* A small bird so named from the colour of its breast. *Thomson.*

RE/DCOAT, rê-â'-kôte. *n. s.* A name of contempt for a soldier. *Dryden.*

To REDDEN, rêd'-dn. 103. *v. a.* To make red. *Dryden.*

To REDDEN, rêd'-dn. *v. n.* [peadian, Sax.] To grow red. *Dryden.*

RE/DDISH, rêd'-dish. *a.* Somewhat red. *Lev. xiii.*

RE/DDISHNESS, rêd'-dish-nês. *n. s.* Tendency to redness. *Boyle.*

REDDITION, rêd'-dish'-ûn. *n. s.* [redition, Fr.; from *reddo*, Lat.] Restitution. *Hovell.* Explanation; representation. *Milton.*

RE/DDITIVE, rêd'-dê-tiv. *a.* [redditivus, Lat.] Answering to an interrogative: a term of grammar. *Instruct. for Oratory.*

RE/DDLE, rêd'-dl. 405. *n. s.* A sort of mineral earth, remarkably heavy, and of a fine florid, though not deep-red colour. *Hill.*

REDE, rêde. *n. s.* [ræd, Sax.] Counsel; advice. See **READ**. *Spenser.*

To REDE, rêde. *v. a.* To advise. See **To READ**.

To REDEEM §, rê-dêem'. 246. *v. a.* [redimo, Lat.] To ransom; to relieve from forfeiture or captivity by paying a price. *Ruth. iv.* To rescue; to recover. *Psalms xxv.* To recompense; to compensate; to make amends for. *Sidney.* To free by paying an atonement. *Shak.* To pay the penalty of. *Milton.* To perform the work of universal redemption; to confer the inestimable benefit of reconciliation to God. *Gal. iii.*

REDEE/MABLE, rê-dêem'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of redemption. *Bp. Berkeley.*

REDEE/MABLENESS, rê-dêem'-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* The state of being redeemable.

REDEE/MER, rê-dêem'-âr. 93. *n. s.* One who ransoms or redeems; a ransomer. *Spenser.* The Saviour of the world. *Milton.*

To REDELIBERATE*, rê-dê-lib'-êr-âte. *v. a.* [re and *deliberate*.] To reconsider. *Cotgrave.*

To REDELIVER, rê-dê-liv'-âr. *v. a.* To deliver back. *Ayliffe.*

REDELIVERY, rê-dê-liv'-âr-ê. *n. s.* The act of delivering back. *Bp. Hall.*

To REDEMAND, rê-dê-mând'. *v. a.* To demand back. *Addison.*

REDE/PTION, rê-dê-m'-shûn. 412. *n. s.* [Fr.; *redemptio*, Lat.] Ransom; release. *Milton.* Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ. *Nelson.*

REDE/PTORY, rê-dê-m'-tûr-ê. 412, 512, 557. *a.* Paid for ransom. *Chapman.*

To REDESCEND*, rê-dê-sênd'. *v. n.* [re and *descend*.] To descend again. *Hovell.*

RED/GUM, rêd'-gûm. *n. s.* [from *red* and *gum*.] A disease of children newly born.

RED/HOT, rêd'-hôt. *a.* Heated to redness. *Bacon.*

To REDINTEGRATE*, rê-dîn-tê-grâte. *v. a.* [redintegro, Lat.] To restore; to make new. *B. Jonson.*

REDINTEGRATE, rê-dîn-tê-grâte. *a.* Restored; renewed; made new. *Bacon.*

REDINTEGRATION, rê-dîn-tê-grâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Renovation; restoration. *Decay of Christian Piety.* The restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution. *Quincy.*

To REDISBOURSE*, rê-dîs-bûrse'. *v. a.* [re and *debourser*, Fr.] To repay. *Spenser.*

To REDISPOSE*, rê-dîs-pôse'. *v. a.* To adjust or dispose anew. *A. Baxter.*

To REDISTRIBUTE*, rê-dîs-trîb'-ûte. *v. a.* To deal back again. *Cotgrave.*

RE/DLEAD, rêd-lêd'. *n. s.* [red and *lead*.] Minium; lead calcined. *Peachment.*

RE/DLY*, rêd-lê. *ad.* With redness. *Cotgrave.*

RE/DNESS, rêd-nês. *n. s.* [rednepe, Sax.] The quality of being red. *Brown.*

RE/DOLENCE, rêd'-ô-lênse. 503. } *n. s.* Sweet

RE/DOLENCY, rêd'-ô-lên-sê. } scent. *Boyle.*

RE/DQLENT §, rêd'-ô-lênt. 503. *a.* [redolens, Lat.] Sweet of scent. *Bule.*

To REDOUBLE, rê-dôb'-bl. *v. a.* [redoubler, Fr.] To repeat in return. *Spenser.* To repeat often. *Shak.* To increase by addition of the same quantity over and over. *Addison.*

To REDOUBLE, rê-dôb'-bl. *v. n.* To become twice as much. *Addison.*

REDOUBT, rê-dôb'. *n. s.* [redoute, Fr.; *ridotta*, Ital.] The outwork of a fortification; a fortress. *Bacon.*

REDOUBTABLE, rê-dôb'-â-bl. *a.* [redoubtable, Fr.] Formidable; terrible to foes. *Pope.*

REDOUBTED, rê-dôb'-êd. *a.* [redoubté, Fr.] Dread; awful; formidable. *Spenser.*

To REDOUND, rê-dôund'. *v. n.* [redundo, Lat.] To be sent back by reaction. *Milton.* To conduce in the consequence. *Addison.* To proceed in the consequence. *Addison.*

To REDRESS §, rê-drês'. *v. a.* [redresser, Fr.] To set right; to amend. *Milton.* To relieve; to remedy; to ease. *Sidney.*

REDRESS, rê-drês'. *n. s.* Reformation; amendment. *Hooker.* Relief; remedy. *Bacon.* One who gives relief. *Dryden.*

REDRESSER*, rê-drês'-sûr. *n. s.* One who affords relief. *Shelton.*

REDRESSIVE, rê-drês'-slv. *a.* Succouring; affording remedy. *Thomson.* An unauthorized word.

REDRESSLESS*, rê-drês'-lês. *a.* Without amendment; without relief. *Sherwood.*

To REDSEAR, rêd-sêar'. *v. n.* [red and *sear*.] A term of workmen; if iron be too hot, it will *redsear*, that is, break or crack under the hammer. *Moxon.*

RE/DSHANK, rêd'-shangk. *n. s.* [red and *shank*.] Bare-legged persons. *Spenser.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

RE/DSTART, rêd'-stârt. } *n. s.* A bird.

RE/DTAIL, rêd'-tâle. } *n. s.* A bird.

RE/DSTREAK, rêd'-strêke. *n. s.* An apple. *Mortimer.* Cider pressed from the redstreak. *Smith.*

To REDUCE §, rê-dûse'. *v. a.* [reduco, Lat.] To bring back. *Shak.* To bring to the former state. *Milton.* To reform from any disorder. *Clarendon.*

To bring into any state of diminution. *Boyle.* To degrade; to impair in dignity. *Tillotson.* To bring into any state of misery or meanness. *Arbutnot.*

To subdue. *Milton.* To bring into any state more within reach or power. To reclaim to order. *Milton.*

To subject to a rule; to bring into a class: as, the insects are *reduced* to tribes; the variations of language are *reduced* to rules.

REDU/CEMENT, rê-dûse'-mênt. *n. s.* The act of bringing back, subduing, reforming, or diminishing; reduction. *Bacon.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, bùll; —dùl; —pòund; —thìn, THIS.

REDUCER, rê-dû'-sûr. 98. n. s. One that reduces. *Sidney*.

REDUCIBLE, rê-dû'-sè-bl. a. Possible to be reduced. *South*.

REDUCIBLENESS, rê-dû'-sè-bl-nès. n. s. Quality of being reducible. *Boyle*.

To REDUCT*, rê-dûkt'. v. a. [*reductus*, Lat.] To reduce. *Warde*. *Ob. T.*

REDUCT*, rê-dûkt'. n. s. [In building.] A little place taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular; or for some other convenience. *Chambers*.

REDUCTION, rê-dûkt'-shûn. n. s. [Fr.] The act of reducing; state of being reduced. *Hale*. [In arithmetic.] *Reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination. *Cocker*.

REDUCTIVE, rê-dûkt'-tîv. 151. a. [*reductif*, Fr.] Having the power of reducing. *Brevint*.

REDUCTIVE*, rê-dûkt'-tîv. n. s. That which has the power of reducing. *Hale*.

REDUCTIVELY, rê-dûkt'-tîv-lè. ad. By reduction; by consequence. *Hammond*.

REDUNDANCE, rê-dûn'-dânse. } n. s. [*redundan-*
REDUNDANCY, rê-dûn'-dân-sè. } *tia*, Lat.] Su-
perfluity; superabundance; exuberance. *Bacon*.

REDUNDANT, rê-dûn'-dânt. a. [*redundans*, Lat.] Superabundant; exuberant; superfluous. *Milton*. Using more words or images than are useful. *Watts*.

REDUNDANTLY, rê-dûn'-dânt-lè. ad. Superfluously; superabundantly. *Dalgarno*.

To REDUPLICATE, rê-dû'-plè-kâte. v. a. To double. *Pearson*.

REDUPLICATION, rê-dû'-plè-kâ'-shûn. n. s. The act of doubling. *Digby*.

REDUPLICATIVE, rê-dû'-plè-kâ-tîv. 512. a. [*re-*
uplicatif, Fr.] Double. *Watts*.

REDWING, rêd'-wîng. n. s. A bird. *Ainsworth*.

To REE, rê. v. a. [a corruption from the Teut. *rede*.] To riddle; to sift. *Mortimer*.

To REECHO, rê-êk'-kò. v. n. To echo back. *Pope*.

REECHY, rêsh'-è. a. [from *reech*, corruptly formed from *reek*.] Smoky; sooty; tanned. *Shakspeare*.

REED, rê. 246. n. s. [neod, Sax.; *ried*, Germ.] A hollow, knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds. *Miller*. A small pipe, made anciently of a reed. *Milton*. An arrow, as made of a reed headed. *Prior*.

REEDDED, rêd'-èd. a. Covered with reeds.

REEDEN, rêd'-èn. a. Consisting of reeds. *Dryden*.

REED-GRASS, rêd'-gràs. n. s. A plant; bur-reed.

REEDIFICATION*, rê-èd-è-fè-kâ'-shûn. n. s. [*re-*
edification, Fr.] Act of rebuilding; state of being re-
built; new building. *Cotgrave*.

To REEDIFY, rê-èd-è-fî. v. a. [*reedifier*, Fr.] To rebuild; to build again. *Spenser*.

REEDLESS, rêd'-lès. a. Being without reeds. *May*.

REEDY, rêd'-è. a. Abounding with reeds. *Black-*
more.

REEF, rêf. n. s. [Dutch.] A certain portion of a sail, comprehended between the top and bottom and a row of eyelet-holes parallel thereto. *Chambers*. [*rif*, Teut.] A chain of rocks, lying near the surface of the water. *Wallis*.

To REEF*, rêf. v. a. To reduce the surface of a sail. *Hawkesworth*.

REEK, rêk. 246. n. s. [neac, Sax.] Smoke; steam; vapour. *Scott*. [*reke*, Germ.] A pile of corn or hay, commonly pronounced *rick*. *Dryden*.

To REEK, rêk. v. n. [necan, Sax.] To smoke; to steam; to emit vapour. *Shakspeare*.

REEKY, rêk'-è. a. Smoked; tanned; black. *Shak.*

REEL, rêl. 246. n. s. [neol, Sax.] A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.

To REEL, rêl. v. a. To gather yarn off the spindle. *Wilkins*.

To REEL, rêl. v. n. [*rollen*, Dutch; *ragla*, Swed.] To stagger; to incline in walking, first to one side, and then to the other. *Ps. cvi*

REEL*, rêl. n. s. A kind of dance. *News from Scot-*
land, &c.

REELECTION, rê-èlèk'-shûn. n. s. Repeated elec-
tion. *Swift*.

To REEMBAT'TLE*, rê-êm-bât'-tî. v. a. To range
again in battle-array. *Milton*.

To REENACT, rê-èn-âkt'. v. a. To enact anew. *Arbutnot*.

To REENFORCE, rê-èn-fôrse' v. a. To strength-
en with new assistance or support. *Shakspeare*.

REENFORCEMENT, rê-èn-fôrse'-mènt. n. s.
Fresh assistance; new help. *Shakspeare*. Iterat-
ed enforcement. *Ward*.

To REENJOY, rê-èn-jòè'. v. a. To enjoy anew or a
second time. *Pope*.

To REENKINDLE*, rê-èn-kîn'-dl. v. a. To en-
kindle anew. *Bp. Taylor*.

To REENTER, rê-èn-ûr. v. a. To enter again;
to enter anew. *Milton*.

To REENTHRONE, rê-èn-thròne'. v. a. To replace
in a throne. *Southern*.

REENTRANCE, rê-èn-trânse. n. s. The act of
entering again. *Hooker*.

REEMOUSE, rêer-môûse. n. s. [hpepemur,
Sax.] A bat. See REARMOUSE.

To REESTABLISH, rê-è-stâb'-lish. v. a. To estab-
lish anew. *Locke*.

REESTABLISHER, rê-è-stâb'-lish-ûr. n. s. One
that establishes. *Sir E. Sandys*.

REESTABLISHMENT, rê-è-stâb'-lish-mènt. n. s.
The act of reestablishing; the state of being re-
established; restauration. *Addison*.

To REESTATE*, rê-è-stâte'. v. a. To reestablish
Wallis.

REEVE, rêev. n. s. [sepepa, Sax.] A steward.
Dryden. *Ob. J.*

To REEXAMINE, rê-ègz-âm'-în. v. a. To examine
anew. *Hooker*.

To REFECT, rê-fèkt'. v. a. [*refectus*, Lat.] To re-
fresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. *Brown*.
Ob. J.

REFECTION, rê-fèkt'-shûn. n. s. [*refection*, Fr.] Ro-
freshment after hunger or fatigue. *Brown*.

REFECTORY, rê-fèkt'-ûr-è, or rêf-èk-tûr-è. } 12.
[For the o, see DOMESTICK.] [rèf-èk-tûr-è, *Jones*,
Fulton & *Knight*, and *Todd*.] n. s. [*refectoire*, Fr.]
Room of refreshment; eating-room. *Bp. Taylor*.

¶ Almost all the dictionaries I have consulted, except
Mr. Sheridan's, place the accent on the second syllable
of this word; and yet, so prevalent has the latter ac-
centuation been of late years, that Mr. Nares is reduced
to hope it is not fixed beyond recovery. There is, in-
deed, one reason why this word ought not to have the
accent on the first syllable, and that is, the two mutes
in the second and third, which are not so easily pro-
nounced when the accent is removed from them as the
mutes and liquids in *accessory*, *consistory*, *desultory*,
&c.; and, therefore, I am decidedly in favour of the ac-
centuation on the second syllable, which is that adopted
by Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr.
Nares, Buchanan, Perry, Scott, Bailey, Barclay, and En-
tiek, as all words of this termination have the accent
on the same syllable.—See REFRACTORY, PEREMPTORY
CORRUPTIBLE, and IREFRAGABLE. *W.*

To REFEL, rê-fèl'. v. a. [*refello*, Lat.] To refute
to repress. *Shakspeare*.

To REFER, rê-fèr'. v. a. [*refero*, Lat.; *referer*, Fr.]
To dismiss for information or judgement. *Burnet*.

To betake to for decision. *Shak.* To reduce to,
as to the ultimate end. *Bacon*. To reduce, as to a
class. *Boyle*.

To REFERE, rê-fèr'. v. n. To respect; to have rela-
tion. *Burnet*. To appeal. *Bacon*.

REFERABLE*, rêf-èr-â-bl. a. Capable of being
considered, as in relation to something else. *More*.

REFEREE*, rêf-èr-èè'. n. s. One to whom any thing
is referred. *L'Estrange*.

REFERENCE, rêf-èr-ènse. n. s. Relation; re-
spect; view towards; allusion to. *Hooker*. Dismis-
sion to another tribunal. *Swift*.

REFERENDARY, rêf-èr-èn-dâr-è. n. s. [*referen-*
dus, Lat.] One to whose decision any thing is re-
ferred. *Bacon*. [*referendarius*, Lat.] An officer

- who delivered the royal answer to petitions. *Har-mar.*
- REFE/RMENT***, rê-fêr'-mênt. *n. s.* Reference for decision. *Abp. Laud.*
- To REFERMENT**, rê-fêr'-mênt'. *v. a.* To ferment anew. *Blackmore.*
- REFE/RRIBLE**, rê-fêr'-rê-bl. *a.* Capable of being considered, as in relation to something else. *Brown.*
- To REFIND***, rê-flnd'. *v. a.* To find again; to experience again. *Sandys.*
- To REFINE**, rê-flne'. *v. a.* [*refiner*, Fr.] To purify; to clear from dross and recrement. *Zech. xiii.* To make elegant; to polish; to make accurate. *Peacham.*
- To REFINE**, rê-flne'. *v. n.* To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy. *Dryden.* To grow pure. *Addison.* To affect nicely. *Atterbury.*
- REFINEDLY**, rê-flne'-êd-lê. 364. *ad.* With affected elegance. *Dryden.*
- REFINEDNESS***, rê-flne'-êd-nês. *n. s.* State of being purified. *Feltham.* Affected purity. *Barrow.*
- REFINEMENT**, rê-flne'-mênt. *n. s.* The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from dross and recementitious matter. The state of being pure. *Norris.* Improvement in elegance or purity. *Swift.* Artificial practice. *Rogers.* Affectation of elegant improvement. *Addison.*
- REFINER**, rê-fl-nûr. *n. s.* Purifier; one who clears from dross or recrement. *Bacon.* Improver in elegance. *Swift.* Inventor of superfluous subtilities. *Addison.*
- To REFIT**, rê-flt'. *v. a.* [*refait*, Fr.; *re* and *fit*.] To repair; to restore after damage. *Woodward.*
- To REFLECT**, rê-flêkt'. *v. a.* [*reflecto*, Lat.] To throw back; to cast back. *Sandys.*
- To REFLECT**, rê-flêkt'. *v. n.* To throw back light. *Shak.* To bend back. *Bentley.* To throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves. *Bp. Taylor.* To consider attentively. *Prior.* To throw reproach or censure. *Swift.* To bring reproach. *Dryden.*
- REFLECTENT**, rê-flêkt'-tênt. *a.* [*reflectens*, Lat.] Bending back; flying back. *Digby.*
- REFLECTION**, rê-flêkt'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of throwing back. *Shak.* The act of bending back. *Bentley.* That which is reflected. *Shak.* Thought thrown back upon the past, or the absent, or on itself. *Denham.* The action of the mind upon itself. *Locke.* Attentive consideration. *South.* Censure. *Prior.*
- REFLECTIVE**, rê-flêkt'-ûv. *a.* Throwing back images. *Dryden.* Considering things past; considering the operations of the mind. *Prior.*
- REFLECTOR**, rê-flêkt'-tûr. *n. s.* Considerer. *Boyle.* That which reflects; a reflecting telescope.
- REFLEX**, rê-flêks. *a.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Directed backward. *Hole.*
- REFLEX**, rê-flêks'. *n. s.* Reflection. *Hooker.*
- To REFLEX***, rê-flêks'. *v. a.* To reflect. *Shak.* To bend back; to turn back. *Gregory.* *Ob. T.*
- REFLEXIBILITY**, rê-flêks-ê-bil'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of being reflexible. *Newton.*
- REFLEXIBLE**, rê-flêks-ê-bl. *a.* Capable to be thrown back. *Cheyne.*
- REFLEXIVE**, rê-flêks'-îv. *a.* Having respect to something past. *Hammond.* Having a tendency to reproach or censure. *South.*
- REFLEXIVELY**, rê-flêks'-îv-lê. *ad.* In a backward direction. *Gov. of the Tongue.* With a tendency to censure or reproach. *South.*
- REFLOAT**, rê-flôtê'. *n. s.* Ebb; reflux. *Bacon.*
- To REFLOURISH**, rê-flûr'-rîsh. *v. n.* To flourish anew. *Milton.*
- To REFLOW**, rê-flû'. *v. n.* [*reflwo*, Lat.] To flow back. *W. Browne.*
- REFLUENCY***, rê-flû-ên-sê. *n. s.* Quality or state of flowing back. *W. Mountague.*
- REFLUENT**, rê-flû-ênt. 513. *a.* [*refluens*, Lat.] Running back; flowing back. *Arbutnot.*
- REFLUX**, rê-flûks. *n. s.* [*reflux*, Fr.; *refluxus*, Lat.] Backward course of water. *Milton.*
- To REFOCILLATE***, rê-fôs'-sil-lâte. *v. a.* [*refociller*, Fr.; *refocillo*, Lat.] To strengthen by refreshment. *Aubrey.*
- REFOCILLATION**, rê-fôs'-sil-lâ-shûn. *n. s.* Restoration of strength by refreshment. *Middleton.*
- To REFOMENT***, rê-fô-mênt'. *v. a.* [*re* and *foment*.] To cherish or warm again. *Cotgrave.*
- To REFORM**, rê-fôrm'. *v. a.* [*reformo*, Lat.; *reformer*, Fr.] To form again: the primary meaning. *Gower.* To change from worse to better. *Hooker.*
- To REFORM**, rê-fôrm'. *v. n.* To pass by change from worse to better.
- REFORM**, rê-fôrm'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Reformation. *Burke.*
- REFORMADO***, rê-fôr-mâ-dô. *n. s.* [Span.] A monk adhering to the reformation of his order. *Weever.* An officer retained in a regiment, when his company is disbanded. *B. Jonson.*
- To REFORMALIZE***, rê-fôr-mâl-lze. *v. n.* [*re* and *formalize*.] To affect reformation; to pretend correctness. *Loe.*
- REFORMATION**, rê-fôr-mâ'-shûn. 531. *n. s.* [Fr.] Act of forming anew; renovation; regeneration. *Pearson.* Change from worse to better: commonly used of human manners. *Addison.* By way of eminence: the change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state. *Atterbury.*
- REFORMER**, rê-fôrm'-ûr. *n. s.* One who makes a change for the better; an amender. *King Charles.* One of those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations. *Bacon.*
- REFORMIST***, rê-fôr-mîst. *n. s.* One who is of the reformed churches. *Howell.* In recent times, one who proposes political reforms.
- REFOSSION***, rê-fôsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*refossus*, Lat.] Act of digging up. *Bp. Hall.*
- To REFOUND***, rê-fôund'. *v. a.* [*re* and *found*.] To cast anew. *Warton.*
- To REFRACT**, rê-frâkt'. *v. a.* [*refractus*, Lat.] To break the natural course of rays. *Cheyne.*
- REFRACTION**, rê-frâkt'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it whilst it enters or penetrates any medium: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside. *Harris.*
- REFRACTIVE**, rê-frâkt'-îv. *a.* Having the power of refraction. *Newton.*
- REFRACTORINESS**, rê-frâkt'-tûr-ê-nês. *n. s.* Sulen obstinacy. *King Charles.*
- REFRACTORY**, rê-frâkt'-tûr-ê. *a.* [*refractaire*, Fr.; *refractorius*, Lat.] Obstinate; perverse; contumacious. *Shakspeare.*
- § All our orthoëpists, except Bailey and Dyche, [and Todd] place the accent on the second syllable of this word; and we need but attend to the difficulty and indistinctness which arises from placing the accent on the first syllable, to condemn it. The *mutes c hard* and *t rare* formed by parts of the organs so distinct from each other, that, without the help of the accent to strengthen the organs, they are not very readily pronounced—to say nothing of the difficulty of pronouncing the substantive *refractoriness* and the adverb *refractorily*, with the accent on the first syllable, which must necessarily be the case if we accent the first syllable of this word.—See *CONRUPTIBLE. W.*
- REFRACTORY***, rê-frâkt'-tûr-ê. *n. s.* An obstinate person. *Bp. Hall.* Obstinate opposition. *Bp. Taylor.*
- REFRAGABLE**, rê-frâ-gâ-bl. *a.* [*refragabilis*, Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.
- § In this word there is not the same concurrence of consonants as in the last, and consequently, not the same reason for placing the accent on the second syllable.—See *IRREFRAGABLE. W.*
- To REFRAIN**, rê-frâne'. *v. a.* [*refrenar*, Fr.; *re* and *frœnan*, Lat.] To hold back; to keep from action. *Psaln lxxiii.*
- To REFRAIN**, rê-frâne'. *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare. *Hooker.*
- REFRAIN***, rê-frâne'. *n. s.* [*refrain*, Fr.] The bur-

—nò, mōve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, tâb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

den of a song, or piece of music; a kind of musical repetition. *Mason*.

TO REFRA/ME*, rê-frâm'e. *v. a.* To put together again. *Hakewill*.

REFRANGIBILITY, rê-frân-jè-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Refrangibility of the rays of light is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton*.

REFRANGIBLE, rê-frân-jè-bl. *a.* [re and *frango*, Lat.] Capable of being refracted. *Locke*.

REFRE/NTION, rê-frè-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; re and *freno*, Lat.] The act of restraining.

TO REFRE/SH, rê-frêsh'. *v. a.* [re-frâischir, Fr.] To recreate; to relieve after pain, fatigue, or want. *Shak.* To improve by new touches any thing impaired. *Dryden*. To refrigerate; to cool. *Ecclesi.* xliii.

REFRE/SH*, rê-frêsh'. *n. s.* Act of refreshing. *Daniel*. *Ob. T.*

REFRE/SHER, rê-frêsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* That which refreshes. *Thomson*.

REFRE/SHING*, rê-frêsh'-îng. *n. s.* Relief after pain, fatigue, or want. *Milton*.

REFRE/SHMENT, rê-frêsh'-mènt. *n. s.* Relief after pain, want, or fatigue. That which gives relief, as food, rest. *South*.

REFRE/T, rê-frêt'. *n. s.* The burden of a song. *Dict.*

REFRIGERANT, rê-frîd-jêr-ânt. *a.* [Fr.] Cooling; mitigating heat. *Bacon*.

REFRIGERANT*, rê-frîd-jêr-ânt. *n. s.* A cooling medicine. *Wiseman*.

TO REFRIGERATE, rê-frîd-jêr-âte. 91. *v. a.* [refrigero, Lat.] To cool. *Bacon*.

REFRIGERATION, rê-frîd-jêr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [refrigeratio, Lat.] The act of cooling; the state of being cooled. *Bacon*.

REFRIGERATIVE, rê-frîd-jêr-â-tîv. 512. }

REFRIGERATORY, rê-frîd-jêr-â-tûr-è. 512, 517. } *a.* [refrigeratîs, Fr.; refrigeratorius, Lat.] Cooling; having the power to cool. *Ferrand*.

REFRIGERATORY, rê-frîd-jêr-â-tûr-è. [See DOMESTICK.] *n. s.* That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours. *Quincy*. Any thing internally cooling. *Mortimer*.

REFRIGERIUM, rê-frè-jèr-è-âm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Cool refreshment; refrigeration. *South*.

REFT, rêft. *part. pret. of reave*. Deprived; taken away. *Ascham*. *preterit of reave*. Took away. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

REFT*, rêft. *n. s.* A chink. See **RIFT**.

REFUGE, rêf-ûdje. *n. s.* [Fr.; *refugium*, Lat.] Shelter from any danger or distress; protection. *Milton*. That which gives shelter or protection. *Ps.* ix. Expedient in distress. *Shakspeare*. Expedient in general. *Wotton*.

TO REFUGE, rêf-ûdje. *v. a.* [refugier, Fr.] To shelter; to protect. *Shakspeare*.

TO REFUGE*, rêf-ûdje. *v. n.* To take refuge. *Sir J. Finett*.

REFUGEE, rêf-û-jèè'. *n. s.* [refugie, Fr.] One who flies to shelter or protection. *Dryden*.

REFULGENCE, rê-fûl-jèn-se. } *n. s.* Splen-

REFULGENCE*, rê-fûl-jèn-sè. } dour; bright-

REFULGENT, rê-fûl-jènt. 177. *a.* [refulgent, old Fr.; *refulgens*, Lat.] Bright; shining; glittering; splendid. *Waller*.

REFULGENTLY, rê-fûl-jènt-lè. *ad.* In a shining manner.

TO REFUND, rê-fûnd'. *v. n.* [refundc, Lat.] To pour back. *Ray*. To repay what is received; to restore. *Smith*.

REFUSABLE*, rê-fû-zâ-bl. *a.* That may be refused; fit to be refused. *Young*.

REFUSAL, rê-fû-zâl. 88. *n. s.* The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded or solicited. *Rogers*. The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option. *Swift*.

TO REFUSE, rê-fûze'. 492. *v. a.* [refuser, Fr.] To

deny what is solicited or required. *Hammond*. To reject; to dismiss without a grant. *Shakspeare*.

TO REFUSE, rê-fûze'. *v. n.* Not to accept; not to comply. *Gurth*.

REFUSE, rêf-ûze. *a.* Unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken. 1 *Sam.* xv.

REFUSE, rêf-ûze. 437, 492. *n. s.* [refus, Fr.] That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken. *Bacon*. Refusal; with the accent on the last syllable. *Fairfax*.

¶ I have given the sharp and hissing sound to the *s* in this word, according to the analogy of substantives of this form which have a corresponding verb, and imagine I have the best usage on my side, though none of our orthoepists, except Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, have made this distinction. *W.*

REFUSER, rê-fû-zûr. 98. *n. s.* One who refuses. *Bp. Taylor*.

REFUTABLE*, rê-fû-tâ-bl. *a.* That may be p. oved false or erroneous.

REFUTAL, rê-fû-tâl. 88. *n. s.* Refutation. *Dict.*

REFUTATION, rê-fû-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [refutatio, Lat.] The act of refuting; the act of proving false or erroneous. *Bentley*.

TO REFUTE, rê-fûte'. *v. a.* [refuto, Lat.; *refuter*, Fr.] To prove false or erroneous. *Milton*.

REFUTER*, rê-fû-tûr. *n. s.* One who refutes. *Bp. Hall*.

TO REGA/IN, rê-gâne'. *v. a.* [regagner, Fr.] To recover; to gain anew. *Milton*.

REGAL, rê-gâl. *a.* [Fr.; *regalis*, Lat.] Royal; kingly. *Shakspeare*.

REGAL, rê-gâl. *n. s.* [regale, Fr.] A musical instrument. *Bacon*.

REGA/LE, rê-gâlè'. *n. s.* [Lat.] The prerogative of monarchy.

TO REGA/LE, rê-gâlè'. *v. a.* [regaler, Fr.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify. *Ph. lips*.

TO REGA/LE*, rê-gâlè'. *v. n.* To feast; to fare sumptuously. *Shenstone*.

REGALE, rê-gâlè'. *n. s.* An entertainment; a treat.

REGA/LEMENT, rê-gâlè'-mènt. *n. s.* [Fr.] Refreshment; entertainment. *Phillips*.

REGA/LIA, rê-gâl-lè-â. 92, 113. *n. s.* [Lat.] Ensigns of royalty. *Young*.

REGA/LITY, rê-gâl-è-tè. *n. s.* [regalis, Lat.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship. *Spenser*. An ensign or token of royalty. *Sir T. Elyot*.

REGALLY*, rê-gâl-lè. *ad.* In a regal manner. *Milton*.

TO REGA/RD, rê-gârd'. 92, 160. *v. a.* [regarde, Fr.] To value; to attend to as worthy of notice. *Shak.*

To observe; to remark. *Shak.* To mind as an object of grief or terror. 2 *Macc.* vii. To observe religiously. *Rom.* xiv. To pay attention to. *Proverbs*. To respect; to have relation to. To look towards. *Sandys*.

REGAR/D, rê-gârd'. [See **GUARD**.] *n. s.* [Fr.] Attention to as a matter of importance. *Spenser*. Respect; reverence; attention. *Acts.* viii. Note; eminence. *Spenser*. Respect; account. *Hooker*. Relation reference. *Milton*. Look; aspect directed to another. *Milton*. Prospect; object of sight. *Shak.* Matter demanding notice. *Spenser*.

REGA/RDABLE, rê-gârd'-â-bl. *a.* Observable. *Brown*. Worthy of notice. *Carew*. *Ob. J.*

REGA/RDER, rê-gârd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that regards. *Judg.* ix. An officer of the king's forest, whose business was to view and inquire into matters respecting it. *Howell*.

REGA/RDFUL, rê-gârd'-fûl. *a.* Attentive; taking notice of. *Hayward*.

REGA/RDFULLY, rê-gârd'-fûl-è. *ad.* Attentively; heedfully. Respectfully. *Shakspeare*.

REGA/RDLESS, rê-gârd'-lès. *a.* Heedless; negligent; inattentive. *Spenser*. Not regarded; slighted. *Spectator*.

REGA/RDLESSLY, rê-gârd'-lès-lè. *ad.* Without heed. *Sir M. Sandys*.

REGA/RDLESSNESS, rê-gârd'-lès-nès. *n. s.* Heedlessness; negligence; inattention. *Whitlock*.

[F 559.—Fâie, fâr, fâll, fât; —mê, mêt; —pline, pîn; —

REGATTA*, rê-gât'-tâ. *n. s.* [Ital.] A kind of boat-race. *Drummond.*

REGENCY, rê-jên-sê. *n. s.* Authority; government. *Hooker.* Vicarious government. *Temple.* The district governed by a vicegerent. *Milton.* Those collectively to whom vicarious regality is intrusted: as, The regency transacted affairs in the king's absence. *Loath.*

REGENERACY*, rê-jên'-êr-â-sê. *n. s.* State of being regenerate. *Hammond.*

To REGENERATE ð, rê-jên'-êr-âte. *v. a.* [re-gene-ro, Lat.] To reproduce; to produce anew. *Davies.* To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a Christian life. *Addison.*

REGENERATE, rê-jên'-êr-ât. 91. *a.* [re-gene-ratus, Lat.] Reproduced. *Shak.* Born anew by grace to a Christian life. *Milton.*

REGENERATENESS, rê-jên'-êr-ât-nês. *n. s.* The state of being regenerate.

REGENERATION, rê-jên'-êr-ât-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a Christian life. *Tû. iii.*

REGENT ð, rê-jênt. *a.* [Fr.; regens, Lat.] Governing; ruling. *Hale.* Exercising vicarious authority. *Milton.*

REGENT, rê-jênt. *n. s.* Gouverneur; ruler. *Milton.* One invested with vicarious royalty. *Shak.* One of a certain standing, who taught in our universities; the word formerly in use for a professor; retained in the present academical designation of doctors of every faculty, and masters of arts, whether as necessary regents, regents ad placitum, or non-regents.

REGENTESS*, rê-jênt-ês. *n. s.* [regente, Fr.] Protectress of a kingdom. *Cotgrave.*

REGENTSHIP, rê-jênt-shîp. *n. s.* Power of governing. Deputed authority. *Shakespeare.*

REGERMINATION, rê-jêr-mê-nâ-shûn. *n. s.* [re and germination.] The act of sprouting again. *Gregory.*

REGEST*, rê-jêst'. *n. s.* [registum, Lat.] A register. *Milton.*

REGIBLE, rêd-jê-bl. 405. *a.* Governable.

REGICIDE, rêd-jê-slide. 143. *n. s.* [regicida, Lat.] Murderer of his king. *Dryden.* Murder of his king. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

REGIMEN, rêd-jê-mên. *n. s.* [Lat.] That care in diet and living, that is suitable to every particular course of medicine, or state of body. *Swift.*

REGIMENT ð, rêd-jê-mênt. *n. s.* [regiment, old Fr.] Established government; polity; mode of rule. *Hooker.* Rule; authority. *Hale.* A body of soldiers under one colonel. *Shakespeare.*

REGIMENTAL, rêd-jê-mênt-âl. *a.* Belonging to a regiment; military. *Langton.*

REGIMENTALS*, rêd-jê-mênt-âls. *n. s. pl.* The uniform dress of a regiment of soldiers. *Goldsmith.*

REGION, rê-jôn. 290. *n. s.* [Fr.; regio, Lat.] Tract of land; country; tract of space. *Shak.* Part of the body. *Shak.* Place; rank. *Shakespeare.*

REGISTER ð, rêd-jîs-tîr. 93. *n. s.* [registre, Fr.; registrum, Lat.; a corruption of regestum.] An account of any thing regularly kept. *Spenser.* [registrarius, law Lat.] The officer whose business is to write and keep the register. *Abp. Laud.* [In chymistry.] A sliding plate of iron, which, in small chimneys, regulates the heat of the fire: hence the modern term, a register stove. *B. Jonson.* A sliding piece of wood, called a stop, in an organ, perforated with a number of holes answerable to those in a sound board; which being drawn one way stops them, and the other opens them, for the re-admission of wind into the pipes. *Mason.* One of the inner parts of the mould wherein printing types are cast; and also the disposing of the forms of the press, so as that the lines and pages printed on one side the sheet meet exactly against those on the other. *Chambers.*

To REGISTER, rêd-jîs-tîr. *v. a.* [registrer, Fr.] To record; to preserve from oblivion by authentic accounts. *Addison.* To enrol; to set down in a list. *Milton.*

REGISTERSHIP*, rêd-jîs-tîr-shîp. *n. s.* The office of register. *Abp. Laud.*

REGISTRAR*, rêd-jîs-trâr. } *n. s.* [registrarius, law Lat.]

REGISTRARY*, rêd-jîs-trâr-ê. } An officer whose business is to write and keep the register. *Warton.*

REGISTRATION*, rêd-jîs-trâr-shûn. *n. s.* Act of inserting in the register. *Slackhouse.*

REGISTRY, rêd-jîs-trê. *n. s.* The act of inserting in the register. *Grunt.* The place where the register is kept. A series of facts recorded. *Temple.*

REGLEMENT, rêg'-gl-mênt. *n. s.* [Fr.] Regulation. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

REGLET, rêg'-lêt. *n. s.* [reglette, from regle, Fr.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.

REGNANT, rêg'-nânt. *a.* [Fr.] Reigning; having regal authority. *Wotton.* Predominant; prevalent; having power. *Waller.*

To REGORGE, rê-gôrjê'. *v. a.* [re and gorge.] To vomit up; to throw back. *Hayward.* To swallow eagerly. *Milton.* [regorger, Fr.] To swallow back. *Dryden.*

To REGRADE*, rê-grâde'. *v. n.* [regredior, Lat. re and gradus.] To retire. *Dr. Holes.*

To REGRAFT, rê-grâft'. *v. a.* [regreffer, Fr.] To graft again. *Bacon.*

To REGRANT, rê-grânt'. *v. a.* To grant back. *Ayliffe.*

To REGRAVE ð, rê-grâte'. *v. a.* To offend; to shock. *Derham.* [regrater, Fr.] To engross; to forestall. *Spenser.*

REGRAFTER, rê-grâte'-âr. 98. *n. s.* [regrateur, Fr.] Forestaller; engrosser; originally, a seller by retail; a huckster. *Talfer.*

To REGREET, rê-grêê't'. *v. a.* To resalute; to greet a second time. *Shakespeare.*

REGREET, rê-grêê't'. *n. s.* Return or exchange of salutation. *Shakespeare. Ob. J.*

REGRESS, rê-grês. *n. s.* [regress, Fr.; regressus, Lat.] Passage back; power of passing back. *Burnet.*

To REGRESS, rê-grês'. *v. n.* To go back; to return; to pass back to a former state or place.

REGRESSION, rê-grêsh'-în. *n. s.* The act of returning or going back.

REGRET ð, rê-grê't'. *n. s.* [regret, Fr.; regretto, Ital.; greitan, Goth.] Vexation at something past; bitterness of reflection. *South.* Grief; sorrow. *Clarendon.* Dislike; aversion. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

To REGRET, rê-grê't'. *v. a.* [regretter, Fr.] To repent; to grieve at. *Boyle.* To be uneasy at. *Glanville.*

REGRETFUL*, rê-grê't'-fûl. *a.* Full of regret. *Fanshawe.*

REGRETFULLY*, rê-grê't'-fûl-lê. *ad.* With regret. *Greenhill.*

REGUERDON, rê-gêr'-dûn. [See GUERDON.] *n. s.* [re and guerdon.] Reward; recompense. *Shakespeare. Ob. J.*

To REGUERDON, rê-gêr'-dûn. *v. a.* To reward. *Shakespeare. Ob. J.*

REGULAR ð, rêg'-û-lâr. 179. *a.* [regulier, Fr.; regularis, Lat.] Agreeable to rule; consistent with the mode prescribed. *Guardian.* Governed by strict regulations. *Pope.* [In geometry.] Regular body is a solid, whose surface is composed of regular and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal. *Bentley.* Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline: as, a regular doctor; regular troops. Methodical; orderly. *Lau.*

REGULAR, rêg'-û-lâr. *n. s.* [regulier, Fr.] In the Romish church all persons are regulars, that profess and follow a certain rule of life, and likewise observe the three approved vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. *Ayliffe.*

REGULARITY, rêg'-û-lâr-ê-tê. *n. s.* [regularité, Fr.] Agreeableness to rule. Method; certain order. *Green.*

REGULARLY, rêg'-û-lâr-lê. *ad.* In a manner concordant to rule; exactly. *Dryden.*

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bâll;—ôll;—pôûnd;—thin, THIS.

TO REGULATE §, rêg'-h-lâte. *v. a.* [*regula*, Lat.] To adjust by rule or method. *Locke*. To direct. *Wiseman*.

REGULA'TION, rêg'-h-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of regulating. *Ray*. Method; the effect of being regulated. *Blackstone*.

REGULA'TOR, rêg'-h-lâ'-tûr. 521. *n. s.* One that regulates. *Grew*. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

REGULUS, rêg'-h-lâs. *n. s.* [Lat.; *regule*, Fr.] The finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom upon melting. *Quincy*.

TO REGURGITATE §, rê-gûr'-jê-tâte. *v. a.* [re and *gurgus*, Lat.] To throw back; to pour back. *Graunt*.

TO REGURGITATE, rê-gûr'-jê-tâte. *v. n.* To be poured back. *Harvey*.

REGURGITA'TION, rê-gûr'-jê-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Resorption; the act of swallowing back. *Sharp*.

TO REHABILITATE §, rê-hâ-bîl'-ê-tâte. *v. a.* [re and *habilitate*; *rehabiler*, Fr.] To restore a delinquent to former rank, privilege, or right; to qualify again: a term both of the civil and canon law. *Chambers*.

REHABILITA'TION*, rê-hâ-bîl'-ê-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Act of restoring to a right or privilege which had been forfeited. *Stuart*.

TO REHEAR §, rê-hêr'-ê. *v. a.* To hear again: principally a law expression. *Chambers*.

REHEARING*, rê-hêr'-êng. *n. s.* [from *rehear*.] A second hearing. *Addison*.

REHEARSAL, rê-hêr'-sâl. 442. *n. s.* Repetition; recital. *Hooker*. The recital of any thing previous to public exhibition. *Dryden*.

TO REHEARSE §, rê-hêr'-ê. *v. a.* To repeat; to recite. *Ecclus.* xix. To relate; to tell. *Dryden*. To recite previously to public exhibition. *Dryden*.

REHEARSER*, rê-hêr'-êr. *n. s.* One who recites. *Johnson*.

REI'GLE, rê-gl. *n. s.* [*reigle*, Fr.; from *regula*, Lat.] A hollow cut to guide any thing. *Carew*.

TO REIGN §, râne. 249. *v. n.* [*regno*, Lat.; *regner*, Fr.] To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority. *Sidney*. To be predominant; to prevail. *Bacon*. To obtain power or dominion. *Rom. v.*

REIGN, râne. 335. *n. s.* [*regne*, Fr.; *regnum*, Lat.] Royal authority; sovereignty. *Pope*. Time of a king's government. *Bramston*. Kingdom; dominions. *Prior*. Power; influence. *Chapman*.

REIGNER*, rê-nûr. *n. s.* Ruler. *Sherwood*.

TO REIMBODY, rê-îm-bôd'-ê. *v. n.* To imbody again. *Boyle*.

TO REIMBURSE, rê-îm-bûr'-ê. *v. a.* [*remboursier*, Fr.] To repay; to repair loss or expense by an equivalent. *Swift*.

REIMBURSEMENT, rê-îm-bûr'-ê-mênt. *n. s.* Reparation or repayment. *Ayliffe*.

REIMBURSER*, rê-îm-bûr'-êr. *n. s.* One who repays, or makes reparation. *Sherwood*.

TO REIMPORTUNE*, rê-îm-pôr-tûn'-ê. *v. a.* To importune or entreat again. *Cotgrave*.

TO REIMPLANT*, rê-îm-plânt'. *v. a.* To plant or graft again. *Bp. Taylor*.

TO REIMPREGNATE, rê-îm-prêg'-nâte. *v. a.* To impregnate anew. *Brown*.

REIMPRESSION, rê-îm-prêsh'-ûn. *n. s.* A second or repeated impression. *Clem. Spelman*.

TO REIMPRINT*, rê-îm-prînt'. *v. a.* To imprint again. *Spelman*.

REIN §, râne. 249. *n. s.* [*rein*, Fr.] The part of the bridle, which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand. *Shak.* Used as an instrument of government, or for government. *Shak.* —To give the reins. To give license. *Milton*.

TO REIN, râne. *v. a.* To govern by a bridle. *Chapman*. To restrain; to control. *Shakespeare*.

TO REINGRATIA'TE*, rê-îng-râ'-shê-tâte. *v. a.* To ingratiate again; to recommend to favour again. *Sir T. Herbert*.

TO REINHABIT*, rê-înhâb'-ît. *v. a.* To inhabit again. *Mede*.

REINLESS*, râne'-lês. *a.* Without rein; unchecked. *Mirror for Magistrates*.

REINS, rânz. *n. s.* [*renes*, Lat.; *reins*, Fr.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back. *Job*, xix.

TO REINSERT, rê-în-sêrt'. *v. a.* To insert a second time.

TO REINSPIRE, rê-în spîr'-ê. *v. a.* To inspire anew. *Milton*.

TO REINSTAL, rê-în-stâl'. 406. *v. a.* [re and *in stal*.] To seat again. *Milton*. To put again in possession. *Shakespeare*.

TO REINSTA'TE, rê-în-stâte'. *v. a.* [re and *instate*.] To put again in possession. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

TO REINTEGRATE, rê-în-tê-grâte. *v. a.* [*reintegr*, Fr.; re and *integer*, Lat.] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to repair; to restore. *Bacon*.

TO REINTHRO'NE*, rê-în-thrône'. *v. a.* To place again upon the throne. *Sir T. Herbert*.

TO REINTHRONIZE*, rê-în-thrôn-îze. *v. a.* To reenthrone. *Hocell*.

TO REINTE'ROGATE*, rê-în-têr'-rô-gâte. *v. a.* To question repeatedly. *Cotgrave*.

TO REINVEST, rê-în-vêst'. *v. a.* To invest anew. *Donne*.

REIT, rête. *n. s.* Sedge or sea-weed. *Bp. Richardson*.

REI'TER*, rê-tûr. *n. s.* [*reiter*, Germ.] A rider; a trooper. See *RU'TTER*.

TO REITERATE §, rê-tûr-têr'-âte. *v. a.* [re and *itero*, Lat.; *reiterer*, Fr.] To repeat again and again. *Shakespeare*.

REITERATION, rê-ît-têr'-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Repetition. *Boule*.

TO REJECT §, rê-jêkt'. *v. a.* [*rejecter*, Fr.; *reicio*, *reiectus*, Lat.] To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer. *Knolles*. To cast off; to make an abject. 1 *Sam.* xv. To refuse; not to accept. *Hos.* iv. To throw aside as useless or evil. *Beattie*.

REJECTABLE*, rê-jêkt'-â-bl. *a.* That may be rejected. *Cotgrave*.

REJECTA'NEOUS*, rê-jêkt'-â'-nê-ûs. *a.* [*rejectaneus*, Lat.] Not chosen; rejected. *More*.

REJECTER*, rê-jêkt'-êr. *n. s.* One who rejects; a refuser. *Clarke*.

REJECTION, rê-jêkt'-shûn. *n. s.* [*rejection*, Lat.] The act of casting off or throwing aside. *Bacon*.

TO REJOICE §, rê-jôse'. 299. *v. n.* [*rejoir*, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult. *Zeph. ii.*

TO REJOICE, rê-jôse'. *v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden; to make joyful; to glad. *Stow*.

REJOICE*, rê-jôse'. *n. s.* Act of rejoicing. *Brown*. *Ob. T.*

REJOYCER, rê-jôê'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* One that rejoices. *Bp. Taylor*.

REJOY'ING*, rê-jôê'-îng. *n. s.* Expression of joy; subject of joy. *Psaln* cxix.

REJOY'INGLY*, rê-jôê'-îng-lê. *ad.* With joy; with exultation. *Sheldon*.

TO REJOIN §, rê-jôin'. 299. *v. a.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.] To join again. *Brown*. To meet one again. *Pope*.

TO REJOIN, rê-jôin'. *v. n.* To answer to an answer. *Dryden*.

REJOIN'DER, rê-jôin'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* Reply to an answer. *Glanville*. Reply; answer. *Shakespeare*.

TO REJOIN'DER*, rê-jôin'-dûr. *v. n.* To make a reply. *Hammond*.

TO REJOINT*, rê-jôint'. *v. a.* To reunite the joints. *Barrow*.

REJO'LT, rê-jôlt'. *n. s.* [*rejalir*, Fr.] Shock; succession. *South*.

TO REJOUR'N*, rê-jûrn'. *v. a.* [*readjourner*, Fr.] To adjourn to another hearing or inquiry. *Burton*.

TO REJU'DGE, rê-jûdjê'. *v. a.* To re-examine; to review; to recall to a new trial. *Pope*.

REJUVENE'SCENCE*, rê-jû-vê-nê's-sênce. } *n. s.*
REJUVENE'SCENCY*, rê-jû-vê-nê's-sên-sê. }

[re and *juvenescens*, Lat.] State of being young again. *Smith*.

TO REKINDLE, rê-kînd'-dl. *v. a.* To set on fire again. *Cheyne*.

- TO** RELA/PSE §, rê-lâpse'. *v. n.* [*relapsus*, Lat.] To slip back ; to slide or fall back. To fall back into vice or error. *Bp. Taylor.* To fall back from a state of recovery to sickness. *Wiseman.*
- RELA/PSE**, rê-lâpse'. *n. s.* Fall into vice or error once forsaken. *Milton.* Regression from a state of recovery to sickness. *Spenser.* Return to any state. *Shak.* A person fallen into an error once forsaken. *Fox's Acts.*
- RELA/PSER***, rê-lâp'-sâr. *n. s.* One who falls into vice or error once forsaken. *Bp. Hall.*
- TO** RELA/TE §, rê-lâte'. *v. a.* [*relatus*, Lat.] To tell ; to recite. *Shak.* To vent by words. *Bacon.* To ally by kindred. *Pope.* To bring back ; to restore : a Latinism. *Spenser.*
- TO** RELA/TE, rê-lâte'. *v. n.* To have reference ; to have respect ; to have relation. *South.*
- RELA/TER**, rê-lâ'-tûr. 93. *n. s.* [*relateur*, Fr.] Teller ; narrator ; historian. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
- RELA/TION**, rê-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Manner of belonging to any person or thing. *Waller.* Respect ; reference ; regard. *Dryden.* Connexion between one thing and another. *Beattie.* Kindred ; alliance of kin. *Milton.* Person related by birth or marriage ; kinsman ; kinswoman. *Swift.* Narrative ; tale ; account ; narration ; recital of facts. *Burnet.*
- RELA/TIONSHIP***, rê-lâ'-shûn-shîp. *n. s.* The state of being related to another either by kindred, or any artificial alliance. *Mason.*
- RE/LATIVE**, rêl'-â-tîv. 153. *a.* [*relativus*, Lat. ; *relatif*, Fr.] Having relation ; respecting. *Locke.* Considered not absolutely, but as belonging to, or respecting something else. *Holyday.* Particular ; positive ; close in connexion. *Shakespeare.*
- RE/LATIVE**, rêl'-â-tîv. *n. s.* Relation ; kinsman. *Bp. Taylor.* Pronoun answering to an antecedent. *Ascham.* Somewhat respecting something else. *Locke.*
- RE/LATIVELY**, rêl'-â-tîv-lè. *ad.* As it respects something else ; not absolutely. *More.*
- RE/LATIVENESS**, rêl'-â-tîv-rês. *n. s.* The state of having relation.
- TO** RELA/X §, rê-lâks'. *v. a.* [*relaxo*, Lat.] To slacken ; to make less tense. *Bacon.* To remit ; to make less severe or rigorous. *Swift.* To make less attentive or laborious. *Vanity of Hum. Wishes.* To ease ; to divert : as, Conversation relaxes the student. To open ; to loose. *Milton.*
- TO** RELA/X, rê-lâks'. *v. n.* To be mild ; to be remiss ; to be not rigorous. *Prior.*
- RELA/X***, rê-lâks'. *n. s.* Relaxation. *Feltham.*
- RELA/XABLE***, rê-lâks'-â-bl. *a.* That may be remitted. *Barrow.*
- RELAXA/TION**, rêlâks'-â-shûn. 530. *n. s.* [*relaxatio*, Lat.] Diminution of tension ; the act of loosening. *Bacon.* Cessation of restraint. *Burnet.* Remission ; abatement of rigour. *Hooker.* Remission of attention or application. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- RELA/XATIVE***, rê-lâks'-â-tîv. *n. s.* [*relaxatus*, Lat.] That which has power to relax. *B. Jonson.*
- RELA/Y**, rê-lâ'. *n. s.* [*relais*, Fr.] Hunting-dogs kept in readiness at certain places to follow the deer, when the dogs which have been pursuing are wearied ; horses on the road to relieve others in a journey. *Chaucer.*
- RELEA/SABLE***, rê-lèse'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of being released. *Selden.*
- TO** RELEA/SE §, rê-lèse'. 227. *v. a.* [*relascher*, *relaxer*, Fr.] To set free from confinement or servitude. *St. Matt.* xxvii. To set free from pain. To free from obligation or penalty. *Milton.* To quit ; to let go. *Deid.* xv. To relax ; to slacken. *Hooker.*
- RELEA/SE**, rê-lèse'. *n. s.* [*relasche*, Fr.] Dismission from confinement, servitude, or pain. Relaxation of a penalty. *Prior.* Remission of a claim. *Esth.* ii. Acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor. A legal method of conveying land. *Blackstone.*
- RELEA/SER***, rê-lè'-sâr. *n. s.* One who releases or sets free from servitude. *Gayton.*
- RELEA/SEMENT***, rê-lèse'-mênt. *n. s.* Act of dis-
- charging ; act of dismissing from servitude or pain. *Milton.*
- TO** RE/LEGATE §, rêl'-è-gâte. *v. a.* [*releguer*, Fr. *relego*, Lat.] To banish ; to exile. *Cotgrave.*
- RELEGA/TION**, rêl'-è-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*relegatio*, Lat.] Exile ; judicial banishment. *Auliffe.*
- TO** RELENT §, rê-lênt'. *v. n.* [*relentir*, Fr.] To soften ; to grow less rigid or hard ; to give. *Bacon.* To melt ; to grow moist. *Bacon.* To grow less intense. *Sidney.* To soften in temper ; to grow tender ; to feel compassion. *Shakespeare.*
- TO** RELENT, rê-lênt'. *v. a.* To slacken ; to remit. *Spenser.* To soften ; to mollify. *Spenser.* To dissolve. *Davies.*
- RELENT***, rê-lênt'. *part. a.* Dissolved. *Vulg. Harmanii.*
- RELENT***, rê-lênt'. *n. s.* Remission ; stay. *Spenser.*
- RELENTLESS**, rê-lênt'-lès. *a.* Unpitiful ; unmoved by kindness or tenderness. *Beaumont and Fl.* Not knowing where to stay ; wandering ; confused ; perplexing. *Milton.*
- RE/LEVANCY***, rêl'-è-vân-sè. *n. s.* State of being relevant. *Burnet.*
- RE/LEVANT**, rêl'-è-vânt. *a.* [Fr.] Relieving ; lending aid ; affording something to the purpose. *Poynall.*
- RELEVATION**, rêl'-è-vâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*relevatio*, Lat.] A raising or lifting up.
- RELIANCE**, rêl'-ânse. *n. s.* [from *rely*.] Trust ; dependence ; confidence ; repose of mind. *Shak.*
- RE/LICK §**, rêl'-îk. *n. s.* [*reliquia*, Lat. ; *relique*, Fr.] That which remains ; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. It is generally used in the plural. *Spenser.* It is often taken for the body deserted by the soul. *Milton.* That which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration. *Chaucer.*
- RE/LICKLY**, rêl'-îk-lè. *ad.* In the manner of relics. *Donne.* Oh. J.
- RE/LICT**, rêl'-îkt. *n. s.* [*relicte*, old Fr. ; *relicta*, Lat.] A widow ; a wife desolate by the death of her husband. *Sprat.*
- RELIE/F**, rê-lêf. 275. *n. s.* [*relief*, Fr.] Alleviation of calamity ; mitigation of pain or sorrow. *Milton.* That which frees from pain or sorrow. *Fell.* Dismission of a sentinel from his post. *Shak.* [*relevium*, law Lat.] Legal remedy of wrongs. The prominence of a figure in stone or metal ; the seeming prominence of a picture. *Addison.* The exposure of any thing, by the proximity of something different. [*relief*, old Fr.] [In the feudal law.] A payment made to the lord by the tenant coming into possession of an estate, held under him. *Burke.* Broken meat. *Lib. Fest.*
- RELIE/VER***, rêl'-îv'-âr. *n. s.* One who places reliance. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
- RELIE/VABLE**, rê-lêv'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of relief. *Hale.*
- TO** RELIE/VE §, rê-lêv'. *v. a.* [*relevo*, Lat. ; *relever*, Fr.] To ease pain or sorrow. To succour by assistance. *Dryden.* To set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post. *Dryden.* To right by law. To recommend by the interposition of something dissimilar. *Stepney.* To support ; to assist ; to recommend to attention. *Brown.*
- RELIE/VER**, rê-lêv'-âr. *n. s.* One that relieves. *Rogers.*
- RELIE/VO**, rê-lêv'-ô. *n. s.* [Ital.] The prominence of a figure or picture. *Dryden.*
- TO** RELI/GHT, rê-lîte'. 353. *v. a.* To light anew. *Pope.*
- RELI/GION §**, rê-lîd'-jûn. 290. *n. s.* [Fr. ; *religio*, Lat.] Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments. *Milton.* A system of divine faith and worship, as opposite to others. *More.* Religious rites : in the plural. *Milton.*
- RELI/GIONARY***, rê-lîd'-jûn-â-rè. *a.* Relating to religion ; pious. *Bp. Barlow.*
- RELI/GIONIST**, rê-lîd'-jûn-îst. *n. s.* A bigot to any religious persuasion. *More.*
- RELI/GIOUS §**, rê-lîd'-jûs. *a.* [*religiosus*, Lat.] Pi

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

ous; disposed to the duties of religion. *Hooker*. Teaching religion. *Wotton*. Among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. *Abbot*. Exact; strict. Appropriated to strict observance of holy duties. *Lavo*.

RELIGIOUS*, rê-lîd'-jûs. *n. s.* One, among the Romanists, bound by vows. *Addison*.

RELIGIOUSLY, rê-lîd'-jûs-lê. *ad.* Piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion. *Drayton*. According to the rites of religion. *Titus Andronicus*. Reverently; with veneration. *Duppa*. Exactly; with strict observance. *Bacon*.

RELIGIOUSNESS, rê-lîd'-jûs-nês. *n. s.* The quality or state of being religious. *Sir E. Sandys*.

RELINQUISH, rê-lîng'-kwish. 408. *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Lat.] To forsake; to abandon; to leave; to desert. *Abbot*. To quit; to release; to give up. *South*. To forbear; to depart from. *Hooker*.

RELINQUISHER*, rê-lîng'-kwish-ûr. *n. s.* One who relinquishes. *Sherwood*.

RELINQUISHMENT, rê-lîng'-kwish-mênt. 403. *n. s.* The act of forsaking. *Hooker*.

RELIQUARY*, rê-lê-kwâr-ê. *n. s.* [*reliquaire*, Fr.] A casket in which relics are kept. *Gray*.

RELISH §, rê-lîsh. *n. s.* [*relecher*, Fr.] Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate: it is commonly used of a pleasing taste. *Boyle*. Taste; small quantity just perceptible. *Shak*. Liking; delight in any thing. *Addison*. Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste. *Addison*. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleasure is given. *Shakespeare*. Cast; manner. *Pope*.

To RELISH, rê-lîsh. *v. a.* To give a taste to any thing. *Dryden*. To taste; to have a liking. *Baker*. To taste of; to give the cast or manner of. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

To RELISH, rê-lîsh. *v. n.* To have a pleasing taste. *Hakewill*. To give pleasure. *Shak*. To have a flavour. *Woodward*.

RELISHABLE, rê-lîsh-â-bl. *a.* Gustable; having a taste.

To RELIVE, rê-lîv'. *v. n.* [*re* and *live*.] To revive; to live anew. *Shakespeare*.

To RELIVE*, rê-lîv'. *v. a.* To bring back to life; to revive. *Spenser*. *Ob. T.*

To RELOVE, rê-lâv'. *v. a.* To love in return. *Boyle*. *Ob. J.*

RELUCENT, rê-lû'-sênt. *a.* [*relucens*, Lat.] Shining; transparent; pellucid. *Thomson*.

To RELUCT §, rê-lûkt'. *v. n.* [*relector*, Fr., *relector*, Lat.] To struggle against. *Wotton*.

RELUCTANCE rê-lûk'-tânse. } *n. s.* [*relector*,
RELUCTANCY, rê-lûk'-tân-sê. } Lat.] Unwillingness; repugnance. *Milton*.

RELUCTANT, rê-lûk'-tânt. *a.* [*reluctans*, Lat.] Struggling against; resisting with violence. *Milton*. Unwilling; acting with slight repugnance; coy. *Milton*.

RELUCTANTLY*, rê-lûk'-tânt-lê. *ad.* With resistance; with unwillingness.

To RELUCTATE, rê-lûk'-tâte. *v. n.* To resist; to struggle against. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.

RELUCTATION, rê-lûk'-tâ-shûn. 530. *n. s.* Repugnance; resistance; unwillingness. *Bacon*.

To RELUME, rê-lûmê'. *v. a.* [*ralumere*, Fr.] To light anew; to rekindle. *Shakespeare*.

To RELUMINE, rê-lû'-mîn. *v. a.* To light anew.

To RELY §, rê-lî'. *v. n.* [*re* and *lye*.] To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest upon; to depend upon. *Milton*.

To REMAIN §, rê-mâne'. *v. n.* [*remaneo*, Lat.] To be left out of a greater quantity or number. *Job*, xxvii. To continue; to endure; to be left in a particular state. *Milton*. To be left after any event. *Milton*. Not to be lost. *I John*, ii. To be left as not comprised. *Locke*. To continue in a place.

To REMAIN, rê-mâne'. *v. a.* To await; to be left to. *Spenser*.

REMAIN, rê-mâne'. 202. *n. s.* [*reman*, old Fr.] Relic; that which is left. *Shak*. The body left by the soul. *Pope*. Abode; habitation. *Shakespeare*.

REMAINDER, rê-mâne'-dâr. *a.* Remaining; refuse left. *Shakespeare*.

REMAINDER, rê-mâne'-dâr. *n. s.* What is left, remnant; relics. *Shak*. The body when the soul is departed; remains. *Titus Andronicus*. [In law.] An estate limited in lands, tenements, or rents, to be enjoyed after the expiration of another particular estate. *Bacon*.

To REMAKE, rê-mâke'. *v. a.* To make anew. *Glanville*.

To REMAND, rê-mând'. 79. *v. a.* [*remander*, Fr.; *re* and *mando*, Lat.] To send back; to call back. *Davies*.

REMANENT, rê-mâ-nênt. *n. s.* [*remanens*, Lat.] The part remaining. *Bacon*.

§ I place the accent on the first syllable of this word, for the same reason as in *permanent*; the *a*, in both *remaneo* and *permaneo*, is short, if that be any rule.—See *Principles*, No. 503. (c.) It is highly probable that *remnant* is but an abbreviation of the present word. *W.*

REMANENT*, rê-mâ-nênt. *a.* Remaining; continuing. *Bp. Taylor*.

REMARK §, rê-mârk'. 78. *n. s.* [*remarque*, Fr.] Observation; note; notice taken. *Collier*.

To REMARK, rê-mârk'. *v. a.* [*remarquer*, Fr.] To note; to observe. *Locke*. To distinguish; to point out; to mark. *Milton*.

REMARKABLE, rê-mârk'-â-bl. *a.* [*remarquable*, Fr.] Observable; worthy of note. *Raleigh*.

REMARKABLENESS, rê-mârk'-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Observableness; worthiness of observation. *Hammond*.

REMARKABLY, rê-mârk'-â-blê. *ad.* Observably; in a manner worthy of observation. *Milton*.

REMARKER, rê-mârk'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [*remarquer*, Fr.] Observer; one that remarks. *Watts*.

To REMARRY §, rê-mâr'-rê. *v. a.* To marry again; to marry a second time. *Tindal*.

REMEDIAL, rê-mê'-dê-â-bl. [*rê-mêd'-ê-â-bl*, *Perry*.] *a.* Capable of remedy. *Bacon*.

REMEDIAL*, rê-mê'-dê-âl. *a.* Affording remedy. *Burke*.

REMEDIALTE, rê-mê'-dê-ât. 91. *a.* Medicinal; affording a remedy. *Shakespeare*.

REMEDILESS, rê-mê'-dê-lêss. [*rê-mêd'-ê-lêss*, *Perry*.] *a.* Not admitting remedy; irreparable; cureless; incurable. *Spenser*.

§ Spenser and Milton place the accent upon the second syllable of this word; and, as Mr. Nares observes, Dr. Johnson [altered by Todd] has, on the authority of these authors, adopted this accentuation: "But this," says Mr. Nares, "is irregular; for every monosyllabic termination, added to a word accented on the antepenult, throws the accent to the fourth syllable from the end." With great respect for Mr. Nares's opinion on this subject, I should think a much easier and more general rule might be laid down for all words of this kind, which is, that those words which take the Saxon terminations after them, as *er, less, ness, lessness, ly, &c.*, preserve the accent of the radical word; therefore this and the following word ought to have the same accent as *remedy*, from which they are formed.—See *Principles*, No. 489, 501. *W.*

REMEDILESSNESS, rê-mê'-dê-lêss-nês. [*rê-mêd'-ê-lêss-nês*, *Perry*.] *n. s.* Incurableness.

REMEDY §, rê-mê'-dê. *n. s.* [*remedium*, Lat.] A medicine by which any illness is cured. *Swift*. Cure of any uneasiness. *Dryden*. That which counteracts any evil. *Milton*. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt. *Shakespeare*.

To REMEDY, rê-mê'-dê. *v. a.* [*remedier*, Fr.] To cure; to heal. *Hooker*. To repair or remove mischief.

To REMEMBER §, rê-mêm'-bûr. *v. a.* [*remember*, old Fr.; *remembrare*, Ital.] To bear in mind any thing; not to forget. *Ps. lxxix*. To recollect; to call to mind. *Sidney*. To keep in mind; to have present to the attention. *Milton*. To bear in mind, with intent of reward or punishment. *Barrow*. To mention; not to omit. *Ayliffe*. To put in mind; to force; to recollect; to remind. *Sidney*. To preserve from being forgotten. *Shakespeare*.

- REMEMBERER**, rê-mêm'-bâr-âr. *n. s.* One who remembers. *Wotton.*
- REMEMBRANCE**, rê-mêm'-brânse. *n. s.* [old Fr.] Retention in memory; memory. *Shak.* Recollection; revival of any idea; reminiscence. *Milton.* Honourable memory. *Shak.* Transmission of a fact from one to another. *Addison.* Account preserved. *Hale.* Memorial. *Dryden.* A token by which any one is kept in the memory. *Shak.* Notice of something absent. *Shak.* Power of remembering. *Milton.* Admonition. *Shak.* Memorandum; a note to help memory. *Chillingworth.*
- REMEMBRANCER**, rê-mêm'-brân-sûr. *n. s.* One that reminds; one that puts in mind. *Shak.* An officer of the exchequer. *Bacon.*
- To REMEMORATE** *, rê-mêm'-ô-râte. *v. a.* [*re-memoratus*, Lat.] To call to remembrance; to remember. *Bryskett.*
- REMEMORATION** *, rê-mêm'-ô-râ-shûn. *n. s.* Remembrance. *Montagu.*
- To REMERCEY**, rê-mêr'-sê. *v. a.* [*remercier*, Fr.] To thank. *Spenser.* Ob. *J.*
- To REMIGRATE** *, rê-mî-ê-grâte. 513. *v. n.* [*remigro*, Lat.] To remove back again. *Boyle.*
- REMIGRATION**, rê-mî-ê-grâ-shûn. *n. s.* Removal back again. *Hale.*
- To REMIND**, rê-mînd'. *v. a.* To put in mind; to force to remember. *South.*
- REMINISCENCE** *, rê-mê-nîs'-sênce. 510. }
- REMINISCENCY** *, rê-mê-nîs'-sên-sê. }
- n. s.* [*reminiscence*, Fr.; *reminiscens*, Lat.] Recollection; recovery of ideas. *Hale.*
- REMINISCENTIAL**, rê-mê-nîs'-sên-shâl. *a.* Relating to reminiscence. *Brown.*
- REMISSE** *, rê-mîs'-sê. [*remissus*, Lat.] Not vigorous; slack. *Woodward.* Not careful; slothful. *Shak.* Not intense. *Roscommon.*
- REMISSEBLE**, rê-mîs'-sê-bl. 509. *a.* [Fr.] That may be forgiven or remitted. *Fellham.*
- REMISSION**, rê-mîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*remissio*, Lat.] Abatement; relaxation; moderation. *Bacon.* Cessation of intenseness. *Woodward.* [In physick.] Remission is when a distemper abates, but does not go off quite before it returns again. Release; abatement of right or claim. *Addison.* Forgiveness; pardon. *Shak.* Act of sending back. *Slack-house.*
- REMISSELY**, rê-mîs'-lê. *ad.* Carelessly; negligently; without close attention. *Hooker.* Not vigorously; not with ardour or eagerness; slackly. *Clarendon.*
- REMISSENESS**, rê-mîs'-nêss. *n. s.* Carelessness; negligence; coldness; want of ardour. *Shakspeare.*
- To REMIT** *, rê-mîl'. *v. a.* [*remitto*, Lat.] To relax; to make less intense. *Milton.* To forgive a punishment. *Dryden.* [*remettre*, Fr.] To pardon a fault. *Titus Andr.* To give up; to resign. *Hayward.* To defer; to refer. *Bacon.* To put again in custody. *Dryden.* To send money to a distant place. *Addison.* To restore. *Hayward.*
- To REMIT**, rê-mîl'. *v. n.* To slacken; to grow less intense. *Broome.* To abate by growing less eager. *South.* [In physick.] To grow by intervals less violent, though not wholly intermitting.
- REMITMENT**, rê-mîl'-mênt. *n. s.* The act of remitting to custody.
- REMITTANCE**, rê-mîl'-tânse. *n. s.* The act of paying money at a distant place. Sum sent to a distant place. *Addison.*
- REMITTER**, rê-mîl'-târ. 93. *n. s.* [*remettre*, Fr.] One who forgives or pardons. *Fulke.* One who remits or procures the conveyance and payment of money. [In common law.] A restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seized of them by his latter title, under his title that is more ancient, in case where the latter is defective. *Cowel.*
- REMNANT**, rê-mî-nânt. *n. s.* [corrupted from *renanent*.] Residue; that which is left. *Shakspeare.*
- REMNANT**, rê-mî-nânt. *a.* Remaining; yet left. *Prior.*
- To REMODEL** *, rê-môd'-dêl. *v. a.* To model anew. *Churton.*
- REMOULTEN**, rê-môl'-tn. 103. *part.* Melted again. *Bacon.*
- REMONSTRANCE**, rê-môn'-strânse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Show; discovery. *Shak.* Strong representation. *Hooker.*
- REMONSTRANT** *, rê-môn'-strânt. *n. s.* [*remonstrans*, Lat.] One that joins in a remonstrance. *Milton.*
- REMONSTRANT** *, rê-môn'-strânt. *a.* Expostulatory; containing strong reasons. *Ash.*
- To REMONSTRATE** *, rê-môn'-strâte. *v. n.* [*remonstro*, Lat.] To make a strong representation; to show reasons on any side in strong terms. *Walton.*
- To REMONSTRATE** *, rê-môn'-strâte. *v. a.* To show by a strong representation. *Hist. of Duelling.*
- REMONSTRATION** *, rê-môn'-strâ-shûn. *n. s.* Act of remonstrating.
- REMONSTRATOR** *, rê-môn'-strâ-tûr. *n. s.* One who remonstrates. *Burnet.*
- REMORA**, rê-mô-râ. 92, 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] A let, or obstacle. *Bp. Andrews.* A fish or a kind of worm that sticks to ships and retards their passage through the water. *Grew.*
- To REMORATE**, rê-mô-râte. *v. a.* [*remoror*, Lat.] To hinder; to delay. *Dict.*
- To REMORD** *, rê-môrd'. *v. a.* [*remordeo*, Lat.] To rebuke; to excite to remorse. *Skelton.* Ob. *T.*
- To REMORD** *, rê-môrd'. *v. n.* To feel remorse. *Sir T. Elyot.*
- REMORDENCY** *, rê-môr'-dên-sê. *n. s.* [*remordens*, Lat.] Compunction. *Killingbeck.*
- REMORSE** *, rê-môrsê', or rê-môrsê'-l. *n. s.* [*remorsus*, Lat.] Pain of guilt. *Bp. Hall.* Tenderness; pity; sympathetic sorrow. *Spenser.*
- Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and several respectable speakers, pronounce this word in the second manner; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Smith, (Jones, Fulton and Knight) in the first; and, in my opinion, with analogy and the best usage on their side. The final *c* does not lengthen the *o*, but serves only to keep the *s* from going into the sound of *z*. *W.*
- REMORSED** *, rê-môrst'. *a.* Feeling the pain of guilt; struck with remorse. *Bp. Hall.*
- REMORSEFUL**, rê-môrs'-fûl. *a.* Full of a sense of guilt; denoting the pain of guilt. *Bp. Hall.* Tender; compassionate. *Shak.* Pitiable. *Chapman.*
- REMORSELESS**, rê-môrs'-lêss. *a.* Unpitying; cruel; savage. *Milton.*
- REMORSELESSLY** *, rê-môrs'-lêss-lê. *ad.* Without remorse. *South.*
- REMORSELESSNESS** *, rê-môrs'-lêss-nêss. *n. s.* Savageness; cruelty. *Beaumont.*
- REMOTÉ** *, rê-môte'. *a.* [*remotus*, Lat.] Distant; not immediate. *Locke.* Distant; not at hand. *Milton.* Removed far off; placed not near. *Milton.* Foreign. Distant; not closely connected. *Glanville.* Alien; not agreeing. *Locke.* Abstract ed. *Locke.*
- REMOTELY**, rê-môte'-lê. *ad.* Not nearly; at a distance. *Brown.*
- REMOTENESS**, rê-môte'-nêss. *n. s.* State of being remote; distance; not nearness. *Dryden.*
- REMOUION**, rê-mô-shûn. *n. s.* [*remotus*, Lat.] The act of removing; the state of being removed to distance. *Shakspeare.*
- To REMOUNT**, rê-môunt'. *v. n.* [*remonter*, Fr.] To mount again. *Dryden.*
- REMOVABLE**, rê-môdv'-â-bl. *a.* Such as may be removed. *Spenser.*
- REMOVAL**, rê-môdv'-âl. 88. *n. s.* The act of putting out of any place. *Hooker.* The act of putting away. *Arbutnot.* Dismission from a post. *Addison.* The state of being removed. *Locke.*
- To REMOVE** *, rê-môdv'. *v. a.* [*removeo*, Lat.] To put from its place; to take or put away. *Job*, xii. To place at a distance. *Locke.*
- To REMOVE**, rê-môdv'. *v. n.* To change place To go from one place to another. *Dryden.*
- REMOVED**, rê-môdv'. *n. s.* Change of place. *Chapman.* Susceptibility of being removed. *Glanville.* Translation of one to the place of another. *Shak.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

State of being removed. *Milton*. Act of moving a chess-man or draught. Departure; act of going away. *Waller*. The act of changing place. *Bacon*. A step in the scale of gradation. *Locke*. A small distance. *Rogers*. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet. *Swift*. A dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains.

REMOVED, rê-môôv' *part. a.* Remote; separate from others. *Shakspeare*.

REMOVEDNESS, rê-môôv'-êd-nês. 364. *n. s.* The state of being removed; remoteness. *Shakspeare*.

REMOVER, rê-môôv'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that removes. *Bacon*.

REMU'GIENT*, rê-mû'-jè-ênt. *a.* [remugiens, Lat.] Rebelling. *More*.

REMUNERABILITY*, rê-mû-nêr-â-bl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Capability of being rewarded. *Pearson*.

REMUNERABLE, rê-mû-nêr-â-bl. *a.* Rewardable. To REMUNERATE, rê-mû-nêr-â-te. *v. a.* [remunero, Lat.; remunerer, Fr.] To reward; to repay; to requite; to recompense. *Bacon*.

REMUNERATION, rê-mû-nêr-â-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; remuneratio, Lat.] Reward; requital; recompense; repayment. *Shakspeare*.

REMUNERATIVE, rê-mû-nêr-â-tîv. *a.* Exercised in giving rewards. *Boyle*.

REMUNERATORY*, rê-mû-nêr-â-tûr-ê. *a.* Affording recompense, or reward; requiting. *Johnson*.

To REMURMUR, rê-mûr'-mûr. *v. a.* To utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low, hoarse sounds. *Pope*.

To REMURMUR, rê-mûr'-mûr. *v. n.* [remurmuro, Lat.] To murmur back; to echo a low, hoarse sound. *Dryden*.

REN'AL*, rê-nâl. *a.* [renalis, Lat.] Belonging to the reins or kidneys.

RENARD, rê-nârd. 88. *n. s.* [Fr.] The name of a fox in fable. *Dryden*.

RENA'SCENCY*, rê-nâs'-sên-sê. *n. s.* [renascens, Lat.] State of being produced again. *Brown*.

RENA'SCENT, rê-nâs'-sên-t. *a.* [renascens, Lat.] Produced again; rising again into being.

RENA'SCIBLE, rê-nâs'-sê-bl. 405. *a.* [renascor, Lat.] Possible to be produced again.

To RENA'VIGATE, rê-nâv'-vê-gâte. *v. n.* To sail again.

RENCOUNTER, rê-n-kôûn'-tûr. 313. *n. s.* [rencontre, Fr.] Clash; collision. *Collier*. Personal opposition. *Addison*. Loose or casual engagement. *Addison*. Sudden combat without premeditation.

To RENCOUNTER*, rê-n-kôûn'-tûr. *v. a.* To attack hand to hand. *Spenser*.

To RENCOUNTER, rê-n-kôûn'-tûr. *v. n.* [rencontrer, Fr.] To clash; to collide. To meet an enemy unexpectedly. To skirmish with another. To fight hand to hand.

To REND, rênd. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *rent*. [penban, Sax.] To tear with violence; to lacerate. *Judge*. xiv.

To REND*, rênd. *v. n.* To separate; to be disunited. *Bp. Taylor*.

RENDER, rênd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that rends; a tearer.

To RENDER, rênd'-ûr. *v. a.* [rendre, Fr.] To return; to pay back. *Psalm xxxviii*. To restore; to give back. *Addison*. To give upon demand. *Prov. xxvi*. To invest with qualities; to make. *South*. To represent; to exhibit. *Shak*. To translate. *Burnet*. To surrender; to yield; to give up. *Shak*. To afford; to give to be used. *Watts*.

To RENDER*, rênd'-ûr. *v. n.* To show; to give an account. *Shakspeare*.

RENDER, rênd'-ûr. *n. s.* An account. *Shakspeare*.

RENDERABLE*, rênd'-ûr-â-bl. *a.* That may be rendered. *Sherwood*.

RENDEZVOUS, rênd-dê-vôôz'. 315. *n. s.* [Fr.] Assembly; meeting appointed. *Sprat*. A sign that draws men together. *Bacon*. Place appointed for assembly. *Raleigh*.

To RENDEZVOUS, rênd-dê-vôôz'. [rôn'-dâ-vôô,

Sheridan and Jones; rênd-dê-vôôz', *Perry, Fulton and Knight*] *v. n.* To meet at a place appointed Sir T. Herbert.

✂ This word is in such universal use as to be perfectly anglicised; and those who leave out the *s* at the end, in compliment to the French language, show but little taste in their pronunciation of English. To this letter in this word, as well as in several other words, may be applied the judicious advice of Pope:

"In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold;

"Alike fantastick, if too new or old:

"Be not the first by whom the new are try'd,

"Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

Essay on Criticism. W.

To RENDEZVOUS*, rênd-dê-vôôz'. *v. a.* To bring together; to bring to a place appointed. *Echard*.

REN'DIBLE*, rênd'-dê-bl. *a.* [rendable, Fr.] That may be yielded, given up, or restored. *Cotgrave*. That may be translated. *Howell*.

RENDITION, rênd-dish'-ûn. *n. s.* [from render.] Surrendering; the act of yielding. *Fairfax* Translation. *South*.

RENEGADE, rênn'-gâ-de. }

RENEGA'DO, rênn'-gâ-dô. [See LUMBAGO.] }

n. s. [Span.; renegat, Fr.; renegatus, low Lat.] }

One that apostatizes from the faith; an apostate.

Bp. Taylor. One who deserts to the enemy; a revolter. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.

To RENE'GE, rê-nêgg'. *v. a.* [renego, Lat.; renouer, renecier, old Fr.] To disown; to renounce. *Shak*.

To RENE'GE*, rê-nêgg'. *v. n.* To deny. *Shak*.

To RENE'W, rê-nû'. *v. a.* [re and new.] To renovate; to restore to the former state. *Shak*. To repeat; to put again in act. *Bacon*. To begin again. *Dryden*. [In theology.] To make anew; to transform to new life. *Heb. vi*.

RENE'WABLE, rê-nû'-â-bl. *a.* Capable to be renewed. *Swift*.

RENE'WAL, rê-nû'-âl. 88. *n. s.* The act of renewing; renovation. *Forbes*.

RENE'WEDNESS*, rê-nû'-êd-nês. *n. s.* State of being made anew. *Hammond*.

RENEWER*, rê-nû'-ûr. *n. s.* One who renews. *Sherwood*.

RENITENCE*, rê-nî'-tênse. } *n. s.* The resistance

RENITENCY, rê-nî'-tên-sê. } in solid bodies,

when they press upon, or are impelled one against another, or the resistance that a body makes on account of weight. *Quincy*. Disinclination; reluctance. *Bp. Hall*.

✂ This word [renitency] and the following were, in Dr. Johnson's third edition, folio, accented on the second syllable; but in the sixth edition, quarto, they have the accent on the first. This latter accentuation, it must be allowed, is more agreeable to English analogy, see *Principles*, No. 503, (b.); but there is an analogy that the learned are very fond of adopting, which is, that when a word from the Latin contains the same number of syllables as the original, the accent of the original should then be preserved; and, as the accent of *renitens* is on the second syllable, the word *renitent* ought to have the accent on the second likewise. For my own part, I approve of our own analogy, both in accent and quantity; but it is the business of a prosodist to give the usage as well as analogy; and, were this word and its formative *renitency* to be brought into common use, I have no doubt but that the Latin analogy, that of accenting this word on the second syllable, would generally prevail. This may fairly be presumed from the suffrages we have for it; namely, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Buchanan, and Entick, who are opposed by no dictionary I have consulted but by Scott's Bailey. *W.*

RENITENT, rê-nî'-tênt. *a.* [renitens, Lat.] Acting against any impulse by elastic power. *Ray*.

RE'NNET, rênn'-nît. *n. s.* Runnet. *Floyer*.

RE'NNET, rênn'-nît. } *n. s.* A kind of apple

RE'NNETING, rênn'-nît-îng. } *Mortimer*.

To RENOUNCE, rê-nôûnse'. 313. *v. a.* [renoncer, Fr.; renuncio, Lat.] To disown; to abnegate. *Dryden*. To quit upon oath. *Shakspeare*.

To RENOUNCE, rê-nôûnse'. *v. n.* To declare renunciation. *Dryden*. [At cards.] Not to follow the suit led, though the player has one of the suit in his hand.

RENOU'NCE*, rê-nôûnse'. *n. s.* [used only, perhaps, at cards.] The act of not following the suit when it might be done. *Whist, a Poem.*

RENOU'NCEMENT, rê-nôûnse'-mênt. *n. s.* Act of renouncing; renunciation.

RENOU'NCER*, rê-nôûn'-sûr. *n. s.* One who disowns or denies. *Wilkins.*

RENOU'NCING*, rê-nôûn'-sîng. *n. s.* The act of disowning or denying; apostasy. *Sir E. Sandys.*

To RENOVATE*, rê-nô-vâte. *v. a.* [renovo, Lat.] To renew; to restore to the first state. *Thomson.*

RENOVA'TION, rê-nô-vâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [renovatio, Lat.] Renewal; the act of renewing; the state of being renewed. *Bacon.*

RENO'WN*, rê-nôûn'. 322. *n. s.* [renommé, Fr.] Fame; celebrity; praise widely spread. *Shak.*

To RENOW'N, rê-nôûn'. *v. a.* [renommer, Fr.] To make famous. *Shakespeare.*

RENO'WNED, rê-nôûnd'. 359. *particip. a.* Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed. *Numb. i.*

RENO'WNEDLY*, rê-nôûn'-êd-lê. *ad.* With celebrity; with fame.

RENO'WNLESS*, rê-nôûn'-lêss. *a.* Inglorious; without renown.

RENT*, rênt. *n. s.* [from *rend.*] A break; a laceration. *White.*

To RENT, rênt. *v. a.* To tear; to lacerate. *Chaucer.*

To RENT, rênt. *v. n.* [now written *rant.*] To roar; to bluster. *Hudibras.*

RENT*, rênt. *n. s.* [rent, Sax.; *rente*, Fr.] Revenue; annual payment. *Shakespeare.* Money paid for any thing held of another. *Waller.*

To RENT, rênt. *v. a.* [renter, Fr.] To hold by paying rent. *Addison.*

RENTABLE, rênt'-â-bl. 405. *a.* That may be rented.

RENTAGE*, rênt'-tîdje. *n. s.* [rentage, old Fr.] Money paid for any thing held of another. *P. Fletcher.*

RENTAL, rênt'-âl. *n. s.* Schedule or account of rents.

RENT'ER, rênt'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that holds by paying rent. *Locke.*

RENTROLL*, rênt'-rôle. *n. s.* List of rents, or revenues. *Hakewill.*

RENUNCIATION, rê-nûn-shê'-shûn. [See *PRONUNCIATION.*] *n. s.* [renunciatio, Lat.] The act of renouncing. *Bp. Taylor.*

To RENVERSE*, rê-nêr-vêrse. *v. a.* [re and inverse.] To reverse. *Spenser.*

RENVERSEMENT*, rê-nêr-vêrse'-mênt. *n. s.* Act of reversing. *Stukely. Ob. T.*

To REOBTAIN*, rê-ôb-tâne'. *v. a.* To obtain again. *Mir. for Mag.*

REOBTAINABLE*, rê-ôb-tâ'-nâ-bl. *a.* That may be obtained again. *Sherwood.*

To REORDAIN*, rê-ôr-dâne'. *v. a.* [reordiner, Fr.] To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission granted to a minister. *Burnet.*

REORDINA'TION, rê-ôr-dê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Repetition of ordination. *Aterbury.*

To REPA'CIFY, rê-pâs'-sê-fl. *v. a.* To pacify again. *Daniel.*

REPAID, rê-pâde'. *part. of repay.*

To REPAIR*, rê-pâre'. 202. *v. a.* [reparo, Lat.; *reparer*, Fr.] To restore after injury or dilapidation. 2 *Kings.* To amend any injury by an equivalent. *Milton.* To fill up anew, by something put in the place of what is lost. *Milton.* To recover: a Latinism. *Spenser.*

REPAIR, rê-pâre'. *n. s.* Reparation; supply of loss; restoration after dilapidation. *Shakespeare.*

To REPAIR, rê-pâre'. *v. n.* [reparer, Fr.] To go to; to betake himself. *Shakespeare.*

REPAIR, rê-pâre'. *n. s.* [repaire, Fr.] Resort; abode. *Joel, iii.* Act of betaking himself any whither. *Clarendon.*

REPAIRABLE*, rê-pâre'-â-bl. *a.* That may be repaired: now *reparable.*

REPAIRER, rê-pâre'-ûr. 93. *n. s.* Amender; restorer. *South.*

REPA'NDOUS, rê-pân'-dûs. *a.* [repandus, Lat.] Bent upwards. *Brown.*

RE/PARABLE, rêp'-pâr-â-bl. 531. [See *IRREPARABLE.*] *a.* [Fr.; *reparabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being amended, retrieved, or supplied by something equivalent. *Bacon.*

RE/PARABLY, rêp'-pâr-â-blê. *ad.* In a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment, or supply.

REPARA'TION, rêp-pâr'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *reparatio*, Lat.] The act of repairing; instauration. *Arbuthnot.* Supply of what is wasted. *Addison.* Recompense for any injury; amends. *Bacon.*

REPA'RATIVE, rê-pâr'-râ-tiv. 512. *n. s.* Whatever makes amends for loss or injury. *Wotton.*

REPA'RATIVE*, rê-pâr'-râ-tiv. *a.* Amending defect, loss, or injury. *Bp. Taylor.*

REPARTEE', rêp-pâr-têê'. *n. s.* [repartie, Fr.] Smart reply. *Dryden.*

To REPARTEE', rêp-pâr-têê'. *v. n.* To make smart replies. *Denham.*

To REPA'SS, rê-pâs'. *v. a.* [repasser, Fr.] To pass again; to pass or travel back. *Shakespeare.*

To REPA'SS, rê-pâs'. *v. n.* To go back in a road. *Dryden.*

REPA'ST*, rê-pâst'. *n. s.* [repas, Fr.; *re* and *pastus*, Lat.] A meal; act of taking food. *Milton.* Food; victuals. *Shakespeare.*

To REPA'ST, rê-pâst'. *v. a.* [repastre, Fr.] To feed; to feast. *Shakespeare.*

REPA'STURE, rê-pâs'-tshure. 463. *n. s.* [re and *pasture*.] Entertainment. *Shakespeare. Ob. J.*

To REPATRIATE*, rê-pâ'-rê-â-tê. *v. n.* [repatrier, Fr.; *re* and *patria*, Lat.] To restore to one's own home or country. *Cotgrave.*

To REPAY*, rê-pâ'. *v. a.* [repayer, Fr.] To pay back in return, in equal, or in revenge. *Is. lix.* To recompense. *Milton.* To compensate. *Bacon.* To requite good or ill. *Shak.* To reimburse with what is owed. *Shakespeare.*

REPAYMENT, rê-pâ'-mênt. *n. s.* The act of repaying. *Bp. Taylor.* The thing repaid. *Arbuthnot.*

To REPEAL*, rê-pêlê'. 227. *v. a.* [rappeller, Fr.] To recall. *Shakespeare.* To abrogate; to revoke. *Hooker.*

REPEAL, rê-pêlê'. *n. s.* Recall from exile. *Shak.* Revocation; abrogation. *Davies.*

REPEALER*, rê-pê'-lûr. *n. s.* One who revokes or abrogates. *Burke.*

To REPEAT*, rê-pête'. 227. *v. a.* [repeto, Lat.; *repetere*, Fr.] To iterate; to use again; to do again. *Milton.* To speak again. *Hooker.* To try again. *Waller.* To recite; to rehearse. *Shakespeare.*

REPEAT*, rê-pête'. *n. s.* A repetition. [In music.] A mark denoting the repetition of a preceding part of the air. *Avonson.*

REPEATEDLY, rê-pê'-têd-lê. *ad.* Over and over; more than once. *Stephens.*

REPEATER, rê-pê'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* One that repeats; one that recites. *Bp. Taylor.* A watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.

REPEDA'TION*, rêp-ê-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [repedatus, Lat.; *re* and *pes*.] Act of going back; return. *More. Ob. T.*

To REPEL*, rê-pêl'. *v. a.* [repello, Lat.] To drive back any thing. *Hooker.* To drive back an assailant. *Milton.*

To REPEL, rê-pêl'. *v. n.* To act with force contrary to force impressed. *Newton.* [In medicine.] To prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour. *Quincy.*

REPELLENT, rê-pêl'-lênt. *n. s.* [repellens, Lat.] An application that has a repelling power. *Wiseman.*

REPELLENT*, rê-pêl'-lênt. *a.* Having power to repel. *Bp. Berkeley.*

REPELLER, rê-pêl'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* One that repels.

To REPE'NT*, rê-pênt'. *v. n.* [repentir, Fr.] To think on any thing past with sorrow. *South.* To express sorrow for something past. *Shak.* To change the mind from some painful motive. *Exod. xiii.* To have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life. *St. Matt. xii.*

To REPE'NT, rê-pênt'. *v. a.* To remember with

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tào, búll;—òll;—pòund;—tùin, THIS.

sorrow. *Shak.* To remember with pious sorrow. *Donne.* [se repentir, Fr.] It is used with the reciprocal pronoun. *Jér. viii.*

REPE'NTANCE, rè-pènt'-ânse. *n. s.* [repentance, Fr.] Sorrow for any thing past. *Law.* Sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence. *Whitgift.*

REPE'NTANT, rè-pènt'-ânt. *a.* [repentant, Fr.] Sorrowful for the past. Sorrowful for sin. *Milton.* Expressing sorrow for sin. *Shakspeare.*

REPE'NTANT*, rè-pènt'-ânt. *n. s.* One who expresses sorrow for sin. *Lightfoot.*

REPE'NTER*, rè-pènt'-âr. *n. s.* One who repents. *Donne.*

REPE'NTING*, rè-pènt'-îng. *n. s.* Act of repentance. *Hos. xi.*

REPE'NTINGLY*, rè-pènt'-îng-lè. *ad.* With repentance.

To REPEOPLE, rè-pèb'-pl. *v. a.* [repeupler, Fr.] To stock with people anew. *Tuttler.*

REPEOP'LING*, rè-pèb'-pl-îng. *n. s.* The act of re-peopleing. *Hale.*

To REPERCU'SS, rè-pèr-kûs'. *v. a.* [repercussio, Lat.] To beat back; to drive back; to rebound. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

REPERCU'SSION, rè-pèr-kûsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [repercussio, Lat.] The act of driving back; rebound. *Bacon.*

REPERCU'SSIVE, rè-pèr-kûs'-siv. *a.* [repercussif, Fr.] Having the power of driving back or causing a rebound. *Pattison.* Repellent. *Bacon.* Driven back; rebounding. *Thomson.*

REPERCU'SSIVE*, rè-pèr-kûs'-siv. *n. s.* A repellent. *Bacon.*

REPERTITION, rè-pèr-tîsh'-ûs. *a.* [repertus, Lat.] Found; gained by finding. *Dict.*

REPERTORY, rè-pèr-tûr-è. 512. *n. s.* [repertorium, Lat.] A treasury; a magazine; a book in which any thing is to be found. *Dr. Ducarel.*

REPETITION, rè-pè-tîsh'-ûn. 531. *n. s.* [Fr.; repetitio, Lat.] Iteration of the same thing. *Arbuthnot.* Recital of the same words over again. *Hooker.* The act of reciting or rehearsing. *Shak.* Recital. *Chapman.* Recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

REPETITIONAL*, rè-pè-tîsh'-ûn-âl. } *a.* Con-

REPETITIONARY*, rè-pè-tîsh'-ûn-âr-è. } taining repetition. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

To REPINE, rè-pîne'. *v. n.* [re and pine.] To fret; to vex himself; to be discontented. *Shak.* To envy. *Dryden.*

REP'NER, rè-pîne'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that frets or murmurs. *Bp. Hall.*

REP'NING*, rè-pî-ning. *n. s.* Act of murmuring or complaining. *Burnet.*

REP'NINGLY*, rè-pî-ning-lè. *ad.* With complaint; with murmuring. *Bp. Hall.*

To REPLA'CE, rè-plâse'. *v. a.* [replacer, Fr.] To put again in the former place. *Bacon.* To put in a new place. *Dryden.*

To REPLAIT, rè-plâite'. *v. a.* [re and plait.] To fold one part often over another. *Dryden.*

To REPLA'NT*, rè-plânt'. *v. a.* [replanter, Fr.] To plant anew. *Bacon.*

REPLA'NTABLE*, rè-plânt'-â-bl. *a.* That may be replanted. *Cotgrave.*

REPLANTA'TION, rè-plân-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of planting again. *Halliywell.*

To REPLE'NISH, rè-plên'-îsh. *v. a.* [repleo, from re and plenus, Lat.] To stock; to fill. *Gen. i.* To finish; to consummate; to complete. *Shakspeare.*

To REPLE'NISH, rè-plên'-îsh. *v. n.* To recover the former fullness. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

REPLE'TE, rè-plète'. *a.* [replet, Fr.; repletus, Lat.] Full; completely filled; filled to exuberance. *Bacon.*

REPLE'TION, rè-plê'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The state of being overfull. *Bacon.*

REPLE'TIVE*, rè-plê'-tiv. *a.* [repletif, Fr.] Replenishing; filling. *Cotgrave.*

REPLE'TIVELY*, rè-plê'-tiv-lè. *ad.* So as to be filled. *Summary of Du Bart.*

REPLE'VABLE, rè-plêv'-vè-â-bl. } *a.* [replegia-

REPLE'VISABLE*, rè-plêv'-îs-â-bl. } bilis, low

Lat.; replevisable, old Fr.] What may be replevined; bailable. *Hale.*

To REPLEVIN, rè-plêv'-vîn. } *v. a.* [replevin, old

To REPLE'VY, rè-plêv'-vè. } Fr.; replegio, low

Lat.] To take back or set at liberty, upon security, any thing seized. *Bp. Hall.*

REPLICA'TION, rè-plê-kâ'-shûn. 531. *n. s.* [repliko, Lat.] Rebound; repercussion. *Shak.* Reply; answer. *Shakspeare.*

To REPLY', rè-plî'. *v. n.* [repliquer, Fr.] To answer; to make a return to an answer. *Rom. ix.*

To REPLY', rè-plî'. *v. a.* To return for an answer. *Milton.*

REPLY', rè-plî'. *n. s.* [replique, Fr.] Answer; return to an answer. *Shakspeare.*

REPLY'ER, rè-plî'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* He that answers; he that makes a return to an answer. *Bacon.*

To REPO'LISH, rè-pôl'-îsh. *v. a.* [repolir, Fr.] To polish again. *Donne.*

To REPO'RT, rè-pôrt'. *v. a.* [rapporter, Fr.] To noise by popular rumour. *Shak.* To give repute. *Acts, xvi.* To give an account of. *Neh. vi.* To return; to rebound; to give back. *Bacon.*

REPO'RT, rè-pôrt'. *n. s.* Rumour; popular fame. Repute; public character. *2 Cor. iv.* Account returned. *Waller.* Account given by lawyers of cases. *Watts.* Sound; loud noise; repercussion. *Bacon.*

REPORTER, rè-pôrt'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Relater; one that gives an account. *Shak.* [In law.] One who draws up reports of adjudged cases. *Blackstone.*

REPORTINGLY, rè-pôrt'-îng-lè. *ad.* By common fame. *Shakspeare.*

REPO'SAL, rè-pô'-zâl. 88. *n. s.* The act of reposing. *Shak.* That on which a person reposes. *Burton.*

REPO'SANCE*, rè-pô'-zânse. *n. s.* Reliance. *J. Hall.*

To REPOSE, rè-pôze'. *v. a.* [repono, Lat.] To lay to rest. *Shak.* To place as in confidence or trust. *Dryden.* To lodge; to lay up. *Woodward.*

To REPOSE, rè-pôze'. *v. n.* [reposer, Fr.] To sleep; to be at rest. *Chapman.* To rest in confidence. *Shakspeare.*

REPOSE, rè-pôze'. *n. s.* [repos, Fr.] Sleep; rest; quiet. *Shak.* Cause of rest. *Dryden.* *Repose, or quietness,* is applied to a picture, when the whole is harmonious; when nothing glares either in the shade, light, or colouring. *Gilpin.*

REPO'SEDNESS, rè-pô'-zêd-nês. 365. *n. s.* State of being at rest. *Transl. of Boccacini.*

To REPO'SIT, rè-pôz'-zit. *v. a.* [repositus, Lat.] To lay up; to lodge as in a place of safety. *Derrham.*

REPOSITION, rè-pô-zîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* The act of laying up in a place of safety. *Bp. Hall.* The act of replacing. *Wiseman.*

REPO'SITORY, rè-pôz'-è-tûr-è. *n. s.* [repositoire, Fr.; repositorium, Lat.] A place where any thing is safely laid up. *Locke.*

To REPOSE'SS, rè-pôz'-zêz'. *v. a.* To possess again. *Spenser.*

REPOSE'SSION*, rè-pôz'-zêsh'-ûn. *n. s.* Act of possessing again. *Raleigh.*

To REPOU'R*, rè-pôûr', or rè-pôre. [See POUR.] *v. a.* To pour anew. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

To REP'REHE'ND, rè-prê-hênd'. *v. a.* [reprehendo, Lat.] To reprove; to chide. *Hooker.* To blame; to censure. *Chapman.* To detect of fallacy. *Bacon.* To charge with as a fault. *Bacon.*

REP'REHE'NDER, rè-prê-hênd'-âr. *n. s.* Blamer; censurer. *Hooker.*

REP'REHENSIBLE, rè-prê-hên'-sè-bl. *a.* [reprehensibilis, Fr.; reprehensus, Lat.] Blamable; culpable; censurable.

REP'REHENSIBLENESS, rè-prê-hên'-sè-bl-nês. *n. s.* Blamableness; culpableness.

REP'REHENSIBLY, rè-prê-hên'-sè-blè. *ad.* Blamably; culpably.

REP'REHENSION, rè-prê-hên'-shûn. *n. s.* [reprehensio, Lat.] Reproof; open blame. *Bacon.*

REP'REHNSIVE, rè-prê-hên'-siv. *a.* Given to reproof. Containing reproof. *South.*

TO REPRESE/NT §, rêp-prê-zênt'. *v. a.* [*repræsentô*, Lat.; *representer*, Fr.] To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present. *Milton*. To describe; to show in any particular character. *Addison*. To fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to personate: as, The parliament *represents* the people. To exhibit; to show: as, The tragedy was *represented* very skillfully. To show by modest arguments or narrations. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.

REPRESE/NTANCE*, rêp-prê-zênt'-ânse. *n. s.* Representation; likeness. *Donne*.

REPRESE/NTANT*, rêp-prê-zênt'-ânt. *n. s.* One exercising the vicarious power given by another. *Wotton*.

REPRESENTA/TION, rêp-prê-zênt'-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Image; likeness. *Stillingfleet*. Act of supporting a vicarious character; acting for others by deputation. *Burke*. Respectful declaration. Public exhibition. *Rymer*.

REPRESE/NTATIVE, rêp-prê-zênt'-â-tîv. 512. *a.* [*representatif*, Fr.] Exhibiting a similitude. *Atterbury*. Bearing the character or power of another. *Swift*.

REPRESE/NTATIVE, rêp-prê-zênt'-â-tîv. *n. s.* One exhibiting the likeness of another. *Addison*. One exercising the vicarious power given by another. *Blount*. That by which any thing is shown. *Locke*.

REPRESE/NTATIVELY*, rêp-prê-zênt'-â-tîv-lê. *ad.* In the character of another; by a representative. *Barrow*. Vicariously; by legal delegacy. *Sir E. Sandys*.

REPRESENT/ER, rêp-prê-zênt'-ûr. *n. s.* One who shows or exhibits. *Brown*. One who bears a vicarious character; one who acts for another by deputation. *Swift*.

REPRESENT/MENT, rêp-prê-zênt'-mênt. *n. s.* Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something. *Bp. Taylor*.

TO REPRE/SS §, rê-prêss'. *v. a.* [*repressus*, Lat.] To crush; to put down; to subdue. *Bacon*.

REPRE/SS, rê-prêss'. *n. s.* Repression; but probably for *redress*. *Government of the Tongue*. *Öb. J.*

REPRE/SSER*, rê-prêss'-sûr. *n. s.* One who represses. *Sherwood*.

REPRE/SSION, rê-prêsh'-ûn. *n. s.* Act of repressing. *King Charles*.

REPRE/SSIVE, rê-prêss'-sîv. 158. *a.* Having power to repress; acting to repress.

REPRIE/VAL*, rê-prê-vâl. *n. s.* Respite. *Overbury*.

TO REPRIE/VE §, rê-prêvê'. 275. *v. a.* [*reprêndre*, *repris*, Fr.] To respite after sentence of death; to give a respite. *Shakspeare*.

REPRIE/VE, rê-prêvê'. *n. s.* Respite after sentence of death. *Shakspeare*.

TO RE/PRIMAND §, rêp-prê-mând'. 79. *v. a.* [*reprimander*, Fr.; *reprimô*, Lat.] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove. *Arbutnot*.

RE/PRIMAND, rêp-prê-mând'. [*rêp'-prê-mând*, *Perry* and *Jones*.] *n. s.* [*reprimande*, *reprimende*, Fr.] Reproof; reprehension. *Addison*.

TO REPRINT, rê-print'. *v. a.* To renew the impression of any thing. *South*. To print a new edition. *Pope*.

REPRINT*, rê-print'. *n. s.* A reimpression.

REPRI/SAL, rê-prî-zâl. 88. *n. s.* [*represalia*, low Lat.; *represaille*, Fr.] Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury. *Hayward*.

REPRI/SE §, rê-prîze'. *n. s.* [*reprise*, Fr.] The act of taking something in retaliation of injury. *Dryden*. [In law.] An annual deduction, or duty, paid out of a manor or lands.

TO REPRI/SE §, rê-prîze'. *v. a.* [*reprêndre*, *repris*, Fr.] To take again. *Spenser*. To recompense; to pay in any manner. *Grant*.

TO REPROA/CH §, rê-prôtsh'. *v. a.* [*reprocher*, Fr.] To censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime. *Dryden*. To charge with a fault in severe language. 1 *Pet. iv.* To upbraid in general. *Rogers*.

REPROA/CH, rê-prôtsh'. 295. *n. s.* [*reproche*, Fr.] Censure; infamy; shame. *Spenser*.

REPROA/CHABLE, rê-prôtsh'-â-bl. *a.* [*reprocha-*

ble, Fr.] Worthy of reproach. Opprobrious; scurrilous. *Sir T. Elyot*.

REPROA/CHFUL, rê-prôtsh'-fûl. *a.* Scurrilous; opprobrious. *Shak.* Shameful; infamous; vile. *Hammond*.

REPROA/CHFULLY, rê-prôtsh'-fûl-ê. *ad.* Opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously. 1 *Tim. v.* Shamefully; infamously.

RE/PROBATE §, rêp-prô-bâte. *a.* [*reprobatus*, Lat.] Lost to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned. *Tit. i.*

RE/PROBATE, rêp-prô-bâte. *n. s.* A man lost to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedness. *Shakspeare*.

TO RE/PROBATE, rêp-prô-bâte. *v. a.* [*reprobo*, Lat.] To disallow; to reject. *Ayliffe*. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction. *Hammond*. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon. *Southerne*.

RE/PROBATENESS, rêp-prô-bâte-nêss. *n. s.* The state of being reprobate.

RE/PROBATER*, rêp-prô-bâ-tûr. *n. s.* One who reprobrates. *Noble*.

REPROBA/TION, rêp-prô-bâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned, to eternal destruction: the contrary to *election*. *Hammond*. A condemnatory sentence. *Dryden*.

REPROBA/TIONER*, rêp-prô-bâ'-shûn-ûr. *n. s.* One who hastily abandons others to eternal destruction. *South*.

TO REPRODU/CE §, rê-prô-dûsê'. 530. *v. a.* To produce again; to produce anew. *Brown*.

REPRODU/CER*, rê-prô-dû'-sûr. *n. s.* One who produces anew. *Burke*.

REPRODU/CTION, rê-prô-dûk'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of producing anew. *Boyle*.

REPROOF, rê-prôôf'. *n. s.* Blame to the face; reprehension. *Shak.* Censure; sander. *Ps. lxxix.*

REPRO/VABLE, rê-prôôv'-â-bl. *a.* Culpable; blamable; worthy of reprehension. *Bp. Taylor*.

TO REPRO/VE §, rê-prôôv'. *v. a.* [*reprôver*, Fr.] To blame; to censure. *Psalm l.* To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend. *Whitgift*. To refute; to disprove. *Shak.* To blame for. *Carew*.

REPRO/VER, rê-prôôv'-ûr. *n. s.* A reprehender; one that reproves. *Locke*.

TO REPRU/NE, rê-prôôn'. 339. *v. a.* To prune a second time. *Evelyn*.

RE/PTILE, rêp-tîl. 140. *a.* [*reptile*, Lat.] Creeping upon many feet. *Gay*.

RE/PTILE, rêp-tîl. *n. s.* An animal that creeps upon many feet. *Locke*.

REPU/BLICAN, rê-pûb'-lê-kân. *a.* Placing the government in the people; approving this kind of government. *Burke*.

REPU/BLICAN, rê-pûb'-lê-kân. *n. s.* One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government. *Addison*.

REPU/BLICANISM*, rê-pûb'-lê-kân-îzm. *n. s.* Attachment to a republican form of government. *Burke*.

REPUBLICA/TION*, rê-pûb'-lê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Reimpression of a printed work. [In law.] A second publication; an avowed renewal. *Blackstone*.

REPU/BLICK §, rê-pûb'-lik. *n. s.* [*respublica*, Lat.; *republique*, Fr.] Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one. *Addison*. Common interest; the publick. *B. Jonson*.

REPUBLIC/OF LETTERS. The whole body of the people of study and learning. *Chambers*.

TO REPU/BLISH*, rê-pûb'-lish. *v. a.* To publish anew. *Montagu*.

REPU/DIABLE, rê-pû-dê-â-bl. or rê-pû'-jê-â-bl. 293. 294. 376. *a.* Fit to be rejected.

TO REPU/DIATE §, rê-pû-dê-âte. or rê-pû'-jê-âte. *v. a.* [*repudiô*, Lat.; *repudier*, Fr.] To divorce; to reject; to put away. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

REPUDIA/TION, rê-pû-dê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Divorce; rejection. *Martin*.

TO REPU/GN §*, rê-pû-ne'. 386. [See *IMPUGN*.] *v. n.* [*repugno*, Lat.; *repugner*, Fr.] To oppose; to make resistance. *Sir T. Elyot*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bâll;—ôll;—pôûnd;—lûin, THIS.

REPU'GN*, rê-pûne'. v. a. To withstand; to resist. *Shakespeare*.

REPU'GNANCE, rê-pûg'-nânse. } n. s. [*repugn-*
REPU'GNANCY, rê-pûg'-nân-sê. } *nance*, Fr.] In-
consistency; contrariety. *Hooker*. Reluctance;
resistance. *Shak*. Struggle of opposite passions.
South. Aversion; unwillingness. *Dryden*.

REPU'GNANT §, rê-pûg'-nânt. a. [Fr.; *repugnans*,
Lat.] Disobedient; not obsequious. *Shak*. Con-
trary; opposite; inconsistent. *Parkins*.

REPU'GNANTLY, rê-pûg'-nânt-lê. ad. Contra-
dictorily. *Brown*.

To REPU'LLULATE, rê-pûl'-lû-lâte. v. n. [*re* and
pullulo, Lat.; *repulluler*, Fr.] To bud again.
Hovell.

REPU'LSE §, rê-pûlse'. 177. n. s. [Fr.; *repulsa*, Lat.]
The condition of being driven off or put aside from
any attempt. *Milton*.

To REPU'LSE, rê-pûlse'. v. a. [*repulsus*, Lat.] To
beat back; to drive off. *Knolles*.

REPU'LSER*, rê-pûl'-sûr. n. s. One who beats back.
Sherwood.

REPU'LSION, rê-pûl'-shûn. 177. n. s. The act or
power of driving off from itself. *Arbuthnot*.

REPU'LSIVE, rê-pûl'-siv. a. Driving off; having
the power to beat back or drive off. *Newton*.

To REPURCHASE, rê-pûr'-tshâs. v. a. [*re* and
purchase.] To buy again. *Shakespeare*.

REPUTABLE, rê-pû-tâ-bl. [See **ACADEMY**.] a.
Honourable; not infamous. *Rogers*.

REPUTABLENESS, rê-pû-tâ-bl-nês. n. s. The
quality of a thing of good repute.

REPUTABLY, rê-pû-tâ-blê. ad. Without dis-
credit. *Atterbury*.

REPUTATION, rê-pû-tâ-shûn. n. s. [Fr.] Char-
acter of good or bad. *Addison*. Credit; honour.
Shakespeare.

To REPUTE §, rê-pûte'. v. a. [*reputo*, Lat.; *reputer*,
Fr.] To hold; to account; to think. *Shakespeare*.

REPUTE, rê-pûte'. n. s. Character; reputation.
Shakespeare. Established opinion. *Milton*.

REPUTEDLY*, rê-pû-têd-lê. ad. In common es-
timation; according to established opinion. *Bar-
row*.

REPU'TELESS, rê-pûte'-lêss. a. Disreputable; dis-
graceful. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J.*

REQUEST §, rê-kwêst'. n. s. [*requeste*, Fr.] Peti-
tion; entreaty. *Esther*. Demand; repute; credit;
state of being desired. *Shakespeare*.

To REQUE'ST, rê-kwêst'. v. a. To ask; to solicit;
to entreat. *Knolles*.

REQUE'STER, rê-kwêst'-ûr. 93. n. s. Petitioner;
solicitor. *Junius*.

To REQUICKEN, rê-kwik'-kn. v. a. [*re* and
quicken.] To reanimate. *Shakespeare*.

RE'QUIEM, rê-kwê-êm. n. s. [Lat. It is called
requiem, because the introits in the masses for the
dead begin with this word.] A hymn in which
they implore for the dead *requiem* or rest. *Shak*.
Rest; quiet; peace. *South*.

REQU'ETORY*, rê-kwêl'-ê-tûr-ê. n. s. [*requietori-*
um, low Lat.] A sepulchre. *Weever*.

REQU'IRABLE, rê-kwêl'-râ-bl. a. Fit to be re-
quired. *Hale*.

To REQUIRE §, rê-kwêre'. v. a. [*requiro*, Lat.;
requirer, Fr.] To demand; to ask a thing as of
right. *Spenser*. To make necessary; to need. 1
Sam. xxi. To request. *Prov*. xxx.

REQU'IRER*, rê-kwêl'-râr. n. s. One who requires.
Huot.

RE'QUISITE §, rêk'-wê-zît. a. [*requisitus*, Lat.] Ne-
cessary; needful; required by the nature of things.
South.

RE'QUISITE, rêk'-wê-zît. 154. n. s. Any thing ne-
cessary. *Dryden*.

RE'QUISITELY, rêk'-wê-zît-lê. ad. Necessarily; in
a requisite manner. *Boyle*.

RE'QUISITENESS, rêk'-wê-zît-nês. n. s. Necessi-
ty; the state of being requisite. *Boyle*.

REQUISITION*, rêk'-wê-zîsh'-ûn. n. s. [Fr.] De-
mand; application for a thing as of right. *Lord
Chesterfield*.

REQUISITIVE*, rê-kwêz'-ê-tiv. a. Indicating de-
mand. *Harris*.

REQUISITORY*, rê-kwêz'-ê-tûr-ê. a. [*requisitus*,
Lat.] Sought for; demanded. *Summary on Du
Bartas*.

REQU'ITAL, rê-kwêl'-tâl. 88. n. s. Return for any
good or bad office; retaliation. *Hooker*. Return;
reciprocal action. *Waller*. Reward; recompense.
Milton.

To REQUITE §, rê-kwête'. v. a. [*requiter*, Fr.] To
repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recompense.
Gen. i. To do or give in reciprocation. 1 *Sam*. xxv.

REQU'ITER*, rê-kwêl'-tûr. n. s. One who requites.
Barrow.

RE'REMOUSE, rêer'-môuse. n. s. [*hæpēmury*,
Sax.] A bat. See **REARMOUSE**.

REREWARD†, rêer'-wârd. n. s. The rear or last
troop.

To RÉSAILL, rê-sâle'. v. a. To sail back. *Pope*.

RESA'LE, rê-sâle. n. s. Sale at second hand. *Bacon*.

To RESALUTE, rê-sâlûte'. v. a. [*resaluto*, Lat.;
resaluer, Fr.] To salute or greet anew. *Chapman*.

To return a salutation to. *Burton*.

To RESCIND, rê-sind'. v. a. [*rescindere*, Lat.; *rescin-*
der, Fr.] To cut off; to abrogate a law. *Ham-*
mond.

RESC'SSION §, rê-sîzh'-ûn. n. s. [Fr.; *rescissus*,
Lat.] The act of cutting off; abrogation. *Ba-
con*.

RESC'SSORY, rê-sîz'-zûr-rê. 512. a. Having the
power to cut off, or abrogate. *Selden*.

To RESCRIBE, rê-skrîbe'. v. a. [*rescribo*, Lat.] To
write back. *Ayliffe*. To write over again. *Hovell*.

RESCRIPT, rê-skrîpt. n. s. [*rescript*, Fr.; *rescrip-*
tum, Lat.] Edict of an emperor. *Bacon*.

RESCUABLE*, rês'-kû-â-bl. a. [*rescuabile*, old Fr.]
That may be rescued. *Gayton*.

To RESCUE §, rês'-kû. v. a. [*rescuro*, low Lat.] To
set free from any violence, confinement, or dan-
ger. *Spenser*.

RESCUE, rês'-kû. n. s. [*rescous*, old Fr.; *rescussus*,
low Lat.] Deliverance from violence, danger, or
confinement. *Shakespeare*.

RESCUER, rês'-kû-ûr. 98. n. s. One that rescues.
Gayton.

RESE'ARCH §, rê-sêrsh'. n. s. [*recherche*, Fr.] In-
quiry; search. *Glanville*.

To RESE'ARCH, rê-sêrsh'. v. a. To examine; to
inquire. *Wotton*.

RESE'ARCHER*, rê-sêrsh'-ûr. n. s. One who
makes examination or inquiry.

To RESEAT, rê-sête'. v. a. To seat again. *Dryden*.

RESE'CTION*, rê-sêk'-shûn. n. s. [Fr.] Act of cut-
ting or paring off. *Cotgrave*.

To RESEIZE §, rê-sêze'. v. a. To seize, or lay
hold on again. To reinstate. *Spenser*.

RESEI'ZER, rê-sê-zûr. 98. n. s. One that seizes
again.

RESE'ZURE, rê-sê'-zhûre. 452. n. s. Repeated
seizure; seizure a second time. *Bacon*.

RESE'MBLABLE*, rê-zêm'-blâ-bl. a. That may
be compared. *Gower*. *Ob. T.*

RESE'MBLANCE §, rê-zêm'-blânse. n. s. [Fr.]
Likeness; similitude; representation. *Dryden*.
Something resembling. *Hooker*.

To RESE'MBLE, rê-zêm'-bl. 445. v. a. [*resembler*,
Fr.] To compare; to represent as like something
else. *Raleigh*. To be like; to have likeness to.
Addison.

To RESE'ND, rê-sênd'. v. a. To send back; to send
again. *Shakespeare*.

To RESE'NT §, rê-zênt'. 445. v. a. [*ressentir*, Fr.] To
take well or ill. *Bacon*. To take ill; to consider
as an injury or affront. *Milton*.

RESE'NTER, rê-zênt'-ûr. 93. n. s. One who takes a
thing well or ill. *Barrow*. One who feels injuries
deeply. *Wotton*.

RESE'NTFUL, rê-zênt'-fûl. a. Malignant; easily
provoked to anger, and long retaining it. *Johnson*.

RESE'NTINGLY, rê-zênt'-îng-lê. ad. With deep
sense; with strong perception. *More*. With con-
tinued anger.

- RESENTIVE***, rê-zên'-tîv. *a.* Quick to take ill; easily excited to resentment. *Thomson.*
- RESENTMENT**, rê-zên'-mênt. *n. s.* [ressentiment, Fr.] Strong perception of good or ill. *More.* Deep sense of injury; anger long continued; sometimes simply anger. *Dryden.*
- RESERVATION**, rê-zêr'-vâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Reserve; concealment of something in the mind. *King Charles.* Something kept back; something not given up. *Shak.* Custody; state of being treasured up. *Shakespeare.*
- RESERVATIVE***, rê-zêr'-vâ'-tîv. *a.* Reserving. *Cotgrave. Ob. T.*
- RESERVATORY**, rê-zêr'-vâ'-tûr-ê. 512. *n. s.* [reservoir, Fr.] Place in which any thing is reserved or kept. *Woodward.*
- TO RESERVE** δ , rê-zêrv'. *v. a.* [reserver, Fr.; *reservo*, Lat.] To keep in store; to save to some other purpose. *Spenser.* To retain; to keep; to hold. *Jer. iii.* To lay up to a future time. 2 *Pet. ii.*
- RESERVE**, rê-zêrv'. *n. s.* Store kept untouched, or undiscovered. *Locke.* Something kept for exigence. *Tillotson.* Something concealed in the mind. *Addison.* Exception; prohibition. *Milton.* Exception in favour. *Rogers.* Modesty; caution in personal behaviour. *Prior.*
- RESERVED**, rê-zêrv'd. 359. *a.* Modest; not loosely free. *Wash.* Sullen; not open; not frank. *Dryden.*
- RESERVEDLY**, rê-zêrv'd'-lê. 364. *ad.* Not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve. *Woodward.* Scrupulously; coldly. *Pope.*
- RESERVEDNESS**, rê-zêrv'd'-nes. *n. s.* Closeness; want of frankness; want of openness. *B. Jonson.*
- RESERVER**, rê-zêr'-vûr. *n. s.* One that reserves. *Wotton.*
- RESERVOIR**, rê-zêr'-vwôr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Place where any thing is kept in store. *Addison.*
- TO RESETTLE** δ , rê-sêtl'-il. *v. a.* To settle again. *Swift.*
- RESETTLEMENT**, rê-sêtl'-tl-mênt. *n. s.* The act of settling again. *Norris.* The state of settling again. *Mortimer.*
- RESIANCE**. *n. s.* [reseance, Fr.; *resecancia*, low Lat.] Residence; abode; dwelling. *Bacon.* *Resiance* and *resiant* are now used only in law.
- RESIANT**. *a.* Resident; present in a place. *Spenser.*
- TO RESIDE** δ , rê-zîde'. 447. *v. n.* [resideo, Lat.; *resider*, Fr.] To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be present. *Milton.* [resido, Lat.] To sink; to subside; to fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*
- RESIDENCE**, rêz'-ê-dênse. 445. δ *n. s.* [residence, Fr.] Act of dwelling in a place. *Hale.* Place of abode; dwelling. *Shak.* [from *resido*, Lat.] That which settles at the bottom of liquors. *Bacon.*
- RESIDENT**, rêz'-ê-dênt. 445. *a.* [residens, Lat.] Dwelling or having abode in any place. *Burnet.* Fixed. *Bp. Taylor.*
- RESIDENT**, rêz'-ê-dênt. *n. s.* An agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador. *Addison.*
- RESIDENTIARY**, rêz'-ê-dên'-shêr-ê. *a.* Holding residence. *Moré.*
- RESIDENTIARY***, rêz'-ê-dên'-shêr-ê. *n. s.* An ecclesiastick who keeps a certain residence. *Const. and Canons Eccl.*
- RESIDER***, rê-zî'-dûr. *n. s.* One who resides in a particular place. *Swift.*
- RESIDUAL**, rê-zîd'-jû-âl. 445. δ *a.* [residualm, Lat.]
- RESIDUARY**, rê-zîd'-jû-âr-ê. δ Relating to the residue; relating to the part remaining. *Ayliffe.*
- RESIDUE**, rêz'-zê-dû. 445. *n. s.* [residu, Fr.; *residualm*, Lat.] The remaining part; that which is left. *Arbutnot.*
- TO RESIEGE**, rê-sêdje'. *v. a.* [re and *siege*, Fr.] To seat again; to reëstate. See **TO RESEIZE**.
- TO RESIGN**, rê-zîne'. 445, 447. *v. a.* [resigner, Fr.; *resigno*, Lat.] To give up a claim or possession. *Shak.* To yield up. *Brown.* To give up in confidence. *Tillotson.* To submit; particularly to submit to providence. *Dryden.* To submit without resistance or murmur. *Shakespeare.*
- RESIGN***, rê-zîne'. *n. s.* Resignation. *Beaumont and Fletcher. Ob. T.*
- RESIGNATION**, rêz'-zîg-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession. *Shak.* Submission; unresisting acquiescence. *Locke.* Submission without murmur to the will of God.
- RESIGNEDLY***, rê-zî'-nêd-lê. *ad.* With resignation.
- RESIGNER**, rê-zî'-nûr. 98. *n. s.* One that resigns
- RESIGNMENT**, rê-zîne'-mênt. *n. s.* Act of resigning. *Wotton.*
- RESILIENCY** δ , rê-zîl'-ê-ênse. δ *n. s.* [resilio, Lat.]
- RESILIENCY** δ , rê-zîl'-ê-ên-sê. δ The act of starting or leaping back. *Bacon.*
- RESILIENT**, rê-zîl'-ê-ênt. 445. *a.* [resiliens, Lat.] Starting or springing back.
- RESILITION**, rêz'-ê-lîsl'-ûn. *n. s.* [resilio, Lat.] The act of springing back; resilience.
- RESIN** δ , rêz'-în. 445. *n. s.* [resine, Fr.; *resina*, Lat.] The fat, sulphurous parts of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous menstruum. *Quincy.*
- RESINOUS**, rêz'-în-ûs. *a.* [resineux, Fr.] Containing resin; consisting of resin. *Boyle.*
- RESINOUSNESS**, rêz'-în-ûs-nêss. *n. s.* The quality of being resinous.
- RESIPISCENCE**, rês-ê-pls'-sênce. 510. *n. s.* [resipiscencia, low Lat.] Wisdom after the fact; repentance. *W. Mountague.*
- TO RESIST** δ , rê-zîst'. 445, 447. *v. a.* [resisto, Lat.; *resister*, Fr.] To oppose; to act against. *Ja. iv.* To not admit impression or force. *Milton.*
- TO RESIST**, rê-zîst'. *v. n.* To make opposition. *Shakespeare.*
- RESISTANCE**, or **RESISTENCE**, rê-zîst'-ânse. *n. s.* [resistance, Fr.] The act of resisting; opposition. 1 *Mac.* The quality of not yielding to force or external impression. *Bacon.*
- RESISTANT***, rê-zîst'-ânt. *n. s.* Whoever or what ever opposes or resists. *Pearson.*
- RESISTER***, rê-zîst'-âr. *n. s.* One who makes opposition. *Austin.*
- RESISTIBILITY**, rê-zîst'-ê-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Quality of resisting. *Brown.* Quality of being resistible. *Hammond.*
- RESISTIBLE**, rê-zîst'-ê-bl. 405. *a.* That may be resisted. *Hale.*
- RESISTIVE***, rê-zîst'-îv. *a.* Having power to resist. *B. Jonson.*
- RESISTLESS**, rê-zîst'-lêss. *a.* Irresistible; that cannot be opposed. *Ruleigh.* That cannot resist; help less. *Spenser.*
- RESISTLESSLY***, rê-zîst'-lêss-lê. *ad.* So as not to be opposed or denied. *Blackwall.*
- RESOLUBLE**, rêz'-ô-lû-bl. *a.* [resoluble, Fr.; *re solubilis*, Lat.] That may be melted or dissolved. *Boyle.*
- δ I have placed the accent on the first syllable of this word, for the same reason which induced me to place it on the first of *dissoluble*.
- I have differed from some of our orthoëpists in this accentuation, and the uncertainty that reigns among them will be a sufficient apology for having recourse to analogy, which is clearly shown by the accent which all of them place upon the second syllable of *indissoluble*.
- Dissoluble*, Sheridan, Ash, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, Entick, Dr. Johnson's quarto.
- Dissoluble*, Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, Johnson's folio.
- Resoluble*, Ash, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, Johnson's quarto. (Perry, Jones, Fulton and Knight.)
- Resoluble*, Sheridan, Scott, Kenrick, Johnson's folio.
- RESOLUTE** δ , rêz'-ô-lûte. *a.* [resolu, Fr.] Determined; fixed; constant; steady; firm. *Shak.*
- RESOLUTE***, rêz'-ô-lûte. *n. s.* A determined person; one bent to a particular purpose. *Shakespeare.*
- RESOLUTELY**, rêz'-ô-lûte-lê. *ad.* Determinately, firmly; constantly; steadily. *Roscommon.*

—nò, môve, nôr, nôt; —tùbe, túb, báll; —ðil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

RESOLUTENESS, rêz'-ô-lùtè-nès. *n. s.* Determinateness; state of being fixed in resolution. *Boyle.*

RESOLUTION, rêz'-ô-lù'-shùn. *n. s.* [resolutio, Lat.] Act of clearing difficulties. *Brown.* Analysis; act of separating any thing into constituent parts. *Hale.* Dissolution. *Digby.* [from *resolue*.] Fixed determination; settled thought. *Shak.* Constancy; firmness; steadiness in good or bad. *Sidney.* Determination of a cause in courts of justice. *Hale.*

RESOLUTIONER*, rêz'-ô-lù'-shùn-ûr. *n. s.* One who joins in the declaration of others. *Burnet.*

RESOLUTIVE, rêz'-ô-lù'-tîv. 512 *a.* [resolutif, Fr.] Having the power to dissolve or relax.

RESOLVABLE, rêz'-ô-lù'-vâ-bl. 445. *a.* That may be referred or reduced. *South.* Dissoluble; admitting separation of parts. *Arbuthnot.* Capable of solution or of being made less obscure. *Brown.*

TO RESOLVE ð, rê-zôlv'. *v. a.* [resolvio, Lat.] To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty. *Hooker.* To solve; to clear. *Hooker.* To settle in an opinion. *White.* To fix in a determination. *Milton.* To fix in constancy; to confirm. *Shak.* To melt; to dissolve; to disperse. *Bale.* To relax; to lay at ease. *Spenser.* To analyze; to reduce. *Tillotson.*

TO RESOLVE, rê-zôlv'. *v. n.* To determine; to decree within one's self. *Milton.* To melt; to be dissolved. *Shak.* To be settled in opinion. *Locke.*

RESOLVE, rê-zôlv'. *n. s.* Resolution; fixed determination. *Shakespeare.*

RESOLVEDLY, rê-zôlv'-êd-lè. 365. *ad.* With firmness and constancy. *Grew.*

RESOLVEDNESS, rê-zôlv'-êd-nès. *n. s.* Resolution; constancy; firmness. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

RESOLVENT, rê-zôlv'-vènt. *n. s.* [resolvens, Lat.] That which has the power of causing solution. *Wiseman.*

RESOLVER, rê-zôlv'-ûr. 93. *n. s.* One that forms a firm resolution. *Hammond.* Whoever or whatever solves or clears. *Burnet.* What dissolves; what separates parts; what disperses. *Boyle.*

RESONANCE, rêz'-ô-nâuse. *n. s.* [resono, Lat.] Sound; resound. *Boyle.*

RESONANT, rêz'-ô-nânt. 503. *a.* [Fr.; resonans, Lat.] Resounding. *Milton.*

TO RESORB ð*, rê-sôrb'. *v. a.* [resorbeo, Lat.] To swallow up. *Young.*

RESORBENT*, rê-sôrb'-bènt. *a.* [resorbens, Lat.] Swallowing up. *Wodhall.*

TO RESORT ð, rê-zôrt'. *v. n.* [ressortir, Fr.] To have recourse. *Clarendon.* To go publicly. *Milton.* To repair to. *White.* To fall back. *Hale.*

Some speakers pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *sport*; but, as this is not the most usual pronunciation, so it is not the most agreeable to analogy. That it is not the most usual appears from the testimony of Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, Smith, W. Johnston, and Perry; [Jones, and Fulton and Knight,] who pronounce it as I have done. *W.*

RESORT, rê-zôrt'. *n. s.* Frequency; assembly; meeting. *Dryden.* Concourse; confluence. *Swift.* Act of visiting. *Shak.* [ressort, Fr.] Movement; active power; spring; a gallicism. *Bacon.*

RESORTER, rê-zôrt'-ûr. *n. s.* One that frequents, or visits. *Shakespeare.*

TO RESOUND ð, rê-zôund'. *v. a.* [resono, Lat.; resomere, Fr.] To echo; to sound back; to return as sound. *Milton.* To celebrate by sound. *Peacham.* To sound; to tell so as to be heard far. *Pope.*

TO RESOUND, rê-zôund'. *v. n.* To be echoed back. *South.* To be much and loudly mentioned. *Milton.*

TO RESOUND, rê-sôund. 446. *v. a.* To sound again. *Beaumont.*

RESOUNDER*, rê-sôrsè'. 318. [See *SOURCE*.] *n. s.* [ressource, Fr.] Some new or unexpected means that offer; resort; expedient. *Dryden.*

RESOURCELESS*, rê-sôrsè'-lès. *a.* Wanting resource. *Burke.*

TO RESOW, rê-sô'. *v. a.* To sow anew. *Bacon.*

TO RESPEAK, rê-spèké'. *v. n.* [re and speak.] To answer. *Shakespeare.*

TO RESPECT ð, rê-spèkt'. *v. a.* [respectus, Lat.] To regard; to have regard to. *Shak.* [respector, Fr.] To consider with a lower degree of reverence. *Sidney.* To have relation to: as, The allusion respects an ancient custom. To look toward. *Brown.*

RESPECT, rê-spèkt'. *n. s.* [Fr.; respectus, Lat.] Regard; attention. *Shak.* Reverence; honour. *Nelson.* Awful kindness. *Locke.* Goodwill. *Gen. iv.* Partial regard. *Proverbs.* Reverend character. *Shak.* Manner of treating others. *Bacon.* Consideration; motive. *Hooker.* Relation; regard. *Bacon.*

RESPECTABILITY*, rê-spèkt'-tâ-bil'-è-tè. *n. s.* State or quality of being respectable. *Cumberland.*

RESPECTABLE, rê-spèkt'-tâ-bl. *a.* [respectable, Fr.] Venerable; meriting respect. *Burke.*

This word, like several others of the same form, is frequently distorted by an accent on the first syllable. When there are no uncombinable consonants in the latter syllable, this accentuation is not improper; as *despicable*, *disputable*, *preferable*, &c.; but, when consonants of so different an organ as *ct* and *pt* occur in the penultimate and antepenultimate syllables of words without the accent, the difficulty of pronouncing them is a sufficient reason for placing the accent on them in order to assist the pronunciation; and, accordingly, we find almost every word of this form has the accent upon these letters: as *delectable*, *destructible*, *perceptible*, *susceptible*, *discernible*, &c.; besides, as it contributes greatly to place the accent on the most significant part of the word, when other reasons do not forbid, this ought to determine us to lay the stress upon the second syllable of the word in question. This is the accentuation of Mr. Scott, Mr. Buchanan, W. Johnston, Bailey, and Entick; and if Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, and Perry, had inserted the word in their dictionaries, they would, in all probability, have accented the word in the same manner. Since the first edition of this dictionary, I see this is the case with the quarto edition of Dr. Johnson.—See *ACCEPTABLE*, *CORRUPTIBLE*, and *IRREFRAGABLE*. *W.*

RESPECTABLY*, rê-spèkt'-tâ-blè. *ad.* With respect; so as to merit respect.

RESPECTABLENESS*, rê-spèkt'-tâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* State or quality of being respectable.

RESPECTER, rê-spèkt'-ûr. 93. *n. s.* One that has partial regard. *Swift.*

RESPECTFUL, rê-spèkt'-fûl. *a.* Ceremonious; full of outward civility. *Prior.*

RESPECTFULLY, rê-spèkt'-fûl-è. *ad.* With some degree of reverence. *Dryden.*

RESPECTFULNESS, rê-spèkt'-fûl-nès. *n. s.* The quality of being respectful.

RESPECTIVE, rê-spèkt'-tîv. 512. *a.* Particular; relating to particular persons or things. *Burnet.* [respectif, Fr.] Relative; not absolute. *Rogers.* Worthy of reverence. *Shakespeare.* Careful; cautious; attentive to consequences. *Hooker.*

RESPECTIVELY, rê-spèkt'-tîv-lè. *ad.* Particularly; as each belongs to each. *Bacon.* Relatively; not absolutely. *Raleigh.* Partially; with respect to private views. *Hooker.* With great reverence. *Shakespeare.*

RESPECTLESS*, rê-spèkt'-lès. *a.* Having no respect; without regard; without consideration; without reverence. *Drayton.*

RESPECTLESSNESS*, rê-spèkt'-lès-nès. *n. s.* State of being respectless; inattention; regardlessness. *Shelton.*

TO RESPERSE ð*, rê-spèrsè'. *v. a.* [respersus, Lat.] To sprinkle; to disperse in small masses. *Bp. Taylor.*

RESPERSION, rê-spèr'-shùn. *n. s.* [respersio, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.

RESPIRATION, rê-spè-râ'-shùn. *n. s.* [Fr.; respiratio, Lat.] The act of breathing. *Bacon.* Relief from toil. *Milton.* Interval. *Bp. Hall.*

TO RESPIRE ð, rê-sprè'. *v. n.* [respiro, Lat.; respirer, Fr.] To breathe. *Dryden.* To catch breath. *Spenser.* To rest; to take rest from toil. *Pope.*

TO RESPIRE*, rê-sprè'. *v. a.* To breathe out; to send out in exhalations. *B. Jonson.*

RESPIRABLE*, rê-spî-râ-bl. *a.* That can respire.

RESPIRATORY*, rê-spî-râ-tûr-è. *a.* Having power to respire. *Hunter.*

RE/SPITE §, rê-s-pî-t. 140. *n. s.* [*respit*, Fr.] Reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence. *Milton.* Pause; interval. *Spenser.*

To RESPITE, rê-s-pî-t. *v. a.* To relieve by a pause. *Milton.* [*respiter*, old Fr.] To suspend; to delay. *Clarendon.*

RESPLENDENCE, rê-splên-dênse. } *n. s.* Lus-
RESPLENDENCY, rê-splên-dên-sè. } tre; bright-
ness; splendour. *Milton.*

RESPLENDENT §, rê-splên-dênt. *a.* [*resplendens*, Lat.] Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre. *Camden.*

RESPLENDENTLY, rê-splên-dênt-lè. *ad.* With lustre; brightly; splendidly.

To RESPOND §, rê-spônd'. *v. n.* [*respondeo*, Lat.] To answer. *Oldisworth.* To correspond; to suit. *Broome.*

RESPOND*, rê-spônd'. *n. s.* A short anthem, interrupting the middle of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is done. *Wheatley.*

RESPONDENT, rê-spônd-ênt. *n. s.* [*respondens*, Lat.] An answerer in a suit. *Ayliffe.* One whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections. *Morè.*

RESPONSAL*, rê-spôn-sâl. *a.* Answerable; responsible. *Heylin.*

RESPONSAL*, rê-spôn-sâl. *n. s.* One responsible for another person. *Barrow.* Response. *Brevint.*

RESPONSE, rê-spônse'. *n. s.* [*responsum*, Lat.] An answer; commonly an oracular answer. *Gov. of the Tongue.* [*respons*, Fr.] Answer made by the congregation, speaking alternately with the priest in public worship. *Addison.* Reply to an objection in a formal disputation. *Watts.*

RESPONSIBILITY*, rê-spôn-sè-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*responsabilité*, Fr.] State of being accountable or answerable. *Burke.*

RESPONSIBLE, rê-spôn-sè-bl. *a.* [*responsus*, Lat.] Answerable; accountable. *Hammond.* Capable of discharging an obligation. *Locke.*

RESPONSIBLENESS, rê-spôn-sè-bl-nès. *n. s.* State of being obliged or qualified to answer.

RESPONSION, rê-spôn-shûn. *n. s.* [*responsio*, Lat.] The act of answering.

RESPONSIVE, rê-spôn-sîv. *a.* [*responsif*, Fr.] Answering; making answer. *Ayliffe.* Correspondent; suited to something else. *Fenton.*

RESPONSORY, rê-spôn-sûr-è. 512. [See **DOMESTICK**.] *a.* [*responsorius*, Lat.] Containing answer.

RESPONSORY*, rê-spôn-sûr-è. *n. s.* Response; responsal. *Crashaw.*

REST §, rêst. *n. s.* [*perit*, Sax.] Sleep; repose. *Milton.* The final sleep; the quietness of death. *Dryden.* Stillness; cessation or absence of motion. *Bacon.* Quiet; peace; cessation from disturbance. *St. Matt. xi.* Cessation from bodily labour. *Job, iii.* Support; that on which any thing leans or rests. *Bacon.* Place of repose. *Milton.* Final hope. *Bacon.* [*reste*, Fr.; *quod restat*, Lat.] Remainder; what remains. *Tillotson.* [In music.] An interval, during which the sound or voice is intermitted. *Avison.* [In poetry.] A pause or rest of the voice; a cæsura.

REST, rêst. *n. s.* [*restes*, Fr.; *quod restat*, Lat.] Others; those not included in any proposition. *Abbot.*

To REST, rêst. *v. n.* [*pertran*, Sax.] To sleep; to be asleep; to slumber. *Milton.* To sleep the final sleep; to die. *Job, iii.* To be at quiet; to be at peace; to be without disturbance. *Isaiah, lvii.* To be without motion; to be still. *Milton.* To be fixed in any state or opinion. *Prov. vi.* To cease from labour. *Exod. xxiii.* To be satisfied; to acquiesce. *Addison.* To lean; to recline for support or quiet. *Dryden.* [*resto*, Lat.; *rester*, Fr.] To be left; to remain. *Milton.*

To REST, rêst. *v. a.* To lay to rest. *Dryden.* To place as on a support. *Waller.*

RESTAGNANT, rê-stâg-nânt. *a.* [*restagnans*, Lat.] Remaining without flow or motion. *Boyle.*

To RESTAGNATE §, rê-stâg-nâte. *n. n.* [*re and stagnate*.] To stand without flow. *Wiseman.*

RESTAGNATION, rê-stâg-nâ-shûn. *n. s.* The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.

RESTAURATION, rê-stâ-râ-shûn. *n. s.* [*restauratio*, Lat.] The act of recovering to the former state. *Hooker.*

To RESTEM, rê-stêm'. *v. a.* [*re and stem*.] To force back against the current. *Shakespeare.*

RESTFUL, rêst-fûl. *a.* Quiet; being at rest. *Shakespeare.*

RESTFULLY*, rêst-fûl-lè. *ad.* In a state of quiet. *Sir T. Elyot.*

RESTHARROW, rêst-hâr-rò. *n. s.* A plant.

RESTIFF §, rêst'-îf. *a.* [*restif*, Fr.; *restivo*, Ital.] Unwilling to stir; resolute against going forward; obstinate; stubborn. *Dryden.* Being at rest; being less in motion. *Brown.*

☞ There is a deviation from propriety in the use of this word almost too vulgar to deserve notice, and that is denominating any thing stubborn or unruly *rusty* Shakespeare, Swift, and Davenant, as we see in Johnson, have used the word *rusty*: but this is an evident corruption of the French word *restif*, and should be totally laid aside. *W.*

RESTIFFNESS, rêst'-îf-nès. *n. s.* Obstinate reluctance. *Bacon.*

RESTINCTION, rê-sîngk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*restinctus*, Lat.] The act of extinguishing.

RESTINGPLACE*, rêst'-îng-plâse. *n. s.* A place of rest. *Cowenry.*

To RESTINGUISH §, rê-sîng'-gûish. *v. a.* [*restinguo*, Lat.] To extinguish. *Dr. Field.*

To RESTITUTE §, rêst'-è-tûte. *v. a.* [*restituere*, Lat.] To recover to a former state. *Dyer.*

RESTITUTION, rêst-è-tû-shûn. *n. s.* [*restitutio*, Lat.] The act of restoring what is lost or taken away. *Spenser.* The act of recovering its former state or posture. *Greav.*

RESTITUTOR*, rêst'-è-tû-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A restorer. *Gayton.*

RESTIVE*, **RESTIVENESS***. See **RESTIFF**, **RESTIFFNESS**.

RESTLESS, rêst'-lès. *a.* [*perit*, Sax.] Being without sleep. *Dryden.* Unquiet; without peace. *Milton.* Unconstant; unsettled. *Fairfax.* Not still; in continual motion. *Milton.*

RESTLESSLY, rêst'-lès-lè. *ad.* Without rest; unquietly. *South.*

RESTLESSNESS, rêst'-lès-nès. *n. s.* Want of sleep. *Harvey.* Want of rest; unquietness. *Herbert.* Motion; agitation. *Boyle.*

RESTORABLE, rê-stò-râ-bl. *a.* What may be restored. *Swift.*

RESTORAL*, rê-stò-râl. *n. s.* Restitution. *Barrow.*

RESTORATION, rêst-tò-râ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of replacing in a former state. *Dryden.* Recovery. *Rogers.*

RESTORATIVE, rê-stò-râ-tîv. *a.* That which has the power to recruit life. *Milton.*

RESTORATIVE, rê-stò-râ-tîv. 512. *n. s.* A medicine that has the power of recruiting life. *South.*

To RESTORE §, rê-stòrè'. *v. a.* [*restaurer*, Fr. *restaurer*, Lat.] To give back what has been lost or taken away. *Gen. xx.* To bring back. *Dryden.* To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, dejection, or ruin, to its former state. *Milton.* To cure; to recover from disease. *Granville.* To recover passages in books from corruption.

RESTORE*, rê-stòrè'. *n. s.* Restoration. *Spenser.* *Ob. T.*

RESTORER, rê-stò-rûr. 98. *n. s.* One that restores; one that recovers the lost, or repairs the decayed. *Milton.*

To RESTRAIN §, rê-strâne'. *v. a.* [*restreindre*, Fr.] To withhold; to keep in. *Shak.* To repress; to keep in awe. *Locke.* To suppress; to hinder; to repress. *Shak.* To abridge. *Clarendon.* To hold in. *Shak.* To limit; to confine. *Hooker.*

RESTRAINABLE, rê-strâ-nâ-bl. *a.* Capable to be restrained. *Brown.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

RESTRAINEDLY, rê-strâ'-nêd-lê. 355. *ad.* With restraint; without latitude. *Hammond.*

RESTRAINER, rê-strâ'-nûr. 202. *n. s.* One that restrains; one that withholds. *Brown.*

RESTRAINT, rê-strânt'. *n. s.* [restraint, Fr.] Abridgement of liberty. *Shak.* Prohibition. *Milton.* Limitation; restriction. *Brown.* Repression; hindrance of will; act of withholding; state of being withheld. *1 Sam. xiv.*

To RESTRICT®, rê-strîk'-v. *a.* [restrictus, Lat.] To limit; to confine. *Arbutnot.*

RESTRICTION, rê-strîk'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Confinement; limitation. *Government of the Tongue.*

RESTRICTIVE, rê-strîk'-îv. *a.* Expressing limitation. *Stillingfleet.* [restrictif, Fr.] Styptick; astringent. *Wiseman.*

RESTRICTIVELY, rê-strîk'-îv-lê. *ad.* With limitation. *Government of the Tongue.*

To RESTRINGE®, rê-strînjê'. *v. a.* [restringo, Lat.] To confine; to contract; to astringe.

RESTRINGENCY®, rê-strînjê'-sê. *n. s.* The power of contracting. *Sir W. Petty.*

RESTRINGENT, rê-strînjê'-nt. *n. s.* [restringens, Lat.] That which hath the power of contracting; styptick. *Harvey.*

To RESTRIVE®, rê-strîvê'. *v. n.* To strive anew. *Sir E. Sackville.*

RETTY, rê-tê. *a.* [restif, Fr.] Obstinate in standing still; restiff. *Milton.* See **RESTIFF**.

RESUBJECTION®, rê-sûbjêk'-shûn. *n. s.* A second subjection. *Bp. Hall.*

To RESUBLIME, rê-sûb-llmê'. *v. a.* To sublime another time. *Newton.*

RESUDATION®, rê-sû-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; resudatus, Lat.] Act of sweating out again.

To RESULT®, rê-zûlt'. 445. *v. n.* [resulto, Lat.] To fly back. *Pope.* [resulter, Fr.] To rise as a consequence; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring. *Bacon.* To arise as a conclusion from premises.

RESULT, rê-zûlt'. *n. s.* Resilience; act of flying back. *Bacon.* Consequence; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes. *King Charles.* Inference from premises. *South.* Resolve; decision. *Swift.*

RESULTANCE, rê-zûlt'-ânse. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of resulting. *Ld. Herbert.*

RESUMABLE, rê-zû-mâ-bl. *a.* What may be taken back. *Hale.*

To RESUME®, rê-zûmê'. 445. *v. a.* [resumo, Lat.] To take back what has been given. *Denham.* To take back what has been taken away. *Shak.* To take again. *Milton.* To begin again what was broken off. *Henry, Ld. Clarendon.*

RESUMPTION, rê-zûm'-shûn. 412. *n. s.* [resumption, Fr.; resumptus, Lat.] The act of resuming. *Denham.*

RESUMPTIVE, rê-zûm'-îv. *a.* [resumptus, Lat.] Taking back.

RESUPINATION, rê-sû-pê-nâ'-shûn. 446. *n. s.* [resupino, Lat.] The act of lying on the back. *Wotton.*

To RESURVEY, rê-sûr-vâ'. *v. a.* To review; to survey again. *Shakespeare.*

RESURRECTION, rê-zûr-rêk'-shûn. 445. *n. s.* [Fr.; resurrectum, Lat.] Revival from the dead; return from the grave. *Acts, iv.*

To RESUSCITATE®, rê-sûs'-sê-tâte. 446. *v. a.* [resuscito, Lat.; resusciler, Fr.] To stir up anew; to revive. *Bacon.*

To RESUSCITATE®, rê-sûs'-sê-tâte. *v. n.* To awaken; to revive. *Felham.*

RESUSCITATION, rê-sûs-sê-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived. *Bp. Hall.*

RESUSCITATIVE®, rê-sûs'-sê-tât-îv. *a.* [resuscitativus, Fr.] Reviving; raising from death to life. *Cotgrave.*

To RETAIL®, rê-tâle'. 202. *v. a.* [retailer, old Fr.] To sell in small quantities; in consequence of selling at second hand. *Locke.* To sell at second

hand. *Pope.* To tell in broken parts, or at second hand. *Shakespeare.*

✂ This verb and noun may be classed with those in *Principles*, No. 492; though the verb is sometimes accented on the first syllable, and the noun on the last. *W.*

RETAIL, rê-tâle. *n. s.* Sale by small quantities, or at second hand. *Dryden.*

RETAILER, rê-tâ-lûr. *n. s.* One who sells by small quantities. *Hakewill.* One who tells in broken parts, or at second hand. *Coventry.*

To RETAIN®, rê-tâne'. 202. *v. a.* [retineo, Lat. retener, Fr.] To keep; not to lose. *Shak.* To keep; not to lay aside. *Rom. i.* To keep; not to dismiss. *Philen. xiii.* To keep in pay; to hire. *Addison.* To withhold; to keep back. *Temple.*

To RETAIN, rê-tâne'. *v. n.* To belong to; to depend on. *Boyle.* To keep; to continue. *Donne.*

RETAINER, rê-tâ-nûr. 98. *n. s.* An adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on. *Swift.* In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is, not dwelling in his house, but only using or bearing his name or livery. *Covel.* The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependence. *Bacon.* One that retains, or loses not. *Swift.* A retaining fee; a fee advanced to counsel to retain his services in a trial. *Bp. Horne.*

To RETAKE, rê-tâkê'. *v. a.* To take again. *Clarendon.*

To RETALIATE®, rê-tâl'-ê-tâte. 113. *v. a.* [re and talio, Lat.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite. *Sir T. Herbert.*

RETALIATION, rê-tâl'-ê-tât-shûn. *n. s.* Requital; return of like for like. *South.*

To RETARD®, rê-târd'. *v. a.* [retardo, Lat.; retarder, Fr.] To hinder; to obstruct in swiftness of course. *Denham.* To delay; to put off. *Dryden.*

To RETARD, rê-târd'. *v. n.* To stay back. *Brown.*

RETARDATION, rê-târd-dâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* [Fr.] Hindrance; the act of delaying. *Bacon.*

RETRADER, rê-târd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Hinderer; obstructer. *Glanville.*

RETARDMENT®, rê-târd'-mênt. *n. s.* Act of delaying or keeping back. *Cowley.*

To RETCH, rêtsh, or rêtsh. *v. n.* [hæcean, Sax.] To force up something from the stomach; commonly written *reach*.

✂ This word is derived from the same Saxon original as the verb *to reach*, and seems to signify the same action; the one implying the extension of the arm, and the other of the throat or lungs. No good reason, therefore, appears either for spelling or pronouncing them differently; and, though Dr. Johnson has made a distinction in the orthography, the pronunciation of both is generally the same. *W.*

RETCHLESS, rêsh'-lêss. *a.* See **RECKLESS**. Careless. *Dryden.*

RETECTION, rê-têk'-shûn. *n. s.* [retectus, Lat.] The act of discovering to the view. *Boyle.*

RETENTION, rê-tên'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; retentio, Lat.] The act of retaining; the power of retaining. *Bacon.* Retention and retentive faculty is that state of contraction in their solid parts, which makes them hold fast their proper contents. *Quincy.* Memory. *South.* The act of withholding any thing. *Shak.* Custody; confinement; restraint. *Shakespeare.*

RETENTIVE®, rê-tên'-îv. *a.* [retentif, Fr.] Having the power of retention. *Hooker.* Having memory. *Glanville.*

RETENTIVE®, rê-tên'-îv. *n. s.* Restraint. *Bp. Hall.*

RETENTIVENESS, rê-tên'-îv-nêss. *n. s.* Having the quality of retention.

RETICENCE, rê-tê-sênsê. *n. s.* [Fr.; reticentia, Lat.] Concealment by silence. *Dict.*

RETICLE®, rê-tê-kê. 405. *n. s.* [reticulum, Lat.] A small net. *Dict.*

RETICULAR, rê-tîk'-û-lâr. *a.* Having the form of a small net.

RETICULATED, rê-tîk'-û-lâ-têd. *a.* [reticulatus, Lat.] Made of net-work; formed with interstitial vacuities. *Woodward.*

RETI'FORM, rê-tî'-fôr-m. *a.* [*retiformis*, Lat.] Having the form of a net. *Ray*.

RE/TIN'A*, rê-tî'-nâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] One of the coats or tunics of the eye.

RETINUE, rê-tî'-nû, or rê-tî'n'-nû. *n. s.* [*retenue*, Fr.] A number attending upon a principal person; a train; a meiny. *Shakespeare*.

§ This word was formerly always accented on the second syllable; but the antepenultimate accent, to which our language is so prone in simples of three syllables, has so generally obtained as to make it doubtful to which side the best usage inclines. Dr. Johnson, Sheridan, Ash, Kenrick, Nares, Bailey, and Fenning, accent the second syllable; and Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, Barclay, and Entick, the first. Scott accents both, but prefers the first. In this case, then, analogy ought to decide for placing the accent on the first syllable.—See *Principles*, No. 535, and the word *REVENUE*. *W.*

To RETIRE §, rê-tîr'. *v. n.* [*retirer*, Fr.] To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy. *Davies*. To retreat from danger. *Jeremiah*. To go from a publick station. *Addison*. To go off from company. *Arbutnot*. To withdraw for safety. 2 *Macc. v.*

To RETIRE, rê-tîr'. *v. a.* To withdraw; to take away; to make to retire. *Sidney*.

RETIRE, rê-tîr'. *n. s.* Retreat; recession. *Bacon*.

RETIREMENT; place of privacy. *Milton*. *Ob. J.*

RETIRE'D, rê-tîr'd'. *part. a.* Secret; private. *B. Jonson*. Withdrawn. *Locke*.

RETIRE'DLY*, rê-tîr'd'-lê. *ad.* In solitude; in privacy. *Sherwood*.

RETIREDNESS, rê-tîr'd'-nês. *n. s.* Solitude; privacy; secrecy. *Bp. Hall*.

RETIREMENT, rê-tîr'-mênt. *n. s.* Private abode; secret habitation. *Addison*. Private way of life. *Denham*. Act of withdrawing. *Milton*. State of being withdrawn. *Locke*.

RETOLD, rê-tôld'. *part. pass. of retell*. *Shakespeare*.

To RETORT §, rê-tôrt'. *v. a.* [Fr.; *retortus*, Lat.] To throw back; to rebound. *Shak*. To return any argument, censure, or incivility. *Hammond*. To curve back. *Bacon*.

RETORT, rê-tôrt'. *n. s.* [*retorte*, Fr.; *retortum*, Lat.] A censure or incivility returned. *Shak*. A chemical glass vessel with a bent neck, to which the receiver is fitted. *Brown*.

RETORTER, rê-tôrt'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that retorts.

RETORTING*, rê-tôrt'-îng. *n. s.* Act of casting back, in the way of censure or incivility. *Tailor*.

RETORTION, rê-tôrt'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of retorting. *Spenser*.

To RETOSS, rê-tôs'. *v. a.* To toss back. *Pope*.

To RETOUCH, rê-tîush'. *v. a.* [*retoucher*, Fr.] To improve by new touches. *Dryden*.

To RETRACE, rê-trâse'. *v. a.* [*tracer*, Fr.] To trace back; to trace again. *Dryden*.

To RETRACT §, rê-trâkt'. *v. a.* [*tractus*, Lat.; *retractor*, Fr.] To recall; to recant. To take back; to resume. *Woodward*.

To RETRACT, rê-trâkt'. *v. n.* To unsay; to withdraw concession. *Granville*.

To RETRACTATE*, rê-trâkt'-tâte. *v. a.* [*retractatus*, Lat.] To recant; to unsay. *Translators of the Bible*.

RETRACTA'TION, rê-trâkt'-tâ-shûn. 530. *n. s.* [Fr.; *retractio*, Lat.] Recantation; change of opinion declared. *Brown*.

RETRACT'ION, rê-trâkt'-shûn. *n. s.* [old Fr.] Act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done. *Woodward*. Recantation; declaration of change of opinion. *Sidney*. Act of withdrawing a claim. *King Charles*.

RETRACT'IVE*, rê-trâkt'-îv. *n. s.* That which withdraws or takes from. *Bp. Hall*.

RETRACT'CT, rê-trâct'. *n. s.* [*retracte*, Fr.] Retreat. *Bacon*. *Ob. J.*

RETRA'IT, rê-trâte'. *n. s.* [*ritratto*, Ital.] A cast of the countenance; a picture. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

RETRE/AT §, rê-trête'. *n. s.* [*retraite*, Fr.] Act of retiring. *Pope*. State of privacy; retirement. *Pope*. Place of privacy; retirement. *Prior*.

Place of security. *Milton*. Act of retiring before a superior force. *Retreat* is less than *flight*. *Bacon*.

To RETRE/AT, rê-trête'. *v. n.* To go to a private abode. To take shelter; to go to a place of security. *Spenser*. To retire from a superior enemy To go back out of the former place. *Milton*.

RETRE/ATED, rê-trê-têd. *part. a.* Retired; gone to privacy. *Milton*.

To RETRE/NCH §, rê-trêns'h'. *v. a.* [*retrancher*, Fr.] To cut off; to pare away. *Denham*. To confine. *Addison*.

To RETRE/NCH, rê-trêns'h'. *v. n.* To live with less magnificence or expense. *Pope*.

RETRENCHING*, rê-trêns'h'-îng. *n. s.* A curtailing; a cutting out; a purposed omission. *Harris*.

RETRE/NCHEMENT, rê-trêns'h'-mênt. *n. s.* [*retranchement*, Fr.] The act of lopping away. *Dryden*. Fortification.

To RETRIBUTE §, rê-trîb'-ûte, [rê-trîb'-ûte, *Perry and Jones*] *v. a.* [*retribuo*, Lat.; *retribuere*, Fr.] To pay back; to make repayment of. *Sir T. Herbert*

§ I have differed from Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, and almost all our orthoëpists, in giving the accent to the second syllable of this word in preference to the first. But, while the verbs *attribute*, *contribute*, and *distribute*, have the penultimate accent, it seems absurd not to give *retribute* the same. *W.*

RETRIBUTER, rê-trîb'-û-târ. *n. s.* One that makes retribution.

RETRIBUTION, rê-trê-bû'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Re payment; return accommodated to the action. *Bacon*.

RETRIBUTIVE, rê-trîb'-û-tîv. 512. } *a.* Repay
RETRIBUTORY, rê-trîb'-û-tûr-ê. } ing; mak
ing repayment. *Bp. Hall*.

RETRIE/VABLE, rê-trêev'-â-bl. *a.* That may be retrieved. *Gray*.

To RETRIE/VE §, rê-trêev'. 275. *v. a.* [*retrouver*, Fr.; *ritrovare*, Ital.] To recover; to restore. *Rogers*. To repair. *Prior*. To regain. *Dryden*. To recall; to bring back. *Bp. Berkeley*.

RETRIE/VE*, rê-trêev'. *n. s.* A seeking again; a discovery. *B. Jonson*.

RETROA'CTION, rê-trô-âk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*retro*, Lat. and *action*] Action backward.

RETROA'CTIVE*, rê-trô-âk'-tîv. *a.* Acting in regard to things past. *Gibbon*.

RETROCE/SSION, rê-trô-sêsh'-ûn. 530. *n. s.* [*retrocession*, Lat.] The action of going back. *More*.

RETROGRADA'TION, rê-trô-grâ-dâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of going backward. *Bp. Hall*.

RETROGRADE §, rê-trô-grâde. *a.* [*retrograde*, Fr.; *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.] Going backward. *Bacon*. Contrary; opposite. *Shak*. [In astronomy.] Planets are *retrograde*, when, by their proper motion in the zodiac, they move backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs. *Harris*.

To RETROGRADE, rê-trô-grâde. *v. n.* [*retrograder*, Fr.] To go backward. *Bacon*.

RETROGRÊ/SSION, rê-trô-grêsh'-ûn. 530. *n. s.* [*retro* and *gressus*, Lat.] The act of going backwards. *Brown*.

RETROMINGENCY, rê-trô-mîn'-jên-sê. *n. s.* [*retro* and *mingo*, Lat.] The quality of staling backwards. *Brown*.

RETROMINGENT, rê-trô-mîn'-jênt. *n. s.* An animal staling backward. *Brown*.

RETROSPECT §, rê-trô-spêkt. 530. *n. s.* [*retro* and *specio*, Lat.] Look thrown upon things behind or things past. *Addison*.

RETROSPE'CTION, rê-trô-spêk'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* Act or faculty of looking backwards. *Swift*.

RETROSPE'CTIVE, rê-trô-spêk'-tîv. 530. *a.* Looking backwards. *Pope*.

To RETRU/DE*, rê-trûde'. *v. n.* [*retrudo*, Lat.] To thrust back. *More*.

To RETUND, rê-tûnd'. *v. a.* [*retundo*, Lat.] To blunt; to turn. *Ray*.

To RETURN §, rê-tûrn'. *v. n.* [*retourner*, Fr.] To come again to the same place. *Prov. xxvi*. To come back to the same state. *Locke*. To go back. *Locke*. To make answer. *Shak*. To come back;

REVERENT/NTIALLY, rê-vêr-ên'-shâl-lè. *ad.* With show of reverence. *Brown.*

REVERENTLY, rê-vêr-ên'-tè. *ad.* Respectfully; with awe; with reverence. *Shakspeare.*

REVE/KER, rê-vêr'-rûr. *n. s.* One who venerates; one who reveres. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

REVER/E*. See REVERY.

REVER/SAL, rê-vêrs'-âl. *n. s.* Change of sentence. *Bacon.*

REVER/SAL*, rê-vêrs'-âl. *a.* Implying reverse; intended to reverse. *Burnet.*

To REVE/RSE, rê-vêr'sè'. *v. a.* [reverser, old Fr.; reversus, Lat.] To turn upside down. *Temple.* To overturn; to subvert. *Pope.* To turn back. *Milton.* To contradict; to repeal. *Hooker.* To turn to the contrary. *Pope.* To put each in the place of the other. *Rogers.* To recall; to renew. *Spenser.*

To REVE/RSE, rê-vêr'sè'. *v. n.* [revertere, reversus, Lat.] To return. *Spenser.*

REVE/RSE, rê-vêr'sè'. 431. *n. s.* Change; vicissitude. *Dryden.* A contrary; an opposite. *Addison.* [revers, Fr.] The side of the coin on which the head is not impressed. *Camden.*

REVE/RSEDLY*, rê-vêr'-sêd-lè. *ad.* In a reversed manner. *Louth.*

REVE/RSELESS*, rê-vêr'sè'-lès. *a.* Not to be reversed; irreversible. *Seوارد.*

REVE/RSELY*, rê-vêr'sè'-lè. *ad.* On the other hand; on the opposite. *Pearson.*

REVERSIBLE, rê-vêrs'-è-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being reversed. *Hale.*

REVER/SION, rê-vêr'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The state of being to be possessed after the death of the present possessor. *Shak.* Succession; right of succession. *Clarendon.*

REVER/SIONARY, rê-vêr'-shûn-â-rè. *a.* To be enjoyed in succession. *Arbuthnot.*

REVER/SIONER*, rê-vêr'-shûn-ûr. *n. s.* One who has a reversion. *Henry, Ld. Clarendon.*

To REVERT, rê-vêrt'. *v. a.* [revertò, Lat.] To change; to turn to the contrary. *Prior.* To reverberate. *Thomson.*

To REVERT, rê-vêrt'. *v. n.* [revertir, old Fr.] To return; to fall back. *Bacon.*

REVE/RT, rê-vêrt'. *n. s.* Return; recurrence: a musical term. *Peacham.*

REVERTIBLE, rê-vêr'-è-bl. *a.* Returnable

REVE/RTIVE*, rê-vêr'-tîv. *a.* Changing; turning to the contrary. *Thomson.*

REVERY, rê-vêr'-è. *n. s.* [resverie, Fr.] Loose musing; irregular thought. *Locke.*

✂ This word seems to have been some years floating between the accent on the first and last syllable, but to have settled at last on the former. It may still, however, be reckoned among those words, which, if occasion require, admit of either. See *Principles*, No. 528. It may, perhaps, be necessary to observe, that some lexicographers have written this word *reverie*, instead of *revery*, and that, while it is thus written, we may place the accent either on the first or last syllable; but, if we place the accent on the last of *revery*, and pronounce the *y* like *e*, there arises an irregularity which forbids it; for *y*, with the accent on it, is never so pronounced. Dr. Johnson's orthography, therefore, with *y* in the last syllable, and Mr. Sheridan's accent on the first, seem to be the most correct mode of writing and pronouncing this word.

A view of the different orthography and accentuation of this word may contribute to confirm that which I have chosen:

Re'very, Sheridan, W. Johnston, Barclay. [Jones, Fulton and Knight.]

Revery', Johnson's quarto, Entick.

Reverie', Buchanan.

Revelry, Kenrick, Johnson's folio.

Reveries, Bailey.

Rceverie', Barclay, Fenning, Entick.

Reverie, Perry.

W.

To REVE/ST, rê-vêst. *v. a.* [revestir, revêtir, Fr.; revesio, Lat.] To clothe again. *Spenser.* To invest; to vest again in a possession or office.

REVE/STIARY, rê-vêst'-tshè-â-rè. *n. s.* [revestiare, Fr.] Place where dresses are repositied. *Camden.*

REVICTION, rê-vîk'-shûn. *n. s.* [revictum, Lat.] Return to life. *Bp. Hall.*

To REVICTUAL, rê-vî-tîl. [See VICTUALS.] *v. a.* To stock with victuals again. *Raleigh.*

To REVIE*, rê-vî'. *v. a.* [re and vie. See To VIE.] To accede to the proposal of a stake, and to overturn it: an old phrase at cards. *B. Jonson.*

To REVIE*, rê-vî'. *v. n.* To return the challenge of a wager at cards; to make any retort. *Chief Justice, in the Trial of the Seven Bishops.*

To REVIE/W, rê-vû'. 286. *v. a.* [re and view.] To look back. *Denham.* To see again. *Shak.* To consider over again; to re-examine. *Dryden.* To retrace. *Pope.* To survey; to overlook; to examine

REVIE/W, rê-vû'. 286. *n. s.* [revue, Fr.] Survey; re-examination. *Fell.* A periodical publication, giving an analysis of books, a character of them, and remarks upon them. The *Monthly Review* is the earliest of the name. *Nichols.* Inspection of soldiers, assembled for examination as to their appearance and skill. *Neville.*

REVIE/WER*, rê-vû'-ûr. *n. s.* One who re-examines. *Wheatley.* One who writes in a periodical publication called a review. *Johnson.*

To REVIGORATE*, rê-vîg'-ô-râte. *v. a.* [revigourare, Fr.] To reinforce; to add new vigour. *Cotgrave.*

To REVILE, rê-vîlè'. *v. a.* [re and vile.] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely. *Spenser.*

REVILE, rê-vîlè'. *n. s.* Reproach; contumely; exprobration. *Milton.* *Ob. J.*

REVILE*, rê-vîlè'. *n. s.* Opprobrious language. *Milton.* *Ob. T.*

REVILEMENT, rê-vîlè'-mènt. *n. s.* Reproach; contumelious language. *More.*

REVILER, rê-vîlè'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who reviles; one who treats another with contumelious terms. *Milton.*

REVILING*, rê-vîlè'-îng. *n. s.* Act of reproaching; act of using contumelious language. *Ecclus. xxvii.*

REVILINGLY, rê-vîlè'-îng-lè. *ad.* In an opprobrious manner; with contumely. *Maine.*

REVISAL, rê-vî-zâl. *n. s.* Review; re-examination. *Pope.*

To REVISE, rê-vîze'. *v. a.* [revisus, Lat.] To review; to overlook. *Pope.*

REVISE, rê-vîze'. *n. s.* Review; re-examination. *Boyle.* [Among printers.] A second proof of a sheet corrected. *Fell.*

REVISER, rê-vî'-zûr. 98. *n. s.* [reviseur, Fr.] Examiner; superintendent. *Bp. Kennet.*

REVISION, rê-vîzh'-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Review.

To REVISIT, rê-vîz'-ît. *v. a.* [revisiter, Fr.; revisito, Lat.] To visit again. *Milton.* To revise. *Pope.*

REVISITA/TION*, rê-vîz'-è-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Act of revisiting. *Cotgrave.*

REVIVAL, rê-vî'-vâl. 88. *n. s.* Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity; recall to life. *Warton.*

To REVIVE, rê-vîve'. *v. n.* [revivere, Fr.; revivo, Lat.] To return to life. 1 *Kings*, xvii. To return to vigour or fame; to rise from languor, oblivion, or obscurity. *Milton.*

To REVIVE, rê-vîve'. *v. a.* To bring to life again. *Milton.* To raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion. *Spenser.* To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory. *Locke.* To quicken; to rouse. *Shak.* To recomfort; to restore to hope. *Psalm lxxxv.* To bring again into notice. *Swift.*

[In chymistry.] To recover from a mixed state. *Milton.*

REVIVER, rê-vî'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* That which invigorates or revives. *Sherwood.* One who brings again into notice, or redeems from neglect. *Milton.*

REVIVING*, rê-vî'-ving. *n. s.* Act of recomforting or restoring to hope. *Ezra, ix.*

To REVIVIFICATE, rê-vîv'-è-fè-kâte. *v. a.* [re and vivifico, Lat.] To recall to life.

REVIVIFICATION, rê-vîv'-è-fè-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of recalling to life. *More.*

To REVIVIFY*, rê-vîv'-è-fî. *v. a.* To recall to life. *Stuckhouse.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —dîl; —pôûnd; —thin, THIS.

REVIVISCENCE*, rêv-vê-vîs'-sênce. } n. s.
REVIVISCENCY, rêv-vê-vîs'-sên-sê. 510. }
[*reviviscentia*, Lat.] Renewal of life; renewal of
existence. *Bp. Pearson*.

REVOCABLE*, rêv-ô-kâ-bl. [See IRREVOCABLE.] a. [Fr.; *revocabilis*, Lat.] That may be recalled. *Bacon*. That may be repealed. *Milton*.

REVOCABLENESS, rêv-ô-kâ-bl-nês. n. s. The quality of being revocable.

To REVOCATE, rêv-ô-kâ-te. v. a. [revoco, Lat.] To recall; to call back. *Daniel*.

REVOCA'TION, rêv-ô-kâ'-shûn. n. s. [Fr.; *revocatio*, Lat.] Act of recalling. *Hooker*. State of being recalled. *Hovell*. Repeal; reversal. *White*.

To REVOC'KE, rê-vô-ke'. v. a. [revoco, Fr.; *revoco*, Lat.] To repeal; to reverse. *Spenser*. To check; to repress. *Spenser*. To draw back. *Spenser*.

To REVOC'KE*, rê-vô-ke'. v. n. To renounce at cards.

REVO'KE*, rê-vô-ke'. n. s. Act of renouncing at cards; used in no other sense.

REVO'KEMENT, rê-vô-ke'-mênt. n. s. Revocation; repeal; recall. *Shakspeare*.

To REVOLT*, rê-vôlt', or rê-vôlt'. v. n. [revolter, Fr.; *revoltare*, Ital.] To fall off from one to another. *Shak*. To change. *Shakspeare*.

✚ This word has Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Buchanan, for that pronunciation which rhymes it with *malt*; but that which rhymes it with *bold, jolt, &c.*, has the authority of Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Smith, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, [Jones, Fulton and Knight] a clear analogy, and, if I am not mistaken, the best usage, on its side. *W*.

To REVOLT*, rê-vôlt', or rê-vôlt'. v. a. [revoltare, Ital.; *revolto*, Lat.] To turn; to put to flight; to overturn. *Burke*.

REVOLT, rê-vôlt'. n. s. [revolte, Fr.] Desertion; change of sides. *Raleigh*. A revolt; one who changes sides. *Shak*. Gross departure from duty. *Shakspeare*.

REVOLTED, rê-vôlt'-êd. part. Having swerved from duty. *Jer. v*.

REVOLTER, rê-vôlt'-âr. n. s. One who changes sides; a deserter; a renegade. *Milton*.

REVOLUBLE*, rêv-ô-lû-bl. a. [Fr.] That may revolve. *Colgrave*.

REVOLUTION, rêv-ô-lû'-shûn. n. s. [Fr.; *revolutus*, Lat.] Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move. *Watts*. Space measured by some revolution. *Milton*. Change in the state of a government or country. It is used among us, *κατ' ἐξοχήν*, for the change produced by the admission of king William and queen Mary. *Davenant*. Rotation; circular motion. Motion backward. *Milton*.

REVOLUTIONARY*, rêv-ô-lû'-shûn-â-rê. 512. a. Originating in a revolution; a word which the French democratical revolution formed, and usually coupled with the most execrable actions. *Burke*.

REVOLUTIONIST*, rêv-ô-lû'-shûn-îst. n. s. A favourer of revolutions; of the same origin and character as *revolutionary*. *Burke*.

To REVOLVE*, rê-vôlv'. v. n. [revolver, old Fr.; *revolver*, Lat.] To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution. *Cheyne*. To fall back; to return. *Wotton*.

To REVOLVE, rê-vôlv'. v. a. [revolver, Lat.] To roll any thing round. *Milton*. To consider; to meditate on. *Shakspeare*.

REVOLVENCY*, rê-vôlv'-vên-sê. n. s. Constant revolution. *Cowper*.

To REVOMIT, rê-vôm'-mît. v. a. [revomir, Fr.] To vomit; to vomit again. *Hakevill*.

REVULSION*, rê-vûls'-shûn. n. s. [Fr.; *revulsus*, Lat.] The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body. *Wiseman*. The act of withholding or drawing back. *Brown*.

REVULSIVE*, rê-vûlv'-sîv. n. s. Revulsion, in its medical sense. *Fell*. That which has the power of suoducting or withdrawing. *Fell*.

REVULSIVE, rê-vûlv'-sîv. a. Having the power of revulsion.

REW*, rû. n. s. [pæpa, Sax.] A row. *Spenser*.

To REWARD*, rê-wârd'. v. a. [old Fr. *reuerdon* i. e. *reguerdon*.] To give in return. 1 Sam. xxiv To repay; to recompense for something good *Hammond*.

REWARD, rê-wârd'. n. s. Recompense given for good performed. *Hooker*. It is sometimes used, with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil. *Ps. cxx*.

REWARDABLE, rê-wârd'-â-bl. a. Worthy of reward. *Hooker*.

REWARDABLENESS*, rê-wârd'-â-bl-nês. n. s. Worthiness of reward. *Goodman*.

REWARDER, rê-wârd'-âr. n. s. One that rewards; one that recompenses. *Shakspeare*.

To REWORD, rê-wôrd'. v. a. To repeat in the same words. *Shakspeare*.

RHABARBARATE, râ-bâr'-bâ-râ-te. a. [rhabarbara, Lat.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb, *Floyer*.

RHABDOMANCY, râb-dô-mân-sê. 519. n. s. [*ῥαβδος* and *μαντεία*.] Divination by a wand. *Brown*.

RHAPSO'DICAL*, râp-sôd'-ê-kâl. a. Unconnected. *Dean Martin*.

RHAPSODIST, râp-sô-dist. n. s. One who recites or sings rhapsodies, or compositions, for a livelihood; one who makes and repeats extempore verses. *Bp. Percy*. One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another. *Watts*.

RHAPSODY*, râp-sô-dê. n. s. [*ῥαψωδία*.] A collection of songs, or verses; dispersed pieces joined together. *Bentley*. Any number of parts joined together, without necessary dependence or natural connexion. *Locke*.

RHEIN-BERRY, rîne-bêr-rê. n. s. Buckthorn, a plant.

RHENISH*, rên'-îsh. n. s. [from the river *Rhine*.] A kind of German wine. *Shakspeare*.

RHE'TOR*, rê-tôr. n. s. [Lat.; *ῥήτωρ*, Gr.] A rhetorician. *Hammond*.

RHETORICAL, rê-tôr'-ê-kâl. a. [rhetoricus, Lat.] Pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical; figurative. *More*.

RHETORICALLY, rê-tôr'-ê-kâl-ê. ad. Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the passions. *Bale*.

To RHETORICATE, rê-tôr'-ê-kâ-te. v. n. [rhetorico, low Lat.] To play the orator; to attack the passions. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.

RHETORICA'TION*, rê-tôr'-ê-kâ'-shûn. n. s. Rhetorical amplification. *Waterland*.

RHETORICIAN, rê-tôr'-îsh'-ân. n. s. [rhetoricien, Fr.] One who teaches the science of rhetoric. *Baron*. An orator. *Dryden*.

RHETORICIAN, rê-tôr'-îsh'-ân. a. Suited a master of rhetoric. *Blackmore*.

RHE'TORICK, rêt'-îô-rîk. n. s. [*ῥητορικὴ*, Gr.; *rhetorique*, Fr.] The act of speaking, not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance. *Dryden*. The power of persuasion; oratory. *Shakspeare*.

To RHE'TORIZE*, rêt'-îô-rîze. v. n. To play the orator. *Colgrave*.

To RHE'TORIZE*, rêt'-îô-rîze. v. a. To represent by a figure of oratory. *Milton*.

RHEUM*, rôdm. 264, 265. n. s. [*ῥεύμα*, Gr.; *rheume*, Fr.] A thin, watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy*.

RHEU'MATIC, rôd-mât'-îk. 509. a. [*ῥευματικός*.] Proceeding from rheum or a peccant, watery humour. *Shak*. Denoting the pain which attacks the joints, and the muscles and membranes between the joints.

RHEU'MATISM, rôd'-mâ-îzm. n. s. [*ῥευματισμός*, Gr.; *rheumatismus*, Lat.] A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours. *Quincy*.

RHEU'MY, rôd'-mê. a. Full of sharp moisture. *Shak*.

RHIME*. See RHYME.

RHINO*, rî'-nô. n. s. A cant word for money. *Wagstaffe*.

RHINO'CEROS, rî-nôs'-rê-rôs. 131. n. s. [*ῥίς* and *κέρας*, Gr.; *rhinocerot*, Fr.] A vast beast in the East Indies armed with a horn on his nose. *Shakspeare*

RHODODE'NDRON*, rôd-ô-dên'-drôn. *n. s.* [*ῥόδον* and *δέκρον*.] Dwarf rose bay. *Evelyn*.

RHODOMONTA'DE*. See RODOMONTADE.

RHOMB ô, rômb. *n. s.* [*rhombus*, Lat.; *ῥόμβος*, Gr.] [*In geometry.*] A parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse: it is formed by two equal and right cones joined together at their base. *Harris*.

[F] I have here differed from Mr. Sheridan, and adopted that sound of the vowel in this word which is given to it by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Perry. This I do not only suppose to be the general pronunciation, but find it written *rumb* by Dr. Ash, Buchanan, and Barclay. But when this word is given us in its Latin form *rhombus*, the *o* ought to have the same sound as in *comedy*.—See *Principles*, No. 347. *W*.

RHO'MBICK, rômb'-bîk. *a.* Shaped like a rhomb. *Grew*.

RHO'MBOID, rômb'-bôid. } *n. s.* [*ῥομβοειδής*.]

RHOMBO'IDES*, rômb'-bôid'-déz. } A figure approaching to a rhomb. *Milton*.

RHOMBO'IDAL, rômb'-bôid'-âil. *a.* Approaching in shape to a rhomb. *Woodward*.

RHU'BARB, rôd'-bûrb. 265. *n. s.* [*rhubar*, Persian; *rhubarbarum*, Lat.] A medicinal root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock. *Wise-man*.

RHYME ô, rîme. *n. s.* [*rîm*, *ryma*, Su. Goth.] An harmonical succession of sounds. *Denham*. The consonance of verses; the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another. *Milton*. Poetry; a poem. *Spenser*. A word of sound to answer to another word. *Young*.

RHYME or *Reason*. Number or sense. *Shakspeare*.

To RHYME, rîme. *v. n.* [*rîmen*, Fr. Theotisc.; *rîmer*, Dan.; *reimen*, Germ.] To agree in sound. *Dryden*.

To RHYME*, rîme. *v. a.* To put into rhyme. *Wilson*.

RHY'MELESS*, rîme'-lêss. *a.* Not having consonance of verses. *Bp. Hall*.

RHY'MER, rî'-mûr. 98. } *n. s.* One who makes

RHY'MESTER, rîme'-stûr. } rhymes; a versifier; a poet, in contempt. *Shakspeare*.

RHYTHM*, rîthm. *n. s.* [*rhythmus*, Lat.; *ῥυθμός*, Gr.] Metre; verse; numbers. *Howell*. Proportion applied to any motion whatever. *Harris*.

RHYTHMICAL, rîth'-mê-kâl. *a.* [*ῥυθμικός*.] Harmonical; having one sound proportioned to another. *Mason*.

RYAL*, *n. s.* A piece of money. See REAL.

RFANT*, *a.* [*Fr.*; from *rîre*.] Laughing; exciting laughter. *Burke*.

RIB ô, rîb. *n. s.* [*ribbe*, Sax.] A bone in the body. *Milton*. Any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side. *Shak*. Any prominence running in lines; as the stalks of a leaf. Any thing slight, thin, or narrow; a strip. *Echard*.

To RIB*, rîb. *v. a.* To furnish with ribs. *Sandys*. To enclose as the body by ribs. *Shakspeare*.

RIBALD ô, rîb'-bûld. 83. *n. s.* [*ribald*, Fr.; *ribaldo*, Italian.] A loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch. *Spenser*.

RIBALD*, rîb'-bûld. *a.* Base; mean. *Shakspeare*.

RIBALDISH*, rîb'-bûld'-îsh. *a.* Disposed to ribaldry. *Bp. Hall*.

RIBALDRY, rîb'-bûld'-rê. *n. s.* Mean, lewd, brutal language. *Bp. Hall*.

RIBAND ô, rîb'-bîn. 83. *n. s.* [*ruban*, Fr.] A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament. *Shakspeare*.

To RIBAND*, rîb'-bîn. *v. a.* To adorn with ribands. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

RIBBED, ribbd. 359. *a.* Furnished with ribs. *Gay*. Marked with protuberant lines. *Shenstone*.

RIBBON, rîb'-bîn. 166. *n. s.* See RIBAND.

RIBIBE*, *n. s.* See REEBECK. A sort of stringed instrument. *Ob. T*.

To RIBROAST, rîb'-rôst. *v. n.* [*rib* and *roast*.] To beat soundly; a burlesque word. *Butler*.

RIB'WORT, rîb'-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant.

RIC, rîk. *n. s.* *Ric* denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man. So *Alfrie* is *altogether strong*; *Æthelric*, *nobly strong* or *powerful*: to the same sense as *Polycrates*, *Crato*, *Plutarchus*, *Opimius*. *Gibson*. *RICE*, rise. 560. *n. s.* [*riz*, old Fr.; *riso*, Ital.; *oryza*, Lat.; *ῥυζα*, Gr.] One of the esculent grains. *Miller*.

RICH ô, rîsh. 352. *a.* [*riche*, Sax; *riche*, Fr.] Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or possessions; opulent. *Ecod*. Valuable; estimable; precious; splendid; sumptuous. *Milton*. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree. *Waller*. Fertile; fruitful. *Phillips*. Abundant; plentiful. *Milton*. Abounding; plentifully stocked: as, pastures *rich* in flocks. Having something precious. *Milton*.

To RICH*, rîsh. *v. a.* To enrich. *Gower*. *Ob. T*. *RICHES*, rîsh'-îz. 99. *n. s.* [*riche*, Fr.; *richesse*, Fr.] Wealth; money or possessions. *Hammond*. Splendid, sumptuous appearance. *Milton*.

RICHLY, rîsh'-lê. *ad.* [*ricelîc*, Sax.] With riches; wealthily; splendidly; magnificently. *Shak*. Plentifully; abundantly. *Brown*. Truly; abundantly: an ironical use. *Addison*.

RICHNESS, rîsh'-nêss. *n. s.* Opulence; wealth. *Sidney*. Finery; splendour. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness. *Addison*. Abundance or perfection of any quality. *Spectator*. Pampering qualities. *Dryden*.

RICK, rîk. *n. s.* [*ricc*, *hpic*, Sax.] A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet. *Swift*. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer. *Mortimer*.

RICKETS ô, rîk'-kîts. *n. s.* [*rickitis*, Lat.] A distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven. *Quincy*.

RICKETY, rîk'-îl-ê. 99. *a.* Diseased with the rickets. *Arbuthnot*.

RIC'TURE, rîk'-îshûre. *n. s.* [*richtura*, Lat.] A gaping. *Dict*.

RID, rîd. *pret. of ride*.

To RID ô, rîd. *v. a.* in the pret. perhaps *ridded*, or *rid*; in the passive part. *rid*. [*hpeddan*, Sax.] To set free; to redeem. *Psalms* xviii. To clear; to disencumber. *Hooker*. To despatch. *Shakspeare*. To drive away; to remove by violence; to destroy. *Shakspeare*.

RID'DANCE, rîd'-dânse. *n. s.* Deliverance. *Hooker*. Disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose. *Shak*. Act of clearing away any encumbrances. *Milton*.

RID'DEN, rîd'-dn. 103. The participle of *ride*. *Hale*.

RID'DLE ô, rîd'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [*pædel*, from *apædan*, Sax.] An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem. *Shak*. Any thing puzzling. *Hudibras*. [*hpidde*, from *hpeddan*, Sax.] A coarse or open sieve. *Mortimer*.

To RID'DLE, rîd'-dl. *v. a.* To solve; to unriddle. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. To separate by a coarse sieve. *Mortimer*.

To RID'DLE, rîd'-dl. *v. n.* To speak ambiguously or obscurely. *Shakspeare*.

RIDDLER*, rîd'-dl-êr. *n. s.* One who speaks obscurely or ambiguously. *Home*.

RIDDLINGLY, rîd'-dl-îng'-lê. *ad.* In the manner of a riddle; secretly. *Donne*.

To RIDE ô, rîde. *v. n.* preter. *rid* or *rode*; part. *rid* or *ridden*. [*ritan*, Sax; *rijden*, Dutch.] To travel on horseback. *Shak*. To travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk. *Shak*. To be supported in motion. *Shak*. To manage a horse. *Spenser*. To be on the water. *Knolles*. To be supported by something subservient. *Shakspeare*.

To RIDE, rîde. *v. a.* To sit on so as to be carried. *Milton*. To manage insolently at will. *Collier*.

RIDE*, rîde. *n. s.* A saddle-horse. *Grose*. An excursion in a vehicle, or on horseback: as, to take a *ride*. A road cut in a wood, or through grounds, for the purpose of using the diversion of riding; therein; a riding. See RIDING.

RIDER, rî'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* [*ritbe*, Sax.] One who

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—díl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

is carried on a horse or in a vehicle. *Prior*. One who manages or breaks horses. *Shak*. An inserted leaf; an additional clause, as to a bill passing through parliament. *Brand*.

RIDGE *ŷ*, *ridje*. *n. s.* [hriʒʒ, Sax.] The top of the back. *Hudibras*. The rough top of any thing, resembling the vertebrae of the back. *Milton*. A steep protuberance. *Milton*. The ground thrown up by the plough. *Psalms* lxx. The top of the roof rising to an acute angle. *Maxon*. *Ridges* of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other, like fleshy *ridges*, with interjacent furrows or sinking cavities. *Farrier's Dict*.
To RIDGE, *ridje*. *v. a.* To form a ridge. *Milton*. To wrinkle. *Cowper*.

RIDGEL, *rid-jíl*. } *n. s.* An animal half
RIDGELING, *ridje-íng*. } castrated. *Dryden*.
RIDGINGLY*, *rid-jíng-lè*. *ad.* After the manner of ridges, or ridge by ridge. *Huloet*.
RIDGY, *rid-jè*. *a.* Rising in a ridge. *Dryden*.
RIDICULE *ŷ*, *rid-è-kùle*. *n. s.* [*ridicule*, Fr.; *ridiculum*, Lat.] Wit of that species that provokes laughter. *Pope*. Folly; ridiculousness. *Addison*.

✂ This word is frequently mispronounced by sounding the first syllable like the adjective *red*; an inaccuracy which cannot be too carefully avoided.
I am of the same opinion as Mr. Nares, that this word was anciently accented on the last syllable, as derived from the French *ridicule*, and not the Latin *ridiculus*; but this accent, being found contrary to the Latin analogy, 503, shifted to the first syllable; a transition which, in words of three syllables, is the easiest thing in the world.—See *Principles*, No. 524. *W*.

RIDICULE*, *rid-è-kùle*. *a.* Ridiculous. *Aubrey*.
Ob. T.

To RIDICULE, *rid-è-kùle*. *v. a.* To expose to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment. *Temple*.

RIDICULER, *rid-è-kù-lûr*. *n. s.* One that ridicules. *Clarke*.

RIDICULOUS, *re-dik-è-kù-lûs*. *a.* Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment. *Ecclus*. xxxiv.

RIDICULOUSLY, *re-dik-è-kù-lûs-lè*. *ad.* In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt. *South*.

RIDICULOUSNESS, *re-dik-è-kù-lûs-nès*. *n. s.* The quality of being ridiculous. *Stillingfleet*.

RIDING, *ri-díng*. *part. a.* Employed to travel on any occasion. *Ayliffe*.

RIDING, *ri-díng*. 410. *n. s.* A road cut in a wood, or through grounds, for the purpose of using the diversion of riding therein. *Sidney*. A district visited by an officer. One of the three divisions of Yorkshire; corrupted from *tríthing*. *Ray*.

RIDINGCOAT, *ri-díng-kòte*. *n. s.* A coat made to keep out weather. *Swift*.

RIDINGHABIT*, *ri-díng-hâb-ít*. *n. s.* A dress worn by women, when they ride on horseback. *Guardian*.

RIDINGHOOD, *ri-díng-hûd*. *n. s.* A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain. *Arbuthnot*.

RIDINGHOUSE*, *ri-díng-hôûse*. } *n. s.* A place in
RIDINGSCHOOL*, *ri-díng-skool*. } which the art of riding is taught. *Lord Chesterfield*.

RIDO TTO*, *re-dôit-tò*. *n. s.* [Ital.] A sort of public assembly. *Dr. Johnson*.

RIE, *ri*. *n. s.* See *RYE*. An esculent grain. *Miller*.

RIFE *ŷ*, *rife*. *a.* [nyfe, Sax.; ríff, Dutch.] Prevalent; prevailing; abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers. *Sidney*.

RIFELY, *rié-lè*. *ad.* Prevalently; abundantly. *Knolles*.

RIFENESS, *rife-nès*. *n. s.* Prevalence; abundance. *Bp. Hall*.

RIFRAFF, *rií-ráf*. *n. s.* [*rií ne raf*] The refuse of any thing. *Bp. Hall*.

To RIFLE *ŷ*, *ri-p*. 405. *v. a.* [*riffer*, *rifler*, Fr.; *ríffelen*, Teut.] To rob; to pillage; to plunder. *Shak*. To take away; to seize as pillage. *Pope*.

RIFLE*, *ri-í*. *n. s.* [*ríffelen*, Teut.] A kind of

whetstone. *Whately*. A sort of gun, having, with its barrel, indented lines.

RIFLEMAN*, *ri-í-mân*. *n. s.* One armed with a rifle.

RIFLER, *ri-í-flûr*. *n. s.* Robber; plunderer; pillager. *Milton*.

RIFT *ŷ*, *rií*. *n. s.* [from *To rive*.] A cleft; a breach an opening. *Spenser*.

To RIFT, *rií*. *v. a.* To cleave; to split. *Shakspeare*.

To RIFT, *rií*. *v. n.* To burst; to open. *Shak*. To belch; to break wind: a northern word.

RIG *ŷ*, *rig*. *n. s.* *Rig*, *rigde*, seem to signify the top of a hill falling on each side; from the Saxon, hriʒʒ.

RIG*, *rig*. *n. s.* [perhaps from the Icel. *riga*.] Bluster. *Burke*.

RIG*, *rig*. *n. s.* [perhaps from the old Fr. *rigoler*.] A wanton; an impudent woman; a strumpet. *Davies*.—To run a rig. To play a trick of gayety or merriment. *Cowper*. To run the rig upon. To practise a joke upon.

To RIG*, *rig*. *v. n.* To play the wanton.

To RIG *ŷ*, *rig*. *v. a.* [the past participle of the Saxon hriʒʒan, to cover.] To dress; to accoutre. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. To fit with tackling. *Chapman*.

RIGADOON, *rig-á-dôôn*. *n. s.* [*rigadon*, Fr.] A kind of brisk dance, performed by one couple, said to be brought from Provence. *Guardian*.

RIGATION, *ri-gá-shûn*. *n. s.* [*rigatio*, Lat.] The act of watering. *Swinburne*.

RIGGER, *rig-gûr*. 382. *n. s.* One that rigs or dresses.

RIGGING, *rig-íng*. 410. *n. s.* [hriʒʒen, Sax.] The sails or tackling of a ship. *Creech*.

RIGGISH, *ri-gísh*. 382. *a.* Wanton; whorish. *Shakspeare*.

To RIGGLE, *rig-gl*. 405. *v. n.* [properly to wriggle.] To move backward and forward, as shrinking from pain. *Warburton*.

RIGHT *ŷ*, *rite*. 393. *a.* [riht, peht, Sax.; *recht*, Germ.; *rectus*, Lat.] Fit; proper; becoming; suitable. *Proverbs*, viii. Rightful; justly claiming. *Locke*. True; not erroneous; not wrong. *Locke*. Not mistaken; passing a true judgement. *Shak*. Just; honest; equitable; not criminal. *Psalms* lxxviii. Happy; convenient. *Addison*. Not left. *Brown*. Straight; not crooked. *Locke*. Perpendicular; direct.

RIGHT, *rite*. *interj.* An expression of approbation. *Pope*.

RIGHT, *rite*. *ad.* Properly; justly; exactly; according to truth or justice. *Locke*. According to art or rule. *Roscommon*. In a direct line; in a straight line. *Proverbs*, iv. In a great degree; very. *Ps*. xxx. It is still used in titles: as, right honourable; right reverend. *Peacham*. Just. *Shak*. Immediately; at the instant. *Shakspeare*.

RIGHT, *rite*. *n. s.* Not wrong. *Milton*. Justice; not injury. *Bacon*. Freedom from guilt; goodness. *Cowley*. Freedom from error. *Prior*. Just claim. *Raleigh*. That which justly belongs to one. *Tob*. vi. Property; interest. *Dryden*. Power; prerogative. *Tillotson*. Immunity; privilege. *Shak*. The side not left. *Milton*.—To rights. In a direct line; straight. *Woodward*. To rights. With deliverance from error. *Woodward*.

To RIGHT, *rite*. *v. a.* To do justice to; to establish in possessions justly claimed; to relieve from wrong. *Bp. Taylor*. [In naval language.] To restore a ship to her upright position, after she has been laid on a careen; to put any thing in its proper position: as, to right the helm.

To RIGHT*, *rite*. *v. n.* A ship is said to right at sea, when she rises with her masts erected, after having been pressed down on one side by the effort of her sails, or a heavy squall of wind. *Falconer*.

To RIGHTEN*, *ri-ín*. *v. a.* [rihten, rihtan, Sax.] To do justice to. *Isaiah*, i.

RIGHTEOUS *ŷ*, *ri-tshè-ús*. 263, 464. *a.* [riht-piʒ Sax.] Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt. *Genesis*. Equitable; agreeing with right. *Dryden*.

RIGHTEOUSED*, rî'-tshê-ûst. *a.* Made righteous; justified. *Bale. Ob. T.*

RIGHTEOUSLY, rî'-tshê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Honestly; virtuously. *Dryden.* According to desert. *Litany.*

RIGHTEOUSNESS, rî'-tshê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Justice; honesty; virtue; goodness; integrity. *Hooker.*

RIGHTER*, rî'-âr. *n. s.* [rihcepe, Sax.] A redresser; one who relieves from wrong; one who does justice to. *Shelton.*

RIGHTFUL ð, rîe'-fûl. *a.* Having the right; having the just claim. *Shak.* Honest; just; agreeable to justice. *Wielisse.*

RIGHTFULLY, rîe'-fûl-lê. *ad.* According to right; according to justice. *Dryden.*

RIGHT-HAND, rîe'-hând. *n. s.* Not the left. *Shak.*

RIGHTFULNESS, rîe'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Moral rectitude. *Sidney.*

RIGHTLY, rîe'-lê. *ad.* According to truth or justice. Properly; suitably; not erroneously. *Milton.* Honestly; uprightly. *Shak.* Exactly. *Dryden.* Straightly; directly. *Ascham.*

RIGHTNESS, rîe'-nês. *n. s.* Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude; not error. *South.* Straightness. *Bacon.*

RIGID ð, rîd'-jîd. 380. *a.* [rigide, Fr.; rigidus, Lat.] Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant. *Ray.* Severe; inflexible. *Denham.* Unremitted; unmitigated. *Milton.* Sharp; cruel. *Phillips.*

RIGIDITY, rê-jîd'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [rigiditê, Fr.] Stiffness. *Arbutnot.* Stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance. *Watton.* Severity; inflexibility. *Milton.*

RIGIDLY, rîd'-jîd-lê. *ad.* Stiffly; unpliantly. Severely; inflexibly; without remission; without mitigation. *Fuller.*

RIGIDNESS, rîd'-jîd-nês. *n. s.* Stiffness; severity; inflexibility. *Hales.*

RIGLET, rîg'-lêt. *n. s.* [regulet, Fr.] A flat, thin, square piece of wood. *Mozon.*

RIGMAROLE*, rîg'-mâ-rôle. *n. s.* A repetition of idle words; a succession of long stories. *Goldsmith.*

RIGOL, rî'-gôl. *n. s.* A circle. *Shakspeare.*

RIGOUR ð, rîg'-gûr. 314, 544. *n. s.* [rigor, Lat.; rigueur, Fr.] Cold; stiffness. *Milton.* A convulsive shuddering with sense of cold. *Blackmore.* Severity; sternness; want of condescension to others. *Denham.* Severity of life; voluntary pain; austerity. *Fell.* Strictness; unabated exactness. *Hooker.* Rage; cruelty; fury. *Spenser.* Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness. *Dryden.*

RIGOROUS, rîg'-gûr-ûs. *a.* [rigoreux, Fr.] Severe; allowing no abatement. *Shak.* Exact; scrupulously nice; as, a rigorous demonstration; a rigorous definition.

RIGOROUSLY, rîg'-gûr-ûs-lê. *ad.* Severely; without tenderness or mitigation. *Milton.* Exactly; scrupulously; nicely. *Dr. Warton.*

RIGOROUSNESS*, rîg'-gûr-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Severity, without tenderness or mitigation. *Ash.*

RILL ð, rîl. *n. s.* [abbreviation of the Lat. rivulus, viz. rillus.] A small brook; a little streamlet. *Milton.*

To RILL, rîl. *v. n.* To run in small streams. *Prior.*

RILLET, rîl'-lît. 99. *n. s.* A small stream. *Carew.*

RIM, rîm. *n. s.* [rim, Sax.] A border; a margin. *Grew.* That which encircles something else. *Brown.*

RIME ð, rîme. *n. s.* [hrim, rim, Sax.] Hoar frost. *Bacon.* [rima, Lat.] A hole; a chink. *Brown.* A step of a ladder. *Grose.*

To RIME, rîme. *v. n.* To freeze with hoar frost.

RIME*. See RHYME.

RIMPLE ð*, rîm'-pl. 405. *n. s.* [hrympelle, Sax.] A wrinkle, a fold. *Prompt. Parv.*

To RIMPLE, rîm'-pl. *v. a.* To pucker; to wrinkle. *Chaucer.*

RIMPLING*, rîm'-pl-îng. *n. s.* Uneven motion; undulation. *Crabbe.*

FIMY, rî'-mê. *a.* Steamy; foggy; full of frozen mist. *Harvey.*

RIND ð, rînd. 105. *n. s.* [rimb, Sax.; rinde, Dutch.] Bark; husk. *Spenser.*

To RIND, rînd. *v. a.* To decorticate; to bark; to husk.

RING ð, rîng. 57. *n. s.* [hring, ring, Sax.] A circle; an orbicular line. *Newton.* A circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament. *Shak.* A circle of metal to be held by. *Dryden.* A circular course. *Smith.* A circle made by persons standing round. *Shak.* A number of bells harmonically tuned. *Prior.* The sound of bells or any other sonorous body. *Bacon.* A sound of any kind. *Bacon.*

To RING, rîng. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. rung. [hpringan, Sax.] To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound. *Shak.* [from ring.] To encircle. *Shak.* To fit with rings. *Shak.* To restrain a hog by a ring in his nose. *W. Browne.*

To RING, rîng. *v. n.* To form a circle. *Spenser.* To sound as a bell or sonorous metal. *Milton.* To practise the art of making music with bells. *Holder.* To sound; to resound. *Bacon.* To utter as a bell. *Shak.* To tinkle. *Dryden.* To be filled with a bruit or report. *South.*

RING-BONE, rîng'-bone. *n. s.* A hard, callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse. *Furrier's Dict.*

RINGDOVE, rîng'-dôv. *n. s.* [rhingelduyve, Germ.] A kind of pigeon. *Mortimer.*

RINGER, rîng'-ûr. 98, 409. *n. s.* He who rings.

RINGING*, rîng'-îng. *n. s.* Art or act of making music with bells. *Burton.*

To RINGLEAD*, rîng'-lêde. *v. a.* To conduct. *Transl. of Alp. of Spolato's Sermon.*

RINGLEADER, rîng'-lê-dûr. *n. s.* One who leads the ring. *Barrow.* The head of a riotous body. *Bacon.*

RINGLET, rîng'-lêt. *n. s.* [ring, with a diminutive termination.] A small ring. *Pope.* A circle. *Shak.* A curl. *Milton.*

RINGSTREAKED, rîng'-strêckt. *a.* Circularly streaked. *Gen. xxx.*

RINGTAIL, rîng'-tâle. *n. s.* A kind of kite with a whitish tail. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

RINGWORM, rîng'-wûrm. *n. s.* A circular tetter. *Wiseman.*

To RINSE ð, rînse. *v. a.* [rein, Germ.; hreins, M. Goth.] To wash; to cleanse by washing. *Lev. xv.* To wash the soap out of clothes. *King.*

RINSER, rîr'-sûr. *n. s.* One that washes or rinses; a washer.

RIOT ð, rî-ût. *n. s.* [riote, Fr.; riotta Ital.] Wild and loose festivity. *Shak.* A sedition, an uproar. *Milton.*—*To run riot.* To move or act without control or restraint. *L'Estrange.*

To RIOT, rî-ût. *v. n.* [rioter, old Fr.] To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments. *Rom. xiii.* To luxuriate; to be tumultuous. *Pope.* To banquet luxuriously. To raise a sedition or uproar.

RIOTER, rî-ût-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who is dissipated in luxury. *Martin.* One who raises an uproar or sedition. *Blackstone.*

RIOTISE, rî-ût-îs. *n. s.* Dissoluteness; luxury. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

RIOTOUS, rî-ût-ûs. 314. *a.* [rioteux, Fr.] Luxurious; wanton; licentiously festive. *Spenser.* Seditious; turbulent. *Blackstone.*

RIOTOUSLY, rî-ût-ûs-lê. *ad.* Luxuriously; with licentious luxury. *Ecclus. xiv.* Seditiously; turbulently. *Blackstone.*

RIOTOUSNESS, rî-ût-ûs-nês. *n. s.* The state of being riotous. *Raleigh.*

To RIP ð, rîp. *v. a.* [hrypan, rûpan, nûppan, Sax.] To tear; to lacerate; to cut asunder by a continued act of the knife or of other force. *2 Kings, viii.* To take away by laceration or cutting. *Shak.* To disclose; to search out; to tear up; to bring to view. *Spenser.*

RIP*, rîp. *n. s.* A laceration. *Addison.* A wicker basket to carry fish in. *Convel.* Refuse. [perhaps a corruption of rîf.] A low word; as, a rip of a horse.

RIPE ð, rîpe. *a.* [ripe, Sax.; rîpf, Dutch.] Brought

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôûnd; —thin, THIS.

to perfection in growth; mature. *Shak.* Resembling the ripeness of fruit. *Shak.* Finished; consummate. *Hooker.* Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured. *Milton.* Fully qualified by gradual improvement. *Fell.*

TO RIPE, ripe. *v. n.* To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured. *Shakespeare.*

TO RIPE, ripe. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe. *Shakespeare.*

RIPELY, ripe/-lê. *ad.* Maturely; at the fit time. *Shakespeare.*

TO RIPPEN, rî/-p'n. 103. *v. n.* [rippan, Sax.] To grow ripe; to be matured. *Bacon.*

TO RIPPEN, rî/-p'n. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe. *Dryden.*

RIPENESS, ripe/-nês. *n. s.* [ripenerre, Sax.] The state of being ripe; maturity. *Wiseman.* Full growth. *Denham.* Perfection; completion. *Hooker.* Fitness; qualification. *Shakespeare.*

RIPIER*, n. s. [riparius, low Lat.; from the old Eng. *rip*.] One who brings fish from the seacoast to the inner parts of the land. *Cowley.*

RIPPER, rîp/-pûr. 98. *n. s.* One who rips; one who tears; one who lacerates.

RIPPING*, rîp/-pîng. *n. s.* Discovery. *Spenser.*

TO RIPPLE, rîp/-pl. 405. *v. n.* To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running. *Gray.*—*To ripple* *flax.* To wipe or draw off its seed-vessels; to clean flax. *Ray.*

RIPPLE*, rîp/-pl. *n. s.* Agitation of water fretting on the surface, or laving the banks. A large comb, through which flax is dressed.

RIPPLING, rîp/-plîng. *n. s.* The ripple dashing on the shore. *Pennant.* Method of cleaning flax.

RIPTOWELL, rîp/-tôu-êl. *n. s.* A gratuity, or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*

TO RISE, rîze. *v. n.* pret. *rose*; part. *risen*. [reisan, Goth.; ripan, Sax.] To change a jacent or recumbent to an erect posture. *Shak.* To get up from rest. *Job*, xxiv. To get up from a fall. *Milton.* To spring; to grow up. *Milton.* To gain elevation of rank or fortune. *Bacon.* To swell. *Let.* xiii. To ascend; to move upwards. *Bacon.*

To break out from below the horizon, as the sun. *St. Matt.* To take beginning; to come into existence, or notice. *Cowley.* To begin to act. *Milton.* To appear in view. *Addison.* To change a station; to quit a siege. *Knolles.* To be excited; to be produced. *Oheay.* To break into military commotions; to make insurrections. *Milton.* To be roused; to be excited to action. *Ps.* xciv. To make hostile attack. *Deuteronomy.* To grow more or greater in any respect. *Milton.* To increase in price. *Locke.* To be improved. *Tatler.* To elevate the style. *Roscommon.* To be revived from death. *St. Matt.* xxvi. To come by chance. *Spenser.* To be elevated in situation. *Dryden.*

RISE, rîze. 437, 560. *n. s.* The act of rising, locally or figuratively. *Ld. Bacon.* The act of mounting from the ground. *Bacon.* Eruption; ascent. *Bacon.* Place that favours the act of mounting aloft. *Creech.* Elevated place. *Denham.* Appearance, as of the sun in the east. *Waller.* Increase in any respect. Increase of price. *Temple.* Beginning; original. *Locke.* Elevation; increase of sound. *Bacon.* [hrys, Icel.; ryzs, Teut.] A bough; a branch. *Chaucer.*

✂ This word very properly takes the pure sound of *s* to distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so inviolably as the nouns *use*, *excuse*, &c.; for we sometimes hear "the Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire," "the rise and fall of provisions," &c., with the *s* like *z*. The pure *s*, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preserved in these phrases, among all correct speakers.—See *Principles*, No. 437, 493. *W.*

RISEN, rîz/-zn. *part. of To rise.*

RISER, rî/-zûr. 98. *n. s.* One that rises. *Chapman.*

RISIBILITY, rîz/-ê-bîl/-ê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of laughing. *Dryden.*

RISIBLE, rîz/-ê-bl. 405. *a.* [risible, Fr.; risibîlis, Lat.] Having the faculty or power of laughing.

Gov. of the Tongue. Ridiculous; exciting laugh ter.

RISING*, rî/-zîng. *n. s.* Act of getting up from a fall. *St. Luke*, ii. Appearance of the sun, of a star, or other luminary, above the horizon, which before was hid beneath it. *Ps.* i. A tumour. *Lev.* xiv. Tumult; insurrection. *Shak.* Resurrection. *St. Mark*, xi.

RISK, rîsk. *n. s.* [risque, Fr.; rischio, Ital.] Hazard; danger; chance of harm. *South.*

TO RISK, risk. *v. a.* [risquer, Fr.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger. *Addison.*

RISKER, risk/-ûr. 98. *n. s.* He who risks. *Butler.*

RISSE. The obsolete preterit of rise. *B. Jonson.*

RITE, rîte. *n. s.* [rit, Fr.; ritus, Lat.] Solemn act of religion; external observance. *Hooker.*

RITORNE/LL*, rî-tôr-nêl/-lô. *n. s.* [Ital.] The refrain, repeat, or burden, of an air or song. *Mason.*

RITUAL, rî/-tshû-âl. 463. *a.* [rituel, Fr.] Solemnly ceremonious; done according to some religious institution. *Prior.*

RITUAL, rî/-tshû-âl. *n. s.* A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down. *Addison.*

RITUALIST, rî/-tshû-âl-îst. *n. s.* One skilled in the ritual. *Gregory.*

RITUALLY*, rî/-tshû-âl-lê. *ad.* With some particular ceremony. *Selden.*

RI VAGE, n. s. [Fr.] A bank; a coast; the shore. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

RIVAL, rî/-vâl. 88. *n. s.* [rivalis, Lat.] One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; a competitor. *Dryden.* A competitor in love. *Sidney.*

RIVAL, rî/-vâl. *a.* Standing in competition; making the same claim; emulous. *Shakespeare.*

TO RIVAL, rî/-vâl. *v. a.* To stand in competition with another; to oppose. *South.* To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel. *Dryden.*

TO RIVAL, rî/-vâl. *v. n.* To be competitors. *Shak.*

RIVALITY, rî/-vâl/-ê-tê. *n. s.* [rivalitas, Lat.] Equa rank. *Shak.* Competition; rivalry. *Ob. J.*

RIVALRY, rî/-vâl-rê. *n. s.* Competition; emulation. *Addison.*

RIVALSHIP, rî/-vâl-shîp. *n. s.* The state or character of a rival. *B. Jonson.*

TO RIVE, rîve. *v. a.* preter. *rived*, part. *riven*. [rîvte, Sax.; rîjven, Dutch.] To split; to cleave; to divide by a blunt instrument; to force in disruption. *Spenser.*

TO RIVE, rîve. *v. n.* [rîficia, Su. Goth.] To be split; to be divided by violence. *Chaucer.*

TO RIVEL, rîv/-v'l. 102. *v. a.* [rîvfielen, Sax.; rîvfielen, Teut.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations. *Gower.*

RIVEL*, rîv/-v'l. } *n. s.* Wrinkle. *Wicliffe*

RIVELING*, rîv/-v'lîng. } *n. s.* Wrinkle. *Wicliffe*

RIVEN, rîv/-v'n. 103. *part. of rive.*

RIVER, rîv/-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [riviere, Fr.; rivus, Lat.] A land current of water bigger than a brook. *Locke.*

RIVER, rîv/-ûr. *n. s.* One who spilt or cleaves. *Echard.*

RIVER-DRAGON, rîv/-ûr-drâg/-ûn. *n. s.* A crocodile. *Milton.*

RIVERET, rîv/-ûr-ê-t. *n. s.* [diminutive of river.] A small stream; a rill. *Drayton.*

RIVER-GOD, rîv/-ûr-gôd. *n. s.* Tutelary deity of a river. *Arbuthnot.*

RIVER-HORSE, rîv/-ûr-hôrse. *n. s.* Hippopotamus. *Milton.*

RIVET, rîv/-ît. 99. *n. s.* [river, Fr.] A fastening pin clenched at both ends. *Shakespeare.*

TO RIVET, rîv/-ît. *v. a.* To fasten with rivets. *B. Jonson.* To fasten strongly; to make immovable. *Shak.* To drive or clench a rivet. *Mozon.*

RIVULET, rîv/-û-lê-t. *n. s.* [rivulus, Lat.] A small river; a brook; a streamlet. *Milton.*

RIXA/TION*, rîks/-â-shûn. *n. s.* [rixatio, Lat.] A brawl; a quarrel. *Cockeram.*

RIXDOLLAR, rîks/-dôl-lâr. *n. s.* A German coin worth about four shillings and six-pence sterling. *Dict.*

ROACH, rôsh. 295. *n. s.* [neolche, Sax.] A fish. *Watson*.—As sound as a roach. [roche, Fr. a rock.] Apparently a corrupt phrase. Firm; stout. *Pegge*.

ROAD, rôde. 295. *n. s.* [rade, Fr.; route, Fr.] Large way; path. *Suckling*. Ground where ships may anchor. *Shak*. Inroad; incursion. *Shak*. Journey. *Shak*. The act or state of travelling. *Law*.

ROADSTEAD*, rôde/-stêd. *n. s.* A place fit for ships to anchor in. *London Gaz. Extraord*.

ROADWAY*, rôde/-wâ. *n. s.* Course of the publick road; highway. *Shakespeare*.

To ROAM®, rôme. 295. *v. n.* [romigare, Ital.] To wander without any certain purpose; to ramble; to rove; to play the vagrant. *Prior*.

To ROAM, rôme. *v. a.* To range; to wander over. *Milton*.

ROAM®, rôme. } *n. s.* Act of wandering.
ROAMING*, rô/-ming. } *More*.

ROAMER, rô/-mûr. 93. *n. s.* A rover; a Rambler; a wanderer; a vagrant. *Vis. of P. Plowman*.

ROAN, rône. 295. *a.* [rouen, Fr.] Bay, sorrel, or black colour, with gray or white spots interspersed very thick. *Farrier's Dict*.

To ROAR®, rôre. *v. n.* [papan, Sax.; reeren, Teut.] To cry as a lion or other wild beast. *Spenser*. To cry in distress. *Shak*. To sound as the wind or sea. *Dryden*. To make a loud noise. *Milton*.

ROAR, rôre. 295. *n. s.* The cry of the lion or other beast. *Thomson*. An outcry of distress. A clamour of merriment. *Shak*. The sound of the wind or sea. *Phillips*. Any loud noise. *Milton*.

ROARER, rôre/-ûr. *n. s.* A noisy, brutal man. *Bp. Hall*. One who bawls. *Dr. Johnson*.

ROARING*, rôre/-ing. *n. s.* Cry of the lion or other beast. *Prov. xix*. Outcry of distress. *Job, iii*. Sound of the wind or sea. *Isaiah, v*.

ROARY, rô/-rè. *a.* [better rory; rores, Lat.] Dewy. *Fairfax*.

To ROAST®, rôst. 295. *v. a.* [rostin, rotir, Fr.; rosten, Germ.; жеротѣѣ, Sax.] To dress meat by turning it round before the fire. *Prov. xii*. To impart dry heat to flesh. *Swift*. To dress at the fire without water. *Bacon*. To heat any thing violently. *Shak*. [In common conversation.] To jeer or banter. *Scott*.

It is a little singular that, instead of the participle of this verb, we should use the verb itself for the adjective in *roast beef*, *roast fowl*; whilst we say a *roasted apple*, a *roasted potatoe*, and, as *Shakespeare* has it, a *roasted egg*. *W*.

ROAST, for *roasted*. *Addison*.

ROAST, rôst. *n. s.* That which is roasted. *Sir J. Harrington*. [In common conversation.] Banter.—To rule the roast. To govern; to manage; to preside. *Tusser*.

ROASTER®, rôst/-ûr. *n. s.* One who roasts meat. *Sherwood*. A gridiron. *Ainsworth*.

ROB, rôb. *n. s.* [Arab.] Inspissated juices. *Arbuthnot*.

To ROB®, rôb. *v. a.* [rober, old Fr.; robbare, Ital.; rauben, Germ. and Teut.] To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by secret theft; to plunder. *Shak*. To set free; to deprive of something bad: ironical. *Shak*. To take away unlawfully. *Bacon*.

ROBBER, rôb/-bûr. 93. *n. s.* One that plunders by force, or steals by secret means; a plunderer; a thief. *South*.

ROBBERY, rôb/-bûr/-è. *n. s.* [roberie, old Fr.] Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy. *Temple*.

ROBBINS*, rôb/-blns. *n. s.* [raaband, Swed.] Small ropes which fasten sails to the yards.

ROBE®, rôbe. *n. s.* [robbe, Fr.; robba, Ital.] A gown of state; a dress of dignity. *Shakespeare*.

To ROBE, rôbe. *v. a.* To dress pompously; to invest. *Bacon*.

ROBERDSMAN, rôb/-bûrds-mân. } *n. s.* In the
ROBERTSMAN, rôb/-bûrds-mân. } old statutes, a sort of bold and stout robbers or night thieves, said to be so called from Robinhood, a famous robber.

ROBERT, rôb/-bûrt. *n. s.* An herb; stork-bill. *Ainsworth*

RO'BERTINE*, rôb/-bûr/-tîn. *n. s.* One of a particular order of monks, from one Robert Flower, who got institution of an order about the year 1137, which, after his own name, he called *Robertins*. *Weever*.

ROBIN, rôb/-bln. } *n. s.*
ROBIN-RED-BREAST, rôb/-bln/-rêd/-brêst. } A bird so named from his red breast. *Suckling*.

ROBIN-GOODFELLOW, rôb/-bln/-gûd/-fêl/-lô. *n. s.* One of our old domestic goblins. *Dering*.

ROBORATION*, rôb/-ô/-rà/-shûn. *n. s.* [roboration. Fr.] A strengthening; a confirmation of strength. *Coles. Ob. T*.

ROBOREOUS, rôb/-ô/-rê/-ûs. *a.* [robur, Lat.] Made of oak. *Dict*.

ROBU'ST®, rôb/-bûst'. } *a.* [robustus, Lat.]

ROBU'STIOUS®, rôb/-bûst/-yûs. } Strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful. *Milton*. Requiring strength. *Locke*. *Robustious* is now only used in low language.

ROBU'STIOUSLY*, rôb/-bûst/-yûs/-lê. *ad.* With violence; with fury. *Bp. Richardson*.

ROBU'STIOUSNESS*, rôb/-bûst/-yûs/-nês. *n. s.* Quality of being vigorous. *Sir E. Sandys*.

ROBU'STNESS, rôb/-bûst/-nês. *n. s.* Strength; vigour. *Arbuthnot*.

RO'CAMBOLE, rôk/-âm/-bôle. *n. s.* A sort of wild gartick. *Mortimer*.

ROCHE-ALUM, rôch/-â/-lûm. *n. s.* [roche, Fr.] A purer kind of alum. *Mortimer*.

RO'CHET, rôsh/-lît. *n. s.* [rochet, Fr.] An outer garment. *Chaucer*. A linen habit now peculiar to a bishop, worn under the chimere. *Wheatley*. A fish usually written *rotchet*. *Chambers*.

ROCK®, rôk. *n. s.* [roc, roche, Fr.; rocca, Ital.] A vast mass of stone, fixed in the earth. *Shak*. Protection; defence: a scriptural sense. *King Charles*. [rock, Dan.; rocca, Ital.] A distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below. *B. Jonson*.

To ROCK®, rôk. *v. a.* [roccare, Fr.; hrocka, Icel.] To shake; to move backwards and forwards.

Boyle. To move the cradle, in order to procure sleep. *Shak*. To lull; to quiet. *Shakespeare*.

To ROCK, rôk. *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and fro. *Phillips*.

ROCKING*, rôk/-king. *n. s.* State of being shaken. *Young*.

ROCK-DOE, rôk/-dô. *n. s.* A species of deer. *Grew*.

ROCK-RUBY, rôk/-rô/-bê. *n. s.* A name given to the garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue. *Hill*.

ROCK-PIGEON*, rôk/-pîd/-jîn. *n. s.* A sort of pigeon which builds in rocks. *Mortimer*.

ROCK-SALT, rôk/-sâlt. *n. s.* Mineral salt. *Woodward*.

ROCKER, rôk/-kûr. 93. *n. s.* One who rocks the cradle. *Dryden*.

ROCKET, rôk/-kît. 99. *n. s.* [rochetto, Ital.] An artificial firework, being a cylindrical case of paper filled with nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, and which mounts in the air to a considerable height, and there bursts. *Addison*.

ROCKET, rôk/-kît. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

ROCKINESS*, rôk/-kê/-nês. *n. s.* State of being rocky. *Bp. H. Croft*.

ROCKLESS, rôk/-lêś. *a.* Being without rocks. *Dryden*.

ROCKROSE, rôk/-rôze. *n. s.* A plant.

ROCKWORK, rôk/-wûrk. *n. s.* Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks. A natural wall of rock. *Addison*.

ROCKY, rôk/-kê. *a.* Full of rocks. *Sandys*. Resembling a rock. *Milton*. Hard; stony; obdurate. *Shakespeare*.

ROD®, rôd. *n. s.* [roede, Dutch.] A long twig. *Boyle*. A kind of sceptre. *Shak*. Any thing long and slender. *Gay*. An instrument for measuring. *Arbuthnot*. An instrument of correction, made of twigs tied together. *Spenser*.

RODDY*, rôd/-dê. *a.* Full of rods or twigs. *Ct grave. Ob. T*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—díl;—pònd;—thín, THIS.

RODE, ròde. pret. of *ride*. *Milton*.

KODE*, ròde. n. s. [pòb, Sax.] The cross. See *Road*.

RODOMONT*, ròd'-ò-mònt. n. s. See *RODOMONTADE*. A vain boaster. *Sir T. Herbert*.

RODOMONT*, ròd'-ò-mònt. a. Bragging; vainly boasting.

RODOMONTADE, ròd'-ò-mònt-tàde'. } n. s. [from
RODOMONTA'DO* ròd'-ò-mònt-tà'-dò. } a boastful,
boisterous hero of Ariosto, called *Rodomonte*.] An
empty, noisy bluster or boast; a rant. *Sir T.*
Herbert.

To RODOMONTA'DE, ròd'-ò-mònt-tàde'. v. n. To
brag thronically; to boast like *Rodomonte*.

RODOMONTA'DIST*, ròd'-ò-mònt-tà'-dist. }
RODOMONTA'DOR*, ròd'-ò-mònt-tà'-dùr. } n. s.

One who brags or blusters. *Terry*.

ROEÿ, rò. n. s. [pà, na-deon, Sax.] A species of
deer, yet found in the highlands of Scotland. 1
Chron.

ROE, rò. n. s. old pl. *roan*, answering to *roes*. [raun,
Dan.; rogen, Germ.] The eggs of fish. *Shak*.

ROGATION, rò-gà'-shùn. n. s. [Fr.; from *rogo*,
Lat.] Litany; supplication. *Hooker*.

ROGATION-WEEK, rò-gà'-shùn-wèek. n. s. The
second week before Whitsunday; thus called from
three fasts observed therein, the Monday, Tuesday,
and Wednesday, called rogation days, because of
the extraordinary prayers and processions then
made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation
for the devotion of holy Thursday. *Diet*.

ROGUE ð, ròg. 337. n. s. [*prachgen*, Dutch.] A wan-
dering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond. *Spenser*.
A knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain; a thief.
Shak. A name of slight tenderness and endear-
ment. *Shak*. [*rogue*, Fr. malapert, saucy.] A wag.
Shakespeare.

To ROGUE, ròg. v. n. To wander; to play the
vagabond. *Spenser*. To play knavish tricks. *Beau-
mont and Fletcher*.

ROGUERY, rò'-gùr-è. 98. n. s. The life of a vaga-
bond. *Donne*. Knaveish tricks. *Spenser*. Wag-
gery; arch tricks. *Life of A. Wood*.

ROGUESHIP, ròg'-ship. n. s. The qualities or per-
sonage of a rogue. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

ROGUISH, rò'-gish. a. Vagrant; vagabond. *Spen-
ser*. Knaveish; fraudulent. *Swift*. Waggish; wan-
ton; slightly mischievous. *Dryden*.

ROGUISHLY, rò'-gish-lè. ad. Like a rogue; kna-
vishly; wantonly. *Granger*.

ROGUISHNESS, rò'-gish-nès. n. s. The qualities
of a rogue.

ROGUÿ, rò'-gè. 345. a. Knaveish; wanton. *Marston*.

ROIN*, ròin. n. s. [*rogne*, Fr.] A scab; a scurf.
Chaucer. *Ob. T*.

To ROIN. See To ROYNE.

ROYNISH. See ROYNISH.

ROINT*, or ROYNT*, ròint. ad. Aroynt; be gone;
stand off. See AROYNT. *Grose*.

To ROIST ð, ròist. } v. n. [*hrister*, Icel.] To

To ROISTER ð, ròis'-tùr. } behave turbulently;
to act at discretion; to be at free quarter; to blus-
ter. *Shakespeare*.

ROISTER, ròis'-tùr. 299. n. s. A turbulent, brutal,
lawless, blustering fellow. *Mirror for Magistrates*.

ROKY*, rò-kè. a. [*roock*, Teut.] Misty; cloudy.
Ray.

To ROLL ð, ròle. 406. v. a. [*rouler*, Fr.; *rollen*,
Dutch.] To move any thing by volutation, or suc-
cessive application of the different parts of the sur-
face to the ground. *S. Mork*, xvii. To move any
thing round upon its axis. To move in a circle.
Milton. To produce a periodical revolution. *Mil-
ton*. To wrap round upon itself. To inwrap; to
involve in bandage. *Wiseman*. To form by roll-
ing into round masses. *Peacham*. To pour in a
stream or waves. *Pope*.

To ROLL, ròle. v. n. To be moved by the suc-
cessive application of all parts of the surface to a plane;
as a cylinder. *Milton*. To run on wheels. *Dryden*.
To perform a periodical revolution. *Dryden*. To
move with the surface variously directed. *Milton*.

To float in rough water. *Pope*. To move as waves
or volumes of water. *Milton*. To fluctuate; to
move, tumultuously. *Prior*. To revolve on an
axis. *Sandys*. To be moved with violence. *Milton*.
ROLL, ròle. n. s. The act of rolling; the state of be-
ing rolled. The thing rolling. *Thomson*. [*rouleau*,
Fr.] Mass made round. *Addisn*. Writing rolled
upon itself; a volume. *Prior*. A round body rolled
along; a cylinder. *Mortimer*. [*rotulus*, Lat.]
Publick writing. *Shak*. A register; a catalogue.
Sidney. Chronicle. *Dryden*. [*role*, Fr.] Part; of-
fice. *L'Estrange*.

ROLLER, rò'-lùr. 98. n. s. [*rouleau*, Fr.] Any
thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to
level walks. *Hammond*. Bandage; fillet. *Wiseman*.

ROLLINGPIN, rò'-lìng-plin. n. s. A round piece of
wood tapering at each end, with which paste is
moulded. *Wiseman*.

ROLLING PRESS, rò'-lìng-près. n. s. A cylader
rolling upon another cylinder, by which engravers
print their plates upon paper. *Massey*.

ROLLYPOOLY, rò'-lè-pòò-lè. n. s. A sort of game,
in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it
wins. A corruption of *roll ball into the pool*. *Ar
butnot*.

ROMAGE, rùm'-mìdje. 90. n. s. A tumult; a bus-
tle; an active and tumultuous search for any thing
It is commonly written *rummage*. *Shakespeare*.

To ROMAGE*, rùm'-mìdje. v. a. To search. *Swift*.
ROMAN ð, rò-mán. n. s. [*Romanus*, Lat.] A na-
tive of Rome; one of the people of Rome; a free-
man of Rome. *Acts*, xxii. One of the Christian
church at Rome, consisting partly of Jewish and
partly of heathen converts, to whom St. Paul ad-
dressed an epistle. *Locke*. A papist; a romanist.
Lightfoot.

ROMAN*, rò-mán. a. Relating to the people of
Rome. *Sherlock*. Popish; professing the religion
of the pope of Rome. *Burnel*.

ROMANCE ð, rò-mànce'. n. s. [*roman*, Fr.; *roman-
za*, Ital.] A military fable of the middle ages; a
tale of wild adventures in war and love. *Milton*. A
lie; a fiction. *Prior*.

To ROMANCE, rò-mànce'. v. n. To lie; to forge.
Richardson.

ROMANCEER, rò-màns'-ùr. 98. n. s. A writer of ro-
mances. *Aubrey*. A liar; a forger of tales. *L'Es-
trange*.

ROMANCY*, rò-mán'-sè. a. Romantic; full of
wild scenery. *Life of A. Wood*. *Ob. T*.

ROMANISM*, rò-mán-izm. n. s. Tenets of the
church of Rome. *Brevint*.

ROMANIST*, rò-mán-ist. n. s. A papist. *Bp. Hall*.

To ROMANIZE, rò-mán-ize. v. a. To convert to
Romish or papistical opinions. *Mir. for Mag*. To
latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman speech.
Dryden.

To ROMANIZE*, rò-mán-ize. v. n. To follow a
Romish opinion, custom, or mode of speech. *Light-
foot*.

ROMANTICAL*, rò-mán'-tè-kál. } a. Resembling
ROMANTICK, rò-mán'-tìk. } the tales of ro-
mances; wild. *Keil*. Improbable; false. *Scott*.
Fanciful; full of wild scenery. *Thomson*.

ROMANTICALLY*, rò-mán'-tè-kál-lè. ad. Wildly;
extravagantly. *Pope*.

ROMANTICKNESS*, rò-mán'-tìk-nès. n. s. State
or quality of being romantic.

ROME ð, ròòm. [ròòm, *Perry and Jones*; ròòm, or
ròme, *Fulton and Knight*.] n. s. The capital city
of Italy, supposed to have been founded by *Romu-
lus*, and once the mistress of the world.

357 The o in this word seems irrevocably fixed in the
English sound of that letter in *move*, *prove*, &c. *Pope*,
indeed, rhymes it with *dome*:

"Thus when we view some well-proportion'd dome,
"The world's just wonder, and ev'n thine, O Rome? —
But, as Mr. Nares observes, it is most probable that he
pronounced this word as if written *doom*, as he rhymes
Rome with *doom* afterwards in the same poem:

"From the same foes at last both felt their doom;
"And the same age saw learning fall and Rome"

Essay on Criticism, v. 685.

The truth is, nothing certain can be concluded from the rhyming of poets. It may serve to confirm an established usage, but can never direct us where usage is various and uncertain. But the pun which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Cassius in Julius Cæsar, decidedly shows what was the pronunciation of this word in his time:

"Now it is *Rome*, indeed, and *room* enough,
"When there is in it but one only man."

And the Grammar in Queen Anne's time, recommended by Steele, says, the city *Rome* is pronounced like *room*; and Dr. Jones, in his Spelling Dictionary, 1704, gives it the same sound. *W.*

RO'MEPENNY*. } *n. s.* [*pome-pæniŋ*, and *pome-*
RO'MESCOT*. } *rœot*, Sax.] Peter-pence,
which see. *Milton.*

RO'MISH, rô'-mish. *a.* Roman; respecting the people of Rome. *Drant.* Popish. *Ayliffe.*

RO'MIST*, rô'-mist. *n. s.* A papist. *South.*

ROMP \S , rômp. *n. s.* [*from ramp*.] A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl. *Arbutnot.* Rough, rude play. *Thomson.*

To ROMP, rômp. *v. n.* To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously. *Swift.*

RO'MPISH*, rôm'-pish. *a.* Inclined to rude or rough play. *Ash.*

RO'MPISHNESS*, rôm'-pish-nès. *n. s.* Disposition to rude sport. *Spectator.*

RONDEAU', rôn-dô'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses; of which eight have one rhyme and five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible. *Warton.* A kind of jig, or lively tune, which ends with the first strain repeated.

RO'NDLE, rôn'-dl. *n. s.* [*rondele*, old Fr.] A round mass. *Peucham.*

RO'NDURE*, rônd'-ûre. *n. s.* [*rondeur*, Fr.] A circle; a round. *Shakspeare.* *Ob. T.*

RO'NION, rôn'-yôn. 113. *n. s.* [*rogne*, *royne*, Fr.] A fat, bulky woman. *Shakspeare.*

RONG*, rông. The old pret. and part. of *ring*. *Chaucer.*

RO'NT, rônt. 155. *n. s.* An animal stunted in the growth; commonly pronounced *runt*. *Spenser.*

ROOD, rôdd. 306. *n. s.* [*rood*, Sax.] The fourth part of an acre in square measure, or one thousand two hundred and ten square yards. *Swift.* A pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure. *Milton.* [*rode*, Sax.] The cross; an image or picture of our Saviour upon the cross, with those of the Virgin Mary and St. John on each side of it. *Spenser.*

ROO'DLOFT, rôdd'-lôft. *n. s.* A gallery in the church on which the cross, or the representation already mentioned, was set to view. *Ashmole.*

ROOF \S , rôôf. 306. *n. s.* [*hrop*, Sax.] The cover of a house. *Sidney.* The house in general. *Chapman.* The vault; the inside of the arch that covers a building. *Hooker.* The palate; the upper part of the mouth. *Shakspeare.*

To ROOF, rôôf. *v. a.* To cover with a roof. *Milton.* To enclose in a house. *Shakspeare.*

ROOFLESS*, rôôf'-lès. *a.* [*noylear*, Sax.] Wanting a roof; uncovered. *Hughes.*

ROOFY, rôôf'-è. *a.* Having roofs. *Dryden.*

ROOK \S , rôök. 306. [*rûk*, *Jones*, *Fulton* and *Knight*.] *n. s.* [*hroc*, Sax.] A bird resembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion, but grain. *Shak.* One of the pieces used at the game of chess. *Dryden.* A cheat; a trickish, rapacious fellow. *Milton.*

To ROOK, rôök. *v. n.* To rob; to cheat. *Locke.* To ROOK*, rôök. *v. a.* To cheat; to plunder by cheating. *Aubrey.*

To ROOK*, rôök. *v. n.* To squat. See To RUCK. ROOKERY, rôök'-ûr-è. *n. s.* A nursery of rooks. *Pope.*

ROOKY, rôök'-û. *a.* Inhabited by rooks. *Shak.*

ROOM \S , rôôm. 306. *n. s.* [*num*, Sax.] Space; extent of place great or small. *Milton.* Space or place unoccupied. *Bentley.* Way unobstructed. *Shak.* Place of another; stead. *Hooker.* Unob-

structed opportunity. *Addison.* Possible admission possible mode. *A. Philips.* An apartment in a house; so much of a house as is enclosed with partitions. *Shak.* Particular place or station. *Spenser.* Office. *Cavendish.*

ROOMAGE, rôôm'-îdje. 90 *n. s.* Space; place. *Wotton.*

ROOMFUL*, rôôm'-fûl. *a.* Abounding with rooms. *Donne.* *Ob. T.*

ROOMINESS, rôôm'-è-nès. *n. s.* Space; quantity of extent.

ROOMTH*, rôômth. *n. s.* Space; place. *Drayton*

ROOMY*, rôôm'-thè. *a.* Spacious. *Fuller.*

ROOMY, rôôm'-è. *a.* Spacious; wide; large. *Dryden.*

ROOP*, rôôp. *n. s.* [*hroop*, Icel.] A hoarseness. *Ray.*

ROOST \S , rôöst. 306. *n. s.* [*hropt*, Sax.] That on which a bird sits to sleep. *Dryden.* The act of sleeping. *Derham.*

To ROOST, rôöst. *v. n.* [*roesten*, Dutch.] To sleep as a bird. *L'Estrange.* To lodge; in burlesque.

ROOT \S , rôôt. 306. *n. s.* [*rôt*, Swed.; *roed*, Danish.] That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment. *Evelyn.*

The bottom; the lower part. *Milton.* A plant of which the root is esculent. *Watts.* The original; the first cause. *Temple.* The first ancestor. *Shak.* Fixed residence. Impression; durable effect. *Hooker.*

To ROOT, rôôt. *v. n.* To fix the root; to strike far into the earth. *Shak.* To turn up earth; to search in the earth. *Brownie.* To sink deep. *Fell.*

To ROOT, rôôt. *v. a.* To fix deep in the earth. *Dryden.* To impress deeply. *South.* To turn up out of the ground; to radicate; to extirpate. *Shak.* To destroy; to banish: with particles. *Milton.*

ROOT-BOUND*, rôôt'-bôund. *a.* Fixed to the earth by a root. *Milton.*

ROOT-BUILT*, rôôt'-blît. *a.* Built of roots. *Shenstone.*

ROOT-HOUSE*, rôôt'-hôûs. *n. s.* An edifice of roots. *Doddsley.*

ROOTED, rôôt'-êd. *a.* Fixed; deep; radical. *Hammond.*

ROOTEDLY*, rôôt'-êd-lè. *ad.* Deeply; strongly. *Shakspeare.*

ROOTER*, rôôt'-ûr. *n. s.* One who tears up by the root. *South.*

ROOTY, rôôt'-è. *a.* Full of roots. *Dict.*

ROPE \S , rôpe. *n. s.* [*nap*, Sax.; *reep*, *roop*, Dutch.] A cord; a string; a halter; a cable; a halser.

Bacon. Any row of things depending: as, a rope of onions. *Locke.* [*roppar*, Sax.] The intestines of birds; as, the ropes of a woodcock.

To ROPE, rôpe. *v. n.* To draw out into viscosities; to concrete into glutinous filaments. *Bacon.*

RO'PEDANCER, rôpe'-dâns-ûr. *n. s.* An artist who dances on a rope. *Wilkins.*

RO'PELADDER*, rôpe'-lád-dûr. *n. s.* A portable ladder made of rope.

RO'PEMAKER, or *Roper*, rôpe'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* One who makes ropes to sell. *Shakspeare.*

RO'PERY, rôpe'-ûr-è. *n. s.* Rogue's tricks. *Shak.* Place where ropes are made. *Swinburne.*

RO'PETRICK, rôpe'-ûrk. *n. s.* Probably a rogue's trick; a trick that deserves the halter. *Shakspeare.*

ROPEWALK*, rôpe'-wâwk. *n. s.* Walk or place where ropes are made.

RO'PINNESS, rô'-pè-nès. *n. s.* Viscosity; glutinousness.

ROPY, rô'-pè. *a.* Viscous; tenacious; glutinous. *Dryden.*

RO'QUELAURE, rôk-è-lôr'. *n. s.* [Fr., called so after the duke of Roquelaure.] A cloak for men. *Gay.*

RO'RAL \S , rô'-râl. *a.* [*roralis*, Lat.] Dewy. *Green.*

RORATION, rô-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*roris*, Lat.] A falling of dew. *Dict.*

RO'RID, rô'-rid. *a.* [*voridus*, Lat.] Dewy. *Granger.*

RORIFEROUS, rô-rîf'-fêr-ûs. *a.* [*ros* and *fery*, Lat.] Producing dew. *Dict.*

RORIFLUENT, rô-rîf'-flû-ênt. 518. *x.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with dew. *Dict.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tâb, bûll; —dîl; —pôund; —thîn, THIS.

RO'SARY, rô'-zâr-ê. 440. *n. s.* [*rosarium*, Lat.] A bunch of beads, on which the Romanists number their prayers. *Milton*. A bed of roses; a place where roses grow. *Proceed, against Garnet, &c.* A chaplet. *Bp. Taylor*.

ROSCID, rôs'-sîd. *a.* [*roscidus*, Lat.] Dewy; abounding with dew; consisting of dew. *Bacon*.

ROSE §. rôze. *n. s.* [*rose*, Sax.; *rose*, Fr.; *rosa*, Lat.] A flower. *Miller*. A riband gathered into a knot in the form of a rose, and serving as a kind of ornamental shoe-tye, or knee-band. *Shak.* —*Under the rose*. With secrecy. *Bp. Hall*.

ROSE, rôze. pret. of rise. *Milton*.

ROSEAL*, rô'-zhê-âl. *a.* [*roseus*, Lat.] Rosy; like a rose in smell or colour. *Sir T. Elyot*.

ROSEATE, rô'-zhê-ât. 91, 452. *a.* [*rosat*, Fr.] Rosy; full of roses. *Pope*. Blooming; fragrant; purple, as a rose. *Boyle*.

ROSED, rôzd. 359. *a.* Crimsoned; flushed. *Shak.*

ROSE-MALLOW, rôze'-mâl-lô. *n. s.* A plant larger than the common mallow. *Miller*.

ROSEMARY, rôze'-mâ-rê. *n. s.* [*rosmarinus*, Lat.] A verticillate plant. *Miller*.

ROSE-NOBLE, rôze'-nô-bl. *n. s.* An English gold coin, in value, anciently, sixteen shillings. *Camden*.

ROSEWATER, rôze'-wâ-tûr. *n. s.* Water distilled from roses. *Shakespeare*.

RO'SET, rô'-zêt. *n. s.* [*rosette*, Fr.] A red colour for painters. *Peacham*.

ROSICRUCIAN*, rôs-ê-krôd'-shân. *n. s.* [*ros*, Lat. and *crux*.] One of those philosophers, who, by the assistance of the dew, seek for light, or, in other words, the substance called the philosopher's stone. A sort of fantastick chymist; a kind of quack or cheat. *Walton*.

ROSICRUCIAN*, rôs-ê-krôd'-shân. *a.* Of the Rosicrucians. *Hudibras*.

RO'SIER, rô'-zhê-ûr. *n. s.* [*rosier*, Fr.] A rose-bush. *Chaucer*.

RO'SIN §, rôz'-zîn. *n. s.* [properly *resin* : *resine*, Fr.; *resina*, Lat.] Inspissated turpentine; a juice of the pine. *Garth*. Any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit. *Arbuthnot*.

✂ When this word is used in a general or philosophical sense, for the fat, sulphurous part of vegetables, it is generally termed *resin*; when in a more confined sense, signifying the inspissated juice of turpentine, it is called *rosin*:

“Bouzebus, who could sweetly sing,

“Or with the *rosin'd* bow torment the string.” *Gay*.

To RO'SIN, rôz'-zîn. *v. a.* To rub with rosin. *Gay*.

RO'SINESS*, rô'-zhê-nês. *n. s.* State or quality of being rosy. *Davenant*.

RO'SINY, rôz'-zîn-ê. *a.* Resembling rosin. *Temple*.

RO'SLAND, rôs'-lând. *n. s.* Heathy land; also watery, moorish land. *Bailey*.

RO'SSEL §, rôs'-sîl. 99. *n. s.* Light land. *Mortimer*.

RO'STRAL*, rôs'-trâl. *a.* [*rostrum*, Lat.] Having some resemblance to the beak of a ship, or rostrum. *Tuttler*.

RO'STRATED, rôs'-trâ-têd. *a.* [*rostratus*, Lat.] Adorned with the beaks of ships. *Arbuthnot*.

RO'STRUM, rôs'-trûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] The beak of a bird. The beak of a ship. The scaffold whence orators harangued. *Peacham*. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver, in the common alembicks; also, a crooked scissor, which the surgeons use in some cases for the dilatation of wounds. *Quincy*.

RO'SY, rô'-zê. 438. *a.* [*roseus*, Lat.] Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance. *Spenser*. Made in the form of a rose. *B. Jonson*.

To ROT §, rô. *v. n.* [*rotan*, Sax.; *rotten*, Dutch.] To putrefy; to lose the cohesion of its parts. *Shak.*

To ROT, rô. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption. *Bacon*.

ROT, rô. *n. s.* A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted. *Milton*. Putrefaction; putrid decay. *Phillips*.

ROTA*, rô'-tâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] A particular court of

papal jurisdiction, consisting of twelve doctors. *Burnet*. A club of politicians, in the history of this country, who, when the government so often wavered in 1659, were for contriving an equal government by rotation. *Hudibras*.

ROTARY, rô'-tâ-rê. *a.* [*rota*, Lat.] Whirling as a wheel. *Dict.*

ROTATED, rô'-tâ-têd. *a.* [*rotatus*, Lat.] Whirled round.

ROTATION, rô'-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*rotatio*, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel; the state of being so whirled round; whirl. *Bacon*. Vicissitude of succession. *Butler*.

ROTATOR, rô'-tâ-tûr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] That which gives a circular motion. *Wiseman*.

ROTATORY, rô'-tâ-tûr-ê. *a.* [*rotatus*, Lat.] Whirling; running round with celerity. *Paley*.

ROTE §, rôte. *n. s.* [*rote*, old Fr.; from the Lat. *rota*.] A musical instrument. *Chaucer*. [*rotine*, old Fr.] Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehension of the sense. *Shakespeare*.

To ROTE, rôte. *v. a.* To fix in the memory, without informing the understanding. *Shakespeare*.

To ROTE*, rôte. *v. n.* [*rota*, Lat.] To go out by rotation or succession. *Grey*.

ROT'GUT, rôv'-gût. *n. s.* [*rot* and *gut*.] Bad beer. *Harvey*.

ROT'HER-BEASTS*, *n. s.* [*hrôþep*, Sax.] Horned cattle; black cattle. *Golding*.

ROT'HER-NAILS. *n. s.* [a corruption of *rudder*.] [Among shipwrights.] Nails with very full heads used for fastening the rudder irons of ships. *Bailey*.

ROT'HER-SOIL*, *n. s.* The dung of rot'her-beasts. *Bailey*.

ROT'TEN, rôv'-tn. 103. *a.* Putrid; carious; putrescent. *Shak*. Not firm; not trusty. *Shak*. Not sound; not hard. *Knolles*. Fetid; stinking. *Shak*.

ROT'TENNESS, rôv'-tn-nês. *n. s.* State of being rotten; cariousness; putrefaction. *Shakespeare*.

ROT'UND §, rô'-tûnd'. *a.* [*rotundus*, Lat.] Round; circular; spherical. *Addison*.

ROTUNDIFOLIOUS, rô'-tûn-dê-fô'-lê-ûs. *a.* [*rotundus* and *folium*, Lat.] Having round leaves.

ROT'UNDITY, rô'-tûn-dê-tê. *n. s.* [*rotunditas*, Lat. *rotundité*, Fr.] Roundness; sphericity; circularity. *Shakespeare*.

ROT'UNDO, rô'-tûn-dô. *n. s.* [*rotondo*, Ital.] A building formed round both in the inside and out side; such as the pantheon at Rome. *Addison*.

ROUGE, rôdže. *n. s.* [Fr.] Red paint.

ROUGE*, rôdže. *a.* [Fr.] Red. *Davies*.

To ROUGE*, rôdže. *v. n.* To lay rouge upon the face: as, *She rouges*.

To ROUGE*, rôdže. *v. a.* To have the face coloured with rouge: as, *She was rouged*.

ROUGH §, rôf. 314, 391. *a.* [*hræp*, *neoh*, Sax.] Not smooth; rugged; having inequalities on the surface. *Milton*. Austere to the taste: as *rough wine*. Harsh to the ear. *Shak*. Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not soft; coarse; not civil; severe; not mild; rude. *Shak*. Not gentle; not proceeding by easy operation. *Clarendon*. Harsh to the mind; severe. *Locke*. Hard-featured; not delicate. *Dryden*. Not polished; not finished by art: as, a *rough diamond*. Terrible; dreadful. *Milton*. Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse. *Pope*. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous. *Shakespeare*. Hairly; covered with hair or feathers.

ROUGH*, rôf. *n. s.* Not calm weather. *P. Fletcher*.

Ob. T.

To ROUGHCAST, rôf'-kâst. *v. a.* [*rough* and *cast*.] To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities. *Cleveland*. To form any thing in its first rudiments. *Dryden*.

ROUGHCAST, rôf'-kâst. *n. s.* A rude model; a form in its rudiments. *Digby*. A kind of plaster mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven on the surface. *Shakespeare*.

ROUGHDRAUGHT, rôf'-drâft. *n. s.* A draught in its rudiments; a sketch. *Dryden*.

To ROUGHDRAW, rôf-drâw. *v. a.* To trace coarsely. *Dryden.*
 To ROUGHEN, rôf-fîn. 103. *v. a.* To make rough. *Dryden.*
 To ROUGHEN, rôf-fîn. *v. n.* To grow rough. *Thomson.*
 To ROUGHHEW, rôf-hû'. *v. a.* [*rough* and *hew*.] To give to any thing the first appearance of form. *Shakspeare.*
 ROUGHHEWN, rôf-hûne'. *part. a.* Rugged; unpolished; uncivil; unrefined. *Bacon.* Not yet nicely finished. *Howell.*
 ROUGHLY, rôf-lè. *ad.* With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely. *Spenser.* Severely; without tenderness. *Dryden.* Austere to the taste. Boisterously; tempestuously. Harshly to the ear.
 ROUGHNESS, rôf-nès. *n. s.* Superficial asperity; unevenness of surface. *Boyle.* Austerity to the taste. *Brown.* Taste of astringency. *Spectator.* Harshness to the ear. *Dryden.* Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners; tendency to rudeness; coarseness of behaviour and address. *Bacon.* Absence of delicacy. *Addison.* Severity; violence of discipline. Violence of operation in medicines. Unpolished or unfinished state. Inelegance of dress or appearance. Tempestuousness; storminess. Coarseness of features.
 ROUGH-FOOTED, rôf-fût-éd. *a.* Feather-footed: as, "a rough-footed dove." *Sherwood.*
 ROUGH-RIDER †, rôf-rî-dâr. *n. s.* One that breaks horses for riding.
 ROUGH-SHOD*, rôf-shôd. *a.* [*rough* and *shod*.] Having the foot fitted, when the roads in frosty weather are slippery, with a roughened shoe: used of horses.
 ROUGHINGS*, rôf-fîngz. *n. s. pl.* Grass after mowing or reaping.
 ROUGHT, rôwt. 319. [old pret. of *reach*.] Reached. *Shakspeare.*
 To ROUGHWORK, rôf-wûrk. *v. a.* To work coarsely over without the least nicety. *Moxon.*
 ROULEAU*, rôd'-lò. *n. s.* [Fr.] A little roll; a roll of guineas made up in a paper. *Pope.*
 To ROUN*, rôûn. *v. n.* [punian, Sax.] To whisper. *Gower.*
 To ROUN*, rôûn. *v. a.* To address in a whisper. *Breton.*
 ROUNCEVAL, rôûn'-sè-vâl. 313. *n. s.* [from *Roncesval*, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees.] A species of pea. *Tusser.*
 ROUND, rôûd. 313. *a.* [*rond*, Fr.; *rondo*, Ital.] Cylindrical. *Milton.* Circular. *Brown.* Spherical; orbicular. *Milton.* [*rotundo* ore, Lat.] Smooth; without defect in sound. *Fell.* Whole; not broken. *Arbutnot.* Large; not inconsiderable: this is hardly used but with *sum* or *price*. *Shak.* Plain; clear; fair; candid; open. *Bacon.* Quick; brisk. *Dryden.* Plain; free without delicacy or reserve; almost rough. *Shakspeare.*
 ROUND, rôûd. *n. s.* A circle; a sphere; an orb. *Shak.* Rundle; step of a ladder. *Dryden.* The time in which any thing has passed through all hands, and comes back to the first: hence applied to a carousal. *Suckling.* A revolution; a course ending at the point where it began. *Milton.* Rotation; succession in vicissitude. *Holyday.* A walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a certain district. *Langton.* A dance; a roundelay; a song. *Davies.* A general discharge of cannon or fire-arms. *James.*
 ROUND, rôûd. *ad.* Every way; on all sides. *Genesis.* In a revolution. *Government of the Tongue.* Circularly. *Milton.* Not in a direct line. *Pope.*
 ROUND, rôûd. *prep.* On every side of. *Milton.* About; circularly about. *Dryden.* All over; here and there in. *Dryden.*
 To ROUND, rôûd. *v. a.* [*rotundo*, Lat.] To surround; to encircle. *Shak.* To make spherical, circular, or cylindrical. *Bacon.* To raise to a relief. *Addison.* To move about any thing. *Milton.* To mould into smoothness. *Swift.*

To ROUND, rôûd. *v. n.* To grow round in form. *Shakspeare.* To whisper. *Sidney.* To go rounds, as a guard. *Milton.*
 To ROUND, rôûd. *v. a.* To address in a whisper: a corruption of *roun*. *Spenser.*
 ROUNABOUT, rôûd'-â-bôût. *a.* Ample; extensive. *Locke.* Indirect; loose. *Felton.*
 ROUNDEL, rôûn'-dèl. { *n. s.* [*rondelet*, Fr.]
 ROUNDELAÏ, rôûn'-dè-lâ. { A rondeau. *Spenser.* [*rondele*, Fr.] A round form or figure. *Bacon.*
 ROUNDER, rôûd'-âr. 98. *n. s.* See *RONDURE*.
 ROUNDEHEAD, rôûd'-hèd. *n. s.* [*round* and *head*.] A Puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round. *Spectator.*
 ROUNDHEADED*, rôûd'-hèd-éd. *a.* Having a round top. *Louth.*
 ROUNDHOUSE, rôûd'-hôuse. *n. s.* [*round* and *house*.] The constable's prison, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are confined. *Pope.*
 ROUNDISH, rôûd'-îsh. *a.* Somewhat round; approaching to roundness. *Boyle.*
 ROUNDLET*, rôûd'-lèt. *n. s.* A little circle. *Gregory.*
 ROUNDLY*, rôûd'-lè. *a.* Somewhat round; like a circle. *W. Browne.*
 ROUNDLY, rôûd'-lè. *ad.* In a round form; in a round manner. Openly; plainly; without reserve. *Hooker.* Briskly; with speed. *Locke.* Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest. *Shak.*
 ROUNDNESSE, rôûd'-nès. *n. s.* Circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form. *Bacon.* Smoothness. *Spenser.* Honesty; openness; vigorous measures. *Raleigh.*
 ROUND-ROBIN*, rôûd'-rôb-bîn. *n. s.* [*ruban ronde*, Fr.] A written petition or remonstrance, signed by several persons round a ring or circle. *Sir W. Forbes.*
 To ROUSE*, rôûze. 313. *v. a.* [of the same class of words with *raise* or *rise*.] To wake from rest. *Dryden.* To excite to thought or action. *Chapman.* To put into action. *Spenser.* To drive a beast from his lair. *Gen. xlix.*
 To ROUSE, rôûze. *v. n.* To awake from slumber. *Milton.* To be excited to thought or action. *Shak.*
 ROUSE, rôûze. *n. s.* [*rausch*, Germ.] A large glass filled to the utmost, in honour of a health proposed. *Shakspeare.*
 ROUSER, rôû'-zûr. *n. s.* One who rouses. *Shelton.*
 ROUT, rôût. 313. *n. s.* [*route*, old Fr.; *rot*, Teut.] A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous crowd. *Spenser.* A select company. *Chaucer.* [*route*, Fr.] Confusion of an army defeated or dispersed. *Daniel.*
 To ROUT, rôût. *v. a.* To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat. *Spenser.*
 To ROUT, rôût. *v. n.* To assemble in clamorous and tumultuous crowds. *Bacon.*
 To ROUT*, or ROUT*, rôût. *v. n.* [*hriota*, Icel.; *hputan*, Sax.] To snore in sleep. *Chaucer.*
 To ROUT*, rôût. *v. n.* To search in the ground, as a swine. A corruption of *root*. It is a low expression also for making any search. *Edwards.*
 ROUTE, rôût, or rôôt. [rôôt, *Jones*, *Fulton* and *Knight*.] *n. s.* [*route*, Fr.] Road; way. *Gay.*
 ☞ Upon a more accurate observation of the best usage, I must give the preference to the first sound of this word, notwithstanding its coincidence in sound with another word of a different meaning; the fewer French sounds of this diphthong we have in our language the better; nor does there appear any necessity for retaining the final *e*.—See *BOWL*. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Smith make a difference between *roust*, a rabble, and *route*, a road; Mr. Scott gives both sounds, but seems to prefer the first; W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, pronounce both alike, and with the first sound. *W.*
 ROUTINE*, rôd'-tèen'. 112. *n. s.* [Fr.] Custom; practice. *Bulter.*
 ☞ This is a French word adopted to express any practice, proceeding in the same regular way, without any alteration according to circumstances. *W.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

TO ROVE §, rôve. *v. n.* [*roffver*, Dan.; *rooven*, Teut.] To ramble; to range; to wander. *Shakspeare*.
 To shoot an arrow called a rover. *Spenser*.
TO ROVE, rôve. *v. a.* To wander over. *Milton*.
ROVER, rô'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* A wanderer; a ranger. *Bogan*. A fickle, inconstant man. *Mendez*. [*næpepe*, Sax.] A robber; a pirate. *Bacon*. A kind of arrow. *B. Jonson*.—*At rovers*. Without any particular aim. *Abp. Cranmer*.
ROVING*, rô'-ving. *n. s.* Act of rambling or wandering. *Barrow*.
ROW §, rô. 324. *n. s.* [*reih*, Germ.; *pæpa*, Sax.] See *REW*. A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line. *Sidney*.
ROW*, rôû. *n. s.* A riotous noise; a drunken debauch. A low expression.
TO ROW §, rô. *v. n.* [*popan*, Sax.] To impel a vessel in the water by oars. *St. Mark*.
TO ROW, rô. *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars. *Milton*.
ROWABLE*, rô'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of being rowed upon. *B. Jonson*.
ROWEL §, rôû'-îl. 322. *n. s.* [*rouelle*, Fr.] A little, flat ring or wheel, of plate or iron, in horses' bits. *Spenser*. The points of a spur turning on an axis. *Shak*. A setou; a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a discharge.
TO ROWEL, rôû'-îl. *v. a.* To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel. *Mortimer*.
ROWEN, rôû'-ên. *n. s.* A field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. *Tusser*.
ROWER, rô'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that manages an oar. *Druiden*.
ROYAL §, rôû'-âl. 329. *a.* [*royal*, Fr.] Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal. *Milton*. Noble; illustrious. *Shakspeare*.
ROYAL*, rôû'-âl. *n. s.* One of the shoots of a stag's head. *Bailey*. The highest sail of a ship. *Chambers*. [*In artillery*.] A kind of small mortar. *Chambers*. One of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot, which is called *The Royals*, and is supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe. *James*.
ROYALISM*, rôû'-âl-izm. *n. s.* [*royalisme*, Fr.] Attachment to the cause of royalty.
ROYALIST, rôû'-âl-ist. *n. s.* [*royaliste*, Fr.] Adherent to a king. *South*.
TO ROYALIZE, rôû'-âl-ize. *v. a.* To make royal. *Shakspeare*.
ROYALLY, rôû'-âl-ê. *ad.* In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king. *Shakspeare*.
ROYALTY, rôû'-âl-tê. *n. s.* [*royauté*, Fr.] Kingship; character or office of a king. *Shak*. State of a king. *Prior*. Emblems of royalty. *Milton*.
TO ROYNE, rôin. *v. a.* [*rogner*, Fr.] To gnaw; to bite. *Spenser*.
ROYNISH, rôû'-nîsh. 329. *a.* [*rogneux*, Fr.] Paltry; sorry; mean; rude. *Shakspeare*.
ROYTELET, rôû'-tê-lêt. *n. s.* A little or petty king. *Heylin*.
ROYTISH*, rôû'-îsh. *a.* Wild; irregular. *Beaumont*.
TO RUB §, rûb. *v. a.* [*rhubio*, Welsh; *reiben*, Germ.] To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it; to scour; to wipe; to perfrigate. To touch so as to leave something of that which touches behind. *Milton*. To move one body upon another. *Shak*. To obstruct by collision. *Shak*. To polish; to retouch. *South*. To remove by friction. *Collier*. To touch hard. *Sidney*.—*To rub down*. To clean or curry a horse. *Dryden*. *To rub up*. To excite; to awaken. *South*. *To rub up*. To polish; to refresh.
TO RUB, rûb. *v. n.* To fret; to make a friction. *Dryden*. To get through difficulties. *Chapman*.
RUB, rûb. *n. s.* Friction; act of rubbing. Inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl. Any unevenness of surface. *Brown*. Collision; hinderance; obstruction. *Shakspeare*. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness. *Shakspeare*.

RUB-STONE, rûb'-stône. *n. s.* A stone to scour or sharpen. *Tusser*.
RUBBER, rûb'-bûr. 98. *n. s.* One that rubs. *Beaum.* and *Fl.* The instrument with which one rubs. *Dryden*. A coarse file. *Maxon*. A game: a contest; two games out of three. *L'Estrange*. A whetstone. *Ainsworth*.
RUBBAGE, rûb'-bidje. § 90. *n. s.* [*from rub*, as *RUBBISH*, rûb'-bîsh. } perhaps meaning, at first, dust made by rubbing.] Ruins of building fragments of matter used in building. *Shak*. Confusion; mingled mass. *Arbuthnot*. Any thing vile and worthless.
RUBBIDGE*, rûb'-bidje. *n. s.* Rubbish.
RUBBLE*, rûb'-bl. *n. s.* Rubbish. *Barret*.
RUBBLE-STONE, rûb'-bl-stône. *n. s.* Stones rubbed and worn by the water, at the lower end of the deluge. *Woodward*.
RUBICAN, rôû'-bê-kân. *a.* [*rubican*, Fr.] Rubican colour of a horse is one that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but not predominant there. *Farrier's Dict*.
RUBICUND, rôû'-bê-kûnd. 33f. *a.* [*rubiconde*, Fr.; *rubicundus*, Lat.] Inclining to redness. *Douce*.
RUBICUNDITY*, rôû'-bê-kûn-dê-tê. *n. s.* Disposition to redness. *Scott*.
RUBIED, rôû'-bid. 283. *a.* Red as a ruby. *Shak*.
RUBIFICATION*, rôû'-bê-tê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*rubet* and *facio*, Lat.] Act of making red: a term of chymistry. *Howell*.
RUBIFICK, rôû'-bîf'-fik. 509. *a.* Making red. *Grew*.
RUBIFORM, rôû'-bê-îorm. *a.* [*rubet*, Lat., and *form*.] Having the form of red. *Newton*.
TO RUBIFY, rôû'-bê-fî. 183. *v. a.* To make red. *Chaucer*.
RUBIOUS, rôû'-bê-ûs. 314. *a.* [*rubens*, Lat.] Ruddy; red. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J.*
RUBRICAL*, rôû'-brê-kâl. *a.* [*rubrica*, Lat.] Red. *Milton*. Placed in rubrics. *Warton*.
TO RUBRICATE*, rôû'-brê-kâte. *v. a.* [*rubricatus*, Lat.] To distinguish or mark with red. *Sir T. Herbert*.
RUBRICATE*, rôû'-brê-kâte. *part. a.* Marked with red. *Spelman*.
RUBRICK, rôû'-brîk. *n. s.* [*rubrique*, Fr.; *rubrica*, Lat.] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer books; so termed because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink. *Milton*.
RUBRICK, rôû'-brîk. *a.* Red. *Newton*.
TO RUBRICK, rôû'-brîk. *v. a.* To adorn with red.
RUBY §, rôû'-bê. *n. s.* [*rubî*, rubis, old Fr., from *rubet*, Lat.] A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond. *Donne*. Redness. *Shak*. Any thing red. *Milton*. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle. *Ward*.
RUBY, rôû'-bê. *a.* Of a red colour. *Shakspeare*.
TO RUBY*, rôû'-bê. *v. a.* To make red. *Pope*. *Ob. T.*
TO RUCK*, rûk. *v. a.* [*rûkzan*, Sax.] To cower; to sit close; to lie close. *Gower*.
RUCK*, rûk. *n. s.* [*rûkzan*, Sax.] A part of silk or linen folded over, or covering some other part, when the whole should lie smooth or even.
RUCTATION, rôk-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*ructo*, Lat.] A belching arising from wind and indigestion. *Cockeram*.
RUD §, rûd. *a.* [*ruðe*, Sax.; *roed*, Su. Goth.] Red; ruddy; rosy. *Sir Gawayne*. *Percy's Rel*.
RUD*, rûd. *n. s.* [*ruðu*, Sax.] Redness; blush. *Chaucer*. Ruddle; red ochre used to mark sheep. *Grose*. A kind of bastard small roach. *Walton*.
TO RUD, rûd. *v. a.* To make red. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
RUDDER, rûd'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* [*roeder*, Teut.] The instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course is governed. *Acts*, xxvii. Any thing that guides or governs the course. *Hudibras*.
RUDINESS, rûd'-dê-nês. *n. s.* The quality of approaching to redness. *Shakspeare*.
RUDDELE, rûd'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [*rudul*, Icel.] Red earth. *Woodward*.
RUDDELEMAN*, rûd'-dl-mân. *n. s.* One who is employed in digging ruddle or red earth. *Burton*.

RU/DDOCK, rûd'-dûk. *n. s.* [pudduc, Sax.] A red-breast. *Spenser.*

RU/DDY §, rûd'-dè. *a.* [puðu, Sax.] Approaching to redness; pale red. *Oway.* Yellow. *Dryden.*

RUDE §, rôdd. 339. *a.* [rude, Fr.; rudis, Lat.] Untaught; barbarous; savage. *Wilkins.* Rough; coarse of manners; uncivil; brutal. *Shak.* Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent. *Milton.* Harsh; inclement. *Waller.* Ignorant; raw; untaught. 2 *Cor.* [rude, Fr.] Rugged; uneven; shapeless; unformed. *Chapman.* Artless; inelegant. *Spenser.* Such as may be done with strength without art. *Dryden.*

RU'DELY, rôdd'-lè. *ad.* In a rude manner; fiercely; tumultuously. *Shak.* Without exactness; without nicety; coarsely. *Shak.* Unskillfully. *Dryden.* Violently; boisterously. *Spenser.*

RU'DENESS, rôd'-nès. *n. s.* [rudesse, Fr.] Coarseness of manners; incivility. *Shak.* Ignorance; unskillfulness. *Hayward.* Artlessness; inelegance; coarseness. *Spenser.* Violence; boisterousness. *Shak.* Storminess; rigour. *Evelyn.*

RU'DENTURE, rôd'-dên-tshûre. *n. s.* [Fr.] [In architecture.] The figure of a rope or staff, sometimes plain and sometimes carved, wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filled up. *Bailey.*

RU'DERARY, rôd'-dè-râr-è. *a.* [rudera, Lat.] Belonging to rubbish. *Dict.*

RUDEKA'TION, rôd-dûr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [In architecture.] The laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones. *Bailey.*

RU'DESBY, rôddz'-bè. *n. s.* An uncivil, turbulent fellow. *Shakespeare.*

RU'DIMENT §, rôd'-dè-mènt. *n. s.* [Fr.; rudimentum, Lat.] The first principles; the first elements of a science. *Hooker.* The first part of education. *Watton.* The first, inaccurate, unshapen beginning or original of any thing. *Bacon.*

To RU'DIMENT*, rôd'-dè-mènt *v. a.* To ground; to settle in rudiments of any science. *Gayton.* *Ob. T.*

RU'DIMENTAL, rôd-dè-mènt'-âl. *a.* Initial; relating to first principles. *Spectator.*

To RUE §, rôd. 339. *v. a.* [hæpeian, Sax.; reuen, Germ.] To grieve for; to regret; to lament. *Spenser.*

To RUE*, rôd. *v. n.* To have compassion. *Chaucer.*

RUE*, rôd. *n. s.* [hæpeoe, Sax.] Sorrow; repentance. *Shakespeare.*

RUE, rôd. *n. s.* [rue, Fr.; ruta, Lat.; pube, Sax.] An herb, called herb of grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it. *Tusser.*

RUE/FUL, rôd'-fûl. 174. *a.* Mournful; woful; sorrowful. *Shakespeare.*

RUE/FULLY, rôd'-fûl-è. *ad.* Mournfully; sorrowfully. *More.*

RUE/FULNESS, rôd'-fûl-nès. *n. s.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness. *Spenser.*

RUE/ING*, rôd'-îng. *n. s.* Lamentation. *Sir T. Smith.*

RUE/LE, rôd-êl'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A circle; an assembly at a private house. *Dryden.* *Ob. J.*

RUFF, rûf. *n. s.* A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. *Shak.* Any thing collected into puckers or corrugations. *Pope.* [from rough scales.] A small river fish. *Watton.* A state of roughness. *Chapman.* New state: a cant word. *L'Estrange.* A bird of the tringa species. *B. Jonson.* A particular kind of pigeon. [ronfle, Fr.] At cards, the act of winning the trick by trumping cards of another suit.

To RUFF*, rûf. *v. a.* To ruffle; to disorder. *Spenser.* To trump any other suit of the cards at whist.

RU'FFIAN §, rûf-yân. 113. *n. s.* [ruffiano, Ital; ruffien, Fr.; rofiva, Su. Goth.] A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-throat; a robber; a murderer. *Bp. Hall.*

RU'FFIAN, rûf-yân. *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous. *Shakespeare.*

To RU'FFIAN, rûf-yân. *v. n.* To rage; to raise tumults; to play the ruffian. *Shakespeare.* *Ob. J.*

RU'FFIANLIKE*, rûf-yân-llke. } *a.* Like a ruffian;
RU'FFIANLY*, rûf-yân-lè. } dissolute; licen-
tious; brutal. *Fulke.*

To RU'FFLE §, rûf-fl. 405. *v. a.* [ruffelen, Teut.] To disorder; to put out of form; to make less smooth. *Shak.* To dispose; to disturb; to put out of temper. *Glanville.* To put out of order; to surprise. *Hudibras.* To throw disorderly together. *Chapman.* To contract into plaits. *Addison.*

To RU'FFLE, rûf-fl. *v. n.* To grow rough or turbulent. *Shak.* To be in loose motion; to flutter. *Homily against Excess of Apparel.* To be rough; to jar; to be in contention. *Bacon.*

RU'FFLE, rûf-fl. *n. s.* Plaited linen used as an ornament. *Addison.* Disturbance; contention; tumult. *Shak.* A kind of flourish upon a drum; a military token of respect.

RU'FFLER*, rûf-fl-ûr. *n. s.* A swaggerer; a bully; a boisterous fellow. *Bale.* *Ob. T.*

RU'FFLING*, rûf-fl-îng. *n. s.* Commotion; disturbance. *Barret.* *Ob. T.*

RU'FTERHOOD, rûf-ûr-hûd. *n. s.* [In falconry.] A hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn. *Bailey.*

RUG, rôg. *n. s.* [rooc, Sax.] A coarse, nappy, woolen cloth. *Peacham.* A coarse, nappy coverlet used for mean beds. *Judges.* iv. A rough, woolly dog. *Shakespeare.*

RUG-GOWNED*, rôg'-gôund. *a.* Wearing a coarse or rough gown. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

RUGGED §, rôg'-gîd. 99, 366. *a.* [ruggig, Swed.; rugueux, old Fr.] Rough; full of unevenness and asperity. *Denham.* Not neat; not regular; uneven. *Shak.* Savage of temper; brutal; rough. *South.* Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempestuous. *Shak.* Rough or harsh to the ear. *Dryden.* Sour; surly; discomposed. *Shak.* Violent; rude; boisterous. *Hudibras.* Rough; shaggy. *Shakespeare.*

RU'GGEDLY, rôg'-gîd-lè. *ad.* In a rugged manner. *Bp. Nicolson.*

RU'GGEDNESS, rôg'-gîd-nès. *n. s.* The state or quality of being rugged. *Johnson.* Roughness; asperity. *Bacon.* Roughness; rudeness; coarseness of behaviour. *Mayne.*

RU'GIN, rôd'-jîn. *n. s.* A nappy cloth.

RU'GINE, rôd'-jène. *n. s.* [Fr.] A chirurgian's rasp. *Sharp.*

RUG/SE §, rôd'-gôse'. *a.* [rugosus, Lat.] Full of wrinkles. *Wiseman.*

RUG/SITY*, rôd'-gôs-è-tè. *n. s.* State of being wrinkled. *Smith.*

RU'IN §, rôd'-în. 176, 339. *n. s.* [ruine, Fr.; ruina, Lat.] The fall or destruction of cities or edifices. *Beaumont.* The remains of building demolished. *Addison.* Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow. *Shak.* Mischief; bane. *Bacon.*

To RU'IN, rôd'-în. *v. a.* [ruiner, Fr.] To subvert; to demolish. *Dryden.* To destroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune. *Milton.* To impoverish. *Addison.*

To RU'IN, rôd'-în. *v. n.* To fall in ruins. *Milton.* To run to ruin; to dilapidate. *Smolys.* To be brought to poverty or misery. *Locke.*

To RU'INATE, rôd'-în-âte. *v. a.* [from ruin.] To subvert; to demolish. *Shak.* To bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable. *Bacon.* *Ob. J.*

RU'INATION, rôd'-în-â-shûn. *n. s.* Subversion; demolition; overthrow. *Camden.*

RU'INER, rôd'-în-ûr. *n. s.* One that ruins. *Chapman.*

RU'INOUS, rôd'-în-ûs. 314. *a.* Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished. *Hayward.* Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive. *Milton.*

RU'INOUSLY, rôd'-în-ûs-lè. *ad.* In a ruinous manner. *Bale.* Mischievously; destructively. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

RU'INOUSNESS*, rôd'-în-ûs-nès. *n. s.* A ruinous state.

RULE §, rôl. 339. *n. s.* [rule, old Fr.; pegol, Sax.] Government; empire; sway; supreme command. *Shak.* An instrument by which lines are drawn. *Milton.* Canon; precept by which the thoughts or

—nò, môve, nôr, nôt;—tùbe, tùb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—ûlin, THIS.

actions are directed. *Fell.* Regularity; propriety of behaviour. *Shakspeare.*
To RULE, rôôl. *v. a.* To govern; to control; to manage with power and authority. *Shak.* To manage; to conduct. *1 Macc.* To settle as by a rule. *Atterbury.* To mark with lines: as, *ruled paper, ruled parchment. Barret.*
To RULE, rôôl. *v. n.* To have power or command. *Hos. xi.*
RULER, rôôl'-ûr. 93. *n. s.* Governour; one that has the supreme command. *Sidney.* An instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.
RULY*, rôô'-lè. *a.* Moderate; quiet; orderly. *Cotgr.*
RUM, rûm. *n. s.* A country parson; a queer or old-fashioned person. *Swift.* A kind of spirits distilled from molasses. *Guthrie.*
RUM*, rûm. *a.* Old-fashioned; odd; queer: a cant term. *The Student.*
To RUMBLE ð, rûm'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [*rommelen*, Teut.; *rommeler*, old Fr.; *rombolare*, Ital.] To make a hoarse, low, continued noise. *Spenser.*
RUMBLER, rûm'-bl-ûr. *n. s.* The person or thing that rumbles.
RUMBLING*, rûm'-bl-îng. *n. s.* A hoarse, low, continued noise. *Jer. xlvii.*
RUMBOUGE*. See **RAMBOOZE**.
RUMINANT, rôô'-mè-nânt. 339. *a.* [*ruminant*, Fr.; *ruminans*, Lat.] Having the property of chewing the cud. *Ray.*
RUMINANT*, rôô'-mè-nânt. *n. s.* An animal that chews the cud. *Derham.*
To RUMINATE ð, rôô'-mè-nâte. *v. n.* [*ruminer*, Fr.; *rumino*, Lat.] To chew the cud. *Milton.* To muse; to think again and again. *Fairfax.*
To RUMINATE, rôô'-mè-nâte. *v. a.* To chew over again. To muse on; to meditate over and over again. *Shakspeare.*
RUMINATION, rôô'-mè-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The property or act of chewing the cud. *Arbuthnot.* Meditation; reflection. *Shakspeare.*
RUMINATOR*, rôô'-mè-nâ-tûr. *n. s.* One that considers or thinks of, deliberates or pauses on, a matter. *Cotgrave.*
To RUMMAGE ð, rûm'-mîdje. 90. *v. a.* [*raumen*, Germ., perhaps from *raum*, Germ. and Sax.] To search; to evacuate. *Dryden.*
To RUMMAGE, rûm'-mîdje. *v. n.* To search places. *Dryden.*
RUMMAGE*, rûm'-mîdje. *n. s.* Search; act of tumbling things about.
RUMMER, rûm'-mâr. 98. *n. s.* [*roemer*, Dutch.] A glass; a drinking cup. *Phillips.*
RU'MOROUS*, rôô'-mûr-ûs. *a.* Famous; notorious. *Bale. Ob. T.*
RU'MOUR ð, rôô'-mûr. 314, 339. *n. s.* [*rumeur*, Fr.; *rumor*, Lat.] Flying or popular report; bruit; fame. *Shakspeare.*
To RU'MOUR, rôô'-mûr. *v. a.* To report abroad; to bruit. *Milton.*
RU'MOURER, rôô'-mâr-ûr. *n. s.* Reporter; spreader of news. *Shakspeare.*
RUMP ð, rûmp. *n. s.* [*rumpf*, Germ.; *romp*, Dutch.] The end of the back bone; used vulgarly of beasts, and contemptuously of human beings. *Spenser.* The buttocks. *Hudibras.* A name applied, in the history of this country, to the parliament at certain periods, during the usurpation of Cromwell. It was called the *rump* parliament, Lord Clarendon says, from the notable detestation men had of it as the *fig-end* of a carcass long since expired.
RU'MPER*, rûm'-pûr. *n. s.* One who favoured the rump parliament; one who had been a member of it. *Life of A. Wood.*
RUMPLE ð, rûm'-pl. 405. *n. s.* [*hrympelle*, Sax.] Pucker; rude plait. *Dryden.*
To RUMPLE, rûm'-pl. 405. *v. a.* To crush or contract into inequalities and corrugations; to crush together out of shape. *Milton.*
To RUN ð, rûn. *v. n.* pret. *ran*. [*renntan*, Sax.] To move swiftly; to ply the legs in such a manner, as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; to make haste; to pass with very

quick pace. *Proverbs.* To use the legs in motion. *Locke.* To move in a hurry. *B. Jonson.* To pass on the surface, not through the air. *Exodus*, ix. To rush violently. *Judges*, xviii. To take a course at sea. *Acts*, xxvii. To contend in a race. *Swift.* To flee; not to stand. *Bacon.* To go away by stealth. *Shak.* To emit, or let flow any liquid. *Shak.* To flow; to stream; to have a current; not to stagnate. *Addison.* To be liquid; to be fluid. *Bacon.* To be fusible; to melt. *Dryden.* To rise; to melt. *Moxon.* To pass; to proceed. *Temple.* To flow as periods or metre; to have a cadence; as, The lines *run* smoothly. To go away; to vanish; to pass. *Addison.* To have a legal course; to be practised. To have a course in any direction. *Shak.* To pass in thought or speech. *Dryden.* To be mentioned cursorily or in few words. *Arbuthnot.* To have a continual tenour of any kind. *Watton.* To be busied upon. *Dryden.* To be popularly known. *Temple.* To have reception, success, or continuance: as, The pamphlet *ran* much among the lower people. To go on by a succession of parts. *Pope.* To proceed in a train of conduct. *Shak.* To pass into some change. *Tillotson.* To pass. *Bp. Taylor.* To proceed in a certain order. *Milton.* To be in force. *Bacon.* To be generally received. *Knolles.* To be carried on in any manner. *Atterbury.* To have a track or course. *Wiseman.* To pass irregularly. *Cheyne.* To make a gradual progress. *Pope.* To be predominant. *Woodward.* To tend in growth. *Bacon.* To grow exuberantly. *Gen.* xlix. To exert pus or matter. *Lev.* xiii. To become irregular; to change to something wild. *1 Esdr.* iv. To go by artifice or fraud. *Hudibras.* To fall by haste, passion, or folly, into fault or misfortune. *Locke.* To fall; to pass; to make transition. *Watts.* To have a general tendency. *Swift.* To proceed as on a ground or principle. *Atterbury.* To go on with violence. *Swift.*—**To run after.** To search for; to endeavour at, though out of the way. *Locke.* **To run away with.** To hurry without deliberation. *Locke.* **To run in with.** To close; to comply. *Baker.* **To run on.** To be continued. *Hooker.* To continue the same course. *Drayton.* **To run over.** To be so full as to overflow. *Dryden.* To be so much as to overflow. *Digby.* To recount cursorily. *Ray.* To consider cursorily. *Watton.* To run through. *South.* **To run out.** To be at an end. *Swift.* To spread exuberantly. *Hammond.* To expatiate. *Addison.* To be wasted or exhausted. *B. Jonson.* To grow poor by expense disproportionate to income. *Swift.*
To RUN, rûn. *v. a.* To pierce; to stab. *Shak.* To force; to drive. *Locke.* To force into any way or form. *Locke.* To drive with violence. *Acts*, xxvii. To melt; to fuse. *Felton.* To incur; to fall into. *Bacon.* To venture; to hazard. *Clarendon.* To import or export without duty. *Swift.* To prosecute in thought. *South.* To push. *Addison.*—**To run down.** To chase to weariness. *L'Estrange.* To crush; to overbear. *Hudibras.*
RUN, rûn. *n. s.* Act of running. *L'Estrange.* Course; motion. *Bacon.* Flow; cadence. *Broomer.* Course; process. *Swift.* Way; will; uncontrolled course. *Arbuthnot.* Long reception; continued success. *Addison.* Modish clamour; popular censure. *Swift.*—**At the long run.** In fine; in conclusion; at the end. *Wiseman.*
RU'NAGATE, rûn'-nâ-gâte. *n. s.* [*venegat*, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate. *Ps* lxxvii.
RU'NAWAY, rûn'-â-wâ. *n. s.* One that flies from danger; one that departs by stealth; a fugitive. *Shakspeare.*
RUN'CATION*, rûn'-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*rumcatio*, Lat.] Act of clearing away weeds. *Evelyn. Ob. T.*
RUN'DLE, rûn'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [*corrupted from roundle, of round.*] A round; a step of a ladder. *Duppa.* A peritrochium; something put round an axis. *Wilkins.*
RUN'DLET, rûn'-dl-ît. 99. *n. s.* [perhaps *runlet* or *roundlet*.] A small barrel. *Bacon.*

RUNE*, rûne. *n. s.* [Run, Cimbr. et Sax.] The Runick character, or letter. *Temple.*

RUNG, rûng. pret. and part. pass. of *ring*. *Milton.*

RUNG*, rûng. *n. s.* [hrugg, Goth., pronounced hrung.] A spar; a round or step of a ladder. *Bp. Andrews.* [raung, pl. rungor, Icel.; rong, Su. Goth.] Those timbers in a ship, which constitute her floor, and are bolted to the keel.

RUNICK*, rû-nîk. *a.* See RUNE. Denoting the letters and language of the ancient northern nations. *Temple.*

RUNNEL, rûn'-nîl. 99. *n. s.* [from *run*.] A rivulet; a small brook. *Fairfax.*

RUNNER, rûn'-nûr. 98. *n. s.* One that runs; that which runs. *Biblioth. Bibl.* A racer. *Shak.* A messenger. *Swift.* A shooting sprig. *Mortimer.* One of the stones of a mill. *Mortimer.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

RUNNET, rûn'-nîl. 99. *n. s.* [zerunnen, Sax.] A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese: sometimes written *rennet*. *Bacon.*

RUNNING, rûn'-ning. *a.* Kept for the race. *Law.*
RUNNING*, rûn'-ning. *n. s.* Act of moving on with celerity. *Wisd.* xvii. Discharge of a wound or sore.

RUNNION, rûn'-yûn. 113. *n. s.* See RONION. A paltry, scurvy wretch.

RUNT, rûnt. *n. s.* [runte, Teut.] Any animal small below the natural growth of the kind. *Cleaveland.*

RUPEE*, rû-pèè'. *n. s.* An East Indian silver coin, worth about two shillings and four-pence. *Sir T. Herbert.*

RUPTION, rûp'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; from *ruptus*, Lat.] Breach; solution of continuity. *Wiseman.*

RUPTURE, rûp'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* [Fr.; from *ruptus*, Lat.] The act of breaking; state of being broken; solution of continuity. *Milton.* A breach of peace; open hostility. *Swift.* Burstiness; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut. *Sharp.*

To RUPTURE, rûp'-tshûre. *v. a.* To break; to burst; to suffer disruption. *Sharp.*

RUPTUREWORT, rûp'-tshûr-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant. *RURAL*, rûd'-râl. 83, 339. *a.* [Fr.; *ruralis*, Lat.] Country; existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country; resembling the country. *Sidney.*

RURALIST*, rûd'-râl-îst. *n. s.* One who leads a rural life. *Coveny.*

RURALITY, rûd'-râl-è-tè. } *n. s.* The quality of
RURALNESS, rûd'-râl-nès. } being rural. *Dict.*
RURALLY*, rûd'-râl-lè. *ad.* As in the country. *Wakefield.*

RURICOLIST, rûd'-rîk'-ô-îst. *n. s.* [*ruricola*, Lat.] An inhabitant of the country. *Dict.*

RURIGENOUS, rûd'-rîd'-jîn-ûs. *a.* [*rura* and *gigno*, Lat.] Born in the country. *Dict.*

RUSE, rûds. *n. s.* [Fr.] Cunning; artifice; little stratagem; trick; wile; fraud; deceit. *Ray.*

RUSH, rûsh. *n. s.* [purc, pure, Sax.] A plant. *Miller.* Any thing proverbially worthless. *K. Charles.*

RUSH-CANDLE, rûsh-kân'-dl. *n. s.* A small, blinking taper, made by stripping a rush, except one small stripe of the bark, which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow. *Shakspeare.*

RUSHLIKE*, rûsh'-lîke. *a.* Resembling a rush; weak; impotent. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

To RUSH, rûsh. *v. n.* [hpeoran, Sax.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity. 1 *Macc.* iv.

To RUSH*, rûsh. *v. a.* To push forward with violence. *Whole Duty of Man.*

RUSH, rûsh. *n. s.* Violent course. *Wotton.*

RUSHED*, rûsh't. *a.* Abounding with rushes. *Warton.*

RUSHER*, rûsh'-ûr. *n. s.* One who rushes forward. *Whitlock.* One who strewed rushes on the floor, at the dances of our ancestors. *B. Jonson.*

RUSHINESS*, rûsh'-è-nès. *n. s.* State of being full of rushes. *Scott.*

RU/SHING*, rûsh'-ing. *n. s.* Any commotion, or violent course. *Isaiah*, xvii.

RU/SHY, rûsh'-è. *a.* Abounding with rushes. *Milton.* Made of rushes. *Tickell.*

RUSK, rûsk. *n. s.* Hard bread for stores. *Raleigh.*

RU/SMA, rûs'-mâ. *n. s.* A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime steeped in water, of which the Turkish women make their psilothron, to take off their hair. *Greiv.*

RU/SSET, rûs'-sît. 99. *a.* [rousset, Fr.; *russus*, Lat.] Reddish brown; the colour of apples called *russetings*. *Gray.* *Newton.* Coarse; homespun; rustick. *Shakspeare.*

RU/SSET, rûs'-sît. *n. s.* Country-dress. *Heywood.*
To RU/SSET*, rûs'-sît. *v. a.* To give to any thing a reddish-brown colour. *Thomson.*

RU/SSET, rûs'-sît. } *n. s.* A name given to
RU/SETTING, rûs'-sît-ing. } several sorts of pears and apples from their colour. *Mortimer.*

RU/SSETY*, rûs'-sè-tè. *a.* Of a russet colour.

RUST, rûst. *n. s.* [purc, Sax.] The red desquamation of old iron. *Hooker.* The tarnished or corroded surface of any metal. *Dryden.* Loss of power by inactivity. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration. *K. Charles.*

To RUST, rûst. *v. n.* [purc, Sax.] To gather rust; to have the surface tarnished or corroded. *Shak.* To degenerate in idleness. *Dryden.*

To RUST, rûst. *v. a.* To make rusty. *Shak.* To impair by time or inactivity.

RU/STICAL, rûs'-tè-kâl. 88. *a.* [*rusticus*, Lat.] Rough; savage; boisterous; brutal; rude. *Sidney.*

RU/STICALLY, rûs'-tè-kâl-è. *ad.* Savagely; rudely; inelegantly. *Shakspeare.*

RU/STICALNESS, rûs'-tè-kâl-nès. *n. s.* The quality of being rustical; rudeness; savageness.

To RU/STICATE, rûs'-tè-kâte. *v. n.* [*rusticor*, Lat.] To reside in the country. *Pope.*

To RU/STICATE, rûs'-tè-kâte. *v. a.* To banish into the country. *Spectator.*

RUSTICA/TION*, rûs'-tè-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* A dwelling in the country; a kind of exile into the country. *Smollett.*

RUSTICITY, rûs'-tîs-è-tè. *n. s.* [*rusticitè*, Fr.; *rusticitas*, Lat.] Qualities of one that lives in the country; simplicity; artlessness; rudeness; savageness. *Spenser.* Rural appearance.

RU/STICK, rûs'-tîk. *a.* [*rusticus*, Lat.] Rural; country. *Sidney.* Rude; untaught; inelegant. *Watts.* Brutal; savage. *Pope.* Artless; honest; simple. Plain; unadorned. *Milton.*

RU/STICK, rûs'-tîk. *n. s.* A clown; a swain; an inhabitant of the country. *South.* Rude sort of masonry, in imitation of simple nature, not according to rules of art. *Pope.*

RU/STILY*, rûs'-tè-lè. *ad.* In a rusty state. *Sidney.*
RU/STINESS, rûs'-tè-nès. *n. s.* The state of being rusty.

To RU/STLE, rûs'-sl. 472. *v. n.* [hripcan, Sax.] To make a low, continued rattle; to make a quick succession of small noises. *Shakspeare.*

RU/STLING*, rûs'-sl-ing. *n. s.* A quick succession of small noises. *Shakspeare.*

RU/STY, rûs'-tè. *a.* Covered with rust; infected with rust. *Howell.* Impaired by inactivity. *Shak.* Surly; morose. *Guardian.* Rancid; a corruption of *rusty*. See REASTY.

RU/TH, rût. *n. s.* [ruit, rut, Fr.; *rugitù*, Lat.] Copulation of deer. *Bacon.* [route, Fr.; rûta, Su. Goth.] The track of a cart wheel. *Chapman.*

To RUT, rût. *v. n.* To desire to come together.

RUTH, rûth. 339. *n. s.* [from *rue*.] Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another. *Chapman.* Misery; sorrow. *Spenser.*

RU/THFUL, rûth'-fûl. *a.* Merciful; compassionate. *Turberville.* Rueful; woeful; sorrowful. *Carew.*

RU/THFULLY, rûth'-fûl-è. *ad.* Woefully; sadly. *Knolles.* Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Spenser.* Woefully; in irony. *Chapman.*

RU/THLESS, rûth'-lès. *a.* Cruel; pitiless; unconpassionate; barbarous. *Shakspeare.*

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tâb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

RU/THLESSNESS, rôôth/-lêss-nêss. *n. s.* Want of pity.

RU/THLESSLY, rôôth/-lêss-lê. *ad.* Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

RU/TILANT*, rôô/-tê-lânt. *a.* [*rutilans*, Lat.] Shining. *Evelyn.*

To RU/TILATE*, rôô/-tê-lâte. *v. n.* [*rutilo*, Lat.] To shine; to appear bright; and, actively, to make bright. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

RU/TTER*, rû/-tûr. *n. s.* [*ruyster*, Teut.; *reuter*, Germ.] A kind of horse-soldier; a rider; a trooper.

RU/TTERKIN*, rû/-tûr-kîn. *n. s.* A word of contempt. An old, crafty fox; notable beguiler. *Conful. of N. Shaxton.*

RU/TTIER, rû/-têr. *n. s.* [*routiere*, Fr.] A direction of the road, or of the course at sea; an old traveller well acquainted with most ways; an experienced soldier. *Cotgrave.*

RU/TTISH, rû/-tîsh. *a.* Wanton; libidinous. *Shak.*

RU/TTLE*, rû/-tl. *n. s.* Rattle in the throat. *Bunnet.*

RY/DER†, rl/-dûr. *n. s.* A clause added to an act of parliament at its third reading. *Mason. See RIDER.*

RYE, rl. *n. s.* [nýȝe, Sax.] A coarse kind of bread corn. *Shak.* A disease in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

RYE/GRASS, rl/-grâs. *n. s.* A kind of stroug grass *Mortimer.*

SAB

S Has in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our words, that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued sibilation. In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *z*; as, *rose, roseate, rosy, osier, nosel, resilient, busy, business.* It sometimes keeps its natural sound; as, *loose, designation.* In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes *s*, as in *this*; and sometimes *z*, as in *as, has*, and generally where *es* stands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*. 420.

SABA/OTH†, sâb/-â-ôth. [*sâ-bâ/-ôth*, *Perry and Jones.*] *n. s.* An army. *Common Prayer.*

SABBATA/RIAN, sâb-bâ/-tâ/-rê-ân. *n. s.* One who observes the Sabbath with unreasonable rigour; one who observes the seventh day of the week in opposition to the first. *Burton.*

SABBATA/RIAN*, sâb-bâ/-tâ/-rê-ân. *a.* Of or belonging to Sabbatarians. *Mountagu.*

SABBATA/RIANISM*, sâb-bâ/-tâ/-rê-ân-îzm. *n. s.* The tenets of Sabbatarians. *Bp. Ward.*

SA/BBATH†, sâb/-bâth. *n. s.* [Heb.] A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for public worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety. *Pearson.* Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest. *Daniel.*

SA/BBATHBREAKER, sâb/-bâth-brâ-kûr. *n. s.* Violator of the Sabbath by labour or wickedness. *Bacon.*

SA/BBATHLESS*, sâb/-bâth-lêss. *a.* Without intermission of labour; without interval of rest. *Bacon.*

SABBA/TICAL, sâb-bâ/-tê-kâl. *a.* [*sabbaticus*, Lat.] Resembling the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour. *Gregory.* Belonging to the Sabbath. *Stukeley.*

SA/BBATISM, sâb/-bâ/-tîzm. *n. s.* [*sabbatum*, Lat.] Rest. *Môre.*

SABE/LLIAN*, sâ-bêl/-yân. *a.* Relating to the heresy of Sabellius. *Pearson.*

SABE/LLIAN*, sâ-bêl/-yân. *n. s.* A follower of Sabellius, who denied the distinction of persons in the Godhead. *Dr. Gregory.*

SABE/LLIANISM*, sâ-bêl/-yân-îzm. *n. s.* The tenets of Sabellius. *Barrow.*

SA/BINE, sâb/-în. 140. *n. s.* [*sabine*, Fr.] A shrub, Lat.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

SA/BLE, sâ/-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*zibella*, Lat.] Fur. *Peaciam.*

SA/BLE, sâ/-bl. *a.* Black. *Spenser.*

SA/BLIERE, sâb/-lêr. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sandpit. *Bailey.* [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam. *Bailey.*

SABO/T*, sâ-bô/. *n. s.* [Fr.; *zapato*, Span.] A sort of wooden shoe. *Branhall.*

SA/BRE†, sâ/-bêr. 416. *n. s.* [Fr.] A cimeter; a short sword with a convex edge; a falchion. *Dryden.*

To SA/BRE*, sâ/-bêr. *v. a.* To strike with a sabre. *Burke.*

SAC

SABU/LO/SITY, sâb-û/-lôs/-ê-tê. *n. s.* Grittiness sandiness.

SA/BULOUS†, sâb-û/-lûs. 314. *a.* [*sabulum*, Lat.] Gritty; sandy.

SAC*, sâk. *n. s.* [rac, Sax.] One of the ancient privileges of the lord of a manor. *See Soc.*

SACCA/DE, sâk-kâde/. *n. s.* [Fr.] A violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly; a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. *Bailey.*

SACCHARIFEROUS*, sâk-kâ-rl/-fêr-ûs. *a.* [*saccharum* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing sugar. *Hist. Royal Society. iv.*

SA/CCHARINE, sâk/-kâ-rîne. 149, 353. *a.* [*saccharin*, Fr.] Having the taste or other qualities of sugar. *Arbutnot.*

SACERDO/TAL, sâs-êr-dô/-tâl. 38. *a.* [Fr.; *sacerdotis*, Lat.] Priestly; belonging to the priesthood. *Stilling fleet.*

SA/CHIEL, sâtsâ/-îl. 99. *n. s.* [*sacculus*, Lat.] A small sack or bag. *Junius.*

SACHEM†, sâ/-tshêm. *n. s.* The title of some American chiefs. *Mason.*

SACK†, sâk. *n. s.* [שַׁק, Heb.; σάκος, Gr.; *saccus*, Lat.] A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag. *Shak.* The measure of three bushels. A woman's loose robe. *B. Jonson.*

To SACK, sâk. *v. a.* To put in bags. *Betterton.* [*sacar*, Span.] To take by storm; to pillage; to plunder. *Spenser.*

SACK, sâk. *n. s.* Storm of a town; pillage; plunder. *Dryden.* [sec, Fr.] A kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. *Shak.* The sack of Shakspeare is believed to be what is now called Sherry. *Dr. Johnson.*

SA/CKBUT, sâk/-bût. *n. s.* [*sacquebutte*, old Fr.] A kind of trumpet. *Shakspeare.*

SA/CKCLOTH, sâk/-klôth. *n. s.* Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification. *Spenser.*

SA/CKCLOTHED*, sâk/-klôth. *a.* Wearing sackcloth. *Bp. Hall.*

SA/CKFUL, sâk/-kûr. 98. *n. s.* One that takes a town. *Barret.*

SA/CKFUL, sâk/-fûl. *n. s.* A full bag. *Swift.*

SA/CKAGE*, sâk/-kîdje. *n. s.* Act of storming and plundering a place. *Feltham.*

SA/CKING*, sâk/-îng. *n. s.* Act of plundering a town. *Barret.* [raccîng, Sax.] Coarse cloth, fastened to a bedstead, and supporting the bed; cloth of which sacks are made.

SA/CKLESS*, sâk/-lêss. *a.* [racclear, Sax.] Innocent; sometimes weak, simple.

SACKPO/SSET, sâk-pôs/-sît. *n. s.* A posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients. *Swift.*

SA/CRAMENT†, sâk/-krâ-mênt. *n. s.* [*sacrament*, Fr.; *sacramentum*, Lat.] An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation. *B. Jonson.* An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. *Hooker.* The eucharist; the holy communion. *Shakspeare.*

† This word, with *sacrifice, sacrilege, and sacristy*, is

sometimes pronounced with the *a* in the first syllable long, as in *sacred*; but this is contrary to one of the clearest analogies in the language, which is, that the antepenultimate accent in simples, not followed by a diphthong, always shortens the vowel it falls upon.—See *Principles*, No. 503. Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Kenrick, Perry, and Entick, pronounce these words as I have marked them. *W.*

To SACRAMENT*, sâk'-krâ-mént. *v. a.* To bind by an oath. *Abp. Laud. Ob. T.*

SACRAMENTAL, sâk'-krâ-mént'-âl. *a.* Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament. *Hooker.*

SACRAMENTAL*, sâk'-krâ-mént'-âl. *n. s.* That which relates to a sacrament. *Bp. Morton.*

SACRAMENTALLY, sâk'-krâ-mént'-âl-lè. *ad.* After the manner of a sacrament. *Bp. Hall.*

SACRAMENTARIAN*, sâk'-krâ-mên-tâ-rè-ân. *n. s.* One who differs in opinion, as to the sacraments, from the Romish church; a name reproachfully applied by Papists to Protestants. *Tindal.*

SACRAMENTARY*, sâk'-krâ-mént'-â-rè. *n. s.* [*sacramentarium*, low Lat.] An ancient book of prayers and directions respecting sacraments. *Abp. Usher.* A term of reproach given by Papists to Protestants. *Stapleton.*

SACRAMENTARY*, sâk'-krâ-mént'-â-rè. *a.* Of or belonging to Sacramentarians. *Stapleton.*

SA'CRÊD §, sâ'-krêd. *a.* [*sacre*, Fr.; *sacer*, Lat.] Immediately relating to God. *Milton.* Devoted to religious uses; holy. 2 *Macc. vi.* Dedicated; consecrate; consecrated. *Dryden.* Relating to religion; theological. *Milton.* Entitled to reverence; awfully venerable. *Milton.* Inviolable, as if appropriated to some superior being. *Shakspeare.*

SA'CRÊDLY, sâ'-krêd-lè. *ad.* Inviolably; religiously. *South.*

SA'CRÊDNESS, sâ'-krêd-nês. *n. s.* The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity. *South.*

SACRIFICIAL*, sâ'-krîf'-fê-kâl. *a.* [*sacrificus*, Lat.]

SACRIFIC, sâ'-krîf'-fik. 509. § Employed in sacrifice. *Cockeram.*

SACRIFICABLE, sâ'-krîf'-fê-kâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being offered in sacrifice. *Brown.*

SACRIFICANT*, sâ'-krîf'-fê-kânt. *n. s.* [*sacrificans*, Lat.] One who offers a sacrifice. *Hallywell.*

SACRIFICATOR, sâk'-krêf'-fê-kâ-tûr. *n. s.* Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice. *Brown.*

SACRIFICATORY, sâk'-krîf'-fê-kâ-tûr-è. 512. *a.* [*sacrificatoire*, Fr.] Offering sacrifice. *Sherwood.*

To SA'CRIFICE §, sâk'-krêf'-fize. 351. *v. a.* [*sacrifier*, Fr.; *sacrifico*, Lat.] To offer to Heaven; to immolate as an atonement or propitiation. *Ec. xiii.* To destroy or give up for the sake of something else. *Locke.* To destroy; to kill. To devote with loss. *Prior.*

To SA'CRIFICE, sâk'-krêf'-fize. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer sacrifice. *Ex. iii.*

SA'CRIFICE, sâk'-krêf'-fize. 351, 142. *n. s.* [*Fr.; sacrificium*, Lat.] The act of offering to Heaven. *Milton.* The thing offered to Heaven, or immolated by an act of religion. *Milton.* Any thing destroyed, or quitted, for the sake of something else: as, He made a sacrifice of his friendship to his interest. *Taylor.* Any thing destroyed.

SA'CRIFICER, sâk'-krêf'-fî-zûr. 98. *n. s.* One that offers sacrifice; one that immolates. *Shakspeare.*

SACRIFICIAL, sâk'-krêf'-fîsh-âl. *a.* Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice. *Bp. Taylor.*

SA'CRILEGE §, sâk'-krêf'-lidge. [See *SACRAMENT*.] *n. s.* [*Fr.; sacrilegium*, Lat.] The crime of appropriating what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing Heaven; the crime of violating or profaning things sacred. *South.*

SACRILEGIOUS, sâk'-krêf'-lê-jûs. *a.* [*sacrilegus*, Lat.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege. *K. Charles.*

SACRILEGIOUSLY, sâk'-krêf'-lê-jûs-lè. *ad.* With sacrileg. *South.*

SACRILEGIOUSNESS*, sâk'-krêf'-lê-jûs-nês. *n. s.* Sacrilege; a disposition to sacrilege. *Scott.*

SA'CRILEGIST*, sâk'-krêf'-lê-jîst. *n. s.* One who commits sacrilege. *Spelman.*

SA'CRING, sâ'-krîng. 410. *part.* [a participle of the French *sacrer*.] Consecrating. *Temple.*

SA'CRIST, sâ'-krîst. } [See *SACRAMENT*.]

SA'CRISTAN, sâk'-rîs-tân. } *n. s.* [*sacristain*, Fr.] He that has the care of the utensils or movables of the church. *Ayliffe.*

SA'CRISTY, sâk'-krîs-tè. *n. s.* [*sacristie*, Fr.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or movables of a church are repositied. *Dryden.*

SA'CROSANCT*, sâk'-rò-sâkt. *a.* [*sacrosanctus*, Lat.] Inviolable; sacred. *More.*

SAD §, sâd. *a.* [etymology not known.] Sorrowful, full of grief. *Sidney.* Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful. *Raleigh.* Gloomy; showing sorrow or anxiety by outward appearance. *St. Mathew.* Serious; not light; not volatile; grave. *Spenser.* Afflictive; calamitous. *Milton.* Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. A word of burlesque complaint. *Addison.* Dark-coloured. *Brown.* Heavy; weighty; ponderous. *Spenser.* Heavy: applied to bread, as contrary to light. *Grose.* Cohesive; not light; firm; close. *Mortimer.*

To SA'DDEN, sâd'-d'n. 103. *v. a.* To make sad; to make sorrowful. To make melancholy; to make gloomy. *Pope.* To make dark-coloured. To make heavy; to make cohesive. *Ray.*

To SA'DDEN*, sâd'-d'n. *v. n.* To become sad. *Pope.*

SA'DDLE §, sâd'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [*pabel*, *pabl*, Sax.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider. *Shakspeare.*

To SA'DDLE, sâd'-dl. *v. a.* [*râblan*, Sax.] To cover with a saddle. 2 *Sam.* To load; to burthen. *Dryden.*

SA'DDLEBACKED, sâd'-dl-bâkt. *a.* Horses, saddlebacked, have their back low, and a raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

SA'DDLEBOW*, sâd'-dl-bô. *n. s.* [*pabel-boga*, Sax.] The bows of a saddle are two pieces of wood laid arch-wise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back. *Shakspeare.*

SA'DDLEMAKER, sâd'-dl-mâ-kûr. } *n. s.* One
SA'DDLER, sâd'-lûr. } whose trade is to make saddles. *Digby.*

SA'DDUCEE*, sâd'-dû-sè. *n. s.* [*Hebrew*.] One of the most ancient sects among the Jews. They are said to have denied the resurrection of the dead, the being of angels, and all existence of the spirits or souls of men departed. *Acts, xxviii.*

SA'DDUCEISM*, sâd'-dû-sîzm. *n. s.* The tenets of the Sadducees. *More.*

SA'DLY, sâd'-lè. *ad.* Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Shak.* Calamitously; miserably. *South.* Gravely; seriously. *Milton.* In a dark colour. *B. Jonson.*

SA'DNESS, sâd'-nês. *n. s.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind. *Daniel.* Melancholy look. *Bp. Taylor.* Seriousness; sedate gravity. *Wicliffe.*

SAFE §, sâfe. *a.* [*salf*, old Fr.; *salvus*, Lat.] Free from danger. *Dryden.* Free from hurt. *L'Estrange.* Conferring security. *Phil. iii.* No longer dangerous; repositied out of the power of doing harm. *Milton.*

SAFE, sâfe. *n. s.* A buttery; a pantry. A movable larder.

To SAFE*, sâfe. *v. a.* To render safe; to procure safety to. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

SA'FECONDUCT, sâfe-kôn'-dâkt. *n. s.* [*sauf conduit*, Fr.] Convoy; guard through an enemy's country. Pass; warrant to pass. *Clarendon.*

SA'FEGUARD, sâfe'-gârd. *n. s.* Defence; protection; security. *Hooker.* Convoy; guard through any interdicted road granted by the possessor. Pass; warrant to pass. *Shak.* An outer petticoat to save women's clothes on horseback. *Mason.*

To SA'FEGUARD, sâfe'-gârd. *v. a.* To guard; to protect. *Shakspeare.*

SA'FELY, sâfe'-lè. *ad.* In a safe manner; without danger. *Locke.* Without hurt. *Shakspeare.*

SA'FENESS, sâfe'-nês. *n. s.* Exemption from danger. *South.*

SA'FETY, sâfe'-tè. *n. s.* Freedom from danger. *Shak.* Exemption from hurt. *Prior.* Preservation.

—nò, mòve, nòr, ròi;—tùbe, túb, búll;—díl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

tion from hurt. *Shak.* Custody; security from escape. *Shakespeare*
SAFFLOW, sáf-flò. } *n. s.* A plant. *Sir*
SAFFLOWER*, sáf-flò-ár. } *W. Petty.*
SAFFRON, sáf-furn. 417. *n. s.* [*saphar*, Arabick.]
 A plant. *Miller.*
SAFFRON *Bastard. n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
SAFFRON, sáf-furn. *a.* Yellow; having the colour
 of saffron. *Shakespeare.*
TO SAFFRON*, sáf-furn. *v. a.* To tinge with saf-
 fron; to gild. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*
TO SAG, ság. *v. n.* [perhaps a corruption of *swoag*.]
 To hang heavy; to shake so as to threaten a fall;
 to stagger. *Shakespeare.*
TO SAG, ság. *v. a.* To load; to burthen.
SAGA/CIOUS, sá-gá-shús. *a.* [*sagax*, Lat.] Quick
 of scent. *Milton.* Quick of thought; acute in
 making discoveries. *Locke.*
SAGA/CIOUSLY, sá-gá-shús-lè. *ad.* With quick
 scent. With acuteness of penetration. *Burke.*
SAGA/CIOUSNESS, sá-gá-shús-nès. *n. s.* The
 quality of being sagacious.
SAGA/CITY, sá-gás-sè-lè. *n. s.* [*sagacitè*, Fr.; *sagacitas*, Lat.] Quickness of scent. Acuteness of
 discovery. *South.*
SA/GAMORE, ság-á-mòre. *n. s.* [Among the
 American Indians.] A king or supreme ruler. *Bp.*
Hall. The juice of some unknown plant used in
 medicine.
SA/GATHY*, ság-á-thè. *n. s.* A kind of serge;
 slight woollen stuff. *Tutler.*
SAGE, sádje. *n. s.* [*sauge*, Fr.] A plant. *Locke.*
SAGE, sádje. *a.* [*sage*, Fr.; *saggio*, Ital.] Wise;
 grave; prudent. *Spenser.*
SAGE, sádje. *n. s.* A philosopher; a man of gravity
 and wisdom. *Samdys.*
SA/GELY, sádje-lè. *ad.* Wisely; prudently. *Spen-*
ser.
SA/GENESS, sádje-nès. *n. s.* Gravity; prudence.
Ascham.
SAGITTAL, sád-jè-tál. *a.* [*sagittalis*, Lat.] Belong-
 ing to an arrow. [In anatomy.] A suture so called
 from its resemblance to an arrow. *Wiseman.*
SAGITTARIUS*, sád-jè-tà-rè-ús. *n. s.* [Lat.]
 The Sagittary, or archer; one of the signs of the
 zodiack. *Maxon.*
SA/GITTARY, sád-jè-tà-rè. *n. s.* [*sagittarius*,
 Lat.] A centaur; an animal half man half horse,
 armed with a bow and quiver. *Shakespeare.*
SA/GITTARY*, sád-jè-tà-rè. *a.* Belonging to an
 arrow; proper for an arrow. *Sir T. Brown.*
SA/GO, sá-gò. *n. s.* The granulated juice of an East
 Indian plant. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
SA/GY*, sá-jè. *a.* [*sauvé*, Fr.] Full of sage; season-
 ed with sage. *Cotgrave.*
SA/ICK, sá-ík. *n. s.* [*saica*, Ital.; *saique*, Fr.] A
 Turkish vessel, proper for the carriage of merchan-
 dise. *Bailey.*
SAID, sèd. 203, 222. *preterit and part. pass. of say.*
Aforesaid. Hale. Declared; showed.
 ✽ This word, with *paid* and *laid*, are a scandal to our
 orthography. It appeared so to Cooke, the translator
 of Hesiod, who spelled them regularly *sayed*, *payed*, and
layed. "Perseus is *sayed* to have been sent by Pallas
 to slay Medusa," &c. page 156. *W.*
SAIL, sále. 202. *n. s.* [*rægl*, Sax.; *seyhel*, *seyl*,
 Dutch.] The expanded sheet which catches the
 wind, and carries on the vessel on the water. *Acts*
 xxvii. [In poetry.] Wings. *Spenser.* A ship; a
 vessel. *Addison.*—*Sail* is a collective word, noting
 the number of ships. *Raleigh.* To strike sail. To
 lower the sail. *Acts*, xxvii. A proverbial phrase
 for abating of pomp or superiority. *Shakespeare.*
TO SAIL, sále. *v. n.* To be moved by the wind with
 sails. *Mortimer.* To pass by sea. *Acts*, xxvii. To
 swim. *Dryden.* To pass smoothly along. *Shak.*
TO SAIL, sále. *v. a.* To pass by means of sails.
Dryden. To fly through. *Pope.*
SAIL-BROAD*, sále-bráwd. *a.* Expanding like a
 sail. *Milton.*
SAIL/ABLE*, sá-lá-bl. *a.* Navigable; passable by
 shipping. *Cotgrave.*

SAI/LER, } sá-lár. 166. } *n. s.* A seaman; one who
SAI/LOR, } } practises or understands
 navigation. *Bacon.* A ship: as, She is a good
 sailer, a fine sailer.

✽ The first of these words is generally applied to the
 ship, and the second to the mariner. Whatever may
 be the reason for this distinction to the eye, the ear is
 quite insensible of it, and the ship and the man are
 both pronounced alike. See *Principles*, No. 416. *W.*

SAILY*, sá-lè. *a.* Like a sail. *Drayton.*

SAILYARD, sále-yárd. *n. s.* The pole on which
 the sail is extended. *Dryden.*

SAIM, sáme. *n. s.* [*reme*, Sax.; *saim*, Welsh.] Lard.
SAIN, sáne. Used for *say*. *Spenser.* Said. *Shak.*
Ob. J.

SAIN/FOIN, sán-fóin. } *n. s.* [*sainfoin*, Fr.] A
SAIN/TFOIN, sánt-fóin. } kind of herb.

SAINT, sánt. 202. *n. s.* [Fr.; *santus*, Lat.] A per-
 son eminent for piety and virtue. *Shakespeare.*

TO SAINT, sánt. *v. a.* To number among saints; to
 reckon among saints by publick decree; to canon-
 ize. *South.*

TO SAINT, sánt. *v. n.* To act with a show of piety.
Pope.

SAINTED, sánt-éd. *a.* Holy; pious; virtuous.
Shakespeare. Holy; sacred. *Shakespeare.*

SAINTESS*, sánt-és. *n. s.* A female saint. *Bp.*
Fisher.

SAINT John's Wort. n. s. A plant.

SAINTLIKE, sánt-like. *a.* Suiting a saint; becom-
 ing a saint. *Dryden.* Resembling a saint. *Bacon.*

SAINTLY, sánt-lè. *a.* Like a saint; becoming a
 saint. *Milton.*

SAINTSBELL*, sánt-s-bél. *n. s.* The small bell in
 many churches, so called, because formerly it was
 rung out when the priest came to those words of
 the mass, *Sancte, Sancte, Sancte, Deus Subnoth*,
 that all persons who were absent might fall on their
 knees in reverence of the holy office which was
 then going on in the church. *Bp. Hall.*

SAINTSEEMING*, sánt-sèem-ing. *a.* Having the
 appearance of a saint. *Mountagu.*

SAINTSHIP, sánt-shíp. *n. s.* The character or
 qualities of a saint. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

SAKE, sáke. *n. s.* [*rac*, Sax.; *sake*, Dutch.] Final
 cause; end; purpose. *Milton.* Account; regard
 to any person or thing. *Shakespeare.*

SA/KER, sák-kér. *n. s.* [*sacre*, Fr.] A hawk of the
 falcon kind. *Hall.* A piece of artillery. *Derham.*

SA/KERET, sák-èr-èt. 99. *n. s.* The male of a sa-
 kerhawk. *Bailey.*

SAL, sál. *n. s.* [Lat.] Salt. A word often used in
 pharmacy. *Floyer.*

SALA/CIOUS, sá-lá-shús. *a.* [*salax*, Lat.; *salace*,
 Fr.] Lustful; lecherous. *Dryden.*

SALA/CIOUSLY, sá-lá-shús-lè. *ad.* Lecherously;
 lustfully.

SALA/CITY, sá-lás-sè-lè. *n. s.* [*salacitus*, Lat.]
 Lust; lechery. *Brown.*

SAL/LAD, sál-lád. *n. s.* [*salade*, Fr.; *salzet*, Germ.]
 Food of raw herbs; pronounced familiarly *sallet*.
Watts.

✽ This word is often pronounced as if written *sallet*;
 the true pronunciation is, however, more in use and less
 pedantic than that of *asparagus* and *cucumber* would
 be. *W.*

SALA/M*, sál-lám'. *n. s.* [Persian.] A compliment
 of ceremony or respect. *Sir T. Herbert.*

SAL/LAMANDER, sál-á-mán-dúr. *n. s.* [*salamand-*
re, Fr.; *salamandra*, Lat.] An animal supposed
 to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poison-
 ous; but there is no such creature, the name being
 now given to a poor, harmless insect. *Bacon.*

SAL/LAMANDER'S Hair. } *n. s.* A kind of asbes-
SAL/LAMANDER'S Wool. } } tos, or mineral flux.
Bacon.

SALAMA/NDRINE, sál-lá-mán-drín. 140. *a.* Re-
 sembling a salamander. *Spectator.*

SAL/LARY, sál-là-rè. [See *GRANARY.*] *n. s.* [*sa-*
laire, Fr.; *solarium*, Lat.; from *sal*, i. e. salt,
 which was a part of the pay of the Roman soldier.]
 Stated hire; annual or periodical payment. *Suif.*

SALE *ŝ, sâle. n. s.* [*sal, Icel.; rýllan, Sax.*] The act of selling. Vent; power of selling; market.

Spenser. A publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction. *Temple.* State of being venal; price. *Shak.* A wicker basket; perhaps from *sallow*, in which fish are caught. *Spenser.*

SA'LEABLE, *sâ-lâ-bl.* 405. *a.* Vendible; fit for sale; marketable. *Carew.*

SA'LEABLENESS, *sâ-lâ-bl-nês. n. s.* The state of being saleable.

SA'LEABLY, *sâ-lâ-blê. ad.* In a saleable manner.

SALEBROSITY*, *sâl-ê-brôs'-ê-tê. n. s.* [*salebrosus, Lat.*] A rugged path. *Felham.*

SA'LEBROUS *ŝ, sâl-ê-brôs. a.* [*salebrosus, Lat.*] Rough; uneven; rugged. *Cotton.*

SALE/P*. See **SALOOP**.

SAL/ESMAN, *sâl-z-mân. 88. n. s.* One who sells clothes ready made. *Swift.*

SA'LET*. See **SALLET**.

SAL/LEWORK, *sâlê-wûrk. n. s.* Work for sale; work carelessly done. *Shakespeare.*

SAL/LANT, *sâ-lê-ânt. a.* [*Fr.*] [*In heraldry.*] Denotes a lion in a leaping posture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from *ram-pant*. *Harris.*

SAL/LIENT, *sâ-lê-ênt. 113.* [*sâ-lê-ênt, Perry and Jones; sâ-lyênt, Sheridan, Fulton and Knight.*] *a.* [*saliens, Lat.*] Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps. *Brown.* Beating; panting. *Blackmore.* Springing or shooting with a quick motion. *Pope.*

SAL/LIGOT, *sâl-ê-gôl. n. s.* [*saligot, Fr.*] Water-thistle.

SAL/LICK*, } *sâ-ŷlk.* } *a.* [*Fr.*] Belonging to the **SAL/LIQUE***, } French law, by virtue of which males only inherit. *Shakespeare.*

SALINA/TION *ŝ, sâl-ê-nâ-shûn. n. s.* [*salinator, Lat.*] Act of washing with salt liquor. *Greenhill.*

SAL/INE, *sâ-lîne', or sâ-ŷlîne. a.* [*salinus, Lat.*] Consisting of salt; constituting salt. *Brown.*

✂ As this word is derived from the Latin *salinus* by dropping a syllable, the accent ought, according to the general rule of formation, 503, to remove to the first. This accentuation, however, is adopted only by Dr. Johnson, Buchanan, and Bailey; as Sheridan, Kenrick, Ash, Nares, W. Johnson, Scott, Perry, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, and Smith, accent the second syllable. *W.*

SAL/LINOUS, *sâ-lî'-nûs. a.* [*salinus, Lat.*] Consisting of salt; constituting salt.

✂ Dr. Johnson, in his folio dictionary, accents this word on the first syllable, in which he is followed by his publishers in the quarto; but, as this word may be easily derived from the Latin word *salinus*, and with the same number of syllables, it ought to be accented on the second. 503, (c.) *W.*

SAL/IVA, *sâ-lî'-vâ. 503. (b.) n. s.* [*Lat.*] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival. *Quincy.*

✂ As this word is a perfect Latin word, all our dictionaries very properly accent it on the second syllable, 503. But *salival*, which is a formative of our own, has no such title to the penultimate accent; this pronunciation, however, is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Scott, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, and Johnson's quarto; but Mr. Perry and Dr. Johnson's folio place the accent on the first syllable, and, in my opinion, more correctly. *W.*

SAL/IVAL, *sâl-ê-vâl, or sâ-lî'-vâl.* [See **SALIVA**.] }

SA'LIVARY, *sâl-ê-vâ-rê. }*

a. Relating to spittle. *Grew.*

To SA'LIVATE, *sâl-lê-vâ-te. v. a.* To purge by the salival glands. *Wiseman.*

SALIVA/TION, *sâl-lê-vâ'-shûn. n. s.* A method of cure much practised of late in venereal, scrofulous, and other obstinate cases, by promoting a secretion of spittle. *Quincy.*

SAL/IVOUS, *sâ-lî'-vûs, or sâl-ê'-vûs. 103.* [*sâ-lî'-vûs, Fulton and Knight.*] *a.* Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle. *Wiseman.*

✂ As this word has somewhat more of a Latin aspect

than *salival*, and is probably derived from *salicosus*, the learnedly polite, or the politely learned, snatch at the shadow of Latin quantity to distinguish themselves from mere English speakers. Hence, in all the words of this termination, they preserve the penultimate a long, and place the accent on it; and thus we are obliged to do the same in this word, under pain of appearing illiterate. This penalty, however, Dr. Ash and Mr. Perry have incurred, by placing the accent on the first syllable; but Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Barclay, Fenning, and Entick, follow the learned majority, though evidently wrong. *W.*

SA'LLET*, *sâl'-lît. n. s.* [*salade, Fr.*] A helmet. *Chaucer.*

SA'LLET, *sâl'-lît. 99.* } *n. s.* [corrupted from **SA'LLETING**, *sâl'-lît-îng.* } *salad.*] *Boyle.*

SAL/LIANCE, *sâl-lê-ânse. 113. n. s.* [from *sally*.]

The act of issuing forth; sally. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

SAL/LLOW, *sâl'-lô. 327. n. s.* [*sauile, Fr.; ralh, Sax.*] A tree of the genus of willow. *Dryden.*

SAL/LLOW *ŝ, sâl'-lô. a.* [*salo, Germ.; sale, Fr.*] Sickly; yellow. *Rove.*

SAL/LLOWNESS, *sâl'-lô-nês. n. s.* Yellowness; sickly paleness. *Addison.*

SAL/LY *ŝ, sâl'-lê. n. s.* [*sallie, Fr.*] Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress. *Bacon.* Range; excursion. *Locke.* Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion. *Stillingfleet.* Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick; wild gayety; exorbitance. *Wotton.*

To SA'LLY, *sâl'-lê. v. n.* To make an eruption; to issue out. *Knolles.*

SAL/LYPORT, *sâl'-lê-pôrt. n. s.* [*salty and port.*] Gate at which sallies are made. *Cleveland.*

SALMAGUNDI, *sâl-mâ-gûn'-dê. n. s.* [probably a corruption of the Latin *salgama*, salted meats.] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SAL/MON *ŝ, sâl-mûn. 401. n. s.* [*salmo, Lat.; salmon, Fr.*] A fish. *Wulton.*

SAL/MONTROUT, *sâl-mûn-trôûn'. n. s.* A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon. *Wulton.*

SAL/OON*, *sâ-lôôn'. n. s.* [*salon, salle, Fr.* from the Germ. *sal*.] A spacious hall or room; a sort of state-room. *Chambers.*

SALOOP*, *sâ-lôôp'. n. s.* [*salep, Turk.*] A preparation from the root of a species of orchis: properly *salep*, but commonly called *saloop*. *Synopsis of the Materia Alimentaria.*

SALP/CON, *sâl-pê-kûn. n. s.* A kind of farce put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, or mutton. *Bacon.*

SALSAMENTARIOUS, *sâl-sâ-mên-tâ'-rê-ûs. a.* [*salsamentarius, Lat.*] Belonging to salt things. *Diet.*

SAL/SIFY, *sâl-sê-fl. n. s.* [*Lat.*] A plant. *Mortimer.*

SALSOA/CID, *sâl-sô-âs'-sîd. 84. a.* [*salsus and acidus, Lat.*] Having a taste compounded of saltiness and sourness. *Floyer.*

SALSUGINOUS, *sâl-sû-jê-nûs. a.* [*salsugineux, Fr.; from salsugo, Lat.*] Salty; somewhat salt. *Boyle.*

SALT *ŝ, sâlt. 84. n. s.* [*salt, Goth.; realt, Sax.; sâl, Lat.*] A body whose two essential properties seem to be, dissolubility in water and a pungent sapor: it is an active, incombustible substance: it gives all bodies consistence, and preserves them from corruption, and occasions all the variety of tastes. *Harris.* Taste; smack. *Shak.* Wit; merriment. *Tillotson.*

SALT, *sâlt. a.* Having the taste of salt: as, salt fish. *Shak.* Impregnated with salt. *Bacon.* Abounding with salt. *Jer. xvii.* [*salax, Lat.*] Lecherous; salacious. *Shakespeare.*

To SALT, *sâlt. v. a.* To season with salt. *St. Matt. v.*

SALT *ŝ. n. s.* [*sault, old Fr.; saltus, Lat.*] Act of leaping or jumping. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

SA'L/TANT, *sâl-tânt. a.* [*saltans, Lat.*] Jumping; dancing.

SALTA/TION, *sâl-tâ'-shûn. 84. n. s.* [*saltatio, Lat.*] The act of dancing or jumping. *Brown.* Beat palpitation. *Wiseman.*

✂ As this word comes immediately from the Latin, and

—nò, môve, nôr, nôt;—tùbe, tûb, bûh;—ôl;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

the *t* is carried off to commence the second syllable, the *a* has not the broad sound as in *salt*, but goes into the general sound of that letter; in the same manner as the *u* in *fulminate* is not pronounced like the peculiar sound of that letter in *full*, but like the *u* in *dull*. 177. *W.*

SALT CAT, sâlt'-kât. *n. s.* A lump of salt, made at the salterns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place. *Mortimer.*

SALT CELLAR, sâlt'-sêl-lâr. 88. *n. s.* [*salieri*, Fr.] Vessel of salt set on the table. *Wotton.*

SALT ER, sâlt' êr. 98. *n. s.* One who salts. *Green-hill.* One who sells salt. *Camden.*

SALT ERN, sâlt'-êrn. *n. s.* A salt-work. *Mortimer.*

SALT TIER, sâlt'-têér. *n. s.* [*sautiere*, Fr.] Term of heraldry. *Peacham.*

SALT INBA'NCO, sâlt-in-bâng'-kò. *n. s.* [*salare in banco*.] A quack or mountebank. *Brown.*

SALT TISH, sâlt'-îsh. *a.* Somewhat salt. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

SALT LESS, sâlt'-lêss. *a.* Insipid; not tasting of salt.

SALT LLY, sâlt'-lê. *ad.* With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

SALT NNESS, sâlt'-nêss. *n. s.* Taste of salt. *Bacon.* State of being salt. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SALT-PAN, sâlt'-pân. } *n. s.* [*salt* and *pan*, or *pît*.]

SALT-PIT, sâlt'-pît. } Pit where salt is got.

Zeph. ii.

SALT-WORK*, sâlt'-wûrk. *n. s.* A saltern; a place where salt is made. *Addison.*

SALTY*, sâlt'-tê. *a.* Somewhat salt. *Cotgrave.*

SALU BRIOUS, sâ-lû'-brê-ûs. *a.* [*salubris*, Lat.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health. *Phillips.*

SALU BRIOUSLY*, sâ-lû'-brê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Sc as to promote health. *Burke.*

SALU BRITY, sâ-lû'-brê-tê. *n. s.* [*salubrité*, Fr.] Wholesomeness; healthfulness. *Bulokar.*

SALU TARINESS, sâ-lû'-tâ-rê-nêss. *n. s.* Wholesomeness; quality of contributing to health or safety.

SALU TARY, sâ-lû'-tâ-rê. *a.* [*salutaire*, Fr.; *salutaris*, Lat.] Wholesome; healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health or safety. *Ray.*

SALU TATION, sâ-lû'-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *salutatio*, Lat.] The act or style of saluting; greeting. *Milton.*

SALU TATORY*, sâ-lû'-tâ-tûr-ê. *n. s.* [*salutatorium*, low Lat.] Place of greeting. *Milton.* Ob. *T.*

To SALU TÊ, sâ-lû-tê'. *v. a.* [*saluto*, Lat.; *saluer*, Fr.] To greet; to hail. *Shak.* To please; to gratify. *Shak.* To kiss. *Addison.*

SALU TÊ, sâ-lû-tê'. *n. s.* Salutation; greeting. *Brown.* A kiss. *Roscommon.*

SALU TER, sâ-lû'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* He who salutes.

SALU TIFEROUS, sâ-lû-tîf-êr-ûs. *a.* [*salutifer*, Lat.] Healthy; bringing health. *Ricaut.*

SALVAB ILITY, sâlv'-â-bîl-ê-tê. *n. s.* Possibility of being received to everlasting life. *Sanderson.*

SALVABLE, sâlv'-vâ-bl. 405. *a.* [old Fr.; *salvo*, Lat.] Possible to be saved. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

SALVAGE, sâlv'-vîdjê. *a.* [*sauvage*, old Fr.] Wild; rude; cruel: now spoken and written *savage*.

SALVAGE*, sâlv'-vîdjê. 90. *n. s.* [*salvaige*, old Fr.] Recompense allowed by the law for saving goods from a wreck. *Blackstone.*

SALVA TION, sâlv'-vâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*salvatio*, low Lat.] Preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven. *Hooker.*

SALVATORY, sâlv'-vâ-tûr-ê. 512. *n. s.* [*salvatore*, Fr.] A place where any thing is preserved. *Hale.*

SALVE, sâlv. 78. *n. s.* [*pealp*, Sax.; *salbon*, Goth.] A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an plaster. *Shak.* Help; remedy. *Hammond.*

Dr. Johnson tells us that this word is originally and properly *salv*; which, having *salves* in the plural, the singular, in time, was borrowed from it: *salv*, Saxon, undoubtedly from *salvus*, Latin. There is some diversity among our orthoëpists about the *l* in this word and its verb. Mr. Sheridan marks it to be pronounced; Mr. Smith, W. Johnston, and Barclay, make it mute; Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry give it both ways; and Mr. Nares says it is mute in the noun, but sounded in the

verb. The mute *l* is certainly countenanced in this word by *calve* and *halve*; but as they are very irregular, and are the only words where the *l* is silent in this situation, (for *valve*, *delve*, *solve*, &c., have the *l* pronounced,) and as this word is of Latin original, the *l* ought certainly to be preserved in both words: for, to have the same word sounded differently, to signify different things, is a defect in language that ought, as possible, to be avoided.—See *BOWL* and *FAULT*. *W.*

To SALVE, sâlv. *v. a.* [*salbon*, Goth.; *salben*, Germ.; *realpian*, Sax.] To cure with medicaments applied. *Spenser.* To help; to remedy. *Sidney.* To help or save by a *salvo*, an excuse, or reservation. *Hooker.* [*salvo*, Lat.] To salute. *Spenser.*

SAL VER, sâlv'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* A plate on which any thing is presented. *Pope.*

SAL VO, sâlv'-vò. [See *SALTATION*.] *n. s.* [*salvo jure*, Lat.] An exception, a reservation; an excuse. *King Charles.*

SAMA RITAN*, sâ-mâr'-ê-tân. *n. s.* One of an ancient sect among the Jews, still subsisting in some parts of the Levant, under the same name. *St. Luke, x.*

SAMA RITAN*, sâ-mâr'-ê-tân. *a.* Pertaining to the Samaritans; denoting the ancient sort of Hebrew characters, or alphabet. *Walton.*

SAMA RRA*, See *SIMAR*.

SAME, sâme. *a.* [*samē*, Icel.; *sama*, *samo*, M. Goth.] Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, sort, or degree. *Sidney.* That which was mentioned before. *Daniel.*

SAME*, sâme. *ad.* [*ram*, Sax.; often used in composition: as, *ram-mæle*, agreeing together; *ram-pýncan*, to work together.] Together. *Spenser.* Ob. *T.*

SA MENESS, sâme'-nêss. *n. s.* Identity; the state of being not another; not different. *King Charles.* Undistinguishable resemblance. *Swift.*

SA MITE*, *n. s.* [*samet*, *samit*, old Fr.] A sort of silk stuff. *Chaucer.* Ob. *T.*

SA MLET, sâm'-lêt. *n. s.* [*salmonet*, or *salmonlet*.] A little salmon. *Walton.*

SA MPHIRE, sâm'-flr. 140. *n. s.* [*saint Pierre*, Fr.] A plant preserved in pickle. *Miller.*

SA MPLE, sâm'-pl. 405. *n. s.* A specimen; a part shown that judgement may be made of the whole. *Raleigh.* Example. *Fairfax.*

To SA MPLE, sâm'-pl. *v. a.* To show something similar; to example. *Mede.*

SA MPLER, sâm'-pl-êr. 98. *n. s.* [*exemplar*, Lat.] A pattern of work; a specimen. *Wicliffe.* A piece worked by young girls for improvement. *Milton.*

SA NABLE, sâ-nâ-bl. 535. *a.* [*sanable*, old Fr.; *sanabilis*, Lat.] Curable; susceptible of remedy; remediable. *More.*

Mr. Nares, Buchanan, and W. Johnston, pronounce the *a* in the first syllable of this word long; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Entick, more properly, short. Buchanan, only, makes the same *a* in *sanative* long; but Mr. Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, short. Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan are the only orthoëpists from whom we can gather the sound of this vowel in *insanable*, which the latter marks long, and the former short, as it ought to be, from the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent.—See *GRANARY*. *W.*

SANA TION, sâ-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*sanatio*, Lat.] The act of curing. *Wiseman.*

SA NATIVE, sâ-nâ'-tîv. 158. [See *DONATIVE*.] *a.* [*sano*, Lat.] Powerful to cure; healing. *Bacon.*

SA NATIVENESS, sâ-nâ'-tîv-nêss. *n. s.* Power to cure.

SA NCEBELL*, *n. s.* A corruption of *saintsbell*; which see.

To SA NCTIFICATE*, sângk'-tê-fê-kâte. *v. a.* [*sanctifico*, low Lat.] To sanctify. *Barrow.* Ob. *T.*

SANCTI FICATION, sângk'-tê-fê-kâ'-shûn. 408. *n. s.* [Fr.] The state of being freed, or act of freeing, from the dominion of sin, for the time to come. *Hooker.* The act of making holy; consecration. *Stillingfleet.*

SA NCTIFIER, sângk'-tê-fl-ûr. *n. s.* He that sanctifies or makes holy. *Dehau.*

TO SANCTIFY *ô, sângk'-tè'-fî. v. a.* [*sanctifier, Fr.; sanctifico, Lat.*] To free from the power of sin for the time to come. *Heb. ix.* To make holy. *Addison.* To make a means of holiness. *Hooker.* To make free from guilt. *Dryden.* To secure from violation. *Pope.*

SANCTIMONIOUS *ô, sângk'-tè-mò'-nè-ûs. a.* [*sanctimonia, Lat.*] Sainly; having the appearance of sanctity. *Milton.*

SANCTIMONIOUSLY*, *sângk'-tè-mò'-nè-ûs-lè. ad.* With sanctimony. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SANCTIMONIOUSNESS*, *sângk'-tè-mò'-nè-ûs-nès. n. s.* State or quality of being sanctimonious. *Ash.*

SANCTIMONY, *sângk'-tè-mò-nè. n. s.* [*sanctimonia, Lat.*] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness. *Raleigh.*

SANCTION *ô, sângk'-shûn. 408. n. s.* [*Fr.; sanctio, Lat.*] The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification. *B. Jonson.* A law; a decree ratified. *Denham.*

TO SANCTION*, *sângk'-shûn. v. a.* To give a sanction to. *Burke.*

SANCTITUDE, *sângk'-tè-tùde. n. s.* [*sanctus, Lat.*] Holiness; goodness; saintliness. *Milton.*

SANCTITY, *sângk'-tè-tè. n. s.* [*sanctitas, Lat.*] Holiness; the state of being holy. *Shak.* Goodness; the quality of being good; purity; godliness. *Addison.* Saint; holy being. *Milton.*

TO SANCTUARIZE, *sângk'-tshû-â-rize. v. a.* To shelter by means of sacred privileges. *Oh. J.*

SANCTUARY *ô, sângk'-tshû-â-rè. 463. n. s.* [*sanctuaire, Fr.; sanctuarium, Lat.*] A holy place; holy ground. Properly the *penetratia*, or most retired and awful part of a temple. *Milton.* A place of protection; a sacred asylum: whence a *sanctuary man*, one who takes shelter in a holy place. *Bacon.* Shelter; protection. *Dryden.*

SAND *ô, sând. n. s.* [*ranb, Sax.; sand, Dan. and Dutch.*] Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder. *Woodward.* Barren country covered with sands. *Knolles.*

TO SAND*, *sând. v. a.* To force or drive upon the sands. *Burton.*

SANDAL, *sân'-dâl. 88. n. s.* [*sandale, Fr.; sandalum, Lat.*] A loose shoe. *Milton.*

SANDARACH, *sân'-dâ-râk. n. s.* [*sandaraca, Lat.*] A mineral of a bright-red colour, not much unlike to red arsenick. *Bailey.* A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree. *Bailey.*

SANDBLIND, *sând'-blînd. a.* [*sand and blind.*] Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them. *Shakspeare.*

SANDBOX *Tree, sând'-bôks-trèe. n. s.* A plant. *Müller.*

SANDED, *sân'-dêd. a.* Covered with sand; barren. *Mortimer.* Of a sandy colour, which is one of the true denotements of a blood-hound. *Shak.* Short-sighted. *Grose.*

SANDEEL*, *sând'-èèl. n. s.* A kind of eel commonly found at about half a foot deep under the sand.

SANDERLING, *sân'-dûr-lîng. n. s.* A bird. *Carew.*

SANDERS, *sân'-dûrz. n. s.* [*santahum, Lat.*] A precious kind of Indian wood. *Sir T. Herbert.*

SANDEVER, *sând'-êv-âr. n. s.* The recreation that is made when the materials of glass, namely, sand and a fixed lixiviate alkali, having been first baked together, and kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and lay by as little worth. *Boyle.*

SANDHEAT*, *sând'-hèet. n. s.* Warmth of hot sand in chemical operations.

SANDINESS*, *sân'-dè-nès. n. s.* The state of being sandy. *South.*

SANDISH, *sând'-îsh. a.* Approaching to the nature of sand; loose; not close; not compact. *Evelyn.*

SANDSTONE, *sând'-stône. n. s.* Stone of a loose and friable kind, that easily crumbles into sand. *Woodward.*

SANDY, *sând'-è. a.* Abounding with sand; full of sand. *Shakspeare.* Consisting of sand; unsolid. *Bacon.*

SANE, *sâne. a.* [*samus, Lat.*] Sound; healthy.

SANG, *sâng. The preterit of sing. Exod.*

SANG-FROID*, *sâng'-firwâ'. n. s.* [*Fr.*] Coolness—freedom from agitation: an affected phrase. *Sheridan.*

SANGUIFEROUS, *sâng-gwîf'-fêr-ûs. a.* [*sanguifer, Lat.*] Conveying blood. *Derham.*

SANGUIFICATION, *sâng-gwè-fê-kâ'-shûn. n. s.* [*Fr.; sanguis and fucio, Lat.*] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood. *Arbutnot.*

SANGUIFIER, *sâng'-gwè-fî-âr. n. s.* [*sanguis and fucio, Lat.*] Producer of blood. *Floyer.*

TO SANGUIFY, *sâng'-gwè-fî. 340. v. n.* [*sanguis and fucio, Lat.*] To produce blood. *Hale.*

SANGUINARY, *sâng'-gwè-nâ-rè. a.* [*sanguinarius, Lat.*] Cruel; bloody; murderous. *Bacon.*

SANGUINARY, *sâng'-gwè-nâ-rè. n. s.* [*sanguinaire, Fr.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SANGUINE *ô, sâng'-gwîn. 340. a.* [*sanguin, Fr.; sanguineus, from sanguis, Lat.*] Red; having the colour of blood. *Milton.* Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful. *Brown.* Warm; ardent; confident. *Swift.*

SANGUINE, *sâng'-gwîn. n. s.* Blood colour. *Spenser.* The blood-stone, with which cutlers sanguine their hilts. *Cotgrave.*

TO SANGUINE*, *sâng'-gwîn. v. a.* To make of a sanguine colour; to varnish with sanguine. *Minshew.* To stain with blood. *Fanshawe.*

SANGUINELY*, *sâng'-gwîn-lè. ad.* With sanguineness; ardently; confidently. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SANGUINESS, *sâng'-gwîn-nès. } n. s.* Ardour; SANGUINITY, *sâng'-gwîn-è-tè. }* heat of expectation; confidence. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

SANGUINEOUS, *sâng'-gwîn-è-ûs. a.* [*sanguineus, Lat.*] Constituting blood. *Brown.* Abounding with blood. *Arbutnot.*

SANHEDRIM, *sân'-hè-drîm. n. s.* [*Hebrew.*] The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided. *Patrick.*

SANICLE, *sân'-è-kl. 405. n. s.* [*Fr.; sanicula, Lat.*] A plant.

SANIES, *sâ'-nè-îz. n. s.* [*Lat.*] Thin matter; serous excretion. *Wiseman.*

SANIOUS, *sâ'-nè-ûs. 314. a.* Running a thin, serous matter, not a well-digested pus. *Wiseman.*

SANITY, *sân'-è-tè. n. s.* [*sanitas, Lat.*] Soundness of mind. *Shakspeare.*

SANK, *sângk. The preterit of sink. Sidney.*

SANS, *sânz. prep. [Fr.] Without. Shak. Oh. J.*

SANSCRIT*, *sân'-skrit. n. s.* [*san or sam, and skreeta.*] The learned language of the Bramins of India; the parent of all the Indian languages. *Fraser.*

SANTER*. See SAUNTER.

SANTON*, *sân-tôn'. n. s.* One of the Turkish priests; a kind of dervis, regarded by the vulgar as a saint. *Sir T. Herbert.*

SAP *ô, sâp. n. s.* [*ræpe, Sax.; sap, Dutch.*] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs. *Spenser.*

TO SAP *ô, sâp. v. a.* [*sapper, Fr.; zappare, Ital.*] To undermine; to subvert by digging; to mine. *Dryden.*

TO SAP, *sâp. v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly. *Tatler.*

SAP*, *sâp. n. s.* [*In military language.*] A sort of mine.

SAPHIRE. See SAPPHIRE.

SAPID *ô, sâp'-îd. 514. a.* [*sapidus, Lat.*] Tasteful; palatable; making a powerful stimulation upon the palate. *Brown.*

SAPIDITY, *sâ-pîd'-è-tè. } n. s.* Tastefulness; SAPIDNESS, *sâp'-îd-nès. }* power of stimulating the palate. *Brown.*

SAPIENCE *ô, sâ'-pè-ênse. n. s.* [*Fr.; sapientia, Lat.*] Wisdom; sageness; knowledge. *Grew.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—díl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

SAPIENT, sà'-pò-ènt. *a.* [*sapiens*, Lat.] Wise; sage. *Milton.*
SAPIENTIAL*, sà-pè-èn'-shâl. *a.* Affording lessons of wisdom. *Bp. Richardson.*
SAPLESS, sàp'-lès. *a.* [æpleary, Sax.; *saploos*, Dutch.] Wanting sap; wanting vital juice. *Shak.* Dry; old; husky. *Dryden.*
SAPLING, sàp'-llng. *n. s.* A young tree; a young plant. *Shakespeare.*
SAPONACEOUS, sàp-ò-nà'-shùs. 357. } *a.* [*sapo*,
SAPONARY, sàp'-pò-nà-rè. } Lat.]
 Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap. *Boyle.*
SAPOR, sà'-pòr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] Taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate. *Brown.*
SAPORIFIC, sàp-ò-rif'-fik. 530. *a.* [*saporifique*, Fr.; *sapor* and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power to produce tastes.
SAPOROUS*, sà'-pòr-ùs. *a.* Savoury. *Bailey.*
SAPPER, sàp'-pòr. *n. s.* [*sappeur*, Fr.] A kind of miner. *Transl. of Boccacini.*
SAPPHICK*, sàp'-fik. *a.* [*Sapphicus*, Lat., from *Sappho*, who invented or particularly used this kind of metre.] Denoting a kind of verse used by the Greeks and Latins, consisting of eleven syllables or five feet, of which the first, fourth, and fifth, are trochees, the second a spondee, and the third a dactyle, in the first three lines of each stanza, which closes with a fourth consisting only of a dactyle and spondee. *Mason.*
SAPPHIRE, sàf'-fir. 140, 415. *n. s.* [*sapphirus*, Lat.] A precious stone of a bright blue colour. *Woodward.*
SAPPHIRINE, sàf'-fir-lne. 149. *a.* Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire. *Donne.*
SAPPINES, sàp'-pè-nès. *n. s.* The state or the quality of abounding in sap; succulence; juiciness.
SAPPY, sàp'-pè. *a.* [æpɪɪ, Sax.] Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent. *Mortimer.* Young; not firm; weak. *Hayward.* [σάπιω.] Musty; tainted; reasty. *Barret.*
SARABAND, sàr'-rà-bànd. 524. *n. s.* [*carabande*, Span.; *sarabande*, Fr.] A Spanish dance. *Arbutnot.*
SARACE/NICK*, sàr-à-sèn'-fik. } *a.* Denoting
SARACE/NICAL*, sàr-à-sèn'-è-kâl. } the architecture
 of the Saracens, or the modern Gothic.
Johnson.
SARCASM, sàr'-kâzm. *n. s.* [*sarcasme*, Fr.; *sarcasmus*, Lat.; *σαρκασμός*, Gr.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe. *Hammond.*
SARCASTICAL, sàr-kâs'-tè-kâl. } *a.* Keen; taunt-
SARCASTICK, sàr-kâs'-fik. 509. } ing; severe.
South.
SARCASTICALLY, sàr-kâs'-tè-kâl-è. *ad.* Tauntingly; severely. *Hammond.*
SAR/CENET, sàr'sè-nèt. *n. s.* [supposed to be *sericum saracenicum*, Lat.] Fine, thin woven silk. *Shakespeare.*
TO SA/RCLE, sàr'-kl. *v. a.* [*sarcler*, Fr.; *sarculo*, Lat.] To weed corn. *Ainsworth.*
SARCOCE/LE, sàr-kò-sèl'. [See **HYDROCELE**.] *n. s.* [σάρξ and κῆλη, Gr.; *sarcoecele*, Fr.] A fleshy excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grows so large as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size. *Quincy.*
SARCO/MA, sàr-kò-mâ. 92. *n. s.* [σάρκωμα.] A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils. *Bailey.*
SARCO/PHAGOUS, sàr-kòf'-fâ-gùs. 581. *a.* [σάρξ and φάγω.] Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.
SARCO/PHAGUS*, sàr-kòf'-fâ-gùs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sort of stone coffin or grave, in which the ancients laid those bodies which were not to be burned. *Addison.*
SARCO/PHAGY, sàr-kòf'-fâ-jè. 518. *n. s.* [σάρξ and φάγω.] The practice of eating flesh. *Brown.*
SARCO/TICK, sàr-kòt'-fik. 509. *n. s.* [σάρξ, Gr.; *sarcotique*, Fr.] A medicine which fills up ulcers with new flesh: the same as *incarnative*. *Wise-man.*
SARCULATION, sàr-kò-lâ'-shùn. *n. s.* [*sarculus*,

Lat.] The act of weeding; picking up weeds. *Diet.*
SARDEL, sàr'-dèl.
SARDINE, sàr'-dine-stone. 140. } *n. s.*
SARDIUS, sàr'-dè-ùs, or sàr'-jè-ùs. 293, 294. }
 A sort of precious stone. *Rev. iv.*
SARDO/NIAN*, sàr-dò'-nè-àn. } *a.* Forced or feign-
SARDO/NICK*, sàr-dò'n'-fik. } ed, as applied to
 laughter, smiles, or grins. *Spenser.*
SARDONYX, sàr'-dò-niks. *n. s.* A precious stone. *Woodward.*
SARK, sàrk. *n. s.* [ρύπικ, rýπε, Sax.] A common word, in our northern counties, for a shirt or shift. *Arbutnot.*
SARN, sàrn. *n. s.* A British word for pavement, or stepping-stones.
SARPLIER, sàr'-plèer. *n. s.* [*sarpilliere*, Fr.] A piece of canvass for wrapping up wares; a packing-cloth. *Bailey.*
SARRASINE, sàr'-rà-sin. *n. s.* A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*
SARSA, sàr'-sà. } *n. s.* Both a
SARSAPARILLA, sàr-sà-pà-ril'-là. } tree and an
 herb. *Ainsworth.*
SARSE, sàr'sè. *n. s.* [*sassure*, Fr.] A sort of fine lawn sieve. *Barret.*
TO SARSE, sàr'sè. *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] To sift through a sarse or searse. *Bailey.*
SART, sàrt. *n. s.* [In agriculture.] A piece of wood land turned into arable. *Bailey.*
SARTORIUS*, sàr-tò'-rè-ùs. *n. s.* [*sartor*, Lat.] The muscle which serves to throw one leg across the other, called the tailor's muscle. *Paley.*
SASH, sàsh. *n. s.* [from the wrapper or turban of the East, called the *shash*.] A belt worn by way of distinction; a silken band worn by officers in the army, and by the clergy over their cassocks; a riband worn round the waist by ladies. *Stack-house.* A window so formed as to be let up and down by pulleys. [*chassis*, Fr.] *Swift.*
TO SASH*, sàsh. *v. a.* To dress with a sash. *Burke.*
 To furnish with sash windows.
SA/SHOON, sàsh'-òon. *n. s.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease. *Ainsworth.*
SA/SSAFRAS, sàs'-sà-fràs. *n. s.* A tree.
SASSE*, sàs. *n. s.* [*sas*, Dutch.] A kind of sluice, or lock, on navigable rivers. The word occurs in our old statutes.
SAT, sàt. The preterit of *sil*.
SA/TAN*, sà'-tàn, or sàt'-tàn. *n. s.* [Heb.] The devil. *Rev. xii.*
 ⚡ This word is frequently pronounced as if written *Sattan*; but making the first syllable long is so agreeable to analogy, that it ought to be indulged wherever custom will permit, and particularly in proper names. *Cato*, *Plato*, &c. have now universally the penultimate *a* long and slender; and no good reason can be given why the word in question should not join this class: if the short quantity of the *a* in the original be alleged, for an answer to this see *Principles*, No. 544, and the word *SATIRE*. Mr. Nares and Buchanan, only, adopt the second sound; but Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Entick, and, if we may judge by the position of the accent, Dr. Ash and Bailey, the first.—See *The Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names*, under the word. *W.*
SATA/NICAL*, sà-tàn'-nè-kâl. } *a.* Belonging to
SATA/NICK*, sà-tàn'-nik. 509. } the devil; pro-
 ceeding from the devil; evil; false; malicious
Milton.
SATANICALLY*, sà-tàn'-nè-kâl-è. *ad.* With malice or wickedness suiting the devil; diabolically
Hammond.
SA/TANISM*, sà'-tàn-izm. *n. s.* A diabolical disposition. *Eleg. on Donne's Death.*
SA/TANIST*, sà'-tàn-ist. *n. s.* A wicked person. *Granger.*
SA/TCHEL, sàtsh'-il. *n. s.* [*seckel*, Germ.; *sacculus*, Lat.] A little bag: commonly a bag used by school-boys. *Shakespeare.*
TO SATE, sàte. *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.] To satiate; to

glut; to pally; to feed beyond natural desires. *Milton*.

SA'TELESS*, sâ'te-lès. *a.* Insatiable. *Young*.

SA'TELLITE §, sâ't-èl-lîte. [sâ't-èl-lîte. *Sheridan, Jones, Perry, Fulton and Knight; sâ't-èl-lît, Kenrick.*] *n. s.* [satelles, Lat.; satellite, Fr.] A small planet revolving round a larger. *Locke*.

§ Pope has, by the license of his art, accented the plural of this word upon the second syllable, and, like the Latin plural, has given it four syllables:

"Or ask of yonder argent fields above,
"Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove."

Essay on Man.

This, however, is only pardonable in poetry, and, it may be added, in good poetry.—See ANTIPODES and MILLIPEDES. *W.*

SATELLITIOUS, sât-tèl-lîsh'-ûs. *a.* Consisting of satellites. *Cheyne*.

To SA'TIATE §, sâ't-shè-âte. *v. a.* [satio, Lat.] To satisfy; to fill. *Bacon*. To glut; to pally; to fill beyond natural desire. *Locke*. To gratify desire. *K. Charles*. To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed. *Newton*.

SA'TIATE, sâ't-shè-âte. *a.* Glutted; full of satiety. *Pope*.

SATIA'TION*, sâ-shè-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The state of being filled. *Whitaker*.

SA'TIETY, sâ-tî-è-tè. 460. *n. s.* [satiety, Lat.; satieté, Fr.] Fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; wearisomeness of plenty; state of being palled or glutted. *Shakspeare*.

§ The sound of the second syllable of this word has been grossly mistaken by the generality of speakers; nor is it much to be wondered at. *Ti*, with the accent on it, succeeded by a vowel, is a very uncommon predicament for an English syllable to be under; and therefore it is not surprising that it has been almost universally confounded with an apparently similar, but really different, assemblage of accent, vowels, and consonants. So accustomed is the ear to the aspirated sound of *t*, when followed by two vowels, that, whenever these appear, we are apt to annex the very same sound to that letter, without attending to an essential circumstance in this word, which distinguishes it from every other in the language. There is no English word of exactly the same form with *satiety*, and therefore it cannot, like most other words, be tried by its peers; but analogy, that grand resource of reason, will as clearly determine, in this case, as if the most positive evidence were produced.

In the first place, then, the sound commonly given to the second syllable of this word, which is that of the first of *si-lence*, as if written *sa-si-e-ty*, is never found annexed to the same letters throughout the whole language. *Ti*, when succeeded by two vowels, in every instance but the word in question, sounds exactly like *sh*; thus *sati-ate*, *expi-ate*, &c., are pronounced as if written *sa-she-ate*, *ex-pa-she-ate*, &c., and not *sa-se-ate*, *ex-pa-se-ate*, &c.; and, therefore, if the *t* must be aspirated in this word, it ought at least to assume that aspiration which is found among similar assemblages of letters, and, instead of *sa-si-e-ty*, it ought to be sounded *sa-shi-e-ty*: in this mode of pronunciation a greater parity might be pleaded; nor should we introduce a new aspiration to reproach our language with needless irregularity. But, if we once cast an eye on those conditions on which we give an aspirated sound to the dentals, 26, we shall find both these methods of pronouncing this word equally remote from analogy. In almost every termination where the consonants *t*, *d*, *c*, and *s*, precede the vowels *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, &c., as in *martial*, *soldier*, *suspicion*, *confusion*, *anxious*, *prescience*, &c., the accent is on the syllable immediately before these consonants, and they all assume the aspiration; but in *Ægyptiacum*, *elephantiasis*, *hendiadis*, *society*, *anxiety*, *science*, &c., the accent is immediately after these consonants, and the *t*, *d*, *c*, and *s*, are pronounced as free from aspiration as the same letters in *tiar*, *dict*, *cion*, *Irion*, &c.: the position of the accent makes the whole difference. But, if analogy in our own language were silent, the uniform pronunciation of words from the learned languages, where these letters occur, would be sufficient to decide the dispute. Thus in *elephantiasis*, *Miltiades*, *satiety*, &c., the antepenultimate syllable *ti* is always pronounced like the English noun *tie*; nor should we dream of giving *ti* the aspirated sound in these words, though there would be exactly the same reason

for it as in *satiety*; for, except in very few instances, as we pronounce Latin in the analogy of our own language, no reason can be given why we should pronounce the antepenultimate syllable in *satiety*, one way, and that in *satiety* another.

I should have thought my time thrown away in so minute an investigation of the pronunciation of this word, if I had not found the best judges disagree about it. That Mr. Sheridan supposed it ought to be pronounced *sa-si-e-ty* is evident from his giving this word as an instance of the various sounds of *t*, and telling us that here it sounds *s*. Mr. Garrick, whom I consulted on this word, told me, if there were any rules for pronunciation, I was certainly right in mine; but that he and his literary acquaintance pronounced in the other manner. Dr. Johnson likewise thought I was right, but that the greater number of speakers were against me; and Dr. Lowth told me he was clearly of my opinion, but that he could get nobody to follow him. I was much flattered to find my sentiments confirmed by so great a judge, and much more flattered when I found my reasons were entirely new to him.

But, notwithstanding the tide of opinion was some years ago so much against me, I have since had the pleasure of finding some of the most judicious philologists on my side. Mr. Elphinstone, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, mark the word as I have done, [also Jones, Fulton and Knight]; and Mr. Nares is of opinion it ought to be so pronounced, though, for a reason very different from those I have produced, namely, in order to keep it as distinct as may be from the word *society*; while Mr. Fry frankly owns it is very difficult to determine the proper pronunciation of this word.

Thus I have ventured to decide where "doctors disagree," and have been induced to spend so much time on the correction of this word, as the improper pronunciation of it does not, as in most other cases, proceed from an evident caprice of custom, as in *busy* and *bury*, or from a desire of drawing nearer to the original language, but from an absolute mistake of the principles on which we pronounce our own. *W.*

SA'TIN, sâ't-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *satin*, Dutch.] A soft, close, and shining silk. *Sidney*.

SA'TINET*, sâ't-è-nèt. *n. s.* A sort of slight satin.

SA'TIRE §, sâ't-ûr, sâ't-ûr, sâ't-tre, or sâ't-lre. [sâ't-ûr, *Perry, Jones, Fulton and Knight.*] *n. s.* [satyra, Lat.] A poem in which wickedness or folly is censured. Proper *satire* is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a lampoon, which is aimed against a particular person; but they are too frequently confounded. *Bp. Hall*.

§ The first mode of pronouncing this word is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Smith. The short quantity of the first vowel is adopted by Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinstone, Buchanan, and Entick; but the quantity of the second syllable they have not marked. The third is adopted by Dr. Kenrick; and for the fourth we have no authorities.

But, though the first mode of pronouncing this word is the most general, and the most agreeable to an English ear, the second seems to be that which is most favoured by the learned, because, say they, the first syllable in the Latin *satyra* is short. But, if this reasoning were to hold good, we ought to pronounce the first syllable of *silence*, *local*, *label*, *libel*, *locust*, *paper*, and many others, should be accented; *silentium*, *localis*, *labellum*, *libellus*, *locusta*, *papyrus*, &c., have all the first syllable short in Latin. But, to furnish the learned with an argument which perhaps may not immediately occur to them, it may be said, that, in the instances I have adduced, none of the Latin words have the initial syllable accented as well as short, which is the case with the word *satyra*; but it may be answered, if we were to follow the quantity of the Latin accented vowel, we must pronounce *field*, *mimick*, *frigid*, *squalid*, *comick*, *resin*, *credit*, *spirit*, and *lily*, with the first vowel long, because it is the case in the Latin words *fetidus*, *mimicus*, *frigidus*, *squalidus*, *comicus*, *resina*, *creditus*, *spiritus*, and *lilium*.

The only shadow of an argument, therefore, that remains is, that, though we do not adopt the Latin quantity of the accented antepenultimate vowel when it is long, we do when it is short. For, though we have many instances where an English word of two syllables has the first short, though derived from a Latin word where the two first syllables are long; as, *civil*, *legate*, *solemn*, &c., from *civilis*, *legatus*, *solemnis*, &c.; yet we have no instance in the language where a word of three syllables in Latin, with the two first vowels short, becomes an English dissyllable with the first syllable long, except the vowel be *u*.—See *Principles*. No. 507, 508, 509

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òil;—pòlnd;—thín, THIS.

Hence the shortness of the first syllables of *platane*, *zephyr*, *atom*, &c., from *platanus*, *zephyrus*, *atomus*, &c., which are short, not only from the custom of carrying the short sound we give to the Latin antepenultimate vowel into the penultimate of the English word derived from it, but from the affectation of shortening the initial vowel, which this custom has introduced, in order to give our pronunciation a Latin air, and furnish us with an opportunity of showing our learning by appealing to Latin quantity; which, when applied to English, is so vague and uncertain as to put us out of all fear of detection if we happen to be wrong. The absurd custom, therefore, of shortening our vowels, ought to be discountenanced as much as possible, since it is supported by such weak and desultory arguments; and our own analogy, in this as well as in similar words, ought to be preferred to such a shadow of analogy to the quantity of the Latin language as I have charitably afforded to those who are ignorant of it.—See *Principles*, No. 544.

Though poets often bend the rhyme to their verse, when they cannot bring their verse to the rhyme; yet, where custom is equivocal, they certainly are of some weight. In this view we may look upon Pope's couplet in his *Essay on Criticism*:

"Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful satires,
"And flattery to fulsome dedicators."

With respect to the quantity of the last syllable, though custom seems to have decided it in this word, it is not so certain in other words of a similar form. These we purpose to consider under the word *Urraze*, which see.

SATIRICAL, sâ-tîr-rè-kâl. { *a.* [satiricus, Lat.] **Be-**
SATYRICK, sâ-tîr-rîk. { longing to satire;
employed in writing of invective. *Roscommon*.

SATYRICALLY, sâ-tîr-rè-kâl-è. *ad.* With invective;
with intention to censure or vilify. *Dryden*.

SATIRIST, sâ-tîr-îst. [See *PATRONESS*.] *n. s.*
One who writes satires. *Ep. Hall*.

To SATIRIZE, sâ-tîr-læ. *v. a.* [satirizer, Fr.]
To censure as in a satire. *Dryden*.

SATISFACTION, sâ-tîs-fâk'-shûn. *n. s.* [satisfac-
tio, Lat.] The act of pleasing to the full, or state
of being pleased. *South*. The act of pleasing.
Locke. The state of being pleased. *Locke*. Re-

lease from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness;
conviction. *Shak*. Gratification; that which pleases.
Dryden. Amends; atonement for a crime; recom-

pense for an injury. *Milton*.

SATISFACTIVE, sâ-tîs-fâk'-tîv. *a.* [satisfactus,
Lat.] Giving satisfaction. *Brown*.

SATISFACTORY, sâ-tîs-fâk'-tîr-è-lè. *ad.* So
as to content. *Brown*.

SATISFACTORINESS, sâ-tîs-fâk'-tîr-rè-nès. *n. s.*
Power of satisfying; power of giving content.
Boyle.

SATISFACTORY, sâ-tîs-fâk'-tîr-è. [See *DOMES-*
TICK.] *a.* Giving satisfaction; giving content. *Locke*.
Atoning; making amends. *Scuderson*.

SATISFIER, sâ-tîs-fî-âr. *n. s.* One who makes
satisfaction. *Sheridan*.

To SATISFY, sâ-tîs-fî. *v. a.* [satisfacio, Lat.]
To content; to please to such a degree as that
nothing more is desired. *Proverbs*. To feed to the
full. *Job*. To recompense; to pay to content.
Shak. To appease by punishment. *Milton*. To
free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense. *Locke*.
To convince. *Locke*.

To SATISFY, sâ-tîs-fî. *v. n.* To give content.
To feed to the full. To make payment. *Locke*.

SATIVE, sâ-tîv. *a.* [sativus, Lat.] Sown in gar-
dens. *Evelyn*.

SATRAP, sâ-trâp. *n. s.* [Persian.] A governour
of a district; a kind of viceroy; a nobleman in
power. *Shenstone*.

SATRAPHY, sâ-trâ-pè. *n. s.* The government as-
signed to a satrap. *Milton*.

SATURABLE, sâ-tîshù-râ-bl. *a.* Impregnable
with any thing till it will receive no more. *Grew*.

SATURANT, sâ-tîshù-rânt. *a.* [saturans, Lat.] Im-
pregnating to the full.

To SATURATE, sâ-tîshù-râte. *v. a.* [satur, Lat.]
To impregnate till no more can be received or im-

bibed. *Woodward*.

SATURATION, sâ-tîshù-râ-shûn. *n. s.* [In chym-
istry.] The impregnation of an acid with an alkali,
and vice versa, till either will receive no more, and
the mixture becomes neutral. *Chambers*.

SATURDAY, sâ-tîr-dè. 223. *n. s.* [sæterday, Sax.,
according to Verstegan, from sæter, a Sax-
on idol; more properly from *Saturn*, dies *Saturni*.]
The last day of the week. *Addison*.

SATURITY, sâ-tîr-rè-tè. *n. s.* [saturitè, old Fr.]
Fulness; the state of being saturated; repletion.
Warner.

SATURN, sâ-tûrn, or sâ-tî-tûrn. *n. s.* [Saturnus,
Lat.] A remote planet of the solar system: pro-
posed by astrologers to impress melancholy, dullness
or severity of temper. *Bentley*. [In chymistry.]
Lead.

☞ This was supposed to be the remotest planet when
Dr. Johnson wrote his dictionary; but Mr. Herschel has
since discovered a planet still more remote, which will
undoubtedly be called hereafter by his own name. The
first pronunciation of this word is not the most general,
but by far the most analogical; and for the same reason
as in *Satan*: but there is an additional reason in this
word, which will weigh greatly with the learned, and
that is, the *a* is long in the original. Mr. Elphinston,
Dr. Kenrick, Perry, and Entick, adopt the second pro-
nunciation of this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Scott, Bu-
chanan, W. Johnston, and, if we may guess by the po-
sition of the accent, Dr. Ash and Bailey, the first. *W*.

SATURNALIAN, sâ-tûr-nâ-lè-ân. *a.* [Saturnalia,
Lat.] Sportive; loose, like the feasts of Saturn.
Burke.

SATURNIAN, sâ-tûr-nè-ân. *a.* [saturnius, Lat.]
Happy; golden; used by poets for times of felicity,
such as are feigned to have been in the reign of
Saturn. *Pope*.

SATURNINE, sâ-tûr-nîne. 148. *a.* [saturninus,
Lat.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; mel-
ancholy; severe of temper: supposed to be born
under the dominion of Saturn. *Addison*.

SATURNIST, sâ-tûr-nîst. *n. s.* One of gloomy
or melancholy disposition. *Brown*.

SATYR, sâ-tîr, or sâ-tîr. *n. s.* [satyrus, Lat.] A
sylvan god: supposed among the ancients to be
rude and lecherous. *Peacham*.

☞ This word and *satire*, a poem, are pronounced ex-
actly alike, and for similar reasons. *W*.

SATYRIASIS, sâ-tî-rî-â-sîs. *n. s.* An abundance
of seminal lymphas. *Floyer*.

SATYRION, sâ-tîr-è-ûn. *n. s.* A plant. *Pope*.

SAUCE, sâwse. 218. *n. s.* [saucè, *sauce*, Fr.; *salsa*,
Ital; *salsus*, of *satio*, Lat.] Something eaten with
food to improve its taste. *Sidney*.—To serve one
the same sauce. A vulgar phrase: to retaliate one
injury with another.

To SAUCE, sâwse. *v. n.* To accompany meat with
something of higher relish. To gratify with rich
tastes. *Shak*. To intermix or accompany with
any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad
Sidney.

SAUCEBOX, sâwse'-bòks. *n. s.* [from *sauce*.] A
impertinent or petulant fellow. *Brewer*.

SAUCEPAN, sâwse'-pân. *n. s.* A small skillett
with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are
boiled. *Swift*.

SAUCER, sâw'-sûr. 93, 218. *n. s.* [sauciere, Fr.] A
small pan or platter in which sauce is set on the
table. *Bacon*. A piece or platter of china, into
which a tea-cup is set.

SAUCILY, sâw'-sè-lè. *ad.* Impudently; impertinent-
ly; petulantly; in a saucy manner. *Shakespeare*.

SAUCINESS, sâw'-sè-nès. *n. s.* Impudence; petu-
lance; impertinence; contempt of superiors. *Sid-*
ney.

SAUCISSE. *n. s.* [Fr.] [In gunnery.] A long
train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth,
about two inches diameter, in order to fire a
bombchest. *Bailey*.

SAUCISSON. *n. s.* [Fr.] [In military architec-
ture.] Fagots or fascines made of large boughs
of trees bound together. *Bailey*.

SAUCY, sâw'-sè. 218. *a.* [salsus, Lat.] Pert; petu-

lant; contemptuous of superiors; insolent; impudent; impertinent. *Shakspeare.*

☞ The regular sound of this diphthong must be carefully preserved, as the Italian sound of a given to it in this word, and in *sauce, saucer, daughter*, &c., is only heard among the vulgar. *W.*

SAUL*, sâw'l. *n. s.* [Paul, Sax.] The soul: so pronounced in some parts of the north of England, and so anciently written. [See SOUL.]

To SAUNTER*, sâ'n-tûr, or sâwn'-tûr. *v. n.* [from idle people who roved about the country, and asked charity under pretence of going à la sainte terre.] To wander about idly. *L'Estrange.* To loiter; to linger. *Locke.*

☞ The first mode of pronouncing this word is the most agreeable to analogy, if not in the most general use; but, where use has formed so clear a rule as in words of this form, it is wrong not to follow it.—See *Principles*, No. 214. Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott, are for the first pronunciation; and Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston for the last. Mr. Perry gives both; but, by placing them as I have done, seems to give the preference to the first. *W.*

SAUNTER*, sâ'n-tûr, or sâwn'-tûr. } *n. s.* Ram-
SAUNTERER*, sâ'n-tûr-ûr. } bler; idler.
Young.

SAUNTING-BELL*. See SANCEBELL.

SAUSAGE, sâw'-sidje, or sâs'-sidje. *n. s.* [sautissee, Fr.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef, minced very small, with salt and spice; sometimes it is stuffed into skins, and sometimes only rolled in flour. *Barret.*

☞ This word is pronounced in the first manner by correct, and in the second by vulgar speakers. Among this number, however, I do not reckon Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Scott, who adopt it; but, in my opinion, Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry, who prefer the first, are not only more agreeable to rule, but to the best usage. In this opinion I am confirmed by Mr. Nares, who says it is commonly pronounced in the second manner.—See *Principles*, No. 213. *W.*

SAVABLE*, sâ'-vâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being saved. *Chillingworth.*

SAVABLENESS*, sâ'-vâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Capability of being saved. *Chillingworth.*

SAVAGE, sâv'-vidje. 90. *a.* [sauvage, Fr.; selvaggio, Ital.] Wild; uncultivated. *Milton.* Untamed; cruel. *Shak.* Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught; wild; brutal. *Raleigh.*

SAVAGE, sâv'-vidje. *n. s.* A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian. *Raleigh.*

To SAVAGE, sâv'-vidje. *v. a.* To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. *More.*

SAVAGELY, sâv'-vidje-lê. *ad.* Barbarously; cruelly.

SAVAGENESS, sâv'-vidje-nês. *n. s.* Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness. *Shakspeare.*

SAVAGERY, sâv'-vidje-rê. *n. s.* Cruelty; barbarity. *Shakspeare.* Wild growth. *Shakspeare.*

SAVANNA, sâ-vân-nâ. 92. *n. s.* [Span.] An open meadow without wood; pasture-ground in America. *Locke.*

To SAVE*, sâve. *v. a.* [sauver, saulver, Fr.; salvo, Lat.] To preserve from danger or destruction. *Isaiah*, xlv. To preserve finally from eternal death. *Heb.* x. Not to spend or lose; to hinder from being spent or lost. *Temple.* To reserve or lay by. *Job*, xx. To spare; to excuse. *Dryden.* To save; to reconcile. *Milton.* To take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose. *Swift.*

To SAVE, sâve. *v. n.* To be cheap. *Bacon.*

SAVE, sâve. *prep.* Except; not including. *Spenser.* It is now little used.

SAVEALL, sâve'-âll. 406. *n. s.* [save and all.] A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles. *Howell.*

SAVER, sâ'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* Preserver; rescuer. *Sidney.* One who escapes loss, though without gain. *Dryden.* A good husband. One who lays up and grows rich. *Watton.*

SAVIN, sâv'-în. *n. s.* [sabina, Lat.; savin, sabin, Fr.] A plant: a species of juniper.

SAVING, sâ'-ving. 410. *a.* Frugal; parsimonious;

not lavish. *Arbuthnot.* Not turning to loss, though not gainful. *Addison.*

SA'VING, sâ'-ving. *prep.* With exception in favour of. *Spenser.*

SA'VING, sâ'-ving. *n. s.* Escape of expense; somewhat preserved from being spent. *Bacon.* Exception in favour. *L'Estrange.*

SA'VINGLY, sâ'-ving-lê. *ad.* So as to be saved. *South.* With parsimony.

SA'VINGNESS, sâ'-ving-nês. *n. s.* Parsimony; frugality. Tendency to promote eternal salvation. *Brevint.*

SA'VIOUR, sâve'-yûr. 113. *n. s.* [sauveur, Fr.] Redeemer: He that has graciously saved mankind from eternal death. *St. Luke.*

SA'VOROUS*, sâ'-vûr-ûs. *a.* [savoureux, Fr.] Sweet; pleasant. *Chaucer.* *Ob. I.*

SA'VORY, sâ'-vûr-ê. *n. s.* [savoree, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'VOUR*, sâ'-vûr. *n. s.* [savour, Fr.] A scent; odour. *Tusser.* Taste; power of affecting the palate. *Milton.*

To SA'VOUR, sâ'-vûr. *v. n.* [savourer, Fr.] To have any particular smell or taste. To betoken; to have an appearance or intellectual taste of something. *Spenser.*

To SA'VOUR, sâ'-vûr. *v. a.* To like; to taste or smell with delight. *Shak.* To perceive; to consider; to taste intellectually. *St. Matt.* xvi.

SA'VOURILY, sâ'-vûr-ê-lê. *ad.* With gust; with appetite. *Dryden.* With a pleasing relish. *Dryden.*

SA'VOURINESS, sâ'-vûr-ê-nês. *n. s.* Taste pleasing and piquant. *Pleasing smell.*

SA'VOURLESS*, sâ'-vûr-lês. *a.* Wanting savour. *Bp. Hall.*

SA'VOURLY*, sâ'-vûr-lê. *a.* Well seasoned; of good taste. *Huloet.*

SA'VOURLY*, sâ'-vûr-lê. *ad.* With a pleasing relish. *Barrow.*

SA'VOURY, sâ'-vûr-ê. *a.* [savoureux, Fr.] Pleasing to the smell. *Milton.* Piquant to the taste. *Gen.*

SAVOY, sâ'-vôê. *n. s.* A sort of colewort. *Saw.* 219. The pretier of see.

SAW*, sâw. *n. s.* [sawe, Dan.; raſa, Sax.] A denatented instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut. *Moxon.* [raſe, raſa, Sax.; saeghe, Teut.] A saying; a maxim; a sentence; an axiom; a proverb. *Shakspeare.* A decree. *Spenser.*

To SAW, sâw. *v. a.* part. saved and saun. To cut timber or other matter with a saw. *Hebrews.*

SA'WDUST, sâw'-dûst. *n. s.* Dust made by the attrition of the saw. *Wiseman.*

SA'WFISH, sâw'-fîsh. *n. s.* A sort of fish with a kind of denatented horn.

SA'WPIT, sâw'-pît. *n. s.* Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men. *Shakspeare.*

SAW-WORT, sâw'-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant like the greater centaury, from which this differs in having smaller heads. *Miller.*

SAW-WREST, sâw'-rêst. *n. s.* A sort of tool with which they set the teeth of the saw. *Moxon.*

SA'WER, sâw'-ûr. } *n. s.* One whose trade

SA'WYER, sâw'-yûr. 113. } is to saw timber into

boards or beams. *Moxon.*

SA'XIFRAGE, sâk'-sê-frâdje. *n. s.* [saxifraga, Lat.] A plant. *Quincy.*

SA'XIFRAGE Meadow. *n. s.* A plant.

SA'XIPRAGOUS, sâk-sîf-râ-gûs. *a.* [saxum and frago, Lat.] Dissolved of the stone. *Brown.*

SA'XON*, sâks'-ûn. *n. s.* [Saxo, Lat.; Seax, Sax.] One of the people who inhabited the northern part of Germany, obtained footing in Britain about the year 440, and afterwards subdued great part of the island. *Vergan.*

SA'XON*, sâks'-ûn. *a.* Belonging to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language. *Camden.*

SA'XONISM*, sâks'-ûn-izm. *n. s.* An idiom of the Saxon language. *Warton.*

SA'XONIST*, sâks'-ûn-ist. *n. s.* One who is well acquainted with the Saxon language or manner. *Note in Bp. Nicolson's Ep. Corr.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, hûll; —ôll; —pôând; —thim, THIS.

To SAY §, sâ. 220. *v. a.* pret. *said*. [ʔagan, Sax.; *saega*, Su. Goth.] To speak; to utter in words; to tell. *Spenser*. To allege by way of argument. *Atterbury*. To tell in any manner. *Spenser*. To repeat; to rehearse: as, to *say* a part; to *say* a lesson. *Fairfax*. To pronounce without singing. *Common Prayer*. [for assay.] To try on. *B. Jonson*.

To SAY, sâ. *v. n.* To speak; to pronounce; to utter; to relate. *1 Kings*. In poetry, *say* is often used before a question; tell. *Milton*.

SAY, sâ. *n. s.* A speech; what one has to say. *L'Es-trange*. [for assay.] Sample. *Sidney*. Trial by a sample. [soie, Fr.] A thin sort of silk. *Spenser*. [sayette, Fr.] A kind of woollen stuff. *Bp. Berkeley*.

SAYING, sâ'-ing. 410. *n. s.* [ʔagen, Sax.] Expression; words; opinion sententially delivered. *Acts*. **SAYS** †, sêz. Third person of *To say*.

‡ This seems to be an incorrigible deviation. 90. *W.*

SCAB §, skâb. *n. s.* [scab, Sax.; *scabbia*, Ital.; *scabies*, Lat.] An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter. *Shak*. The itch or mange of horses. A paltry fellow, so named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty. *Shakespeare*.

SCA/BBARD, skâb'-bârd. 418. *n. s.* [schap, Germ.; *schabbe*, Belg.] The sheath of a sword. *Fairfax*.

SCA/BBED, skâb'-bêd, or skâbd. 366. *a.* Covered or diseased with scabs. *Bacon*. Paltry; sorry; vile; worthless. *Dryden*.

‡ This word, like *learned*, *blessed*, and some others, when used as an adjective, is always pronounced in two syllables, and when a participle, in one.—See *Principles*, No. 362. *W.*

SCA/BBEDNESS, skâb'-bêd-nês. *n. s.* The state of being scabbled. *Hulot*.

SCA/BBINESS, skâb'-bê-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being scabby. *Sherwood*.

SCA/BBY, skâb'-bê. *a.* Diseased with scabs. *Sidney*. **SCABIOUS**, skâ'-bê-ûs. *a.* [scabiosus, Lat.] Itchy; leprous. *Arbuthnot*.

SCABIOUS, skâ'-bê-ûs. *n. s.* [scabieuse, Fr.; *scabiosa*, Lat.] A plant. *Evelyn*.

SCABRE/DITY*, skâ-brêd'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [scabredo, Lat.] Unevenness; ruggedness. *Burton*. *Ob. T.*

SCA/BROUS §, skâ'-ôrûs. 314. *a.* [scabreux, Fr.; *scaber*, Lat.] Rough; rugged; pointed on the surface. *Arbuthnot*. Harsh; unmusical. *B. Jonson*.

SCA/BROUSNESS, skâ'-brûs-nês. *n. s.* Roughness; ruggedness.

SCA/BWORT, skâb'-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.

SCAD, skâd. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Carew*.

SCA/FOLD §, skâf'-fôld. 166. *n. s.* [eschafaut, Fr.; *schavot*, Teut.] A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators. *Shak*. The gallery raised for execution of great malefactors. *Sidney*. Frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen. *Denham*.

To SCA/FOLD, skâf'-fôld. *v. a.* To furnish with frames of timber.

SCA/FOLDAGE, skâf'-fôld-dîje. 90. *n. s.* Gallery; hollow floor. *Shakespeare*.

SCA/FOLDING, skâf'-fôld-dîng. 410. *n. s.* Temporary frames or stages. *Congreve*. Building slightly erected. *Prior*.

SCA/LABLE*, skâ'-lâ-bl. *a.* That may be scaled with a ladder. *Bulokar*.

SCALA/DE, skâ'-lâdê. { [See *LUMBAGO*.] *n. s.* **SCALA/DO**, skâ'-lâ'-dô. { [Fr.; *scaldada*, Span., from *scala*, Lat.] A storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls. *Bacon*.

SCA/LARY, skâl'-â-rê. *a.* [scala, Lat.] Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder. *Brown*.

To SCALD §, skâld. 84. *v. a.* [scaldare, Ital.] To burn with hot liquor. *Shak*. A provincial phrase in husbandry for the sour land they fallow when the sun is pretty high. *Mortimer*.

SCALD, skâld. *n. s.* Scurf on the head. *Spenser*. A burn; a hurt caused by hot liquor.

SCALD, skâld. *a.* [from *scall*.] Paltry; sorry; scurvy. *Shakespeare*.

SCALD*, or **SCA/LDER***. *n. s.* [Dan. and Su.]

One of the poets of the northern nations. *Bp Percy*.

SCA/LDHEAD, skâld'-hêd'. *n. s.* [skalladur, Icel.] A loathsome disease; a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a continuous scab. *Floyer*.

SCA/LDICK*. *a.* Relating to the poets called scalds. *Warton*.

SCALE §, skâle. *n. s.* [rcale, from ʔeýlan, Sax.] A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another vessel. *Shak*. The sign Libra in the zodiac. *Creech*. [skulja, Goth.] The small shells or crusts which, lying one over another, make the coats of fishes. *Drayton*. Any thing exfoliated or desquamated; a thin lamina. *Peacham*. [scala, Lat.] Ladder; means of ascent. *Milton*. The act of storming by ladders. *Milton*. Regular gradation a regular series rising like a ladder. *Milton*. A figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented. *Gramm*. The series of harmonick or musical proportions. *Temple*. Any thing marked at equal distances. *Shakespeare*.

To SCALE, skâle. *v. a.* [scalure, Ital.] To climb as by ladders. *Spenser*. [from *scale*, a balance.] To measure or compare; to weigh. *Shak*. [from *scale* of a fish.] To strip of scales; to take off in a thin lamina. *Tob. iii*. To pare off a surface. *Bacon*. To spread, as manure, gravel, or other loose materials; a northern expression: also, figuratively, to disperse or waste: as, to *scale* goods, money, or any property.

To SCALE, skâle. *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles. *Bacon*. To separate. *Holmshead*.

SCA/LED, skâld. 359. *a.* Squamous; having scales like fishes. *Shakespeare*.

SCA/LELESS*, skâle'-lês. *a.* Wanting scales. *Colgrave*.

SCA/LE'NE, skâ-lêne'. *n. s.* [Fr.; *scalenum*, Lat.] [In geometry.] A triangle that has three sides unequal to each other. *Bailey*.

SCA/LINESS, skâ'-lê-nês. *n. s.* The state of being scaly.

SCALL, skâwl. 84. *n. s.* [ʔeýlan, Sax.] Leprosy; morbid baldness. *Lex. xiii*.

SCA/LLED**, skâwl'-lêd, or skâwld. *a.* Scurfy; scabby. *Chaucer*.

SCA/LLION, skâl'-yûn. 113. *n. s.* [scalogna, Ital.] A kind of onion. *Dyct*.

SCA/LLOP §, skâl'-lôp. 166. *n. s.* [escallop, Fr.] A fish with a hollow, pectinated shell. *Hudibras*.

‡ This word is irregular; for it ought to have the *a* in the first syllable like that in *tallow*; but the deep sound of *a* is too firmly fixed by custom to afford any expectation of a change. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith, pronounce the *a* in the manner I have given it, and Mr. Perry, only, as in *tallow*. *W.*

To SCA/LLOP, skâl'-lôp. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles. *Gray*.

SCALP §, skâlp. *n. s.* [schelpe, Teut.; *scalpo*, Ital.] The skull; the cranium; the bone that encloses the brain. *Spenser*. The integuments of the head. *Shakespeare*.

To SCALP, skâlp. *v. a.* To deprive the skull of its integuments. *Sharp*.

SCA/LPEL, skâl'-pêl. *n. s.* [Fr.; *scalpellum*, Lat.] An instrument used to scrape a bone by surgeons.

SCA/LY, skâ'-lê. *a.* Covered with scales. *Milton*.

To SCA/MBLE §, skâm'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [skyma, Icel.] To be turbulent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by struggling with others. *Tusser*. To shift awkwardly. *More*.

To SCA/MBLE, skâm'-bl. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul. *Mortimer*.

SCA/MBLER, skâm'-bl-êr. *n. s.* [Scottish.] A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table. *Steevens*.

SCA/MBLINGLY, skâm'-bling-lê. *ad.* With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness. *Sherwood*.

SCAMMO/NIATE, skâm-mô'-nê-âte. 91. *a.* Made with scammony. *Wiseman.*

SCAMMONY \S , skâm'-mô-nê. *n. s.* [Lat.; *scammonée*, Fr.] A concreted, resinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a grayish-brown colour, and disagreeable odour. It flows upon incisions of the root of a kind of convolvulus, that grows in many parts of Asia. *Trevoux.*

To SCAMPER, skâm'-pûr. 98. *v. n.* [*schampen*, Teut.; *escamper*, Fr.; *scampare*, Ital.] To fly with speed and trepidation. *Addison.*

To SCAN, skân. *v. a.* [*scandre*, Fr.; *scando*, Lat.] To examine a verse by counting the feet. *Milton.* To examine nicely. *Milton.*

SCANDAL \S , skân'-dâl. 88. *n. s.* [*σκάνδαλον*, Gr.; *scandale*, Fr.] Offence given by the faults of others. *Milton.* Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; infamy. *Shakspeare.*

To SCANDAL, skân'-dâl. *v. a.* [*scandalier*, Fr.] To treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults. *Shak.* To scandalize; to offend. *Bp. Story.*

To SCANDALIZE, skân'-dâl-ize. *v. a.* [*εκανδαλίζω*, Gr.; *scandaliser*, Fr.] To offend by some action supposed criminal. *Hooker.* To reproach; to disgrace; to defame. *Daniel.*

SCANDALOUS, skân'-dâl-ous. 314. *a.* [*scandaleux*, Fr.] Giving public offence. *Hooker.* Opprobrious; disgraceful. Shameful; openly vile. *Pope.*

SCANDALOUSLY, skân'-dâl-lus-lê. *ad.* Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives public offence. *Swift.* Censoriously; opprobriously. *Pope.*

SCANDALOUSNESS, skân'-dâl-lus-nês. *n. s.* The quality of giving public offence.

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM \S , skân'-dâl-lûm-mâg-nât-ûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Scandal or wrong done to any high personage of the land, as peers, prelates, judges, or other great officers, by false or slanderous news or tales; by which any debate or discord between them and the commons, or any scandal to their persons, might arise. *Chambers.*

SCANSION, skân'-shûn. *n. s.* [*scansio*, Lat.] The act or practice of scanning a verse. *Bp. Percy.*

To SCANT \S , skânt. *v. a.* [a corruption of the Icel. *skemta*.] To limit; to straiten. *Shakspeare.*

To SCANT \S , skânt. *v. n.* To fail: as, The wind scants: a naval term; formerly, *scantle*.

SCANT \S , skânt. *n. s.* Scarcity. *Carew.*

SCANT, skânt. *a.* Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent. *Bacon.* Wary; not liberal; parsimonious. *Shakspeare.*

SCANT, skânt. *ad.* Scarcely; hardly. *Camden.*

SCANTILY, skân'-tê-lê. *ad.* Narrowly; not plentifully. Sparingly; niggardly. *Shakspeare.*

SCANTINESS, skân'-tê-nês. *n. s.* Narrowness; want of space; want of compass. *Dryden.* Want of amplitude or greatness; want of liberality. *South.*

To SCANTLE \S , skân'-ll. *v. n.* To be deficient; to fall. *Drayton.*

To SCANTLE \S , skân'-ll. *v. a.* [*eschanteler*, Fr.; *schiantare*, Ital.] To divide into little pieces; to shiver. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SCANTLET, skânt'-lêt. *n. s.* [corrupted from *scantling*.] A small pattern; a small quantity; a little piece. *Hale.*

SCANTLING, skânt'-lling. 410. *n. s.* [*eschantillon*, Fr.] A quantity cut for a particular purpose. *L'Estrange.* A certain proportion. *Shak.* A small quantity. *Bp. Taylor.*

SCANTLING \S , skânt'-lling. *a.* Not plentiful; small. *Shenstone.*

SCANTLY, skânt'-lê. *ad.* Scarcely; hardly. *Camden.* Narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude. *Dryden.*

SCANTNESS, skânt'-nês. *n. s.* Narrowness; meanness; smallness. *Hayward.*

SCANTY, skân'-tê. *a.* Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity sufficient. *Locke.* Small; poor; not copious; not ample. *Locke.* Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious. *Watts.*

To SCAPE \S , skåpe. *v. a.* [contracted from *escape*.] To escape; to miss; to avoid; to shun; not to incur; to fly. *Shakspeare.*

To SCAPE, skåpe. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger. *Dryden.*

SCAPE, skåpe. *n. s.* Escape; flight from hurt or danger; accident of safety. *Shak.* Means of escape; evasion. *Dome.* Negligent freak; deviation from regularity. *Shak.* Loose act of vice or lewdness. *Shakspeare.*

SCAPE-GOAT \S , *n. s.* The goat set at liberty by the Jews on the day of solemn expiation. *Lex. xvi.*

SCAPEMENT \S , skåpe'-mênt. *n. s.* [In clockwork.] A general term for the manner of communicating the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum. *Chambers.*

SCA/PULA, skåp'-û-lå. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] The shoulder-blade. *Wiseman.*

SCA/PULAR, skåp'-û-lår. } *a.* [*scapulaire*, Fr.]

SCA/PULARY, skåp'-û-lår-rê. } Relating or belonging to the shoulders. *Wiseman.*

SCA/PULARY \S , skåp'-û-lår-rê. *n. s.* [*scapulae*, Sax.] Part of the habit of a friar, consisting of two narrow slips of cloth covering the back and the breast. *Chaucer.*

SCAR \S , skår. 78. *n. s.* [*σκάρα*, Gr.; *scipan*, Sax.] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix. *Arbuthnot.* A cliff of a rock, or a naked rock on the dry land. *Gower.*

To SCAR, skår. *v. a.* To mark as with a sore or wound. *Shakspeare.*

SCA/RAB, skår'-åb. } *n. s.* [*scarabée*, Fr.;

SCA/RABEE \S , skår'-å-bê. } *scarabæus*, Lat.] A beetle; an insect with sheathed wings. *Derham.*

SCA/RAMOUCH, skår'-å-mûsh. *n. s.* [*scaramuchia*, Ital.; *escaramouche*, Fr.] A buffoon in mollee dress. *Dryden.*

SCARCE \S , skårse. *a.* [*scarso*, Ital.] Parsimonious; not liberal; stingy. *Chaucer.* Not plentiful; not copious. *Locke.* Rare; not common. *Addison.*

SCARCE, skårse. } *ad.* Hardly; scantily.

SCA/RCELY, skårse'-lê. } *Hooker.* With difficulty. *Dryden.*

SCA/RCENESS, skårse'-nês. } *n. s.* Smallness of SCARCITY, skår'-sê-tê. 511. } quantity; not plenty; penury. *Deut. viii.* Rareness; infrequency. *Hooker.*

SCARD \S , skård. *n. s.* [*reapb*, Sax.] Used for shard: a fragment of any brittle substance.

To SCARE \S , skåre. *v. a.* [*scorare*, Ital.; *skiar*, Icel.] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear. *Shakspeare.*

SCA/RECROW, skåre'-krô. *n. s.* [*scare* and *crow*.] An image or clapper set up to fright birds; thence any vain terror. *Spenser.* A bird of the sea-gull kind; the black gull. *Pennant.*

SCA/REFIRE, skåre'-flre. *n. s.* A fright by fire; a fire breaking out so as to raise terror. *Holder.*

SCARF \S , skårf. *n. s.* [*recape*, Sax.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress. *Shak.*

To SCARF, skårf. *v. a.* To throw loosely on. *Shak.* To dress in any loose vesture. *Shak.* [*skarfa*, Swed.] To piece; to unite two pieces of timber together, in a particular way, by the extremities.

SCA/RFSKIN, skår'-skfn. *n. s.* The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer scaly integuments of the body. *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICATION, skår'-ê-fê-kå'-shûn. *n. s.* [*scarificatio*, Lat.] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. It is most practised in cupping. *Quincy.*

SCARIFICATION \S , skår'-ê-fê-kå'-tûr. *n. s.* One who scarifies. *Cotgrave.* An instrument with which scarifications are made.

SCA/RIFIER, skår'-rê-fi-år. 98. *n. s.* One who scarifies. The instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCARIFY \S , skår'-rê-fi. 183. *v. a.* [*scarifico*, Lat.; *scarifier*, Fr.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses. *Wiseman.*

SCA/RLET \S , skår'-lêt. 99. *n. s.* [*escarlata*, Fr.; *scarlat*, Ital.; *yaxquerlat*, Arab.] A colour compounded of red and yellow; cloth dyed with a scarlet colour. *Shakspeare.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ðíl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

SCARLET, skár'-lét. *a.* Of the colour of scarlet; red tinged with yellow. *Shakspeare.*

SCARLETTBEAN, skár'-lét-béén. *n. s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

SCARLETOAK, skár'-lét-òke'. *n. s.* The ilex. A species of oak.

SCARMAGE. } *n. s.* Skirmish; which see. *Spenser.*

SCARN*, skárn. *n. s.* [ræapn, Sax.; skarn, Su. Goth.] Cow-dung. *Ray.*

SCARN-BEE*, skárn'-bè. *n. s.* A beetle. *Ray.*

SCARP, skárp. *n. s.* [escarpe, Fr.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields. *Dict.*

SCARUS*, ská'-rús. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sea-fish. *Bp. Taylor.*

SCARRY*, ská'-rè. *n. s.* Used in some places for barren land, which has a poor or thin coat of grass upon it.

SCATCH, skátsh. *n. s.* [escache, Fr.] A kind of horse-bit for bridles. *Bailey.*

SCATCHES, skátsh'-éz. *n. s.* [chasses, Fr.] Stilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE*, skáte. *n. s.* [schætte, Teut.] A kind of wooden shoe, with a steel plate underneath, on which they slide over the ice. *Thomson.*

To SCATE, skáte. *v. n.* To slide on scates.

SCATE, skáte. *n. s.* [skata, Icel.; ræaða, Sax.] A fish of the species of thornback. *Drayton.*

SCATEBROUS, skát'-tè-brús. *a.* [scatebræ, Lat.] Abounding with springs. *Dict.*

To SCATH*, skáth. [skáthe, Sheridan.] *v. a.* [ræað-ian, ræaðan, Sax.] To waste; to damage; to destroy. *Milton.*

SCATH, skáth. *n. s.* [ræaðe, Sax.] Waste; damage; mischief; depopulation. *Spenser.*

SCATHFUL, skát'-fúl. *a.* Mischievous; destructive. *Shakspeare.*

SCATHLESS*, skát'-lès. *a.* Without harm or damage. *Chaucer.*

To SCATTER*, skát'-túr. 98. *v. a.* [ræatpan, Sax.] To throw loosely about; to sprinkle. *Prior.*

To dissipate; to disperse. *Prov. xx.* To spread thinly. *Dryden.* To besprinkle with something loosely spread. *Milton.*

To SCATTER, skát'-túr. *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed. *Bacon.*

SCATTEREDLY*, skát'-túr-éd-lè. *ad.* Dispersedly; separately. *Clarke.*

SCATTERING*, skát'-túr-íng. *n. s.* Act of dispersing or distributing; that which is dispersed. *More.*

SCATTERINGLY, skát'-túr-íng-lè. *ad.* Loosely; dispersedly. *Abbot.*

SCATTERLING, skát'-túr-íng. *n. s.* A vagabond; one that has no home or settled habitation. *Spenser.*

Ob. J.

SCATURIENT, ská'-túr-è-ént. *a.* [scaturiens, Lat.] Springing as a fountain. *Dict.*

SCATURIGINOUS, ská'-túr-í-ín-ús. *a.* [scaturigo, Lat.] Full of springs or fountains. *Dict.*

SCAVENGER, skáv'-ín-jér. 98. *n. s.* [ræapan, Sax.] A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean: more commonly the labourer employed in removing filth. *South.*

SCELERAT, sél'-è-rát. *n. s.* [Fr.; sceleratus, Lat.] A villain; a wicked wretch. *Cheyne.*

SCENARY, sèen'-èr-è. *n. s.* [from scene. *Scenery* is the word established by custom. *Todd.* The appearances of place or things. *Addison.* The representation of the place in which an action is performed. *Pope.* The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE*, sèen. *n. s.* [scene, Fr.; scena, Lat.; σκηνή, Gr.] The stage; the theatre of dramatick poetry. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition. *Milton.* Part of a play. *Shak.* So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place. *Dryden.* The place represented by the stage. *Shak.* The hanging of the theat' adapted to the play. *Bacon.*

SCENERY*, sèen'-èr-è. *n. s.* See SCENARY. This is the usual word. *Gilpin.*

SCENICAL*, sèw'-è-kál. } *a.* [scenicus, Lat.; se-

SCENICK, sèn'-nìk. } *nique, Fr.] Dramatick; theatrical. B. Jonson.*

From the general tendency of the antepenultimate accent to shorten the vowel, and the particular propensity to contract every vowel but *u* before the termination in *ical*, we find those in *ick*, which may be looked upon as abbreviations of the other, preserve the same shortening power with respect to the vowels which precede: and, though the word in question might plead the long sound of the *e* in the Latin *scenicus*, yet, if this plea were admitted, we ought, for the same reasons, to alter the sound of *o* in *comick*; nor should we know where to stop. As a plain analogy, therefore, is formed by *epick*, *topick*, *tropick*, *tonick*, &c., it would be absurd to break in upon it, under pretence of conforming to Latin quantity; as this would disturb our most settled usages, and quite unhinge the language.—See *Principles*, No. 544. *W.*

SCENOGRAPHICAL, sèn-ò-gráf'-fè-kál. *a.* [σκη-νὴ and γράφω.] Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY, sèn-ò-gráf'-fè-kál-è. *ad.* In perspective. *Mortimer.*

SCENOGRAPHY, sè-nòg'-gráf'-fè. 518. *n. s.* [σκη-νὴ and γράφω.] The art of perspective. Representation in perspective. *Greenhill.*

SCENT*, sènt. *n. s.* [sentir, Fr.; sentio, Lat.] The power of smelling; the smell. *Watts.* The object of smell; odour, good or bad. *Bacon.* Chase followed by the smell. *Temple.*

To SCENT, sènt. *n. a.* To smell; to perceive by the nose. *Milton.* To perfume; or to imbue with odour, good or bad. *Dryden.*

SCENTFUL*, sènt'-fúl. *a.* Odorous; yielding much smell. *Drayton.* Quick of smell. *Brown.*

SCENTLESS, sènt'-lès. *a.* Inodorous; having no smell.

SCEPTICK, sèp'-tík. *n. s.* See SKEPTICK.

SCEPTRE*, sèp'-túr. 416. *n. s.* [sceptrum, Lat.; sceptre, Fr.] The ensign of royalty borne in the hand. *Clarendon.*

To SCEPTRE*, sèp'-túr. *v. a.* To invest with the ensign of royalty. *Bp. Hall.*

SCEPTRED, sèp'-tárd. 359. *a.* Bearing a sceptre. *Milton.* Denoting something regal. *Milton.*

SCHEDIASM†, skè'-dè-ázim. *n. s.* [σχέδιασμα.]

Cursory writing on a loose sheet.

From this word is not in Johnson, but, from its utility, is certainly worthy of a niche in all our other dictionaries as well as Ash's, where it is to be found. The Latins have their *schediasma*, the French have their *feuille volante*, and why should not the English have their *schediasm*, to express what is written in an extemporary way on a loose sheet of paper, without the formality of composition? *W.*

SCHEDULE, sèd'-jùle, or skèd'-jùle. [sèd'-ùle. *Jones, Fulton and Knight.* *n. s.* [schedula, Lat.; schedule, Fr.] A small scroll. *Hooker.* A writing additional or appendant. *Donne.* A little inventory. *Shakspeare.*

From the pronunciation of this word we seem to depart both from the Latin *schedula* and the French *schedule*. If we follow the first, we ought to pronounce the word *skedule*, 353; if the last, *shédule*; but entirely sinking the *ch* in *schedule* seems to be the prevailing mode, and too firmly fixed by custom to be altered in favour of either of its original words. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, pronounce it *skedule*; but Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Barclay, Fenning, and Shaw, *sedule*: though, if we may believe Dr. Jones, it was pronounced *skedule* in Queen Anne's time. *W.*

SCHEMATISM, skè'-mâ-úzm. *n. s.* [σχηματισμός.] Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies. Particular form or disposition of a thing. *Creech.*

SCHEMATIST, skè'-mâ-úst. *n. s.* A projector; one given to forming schemes. *Fleetwood.*

SCHEME*, skème. 353. *n. s.* [σχίμα.] A plan; a combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; a system. *Locke.* A project; a contrivance; a design. *Rowe.* A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram. *Brown.*

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To SCHEME*, skème. *v. a.* To plan. *Stuart.*
To SCHEME*, skème. *v. n.* To contrive; to form
or design. *Johnson.*

SCHEMER, skê-mûr. 98. *n. s.* A projector; a con-
triver.

SCHEMIST*, skê-mîst. *n. s.* A projector; a sche-
matist. *Coventry.*

SCHE/SIS, skê'-sîs. *n. s.* [σχῆσις.] A habitude; state
of any thing with respect to other things. *Norris.*

SCHIRRHUS. See SCIRRHUS.

SCHISM, schîz. *n. s.* [schisme, Fr.; σχίσμα, Gr.]
A separation or division in the church of God.
King Charles.

✠ The common pronunciation of this word is con-
trary to every rule for pronouncing words from the learn-
ed languages, and ought to be altered. *Ch* in English
words, coming from Greek words with *χ*, ought always
to be pronounced like *k*; and I believe the word in
question is almost the only exception throughout the
language. However strange, therefore, *schîz* may
sound, it is the only true and analogical pronunciation;
and we might as well pronounce *scheme* *seme*, as *schism*
sizm, there being exactly the same reason for both.
But, when once a false pronunciation is fixed, as this is,
it requires some daring spirit to begin the reformation;
but, when once begun, as it has, what seldom happens,
truth, novelty, and the appearance of Greek erudition
on its side, there is no doubt of its success. Whatever,
therefore, may be the fate of its pronunciation, it ought
still to retain its spelling. This must be held sacred,
or the whole language will be metamorphosed: for the
very same reason that induced Dr. Johnson to spell
sceptick *skeptick*, ought to have made him spell *schism*
sizm, and *schedule* *sedule*. All our orthoëpists pro-
nounce the word as I have marked it. *W.*

SCHISMATICAL, schîz-mât'-tê-kâl. *a.* Implying
schism; practising schism. *King Charles.*

SCHISMATICALLY, schîz-mât'-tê-kâl-ê. *ad.* In a
schismatical manner. *Act for the Uniformity of
Publick Prayer.*

SCHISMATICALNESS*, schîz-mât'-tê-kâl-nês. *n. s.*
State of being schismatical. *More.*

SCHISMATICK, schîz-mâ-ûk. [schîz-mâ-ûk, *Sher-*
ridan, Jones, Fulton and Knight: schîz-mât'-ûk,
Perry.] *n. s.* One who separates from the true
church. *Bacon.*

SCHISMATICK*, schîz'-mâ-ûk. *a.* [schismatique, Fr.]
Practising schism. *Bale.*

To SCHISMATIZE, schîz'-mâ-ûze. *v. n.* [schismatiser,
Fr.] To commit the crime of schism; to make a
breach in the communion of the church. *Cotgrave.*

SCHISMLESS*, schîzm'-lès. *a.* Not affected by
schism; without schism. *Milton.*

SCHOLAR, skôl'-lâr. 88, 353. *n. s.* [scholaris,
Lat.; scolar, Sax.] One who learns of a mas-
ter; a disciple. *Hooker.* A man of letters. *Wil-*
kins. A pedant; a man of books. *Bacon.* One
who has a lettered education. *Shak.* One who
in our English universities belongs to the founda-
tion of a college, and who has a portion of its re-
venues. *Warton.*

SCHOLARITY*, skô-lâr'-tê-è. *n. s.* [scholarité,
Fr.] Scholarship. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

SCHOLARLIKE*, skôl'-lâr-like. *a.* Becoming a
scholar; like a scholar. *Bacon.*

SCHOLARSHIP, skôl'-lâr-ship. *n. s.* Learning;
literature; knowledge. *Sir T. Bodley.* Literary
education. *Milton.* Exhibition or maintenance for
a scholar. *Warton.*

SCHOLASTICAL, skô-lâs'-tê-kâl. *a.* [scholasticus,
Lat.] Belonging to a scholar or school; scholar-
like. *Barrow.* Suitable to the school, or form of
theology so called. *Bp. Cosins.*

SCHOLASTICALLY, skô-lâs'-tê-kâl-ê. *ad.* Ac-
cording to the niceties or method of the schools.
South.

SCHOLASTICISM*, skô-lâs'-tê-sîzm. *n. s.* The
method or niceties of the schools. *Dr. Warton.*

SCHOLASTICK, skô-lâs'-ûk. *a.* [schola, Lat.;
scholastique, Fr.] Pertaining to the school; prac-
tised in schools. *Digby.* Befitting to the school;
suitable to the school; pedantick; needlessly sub-
tle. *Hooker.*

SCHOLASTICK*, skô-lâs'-ûk. *n. s.* One who ad-

heres to the niceties or method of the schools. *Mil-*
ton.

SCHO/LIAT, skô'-lê-âst. 353. *n. s.* [scholiastes,
Lat.] A writer of explanatory notes. *Dryden.*

SCHOLIA/STICK*, skô-lê-âs'-ûk. *a.* Pertaining to
a scholiast. *Swift.*

To SCHO/LIAZE*, skô'-lê-âze. *v. n.* To write
notes. *Milton.*

SCHO/LICAL*, skôl'-ê-kâl. *a.* [scholicus, Lat.] Scho-
lastick. *Hales. Ob. T.*

SCHO/LIGN, skô'-lê-ôn. } *n. s.* [Lat.] A note;
SCHO/LIUM, skô'-lê-ûm. } an explanatory ob-
servation. *Watts.*

SCHO/LY, skô'-lê. *n. s.* [scholie, Fr.; scholium, Lat.]
An explanatory note. *Hooker. Not used.*

To SCHO/LY, skô'-lê. *v. n.* To write expositions.
Hooker. Not used.

SCHOOL, skôol. 353. *n. s.* [schola, Lat.; rcole
Sax.; schule, Germ.; schole, Teut.] A house of
discipline and instruction. *Dryden.* A place of
literary education; a university. *Digby.* A state
of instruction. *Dryden.* System of doctrine as de-
livered by particular teachers. *Davies.* The age
of the church and form of theology succeeding that
of the fathers: so called, because this mode of treat-
ing religion arose from the use of academical dis-
putations. *Sanderson.*

To SCHOOL, skôol. *v. a.* To instruct; to train
Spenser. To teach with superiority; to tutor. *Bp
Hall.*

SCHO/OLBOY, skôol'-bôê. *n. s.* A boy that is in
his rudiments at school. *Shakspeare.*

SCHO/OLDAME*, skôol'-dame. *n. s.* [school and
dame.] A schoolmistress. *Echard.*

SCHO/OLDAY, skôol'-dâ. *n. s.* Age in which youth
is sent to school. *Shakspeare.*

SCHO/OLERY*, skôol'-êr-ê. *n. s.* Precepts. *Spen-*
ser. Ob. T.

SCHO/OLFELLOW, skôol'-fêl-lô. *n. s.* One bred
at the same school. *Locke.*

SCHO/OLHOUSE, skôol'-hôuse. *n. s.* House of dis-
cipline and instruction. *Spenser.*

SCHO/OLING*, skôol'-îng. *n. s.* Instruction; learn-
ing at school. School-hire; stipend paid to a
schoolmaster for instruction. *Sherwood.* A lec-
ture; a sort of reprimand. *Shakspeare.*

SCHO/OLMAID*, skôol'-made. *n. s.* A girl at
school. *Shakspeare.*

SCHO/OLMAN, skôol'-mân. 88. *n. s.* One versed
in the niceties and subtleties of academical dispu-
tation. *Bacon.* A writer of scholastick divinity or
philosophy. *Bacon.*

SCHO/OLMASTER, skôol'-mâ-stôr. *n. s.* One who
presides and teaches in a school. *Shakspeare.*

SCHO/OLMISTRESS, skôol'-mîs-trîs. *n. s.* A wo-
man who governs a school. *Dryden.*

SCHO/ONER*, skôon'-ôr. *n. s.* [schuner, Germ.]
A small vessel with two masts.

SCHREIGHT, skrê't. *n. s.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SCIA/GRAPHY, sl-âg'-râ-tê. *n. s.* [sciagraphie,
Fr.; σκιαγραφία.] Art of sketching. *Fuller.* [In
architecture.] The profile or section of a building,
to show the inside thereof. *Bailey.* [In astronomy.]
The art of finding the hour of the day or night
by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bailey.*

SCIATHERICAL, sl-â-thêr'-ê-kâl. } *a.* [σκιαθρική]
SCIATHE/RICK, sl-â-thêr'-îk. } *kos.* } Be-
longing to a sun-dial. *Brown.*

SCIATHERICALLY*, sl-â-thêr'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.* Af-
ter the manner of a sun-dial. *Gregory.*

SCIA/TICA, sl-â-t'-ê-kâ. } 509. *n. s.* [sciatique, Fr.;
SCIA/TICK, sl-â-t'-ûk. } ischiadica passio, Lat.]
The hip gout. *Shakspeare.*

SCIA/TICAL, sl-â-t'-ê-kâl. *a.* Afflicting the hip
Arbutnot.

SCIENCE, sl'-ênse. *n. s.* [Fr.; scientia, Lat.] Knowl-
edge. *Hammond.* Certainty grounded on demon-
stration. *Berkeley.* Art attained by precepts, or
built on principles. *Dryden.* Any art or species
of knowledge. *Hooker.* One of the seven liberal
arts, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, mu-
sic, geometry, astronomy. *Pope.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—díl;—pòund;—thín, THIS.

SCIENT*, sl'-ént. *a.* [scìens, Lat.] Skillful. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

SCIENTIAL, sl'-én'-shál. *a.* Producing science. *B. Jonson.*

SCIENTIFYCAL, sl'-én-tíf'-fè-kál. } *a.* [scientifique, Fr.; scientia and facio, Lat.] Producing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty. *Brown.*

SCIENTIFICALLY, sl'-én-tíf'-fè-kál-è. *ad.* In such a manner as to produce knowledge. *Locke.*

SCIMITAR, sim'-mè-túr. 88. *n. s.* [See CIMETER.] A short sword with a convex edge. *Shakspeare.*

SCINK, sînk. *n. s.* A cast calf, commonly called *stink*.

SCINTYLLANT*, sîn'-tîl-lánt. *a.* [scintillans, Lat.] Sparkling; emitting sparks. *Green.*

To SCINTILLATE, sîn'-tîl-lâte. *v. n.* [scintillo, Lat.] To sparkle; to emit sparks. *Cockeram.*

SCINTILLATION, sîn-tîl-lá'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of sparkling; sparks emitted. *Brown.*

SCIOLISM*, sl'-ô-lîzm. *n. s.* [sciolus, Lat.] Superficial knowledge; not sound knowledge. *Brit. Crit. xi.*

SCIOLIST, sl'-ô-lîst. *n. s.* One who knows many things superficially. *Glaville.*

SCIOLOUS, sl'-ô-lûs. *a.* Superficially or imperfectly knowing. *Howell.*

SCIO-MACHY, sl'-ôm-má-kè. [See MONOMACHY.] [sl'-ôm-má-kè, Perry, Jones, Fulton and Knight; skl'-ôm-má-kè, Sheridan.] *n. s.* [schiamachie, Fr.; σκία and μάχη, Gr.] Battle with a shadow, properly *sciamachy*. *Cowley.*

Mr. Nares questions whether the *c* should not be pronounced hard in this word, (or, as it ought rather to be, *schiamachy*;) and if so, he says, ought we not to write *schiamachy*, for the same reason as *skeptick*? I answer, Exactly.—See SCIRRUS and SKEPTICK. *W.*

SCION, sl'-ûn. 166. *n. s.* [Fr.] A small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another. *Mortimer.*

SCIRE FACIAS, sl-rè-fá'-shás. *n. s.* [Lat.] A writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to show cause unto the court whence it is sent, why execution of judgement passed should not be made. *Cowel.*

SCIRRHOUSITY, skîr-ròs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* An induration of the glands. *Arbuthnot.*

SCIRRHOUS, skîr-rús. 314. *a.* Having a gland indurated. *Wiseman.*

SCIRRHUS, skîr-rús. 109. *n. s.* [schirre, Fr.; σκίρρως, Gr.] An indurated gland. *Wiseman.*

This word is sometimes, but improperly, written *schirrus*, with the *h* in the first syllable instead of the last; and Bailey and Fenning have given us two aspirations, and spelt it *schirrus*; both of which modes of spelling the word are contrary to the general analogy of orthography; for, as the word comes from the Greek σκίρρως, the latter *r* only can have the aspiration, as the first of these double letters has always the spiritus lenis; and the *c*, in the first syllable, arising from the Greek *κ*, and not the *χ*, no more reason can be given for placing the *h* after it, by spelling it *schirrus*, than there is for spelling *scene*, from σκηνή, *scene*; or *sceptre*, from σκῆπτρον, *sceptre*. The most correct Latin orthography confirms this opinion, by spelling the word in question *scirrhus*; and, according to the most settled analogy of our own language, and the constant method of pronouncing words from the Greek and Latin, the *c* ought to be soft before the *i* in this word, and the first syllable should be pronounced like the first of *syr-inge*, *Sir-i-us*, &c.

Whatever might have been the occasion of the false orthography of this word, its false pronunciation seems fixed beyond recovery: and Dr. Johnson tells us it ought to be written *schirrus*, not merely because it comes from σκίρρως, but because *c* in English has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*. Dr. Johnson is the last man that I should have suspected of giving this advice. What! because a false orthography has obtained, and a false pronunciation in consequence of it, must both these errors be confirmed by a still grosser departure from analogy? A little reflection on the consequences of so pernicious a practice would, I doubt not, have made Dr. Johnson retract his advice. While a true orthography remains, there is some hope that a false pro-

nunciation may be reclaimed; but, when once the orthography is altered, pronunciation is incorrigible; and we must bow to the tyrant, however false may be his title.—See *Principles*, No. 350.

Mr. Sheridan pronounces this word *skirrous*; Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, have omitted it; neither Dr. Kenrick nor Buchanan takes any notice of the sound of *c*, and, according to them, it might be pronounced *s*, but Barclay writes it to be pronounced *skirrus*. *W.*

SCISCITATION*, sls'-sè-tá'-shûn. *n. s.* [sciscitatus, Lat.] Inquiry. *Bp. Hall.*

SCISSIBLE, sls'-sè-bl. *a.* [scissus, Lat.] Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge. *Bacon.*

SCISSILE, sls'-sîl. 140. *a.* [Fr.; scissilis, Lat.] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge. *Arbuthnot.*

SCISSION, slzh'-ûn. [See ABSCISSION.] *n. s.* [Fr.; scissio, Lat.] The act of cutting. *Wiseman.*

SCISSOR, slz'-zûr. *n. s.* [This word is variously written, as it is supposed to be derived by different writers; of whom some write *cisors*, from *caedo*, or *incido*; others *scissors*, from *scindo*; and some *cisars*, *cizars*, or *scissars*, from *ciseaux*, Fr.] A small pair of shears, or blades, movable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut. *Shakspeare.*

SCISSURE, slzh'-ûre. *n. s.* [scissura, Lat.] A crack; a rent; a fissure. *Hammond.*

SCLAVONIAN*, sklá-vò'-nè-ân. } *a.* Relating to

SCLAVONICK*, sklá-vôn'-îk. } the language or manners of the Sclavi, or people of Slavonia. *Muscon.*

SCLERO-TICK, sklè-ròt'-îk. *a.* [sclerotique, Fr.; σκληρός, Gr.] Hard: an epithet of one of the coats of the eye. *Ray.*

SCLERO-TICKS, sklè-ròt'-îks. *n. s.* Medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to. *Quincy.*

To SCOT, skòtè. } *v. a.* To stop a wheel by

To SCOTCH, skòtsh. } putting a stone or piece of wood under it before. *Bailey.*

SCOBBS*, skòbs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Rasps of ivory, hartshorn, or other hard substances; scoræ of metals; potashes. *Chambers.*

To SCOFF, skòf. *v. n.* [schoppen, Teut.] To treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with contemptuous language. *Bacon.*

To SCOFF*, skòf. *v. a.* To jeer; to treat with scoffs. *Fotherby.*

SCOFF, skòf. 170. *n. s.* Contemptuous ridicule; expression of scorn; contemptuous language. *Hooker.*

SCOFFER, skòf-fûr. 98. *n. s.* Insolent ridiculer; saucy scorner; contemptuous reproacher. *Shak.*

SCOFFINGLY, skòf-fîng-lè. *ad.* In contempt; in ridicule. *Broome.*

To SCOLD, skòld. [See MOULD.] *v. n.* [schelden, Teut.] To quarrel clamorously and rudely. *Shak.*

To SCOLD*, skòld. *v. a.* To rate. *Howell.*

SCOLD, skòld. *n. s.* A clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman. *Adison.*

SCOLDER*, skòld'-ûr. *n. s.* One who scolds or rails. *Alp. Crammer.*

SCOLDING*, skòld'-îng. *n. s.* Clamorous, rude language. *South.*

SCOLDINGLY*, skòld'-îng-lè. *ad.* With rude clamour, like a scold. *Hulbet.*

SCOLLOP, skòl'-lûp. 166. *n. s.* [properly *scallop*.] A pectinated shell-fish.

SCOLOPENDRA, skòl-ò-pèn'-drá. *n. s.* [scolopendrea, Fr.; σκολεπενδρα, Gr.] A sort of venomous serpent. *Bryant.* [scolopendrium, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SCOMM, skóm. *n. s.* [perhaps from *scomma*, Lat.] A buffoon. *L'Estrange.* A mock; a flout; a jeer. *Fotherby. Ob. J.*

SCONCE, skónse. *n. s.* [schantse, Teut.; skansa, Su. Goth.] A fort; a bulwark. *Fanshawe.* The head: perhaps as being the *acropolis*, or citadel of the body. *Shak.* A pensive candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light. *Dryden.*

A fixed seat, or shelf: so used in the north of England. A mulct, or fine.

To SCONCE, skónse. *v. a.* [from *sconce*, the head.] To mulct; to fine. *Warton.*

SCOOP §, skôop. 306. *n. s.* [*schoepe*, Teut.] A kind of large ladle; a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor. *Mortimer*. A chirurgeon's instrument. *Sharp*. A sweep; a stroke. *Shakspeare*.
To SCOOP, skôop. *v. a.* [*schoepen*, Teut.] To lade out. *Milton*. To empty by lading. *Beaumont and Fl.* To carry off so as to leave the place hollow. *Spectator*. To cut into hollowness or depth. *Addison*.
SCOOPER, skôop-ûr. 93. *n. s.* One who scoops.
SCOPE, skôpe. *n. s.* [*scopus*, Lat.] Aim; intention; drift. *Shak.* Thing aimed at; mark; final end. *Hooker*. Room; space; amplitude of intellectual view. *Dryden*. Liberty; freedom from restraint. *Hooker*. Liberty beyond just limits; license. *Shak.* Act of riot; sally. *Shak.* Extended quantity. *Davies*.
To SCOOPPET*, skôp'-pêt. *v. a.* [from *scoop*.] To lade out. *Bp. Hall*.
SCOPTICAL*, skôp'-tê-kâl. *a.* [*σκοπτικός*] Scooping. *Hammond*.
SCOPULOUS, skôp'-û-lûs. *a.* [*scopulosus*, Lat.] Full of rocks. *Dict.*
SCORBUTE*, skôr'-bûte. *n. s.* [*scorbutus*, Lat.] The scurvy. *Purchas*. *Ob. T.*
SCORBUTICAL, skôr-bû'-tê-kâl. } *a.* Diseased
SCORBU/TICK, skôr-bû'-tîk. 509. } with the scurvy. *Wiseman*.
SCORBUTICALLY, skôr-bû'-tê-kâl-lê. *ad.* With tendency to the scurvy; in the scurvy. *Wiseman*.
SCORE, skôrse. *n. s.* Exchange. *Spenser*. See *SCORSE*.
To SCORCH §, skôrish. 352. *v. a.* [*reconeb*, Sax.] To burn superficially. *Bacon*. To burn. *Rev. xvi*.
To SCORCH, skôrish. *v. n.* To be burnt superficially; to be dried up. *Roscommon*.
SCORCHING *Fennel*. *n. s.* A plant.
SCORDIUM, skôr-dê-ûm, or skôr'-jê-ûm. 293, 294, 376. *n. s.* [Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth*.
SCORE §, skôre. *n. s.* [*skora*, Icel.; *reapn*, Sax.] A notch or long incision. *Shak.* A line drawn. An account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk. *Shak.* Account kept of something past; an epoch; an era. *Tillotson*. Debt imputed. *Shak.* Reason; motive. *Collier*. Sake; account; relative motive. *Dryden*. [*reapn*, Sax.] Twenty; perhaps because twenty, being a round number, was distinguished on tallies by a long score. *Shak.*—A song or air in score. The words with the musical notes of a song annexed. *Mus. Dict.*
To SCORE, skôre. *v. a.* To mark; to cut; to engrave. *Spenser*. To mark by a line. *Sandys*. To set down as a debt. *Swift*. To impute; to charge. *Dryden*.
SCORIA, skô-rê-â. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] Dross; recreation. *Newton*.
SCORIFICA/TION*, skôr-ê-fê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [In metallurgy.] The art of reducing a body, either entirely or in part, into scoria. *Chambers*.
SCORIOUS, skôr-rê-ûs. 314. *a.* Drossy; recremenitious. *Brown*.
To SCORN §, skôrñ. *v. a.* [*schernen*, Teut.; *escorner*, Fr.; *reapn*, Sax.] To despise; to slight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn. *Job*, xvi. To neglect; to disregard. *Milton*.
To SCORN, skôrñ. *v. n.* To show signs of contempt. *Shak.* To disdain; to think unworthy. *Crashaw*.
SCORN, skôrñ. *n. s.* [*escorne*, old Fr.] Contempt; scoff; slight act of contumely. *Bacon*. Subject of ridicule; thing treated with contempt. *Tillotson*.—To think scorn. To disdain; to hold unworthy of regard. *Ps. xxviii*. To laugh to scorn. To deride as contemptible. *Ps. Common Prayer*.
SCOTNER, skôrñ-ûr. 93. *n. s.* Contemner; despiser. *Spenser*. Scoffer; ridiculer. *Prior*.
SCORNFUL, skôrñ-fûl. *a.* Contemptuous; insolent; disdainful. *Ps. (Common Prayer)*, cxlii. Acting in defiance. *Prior*.
SCORNFULLY, skôrñ-fûl-lê. *ad.* Contemptuously; insolently. *Shakspeare*.
SCORNING*, skôrñ-îng. *n. s.* Sign or act of contempt or disdain. *Ps. cxxiii*.

SCORNY*, skôr'-nê. *a.* Deserving scorn. *Ob. T.*
SCORPION, skôr'-pê-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *scorpio*, Lat.] A reptile with a venomous sting. *Shakspeare*. One of the signs of the zodiack. *Dryden*. A scourge, so called from its cruelty. *1 Kings*, xii. [*scorpius*, Lat.] A sea-fish. *Ainsworth*.
SCORPION *Sena*. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.
SCORPION *Grass*.
SCORPION'S *Tail*. } *n. s.* Herbs. *Ainsworth*.
SCORPION *Wort*. }
To SCORSE §, skôrse. *v. a.* [*skoja*, Suet.] To barter; to exchange. *Spenser*. [*scorso*, Ital.] To chase. *Spenser*.
To SCORSE*, skôrse. *v. n.* To deal for the purchase of a horse. *B. Jonson*.
SCORSE*, skôrse. *n. s.* Exchange. *Spenser*.
SCOT §, skôt. *n. s.* [*shott*, Icel.; *reac*, Sax.] Shot; payment.—*Scot and lot*. Parish payments. *Shak.*
SCOT*, skôt. *n. s.* [*Scotus*, Lat; *Scot*, Sax.] A native of that part of Great Britain called Scotland. *Camden*.
SCOT-FREE, skôt'-frê. *a.* [*reot-freoh*, Sax.] Without payment; untaxed; unburied. *World of Wonders*.
To SCOTCH §, skôtsh. *v. a.* [*escorcher*, old Fr.] To cut with shallow incisions. *Shakspeare*.
SCOTCH, skôtsh. *n. s.* A slight cut; a shallow incision. *Shakspeare*.
SCOTCH*, skôtsh. } *a.* Relating to Scotland;
SCOTISH*, skôt'-tîsh. } belonging to Scotland.
SCOT'TISH, skôt'-tîsh. } *Camden*.
SCOTCH *Collops*, skôtsh'-kôl'-lûps. } *n. s.*
SCOTCHED *Collops*, skôtsh'-kôl'-lûps. }
 [from *To scotch*, or cut.] Veal cut into small pieces. *King*.
SCOTCH *Hoppers*, skôtsh'-hóp'-pûrz. *n. s.* A play in which boys hop over lines or scotches in the ground. *Locke*.
SCOTIST*, skôt'-tîst. *n. s.* [from *Duns Scotus*.] A schoolman, following the opinions of Scotus on several abstruse and minute questions, in opposition to those of Thomas Aquinas. See *THOMIST*. *Burton*.
SCOTOMY, skôt'-tô-mê. *n. s.* [*σκοτωμα*] A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight, wherein external objects seem to turn round. *B. Jonson*.
SCOTTERING, skôt'-tûr-îng. *n. s.* [In Herefordshire.] A custom among the boys of burning a wad of pease straw at the end of harvest. *Bailey*.
SCOTTICISM*, skôt'-tê-sîzm. *n. s.* A Scottish idiom.
SCOUNDEL §, skôûn'-drîl. 99. *n. s.* [*scoundrulo*, Ital.; *reonce*, Sax.] A mean rascal; a low, petty villain. *Hudibras*.
SCOUNDEL*, skôûn'-drîl. *a.* Base; disgraceful; denoting a scoundrel. *Hildrop*.
SCOUNDELISM*, skôûn'-drîl-îzm. *n. s.* Baseness; rascality. *Cotgrave*.
To SCOUR §, skôûr. 312. *v. a.* [*skawon*, M. Goth.; *skure*, Dan.; *schuren*, Dutch.] To rub hard with anything rough, in order to clean the surface. *Shak.* To purge violently; to cleanse; to bleach; to whiten; to blanch. *Bacon*. To remove by scouring. *Shak.* To range about in order to catch or drive away something; to clear away. [*scorere*, Ital.] *Sidney*. To pass swiftly over. *Milton*.
To SCOUR, skôûr. *v. n.* To perform the office of cleaning domestic utensils. *Shak.* To clean. *Bacon*. To be purged or lax; to be diseased with looseness. *Mortimer*. To rove; to range. *Knolles*. To run here and there. *Shak.* To run with eagerness and swiftness; to scamper. *Spenser*.
SCOURER, skôûr-ûr. *n. s.* One that cleans by rubbing. *Martin*. A purge, rough and quick. One who runs swiftly.
SCOURGE, §, skûrje. 314. *n. s.* [*escourgee*, Fr.; *scorreggia*, Ital.; *corrigia*, Lat.] A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline. *St. John*, ii. A punishment; a vindictive affliction. *2 Esdras*. One that afflicts, harasses, or destroys. *Atterbury*. A whip for a top. *Locke*.
To SCOURGE, skûrje. *v. a.* To lash with a whip

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, báll; —óil; —póund; —thin, this.

to whip. *Acts*, xxii. To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to castigate with any punishment or affliction. 2 *Macc.* iii.

SCOURGER, skòr'-júr. 98. *n. s.* One that scourges; a punisher or chastiser. One of the sect called Flagellants, who scourged themselves. *Tindal*.

SCOURGING*, skòr'-júng. *n. s.* Punishment by the scourge. *Heb.* xi.

SCOURING*, skòur'-íng. *n. s.* A looseness; a flux. *Bacon*.

To **SCOURSE**, skòrse. *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another. See *To SCORSE*.

SCOUT ð, skòút. 312. *n. s.* [*escout*, Fr.] One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy. *Shak.* A high rock.

To **SCOUT**, skòút. *v. n.* To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately. *Milton*.

To ridicule; to sneer.

SCOVEL, skòv'-vl. *n. s.* [*scopa*, Lat.] A sort of mop of clouts for sweeping an oven; a malkin. *Ainsie*.

To **SCOWL** ð, skòúl. *v. n.* [*scýlan*, Sax.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or sullen. *Sidney*.

To **SCOWL***, skòúl. *v. n.* To drive scowlingly. *Milton*.

SCOWL, skòúl. 322. *n. s.* Look of sullenness or discontent; gloom. *Crashaw*.

SCOWLINGLY, skòúl'-íng-lè. *ad.* With a frowning and sullen look.

To **SCRA/BBLE**, skráb'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [*krabbelen*, *schrabben*, Teut.] To make unmeaning or idle marks. 1 *Sam.* xxi.

SCRAG ð, skrág. *n. s.* [probably a corruption of *crag*, the neck.] Any thing thin or lean; as, a *scrag* of mutton, i. e. the small end of the neck: The man is a *scrag*, i. e. he is rawnboned.

SCRA/GGED, skrá'-géd. 366. *a.* [corrupted from *cragged*.] Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or asperities. *Milton*.

SCRA/GGEDNESS, skrá'-géd-nès. } *n. s.* Lean-
SCRA/GGINESS, skrá'-gè-nès. } ness; mar-
cour. Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.

SCRA/GGILY*, skrá'-gè-lè. *ad.* Meagerly; leanly. *Cotgrave*.

SCRA/GGY, skrá'-gè. 383. *a.* Lean; marcid; thin. *Arbutnot*. [corrupted from *craggy*.] Rough; rugged; uneven. *Randolph*.

To **SCRA/MBLE** ð, skrá'm'-bl. *v. n.* [the same with *scrabble*.] To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another. *Stillingfleet*. To climb by the help of the hands.

SCRA/MBLE, skrá'm'-bl. 405. *n. s.* Eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get it before another. *Locke*. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRA/MBLER, skrá'm'-bl-úr. 98. *n. s.* One that scrambles. *Addison*. One that climbs by the help of the hands.

To **SCRANCH**, skránsh. *v. a.* [*schrantzen*, Dutch.] To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth.

SCRA/NNEL, skrá'n'-nill. 99. *a.* Slight; poor; worthless. *Milton*.

SCRAP, skráp. *n. s.* [from *scrape*.] A small particle; a little piece; a fragment. *Glanville*. Crumb; small particles of meat left at the table. *Bacon*. A small piece of paper: this is properly *scrip*. *Pope*.

To **SCRAPE** ð, skrápe. *v. a.* [*scrapen*, Sax.; *schrapen*, Dutch.] To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument, used with the edge almost perpendicular. *Moxon*. To take away by scraping; to erase. *Ezek.* xxvi. To act upon any surface with a harsh noise. *Pope*. To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence. *South*.

To **SCRAPE**, skrápe. *v. n.* To make a harsh noise. To play ill on a fiddle. To make an awkward bow. *Ainsworth*.—To *scrape acquaintance*. To curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity.

SCRAPE, skrápe. *n. s.* Difficulty; perplexity; distress. A low word.—[*skrap*, Swed.] The sound of the foot drawn over the floor. A bow.

SCRAPER, skrá'-púr. 98. *n. s.* Instrument with

which any thing is scraped. *Swift*. A miser; a miser intent on getting money; a scrape-penny. *Herbert*. A vile fiddler. *Cowley*.

SCRAT, skrát. *n. s.* [*scrat*, Sax.] An hermaphrodite. *Skinner*.

To **SCRAT** ð*, skrát. *v. a.* [*escrat*, Anglo-Norman.] To scratch. *Burton*.

To **SCRAT***, skrát. *v. n.* To rake; to search. *Mirror* for *Magistrates*.

To **SCRATCH** ð, skrátsh. *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Germ.; *kratsa*, Su.] To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven. *Dryden*. To tear with the nails. *Spenser*. To wound slightly. To hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen. *Shak*. To rub with the nails. *Camden*. To write or draw awkwardly. *Swift*.

SCRAT/CH, skrátsh. *n. s.* An incision ragged and shallow. *Moxon*. Laceration with the nails. *Prior*. A slight wound. *Sidney*.

SCRAT/CHER, skrátsh'-úr. 98. *n. s.* He that scratches.

SCRAT/CHES, skrátsh'-íz. 99. *n. s.* Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot. *B. Jonson*.

SCRAT/CHINGLY, skrátsh'-íng-lè. *ad.* With the action of scratching. *Sidney*.

SCRAW, skráw. 219. *n. s.* [*Irish* and *Erse*.] Surface or scurf. *Swift*.

To **SCRAWL** ð, skráwl. 219. *v. a.* [corrupted from *scrabble*.] To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily. *Swift*.

To **SCRAWL**, skráwl. *v. n.* To write unskillfully and inelegantly. *Swift*. [from *crawl*.] To creep like a reptile. *Ainsworth*.

SCRAWL, skráwl. *n. s.* Unskillful and inelegant writing. *Arbutnot*.

SCRA/WLER, skráw'-lér. *n. s.* A clumsy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY, skrá. 220. *n. s.* A bird called a sea-swallow. *Ray*.

SCRE/ABLE, skré'-á-bl. *a.* [*screabilis*, Lat.] That may be spit out. *Bailey*.

To **SCREAK** ð, skréke. 227. *v. n.* [*skraeka*, Icel. *skrika*, Su. Goth.] To make a shrill or loud noise. *Spenser*.

SCREAK*, skréke. *n. s.* A screech. *Bp. Bull*.

To **SCREAM**, skréme. 227. *v. n.* [*hreamen*, Sax.; *skraema*, Swed.] To cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony. *Dryden*. To cry shrilly. *Shakespeare*.

SCREAM, skréme. *n. s.* A shrill, quick, loud cry of terror or pain. *Shakespeare*.

SCRE/AMER*, skré'-múr. *n. s.* A bird. *Pennant*.

To **SCREECH** ð, skréetsh. 246. *v. n.* [*skraeka*, Icel.] To cry out as in terror or anguish. *Bacon*. To cry as a night-owl: thence called a screechowl. *Shak*.

SCREECH, skréetsh. *n. s.* Cry of horror and anguish. *Hakewill*. Harsh, horrid cry. *Pope*.

SCREE/CHOWL, skréetsh'-óül. *n. s.* An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, misery, or death. *Shakespeare*.

SCREEN ð, skreen. 246. *n. s.* [*escran*, Fr.] Any thing that affords shelter or concealment. *Shak*. Any thing used to exclude cold or light. *Bacon*. A riddle to sift sand.

To **SCREEN**, skreen. *v. a.* To shelter; to conceal; to hide. *Milton*. [*cerno*, *crevi*, Lat.] To sift; to riddle. *Evelyn*.

SCREW ð, skróð. 265. *n. s.* [*scroere*, Dutch; *escroue*, Fr.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral: of this there are two kinds, the male and female the former being cut convex, so that its threads rise outwards; but the latter channelled on its concave side, so as to receive the former. *Wilkins*.

To **SCREW**, skróð. *v. a.* To turn or move by a screw. *Philips*. To fasten with a screw. *Moxon*. To deform by contortions. *Cowley*. To force, to bring by violence. *Hovell*. To squeeze; to press. To oppress by extortion. *Swift*.

SCREW Tree, skróð'-trè. *n. s.* A plant of the East and West Indies.

SCRE/WER*, skróð'-úr. *n. s.* That which screws. *Whitlock*.

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plie, pîn;—

SCRIBA'TIOUS*, skrib'-shûs. *a.* Skillful in, or fond of writing. *Barroo.*

To SCRIBBLE §, skrib'-bl. 405. *v. a.* [*scribo, scribillo*, Lat.] To fill with artless or worthless writing. *Bp. Taylor.* To write without use or elegance; as, He scribbled a pamphlet. To comb wool.

To SCRIBBLE, skrib'-bl. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty. *Bentley.*

SCRIBBLE, skrib'-bl. *n. s.* Worthless writing. *Boyle.*

SCRIBBLER, skrib'-bl-âr. 98. *n. s.* A petty author; a writer without worth. *Dryden.*

SCRIBE, skribe. *n. s.* [*Fr.*; *scriba*, Lat.] A writer. *Shak.* A publick notary. *Ainsworth.* A Jewish teacher or doctor of the law. *Bp. Percy.*

SCRIMER, skri'-mûr. 98. *n. s.* [*escrimeur*, Fr.] A gladiator; a fencing-master. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

SCRIMP*, skrimp. *a.* [*krimpen*, Teut.] Short; scanty.

SCRINE, skrine. *n. s.* [*scrinium*, Lat.] A place in which writings or curiosities are repositied. *Spenser.*

SCRIP, skrip. *n. s.* [*skraeppa*, Icel.] A small bag; a satchel. *Shak.* [*scriptio*, Lat.] A schedule; a small writing. *Locke.*

SCRIPPAGE, skrip'-pidje. 90. *n. s.* That which is contained in a scrip. *Shakspeare.*

SCRIPT*, skript. *n. s.* [*escript*, old Fr.; *scriptum*, Lat.] A small writing. *Chaucer.*

SCRIPTORY, skrip'-tôr-ê. 512. [See **DOMESTICK**.] *a.* [*scriptorius*, Lat.] Written; not orally delivered. *Swift.* Serving to writing. *Sir T. Brown.*

SCRIPTURAL, skrip'-tshû-râl. *a.* Contained in the Bible; biblical. *Atterbury.*

SCRIPTURE §, skrip'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* [old Fr.; *scriptura*, Lat.] Writing. *Raleigh.* Sacred writing; the Bible. *Hooker.*

SCRIPTURIST*, skrip'-tshû-rist. *n. s.* One who thoroughly understands the sacred writings. *Abp. Newcome.*

SCRIVENER, skri'-vênûr. *n. s.* [*scrivano*, Ital.; *escrivain*, Fr.] One who draws contracts. *Shak.* One whose business is to place money at interest. *Dryden.*

☞ This word is irrecoverably contracted into two syllables.—See **CLEF** and **NOMINATIVE**. *W.*

SCROFULA §, skrôf'-tû-lâ. 92. *n. s.* [*scrofa*, Lat.] A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil. *Wiseman.*

SCROFULOUS, skrôf'-tû-lûs. 314. *a.* Diseased with the scrofula. *Arbuthnot.*

SCROG*, skrôg. *n. s.* [*reprob*, Sax.] A stunted shrub, bush, or branch.

SCROLL, skrôle. 406. *n. s.* [*escrouë, escrouet*, old Fr.] A writing wrapped up. *Spenser.*

SCROYLE, skrôel. *n. s.* [*escrouelles*, Fr.] A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch. *Shakspeare.*

To SCRUB §, skrub. *v. a.* [*skrubba*, Swed.; *schrobben*, Dutch.] To rub hard with something coarse and rough. *Dryden.*

SCRUB, skrub. *n. s.* [*schrobber*, Dutch.] A mean fellow, either as he is supposed to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of scouring away dirt. *Burton.* Any thing mean or despicable. *Swift.* A shrub. A worn-out broom. *Ainsworth.*

SCRUBBED, skrub'-bid. 366. } *a.* Mean; vile;
SCRUBBY, skrub'-bê. } worthless; dirty;
sorry. *Shakspeare.*

SCRUF, skruf. *n. s.* The same with *scurf*.

SCRUPLE §, skrôd'-pl. 339, 405. *n. s.* [*scrupule*, Fr.; *scrupulus*, Lat.] Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity; generally about minute things. *Bacon.* Twenty grains; the third part of a dram. *Bacon.* Proverbially, any small quantity. *Shakspeare.*

To SCRUPLE, skrôd'-pl. *v. n.* To doubt; to hesitate. *Milton.*

SCRUPLER, skrôd'-pl-âr. 98. *n. s.* A doubter; one who has scruples. *Bp. Hall.*

To SCRUPULIZE*, skrôd'-pû-lize. *v. a.* To perplex with scruples. *Mountagu.*

SCRUPULOSITY, skrôd'-pû-lûs'-tê. *n. s.* Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness. *Hooker.* Fear of acting in any manner; tenderness of conscience. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

SCRUPULOUS, skrôd'-pû-lûs. 314. *a.* [*scrupuleux*, Fr.; *scrupulosus*, Lat.] Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience. *Hooker.* Given to objections; captious. *Shak.* Nice; doubtful. *Bacon.* Careful; vigilant; cautious. *Woodward.*

SCRUPULOUSLY, skrôd'-pû-lûs-lê. *ad.* Carefully; nicely; anxiously. *Bp. Taylor.*

SCRUPULOUSNESS, skrôd'-pû-lûs-nês. *n. s.* The state of being scrupulous. *Puller.*

SCRUTABLE §, skrôd'-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*scrutor*, Lat.] Discoverable by inquiry. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

SCRUTATION, skrôd'-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*scrutor*, Lat.] Search; examination; inquiry. *Dict.*

SCRUTATOR, skrôd'-tâ-tûr. 166. *n. s.* Inquirer, searcher; examiner. *Hales.*

SCRUTINEER, skrôd'-tê-nêr'. *n. s.* A searcher an examiner.

SCRUTINOUS, skrôd'-tûn-ûs. *a.* Captious; full of inquiries. *Denham.*

To SCRUTINIZE, skrôd'-tûn-lze. } *v. a.* To search;
To SCRUTINY, skrôd'-tê-nê. } to examine.
Ayliffe.

SCRUTINY §, skrôd'-tê-nê. 339. *n. s.* [*scrutine*, old Fr.; *scrutinium*, Lat.; *reputin*, Sax.] Inquiry; search; examination with nicety. *Bp. Taylor.*

SCRUTOIRE, skrôd'-tôre'. *n. s.* A case of drawers for writing. *Prior.*

To SCRUZE, skruze. *v. a.* [perhaps from *screw*.] To squeeze; to compress. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

To SCUD §, skûd. *v. n.* [*skuitire*, Ital.; *skutta*, Swed.] To flee; to run away with precipitation. *Dryden.*

To be carried precipitately before a tempest: applied to a ship.

To SCUD*, skûd. *v. a.* To pass over quickly. *Shenstone.*

SCUD*, skûd. *n. s.* A cloud swiftly driven by the wind. *Dryden.*

To SCUDDLÉ, skûd'-dl. *v. n.* To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation: commonly pronounced *scuttle*.

SCUFFLE §, skûf'-fl. 405. *n. s.* [*skuffa*, Swed.] A confused quarrel; a tumultuous broil. *Shakspeare.*

To SCUFFLE, skûf'-fl. *v. n.* To fight confusedly and tumultuously. *Drayton.*

To SCUG*, skûg. *v. a.* [*skugga*, Swed.] To hide. *Grose.*

To SCULK §, skûlk. *v. n.* [*skiolka*, Su. Goth.] To lurk in hiding places; to lie close. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SCULKER, skûlk'-âr. 98. *n. s.* A lurker; one that hides himself for shame or mischief.

SCULL §, skûl. *n. s.* [from *shell*.] The bone which incases and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head. *Sharp.* A small boat; a cockboat. [See **SCULLER**.] *Sherwood.* One who rows a cockboat. *Hudibras.* [Sceole, Sax.] A shoal of fish. *Shakspeare.*

SCULLCAP, skûl'-kâp. *n. s.* A headpiece. A nightcap.

SCULLER, skûl'-lâr. 98. *n. s.* [*skiola*, Goth.; *skyla*, Sueth.] A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower. *Dryden.* One that rows a cockboat. *Swift.*

SCULLERY §, skûl'-iâr-ê. *n. s.* [*skiola*, Icel.; or *escuelle*, Fr.] The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept. *Pea-cham.*

SCULLION, skûl'-yûn. 113. *n. s.* [*sculier*, old Fr.] The lowest domestic servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen. *Swift.*

SCULLIONLY*, skûl'-yûn-lê. *a.* Low; base; worthless. *Milton.*

To SCULP, skûlp. *v. a.* [*sculpo*, Lat.; *sculper*, Fr.] To carve; to engrave. *Sandys. Ob. J.*

SCULPTILE, skûlp'-il. 140. *a.* [*sculptilis*, Lat.] Made by carving. *Brown.*

SCULPTOR, skûlp'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.; *sculpteur*,

—nô, môve, nôr, nô;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund—thin, THIS.

Fr.] A carver; one who cuts wood or stone into images. *Dryden*.
SCULPTURE §, skûlp'-tshûre. 461. n. s. [*sculptura*, Lat.] The art of carving wood, or hewing stone, into images. *Pope*. Carved work. *Milton*. The art of engraving on copper.
To SCULPTURE, skûlp'-tshûre. v. a. To cut; to engrave.
SCUM, skûm. n. s. [*escume*, Fr.; *skum*, Dan.; *schuym*, Dutch.] That which rises to the top of any liquor. *Spenser*. The dross; the refuse; the recement; that part which is to be thrown away. *Raleigh*.
To SCUM, skûm. v. a. To clear off the scum: commonly written and spoken *skim*. *Milton*.
SCUMBER, skûm'-bûr. n. s. The dung of a fox. *Ainsworth*.
SCUMMER, skûm'-mûr. 98. n. s. [*escumoir*, Fr.] A vessel with which liquor is scummed: commonly called a *skimmer*. *Ray*.
SCUPPER Holes, skûp'-pûr-hôlz. 98. n. s. [*schoepen*, Dutch.] In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea. *Ward*. Simply, *scuppers*. *Maydman*.
SCURF §, skûrf. n. s. [*scruff*, Sax.; *skurf*, Dan.] A kind of dry, military scab. *Spenser*. A soil or stain adherent. *Dryden*. Any thing sticking on the surface. *Milton*.
SCURFINESS, skûrf'-ê-nês. n. s. The state of being scurfy. *Skelton*.
SCURFY*, skûrf'-fê. a. Having scurfs or scabs.
SCURRILE §, skûr'-ril. a. [*scurrilis*, Lat.] Low; mean; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose. *Bp. Hall*.
SCURRILOUS, skûr'-ril'-lê. n. s. [*scurrilité*, Fr.; *scurrilitas*, Lat.] Grossness of reproach; lewdness of jocularity; mean buffoonery. *Shakespeare*.
SCURRILOUSLY, skûr'-ril'-lê. ad. With gross reproach; with low buffoonery; with lewd merriment. *Dryden*.
SCURRILOUSNESS, skûr'-ril'-lê-nês. n. s. Scurriosity; baseness of manners.
SCURVILY, skûr'-vê-lê. ad. Vilely; basely; coarsely. *B. Jonson*.
SCURVINESS, skûr'-vê-nês. n. s. State of being scurfy. *Sherwood*.
SCURVY §, skûr'-vê. a. [from *scurf*.] Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased with the scurfy. *Lev. xxi*. Vile; bad; sorry; worthless; contemptible; offensive. *Shakespeare*.
SCURVY, skûr'-vê. n. s. A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and, amongst those, such as inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils, near stagnating water. *Arbuthnot*.
SCURVYGRASS, skûr'-vê-grâs. n. s. The plant spoonwort. *Miller*.
'SCUSES. *Excuses*. *Shakespeare*.
SCUT, skût. n. s. [*skott*, Icel.] The tail of those animals whose tails are very short, as a hare. *Brown*.
SCUTAGE*, skû'-tâdjê. 90. n. s. [*scutagium*, low Lat.] Escuage, in ancient customs. See **ESCUAGE**.
SCUTCHEON, skûts'-hîn. 259. n. s. [*scuccione*, Ital.; from *scutum*, Lat.] The shield represented in heraldry; the ensigns armorial of a family. See **ESCUTCHEON**. *Sidney*.
SCUTELLATED, skû-têl'-lâ-têd. a. [*scutella*, Lat.] Divided into small surfaces. *Woodward*.
SCUTIFORM, skû'-tê-fôrm. a. [*scutiformis*, Lat.] Shaped like a shield.
SCUTTLE §, skût'-l. 405. n. s. [*scutella*, Lat.; *scutell*, Celt.; *scutzel*, Sax.] A wide, shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter which it resembles in form. *Tusser*. A small grate. *Mortimer*. [*escotillon*, Span.] A hole in the deck to let down into the ship. *Minsheu*. [from *scud*.] A quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation. *Spectator*.
To SCUTTLE*, skût'-l. v. a. To cut holes in the

deck or sides of a ship, when stranded or overset and continuing to float on the surface. *Chambers*.
To SCUTTLE, skût'-l. v. n. [from *scud* or *scuddle*.] To run with affected precipitation. *Arbuthnot*.
SCYTHER*. See **SITHE**.
To SCYTHER*. See **To SITHE**.
To SDAIN*, zdâne. { v. a. [*sdegnare*, Ital.] To
To SDEIGN, { zdâne. { disdain. *Spenser*. *Ob. T*
SDAIN*, zdâne. n. s. Disdain. *Spenser*.
SDEIGNFUL, zdâne'-fûl. a. Disdainful. *Spenser*.
SEA §, sê. n. s. [ræ, Sax.; see, or zee, Dutch.] The ocean; the water, opposed to the land. *Shak.* A collection of water; a lake. *St. Matthew*, iv. Proverbially for any large quantity. *K. Charles*. Any thing rough and tempestuous. *Milton*.—Half seas over. Half drunk. *Spectator*.
SEA is often used in composition, as will appear in the following examples.
SEABA/NK*, sê'-bânk. n. s. [sea and bank.] The seashore. *Shak.* A fence to keep the sea within bounds.
SEABAR, sê'-bâr. n. s. [sea and bar.] The sea swallow.
SE'ABAT*, sê'-bât. n. s. [sea and bat.] A sort of flying fish. *Cotgrave*.
SEABA/THED*, sê'-bâthêd. a. Bathed or dipped in the sea. *Sandys*.
SEABE/AST*, sê'-bêest. n. s. A large or monstrous animal of the sea. *Milton*.
SEABEAT, sê'-bête. { a. Dashed by the
SEABE/ATEN*, sê'-bê-tên. { waves of the sea
Spenser.
SEABOARD*, sê'-bôrd. ad. Towards the sea: a naval word.
SE'ABOAT, sê'-bôte. n. s. Vessel capable to bear the sea. *Arbuthnot*.
SE'ABORD*, sê'-bôrd. { a. Border-
SEABO/RDERING*, sê'-bôr'-dûr-ing. { ing on the
Spenser.
SE'ABORN, sê'-bôrn. a. Born of the sea; produced by the sea. *Waller*.
SE'ABOUND*, sê'-bôund. { a. Bounded by
SEABO/UNDED*, sê'-bôund-êd. { the sea. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
SE'ABOY, sê'-bôe. n. s. Boy employed on ship-board. *Shakespeare*.
SE'ABREACH, sê'-brêish. n. s. Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks. *L'Estrange*.
SE'ABREEZE, sê'-brêze. n. s. Wind blowing from the sea. *Mortimer*.
SE'ABUILT, sê'-bilt. a. Built for the sea. *Dryden*.
SEACA/BBAE, sê'-kâb'-bidjê. n. s. Seacolewort a plant. *Miller*.
SE'ACALF, sê'-kâf. n. s. [sea and calf.] The seal. *Grew*.
SE'ACAP, sê'-kâp. n. s. Cap made to be worn on ship-board. *Shakespeare*.
SE'ACARD*, sê'-kârd. n. s. The mariner's card. *Bp. Morton*.
SE'ACARP, sê'-kârp. n. s. A spotted fish that lives among stones and rocks.
SE'ACHANGE*, sê'-tshânjê. n. s. Change effected by the sea. *Shakespeare*.
SE'ACHART, sê'-kârt'. [sê'-tshârt, *Perry, Jones, Fulton* and *Knight*.] [See **CHART**.] n. s. Map in which only the coasts are delineated. *Watts*.
SE'ACIRCLED*, sê'-sêr'-kl'd. a. Surrounded by the sea. *Sandys*.
SE'ACOAL, sê'-kôle. n. s. Coal, so called, not because found in the sea, but because brought to London by sea; pitcoal. *Shakespeare*.
SE'ACOST, sê'-koste'. n. s. Shore, edge of the sea. *Spenser*.
SE'ACOB, sê'-kôb. n. s. A bird, called also *seagull*.
SEACO/MPASS, sê'-kûm'-pâs. n. s. The card and needle of mariners. *Camden*.
SE'ACOOT, sê'-kôot. n. s. Sea-fowl, like the moorhen.
SEACO/RMORANT, sê'-kôr'-mô-rânt. { n. s. A sea-
SE'ADRAKE, sê'-drâke. { eow
SE'ACOW, sê'-kôû'. n. s. [sea and cow.] The manatee, a very bulky animal of the cetaceous kind. *Hill*.

- SE/ACROW*, sê'-krò. *n. s.* The seagull.
 SE/ADOG, sê'-dòg'. *n. s.* [sea and dog.] Perhaps the shark. *Roscommon.*
 SEADRA/GON*, sê'-drâg'-ân. *n. s.* A seafish, called also the *viver*. *Cotgrave.*
 SE/AEAR, sê'-êér. *n. s.* [from sea and ear.] A sea-plant.
 SE/AEEL*, sê'-èèl. *n. s.* [ræ-æ], Sax.] The conger.
 SE/AENCIRCLED*, sê'-ên-sêr'-kl'd. *a.* Surrounded by the sea. *Thomson.*
 SE/AFARER, sê'-fâr-rêr. *n. s.* [sea and fare.] A traveller by sea; a mariner. *Carew.*
 SE/AFARING, sê'-fâ-ring. 410. *a.* Travelling by sea. *Shakspeare.*
 SE/AFENNEL, sê'-fên-nîl. 99. *n. s.* The same with *samphire*.
 SE/AFIGHT, sê'-fite'. *n. s.* Battle of ships; battle on the sea. *Bacon.*
 SE/AFISH*, sê'-fish. *n. s.* [ræ-ry-car, Sax.] Fish that live in the sea.
 SE/AFOWL, sê'-fôul'. *n. s.* Birds that live at sea. *Derham.*
 SE/AGARLAND*, sê'-gâr-lând. *n. s.* An herb.
 SE/AGIRDLES, sê'-gêr-dîz. *n. s. pl.* A sort of sea-mushrooms.
 SE/AGIRT, sê'-gêrt. *a.* Girded or encircled by the sea. *Milton.*
 SE/AGOD*, sê'-gòd. *n. s.* One of the fabulous deities of the sea. *Dryden.*
 SE/AGOWN*, sê'-gòdn. *n. s.* A mariner's short-sleeved gown. *Shakspeare.*
 SE/AGRASS, sê'-grâs. *n. s.* An herb growing on the seashore.
 SE/AGREEN, sê'-grêèn. *a.* Resembling the colour of the distant sea; cerulean. *Locke.*
 SE/AGREEN, sê'-grêèn. *n. s.* Saxifrage: a plant.
 SE/AGULL, sê'-gûl'. *n. s.* [sea and gull.] A bird common on the sea-coasts, of a light gray colour; sometimes called the *seacrow*. *Bacon.*
 SE/AGEDGEHOG, sê'-hêdjê'-hòg. *n. s.* A kind of sea shell fish. *Carew.*
 SE/AHOG, sê'-hòg'. *n. s.* The porpus.
 SE/AHOLLY, sê'-hòl-lê. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
 SE/AHOLM, sê'-hòlm. *n. s.* [sea and holm.] A small, uninhabited island. Seaholly: a kind of seaweed. *Carew.*
 SE/AHORSE, sê'-hòrse'. *n. s.* A fish of a very singular form, and of the needle-fish kind, about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part. *Hill.* The morse. *Woodward.* The medical and the poetical *seahorse* seem very different. By the *seahorse* Dryden means probably the hippopotamus. *Dryden.*
 SE/ALIKE*, sê'-like. *a.* [ræ-lic, Sax.] Resembling the sea. *Thomson.*
 SE/AM/ID, sê'-mâde. *n. s.* A mermaid. *Shak.* A water-nymph. *P. Fletcher.*
 SE/AMALL*, sê'-mâl. *n. s.* A kind of seagull.
 SE/AMAN, sê'-mân. 83. *n. s.* [ræ-man, Sax.] A sailor; a navigator; a mariner. *Denham.* Mer-man; the male of the mermaid. *Locke.*
 SE/AM/SHIP*, sê'-mân-ship. *n. s.* Naval skill; good management of a ship. *Burke.*
 SE/AMARK, sê'-mârk. *n. s.* [sea and mark.] Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea, and serving the mariners as directions of their course. *Spenser.*
 SE/AMEW, sê'-mû'. *n. s.* [sea and mew.] A fowl that frequents the sea. *Milton.*
 SE/AMONSTER, sê'-mòns-tûr. *n. s.* Strange animal of the sea. *Lam. iv.*
 SE/AMOSS, sê'-mòs. *n. s.* [sea and moss.] Coral, which grows in the sea like a shrub, and, being taken out, becomes hard like a stone. *Dryden.*
 SE/AN/VELWORT, sê'-ná'-v'l-wûrt. *n. s.* An herb growing in Syria.
 SE/AN/TTLE*, sê'-nêt'-tl. *n. s.* A sort of fish, resembling a lump of stiff jelly. *Chambers.*
 SE/ANYMPH, sê'-nîmf'. *n. s.* Goddess of the sea. *Broome.*
 SE/AONION, sê'-ân'-yûn. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- SE/AO/SE, sê'-òze'. *n. s.* [sea and oose.] The mud in the sea or shore. *Mortimer.*
 SE/APAD, sê'-pâd. *n. s.* The star fish.
 SE/APANTHER, sê'-pân'-thîr. *n. s.* A fish like a lamprey.
 SE/AP/ECY, sê'-pêce. *n. s.* A picture representing anything at sea. *Addison.*
 SE/APOOL, sê'-pòol. *n. s.* A lake of salt water. *Spenser.*
 SE/APORT, sê'-pòrt. *n. s.* A harbour. *Shakspeare.*
 SE/ARESEMBLING*, sê'-rê-zêm'-blîng. *a.* Sea like. *Sandys.*
 SE/ARISK, sê'-risk. *n. s.* Hazard at sea. *Arbutnot*
 SE/ARO/BER*, sê'-ròb'-bûr. *n. s.* A pirate; a sea thief. *Milton.*
 SE/AROCKET, sê'-ròk-kît. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
 SE/AROOM, sê'-ròom. *n. s.* Open sea; spacious main. *Bacon.*
 SE/AROVER, sê'-rò-vûr. *n. s.* A pirate. *Milton.*
 SE/ARUFF, sê'-rûf. *n. s.* [sea and ruff.] A kind of seafish.
 SE/ASERPENT, sê'-sêr-pênt. *n. s.* A water serpent; an adder.
 SE/ASER/VICE, sê'-sêr-vîs. *n. s.* Naval war. *Swift.*
 SE/ASHARK, sê'-shârk'. *n. s.* A ravenous seafish. *Shakspeare.*
 SE/ASHELL, sê'-shêl'. *n. s.* Shells found on the shore. *Mortimer.*
 SE/ASHORE, sê'-shòre'. *n. s.* The coast of the sea. *Dryden.*
 SE/ASICK, sê'-sîk. *a.* Sick, as new voyagers on the sea. *Shakspeare.*
 SE/ASIDE, sê'-sîde'. *n. s.* The edge of the sea. *Jud. vii.*
 SE/ASURGEON, sê'-sûr-jûn. *n. s.* A surgeon employed on shipboard. *Wiseman.*
 SE/ASURROUNDED, sê'-sûr-ròund'-êd. *a.* Encircled by the sea. *Pope.*
 SE/ATERM, sê'-têrm. *n. s.* Word of art used by the seamen. *Pope.*
 SE/ATH/VE*, sê'-thêf. *n. s.* [ræ-ðeop, Sax.] A pirate. *Br. of Chichester.*
 SE/ATO/AD*, sê'-tòde. *n. s.* [sea and toad.] An ugly seafish so named. *Cotgrave.*
 SE/ATORN*, sê'-tòrn. *a.* Torn by the sea. *Browne.*
 SE/ATOST*, sê'-tòst. *a.* Tossed by the sea. *Shak.*
 SE/AW/LED*, sê'-wâld. *a.* Surrounded by the sea. *Shakspeare.*
 SE/AWARD*, sê'-wârd. *a.* [sea, and peapb, Sax.] Directed towards the sea. *Donne.*
 SE/AWARD, sê'-wârd. *ad.* Towards the sea. *Drayton.*
 SE/AW/ATER, sê'-wâ-tûr. *n. s.* The salt water of the sea. *Bacon.*
 SE/AW/ITHWIND, sê'-wîth-wînd. *n. s.* Bindweed.
 SE/AW/RMWOOD, sê'-wûrm-wûd. *n. s.* A sort of wormwood that grows in the sea.
 SE/AWORTHY*, sê'-wûr-thê. *a.* Fit to go to sea. applied to a ship.
 SEAL, sêl. 227. *n. s.* [reol, rele, Sax.; seel, Dan.] The seacalf. *Carew.*
 SEAL, sêl. *n. s.* [sigel, Sax.; sigillum, Lat.] A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony. *Locke.* The impression made in wax. *Shak.* Any act of confirmation. *Milton.*
 To SEAL, sêl. *v. a.* To fasten with a seal. *Shak.*
 To confirm or attest by a seal. *Shak.* To confirm; to ratify; to settle. *Rom. xv.* To shut; to close. *Bacon.* To make fast. *Milton.* To mark with a stamp. *Shakspeare.*
 To SEAL, sêl. *v. n.* To fix a seal. *Neh. ix.*
 SE/ALER, sê'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* One that seals. *Huloet.*
 SE/ALING*, sê'-lîng. *n. s.* Act of sealing. *Nehem. x*
 SE/ALINGWAX, sê'-lîng-wâks. *n. s.* Hard wax used to seal letters. *Boyle.*
 SEAM, sêl. 227. *n. s.* [ream, Sax.] The suture where the two edges of cloth are sewed together. *Dryden.* The juncture of planks in a ship. *Dryden.* A cicatrix; a scar. A measure; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn. *Arms*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —ðl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

worth.—*Seam of glass*. A quantity of glass, weighing 120 pounds. [*reme*, Sax.; *saim*, Welsh.] Tallow; grease; hog's lard. *Shakspeare*.

To SEAM, sème, v. a. To join together by suture, or otherwise. To mark; to scar with a long cicatrix. *Pope*.

SEAMLESS, sème'-lès. a. Having no seam. *Bp. Hall*.

SEAMRENT, sème'-rènt. n. s. [*seam* and *rent*.] A separation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the stitches.

SEAMSTRESS, sèm'-strès. 234, 515. n. s. [*ream*, type, Sax.] A woman whose trade is to sew. Often written *sempstress*. *Cleaveland*.

SEAMY, sè'-mè. a. Having a seam; showing the seam. *Shakspeare*.

SEAN, sène. n. s. [*reigne*, Sax.] A net. *Sandys*.

SEAPOY*, sè'-pòt. See *SEROY*.

SEAR, sère. 227. a. [*reapian*, Sax.] Dry; not any longer green. See *SERE*. *Shakspeare*.

To SEAR, sèr, v. a. [*reapian*, Sax.] To burn; to cauterize. 1 *Tim*. iv. To wither; to dry. *Shak*.

To SEARCE, sèrse, v. a. [*sasser*, Fr.] To sift finely. *Boyle*.

SEARCE, sèrse. 234. n. s. [*sas*, Fr.] A sieve; a bolter. *Sherwood*.

SEARCE, sèr'-sùr. n. s. One who sifs or bolts corn. *Cotgrave*.

To SEARCH, sèrsh, sèrsh. 234. v. a. [*chercher*, Fr.] To examine; to try; to explore; to look through. *Num*. xiii. To inquire; to seek for. *Milton*. To probe as a chirurgéon. *Wiseman*.—To search out. To find by seeking. *Deud*. i.

To SEARCH, sèrsh, v. n. To make a search; to look for something. *Shak*. To make inquiry. *Milton*. To seek; to try to find. *Locke*.

SEARCH, sèrsh. n. s. Inquiry by looking into every suspected place. *Milton*. Examination. *Locke*. Inquiry; act of seeking. *Shak*. Quest; pursuit. *Shak*.

SEARCHABLE, sèrsh'-à-bl. a. That may be explored. *Cotgrave*.

SEARCHER, sèrsh'-ùr. n. s. Examiner; trier. *Bar*. iii. Seeker; inquirer. *Prior*. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death. *Graunt*.

SEARCHING*, sèrsh'-ing. n. s. Examination; inquisition. *Judges*, v.

SEARCHLESS*, sèrsh'-lès. a. Avoiding or escaping search; inscrutable.

SEARcloth, sère'-klòth. n. s. [*rapclaz*, Sax.] A plaster; a large plaster. *Mortimer*.

SEAREDNESS*, sère'-èd-nès. n. s. State of being seared or cauterized: from the practice of surgeons who apply burnings in order to heal corrupt flesh, which becomes afterwards insensible; hence, figuratively, insensibility. *Bp. Hall*.

SEASON, sè'-z'n. 227, 443. n. s. [*saison*, Fr.] One of the four parts of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter. *Shak*. A time, as distinguished from others. *Milton*. A fit time; an opportune occurrence. *Milton*. A time not very long. *Shak*. That which gives a high relish. *Shakspeare*.

To SEASON, sè'-z'n. 170. v. a. [*assaissonner*, Fr.] To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish. *Lev*. ii. To give a relish to; to recommend by something mingled. *Tillotson*. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient. *Shak*. To imbue; to tinge or taint. *Milton*. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature. *Shakspeare*.

To SEASON, sè'-z'n. v. n. To become mature; to grow fit for any purpose. *Moxon*. To betoken; to savour. *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*.

SEASONABLE, sè'-z'n-à-bl. 405. a. Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time. *Ecclus*. v.

SEASONABLENESS, sè'-z'n-à-bl-nès. n. s. Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time. *Bp. Hall*.

SEASONABLY, sè'-z'n-à-blè. ad. Properly, with respect to time. *Sprat*.

SEASONAGE*, sè'-z'n-à-dje. n. s. Seasoning; sau. v. South.

SEASONER, sè'-z'n-ùr. 93. n. s. He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.

SEASONING, sè'-z'n-ing. 410. n. s. That which is added to any thing to give it a relish. *Bacon*.

SEAT, sè, sète. 227. n. s. [*sedes*, Lat.; *sett*, old Germ.] A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit. *Milton*. Chair of state; throne; post of authority; tribunal. *Shak*. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode. *Raleigh*. Situation; site. *Raleigh*.

To SEAT, sète, v. a. To place on seats; to cause to sit down. *Arbutnot*. To place in a post of authority, or place of distinction. *Shak*. To fix in any particular place or situation; to settle. *Raleigh*. To fix; to place firm. *Shakspeare*.

To SEAT*, sète, v. n. To rest; to lie down. *Spen ser*. *Ob*. T.

SEAVES*, sèèvz. n. s. Rushes. *Ray*.

SEAVY*, sè'-vè. a. Overgrown with rushes: as seavy ground. *Ray*.

SEBA'CEOUS*, sè-bà'-shùs. 357. a. [*sebaceus*, Lat.] Made of tallow; belonging to tallow.

SECANT, sè'-kànt. n. s. [*secans*, Lat.; *secante*, Fr.] In geometry.] The right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the *tangent* without it. *Bp. Berkeley*.

To SECEDE, sè, sèèd'. v. n. [*secedo*, Lat.] To withdraw from fellowship in any affair.

SECE'DER, sè-sèèd'-ùr. 93. n. s. One who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.

To SECE'RN, sè-sèrn'. v. a. [*secerno*, Lat.] To separate finer from grosser matter; to make the separation of substances in the body. *Bacon*.

SECE/SS*, sè-sès'. n. s. [*secessus*, Lat.] Retirement. *More*.

SECE/SSION, sè-sèsh'-ùn. n. s. [*secessio*, Lat.] The act of departing. *Brown*. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions. *Bp. Hall*.

SE/CLE, sè'-kl. n. s. [*siccle*, Fr.; *seculum*, Lat.] A century. *Hammond*. *Ob*. J.

To SECLUDE, sè, sèklùdè'. v. a. [*secludo*, Lat.] To confine from; to shut up apart; to exclude. *Whit gift*.

SECLU'SION*, sè-klù'-zhùn. n. s. A shutting out; separation; exclusion. *Warton*.

SECOND, sèk'-kùnd. 166. a. [*second*, Fr.; *secundus*, Lat.] The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two. *Dryden*. Next in value or dignity inferior. *Bacon*.

SECOND-HAND, sèk'-kùnd-hànd. 525. n. s. Possession received from the first possessor.

SECOND-HAND is sometimes used adjectively. Not original; not primary. *Locke*.

At SECOND-HAND. ad. In imitation; in the second place of order; by transmission; not primarily; not originally. *Temple*.

SE/COND, sèk'-kùnd. n. s. [*second*, Fr.] One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him. *Drayton*. One who supports or maintains. *Wotton*. A second minute, the second division of an hour by sixty; the sixtieth part of a minute. *Wilkins*.

To SE/COND, sèk'-kùnd. v. a. [*second*, Fr.] To support; to forward; to assist; to come in after the act as a maintainer. *Hooker*. To follow in the next place. *Shakspeare*.

SECOND Sight, sèk'-kùnd-sle'. n. s. The power of seeing things future, or things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders. *Addison*.

SECOND Sighted, sèk'-kùnd-sì'-tèd. a. Having the second sight. *Addison*.

SE/CONDARILY, sèk'-kùnd-dà-rè-lè. ad. In the second degree; in the second order; not primarily; not originally; not in the first intention. *Digby*.

SE/CONDARINESS, sèk'-kùnd-dà-rè-nès. n. s. The state of being secondary. *Norris*.

SE/CONDARY, sèk'-kùnd-dà-rè. a. [*secondaire*, old Fr.; *secundarius*, Lat.] Not primary; not of the first intention. *Bacon*. Succeeding to the first subordinate. *Bentley*. Not of the first order or rate. *Bentley*. Acting by transmission or deputation. *Milton*. A secondary fever is that which

arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as, after the declension of the small-pox or measles. *Quincy*.

SE/CONDARY, sêk'-kûn-dâ-rè. *n. s.* A delegate; a deputy. *Warton*.

SE/CONDER*, sêk'-kûnd-âr. *n. s.* One who supports or maintains the proposition or assertion made by another. *Burke*.

SE/CONDLY, sêk'-kûnd-lè. *ad.* In the second place. *Ecclesi. xxii.*

SE/CONDRATE, sêk'-kûnd-râte'. *n. s.* The second order in dignity or value. *Addison*. It is sometimes used adjectively; of the second order. *Dryden*.

SE/CRECY, sê'-krè-sè. *n. s.* Privacy; state of being hidden; concealment. *Shak.* Solitude; retirement; not exposure to view. *Milton*. Forbearance of discovery. *Hooker*. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close silence. *Shakespeare*.

SE/CRET sê'-krît. 99. *a.* [*secretus*, Lat.] Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed. *Deut. xxix.* Retired; private; unseen. *Milton*. Faithful to a secret intrusted. *Shak.* Private; affording privacy. *Milton*. Occult; not apparent. *Milton*. Privy; obscene.

SE/CRET, sê'-krît. *n. s.* [Fr.; *secretum*, Lat.] Something studiously hidden. *Ezek. xxviii.* A thing unknown; something not yet discovered. *Arbutnot*. Privacy; secrecy; invisible or undiscovered state. *Prov. ix.*

To SE/CRET, sê'-krît. *v. a.* To keep private. *Bacon*.

SE/CRETARY, sêk'-krè-tâ-rè. *n. s.* [*secretaire*, Fr.; *secretarius*, low Lat.] One intrusted with the management of business; one who writes for another. *Bacon*.

SE/CRETARYSHIP, sêk'-krè-tâ-rè-shîp. *n. s.* The office of a secretary. *Swift*.

To SECRETE, sê'-krète'. *v. a.* [*secretus*, Lat.] To put aside; to hide. [In the animal economy.] To secrete; to separate.

SECRE/TION, sê'-krè'-shûn. *n. s.* [old Fr.] That agency in the animal economy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body. The fluid secreted.

SE/CRETIST, sê'-krè-ûst. *n. s.* A dealer in secrets. *Boyle*.

SECRE/TIOUS, sêk'-krè-tîsh'-ûs. 530. *a.* Parted by animal secretion. *Floyer*.

SE/CRETLY, sê'-krît-lè. *ad.* Privately; privily; not openly; not publicly; with intention not to be known. *Shak.* Latently; so as not to be obvious; not apparently. *Dryden*.

SE/CRETNESS, sê'-krît-nès. *n. s.* State of being hidden; privacy; concealment. *Bale*. Quality of keeping a secret. *Donne*.

SE/CRETORY, sê'-krè-tûr-è. 512. *a.* Performing the office of secretion, or animal separation. *Ray*.

SECT §, sêkt. *n. s.* [*secte*, Fr.; *secta*, Lat.] A body of men following some particular master, or united in some settled tenets. *Bacon*. [*sectus*, Lat.] What the gardeners of later times call a cutting. *Shak.*

SECTA/RIAN*, sêk-tâ'-rè-ân. *a.* Belonging to sectaries. *Glanville*.

SECTA/RIANISM*, sêk-tâ'-rè-ân-îzm. *n. s.* Sectarism. *Daubeny*.

SE/CTARISM, sêk'-tâ-rîzm. *n. s.* Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established. *King Charles*.

SE/CTARIST*, sêk'-tâ-rîst. *n. s.* A sectary; one who divides from public establishment. *Warton*.

SE/CTARY, sêk'-tâ-rè. *n. s.* [*sectaire*, Fr.] One who divides from public establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims. *Bacon*. A follower; a pupil. *Spenser*.

SECTA/TOR, sêk-tâ-tûr. 521. *n. s.* [Lat.] A follower; an imitator; a disciple. *Raleigh*.

SE/CTION, sêk'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sectio*, Lat.] The act of cutting or dividing. *Wotton*. A part divided from the rest. A small and distinct part of a writing or book. *Hooker*.

SE/CTOR, sêk'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* [In geometry.] An instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square,

with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts rhombs, polygon, hours, latitudes, metals, and solids. *Harris*.

SE/CULAR §, sêk'-kû-lâr. 88. *a.* [*secularis*, Lat.] Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; worldly. *Hooker*. [In the church of Rome.] Not bound by monastick rules. *Temple*. [*seculaire*, Fr.] Happening or coming once in a *secle*, or century. *Addison*.

SE/CULAR*, sêk'-kû-lâr. *n. s.* Not a spiritual person; a layman. *Hales*. An ecclesiastick, in the Romish church, not bound by monastick rules.

SE/CULARITY, sêk'-kû-lâr-è-tè. *n. s.* [*secularité*, Fr.] Worldliness; attention to the things of the present life. *Burnet*.

SE/CULARIZA/TION*, sêk'-kû-lâr-è-zâ-shûn. *n. s.* Act of secularizing. *Chambers*.

To SE/CULARIZE, sêk'-kû-lâr-ize. *v. a.* [*seculariser*, Fr.] To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use. To make worldly.

SE/CULARLY, sêk'-kû-lâr-lè. *ad.* In a worldly manner.

SE/CULARNESS, sêk'-kû-lâr-nès. *n. s.* Worldliness.

SE/CUNDINE, sêk'-kûn-dîne. 149. *n. s.* [*secondines* Fr.] The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the after-birth. *Bacon*.

SE/CURE §, sê'-kûrè'. *a.* [*securus*, Lat.] Free from fear; exempt from terror; easy; assured. *Milton*. Confident; not distrustful. *Dryden*. Sure; not doubting. *Rogers*. Careless; wanting caution; wanting vigilance. *Judges*. Free from danger; safe. *Milton*.

To SECURE, sê'-kûrè'. *v. a.* To make certain; to put out of hazard; to ascertain. *Milton*. To protect; to make safe. *Dryden*. To ensure.

SE/CURELY, sê'-kûrè-lè. *ad.* Without fear; carelessly. *Spenser*. Without danger; safely. *Dryden*.

SECUREMENT, sê'-kûrè-mènt. *n. s.* The cause of safety; protection; defence. *Brown*.

SECURENESS*, sê'-kûrè-nès. *n. s.* Want of vigilance; carelessness. *Bacon*.

SECURITY, sê'-kû-rè-tè. *n. s.* [*securité*, Fr.; *securitas*, Lat.] Carelessness; freedom from fear. *Hayward*. Vicious carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance. *Davies*. Protection; defence. *Tillotson*.

Any thing given as a pledge or caution; ensurance; assurance of any thing; the act of giving caution, or being bound. *Acts, xvii.* Safety; certainty. *Swift*.

SEDA/N, sê-dân'. *n. s.* A kind of portable coach; a chair: first made at *Sedan*. *Dryden*.

SEDA/TE §, sê-dâte'. *a.* [*sedatus*, Lat.] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene. *Dryden*.

SEDA/TELY, sê-dâte-lè. *ad.* Calmly; without disturbance. *Locke*.

SEDA/TENESS, sê-dâte-nès. *n. s.* Calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance. *Addison*.

SEDA/TION*, sê-dâ-shûn. *n. s.* Act of composing. *Coles*.

SE/DATIVE*, sêd'-â-tîv. *a.* [*sedatif*, Fr.] Assuaging; composing.

SE/DENTARINESS, sêd'-dènt-tâ-rè-nès. *n. s.* The state of being sedentary; inactivity. *L. Addison*.

SE/DENTARY §, sêd'-dènt-tâ-rè. *a.* [*sedentaire*, Fr.; *sedentario*, Ital.; *sedentarius*, Lat.] Passed in sitting still; wanting motion or action. *Harvey*. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless. *Milton*.

¶ We sometimes hear this word with the accent on the second syllable; but I find this pronunciation only in Buchanan. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Bailey, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, and Smith, place the accent on the first syllable. *W.*

SE/DGE §, sêdje. *n. s.* [Jæcg, Sax.] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag. *Shakespeare*.

SE/DGED*, sêdj'd. *a.* Composed of flags. *Shak.*

SE/DGY, sêd'-jè. *a.* Overgrown with narrow flags. *Shakespeare*.

SE/DIMENT, sêd'-è-mènt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sedimentum*, Lat.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom. *Bacon*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

SEDITION §, sê-dîsh'-ân. *n. s.* [Fr.; *seditio*, Lat.] A tumult; an insurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar. *Shakspeare.*
SEDITIONARY*, sê-dîsh'-ân-â-rê. *n. s.* An inciter to sedition; a promoter of insurrection. *Bp. Hall.*
SEDITIONOUS, sê-dîsh'-ûs. *a.* [*seditionus*, Lat.] Fictitious with tumult; turbulent. *Shakspeare.*
SEDITIONOUSLY, sê-dîsh'-ûs-lê. *ad.* Tumultuously; with factious turbulence. *Bp. Bancroft.*
SEDITIONOUSNESS, sê-dîsh'-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Turbulence; disposition to sedition.
To SEDUCE §, sê-dûsê'. *v. a.* [*seduco*, Lat.] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive. 1 *Tim.* iv.
SEDUCEMENT, sê-dûsê'-mênt. *n. s.* Practice of seduction; art or means used in order to seduce. *Milton.*
SEDUCER, sê-dû'-sâr. 98. *n. s.* One who draws aside from the right; a tempter; a corrupter. *South.*
SEDUCIBLE, sê-dû'-sê-bl. 405. *a.* Corruptible; capable of being drawn aside from the right. *Brown.*
SEDUCTION, sê-dû'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *seductus*, Lat.] The act of seducing; the act of drawing aside. *Hammond.*
SEDUCTIVE*, sê-dûk'-tîv. *a.* Apt to seduce; apt to mislead. *Sheridan.*
SEDULITY, sê-dû'-lê-tê. *n. s.* [*sedulitas*, Lat.] Diligent assiduity; laboriousness; industry; application; intenseness of endeavour. *Hooker.*
SEDULOUS §, sêd'-û-lûs, or sêd'-jû-lûs. 293, 294, 376. *a.* [*sedulus*, Lat.] Assiduous; industrious; laborious; diligent; painful. *Milton.*
SEDULOUSLY, sêd'-û-lûs-lê. *ad.* Assiduously; industriously; laboriously; diligently; painfully. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
SEDULOUSNESS, sêd'-û-lûs-nês. *n. s.* Assiduity; assiduousness; industry; diligence. *Boyle.*
SEE, sêê. 246. *n. s.* [*sedes*, Lat.] The seat of episcopal power; the diocese of a bishop: formerly, the seat of power, in a general sense. *Bacon.*
To SEE §, sêê. *v. a.* preter. *I saw*; part. pass. *seen*. [reon, Sax.; *sien*, Dutch.] To perceive by the eye. *Shak.* To observe; to find. *Genesis*, xli. To discover; to descry. *Shak.* To converse with. *Locke.* To attend; to remark. *Addison.*
To SEE, sêê. *v. n.* To have the power of sight; to have by the eye perception of things distant. *Ex.* iv. To discern without deception. *Tillotson.* To inquire; to distinguish. *Shak.* To be attentive. *Shak.* To scheme; to contrive. *Shakspeare.*
To SEE to*, To behold; to look at. *Joshua*, xxii.
SEE, sêê, *interjection.* Lo! look! observe! behold! *Halifax.*
SEED §, sêêd. 246. *n. s.* [Fr.; *seed*, Dan.; *sæd*, Dutch.] The organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated. *Bacon.* First principle; original. *Hooker.* Principle of production. *Waller.* Progeny; offspring; descendants. *Locke.* Race; generation; birth. *Waller.*
To SEED, sêêd. *v. n.* To grow to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed. *Swift.* To shed the seed. *Lute.*
SEEDCAKE, sêêd'-kâke. *n. s.* A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatick seeds. *Tusser.*
SEEDED*, sêêd'-êd. *a.* Bearing seed; covered thick with seeds. *Fletcher.* Interspersed as with seeds. *B. Jonson.*
SEEDER*, sêêd'-ûr. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sepepe*, Sax.] One who sows.
SEEDLING, sêêd'-lîng. 410. *n. s.* A young plant just risen from the seed. *Evelyn.*
SEEDLIP, sêêd'-lîp. { *n. s.* [Fr.; *læp*, Sax.] A vessel in which the sower carries his seed. *Ainsworth.*
SEEDNESS, sêêd'-nês. *n. s.* Seedtime; the time of sowing. *Shakspeare.*
SEEDPEARL, sêêd'-pêrl'. *n. s.* Small grains of pearl. *Boyle.*
SEEDPLOT, sêêd'-plôt. *n. s.* The ground on which

plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted. *B. Jonson.*
SEEDSMAN, sêêdz'-mân. 88. *n. s.* The sower; he that scatters the seed. *Shak.* One that sows seeds.
SEEDTIME, sêêd'-tîme. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sepepe*, Sax.] The season of sowing. *Gen.* viii.
SEEDY, sêêd'-ê. 182. *a.* Abounding with seed.
SEEING, sêê'-îng. 410. *n. s.* Sight; vision. *Shak.*
SEEING, sêê'-îng. } *ad.* [from *see*.] Since;
SEEING that, sêê'-îng-thât. } *sith*; it being so that. *Spenser.*
To SEEK §, sêêk. *v. a.* pret. *I sought*; part. pass. *sought*. [rean, Sax.] To look for; to search for. *Shakspeare.* To solicit; to endeavour to gain. *St. Luke*, xi. To go to find. *Milton.* To pursue by machinations. 1 *Sam.* xxiii.
To SEEK, sêêk. 246. *v. n.* To make search; to make inquiry. *Is.* xxiv. To endeavour. *Milton.* To make pursuit. *Ps.* lxxxvi. To apply to; to use solicitation. 1 *Kings.* To endeavour after. *Knolles.*
To SEEK, sêêk. [an adverbial mode of speech.] At a loss; without measures, knowledge, or experience. *Spenser.*
SEEKER, sêêk'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that seeks; an inquirer. *Glanville.* The name of a sect which professed no determinate religion. *Bp. Hall.*
SEEKSORROW, sêêk'-sôr-rôw. *n. s.* [seek and sorrow.] One who contrives to give himself vexation. *Sidney.*
To SEEL, sêêl. 246. *v. a.* [siller les yeux.] To close the eyes: a term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled or closed. *Sidney.*
To SEEL §, sêêl. *v. n.* [Fr.; *seer*, Sax.] To lean on one side. *Raleigh.*
SEEL, sêêl. } *n. s.* The agitation of a ship
SEELING, sêê'-lîng. } in foul weather. *Sandys.*
SEEL*, sêêl. *n. s.* [Fr.; *seer*, Sax.] Season; time. *Ray.*
SEELY, sêê'-lê. *a.* [Fr.; *seer*, Sax.] Lucky; happy. *Spenser.* Silly; foolish; simple; inoffensive. *Spenser.*
To SEEM §, sêêm. 246. *v. n.* [saeman, Icel.; *zeimen*, Germ.] To appear; to make a show; to have semblance. *Shakspeare.* To have the appearance of truth. *Dryden.* Specious. *Shak.*—It seems. There is an appearance, though no reality. *Blackmore.* It is sometimes a slight affirmation. *Addison.* It appears to be. *Shakspeare.*
SEEMER, sêêm'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that carries an appearance. *Shakspeare.*
SEEMING, sêêm'-îng. 410. *n. s.* Appearance; show; semblance. *Shak.* Fair appearance. *Shakspeare* Opinion. *Hooker.*
SEEMINGLY, sêêm'-îng-lê. *ad.* In appearance; in show; in semblance. *Milton.*
SEEMINGNESS, sêêm'-îng-nês. *n. s.* Plausibility; fair appearance. *Digby.* Simply, appearance. *Bp. Taylor.*
SEEMLESS*, sêêm'-lê-s. *a.* Unseemly; indecorous. *Spenser.*
SEEMLILY*, sêêm'-lê-lê. *ad.* Decently; comely. *Hulot.*
SEEMLINESS, sêêm'-lê-nês. *n. s.* Decency; handsomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty. *Camden.*
SEEMLY §, sêêm'-lê. 182. *a.* [soommelig, Dan.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit. *Hooker.*
SEEMLY, sêêm'-lê. *ad.* In a decent manner; in a proper manner. *Pope.*
SEEMLYHED*, sêêm'-lê-hêd. *n. s.* Decent, comely appearance. *Chaucer.*
SEEN, sêên. 246. *a.* Skilled; versed. *Shakspeare.*
SEER, sêêr. *n. s.* [repepe, Sax.] One who sees. *Addison.* A prophet; one who foresees future events. *Milton.*
SEER*, sêêr. *a.* [sær, Su. Goth.] Several. *Ray.*
SEERWOOD, sêêr'-wûd. *n. s.* See **SEAR**, and **SERE**.
SEE/SAW, sê'-sâw. *n. s.* [from *saw*.] A reciprocating motion. *Pope.*
To SEE/SAW, sê'-sâw. *v. n.* To move with a reciprocating motion. *Arbutnot.*

To SEETHE δ , sêth. 246. v. a. preterit *I sod* or *seethed*; part. pass. *sodden*. [reothan, Sax.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor. 2 *Kings*, iv.

To SEETHE, sêth. 467. v. n. To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot. *Spenser*.

SEETHER, sêthn'-th. 93. n. s. A boiler; a pot. *Dryden*.

SEG*, sêg. n. s. [reec, Sax.] Sedge. *Barret*.

SEGAR*, sê-gâr. n. s. [cigarro, Span.] A little roll of tobacco, which the Spaniards smoke without a pipe. *Twiss*.

SEGMENT, sêg'-mênt. n. s. [Fr.; *segmentum*, Lat.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord. *Brown*.

SEIGNITY, sêg'-nê-tê. } n. s. [segnitus, Lat.]

SEIGNITUDE*, sêg'-nê-tûde. } Sluggishness; inactivity. *Dict.*

To SEGREGATE δ , sêg'-grê-gâte. v. a. [segrego, Lat.; *segreger*, Fr.] To set apart; to separate from others. *Sherwood*.

SEGREGATE*, sêg'-grê-gâte. part. a. Select. *Wotton*.

SEGREGATION, sêg'-grê-gâ-shûn. n. s. [Fr.] Separation from others. *Shakspeare*.

SEIGNEURIAL, sê-nû-rê-âl. 250. a. Invested with large powers; independent. *Temple*.

SEIGNIOR δ , sêne'-yûr. 166. n. s. [senior, Lat.; *seigneur*, Fr.; *signore*, Ital.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians. See SIGNIOR.

SEIGNIORY, sêne'-yûr-rê. 113. n. s. [seigneurie, Fr.] A lordship; a territory. *Spenser*.

SEIGNORAGE, sêne'-yûr-îdje. 90. n. s. [seigneurie, Fr.] Authority; acknowledgement of power. *Locke*.

To SEIGNORIZE, sêne'-yûr-ize. v. a. To lord over. *Fairfax*.

SEINE δ , sêne. n. s. [re-ne, Sax.; *seine*, Fr.] A net used in fishing. See SEAN. *Carew*.

SEINER, sê'-nûr. n. s. A fisher with nets. *Carew*.

SEIZABLE*, sê'-zâ-bl. a. That may be seized; liable to be seized.

To SEIZE δ , sêze. 250. v. a. [seisir, Fr.; *seisia*, Arm.] To take hold of; to gripe; to grasp. *Milton*. To take possession of by force. *Milton*. To take possession of; to lay hold on; to invade suddenly. *Pope*. To take forcible possession of by law. *Camden*. To make possessed; to put in possession of. *Spenser*. To fasten; to fix. *Spenser*.

To SEIZE, sêze. v. n. To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.

SEIZER*, sê'-zûr. n. s. One who seizes.

SEIZIN, or SEISIN, sê'-zîn. n. s. [seisine, Fr.] Is of two sorts: *seisin* in fact, and *seisin* in law. *Seisin* in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken: *seisin* in law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a *seisin*; as an enrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements, though the owner be by wrong disseized of them. *Cowel*. The act of taking possession. *Decay of Chr. Piety*. The things possessed. *Hale*.

SEIZURE, sê'-zhûre. 450. n. s. The act of seizing. The thing seized. *Milton*. The act of taking forcible possession. *Shak*. Gripe; possession. *Shak*. Catch. *Watts*.

SEJANT, a. [In heraldry.] Sitting.

SEJUNGIBLE*, sê-jûn'-jê-bl. a. [sejungo, Lat.] Capable of being separated. *Pearson*.

SEJUNCTION*, sê-jûng'-shûn. n. s. [sejunctio, Lat.] The act of disjoining, or separating. *Pearson*.

SEKE*, sêk. a. [reoc, Sax.] Sick. *Chaucer*.

SELCOUTH, sêl'-kôth. a. [reld, Sax. and couth.] Rarely known; uncommon. *Spenser*.

SELDOM δ , sêl'-dûm. 166. ad. [reldan, Sax.] Rarely; not often; not frequently. *Hooker*.

SELDOM*, sêl'-dûm. a. Rare; not frequent. *Milton*.

SELDOMNESS, sêl'-dûm-nês. n. s. Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity. *Hooker*.

SELDSHOWN, sêl'-shône. a. [seld and shown.] Seldom exhibited to view. *Shakspeare*.

To SELECT δ , sê-lêkt'. v. a. [selectus, Lat.] To choose in preference to others rejected. *Knolles*.

SELE/CT, sê-lêkt', a. Nicely chosen; choice; culled out on account of superiour excellence. *Milton*.

SELECTION, sê-lêk'-shûn. n. s. [selectio, Lat.] The act of culling or choosing; choice. *Brown*.

SELE/CTNESS, sê-lêkt'-nês. n. s. The state of being select.

SELE/CTOR, sê-lêk'-tûr. 166. n. s. One who selects.

SE/LENITE*, sêl'-ê-nîte. } n. s. [selenites, Lat.]

SELENITES*, sêl'-ê-nî-têz. } A sort of fossil. *Bp. Nicholson*.

SELENITICK*, sêl'-ê-nî-tîk. a. Pertaining to selenites. *Chambers*.

SELENOGRAPHICAL, sêl'-ê-nò-grâf'-ê-kâil. } a.

SELENOGRAPHICK, sêl'-ê-nò-grâf'-îk. } Belonging to selenography.

SELE/NOGRAPHY, sêl'-ê-nòg'-grâf'-ê. 518. n. s. [selenographie, Fr.; *σεληνη* and *γραφω*, Gr.] A description of the moon. *Brown*.

SELF δ , sêlf. pronoun. plur. selves. [silba, Gothick; rylf, rylfa, Sax.; self, selve, Dutch.] Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective: very; particular; this above others; sometimes, one's own. *Shak*. It is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are used reciprocally, or return upon themselves: as, I did not hurt *him*, he hurt *myself*; The people hiss *me*, but I clap *myself*. *Milton*. It is sometimes used emphatically in the nominative case: as, *Myself* will decide *it*.

Compounded with *him*, a pronoun substantive, *self* is, in appearance, an adjective: joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive. *Milton*. *Myself*, *himself*, *themselves*, and the rest, may, contrary to the analogy of *my*, *him*, *them*, be used as nominatives. *Dryden*. It often adds only emphasis and force to the pronoun with which it is compounded: as, He did *it himself*. It signifies the individual, as subject to his own contemplation or action. *Spenser*. It is much used in composition: as, *self-love*, *self-evident*, &c.

SE/LFHEAL, sêlf'-hêel. n. s. A plant.

SE/LFISH, sêlf'-îsh. a. Attentive only to one's own interest; void of regard for others. *Addison*.

SE/LFISHLY, sêlf'-îsh-lê. ad. With regard only to his own interest; without love of others. *Pope*.

SE/LFISHNESS, sêlf'-îsh-nês. n. s. Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self-love. *Boyle*.

SE/LFNESS*, sêlf'-nês. n. s. Self-love; selfishness. *Sidney*.

SE/LFSAME, sêlf'-sâmê. a. Exactly the same. *Hooker*.

SE/LION. n. s. [selio, low Lat.] A ridge of land. *Ainsworth*.

SELL, pronoun. [for self.] *B. Jonson*.

SELL. n. s. [selle, Fr.; *sella*, Lat.] A saddle. *Spenser*. A royal seat; a throne. *Fairfax*. A sill. See SILL.

To SELL δ , sêll. v. a. [ryllan, rællan, Sax.; *selia*, Icel.] To give for a price: the word correlative to *buy*; to vend. *Gen*. xxxvii. To betray for money: as, He sold his country. *Shakspeare*.

To SELL, sêll. v. n. To have commerce or traffick with one. *Shak*. To be sold. *Addison*.

SE/LLANDER, sêl'-lân-dûr. 93. n. s. A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern. *Ainsworth*.

SE/LLER, sêl'-lûr. 93. n. s. The person that sells; vender. *Shakspeare*.

SE/LVAGE δ , } sêl'-vldje. 90. { n. s. [edge, and

SE/LVEDGE*, } sêl'-vldje. } perhaps *salvus*, Lat.] The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads. *Exod*. xxvi.

SE/LVEDGED*, sêl'-vldj'd. a. Hemmed; bordered; welted. *Cotgrave*.

SELVES, sêlvz. The plural of *self*. *Locke*.

SE/MBLABLE δ , sêm'-blâ-bl. 405. a. [Fr.] Like; resembling. *Shakspeare*.

SE/MBLABLE*, sêm'-blâ-blê. ad. With resemblance. *Shakspeare*.

SE/MBLANCE, sêm'-blânse. n. s. [Fr.] Likeness; 320

—nô, môve, nôr, nô;—tûbe, tûb, bûl;—Jl;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

resemblance; similitude; representation. *Shak.*
 Appearance; show; figure. *Spenser.*
SEMBLANT, sêm-blânt. *a.* [Fr.] Like; resembling; having the appearance of any thing. *Prior.*
SEMBLANT, sêm-blânt. *n.s.* Show; figure; resemblance; representation. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
SEMBLATIVE, sêm-blâ-tiv. *a.* Suitable; accommodate; fit; resembling. *Shakspeare.*
To SEMBLE, sêm-bl. 405. *v. n.* [sembler, Fr.] To represent; to make a likeness. *Prior.*
SEMI, sêm-mê. 182. *n.s.* [Lat.] A word which, used in composition, signifies half: as, *semicircle*, half a circle.
SEMIANNULAR, sêm-mê-ân-nû-lâr. *a.* [semi and annulus.] Half round. *Grew.*
SEMI BREVE*, sêm-mê-brêv. } *n.s.* [semibreve,
SEMI BRIEF, sêm-mê-brêf. } *Fr.] A note of*
 half the quantity of a breve, containing two minims, four crotchets, &c. *Mus. Dict.*
SEMICIRCLE, sêm-mê-sêr-kl. *n.s.* [semicirculus, Lat.] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter. *Shakspeare.*
SEMICIRCLED, sêm-mê-sêr-kld. } 88, 359.
SEMICIRCULAR, sêm-mê-sêr-kû-lâr. } *a.* Half
 round. *Shakspeare.*
SEMICOLON, sêm-mê-kû-lôn. *n.s.* [semi, and κωλον.] Half a colon; a point made thus {; to note a greater pause than that of a comma. *Louth.*
SEMI DIAMETER, sêm-mê-di-âm-ê-tûr. 98. *n.s.* [semi, and diameter.] Half the line which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts; a straight line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle. *Moré.*
SEMI DIAPHANEITY, sêm-mê-di-â-fâ-nê-ê-tê. *n.s.* [semi, and diaphaneity.] Half transparency; imperfect transparency. *Boyle.*
SEMI DIAPHANOUS, sêm-mê-di-â-fâ-nûs. *a.* Half transparent; imperfectly transparent. *Woodward.*
SEMI DOUBBLE, sêm-mê-dûb-bl. *n.s.* [In the Romish breviary.] Such offices and feasts as are celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but yet with more than the single ones. *Bailey.*
SEMI FLOSCULOUS, sêm-mê-flôs-kû-lûs. *a.* [semi and flosculus, Lat.] Having a semifloret. *Bailey.*
SEMI FLORET, sêm-mê-flô-rêt. *n.s.* [Among florists.] A half flourish, which is tubulous at the beginning like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue. *Bailey.*
SEMI FLUID, sêm-mê-flû-îd. *a.* Imperfectly fluid. *Arbuthnot.*
SEMI LUNAR, sêm-mê-lû-nâr. 88. } *a.* [semilunary,
SEMI LUNARY, sêm-mê-lû-nârê. } *naïre, Fr.;*
semi and luna, Lat.] Resembling in form a half
 moon. *Sir T. Herbert.*
SEMI METAL, sêm-mê-mêt-tl. *n.s.* Half metal; imperfect metal. *Hill.*
SEMI NAL, sêm-ê-nâl. 88. *a.* [seminal, Fr.; seminis, Lat.] Belonging to seed. Contained in the seed; radical. *Glanville.*
SEMI NAL*, sêm-ê-nâl. *n.s.* Seminal state. *Brown. Ob. T.*
SEMI NALITY, sêm-ê-nâl-ê-tê. *n.s.* The nature of seed. *Brown.* The power of being produced. *Brown.*
SEMINARIST*, sêm-ê-nâ-rîst. *n.s.* A Romish priest educated in a seminary. *Sheldon.*
To SEMINARIZE*, sêm-ê-nâ-rîze. *v. a.* To sow or plant. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*
SEMINARY, sêm-ê-nâ-rê. 512. *n.s.* [seminaire, Fr.; seminarium, Lat.] The ground where any thing is sown to be afterwards transplanted; seed-plot. *Mortimer.* The place or original stock whence any thing is brought. *Woodward.* Seminal state. *Brown.* Principle; causality. *Harvey.* Breeding-place; place of education, from whence scholars are transplanted into life. *Bacon.* A Romish priest educated in a seminary; a seminarist. *B. Jonson.*
SEMINARY*, sêm-ê-nâ-rê. *a.* Seminal; belonging to seed. *Smith.*

SEMINATION, sêm-ê-nâ-shûn. *n.s.* The act of sowing; the act of dispersing. *Watton.*
SEMINED*, sêm-ind. *a.* Thick covered as with seeds. *B. Jonson.*
SEMINIFICAL, sêm-ê-nîf-ê-kâl. } *a.* [semen and
SEMINIFICK, sêm-ê-nîf-ê-ik. 509. } *facio, Lat.]*
 Productive of seed. *Brown.*
SEMINIFICATION, sêm-ê-nîf-ê-kâ-shûn. *n.s.* The propagation from the seed or seminal parts. *Hale.*
SEMIOPA COUS, sêm-mê-ô-pâ-kûs. *a.* [semi and opacus, Lat.] Half dark. *Boyle.*
SEMIORDINATE, sêm-mê-ôr-ê-dê-nâte. *n.s.* [In conic sections.] A line drawn at right angles to, and bisected by, the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another; the half of which is properly the *semiordinate*, but is now called the *ordinate*. *Harris.*
SEMIPE DAL, sêm-mîp-ê-dâl. 518. [sêm-mê-pê-dâl, Sheridan and Perry.] *a.* [semi and pedis, Lat.] Containing half a foot.
SEMIPELLUCID, sêm-mê-pêl-lû-sld. *a.* [semi and pellucidus, Lat.] Half clear; imperfectly transparent. *Woodward.*
SEMI PERSPICUOUS, sêm-mê-pêr-spîk-û-lûs. *a.* [semi and perspicuus, Lat.] Half transparent; imperfectly clear. *Grew.*
SEMI PROOF, sêm-mê-prôôf. *n.s.* The proof of a single evidence. *Bailey.*
SEMIQUADRATE, sêm-mê-kwâ-drât. 91. } *n.s.*
SEMIQUARTILE, sêm-mê-kwâr-tîl. 140. }
 An aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half. *Bailey.*
SEMIQUAVER, sêm-mê-kwâ-vêr. *n.s.* [In music.] A note containing half the quantity of the quaver. *Bailey.*
SEMIQUINTILE, sêm-mê-kwîn-tîl. 140. *n.s.* An aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty six degrees from one another. *Bailey.*
SEMI SEXTILE, sêm-mê-sêks-tîl. 140. *n.s.* A semisixth; an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one-twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*
SEMI SPHERICAL, sêm-mê-sfêr-rê-kâl. 88. *a.* Belonging to half a sphere. *Bailey.*
SEMI SPHEROIDAL, sêm-mê-sfê-rôîd-âl. *a.* Formed like a half spheroid.
SEMI TERTIAN, sêm-mê-têr-ê-shûn. *n.s.* An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Arbuthnot.*
SEMI TONE, sêm-mê-tône. *n.s.* [semiton, Fr.] [In music.] One of the degrees of concinnous intervals of concords. *Bailey.*
SEMI TRANSEPT*, sêm-mê-trân-sêpt. *n.s.* The half of a transept. *Watton.*
SEMI VOVEL, sêm-mê-vôû-îl. *n.s.* [semi, and vowel.] A consonant which makes an imperfect sound, or does not demand a total occlusion of the mouth. *Broome.*
SEMPERVIVE, sêm-pûr-vîve. *n.s.* [semper and vivus, Lat.] A plant. *Bacon.*
SEMPITERNAL, sêm-pê-têr-nâl. *a.* [sempiternus, Fr.; sempiternus, Lat.] Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end. *Hale.* In poetry it is used simply for eternal. *Blackmore.*
SEMPITERNITY, sêm-pê-têr-nê-tê. *n.s.* [sempiternitas, Lat.] Future duration without end. *Mirror for Magistrates.*
SEMPSTER*, sêm-stûr. *n.s.* [sempster, Sax.] One who sews, or uses a needle; a sort of tailor. *Boswell.*
SEMPSTRESS, sêm-strêss. 515. *n.s.* [sempster, Sax. See SEAMSTRESS.] A woman whose business is to sew; a woman who lives by her needle. *Swift.* Often written *sempstress*.
SEN*, sên. } *ad.* Since. See *SINCE*. *Spenser.*
SENS*, sêns. }
SENNARY, sên-nâ-rê. [See *GRANARY*.] *a.* [senarius, seni, Lat.] Belonging to the number six; containing six.
SENNATE, sên-nât. 91. *n.s.* [senatus, Lat.; senat, Fr.; senat, Sax.] An assembly of counsellors; a

body of men set apart to consult for the publick good. *Shakspeare.*

SENATEHOUSE, sên'-nât-hôds. *n. s.* Place of publick council. *Shakspeare.*

SENATOR, sên'-nâ-tôr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] A publick counsellor. *Shakspeare.*

SENATORIAL, sên'-nâ-tô'-rê-âl. } *a.* [senatorius, senatorian, sên'-nâ-tô'-rê-ân. } Lat.] Belonging to senators; befitting senators. *Johnson.*

SENATORIALLY*, sên'-nâ-tô'-rê-âl-lê. *ad.* In a solemn manner; in a way becoming a senator. *Drummond.*

SENATORSHIP*, sên'-nâ-tôr-shîp. *n. s.* The office or dignity of a senator. *Carew.*

To SEND, sênd, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *sent.* [yendan, Sax.; *senden*, Dutch.] To despatch from one place to another; used both of persons and things. *Esther*, viii. To commission by authority to go and act. *Jer.* xxiii. To transmit by another; not to bring. *Acts*, xi. To dismiss another as agent; not to go. *Milton.* To grant as from a distant place: as, if God *send* life. *Gen.* xiv. To inflict, as from a distance. *Deut.* xxviii. To emit; to immit; to produce. *Bacon.* To diffuse; to propagate. *Milton.* To let fly; to cast or shoot.

To SEND, sênd, *v. n.* To despatch a message. *Kings.*—*To send for.* To require by message to come, or cause to be brought. *Bacon.*

SENDAL*, sên'-dâl. *n. s.* [cendalum, low Lat.; *cendal*, Fr. and Span.] A sort of thin silk. *Chaucer.*

SENDER, sênd'-âr. 98. *n. s.* He that sends. *Shakspeare.*

SENESCENCE, sê-nês'-sênce. 510. *n. s.* [senesco, Lat.] The state of growing old; decay by time. *Woodward.*

SENESCHAL, sên'-nês-kâl. [sên'-nês-kâl, *Jones*, *Fulton* and *Knight*; sên'-nês-shâl, *Perry*.] *n. s.* [seneschal, Fr.] One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestick ceremonies. *Carew.* It afterwards came to signify other offices. *Spenser.*

Dr. Kenrick pronounces the *ch* in this word like *sh*; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and Barclay, like *k*. As the word does not come from the learned languages, 352, if usage were equal, I should prefer Dr. Kenrick's pronunciation. The rest of our orthoepists either have not the word, or do not mark the sound of these letters. *W.*

SENGREEN, sên'-grêen. *n. s.* A plant.

SENILE §, sê'-nîle. 140. *a.* [senilis, Lat.] Belonging to old age; consequent on old age. *Boyle.*

SENILITY*, sê'-nîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [senility, Lat.] Old age. *Boswell.*

SENIOR §, sê'-nê-ôr, or sênê'-yôr. 113. *n. s.* [Lat.] One older than another; one who, on account of longer time, has some superiority. *Whitgift.* An aged person. *Dryden.*

SENIORITY, sê-nê-ôr'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Eldership; priority of birth. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

SENIORY*, sê'-nê-ô-rê, or sênê'-yôr-ê. *n. s.* Seniority.

SE'NNA, sên'-nâ. 92. *n. s.* [sena, Lat.] A physical tree. *Miller.*

SE'NNIGHT, sên'-nît. 144. *n. s.* [contracted from *sevenight*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. *Shakspeare.*

SENO'CLAR, sê-nôk'-kû-lâr. *a.* [seni and *oculus*, Lat.] Having six eyes. *Derham.*

SENSATED*, sên'-sâ-têd. *part. a.* Perceived by the senses. *Hooke.*

SENSA'TION, sên'-sâ'-shân. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sensatio*, school Lat.] Perception by means of the senses. *Glanville.*

SENSE §, sênce. 427, 431. *n. s.* [sens, Fr.; *sensus*, Lat.] Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; the sight; touch; hearing; smell; taste. *Davies.* Perception by the senses; sensation. *Bacon.* Perception of intellect; apprehension of mind. *Sidney.* Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception. *Shak.* Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason. *Shak.* Reason; reasonable meaning. *Dryden.* Opinion; notion; judgement. *Roscommon.* Con-

sciousness; conviction. *Dryden.* Moral perception. *L'Estrange.* Meaning; import. *Hooker.*

SENSED, sênst. *part.* Perceived by the senses. *Glanville.* *Ob. J.*

SENSEFUL, sên'-sûl. *a.* Reasonable; judicious. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

SENSELESS, sêns'-lêss. *a.* Wanting sense; wanting life; void of all life or perception. *Spenser.* Unfeeling; wanting sympathy. *Kowe.* Unreasonable; stupid; doltish; blockish. *Bp. Taylor.* Contrary to true judgement; contrary to reason. *South.* Wanting sensibility; wanting quickness or keenness of perception. *Peacham.* Wanting knowledge; unconscious. *Dryden.*

SENSELESSLY, sêns'-lêss-lê. *ad.* In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably. *Locke.*

SENSELESSNESS, sêns'-lêss-nêss. *n. s.* Folly; unreasonableness; absurdity; stupidity. *Hales.*

SENSIBILITY, sên'-sê-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [sensibilité, Fr.] Sensibleness; perception. *Pearson.* Quickness of sensation. Quickness of perception; delicacy. *Addison.*

SENSIBLE, sên'-sê-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.; *sensilis*, Lat.] Having the power of perceiving by the senses. *Shak.* Perceptible by the senses. *Hooker.* Perceived by the mind. *Temple.* Perceiving by every mind or senses; having perception by the mind or senses. *Dryden.* Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill. *Shak.* Having quick intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected. *Dryden.* Convinced; persuaded. *Addison.* Reasonable; judicious; wise. *Addison.*

SENSIBLE*, sên'-sê-bl. *n. s.* Sensation: a poetical conversion of the adjective into the substantive. *Milton.* Whatever is perceptible around us. *More.*

SENSIBLENESS, sên'-sê-bl-nêss. *n. s.* Possibility to be perceived by the senses. *Hallwell.* Quickness of perception; sensibility. *Sharp.* Painful consciousness. *Hammond.* Judgement; reasonableness.

SENSIBLY, sên'-sê-blê. *ad.* Perceptibly to the senses. *Shak.* With perception of either mind or body. Externally; by impression on the senses. *Hooker.* With quick intellectual perception. *Milton.* Judiciously; reasonably.

SENSITIVE, sên'-sê-tîv. 157. *a.* [sensitif, Fr.] Having sense or perception, but not reason. *Hammond*

SENSITIVE Plant, sên'-sê-tîv-plânt. *n. s.* A plant Of this plant the humble plants are a species, which are so called, because, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the sensitive plant are only contracted. *Miller.*

SENSITIVELY, sên'-sê-tîv-lê. *ad.* In a sensitive manner. *Hammond.*

SENSO'RIUM, sên'-sô-rê-ûm. } *n. s.* [Lat.] The

SENSORY, sên'-sô-rê. 557. } part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense. *Bacon.* Organ of sensation. *Bentley.*

SENSUAL §, sên'-shû-âl. 452. *a.* [sensuel, Fr.] Consisting in sense; depending on sense; affecting the senses. *Pope.* Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual. *Hooker.* Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious. *Milton.*

SENSUALIST, sên'-shû-âl-îst. *n. s.* A carnal person; one devoted to corporal pleasures. *South.*

SENSUALITY, sên'-shû-âl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [sensualité, Fr.] Devotedness to the senses; addiction to brutal and corporal pleasures. *South.*

To SENSUALIZE, sên'-shû-âl-îze. *v. a.* To sink to sensual pleasures; to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses. *Norris.*

SENSUALLY, sên'-shû-âl-ê. *ad.* In a sensual manner. *Davies.*

SENSUOUS, sên'-shû-ûs. 452. *a.* Sensual. *Milton.* *Ob. J.*

SENT, sênt. The participle passive of *send*. *Ezra*, vii **SENTENCE** §, sên'-tênce. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sententia*, Lat.] Determination or decision, as of a judge, civil or criminal. *Hooker.* It is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom. *Bacon.* A maxim; an axiom, generally moral. *Dan. v.* A short paragraph; a period in writing. *Lowth.*

—nò, môve, nôr, nôt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

7th SENTENCE, sên-tên-se. v. a. [*sentencier*, Fr.] To pass the last judgement on any one. *Milton*. To condemn; to doom to punishment. *Dryden*. To relate, or express, in a short and energetick way. *Fellham*.

SENTENTIAL*, sên-tên-shál. a. Comprising sentences. *Abp. Newcome*.

SENTENTIORITY, sên-tên-shê-ô's-ê-té. n. s. Comprehension in a sentence. *Brown*.

SENTENTIOUS, sên-tên-shùs. 292, 314. a. [*sentencieux*, Fr.] Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetick. *Shak*. Comprising sentences. *Grev*.

SENTENTIOUSLY, sên-tên-shùs-lê. ad. In short sentences; with striking brevity. *Bacon*.

SENTENTIOUSNESS, sên-tên-shùs-nêss. n. s. Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength. *Dryden*.

SENTERY, sên-têr-ê. n. s. [commonly written *sentry*, corrupted from *sentinel*.] One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army. *Milton*.

SENTIENT, sên-shê-ênt. 542. a. [*sentiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having perception. *Hale*.

SENTIENT, sên-siê-ênt. n. s. He that has perception. *Glanville*.

SENTIMENT*, sên-tê-mênt. n. s. [Fr.] Thought; notion; opinion. *Locke*. The sense, considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition. *Dennis*. Sensibility; feeling. *Sheridan*.

SENTIMENTAL*, sên-tê-mênt-ál. a. Abounding with sentiment; expressing quick intellectual feeling; affecting sensibility, in a contemptuous sense. *Shenstone*.

SENTIMENTALITY*, sên-tê-mên-tál-ê-té. n. s. Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility. *Warton*.

SENTINEL, sên-tê-nêl. n. s. [*sentinelle*, Fr.; from *sentio*, Lat.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise. *Shak*. Watch; guard; the duty of a sentinel. *Herbert*.

SENTRY, sên-trê. n. s. [corrupted from *sentinel*.] A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army, to keep them from surprise. *Shak*. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentry. *Brown*.

SEPARABILITY, sêp-pâr-â-bíl-ê-té. n. s. The quality of admitting disunion or disception. *Glanville*.

SEPARABLE, sêp-pâr-â-bl. 405. a. [Fr.; *separabilis*, Lat.] Susceptive of disunion; discernible. *Arbutnot*. Possible to be disjoined from something. *Locke*.

SEPARABLENESS, sêp-pâr-â-bl-nêss. n. s. Capableness of being separated. *Boyle*.

To SEPARATE, sêp-pâr-â-tê. v. a. [*separo*, Lat.; *separo*, Fr.] To break; to divide into parts. To disunite; to disjoin. *Shak*. To sever from the rest. *Boyle*. To set apart; to segregate. *Acts*, xiii. To withdraw. *Gen*. xiii.

To SEPARATE, sêp-pâr-â-tê. v. n. To part; to be disunited. *Locke*.

SEPARATE, sêp-pâr-ât. 91. a. Divided from the rest; parted from another. *Burnet*. Disjoined; withdrawn. *Milton*. Secret; secluded. *Dryden*. Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature. *Locke*.

SEPARATELY, sêp-pâr-ât-lê. ad. Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly; particularly. *Bacon*.

SEPARATENESS, sêp-pâr-ât-nêss. n. s. The state of being separate. *Mede*.

SEPARATION, sêp-pâr-â-shùn. n. s. [*separatio*, Lat.] The act of separating; disjunction. *Abbot*. The state of being separate; disunion. *Bacon*. The chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled. *Bacon*. Divorce; disjunction from a married state. *Shakespeare*.

SEPARATIST, sêp-pâr-â-líst. n. s. [*separatiste*, Fr.] One who divides from the church; a schismatick; a seceder. *Bacon*.

SEPARATOR, sêp-pâr-â-tûr. 521. n. s. One who divides; a divider.

SEPARATOR, sêp-pâr-â-tûr-ê. 512. a. Used in separation. *Cheyne*.

SEPIBLE, sêp-píl-ê-bl. a. [*sepio*, Lat.] That may be buried. *Bailey*.

SEPIMENT*, sêp-pê-mênt. n. s. [*sepimentum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Lively Oracles*, &c. (1678.)

To SEPO/SE*, sê-pôze'. v. a. [*sepono*, *sepositus* Lat.] To set apart. *Donne*.

SEPOSITION, sêp-pô-zish'-ân. 530. n. s. The act of setting apart; segregation. *Bp. Taylor*.

SEPOY*, sê-pôe. n. s. [*sipah*, Pers.] An Indian native who is a soldier in the infantry of the East Indian Company.

SEPS*, sêps. n. s. [Lat.] A kind of venomous est.

SEPT, sêpt. n. s. [*septum*, Lat.] A clan; a race; a family; a generation, used only with regard or allusion to Ireland. *Spenser*.

SEPTANGULAR, sêp-tâng-gù-lâr. a. [*septem* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having seven corners or sides.

SEPTEMBER, sêp-têm-bûr. n. s. [Lat.] The ninth month of the year; the seventh from March. *Peaccham*.

SEPTENARY, sêp-tên-âr-ê. 512. a. [*septenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of seven. *Hakewill*.

SEPTENARY, sêp-tên-nâr-ê. n. s. The number seven. *Brown*.

SEPTENNIAL, sêp-tên-nê-ál. 113. a. [*septennis*, Lat.] Lasting seven years. *Burke*. Happening once in seven years. *Howell*.

SEPTENTRION, sêp-tên-trê-ân. n. s. [Fr.; *septentrio*, Lat.] The north. *Shakespeare*.

SEPTENTRION, sêp-tên-trê-ân. } a. [*septen-*
SEPTENTRIONAL, sêp-tên-trê-ân-ál. } *trionalis*,
Lat.] Northern. *Sir E. Sandys*.

SEPTENTRIONALITY, sêp-tên-trê-ân-ál-ê-té. n. s. Northerliness.

SEPTENTRIONALLY, sêp-tên-trê-ân-ál-lê. ad. Towards the north; northerly. *Brown*.

To SEPTENTRIONATE, sêp-tên-trê-ô-nâ-tê. 91. v. n. To tend northerly. *Brown*.

SEPTICAL, sêp-tê-kál. } a. [*σηπτικός*.] Having
SEPTICK*, sêp-tík. } power to promote or
produce putrefaction. *Brown*.

SEPTILATERAL, sêp-tê-lâ-têr-ál. a. [*septem* and *lateris*, Lat.] Having seven sides. *Brown*.

SEPTUAGENARY, sêp-tshû-âd'-jê-nâ-rê. 463, 523. a. [*septuagenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of seventy. *Brown*.

SEPTUAGESIMA*, sêp-tshû-â-jês'-sê-mâ. n. s. [Lat.] The third Sunday before Lent.

SEPTUAGESIMAL, sêp-tshû-â-jês'-sê-mâl. a. [*septuagesimus*, Lat.] Consisting of seventy. *Brown*.

SEPTUAGINTA, sêp-tshû-â-jînt. 463. n. s. [*septuaginta*, Lat.] The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters. *Burnet*.

SEPTUPLE, sêp-tû-pl. 405. a. [*septuplex*, Lat.] Seven times as much; a technical term.

SEPU/CHRAL, sê-pûl'-král. a. [*sepulchralis*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental. *Donne*.

SEPULCHRE*, sêp-pûl-kôr. 416, 177. n. s. [*sepulchre*, Fr.; *sepulchrum*, Lat.] A grave; a tomb. *Shak*.

✂ I consider this word as having altered its original accent on the second syllable either by the necessity or caprice of the poets, or by its similitude to the general-ity of words of this form and number of syllables, 503, which generally have the accent on the first syllable Dr. Johnson tells us it is accented by Shakespeare and Milton on the second syllable, but by Jonson and Prior more properly, on the first, and he might have added, as Shakespeare has sometimes done:

"Ah me! this sight of death is as a bell

"That warns my old age to its sepulchre."

Shakespeare.

"Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence;

"Or, at the least, in hers sepulchre thine."

Shakespeare.

"I am glad to see that time survive,

"Where merit is not sepulchred alive."

Ben Jonson.

"Thou so sepulchred in such pomp dost lie,

"That kings for such a tomb would wish to die."

Milton.

To accent this word on the second syllable, as *Shakespeare* and *Milton* have done, is agreeable to a very general rule, that, when we introduce into our own language a word from the Greek or Latin, and either preserve it entire, or the same number of syllables; in this case we preserve the accent on the same syllable as in the original word. This rule has some exceptions, as may be seen in the *Principles*, No. 503. (c.) but has still a very great extent. Now *sepulchrum*, from which this word is derived, has the accent on the second syllable; and *sepulchre* ought to have it on the same; while *sepulture*, on the contrary, being formed from *sepultura*, by dropping a syllable the accent removes to the first. See *Academy*. As a confirmation that the current pronunciation of *sepulchre* was with the accent on the second syllable, every old inhabitant of London can recollect always having heard the church called by that name so pronounced; but the antepenultimate accent seems now so fixed as to make an alteration hopeless. Mr. Forster, in his *Essay on Accent and Quantity*, says that this is the common pronunciation of the present day; and Dr. Johnson, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Barclay, Entick, and W. Johnston, place the accent on the first syllable both of this word and *sepulture*. Fenning places the accent on the second syllable of *sepulchre* when a noun, and on the first when a verb. Mr. Sheridan very properly reverses this order: W. Johnston places the accent on the second syllable of *sepulture*, and Bailey on the second of both. All our orthoëpists place the accent on the second syllable of *sepulchral*, except Dr. Ash and Barclay, who place it upon the same syllable as in *sepulchre*; and the uncouth pronunciation this accentuation produces, is a fresh proof of the impropriety of the common accent. 493. *W.*

TO SEPULCHRE, sè-pûl'-kâr. 493. *v. a.* To bury; to entomb. *Shakespeare*.

SEPULTURE, sèp'-pûl'-tûre. 177. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial. *Brown*.

SEQUALICIOUS §, sè-kwâ'-shûs. 414. *a.* [sequacis, Lat.] Following; attendant. *Bp. Taylor*. Ductile; pliant. *Ray*.

SEQUALICIOUSNESS*, sè-kwâ'-shûs-nès. *n. s.* State of being sequacious. *Bp. Taylor*.

SEQUALICITY, sè-kwâ'-è-tè. *n. s.* [sequax, Lat.] Ductility; toughness. *Bacon*. Act of following. *Whitlock*.

SEQUEL, sè'-kwêl. *n. s.* [sequela, Fr.; sequela, Lat.] Conclusion; succeeding part. *Shak*. Consequence; event. *Hooker*. Consequence inferred; consequentialness. *Whitgift*.

SEQUENCE §, sè'-kwênsè. *n. s.* [old Fr.; from sequor, Lat.] Order of succession. *Shak*. Series; arrangement. *Bacon*.

SEQUENT, sè'-kwènt. *a.* [old Fr.; sequens, Lat.] Following; succeeding. *Shak*. Consequential.

SEQUENT, sè'-kwènt. *n. s.* A follower. *Shak*. *Ob. J.*

TO SEQUESTER §, sè'-kwès'-tûr. *v. a.* [sequester, Fr.; sequestro, low Lat.] To separate from others for the sake of privacy. *Shak*. To put aside; to remove. *Bacon*. To withdraw; to segregate. *Hooker*. To set aside from the use of the owner to that of others; as, His annuity is sequestered to pay his creditors. To deprive of possessions. *South*.

TO SEQUESTER*, sè'-kwès'-tûr. *v. n.* To withdraw; to retire. *Milton*.

SEQUESTRABLE, sè'-kwès'-trâ-bl. *a.* Subject to privation. Capable of separation. *Boyle*.

TO SEQUESTRATE, sè'-kwès'-trâ-tè. 91. *v. n.* To sequester; to separate. *Arbutnot*.

SEQUESTRATION, sè'-kwès'-trâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* [Fr.] Separation; retirement. *Shak*. Disunion; disjunction. *Boyle*. State of being set aside. *Shak*. Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession. *Swift*.

SEQUESTRATOR, sèk-wès-trâ'-tûr. *n. s.* One who takes from a man the profits of his possessions. *Bp. Taylor*.

SERAGLIO, sè-râll'-yò. 388. *n. s.* [serai, Persian. a large hall or house.] A house of women kept for debauchery. *Norris*.

SERAPH, sèr'-râf. 413. *n. s.* [שראף] One of the orders of angels. *Locke*.

SERAPHICAL, sè-râf'-è-kâl. *a.* Angelick; angelic. *Locke*.

SERAPHICK, sè-râf'-fik. 509. *g.* gelical. *Bp. Taylor*. Pure; refined from sensuality. *Swift*.

SERAPHIM, sèr'-râf-îm. *n. s.* [the plural of seraph; yet seraphims is sometimes written.] Angels of one of the heavenly orders. *Common Prayer*.

SERÉ, sère. *a.* [reaptan, Sax.] Dry; withered no longer green. See *SEAR*. *Spenser*.

SERE, sère. *n. s.* [serre, old Fr.] Claw; talon. *Chapman*.

SERENA'DE, sèr-è-nâdè'. *n. s.* [Fr.; serenata, Ital.] Musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night. *Milton*.

TO SERENA'DE, sèr-è-nâdè'. *v. a.* To entertain with nocturnal musick. *Spectator*.

TO SERENA'DE*, sèr-è-nâdè'. *v. n.* To perform a serenade. *Tatler*.

Gutta SERENA, *n. s.* An obstruction in the optic nerve. *Milton*.

SERENE §, sè-rène'. *a.* [seren, Fr.; serenus, Lat.] Calm; placid; quiet. *Milton*. Unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper; peaceful or calm of mind; showing a calm mind. *Milton*. Applied as a title of respect: as, To the most serene Prince Leopold, Archduke of Austria, &c. *Milton*.

SERENE, sè-rène'. *n. s.* [sercin, or serain, Fr.] A calm, damp evening. *B. Jonson*.

TO SERENE, sè-rène'. *v. a.* [serener, Fr.; sereno, Lat.] To calm; to quiet. *Fanshawe*. To clear to brighten. *Phillips*.

SERENELY, sè-rène'-lè. *ad.* Calmly; quietly. *Pope*. With unruffled temper; coolly. *Locke*.

SERENENESS, sè-rène'-nès. *n. s.* Serenity. *Felltham*.

SERENITUDE, sè-rèn'-nè-tûde. *n. s.* Calmness; coolness of mind. *Wotton*. *Ob. J.*

SERENITY, sè-rèn'-nè-tè. 530. *n. s.* [serenité, Fr.] Calmness; mild temperature. *Bentley*. Peace; quietness; not disturbance. *Temple*. Evenness of temper; coolness of mind. *Locke*. Highness; title of respect. *Milton*.

SERF*, sèrf. *n. s.* [old Fr.; servus, Lat.] A slave. *Hume*. Not in use.

SERGE, sèrdje. *n. s.* [serge, Fr.; xerga, Span.] A kind of woollen cloth. *Hale*.

SERGEANT §, sâr'-jânt. 100. *n. s.* [sergent, Fr.; sergente, Ital.] An officer whose business it is to execute the commands of magistrates. A petty officer in the army. *Shak*. A lawyer of the highest rank under a judge. *Bacon*. It is a title given to some of the king's servants: as, *sergeant chirurgion*: that is, a chirurgion servant to the king.

SERGEANTRY, sâr'-jânt-rè. *n. s.* Grand sergentry is that where one holdeth lands of the king by service, which he ought to do in his own person unto him: as to bear the king's banner or his spear, &c. Petit sergentry is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly some small thing toward his wars; as a sword, dagger, bow, knife, spear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of spurs, or such like. *Conel*.

SERGEANTSHIP, sâr'-jânt-shîp. *n. s.* The office of a sergeant.

SERIES, sèr'-è-îz. *n. s.* [série, Fr.; series, Lat.] Sequence; order. *Ward*. Succession; course. *Pope*.

SERIOUS §, sèr'-è-ûs. 314. *a.* [serieux, Fr.; serius, Lat.] Grave; solemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour. *Young*. Important; weighty; not trifling. *Shakespeare*.

SERIOUSLY, sèr'-è-ûs-lè. *ad.* Gravely; solemnly in earnest; without levity. *South*.

SERIOUSNESS, sèr'-è-ûs-nès. *n. s.* Gravity; solemity; earnest attention. *Atterbury*.

SERMOCINATION, sèr-môs-è-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [sermocinatio, Lat.] The act or practice of making speeches. *Peachment*.

SERMOCINATOR, sèr-môs-è-nâ'-tûr. *n. s.* [sermocinator, Lat.] A preacher; a speechmaker. *Hovell*.

SERMON §, sèr'-mûn. 100, 166. *n. s.* [Fr.; sermo, Lat.] A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people. *Hooker*.

TO SERMON, sèr'-mûn. *v. a.* [sermoner, Fr.] To discourse as in a sermon. *Spenser*. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lesson. *Shakespeare*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, hûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

To SERMON*, sêr'-môn. *v. n.* To compose or deliver a sermon. *Milton.*

SERMONING*, sêr'-môn-ing. *n. s.* Discourse; instruction; advice; persuasion. *Chaucer.*

To SERMONIZE*, sêr'-môn-ize. *v. n.* To preach. *Bishop Nicholson.* To inculcate rigid rules. *Lord Chesterfield.*

SERMOUNTAIN, or *Seseli*, sêr'-môun-tân. *n. s.* A plant.

SEROSITY, sê-rôs'-sê-tê. *n. s.* [serosus, Fr.] Thin or watery part of the blood. *Brown.*

SEROUS, sê-rôs-. *a.* [sereux, Fr.; serosus, Lat.] Thin; watery; that part of the blood which separates in congelation from the grumous or red part. Adapted to the serum. *Arbutnot.*

SERPENT, sêr'-pênt. *n. s.* [serpens, Lat.] An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are often venomous. They are divided into two kinds: the viper, which brings young; and the snake, that lays eggs. *Spenser.* A sort of firework. *Dryden.* A musical instrument, serving as a bass in concerts of wind music.

SERPENTINE, sêr'-pên-tine. 149. *a.* [serpentin, old Fr.; serpentinus, Lat.] Resembling a serpent. *Sidney.* Winding like a serpent; anfractuous. *Donne.*

To SERPENTINE*, sêr'-pên-tine. *v. n.* To wind like a serpent; to meander. *Harte.*

SERPENTINE, sêr'-pên-tine. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SERPENTINE Stone. *n. s.* A stone known among the ancients, who tell us, that it was a certain remedy against the poison of the bite of serpents; but it is now justly rejected. *Hill.*

To SERPENTIZE*, sêr'-pên-tize. *v. n.* To meander; to serpentine. *Mason.*

SERPENT'S-Tongue. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

SERPET, sêr'-pêt. *n. s.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

SERPIGINOUS, sêr'-pîd'-jê-nôs. *a.* [serpigo, Lat.] Diseased with a serpio. *Wiseman.*

SERPIGO, sêr'-pî-gô, or sêr'-pê-gô. 112. [See **VERTIGO**.] [sêr'-pî-gô, Sheridan; sêr'-pê-gô, Perry.] *n. s.* [Lat.] A kind of tetter. *Wiseman.*

To SERR, sêr. *v. a.* [serrer, Fr.] To drive hard together; to crowd into a little space. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

SERRATE, sêr'-râte. 91. } *a.* [serratus, Lat.]

SERRATED, sêr'-rà-têd. } Formed with jags or indentures like the edge of a saw. *Ray.*

SERRATION, sêr'-rà-shôn. *n. s.* Formation in the shape of a saw.

SERRATURE, sêr'-rà-tûre. *n. s.* Indenture like teeth of saws. *Woodward.*

To SERRY, sêr'-rê. *v. a.* [serrer, Fr.] To press close; to drive hard together. *Milton. Ob. J.*

SEBUM, sê'-rûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk the whey from the cream. The part of the blood which in coagulation separates from the grume. *Arbutnot.*

SERVANT, sêr'-vânt. 100. *n. s.* [Fr.; servus, Lat.] One who attends another, and acts at his command. *Shak.* One in a state of subjection. *Shak.* A word of civility used to superiours or equals. *Swift.*

✂ This is one of the few words which has acquired by time a softer signification than its original, *knave*; which originally signified only a servant, but is now degenerated into a cheat; while *servant*, which signified originally a person preserved from death by the conqueror, and reserved for slavery, signifies only an obedient attendant. *W.*

To SERVANT, sêr'-vânt. *v. a.* To subject. *Shakespeare. Ob. J.*

To SERVE, sêr'-vê. 100. *v. a.* [servir, Fr.; servio, Lat.] To work for. *Gen. xxix.* To attend at command. *Milton.* To obey servilely or meanly. *Denham.* To supply with food ceremoniously. *Dryden.* To bring meat as a menial attendant. *Shak.* To be subservient or subordinate to. *Milton.* To supply with any thing; as, The curate served two churches. *Ez. xlviii.* To obey in military actions; as, He served the king in three campaigns. To be sufficient to. *Locke.* To be of use to; to assist; to promote. *Bp. Taylor.* To help by good offices. *Tate.* To comply with; to sub-

mit to. *Hooker.* To satisfy; to content. *South.* To stand instead of any thing to one. *Pope.*—[se servir de, Fr.] To serve himself of. To make use of. *Digby.*—To treat; to requite; in an ill sense; as, He served me ungratefully. [In divinity.] To worship the Supreme Being. *Milton.*—To serve a warrant. To seize an offender, and carry him to justice. To serve an office. To discharge any onerous and publick duty.

To SERVE, sêr'. *v. n.* To be a servant, or slave. *Gen. xx.* To be in subjection. *Is. xlii.* To attend; to wait. *St. Luke, x.* To engage in the duties of war under command. *Shak.* To produce the end desired. *Sidney.* To be sufficient for a purpose. *Dryden.* To suit; to be convenient. *Shak.* To conduce; to be of use. *Hooker.* To officiate or minister; as, He served at the publick dinner.

SERVICE, sêr'-vis. 142. *n. s.* [old Fr.; peppir, Sax.; servitium, Lat.] Menial office; low business done at the command of a master. *Shak.* Attendance of a servant. *Shak.* Place; office of a servant. *Shak.* Any thing done by way of duty to a superiour. *Dryden.* Attendance on any superiour. *Bacon.* Profession of respect uttered or sent. *Shak.* Obedience; submission. *Shak.* Act on the performance of which possession depends. *Davies.* Actual duty; office. *Rogers.* Employment; business. *Swift.* Military duty. *Spenser.* A military achievement. *Shak.* Purpose; use. *Spelman.* Useful office; advantage conferred. *Swift.* Favour. *Shak.* Publick office of devotion. *Hooker.* A particular portion of divine service sung in cathedrals, or churches. *Mason.* Course; order of dishes. *Hakewill.* A tree and fruit. *Miller.*

SERVICEABLE, sêr'-vis-â-bl. *a.* [servissable, old Fr.] Active; diligent; officious. *Sidney.* Useful; beneficial. *Hooker.*

SERVICEABLY*, sêr'-vis-â-blê. *ad.* So as to be serviceable. *Sherwood.*

SERVICEABLENESS, sêr'-vis-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Officiousness; activity. *Sidney.* Usefulness; beneficialness. *Norris.*

SERVIENT*, sêr'-vê-ênt. *a.* [serviens, Lat.] Subordinate. *Dyer.*

SERVILE, sêr'-vil. 140. *a.* [servil, Fr.; servilis, Lat.] Slavish; dependant; mean. *Shak.* Fawning; cringing. *Sidney.*

SERVILELY, sêr'-vil-lê. *ad.* Meanly; slavishly. *Dryden.*

SERVILENESS, sêr'-vil-nês. } *n. s.* Subjection; inservility, sêr'-vil-ê-tê. } voluntary obedience. *Gov. of the Tongue.* Meanness; dependence; baseness. Submission from fear. *West.* Slavery; the condition of a slave. *Shakespeare.*

SERVING-MAID*, sêr'-ving-mâde. *n. s.* A female servant. *Bp. Bull.*

SERVING-MAN, sêr'-ving-mân. *n. s.* A menial servant. *Shakespeare.*

SERVITOR, sêr'-vê-tûr. 166. *n. s.* [servitor, Fr.] Servant; attendant. *Hooker.* One who acts under another; a follower. *Davies.* One who professes duty and obedience. *Shak.* One of the lowest order in the university of Oxford; similar to the sizer in that of Cambridge. *Swift.*

SERVITORSHIP*, sêr'-vê-tûr-shîp. *n. s.* Office of a servitor. *Boswell.*

SERVITUDE, sêr'-vê-tûde. *n. s.* [Fr.; servitus, Lat.] Slavery; state of a slave; dependence. *Hooker.* Servants, collectively. *Milton.*

SE'SAME*. *n. s.* [Fr.; sesema, Lat.; sesamum, Gr.] A white grain or corn growing in India, of which an oil is made. *Ainsworth.*

SESQUIALTER, sês-kwê-âl'-têr. } *a.* [sesqui-

SESQUIALTERAL, sês-kwê-âl'-têr-âl. } *altere*, Fr.; sesquialter, Lat.] [In geometry.] A ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and a half as much more, as 6 and 9. *Cheyne.*

SESQUIPEDAL, sês-kwîp'-pê-dâl. [sês'-kwê-pê-dêl. *Sheridan.*]

SESQUIPEDALIAN, sês-kwê-pê-dâl'-lê-ân, 518. } *a.* [sesquipedalis, Lat.] Containing a foot and a half. *Addison.*

SE/SQUPLICATE, sês-kwîp'-plê-kât. 91. *a.* [In mathematics.] The proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one. *Cheyne*.

SE/SQUITERIAN, sês-kwê-têr'-shûn. *a.* [In mathematics.] Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more : as, between 6 and 8. *Diet*.

SESS, sês. *n. s.* [for *assess*, *cess*, or *cense*.] Rate; cess charged; tax. *Davies*.

SESSION, sêsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sessio*, Lat.] The act of sitting. *Hooker*. A stated assembly of magistrates or senators. *Shak*. The space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess. *Clarendon*. A meeting of justices: as, the *sessions* of the peace.

SE/STERCE, sês-têrse. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sestertium*, Lat.] Among the Romans, a sum of about 8*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* half-penny; or, as some reckon, about 7*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* of our money. *Kennet*. A Roman silver and also copper coin. *B. Jonson*.

To SET, sê, *v. a.* preterit *I set*; part. pass. *I am set*. [rêttan, Sax.; *setten*, Dutch.] To place; to put in any situation or place; to put. *Shak*. To put into any condition, state, or posture. *Hooker*. To make motionless; to fix immovably. *Garth*. To fix; to stave by some rule. *Carew*. To regulate; to adjust. *Suckling*. To fit to music: to adapt with notes. *Dryden*. To plant; not sow. *Bacon*. To intersperse or variegate with any thing. *Milton*. To reduce from a fractured or dislocated state. *Shak*. To fix the affection; to determine the thoughts. *Col. iii.* To predetermine; to settle. *Hooker*. To establish; to appoint; to fix. *Hooker*. To appoint to an office; to assign to a post. *Job*, vii. To exhibit; to display. *Bacon*. To propose to choice. *Tillotson*. To value; to estimate; to rate. *Shak*. To stake at play. *Prior*. To offer a wager at dice to another. *Shak*. To fix in metal. *Dryden*. To embarrass; to distress; to perplex. *Addison*. To fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect. *Psalms*. To apply to something, as a thing to be done. *Deuteronomy*. To fix the eyes. *Jer. xxiv.* To offer for a price. *Ecclus. x.* To let; to grant to a tenant. *Bp. Hall*. To place in order; to frame. *Knolles*. To station; to place. *Dryden*. To oppose. *Shak*. To bring to a fine edge: as, to *set* a razor. To point out, without noise or disturbance: as, a dog *sets* birds. —*To set about*. To apply to. *Locke*. *To set against*. To place in a state of enmity or opposition. *Ezekiel*. To oppose; to place in rhetorical opposition. *Burnet*. *To set apart*. To neglect for a season. *Knolles*. *To set aside*. To omit for the present. *Shak*. To reject. *Woodward*. To abrogate; to annul. *Addison*. *To set by*. To regard; to esteem. *1 Sam. xviii.* To reject or omit for the present. *Bacon*. *To set down*. To explain; or relate in writing. *Bacon*. To register or note in any book or paper; to put in writing. *Shak*. To fix on a resolve. *Knolles*. To fix; to establish. *Hooker*. *To set forth*. To publish; to promulgate; to make appear. *Shak*. To raise; to send out on expeditions. *Abbot*. To display; to explain; to represent. *Spenser*. To arrange; to place in order. *Shak*. To show; to exhibit. *Brown*. *To set forward*. To advance; to promote. *Hooker*. *To set in*. To put in a way to begin. *Collier*. *To set off*. To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embellish. *Shak*. *To set on or upon*. To animate; to instigate; to incite. *Sidney*. To attack; to assault. *Sidney*. *To set on*. To employ as in a task. *Shak*. *To set on or upon*. To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution. *Sidney*. *To set out*. To assign; to allot. *Spenser*. To publish. *Bacon*. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space. *Locke*. To adorn; to embellish. *Dryden*. To raise; to equip. *Addison*. To show; to display; to recommend. *Knolles*. To show; to prove. *Atterbury*. *To set up*. To erect; to establish newly. *Atterbury*. To enable to commence a new business.

Pope. To build; to erect. *B. Jonson*. To raise; to exalt; to put in power. *Shak*. To establish; to appoint; to fix. *Locke*. To place in view. *Job*, xvi. To place in repose; to fix; to rest. *Wake*. To raise by the voice. *Dryden*. To advance; to propose to reception. *Burnet*. To raise a sufficient fortune; to set up a trade; to set up a trader. *L'Estrange*.—This is one of the words that can scarcely be referred to any radical or primitive notion; it very frequently includes the idea of a change made in the state of the subject, with some degree of continuance in the state superinduced.

To SET, sê, *v. n.* To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening. *Gen. xxviii.* To be fixed. *1 Kings*, xiv. To fit music to words. *Shak*. To become not fluid; to concrete. *Boyle*. To begin a journey. *Shak*. To put one's self into any state or posture of removal. *Dryden*. To catch birds with a dog that sets them, that is, lies down and points them out; and with a large net. *Boyle*. To plant, not sow. *Old Proverb*. It is commonly used in conversation for *sit*, which, though undoubtedly barbarous, is sometimes found in authors. *Shak*. To apply one's self. *Hammond*.—*To set about*. To fall to; to begin. *Calamy*. *To set in*. To become settled in a particular state. *Addison*. *To set off*. To set out on any pursuit; to set out from the barrier at a race; to start. *To set on or upon*. To begin a march, journey, or enterprise. *Locke*. To make an attack. *Shak*. *To set out*. To have beginning. *Brown*. To begin a journey, or course. *Bacon*. To begin the world. *Addison*. *To set to*. To apply himself to. *Gov. of the Tongue*. *To set up*. To begin a trade openly. *Decay of Chr. Piety*. To begin a scheme in life. *Arbuthnot*. To profess publicly. *Dryden*.

SET, sê, *part. a.* Regular; not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule. *Shakespeare*.

SET, sê, *n. s.* A number of things settled to each other; things considered as related to each other; a number of things of which one cannot conveniently be separated from the rest. *Collier*. Any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground. *Mortimer*. The apparent fall of the sun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon. *Shak*. A wager at dice. *Dryden*. A game. *Shak*.

SET-OFF*, sê'-ôf. *n. s.* [In law.] When the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand on the one hand; but on the other sets up a demand of his own, to counterbalance that of the plaintiff, either on the whole or in part. *Blackstone*. Any counterbalance. A recommendation; a decoration.

SETA/CEOUS, sê-tâ'-shûs. 357. *a.* [*seta*, Lat.] Bristly; set with strong hair; consisting of strong hairs. *Derhem*.

SE/TFOIL, sê'-fôil. *n. s.* An herb.

SE/TON, sê'-t'n. 170. *n. s.* [*seton*, Fr.] A *seton* is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. *Quincy*.

SETTE/E, sê-tê'-e. *n. s.* A large, long seat, with a back to it. A vessel, very common in the Mediterranean, with one deck, and a very long and sharp prow. *Chambers*.

SETTER, sê'-tôr. 98. *n. s.* One who sets. *Ascham*. One who sets forth; a proclaimer. *Acts*, xvii. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsman. *Atterbury*. [rætepe, Sax.] A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered. *South*. Whatever sets off, decorates, or recommends. *Whitlock*. One who adapts words to music. *Davies*.

SE/TTERWORT, sê'-tôr-wôrt. *n. s.* A species of hellebore.

SE/TTING*, sê'-tîng. *n. s.* Apparent fall of the sun or other heavenly bodies, below the horizon. *Brown*. Enclosure. *Exod. xxviii.* [In naval language.] Direction of the current or sea.

SETTING-Dog, sê'-tîng-dôg. *n. s.* A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman. *Ad dison*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

SE/TTLE, sêv'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [rîtl, petol, Sax.] A seat; a bench; something to sit on. *Ezek.*

To SE/TTLE, sêv'-tl. *v. a.* [rêhtlan, Sax.] To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance. *Ezek.* xxxvi. To fix in any way of life. *Dryden.* To fix in any place. *P. Fletcher.* To establish; to confirm. *Prior.* To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity. *Locke.* To make certain or unchangeable. *Dryden.* To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct. *Swift.* To make close or compact. *Mortimer.* To fix unalienably by legal sanctions. *Addison.* To fix inseparably. *Boyle.* To affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom. *Davies.* To compose; to put in a state of calmness. *Duppa.*

To SE/TTLE, sêv'-tl. *v. n.* To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there. *Brown.* To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit fæces at the bottom. *Dryden.* To fix one's self; to establish a residence. *Arbuthnot.* To choose a method of life; to establish a domestic state. *Prior.* To become fixed so as not to change. *Bacon.* To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life. To take any lasting state. *Burnet.* To rest; to repose. *Spectator.* To grow calm. *Shak.* To make a jointure for a wife. *Garth.* To contract. *Mortimer.*

SE/TTLEDNESS, sêv'-tl'd-nês. *n. s.* The state of being settled; confirmed state. *Bp. Hall.*

SE/TTLEMENT, sêv'-tl-mênt. *n. s.* The act of settling; the state of being settled. The act of giving possession by legal sanction. *Dryden.* A jointure granted to a wife. *Swift.* Subsidence; dregs. *Mortimer.* Act of quitting a roving for a domestic and methodical life. *L'Estrange.* A colony; a place where a colony is established. *Guthrie.*

SE/TTLER*, sêv'-tl-ûr. *n. s.* One who fixes in a place where a colony is established.

SE/TTLING*, sêv'-tl-îng. *n. s.* [rêtlung, Sax.] The act of making a settlement. Settlement; dregs. *Milton.* Used for *setting*, in some places, as applied to the sun and other heavenly bodies.

SE/TWAL, sêv'-wâl. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

SE/VEN, sêv'-v'n. 103. *a.* [reopon, Sax.] Four and three; one more than six. *Genesis.*

SE/VENFOLD, sêv'-v'n-fôld. *a.* Repeated seven times; having seven doubles; increased seven times. *Spenser.*

SE/VENFOLD, sêv'-v'n-fôld. *ad.* In the proportion of seven to one. *Gen. iv.*

SE/VENNIGHT, sêv'-nît. 144. *n. s.* A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following; a week, numbered according to the practice of the old northern nations, as in *fortnight*. *Sidney.* We use still the word *severnigh* or *sennigh* in computing time: as, It happened on Monday was *severnigh*, that is, on the Monday before last Monday; it will be done on Monday *severnigh*, that is, on the Monday after next Monday. *Addison.*

SE/VENSCORE, sêv'-v'n-skôre. *a.* Seven times twenty; a hundred and forty. *Bacon.*

SE/VENTEN, sêv'-v'n-tên. *a.* [reopontýne, Sax.] Seven and ten; seven added to ten.

SE/VENTENTH, sêv'-v'n-tênth. *a.* [reoponteoða, Sax.] The seventh after the tenth; the ordinal of seventeen. *Gen. vii.*

SE/VENTH, sêv'-v'nh. *a.* [reopodan, Sax.] The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth. *Bacon.* Containing one part in seven.

SE/VENTHLY, sêv'-v'nh-lê. *ad.* In the seventh place: an ordinal adverb. *Bacon.*

SE/VENTIETH, sêv'-v'n-têth. *a.* The tenth seven times repeated; the ordinal of seventy.

SE/VENTY, sêv'-v'n-tê. 132. *a.* [hanðreopentîg, Sax.] Seven times ten. *Bp. Taylor.*

To SE/VER, sêv'-vûr. 98. *v. a.* [severer, Fr.; separo, Lat.] To part by violence from the rest. *Granville.* To divide; to part; to force asunder. *Hooker.* To separate; to segregate; to put in different orders or places. *St. Mat.* To separate by chymical operation. To divide by distinctions. *Bacon.* To

disjoin; to disunite. *Shakspeare.* To keep distinct; to keep apart. *Exod. viii.*

To SE/VER, sêv'-vûr. 98. *v. n.* To make a separation; to make a partition. *Exod. ix.* To suffer disjunction. *Shakspeare.*

SE/VERAL, sêv'-ûr-âl. 83. *a.* [several, old Fr.] Different; distinct from one another. *Bacon.* Divers; many. *Abbot.* Particular; single. *Dryden.* Distinct; appropriate. *Davies.* Separate; disjoined. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SE/VERAL, sêv'-ûr-âl. *n. s.* A state of separation, or partition. *Tusser.* Each particular singly taken. *Shak.* Any enclosed or separate place. *Hooker.* A piece of open land, adjoining to a common field, and a kind of joint property of the landholders of a parish. *Bacon.*

SEVERALITY*, sêv'-ûr-âl-è-tê. *n. s.* Each particular singly taken; distinction. *Bp. Hall.*

To SE/VERALIZE*, sêv'-ûr-âl-lze. *v. a.* To distinguish. *Bp. Hall.*

SE/VERALLY, sêv'-ûr-âl-ê. *ad.* Distinctly; particularly; separately; apart from others. *Hooker.*

SE/VERALTY, sêv'-ûr-âl-tê. *n. s.* State of separation from the rest. *Bacon.*

SE/VERANCE, sêv'-ûr-ânse. *n. s.* Separation; partition. *Carew.*

SE/VERE, sê-vêrê'. *a.* [Fr.; severus, Lat.] Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous. *Bp. Taylor.* Rigid; austere; morose; harsh; not indulgent. *Milton.* Cruel; inexorable. *Wisdom.* Regulated by rigid rules; strict. *Milton.* Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sober; sedate. *Milton.* Not lax; not airy; close; strictly methodical; rigidly exact. *More.* Painful; afflictive. *Milton.* Close; concise; not luxurious. *Dryden.*

SE/VERELY, sê-vêrê'-lê. *ad.* Painfully; afflictively. *Swift.* Ferociously; horribly. *Dryden.* Strictly rigorously. *Savage.*

SE/VERITY, sê-vêr-è-tê. 511. *n. s.* [severité, old Fr.; severitas, Lat.] Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment. *Bacon.* Hardness; power of distressing. *Hale.* Strictness; rigid accuracy. *Dryden.* Rigour; austerity; harshness; want of mildness; want of indulgence. *Milton.*

SE/VOCA'TION, sêv'-ô-kâ'-shôn. *n. s.* [sevo, Lat.] The act of calling aside.

To SEW, for sue. sù. *v. a.* [suivre, Fr.] To follow; to pursue. *Spenser.*

To SEW, sù. 266. *v. n.* [suo, Lat.; sye, Su. Goth and Danish.] To join any thing by the use of the needle. *Ecc. iii.*

To SEW, sù. *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle. *St. Mark, ii.*

To SEW up, sù'-ûp. To enclose in any thing sewed. *Job, xiv.*

To SEW, sù. *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fish. *Ainsworth.*

SE/WER, sù'-ûr. 266. *n. s.* [escuyer, old Fr.] An officer who serves up a feast. *Sir T. Herbert.*

SE/WER, shôre. *n. s.* [from issue, issuer. *Cowel.*] A passage for water to run through, now corrupted to shore. *Bacon.*

§ The corrupt pronunciation of this word is become universal, though in Junius's time it should seem to have been confined to London; for, under the word *shore*, he says, "Common shore, Londinensibus ita corrupte dicitur, the common sewer." Johnson has given us no etymology of this word; but Skinner tells us "Non infelicitur *Covellus* declinat à verbo, *issue*, dictumque putat quasi *issuer* abjecta initiali syllaba." Nothing can be more natural than this derivation: the *s* going into *sh* before *u*, preceded by the accent, is agreeable to analogy, 452; and the *u* in this case, being pronounced like *eo*, might easily draw the word into the common orthography, *sewer*; while the sound of *sh* was preserved, and the *eo*, as in *sheen*, *streen*, and *sew*, might soon slide into *o*, and thus produce the present anomaly. *W.*

SE/WER, sù'-ûr. *n. s.* He that uses a needle.

SE/WSTER*, sù'-stûr. *n. s.* A woman that sews or spins. *B. Jonson.*

SEX, sêks. *n. s.* [sexê, Fr.; sexus, Lat.] The prop

erty by which any animal is male or female. *Milton*. Woman-kind, by way of emphasis. *Dryden*.
SEXAGENARY, sêks-âd-jên-âr-ê. *a.* [sexagenaire, Fr.; sexagenarius, Lat.] Threescore. *Lord Chesterfield*.
SEXAGE-SIMA, sêks-â-jês-sê-mâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] The second Sunday before Lent.
SEXAGE-SIMAL, sêks-â-jês-sê-mâl. *a.* [sexagesimus, Lat.] Sixtieth; numbered by sixties.
SEXANGLED, sêks-âng-gl'd. 359. } *a.* [sex, Lat.
SEXANGULAR, sêks-âng-gû-lâr. } and angu-
lar.] Having six corners or angles; hexagonal. *Huws*.
SEXANGULARLY, sêks-âng-gû-lâr-lê. *ad.* With six angles; hexagonally.
SEXENNIAL, sêks-ên-nê-âl. 113. *a.* [sex and annus, Lat.] Lasting six years; happening once in six years. *Burke*.
SEXTAIN, sêks-tîn. 208. *n. s.* [sextans, sex, Lat.] A stanza of six lines.
SEXTANT, sêks-tânt. *n. s.* [Fr.] The sixth part of a circle. An astronomical instrument made in that form. *Cook and King's Voyage*.
SEXTARY, sêks-târ-rê. *n. s.* [sextarius, Lat.] A pint and a half.
SEXTARY, sêks-târ-rê. } *n. s.* The same as sacrise-
SEXTRY, sêks-trê. } ty. *Dict.*
SEXTILE, sêks-tîl. 140. *n. s.* [sextilis, Lat.] Such a position or aspect of two planets, when at sixty degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another, and is marked thus *. *Harris*.
SEXTON, sêks-tûn. 170. *n. s.* [corrupted from *sacristan*.] An under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves. *Gravett*.
SEXTONSHIP, sêks-tûn-ship. *n. s.* The office of a sexton. *Swift*.
SEXTUPLE, sêks-tû-pl. 405. *a.* [sextuplus, Lat.] Sixfold; six times told. *Brown*.
SEXUAL*, sêks-û-âl. *a.* [sexuel, Fr.] Distinguishing the sex; belonging to the sex. *Barrington*.
TO SHAB, shâb. *v. n.* To play mean tricks: a low, barbarous, cant word.
SHABBILY, shâb-bê-lê. *ad.* Meanly; reproachfully; despicably; paltrily.
SHABBINESS, shâb-bê-nês. *n. s.* Meanness; paltriness. *Spectator*.
SHABBY, shâb-bê. *a.* Mean; paltry. *Ld. Clarendon, Diary*.
SHACK †, shâk. *n. s.* [perhaps from *shock*.] Stock, turned into the stubbles after harvest, are said to be at *shack*. *Homilies*.
TO SHACK †, shâk. *v. n.* To shed, as corn at harvest. *Grose*. To feed in the stubble: as, to send hogs at *shacking*.
SHACKLE*, shâk-kl. *n. s.* Stubble. *Pegge*.
TO SHACKLE †, shâk-kl. 405. *v. a.* [shaekelen, Teut.] To chain; to fetter; to bind. *Locke*.
SHACKLES, shâk-klz. *n. s.* wanting the singular. [scaecul, Sax.; shaekel, Teut.] Fetters; gyves; chains for prisoners. *Spenser*.
SHAD, shâd. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *B. Jonson*.
SHADE †, shâde. *n. s.* [scadu, read, Sax.; shade, Dutch.] The cloud or opacity made by interception of the light. *Milton*. Darkness; obscurity. *Roscommon*. Coolness made by interception of the sun. *Bacon*. An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood, by which the light is excluded. *Shak*. Screen causing an exclusion of light or heat; umbrage. *Phillips*. Protection; shelter. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured. *Dryden*. A colour; gradation of light. *Locke*. The figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the shadow. *Pope*. The soul separated from the body; so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch. A spirit; a ghost; manes. *Dryden*.
TO SHADE, shâde. *v. a.* [scadan, sceadan, Sax.] To overspread with opacity. *Milton*. To cover from the light or heat; to overspread. *Milton*. *Dryden*. To shelter; to hide. *Shak*. To protect; to cover; to screen. *Milton*. To mark with differ-

ent gradations of colours. *Milton*. To paint in obscure colours.
SHADDOCK*, shâd-dôk. *n. s.* A kind of orange *Chambers*.
SHADER*, shâ-dâr. *n. s.* Whoever or whatever obscures. *Carleton*.
SHADINESS, shâ-dê-nês. *n. s.* The state of being shady; umbrageousness. *Sherwood*.
SHADOW, shâd-dô. 327, 515. *n. s.* [scadu, Sax.; schaduw, Dut.] The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted. *Shak*. Opacity; darkness; shade. *Denham*. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air. *Spenser*. Obscure place. *Dryden*. Dark part of a picture. *Dryden*. Any thing perceptible only to the sight; a ghost; a spirit, or shade. *Shak*. An imperfect and faint representation: opposed to substance. *Milton*. Inseparable companion. *Milton*. Type; mystical representation. *Milton*. Protection; shelter; favour. *Psalms*.
TO SHA'DOW, shâd-dô. *v. a.* [scadepan, Sax.] To cover with opacity. *Ezek. xxxi*. To cloud; to darken. *Shak*. To make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat. *Sidney*. To conceal under cover; to hide; to screen. *Shak*. To protect; to screen from danger; to shroud. *Shak*. To mark with various gradations of colour, or light. *Peachment*. To paint in obscure colours. *Dryden*. To represent imperfectly. *Milton*. To represent typically. *Hooker*.
SHADOWGRASS, shâd-dô-grâs. *n. s.* A kind of grass.
SHADOWING*, shâd-dô-îng. *n. s.* Shade in a picture; gradation of light or colour. *Fellham*.
SHADOWY, shâd-dô-ê. *a.* [scadepîg, Sax.] Full of shade; gloomy. *Shak*. Not brightly luminous. *Milton*. Faintly representative; typical. *Milton*. Unsubstantial; unreal. *Addison*. Dark; opaque. *Milton*.
SHADY, shâ-dê. *a.* [scadepîg, Sax.] Full of shade; mildly gloomy. *Job, xl*. Secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat. *Bacon*.
TO SHAFFLE*, shâf-fl. *v. n.* [perhaps a corruption of *shuffle*.] To move with an awkward or irregular gait; to hobble.
SHAFFLER*, shâf-fl-ûr. *n. s.* One who limps, or walks lamely. *Huloet*.
SHAFT †, shâft. *n. s.* [scaeft, Sax.] An arrow; a missive weapon. *Sidney*. [shaft, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit. *Carew*. Any thing straight; the spire of a church. *Peachment*. [scaft, Germ.; shaft, Su. Goth.] Handle of a weapon. Pole of a carriage.
SHAFTED*, shâft-êd. *a.* Having a handle: a term of heraldry, applied to a spear-head, when there is a handle to it.
SHAFTMENT*, shâft-mênt. *n. s.* [scaeft-mund, Sax.] Measure of about six inches with the hand; a span. *Ray*.
SHAG †, shâg. *n. s.* [scaega, Sax.; skaeg, Su. Goth.] Rough, woolly hair. *Shak*. A kind of cloth. *Waterhouse*.
SHAG †, shâg. *a.* Hairy; shaggy. *Shakspeare*.
TO SHAG †, shâg. *v. a.* To make shaggy or rough; to deform. *Thomson*.
SHAG, shâg. *n. s.* A sea bird. *Carew*.
SHAGGED, shâg-gêd. 366. } *a.* [from shag] Rug
SHAGGY, shâg-gê. 383. } {ged; rough; hairy.
Dryden. Rough; rugged. *Milton*.
SHAGGEDNESS*, shâg-gêd-nês. *n. s.* State of being shagged. *More*.
SHAGREEN, shâ-grêen'. *n. s.* [an eastern word, sagri, soghre, and shagrain.] The skin of a kind of fish, or skin made rough in imitation of it.
TO SHAGREEN, shâ-grêen'. See CHAGRIN.
TO SHAIL, shâle. *v. n.* [schuhl, Teut.] To walk sideways. *L'Estrange*.
TO SHAKE †, shâke. *v. a.* pret. shook; part. pass. shaken, or shook; and formerly shaken. [scacan, sceacan, Sax.; schoeken, Teut.] To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backwards and forwards; to agitate. *Zech. ii*. To make

—nò, môve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, tób, báll;—díl;—pòund;—thín, THIS.

to totter or tremble. *Milton.* To throw down by a violent motion. *St. Matt. x.* To throw away; to drive off. *Shak.* To weaken; to put in danger. *Atterbury.* To drive from resolution; to depress; to make afraid. *Shak.*—To shake hands. This phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, sometimes signifies to join with, but commonly to take leave of. *Shak.* To shake off. To rid himself of; to free from; to divest of. *Shakespeare.*

TO SHAKE, shake. *v. n.* To be agitated with a vibratory motion. To totter. *Milton.* To tremble; to be unable to keep the body still. *Shak.* To be in terror; to be deprived of firmness. *Dryden.*

SHAKE, shake. *n. s.* Concussion suffered. *Herbert.* Impulse; moving power. *Addison.* Vibratory motion. *Addison.* Motion given and received. *Addison.* [In music.] A graceful close of a song or air; the alternate prolation of two notes in juxtaposition to each other, with a close on the note immediately beneath the lower of them. *Tytler.*

SHAKEFORK*, shake'-fòrk. *n. s.* A fork to toss hay about: so a prong is called in some places.

SHAKER, shá'-kúr. 98. *n. s.* The person or thing that shakes. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SHAKING*, shá'-king. *n. s.* Vibratory motion. *Job xli.* Concussion. *Harmar.* State of trembling. *Waller.*

SHAKY*, shá'-kè. *a.* [from shake.] An appellation given by builders to timber, which is cracked either with the heat of the sun or the drought of the wind. *Chambers.*

SHALE, shále. *n. s.* [for shell.] A husk; the case of seeds in siliqueous plants. *Shak.* A black, slaty substance, or a clay hardened into a stony consistence, and so much impregnated with bitumen, that it becomes somewhat like a coal. *Chambers.*

TO SHALE*, shále. *v. a.* To peel. *Grose.*

SHALL, shál. [See **BEEN**.] *v. defective.* [re-*ceal*, Sax.] It has no tenses but *shall*, *future*, and *should*, *imperfect*.

☞ Children are generally taught to pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *all*; and, when they are fixed in this pronunciation, and come to read tolerably, they have this sound to break themselves of, and pronounce it like the first syllable of *shal-lon*. *W.*

SHALLOON, shál'-lòon. *n. s.* [from *Chalons*, a town in Champagne, where this kind of stuff was made.] A slight woollen stuff. *Swift.*

SHALLOP, shál'-lòp. *n. s.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] A small boat. *Raleigh.*

SHALLOT*, shál'-lòt. *n. s.* An *eschalot*: which see.

SHALLOW*, shál'-lò. 327. *a.* [scylp; Sax.] Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface or edge. *Shak.* Not intellectually deep; not profound; not very knowing or wise; empty; trifling; futile; silly. *Shak.* Not deep of sound. *Bacon.*

SHALLOW, shál'-lò. *n. s.* A shelf; a sand; a flat; a shoal; a place where the water is not deep. *Shak.*

TO SHALLOW*, shál'-lò. *v. a.* To make shallow. *Sir T. Brown.*

SHALLOWBRAINED, shál'-lò-bránd. *a.* Foolish; futile; trifling; empty. *South.*

SHALLOWLY, shál'-lò-lè. *ad.* With no great depth. *Carew.* Simply; foolishly. *Shakespeare.*

SHALLOWNESS, shál'-lò-nès. *n. s.* Want of depth. Want of thought; want of understanding; futility; silliness; emptiness. *Herbert.*

SHALM, shám. 403. *n. s.* [*schalmei*, Teut.] A kind of musical pipe. *Knolles*. See **SHAWM**.

SHALT, shált. Second person of *shall*.

TO SHAM*, shám. *v. a.* [*shonmi*, Welsh; *schimpen*, Teut.] To trick; to cheat; to fool with a fraud; to delude with false pretences. *L'Estrange.* To outbride by fraud or folly. *L'Estrange.*

TO SHAM*, shám. *v. n.* To make mocks. *Prior.*

SHAM, shám. *n. s.* Fraud; trick; delusion; false pretence; imposture. *Locke.*

SHAM, shám. *a.* False; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended. *Gay.*

SHAMBLES, shám'-biz. 359. *n. s.* [reame, Sax.]

The place where butchers kill or sell their meat; a butchery. *Shakespeare.*

SHAMBLING, shám'-bl-ing. *n. s.* Act of moving awkwardly and irregularly. *Dryden.* See **SCAMBLING**.

SHAMBLING, shám'-bl-ing. 410. *a.* Moving awkwardly and irregularly. *Smith.*

SHAME*, shám. *n. s.* [reame, rama, Sax.; *sham*, Su. Goth.] The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost; the passion expressed sometimes by blushes. *Spenser.* The cause or reason of shame; disgrace; ignominy. *Shak.* Reproach; infliction of shame. *Ecclesi. v.*

TO SHAME, shám. *v. a.* To make ashamed; to fill with shame. *Shak.* To disgrace. *Spenser.*

TO SHAME, shám. *v. n.* To be ashamed. *Spenser*

SHAMEFACED, shám'-fáste. 359. *a.* [reame-*æft*, Sax.] Modest; bashful; easily put out of countenance. *Sidney.*

SHAMEFACEDLY, shám'-fáste-lè. *ad.* Modestly bashfully. *Woolton.*

SHAMEFACEDNESS, shám'-fáste-nès. *n. s.* Modesty; bashfulness; timidity. *Sidney.*

SHAMEFUL, shám'-fíl. *a.* Disgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful. *Spenser.* Full of indignity or indecency; raising shame in another. *Spenser.*

SHAMEFULLY, shám'-fúl-lè. *ad.* Disgracefully; ignominiously; infamously; reproachfully. *Milton.* With indignity; with indecency; so as ought to cause shame. *Spenser.*

SHAMELESS, shám'-lès. *a.* [reameless, Sax.] Wanting shame; wanting modesty; impudent; frontless; immodest; audacious. *Shakespeare.*

SHAMELESSLY, shám'-lès-lè. *ad.* Impudently; audaciously; without shame. 2 *Sam. vi.*

SHAMELESSNESS, shám'-lès-nès. *n. s.* [reameless-*ness*, Sax.] Impudence; want of shame; immodesty. *Sidney.*

SHAMER*, shá'-múr. *n. s.* Whoever or whatever makes ashamed. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SHAMMER, shám'-múr. 98. *n. s.* A cheat; an impostor.

SHAMOIS, shám'-mè. *n. s.* [*chamois*, Fr.] A kind of wild goat. *Shakespeare.* See **CHAMOIS**.

SHAMROCK, shám'-ròk. 166. *n. s.* The Irish name for three-leaved grass. *Spenser.*

SHANK*, shánk. 408. *n. s.* [reane, reane, Sax.] The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee. *Spenser.* The bone of the leg. *Shakespeare.* Leg or support of any thing. *Ray.* The long part of any instrument. *Moxon.* An herb.

SHANKED, shánk't. 359. *a.* Having a shank.

SHANKER, shánk'-úr. 98. *n. s.* [*chancere*, Fr.] A venereal excrescence.

SHANTY*, shán'-tè. *a.* [perhaps a corruption of *fanty*.] Showy; gay.

TO SHAPE*, shápe. *v. a.* preter. *shaped*; part. pass. *shaped* and *shapen*; anciently *shope*. [reapian, Sax.; *scheppen*, Teut.] To form; to mould, with respect to external dimensions. *Shak.* To mould; to cast; to regulate; to adjust. *Raleigh.* To image; to conceive. *Shak.* To make; to create. *Psalm li.*

TO SHAPE*, shápe. *v. n.* To square; to suit. *Shak*

SHAPE, shápe. *n. s.* Form; external appearance. *Rev. ix.* Make of the trunk of the body. *Addison.*

Being, as moulded into form. *Milton.* Idea; pattern. *Milton.* It is now used in low conversation for manner.

SHAPELESS, shápe'-lès. *a.* Wanting regularity of form; wanting symmetry of dimensions. *Shak.*

SHAPESMITH, shápe'-smith. *n. s.* [*shape* and *smith*.] One who undertakes to improve the form of the body: a burlesque word. *Garth.*

SHAPELINESS, shápe'-lè-nès. *n. s.* Beauty or proportion of form.

SHAPELY, shápe'-lè. *a.* Symmetrical; well formed. *Dr. Warton.*

SHARD*, shárd. *n. s.* [*schaerde*, Frisick; *reinan*, Sax.] A fragment of an earthen vessel, or any brittle substance. *Milton.* The shell of an egg or

- a snail. *Gower*. [*chard*.] A plant. *Dryden*. A frith or strait. *Spenser*. A sort of fish.
- SHARDBORNE, shârd'-bôrn. *a*. Borne along the air by sheathed wings. *Shakspeare*.
- SHARDED, shârd'-êd. *a*. Having wings within shells as it were; sheathwinged. *Gower*.
- To SHARE, shâre. *v. a*. [*ſceapan*, *ſcepan*, Sax.] To divide; to part among many. *Shak*. To partake with others; to seize or possess jointly with another. *Milton*. To cut; to separate; to shear. *Milton*.
- ☞ To SHARE, shâre. *v. n*. To have part; to have a dividend. *Shakspeare*.
- SHARE, shâre. *n. s*. Part; allotment; dividend obtained. *Milton*.—To go shares. To partake. *Law*.—A part contributed. *Brown*. [*ſceap*, Sax.] The blade of the plough that cuts the ground. *Dryden*.
- SHA'REBONE, shâre'-bône. *n. s*. The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs. *Derham*.
- SHARER, shâ'-rêr. 98. *n. s*. One who divides, or apportions to others; a divider. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others. *Daniel*.
- SHARING*, shâre'-îng. *n. s*. Participation. *Spenser*.
- SHARK, shârk. *n. s*. A voracious sea-fish. *Thomson*. A greedy, artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks. [*skurk*, *skurka*, Su. Goth.] *South*. Trick; fraud; petty rapine. *South*.
- To SHARK, shârk. *v. a*. To pick up hastily or slyly. *Shakspeare*.
- To SHARK, shârk. *v. n*. To play the petty thief; to practise cheats; to live by fraud. *Dr. White*. To fawn for a dinner; to beg. *Patrick*.
- SHARKER*, shârk'-êr. *n. s*. One who lives upon the shark; an artful fellow. *Sir H. Wotton*.
- SHARKING*, shârk'-îng. *n. s*. Petty rapine; trick. *Dr. Westfield*.
- SHARP, shârp. *a*. [*ſceapp*, Sax.; *ſcherpe*, Dutch.] Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt. *Shak*. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse. *More*. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive. *Sidney*. Quick, as of sight or hearing. *Davies*. Sour without astringency; sour, but not austere; acid. *Spenser*. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noise; not flat. *Bacon*. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastick. *Shak*. Severe; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid. *Shak*. Eager; hungry; keen upon a quest. *Milton*. Painful; afflictive. *Knolles*. Fierce; ardent; fiery. *Milton*. Attentive; vigilant. *Dryden*. Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold. *Roy*. Subtle; nice; witty; acute: of things. *Hooker*. [Among workmen.] Hard. *Mexon*. Emaciated; lean. *Milton*.
- SHARP, shârp. *n. s*. A sharp or acute sound. *Shak*. A pointed weapon; small sword; rapier. *Collier*.
- To SHARP, shârp. *v. a*. To make keen. *B. Jonson*. To render quick. *Spenser*.
- To SHARP, shârp. *v. n*. To play thievish tricks. *L'Estrange*.
- To SHARPEN, shârp'-pn. 103. *v. a*. [*ſceappan*, *ſceppan*, Sax.] To make keen; to edge; to point. *Hooker*. To make quick, ingenious, or acute. *Ascham*. To make quicker of sense. *Milton*. To make eager or hungry. *Shak*. To make fierce or angry. *Job*, xvi. To make biting, sarcastick, or severe. *Smith*. To make less flat; more piercing to the ears. *Bacon*. To make sour.
- ☞ To SHARPEN*, shârp'-pn. *v. n*. To grow sharp. *Shakspeare*.
- SHARPER, shârp'-êr. 98. *n. s*. A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a rascal. *Arbutnot*.
- *SHARPLY, shârp'-lê. *ad*. [*ſceapplice*, Sax.] With keenness; with good edge or point. Severely; rigorously; roughly. *Spenser*. Keenly; acutely; vigorously. *B. Jonson*. Afflictively; painfully. *Hayward*. With quickness. *Bacon*. Judiciously; acutely; wittily.
- SHARPNESS, shârp'-nêss. *n. s*. [*ſceappnetre*, Sax.] Keenness of edge or point. *Sidney*. Not obtuseness. *Wotton*. Sourness without austerity.
- Watts. Severity of language; satirical sarcasm. *Shak*. Painfulness; afflictiveness. *South*. Intellectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit. *Hooker*. Quickness of senses. *Hooker*.
- SHARP-SET, shârp'-sê't. *a*. [*sharp* and *set*.] Hungry; ravenous. *Brown*. Eager; vehemently desirous. *Sidney*.
- SHARP-SIGHTED, shârp'-sl'-têd. *a*. Having quick sight. *Davies*.
- SHARP-VISAGED, shârp'-vîz'-îdj'-d. 90. *a*. Having a sharp countenance. *Hale*.
- SHARP-WITTED*, shârp'-wî't-têd. *a*. Having an acute mind. *Wotton*.
- SHASH*. See SASH.
- SHA'STER*, shâs'-têr. *n. s*. The Gentoo scriptures in general. *Halhed*.
- To SHA'TTER, shât'-têr. 98. *v. a*. [*ſcætan*, Sax.; *ſchetteren*, Teut.] To break at once into many pieces; to break so as to scatter the parts. *Shak*. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued attention. *Norris*.
- To SHA'TTER, shât'-têr. *v. n*. To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments. *Bacon*.
- SHA'TTER, shât'-têr. *n. s*. One part of many into which any thing is broken at once. *Swift*.
- SHA'TTERBAINED, shât'-têr-brând. 359. } *a*
SHA'TTERPATED, shât'-têr-pâ-têd. }
[from *shatter*, *brain*, and *pale*.] Inattentive; not consistent. *Goodman*. A low word.
- SHA'TTERY, shât'-têr-ê. 182. *a*. Disunited; not compact; easily falling into many parts; loose of texture. *Woodward*.
- To SHAVE, shâve. *v. a*. pret. *shaved*, part. *shaved* or *shaven*. [*ſceapan*, *ſceapan*, Sax.; *ſhæven*, Dut.] To pare off with a razor. *Leviticus*. To pare close to the surface. *Milton*. To skim by passing near, or slightly touching. *Milton*. To cut in thin slices. *Bacon*. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.
- SHAVE-GRASS, shâve'-grâs. *n. s*. An herb.
- SHA'VELING, shâve'-îng. 410. *n. s*. A man shaved; a friar, or religious. *Spenser*.
- SHAVER, shâ'-vêr. 98. *n. s*. [*ſcæpere*, Sax.] A man that practises the art of shaving. *Bp. Richardson*. A man closely attentive to his own interest. *Swift*. A robber; a plunderer. *Knolles*.
- SHA'VING, shâ'-ving. 410. *n. s*. A thin slice pared off from any body. *Bacon*.
- SHAW, shâw. *n. s*. [*ſcua*, Sax.; *ſchawe*, Dutch.] A small shady wood in a valley. *Gower*.
- SHAWFOWL, shâw'-fôul. *n. s*. An artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.
- SHAWL*, shâwl. *n. s*. A part of modern female dress, brought from India into this country; a kind of cloak. *Boswell*.
- SHA'WM, shâwn. *n. s*. [*ſchalmey*, Teut.] A hautboy; a cornet: written likewise *shalm*. *Ps. Common Prayer*.
- SHE, shê. *pronoun*. In oblique cases, *her*. [*ſche* Norman; *ſcæ*, *ſco*, Sax.] The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman; the woman before mentioned. *Donne*. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely, with some degree of contempt. *Shak*. The female; not the male. *Shakspeare*.
- SHEAF, shêfe. 227. *n. s*. *sheaves*, plural. [*ſceap*, Sax.] A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry. *Fairfax*. Any bundle or collection held together. *Locke*.
- To SHEAF*, shêfe. *v. n*. To make sheaves. *Shak*.
- To SHEAL, shêle. 227. *v. a*. To shell. See SHALE. *Shakspeare*.
- To SHEAR, shêre. 227. *v. a*. pret. *shore*, or *sheared*; part. pass. *shorn*. [*ſceapan*, Sax.] This word is frequently written *sheer*, but improperly. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet. *Gen. xxxi*. To cut by interception. *Grew*. To cut down as by the sickle; to reap. *Gower*.
- To SHEAR, shêre. *v. n*. To make an indirect course. To pierce. *Sir E. Sandys*.
- SHEAR, shêre. } *n. s*. [it is seldom used in the
SHEARS, shêrz. 227. } singular.] An instrument

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —ðl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears* are a larger, and scissors a smaller instrument of the same kind. *Sidney*. The denomination of the age of sheep. *Mortimer*. Any thing in the form of the blades of *shears*. *Wings*. *Spenser*.

SHEARD, shérd. 234. *n. s.* [rceapð, Sax.] A fragment; now commonly written *shard*. *Isa. xxx.*

SHEARER, shéer-úr. 98. *n. s.* One that clips with shears; particularly one that fleeces sheep. *Milton*. A reaper.

SHEARMAN, shéer-mán. 88. *n. s.* He that shears. *Shakespeare*.

SHEARWATER, shère-wá-túr. *n. s.* A fowl. *Ainsworth*.

SHEATH ð, shéth. 227. *n. s.* [rcæðe, Sax.] The case of any thing; the scabbard of a weapon. *Spenser*.

To SHEATH, { shéth. 467 } *v. a.* To enclose
To SHEATHE, { } in a sheath or
scabbard; to enclose in any case. *Waller*. [In
philosophy.] To obtund any acrid particles. *Boyle*.
To fit with a sheath. *Shak.* To defend the main
body by an outward covering. *Raleigh*.

SHEATHLESS, shéth-lès. *a.* Without a sheath. *Eusden*.

SHEATHWINGED, shéth-wing'd. *a.* Having hard cases which are folded over the wings. *Brown*.

SHEATHY, shéth-é. 182. *a.* Forming a sheath. *Brown*.

To SHEAVE*, shève. *v. a.* To bring together; to collect. *Ashmole*.

SHEAVED*, shév'd. *a.* Made of straw. *Shak.*

SHECKLATION, shék-lá-tón. *n. s.* [a corruption of the French *clacation*.] Gilded leather. *Spenser*.

To SHED ð, shéd. *v. a.* [rceðan, Sax.] To effuse; to pour out; to spill. *St. Matt. xxvi.* To scatter; to let fall. *Bacon*.

To SHED, shéd. *v. n.* To let fall its parts. *Mortimer*.

SHED, shéd. *n. s.* [rceð, Sax.] A slight, temporary covering. *Fairfax*. [In composition.] Effusion; as, blood-shed.

SHEDDER, shéd-dér. 98. *n. s.* A spiller; one who sheds. *Ezek. xviii.*

SHEN ð, shén. 246. } *a.* [reen, rcene, Sax.]

SHEENY ð, shéén-é. 182. } Bright; glittering; showy; fair. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

SHEEN, shéén. *n. s.* Brightness; splendour. *Milton*. *Ob. J.*

SHEEP ð, shéep. 246. *n. s.* pl. likewise *sheep*. [rceap, Sax.] The animal that bears wool, remarkable for its usefulness and innocence. *Dryden*. [In contempt.] A foolish, silly fellow. *Ainsworth*. [In theology.] The people, considered as under the direction of God, or of their pastor. *Psalms*.

To SHEEPBITE, shéep-bíte. *v. n.* [*sheep and bite*.] To use petty thefts. *Shakespeare*.

SHEEPBITER, shéep-bíte-úr. *n. s.* A petty thief. *Tusser*.

SHEEPCOT, shéep-kót. *n. s.* A little enclosure for sheep. *Shakespeare*.

SHEEPFOLD, shéep-fóld. *n. s.* [*sheep and fold*.] The place where sheep are enclosed. *Prior*.

SHEEPHOOK, shéep-hóók. *n. s.* A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep. *Bacon*.

SHEEPISH, shéep-ish. *a.* Relating to sheep. *Stafford*. Bashful; over-modest; timorously and meanly diffident. *Locke*.

SHEEPISHLY*, shéep-ish-lé. *ad.* Timorously; with mean diffidence. *Goodman*.

SHEEPISHNESS, shéep-ish-nés. *n. s.* Bashfulness; mean and timorous diffidence. *Herbert*.

SHEEPMASTER, shéep-má-stár. *n. s.* A feeder of sheep. *Bacon*.

SHEEP'S-EYE, shéep's-í. *n. s.* A modest, diffident look; a kind of leer; a wishful glance. *Dryden*.

SHEEPSHEARER*, shéep-shère-úr. *n. s.* One who shears sheep. *Gen. xxxviii.*

SHEEPSHEARING, shéep-shère-íng. *n. s.* The time of shearing sheep; the feast made when sheep are shorn. *South*.

SHEEPSTEALER*, shéep-stéel-úr. *n. s.* A thief who takes away sheep. *Burton*.

SHEEPWALK, shéep-wáwk. *n. s.* Pasture for sheep. *Milton*.

SHEER ð, shère. 246. *a.* [rceipe, rceep, Sax.; *schier* Germ.] Pure; clear; unmingled. *Spenser*.

SHEER, shère. 246. *ad.* Clean; quick; *at once* *Milton*. Not now in use, except in low language.

To SHEER, shère. *v. a.* See **SHEAR**.

To SHEER off. *v. n.* To steal away; to slip off clandestinely.

SHEERLY*, shère-lé. *ad.* At once; quite; *abso-*
lutely. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

SHEERS, shéerz. *n. s.* See **SHEARS**.

SHEET ð, shéet. 246. *n. s.* [rceat, rceet, rceyt, Sax.] A broad and large piece of linen. *Acts, x.* The linen of a bed. *Shak.* [*ecoutes*, Fr.; *echoten*, Dutch.]

In a ship, are ropes bent to the clews of the sails, which serve in all the lower sails to hale or round off the clew of the sail; but in topsails they draw the sail close to the yard arms. *Suckling*. As much paper as is made in one body. *Locke*. A single complication or fold of paper in a book. Any thing expanded. *Shakespeare*. *Sheets* in the plural is taken for a book. *Waterland*.

SHEET-Anchor, shéet-ángk'-kúr. *n. s.* [formerly *shoot-anchor*.] The largest anchor; which, in stress of weather, is the mariner's last refuge, when an extraordinary stiff gale of wind happens. *Bailey*.

To SHEET, shéet. *v. a.* To furnish with sheets; to infold in a sheet. *Shak.* To cover as with a sheet. *Shakespeare*.

SHEETING*, shéet-íng. *n. s.* Cloth for making sheets. *Bp. Berkeley*.

SHEKEL, shék-kl. 102. *n. s.* [שקל] An ancient Jewish coin equal to four Attick drachms, or four Roman denarii, in value about 2s. 6d. sterling. *Camden*.

SHELDAPLE, shél-dá-pl. *n. s.* A chaffinch.

SHELDRAKE, shél-drake. *n. s.* A bird that preys on fishes; a kind of wild duck. *Burton*.

SHELDUCK, shél-dók. *n. s.* A kind of wild duck. *Mortimer*.

SHELF ð, shélf. *n. s.* [rcýlf, rceelf, Sax.] A board fixed against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it. *Shak.* A sand bank in the sea; a rock under shallow water. *B. Jonson*.

SHELFY, shélf-é. *a.* Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows. *Dryden*.

SHELL ð, shél. *n. s.* [rcýll, rcell, Sax.; *schale*, *schelle*, Teut.; *schale*, Germ.] The hard covering of any thing; the external crust. *Burnet*. The covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal. *B. Jonson*. The covering of the seeds of siliqueous plants. *Arbuthnot*. The covering of kernels. *Donne*. The covering of an egg. *Shak.* The outer part of a house. *Addison*. It is used for a musical instrument in poetry, the first lyre being said to have been made by straining strings over the shell of a tortoise. *Dryden*. The superficial part. *Ayliffe*. [In artillery.] A bomb.

To SHELL, shél. *v. a.* [arceallan, Sax.] To take out of the shell; to strip of the shell.

To SHELL, shél. *v. n.* To fall off, as broken shells. *Wise man*. To cast the shell.

SHELLDUCK, shél-dók. See **SHELDUCK**.

SHELLFISH, shél-fish. *n. s.* [rcýl-pírcar, Sax.] Fish invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters. *Woodward*.

SHELLMEAT*, shél-mèet. *n. s.* Food consisting of shell-fish. *Fidler*.

SHELLWORK*, shél-wúrk. *n. s.* Work made of, or trimmed with shells. *Cotgrave*.

SHELLY, shél-lé. *a.* Abounding with shells. *Prior*. Consisting of shells. *Shakespeare*.

SHE/LTER ð, shél-túr. 98. *n. s.* [rcýlb, Sax.; *ski-olde*, Icel.] A cover from any external injury or violence. *Shak.* A protector; a defender; one that gives security. *Ps. lxi.* The state of being covered; protection; security. *Denham*.

To SHE/LTER, shél-túr. *v. a.* To cover from ex

- ternal violence. *Milton*. To defend; to protect; to succour with refuge; to harbour. *Dryden*. To betake to cover. *Abbot*. To cover from notice. *Prior*.
- To SHELTER**, shêl'-tûr. *v. n.* To take shelter. *Milton*. To give shelter. *Thomson*.
- SHELTERLESS**, shêl'-tûr-lês. *a.* Harbourless; without home or refuge. *Rowe*.
- SHELTERLY***, shêl'-tûr-ê. *a.* Affording shelter. *White*.
- SHELTIE***, shêl'-tê. *n. s.* A small horse, so called in Scotland. *Martin*.
- To SHELVE***, shêlv. *v. a.* To place on shelves. *Comm.* on *Chaucer*.
- SHELVING**, shêlv'-îng. 410. *a.* Sloping; inclining; having declivity. *Shakespeare*.
- SHELVY**, shêl'-vê. *a.* Shallow; rocky; full of banks. *Shakespeare*.
- To SHEND**, shênd. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *shent*. [reenban, Sax.; *schenden*, Dutch.] To ruin; to spoil; to mischief. *Tusser*. To disgrace; to degrade; to blame; to reproach. *Spenser*. To overpower; to crush; to surpass. *Spenser*.
- SHEPHERD** §, shêp'-pûrd. 98, 515. *n. s.* [reap and hepd, Sax.] One who tends sheep in the pasture. *Shak.* A swain; a rural lover. *Raleigh*. One who tends a congregation; a pastor. *Prior*.
- SHEPHERDESS**, shêp'-pûr-dês. *n. s.* A woman that tends sheep; a rural lass. *Sidney*.
- SHEPHERDS Needle**. *n. s.* Venus comb: an herb.
- SHEPHERDS Pulse**, or *Pouch*. *n. s.* A common weed. *Drayton*.
- SHEPHERDS Rod**. *n. s.* Teasel: a plant.
- SHEPHERDISH**, shêp'-pûrd-ish. *a.* Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustic. *Sidney*. *Ob. J.*
- SHEPHERDLY***, shêp'-pûrd-lê. *a.* Pastoral; rustic. *Bp. Taylor*.
- SHERBET**, shêr-bêt'. *n. s.* [Persian.] A drink in Persia that quenches thirst, and tastes deliciously: the composition is cool water, into which they infuse sirup of lemons and rose-water; in those torrid countries the most refreshing sort of liquor that can be invented. *Herbert*.
- SHERD**, shêrd. *n. s.* [reapb, Sax.] A fragment of broken earthenware. *Dryden*. See **SHARD**.
- SHERIFF** §, shêr'-îf. *n. s.* [reaprepera, Sax.] An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws. *Bacon*.
- SHERIFFALTY**, shêr'-îf-âl-tê. *n. s.* The office
- SHERIFFDOM**, shêr'-îf-dûm. } or jurisdiction
- SHERIFFSHIP**, shêr'-îf-shîp. } of a sheriff.
- SHERIFFWICK**, shêr'-îf-wîk. } *Bacon*.
- SHERRIS**, shêr'-ris. } *n. s.* [from *Xeres*,
- SHERRIS Sack**, shêr'-ris-sâk. } in Spain.] A kind
- SHERRY**, shêr'-rê. } of Spanish wine.
- Shakespeare*.
- SHEW** §, shò. See **SHOW**.
- To SHEW***, See **To SHOW**.
- SHEWER***, shò'-ûr. *n. s.* One who showeth or teacheth what is to be done. *Huloet*.
- SHIBBOLETH***, shîb'-bò-lêth. *n. s.* [Hebrew; an ear of corn, and also floods of water.] A word which was made a criterion, whereby the Gileadites distinguished the Ephraimites in their pronouncing *s* for *sh*: hence, in a figurative sense, the criterion of a party. *South*.
- SHIDE**, shîde. *n. s.* [rebe, Sax.] A piece split off, spoken of wood, a cleft *shide*: a small solid piece of wood; a billet; not a slip or splinter.
- SHIELD** §, shêld. 275. *n. s.* [reýb, Sax.] A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows. *Shak.* Defence; protection. One that gives protection or security. *Dryden*.
- To SHIELD**, shêld. *v. a.* [reýban, Sax.] To cover with a shield. To defend; to protect; to secure. *Shak.* To keep off; to defend against. *Spenser*.
- To SHIFT** §, shîft. *v. n.* [reýetan, Sax.] To change place. *Woodward*. To change; to give place to other things. *Locke*. To change clothes, particu-
- larly the linen. *Young*. To find some expedient; to act or live, though with difficulty. *David*. To practise indirect methods. *Raleigh*. To take some method for safety. *L'Estrange*.
- To SHIFT**, shîft. *v. a.* To change; to alter. *Swift*. To transfer from place to place. *Tusser*. To put by some expedient out of the way. *Shak.* To change in position. *Raleigh*. To change as clothes. *Shak.* To dress in fresh clothes. *Shak.*—To shift off. To defer; to put away by some expedient. *Dryden*.
- SHIFT**, shîft. *n. s.* Change. *Watton*. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means. *Sidney*. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last resource. *Hooker*. Fraud; artifice; stratagem. *Denham*. Evasion; elusory practice. *Hooker*. A woman's under linen.
- SHIFTER**, shîft'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who changes or alters the position of a thing: as, a scene-shifter. One who plays tricks; a man of artifice. *Burton*.
- SHIFTING***, shîft'-îng. *n. s.* Act of changing; act of putting by some expedient out of the way. *Bacon*. Evasion; fraud. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
- SHIFTINGLY***, shîft'-îng-lê. *ad.* Cunningly; deceitfully. *Cotgrave*.
- SHIFTLess**, shîft'-lês. *a.* Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live. *Derham*.
- To SHILL***, shîl. *v. a.* To separate; to shell. See **To SHELL**. To put under cover: more properly *sheal*: as, *shilling* sheep.
- SHILLING**, shîl'-îng. 410. *n. s.* [reýllîng, Sax. and Erse; *shelling*, Dutch.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence. *Locke*.
- SHILL-I-SHALL-I**, shîl'-lê-shâl-lê. A corrupt reduplication of *shall*! The question of a man has itating. To stand *shill-I-shall-I* is to continue hesitating and procrastinating. *Congreve*.
- SHILLY**. See **SHYLY**.
- To SHIMMER***, shîm'-mûr. *v. n.* [reýmptan, Sax.; *schimmern*, Germ.] To gleam. *Chaucer*.
- SHIN**, shîn. *n. s.* [reina, Sax.; *schien*, Germ.] The forepart of the leg. *Shakespeare*.
- To SHINE** §, shîne. *v. n.* preterit *I shone*, *I have shone*; sometimes *I shined*, *I have shined*. [skeinan, Goth.; reinan, Sax.] To have bright splendence; to glitter; to gladden; to gleam. *Shak.* To be without clouds. *Shak.* To be glossy. *Jer. v.* To be gay; to be splendid. *Spenser*. To be beautiful. *Pope*. To be eminent or conspicuous. *Shak.* To be propitious. *Num. vi.* To give light, real or figurative. *Wisdom, v.*
- To SHINE***, shîne. *v. a.* To cause to shine. *Wic lifte*.
- SHINE**, shîne. *n. s.* [reine, Sax. See **SHEEN**.] Fair weather. *Dryden*. Brightness; splendour; lustre. *Ps. xevii.*
- SHINESS**, shî-nês. *n. s.* Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar. *Temple*.
- SHINGLE** §, shîng'-gl. 405. *n. s.* [schindel, Germ. from *scindula*, Lat.] A thin board to cover houses; a sort of tiling. *Mortimer*.
- To SHINGLE***, shîng'-gl. *v. a.* To cover with tiles or shingles. *Everlyn*.
- SHINGLES**, shîng'-glz. 405. *n. s.* [wants the singular.] [cingulum, Lat.] A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins. *Arbutnot*.
- SHININGNESS***, shî-ning-nês. *n. s.* Brightness; splendour. *Spence*.
- SHINY**, shî-nê. *a.* Bright; splendid; luminous. *Spenser*.
- SHIP**, shîp. [reip, reýp, Sax.; *schap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordship*, or office, as *stewardship*.
- SHIP** §, shîp. *n. s.* [reip, Sax.; *schîp*, Teut.] A ship may be defined a large hollow building made to pass over the sea with sails. *Watts*.
- To SHIP**, shîp. *v. a.* [reipian, Sax.] To put into a ship. *Shak.* To transport in a ship. *Shak.* [In naval language.] To receive into the ship: as, to ship a heavy sea.
- SHIPBOARD**, shîp'-bôrd. *n. s.* This word is se

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pòund; —thín, THIS.

dom used but in adverbial phrases: *a shipboard, on shipboard*, in a ship. *Bramhall*. The plank of a ship. *Ezek. xxvii*.

SHIPBOY, ship'-bòe. *n. s.* Boy that serves in the ship. *Shakspeare*.

SHIPPLESS*, ship'-lès. *a.* Without ships. *Gray*.

SHIPMAN, ship'-mân. 33. *n. s.* Sailor; seaman. *Shakspeare*.

SHIPMASTER, ship'-mâ-stûr. *n. s.* Master of the ship. *Jon. i*.

SHIPMONEY*, ship'-mûn-nè. *n. s.* An imposition formerly levied on port towns, and other places, for fitting out ships; revived in king Charles the First's time, and abolished in the same reign. *Selden*.

SHIPPEN*, ship'-pèn. *n. s.* [*reypen*, Sax.] A stable; a cowhouse. *Chaucer*.

SHIPPING, ship'-pîng. 410. *n. s.* Vessels of navigation; fleet. *Raleigh*. Passage in a ship. *St. John, vi*.

SHIPWRECK, ship'-rêk. *n. s.* [*ship and wreck*.] The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves. *Waller*. The parts of a shattered ship. *Dryden*. Destruction; miscarriage. 1 *Tim. i*.

♣ The pronunciation of the latter part of this word, as if written *rack*, is now become vulgar. *W*.

To **SHIPWRECK**, ship'-rêk. *v. a.* To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows. *Shak*. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck. *Prior*. To throw by loss of the vessel. *Shakspeare*.

SHIPWRIGHT, ship'-rite. *n. s.* [*ship and wright*.] A builder of ships. *Raleigh*.

SHIRE §, shîre. 3, 106. *n. s.* [*scirp*, *scirpan*, Sax. to divide.] A division of the kingdom; a county; so much of the kingdom as is under one sheriff. *Spenser*.

♣ The pronunciation of this word is very irregular, as it is the only pure English word in the language where the final *e* does not produce the long diphthongal sound of *i* when the accent is on it: but this irregularity is so fixed as to give the regular sound a pedantic stiffness. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, however, have adopted this sound, in which they have been followed by Mr. Smith; but Mr. Elphinstone, Dr. Lowth, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Barclay, are for the irregular sound; W. Johnston gives both, but places the irregular first; and the Grammar called Bickerstaff's, recommended by Steele, adopts this sound, and gives this rule:

"To sound like double (e) (i) does incline;

"As in machine, and shire, and magazine;

"Like (a) in strake; but writ (ot) in join."

It may likewise be observed, that this word, when unaccented at the end of words, as *Nottinghamshire, Wiltshire, &c.*, is always pronounced with the *i* like *ee*. *W*. [*shire or shire*, Jones; *shire or shere*, Fulton and Knight.]

SHIREMOTE*, shîre'-môte. *n. s.* [*scirp*-*remot*, Sax.] Anciently, a county court; a meeting of the persons of the county on an extraordinary occasion. *Burke*.

To **SHIRK***, shêrk. *v. n.* To shirk; to practise mean or artful tricks. *Harbottle Grimstone, Speech against Abp. Laud*.

To **SHIRK***, shêrk. *v. a.* To procure by mean tricks; to steal. *Bp. Rainbow*. To avoid.

SHIRL*, shêrl. *a.* Shirrl. See **SHRILL**.

SHIRT §, shûrt. 103. *n. s.* [*scyrta*, Icel.] The under linen garment of a man. *Gower*.

To **SHIRT**, shûrt. *v. a.* To cover; to clothe as in a shirt.

SHIRTLESS, shûrt'-lès. *a.* Wanting a shirt. *Pope*.

SHITTAL, shît'-tâ. } *n. s.* A sort of precious wood,

SHITTIM, shît'-tîm. } of which Moses made the greatest part of the tables, altars, and planks, belonging to the tabernacle. *Calmet*.

SHUTTLE §*, shût'-l. *a.* Wavering; unsettled: as, a shuttle-headed or shuttle-brained person. *Mirror for Magistrates*.

SHUTTLENESS*, shût'-tl-nès. *n. s.* Unsettledness; inconstancy; lightness. *Barret*.

SHUTTLECOCK, shût'-l-kòk. *n. s.* [commonly, and

perhaps as properly, *shuttlecock*. The etymology is doubtful.] A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors. *Collier*.

♣ The most natural derivation of this word seems to arise from the motion of a shuttle, and therefore it ought to be written and pronounced *shuttlecock*. *W*.

SHIVE, shive. *n. s.* [*schyf*, Dutch.] A slice of bread. *Warner*. A thick splinter, or lamina cut off from the main substance. *Boyle*.

To **SHIVER**, shiv'-ûr. 93. *v. n.* [from *shive*.] To fall at once into many parts or shives. *Shakspeare*.

To **SHIVER**, shiv'-ûr. *v. u.* To break by one act into many parts; to shatter. *Milton*.

To **SHIVER** §, shiv'-ûr. *v. n.* [*skéfur*, Icel.; *hnyrren*, Teut.] To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear. *Bacon*.

SHIVER, shiv'-ûr. 515. *n. s.* One fragment of many into which any thing is broken. *Shak*. A thin slice; a little piece. *Chaucer*. A shaking fit; a tremour. A spindle. *Hist. R. S.* [In naval language.] A wheel fixed in a channel or block.

SHIVERING*, shiv'-ûr-îng. *n. s.* Act of trembling. *Goodman*. Division; dismemberment. *Bacon*.

SHIVERY, shiv'-ûr-ê. *a.* Loose of coherence; incompact; easily falling into many fragments. *Woodward*.

SHOALDSTONE, shòde'-stòne. *n. s.* A small stone, smooth without, of a dark liver colour, and of the same colour within, only with the addition of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke off an iron vein. *Woodward*.

SHOAL §, shòle. 295. *n. s.* [*sceole*, Sax.] A crowd, a great multitude; a throng. *Bacon*. A shallow, a sand-bank. *Abbot*.

To **SHOAL**, shòle. *v. n.* To crowd; to throng. *Chapman*. To be shallow; to grow shallow. *Milton*.

SHOAL, shòle. *a.* Shallow; obstructed or encumbered with banks. *Spenser*.

SHOALINESS, shò'-lè-nès. *n. s.* Shallowness; frequency of shallow places.

SHOALY, shò'-lè. *a.* Full of shoals; full of shallow places.

SHOCK §, shòk. *n. s.* [*choc*, old Fr.; *schock*, Teut.] Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concurrence. *Milton*. Concussion; external violence. *Judge Hale*. The conflict of enemies. *Milton*.

Offence; impression of disgust. *Young*. [*shocke*, Teut.] A pile of sheaves of corn. *Tusser*. [from *shag*.] A rough dog. *Locke*.

To **SHOCK**, shòk. *v. a.* [*preacan*, Sax.; *schocken*, Germ.] To shake by violence. To meet force with force; to encounter. *Shak*. To offend; to disgust. *Dryden*.

To **SHOCK**, shòk. *v. n.* To meet with hostile violence. *Pope*. To be offensive. *Addison*.

To **SHOCK**, shòk. *v. n.* To build up piles of sheaves. *Tusser*.

SHOCKINGLY*, shòk'-îng-lê. *ad.* So as to disgust; offensively. *Ld. Chesterfield*.

SHOD, for shoed, shòd. The preterit and participle passive of *To shoe*. *Tusser*.

SHOE §, shòe. 296. *n. s.* plural shoes, anciently *shoom*. [*ro*, Sax.; *schu*, Germ.; *shohs*, M. Goth.] The cover of the foot; of horses as well as men. *Shak*.

To **SHOE**, shòe. *v. a.* preterit *I shod*; participle passive *shod*. To fit the foot with a shoe: used commonly of horses. *Shak*. To cover the bottom. *Drayton*.

SHOEBLACK*, shòe'-blâk. *n. s.* [*shoe and black*.] One who cleans shoes.

SHOEBOY, shòe'-bòe. *n. s.* A boy that cleans shoes. *Swift*.

SHOEING-HORN, shòe'-îng-hòrn. *n. s.* A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium: in contempt. *Spectator*.

SHOEMAKER, shòe'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to make shoes. *Watts*.

SHOER*, shòe'-ûr. *n. s.* [*roepne*, Sax.] One who

fits the foot with a shoe : used, in some places, of a farrier.

SHOE-STRING*, shôd'-string. *n. s.* A string or rib-and with which the shoe is tied. *Randolph.*

SHOL'-TYE, shôd'-tl. *n. s.* The ribband with which women tie their shoes. *Crashaw.*

SHOG §, shôg, *n. s.* Violent concussion. *Dryden.*

To SHOG, shôg, *v. a.* To shake ; to agitate by sudden, interrupted impulses. *Wicliffe.*

*To SHOG**, shôg, *v. n.* To move off ; to be gone ; to jog. *Hall.* A low word.

SHO'GGING*, shôg'-gîng. *n. s.* Concussion ; agitation. *Harmer.*

*To SHO'GGLE**, shôg'-gl. *v. a.* To shake about ; to joggle. *Pegge.*

SHONE, shôn. The preterit of *shine*. *Milton.*

☞ This word is frequently pronounced so as to rhyme with *tone* ; but the short sound of it is by far the most usual among those who may be styled polite speakers. This sound is adopted by Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, [shun, Perry,] and Mr. Smith ; nor do I find the other sound in any of our dictionaries that have the word. *W.*

SHOOK, shôk. 306. The preterit and, in poetry, participle passive of *shake*. *Dryden.*

SHOON*. See **SHOE**.

To SHOOT §, shôot. *v. a.* preterit *I shot* ; participle *shot* or *shotten*. [rcōtan, Sax. ; shiōta, Icel.] To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence. *Milton.* To discharge as from a bow or gun. *Shak.* To let off : used of the instrument. *Abbot.* To strike with any thing shot. *Ex. xix.* To emit new parts, as a vegetable. *Ezek. xxxi.* To emit ; to dart or thrust forth. *Milton.* To push suddenly ; so we say, to *shoot* a bolt or lock. *Dryden.* To push forward. *Psalms.* To fit to each other by planing : a workman's term. *Moxon.* To pass through with swiftness. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT, shôot. *v. n.* To perform the act of shooting, or emitting a missile weapon. *Genesis.* To germinate ; to increase in vegetable growth. *Bacon.* To form itself into any shape by emissions from a radical particle. *Bacon.* To be emitted. *Dryden.* To protuberate ; to jet out. *Abbot.* To pass as an arrow. *Addison.* To become any thing by sudden growth. *Milton.* To move swiftly along. *Milton.* To feel a quick, glancing pain. *Tatler.*

SHOOT, shôot. *n. s.* The act or impression of any thing emitted from a distance. *Bacon.* The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike, with a missile weapon discharged by any instrument. *Shak.* [scheuten, Dut.] Branches issuing from the main stock. *Bacon.* A young swine ; a grice. *Cotgrave.*

SHOOTER, shôot'-ûr. 93. *n. s.* One that shoots ; an archer ; a gunner. *Ascham.*

SHOOTING*, shôot'-îng. *n. s.* [rcōtan'g, Sax.] Act of emitting as from a gun or bow. *Sprat.* Sensation of quick pain. *Goldsmith.*

SHOP §, shôp. *n. s.* [rcēoppa, Sax. ; eschoppe, Fr.] A place where any thing is sold. *Shakspeare.* A room in which manufactures are carried on. *Shakspeare.*

To SHOP, shôp. *v. n.* To frequent shops : as, They are *shopping*.

SHOPBOARD, shôp'-bôrd. *n. s.* Bench on which any work is done. *Hudibras.*

SHOPBOOK, shôp'-bôok. *n. s.* Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. *Locke.*

SHOPE*, shôpe. old pret. of *shape*. Shaped. *Spenser.*

SHOPKEEPER, shôp'-kêep'-ûr. *n. s.* A trader who sells in a shop ; not a merchant, who only deals by wholesale. *Addison.*

SHOPLIFTER*, shôp'-lîft'-ûr. *n. s.* [from *shop*, and *lift*, to rob.] One who, under pretence of buying, takes occasion to steal goods out of a shop. *Swift.*

SHOPLIFTING*, shôp'-lîft'-îng. *n. s.* The crime of a shoplifter.

SHOPLIKE*, shôp'-like. *a.* Low ; vulgar. *B. Jon-*

SHOPMAN, shôp'-mân. 83. *n. s.* A petty trader *Dryden.* One who serves in a shop. *Johnson.*

SHORE, shôre. The preterit of *shear*. *Shakspeare.* **SHORE** §, shôre. *n. s.* [rcōpe, Sax.] The coast of the sea. *Milton.* The bank of a river. *Spenser.* A drain : properly *sewer*. [schoore, Teut.] The support of a building ; a buttress. *Watts.*

To SHORE, shôre, *v. a.* [schooren, Teut.] To prop ; to support. *Knolles.* To set on shore. *Shakspeare.*

SHO'RED*, shôrd. *c.* Having a bank or shore. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

SHORELESS, shôre'-lês. *a.* Having no coast, boundless. *Junius.*

SHO'RLING. [SHORELING, shôre'-lîng, *Perry.*] *n. s.* The felt or skin of a sheep shorn.

SHORN, shôrne. The part. pass. of *shear*. *Milton.* ☞ This word was inadvertently marked with the third sound of *o*, in the first edition of this [Walker's] dictionary ; but, from considering its analogy with *swear*, *wear*, and *tear*, I do not hesitate to alter it to the first sound of that vowel : Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, and W. Johnston, are for the first pronunciation ; but Mr. Perry, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Elphinston, are for the last : and these authorities, with analogy on their side, are decisive. *W.*

SHORT §, shôrt. 167. *a.* [rcēort, Sax.] Not long ; commonly not long enough. *Pope.* Not long in space or extent. *Milton.* Not long in time or duration. *Job, xvii.* Repeated by quick iterations. *Sidney.* Not adequate ; not equal. *Sidney.* Defective ; imperfect ; not attaining the end ; not reaching the intended point. *Milton.* Not far distant in time. *Clarendon.* Scanty ; wanting. *Hayward.* Not fetching a compass. *L'Estrange.* Not going so far as was intended. *Dryden.* Defective as to quantity. *Dryden.* Narrow ; contracted. *Burnet.* Brittle ; friable. *Walton.* Not bending. *Dryden.* Laconick ; brief : as, a *short* answer.

SHORT, shôrt. *n. s.* A summary account. *Shak.*

SHORT, shôrt. *ad.* [Only used in composition.] Not long. *Dryden.*

*To SHORT**, shôrt. *v. n.* [schorten, Germ. ; ge-rcyptan, Sax.] To fail ; to be deficient ; to decrease. *The Book of Good Manners.*

*To SHORT**, shôrt. *v. a.* [rcyptan, Sax.] To abbreviate ; to shorten. *Chaucer.*

SHORTDA'TED*, shôrt-dâ'-têd. *a.* [short and date.] Having little time to run. *Sundays.*

To SHORTEN, shôrt'-in. 103. *v. a.* [rcyptan, Sax.] To make short, either in time or space. *Hooker.* To contract ; to abbreviate. *Suckling.* To confine ; to hinder from progression. *Spenser.* To lop. *Dryden.*

SHORTHAND, shôrt'-hând. *n. s.* [short and hand.] A method of writing in compendious characters. *Dryden.*

SHORTLIVED, shôrt-llvd'. 59. *a.* Not living or lasting long. *Dryden.*

SHORTLY, shôrt'-lê. *ad.* [rcēortlice, Sax.] Quickly ; soon ; in a little time. *Shak.* In a few words ; briefly. *Bp. Hall.*

SHORTNESS, shôrt'-nêss. *n. s.* [rcēortnyrre, Sax.] The quality of being short, either in time or space. *Shak.* Fewness of words ; brevity ; conciseness. *Hooker.* Want of reach ; want of capacity. *Bacon.* Deficiency ; imperfection. *Glanville.*

SHORTRIBS, shôrt-ribz'. *n. s.* The bastard ribs ; the ribs below the sternum. *Wiseman.*

SHORTSIGHTED, shôrt-sl'-têd. *a.* Unable by the convexity of the eye to see far. *Newton.* Unable by intellectual sight to see far. *Denham.*

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, shôrt-sl'-têd-nêss. *n. s.* Defect of sight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye. *Chamb.* Defect of intellectual sight. *Addis.*

SHORTWAISTED, shôrt-wâst'-êd. *a.* Having a short body. *Dryden.*

SHORTWINE, shôrt-wînd'-êd. *a.* [short and wind.] Shortbreathed ; asthmatick ; pursive ; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations. *Shak.*

SHORTWINGED, shôrt-wîng'-êd. *a.* Having short wings.

SHORTWITTED*, shôrt-wît'-têd. *a.* Simple ; not wise ; without wit ; scant of wit. *Hales.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ðll;—pòand;—thin, THIS.

SHORY, shò'-rè. *a.* [from *shore*.] Lying near the coast. *Bumet*.

SHOT, shòt. The preterit and participle passive of *shoot*. *Spenser*.

SHOT of*, shòt'-òv. *part.* Discharged; quit; freed from; as, He cannot get shot of it.

SHOT §, shòt. *n. s.* [*shot*, Dutch.] The act of shooting. *Sidney*. The missile weapon emitted by any instrument. *Shak*. The flight of a missile weapon. *Gen. xxi*. Any thing emitted, or cast forth. *Ray*.

[*escot*, Fr.; *peatz*, Sax.] A sum charged; a reckoning. *Shakespeare*.

SHOTE, shòte. *n. s.* [*reota*, Sax.] A fish. *Carew*.

SHOTFREE, shòt'-frèe. *a.* Clear of the reckoning. *Shakespeare*. Not to be hurt by shot; not to be injured. *Feltham*. Unpunished.

SHOTTEN, shòt'-tn. 103. *a.* Having ejected the spawn. *Shak*. Cured by keeping too long. Shooting into angles. *Shak*. Sprained; dislocated. *Shakespeare*.

SHOUGH, shòk. 321, 392. *n. s.* [for *shock*.] A species of shaggy dog; a shock. *Shakespeare*.

SHOUGH*, shòd. *interj.* [*sheuchen*, Germ.] An exclamation used in driving away fowls: pronounced *shoo*. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

SHOULD, shùd. 320. [See *BREN*.] *v. n.* [*reolban*, Sax.; *schulde*, Teut.; *schulde*, pl. *schulden*, old Engl. See *SHALL*.] This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.

SHOULDER §, shòl'-där. 313. [See *MOULD*.] *n. s.* [*rculpe*, Sax.; *scholter*, Teut.] The joint which connects the arm to the body. *Shak*. The upper joint of the foreleg of edible animals. *Shak*. The upper part of the back. *Dryden*. The shoulders are used as emblems of strength, or the act of supporting. *Shak*. A rising part; a prominence: a term among artificers. *Moxon*.

To SHOULDER, shòl'-där. *v. a.* To push with insolence and violence. *Spenser*. To put upon the shoulder. *Glanville*.

SHOULDERBELT, shòl'-där-bèlt. *n. s.* A belt that comes across the shoulder. *Dryden*.

SHOULDERBLADE, shòl'-där-blade. *n. s.* The scapula; the blade bone to which the arm is connected. *Job*, xxxi.

SHOULDERCLAPPER, shòl'-där-kláp-pür. *n. s.* [*shoulder and clap*.] A baillif. *Shakespeare*.

SHOULDERKNOT*, shòl'-där-nòt. *n. s.* An epaulet; a knot of lace or riband worn on the shoulder. *Swift*.

SHOULDERSHOTTEN, shòl'-där-shòt'-tn. *a.* Strained in the shoulder. See *SHOTTEN*.

SHOULERSLIP, shòl'-där-slip. *n. s.* [*shoulder and slip*.] Dislocation of the shoulder. *Swift*.

SHOUT §, shòut. *n. s.* [*reatz*, Sax.] A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exultation. *Shakespeare*.

To SHOUT, shòut. 313. *v. n.* To cry in triumph or exultation. *Ps. xlvii*.

*To SHOUT**, shòut. *v. a.* To treat with noise and shouts. *Bp. Hall*.

SHOUTER, shòut'-är. 93. *n. s.* He who shouts. *Dryden*.

SHOUTING*, shòut'-ing. *n. s.* Act of shouting; loud cry. *Zech. iv*.

*To SHOVE §, shùv. 165. *v. a.* [*rcupan*, Sax.; *schuyffen*, *schuyven*, Teut.] To push by main strength. *Shak*. To drive by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water: as, He shoved his boat. To push; to rush against.*

To SHOVE, shùv. *v. n.* To push forward before one. *Swift*. To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole. *Garth*.

SHOVE, shùv. *n. s.* The act of shoving, a push. *Swift*.

SHOVEL §, shùv'-vl. 102. *n. s.* [*rcopl*, Sax.] An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges. *Tusser*.

To SHOVEL, shùv'-vl. *v. a.* To throw or heap with a shovel. *Shak*. To gather in great quantities. *Derham*.

SHOVELBOARD, shùv'-vl-bòrd. *n. s.* A long

board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark. *Dryden*.

SHOVELLER, shùv'-vl-är. } *n. s.* A bird. *Grew*

SHOVELARD, shùv'-vl-ärd. } *To SHOW §, shò. 324. *v. a.* pret. *shoned* and *shown*;*

part. pass. shown. [*reapan*, Sax.; *schowen*, Dut.] To exhibit to view, as an agent. *Shak*. To afford to the eye or notice; as a thing containing or exhibiting. *Milton*. To make to see. *Milton*. To make to perceive. *Milton*. To make to know. *Milton*. To give proof of; to prove. *Milton*. To publish; to make public; to proclaim. 1 *Pet. ii*. To inform; to teach. *St. John*, xvi. To make known. *Ex. ix*. To conduct; to show the way. *Swift*. To offer; to afford. *Job*, vi. To explain; to expound. *Don. v*. To discover; to point out. *Milton*.

To SHOW, shò. *v. n.* To appear; to look; to be in appearance. *Shak*. To have appearance; to become well or ill. *Shakespeare*.

SHOW, shò. *n. s.* A spectacle; something publicly exposed to view for money. *Addison*. Superficial appearance; not reality. *Milton*. Ostentatious display. *Milton*. Object attracting notice. *Addison*. Public appearance: contrary to *concealment*. *Milton*. Semblance; likeness. *Shak*. Speciousness; plausibility. *Whitgift*. External appearance. *Sidney*. Exhibition to view. *Shak*. Pomp; magnificent spectacle. *Bacon*. Phantoms; not reality. *Dryden*. Representative action. *Addison*.

SHOWBREAD, or *Shewbread*, shò'-brèd. *n. s.* [*show and bread*.] Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table, which was in the sanctuary before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, representing the twelve tribes of Israel. They served them up hot, and took away the stale ones, which could not be eaten but by the priest alone. This offering was accompanied with frank incense and salt. *Ex. xxv*.

SHOWER*, shò'-är. *n. s.* One who shows.

SHOWER §, shòv'-är. 323. *n. s.* [*rcup*, *rcyup*, Sax.; *scheure*, Teut.] Rain, either moderate or violent. *Bacon*. Storm of any thing falling thick. *Pope*. Any very liberal distribution. *Shakespeare*.

To SHOWER, shòv'-är. *v. a.* To wet or drown with rain. *Milton*. To pour down. *Milton*. To distribute or scatter with great liberality. *Wotton*.

To SHOWER, shòv'-är. *v. n.* To be rainy.

SHOWERLESS, shòv'-är-lès. *a.* Without showers.

Armstrong.

SHOWERY, shòv'-är-è. *a.* Rainy. *Bacon*.

SHOWILY*, shò'-è-lè. *ad.* In a showy way.

SHOWINESS*, shò'-è-nès. *n. s.* State of being showy.

SHOWISH, shò'-ish. *a.* Splendid; gaudy. *Swift*

Ostentatious.

SHOWN, shòne. pret. and part. pass. of *To show*.

Exhibited. *Milton*.

SHOWY, shò'-e. *a.* Splendid; gaudy. *Addison*

Ostentatious. *Addison*.

To SHRAG §, shràg. *v. a.* [*rcpeadan*, Sax.] To*

lop; to trim: as, to *shrag* trees. *Hulot*.

SHRAG*, shràg. *n. s.* A twig of a tree cut off. *Hu-*

lot.

SHRAGGER*, shràg'-gür. *n. s.* A lopper; one that

trims trees. *Hulot*.

SHRANK, shrànk. The preterit of *shrink*. *Gen.*

xxxii.

SHRAP*, shràp. } *n. s.* A place baited with chaff

SHRAPER*, shràpe. } to entice birds. *Bp. Bedell*.

*To SHRED §, shréd. *v. a.* pret. *shred*. [*rcpeadan*,*

Sax.] To cut into small pieces. 2 *Kings*.

SHRED, shréd. *n. s.* A small piece cut off. *Bacon*.

A fragment. *Shakespeare*.

SHREDDING*, shréd'-ding. *n. s.* [*rcpeadung*,

Sax.] What is cut off. *Hooker*.

To SHREW §, shróo. *v. a.* [*rcypan*, Sax.] To be-*

shrew; to curse. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T*.

SHREW, shróo. 265, 339. *n. s.* [*rcypan*, Sax.] A

peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman. *Shakspeare*.

SHREWD, shrôd. *a.* [the participle of the verb *shrew*.] Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; troublesome; mischievous. *Shak.* Malignantly sly; cunning; more artful than good. *Tilolton*. Bad; ill-betokening. *South*. Painful; pinching; dangerous; mischievous. *Shakspeare*.

SHREWDLY, shrôd'-lê. *ad.* Mischievously; destructively. *Shak.* Vexatiously. *South*. With good guess. *Locke*.

SHREWDNESS, shrôd'-nês. *n.s.* Mischievousness; petulance. *Chaucer*. Sly cunning; archness. *Shak.*

SHREWISH, shrôd'-ish. *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; petulantly clamorous. *Shak.*

SHREWISHLY, shrôd'-ish-lê. *ad.* Petulantly; peevishly; clamorously; frowardly. *Shakspeare*.

SHREWISHNESS, shrôd'-ish-nês. *n.s.* The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; clamorousness. *Shakspeare*.

SHREWMOUSE, shrôd'-môuse. *n. s.* [*repeapa*, Sax.] A mouse of which the bite is generally supposed venomous, but is equally harmless with that of any other mouse.

To SHRIEK §, shrêek. 275. *v. n.* [*shraeka*, Icel.; *shrika*, Su. Goth.] To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horror; to scream. *Spenser*.

SHRIEK, shrêek. *n. s.* An inarticulate cry of anguish or horror. *Spenser*.

SHRIEVAL*, shrê'-vâl. *a.* Belonging to the *shrieve* or *sheriff*. *Absalom and Achitophel*.

SHRIEVE*, shrêev. 275. *n. s.* A corruption of *sheriff*.

✠ This was the ancient mode of writing and pronouncing this word. Stow, indeed, writes it *shrive*; but it is highly probable that the *i* had exactly the sound of *ie* in *grieve*, *thieve*, &c., and the common people of London to this day have preserved this old pronunciation, though it is wearing away fast among them. To be convinced, that this is the true etymological manner of writing and pronouncing it, we need but attend to the Saxon word from which it is derived: *reve*, or *reeve*, signifies a steward; and *shrieve* is but a contraction of *shire reeve*, or *shire steward*. But, however just this orthography and pronunciation may be in other respects, it wants the true stamp of polite usage to make it current; it is now grown old and vulgar, and Pope's use of this word,

"Now mayors and *shrieves* all hush'd and satiate lay,"

must only be looked upon as assisting the humour of the scene he describes. *W.*

SHRIEVALTY*, shrê'-vâl-tê. *n. s.* Sheriffalty.

✠ By a caprice com non in language, this compound is not nearly so antiquated as its simple; though it should seem, that, if the old root be taken away, and another planted in its stead, the branches ought to spring from the latter, and not the former. But, though we seldom hear *shrieve* for *sheriff*, except among the lower classes of people in London, we not unfrequently hear, even among the better sort, *shrievealty* for *sheriffalty*; and Junius, in one of his letters to the Duke of Grafton, says, "Your next appearance in office is marked with his election to the *shrievealty*." Publick Advertiser, July 9, 1771. This is certainly an inaccuracy; and such an inaccuracy, in such a writer as Junius, is not a little surprising. *W.*

SHRIFT, shrift. *n. s.* [*reift*, Sax.] Confession made to a priest. *Shakspeare*.

SHRIGHT, for *shried*. *Chaucer*.

SHRIGHT*, *n. s.* A shriek. *Spenser*.

SHRILL §, shril. *a.* [a word supposed to be made in imitation of the thing expressed.] Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound. *Shak.*

To SHRILL, shril. *v. n.* To pierce the ear with sharp and quick vibrations of sound. *Spenser*.

To SHRILL*, shril. *v. a.* To express in a shrill manner; to cause to make a shrill sound. *Spenser*.

SHRILLNESS, shril'-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being shrill. *Smith*.

SHRILLY, shril'-lê. *ad.* With a shrill noise. *More*.

SHRIMP §, shrîmp. *n. s.* [*schrimpe*, Germ.; *scrympe*, Danish.] A small, crustaceous, vermiculated fish. *Carew*. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. *Shak.*

To SHRIMP*, shrîmp. *v. a.* To contract. *Echard*.

SHRINE, shrîne. *n. s.* [*reîn*, Sax.; *serenium*, Lat.] A case in which something sacred is reposed. *Sidney*.

To SHRINK, shrink. *v. n.* pret. *I shrunk*, or *shrank* part. *shrunk*. [*repeinan*, Sax.] To contract itself into less room; to shivel; to be drawn together by some internal power. *Shak.* To with draw as from danger. *Dryden*. To express fear, horror, or pain, by shuddering, or contracting the body. *Hooker*. To fall back as from danger. *Daniel*.

To SHRINK, shrînk. *v. a.* part. pass. *shrunk*, *shrank*, or *shrunk*. To make to shrink. *Shakspeare*.

SHRINK, shrînk. *n. s.* Corruption; contraction, into less compass. *Woodward*. Contraction of the body from fear or horror. *Daniel*.

SHRINKER, shrînk'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who shrinks. *Old Sea-Song*.

SHRINKING*, shrînk'-îng. *n. s.* Act of falling back as from danger, or of drawing back through fear. *South*.

SHRIVALTY, shriv'-âl-tê. *n. s.* Corrupted for *SHERIFFALTY*.

To SHRIVE §, shrive. *v. a.* [*repepan*, Sax.; *skrifta*, Su. Goth.] To hear at confession. *Shak.* Ob. *J.*

To SHRIVE*, shrive. *v. n.* To administer confession. *Spenser*.

SHRIVINGS*, shriv'-ving. *n. s.* Shrift. *Spenser*.

To SHRIVEL §, shriv'-v'l. 102. *v. n.* [perhaps another form of *rivel*. See *To RIVEL*.] To contract itself into wrinkles. *Evelyn*.

To SHRIVEL, shriv'-v'l. *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles. *Sandys*.

SHRIVER, shriv'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* A confessor. *Shak.*

SHROUD §, shrôd. 313. *n. s.* [*rejud*, Sax.] A shelter; a cover. *Shak.* The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet. *Shak.* The sail-ropes. It seems to be taken sometimes for the sails. *Sidney*. The branch of a tree. *Warton*.

To SHROUD, shrôd. *v. a.* To shelter; to cover from danger as an agent. *Spenser*. To shelter; as the thing covering. *Raleigh*. To dress for the grave. *Bacon*. To clothe; to dress. To cover or conceal. *Spenser*. To defend; to protect. *Waller*. [*repeaban*, Sax. See *To SHRAG*.] To cut or lop off the top branches of trees. *Chambers*.

To SHROUD, shrôd. *v. n.* To harbour; to take shelter. *Milton*.

SHROUDY*, shrôd'-ê. *a.* Affording shelter. *Milton*. *MS. of Comus*, Trin. Coll. Camb.

To SHROVE §*, shrôve. *v. n.* To join in the processions, sports, and feasting, anciently observed at shrovetide. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

SHROVETIDE, shrôve'-tîde. } *n. s.*

SHROVETUESDAY, shrôve'-tûze-dê. 223. } [from *shrove*, the preterit of *shrive*.] The time of confession; the day before Ash-Wednesday or Lent, on which anciently they went to confession. *Tusser*.

SHROVING*, shrô'-ving. *n. s.* The festivity of shrovetide. *Hales*.

SHRUB §, shrûb. *n. s.* [*reprob*, Sax.] A bush; a small tree. *Locke*. [*sharab*, Arabic.] Spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.

To SHRUB*, shrûb. *v. a.* To rid from bushes or trees. *Anderson*.

SHRUBBERY*, shrûb'-bûr-ê. *n. s.* A plantation of shrubs. *Graves*.

SHRUBBY, shrûb'-bê. *a.* Resembling a shrub. *Mortimer*. Full of shrubs; bushy. *Milton*. Consisting of shrubs. *Phillips*.

SHRUFF, shrûf. *n. s.* Dross; the refuse of metal tried by the fire. *Dict*.

To SHRUG §, shrûg. *v. n.* [*schricken*, Dutch; *skruka*, Su.] To express horror or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body. *Sidney*.

To SHRUG, shrûg. *v. a.* To contract or draw up. *Flo-ia*.

SHRUG, shrûg. *n. s.* A motion of the shoulders, usually expressing dislike or aversion. *Cleveland*.

SHRUNK, shrûnk. The preterit and part. passive of *shrink*. *Sidney*.

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòt; —tòbe, tób, báll; —dñl; —pòdnd; —thin, THIS

SHRU'NKEN, shránk'-k'n. 103. The part. passive of *shrink*. *Spenser*.

To SHUDDER §, shúd'-där. 98. v. n. [*slattern*, Germ.; *schudden*, Teut.] To quake with fear, or with aversion. *Shakspeare*.

SHUDDER*, shúd'-där. n. s. A tremour; the state of trembling. *Shakspeare*.

To SHUFFLE §, shúf'-fl. 405. v. a. [*scupan*, Sax.] To throw into disorder; to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another: to confuse; to throw together tumultuously. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. To change the position of cards with respect to each other. *Bacon*. To remove, or introduce with some artificial or fraudulent tumult. *Shak*.—To shuffle off. To get rid of. *Shak*. To shuffle up. To form tumultuously, or fraudulently. *Bacon*.

To SHUFFLE, shúf'-fl. v. n. To throw the cards into a new order. *Granville*. To play mean tricks; to practise fraud; to evade fair questions. *Shak*. To struggle; to shift. *Shak*. To move with an irregular gait. *Shakspeare*.

SHUFFLE, shúf'-fl. 405. n. s. The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other. *Bentley*. A trick; an artifice. *L'Estrange*.

SHUFFLEBOARD*, shúf'-fl-bórd. n. s. The old name of *shovelboard*.

SHUFFLECAP, shúf'-fl-káp. n. s. [*shuffle and cap*.] A play at which money is shaken in a hat. *Arbutnot*.

SHUFFLER, shúf'-fl-ür. 98. n. s. One who plays tricks, or shuffles.

SHUFFLING*, shúf'-fl-íng. n. s. Act of throwing into disorder; confusion. *Locke*. Trick; artifice. *Bentley*. An irregular gait.

SHUFFLINGLY, shúf'-fl-íng-lè. ad. With an irregular gait. *Dryden*.

To SHUN §, shún. v. a. [*recunian*, Sax.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to escape; to eschew. *Hooker*.

To SHUN*, shún. v. n. To decline; to avoid to do a thing. *Acts*, xx.

SHUNLESS, shún'-lès. a. Inevitable; unavoidable. *Shakspeare*.

To SHUT §, shút. v. a. preterit *I shut*; part. pass. *shut*. [*scutan*, Sax.; *schuten*, Dutch.] To close so as to prohibit ingress or egress; to make not open. *Isaiah*, lii. To enclose; to confine. *Gal*, iii. To prohibit; to bar. *Milton*. To exclude. *Dryde*. To contract; not to keep expanded. *Deut*, xv.—To shut out. To exclude; to deny admission to. *Shak*. To shut up. To close; to make impervious; to make impassable, or impossible to be entered or quitted. *St. Matt*, xxiii. To confine; to enclose; to imprison. *Ps*, xxxi. To conclude. *Shak*.

To SHUT, shút. v. n. To be closed; to close itself: as, Flowers open in the day, and shut at night.

SHUT, shút. part. a. Rid; clear; free. *L'Estrange*.

SHUT, shút. n. s. Close; act of shutting. *Dryden*.

Small door or cover. *Wilkins*.

SHUTTER, shút'-tär. 98. n. s. One that shuts. A cover; a door. *Dryden*.

SHUTTLE, shút'-l. 405. n. s. [*schietspoole*, Teut.; *skutol*, Icel.] The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads. *Shakspeare*.

SHUTTLECOCK, shút'-l-kók. n. s. See SHUTTLECOCK. A cork stick with feathers, and beaten backward and forward. *Spenser*.

SHY §, shl. a. [*schoue*, Teut.] Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour. *Southern*. Cautious; wary; chary. *Boyle*. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach. *Shak*. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance. *Arbutnot*.

SHY LY, shl'-lè. ad. Not familiarly; not frankly.

SHYNNESS, shl'-nès. n. s. Unwillingness to be familiar; unsociableness; reservedness. *Taylor*.

SIB §, sib. a. [*rib*, Sax.] Related by blood. *Chaucer*.

SIB*, sib. n. s. A relation. *Mountagu*.

SIBILANT §, sib'-é-lánt. a. [*sibilans*, Lat.] Hissing. *Holder*

SIBILATION, sib'-é-lá'-shún. n. s. A hissing sound. *Bacon*.

SI'BYL*, sib'-íl. n. s. [*sibylla*, Lat.] A prophetess among the pagans. *Milton*.

SI'BYLLINE*, sib'-íl-líne. 148. a. [*sibyllinus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to a sibyl. *Addison*.

SICAMORE, sis'-á-móre. n. s. [*siccomorus*, Lat.; *ricomor*, Sax.] A tree. *Peacham*. See SYCAMORE.

To SICCATÉ §, sík'-kâte. v. a. [*siccó*, Lat.] To dry. *Cockeram*.

SICCATION, sík'-ká'-shún. n. s. The act of drying.

SICCIFICK, sík'-síf'-ík. a. [*siccus* and *fio*, Lat.] Causing dryness.

SICCITY, sík'-sè-tè. n. s. [*siccity*, Fr.; *siccitas*, Lat.] Dryness; aridity; want of moisture. *Bacon*.

SICE, size. n. s. [*six*, Fr.] The number six at dice. *Dryden*.

SICK, sísh. a. Such. *Spenser*.

SICK §, sík. a. [*síks*, Goth.; *reoc*, Sax.; *seke*, old Eng.] Afflicted with disease. *Shak*. Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the stomach.

Corrupted. *Shak*. Disturbed. *Shakspeare*.

To SICK, sík. v. n. To sicken; to take a disease. *Shakspeare*.

To SICKEN, sík'-k'n. 103. v. a. To make sick; to disease. *Prior*. To weaken; to impair. *Shak*.

To SICKEN, sík'-k'n. v. n. To grow sick; to fall into disease. *Shak*. To be satiated; to be filled to disgust. *Shak*. To be disgusted, or disordered with abhorrence. *Dryden*. To grow weak; to decay; to languish. *Pope*.

SICKER §, sík'-úr. a. [*siker*, *seker*, Sn. Goth.; *sicher*, Germ.; *securus*, Lat.] Sure; certain; firm. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

SICKER, sík'-úr. ad. Surely; certainly. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

SICKERLY*, sík'-úr-lè. ad. Surely. *Robinson*.

SICKERNESS*, sík'-úr-nès. n. s. Security. *Spenser*.

SICKISH*, sík'-ish. a. Somewhat sick; inclined to be sick. *Hakewill*.

SICKLE §, sík'-kl. 405. n. s. [*ricol*, Sax.; *sickel*, Dutch; from *secale*, or *sicula*, Lat.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping-hook. *Spenser*.

SICKLED*, sík'-kl. a. Supplied with a sickle; carrying a sickle. *Thomson*.

SICKLEWORT*, sík'-kl-würt. n. s. [*ricol-pýrt*, Sax.] A plant.

SICKLEMAN, sík'-kl-mán. } n. s. A reaper. *Shak*.

SICKLER, sík'-kl-ür. 98. } n. s. A reaper. *Shak*.

SICKLINESS, sík'-lè-nès. n. s. Disposition to sickness; habitual disease. *Shakspeare*.

SICKLY, sík'-lè. ad. Not in health. *Shakspeare*.

SICKLY, sík'-lè. a. Not healthy; not sound; not well; somewhat disordered. *Shak*. Faint; weak; languid. *Dryden*.

To SICKLY, sík'-lè. v. a. To make diseased; to taint with the hue of disease. *Shakspeare*.

SICKNESS, sík'-nès. n. s. State of being diseased. *Shak*. Disease; malady. *Shak*. Disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIDE §, síde. n. s. [*ribe*, Sax.; *sjide*, Dutch.] The parts of animals fortified by the ribs. *Spenser*. Any part of any body opposed to any other part. *Ex*, xxxii. The right or left. *Dryden*. Margin; edge; verge. *Roscommon*. Any kind of local respect. *Milton*. Party; interest; faction; sect. *Shak*. Any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another. It is used of persons, or propositions respecting each other. *Knolles*. It is used to note consanguinity, as, He's cousin by his mother's or father's side. *Parnel*.

SIDE, síde. a. Lateral. *Ex*, xii. Oblique; indirect. *Hooker*. [*ribe*, *rib*, Sax.; *side*, Dan.] Long; broad; large; extensive. *Shakspeare*.

To SIDE, síde. v. n. To lean on one side. *Bacon*.

To take a party; to engage in a faction. *Shak*.

To SIDE*, síde. v. a. To be at the side of; to stand at the side of. *Spenser*. To suit; to pair. *Ld. Clarendon*.

SIDEBOARD, síde-bórd. n. s. [*side and board*.] The side table on which conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table. *Milton*.

SIDEBOX, sîd'-bôks, *n. s.* Enclosed seat on the side of the theatre. *Pope.*

SIDFLY, sîd'-flî, *n. s.* An insect. *Derham.*

SIDELONG, sîd'-lông, *a.* [side and long.] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct. *Dryden.*

SIDELONG, sîd'-lông, *ad.* Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not in opposition. *Milton.* On the side. *Evelyn.*

SIDER*, sî'-dâr, *n. s.* One who joins a party, or engages in a faction. *Sheldon.*

SIDÉR, sî'-dâr, 98. *n. s.* See **CIDER**.

SIDÉRAL ô, sîd'-dér-âl, *a.* [sidus, Lat.] Starry; astral. *Milton.*

SIDÉRATED, sîd'-dér-â-téd, *a.* [sideratus, Lat.] Blasted; planet struck. *Brown.*

SIDÉRATION, sîd'-dér-â'-shôn, *n. s.* [Fr.; sideratio, Lat.] A sudden mortification, or, as the common people call it, a blast; or a sudden deprivation of sense, as in an apoplexy. *Ray.*

SIDÉREAL*, sî-dé'-re-âl, *a.* [sidereus, Lat.] Astral; starry; relating to the stars. *Coventry.*

SIDÉRITE*, sîd'-ûr-îte, *n. s.* [sideritis, Lat.] A loadstone. *Brewer.*

SIDÉSADDLE, sîd'-sâd-dl, *n. s.* [side and saddle.] A woman's seat on horseback. *Skelton.*

SIDÉSMAN, sîdz'-mân, 83. *n. s.* [side and man.] An assistant to the churchwarden. *Ayliffe.*

SIDÉTAKING*, sîd'-tà-king, *n. s.* Engagement in a faction or party. *Bp. Hall.*

SIDÉWAYS, sîd'-wâze, } *ad.* [side and way, or
SIDÉWISE, sîd'-wlze, } *wise.*] Laterally; on one side. *Milton.*

SIDING*, sî'-ding, *n. s.* Engagement in a faction. *King Charles.*

To **SIDLE**, sî'-dl, 405. *v. n.* To go with the body the narrowest way. *Swift.* To lie on the side. *Swift.* To saunter.

SIEGE ô, sêj, *n. s.* [siege, Fr.] The act of besetting a fortified place; a leaguer. *Shak.* Any continued endeavour to gain possession. *Shak.* [siege, Fr.] Seat; throne. *Spenser.* Place; class; rank. *Shak.* [siege, Fr.] Stool. *Brown.*

To **SIEGE**, sêj, *v. a.* [sieger, Fr.] To besiege. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

SIEVE, sîv, 277. *n. s.* [ripe, rýpe, Sax.] Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flour is separated from bran, or fine powder from coarse; a bolter; a searce. *Shak.* A basket. *Darwunt.*

To **SIFT** ô, sîft, *v. a.* [siftan, Sax.; sîften, Dutch.] To separate by a sieve. *Wotton.* To separate; to part. *Dryden.* To examine; to try. *Hooker.*

SIFTER, sîf'-tûr, 98. *n. s.* One who sifts.

SIG was used by the Saxons for victory: *Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*, victorious preserver. *Gibson.*

To **SIGH**, sl, *v. n.* [ican, rîcettan, Sax.; suchten, Dutch.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief. *Shakespeare.*

To **SIGH**, sl, *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. *Prior.*

SIGH, sl, *n. s.* A violent and audible emission of the breath which has been long retained, as in sadness. *Sidney.*

✠ A very extraordinary pronunciation of this word prevails in London, and what is more extraordinary, on the stage, so different from every other word of the same form as to make it a perfect oddity in the language. This pronunciation approaches to the word *sithe*; and the only difference is, that *sithe* has the flat aspiration as in *this*; and *sigh* the sharp one, as in *thin*. It is not easy to conjecture what could be the reason of this departure from analogy, unless it were to give the word a sound which seems an echo to the sense; and, if this intention had gone no farther than the lengthening or shortening of a vowel, it might have been admitted, as in *fearful, cheerful, pierce, fierce, great, leisure*, and some others; but pronouncing *gh* like *th*, in this word, is too palpable a contempt of orthography to pass current, without the stamp of the best, the most universal and permanent usage on its side. The Saxon combination *gh*, according to the general rule, both in the middle and at the end of a word, is silent. It had anciently a guttural pronunciation, which is still retained in great part of Scotland, and in some of the northern parts of England: but every guttural sound has been long since banished from the

language; not, however, without some efforts to continue, by changing these letters, sometimes into the related guttural consonant *k*, as in *tough, hough*, &c., and sometimes into a consonant entirely unrelated to them, as in *laugh, cough*, &c. These are the only transmutations of these letters; and these established irregularities are quite sufficient, without admitting such as are only candidates for confusion. If it be pleaded that *sithe* better expresses the emission of breath in the act of sighing, it may be answered, that nothing can be more erroneous, as the tongue and teeth have nothing to do in this action. Mr. Sheridan has, indeed, to assist this expression, spelt the word *sith*, as an aspiration must necessarily accompany the act of sighing; but, (to take no notice that, in this case, the *h* ought to be before the *i*;) 397, though such expression may be very proper in oratory, when accompanied by passion, it would be as affected to give it this aspiration in ordinary speech, as to pronounce the word *fearful* with a tremour of the voice and a faltering of the tongue, or to utter the word *laugh* with a convulsive motion of the breast and lungs. To these reasons may be added the laws of rhyme, which necessarily exclude this affected pronunciation, and oblige us to give the word its true analogical sound:

"Love is a smoke, rais'd with the fume of sighs;

"Being purg'd, a fire, sparkling in lovers' eyes."

Shakespeare. W.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tâhe, tâb, bûll; —ôli; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

To **SIGNALIZE**, sig'-nâl-ize. *v. a.* [*signaler*, Fr.] To make eminent; to make remarkable. *Addison*.
SIGNALLY, sig'-nâl-ê. *ad.* Eminently; remarkably; memorably. *South*.
SIGNA'TION, sig'-nâ'-tû-n. *n. s.* [*signo*, Lat.] Sign given; act of betokening. *Brown*.
SIGNATURE, sig'-nâ-tû-re, 463. *n. s.* [Fr.; *signatura*, Lat.] A sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; a mark. *Watts*. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out. *Bacon*. Proof drawn from marks. *Rogers*. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.
SIGNATURIST, sig'-nâ-tû-rîst. *n. s.* One who holds the doctrine of signatures. *Brown*.
SIGNER, sl'-nûr, *n. s.* One that signs.
SIGNET, sig'-nêt. 99. *n. s.* [*signette*, Fr.] A seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a king. *Shakspeare*.
SIGNIFICANCE, sig'-nîf-fê-kânse. } *n. s.* Power
SIGNIFICANCY, sig'-nîf-fê-kân-sê. } of signifying;
meaning. Holder. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind. *Dryden*. Importance; moment; consequence. *Addison*.
SIGNIFICANT δ , sig'-nîf-fê-kânt. *a.* [*signifiant*, Fr.; *significans*, Lat.] Expressive of something beyond the external mark. Betokening; standing as a sign of something. *Raleigh*. Expressive or representative in an eminent degree; forcible to impress the intended meaning. *Hooker*. Important; momentous.
SIGNIFICANT*, sig'-nîf-fê-kânt. *n. s.* That which expresses something beyond the external mark. *Shak*. A token; that which stands as a sign of something. *Wotton*.
SIGNIFICANTLY, sig'-nîf-fê-kânt-lê. *ad.* With force of expression. *South*.
SIGNIFICATION, sig'-nê-fê-kâ-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *significatio*, Lat.] The act of making known by signs. *South*. Meaning expressed by a sign or word. *Holder*.
SIGNIFICATIVE, sig'-nîf-fê-kâ-tîv. *a.* [*significatif*, Fr.] Betokening by an external sign. *Brerewood*. Foreible; strongly expressive. *Camden*.
SIGNIFICATIVELY*, sig'-nîf-fê-kâ-tîv-lê. *ad.* So as to betoken by an external sign. *Alp. Usher*.
SIGNIFICATOR*, sig'-nîf-fê-kâ-tûr. *n. s.* A signifi-catory. *Burton*.
SIGNIFICATORY, sig'-nîf-fê-kâ-tûr-ê. 512. *n. s.* That which signifies or betokens. *Bp. Taylor*.
To **SIGNIFY** δ , sig'-nê-fl. *v. a.* [*signifier*, Fr.; *significo*, Lat.] To declare by some token or sign; sometimes simply to declare. *Shak*. To mean; to express. *Nelson*. To import; to weigh. *Bp. Taylor*. To make known; to declare. *Rev. i*.
To **SIGNIFY**, sig'-nê-fl. 385. *v. n.* To express meaning with force. *B. Jonson*.
SIGNIÔR*, sene'-yûr. *n. s.* [*signore*, Ital.] A title of respect among the Italians: with the Turks the grand *signior* is the emperor. *Shakspeare*.
To **SIGNIORIZE***, sene'-yûr-ize. *v. a.* To exercise dominion over; to subject. *Shelton*.
To **SIGNIORIZE***, sene'-yûr-ize. *v. n.* To have dominion. *Hewyt*.
SIGNIORY, sene'-yô-rê. 113. *n. s.* [*signoria*, Ital.] Lordship; dominion. *Shak*. Seniority. *Shak*.
SIGNPOST, sine'-pôst. *n. s.* [*sign and post*.] That upon which a sign hangs. *B. Jonson*.
SIK*, sik. } *a.* Such. *Spenser*.
SIKE*, sike. }
SIKE*, sike. *n. s.* [*ric, rich*, Sax.] A small stream or rill; one which is usually dry in summer.
SIKER, sik'-ûr. *a.* and *ad.* The old word for *sure*, or *surely*. *Chaucer*. See **SICKER**.
SICKERNESS, sik'-ûr-nês. *n. s.* Sureness; safety. *Chaucer*.
To **SILE***, sle. *v. a.* [*sila*, Su. Goth.] To strain, as fresh milk from the cow.
SILENCE δ , sl'-lênse. *n. s.* [Fr.; *silentium*, Lat.] The state of holding peace; forbearance of speech. *Job*, xxxix. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity.

Shak. Secrecy. Stillness; not noise. *Roscommon*. Not mention; oblivion; obscurity. *Milton*.
SILENCE, sl'-lênse. *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech. *Shakspeare*.
To **SILENCE**, sl'-lênse. *v. a.* To oblige to hold peace; to forbid to speak. *Shak*. To still. *Waller*.
SILENT, sl'-lênt. *a.* [*silens*, Lat.] Not speaking; mute. *Psalm* xxii. Not talkative; not loquacious. *Broome*. Still; having no noise. *Spenser*. Wanting efficacy: a Hebraism. *Raleigh*. Not mentioning. *Milton*. Not making noise or rumour. *Dryden*.
SILENTIARY*, sl'-lên-shê-â-rê. *n. s.* [*silentarius*, low Lat.] One who is appointed to take care that silence and proper order be kept in court. One who is sworn not to divulge secrets of state. *Barrow*.
SILENTLY, sl'-lênt-lê. *ad.* Without speech. *Dryden*. Without noise. *Dryden*. Without mention. *Locke*.
SILENTNESS*, sl'-lênt-nês. *n. s.* State or quality of being silent. *Ash*.
SILICIOUS, sê-lîsh'-ûs. 135, 357. *a.* [from *cilicium*.] Made of hair. *Brown*. [*siliceus*, or *silicius*, Lat.] Flinty; full of stones. *Kirwan*.
SILICULOSE, sl'-lik-kû-lôse'. 427. *a.* [*silicula*, Lat.] Husky; full of husks. *Dict*. See **APPENDIX**, p. 51.
SILIGINOSE, sl'-lîd-jê-nôse'. 427. *a.* [*siliginosus*, Lat.] Made of fine wheat. *Dict*.
SILING-Dish*, sl'-ling-dish. *n. s.* [from *sile* and *dish*.] A strainer; a colander. *Barrel*.
SILIQUEA, sl'-lê-kwâ. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] [With gold finers.] A carat of which six make a scruple. [*silique*, Fr.] The seed-vessel, husk, cod, or shell, of such plants as are of the pulse kind. *Dict*.
SILIQUEUSE, sl'-lê-kwôse'. } See **APPENDIX**, p.
SILIQUEOUS, sl'-lê-kwôs. } 51. *a.* [*siliquea*, Lat.] Having a pod or capsula. *Arbutnot*.
SILK δ , silk. *n. s.* [*reolc*, Sax.] The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly. *Shak*. The stuff made of the worm's thread. *Shakspeare*.
SILKEN, silk'-kn. 103. *a.* [*reolcen*, Sax.] Made of silk. *Shak*. Soft; tender. *Spenser*. Dressed in silk. *Shakspeare*.
To **SILKEN***, silk'-kn. *v. a.* To make soft or smooth. *Dyer*.
SILKINESS*, silk'-kê-nês. } *n. s.* Softness; effemina-
SILKNESS*, silk'-nês. } cy; pusillanimity. *B.*
Jonson. Smoothness. *Lord Chesterfield*.
SILKMAN*, silk'-mân. *n. s.* A dealer in silk. *Shak*.
SILKME'RCER, silk'-mêr-sûr. *n. s.* [*silk and mer-cer*.] A dealer in silk. *Johnson*.
SILKWEAVER, silk'-wê-vûr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to weave silken manufactures. *Dryden*.
SILKWORM, silk'-wûrm. *n. s.* The worm that spins silk. *Bacon*.
SILKY, silk'-ê. *a.* Made of silk. *Shenstone*. Soft; tender. *Smith*.
SILL, sill. *n. s.* [*ryle*, Sax.; *syll*, Icel.] The timber or stone at the foot of the door. *Burton*. The bottom piece in a window frame. Shafts of a wagon; thills. *Grose*.
SILLABUB, sl'-lâ-bûb. *n. s.* A liquor made of milk and wine or cider, and sugar. *Wotton*.
SILLILY, sl'-lê-lê. *ad.* In a silly manner; simply; foolishly. *Donne*.
SILLINESS, sl'-lê-nês. *n. s.* Simplicity; weakness; harmless folly. *Bentley*.
SILLY δ , sl'-lê. *a.* [*ræltig*, Sax.] Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless. *Spenser*. Weak; helpless. *Spenser*. Foolish; witless. *Milton*. Weak; disordered; not in health. *Pegge*.
SILLYHOW, sl'-lê-hôû. *n. s.* [*relig*, Sax.; and *how*, a hock.] The membrane that covers the head of the fetus. *Brown*.
SILT, slt. *n. s.* [*sylla*, Sueth.] Mud; slime. *Hale*.
SILVAN, sl'-vân. 88. *a.* [*silva*, Lat.] Woody; full of woods. *Dryden*.
SILVER δ , sl'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* [*silubr*, Goth.; *reolrep*, Sax.; *silber*, Germ.; *silver*, Dutch.] A white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts*. Any thing of soft splendour. *Pope*. Money made of silver.

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; —mê, mêt; —pne, pîn; —

SYLVER, sil'-vâr. *a.* Made of silver. *Gen.* xlv. White, like silver. *Spenser.* Having a pale lustre. *Shak.* Soft of voice; soft in sound. *Spenser.* Soft; gentle; quiet. *Spenser.*

To SYLVER, sil'-vâr. *v. a.* To cover superficially with silver. *Shak.* To adorn with mild lustre. *Pope.*

SYLVER Fir*, sil'-vâr-fîr. *n. s.* A species of the fir-tree. *Bp. Berkeley.*

SYLVERBEATER, sil'-vâr-bê-tûr. *n. s.* One that foliates silver. *Boyle.*

SYLVERLING, sil'-vâr-ling. *n. s.* A silver coin. *Isaiah*, vii.

SYLVERLY, sil'-vâr-lê. *ad.* With the appearance of silver. *Shakspeare.*

SYLVERSMITH, sil'-vâr-smîth. *n. s.* One that works in silver. *Acts*, xix.

SYLVERTHISTLE, sil'-vâr-thîs-sl. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SYLVERWEED, sil'-vâr-wêêd. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SYLVERTREE, sil'-vâr-trê. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SYLVERY, sil'-vâr-ê. *a.* Besprinkled with silver. *Woodward.*

SIMAGRE*, sim'-â-gûr. *n. s.* [*simagrée*, Fr.] Grimace. *Dryden*, *Ob. T.*

SIMAR, sê-mâr'. *n. s.* [*samare*, Dutch.] A robe. *Dryden.*

SIMILAR §, sim'-ê-lâr. 88. } *a.* [*similaire*, Fr.; from

SIMILARY §, sim'-ê-lâr-ê. } *similis*, Lat.] Homo-

geneous; having one part like another; uniform. *Boyle.* Resembling; having resemblance. *Hale.*

SIMILARITY, sim'-ê-lâr-ê-tê. *n. s.* Likeness; uniformity. *Arbutnot.*

SIMILARLY*, sim'-ê-lâr-lê. *ad.* With resemblance; without difference; in the same manner. *Reid.*

SIMILE, sim'-ê-lê. 96. *n. s.* [*simile*, Lat.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized. *Shakspeare.*

SIMILITUDE, sê-mîl'-ê-tûde. *n. s.* [*similitudo*, Lat.] Likeness; resemblance. *Bacon.* Comparison; simile. *Watson.*

SIMILITUDINARY*, sê-mîl'-ê-tû'-dê-nâ-rê. *a.* Denoting resemblance or comparison. *Coke.*

SIMITAR, sim'-ê-tûr. 88. *n. s.* See **CIMETER**. A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.

To SIMMER, sim'-mûr. 98. *v. n.* [a word made probably from the sound.] To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing. *Boyle.*

SIMNEL, sim'-nêl. *n. s.* [*simenel*, old Fr.; *simnellus*, low Lat.] A kind of sweet bread or cake; a cracknel. *Bullein.*

SIMONACAL, sim-mô-nl'-ê-kâl. *a.* Guilty of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment. *Sir M. Sandys.*

SIMO'NIACK, sê-mô-nê-âk. *n. s.* [*simoniacus*, Lat.] One who buys or sells preferment in the church. *Bp. Bedell.*

SIMON'ACALLY*, sim-mô-nl'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.* With the guilt of simony. *Burnet.*

SIMONY §, sim'-ûn-ê. *n. s.* [*simonie*, Fr.; *simonia*, Lat.] The crime of buying or selling church preferment. *Shakspeare.*

To SIMPER §, sim'-pûr. 98. *v. n.* [*semner*, old Suet., *semper*, modern.] To smile; generally to smile foolishly. *Sidney.*

SIMPER, sim'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* Smile; generally a foolish smile. *Addison.*

SIMPERER*, sim'-pûr-ûr. *n. s.* One who simpers. *Neville.*

SIMPERINGLY*, sim'-pûr-ing-lê. *ad.* With a foolish smile. *Marston.*

SIMPLE §, sim'-pl. 405. *a.* [*simplex*, Lat.; *simple*, Fr.] Plain; artless; unskilled; undesigned; sincere; harmless. *Hooker.* Uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one; plain; not complicated. *Bacon.* Silly; not wise; not cunning. *Prov.* xv.

SIMPLE, sim'-pl. *n. s.* [*Fr.*] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug. It is popularly used for an herb. *Drayton.*

To SIMPLE, sim'-pl. *v. n.* To gather simples. *Garth.*

SIMPLE-MINDED*, sim'-pl-mînd'-êd. *a.* Having a simple, unskilled, and artless mind. *Blackstone.*

SIMPLENESS, sim'-pl-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being simple. *Digby.*

SIMPLER, sim'-pl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A simplist; a herbarist. *Barrington.*

SIMPLESS, sim'-plês. *n. s.* [*simplesse*, Fr.] Simplicity; silliness; folly. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

SIMPLETON, sim'-pl-tûn. *n. s.* A silly mortal; a trifler; a foolish fellow. *Pope.*

SIMPL'CIAN*, sim-plîsh'-ân. *n. s.* [*simplex*, *simplicis*, Lat.] An undesigning, unskilled person; opposed to politician, one of deep contrivance. *Archdeacon Arneway.*

SIMPL'ICITY, sim-plîs'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*simplicitas*, Lat.; *simplicité*, Fr.] Plainness; artlessness; not subtily; not cunning; not deceit. *Sidney.* Plainness; not subtily; not abstruseness. *Hammond.* Plainness; not fiery. *Dryden.* Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded. *Brown.* Weakness; silliness. *Hooker.*

SIMPLIFICATION*, sim-plê-fê-kâ-shûn. *n. s.* Act of reducing to simplicity or uncompounded state. *A. Smith.*

To SIMPLIFY §, sim'-plê-fl. *v. a.* [*simplifier*, Fr.; *simplicem* and *facio*, Lat.] To render plain; to bring back to simplicity. *Barrow.*

SIMPLIST, sim'-plîst. *n. s.* One skilled in simples. *Brown.*

SIMPLY, sim'-plê. *ad.* Without art; without subtily; plainly; artlessly. *Milton.* Of itself; without addition. *Hooker.* Merely; solely. *Hooker.* Foolishly; sillily.

SIMULACHRE*, sim'-û-lâ-kûr. *n. s.* [*simulacrum*, Lat.] An image. *Sir T. Elyot.* *Ob. T.*

SIMULAR, sim'-û-lâr. 88. *n. s.* [*simulo*, Lat.] One that counterfeits. *Shakspeare.*

SIMULATE §, sim'-û-lâto. *part. a.* [*simulatus*, Lat.] Feigned; pretended. *Bale.*

To SIMULATE*, sim'-û-lâto. *v. a.* [*simulo*, Lat.] To feign; to counterfeit. *Thomson.*

SIMULATIO, sim'-û-lâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*Fr.*; *simulatio*, Lat.] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not. *Bacon.*

SIMULTANEOUS §, si mûl-tâ-nê-ûs. 135. *a.* [*simultaneus*, Lat.] Acting together; existing at the same time. *Hammond.*

SIMULTANEOUSLY*, si-mûl-tâ-nê-ûs-lê. *ad.* At the same time; together; in conjunction. *Shenstone.*

SIMULTY*, sim'-ûl-tê. *n. s.* [*simultas*, Lat.] Private quarrel. *B. Jonson.* *Ob. T.*

SIN §, sn. *n. s.* [*ryn*, Sax.] An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion. *Tob.* iii. Habitual negligence of religion. *Watts.* A man enormously wicked. *Shakspeare.*

To SIN, sn. *v. n.* To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion. *Psalms* iv. To offend against right. *Shakspeare.*

SIN, sn. *ad.* [*sen*, *sedan*, Swed.] Since. *Spenser.*

SINCE §, snêce. *conj.* [by contraction from *sithence*, or *sith* thence, from *si*thê, Sax.] Because that. *Locke.* From the time that. *Numb.* xxi.

SINCE, snêce. *ad.* Ago; before this. *Sidney.*

SINCE, snêce. *preposition.* After; reckoning from some time past to the time present. *Milton.*

SINCE'RE §, sn-sêrê'. *a.* [*sincerus*, Lat.; *sincere*, Fr.] Unhurt; uninjured. *Dryden.* Pure; unmingled. *Atterbury.* Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt. *Waterland.*

SINCE'RELY, sn-sêrê'-lê. *ad.* Perfectly; without alloy. *Milton.* Honestly; without hypocrisy; with purity of heart. *Hooker.*

SINCERENESS, sn-sêrê-nês. } *n. s.* Honesty of

SINCERITY, sn-sêr-ê-tê. } intention; purity of mind. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Freedom from hypocrisy. *Pope.*

SINDON, sim'-dûn. 166. *n. s.* [*sidinim*, Heb.] A fold; a wrapper. *Bacon.*

SINE, snê. *n. s.* [*sinus*, Lat.] A right sine, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bôll; —ôil; —pôund; —thim, THIS.

other end of that arch; or it is half the chord of twice the arch. *Harris*.

SINECURE, sî-nê-kûre. *n. s.* [*sine* and *cura*, Lat.] An office which has revenue without any employment. *Ayliffe*.

SINEW ð, sîn-nû. 265. *n. s.* [rîneþ, Sax.; *sineven*, Dutch.] A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved. *Locke*. Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness: as, Money is the sinews of war. *Hooker*. Muscle or nerve. *Darves*. To **SINEW**, sîn-nû. *v. a.* To knit as by sinews. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J.*

SINEWED, sîn-nûde. 359. *a.* Furnished with sinews. *Dryden*. Strong; firm; vigorous. *Shak*.

SINEWLESS*, sîn-nû-lês. *a.* Having no sinews; without power or strength. *Bp. Taylor*.

SINEWSHRUNK, sîn-nû-shrûnk. *a.* [*sinew* and *shrunk*.] A horse when he has been over-ridden, and so fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied. *Farrier's Dict.*

SINEWY, sîn-nû-ê. *a.* Consisting of a sinew; nervous. *Donne*. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible. *Shakespeare*.

SINFUL, sîn-fûl. *a.* [rînfûll, Sax.] Alien from God; not holy; unsanctified. *Milton*. Wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion. *South*.

SINFULLY, sîn-fûl-ê. *ad.* Wickedly; not piously; not according to the ordinance of God. *South*.

SINFULNESS, sîn-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodness. *Milton*.

To **SING** ð, sîng. *v. n.* *preterit* *I sang*, or *sung*; *part. pass.* *sung*. [rîngan, Sax.; *singia*, Icel.; *singen*, Dutch.] To form the voice to melody; to articulate musically. *Shak*. To utter sweet sounds inarticulately. *Bacon*. To make any small or shrill noise. *Shak*. To tell in poetry. *Prior*.

To **SING**, sîng. 409. *v. a.* To relate or mention in poetry. *Milton*. To celebrate; to give praises to, in verse. *Addison*. To utter harmoniously. *Ps. cxxvii*.

To **SINGE** ð, sînje. *v. a.* [rængan, Sax.; *sengen*, Teut.] To scorch; to burn slightly or superficially. *Bacon*.

SINGE*, sînje. *n. s.* A slight burn.

SINGER, sîng-ûr. 410. *n. s.* One that sings; one whose profession or business is to sing. *Shakespeare*.

SINGING*, sîng-îng. *n. s.* Act of modulating the voice to melody; musical articulation; utterance of sweet sounds. *Cantic. ii*.

SINGINGBOOK*, sîng-îng-bûk. *n. s.* A book of tunes. *Brewer*.

SINGINGLY*, sîng-îng-lê. *ad.* With a kind of tune. *North*.

SINGINGMAN*, sîng-îng-mân. *n. s.* One who is employed to sing; a term still used in our cathedrals. *Shakespeare*.

SINGINGMASTER, sîng-îng-mâ-stûr. 410. *n. s.* One who teaches to sing. *Addison*.

SINGLE ð, sîng-gl. 405. *a.* [*singulus*, Lat.] One; not double; not more than one. *South*. Particular; individual. *Pope*. Not compounded. *Watts*. Alone; having no companion; having no assistant. *Milton*. Unmarried. *Shak*. Not complicated; not duplicated. *Bacon*. Pure; uncorrupt; not double-minded; simple. *St. Matt. vi*. That in which one is opposed to one. *Dryden*. Singular; particular. *Whole Duty of Man*. Small. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. Weak; silly. *Shakespeare*.

To **SINGLE**, sîng-gl. *v. a.* To choose out from among others. *Shak*. To sequester; to withdraw. *Hooker*. To take alone. *Hooker*. To separate. *Sidney*.

SINGLENESS, sîng-gl-nês. *n. s.* Not duplicity or multiplicity; the state of being only one. Simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness. *Hooker*. State of being alone. *Mason*.

SINGLY, sîng-glê. *ad.* Individually; particularly. *Bp. Taylor*. Only; by himself. *Shak*. Without partners or associates. *Pope*. Honestly; simply; sincerely.

SINGSONG*, sîng-sông. *n. s.* A contemptuous expression for bad singing. *Rymer*.

SINGULAR ð, sîng-gû-lâr. 88, 179. *a.* [*singulier*, Fr.; *singularis*, Lat.] Single; not complex; not compound. *Watts*. [In grammar.] Expressing only one; not plural. *Locke*. Particular; unexampled. *Denham*. Having something not common to others. *Tillotson*. Alone; that of which there is but one. *Addison*.

SINGULAR*, sîng-gû-lâr. *n. s.* Particular; single instance. *Moré*.

SINGULARIST*, sîng-gû-lâr-îst. *n. s.* One who affects singularity. *Barrow*.

SINGULARITY, sîng-gû-lâr-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*singularité*, Fr.] Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from all, or from most others. *Raleigh*. Any thing remarkable; a curiosity; uncommon character or form. *Shak*. Particular privilege or prerogative. *Hooker*. Character or manners different from those of others. *Hooker*.

To **SINGULARIZE**, sîng-gû-lâr-îze. *v. a.* To make single.

SINGULARLY, sîng-gû-lâr-lê. *ad.* Particularly; in a manner not common to others. *South*. So as to express the singular number. *Bp. Morton*.

SINGULT, sîng-gûlt. *n. s.* [*singultus*, Lat.] A sigh. *Brown*.

SINISTER ð, sîn-nîs-tûr. 93, 503. *a.* [*sinister*, Lat.] Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. *Shak*. Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair. *Hooker*. [*sinistre*, Fr.] Unlucky; inauspicious. The accent on the second syllable. *B. Jonson*.

To **SINISTER**, though uniformly accented on the second syllable in the poets quoted by Johnson, is as uniformly accented on the first by all our lexicographers, and is uniformly so pronounced by the best speakers. Mr. Nares tells us, that Dr. Johnson seems to think, that, when this word is used in its literal sense,—as,

“In his sinister hand, instead of ball,

“He plac’d a mighty mug of potent ale”—*Dryden*—it has the accent on the second syllable; but when in the figurative sense of *corrupt, insidious, &c.*, on the first. This distinction seems not to be founded on the best usage, and is liable to the objections noticed under the word **BOWL**.—See *Principles*, No. 495. *W.*

SINISTER-HANDED*, sîn-nîs-tûr-hând-êd. *a.* Left-handed; unlucky. *Lowlace*.

SINISTERLY*, sîn-nîs-tûr-lê. *ad.* Perversely; corruptly; unfairly. *A. Wood*.

SINISTROUS, sîn-nîs-trûs. *a.* [*sinister*, Lat.] Absurd; perverse; wrong-headed. *Sheldon*.

SINISTROUSLY, sîn-nîs-trûs-lê. *ad.* With a tendency to the left. *Brown*. Perversely; absurdly. *Brown*.

To **SINK** ð, sîngk. *v. n.* *pret.* *I sunk*, anciently, *sank*; *part. sunk* or *sunken*. [rîncan, rîncan, Sax.; *sinken*, Germ.] To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom. *Shak*. To fall gradually. 2 *Kings. ix*. To enter or penetrate into any body. 1 *Sam. xvii*. To lose height; to fall to a level. *Addison*. To lose or want prominence. *Shak*. To be overwhelmed or depressed. *Shak*. To be received; to be impressed. *St. Luke. ix*. To decline; to decrease; to decay. *Dryden*. To fall into rest or indolence. *Addison*. To fall into any state worse than the former; to tend to ruin. *Dryden*.

To **SINK**, sîngk. 408. *n. a.* To put under water; to disengage from swimming or floating. *Bacon*. To delve; to make by delving. *Boyle*. To depress; to degrade. *Prior*. To plunge into destruction. *Shak*. To make to fall. *Woodward*. To bring low; to diminish in quantity. *Addison*. To crush; to overbear; to depress. *Pope*. To diminish; to degrade. *Addison*. To make to decline. *Rowe*. To suppress; to conceal; to intercept. *Swift*.

SINK, sîngk. 408. *n. s.* [rîncan, Sax.; *sinken*, Germ.] A drain; a jakes. *Shak*. Any place where corruption is gathered. *B. Jonson*.

SINLESS, sîn-lês. *a.* [rînclear, Sax.] Exempt from sin. *Milton*.

SINLESSNESS, sîn-lês-nês. *n. s.* Exemption from sin. *Boyle*.

SINNER, sîn-nûr. 98. *n. s.* One at enmity with God; 341

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plae, pln;—

one not truly or religiously good. *South.* An offender; a criminal. *Pope.*
To SINNER*, sîn'-nâr. *v. n.* To act the part of a sinner. *Pope.*
SINOFFERING, sîn'-ôf-fûr-ing. *n. s.* An expiation or sacrifice for sin. *Ex. xxix.*
SINOPER, sîn'-ô-pûr. 98. *n. s.* A species of earth;
SINOPLE, sîn'-ô-pl. } ruddle. *Ainsworth.*
To SINUATE §, sîn'-yû-âte. *v. a.* [*sinuo*, Lat.] To bend in and out. *Woodward.*
SINUATION, sîn-yû-â'-shûn. 113. *n. s.* A bending in and out. *Hale.*
SINUOSITY, sîn-yû-ôs'-è-lè. *n. s.* The quality of being sinuous. *Biblioth. Bibl.*
SINUOUS, sîn'-yû-ôs. 113. *a.* [*sinuex*, Fr., from *sinus*, Lat.] Bending in and out. *Bacon.*
SINUS, sî'-nûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A bay of the sea; an opening of the land. *Burnet.* Any fold or opening. *Biblioth. Bibl.*
To SIP §, sip. *v. a.* [*ripan*, Sax.; *sippen*, Dutch.] To drink by small draughts; to take, at one apportion of the cup to the mouth, no more than the mouth will contain. *Pope.* To drink in small quantities. *Milton.* To drink out of. *Dryden.*
To SIP, sip. *v. n.* To drink a small quantity. *Dryden.*
SIP, sip. *n. s.* A small draught; as much as the mouth will hold. *Shakespeare.*
To SIPE*, sipe. *v. n.* [*sipen*, Teut.] To ooze or drain out slowly. *Grose.*
SIPHON, sî'-fûn. 166. *n. s.* [*σίφων*, Gr.; *sipho*, Lat.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed. *Thomson.*
SIPID*, sip'-pid. *a.* [an old form of *sapid*.] Savoury. *Cockeram.*
SITTER, sip'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* One that sips.
SIPPET, sip'-plt. 99. *n. s.* [*sop*, *sip*, *sippet*.] A small sop. *Milton.*
SIQUIS*, sî'-kwîs. *n. s.* [Lat. meaning, *if any one*.] An advertisement or notification. The word is still used when a candidate for holy orders causes notice to be given of his intention, to inquire if there be any impediment that may be alleged against him; and a certificate is then given accordingly. *Bp. Hall.*
SIR, sîr. 109. *n. s.* [*sire*, Fr.] The word of respect in competition. *Shakespeare.* The title of a knight or baronet. *Bacon.* Formerly the title of a priest. *Spenser.* It is sometimes used for *man*. *Shak.* A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour. *Addison.*
SIRE, sîr. *n. s.* [*sire*, Fr.; *seïor*, Lat.] The word of respect in addressing the king. A father. *Shak.* It is used in common speech of beasts: as, The horse had a good sire, but a bad dam. It is used in composition: as, grand-sire, great-grand-sire.
To SIRE, sîr. *v. a.* To beget; to produce. *Shakespeare.*
SIREN §, sî'-rên. *n. s.* [*syer*, Heb.] A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them; any mischievous, alluring woman. *Shakespeare.*
SIREN*, sî'-rên. *a.* Alluring; bewitching like a siren. *Hammond.*
To SIRENIZE*, sî'-rên-ize. *v. n.* To practise the allurements of a siren. *Cockeram.*
SIRIASIS, sê-rî-â'-sîs. 135, 503. *n. s.* [*σιρσις*.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun. *Dict.*
SIRIUS, sîr'-rê-ûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The dogstar.
SIRLOIN, sîr'-lôin. *n. s.* The loin of beef. See **SIR**.
SIRNAME*. See **SURNAME**.
SIROCCO, sê-rôk'-kô. *n. s.* [Ital.] The south-east or Syrian wind. *Milton.*
SIRRAH, sâr'-râ. 92. *n. s.* [*sir*, *ha*!] A compellation of reproach and insult. *Shakespeare.*

☞ This is a corruption of the first magnitude, but too general and inveterate to be remedied. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, pronounce it as I have done. W. Johnston, alone, pronounces it as if writter: *serrah*; and Mr. Elphinston, because it is derived from *sir* and the interjection *ah*, says it ought to have the first syllable like *sir*.—See quotation under the word *shire*. *W.*

SIRT*, sîrt. *n. s.* [*syrtis*, Lat.] A bog; a quick sand. *Translation of Boccacini.*
SIROP §, sîr'-rûp. 166. [*sîr'-rûp*, *Perry*.] *n. s.* [Arabic.] The juice of vegetables boiled with sugar. *Sidney.*
SIRUPED, sîr'-rûpt. 359. *a.* Sweet, like sirup; bedewed with sweets. *Drayton.*
SIRUPY, sîr'-rûp-è. *a.* Resembling sirup. *Mortimer*
SISE, sîze. *n. s.* [contracted from *assize*.] *Donne.*
SISKIN, sîs'-kîn. *n. s.* [*suyken*, Teut.] A bird; the greenfinch. *Transl. of Buffon.*
SISTER §, sîs'-tîr. 98. *n. s.* [*preotep*, Sax.; *zusster*, Dutch.] A woman born of the same parents; correlative to brother. *Shak.* Woman of the same faith; a Christian. One of the same nature; human being. *James, ii.* A female of the same kind. *Shak.* One of the same kind; one of the same condition. *Dryden.*
SISTER-IN-LAW, sîs'-tîr-în-lâw. *n. s.* A husband or wife's sister. *Ruth, i.*
To SISTER*, sîs'-tîr. *v. a.* To resemble closely. *Shakespeare.*
To SISTER*, sîs'-tîr. *v. n.* To be akin; to be near to. *Shakespeare.*
SISTERHOOD, sîs'-tîr-hûd. *n. s.* The office or duty of a sister. *Daniel.* A set of sisters. *Bp. Hall.* A number of women of the same order. *Shakespeare*
SISTERLY, sîs'-tîr-lè. *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister. *Shakespeare.*
To SIT §, sît. *v. n.* preterit *Isat.* [*sitan*, Goth.; *rit-tan*, Sax.; *setten*, Dutch.] To rest upon the buttocks. *May.* To perch. *Baruch, vi.* To be in a state of rest, or idleness. *Milton.* To be in any local position. *Shak.* To rest as a weight or burthen. *Bp. Taylor.* To settle; to abide. *Milton.* To brood; to incubate. *Jer. xvii.* To be adjusted; to be, with respect to fitness or unfitness, decorum or indecorum. [*sied*, old Fr.] *Spenser.* To be placed in order to be painted. *Garth.* To be in any situation or condition. *Bacon.* To be convened, as an assembly of a public or authoritative kind; to hold a session: as, The parliament sits; The last general council sate at Trent. To be placed at the table. *St. Luke, xxii.* To exercise authority. *Dan. vii.* To be in any solemn assembly as a member. *1 Macc.—To sit down.* To begin a siege. *Clarendon.* To rest; to cease as satisfied. *Rogers.* To settle; to fix abode. *Spenser.* To sit out. To be without engagement or employment. *Bp. Sanderson.* To sit up. To rise from lying to sitting. *St. Luke, vii.* To watch; not to go to bed. *B. Jonson.*
To SIT, sît. *v. a.* To keep the seat upon. *Prior.* To place on a seat. *Shak.* To be settled to do business. *Addison.*
SITE §, site. *n. s.* [*situs*, Lat.] Situation; local position. *Fairfax.*
SITTED*, sît'-têd. *a.* Placed; situated. *Spenser.*
SITFAST, sît'-fâst. *n. s.* [*sit* and *fast*.] A hard knob growing under the saddle. *Farrier's Dict.*
SITH, sîth. *conjunct.* [*riððe*, Sax.] Since; seeing that. *Hooker, Ob. J.*
SITHE. *n. s.* Time. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
SITHE §, or **SCYTHE***, sîthe. *n. s.* [*riððe*, Sax.] The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole. *Shakespeare.*
To SITHE*, sîthe. *v. a.* To cut down with a sithe. *Shakespeare.*
SITHED*, sîth'-d. *a.* Armed with sithe. *Dr. Warton.*
SITHEMAN*, sîthe'-mân. *n. s.* One who uses a sithe; a mower. *Peacham.*
SITHEENCE. *ad.* [*riððan*, *riððen*, Sax.] Since; in latter times. *Spenser.*
SITTER, sît'-tîr. 98. *n. s.* One that sits. *Bacon.* One that watches, or goes not to bed. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* A bird that broods. *Mortimer.*
SITTING, sît'-ting. 410. *n. s.* The posture of sitting on a seat. The act of resting on a seat. *Psalm.* A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter. *Dryden.* A meeting of an assembly. *Shak. A*

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thun, THIS.

course of study unintermitted. *Locke*. A time for which one sits, as at play, or work, or a visit. *Dryden*. Incubation. *Addison*.

SITUATE *ô, sîl'-ishû-âte*. 463. *part. a.* [*situs*, Lat.] Placed, with respect to any thing else. *Bacon*. Placed; consisting. *Milton*.

SITUATION, *sît'-ishû-â-shûn*. *n. s.* [Fr.] Local respect; position. *Addison*. Condition; state. *Rogers*. Temporary state; circumstances: used of persons in a dramatic scene.

SIX *ô, sîks*. *a.* [*ÿx*, Sax.] Twice three; one more than five. *Dryden*.

SIX*, *sîks*. *n. s.* The number six. *Brown*.

SIX and Seven. To be at six and seven, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion. *Bacon*.

SIXFOLD*, *sîks'-fôld*. *a.* [*ÿx*-*feald*, Sax.] Six times told.

SIXPENCE, *sîks'-pênse*. *n. s.* [*six* and *pence*.] A coin; half a shilling. *Shakespeare*.

SIXPENNY*, *sîks'-pên-nê*. *a.* Worth sixpence. *Preston*.

SIXSCORE, *sîks'-skôre*. *a.* Six times twenty. *Sandys*.

SIXTEEN, *sîks'-têen*. *a.* [*sîxtýne*, Sax.] Six and ten. *Bacon*.

SIXTEENTH, *sîks'-têenth*. *a.* [*sîxteoda*, Sax.] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen. 1 *Chron*. xxiv.

SIXTH, *sîksth*. *a.* [*sîxta*, Sax.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six. *Bacon*.

SIXTH, *sîksth*. *n. s.* A sixth part. *Cheyne*.

SIXTHLY, *sîksth'-lê*. *ad.* In the sixth place. *Bacon*.

SIXTIETH, *sîks'-tê-êth*. 279. *a.* [*sîxteozoða*, Sax.] The tenth six times repeated; the ordinal of sixty. *Digby*.

SIXTY, *sîks'-tê*. *a.* [*sîxtîz*, Sax.] Six times ten. *Bacon*.

SIZABLE*, *sî'-zâ-bl*. *a.* Of considerable bulk. *Hurd*.

SIZE *ô, size*. *n. s.* [*tise*, from *incisa*, Lat.; or from *assize*, Fr.] Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude. *Shak.* [*assize*, old Fr.] A settled quantity. *Shak.* Figurative bulk; condition. *Swift*. [*sîsu*, Ital.] Any viscous or glutinous substance.

TO SIZE, *size*. *v. a.* To swell; to increase the bulk of. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. To adjust, or arrange according to size. *Hudibras*. [*from assize*.] To settle; to fix. *Bacon*. To cover with glutinous matter; to besmeer with size. *Sir W. Petty*.

SIZABLE, *sî'-zâ-bl*. *a.* Reasonably bulky; of just proportion to others. *Arbuthnot*.

SIZED, *sîzd*. 359. *a.* Having a particular magnitude. *Locke*.

SIZER, *sî'-zûr*. 98. } *n. s.* A certain rank

SERVITOR, *sêr'-vê-tûr*. 166. } of students in the university of Cambridge. *Bp. Corbet*.

SIZERS, *sîz'-zûrz*. *n. s.* See *SCISSOR*. *Tusser*.

SIZZINESS, *sî'-zê-nês*. *n. s.* Glutinousness; viscosity. *Floyer*.

SIZY, *sî'-zê*. *a.* Viscous; glutinous. *Arbuthnot*.

SKADDLE *ô, skâd'-dl*. *n. s.* [*scadnirre*, Sax.] Hurt; damage. *Dict.*

SKADDLE*, *skâd'-dl*. *a.* Mischievous; ravenous. *Ray*.

SKADDONS, *skâd'-dônz*. *n. s.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey*.

SKAIN, { *skâne*. 249. } *n. s.* [*escaigne*, Fr.] A knot

SKEIN, { } of thread or silk wound and doubled. *Shakespeare*.

SKAINSMATE, *skânz'-mâte*. *n. s.* A messmate; a companion. *Shakespeare*.

SKATE, *skâte*. *n. s.* A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice. See *SCATE*.

TO SKATE, *skâte*. *v. a.* To slide on skates.

SKATE, *skâte*. *n. s.* A flat sea-fish.

SKEAN, *skêne*. *n. s.* [*scææn*, Sax.] A short sword; a knife. *Spenser*.

SKEEL*, *skêel*. *n. s.* [*schale*, Germ.] A shallow, wooden vessel for holding milk or cream. *Grose*.

SKEG *skég*. *n. s.* A wild plum.

SK'EGGER, *skég'-gûr*. 98. *n. s.* Little salmon. *Walton*.

SKEIN, *skâne*. 249. See *SKAIN*.

SKOLETON, *skêl'-lê-ôn*. 166. *n. s.* [*σκελετός*] [*In anatomy*.] The bones of the body preserved together, as much as can be, in their natural situation. *Quincy*. The compages of the principal parts *Hale*.

SKELLUM, *skêl'-lûm*. *n. s.* [*schelme*, Fr.; *schelm*, Germ.] A villain; a scoundrel. *Biograph. Brit.*

SKEP, *skêp*. *n. s.* A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in. [*cep*, Sax.] *Tusser*. In Scotland, the repositories where the bees lay their honey.

SK'PTICK *ô, skêp'-tik*. 350 [See *SCIRRHUS*.] *n. s.* [*σκιπτικός*, Gr.; *sceptique*, Fr.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt, of every thing. *Bp. Hall*.—[Notwithstanding the authority of Dr. Johnson in writing *skeptick*, *skeptical*, &c., the old form of *sceptick*, &c., maintains its ground. *Todd*.—*Skeptick* is the orthography of the dictionaries of *Kerriock*, *Sheridan*, *Perry*, *Jones*, &c.; but *sceptick* is preferred by *Walker* and *Fulton* and *Knight*.]

SKEPTICAL, *skêp'-tê-kâl*. *a.* Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt. *Bentley*.

SKEPTICALLY*, *skêp'-tê-kâl-lê*. *ad.* With doubts; in a skeptical manner. *Goodman*.

SKEPTICISM, *skêp'-tê-sîzm*. *n. s.* [*scepticisme*, Fr.] Universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt. *Dryden*.

TO SKEPTICIZE*, *skêp'-tê-sîze*. *v. n.* To pretend to doubt of every thing. *Ld. Shaftesbury*.

TO SKE'CH *ô, skêsh*. *v. a.* [*schetsen*, Dutch.] To draw, by tracing the outline. *Watts*. To plan, by giving the first or principal notion. *Dryden*.

SKETCH, *skêsh*. *n. s.* [*schets*, Dutch.] An outline; a rough draught; a first plan. *Addison*.

SKEW *ô, skû*. *a.* [*skiev*, or *skæv*, Dan.] Oblique; distorted. *Brewer*.

SKEW*, *skû*. *ad.* Awry.

TO SKEW*, *skû*. *v. a.* To look obliquely upon; figuratively, to notice slightly. *Beaumont and Fl.* To shape or form in an oblique way. 1 *Kings*, vi.

TO SKEW*, *skû*. *v. n.* To walk obliquely: still used in some parts of the north. *L'Estrange*.

SKE'WER *ô, skûre*. 265. *n. s.* [*skere*, Dan.] A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form. *Dryden*.

TO SKE'WER, *skûre*. 98. *v. a.* To fasten with skewers.

SKIFF *ô, skîff*. *n. s.* [*schiff*, Germ.; *esquif*, Fr.; *scapha*, Lat.] A small, light boat. *Brown*.

TO SKIFF*, *skîff*. *v. a.* To pass over in a small, light boat. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

SKILLFUL *ô, skîl'-fûl*. *a.* [*skill* and *full*.] Knowing; qualified with skill; possessing any art; dexterous; able. 2 *Chron*. ii.

SKILLFULLY, *skîl'-fûl-lê*. *ad.* With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously. *Sidney*.

SKILFULNESS, *skîl'-fûl-nês*. *n. s.* Art; ability; dexterity.

SKILL *ô, skîl*. *n. s.* [*skil*, Icel.] Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulness. *Shak.* Any particular art. *Hooker*. Reason; cause. [*scýle*, Sax.] *Wicliffe*.

TO SKILL, *skîl*. *v. n.* [*skilia*, Icel.] To be knowing in; to be dexterous at; to know how. *Spenser*. To differ; to make difference; to interest; to matter. *Hooker*.

TO SKILL*, *skîl*. *v. a.* To know; to understand. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. *Ob T*.

SKILLED, *skîl'-d*. 359. *a.* Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with. *Milton*.

SKILLESS, *skîl'-lêz*. *a.* Wanting skill; artless. *Sidney*. *Ob J*.

SKILLET, *skîl'-lît*. 99. *n. s.* [*escuellette*, Fr.] A small kettle or boiler. *Shakespeare*.

SKILT, *skîl*. *n. s.* Difference. *Cleveland*.

TO SKIM *ô, skîm*. *v. a.* [properly to *scum*, from *scum*; *escume*, Fr.] To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface. *Prior*

To take by skimming. *Dryden*. To brush the surface slightly ; to pass very near the surface. *Dryden*. To cover superficially. *Dryden*.

To SKIM, skîm. v. n. To pass lightly ; to glide along. *Addison*.

SKIM*, skîm. n. s. Scum ; refuse. *Bryskett*.

SKIMBLESCAMBLE, skîm'-bl-skâm-bl. a. [by reduplication from *scamble*.] Wandering ; wild. *Shakspeare*.

SKIMMER, skîm'-mûr. 98. n. s. A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off. *Mortimer*. One who skims over a book or subject : a ludicrous word. *Skelton*.

SKIMMILK, skîm-mîlk'. n. s. Milk from which the cream has been taken. *King*.

SKIN ô, skîn. n. s. [*skind*, Dan.] The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the *cuticle*, outward skin, or scarf skin, which is thin and insensible, and the *cutis*, or inner skin, extremely sensible. *Harvey*. Hide ; pelt ; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather. *Chapman*. The body ; the person : in ludicrous speech. *L'Estrange*. A husk.

To SKIN, skîn. v. a. To flay ; to strip or divest of the skin. *Ellis*. To cover with the skin. *Shak*. To cover superficially. *Addison*.

SKINDEEP*, skîn'-dêep. a. Slight ; superficial. *Felham*.

SKINFLINT, skîn'-flint. n. s. [*skin* and *flint*.] A niggardly person.

SKINK ô, skîngk. n. s. [*rcenc*, Sax.] Drink ; any thing potable. *Pottage Bacon*.

To SKINK, skîngk. 408. v. n. [*rcencan*, Sax.] To serve drink.

SKINKER, skîngk'-ûr. n. s. One that serves drink. *Shakspeare*.

SKINLESS*, skîn'-lêss. a. Having a slight skin : as, the *skinless* pear.

SKINNED, skîn'd. 359. a. Having skin ; hard ; callous. *Sharp*.

SKINNER, skîn'-nûr. 98. n. s. A dealer in skins, or pelts.

SKINNINESS, skîn'-nê-nêss. n. s. The quality of being skinny.

SKINNY, skîn'-nê. a. Consisting only of skin ; wanting flesh. *Shakspeare*.

To SKIP ô, skîp. v. n. [*skopa*, Icel.] To fetch quick bounds ; to pass by quick leaps ; to bound lightly and joyfully. *Jer. xlviii.*—To *skip over*. To pass without notice. *Bacon*.

To SKIP, skîp. v. a. To miss ; to pass. *Shakspeare*.

SKIP, skîp. n. s. A light leap or bound. *Sidney*.

SKIPJACK, skîp'-jâk. n. s. An upstart. *Martin*.

SKIPKENNEL, skîp'-kên-nîl. n. s. A lackey ; a footboy.

SKIPPER, skîp'-pûr. 98. n. s. A dancer. *Hulot*. A youngling ; a thoughtless person. *Shak*. [*Schipper*, Dutch.] A shipmaster ; a shipboy. *Congreve*. The hornfish, so called in some places.

SKIPPET, skîp'-pêt. n. s. A small boat. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

SKIPPINGLY*, skîp'-pîng-lê. ad. By skips and leaps. *Howell*.

To SKIRL*, skêrl. v. n. To scream out. See *SHRILL*.

SKIRMISH ô, skêr'-mîsh. 108. n. s. [*schürmen*, Germ. ; *skermuche*, old Fr.] A slight fight : less than a set battle. *Potter*. A contest ; a contention. *Shakspeare*.

To SKIRMISH, skêr'-mîsh. v. n. [*escarmoucher*, Fr.] To fight loosely ; to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle. *Fairfax*.

SKIRMISHING*, skêr'-mîsh-ing. n. s. Act of fighting loosely. *Bp. Taylor*.

SKIRMISHER, skêr'-mîsh-ûr. n. s. He who skirmishes. *Barret*.

To SKIRR, skêr. v. a. [*skwip*.] To scour ; to ramble over in order to clear. *Shakspeare*.

To SKIRR, skêr. v. n. To scour ; to scud ; to run in haste. *Shakspeare*.

SKIRRET, skêr'-rit. 99. n. s. A plant. *Mortimer*.

SKIRT ô, skêrt. 108. n. s. [*skoerte*, Swed.] The

loose edge of a garment ; that part which hangs loose below the waist. 1 *Sam. xv*. The edge of any part of the dress. *Addison*. Edge ; margin ; border ; extreme part. *Spenser*.

To SKIRT, skêrt. v. a. To border ; to run along the edge. *Carew*.

SKIT ô*, skît. n. s. [*skats*, Icel.] A light, wanton wench. *Howard*. A reflection. [*reitan*, Sax.] Some jeer, or jibe, cast upon any one.

To SKIT*, skît. v. a. To cast reflections on. *Grose*.

SKITTISH ô, skît'-îsh. a. [*skug*, Su. Goth.] Shy ; easily frightened. *Beaumont* and *Fl.* Wanton ; volatile ; hasty ; precipitate. *Shak*. Changeable ; fickle. *Shakspeare*.

SKITTISHLY, skît'-îsh-lê. ad. Wantonly ; uncertainly ; fickle. *Shervood*.

SKITTISHNESS, skît'-îsh-nêss. n. s. Wantonness ; fickleness.

SKITTLES*, skît'-tlz. n. s. [formerly *keels* or *kayles*, and *kettlins*.] Ninepins. *Warton*.

SKONCE, skônse. n. s. See *SCONCE*. *Carew*.

SKREEN ô, skrêen. 246. n. s. [*escran*, *escrein*, Fr.] A riddle or coarse sieve. *Tusser*. Any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off. *Prior*. Shelter ; concealment. *Dryden*.

To SKREEN, skrêen. v. a. To riddle ; to sift : a term used among masons. To shade from sun, or light, or weather. To keep off light or weather. *Dryden*. To shelter ; to protect. *Phillips*.

To SKRINGE*, skrînje. } v. a. [perhaps a corrup-

To SKRUNGE*, skrûnje. } tion of *skrew*.] To squeeze violently.

SKUE, skû. 335. a. Oblique ; sidelong. *Bentley*.

To SKUG*, skûg. v. a. [perhaps a corruption of *skiolka*, Su. Goth.] To hide. *Grose*.

To SKULK, skûlk. v. n. To hide ; to lurk in fear or malice. *Dryden*.

SKULL ô, skûl. n. s. [*skiola*, Icel.] The bone that encloses the head : it is made up of several pieces, which, being joined together, form a considerable cavity, which contains the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain. *Quincy*. [*rcceole*, Sax.] A shoal. *Walton*.

SKULLCAP, skûl'-kâp. n. s. A headpiece. A plant.

SKUTE*, skûte. n. s. [*schuyt*, Dutch.] A boat or small vessel. *Sir R. Williams*.

SKY ô, skêl. 160. n. s. [*sky*, Dan.] The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth. *Milton*. The heavens. *Shak*. The weather ; the climate. *Addison*. [*sky*, Su. Goth.] A cloud ; a shadow. *Gower*.

SKYCOLOUR, skêl'-kûl-ûr. n. s. An azure colour ; the colour of the sky. *Boyle*.

SKYCOLOURED, skêl'-kûl-ûrd. a. Blue ; azure ; like the sky. *Addison*.

SKYDYED, skêl'-dlde. a. Coloured like the sky. *Pope*.

SKYED, skêlde. 359. a. Enveloped by the skies. *Thomson*.

SKYEY, skêl'-ê. a. [from *sky*.] Ethereal. *Shak*.

SKYISH, skêl'-ish. a. Coloured by the ether ; approaching the sky. *Shakspeare*.

SKYLARK, skêl'-lârk. n. s. A lark that mounts and sings. *Spectator*.

SKYLIGHT, skêl'-lite. n. s. A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling. *Arbuthnot*.

SKYROCKET, skêl'-rôk-îl. n. s. A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies. *Addison*.

SLAB ô, slâb. a. Thick ; viscous ; glutinous. *Shak*.

SLAB, slâb. n. s. A puddle. *Evelyn*. A plane of stone : as, a marble *slab*. The outside plank of a piece of timber when sawn into boards. *Ray*.

To SLABBER, slâb'-bûr or slôb'-bûr. v. n. [*slaben*, *slabben*, Teut.] To sup up hastily. *Barret*.

To smear with spittle. *Arbuthnot*. To shed ; to spill. *Tusser*.

✂ The second sound of this word is by much the more usual one ; but, as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be discontinued, and the *a* restored to its true sound. Correct usage seems somewhat

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâb, bâll;—ôll;—pôlând;—thin, THIS.

inclined to this reformation, and every lover of correctness ought to favour it. *W.*
To SLA'BBER, slâb'-bûr. *v. n.* To let the spittle fall from the mouth; to drivel. To shed or pour any thing.
SLA'BBERER, slâb'-bûr-êr. *n. s.* One who slabbars; an idiot.
SLA'BBY, slâb'-bê. *a.* Thick; viscous. *Wiseman.* Wet; floody: in low language. *Gay.*
SLACK ð, slâk. *a.* [pleac, Sax.; *slak*, Su. Goth.; *slaken*, Icel.] Not tense; not hard drawn; loose. *Arbuthnot.* Relaxed; weak; not holding fast. *Zeph. iii.* Remiss; not diligent; not eager; not fervent. *Hooker.* Not violent; not rapid. *Chaucer.* Not intense. *Mortimer.*
To SLACK, slâk. } *v. n.* [placran, Sax.]
To SLA'CKEN, slâk'-kn. 103. } To be remiss; to neglect. *Deut. xxiii.* To lose the power of cohesion. *Maxon.* To abate. *Milton.* To languish; to fail; to flag. *Necessary Erudit. of a Christ. Man.*
To SLACK, slâk. } *v. a.* To loosen; to make
To SLA'CKEN, slâk'-kn. } less tight. *Dryden.* To relax; to remit. *Davies.* To ease; to mitigate. *Spenser.* To remit for want of eagerness. *B. Jonson.* To cause to be remitted; to make to abate. *Bacon.* To relieve; to unbend. *Denham.* To withhold; to use less liberally. *Shak.* To crumble; to deprive of the power of cohesion. *Mortimer.* To neglect. *Shak.* To repress; to make less quick or forcible. *Addison.*
SLACK, slâk. *n. s.* [from *To slacke*.] Small coal; coal broken in small parts: as, *Slacked* lime turns to powder.
SLACK*, slâk. *n. s.* A valley or small, shallow dell. *Grose.*
SLA'CKLY, slâk'-lê. *ad.* [pleaclic, Sax.] Loosely; not tightly; not closely. Negligently; remissly. *Shak.* Tardily. *Cotgrave.*
SLA'CKNESS, slâk'-nês. *n. s.* [pleacnerre, Sax.] Looseness; not tightness. Negligence; inattention; remissness. *Hooker.* Tardiness. *Sharp.* Weakness; not force; not intenseness. *Brerewood.*
SLADE*, slâde. *n. s.* [plæb, Sax.] A flat piece of ground lying low and moist; a little den or valley. *Drayton.*
SLAG, slâg. *n. s.* The dross or recrement of metal. *Boyle.*
SLAIE, slâ. *n. s.* [plæ, Sax.] A weaver's reed.
SLAIN, slâne. *term. pass.* of *slay*. [plægen, Sax.] *Isa. lvi.*
To SLAKE ð, slâke. *v. a.* [slæcka, Icel.] To quench; to extinguish. *Spenser.* It is used of lime; so that it is uncertain whether the original notion of *to slack* or *slake* lime, be to powder or quench it. *Woodward.*

There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word like the word *slack*. This is the word, as Dr. Johnson observes, from which it is evidently derived: but, as it has acquired a distinct and appropriated meaning, it is with great propriety that it differs a little from its original, both in orthography and pronunciation.
 All our orthopists unite in pronouncing this word regularly; but, as Mr. Smith observes, bricklayers and their labourers universally pronounce it with the short *a*, as if written *slack*; and it may be added, that the correct speakers, when using the participial adjective in the words *unstaked time*, pronounce the *a* in the same manner; but this ought to be avoided. *W.*
To SLAKE, slâke. *v. n.* [apparently from *slack*.] To grow less tense; to be relaxed. *Davies.* To abate. *Barret.* To go out; to be extinguished. *Brown.*
SLAKE*, slâke. *n. s.* See **SLACK**.
To SLAM, slâm. *v. a.* [slæmra, Icel.] To slaughter; to crush; to beat or cuff a person; to push violently: as, *He slam'd* the door.—A word used only in low conversation. *Grose.*
SLAM*, slâm. *n. s.* Defeat: applied, at cards, to the adversary who has not reckoned a single point. *Loyal Songs.*
SLA'MKIN*, slâm'-kîn. } *n. s.* [perhaps
SLA'MMERKIN*, slâm'-mûr-kîn. } from the Germ.
schlam. A slatternly woman; a trollop.

To SLA'NDER ð, slân'-dûr. 78. *v. a.* [escland're, old Fr.] To censure falsely; to belie. 2 *Sam. xix.*
SLA'NDER, slân'-dûr. *n. s.* False invective. *Shak.* Disgrace; reproach. *Shak.* Disreputation; ill name. *Shakspeare.*
SLA'NDERER, slân'-dûr-êr. *n. s.* One who belies another; one who lays false imputations on another. *Bp. Taylor.*
SLA'NDEROUS, slân'-dûr-ûs. 314. *a.* Uttering reproachful falsehoods. *Shak.* Containing reproachful falsehoods; calumnious. *Spenser.* Scandalous. *Homilies.*
SLA'NDEROUSLY, slân'-dûr-ûs-lê. *ad.* Calumniously; with false reproach. *Spenser.*
SLA'NDEROUSNESS*, slân'-dûr-ûs-nês. *n. s.* State or quality of being reproachful. *Scott.*
SLANG, slâng. *term.* The preterit of *sling*. 1 *Sam. xvii.*
SLANK, slângk. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
SLANT ð, slânt. 78. } *a.* [slant, Swed.] Ob-
SLA'NTING ð, slânt'-îng. } lique; not direct; not perpendicular. *Milton.*
To SLANT*, slânt. *v. a.* To turn aslant or aside. *Fuller.*
SLA'NTING*, slânt'-îng. *n. s.* Oblique remark. *Fuller.*
SLA'NTLY, slânt'-lê. 78. } *ad.* Obliquely; not
SLA'NTWISE, slânt'-wîze. } perpendicularly; slope. *Tusser.*
SLAP ð, slâp. *n. s.* [schlap, Germ.] A blow; properly with the hand open, or with something rather broad than sharp. *Milton.*
SLAP, slâp. *ad.* With a sudden and violent blow. *Arbuthnot.*
To SLAP, slâp. *v. a.* To strike with a slap. *Prior.*
SLAPDASH, slâp-dâsh'. *interj.* [or *ad.*] [from *slap* and *dash*.] All at once. *Prior.* A low word.
SLAPE*, slâpe. *a.* Slippery; and also smooth. *Grose.*
To SLASH ð, slâsh. *v. a.* [slasa, Icel.] To cut; to cut with long cuts. *Sir T. Herbert.* To lash. *King.* To cause to make a sharp sound. *More.*
To SLASH, slâsh. *v. n.* To strike at random with a sword; to lay about him. *Spenser.*
SLASH, slâsh. *n. s.* Cut; wound. *Clarendon.* A cut in cloth. *Shakspeare.*
To SLAT*. See **To SLATTER**.
SLATCH, slâtsh. *n. s.* [a sea term.] The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose. *Bailey.* A transitory breeze of wind; an interval of fair weather: a sea term. *Sir H. Shere.*
SLATE ð, slâte. *n. s.* [esclate, Fr.; slaihth, M. Goth.] A gray stone, easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon. *Grew.*
To SLATE, slâte. *v. a.* To cover the roof; to tile. *Swift.*
To SLATE*, slâte. } *v. n.* [perhaps from *plættinge*,
To SLETE*, slete. } Sax.] To set a dog loose at any thing, as sheep, swine, &c. *Ray.*
SLA'TER, slâ'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* One who covers with slates or tiles.
To SLA'TTER ð*, slât'-tûr. *v. n.* [sladde, Icel. and O. Sueth.] To be slovenly and dirty. *Ray.* To be careless or awkward; to spill carelessly.
SLA'TTERN, slât'-tûrn. 98. *n. s.* A woman negligent, not elegant or nice. *Hudibras.*
To SLA'TTERN*, slât'-tûrn. *v. a.* To consume carelessly or negligently. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
SLA'TTERNLY*, slât'-tûrn-lê. *a.* Not clean; slovenly. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
SLA'TTERNLY*, slât'-tûrn-lê. *ad.* Awkwardly; negligently. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
SLA'TY, slâ'-tê. *a.* Having the nature of slate. *Woodward.*
SLA'UGHTER ð, slâw'-tûr. 213, 390. *n. s.* [on-plaucht, Sax.] Massacre; destruction by the sword. *Shakspeare.*
To SLA'UGHTER, slâw'-tûr. *v. a.* To massacre; to slay; to kill with the sword. *Shak.* To kill beasts for the butcher.
SLA'UGHTERER*, slâw'-tûr-êr. *n. s.* One employed in killing. *Shakspeare.*
SLA'UGHTERHOUSE, slâw'-tûr-hôûse. *n. s.*

House in which beasts are killed for the butcher. *Shakspeare.*

SLAUGHTERMAN, slâw'-tûr-mân. *n. s.* One employed in killing. *Shakspeare.*

SLAUGHTEROUS, slâw'-tûr-ûs. *a.* Destructive; murderous. *Shakspeare.*

SLAVE ð, slâve. *n. s.* [*esclave*, Fr.] One mancipiated to a master; not a freeman; a dependant. *Shak.* One that has lost the power of resistance. *Waller.* Proverbially for the lowest state of life. *Nelson.*

To SLAVE*, slâve. *v. a.* To enslave. *Feltlam.*

To SLAVE, slâve. *v. n.* To drudge; to toil; to toil. *Swift.*

SLAVEBORN*, slâve'-bôrn. *a.* Not inheriting liberty. *Drummond.*

SLA/VELIKE*, slâve'-llike. *a.* Becoming a slave. *Shakspeare.*

SLA/VER ð, slâv'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [*saliva*, Lat.; *slæfe*, Icel.] Spitlike running from the mouth; drivell. *Brown.*

To SLA/VER, slâv'-ûr. *v. n.* To be smeared with spittle. *Shakspeare.* To emit spittle. *Sidney.*

To SLA/VER, slâv'-ûr. *v. a.* To smear with drivell. *Dryden.*

SLA/VERER, slâv'-ûr-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [*slabbaerd*, Dutch.] One who cannot hold his spittle; a driveller; an idiot.

SLA/VERINGLY*, slâv'-ûr-îng-lê. *ad.* With slaver, or drivell. *Cotgrave.*

SLA/VERY, slâ'-vûr-ê. 557. *n. s.* Servitude; the condition of a slave; the offices of a slave. *K. Charles.*

SLA/VISH, slâ'-vîsh. *a.* Servile; mean; base; dependent. *Shakspeare.*

SLA/VISHLY, slâ'-vîsh-lê. *ad.* Servilely; meanly. *Raleigh.*

SLA/VISHNESS, slâ'-vîsh-nês. *n. s.* Servility; meanness. *Fotherby.*

To SLAY ð, slâ. 220. *v. a.* preter. *slew*; part. pass. *slain*. [*slahan*, Goth.; *plean*, Sax.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death. *Shakspeare.*

SLAY*. See **SLEY**.

SLA/YER, slâ'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Killer; murderer; destroyer. *Spenser.*

SLEAVE ð, slêev. *n. s.* [*slefa*, Icel.] The ravelled, knotty part of the silk, which gives great trouble to the knitter or weaver. *Shakspeare.*

To SLEAVE*, slêev. *v. a.* To separate into threads; to sleid. *Whitlock.*

SLE/AVED*, slêevd, or slê'-vêd. *a.* Raw; not spun; unwrought. *Holmshed.*

SLE/AZY, slê'-zê. 227. *a.* Weak; wanting substance. *Hewell.*

SLED ð, slêd. *n. s.* [*slæd*, Dan.; *sledde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn with wheels. *P. Fletcher.*

SLE/DDED, slêd'-did. 99. *a.* Mounted on a sled. *Shakspeare.*

SLEDGE, slêdje. *n. s.* [*plecs*, *pleze*, Sax.; *sleggia*, Icel.] A large, heavy hammer. *Spenser.* A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels; properly a *sled*. *Mortimer.*

SLEEK ð, slêek. 246. *a.* [*sleyck*, and *slicht*, Teut.] Smooth; nitid; glossy. *Shak.* Not rough; not harsh. *Milton.*

SLEEK*, slêek. *n. s.* That which makes smooth; varnish. *Transl. of Boccacini. Ob. T.*

To SLEEK, slêek. *v. a.* To comb smooth and even. *R. Jonson.* To render soft, smooth, or glossy. *Shak.*

SLEE/KLY, slêek'-lê. *ad.* Smoothly; glossily. *Shak.*

SLEE/KNESS*, slêek'-nês. *n. s.* Smoothness. *Feltlam.*

SLEE/KSTONE, slêek'-stône. *n. s.* A smoothing stone. *Peacham.*

SLEE/KY*, slêek'-ê. *a.* Of a sleek or smooth appearance. *Thomson.*

To SLEEP ð, slêep. 246. *v. n.* [*slepan*, Goth.; *plæpan*, Sax.] To take rest, by suspension of the mental and corporal powers. *Shak.* To rest; to be motionless. *Shak.* To live thoughtlessly. *Atterbury.* To be dead; death being a state from which man will some time awake. *1 Thessal.* To be inattentive; not vigilant. *Shak.* To be unnoticed, or unattended; as, The matter sleeps

SLEEP, slêep. *n. s.* [*slep*, Goth.; *plæp*, Sax.] Repose; rest; suspension of the mental and corporal powers; slumber. *Bacon.*

SLEEPER, slêep'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [*plæpepe*, Sax.] One who sleeps; one who is not awake. *Shak.* A lazy, inactive drone. *Grew.* That which lies dormant, or without effect. *Bacon.* A fish. *Ainsworth.* [In architecture.] A strip of solid timber (or some substantial substitute) which lies on the ground to support the joist of a floor. *Evelyn.*

SLEEPFUL*, slêep'-fûl. *a.* [*plapful*, Sax.] Overpowered by desire to sleep. *Scott.*

SLEEPFULNESS*, slêep'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* [*plappulnîp*, Sax.] Strong desire to sleep.

SLEE/PILY, slêep'-ê-lê. *ad.* Drowsily; with desire to sleep. *Dully*; lazily. *Raleigh.* Stupidly. *Atterbury.*

SLEE/PINESS, slêep'-ê-nês. *n. s.* Drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake. *Arbutnot.*

SLEEP/PING*, slêep'-îng. *n. s.* The state of resting in sleep. The state of not being disturbed, or noticed. *Shakspeare.*

SLEE/PLESS, slêep'-lêss. *a.* Wanting sleep; always awake. *Milton.*

SLEE/PLESSNESS*, slêep'-lêss-nês. *n. s.* Want of sleep. *Bp. Hall.*

SLEE/PY, slêep'-ê. *a.* Drowsy; disposed to sleep. *Mirror for Magistrates.* Not awake. *Shak.* Somniferous; somniferous; causing sleep. *Milton.* Dull; lazy. *Shakspeare.*

SLEET ð, slêet. 246. *n. s.* [*slud*, Dan.; *sletta*, Icel.] A kind of smooth, small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles. *Dryden.* Shower of any thing falling thick. *Milton.*

To SLEET, slêet. *v. n.* To snow in small particles intermixed with rain.

SLEE/ETY, slêet'-ê. *a.* Bringing sleet. *Warton.*

SLEEVE ð, slêev. 246. *n. s.* [*plýr*, Sax.] The part of a garment that covers the arms. *Sidney.* A knot or skein of silk. See **SLEAVE**.—*To laugh in the sleeve.* To laugh unperceived. *L'Estrange.*—*To hang on a sleeve.* To make dependent. *Hooker.*—A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SLEE/VED, slêev'-d. 359. *a.* Having sleeves.

SLEE/VELESS, slêev'-lêss. *a.* Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves. *Donne.* Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity; with out a cover or pretence. *Bp. Hall.*

To SLEID*, slâde. *v. a.* [*from slei*.] To prepare for use in the weaver's *sley* or *slay*. *Shakspeare.*

SLEIGHT ð, slite. 253. *n. s.* [*plîð*, or *plýð*, Sax.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice; as, *sleight* of hand: the tricks of a juggler. This is often written, but less properly, *slight*. *Hooker.*

SLEIGHT*, slite. *a.* [*plýð*, Sax.] Deceitful; artful. *Milton.* *MS. Mask of Com.*

SLEIGHTFUL*, slite'-fûl. *a.* Artful; cunning. *W. Browne.*

SLEIGHTILY*, slite'-lê-lê. *ad.* Craftily; cunningly. *Hudoe.*

SLEIGHTY*, slî'-tê. *a.* Crafty; artful. *Hudoe.*

SLEIVE*. See **SLEAVE**.

SLE/NDER ð, slên'-dûr. 98. *a.* [*slinder*, Dutch.] Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick. *Milton.* Small in the waist; having a fine shape. *Milton.* Not bulky; slight; not strong. *Pope.* Small; inconsiderable; weak. *Hooker.* Sparing; less than enough; as, A slender estate and slender paris. *Shak.* Not amply supplied. *Philips.*

SLE/NDERLY, slên'-dûr-lê. *ad.* Without bulk. Slightly; meanly. *Hannard.*

SLE/NDERNESS, slên'-dûr-nês. *n. s.* Thinness; smallness of circumference. *Bacon.* Want of bulk or strength. *Arbutnot.* Slighness; weakness; inconsiderableness. *Whitgift.* Want of plenty. *Gregory.*

SLEPT, slêpt. The preterit of *sleep*. *Pope.*

SLEW, slû. 265. The preterit of *slay*. *Knolles.*

SLEY ð*, slâ. *n. s.* [*plæ*, Sax.] A weaver's reed. *Croxcall.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pòdand; —thin, THIS.

To SLEY, slá. 269. v. n. To separate; to part or twist into threads; to sleid.

To SLICE, slíse. v. a. [*schleissen*, Germ.; *rlitan*, Sax.] To cut into flat pieces. *Sandys*. To cut into parts. *Cleveland*. To cut off in a broad piece. *Gay*. To cut; to divide. *Burnet*.

SLICE, slíse. n. s. [*rltce*, Sax.] A broad piece cut off. *Bacon*. A broad piece. *Pope*. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula. *Hakewill*.

SLICK. a. See SLEEK.

SLID, slíd. The preterit of *slide*. *Chapman*.

SLIDDEN, slíd'-d'n. 103. The participle passive of *slide*. *Jer*. viii.

To SLIDDER, slíd'-där. 98. v. n. [*rlidēptan*, *rlidptan*, Sax.; *slidderen*, Teut.] To slide with interruption. *Dryden*.

SLIDDER*, slíd'-där.

SLIDDERY*, slíd'-där-ē. } a. Slippery. *Chaucer*.

To SLIDE, slíde. v. n. *slid*, pret; *slidden*, part. pass. [*rltban*, Sax.] To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide. *Bacon*. To move without change of the foot. *Sidney*. To pass inadvertently. *Ecclus*. xviii. To pass unnoticed. *Sidney*. To pass along by silent and unobserved progression. *Shak*. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad. *South*. To pass without difficulty or obstruction. *Pope*. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet. *Waller*. To fall by error. *Bacon*. To be not firm. *Thomson*. To pass with a free and gentle course or flow.

To SLIDE, slíde. v. a. To pass imperceptibly. *Watts*.

SLIDE, slíde. n. s. [*rltde*, Sax.] Smooth and easy passage. *Bacon*. Flow; even course. *Bacon*.

SLIDER, slí'-där. n. s. [*rlidēp*, Sax.] The part of an instrument that slides. *Burke*. One who slides.

SLIDING*, slí'-dng. n. s. Transgression: hence *backsliding*. *Shakspeare*.

SLIGHT, slíte. 393. a. [*slicht*, Dutch.] Small; worthless; inconsiderable. *Dryden*. Not important; not cogent; weak. *Locke*. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort. *Bacon*. Foolish; weak of mind. *Hudibras*. Not strong; thin: as, a slight silk.

SLIGHT, slíte. n. s. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn. *Richardson*. Artifice; cunning practice. See SLEIGHT. *South*.

SLIGHT*, slíte. ad. Slightly. *Shakspeare*.

To SLIGHT, slíte. v. a. To neglect; to disregard. *Milton*. To throw carelessly. *Shak*. [*slichten*, Dutch.] To overthrow; to demolish. *Ld. Clarendon*.—To slight over. To treat or perform carelessly. *Bacon*.

To SLIGHTEN*, slí'-tn. v. a. To neglect; to disregard. *B. Jonson*. *Ob. T.*

SLIGHTER, slí'-tär. 98. n. s. One who disregards. *Bp. Taylor*.

SLIGHTINGLY, slí'-tng-lé. 410. ad. Without reverence; with contempt. *Boyle*.

SLIGHTLY, slíte'-lé. ad. Negligently; without regard. *Hooker*. Scornfully; contemptuously. *South*. Weakly; without force. *Milton*. Without worth.

SLIGHTNESS, slíte'-nēs. n. s. Weakness; want of strength. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence. *Shakspeare*.

SLIGHTY*, slí'-tē. a. Trifling; superficial. *Echard*.

SLILY, slí'-lé. ad. [from *slý*.] Cunningly; with cunning secrecy; with subtle covertness. *Shak*. See SLYLY.

SLIM, slím. a. [*lcel*; *slaemr*, Teut.] Weak; slight; unsubstantial. *Barrow*. Slender; thin of shape. *Addison*. [*slim*, Teut.; and *sclim*, Germ.] Worthless.

SLIME, slíme. n. s. [*slim*, Sax.; *sligm*, Dutch.] Viscous mire; any glutinous substance. *Genesis*.

SLIMNESS, slím'-mēs. n. s. Viscosity; glutinous matter. *Austin*.

SLIMNESS*, slím'-mēs. n. s. State or quality of being slim.

SLIMY, slím'-mē. a. [*rlmiz*, Sax.] Overspread with slime. *Shak*. Viscous; glutinous. *Milton*.

SLINESS, slí'-nēs. n. s. [from *slý*.] Designing artifice. *Addison*. See SLYNES.

SLING, slíng. 410. n. s. [*slungu*, Su. Goth.; *slinghe*, Teut.] A missile weapon made by a strap and two strings; the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of the strings. *Job*, xli. A throw; a stroke. *Milton*. A kind of hanging bandage, in which a wounded limb is sustained.

To SLING, slíng. v. a. [*slinghen*, Teut.; *rlungan*, Sax.] To throw by a sling. To throw; to cast. *Addison*. To hang loosely by a string. *Dryden*. To move by means of a rope. *Dryden*.

SLINGER, slíng'-är. 409, 410. n. s. One who slings or uses the sling. 2 *Kings*, iii.

To SLINK, slíngk. v. n. preter. *slunk*. [*rlncean*, Sax.] To sneak; to steal out of the way. *Shak*.

To SLINK, slíngk. 408, 410. v. a. To cast; to miscarry of. *Mortimer*.

SLINK*, slíngk. a. Produced before its time: applied to the young of a beast. *Student*, vol. i.

To SLIP, slíp. v. n. [*rlipn*, Sax.; *slippen*, Dutch.] To slide; not to tread firm. *South*. To slide; to glide. *Sidney*. To move or fly out of place. *Wise-man*. To sneak; to slink. *Spenser*. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly. *Sidney*. To fall into fault or error. *Shak*. To creep by oversight. *Pope*. To escape; to fall away out of the memory. *Hooker*.

To SLIP, slíp. v. a. To convey secretly. *Arbuthnot*. To lose by negligence. *B. Jonson*. To part twigs from the main body by laceration. *Mortimer*. To escape from; to leave slily. *Shak*. To let loose. *Dryden*. To let a dog loose. *Dryden*. To throw off any thing that holds one. *Swift*. To pass over negligently. *Atterbury*.

To SLIP on*, v. a. [*rlēpan on*, Sax.] To put on rather hastily: a colloquial expression: as, to slip on one's clothes.

SLIP, slíp. n. s. [*rlipe*, Sax.] The act of slipping; false step. Error; mistake; fault. *Wotton*. A twig torn from the main stock. *Hooker*. A leash or siring in which a dog is held, from its being so made as to slip or become loose by relaxation of the hand. *Shak*. An escape; a desertion. *Hudibras*. A counterfeit piece of money, being brass covered with silver. *Shak*. A long, narrow piece. *Addison*. The stuff found in the roughs of grindstones, on which edge-tools have been ground. *Sir W. Petty*. A particular quantity of yarn. *Barret*.

SLIPBOARD, slíp'-bórd. n. s. A board sliding in grooves. *Swift*.

SLIPKNOT, slíp'-nót. n. s. A bowknot; a knot easily untied. *Moxon*.

SLIPPER, slíp'-pär. 98. } n. s. [*rlippen*, Sax.] A SLIPSHOE, slíp'-shód. } shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily. *Raleigh*. An herb.

SLIPPER, slíp'-pär. a. [*rlipup*, Sax.] Slippery; not firm. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

SLIPPERED*, slíp'-pürd. a. Wearing slippers. *Warton*.

SLIPPERILY, slíp'-pür-ē-lé. ad. In a slippery manner.

SLIPPERINESS, slíp'-pür-ē-nēs. n. s. State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness. *Government of the Tongue*. Uncertainty; want of firm footing. *Donne*.

SLIPPERY, slíp'-pür-ē. a. [*rlipup*, Sax.; *sliperig*, Swed.] Smooth; glib. *Mortimer*. Not affording firm footing. *Shak*. Hard to hold; hard to keep. *Dryden*. Not standing firm. *Shak*. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; unstable. *Shak*. Not certain in its effect. *L'Estrange*. Not chaste. *Shakspeare*.

SLIPPY, slíp'-pē. a. [*rlipez*, Sax.] Slippery; easily sliding. *Davies*.

SLIPSHOD, slíp'-shód. a. Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on. *Swift*.

SLIPSPLOP, slíp'-slóp. n. s. Bad liquor.

SLIPSTRING*, slíp'-stríng. } n. s. [from *slip*, *string*, *SLIPTHRIFT**, slíp'-thrift. } and *thrift*.] One who has loosened himself from restraint; a prodigal; a spendthrift. *Cotgrave*.

- SLISH**, slîsh. *n. s.* A low word formed by reduplicating *slash*. *Shakespeare*.
- To SLIT** ð, slît. *v. a.* pret. and part. *slit* and *slitted*. [*rlitan*, Sax.; *slûta*, Icel.] To cut longwise. *Bacon*. To cut in general. *Milton*.
- SLIT**, slît. *n. s.* [*rlit*, Sax.] A long cut, or narrow opening. *Bacon*.
- SLITTER***, slît/-ûr. *n. s.* One who cuts or slashes. *Cotgrave*.
- To SLIVE** ð, slive. } *v. a.* [*rlipan*, Sax.] **To**
To SLIVER ð, slî/-vûr. } split; to divide longwise;
 to tear off longwise. *Shak.* To cut or cleave in
 general.
- To SLIVE***, slive. *v. n.* [*slæver*, Dan.] To sneak. *Grose*.
- SLIVER**, slî/-vûr. 98. *n. s.* A branch torn off. *Chaucer*.
- SLOATS**, slôts. 295. *n. s.* Of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Railey*.
- To SLO'BBER** ð*, slôb/-bûr. *v. a.* [*slobber*, Teut.] To slaver; to spill upon; to slabber. See **To SLABBER**.
- SLO'BBER**, slôb/-bûr. *n. s.* Slaver; liquor spilled.
- SLO'BBERER***, slôb/-bûr-êr. *n. s.* A slovenly farmer. *Grose*.
- SLO'BBERY***, slôb/-bûr-ê. *a.* [*slobberen*, Teut.] Moist; dank; floody. *Shakespeare*.
- To SLOCK**, slôk. } *v. n.* [*slockna*, Su.
To SLOCKEN*, slôk/-kn. } Goth.; *sloeka*, Icel.]
 To slake; to quench.
- SLOE**, slô. 296. *n. s.* [*rla*, Sax.; *slee*, Dan.] The fruit of the blackthorn; a small wild plum. *Blackmore*.
- SLOOM***, } slôôm. } *n. s.* [*sluymen*, Teut.; *plume-*
SLOUM*, } pian, Sax.] A gentle sleep or
 slumber. *Grose*.
- SLOOMY***, slôôm/-ê. *a.* [*lome*, Teut.] Sluggish; slow. *Skinner*.
- SLOOP**, slôôp. 306. *n. s.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] A small ship, commonly with only one mast.
- To SLOP** ð, slôp. *v. a.* [*from lap, top, slop.*] To drink grossly and greedily. [*perhaps from slip.*] To soil by letting water or other liquor fall.
- SLOP**, slôp. *n. s.* Mean and vile liquor of any kind. Soil or spot made by water or other liquors fallen upon the place.
- SLOP**, slôp. *n. s.* [*rlopen*, Sax.] Trowsers; large and loose breeches; drawers. *Homily against Excess of Apparel*. Ready-made clothes.
- SLOP-SELLER***, slôp/-sêl-lûr. *n. s.* One who sells ready-made clothes. *Maydman*.
- SLOP-SHOP***, slôp/-shôp. *n. s.* Place where ready-made clothes are sold.
- SLOPE** ð, slôpe. *a.* [*rlipan*, Sax.] Oblique; not perpendicular. *Bacon*.
- SLOPE**, slôpe. *n. s.* An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity. *Bacon*.
- SLOPE**, slôpe. *ad.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Milton*.
- To SLOPE**, slôpe. *v. a.* To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely. *Shakespeare*.
- To SLOPE**, slôpe. *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction. *Dryden*.
- SLOPENESS**, slôp/-nês. *n. s.* Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularity. *Wotton*.
- SLOPEWISE**, slôp/-wize. *a.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Carew*.
- SLOPINGLY**, slô/-pîng-lê. 410. *ad.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Digby*.
- SLO'PPY**, slôp/-pê. *a.* Miry and wet; perhaps, rather, slabby.
- To SLOT**, slôt. *v. a.* [*slûta*, Swed.; *sluyten*, Teut.] To strike or clash hard; to slam; as, *to slot* a door. *Ray*.
- SLOT**, slôt. *n. s.* [*rlætînge*, Sax.] The track of a deer. *Drayton*.
- SLOTH** ð, slôth. 467. *n. s.* [*rlæpð*, *rlæpð*, Sax.] Slowness; tardiness. *Shak.* Laziness; sluggishness; idleness. *Shak.* An animal. *Grene*.
- To SLOTH***, slôth. *v. n.* To slug; to lie idle. *Gower*. *Ob. T.*
- SLOTHFUL**, slôth/-fûl. *a.* Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion. *Proverbs*, xviii.
- SLOTHFULLY**, slôth/-fûl-ê. *ad.* Idly; lazily; with sloth.
- SLOTHFULNESS**, slôth/-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity. *Hooker*.
- SLO'TTERY***, slô/-tûr-ê. *a.* [*slodderen*, Teut.] Squalid; dirty; untrimmed. *Chaucer*. Foul; wet; as, *slottery* weather. *Pryce*.
- SLOUCH** ð, slôûth. 313. *n. s.* [*slok*, Sueth.] An idle fellow; one who is stupid, heavy, or clownish. *Granger*. A downcast look; a depression of the head. An ungainly, clownish gait or manner. *Swift*.
- To SLOUCH**, slôûth. *v. n.* To have a downcast, clownish look, gait, or manner. *Lord Chesterfield*.
- To SLOUCH***, slôûth. *v. a.* To depress; to press down; as, *to slouch* the hat.
- SLOUGH** ð, slôû. 313, 390. *n. s.* [*rlôg*, Sax.] A deep, miry place; a hole full of dirt. *Hayward*.
- SLOUGH**, slôf. 391. *n. s.* The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation. *Shak.* The skin. *Shak.* The part that separates from a foul sore. *Wiseman*.
- To SLOUGH**, slôf. *v. n.* To part from the sound flesh; a chirurgical term.
- SLOUGHY**, slôû/-ê. *a.* Miry; boggy; muddy. *Swift*.
- SLO'VEN** ð, slôv/-vên. 103. *n. s.* [*sloef*, Dutch; *yslyen*, Welsh; *rlapian*, Sax.] A man indelicately negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed. *Hooker*.
- SLO'VENLINESS**, slôv/-vên-lê-nês. *n. s.* Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness. *Wotton*. Any negligence or carelessness. *Bp. Hall*.
- SLO'VENLY**, slôv/-vên-lê. *a.* Negligent of dress. *Bp. Hall*.
- SLO'VENLY**, slôv/-vên-lê. *ad.* In a coarse, inelegant manner. *Pope*.
- SLO'VENERY**, slôv/-vên-rê. *n. s.* Dirtiness; want of neatness. *Shakespeare*.
- SLOW** ð, slô. 324. *a.* [*rlap*, *rlæp*, Sax.] Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity. *Milton*. Late; not happening in a short time. *Milton*. Not ready; not prompt; not quick. *Exodus*, iv. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish. *Dryden*. Not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement. *Comm. Prayer*. Dull; heavy in wit. *Pope*.
- SLOW**, slô, in composition, is an adverb, *slowly*. *Donne*.
- To SLOW**, slô. *v. a.* To omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to procrastinate. *Shakespeare*.
- SLOW***, slô. *n. s.* [*rlhp*, Sax.] A moth. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T.*
- SLOWBACK***, slô/-bâk. *n. s.* A lubber; an idle fellow. *Favour*.
- SLOWLY**, slô/-lê. *ad.* [*rlaulce*, Sax.] Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity. *Pope*. Not soon; not early; not in a little time. *Bacon*. Not hastily; not rashly; as, *He determines slowly*. Not promptly; not readily; as, *He learns slowly*. Tardily; sluggishly. *Addison*.
- SLOWNESS**, slô/-nês. *n. s.* Smallness of motion; not speed; want of velocity; absence of celerity or swiftness. *Wilkins*. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; not quickness. *Hooker*. Dullness to admit conviction or affection. *Bentley*. Want of promptness; want of readiness. Deliberation; cool delay. Dilatoriness; procrastination.
- SLOW WORM**, slô/-wûrm. *n. s.* [*rlap-pýnm*, Sax.] The blind worm; a small kind of viper, not mortal, scarcely venomous. *Brown*.
- To SLU'BBER** ð, slûb/-bûr. 98. *v. a.* [*slobber*, Scandinavian-Goth.] To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry. *Sidney*. To stain; to daub. [*from slobber, slabber, or slaver.*] *Shak.* To cover coarsely or carelessly. *Wotton*.
- To SLU'BBER***, slûb/-bûr. *v. n.* To be in a hurry, to move with hurry. *More*.
- SLU'BBERDEGLION**, slûb/-bûr-dê-gûl/-yân. *n. s.* A paltry, dirty, sorry wretch. *Hudibras*.
- SLU'BBERINGLY***, slûb/-bûr-îng-lê. *ad.* In an imperfect or slovenly manner. *Drayton*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôti;—tûbe, tûti, bûli;—ôli;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

SLUDGE, slûdje. *n. s.* [rlog, Sax.] Mire; dirt mixed with water. *Mortimer.*

SLUG ô, slûg. *n. s.* [slug, Dan.; and *slock*, Dutch.] An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch. *Shak.* A hindrance; an obstruction. *Bacon.* A kind of slow-creeping snail. *Search.* [rlecj, Sax.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun. *Barrow.*

To SLUG, slûg. *v. n.* To lie idle; to play the drone; to move slowly. *Spenser.*

To SLUG*, slûg. *v. a.* To make sluggish. *Milton.*
SLUG-a-Bed*, slûg'-â-bêd. *n. s.* One who is fond of lying in bed; a drone. *Shakspeare.*

SLUGGARD, slûg'-gûrd. 88. *n. s.* An idler; a drone; an inactive, lazy fellow. *Shakspeare.*

SLUGGARD*, slûg'-gûrd. *a.* Lazy; sluggish. *Dryden.*

To SLUGGARDIZE, slûg'-gûrd-dîze. *v. a.* To make idle; to make dronish. *Shakspeare.*

SLUGGISH, slûg'-gîsh. *a.* [from *slûg*.] Dull; drowsy; lazy; slothful; idle; insipid; slow; inactive; inert. *Spenser.*

SLUGGISHLY, slûg'-gîsh-lê. *ad.* Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; slowly. *Milton.*

SLUGGISHNESS, slûg'-gîsh-nês. *n. s.* Dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness; inertness. *B. Jonson.*

SLUGGY*, slûg'-gê. *a.* Sluggish. *Chaucer.*

SLUICE ô, slûse. 342. *n. s.* [sluyse, Dutch; *eschuse*, Fr.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water. *Milton.*

To SLUICE, slûse. *v. a.* To emit by floodgates. *Shakspeare.*

SLUICY, slû'-sê. *a.* Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate. *Dryden.*

To SLUMBER ô, slûm'-bûr. *v. n.* [r'lumepian, Sax.; *sluymeren*, Dutch.] To sleep lightly; to be not awake nor in profound sleep. *Psalms.* To sleep; to repose. *Milton.* To be in a state of negligence and supineness. *Young.*

To SLUMBER, slûm'-bûr. *v. a.* To lay to sleep. *Wotton.* To stuify; to stun. *Spenser.*

SLUMBER, slûm'-bûr. 98. *n. s.* Light sleep; sleep not profound. *Shak.* Sleep; repose. *Dryden.*

SLUMBERER*, slûm'-bûr-ûr. *n. s.* [r'lumepê, Sax.] One who slumbers. *Donne.*

SLUMBERING*, slûm'-bûr-îng. *n. s.* State of repose. *Job*, xxxiii.

SLUMBEROUS, slûm'-bûr-ûs. } *a.* Inviting to sleep;

SLUMBERY, slûm'-bûr-ê. } soporiferous; causing sleep. *Milton.* Sleepy; not waking. *Shak.*

SLUNG, slûng. The preterit and participle passive of *slûg*.

SLUNK, slûngk. The preterit and participle passive of *slûnk*. *Milton.*

To SLUR ô, slûr. *v. a.* [*slorig*, Teut., nasty; *sloore*, *a. slut*.] To sully; to soil; to contaminate. *Cudworth.* To pass lightly; to balk; to miss. *More.*

To cheat; to trick. *Hudibras.*

SLUR, slûr. *n. s.* Faint reproach; slight disgrace. *L'Estrange.* Trick. *Bulter.* [In music.] A mark denoting a connexion of one note with another.

SLUT ô, slût. *n. s.* [*slodde*, Teut.] A dirty person: now confined to a dirty woman. *Gower.* A word of slight contempt to a woman. *Shakspeare.*

SLUTTERY, slût'-tûr-ê. 551. *n. s.* The qualities or practice of a slut. *Shakspeare.*

SLUTTISH, slût'-tûsh. *a.* Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness. *Sidney.* It is used sometimes for *meretricious*. *Holiday.*

SLUTTISHLY, slût'-tûsh-lê. *ad.* In a slutish manner; nastily; dirtily. *Sir E. Sandys.*

SLUTTISHNESS, slût'-tûsh-nês. *n. s.* The qualities or practice of a slut; nastiness; dirtiness. *Sidney.*

SLY ô, slî. *a.* [r-lîð, Sax.] Meantly artful; secretly insidious; cunning. *Spenser.* Slight; thin; fine. *Spenser.*

SLYLY, slî'-lê. *ad.* With secret artifice; insidiously. *Phillips.* See **SLILY**.

SLYNESS*, slî'-nês. *n. s.* Designing artifice. [*slightly* and *slyness*, the correct spelling. *Todd.*] See **SLINESS**.

To SMACK ô, smâk. *v. n.* [r'mæccan, Sax.; *smæcken*, Dutch.] To have a taste; to be tinged with any particular taste. *Barret.* To have a tincture or quality infused. *Shak.* To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste. *Barrow.* To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to be heard when they separate. *Pope.*

To SMACK, smâk. *v. a.* To kiss. *Donne.* To make to emit any quick, smart noise. *Young.*

SMACK, smâk. *n. s.* [r'mæc, Sax.; *smæck*, Dutch.] Taste; savour. Tincture; quality from something mixed. *Spenser.* A pleasing taste. *Tusser.* A small quantity; a taste. *Dryden.* The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste. A loud kiss. *Shak.* [ruacca, Sax.; *sneakra*, Icel.] A small ship. A blow, given with the flat of the hand: a vulgar word: as, a *smack* on the face.

SMALL ô, småll. 84. *a.* [r'mal, Sax.; *smal*, Dutch.] Little in quantity; not great. *Isaiah*, liv. Slender; exile; minute. *Deut.* ix. Little in degree. *Acts*, xix. Little in importance; petty; minute. *Genesis*. Little in the principal quality: as, small beer; not strong; weak. *Swift.* Gentle; soft; melodious. *I Kings*, xix.

SMALL, småll. *n. s.* The small or narrow part of any thing. *Sidney.*

To SMALL*, småll. *v. a.* To make little or less. *Prompt. Parv. Ob. T.*

SMA/LAGE, småll'-âdje. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SMA/LCOAL, småll'-kôle. *n. s.* Little wood coals used to light fires. *Spectator.*

SMA/LCRAFT, småll'-krâft. *n. s.* [*small and craft*.] A little vessel below the denomination of ship. *Dryden.*

SMA/LLISH*, småll'-îsh. *a.* Somewhat small. *Chaucer.*

SMA/LINESS, småll'-nês. *n. s.* Littleness; not greatness. *Bacon.* Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness; exility. *Bacon.* Want of strength; weakness. Gentleness; softness: as, the *smallness* of a woman's voice. *Barret.*

SMA/LLOX, småll'-pöks'. 406. *n. s.* [*small and pox*.] An eruptive distemper of great malignity; *variole*. *Wiseman.*

SMA/LLY, småll'-lê. *ad.* In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree. *Ascham.*

SMA/LT, smålt. *n. s.* [*smalto*, Ital.; *smaelta*, Su. Goth.] A beautiful blue substance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fused with three parts common salt, and one part potash. *Hill.* Blue glass.

SMA/RAGD*, smâr'-âgd. *n. s.* [*σμάραγδος*.] The emerald. *Hale.*

SMA/RAGDINE, smâr'-râg'-dîn. 140. *a.* Made of emerald; resembling emerald.

SMART ô, smârt. 78. *n. s.* [r'meopta, Sax.; *smert*, Dutch; *smarta*, Swed.] Quick, pungent, lively pain. *Sidney.* Pain, corporal or intellectual. *Spenser.*

To SMART, smârt. *v. n.* [r'meoptan, Sax.] To feel quick, lively pain. *South.* To feel pain of body or mind. *Proverbs.*

SMART, smârt. *a.* Pungent; sharp; causing smart. *Shakspeare.* Quick; vigorous; active. *Clarendon.* Producing any effect with force and vigour. *Dryden.* Acute; witty; *Tillotson.* Brisk; vivacious; lively. *Addison.*

SMART, smârt. *n. s.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity.

To SMARTEN*, smâr'-în. *v. a.* To make smart or showy.

To SMARTLE*, smâr'-tl. *v. n.* To smartle away, is to waste or melt away. *Ray.*

SMARTLY, smârt'-lê. *ad.* After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously; wittily. *Clarendon.*

SMARTNESS, smârt'-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour. *Boyle.* Liveliness; briskness; witiness. *Bp. Taylor.*

To SMASH*, smâsh. *v. a.* [*smaccare*, Ital.; *sch-mais* sen, Germ.] To break in pieces.

To SMATCH*, smâsh. *v. n.* To have a taste. *Barret.*

SMATCH, smâtsh. *n. s.* [corrupted from *smack*.] Taste; tincture; twang. *Shakspeare*. A bird.
To SMA'TTER δ , smât'-tûr. *v. n.* [smaedr, smatt, Icel.] To have a slight taste; to have a slight, superficial, and imperfect knowledge. *Hudoe*. To talk superficially or ignorantly. *Hudibras*.
SMA'TTER, smât'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* Superficial or slight knowledge. *Bp. Hall*.
SMA'TTERER, smât'-tûr-âr. *n. s.* One who has a slight or superficial knowledge. *Barton*.
SMA'TTERING*, smât'-tûr-ing. *n. s.* Superficial knowledge. *Bp. Hall*.
To SMEAR δ , smêær. 227. *v. a.* [rmeperian, Sax.; smeeren, Teut.] To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to besmear. *Shak*. To soil; to contaminate. *Shakspeare*.
SMEAR, smêær. *n. s.* An ointment; any fat liquor or juice.
SME'ARY, smêær'-ê. *a.* Dauby; adhesive. *Rowe*.
SMEATH, smêæth. *n. s.* A sea-fowl. *Rowe*.
To SMEETH, smêæth. } *v. a.* [rmiððe, Sax.] To
To SMUTCH, smûtsh. } smoke; to blacken with
Ob. J. smoke.
SME'GMATICK, smêg'-mâ-tîk. *a.* [σμήγμα] Soapy; detersive.
To SMELL δ , smêl. *v. a.* pret. and part. *smelt*. [smoel, Dutch, warm; because snells are increased by heat.] To perceive by the nose. *Collier*. To find out by mental sagacity. *L'Estrange*.
To SMELL, smêl. *v. n.* To strike the nostrils. *Shak*. To have any particular scent. *Bacon*. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality. *Shak*. To practise the act of smelling. *Exod. xxx.* To exercise sagacity. *Shakspeare*.
SMELL, smêl. *n. s.* Power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ. *Davies*. Scent; power of affecting the nose. *Bacon*.
SME'LLER, smêl'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* One who smells. One who is smelled. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. The organ of smelling.
SME'LLFEAST, smêl'-fêest. *n. s.* [smell and feast.] A parasite; one who haunts good tables. *Bp. Hall*.
SME'LLING*, smêl'-ling. *n. s.* The sense by which smells are perceived. *1 Cor. xii*.
SMELT, smêlt. The pret. and part. pass. of *smell*. *King*.
SMELT, smêlt. *n. s.* [rmetz, Sax.] A small sea fish. *Carew*.
To SMELT δ , smêlt. *v. n.* [smalta, Icel.; smaelta, smelta, Su. Goth.] To melt ore, so as to extract the metal. *Woodward*.
SME'LTR, smêlt'-âr. 93. *n. s.* One who melts ore. *Woodward*.
To SMERK δ , smêrk. *v. n.* [rmeperian, Sax.] To smile wantonly, or pertly; to seem highly pleased; to seem favourable; to fawn. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
SMERK*, or **SMIRK***, smêrk. *n. s.* [rmeperc, Sax.] A kind of fawning smile. *Ld. Chesterfield*.
SME'RKY, smêr'-kê. 103. } *a.* Nice; smart; jaunty.
SMIRK*, smêrk. } *Spenser*.
SME'RLIN, smêr'-lin. *n. s.* A fish. *Ainsworth*.
To SMICKER δ , smîk'-âr. *v. n.* [smickra, Swed.] To smirk; to look amorously or wantonly. *Kersey*.
SMICKERING*, smîk'-âr-ing. *n. s.* A look of amorous inclination. *Dryden*.
SMICKET, smîk'-kîl. 99. *n. s.* [diminutive of *smock*, *smocket*, *smicket*.] The under garment of a woman.
SMID'DY*, smîd'-dê. *n. s.* [schmîdte, Germ.; rmiððe, Sax.] The shop of a smith. *Comment on Chaucer*.
To SMIGHT. For *smite*. *Spenser*.
To SMILE δ , smîle. *v. n.* [smajlen, Teut.; smila, Dan. and Swed.] To contract the face with pleasure; to express kindness, love, or gladness, by the countenance: contrary to *frown*. *Æcclus. xxi*. To express slight contempt by the look. *Camden*. To look gay or joyous. *Shak*. To be favourable; to be propitious. *Milton*.
To SMILE*, smîle. *v. a.* To awe with a contemptuous smile. *Young*.
SMILE, smîle. *n. s.* A slight contraction of the face;

a look of pleasure, or kindness. *Shak*. Gay or joyous appearance. *Addison*.
SMIL'ER*, smîl'-lûr. *n. s.* One who smiles. *Young*.
SMIL'INGLY, smîl'-ling-lê. *ad.* With a look of pleasure. *Boyle*.
To SMILT, smîlt. *v. n.* [corrupted from *smelt*, or *melt*.] *Mortimer*.
To SMIRCH, smêrtsh. 103. *v. a.* [from *murk*, or *murky*.] To cloud; to dusk; to soil. *Shakspeare*.
To SMIRK, smêrk. *v. n.* To look affectedly soft or kind. *Young*.
SMIT, smît. The part. pass. of *smite*. *Tickell*.
To SMITE δ , smîte. *v. a.* pret. *smote*; part. pass. *smit*, *smûten*. [rmitan, Sax.; smijten, Dutch.] To strike; to reach with a blow; to pierce. *Ps. cxxi*. To kill; to destroy. *2 Sam. ii*. To afflict; to chasten. *Wake*. To blast. *Exodus*. To affect with any passion. *Milton*.
To SMITE, smîte. *v. n.* To strike; to collide. *Na hum*.
SMITE*, smîte. *n. s.* A blow: used in the midland counties. *Furmer*.
SMITER, smîl'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* One who smites. *Isa l. 6*.
SMITH δ , smîth. 467. *n. s.* [rmið, Sax.; schmid, Germ.] One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals. *Shak*. He that makes or effects any thing. *Dryden*.
To SMITH*, smîth. *v. a.* [rmiðian, Sax.] To beat into shape as a smith. *Chaucer*.
SMITHCRAFT, smîth'-krâft. *n. s.* [rmiðcræft, Sax.] The art of a smith. *Raleigh*.
SMITHERY, smîth'-âr-ê. *n. s.* The shop of a smith. Work performed in a smith's shop. *Burke*.
SMITHING, smîth'-ing. *n. s.* [from *smith*.] An art manual, by which an irregular lump, or several lumps of iron, is wrought into an intended shape. *Moxon*.
SMITHY, smîth'-ê. *n. s.* [rmiððe, Sax.] The shop of a smith. *Dryden*.
SMITT, smît. *n. s.* The finest of the clayey ore, made up into balls; they use it for marking of sheep, and call it *smitt*. *Woodward*.
SMITTEN, smît'-tn. 103. The part. pass. of *smite*. Struck; killed; affected with passion. *Isa. liii*.
To SMITTLE δ , smîl'-tl. *v. a.* [rmittan, Sax.; smetten, Teut.] To infect. *Grose*.
SMITTLE*, smîl'-tl. } *a.* Infectious.
SMITTLISH*, smîl'-tl-îsh. }
SMOCK δ , smôk. *n. s.* [rmoec, Sax.] The under garment of a woman; a shift. *Sidney*. *Smock* is used in a ludicrous kind of composition for any thing relating to women. *B. Jonson*.
SMOCKFACED, smôk'-fâste. 359. *a.* Palefaced; maidenly; effeminate. *Dryden*.
SMOCKFROCK*, smôk'-frôk. *n. s.* [smock and frock.] A gaberdine.
SMOCKLESS*, smôk'-lês. *a.* Wanting a smock. *Chaucer*.
SMOKE δ , smôke. *n. s.* [rmoec, rmitic, rmeec, Sax.; smock, Su. Goth.] The visible effluviu, or sooty exhalation from any thing burning. *Sidney*.
To SMOKE, smôke. *v. n.* [rmeccan, rmiccan, Sax.] To emit a dark exhalation by heat. *Gen. xv*. To burn; to be kindled. *Deuteronomy*. To move with such swiftness as to kindle; to move very fast, so as to raise dust like smoke. *Dryden*. To smell, or hunt out. *Addison*. To use tobacco. To suffer; to be punished. *Shakspeare*.
To SMOKE, smôke. *v. a.* To scent by smoke; to medicate by smoke, or dry in smoke. *Arbuthnot*. To expel by smoke. *Sir E. Sandys*. To smell out; to find out. *Shak*. [σμάχω.] To sneer; to ridicule to the face. *Addison*.
To SMOKE-dry, smôk'-drl. *v. a.* To dry by smoke. *Mortimer*.
SMO'KER, smô'-kûr. 98. *n. s.* One that dries or perfumes by smoke. One that uses tobacco.
SMO'KELESS, smôke'-lês. *a.* Having no smoke. *Pope*.
SMO'KILY*, smô'-kê-lê. *ad.* So as to be full of smoke. *Sherwood*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, táb, búll; —ðil; —pðúnd; —ðin, THIS.

SMO'KY, smò'-kè. *a.* Emitting smoke; fumid. *Dryden*. Having the appearance or nature of smoke. *Harvey*. Noisome with smoke. *Shak*. Dark; obscure. *Stinner*.

To SMOOR*, smòðr. } *v. a.* [smopan, Sax.; smoor-
To SMORE*, smòro. } *en*, Teut.] To suffocate; to smother. *More*.

SMOOTH §, smòòth. 306, 467. *a.* [rmeð, rmeòð, Sax.; *meuth*, Welsh.] Even on the surface; not rough; level; having no asperities. *Gen*. xxvii. Evenly spread; glossy. *Pope*. Equal in pace; without starts or obstruction. *Milton*. Gently flowing. *Milton*. Voluble; not harsh; soft. *Gay*. Bland; mild; adulatory. *Milton*.

SMOOTH*, smòòth. *n. s.* That which is smooth. *Gen*. xxvii.

To SMOOTH, smòòth. *v. a.* [rmeðian, Sax.] To level; to make even on the surface. *Isaiah*, xli. To work into a soft, uniform mass. *Ray*. To make easy; to rid from obstructions. *Pope*. To make flowing; to free from harshness. *Milton*. To palliate; to soften. *Shak*. To calm; to mollify. *Milton*. To ease. *Dryden*. To flatter; to soften with blandishments. *Shakspeare*.

To SMOOTHEN, smòð'-thn. *v. a.* [rmeðian, Sax.] To make even and smooth. *Moxon*.

SMO'THER*, smòðth'-úr. *n. s.* One who smooths, or frees from harshness. *Bp*. *Percy*.

SMOOTHFACED, smòòth'-faste. 359. *a.* Mild looking; having a smooth air. *Shakspeare*.

SMOOTHLY, smòòth'-lè. *ad.* Not roughly; evenly. *Guardian*. With even glide. *Pope*. Without obstruction; easily; readily. *Hooker*. With soft and bland language. *Mildly*; innocently. *Shelton*.

SMOOTHNESS, smòòth'-nès. *n. s.* Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity. *Dryden*. Softness or mildness on the palate. *Phillips*. Sweetness and softness of numbers. *Temple*. Blandness and gentleness of speech. *Shakspeare*.

SMOTE, smòte. The pret. of *smite*. *Milton*.

To SMOTHER §, smòth'-úr. 469. *v. a.* [smopan, Sax.] To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air. *Sidney*. To suppress. *Hooker*.

To SMOTHER, smòth'-úr. *v. n.* To smoke without vent. *Bacon*. To be suppressed or kept close. *Collier*.

SMOTHER, smòth'-úr. 98. *n. s.* A state of suppression. *Bacon*. Smoke; thick dust. *Shakspeare*.

To SMOUCH*, smòùsh. *v. a.* [perhaps from *smack*.] To salute. *Stubbs*.

SMOULDERING, smòl'-dâr-îng. } *part.* [rmožan,
SMOULDRY, smòl'-drè. 318. } Sax.] Burning and smoking without vent. *Spenser*.

SMUG §, smúg. *a.* [smucken, Teut.; rmežan, Sax.] Nice; spruce; dressed with affectation of niceness, but without elegance. *Preston*.

To SMUG, smúg. *v. a.* To adorn; to spruce. *Chapman*.

To SMUGGLE §, smúg'-gl. 405. *v. a.* [smokkelen, Dutch.] To import or export goods without paying the customs. To manage or convey secretly.

SMUGGLER, smúg'-gl-úr. 98. *n. s.* A wretch, who, in defiance of justice and the laws, imports or exports goods either contraband or without payment of the customs. *Crabbe*.

SMUGGLING*, smúg'-gl-îng. *n. s.* The offence of importing goods without paying the duties imposed by the laws of the customs and excise. *Blackstone*.

SMUGLY, smúg'-lè. *ad.* Neatly; sprucely. *Gay*.

SMUGNESS, smúg'-nès. *n. s.* Spruceness; neatness without elegance. *Sherwood*.

SMU'LY*, smú'-lè. *a.* [perhaps a corruption of *smoothly*.] Looking smoothly; demure.

SMUT §, smút. *n. s.* [rmitca, Sax.; smette, Dutch.] A spot made with soot or coal. Must or blackness gathered on corn; mildew. *Mortimer*. Obscenity.

To SMUT, smút. *v. a.* [rmitcan, Sax.] To stain; to mark with soot or coal. *Harmar*. To taint with mildew. *Baron*.

To SMUT, smút. *v. n.* To gather must. *Mortimer*.

To SMUTCH, smútsh. *v. a.* [from *smut*.] To black with smoke; to mark with soot or coal. *Shak*.

SMUTTILY, smút'-tè-lè. *ad.* Blackly; smokily. Obscenely. *Tatler*.

SMUTTINESS, smút'-tè-nès. *n. s.* Soil from smoke. *Temple*. Obsceneness.

SMUTTY, smút'-tè. *a.* Black with smoke or coal. *Hovell*. Tainted with mildew. *Locke*. Obscene, not modest. *Horneck*.

SNACK, snák. *n. s.* A share; a part taken by compact. *Dryden*. A slight, hasty repast.

SNACKET*, snák'-it. } *n. s.* See *SNECK*. The hasp
SNECKET*, snèk'-it. } of a casement. *Sherwood*.

SNA'COT, snák'-út. *n. s.* A fish. *Ainsworth*.

SNAFFLE §, snáf'-fl. 405. *n. s.* [snavel, Dutch.] A bridle which crosses the nose. *Shakspeare*.

To SNAFFLE, snáf'-fl. *v. a.* To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to hold; to manage. *Mir. for Mag*.

SNAG §, snág. *n. s.* [rnaece, Sax.; *schnecken*, Germ.] A jag, or short protuberance. *Spenser*. A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest; a tooth, in contempt. *Prior*.

SNA'GGED, snág'-gèd. 366. } *a.* Full of snags; full
SNA'GGY, snág'-gè. 333. } of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points. *Spenser*. *Snaggy* is a northern word for testy, peevish. [snackten, Teut.]

SNAIL §, snále. 202. *n. s.* [rnaeg, Sax.; *snegel*, Dutch.] A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs; the emblem of slowness. *Shak*. A name given to a drone from the slow motion of a snail. *Shakspeare*.

SNAIL-CLAWER, snále'-kláv-úr. } *n. s.* An herb.
SNAIL-TREFOIL, snále'-trè-fóil. } *Ainsworth*.

SNAIL-LIKE*, snále'-like. *a.* In a way resembling the slowness of a snail. *B. Jonson*.

SNAKE §, snáke. *n. s.* [rnaea, Sax.; *snake*, Dutch.] A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper. The snake's bite is harmful. *Snake*, in poetry, is a general name for a serpent. *Shak*.

SNA'KEROOT, snáke'-róót. *n. s.* A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNA'KESHEAD *Iris*, snáks'-héd'-l'-ris. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

SNA'KEWEED, or *Bistort*, snáke'-wèd. *n. s.* [*bistorta*, Lat.] A plant.

SNA'KEWOOD, snáke'-wúð. *n. s.* Smaller branches of the root of a tall, straight tree, growing in the island of Timor, and other parts of the East. *Hill*.

SNA'KY, sná'-kè. *a.* Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake. *Spenser*. Having serpents. *B. Jonson*.

To SNAP §, snáp. *v. a.* [the same with *knap*.] To break at once; to break short. *Bramhall*.

To strike with a knocking noise, or sharp sound. *Pope*. To bite. *Wiseman*. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly. *Wotton*. [sneipa, Icel.] To treat with sharp language. *Hudibras*.

To SNAP, snáp. *v. n.* To break short; to fall asunder; to break without bending. *Donne*. To make an effort to bite with eagerness. *Shak*. To express sharp language. *Bp*. *Pridemex*.

SNAP, snáp. *n. s.* The act of breaking with a quick motion. A greedy fellow. *L'Estrange*. A quick eager bite. *Carew*. A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON, or *Calf's Snout*, snáp'-drág-ún. *n. s.* A plant. A kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed, the fire is at once extinguished. *Tatler*. The thing eaten at *snap-dragon*. *Swift*.

SNA'PHANCE*, snáp'-hânse. *n. s.* [schnaphan, Germ.] A kind of firelock. *Shelton*. *Ob*. *T*.

SNA'PPER, snáp'-púr. 98. *n. s.* One who snaps. *Shakspeare*.

SNA'PPISH, snáp'-plsh. *a.* Eager to bite. *Swift*. Peevish; sharp in reply. *Henry*, *Earl of Clarendon's Diary*.

SNA'PPISHLY, snáp'-plsh-lè. *ad.* Peevishly; tartly.

SNA'PPISHNESS, snáp'-plsh-nès. *n. s.* Peevishness; tartness. *Wakefield*.

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, plin;—

SNA/PSACK, snâp'-sâk. *n. s.* [*snappsock*, Swed.] A soldier's bag: more usually *knapsack*. *South.*
To SNAR*, snâr. *v. n.* [*snarren*, Teut.] To snarl. *Spenser.*
SNARE ð, snâre. *n. s.* [*snara*, Swed. and Icel.; *snare*, Dan.] Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net; a noose. *Milton.* Any thing by which one is entrapped or entangled. 1 *Cor. vii.*
To SNARE, snâre. *v. a.* To entrap; to entangle; to catch in a noose. *Psaln ix.*
SNAR/ER*, snârê'-ûr. *n. s.* One who lays snares. *Crabbe.*
To SNARL ð, snârl. *v. n.* [*snarren*, Teut.] To growl as an angry animal; to gnarl. *Shak.* To speak roughly; to talk in rude terms. *Dryden.*
To SNARL, snârl. *v. a.* To entangle; to embarrass; to twist. *Abp. Cranmer.*
SNAR/LER, snâr'-lôr. 93. *n. s.* One who snarls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome, insulting fellow. *Swift.*
SNAR/Y, snâ'-rê. *a.* Entangling; insidious. *Dryden.*
SNAST, snâst. *n. s.* The snuff of a candle. *Bacon.*
To SNATCH ð, snâtsh. *v. n.* [*snacken*, Teut.] To seize any thing hastily. *Hooker.* To transport or carry suddenly. *Clarendon.*
To SNATCH, snâtsh. *v. n.* To bite, or catch eagerly at something. *Shakespeare.*
SNATCH, snâtsh. *n. s.* A hasty catch. A short fit of vigorous action. *Tusser.* A small part of any thing; a broken part. *Shak.* A broken or interrupted action; a short fit. *Wilkins.* A quip; a shuffling answer. *Shakespeare.*
SNAT/CHER, snâtsh'-ûr. 93. *n. s.* One who snatches, or takes any thing in haste. *Shakespeare.*
SNAT/CHINGLY, snâtsh'-ing-lê. 410. *ad.* Hastily; with interruption.
To SNATHE ð*, snâthe. *v. a.* [*snîðan*, Sax.] To prune; to lop.
SNAT/FOCK*, snât'-fûk. *n. s.* A chip; a slice; a cutting. *Gayton.*
To SNEAK ð, snêke. 227. *v. n.* [*snican*, Sax.; *snig-er*, Dan.] To creep slyly; to come or go as if afraid to be seen. *Shak.* To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truck. *South.*
To SNEAK*, snêke. *v. a.* To hide; to conceal. *Walt.*
SNEAK*, snêke. *n. s.* A sneaking fellow.
SNEAK-CUP*. See **SNEAKUP**.
SNEAKER, snê'-kûr. 93. *n. s.* A small vessel of drink. A *sneaker* of punch is a term still used in several places for a small bowl.
SNEAKING, snê'-king. *part. a.* Servile; mean; low. *Rowe.* Covetous; niggardly; meanly parsimonious.
SNE/AKINGLY, snê'-king-lê. 410. *ad.* Meanly; servilely. *Herbert.* In a covetous manner.
SNE/AKINGNESS, snê'-king-nês. *n. s.* Niggardliness. Meanness; pitifulness. *Boyle.*
SNE/AKSBY*, snêeks'-bê. *n. s.* A paltry fellow; a cowardly, sneaking fellow. *Barron.*
SNEAKUP, snê'-kûp. *n. s.* A cowardly, creeping, insidious scoundrel. *Shakespeare. Ob. J.*
To SNEAP ð, snêpe. 227. *v. a.* [*sneipa*, Icel.] To reprimand; to check. *More.* To nip. *Shakespeare.*
SNEAP, snêpe. *n. s.* A reprimand; a check. *Shakespeare.*
To SNEB, snêb. *v. a.* See **To SNEAP**. To check; to chide; to reprimand. *Spenser.*
SNECK*, snêk. *n. s.* The latch or bolt of a door.
To SNED*. See **To SNATHE**.
SNEED*, snêde. *n. s.* [*snêð*, Sax.] The handle of a silbe. *Evelyn.*
To SNEER ð, snêre. 246. *v. n.* [apparently of the same family with *snore* and *snort*.] To show contempt by looks. To insinuate contempt by covert expressions. *Pope.* To utter with grimace. *Con- grave.* To show awkward mirth. *Tatler.*
SNEER, snêre. *n. s.* A look of contemptuous ridicule. *Pope.* An expression of ludicrous scorn. *Watts.*
SNE/ERER, snêêr'-ûr. *n. s.* One that sneers or shows contempt. *Warburton.*

SNE/ERFUL*, snêêr'-fûl. *a.* Given to sneering: a bad word. *Shenstone.*
SNE/ERINGLY*, snêêr'-ing-lê. *ad.* With a look or with expression of ludicrous scorn.
To SNEEZE ð, snêze. 246. *v. n.* [*niepan*, Sax.; *niesen*, Dut.] To emit wind audibly by the nose. *Bacon.*
SNEEZE, snêze. *n. s.* Emission of wind audibly by the nose. *Milton.*
SNE/EZING*, snêêz'-ing. *n. s.* Act of sneezing; stertutation. Medicine to promote sneezing. *Bur-ton.*
SNE/EZEWORT, snêêz'-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant.
SNELL*, snêl. *a.* [*snel*, Sax.] Nimble; active; lively. *Lye. Ob. T.*
SNET, snêt. *n. s.* The fat of a deer. *Dict.*
SNEW, snû. The old pret. of *To snow*. *Chaucer.*
To SNIB, snîb. *v. a.* [*snufsa*, Su. Goth. See **To SNEAP**.] To check; to nip; to reprimand. *Chaucer.*
SNICK*, snîk. *n. s.* A small cut or mark. A latch.
SNICK and Snee, snîk'-ând-snêê'. *n. s.* [*snee*, Dut.] A combat with knives. *Wiseman.*
To SNICKER, snîk'-ûr. } *v. n.* [another form of
To SNIGGER, snîg'-gûr. } *sneer.*] To laugh sly-ly, wantonly, or contemptuously; to laugh in one's sleeve. *Dict.*
To SNIFF ð, snîf. *n. n.* [*snufsta*, Su. Goth. See **To SNUFF**.] To draw breath audibly up the nose. *Swift.*
To SNIFF*, snîf. *v. a.* To draw in with the breath.
SNIFF*, snîf. *n. s.* Perception by the nose. *Warton.*
To SNIFT*, snîft. *v. n.* To snort: "to snift in contempt." *Johnson.*
SNIFT*, snîft. *n. s.* A moment.
SNIG ð*, snîg. *n. s.* A kind of eel. *Grose.*
To SNIGGLE, snîg'-gl. *v. n.* To fish for eels. *Wal-ton.*
To SNIGGLE*, snîg'-gl. *v. a.* To catch; to snare. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
To SNIP ð, snîp. *v. a.* [*snippen*, Teut.] To cut at once with scissors. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
SNIP, snîp. *n. s.* A single cut with scissors. *Shak.* A small shred. *Wiseman.* A share; a snack. *L'Estrange.*
SNIPE, snîpe. *n. s.* [*schneppe*, Germ.; *snip*, Dutch.] A small fen fowl with a long bill. *Floyer.* A fool; a blockhead. *Shakespeare.*
SNIP/PER, snîp'-pûr. 93. *n. s.* One that snips.
SNIP/PET, snîp'-pît. 93. *n. s.* A small part; a share. *Hindibras.*
SNIP/PSNAP, snîp'-snâp. *n. s.* [a cant word formed by reduplication of *snap*.] Tart dialogue; with quick replies. *Pope.*
SNITE, snîte. *n. s.* [*snîta*, Sax.] A snipe. *Carew.*
To SNITE, snîte. *v. a.* [*snîtan*, Sax.; *snuyten*, Teut.] To blow the nose: in Scotland, "snite the candle, snuff it." *Grev.*
SNITHE*, or **SNITHY***. *a.* [*snîðan*, Sax.] Sharp; piercing; cutting: applied to the wind.
SNIVEL ð, snîv'-vl. 102. *n. s.* [*snîv-ling*, *snopel*, Sax.] Snot; the running of the nose.
To SNIVEL, snîv'-vl. *v. n.* To run at the nose. To cry as children. *L'Estrange.*
SNIVELLER, snîv'-vl-ûr. 93. *n. s.* A weeper; a weak lamenter. *Swift.*
SNIVELLY*, snîv'-vl-lê. *a.* Running at the nose. Pitiful; whining.
SNOD*, snôd. *n. s.* [*snod*, Sax.] A fillet; a riband.
SNOD*, snôd. *a.* [perhaps from *snîðan*, Sax.] Trimmed; smooth: applied, in some parts of the north, both to persons and to grass; in the former meaning well dressed, in the latter even. It is also pronounced *snog*. See **SNUG**.
To SNOOK*, snôok. *v. n.* [*snoka*, Swed.] To lurk; to lie in ambush. *Scott.*
To SNORE ð, snôre. *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Teut.; *schmar-chen*, Germ.] To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep. *B. Jonson.*
SNORE, snôre. *n. s.* [*snopa*, Sax.] Audible respira-tion of sleepers through the nose. *Shakespeare.*
SNO/RER, snôre'-ûr. *n. s.* One who snores. *Prompt Parv.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tâb, bâll: —3î; —pôûnd; —thin, trîis.

TO SNORT *snôrt. v. n.* [*snorcken*, Teut.] To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep. *Burton*. To blow through the nose, as a high-mettled horse. *Addison*.

TO SNORT* *snôrt. v. a.* To turn up in anger, scorn, or derision: applied to the nose. *Chaucer*.
SNORTER*, *snôrt'-ûr. n. s.* A snorer; one who snorts. *Shenwood*.

SNORTING*, *snôrt'-îng. n. s.* Act of snoring. Act of blowing through the nose, as a high-mettled horse. *Jer. viii.*

SNOT *snôt. n. s.* [*snôte*, Sax.; *snot*, Teut.] The mucus of the nose. *Swift*.

TO SNOT*, *snôt. v. n.* [*snýtan*, Sax.] To snite or blow the nose. *Swift*.

TO SNOTTER*, *snôt'-târ. v. n.* To snivel; to sob or cry. *Grose*.

SNOUTTY, *snôt'-lê. a.* Full of snout. *Arbutnot*.

SNOUT *snôut. s. n.* [*snuyt*, Teut.; *snôte*, Sax.] The nose of a beast. *Tusser*. The nose of a man in contempt. *Hudibras*. The nose or end of any hollow pipe.

TO SNOUT*, *snôut. v. a.* To furnish with a nose, or point. *Camden*.

SNOUTED, *snôut'-êd. a.* Having a snout. *Heylin*.

SNOUTY*, *snôut'-ê. a.* Resembling a beast's snout. *Obay*.

SNOW *snô. 324. n. s.* [*snairos*, M. Goth.; *sneewo*, Teut.; *snap*, Sax.] The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Job. xxiv.* A ship with two masts: generally the largest of all two-masted vessels employed by Europeans, and the most convenient for navigation. *Falconer*.

TO SNOW, *snô. v. a.* [*snapan*, Sax.; *sneewen*, Dutch.] To fall in snow. *Brown*.

TO SNOW, *snô. v. a.* To scatter like snow. *Donne*.

SNOWBALL, *snô'-bâll. n. s.* A round lump of coagulated snow. *Locke*.

SNOWBROTH, *snô'-brôth. n. s.* Very cold liquor. *Shakespeare*.

SNOWCROWNED*, *snô'-krôûnd. a.* Having the top covered with snow. *Drayton*.

SNOWDEEP, *snô'-dêep. n. s.* An herb.

SNOWDROP, *snô'-drôp. n. s.* An early flower. *Boyle*.

SNOWLIKE*, *snô'-llike. a.* [*snap-lic*, Sax.] Resembling snow.

SNOW-WHITE, *snô'-hwite. a.* [*snap-hwite*, Sax.] White as snow. *Chaucer*.

SNOWY, *snô'-ê. a.* White like snow. *Shakespeare*. Abounding with snow. *1 Chron. xi.* Pure; white; unblemished. *J. Hall*.

SNUB, *snûb. n. s.* [*snebbe*, Dutch.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood. *Spenser*.

TO SNUB *snûb. v. a.* [*snubba*, Swed.] To check; to reprimand. *Tatler*. To nip. *Ray*.

TO SNUB, *snûb. v. n.* [*schmauben*, Germ.] To sob with convulsion.

SNUBNOSED*, *snûb'-nôz'd. a.* Having a flat or short nose.

TO SNUDGE *snûdje. v. n.* [*sniger*, Danish; *snican*, Sax.] To lie idle, close, or snug. *Herbert*.

SNUDGE*, *snûdje. n. s.* A miser; a curmudgeon; a niggardly or sneaking fellow.

SNUFF *snûf. n. s.* [*snuffen*, Teut.] Smell. *Howell*. The useless excrement of a candle. *Shak.* A candle almost burnt out. *Shak.* The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame. *Addison*. [*snop-pa*, Sax.] Resentment expressed by sniffling; perverse resentment. *Shak.* Powdered tobacco taken by the nose. *Pope*.

TO SNUFF, *snûf. v. a.* [*snuffen*, Teut.] To draw in with the breath. *Bacon*. To scent. *Dryden*. To crop the candle. *Shakespeare*.

TO SNUFF, *snûf. v. n.* To snort; to draw breath by the nose. *Dryden*. To sniff in contempt. *Mal. ii.*

SNUFFBOX, *snûf'-bôks. n. s.* The box in which snuff is carried. *Swift*.

SNUFFER, *snûf'-fâr. n. s.* One that snuffs.

SNUFFERS, *snûf'-fâr. n. s.* The instrument with which the candle is clipped. *Swift*.

TO SNUFFLE *snûf'-fl. 405. v. n.* [*snuffelen*, Teut.]

To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose. *Sidney*.

SNUFFLER, *snûf'-fl-ûr. n. s.* One that speaks through the nose.

SNUFFTAKER*, *snûf'-tâ-kâr. n. s.* One who takes snuff. *Tatler*.

SNUFFY*, *snûf'-ê. a.* Grimmed with snuff.

TO SNUG *snûg. v. n.* [*sniger*, Dan. See *TO SNUDE*.] To lie close; to snudge. *Sidney*.

SNUG, *snûg. a.* Close; free from any inconvenience, yet not splendid. *Prior*. Close; out of notice. *Swift*. Slyly or insidiously close. *Dryden*.

TO SNUGGLE, *snûg'-gl. 405. v. n.* To lie close; to lie warm.

SNUGLY*, *snûg'-lê. ad.* Safely; closely. *Bullockar*.

SNUGNESS*, *snûg'-nês. n. s.* Retiredness. *Warton*.

SO *sô. ad.* [*ipa*, Sax.; *soo*, Dutch; *so*, Germ.] In like manner. It answers to *as*, either preceding or following. *Milton*. To such a degree. *Judges. v.*

In such a manner. *Suckling*. It is regularly answered by *as* or *that*, but they are sometimes omitted. *Milton*. In the same manner. *Milton*. Thus; in this manner. *Dryden*. Therefore; for this reason; in consequence of this. *Spenser*. On these terms; noting a conditional petition: answered by *as*. *Dryden*. Provided that; on condition that. *Milton*. In like manner; noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another, answering to *as*. *Swift*. So sometimes returns the sense of a word or sentence going before, and is used to avoid repetition: as, The two brothers were valiant, but the eldest was more so. *Cowley*. Thus it is; this is the state. *Dryden*. At this point; at this time. *Shak.* It notes a kind of abrupt beginning. *Weil. B. Jonson*. It sometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies some latent or surd comparison. *Arbutnot*. A word of assumption; thus be it. *Shak.* A form of petition. *Shak.*—*So forth*. Denoting more of the like kind. *Shak.* So much as. However much. *Pope*. So so. An exclamation after something done or known. *Shak.* So so. Indifferently; not much amiss nor well. *Shak.* So then. Thus then it is that; therefore. *Bacon*.

TO SOAK *sôke. v. a.* [*socran*, Sax.] To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep wet till moisture is imbibed; to drench. *Isa. xxiv.* To draw in through the pores. *Dryden*. To drain; to exhaust. *Bacon*.

TO SOAK, *sôke. v. n.* To lie steeped in moisture. *Shak.* To enter by degrees into pores. *Bacon*.

To drink gluttonously and intemperately. *Locke*.

SOAKER, *sô'-kâr. n. s.* One that macerates in any moisture. A great drinker. *South*.

SOAL*. See *SORE*.

SOAP *sôpe. 295. n. s.* [*sape*, Sax.; *sapo*, Lat.] A substance used in washing, made of a lxivium of vegetable alkaline ashes, and any unctuous substance. *Arbutnot*.

SOAPBOILER, *sôpe'-bôll-ûr. n. s.* [*soap and boil*.] One whose trade is to make soap. *Addison*.

SOAPWORT, *sôpe'-wûrt. n. s.* A species of cam-pion.

SOAPY*, *sô'-pê. a.* Resembling soap; having the quality of soap. *Bp. Berkeley*.

TO SOAR *sôre. 295. v. n.* [*sorare*, Ital.] To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly, to fly without any visible action of the wings. *Shak.* To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind. *Shak.* To rise high. *Milton*.

SOAR, *sôre. n. s.* Towering flight. *Milton*.

SOAR*. See *SORE*.

SOARING*, *sôre'-îng. n. s.* The act of mounting aloft. The act of elevating the mind. *Parr*.

TO SOB *sôb. v. n.* [*soepian*, Sax.] To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion. *Shakespeare*.

SOB, *sôb. n. s.* A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow. *Dryden*.

TO SOB, *sôb. v. a.* To soak. *Mortimer*. A cant word

SOBBING*, *sôb'-bing. n. s.* Act of lamenting

Drummond.

SOBER *sô'-târ. 98 a.* [*sobrius*, Lat.; *sobre*, Fr.!

Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken. *Common Prayer*. Not overpowered by drink. *Hooker*. Not mad; right in the understanding. *Dryden*. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion. *Shak*. Serious; solemn; grave. *Shak*.
TO SOBER, sô'-bâr, v. a. To make sober; to cure of intoxication. *Pope*.
SOBERLY, sô'-bâr-lê. *ad.* Without intemperance. Without madness. Temperately; moderately. *Bacon*. Coolly; calmly. *Locke*.
SOBERMINDEDNESS*, sô'-bâr-mînd'-êd-nês. *n. s.* Calmness; regularity; freedom from inordinate passion. *Bp. Porteus*.
SOBERNESS, sô'-bâr-nês. *n. s.* Temperance, especially in drink. *Common Prayer*. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness. *Acts*, xxvi.
SOBRIETY, sô-brî'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [sobriété, Fr.] Temperance in drink; sobriety. *Bp. Taylor*. Present freedom from the power of strong liquor. General temperance. *Hooker*. Freedom from inordinate passion. *Rogers*. Calmness; coolness. *Bp. Taylor*. Seriousness; gravity. *Waterland*.
SOC*, sôk. *n. s.* [roc, Sax.] Jurisdiction; circuit, or place, where a lord has the power or liberty of holding a court of his tenants, and administering justice. *Blount*. Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burthens. *Cowel*. An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn which is used within the manor, or township, wherein their mill stands. *Grose*.
SOC'AGE, sôk'-kâdjê. 90. *n. s.* [soc, Fr.; *soccagium*, barbarous Lat.] A tenure of lands for certain inferior or husbandry services to be performed to the lord of the fee. All services due for land being knight's service, or *soccage*; so that whatever is not knight's service is *soccage*. *Cowel*.
SOC'AGER, sôk'-kâ-jûr. *n. s.* A tenant by *soccage*.
SOCIABILITY*, sô-shê-â-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Sociableness. *Warburton*.
SOCIABLE §, sô'-shê-â-bl. 405. *a.* [sociable, Fr.; *sociabilis*, Lat.] Fit to be conjoined. *Hooker*. Ready to unite in a general interest. *Addison*. Friendly; familiar; conversable. *Milton*. Inclined to company. *Wotton*.
SOCIABLE*, sô'-shê-â-bl. *n. s.* A kind of less exalted phaeton, with two seats facing each other, and a box for the driver. *Mason*.
SOCIABLENESS, sô'-shê-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Inclination to company and converse. *Donne*. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship. *Hayward*.
SOCIABLY, sô'-shê-â-blê. *ad.* Conversably; as a companion. *Milton*.
SOCIAL §, sô'-shâl. 357. *a.* [socialis, Lat.] Relating to a general or public interest; relating to society. *Locke*. Easy to mix in friendly gayety; companionable. *Pope*. Consisting in union or converse with another. *Milton*.
SOCIALITY*, sô-shê-âl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Socialness. *Sterne*.
SOCIALLY*, sô'-shâl-lê. *ad.* In a social way.
SOCIALNESS, sô'-shâl-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being social.
SOCIETY, sô-sî'-ê-tê. 460. *n. s.* [société, Fr.; *societas*, Lat.] Union of many in one general interest. *Leslie*. Numbers united in one interest; community. *Tillotson*. Company; converse. *Shak*. Partnership; union on equal terms. *Milton*.
SOCINIAN*, sô-sîn'-ê-ân. *n. s.* One who follows the opinions of *Socinus*, who denied the proper divinity and atonement of Christ. *South*.
SOCINIAN*, sô-sîn'-ê-ân. *a.* Of or belonging to Socinianism. *Hard*.
SOCINIANISM*, sô-sîn'-ê-ân-îzm. *n. s.* The tenets first propagated by *Socinus*, in the sixteenth century. *Bp. Hall*.
SOCK §, sôk. *n. s.* [soccus, Lat.; roec, Sax.; *socke*, Teut.] Something put between the foot and shoe. *Bacon*. The shoe of the ancient comick actors, taken in poems for comedy, and opposed to *buskin* or tragedy. *Milton*. A plough-share, or plough-sock.

SOCKET, sôk'-kît. 99. *n. s.* [souchette, Fr.] Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick. *Spenser*. The receptacle of the eye. *Dryden*. Any hollow that receives something inserted. *Bacon*.
SOCKETCHISEL, sôk'-î-tshîz-êl. *n. s.* A stronger sort of chisels. *Moxon*.
SOC'LE, sô'-kl. 405. *n. s.* A flat square member, under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases; it serves as a foot or stand. *Bailey*.
SOCKLESS*, sôk'-lês. *a.* Wanting socks or shoes. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
SOC'MAN, sôk'-mân. } *n. s.* [roccaman, Sax.]
SOC'CAGER, sôk'-kâ-jûr. } A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by *soccage* tenure. *Cowel*.
SOC'MANRY*, sôk'-mân-rê. *n. s.* [sokemanria, low Lat.] Free tenure by *soccage*. *Cowel*.
SOC'COME, sôk'-ôm. *n. s.* A custom of tenants to grind corn at their lord's mill. *Cowel*.
SOCRA'TICAL*, sô-kràt'-ê-kâl. } *a.* After the manner of the philosopher *Socrates*. *Sir J. Harrington*.
SOCRA'TICALLY*, sô-kràt'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.* With the Socratical mode of disputation. *Goodman*.
SOCRATISM*, sôk'-rà-îzm. *n. s.* The philosophy of *Socrates*.
SOCRATIST*, sôk'-rà-îst. *n. s.* A disciple of *Socrates*. *Martin*.
SOD §, sôd. *n. s.* [soed, Dutch.] A turf; a clod. *Swift*.
SOD*, sôd. *a.* Made of turf. *Cunningham*.
SOD, sôd. The pret. of *seethe*. *Gen.* xxv. The participle passive. *Burton*.
SO'DA*, sô'-dâ. *n. s.* A fixed alkali; sometimes found native, but most generally obtained by burning maritime plants.
SODA Water*, sô'-dâ-wâ'-tûr. A medicated drink, prepared by dissolving salt of soda in certain proportions of water.
SODALITY, sô-dâl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [sodalité, old Fr.] A fellowship; a fraternity. *Parth. Sacra*.
SO'DDEN, sôd'-d'n. 105. [from *seethe*.] Boiled. *Lament*, iv. Seethed. *Shakspeare*.
SO'DDY*, sôd'-dê. *a.* Turfy full of sods. *Cotgrave*.
TO SO'DER §, sôd'-dûr. 98. *v. a.* [soudier, Fr.; generally written *solder*, from *soldare*, Ital.; *soldare*, Lat.] To cement with some metallick matter. *Isa.* xli. See **SOLDER**.
SO'DER, sôd'-dûr. *n. s.* Metallick cement. *Collier*.
SOE, sô. *n. s.* [written also *so* and *soa*; *sae*, Scottish; *saa*, Su. Goth.; *seau*, old Fr.] A large wooden vessel with hoops for holding water; a cowl. *More*.
SOE'VER, sô-êv'-ûr. 98. *ad.* A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb: as, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *houssoever*. *Temple*.
SOF'A, sô'-fâ. 92. *n. s.* [probably an eastern word.] A splendid seat covered with carpets. *Guardian*.
SOFT §, sôft. 163. *a.* [roft, Sax.; *saft*, Teut.] Not hard. *Locke*. Not rugged; not rough. *St. Matt*. Ductile; not unchangeable of form. *Milton*. Facile; flexible; not resolute; yielding. *K. Charles*. Tender; timorous. *Shak*. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe. *Shak*. Meek; civil; complaisant. *Shak*. Placid; still; easy. *Milton*. Effeminate; viciously nice. *Davies*. Delicate; elegantly tender. *Milton*. Weak; simple. *Burton*. Gentle; not loud; not rough. *Milton*. Smooth; flowing; not vehement; not rapid. *Milton*. Not forcible; not violent. *Milton*. Mild; not glaring. *Brown*.

☞ When this word is accompanied by emotion, it is sometimes lengthened into *saft*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; but in other cases such a pronunciation borders on vulgarity. *W*.

SOFT*, sôft. *ad.* Softly; gently; quietly. *Spenser*.
SOFT, sôft. *interj.* Hold; stop; not so fast. *Shak*.
TO SOFTEN, sôf'-f'n. 472. *v. a.* To make soft; to make less hard. *Bacon*. To intenerate; to make less fierce or obstinate; to mollify. *Milton*. To make easy; to compose; to make placid; to mitigate; to palliate; to alleviate. *Pope*. To make less harsh; less vehement; less violent. *Dryden*

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —ðil; —pòðnd; —thin, THIS.

To make less glaring. To make tender; to enervate.
TO SOFTEN, sòf'-fín. 103. *v. n.* To grow less hard. *Bacon*. To grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate. *Shakespeare*.
SOFTENER*. See **SOFTENER**.
SOFTENING*, sòf'-fín-íng. *n. s.* The act of making less hard, less vehement, or less violent. *Abp. Hort*.
SOFTHARTED*, sòft'-hàrt-éd. *a.* Kind-hearted; gentle; meek.
SOFTTLING*, sòft/-íng. *n. s.* An effeminate or viciously nice person. *Woolton*.
SOFTLY, sòft/-lè. *ad.* Without hardness. Not violently; not forcibly. *Bacon*. Not loudly. 1 *Kings*, xxi. Gently; placidly. *Dryden*. Mildly; tenderly. *Dryden*.
SOFTNER, sòf'-núr. *n. s.* That which makes soft. One who palliates. *Swift*.
SOFTNESS, sòft'-nès. *n. s.* [sòftnýrre, Sax.] The quality of being soft; quality contrary to hardness. *Bacon*. Mildness; kindness. *Watts*. Civility; gentleness. *Holiday*. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy. *Bp. Taylor*. Timorousness; pusillanimity. *Bacon*. Quality contrary to harshness. *Bacon*. Facility; gentleness; candour; easiness to be effected. *Hooker*. Contrariety to energetic vehemence. *Harte*. Mildness; meekness. *Milton*. Weakness; simplicity.
SO'GGY*, sòg'-gè. *a.* [soggr, Icel.; soegen, Welsh.] Moist; damp; steaming with damp. *B. Jonson*.
SOHO', sò-hò'. *interj.* A form of calling from a distant place; sportsman's halloo. *Shakespeare*.
TO SOIL §, sòil. 299. *v. a.* [rylan, Sax.; sullen, Germ.; souiller, Fr.] To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to stain; to sully. *Spenser*. To dung; to manure. *South*. To soil a horse; to purge him by giving him grass in the spring. *Shakespeare*.
SOIL, sòil. *n. s.* Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness. *Shak.* [sol, Fr.; solum, Lat.] Ground; earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities. *Bacon*. Land; country. *Shak.* Dung; compost. *Addison*. —To take soil. To run into the water, as a deer when closely pursued. *B. Jonson*.
SOILINESS, sòil'-è-nès. *n. s.* Stain; foulness. *Dicon*.
SOILURE, sòil'-yüre. 113. *n. s.* Stain; pollution. *Shakespeare*.
TO SOJOURN §, sò'-jòrn. 314. *v. n.* [sejourner, Fr.; segiornare, Ital.] To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a settled habitation. *Shakespeare*. Almost out of use.
 § This verb and noun, as may be seen in Johnson, are variously accented by the poets; but our modern orthoepists have, in general, given the accent to the first syllable of both words. Dr. Kenrick, Perry, Entick, and Buchanan, accent the second syllable; but Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Bailey, Barclay, and Fenning, the first. Mr. Scott gives both accents, but that on the first syllable the first place. *W*.
SOJOURN, sò'-jòrn. *n. s.* [sejour, Fr.] A temporary residence; a casual and no settled habitation. *Shakespeare*.
SOJOURNER, sò'-jòrn-úr. *n. s.* A temporary dweller. 1 *Chron*. xxix.
SOJOURNING*, sò'-jòrn-íng. *n. s.* The act of dwelling any where but for a time. *Ecodus*, xii.
SOL*, sòl. *n. s.* The name of one of the musical notes in sol-fa-íng. See **TO SOL-FA**.
TO SOL-FA*, sòl'-fá. *v. n.* To pronounce the several notes of a song by the terms of a gamut, ut, re, mi, fa, sol; and in learning to sing. *A. Smith*.
TO SOLACE §, sòl'-lās. 91, 544. *v. a.* [solacior, old Fr.; solazzare, Ital.; solatium, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuse. *Milton*.
TO SOLACE, sòl'-lās. *v. n.* To take comfort; to be recreated. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J*.
SOLACE, sòl'-lās. *n. s.* [solas, old Fr.] Comfort; pleasure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleasure; recreation; amusement. *Spenser*.
SOLACIOUS*, sò-lā'-shūs. *a.* [solacior, old Fr.]

Affording comfort, recreation, or amusement. *Bale*.
SOLAND-GOOSE*. See **SOLUND-GOOSE**.
SOLANDER, sòl'-làn'-dúr. *n. s.* [soulanres, Fr.] A disease in horses. *Dict*.
SOLAR, sò'-lár. 544. } *a.* [soiaire, Fr.; solaris, Lat.]
SOLARY, sò'-lár-è. } Being of the sun. *Boyle*.
 Belonging to the sun. *Bacon*. Born under or in the predominant influence of the sun. *Dryden*.
 Measured by the sun. *Holder*.
SOLAR*. See **SOLLAR**.
SOLD, sòld. The preterit and part. pass. of *sell*.
SOLD, sòld. *n. s.* [sould, old Fr.] Military pay; warlike entertainment. *Spenser*.
SOLDAN, sòl'-dàn. *n. s.* [souldan, old Fr.; from the Arab.] The emperor of the Turks. *Milton*.
SOLDANEL, sòl'-dà-nèl. *n. s.* [soldanella, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.
TO SOLDER §, sòl'-dúr. [sòl'-dúr, Jones; sòl'-dúr, Fulton and Knight.] *v. a.* [soulder, Fr.; soldare, Ital.; solidare, Lat. See **SOLDER**.] To unite or fasten with any kind or metallic cement. *Newton*.
 To mend; to unite any thing broken. *Hooker*.
 § Dr. Johnson seems to favour writing this word without the *l*, as it is sometimes pronounced; but the many examples he has brought, where it is spelt with *l*, show sufficiently how much this orthography is established. It is highly probable, that omitting the sound of *l*, in this word, began with mechanics; and, as the word has been lately little used, except in mechanical operations, this pronunciation has crept into our dictionaries, but ought not to be extended to the liberal and metaphorical use of the word. It is derived from the Latin *solidare*, the Italian *soldare*, or the French *souder*; and, when other things are equal, Dr. Johnson's rule of deriving words rather from the French than the Latin is certainly a good one, but ought not to overturn a settled orthography, which has a more original language than the French in its favour. Though our orthoepists agree in leaving out the *l*, they differ in pronouncing the *o*. Sheridan sounds the *o* as in *sod*; W. Johnston as in *soder*; and Mr. Nares as the diphthong *aw*. Mr. Smith says that Mr. Walker pronounces the *l* in this word, but every workman pronounces it as rhyming with *fodder*: to which it may be answered, that workmen ought to take their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen.—See **CLEFF. W**.
SOLDER, sòl'-dúr. *n. s.* Metallic cement. *Swift*.
SOLDERER, sòl'-dúr-úr. *n. s.* One that solders or mends.
SOLDIER §, sòl'-júr. 293, 376. *n. s.* [soldat, Fr.; soldoier, souldoier, sodier, old Fr.] A fighting man; a warrior. *Shak.* It is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders. *Spenser*.
 § No orthoepist, except W. Johnston, leaves out the *l* in this word; but I have frequently had occasion to differ from this gentleman, and in this *l* do devoutly. *W*.
SOLDIERESS*, sòl'-júr-ès. *n. s.* A female warrior. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
SOLDIERLIKE, sòl'-júr-líke. } *a.* Martial; war-
SOLDIERLY, sòl'-júr-lè. 404. } like; military; be-
 coming a soldier. *Sidney*.
SOLDIERSHIP, sòl'-júr-shíp. 404. *n. s.* Military character; martial qualities; behaviour becoming a soldier; martial skill. *Shakespeare*.
SOLDIERY, sòl'-júr-è. *n. s.* Body of military men; soldiers, collectively. *Phillips*. Soldiership; military service. *Sidney*.
SOLE §, sòle. *n. s.* [solum, Lat.] The bottom of the foot. *Shak.* The foot. *Spenser*. [solea, Lat.; sol, Sax.] The bottom of the shoe. *Shak.* The part of anything that touches the ground. *Moxon*. A kind of sea-fish. [sometimes improperly written *soul*.] *Carew*.
TO SOLE, sòle. *v. a.* To furnish with soles: as, to sole a pair of shoes. *Grew*.
SOLE §, sòle. *a.* [sol, old Fr.; solus, Lat.] Single; only. *Hooker*. [In law.] Not married. *Ayliffe*.
SOLECISM §, sòl'-è-sízm. 503. *n. s.* [σολοικισμός.] Unfitness of one word to another; impropriety in language. A barbarism may be in one word, a solecism must be of more. *Addison*. Any unfitness or impropriety. *B. Jonson*.

SOLECIST*, sôl'-ê-sîst. *n. s.* [σολοικιστής.] One who is guilty of impropriety in language. *Blackwall.*
SOLECISTICAL*, sôl'-ê-sîst'-ê-kâl. *a.* Not correct; barbarous. *Blackwall.*
SOLECISTICALLY*, sôl'-ê-sîst'-ê-kâl'-êd. *ad.* In an incorrect way. *Wollaston.*
To SOLECIZE*, sôl'-ê-sîze. *v. n.* [σολοικίζω.] To be guilty of impropriety in language. *More.*
SOLELY, sôl'-lê. [See **WHOLLY**.] *ad.* Singly; only. *Shakespeare.*
SOLEMN δ , sôl'-êm. 411. *a.* [solemnel, Fr.; solemnus, Lat.] Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies. *Stillingfleet.* Religiously grave; awful. *Milton.* Formal; ritual; religiously regular. *Whole Duty of Man.* Striking with seriousness; sober; serious. *Spenser.* Grave; affectedly serious. *Swift.*
SOLEMNNESS, sôl'-lêm-nês. δ *n. s.* [solemnité, Fr.] Solemnity, sôl'-lêm-nê-tê. δ Ceremony or rite annually performed. *Nelson.* Religious ceremony. *Brown.* Awful ceremony or procession. *Shak.* Manner of acting awfully serious. *Sidney.* Gravity; steady seriousness. *Addison.* Awful grandeur; grave stateliness; sober dignity. *Wotton.* Affected gravity. *Shakespeare.*
SOLEMNIZATION, sôl'-lêm-nê-zâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of solemnizing; celebration. *Bacon.*
To SOLEMNIZE, sôl'-lêm-nîze. *v. a.* [solemniser, Fr.] To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate. *Sidney.* To perform religiously once a year. *Hooker.*
SOLEMNLY, sôl'-lêm-lê. *ad.* With annual religious ceremonies. With formal gravity and stateliness; with affected gravity. *Bacon.* With formal state. *Shak.* With religious seriousness. *Swift.*
SOLEMNESS*, sôl'-nês. δ *n. s.* State of being not **SOLESHP***, sôl'-ship. δ connected or implicated with others; single state. *Sir E. Dering.*
To SOLICIT δ , sôl'-îs'-sit. [See **OBEDIENCE**.] *v. a.* [solicito, Lat.; sollicit, Fr.] To importune; to entreat. *Shak.* To call to action; to summon; to awake; to excite. *Shak.* To implore; to ask. *Sidney.* To attempt; to try to obtain. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To disturb; to disquiet. *Milton.*
SOLICITATION, sôl'-îs'-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Importunity; act of importuning. *Milton.* Invitation; excitement. *Locke.*
SOLICITOR, sôl'-îs'-î-tôr. 166. *n. s.* [soliciteur, Fr.] One who importunes, or entreats. *Martin.* One who petitions for another. *Shak.* One who does in chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts. *Bacon.*
SOLICITOUS δ , sôl'-îs'-sît-ûs. 314. *a.* [solicitus, Lat.] Anxious; careful; concerned. *Bp. Taylor.*
SOLICITOUSLY, sôl'-îs'-sît-ûs-lê. *ad.* Anxiously; carefully.
SOLICITRESS, sôl'-îs'-î-t-rês. *n. s.* A woman who petitions for another. *Dryden.*
SOLICITUDE, sôl'-îs'-sê-tûde. *n. s.* [Fr.; sollicitudo, Lat.] Anxiety; carefulness. *Ruleigh.*
SOLID δ , sôl'-îd. *a.* [solidus, Lat.; solide, Fr.] Not liquid; not fluid. *Milton.* Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense. *Cowley.* Having all the geometrical dimensions. *Arbutnot.* Strong; firm. *Addison.* Sound; not weakly. *Watts.* Real; not empty; true; not fallacious. *Hammond.* Not light; not superficial; grave; profound. *Dryden.*
SOLID, sôl'-îd. 514. *n. s.* The part containing the fluids. *Arbutnot.*
To SOLIDATE*, sôl'-ê-dâte. *v. a.* [solido, Lat.] To make firm or solid. *Cowley.*
SOLIDITY, sôl'-îd'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [solidité, Fr.; soliditas, Lat.] Fullness of matter; not hollowness. Firmness; hardness; compactness; density; not fluidity. *Locke.* Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty. *Addison.*
SOLIDLY, sôl'-îd-lê. *ad.* Firmly; densely; compactly. Truly; on good grounds. *Digby.*
SOLIDNESS, sôl'-îd-nês. *n. s.* Solidity; firmness; density. *Bacon.*
SOLIDUNGULOUS, sôl'-ê-dûn'-gû-lûs. *a.* [solidus and ungula, Lat.] Whole-hoofed. *Brown.*

SOLIFIDIAN δ , sôl'-fid'-ê-ân. *n. s.* [solus and fides, Lat.] One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification. *Hammond.*
SOLIFIDIAN*, sôl'-fid'-ê-ân. *a.* Professing the tenets of a Solifidian. *Feltham.*
SOLIFIDIANISM*, sôl'-fid'-ê-ân-îzm. *n. s.* The tenets of Solifidians. *Bp. Bull.*
To SOLILOQUIZE*, sôl'-îl'-lô-kwîze. *v. n.* To utter a soliloquy.
SOLILOQUY δ , sôl'-îl'-lô-kwê. *n. s.* [soliloque, Fr.; solus and loquor, Lat.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself. *Prior.*
SOLIPED, sôl'-ê-pêde. *n. s.* [solus and pedes, Lat.] An animal whose feet are not cloven. *Brown.*
SOLITAIRE, sôl'-lê-târe'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A recluse; a hermit. *Pope.* An ornament for the neck. *Shenstone.*
SOLITARIAN δ , sôl'-lê-tâ'-rê-ân. *n. s.* A hermit; a solitary. *Sir R. Twiss.*
SOLITARILY, sôl'-lê-tâ'-rê-lê. *ad.* In solitude; with loneliness; without company. *Hooker.*
SOLITARINESS, sôl'-lê-tâ'-rê-nês. *n. s.* Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement. *Sidney.*
SOLITARY δ , sôl'-lê-tâ-rê. *a.* [solitaire, Fr.; solitarius, Lat.] Living alone; not having company. *Milton.* Retired; remote from company; done or passed without company. *Shakespeare.* Gloomy; dismal. *Joh. Single.* *King Charles.*
SOLITARY, sôl'-lê-tâ-rê. *n. s.* One that lives alone; a hermit. *Pope.*
SOLITUDE, sôl'-lê-tûde. *n. s.* [solitude, Fr.; solitudo, Lat.] Lonely life; state of being alone. *Bacon.* Loneliness; remoteness from company. *Lavo.* A lonely place; a desert. *Pope.*
SOLIVAGANT*, sôl'-îv'-â-gânt. *a.* [solivagus, Lat.] Wandering about alone. *Granger.*
SOLLAR, sôl'-lâr. *n. s.* [solarium, low Lat.; sollier, old Fr.] An upper room; a loft; a garret. *Tusser.*
SOLMISATION*, sôl-mê-zâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [from the musical terms sol mi.] A kind of sol-fa'ing. *Dr. Burney.*
SO'LO, sôl'-lô. *n. s.* [Ital.] A tune played by a single instrument; an air sung by a single voice. *Tuller.*
SOLOMON'S Loaf. *n. s.* A plant.
SOLOMON'S Seal. *n. s.* A plant.
SOLSTICE δ , sôl'-sîs. 140. *n. s.* [solstice, Fr.; solstitium, Lat.] The point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter. It is taken of itself commonly for the summer solstice. *Brown.*
SOLSTITIAL, sôl'-sîsh'-âl. *a.* [solstitial, Fr.] Belonging to the solstice. *Brown.* Happening at the solstice, or at midsummer. *Milton.*
SOLUBLE, sôl'-û-bl. 405. *a.* [solubilis, Lat.] Capable of dissolution or separation of parts. *Arbutnot.* Producing laxity; relaxing.
SOLUBILITY, sôl'-û-bl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Susceptiveness of separation of parts. *Glanville.*
SOLUND-GOOSE, sôl-ûnd-gôose'. *n. s.* A fowl. *Soland*-goose is the usual name. *Grew.*
SOLUTION, sôl'-lû-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; solutio, Lat.] Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation. *Bacon.* Matter dissolved; that which contains any thing dissolved. *Arbutnot.* Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty. *Milton.* Release; deliverance; discharge. *Barrow.*
SOLUTIVE, sôl'-û-tiv. 157, 512. *a.* [solutif, Fr.] Laxative; causing relaxation. *Bacon.*
SOLVABLE*, sôl'-vâ-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Possible to be cleared by inquiry or reason; capable of being paid. *H. Tooke.*
To SOLVE δ , sôlv. *v. a.* [solvo, Lat.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot. *Milton.*
SOLVENCY, sôl'-vên-sê. *n. s.* Ability to pay. *Burke.*
SOLVENT δ , sôl'-vênt. *a.* [solvens, Lat.] Having the power to cause dissolution. *Boyle.* Able to pay debts contracted.
SOLVER*, sôl'-vûr. *n. s.* Whoever or whatever explains or clears.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pòund; —thím, THIS.

SOLVIBLE, sòl'-vè-bl. 405. *a.* Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry. *Hale*.

SOMATICAL §, sò-mát'-è-kál. } *a.* [σωματικός.]

SOMATICK §, sò-mát'-ík. } Corporeal; belonging to the body. *Scott*.

SOMATIST*, sò'-má-tíst. *n. s.* [σώμα.] One who denies all spiritual substances. *Glanville*.

SOMATOLOGY, sò-má-tòl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* [σώμα and λόγος.] The doctrine of bodies.

SOMBRE*, sòm'-búr. } *a.* [sombre, Fr.] Dark;

SOMBROUS*, sòm'-brús. } gloomy. *Gruinger*. *Warburton*.—*Sombre* should not be used. *Todd*.

SOME. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a substantive: as, *gamesome*. [saen, Dutch.]

SOME §, sùm. 165. *a.* [rom, rum, Sax.] More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity. *Raleigh*. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number.

Genesis, xxiii. Certain persons. *Daniel*. *Some* is opposed to *some*, or to *others*. *Spenser*. It is added to a number, to show that the number is uncertain and conjectural: as, *some eight leagues* to the westward. One; any, without determining which. *Milton*.

SOMEBODY, sùm'-bòd-è. *n. s.* One; not nobody; a person indiscriminate and undetermined. *St. Luke*, viii. A person of consideration. *Acts*.

SOMEDEAL, sùm'-dèel. *ad.* [rumdeal, Sax.] In some degree. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

SOMEHOW, sùm'-hòu. *ad.* One way or other. *Cheyme*.

SOMERSAULT, sùm'-múr-sált. } *n. s.* [sombre-

SOMERSET, sùm'-múr-sèt. } sault, Fr.; so-

SOMERSALTO, Ital.] A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a height, and turns over his head. *Donne*.

SOMETHING, sùm'-tíng. 410. *n. s.* [rumðing, Sax.] A thing existing, though it appears not what; a thing or matter indeterminate. *Prior*. More or less; not nothing. *Milton*. A thing wanting a fixed denomination. *Harte*. Part. *Watts*. Distance not great. *Shakspeare*.

SOMETHING, sùm'-tíng. *ad.* In some degree. *Temple*.

SOMETIME, sùm'-tíme. *ad.* Once; formerly. *Shak.* At one time or other hereafter.

SOMETIMES, sùm'-tímz. *ad.* Not never; now and then; at one time or other. *Bp. Taylor*. At one time: opposed to *sometimes*, or to *another time*. *Bacon*.

SOMEWHAT, sùm'-hwót. 475. *n. s.* Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what. *Dryden*. More or less. *Hooker*. Part, greater or less. *Dryden*.

SOMEWHAT, sùm'-hwót. *ad.* In some degree. *Chapman*.

SOMEWHERE, sùm'-hwàre. *ad.* In one place or other; not nowhere. *Denham*.

SOMEWHILE, sùm'-hwíle. *ad.* [rom-hpýle, Sax.] Once; for a time. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

SOMNAMBULIST*, sòm-nám'-bù-líst. *n. s.* [somnia and ambulo, Lat.] One who walks in his sleep. *Bp. Porteus*.

SOMNER*, sùm'-núr. *n. s.* One who cites or summons. *Const. and Canons Eccles.* See *SUMMONER*.

SOMNIFEROUS, sòm-níf-fèr-ús. *a.* [somniafere, Fr.; somnifer, Lat.] Causing sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous; dormitive. *Burton*.

SOMNIFICK, sòm-níf-fík. 509. *a.* [somnia and facio, Lat.] Causing sleep.

SOMNOLENCE §, sòm-nò-lènsè. } *n. s.* [somnia-

SOMNOLENCY §, sòm-nò-lèns-è. } lentia, Lat.] Sleepiness; inclination to sleep. *Gower*.

SOMNOLENT*, sòm-nò-lènt. *a.* [somnia, Lat.] Sleepy; drowsy. *Bullockar*.

SON §, sùn. 165. *n. s.* [runa, Sax.; sohn, Germ.; son, Swedish; some, Dutch.] A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to *father* or *mother*. *Shak.* Descendant, however distant: as, the *sons of Adam*. *Is. xix.* Compellation of an old to a

young man, or of a confessor to his penitent. *Shak.* Native of a country. *Pope*. The second person of the Trinity. *St. Matt.* xxvii. Product of any thing. *Brown*. [In Scripture.] *Sons of pride*, and *sons of light*, denoting some quality. *Milton*.

SON-IN-LAW, sùn'-ín-láw. *n. s.* One married to one's daughter. *Shakspeare*.

SONATA, sò-ná-tà. *n. s.* [Ital.] A tune. *Addison*.

SONG §, sòng. 408, 409. *n. s.* [rongs, Sax.] Any thing modulated in the utterance. *Milton*. A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad. *Shak.* A poem; lay; strain. *Dryden*. Poetry; poesy. *Milton*. Notes of birds. *Dryden*.—An old song. A trifle. *More*.

SONGISH, sòng'-ish. *a.* Containing songs; consisting of songs. *Dryden*.

SONGSTER, sòng'-stúr. 98. *n. s.* A singer. *Howell*.

SONGSTRESS, sòng'-strès. *n. s.* A female singer. *Thomson*.

SONIFEROUS, sò-níf-fèr-ús. *a.* [sonus and fero, Lat.] Giving or bringing sound. *Derham*.

SONNET §, sòn-nèt. 99. *n. s.* [sonnet, Fr.; sonnetto, Ital.] A short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule. *Milton*. A small poem. *Shakspeare*.

To **SONNET***, sòn-nèt. *v. n.* To compose sonnets. *Bp. Hall*. *Ob. T.*

SONNETTEER, sòn-nèt-tèér. } *n. s.*

SONNETER*, sòn-nèt-úr. }

SONNETIST*, sòn-nèt-íst. }

SONNETWRITER*, sòn-nèt-rít-úr. }

[sonnetier, Fr.] A small poet, in contempt. *Shak.*

SONORIFICK, sòn-ò-ríf-fík. 509. *a.* [sonorus and facio, Lat.] Producing sound. *Watts*.

SONOROUS §, sòn-ò-rús. 512. *a.* [sonoreus, Fr.; sonorus, Lat.] Loud-sounding; giving loud or shrill sound. *Milton*. High-sounding; magnificent of sound. *Addison*.

SONOROUSLY, sòn-ò-rús-ly. *ad.* With high sound; with magnificence of sound.

SONOROUSNESS, sòn-ò-rús-nès. *n. s.* The quality of giving sound. *Boyle*. Magnificence of sound.

SONSHIP, sùn'-ship. *n. s.* Filiation; the character of a son. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

SOON §, sòón. 306. *ad.* [suns, Goth.; rona, Sax.; saen, Dut.] Before long time be past; shortly after any time assigned or supposed. *Milton*. Early; before any time supposed: opposed to *late*. *Ex. ii.* Readily; willingly. *Addison*. It has the signification of an adjective; speedy, quick. *Sidney*.—*Soon as*. Immediately; at the very time. *Ex. xxxii.*

SOONLY, sòón'-ly. *ad.* Quickly; speedily. *More*.

SOOPBERRY, sòóp-bèr-rè. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

SOOT §, sòót. 309. [sút, Jones, Fulton and Knight; sút, Sheridan, &c.] *n. s.* [roç, root, Sax.; soot, Icel.] Condensed or imbodied smoke. *Bacon*.

Notwithstanding I have Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and the professors of the Black Art themselves, against me in the pronunciation of this word, I have ventured to prefer the regular pronunciation to the irregular. The adjective *sooty* has its regular sound among the correctest speakers, which has induced Mr. Sheridan to mark it so; but nothing can be more absurd than to pronounce the substantive in one manner, and the adjective, derived from it by adding *y*, in another. The other orthoëpists, therefore, who pronounce both these words with the *oo* like *ú*, are more consistent than Mr. Sheridan, though, upon the whole, not so right. *W.*

SOOTE*, or **SOTE***, *a.* Sweet. See **SWEET**. *Ob. T.*

SOOTED, sòót'-éd. *a.* Smeared, manured, or covered with soot. *Mortimer*.

SOOTERKIN, sòót-tèr-kín. *n. s.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves. *Swift*.

SOOTH §, sòóth. 467. *n. s.* [roð, Sax.] Truth; reality. *Shak.* Prognostication. *Spenser*. Sweetness; kindness. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J.*

SOOTH, sòóth. 467. *a.* [roð, Sax.] True; faithful, that may be relied on. *Shakspeare*.

To SOOTHE §, sôðth. 467. v. a. [ȝe-roðtan, Sax. This word is better written with the final *e*, to distinguish it from *sooth*.] To flatter; to please with blandishments. *Shak.* To calm; to soften; to mollify. *Dryden.* To gratify; to please. *Dryden.*
SOOTHER, sôðth'-ûr. n. s. A flatterer; one who gains by blandishments. *Shakespeare.*
SOOTHINGLY*, sôðth'-ing-lê. ad. With blandishments; with flattery. *Shelton.*
SOOTHLY*, sôðth'-lê. ad. [roðlice, Sax.] In truth; really. *Hales.*
To SOOTHSAY, sôðth'-sâ. v. n. To predict; to foretell. *Acts*, xvi.
SOOTHSAY*, sôðth'-sâ. } n.s. [roð-paȝa,
SOOTHSAYING*, sôðth'-sâ-ing. } Sax.] True saying; veracity. *Chaucer.* Prediction. *Spenser.*
SOOTHSAYER, sôðth'-sâ-ûr. n. s. A foreteller; a predictor; a prognosticator. *Sidney.*
SOOTINESS, sôðt'-ê-nês. n. s. The quality of being sooty; fuliginousness.
SOOTY, sôð'-tê. a. [roðtȝ, Sax.] Breeding soot. *Milton.* Consisting of soot; fuliginous. *Wilkins.* Black; dark; dusky. *P. Fletcher.*
To SOOTY, sôð'-tê. v. a. To make black with soot. *Chapman.*
SOP §, sôp. n. s. [rop, Sax.; soppe, Teut.; suppe, Germ.] Any thing steeped in liquor; commonly to be eaten. *Bacon.* Any thing given to pacify, from the sop given to Cerberus. *Dryden.*
To SOP, sôp. v. a. To steep in liquor.
SOP-in-Wine*, n. s. A kind of pink. *Spenser.*
SOPE, sôpe. n. s. See **SOAP**.
SOPH, sôf. n. s. [sophista, Lat.] A young man who has been two years at the university. *Pope.*
SOPHI, sô'-fê. n. s. [Persian.] The emperor of Persia. *Shakespeare.*
SOPHICAL*, sôf'-fê-kâl. a. [sôphiâ.] Teaching wisdom. *Dr. Harris.*
SOPHISM, sôf'-fizm. n. s. [sophisme, Fr.; sophisma, Lat.] A fallacious argument; an unsound subtlety; a fallacy. *Milton.*
SOPHIST §, sôf'-fist. 544. n. s. [sophiste, Fr.; sophista, Lat.] A professor of philosophy. *Temple.*
SOPHISTER, sôf'-fis-tûr. 98. n. s. A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician. *Shakespeare.* A professor of philosophy; a sophist. *Hooker.*
To SOPHISTER*, sôf'-fis-tûr. v. a. To maintain by a fallacious argument. *Ld. Cobham.* *Ob. T.*
SOPHISTICAL, sô'-fis-tê-kâl. 88. } a. [sophistique,
SOPHISTICK*, sô'-fis-tik. } Fr.; from *sophist*. } Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful. *Hall.*
SOPHISTICALLY, sô'-fis-tê-kâl-ê. ad. With fallacious subtlety. *Swift.*
To SOPHISTICATE, sô'-fis-tê-kâte. v. a. [sophistiquer, Fr.] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious. *Hooker.*
SOPHISTICATE, sô'-fis-tê-kâte. 91. part. a. Adulterate; not genuine. *Cowley.*
SOPHISTICATIO, sô'-fis-tê-kâ-shûn. n. s. [Fr.] Adulteration; not genuineness. *Quincy.*
SOPHISTICATOR, sô'-fis-tê-kâ-tûr. 521. n. s. Adulator; one that makes things not genuine. *Whitaker.*
SOPHISTRY, sôf'-fis-trê. n. s. Fallacious ratiocination. *Sidney.* Logical exercise. *Felton.*
To SOPORATE §, sôp'-ô-rate. v. a. [soporo, Lat.] To lay asleep. *Dict.*
SOPORIFEROUS, sôp'-ô-rif'-ûr-ûs. a. [soporifer, Lat.; from *sopor* and *fero*.] Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotick; opiate; dormitive; somniferous; anodyne; sleepy. *Bacon.*
SOPORIFEROUSNESS, sôp'-ô-rif'-ûr-ûs-nês. 518, 527. n. s. The quality of causing sleep.
SOPORIFICK, sôp'-ô-rif'-fik. 530, 509. a. Causing sleep; opiate; narcotick. *Locke.*
SOPOROUS*, sôp'-ô-rûs. a. [sopor, Lat.] Sleepy; causing sleep. *Greenhill.*
SOPPER, sôp'-pûr. n. s. One that sleeps any thing in liquor.
SORB, sôrb. n. s. [sorbum, Lat.] The service-tree. *Evelyn.* The berry of the tree

SORBILE, sôr'-blî. a. [sorbeo, Lat.] That may be drunk or sipped.
SORBITIO, sôr'-blsh'-ân. n. s. [sorbitio, Lat.] The act of drinking or sipping. *Cockeram.*
SORBONICAL*, sôr'-bôn'-ê-kâl. a. Of or belonging to a Sorbonist. *Bale.*
SORBONIST*, sôr'-bô-nist. n. s. A doctor of the theological house of Sorbon, or Sorbonne, in the university of Paris: the Sorbonne was also a term used in general for the whole faculty of theology there. *Hudibras.*
SORCERER §, sôr'-sêr'-ûr. 98. n. s. [sorcier, Fr.; sortarius, low Lat.; from *sortes*, Lat.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician. *Shakespeare.*
SORCEESS, sôr'-sêr'-ês. n. s. A female magician an enchantress. *Shakespeare.*
SORCEROUS, sôr'-sêr'-ûs. a. Containing enchantments. *Bale.*
SORCERY, sôr'-sêr'-ê. 555. n. s. Magick; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms. *Shak.*
SORD, sôrd. n. s. [corrupted from *sward*.] Turf grassy ground. *Milton.*
SORDÊS, sôr'-dêz. n. s. [Lat.] Foulness; dregs. *Woodward.*
SORDET, sôr'-dêt'. } n. s. [sourdine, Fr.; sordina,
SORDINE, sôr'-dêen'. } Ital.] A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it sound lower or shriller. *Bailey.*
SORDID §, sôr'-dîd. a. [sordide, Fr.; sordidus, Lat.] Foul; gross; filthy; dirty. *Bp. Hall.* Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base. *Cowley.* Covetous niggardly. *Denham.*
SORDIDLY, sôr'-dîd-lê. ad. Meanly; poorly; covetously.
SORDIDNESS, sôr'-dîd-nês. n. s. Meanness; baseness. *Cowley.* Nastiness; not neatness. *Ray.*
SORE §, sôre. n. s. [rap, Sax.; saur, Dan.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. *Shakespeare.*
SORE, sôre. a. [rap, Sax.; saur, Goth.] Tender to the touch. *Hudibras.* Tender in the mind; easily vexed. *Tillotson.* Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. *Common Prayer.* Criminal. *Shak.*
SORE, sôre. ad. [ser or sehr, Germ.; seer, Teut.] Intensely; in a great degree. *Gower.* With painful or dangerous vehemence; a very painful degree; with afflictive violence or pertinacity. *Spens.*
To SORE*, sôre. v. a. To wound; to make sore. *Spenser.*
SORE, sôre. n. s. [sor-falcon, Fr.] A hawk of the first year. *Spenser.* [saur, Fr.] A buck of the fourth year. *Return from Parnassus.*
SOREHON. } n. s. [Irish and Scottish.] A kind of
SORN } servile tenure, formerly in Scotland, as likewise in Ireland. Whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, and lived on free quarters; so that when a person obtrudes himself upon another, for bed and board, he is said to *sorn*, or be a *sorner*. *Macbean.*
SOREL*, or **SORREL***, sôr'-rîl. a. [saur, Fr.] Reddish; inclining to a red colour: as, a *sorrel* horse. *Cotgrave.*
SOREL, sôr'-rîl. 99. } n. s. [dimin. of *sore*; from *saur*,
SORREL*, sôr'-rîl. } Fr.] A buck of the third year. See **SORE**. *A Christian turned Turk.*
SORELY, sôre'-lê. ad. With a great degree of pain or distress. *Shak.* With vehemence dangerous or afflictive. *Shakespeare.*
SORENESS, sôre'-nês. n. s. Tenderness of a hurt. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
SORITES, sô-rî-têz. 433. n. s. [sôpistrys.] Properly, a heap. An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another. *Watts.*
SORORICIDE, sô-rôr'-rê-side. 143. n. s. [soror and *cædo*, Lat.] The murder of a sister.
SORRAGE, sôr'-ridje. n. s. The blades of green wheat or barley. *Dict.*
SORRANCE, sôr'-rause. n. s. Any disease or sore in horses. *Dict.*
SORREL, sôr'-rîl. 99. n. s. [rupe, Sax.; sorel, Fr.] A plant having an acid taste. *Miller.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, báll;—òil;—pòund;—thiu, THIS.

SO'RREL*. See SOREL.

SO'RRI'LY, sòr'-rè-lè. *ad.* [from *sorry*.] Meanly; poorly; despicably; wretchedly; pitiaibly. *Bentley*.SO'RRI'NESS, sòr'-rè-nès. *n. s.* Meanness; wretchedness; pitiaibleness; despicableness.To SO'RROW, sòr'-rò. *v. n.* [*saurgan*, Goth.; *ropstan*, Sax.] To grieve; to be sad; to be dejected. *Shakespeare*.SO'RROW, sòr'-rò. 327. *n. s.* [*ropz*, Sax.] Grief; pain for something past; sadness; mourning. *Locke*.SO'RROWED, sòr'-ròde. 359. *a.* Accompanied with sorrow. *Shakespeare*.SO'RROWFUL, sòr'-rò-fùl. *a.* [*ropz*, pull, Sax.] Sad for something past; mournful; grieving. *Tob. xiii.* Deeply serious. 1 *Sam.* Expressing grief; accompanied with grief. *Job. vi.*SO'RROWFULLY*, sòr'-rò-fùl-lè. *ad.* In a sorrowful manner. *Ld. Herbert*.SO'RROWFULNESS*, sòr'-rò-fùl-nès. *n. s.* State of being sorrowful.SO'RROWING*, sòr'-rò-ìng. *n. s.* Expression of sorrow. *Broune*.SO'RROWLESS*, sòr'-rò-lès. *a.* Without sorrow. *Hewyt*.SO'R'RY, sòr'-rè. *a.* [*rariç*, *rari*, *ræpi*, Sax.] Grieved for something past. *St. Matt. xiv.* Melancholy; dismal. *Spenser*. [*saur*, Icel.] Vile; worthless; vexatious. *Shakespeare*.SO'R'T, sòrt. *n. s.* [*sorte*, Fr.] A kind; a species. *Milton*. A manner; a form of being or acting. *Hooker*. A degree of any quality. *Rom. xv.* A class, or order of persons. *Hooker*. A company; a knot of people. *Shak.* Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Shak.* [*sort*, Fr.; *sortes*, Lat.] A lot. *Shak.* A pair; a set; a suit.* There is an affected pronunciation of this word so as to rhyme with *port*. This affectation, however, seems confined to a few in the upper ranks of life, and is not likely to descend to their inferiours, as it does not appear to have made any progress among correct and classical speakers.It may be observed, that the long open *o* is confined to those words where *p* precedes it, and to the word *fort*. *W.*To SO'R'T, sòrt. *v. a.* [*sortiri*, Lat.; *assortire*, Ital.] To separate into distinct and proper classes. *Boyle*.To reduce to order from a state of confusion. *Hooker*. To conjoin; to put together in distribution. *Davies*. To cull; to choose; to select. *Chapman*.To SO'R'T, sòrt. *v. n.* To be joined with others of the same species. *Woodward*. To consort; to join. *Bacon*.To suit; to fit. *Bacon*. [*sortir*, Fr.] To terminate; to issue. *Bacon*. To have success; to terminate in the effect desired. *Abbot*. To fall out. [*sort*, Fr.] *Shakespeare*.SO'R'TABLE*, sòrt'-à-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Suitable; befitting. *Bacon*.SO'R'TABLY*, sòrt'-à-blè. *ad.* Suitably; fitly. *Cotgrave*.SO'R'TAL, sòr'-tál. *a.* Belonging to the sort. *Locke*.SO'R'TANCE, sòr'-tânse. *n. s.* Suitableness; agreement. *Shakespeare*.SO'R'TILEGE, sòr'-tè-lèdje. *n. s.* [*sortilege*, Fr.; *sortilegium*, Lat.] The act or practice of drawing lots.SO'R'TILE'GIOUS*, sòr'-tè-lè'-jùs. *a.* Relating to sortilege. *Daubuz*.SO'R'TI'TION*, sòr'-tìsh'-àn. *n. s.* [*sortitio*, Lat.] Selection or appointment by lot. *Bp. Hall*.SO'R'TMENT, sòr'-mènt. *n. s.* The act of sorting; distribution. A parcel sorted or distributed.To SO'SS, sòs. *v. n.* [perhaps a corruption of *To souse*, from the Fr. *sous*, down.] To sit lazily on a chair; to fall at once into a chair. *Swift*.SO'SS*, sòs. *n. s.* A lazy fellow; a lusk. *Cotgrave*.SO'T, sòt. *n. s.* [*rot*, Norm.; *rot-terpe*, Sax.; *rot*, Fr.; *rot*, Teut.] A blockhead; a dull, ignorant, stupid fellow; a dolt. *Shak.* A wretch stupified by drinking. *Roscommon*.To SO'T, sòt. *v. a.* To stupify; to besot; to infatuate. *Chaucer*.To SO'T, sòt. *v. n.* To tittle to stupidity.SO'TTISH, sòt'-tìsh. *a.* Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate; doltish. *Shak.* Dull with intemperance.SO'TTISHLY, sòt'-tìsh-lè. *ad.* Stupidly; dully; senselessly. *Hayward*.SO'TTISHNESS, sòt'-tìsh-nès. *n. s.* Dulness; stupidity; insensibility. *Holyday*. Drunken stupidity. *South*.SOUCE, sòc. *n. s.* See SOUSE.SOUC'HONG*, [sòd'-shòng', *Walker*: sòd'-shòng', *Perry*.] *n. s.* A kind of tea.To SOUGH*, *v. n.* [*soeffen*, Teut.] To whistle: applied to the wind. *Hist. of the Royal Society*.SOUGH, sòf. *n. s.* A subterranean drain. *Ray*.SOUGHT, sàwt. 319. The pret. and participle pass. of seek. *Is. lxxv.*SOUL, sòl. 318. *n. s.* [*raul*, Sax.; *saal*, Icel.; *seele*, Germ.] The immaterial and immortal spirit of man. *Hooker*. Intellectual principle. *Milton*.Vital principle. *Milton*. Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part. *Milton*. Interior power. *Shak.* A familiar appellation expressing the qualities of the mind. *Shak.* Human being. *Addison*.Active power. *Dryden*. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind. *Young*. Intelligent being in general. *Milton*.To SOUL*, sòle. *v. a.* To endure with a soul. *Chaucer*.To SOUL*, or SOWL*, *v. n.* [*rupl*, Sax.] To afford suitable sustenance. *Warner*.SOUL-BELL*, sòle'-bèl. *n. s.* The passing bell. *Bp. Hall*. *Ob. T.*SOUL-DISE'ASED*, sòle'-dìz'-èzd'. *a.* Diseased in mind; soul-sick. *Spenser*.

SOUL'DIER. See SOLDIER.

SO'ULED, sòld. 359. *a.* Furnished with mind. *Dryden*.SO'ULLESS, sòle'-lès. *a.* [*raul*-leaz, Sax.] Without soul; without life. *Sir E. Sandys*. Mean; low; spiritless. *Shakespeare*.SOUL-SHOT, sòle'-shòt. *n. s.* Something paid for a soul's requiem among the Romanists. *Ayliffe*.SOUL-SICK*, sòle'-sik. *a.* Diseased in mind: a forcible expression. *Bp. Hall*.SOUND, sòund. 313. *a.* [*rund*, Sax.] Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diseased; not hurt. *Luke, xv.* Right; not erroneous; orthodox. *Ps. cxix.*Stout; strong; lusty. *Abbot*. Valid; not failing. *Spenser*. Fast; hearty. It is applied to sleep. *Milton*.SOUND, sòund. *ad.* Soundly; heartily; completely fast. *Spenser*.SOUND, sòund. *n. s.* [*sound*, High Dutch.] A shallow sea, such as may be sounded. *Camden*.SOUND, sòund. *n. s.* [*sonde*, Fr.] A probe; an instrument used by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers. *Sharp*.To SOUND, sòund. *v. a.* [*sondan*, Alem.] To search with a plummet; to try depth. *Hooker*. To try; to examine. *Shakespeare*.To SOUND, sòund. *v. n.* To try with the sounding-line. *Acts, xxvii.*SOUND, sòund. *n. s.* The cuttle-fish. *Ainsworth*.SOUND, sòund. *n. s.* [*son*, Fr.; *sonus*, Lat.] Any thing audible; a noise; that which is perceived by the ear. *Spenser*. Mere empty noise, opposed to meaning. *Locke*.To SOUND, sòund. *v. n.* To make a noise; to emit a noise. *Milton*. To exhibit by sound, or likeness of sound. *Shak.* To be conveyed in sound. 1 *Thess. i.*To SOUND, sòund. *v. a.* To cause to make a noise to play on. *Spenser*. To betoken or direct by a sound. *Waller*. To celebrate by sound. *Milton*.SO'UNDBOARD, sòund'-bòrd. *n. s.* Board which propagates the sound in organs. *Bacon*.SO'UNDING, sòund'-ìng. 410. *a.* Sonorous; having a magnificent sound. *Dryden*.SO'UNDING*, sòund'-ìng. *n. s.* [from *To sound*, to try depth.] Act of trying the depth of the water with a plummet. [from *sound*, a noise.] Act of emitting a sound; the sound emitted. *Ezek. vii.*SO'UNDESS*, sòund'-lès. *a.* Too deep to be reach

ed by the plummet; not to be fathomed. *Shak.*
Without sound. *Shakspeare.*
SO'UNDLY, sôund'-lê. *ad.* Healthily; heartily. Lushly; stoutly; strongly. *Shak.* Truly; rightly. *Hooker.* Fast; closely: it is used of sleeping. *Locke.*
SO'UNDNESS, sôund'-nês. *n. s.* Health; heartiness. *Shak.* Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state. *Hooker.* Strength; solidity. *Hooker.*
To SOUP *, sôop. *v. a.* [rupan, Sax.] To sup; to swallow. *Wicliffe.* [rpeopan, Sax.] To breathe out; to draw out. *Camden.*
To SOUP *, sôop. *v. n.* [rpeopan, Sax.] To sweep; to pass with pomp. *Bp. Hall.*
SOUP, sôop, 315. *n. s.* [rupan, Sax.] Strong decoction of flesh for the table. *Gay.*
SOUR ô, sôur, 313. *a.* [rup, rupîç, Sax.; *sur*, Welsh.] Acid; austere; pungent on the palate with astringency, as vinegar, or unripe fruit. *Hos.* iv. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; morose; severe. *Shak.* Afflictive; painful. *Shak.* Expressing discontent. *Tuttler.*
SOUR, sôur, *n. s.* Acid substance. *Spenser.*
To SOUR, sôur. *v. a.* To make acid. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* To make harsh, or unkindly. *Mortimer.* To make uneasy; to make less pleasing. *Shak.* To make discontented. *Shakspeare.*
To SOUR, sôur. *v. n.* To become acid. *Arbutnot.* To grow peevish or crabbed. *Addison.*
SOURCE, sôrse, 318. *n. s.* [source, Fr.] Spring; fountain; head. *Addison.* Original; first cause. *Milton.* First producer. *Waller.*
☞ Some respectable speakers have attempted to give the French sound to the diphthong in this word and its compound *resource*, as if written *source* and *resource*; but, as this is contrary to analogy, so it is to general usage. Sheridan, Nares, Smith, and W. Johnston, give the same sound to both these words as I have done. Mr. Perry gives the same sound to *source*, and, as well as I can guess from the blindness of the print, to *resource* also. Mr. Scott gives both sounds, but seems to prefer the first. Kenrick, only, gives *source* the sound of *source*, and the diphthong *ou* in *resource* the same sound as in *hour, town*, &c. *W.*
SOURED, sôur'-dît. *n. s.* [sourd, Fr.] The little pipe of a trumpet.
SO'URISH, sôur'-îsh. *a.* Somewhat sour. *Boyle.*
SO'URLY, sôur'-lê. *ad.* With acidity. With acrimony. *Dryden.* Painfully; discontentedly. *Brown.*
SO'URNESS, sôur'-nês. *n. s.* Acidity; austereity of taste. *Bacon.* Asperity; harshness of temper. *Hooker.*
SO'URSOP, sôur'-sôp. *n. s.* Custard-apple. *Miller.*
SOUS, sôuse, or sôô. 315. *n. s.* [sol, Fr.] A French penny.
☞ The first pronunciation of this word is vulgar; the second is pure French, and, as such, is no more entitled to a place in an English dictionary, than the word *peny* is in a French one. *W.*
SOUSE ô, sôuse, 313. *n. s.* [soute, Dutch.] Pickle made of salt. Any thing kept parboiled in salt-pickle. *Tusser.* The ear; most properly that of a hog, from its being frequently pickled or soured. *Grose.*
To SOUSE, sôuse. *v. a.* To parboil, or steep in pickle. *Shak.* To throw into water. A ludicrous sense. *Shakspeare.*
To SOUSE ô, sôuse. *v. n.* [sous, or dessous, Fr.] To fall as a bird on its prey; to fall with violence. *Spenser.*
To SOUSE, sôuse. *v. a.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes his prey. *Shakspeare.*
SOUSE *, sôuse. *n. s.* Violent attack, as of a bird striking his prey. *Spenser.*
SOUSE, sôuse. *ad.* With sudden violence. *Young.*
SO'UTER ô*, sôû'-tûr. *n. s.* [rutepe, Sax.; *sutor*, Lat.] A shoemaker; a cobbler. *Chaucer.*
SO'UTERLY *, sôû'-tûr'-lê. *a.* Like a cobbler; low; vulgar. *Florio.*
SO'UTERRAIN, sôô-têr-râne'. 315. [sô'-têr-rân, Sheridan.] *n. s.* [souterrain, Fr.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. *Arbutnot.* Not English.
SOUTH ô, sôûth. 313. *n. s.* [ruð, Sax.; *suyd*, Dutch;]

sud, Fr.] The part where the sun is to us at noon; opposed to north. *Bacon.* The southern regions of the globe. *St. Matt. xii.* The wind that blows from the south. *Shakspeare.*
SOUTH, sôûth. 313. *a.* Southern; meridional. *Job*, xxxvii.
SOUTH, sôûth. *ad.* Towards the south. *Shak.* From the south. *Bacon.*
SOUTHEA'ST, sôûth'-êst'. *n. s.* The point between the east and south; the point of winter sunrise. *Bacon.*
SO'UTHERLY, sâth'-ûr'-lê, or sôûth'-ûr'-lê. *a.* Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south; not absolutely southern. Lying towards the south. *Brown.* Coming from about the south. *Shakspeare.*
☞ The diphthong in this and the following word has fallen into contraction by a sort of technical sea pronunciation; but both of them seem to be recovering their true diphthongal sound, though the latter seems farther advanced towards it than the former. *W.*
SO'UTHERN, sôûth'-ûrn, or sôûth'-ûrn. *a.* [ruð epne, Sax.] Belonging to the south; meridional. *Dryden.* Lying towards the south. *Shak.* Coming from the south. *Bacon.*
SO'UTHERNLY *, sôûth'-ûrn'-lê, or sâth'-ûrn'-lê. *ad.* Toward the south. *Hakewill.*
SO'UTHERNMOST *, sôûth'-ûrn'-môt. *a.* Furthest towards the south. *Graves.*
SO'UTHERNWOOD, sôûth'-ûrn-wûd. *n. s.* [ruð-epnûbe, Sax.] A plant. *Miller.*
SO'UTHING, sôûth'-îng. *a.* Going towards the south. *Dryden.*
SOU'THING, sôûth'-îng. *n. s.* Tendency to the south. *Dryden.*
SO'UTHMOST, sôûth'-môt. *a.* Furthest towards the south. *Milton.*
SOUTHSAY, sôûth'-sâ. 315. *n. s.* [properly *sooth say*; which see.] Prediction. *Spenser.*
To SOUTHSAY, sôûth'-sâ. *v. n.* To predict. *Camden.*
SOUTHSAYER, sôûth'-sâ-ûr. *n. s.* A predictor.
SOUTHWARD, sôûth'-wârd, or sôûth'-ûrd. *n. s.* The southern regions. *Raleigh.*
SOUTHWARD, sôûth'-wârd, or sôûth'-ûrd. *ad.* Towards the south. *Locke.*
SOUTHWEST, sôûth'-wêst'. *n. s.* The point between the south and west; winter sun-set. *Acts*, xxvii.
SO'UVENANCE, sôô'-vê-nânse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Remembrance; memory. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*
SO'UVENANCE *, sôô'-vê-nânse. *n. s.* Remembrance. *Spenser.*
SO'VEREIGN ô, sôv'-êr-în. 255. *a.* [souverain, Fr.; *souvrano*, Ital.] Supreme in power; having no superior. *Hooker.* Supremely efficacious; predominant over diseases. *Hooker.*
SO'VEREIGN, sôv'-êr-în. 165. *n. s.* Supreme lord. *Shak.* Formerly, a gold coin, called also a rose-noble and double rose-noble; now, a new gold coin, of twenty shillings value. *Camden.*
To SO'VEREIGNIZE *, sôv'-êr-în-îze. *v. n.* To exercise supreme power. *Sir T. Herbert.*
SO'VEREIGNLY, sôv'-êr-în'-lê. *ad.* Supremely; in the highest degree. *Boyle.*
SO'VEREIGNTY, sôv'-êr-în'-tê. *n. s.* [souveraineté, Fr.] Supremacy; highest place; supreme power; highest degree of excellence. *Shakspeare.*
SOW ô, sôô. 322. *n. s.* [ruga, Sax.; *sugga*, Sc Goth.] A female pig; the female of a boar. *Bacon.* An oblong mass of lead. *Skelton.* An insect; a millepede. *Ainsworth.*
SO'WBREAD, sôô'-brêd. *n. s.* A plant. *Tate.*
To SOW ô, sô. 324. *v. n.* [saiin, M. Goth.; *saa*, Sa Goth.; *rapan*, Sax.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest. *Ps.* cxxvi.
To SOW, sô. *v. a.* part. pass. *sown.* To scatter in the ground in order to growth; to propagate by seed. *Spenser.* To spread; to propagate. *Prov.* vi. To impregnate or stock with seed. *Is.* xxx To besprinkle. *Spenser.*
To SOW, for *sew*, sô. *v. a.* To join by need'e work. *Milton.*

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pòund; —thín, THIS.

To SOWCE, sòuse. 323. *v. a.* To throw into the water. *L'Estrange*. See To SOUSE.

SO'WER, sò'-ùr. 98. *n. s.* [*saperer*, Sax.] He that sprinkles the seed. *St. Matt.* xiii. A scatterer. *Hakewill*. A breeder; a promoter. *Bacon*.

SO'WINS, sòu'-lòz. 323. *n. s.* Flummery made of oatmeal somewhat soured. *Mortimer*.

To SOWLE, sòul. *v. a.* To pull by the ears. *Shak.*

SOWN, sòne. The particle of sow. *Heylin*.

SO'WTHISTLE, sòu'-thìs-sì. 472. *n. s.* A weed. *Bacon*.

SOY*, sòè. *n. s.* A kind of sauce: a considerable article of commerce in Japan. *Thunberg*.

SPAAD, spàde. *n. s.* A kind of mineral. *Woodward*.

SPACE, spàse. *n. s.* [*spatium*, Lat.] Room; local extension. *Locke*. Any quantity of place. *Shak.* Quantity of time. *Hammond*. A small time; a while. *Spenser*.

To SPACE*, spàse. *v. n.* [*spatior*, Lat.] To rove; to spatriate. *Spenser*.

SPA'CEFUL*, spàse'-fùl. *a.* Extensive; wide. *Sandys*. *Ob. T.*

SPA'CIOUS, spà'-shùs. 357. *a.* [*spacieux*, Fr.; *spatiosus*, Lat.] Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow. *Hooker*.

SPA'CIOUSLY, spà'-shùs-lè. *ad.* Extensively.

SPA'CIOUSNESS, spà'-shùs-nès. *n. s.* Roominess; wide extension. *Hakewill*.

SPA'DDLE, spàd'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [diminutive of *spade*.] A little spade. *Mortimer*.

SPADE, spàde. 73. *n. s.* [*rpad*, Sax.; *spade*, Icel. and Dutch.] The instrument of digging. *Bacon*. A deer three years old. *Ainsworth*. A suit of cards.

SPA'DEBONE, spàde'-bòne. *n. s.* The shoulder blade. *Drayton*.

SPADI'CEOUS, spà-dìsh'-ùs. *a.* [*spadiceus*, Lat.] Of a light-red colour. *Brown*.

SPADI'LE, spà-dìl'. *n. s.* [*spadille*, or *espadille*, Fr.] The ace of spades at the game of quadrille.

SPAGYRICAL*, spà-jìr'-kàl. *a.* [*spagyricus*, Lat.; *σπάω* and *ἀγρίω*, Gr.] Chymical.

SPAGYRICK, spà-jìr'-ìk. *a.* Chymical.

SPAGYRICK*, spà-jìr'-ìk. *n. s.* A chymist. *Bp. Hall*.

SPAGYRIST, spàd'-jìr-ìst. *n. s.* A chymist. *Boyle*.

SPA'HEE*, spà'-hè. } *n. s.* [*espaichee*, Pers.] One

SPA'HI*, spà'-hè. } of the Turkish cavalry.

Letters to Abp. Usher.

SPAKE, spàke. The old preterit of *speak*. *Milton*.

SPALL, spàl. *n. s.* [*espaule*, Fr.] Shoulder. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

SPALL*, spàl. *n. s.* [*spiaell*, Su. Goth.] A chip.

SPALT, spàlt. } *n. s.* A white, scaly, shining stoue,

SPELT, spèlt. } frequently used to promote the fusion of metals. *Bailey*.

SPAN, spàn. *n. s.* [*rpan*, Sax.; *spanna*, Ital.; *span*, Dutch.] The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; nine inches.

Holder. Any short duration. *Shakespeare*.

To SPAN, spàn. *v. a.* [*rpannan*, Sax.; *spanna*, Su. Goth.] To measure by the hand extended. *Isaiah*, xlviii. To measure. *Shakespeare*.

SPAN, spàn. The preterit of *spin*. *Drayton*.

SPA'NCEL*, spàn'-sìl. *n. s.* A rope to tie a cow's hinder legs. *Grose*.

To SPA'NCEL*, spàn'-sìl. *v. a.* To tie the fore or hinder legs of a horse or cow with a rope. *Malone*.

SPAN'COUNTER, spàn'-kòun-tùr. } *n. s.* [from

SPAN'FARTHING, spàn'-fàr-rìng. } *span*, counter, and *fartling*.] A play at which money is thrown within a span or mark. *Shakespeare*.

SPAN-LONG*, spàn'-lòng. *a.* Of the length only of a span. *B. Jonson*.

SPAN-NEW*, spàn'-nù. *a.* Quite new. *Chaucer*.

To SPANE, spàne. *v. a.* [*spene*, Germ.] To wean a child.

SPANG, spàng. *n. s.* [*spange*, Germ.; *spanghe*, Teut.] A thin piece of gold, or silver, or other shining materials; a spangled ornament. *Spenser*.

SPAN'GLE, spàng'-gl. 405. *n. s.* [*spange*, Germ.] A small plate or boss of shining metal. *Numb.* xxxi.

50. *Matthew's Translation*. Any thing sparkling and shining. *Spenser*.

To SPAN'GLE, spàng'-gl. *v. a.* To bespinkle with spangles or shining bodies. *Shakespeare*.

SPA'NIEL, spàn'-yèl. 113, 281. [spàn'-yèl, *Sheridan*, *Jones*, *Fulton* and *Knight*; spàn'-èl, *Perry*.] *n. s.* [*Hispaniolus*, Lat.; from *Hispaniola*, where the best breed of this species of dog was.] A dog used for sports in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience. *Sidney*. A low, mean, sneaking fellow. *Shakespeare*.

SPA'NIEL*, spàn'-yèl. *a.* Like a spaniel. *Shak.*

To SPA'NIEL, spàn'-yèl. *v. n.* To fawn; to play the spaniel.

To SPA'NIEL*, spàn'-yèl. *v. a.* To follow like a spaniel. *Tollet*.

SPA'NISH*, spàn'-ìsh. *n. s.* The language of Spain. *Howell*.

SPA'NISH Broom. *n. s.* A plant.

SPA'NISH Fly. *n. s.* A venomous fly that shines like gold, and breeds in the tops of ashes, olives, &c. It is used to raise blisters.

SPA'NISH Nut. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

To SPANK, spàngk. 408. *v. a.* To strike with the open hand. *Ash*.

SPA'NKER, spàngk'-ùr. *n. s.* A small coin. *Denham*. A person that takes long steps with agility; used in some parts of the north: it is also applied to a stout or tall person.

SPA'NNER, spàn'-nùr. *n. s.* The lock of a fusee or carabine. *Bailey*. The fusee itself. *Sir J. Bowring*.

SPAR, spàr. *n. s.* Marcasite. *Woodward*.

To SPAR, spàr. *v. a.* [*rappann*, Sax.; *sperren*, Germ.] To shut; to close; to bar. *Chaucer*.

SPAR, spàr. *n. s.* [*sparre*, Teut.] A small beam; the bar of a gate. *Chaucer*.

To SPAR, spàr. *v. n.* [perhaps from *sperren*, Germ.] To fight with prelusive strokes. *Prologue to the Dramatist*.

SPA'RABLE, spàr'-à-bl. *n. s.* [*rappann*, Sax.] Small nails.

SPA'RADRAP, spàr'-à-dràp. *n. s.* A cerecloth. *Wiseman*.

SPA'RAGE*, spàr'-rìdje. } *n. s.* Asparagus; which

SPA'RAGUS*, spàr'-à-gùs. } see. *Bp. Taylor*.

To SPARE, spàre. *v. a.* [*rappian*, Sax.; *spaeren*, Dut.] To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume. *Milton*. To have unemployed; to save from any particular use. *Knolles*. To do without; to lose willingly. *Shak*. To omit; to forbear. *Milton*. To use tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity; not to afflict; not to destroy; to use with mercy. *Common Prayer*. To grant; to allow; to indulge. *Rescommon*. To forbear to inflict or impose. *Dryden*.

To SPARE, spàre. *v. n.* To live frugally; to be parsimonious; to be not liberal. *Shak*. To forbear to be scrupulous. *Knolles*. To use mercy; to forgive; to be tender. *Bacon*.

SPARE, spàre. *a.* [*rappen*, Sax.] Scanty; not abundant; parsimonious; frugal. *Carew*. Superfluous, unwanted. *Spenser*. Lean; wanting flesh; macilent. *Shakespeare*. Slow. *Grose*.

SPARE, spàre. *n. s.* Parsimony; frugal use; austerbandry. *Chapman*. *Ob. J.*

SPA'RELY*, spàre'-lè. *ad.* Sparingly. *Milton*.

SPA'RENESS*, spàre'-nès. *n. s.* [*rappnerre*, Sax.] State of being spare; leanness. *Hammond*.

SPA'RER, spàr'-rùr. 98. *n. s.* One who avoids expense. *Wotton*.

SPA'RERIB, spàre'-rib. *n. s.* Ribs cut away from the body, and having on them spare or little flesh: as, a *sparerib* of pork. *Brewer*.

SPARGEFA'CTION, spàr-je-fàk'-shùn. *n. s.* [*spar-go*, Lat.] The act of sprinkling. *Swift*.

SPA'RHAWK*. See SPARROWHAWK.

SPA'RING, spà'-rìng. 410. *a.* Scarce; little. *Bacon*. Scanty; not plentiful. *Bacon*. Parsimonious; not liberal. *Dryden*.

SPA'RINGLY, spà'-rìng-lè. *ad.* Not abundantly. *Shak*. Frugally parsimoniously; not lavishly.

Hayward. With abstinence. *Atterbury.* Not with great frequency. *Dryden.* Cautiously; tenderly. *Bacon.*

SPA/RINGNESS*, spâ/-ring-nês. *n. s.* Parsimony; want of liberality. *Whole Duty of Man.* Caution. *Borrow.*

SPARK §, spârk. 78. *n. s.* [rpeape, Sax.; *spärke*, Dutch.] A small particle of fire, or kindled matter. *Hooker.* Any thing shining. *Locke.* Any thing vivid or active. *Shak.* A lively, showy, splendid, gay man. *Dryden.* A lover.

To SPARK, spârk. *v. n.* To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

SPA/RKFUL, spârk/-fûl. *a.* Lively; brisk; airy. *Camden.* *Ob. J.*

SPA/RKISH, spârk/-îsh. *a.* Airy; gay. *Walsh.* Showy; well-dressed; fine. *L'Estrange.*

SPARKLE, spârk/-kl. 405. *n. s.* A spark; a small particle of fire. *Dryden.* Any luminous particle. *Hooker.* Lustre; *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

To SPARKLE, spârk/-kl. *v. n.* To emit sparks; to issue in sparks. *Milton.* To shine; to glitter. *Locke.* To emit little bubbles, as liquor in a glass.

To SPA/RKLE*, spârk/-kl. *v. a.* [spargo, Lat.] To disperse; to scatter; to throw about. *Sackville.*

SPARKLER*, spârk/-lûr. *n. s.* One whose eyes sparkle. *Addison.*

SPARKLET*, spârk/-lêt. *n. s.* A small spark. *Cotton.*

SPARKLINESS*, spârk/-lê-nês. *n. s.* Vivacity. *Aubrey.* *Ob. T.*

SPARKLINGLY, spârk/-lîng-lê. *ad.* With vivid and twinkling lustre. *Boyle.*

SPARKLINGNESS, spârk/-lîng-nês. *n. s.* Vivid and twinkling lustre. *Boyle.*

SPARKLING*, spârk/-lîng. *n. s.* [esperlan, Fr.] A smelt. *Cotgrave.*

SPARROW §, spâr/-rô. 87, 327. *n. s.* [sparwa, Goth.; rpeappa, Sax.] A small bird. *Watts.*

SPARROWGRASS, spâr/-rô-grâs. *n. s.* Corrupted from *asparagus*. *King.*

SPARROWHAWK, or *Sparhawk*, spâr/-rô-hâwk. *n. s.* [rpeaphapoc, Sax.] A small kind of hawk. *Chaucer.*

SPARRY, spâr/-rê. 82. *a.* Consisting of spar. *Woodward.*

To SPARSE*, spârse. *v. a.* [sparsus, Lat.] To disperse. *Spenser.* *Ob. T.*

SPARSELY*, spâr/-êd-lê. *ad.* Scatteringly; dispersedly. *Evelyn.*

SPASM §, spâzin. *n. s.* [spasme, Fr.; σπασμα, Gr.] Convulsion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part. *Milton.*

SPASMODICK, spâz-môd/-îk. 509. *a.* [spasmodique, Fr.] Convulsive.

SPAT, spât. The pret. of *spit*. *St. John.* ix.

SPAT, spât. *n. s.* [perhaps from *spad*, Su. Goth.] The spawn of shell-fish. *Woodward.*

To SPAT/ATE, spâ/-shê-âte. *v. n.* [spatior, Lat.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large. *Bacon.*

To SPAT/TER §, spât/-tûr. 98. *v. a.* [rpatz, Sax.] To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive. *Addison.* To throw out any thing offensive. *Shak.* To asperse; to defame.

To SPAT/TER, spât/-tûr. *v. n.* To spit; to sputter as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth. *Milton.*

SPAT/TERDASHES, spât/-tûr-dâsh-îz. *n. s.* [spatter and dash.] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPAT/TL*, spât/-tl. *n. s.* [rpatl, Sax.] Spit. *Bale.* *Ob. T.*

SPAT/TLING Poppy, spât/-lîng-pôp/-pê. *n. s.* White beben; a plant. *Miller.*

SPATULA, spâtsh/-û-â. 461. *n. s.* [spatha, spathula, Lat.] A spatle or slice, used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or stirring medicines. *Quincy.*

SPAVIN §, spâv/-în. *n. s.* [espavent, Fr.; spavano, Ital.] This disease in horses is a bony excrescence, or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough. *Farrier's Dict.*

SPA/VINED*, spâv/-înd. *a.* Diseased with spavin. *Goldsmith.*

SPAW, spâw. 219. *n. s.* [from *Spo*, in Germany, a place famous for mineral waters.] A mineral water. *To SPAWL §, spâwl. *v. n.* [rpeatlan, Sax.] To throw moisture out of the mouth. *Ocehrbury.**

SPAWL, spâwl. 219. *n. s.* [rpatz, Sax.] Spit; moisture ejected from the mouth. *Dryden.*

SPA/WLING*, spâw/-lîng. *n. s.* Moisture thrown out of the mouth. *Congreve.*

SPAWN §, spâwn. 219. *n. s.* [spene, spenne, Teut.; spane, old Engl.] The eggs of fish or of frogs. *Shak.* Any product or offspring; in contempt. *Roscommon.*

To SPAWN, spâwn. *v. a.* To produce as fishes do eggs. *Shak.* To generate; to bring forth; in contempt. *Swift.*

To SPAWN, spâwn. *v. n.* To produce eggs as fish. *Brown.* To issue; to proceed; in contempt. *Locke.*

SPA/WNER, spâwn/-ûr. 98. *n. s.* The female fish. *Walton.*

To SPAY, spâ. 220. *v. a.* [spado, Lat.] To castrate female animals. *Mortimer.*

To SPEAK §, spêke. 227. *v. n.* pret. *spake* or *spoke*; part. pass. *spoken*. [rpeacan, Sax.; *sprecken*, Teut.] To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words. *I Sam. i.* To harangue; to make a speech. *Clarendon.* To talk for or against; to dispute. *Shak.* To discourse; to make mention. *Gen. xix.* To give sound. *Shak.*—*To speak with.* To address; to converse with. *Shakspeare.*

To SPEAK, spêke. *v. a.* To utter with the mouth; to pronounce. *Esth. vii.* To proclaim; to celebrate. *Shak.* To address; to accost. *Ecclus. xiii.* To exhibit; to make known. *Milton.*

SPEA/KABLE, spê/-kâ-bl. 405. *a.* Possible to be spoken. Having the power of speech. *Milton.*

SPEA/KER, spê/-kûr. 98. *n. s.* One that speaks. *Bacon.* One that speaks in any particular manner. *Prior.* One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions. *Shak.* The prolocutor of the Commons. *Dryden.*

SPEA/KING*, spê/-kîng. *n. s.* Discourse; act of expressing in words. *Ephes. iv.*

SPEAKING Trumpet, spê/-kîng-trûmp/-ît. 99, 410. *n. s.* A stentorophonick instrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance. *Dryden.*

SPEAR §, spêre. 227. *n. s.* [rpeape, Sax.; *spere*, Teut.] A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance. *Chapman.* A lance, generally with prongs, to kill fish. *Carew.*

To SPEAR, spêre. *v. a.* To kill or pierce with a spear.

To SPEAR, spêre. *v. n.* To shoot or sprout. *Mortimer.*

SPEAR/GRASS, spêre/-grâs. *n. s.* Long, stiff grass. *Shakspeare.*

SPEAR/MAN, spêre/-mân. 88. *n. s.* One who uses a lance in fight; one who carries a spear: formerly, *spearer*. *Boyet.*

SPEAR/MINT, spêre/-mînt. *n. s.* A plant; a species of mint.

SPEAR/WORT, spêre/-wûrt. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainslie.*

SPECHT*, or **SPEIGHT***, *n. s.* [specht, Teut.] A wood-pecker. *Sherwood.*

SPE/CIAL §, spêsh/-âl. 357. *a.* [Fr.; *specialis*, Lat.] Noting a sort or species. *Watts.* Particular; peculiar. *Sidney.* Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose. *Darvies.* Extraordinary; uncommon. *Hooker.* Chief in excellence. *Shakspeare.*

SPE/CIAL*, spêsh/-âl. *n. s.* A particular. *Hammond.*

SPE/CIALITY, spêsh/-ê-âl/-ê-tê. *n. s.* [specialité, Fr.] Particularity. *Hooker.*

To SPE/CIALIZE*, spêsh/-âl-lîze. *v. a.* To particularize; to mention specially. *Sheldon.*

SPE/CIALLY, spêsh/-âl-ê. *ad.* Particularly above others. *Phil. xvi.* Not in a common way; peculiarly. *Hale.*

SPE/CIES §, spê/-shêz. 433. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sort; a subdivision of a general term. *Watts.* Class of nature; single order of beings. *Brown.* Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible repre

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ðíl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

sensation. *Bacon*. Representation to the mind. *Dryden*. Show; visible exhibition. *Bacon*. Circulating money. *Arbutnot*. Simples that have place in a compound medicine.

SPECIFIC, spè-sìf-fè-kál. } *a.* [*specificque*, Fr.;
SPECIFIC, spè-sìf-fík. 509. } *species* and *facio*,
[Lat.] That makes a thing of the species of which it
is. *South*. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure
of some particular distemper. *Bacon*.

SPECIFIC*, spè-sìf-fík. *n.s.* A specifick medicine.
Wiseman.

SPECIFICALLY, spè-sìf-fè-kál-è. *ad.* In such a
manner as to constitute a species; according to the
nature of the species. *South*.

To SPECIFICATE, spè-sìf-fè-kàte. *v. a.* [*species*
and *facio*, Lat.] To mark by notation of distinguish-
ing particularities. *Hale*.

SPECIFICATION, spès-sè-fè-kál-shùn. *n. s.* [Fr.]
Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar
mark. *Watts*. Particular mention. *Ayliffe*.

To SPECIFY, spès-sè-fì. 183. *v. a.* [*specifier*, Fr.]
To mention; to show by some particular marks of
distinction. *Hooker*.

SPECIMEN, spès-sè-mèn. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sam-
ple; a part of any thing exhibited that the rest
may be known. *Addison*.

SPECIOUS ð, spè-shùs. 357. *a.* [*specieux*, Fr.;
speciosus, Lat.] Showy; pleasing to the view. *Bp.*
Richardson. Plausible; superficially, not solidly
right; striking at first view. *Milton*.

SPECIOUSLY, spè-shùs-lè. *ad.* With fair appear-
ance. *Hammond*.

SPECIOUSNESS*, spè-shùs-nès. *n. s.* The state
or quality of being specious. *Ash*.

SPECK ð, spèk. *n. s.* [*pecca*, Sax.] A small discol-
oration; a spot. *Dryden*.

To SPECK, spèk. *v. a.* To spot; to stain in drops.
Milton.

SPECKLE, spèk'-kl. 405. *n. s.* Small speck; little
spot.

To SPECKLE, spèk'-kl. *v. a.* To mark with small
spots. *Spenser*.

SPECKLEDNESS*, spèk'-kld-nès. *n. s.* State or
quality of being speckled. *Ash*.

SPECKT, or **SPEIGHT**. *n. s.* A woodpecker. See
SPECHT.

SPECTACLE ð, spèk'-tá-kl. 405. *n. s.* [Fr.; *spec-*
taculum, Lat.] A show; a gazing stock; any thing
exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable. 1
Cor. iv. Any thing perceived by the sight. *Spen-*
ser. [In the plural.] Glasses to assist the sight.
Bacon.

SPECTACLED, spèk'-tá-kld. 359. *a.* Furnished
with spectacles. *Shakspeare*.

SPECTACULAR*, spèk'-tá-k'-lár. *a.* Relating to
spectacles or shows. *Dr. Hickeys*.

SPECTATION, spèk'-tá-shùn. *n. s.* [*spectatio*, Lat.]
Regard; respect. *Harvey*.

SPECTATOR, spèk'-tá-túr. 76, 521. *n. s.* [*specta-*
tor, Fr.; *spectator*, Lat.] A looker-on; a beholder.
Shakspeare.

SPECTATORSHIP, spèk'-tá-túr-shíp. *n. s.* Act of
beholding. *Shak*. Office or quality of a spectator.
Spectator.

SPECTATRESS*, spèk'-tá-très. } *n. s.* [*spectatrix*,
SPECTATRIX*, spèk'-tá-triks. } Lat.] A female
looker-on, or beholder. *Rowe*.

SPECTRE ð, spèk'-túr. 416. *n. s.* [*spectrum*, Lat.;
spectre, Fr.] Apparition; appearance of persons
dead. *Dryden*. Something made preternaturally
visible.

SPECTRUM, spèk'-trám. *n. s.* [Lat.] An image;
a visible form. *Newton*.

SPECULAR, spèk'-kù-lár. 88. *a.* [*specularis*, Lat.]
Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass.
Donne. Assisting sight. *Phillips*. Affording view.
Milton.

To SPECULATE ð, spèk'-kù-láte. 91. *v. n.* [*specu-*
lar, Fr.; *specular*, Lat.] To meditate; to contem-
plate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.
Dezobu.

To SPECULATE, spèk'-kù-láte. *v. a.* To consid-

er attentively; to look through with one mind
Brown.

SPECULATION, spèk'-kù-lá-shùn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Ex-
amination by the eye; view. *Codrington*. Exam-
iner; spy. *Shak*. Mental view; intellectual exam-
ination; contemplation. *Hooker*. A train of thoughts
formed by meditation. *Temple*. Mental scheme
not reduced to practice. *Temple*. Power of sight.
Shakspeare.

SPECULATIST*, spèk'-kù-lá-íst. *n. s.* A specula-
tor. *Granger*.

SPECULATIVE, spèk'-kù-lá-ív. 512. *a.* [*speculativ*,
Fr.] Given to speculation; contemplative. *Hooker*.
Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical. *Bacon*.
Belonging to view. *Shak*. Prying. *Bacon*.

SPECULATIVELY, spèk'-kù-lá-ív-lè. *ad.* Con-
templatively; with meditation. *Comment on Chau-*
cer. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practi-
cally. *Swift*.

SPECULATIVENESS*, spèk'-kù-lá-ív-nès. *n. s.*
The state of being speculative. *Scott*.

SPECULATOR, spèk'-kù-lá-túr. 521. *n. s.* One
who forms theories. *More*. [*speculateur*, Fr.] An
observer; a contemplator. *Brown*. A spy; a
watcher. *Broome*.

SPECULATORY, spèk'-kù-lá-túr-è. 512. *a.* Ex-
ercising speculation. Calculated for spying or
viewing. *Warton*.

SPECULUM, spèk'-kù-lúm. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] A
mirror; a looking-glass; that in which representa-
tions are formed by reflection. *Boyle*. An instru-
ment in surgery used for dilatation.

SPED, spéd. The preterit and part. pass. of *speed*.
Shakspeare.

SPEECH ð, spèetsh. 246. *n. s.* [*præc*, Sax.] The
power of articulate utterance; the power of express-
ing thoughts by vocal words. *Holder*. Language;
words, considered as expressing thoughts. *Acci-*
dence. Particular language, as distinct from others.
Psalm, *Comm. Prayer*. Any thing spoken. *Shak*.
Talk; mention. *Bacon*. Oration; harangue. *Swift*.
Declaration of thoughts. *Milton*.

To SPEECH*, spèetsh. *v. n.* To harangue; to make
a speech. *Pyle*.

SPEECHLESS, spèetsh'-lès. *a.* Deprived of the
power of speaking; made mute or dumb. *Shak*.
Mute; dumb. *Shakspeare*.

SPEECHLESSNESS*, spèetsh'-lès-nès. *n. s.* State
of being speechless. *Bacon*.

To SPEED ð, spèd. 246. *v. n.* pret. and part. pass.
sped and *speeded*. [*spooden*, Teut.; *spuden*, Germ.;
[*peb*, Sax.] To make haste; to move with celerity.
Spenser. [*pebian*, Sax.] To have good success.
Shak. To succeed well, or ill. *Shak*. To have
any condition, good or bad. *Waller*.

To SPEED, spèd. *v. a.* To despatch in haste;
to send away quickly. *Fairfax*. To hasten; to put
into quick motion. *Shak*. To furnish in haste.
To despatch; to destroy; to kill; to mischief; to
ruin. *Dryden*. To execute; to despatch. *Ayliffe*.
To assist; to help forward. *Dryden*. To make
prosperous; to make to succeed. 2 *John*.

SPEED, spèd. *n. s.* [*peb*, Sax.] Quickness; ce-
lerity. *Milton*. Haste; hurry; despatch. *Decay of*
Christian Piety. The course or pace of a horse.
Shak. Success; event of any action or incident.
Gen. xiv.

SPEEDFUL*, spèd'-fúl. *a.* [*pebirg*, Sax.] Ser-
viceable; useful. *Wicliffe*. *Ob. T*.

SPEEDILY, spèd'-è-lè. *ad.* With haste; quickly.
Shakspeare.

SPEEDINESS, spèd'-è-nès. *n. s.* The quality of
being speedy.

SPEEDWELL, spèd'-wèll. *n. s.* A plant. *Der-*
ham.

SPEEDY, spèd'-è. *a.* Quick; swift; nimble; quick
of despatch. *Shakspeare*.

To SPEET*, spèet. *n. a.* [*speten*, Teut.] To stab
Gamm. Gorton's Needle.

SPEIGHT. *n. s.* A woodpecker. See **SPECHT**.

SPELK*, spèlk. *n. s.* [*pelc*, Sax.] A splinter; a
small stick to fix on thatch with. *Grose*.

SPELL *ŷ, spell. n. s.* [rpel, Sax.] A charm consisting of some words of occult power. *Brown.* A turn of work; a vicissitude of labour. [rpellian, Sax.] *Carew.* [rpel, Sax.] A tale. *Chaucer.*

To SPELL *spell. v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *spelled* or *spelt.* [spellen, Teut.; spellen, Germ.] To write with the proper letters. *Dryden.* To read by naming letters singly. *Shak.* To read; to discover by characters or marks. *Milton.* To charm. *Shak.* [rpellian, Sax.] To relate; to teach. *Warton.*

To SPELL, *spell. v. n.* To form words of letters. *Dryden.* To read. *Milton.* To read unskilfully. *South.*

To SPELT, *spelt. v. n.* [spalten, Germ.] To split; to break. *Mortimer.*

SPELL*, *spelt. n. s.* [peltz, Sax.; spelte, Teut.] A kind of corn.

SPELTER, *spelt'-ûr. 98. n. s.* A kind of semi-metal. *Newton.*

SPENCE*, *spense. n. s.* [despence, old Fr.] A buttery; a larder; a store-room; a place where any provisions are kept. *Chaucer.*

SPE/NCER*, *spens'-ûr. n. s.* A butler; one who has the care of the spence. *Prompt. Parv. Ob. T.*

To SPEND *ŷ, spend. v. a.* [rpendan, Sax.] To consume; to exhaust; to waste. 2 *Cor. xii.* To bestow as expense; to expend as cost. *Isaiah, lv.* To bestow for any purpose. *Shak.* To effuse. *Shak.* To squander; to lavish. *Wake.* To pass; to suffer to pass away. *Job, xxi.* To waste; to wear out; to exhaust of force. *Burnet.* To fatigue; to harass. *Knolles.*

To SPEND, *spend. v. n.* To make expense. *Dryden.* To prove in the use. *Temple.* To be lost or wasted. *Bacon.* To be employed to any use. *Bacon.*

SPENDER, *spend'-ûr. 98. n. s.* One who spends. *Bp. Taylor.* A prodigal; a lavisher. *Bacon.*

SPENDING*, *spend'-ing. n. s.* [rpending, Sax.] Act of consuming, expending, or bestowing for any purpose. *Whitlock.*

SPENDTHRIFT, *spend'-thrift. n. s.* A prodigal; a lavisher. *Dryden.*

SPE/RABLE *ŷ, spêr'-â-bl. a.* [sperabilis, Lat.] Such as may be hoped. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

SPE/RATE*, *spêr'-rate. a.* [speratus, Lat.] Hoped to be not irrecoverable. *Repr. to Q. Anne, in Ecton's St. of Q. A's Bounty.*

To SPERE*, *spêre. v. a.* [rpieran, Sax.] To ask; to inquire.

SPERM *ŷ, spêrm. n. s.* [sperme, Fr.; sperma, Lat.] Seed; that by which the species is continued. *Bacon.*

SPERMACE/TI, *spêr-mâ-sê'-tê. n. s.* [Lat.] A particular sort of oil which comes from the head of the whale. *Quincy.*

☞ When Shakspeare makes Hotspur describe a fop using this word,

"And telling me the sovereign'st thing on earth
"Was parasitry for an inward bruise—"

it is highly probable this was not a foppish pronunciation, but that which generally obtained in Queen Elizabeth's time, and has, among the vulgar, been continued to ours. *W.*

SPERMATICAL, *spêr-mât'-tê-kâl. } a.* [sperma-
SPERMA/TICK, *spêr-mât'-tik. 509. } tique, Fr.]*
Seminal; consisting of seed. *More.* Belonging to the sperm; containing sperm. *Bacon.*

To SPERMATIZE, *spêr'-mâ-tize. v. n.* To yield seed. *Brown.*

SPERMATOCE/LE, *spêr-mâ-tô-sêlê'. [See HY-*
DROCELE.] n. s. [σπέρμα and κηλή.] A rupture caused by the contraction of the seminal vessels, and the semen falling into the scrotum. *Bailey.*

SPERMOLOGIST, *spêr-môl'-ô-jist. n. s.* [σπερμολόγος.] One who gathers or treats of seeds. *Dict.*

To SPERSE, *spêrse. v. a.* [sparsus, Lat.] To disperse; to scatter. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

To SPÊT *ŷ, spêt. v. a.* [rpætan, Sax.] To eject from the mouth; to throw out. This is the old form of *spit. Barret.*

SPET*, *spêt. n. s.* Spittle; matter ejected from the mouth. *Lovelace.*

To SPEW *ŷ, spû. 265. v. a.* [speivan, Goth.; rpi an, Sax.; speiwen, Germ.] To vomit; to eject from the stomach. *Spenser.* To eject; to cast forth. *Dryden.* To eject with loathing. *Lev. xviii.*

To SPEW, *spû. v. n.* To vomit; to ease the stomach. *B. Jonson.*

SPE/WER*, *spû'-ûr. n. s.* [rpripepe, Sax.] One who spews.

SPE/WING*, *spû'-ing. n. s.* [rpipinge, Sax.] Act of vomiting. *Hab. ii.*

SPE/WY, *spû'-ê. a.* Wet; foggy. *Mortimer.*

To SPHA/CELATE *ŷ, siâs'-sê-lâte. v. a.* [sphacelus, Lat.] To affect with a gangrene. *Sharp.*

To SPHA/CELATE, *siâs'-sê-lâte. v. n.* To mortify; to suffer the gangrene. *Sharp.*

SPHA/CELUS, *siâs'-sê-lôs. n. s.* [σφακέλος.] A gangrene; a mortification. *Wiseman.*

SPHERE *ŷ, siêre. n. s.* [Fr.; sphaera, Lat.] A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference. *Milton.* Any globe of the mundane system. *Spenser.* A globe representing the earth or sky. *Dryden.* Orb; circuit of motion. *Milton.* Province; compass of knowledge or action; employment. *Shakspeare.*

To SPHERE, *siêre. v. a.* To place in a sphere. *Shakspeare.* To form into roundness. *Milton.*

SPHE/RICAL, *siêr'-kâl. } a.* [spherique, Fr.]

SPHE/RICK, *siêr'-rik. 509. } Round; orbicular; globular. Raleigh. Planetary; relating to orbs of the planets. Shakspeare.*

SPHE/RICALLY, *siêr'-rê-kâl-ê. ad.* In form of a sphere. *Wotton.*

SPHE/RICALNESS, *siêr'-rê-kâl-nês. } n. s.* Round-
SPHERICITY, *siê-ris'-ê-tê. } ness; ro-*
undtunity; globosity. *Digby.*

SPHE/RICKS*, *siêr'-riks. n. s.* The doctrine of the sphere.

SPHE/ROID *ŷ, siê'-rôid. n. s.* [σφαῖρα and ἑίδος.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere. *Cheyne.*

SPHEROIDICAL*, *siê-rôid'-ê-kâl. } a.* Having the
SPHEROIDAL, *siê-rôê'-dâl. } form of a*
spheroid. *Cheyne.*

SPHEROIDITY*, *siê-rôê'-dê-tê. n. s.* Deviation from a sphere. *Mason.*

SPHE/RULE, *siêr'-ûle. n. s.* [sphaerula, Lat.] A little globe. *Cheyne.*

SPHE/RY*, *siê'-rê. a.* Spherical; round. *Shak.* Belonging to the spheres. *Milton.*

SPHINCTER*, *sflnk'-tôr. n. s.* [Lat.] One of the circular and constrictory muscles of the human body.

SPHINX, *sflnks. n. s.* [σφίγξ.] A famous monster in Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion. *Peachment.*

SPYAL, *spî'-âl. n. s.* [espial, Fr.] A spy; a scout; a watcher. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

SPICE *ŷ, spise. n. s.* [espices, Fr.] A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate; an aromatic substance used in sauces. *Shak. [espece, Fr.]* A small quantity; a sample; a specimen. *Shakspeare.*

To SPICE, *spise. v. a.* To season with spice; to mix with aromatic bodies. *Shak.* To render nice; to season with scruples. *Chaucer.*

SPICE/R, *spî'-sûr. 98. n. s.* One who deals in spice. *Camden.*

SPICERY, *spî'-sûr-ê. n. s.* [espiceries, Fr.] The commodity of spices. *Raleigh.* A repository of spices. *Addison.*

SPICK and SPAN, *spîk'-ând-spân' a.* Quite new; now first used. *Butler.*

SPICKNEL, *spîk'-nêl. n. s.* The herb maldmony or bear-wort. *Dict.*

SPICE/SITY, *spî-kôs'-ê-tê. n. s.* [spica, Lat.] The quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fulness of ears. *Dict.*

To SPICULATE*, *spîk'-kû-lâte. v. a.* [spiculo, Lat] To make sharp at the point. *Mason.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—dùl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

SPICY, spl'-sè. *a.* [from *spice*.] Producing spice; abounding with aromatics. *Milton*. Aromatick; having the qualities of spice. *Arbutnot*.

SPIDER ð, spl'-dâr. 98. *n. s.* The animal that spins a web for flies. *Shakspeare*.

SPIDERCATCHER, spl'-dâr-kâtsh'-âr. *n. s.* A bird.

SPIDERLIKE, spl'-dâr-lîke. *a.* Resembling a spider in shape or quality. *Shakspeare*.

SPIDERWORT, spl'-dâr-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Mil-ler*.

SPINGNEL. See **SPICKNEL**.

SPITGOT, spig'-ôt. 166. *n. s.* [*spijker*, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor. *Shakspeare*.

SPIKE ð, spîke. *n. s.* [*spica*, Lat.] An ear of corn. *Denham*. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron sharpened: so called from its similitude to an ear of corn. [*spîk*, Su. Goth.] *Bacon*.

SPIKE, spîke, *n. s.* A smaller species of lavender. *Hill*.

To **SPIKE**, spîke. *v. a.* To fasten with long nails. *Maxon*. To set with spikes. *Wiseman*. To make sharp at the end.

SPIKED*, splkt, or spl'-kêd. *a.* Having ears, or those parts which contain seeds. *Mason*.

SPIKENARD, spîke'-nârd. *n. s.* [*spica nardi*, Lat.] A plant, and the oil or balsam produced from the plant. *Hill*.

§ Mr. Elphinstone is the only orthoëpist who pronounces the *i* short in this word; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, preserve it long, as in *spike*: and, though I am well aware of the common idiom of our pronunciation to shorten the simple in the compound, (see **KNOWLEDGE**), yet I think this idiom ought not to be sought after, when not established by custom. *W*.

SPIKY*, spl'-kè. *a.* Having a sharp point. *Dyer*.

SPILL, spill. *n. s.* [*spijlen*, Dutch.] A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron. *Carew*. A small quantity of money. *Ayliffe*.

To **SPILL** ð, spill. *v. a.* [*spillan*, Sax.; *spillen*, Dutch.] To shed; to lose by shedding. *Shak*. To destroy; to mischief. *Sidney*. To throw away. *Tickell*.

To **SPILL**, spill. *v. n.* To waste; to be lavish. *Sid-ney*. To be shed; to be lost by being shed. *Watts*.

SPILLER, spill'-lûr. *n. s.* A kind of fishing line. *Carew*.

SPILT*, splît, part. *a.* Variegated. *Spenser*.

SPLITH, splîth. *n. s.* Any thing poured out or wast-
ed. *Shakspeare*.

To **SPIN** ð, spin. *v. a.* preter. *spun* or *span*; part. *spun*. [*spinnan*, Goth.; *spinnen*, Sax.; *spinnen*, Germ. and Dutch.] To draw out into threads.

Exod. xxxv. To form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter. *Shak*. To pro-tract; to draw out. *Addison*. To form by degrees; to draw out tediously. *Digby*. To put into a turning motion, as a boy's top.

To **SPIN**, spin. *v. n.* To exercise the art of spinning, or drawing threads. *More*. [*spingare*, Ital.] To stream out in a thread or small current. *Drayton*.

To move round as a spindle. *Milton*.

SPINACH, spin'-nîsh. } *n. s.* [*spinachia*, Lat.]

SPINAGE, spin'-nîje. 90. } *a.* Plant. *Miller*.

SPINAL, spl'-nâl. 88. *a.* [*spina*, Lat.] Belonging to the back bone. *Brown*.

SPINDLE ð, spln'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [*spindel*, *spindel*, Sax.] The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated. *Bacon*. A long, slender stalk. *Mortimer*. Any thing slender. *Dry-
den*.

To **SPINDLE**, spln'-dl. *v. n.* To shoot into a long, small stalk. *Bacon*.

SPINDLEEGGED*, spln'-dl-lêgd. } *a.*

SPINDLESHANKED, spln'-dl-shângkt. } *a.*

Having small legs. *Tatler*.

SPINDLETREE, spln'-dl-trêe. *n. s.* Prickwood. A plant. *Evelyn*.

SPINE, spine. *n. s.* [*spina*, Lat.] The back bone. *Wiseman*.

SPINE*, spîne. *n. s.* [*espine*, Fr.; *spina*, Lat.] A thorn. *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*.

SPINEL, spl'-nêl. *n. s.* A sort of mineral. *Wood-ward*.

SPINET, spin'-nêt. *n. s.* [*espinette*, Fr.] A small harpsichord; an instrument with keys. *Swift*.

SPINET*, spin'-nêt. *n. s.* [*spinetum*, Lat.] A small wood; a place where briers and bushes grow. *B
Jonson*.

SPINIFEROUS, spl-nîf'-fêr'-ûs. *a.* [*spina* and *fero*
Lat.] Bearing thorns.

SPINK, splnk. *n. s.* A finch; a bird. *Harte*.

SPINNER, spin'-nûr. 98. *n. s.* One skilled in spin-
ning. *Graunt*. A garden spider with long jointed
legs. *Shak*. The common spider that spins webs
for flies. *Latimer*.

SPINNING Wheel, spin'-nîng-hwêl. *n. s.* The
wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the
thread is drawn. *Gay*.

SPINNY, spin'-nê. *a.* Small; slender. *Mortimer*.

SPINOSITY, spin'-nô-sè-tê. *n. s.* Crabbedness;
thorny or briery perplexity. *More*.

SPINOUS, spin'-nûs. 314. *a.* [*spinosis*, Lat.] Thorny;
full of thorns.

SPINSTER, spin'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* A woman that
spins. *Shak*. [In law.] The general term for a girl
or maiden woman. *Sir E. Coke*.

SPINSTRY, spins'-trê. *n. s.* The work of spinning.
Milton.

SPINY, spl'-nê. *a.* [*spina*, Lat.] Thorny; briery;
perplexed; difficult; troublesome. *Digby*.

SPIRACLE, spl'-â-kl. 109. [*spir'-â-kl*, *Jones*, *Ful-
ton* and *Knight*; *spir'-râ-kl*, *Sheridan* and *Perry*.]
n. s. [*spiraculum*, Lat.] A breathing hole; a vent;
a small aperture. *Woodward*.

§ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the quantity of
the *i* in the first syllable of this word, because I think
the same antepenultimate accent, which shortens the *o*
in *oracle*, and the *i* in *miracle*, ought to have the same
influence in the word in question. 503. *W*.

SPIRAL ð, spi'-râl. 83. *a.* [Fr.] Curve; winding;
circularly involved, like a screw. *Ray*.

SPIRALLY, spi'-râl-ê. *ad.* In a spiral form. *Ray*.

SPIRATION, spê-râ'-shôn. *n. s.* [*spiratio*, Lat.]
Breathing. *Barrow*.

SPIRE ð, spîre. *n. s.* [old Fr.; *spira*, Ital. and Lat.]

A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted,
every wreath being in a different plane; a curl; a
twist; a wreath. *Milton*. Any thing growing up
taper; a round pyramid, so called, perhaps, because
a line drawn round and round in less and less cir-
cles, would be a spire; a steeple. *Milton*. The top
or uppermost point. *Shakspeare*.

To **SPIRE**, spîre. *v. n.* To shoot up pyramidically.
Drayton. [*spiro*, Lat.] To breathe.

To **SPIRE***, spîre. *v. a.* To shoot forth. *Spenser*.

SPIRED*, splrd. *a.* Having a steeple or spire. *Ma-
son*.

SPIRIT ð, spi'-îr. 109. *n. s.* [*spiritus*, Lat.] Breath;
wind. *Bacon*. [*esprit*, Fr.] An immaterial sub-
stance; an intellectual being. *Locke*. The soul of
man. *Ecc.* xii. An apparition. *St. Luke*, xxiv.

Temper; habitual disposition of mind. *Milton*.
Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind.
Shak. Genius; vigour of mind. *Spenser*. Turn
of mind; power of mind, moral or intellectual. *Shak*.

Intellectual powers, distinct from the body. *Claren-
don*. Sentiment; perception. *Shak*. Eagerness;
desire. *South*. Man of activity; man of life, fire,
and enterprise. *Shak*. Persons distinguished by
qualities of the mind. *White*. That which gives
vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; the purest part
of the body, bordering, says *Denham*, on immate-
riality. In this meaning it is commonly written
with the plural termination. *Shak*. Characteristi-
cal likeness; essential qualities. *Wotton*. Any
thing eminently pure and refined. *Shak*. That
which hath power or energy. *South*. An inflam-
mable liquor raised by distillation; as brandy, rum.

Boyle. Mark to denote an aspirated pronunciation.
Dalgarno. It may be observed, that in the old poets
spirit was a monosyllable, and therefore was
often written *sprite*, or, less properly, *sprigh*.

Spenser.

✠ The general sound of the first *i* in this word and all its compounds was, till lately, the sound of *e* in *merit*: but a very laudable attention to propriety has nearly restored the *i* to its true sound: and now *spirit*, sounded as if written *spirit*, begins to grow vulgar.—See *Principles*, No. 108, 109, 110, and the word *MIRACLE*. Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Smith, have given into this false sound of *i*, 109; but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, Jones, Fulton and Knight, have given it the true sound; and Mr. Nares very justly thinks that this word, *miracle*, and *cistern*, are now more frequently and properly heard with the short sound of *i*. *W.*

To **SPIRIT**, spîr'-î-t, *v. a.* To animate or actuate as a spirit. [*spiritalo*, Ital.] *Milton*. To excite; to animate; to encourage; to invigorate to action. *Temple*. To draw; to entice. *Brown*.

SPIRITALLY, spîr'-î-t-â-l-ê. *ad.* [*spiritus*, Lat.] By means of the breath. *Holder*.

SPIRITED, spîr'-î-t-ê-d. *a.* Lively; vivacious; full of fire. *Pope*.

SPIRITEDLY*, spîr'-î-t-ê-d-l-ê. *ad.* In a lively or strong manner.

SPIRITEDNESS, spîr'-î-t-ê-d-n-ê-s. *n. s.* Disposition or make of mind. *Addison*.

SPIRITFUL*, spîr'-î-t-fû-l. *a.* Lively; full of spirit. *Ash*.

SPIRITFULLY*, spîr'-î-t-fû-l-ê. *ad.* In a sprightly or lively manner.

SPIRITFULNESS, spîr'-î-t-fû-l-n-ê-s. *n. s.* Sprightliness; liveliness. *Harvey*.

SPIRITLESS, spîr'-î-t-l-ê-s. *a.* Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; wanting courage; depressed. *Milton*. Having no breath; extinct. *Greenhill*.

SPIRITLESSLY*, spîr'-î-t-l-ê-s-l-ê. *ad.* Without spirit; without exertion. *More*.

SPIRITLESSNESS*, spîr'-î-t-l-ê-s-n-ê-s. *n. s.* State of being spiritless.

SPIRITOUS, spîr'-î-t-û-s. *a.* Refined; defecated; advanced near to spirit. *Milton*. Fine; ardent; active. *Smith*.

SPIRITOUSNESS, spîr'-î-t-û-s-n-ê-s. *n. s.* Fineness and activity of parts. *Boyle*.

SPIRITUAL, spîr'-î-t-shû-â-l. 461. *a.* [*spirituel*, Fr.] Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal. *Bacon*. Mental; intellectual. *Milton*. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to the mind. *Calamy*. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; ecclesiastical. *Hooker*.

SPIRITUALIST*, spîr'-î-t-shû-â-l-î-st. *n. s.* One who professes regard to spiritual things only; one whose employment is spiritual. *Hallywell*.

SPIRITUALITY, spîr'-î-t-shû-â-l-ê-t-ê. *n. s.* Incorpority; immateriality; essence, distinct from matter. *Raleigh*. Intellectual nature. *South*. [*spiritualité*, Fr.] Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement. *South*. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick. *Ayliffe*.

SPIRITUALIZATION, spîr'-î-t-shû-â-l-ê-zh'-shân. *n. s.* The act of spiritualizing. [In chymistry.] The action of extracting spirits from natural bodies. *Chambers*.

To **SPIRITUALIZE**, spîr'-î-t-shû-â-l-î-z-ê. *v. a.* [*spiritualiser*, Fr.] To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world. *Hammond*. To extract spirits from natural bodies. *Chambers*.

SPIRITUALLY, spîr'-î-t-shû-â-l-ê. *ad.* Without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual. *Bp. Taylor*.

SPIRITUALTY, spîr'-î-t-shû-â-l-ê-t-ê. *n. s.* Ecclesiastical body. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. T.*

SPIRITUOUS, spîr'-î-t-shû-û-s. *a.* [*spiriteux*, Fr.] Having the quality of spirit, tenuity, and actvity of parts. *Arbuthnot*. Lively; gay; vivid; airy; applied both to persons and things. *Wotton*. Ardent; inflammable: as, *spirituos* liquors.

SPIRITUOSITY, spîr'-î-t-shû-û-s-ê-t-ê. 511. } *n. s.*

SPIRITUOUSNESS, spîr'-î-t-shû-û-s-n-ê-s. } *n. s.*

The quality of being spirituous; tenuity and activity. To **SPIRT**, spûrt, 108. *v. n.* [*spûrtan*, Sax.] To spring out in a sudden stream; to stream out by intervals. *Bacon*.

To **SPIRT**, spûrt. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet. *Dryd*
SPIRT, spûrt. *n. s.* Sudden ejection. Sudden and short effort; a fit. *Old Morality of Lusty Juventus*
To **SPIRTLE**, spûrt'-l. 405. *v. a.* To shoot scatteringly. *Drayton*.

SPIRY, spî-r-ê. *a.* Pyramidal. *Pope*. Wreathed; curled. *Dryden*.

SPISSÿ, spî-s. [*spissus*, Lat.] Close; firm; thick. *Brerewood*. *Ob. J.*

SPISSITUDE, spîs'-sê-tû-d-ê. *n. s.* Grossness; thick-ness. *Bacon*.

SPLITÿ, spî-t. *n. s.* [*spîtu*, Sax.; *spit*, Dutch.] A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire. *Shak*. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade. *Mortimer*.

To **SPLIT**, spî-t. *v. a.* preterit *spat*; participle pass. *spit*, or split. [*spelen*, Teut.] To put upon a spit. *Shakspeare*. To thrust through. *Dryden*.

To **SPLIT**ÿ, spî-t. *v. a.* [*spætan*, *spîttan*, Sax.] To eject from the mouth. *Shakspeare*.

To **SPLIT**, spî-t. *v. n.* To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth. *St. John*, ix.

SPLIT*, spî-t. *n. s.* What is thrown from the mouth.

SPI TAL, spî-t-âl. *n. s.* [corrupted from *hospital*.] A charitable foundation. *South*. See **SPI T T L E**.

✠ The *a* in all these words [*spital*, *hospital*, and *Spital-fields*] has a tendency to sink its sound, and to confound them with *spittle*. In the last of these words this tendency is incurable; but in the two first it would be far from pedantic to preserve the sound of the *a* as in *medal*. Dr. Johnson seems to depart from etymology in doubling the *t* [altered by *Todd*] in these words. *W.*

To **SPLITCHOCK**, spîsh'-kôk. *v. a.* To split an eel in two, longwise, and broil it. *Kings*.

SPLITCHOCK*, spîsh'-kôk. *n. s.* An eel spitch-cocked. *Decker*.

SPI TEÿ, spî-t-ê. *n. s.* [*spîtt*, Dutch; *despit*, Fr.] Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence. *Sidney*.—*Spite* of, or *in spite* of. Notwithstanding; in defiance of. *Chapman*.

To **SPI TE**, spî-t-ê. *v. a.* To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart malignantly. *Shakspeare*. To fill with spite; to offend. *Sidney*.

SPI TE FUL, spî-t-ê-fû-l. *a.* Malicious; malignant. *Hooker*.

SPI TE FUL LY, spî-t-ê-fû-l-ê. *ad.* Maliciously; malignantly. *Waller*.

SPI TE FUL NESS, spî-t-ê-fû-l-n-ê-s. *n. s.* Malice; malignity; desire of vexing. *Keil*.

SPI T T E D, spî-t-ê-d. *a.* Shot out into length. *Bacon*.

SPI T T E R, spî-t-ê-r. 98. *n. s.* One who puts meat on a spit. One who spits with his mouth. *Hulot*. A young deer. *Barret*.

SPI T T L Eÿ, spî-t-l. 405. *n. s.* [corrupted from *hospitæ*.] A kind of hospital; a place for the reception of sick and diseased persons. *B. Jonson*. Better written *spital*, which see.

SPI T T L E, spî-t-l. *n. s.* [*rpact*, Sax.] Moisture of the mouth; the saliva. *Ray*.

SPI T T L Y*, spî-t-l-ê. *a.* Slimy; full of spittle. *Colgrave*.

SPI T VEN OM, spî-t-v-ên-û-m. *n. s.* Poison ejected from the mouth. *Hooker*.

SPLAN CH NO LOG Y, splângk-nôv-ô-j-ê. *n. s.* [*σπλάγχνα* and *λόγος*.] A treatise or description of the bowels. *Dict*.

To **SPLASH**ÿ, splâsh. *v. a.* [*plaska*, Swed.] To daub with dirt in great quantities. *Prior*.

SPLASH*, splâsh. *n. s.* Wet or dirt thrown up from a puddle, mire, or the like.

SPLA SHY, splâsh'-ê. *a.* Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

To **SPLAY**, splâ. *v. a.* To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone.

To **SPLAY***, splâ. *v. a.* For *display*. *Mir. for Mag.*

SPLAY*, splâ. *a.* Displayed; spread; turned out ward. *Sidney*.

SPLA Y FOOT, splâ-fû-t. } *a.* Having the

SPLA Y FOOTED*, splâ-fû-t-ê-d. } foot turned out

ward. *Machin*.

SPLA Y MOUTH, splâ-môûth. *n. s.* Mouth widened by design. *Dryden*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—díl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

SPLEEN *ſ*, splèen. *n. s.* [*splen*, Lat.; σπλήν, Gr.] The milt; one of the viscera, supposed the seat of anger, melancholy, and mirth. *Wiseman*. Anger; spite; ill-humour. *Chapman*. A fit of anger. *Shak.* Inconstancy; caprice. *Shak.* A sudden motion; a fit. *Shak.* Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours. *Blackmore*. Immoderate merriment. *Shak.* **SPLEENED**, splèend. 359. *a.* Deprived of the spleen. *Arbuthnot*.

SPLENFUL, splèen'-fúl. *a.* Angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy. *Shakespeare*.

SPLENISH*. See **SPLENISH**.

SPLENLESS, splèen'-lès. *a.* Kind; gentle; mild. *Chapman*. *Ob. J.*

SPLENWORT, splèen'-wòrt. *n. s.* [*spleen* and *wort*.] Miltwaste; a plant. *Miller*.

SPLEENY, splèen'-è. *a.* Angry; peevish; humorous. *Shakespeare*.

SPLENDENT, splèn'-dènt. *a.* [*splendens*, Lat.] Shining; glossy; having lustre. *Brown*. Eminently conspicuous. *Wotton*.

SPLENDID *ſ*, splèn'-dì. *a.* [*splendidus*, Lat.] Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous. *Mil.*

SPLENDIDLY, splèn'-dì-lè. *ad.* Magnificently; sumptuously; pompously. *Bp. Taylor*.

SPLENDOUR *ſ*, splèn'-dòr. 314. *n. s.* [*splendeur*, Fr.; *splendor*, Lat.] Lustre; power of shining. *Bacon*. Magnificence; pomp. *South*.

SPLENDROUS*, splèn'-dròs. *a.* Having splendour. *Drayton*. *Ob. T.*

SPLENETICAL, splèn'-è-tìkál. } *a.* [*spleneticque*, *SPLENETICK**, splèn'-è-tìk. 510. } Fr.] Troubled with the spleen; fretful; peevish. *Wotton*.

SPLENETICK*, splèn'-è-tìk. *n. s.* A splenetick person. *Tutler*.

SPLENICK, splèn'-ík. 508. *a.* [*splenique*, Fr.] Belonging to the spleen. *Harvey*.

SPLENISH, splèn'-ish. *a.* Fretful; peevish. *Drayton*.

ſ Dr. Johnson has received this word without any remark upon the impropriety of its formation. To turn a Latin noun into an English adjective by the addition of *ish*, is false heraldry in language: especially as we have the English word *spleen*, from which it might have been formed with so much more propriety: but to pronounce the *e* long, as Mr. Sheridan has done, is adding absurdity to error. *W.*

SPLENITIVE, splèn'-è-tìv. 512. *a.* Hot; fiery; passionate. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J.*

SPLINT, splènt. *n. s.* (or perhaps *splint*; *spinella*, Ital.) A callous, hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shankbone of a horse, and, when it grows big, spoils the shape of the leg. *Farrier's Dict.* A splint or splinter.

To SPLICE, splise. *v. a.* [*splissen*, Dutch; *plico*, Lat.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT *ſ*, splint. *n. s.* [*splinter*, Teut.] A fragment of wood in general. A thin piece of wood or other matter used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set in its place. *Wiseman*.

To SPLINT, splint. *v. a.* To shiver; to tear asunder; to break into fragments. *Florio*. To secure by splints. *Shakespeare*.

SPLINTER, splint'-úr. 93. *n. s.* [*splinter*, Teut.] A fragment of any thing broken with violence. *Bacon*. A thin piece of wood. *Grew*.

To SPLINTER, splint'-úr. *v. a.* To shiver; to break into fragments. To secure by splints; to support. *Shakespeare*.

To SPLINTER, splint'-úr. *v. n.* To be broken into fragments; to be shivered. *Woodland Companion*.

To SPLIT *ſ*, split. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *split*. [*splitten*, *splitten*, Teut.] To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two. *Shak.* To divide; to part. *Watts*. To dash and break on a rock. *Deacy of Chr. Piety*. To divide; to break into discord. *South*.

To SPLIT, split. *v. n.* To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption. *Boyle*. To burst with laughter. *Pope*. To be broken against rocks. *Shakespeare*.

SPLITTER, split'-túr. 98. *n. s.* One who splits. *Swift*.

SPLUTTER, splút'-túr. *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *sputter*.] Busle; tumult.

To SPLUTTER*, splút'-túr. *v. n.* To speak hastily and confusedly. *Carleton*.

To SPOIL *ſ*, spòil. 299. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.; *spolier* Fr.] To seize by robbery; to take away by force. *Heb. x.* To plunder; to strip of goods. *Knolles* To corrupt; to mar; to make useless. [This is properly *spill*; *pillan*, Sax.] *Col. ii.*

To SPOIL, spòil. *v. n.* To practise robbery or plunder. *Ps. xlv.* To grow useless; to be corrupted. *Locke*.

SPOIL, spòil. *n. s.* [*spolium*, Lat.] That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty. *Shak.* That which is gained by strength or effort. *Bentley*. That which is taken from another. *Milton*. The act of robbery; robbery; waste. *Shak.* Corruption; cause of corruption. *Shak.* The slough; the cast-off skin of a serpent. *Bacon*.

SPOILER, spòil'-úr. 98. *n. s.* A robber; a plunderer; a pillager. *B. Jonson*. One who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPOILFUL, spòil'-fúl. *a.* Wasteful; rapacious. *Spenser*.

SPOKE, spòke. *n. s.* [*rpac*, *rpaca*, Sax.; *speiche*, Germ.; *spaecke*, Teut.] The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felloe. *Shakespeare*. The spar of a ladder. *Lovelace*.

SPOKE, spòke. The preterit of *speak*. *Sprat*.

SPOKEN, spò'-k'n. 103. Participle pass. of *speak*. 2 *Kings*, iv.

SPOKESMAN, spòks'-mân. 88. *n. s.* One who speaks for another. *Ex. iv.*

To SPOULATE *ſ*, spò'-lè-àte. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] To rob; to plunder. *Dict.*

SPOLIATION, spò-lè-à'-shùn. *n. s.* [*Fr.*; *spoliatio*, Lat.] The act of robbery or privation. *Ayliffe*.

SPONDAICAL*, spòn-dà'-è-kál. } *a.* Belonging to **SPONDAICK***, spòn-dà'-ík. } a spondee; like a spondee. *Ferrand*.

SPONDEE, spòn-dè. *n. s.* [*spondée*, Fr.; *spondarus*, Lat.] A foot of two long syllables. *Broome*.

SPONDYLE, spòn'-dill. *n. s.* [σπονδυλος, Gr.; *spondylus*, Lat.] A vertebre; a joint of the spine. *Bp. Taylor*.

SPONGE *ſ*, spúnje. 165. *n. s.* [*spongia*, Lat.; *rpou-gea*, Sax.] A soft, porous substance, supposed by some the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for sucking up water. *Bacon*.

To SPONGE, spúnje. *v. a.* To blot; to wipe away as with a sponge. *Hooker*. To cleanse with a sponge; applied to the act of cleansing cannon.

To drain; to squeeze; to harass by extortion. *South*. To gain by mean arts. *Swift*.

To SPONGE, spúnje. *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge to live by mean arts; to hang on others for main tenance. *L'Estrange*.

SPONGER, spún'-júr. 96. *n. s.* One who nangs for a maintenance on others. *L'Estrange*.

SPONGINESS, spún'-jè-nès. *n. s.* Softness and fullness of cavities like a sponge. *Fuller*.

SPONGIOUS, spún'-jè-ús. 314. *a.* [*spongieux*, Fr.] Full of small cavities like a sponge. *Cheyne*.

SPONGY, spún'-jè. *a.* Soft and full of small interstitial holes. *Bacon*. Wet; drenched; soaked; full like a sponge. *Shakespeare*. Having the quality of imbibing.

SPONSAL, spòn'-sál. *a.* [*sponsalis*, Lat.] Relating to marriage.

SPONSION, spòn'-shùn. *n. s.* [*sponsio*, Lat.] The act of becoming a surety. *Napleton*.

SPONSOR, spòn'-súr. 166. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] A surety; one who makes a promise or gives security for another. *Auliffe*.

SPONTANEITY, spòn-tà-nè'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*spontaneitas*, school Lat.; *spontanéité*, Fr.] Voluntariness; willingness; accord unimpelled. *Bramhall*.

SPONTANEOUS *ſ*, spòn-tà-nè'-ús. *a.* [*spontanée*, Fr.; from *sponte*, Lat.] Voluntary; not compelled,

acting without compulsion or restraint; acting of itself; acting of its own accord. *Hale*.

SPONTA/NEOUSLY, spôn-tâ'-nê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Voluntarily; of its own accord. *Bentley*.

SPONTA/NEOUSNESS, spôn-tâ'-nê-ûs-nês. 314. *n. s.* Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unforced. *Hale*.

SPONTO/ON*, spôn-îdôn'. *n. s.* [*esponçon*, Fr.] A military weapon, a kind of half-pike, or halberd. *Murphy*.

SPOOL, spôol. 306. *n. s.* [*spule*, Germ.; *spohl*, Dut.] A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.

To SPOOM, spôdm. 306. *v. n.* To go on swiftly; a sea term. *Dryden*.

SPOON ô, spôdn. 306. *n. s.* [*spæen*, Dutch; *spone*, Danish; *spønn*, Icel.] A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids. *Shakspeare*.

To SPOON, spôdn. *v. n.* In sea language, is when a ship, being under sail in a storm, cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind. *Bailey*.

SPO/ONBILL, spôn'-bill. *n. s.* A bird. *Grew*.

SPO/ONFUL, spôn'-fûl. *n. s.* As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon. A medical spoonful is half an ounce. *Bacon* Any small quantity of liquid. *Arbutnot*.

SPO/ONMEAT, spôn'-mête. *n. s.* Liquid food; nourishment taken with a spoon. *Wiseman*.

SPO/ONWORT, spôn'-wûrt. *n. s.* Scurvygrass. *Harte*.

SPORA/DICAL, spô-râd'-ê-kâl. *a.* [*σπορὰδικός*.] Opposed to epidemical: in medicine. *Arbutnot*.

SPORT ô, spôrt. *n. s.* [*spott*, Icel.] Play; diversion; game; frolic and tumultuous merriment. *Sidney*. Mock; contemptuous mirth. *Tillotson*. That with which one plays. *Milton*. Play; idle jingle. *Broome*. Diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing. *Shakspeare*.

To SPORT, spôrt. *v. a.* To divert; to make merry. *Sidney*. To represent by any kind of play. *Dryden*.

To SPORT, spôrt. *v. n.* To play; to frolic; to game; to wanton. *Milton*. To trifle. *Tillotson*.

SPORTER*, spôrt'-ûr. *n. s.* One who sports. *Sherwood*.

SPO/RTFUL, spôrt'-fûl. *a.* Merry; frolic; wanton; acting in jest. *Shak*. Ludicrous; done in jest. *Wotton*.

SPO/RTFULLY, spôrt'-fûl-ê. *ad.* Wantonly; merrily. *Herbert*.

SPO/RTFULNESS, spôrt'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Wantonness; play; merriment; frolic. *Sidney*.

SPO/RTINGLY*, spôrt'-îng-lê. *ad.* In jest; in sport. *Hammond*.

SPO/RTIVE, spôrt'-îv. *a.* Gay; merry; frolic; wanton; playful; ludicrous. *Shakspeare*.

SPO/RTIVENESS, spôrt'-îv-nês. *n. s.* Gayety; play; wantonness. *Walton*.

SPO/RTLESS*, spôrt'-lês. *a.* Joyless; sad. *P. Fletcher*.

SPORTSMAN, spôrts'-mân. *n. s.* One who pursues the recreations of the field. *Addison*.

SPO/RTULARY ô, spôr'-tshû-lâr-ê. *a.* [*sportulare*, low Lat.] Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. *Bp. Hall*.

SPO/RTULE, spôr'-tshûle. 461. *n. s.* [*sportula*, Lat.] An alms; a dole. *Ayliffe*.

SPOT ô, spôt. *n. s.* [*spette*, Dan.; *spotte*, Flem.] A blot; a mark made by discoloration. *Milton*. A taint; a disgrace; a reproach; a fault. *Pope*. A scandalous woman, a disgrace to her sex. *Shak*. A small extent of place. *Milton*. Any particular place. *Otway*. A kind of pigeon.—*Upon the spot*. Immediately; without changing place. *Swift*.

To SPOT, spôt. *v. a.* To mark with discolorations; to maculate. *Shak*. To patch by way of ornament. *Addison*. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint. *Sidney*.

SPOT/LESS, spôt'-lês. *a.* Free from spots. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted. *Shakspeare*.

SPOT/LESSNESS*, spôt'-lês-nês. *n. s.* State or quality of being spotless. *Donne*.

SPO/TTER, spôt'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* One that spots; one that maculates.

SPO/TTINESS*, spôt'-tê-nês. *n. s.* State or quality of being spotty.

SPO/TTY, spôt'-tê. *a.* Full of spots; maculated. *Milton*.

SPOU/SAGE*, spôûz'-lêje. *n. s.* Act of espousing. *Bale*.

SPOU/SAL, spôû'-zâl. 99. *a.* Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal. *Shakspeare*.

SPOU/SAL, spôû'-zâl. *n. s.* [*sponsailles*, Fr.; *sponsalia*, Lat.] Marriage; nuptials. *Shakspeare*.

SPOUSE ô, spôûze. 313. *n. s.* [*sponsa*, *sponsus*, Lat.; *espouse*, Fr.] One joined in marriage; a husband or wife. *Shakspeare*.

To SPOUSE*, spôûze. *v. a.* To espouse; to wed; to join together as in matrimony. *Chaucer*.

SPOU/SELESS, spôûz'-lês. *a.* Wanting a husband or wife. *Pope*.

SPOUT ô, spôût. 313. *n. s.* [*spuyt*, Teut.] A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which any thing is poured. *Shak*. Water falling in a body; a cataract, such as is seen in the hot climates when clouds sometimes discharge all their water at once. *Burnet*.

To SPOUT, spôût. 313. *v. a.* [*spuyten*, Teut.] To pour with violence, or in a collected body, as from a spout. *Shak*. To pour out words with affected grandeur; to mouth. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

To SPOUT, spôût. *v. n.* To issue as from a spout. *Sidney*.

SPRACK*. *a.* See **SPRAG**.

SPRAG, sprâg. *a.* Vigorous; sprightly. *Shakspeare*. A provincial word.

SPRAG*, sprâg. *n. s.* A young salmon. *Grose*.

To SPRAIN ô, sprâne. 202. *v. a.* [corrupted from *strain*, or from the Swedish *spraenga*.] To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone. *Gay*.

SPRAIN, sprâne. *n. s.* Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint. *Temple*.

S/PR/INTS, sprânts. *n. s.* The dung of an otter.

SPRANG, sprâng. The preterit of *spring*. *Tillotson*.

SPRAT, sprât. *n. s.* [*sprot*, Dutch.] A small sea-fish. *Sidney*.

To SPRAWL, sprâwl. *v. n.* [*spradde*, Dan.; *spartelen*, Dutch.] To struggle as in the convulsions of death. *Shak*. To tumble, or creep with much agitation and contortion of the limbs. *L'Estrange*.

SPRAY, sprâ. 220. *n. s.* [of the same race with *spring*.] The extremity of a branch. *Spenser*. The foam of the sea: commonly written *spry*. *Arbutnot*.

To SPREAD ô, sprêd. 234. *v. a.* [*γρᾶν*, Sax.; *spreyden*, Teut.] To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger space than before. *Gen.* xxxiii. To cover by extension. *Granville*. To cover over. *Is.* xl. To stretch; to extend. *1 Kings*, viii. To publish; to divulge; to disseminate. *St. Matt.* ix. To emit as effluvia or emanations. *Milt.*

To SPREAD, sprêd. *v. n.* To extend or expand itself. *Bacon*.

SPREAD, sprêd. *n. s.* Extent; compass. *Addison*. Expansion of parts. *Bacon*.

S/PR/ADER, sprêd'-âr. 98. *n. s.* One that spreads. *Hooker*. Publisher; divulger; disseminator. *Swift*. One that expands or extends. *Wotton*.

S/PR/ADING*, sprêd'-îng. *n. s.* Act of extending or expanding. *Job*, xxxvi.

S/PR/ENT, sprênt. *part.* [*ppnenğan*, *ppnenan*, Sax.] Sprinkled. *Sidney*. *Ob. J.*

S/PR/ÉY*. *a.* Spruce. See **S/PR/UCE**.

S/PR/IG ô, sprîge. *n. s.* [*spricka*, Swed.] A small branch; a spray. *Bacon*. A brad or nail without a head.

To S/PR/IG*, sprîge. *v. n.* To mark with small branches; to work in sprigs. *Ash*.

S/PR/IG Crystal, sprîg'-krîs-tâl. *n. s.* Crystal found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point. *Woodward*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

SPRINGGY, sprîg'-gê. 383. *a.* Full of small branches.

Shakespeare.

SPRINT ð, sprite 393. *n. s.* [contraction of *spirit*.] Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent. *Spenser.* Walking spirit; apparition. *Locke.* Power which gives cheerfulness or courage. *Sidney.* An arrow. *Bacon.* See **SPIRIT** and **SPRITE**.

To SPRIGHT, sprite. *v. a.* To haunt as a spright. *Shakespeare.*

SPRIGHTEFUL, sprite'-fûl. *a.* Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous. *Shakespeare.*

SPRIGHTEFULLY, sprite'-fûl-ê. *ad.* Briskly; vigorously. *Shakespeare.*

SPRIGHTEFULNESS*, sprite'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Sprightliness; gayety; vivacity. *Hammond.*

SPRIGHTLESS, sprite'-lês. *a.* Dull; enervated; sluggish. *Marston.*

SPRIGHTLINESS, sprite'-lê-nês. *n. s.* Liveliness; briskness; vigour; gayety; vivacity. *Addison.*

SPRIGHTLY, sprite'-lê. *a.* Gay; brisk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious. *Dryden.*

To SPRING ð, spring. *v. n.* pret. *spring* or *spring*, anciently *spring*; part. *spring*. [ppîngan, Sax.; springen, Dutch.] To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power. *Shak.* To begin to grow. *Ray.* To proceed as from seed. 2 *Kings.*

To come into existence; to issue forth. *Shak.* To arise; to appear; to begin to appear or to exist. *Judges.* To issue with effect or force. *Pope.* To proceed, as from ancestors, or a country. *Heb. vii.*

To proceed, as from a ground, cause, or reason. *Milton.* To grow; to thrive. *Dryden.* To bound; to leap; to jump; to rush hastily; to appear suddenly. *Shak.* To fly with elastic power; to start. *Mortimer.* To rise from a covert. *Otway.* To issue from a fountain. *Gen. xxvi.* To proceed as from a source. *Dryden.* To shoot; to issue with speed and violence. *Dryden.*

To SPRING, spring. 409. *v. a.* To start; to rouse game. *Donne.* To produce quickly or unexpectedly. *Dryden.* To make by starting, applied to a ship. *Dryden.* To discharge, applied to a mine. *Tutler.* To contrive on a sudden; to produce hastily; to offer unexpectedly. *Swift.* To pass by leaping. *Thomson.*

SPRING, spring. *n. s.* [ppîng, Sax.] The season in which plants rise and vegetate; the vernal season. *Thomson.* An elastic body; a body which when distorted has the power of restoring itself to its former state. *Wilkins.* Elastic force. *Dryden.*

Any active power; any cause by which motion or action is produced or propagated. *Dryden.* A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle. *Dryden.* A leak; a start of plank. *B. Jonson.* A fountain; an issue of water from the earth. *Bacon.* A source; that by which any thing is supplied. *Davies.* Rise, beginning. 1 *Sam. ix.* Cause; original. *Blackmore.* A plant; a shoot; a young tree; a coppice. *Spenser.* A youth. *Spenser.* A hand or shoulder of pork. *Beaumont and Fl.*

SPRINGAL, spring'-gâl. *n. s.* [ppîngan, Sax.] A youth; an active, nimble young man. *Spenser.*

SPRINGE ð, springe. *n. s.* A gin; a noose, which, fastened to any elastic body, catches by a spring or jerk. *Shakespeare.*

To SPRINGE*, springe. *v. a.* To ensnare; to catch in a trap. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SPRINGER, spring'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who rouses game. A young plant. *Evelyn.*

✠ The *g* ought here to rest in the nasal sound, and not to be suffered to articulate the *e*, as it does in *finger*. —See *Principles*, No. 381 and 409. *W.*

SPRINGHALT, spring'-hâlt. *n. s.* [*spraeng*, Swed. and *halt*.] A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs. *Shakespeare.*

SPRINGHEAD*, spring'-hêd. *n. s.* Fountain; source. *Sir T. Herbert.*

SPRINGINESS, spring'-ê-nês, or spring'-jê-nês. [See **SPRINGY**.] *n. s.* Elasticity; power of restoring itself. *Boyle.*

SPRINGING*, spring'-îng. *n. s.* Growth; increase.]

Ps. lxx. [In architecture.] The side of an arch contiguous to the part whereon it rests. *Archæol.* vol. xvii.

SPRINGLE, spring'-gl. 405. *n. s.* A spring; an elastic noose. *Cureu.*

SPRINGTIDE, spring'-tîde. *n. s.* Tide at the new and full moon; high tide. *Dryden.*

SPRINGY, spring'-ê, or spring'-jê. *a.* Elastic; having the power of restoring itself. *Newton.*

✠ A most absurd custom has prevailed in pronouncing this adjective, as if it were formed from *spring*, a gin, rhyming with *fringe*, when nothing can be plainer than its formation from *spring*, an elastic body, and that the addition of *y* ought no more to alter the sound of *g* in this word than it does in *stringy*, full of strings. It is certainly thus we ought to pronounce the substantive formed from this adjective, which we meet with in Mr. Forster: "In general, that nervous *springiness*, (if I may so express it,) so very observable in Mr. Pope's metre, is often owing chiefly to a trochee beginning his line." *Essay on Accent and Quantity*, p. 59. But the absurdity is still increased when this vicious pronunciation is given to the adjective formed from *spring*, a fountain: this, however, is so contrary both to custom and analogy, that nothing but an oversight in Mr. Sheridan could have prevented his making the distinction.—See *Principles*, No. 409. *W.*

SPRINGY, spring'-ê. 409. *a.* [from *spring*.] Full of springs and fountains. *Mortimer.*

To SPRINKLE ð, spring'-kl. 405. *v. a.* [*sprîncelen*, Teut.; *sprengen*, Germ.; *ppîngan*, Sax.] To scatter; to disperse in small masses. *Ex. ix.*

To scatter in drops. *Num. vii.* To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust by scattering in small particles. *Heb. x.*

To SPRINKLE, spring'-kl. *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in small drops. *Lev. xiv.*

SPRINKLE*, spring'-kl. *n. s.* A small quantity scattered. An aspergire; an utensil to sprinkle with. *Spenser.*

SPRINKLER, spring'-klâr. *n. s.* One that sprinkles. **SPRINKLING***, spring'-klîng. *n. s.* The act of scattering in small drops. *Bp. Hall.* A small quantity scattered.

To SPRIT, sprit. *v. a.* To throw out; to eject with force. *Brown.*

To SPRIT, sprit. *v. n.* [ppîytan, Sax.; *spruyten*, Dutch.] To shoot; to germinate; to sprout. Used of barley wetted for malt.

SPRIT, sprit. *n. s.* [ppnote, Sax.] Shoot; sprout. *Mortimer.* [ppneot, Sax.] A pole: hence our word *boltsprit*.

SPRITSAIL, sprit'-sâle. *n. s.* The sail which belongs to the bowsprit mast. *Dict.*

SPRITE ð, sprite. *a. s.* [contracted from *spirit*.] A spirit; an incorporeal agent. See **SPRIGHT**. *Pope.*

SPRITEFUL*, sprite'-fûl. *a.* Gay; lively; cheerful. *Stroud.*

SPRITEFULLY, sprite'-fûl-ê. *ad.* Vigorously; with life and ardour. *Chapman.*

SPRITELESS*, See **SPRIGHTLESS**.

SPRITELINESS*, sprite'-lê-nês. *n. s.* See **SPRIGHTLINESS**. *Warton.*

SPRITELY*, *a.* See **SPRIGHTLY**.

SPRITELY, sprite'-lê. *ad.* Gayly. *Chapman.*

SPROD*, sprôd. *n. s.* A salmon while in its second year's growth. *Chambers.*

SPRONG. The old preterit of *spring*. *Hooker.*

To SPROUT ð, sprôut. 313. *v. n.* [ppîytan, Sax.; *spruyten*, Dutch.] To shoot by vegetation; to germinate. *Cowley.* To shoot into ramifications. *Bacon.* To grow. *Tickell.*

SPROUT, sprôut. *n. s.* A shoot of a vegetable. *Bacon.*

SPROUTS, sprôuts. *n. s.* Young coleworts.

SPRUCE ð, sprôose. 339. *a.* Nice; trim; neat without elegance. *Donne.*

To SPRUCE, sprôose. *v. n.* To dress with affected neatness. *Cotgrave.*

To SPRUCE*, sprôose. *v. a.* To trim; to dress. *Ainsworth.*

SPRUCE, sprôose. *n. s.* A species of fir. *Evelyn.*

SPRUCE-BEER, sprôose-bêr. *n. s.* Beer tinged with branches of fir. *Arbuthnot.*

SPRUCE-LEATHER, sprôds-lêth'-ûr. *n. s.* Corrupted from *Prussian leather*. *Dryden*.
SPRUCELY, sprôse'-lê. *ad.* In a nice manner. *Marston*.
SPRU'CENESS, sprôse'-nês. *n. s.* Neatness without elegance; trimness; quaintness; delicacy; fineness. *Middleton*.
To SPRUG*, *v. a.* To make smart. *Parth. Sacra*.
SPRUNG, sprûng. The preterit and participle passive of *spring*.
To SPRUNT*, sprûnt *v. n.* [*sprengen*, Teut.; *springan*, Sax.] To spring up; to germinate. *Prompt. Parv.* To spring forward. *Somerville*.
SPRUNT, sprûnt. *n. s.* Any thing that is short, and will not easily bend. A leap, or a spring in leaping.
SPRUNT*, sprûnt. *part. a.* Vigorous; active; grown out; becoming strong.
SPRUNTLY*, sprûnt'-lê. *ad.* Youthfully; like a young person. *B. Jonson*.
SPUD, spûd. *n. s.* A short knife; any short, thick thing, in contempt. *Swift*.
SPU'LLERS of *Yarn. n. s.* [perhaps properly *spoolers*.] Persons employed to see that it be well spun, and fit for the loom. *Diet*.
SPUME, spûme. *n. s.* [*spuma*, Lat.] Foam; froth. *Gower*.
To SPUME, spûme. *v. n.* To foam; to froth.
SPU'MOUS, spû'-mûs. *adj.* [*spumeus*, Lat.] Frothy; *SPU'MY*, spû'-mê. *adj.* foamy. *Brown*.
SPUN, spûn. The preterit and participle passive of *spin*. *Addison*.
SPUNGE, spûnje. *n. s.* See **SPONGE**.
To SPUNGE, spûnje. *74. v. n.* To hang on others for maintenance. *Swift*.
SPU'NGINESS*, spûn'-jê-nês. *n. s.* Sponginess. *Cotgrave*.
SPU'NGINGHOUSE, spûn'-jîng-hôûse. *n. s.* A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison, where the bailiffs sponge upon them, or riot at their cost. *Swift*.
SPUNGY, spûn'-jê. *a.* Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge. *Dryden*. Wet; moist; watery. *Shak.* Having the quality of imbibing. *Shak.*
SPUNK, spûnk. *408. n. s.* Touchwood; rotten wood. *Brown*.
SPUR, spûr. *n. s.* [*spur*, Sax.; *spore*, Dan.] A sharp point fixed on the rider's heel, with which he pricks his horse to drive him forward. *Sidney*. Incitement; instigation. *Hooker*. The longest and largest leading root of a tree; hence probably the *spur* of a post, the short wooden buttress affixed to it, to keep it firm in the ground. *Shak.* The sharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights. *Bacon*. Any thing standing out; a snag; as, the *spur* of a post. A sea-swallow. *Ray*.
To SPUR, spûr. *v. a.* To prick with the spur; to drive with the spur. *Addison*. To instigate; to incite; to urge forward. *Shak.* To drive by force. *Shak.* To fix a spur to. *Old Ballad of St. George for England*.
To SPUR, spûr. *v. n.* To travel with great expedition. *Dryden*. To press forward. *Dryden*.
To SPUR'GALL*, spûr'-gâl. *v. a.* [*spur* and *gall*.] To wound or hurt with the spur. *Shakspeare*.
SPUR'GALL*, spûr'-gâl. *n. s.* A hurt occasioned by the too frequent use of the spur. *Ash*.
SPURGE, spûrje. *n. s.* [*espurge*, Fr.; from *purgo*, Lat.] A plant violently purgative. *Skinner*.
SPURGE *Flax. n. s.* A plant.
SPURGE *Laurel, or Mezereon. n. s.* A plant.
SPURGE *Olive. n. s.* A shrub.
SPURGE *Wort. n. s.* A plant.
SPUR'GING*, spûr'-jîng. *n. s.* Act of purging; discharge. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*
SPU'RIOUS, spû'-rê-ûs. *314. a.* [*spurius*, Lat.] Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine. *White*. Not legitimate; bastard. *Addison*.
SPU'RIOUSLY*, spû'-rê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Counterfeitly; falsely. *Webster*.
SPU'RIOUSNESS, spû'-rê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Adulterateness; state of being counterfeit. *Waterland*.

SPU'RLING, spûr'-lîng. *410. n. s.* A small sea-fish. *Tusser*.
To SPURN, spûrn. *v. a.* [*spurnan*, Sax.] To kick; to strike or drive with the foot. *Shak.* To reject; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain. *Shak.* To treat with contempt. *Locke*.
To SPURN, spûrn. *v. n.* To make contemptuous opposition; to make insolent resistance. *Shak.* To toss up the heels; to kick or struggle. *Gay*.
SPURN, spûrn. *n. s.* Kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment. *Shakspeare*.
SPU'RNER*, spûr'-nûr. *n. s.* One who spurns. *Sherwood*.
SPU'RNEY, spûr'-nê. *n. s.* A plant.
SPU'RRED*, spûrd. *a.* Wearing spurs; as, He was booted and *spurred*.
SPU'RRER, spûr'-rûr. *98. n. s.* One who uses spurs.
SPU'RRIER, spûr'-rê-ûr. *n. s.* One who makes spurs. *B. Jonson*.
SPUR-ROYAL*, spûr'-rôû-âl. *n. s.* A gold coin, first coined in Edward the Fourth's time; it was of fifteen shillings value in James the First's time: sometimes written *spur-rial* or *ryal*. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
SPU'RRY, spûr'-rê. *n. s.* [*spurrie*, Fr.] A plant.
To SPURT, spûrt. *v. n.* See **To SPIRT**. To fly out with a quick stream. *Wiseman*.
SPURWAY, spûr'-wâ. *n. s.* [*spur* and *way*.] A horseway; a bridle-road; distinct from a road for carriages.
SPUTATION, spû-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*sputum*, Lat.] The act of spitting. *Harvey*.
SPUTATIVE*, spû-tâ'-tîv. *a.* Spitting much; inclined to spit. *Wotton*.
SPUT'TER, spût'-tûr. *93. v. n.* [*spato*, Lat.] To emit moisture in small flying drops. *Dryden*. To fly out in small particles with some noise. *Dryden*. To speak hastily and obscurely, as with the mouth full; to throw out the spittle by hasty speech. *Congreve*.
To SPUTTER, spût'-tûr. *v. a.* To throw out with noise and hesitation. *Dryden*.
SPUTTER, spût'-tûr. *n. s.* Moisture thrown out in small drops.
SPUTTERER, spût'-tûr-ûr. *n. s.* One that sputters.
SPY, spl. *n. s.* [*yspio*, Welsh; *espion*, Fr.; *spie*, Dutch.] One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others; one sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country. *Shakspeare*.
To SPY, spl. *v. a.* To discover by the eye at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy. *Dome*. To discover by close examination. *Decay of Chr. Piety*. To search or discover by artifice. *Numbers*.
To SPY, spl. *v. n.* To search narrowly. *Shakspeare*.
SPY'BOAT, spl'-bôte. *n. s.* A boat sent out for intelligence. *Arbutnot*.
SQUAB, skwôb. *86, 87. a.* [*squab*, Sueth.] Unfeathered; newly hatched. *King*. Fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky. *Betterton*.
SQUAB, skwôb. *n. s.* A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion. *Pope*.
SQUAB, skwôb. *ad.* With a heavy, sudden fall; plump and flat. *L'Estrange*. A low word.
To SQUAB, skwôb. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat; to squelsh or squash.
SQU'ABBISH, skwôb'-bîsh. *a.* Thick; heavy; fleshy. *Harvey*.
To SQU'BBLE, skwôb'-bl. *405. v. n.* [*kæbla*, Swed.] To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle; to fight. *Shakspeare*. A low word.
SQU'BBLE, skwôb'-bl. *n. s.* A low brawl; a petty quarrel. *Arbutnot*.
SQU'BBLER, skwôb'-bl-ûr. *n. s.* A quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.
SQUABPIE, skwôb'-pl. *n. s.* [*squab* and *pie*.] A pie made of many ingredients. *King*.
SQUAD*, skwâd. *n. s.* [*escouade*, Fr.] A company of armed men: usually applied to those who are learning the military exercise.
SQUADRON, skwâ'-drûn. *83, 85. n. s.* [*escadron*, Fr.; *squadron*, Ital.; from *quadratus* Lat.] A body

—nò, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, būll; —ōil; —pōūd; —ūlin, THIS.

of men drawn up square. *Milton*. A part of an army; a troop. *Chapman*. Part of a fleet; a certain number of ships. *Arbutnot*.

SQUADRONED, skwâ/-drund. 359. *a*. Formed into squadrons. *Milton*.

SQUALID §, skwôl/-lid. 36. [See **QUADRANT**.] *a*. [squalidus, Lat.] Foul; nasty; filthy. *Spenser*.

SQUALIDITY*, skwâl/-lîd-ê-tê. } *n. s.* The state
SQUALIDNESS*, skwôl/-lîd-nês. } or quality of
being squalid. *Scott*.

To **SQUALL** §, skwâll. *v. n.* [sqwæla, Su. Goth.] To scream out as a child or woman frightened. *Spectator*.

SQUALL, skwâll. *n. s.* Loud scream. *Pope*. Sudden gust of wind.

SQUALLER, skwâll/-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Screamer; one that screams.

SQUALLY, skwâll/-ê. *a*. Windy; gusty: a sailor's word. *Smollet*.

SQUALOR, skwâ/-lûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] Coarseness; nastiness; want of cleanliness and neatness. *Burton*.

SQUAMOUS, skwâ/-mûs. 314. *a*. [squameus, Lat.] Scaly; covered with scales. *Woodward*.

To **SQUANDER** §, skwôn/-dûr. *v. a*. [schwenden, Germ.] To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely; to throw away in idle prodigality. *Atterbury*. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse. *Shakespeare*.

SQUANDER*, skwôn/-dûr. *n. s.* The act of squandering. *Inq. into the State of the Nation*, (1806.)

SQUANDERER, skwôn/-dûr-ûr. *n. s.* A spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavishier. *Locke*.

SQUARE §, skwâre. *a*. [ysgwâr, Welsh; quadratus, Lat.] Cornered; having right angles. 1 *Kings*, vii. Forming a right angle. *Moxon*. Cornered; having angles of whatever content: as, three square, five square. *Spenser*. Parallel; exactly suitable. *Shak*. Strong; stout; well set: as, a square man. Equal; exact; honest; fair: as, square dealing. *Shak*. [In geometry.] Square root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the square: as, 4 is the square root of 16.

SQUARE, skwâre. *n. s.* [quadra, Lat.] A figure with right angles and equal sides. *Spenser*. An area of four sides, with houses on each side. *Addison*. Content of an angle. *Brown*. A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles: formerly written *squire*. [esquierre, Fr.] *Spenser*. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship or conduct. *Hooker*. Squadron; troops formed square. *Shak*. A square number is when another, called its root, can be exactly found, which, multiplied by itself, produces the square. *Pope*. Quaternion; number four. *Shak*. Level; equality. *Dryden*. Quartile; the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other. *Milton*. Rule; conformity. *L'Estrange*.—Squares go. The game proceeds: chessboards being full of squares. *L'Estrange*.

To **SQUARE**, skwâre. *v. a*. To form with right angles. To reduce to a square. *Prior*. To measure; to reduce to a measure. *Shak*. To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape. *Shak*. To accommodate; to fit. *Milton*. To respect in quartile. *Creech*.

To **SQUARE**, skwâre. *v. n*. To suit with; to fit with. *Dryden*. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides. *Shakespeare*.

SQUARENESS, skwâre/-nês. *n. s.* The state of being square. *Moxon*.

To **SQUASH** §, skwôsh. 36. *v. a*. [from quash; schiacciare, Ital.] To crush into pulp; to batter or make as flat as a cake.

SQUASH, skwôsh. *n. s.* Any thing soft and easily crushed. *Shak*. A plant. *Boyle*. Any thing unripe; any thing soft: in contempt. *Shak*. A sudden fall. *Arbutnot*. A shock of soft bodies. *Swift*. To **SQUAT** §, skwôt. *v. n*. [quatre, Ital.] To sit cowering; to sit close to the ground.

To **SQUAT***, skwôt. *v. a*. To bruise or make flat by letting fall. *Barret*.

SQUAT, skwôt. *a*. Cowering; close to the ground.

Milton. Short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering. *Grew*.

SQUAT, skwôt. *n. s.* The posture of cowering or lying close. *Dryden*. A sudden fall. *Herbert*.

SQUAT, skwôt. *n. s.* A sort of mineral. *Woodward*. To **SQUAWL***. See To **SQUALL**.

To **SQUEAK** §, skwêk. 227. *v. n*. [sqwæka, Swed.] To set up a sudden, dolorous cry; to cry out with pain. To cry with a shrill, acute tone. *Bacon*. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain. *Dryden*.

SQUEAK, skwêk. *n. s.* A cry of pain. *Dryden*. A shrill, quick cry, not of pain. *Tatler*.

SQUEAKER*, skwê/-kûr. *n. s.* One who cries with a shrill, acute tone. *Echard*.

To **SQUEAL**, skwêl. 227. *v. n*. [sqwæla, Su. Goth. See To **SQUALL**.] To cry with a shrill, sharp voice; to cry with pain. *Tatler*.

SQUEAMISH §, skwê/-mîsh. *a*. [for quawmish or qualmish, from qualm.] Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned; being apt to take offence without much reason. *Sidney*.

SQUEAMISHLY, skwê/-mîsh-lê. *ad*. In a fastidious manner. *Warton*.

SQUEAMISHNESS, skwê/-mîsh-nês. *n. s.* Niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness. *South*.

SQUEASINESS*, skwê/-zê-nês. *n. s.* Nausea; queasiness; fastidiousness. *Hummond*.

SQUEASY §, skwê/-zê. *a*. Queasy; nice; squeamish; fastidious; scrupulous. *Bp. Earle*.

To **SQUEEZE** §, skwêeze. 246. *v. a*. [cpiran, Sax.; gwasgu, Welsh.] To press; to crush between two bodies. *Wilkins*. To oppress; to crush; to harass by extortion. *L'Estrange*. To force between close bodies.

To **SQUEEZE**, skwêeze. *v. n*. To act or pass, in consequence of compression. *Newton*. To force way through close bodies. *L'Estrange*.

SQUEEZE, skwêeze. *n. s.* Compression; pressure. *Phillips*.

SQUEEZING*, skwêê/-zîng. *n. s.* Act of squeezing. *Pope*.

To **SQUELCH** §, or **SQUELSH***, skwêlsh. *v. a* [a corruption, perhaps, of squash.] To crush. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

SQUELCH, skwêlsh. *n. s.* A heavy fall; a flat fall on one side. *Hudibras*.

SQUIB, skwîb. *n. s.* [schieben, Germ.] A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire. *Bacon*. Any sudden flash. *Donne*. A lampoon: a frequent colloquial expression. Any petty fellow. *Spenser*.

SQUILL, skwîl. *n. s.* [squilla, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*. A fish. An insect. *Grew*.

SQUINANCY, skwînt/-ân-sê. *n. s.* [squinance, squinancie, Fr.] An inflammation in the throat; a quinsy. *Bacon*.

SQUINT §, skwînt. *a*. [squinte, Dutch.] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously. *Spenser*.

SQUINT*, skwînt. *n. s.* An oblique look.

To **SQUINT**, skwînt. *v. n*. To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of vision. *Bacon*.

To **SQUINT**, skwînt. *v. a*. To form the eye to oblique vision. *Shak*. To turn the eye obliquely. *Bacon*.

SQUINTEYED, skwînt/-ide. *a*. Having the sight directed oblique. *Knolles*. Indirect; oblique; malignant. *Denham*.

SQUINTING §, skwînt/-tê-tê-gò. *a*. Squinting; a cant word. *Dryden*.

SQUINTINGLY*, skwînt/-îng-lê. *ad*. With an oblique look. *Shervood*.

To **SQUINNY**, skwînt/-nê. *v. n*. To look askint: a cant word. *Shakespeare*.

SQUIRE §, skwîre. *n. s.* [contraction of esquire; escuyer, Fr. See **ESQUIRE**.] A gentleman next in rank to a knight. *Shak*. An attendant on a noble warrior. *Dryden*. An attendant at court. *Shakespeare*.

To **SQUIRE***, skwîre. *v. a*. To attend as a squire. *Chaucer*.

SQUIREHOOD*, skwîr'e-hûd. } *n. s.* Rank and
SQUIRESHIP*, skwîr'e-chîp. } state of an es-
 quire. *Shelton.*

SQUIRELY*, skwîr'e-lè. *a.* Becoming a squire.
Shelton.

SQUIRREL, skwêr'-rîl. 109. *n. s.* [*écureuil*, Fr.] A small animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree to tree. *Drayton.*

§ The *i* in this word ought not, according to analogy, to be pronounced like *e*, 109; but custom seems to have fixed it too firmly in that sound to be altered without the appearance of pedantry. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, give the *i* the sound that I have done. *W.*

To SQUIRT §, skwûrt. 108. *v. a.* [*squaetta*, Su. Goth.] To throw out in a quick stream. *Arbuthnot.*

To SQUIRT, skwûrt. *v. n.* To prate; to let fly: low cant. *L'Estrange.*

SQUIRT, skwûrt. *n. s.* An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected, *Hudibras*. A small, quick stream. *Bacon.*

SQUIRTER, skwûrt'-ûr. *n. s.* One that plies a squirt. *Arbuthnot.*

To STAB §, stâb. *v. a.* [*staven*, old Dutch.] To pierce with a pointed weapon. *Shak.* To wound mortally or mischievously. *A. Phillips.*

To STAB, stâb. *v. n.* To give a wound with a pointed weapon. *Dryden.* To offer a stab. *Shak.* To give a mortal wound. *Shakespeare.*

STAB, stâb. *n. s.* A wound with a sharp pointed weapon. *Shak.* A dark injury; a sly mischief. A stroke; a blow. *South.*

STABBER, stâb'-bûr. 98. *n. s.* One who stabs; a privy murderer.

STABILIMENT §, stâ-bîl'-lè-mènt. *n. s.* [*stabilis*, Lat.] Support; firmness; act of making firm. *Derham.*

To STABILITATE*, stâ-bîl'-è-tâte. *v. a.* [*stabilitas*, Lat.] To make stable; to establish. *More.*

STABILITY, stâ-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*stabilité*, Fr.] Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand. *Is. xxxiii.* Fixedness; not fluidity. *Boyle.* Firmness of resolution.

STABLE §, stâ-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.; *stabilis*, Lat.] Fixed; able to stand. Steady; constant; fixed in resolution or conduct. *Davies.* Strong; fixed in state or condition; durable. *Rogers.*

To STABLE*, stâ-bl. *v. a.* To make stable; to fix; to establish. *Sturpe.* *Ob. T.*

STABLE §, stâ-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*stabulum*, Lat.] A house for beasts. *Ezra, xxv.*

To STABLE, stâ-bl. *v. n.* [*stabulo*, Lat.] To kennel; to dwell as beasts. *Milton.*

To STABLE, stâ-bl. *v. a.* To put into a stable. *Spenser.*

STABLEBOY, stâ-bl-bôê. } *n. s.* One who at-
STABLEMAN, stâ-bl-mân. 88. } tends in the stable. *Swift.*

STABLENESS, stâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* Power to stand. *Chaucer.* Steadiness; constancy; stability. *Shak.*

STABLESTAND, stâ-bl-stând. *n. s.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest: and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow; or else standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. *Cowel.*

STABLING*, stâ-blîng. *n. s.* House or room for beasts. *Thomson.*

To STABLISH, stâb'-lîsh. *v. a.* [*stabilio*, Lat.] To establish; to fix; to settle. *Spenser.*

STABLY*, stâ-blè. *ad.* Firmly; steadily. *Hulot.*

STABULATION*, stâb-ù-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*stabulatio*, Lat.] Act of housing beasts. *Cockeram.* *Ob. T.*

STACK §, stâk. *n. s.* [*stack*, Icel.] A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly together. *Bacon.* A number of chimneys or funnels standing together. *Wiseman.*

To STACK, stâk. *v. a.* To pile up regularly in ricks. *Tusser.*

STA'CITE. *n. s.* [στακτή, Gr.; *stacte*, Lat.; στακτη, Sax.] An aromatick; the gum that distills from the tree which produces myrrh. *Er. xxx.*

STADE*, stâde. *n. s.* [*stade*, Fr.; *stadium*, Lat.] A furlong. *Donne.*

STADLE §, stâ-dl. *n. s.* [stadel, Sax.] Any thing which serves for support to another. A staff; a crutch. *Spenser.* A tree suffered to grow for coarse and common uses, as posts or rails. Young plants left standing at certain distances, when a wood is cut. *Tusser.*

To STADLE, stâ-dl. *v. a.* To leave sufficient stades when a wood is cut. *Tusser.*

STADTHOLDER, stâth'-hòld-ûr. *n. s.* [*stadt*, and *houden*, Dutch.] Formerly the chief magistrate of the United Provinces. *Burnet.*

STAFF §, stâf. *n. s.* plur. *staves*, stâvz. [stæf, rtaf, Sax.; *staff*, Danish; *staf*, Dutch.] A stick with which a man supports himself in walking. *Shak.* A prop; a support. *Shak.* A stick used as a weapon; a club; the handle of an edged or pointed weapon. *Shak.* Any long piece of wood. *Milton.* Round or step of a ladder. *Brown.* An ensign of an office; a badge of authority. *Shak.* An establishment of officers, in various departments, attached to generals and armies. [*stef*, Icel.] A stanza; a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the series is concluded, the same order begins again. *Dryden.*

STAFFISH, stâf'-fîsh. *a.* Stiff; harsh. *Ascham.*

Ob. J.

STAFFTREE, stâf'-trèe. *n. s.* A sort of ever-green privet.

STAG, stâg. *n. s.* The male red deer; the male of the hind. *Shak.* A colt or filly; also a romping girl. *Grose.*

STAGE §, stâdje. *n. s.* [*estage*, Fr.] A floor raised to view on which any show is exhibited; a raised floor of temporary use. *Tuttler.* The theatre; the place of scenic entertainments. *B. Jonson.* Any place where any thing is publicly transacted or performed. *Shakespeare.* A place in which rest is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermission. [στάγε, Sax.] *Hammond.* A single step of gradual process. *Bacon.*

To STAGE, stâdje. *v. a.* To exhibit publicly. *Shakespeare.* *Ob. J.*

STAGECOACH, stâdje-kòtsh'. *n. s.* A coach that keeps its stages; that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers. *Addison.*

STAGELY*, stâdje'-lè. *a.* Belonging to the stage; befitting the stage. *Bp. Taylor.*

STAGEPLAY, stâdje'-plâ. *n. s.* Theatrical entertainment. *Dryden.*

STAGEPLAYER, stâdje'-plâ-ûr. *n. s.* One who publicly represents actions on the stage. *Arbuthnot.*

STAGER, stâ'-jûr. 98. *n. s.* A player. *B. Jonson.* One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning. *Hudibras.*

STAGERY*, stâ'-jûr-è. *n. s.* Scenic exhibition, show on the stage. *Milton.*

STAGEVIL. *n. s.* A disease in horses. *Dict.*

STAGGARD, stâg'-gârd. 88. *n. s.* [from *stag*.] A four year old stag. *Ainsworth.*

To STAGGER §, stâg'-gûr. 98. *v. n.* [*staggeren*, Dutch.] To reel; not to stand or walk steadily. *Boyle.* To faint; to begin to give way. *Addison.*

To hesitate; to fall into doubt; to become less confident or determined. *Rom. iv.*

To STAGGER, stâg'-gûr. *v. a.* To make to stagger; to make to reel. *Shak.* To shock; to alarm; to make less steady or confident. *Shakespeare.*

STAGGERING*, stâg'-gûr-ing. *n. s.* Act of reeling. *Arbuthnot.* Cause of staggering or making to stagger. *1 Sam. xxv.*

STAGGERINGLY*, stâg'-gûr-ing-lè. *ad.* In a reeling manner. *Granger.* With hesitation. *Brown.*

STAGGERS, stâg'-gûrs. *n. s.* A kind of horse apoplexy. *Shakespeare.* Madness; wild conduct; irregular behaviour. *Shakespeare.*

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, 'th, báll; —dill; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

STA'GNANCY, stág'-nán-sé. *n. s.* The state of being without motion or ventilation. *Cotton.*

STA'GNANT, stág'-nánt. *a.* [*stagnans*, Lat.] Motionless; still; not agitated; not flowing; not running. *Blackmore.*

To STA'GNATE, stág'-nâte. 91. *v. n.* [*stagnò*, Lat.] To lie motionless; to have no course or stream. *Woodward.*

STAGNATION, stág'-ná'-shún. *n. s.* Stop of course; cessation of motion. *Addison.*

STAID, stáde. 202, 222. *part. a.* [from *stay*.] Sober; grave; regular; composed; not wild; not volatile. *Shakespeare.*

STAIDNESS, stáde'-nès. *n. s.* Sobriety; gravity; regularity; contrariety to wildness. *Glanville.*

To STAIN, stáne. 202. *v. a.* [*ystaenio*, Welsh, from *ys* and *taenu*.] To blot; to spot; to maculate. *Shak.* To dye; to tinge. *Davies.* To disgrace; to spot with guilt or infamy. *Milton.*

STAIN, stáne. 73. *n. s.* Blot; spot; discoloration. *Addison.* Taint of guilt or infamy. *Hooker.* Cause of reproach; shame. *Sidney.*

STAINER, stá'-núr. *n. s.* One who stains; one who blots; one who dyes; a dyer.

STAINLESS, stáne'-lès. *a.* Free from blots or spots. *Sidney.* Free from sin or reproach. *Shakespeare.*

STAIR, stáre. 202. *n. s.* [*stægen*, Sax.; *stege*, Sueth.] Steps by which we ascend from the lower part of a building to the upper. *Sidney.*

STAIRCASE, stáre'-káse. *n. s.* The part of a fabric that contains the stairs. *Wotton.*

STAKE, stáke. *n. s.* [*stac*, *stace*, Sax.; *stake*, Swed.] A post or strong stick fixed in the ground. *Sidney.* A piece of long rough wood. *Dryden.*

Any thing placed as a palisade or fence. *Comus.* The post to which a beast is tied to be baited. *Shak.* [*stecken*, Teut.] Any thing pledged or wagered. *Cowley.*

The state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered. *Bacon.* The stake is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occasion offers; or else it hath a strong iron spike at the bottom let into some place of the work-bench, not to be removed. *Maxon.*

To STAKE, stáke. *v. a.* To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright. *Evelyn.* To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard. *South.*

STALACTICAL, stál-ák'-tè-kál. *a.* Resembling an icicle. *Derham.*

STALACTITES, stál-ák'-tì'-tèz. } *n. s.* [from *σταλαγνιτή*, stál-ág'-tì'-tè. } *λαγω*.] Spar in the shape of an icicle. *Woodward.*

STALAGMITES, stál-ág'-mè-tèz, or stál-lág'-mì'-tèz. *n. s.* Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

STALE, stále. *a.* [*stel*, Teut.] Old; kept; altered by time. *Prior.* Used till it is of no use or esteem; worn out of regard or notice. *Hayward.*

STALE, stále. *n. s.* [*stælan*, Sax.] Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose; a decoy. *Sidney.* A prostitute. *Shak.* [*stalle*, Teut.] Urine; old urine. *Swift.* Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated. [*stale*, Dutch.] A handle. *Chapman.* At the game of chess applied to the king, when he is forced into a situation from which he cannot move without going into check: by which the game is ended. *Bacon.*

To STALE, stále. *v. a.* To wear out; to make old. *Shakespeare.* *Ob. J.*

To STALE, stále. *v. n.* [*stallen*, Teut.] To make waste. *Hudibras.*

STALELY, stále'-lè. *ad.* Of old; long time. *B. Jonson.*

STALENESS, stále'-nès. *n. s.* Oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time. *Bacon.*

To STALK, stáwk. 84. *v. n.* [*stælcan*, Sax.] To walk with high and superb steps. *Spenser.* To walk behind a stalking horse or cover. *Bacon.*

STALK, stáwk. *n. s.* High, proud, wide, and stately step. *Spenser.*

STALK, stáwk. *n. s.* [*stelke*, or *stielke*, Swed.] The stem on which flowers or fruits grow. *Bacon.* The stem of a quill. *Greco.*

STA'LKED*, stáwk't. *a.* Having a stalk: as, the long-stalked pear.

STALKER*, stáwk'-úr. *n. s.* One who stalks. *B. Jonson.* A kind of fishing-net.

STALKINGHORSE, stáwk'-íng-hórsé. *n. s.* [*stalking* and *horse*.] A horse, either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask; a pretence. *Hakewill.*

STÁLKY, stáwk'-è. *a.* Hard like a stalk. *Mortimer.*

STALL, stáll. 84. *n. s.* [*stæl*, *stæal*, Sax.; *stal*, Dutch.] A crib in which an ox is fed, or a horse is kept, in the stable. *Chapman.* A bench or form where any thing is set to sale. *Shak.* [*stall*, Swed. *stal*, Arm.] A small house or shed in which certain trades are practised. *Spenser.* The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir. *Ayliffe.*

To STALL, stáll. *v. a.* To keep in a stall or stable. *Spenser.* [for *install*.] To invest. *Shakespeare.*

To STALL, stáll. *v. n.* To inhabit; to dwell. *Shak.* To kennel.

STALLAGE, stáll'-ídje. *n. s.* Rent paid for a stall [in old books.] Laysial; dung; compost.

STALLATION*, stál-là'-shún. *n. s.* Installation. *Cavendish.* *Ob. T.*

STALLFED, stáll'-fèd. *a.* Fed, not with grass, but dry feed. *Chapman.*

STALLION, stál'-yún. 113. *n. s.* [*ysdalwyn*, Welsh; *stalon*, old Fr.; *stallone*, Ital.] A horse kept for mares. *Temple.*

STALWORTH, stáll'-wórh. *a.* [*stæl-wýrth*, Sax.] Stout; strong; brave. *Fairfax.* *Ob. T.*

STAMEN*, stá'-mén. *n. s.* [Lat.] Threads. *Hist. R. S.* Foundation. *Tatler.*

STAMIN*, stá'-mín. *n. s.* [*estamine*, Fr.] A slight sort of stuff; kind of woollen cloth. *Chaucer.*

STAMINA, stám'-ín-à. *n. s.* [Lat.] The first principles of any thing. *Burke.* The solids of a human body. [In botany.] Those little fine threads or capillaments, which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompassing round the style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.

✂ This word, like *animalcula*, is often, by mere English speakers, used as a singular. Thus, speaking of microscopic objects, they talk of seeing the leg of an *animalcula*, and, observing a person with a good constitution, they say he has a good *stamina*. To such speakers it may be observed, that these words are perfectly Latin plurals, the singulars of which are *animalculum*, and *stamen*.—See *ANIMALCULE*, *LAMINA*, and *MIASMA*. *W.*

To STAMINATE*, stám'-ín-áte. *v. a.* To endure with stamina. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

STAMINEOUS, stám'-ín'-è-ús. *a.* [*stamineus*, Lat.] Consisting of threads. *Stamineous* flowers want those coloured leaves which are called petals, and consist only of the stylus and the stamina.

STAMMEL, stám'-mèl. *n. s.* [*estamel*, old Fr.] A species of red colour. *B. Jonson.* A kind of woollen cloth. *Comment. on Chaucer.*

STAMMEL*, stám'-mèl. *a.* Of a reddish colour. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

To STAMMER, stám'-môr. 98. *v. n.* [*stamper*, Sax.; *stameren*, Teut.] To speak with unnatural hesitation; to utter words with difficulty. *Sidney.*

To STAMMER*, stám'-môr. *v. a.* To pronounce or declare imperfectly. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

STAMMERER, stám'-môr-úr. *n. s.* One who speaks with hesitation. *Bp. Taylor.*

STAMMERINGLY*, stám'-môr-íng-lè. *ad.* In a stammering manner. *Hudoe.*

To STAMP, stámp. *v. a.* [*stampen*, Dutch; *stamper*, Dan.] To strike by pressing the foot hastily downwards. *Dryden.* To pound; to beat as in a mortar. *Deud.* ix. [*estamper*, Fr.; *stampare*, Ital.]

To impress with some mark or figure. *South.* To fix a mark by impressing it. *Digby.* To make by impressing a mark. *Locke.* To mint; to form; to coin. *Shakespeare.*

To STAMP, stâmp. v. n. To strike the foot suddenly downward. *Jer.* xlvii.

STAMP, stâmp. n. s. [*estampe*, Fr.; *stampa*, Ital.] Any instrument by which a distinct and lasting impression is made. A mark set on any thing; impression. *Carew*. A thing marked or stamped. *Shak*. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impression; a cut; a plate. *Addison*. A mark set upon things that pay customs to the government. *Swift*. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any thing. *South*. Authority; currency; value derived from any suffrage or attestation. *Brown*. Make; cast; form. *Shak*.

STAMPER, stâmp'âr. 98. n. s. An instrument of pounding.

STAN, amongst our forefathers, was the termination of the superlative degree: so, *Athelstan*, most noble; *Beistan*, the best; *Dunstan*, the highest. *Gibson's Camden*.

To STANCH, stânsch. 78. v. a. [*estancher*, Fr.] To stop blood; to hinder from running. *Bacon*.

To STANCH, stânsch. v. n. To stop. *St. Luke*, viii. STANCH, stânsch. a. Sound; such as will not run out. *Boyle*. Firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined. *Addison*. Strong; not to be broken. *Shakspeare*.—A stanch hound. A dog that follows the scent without error or remissness.

STANCHER, stânsch'âr. n. s. One that stops blood. *Sherwood*.

STANCHION, stân'shân. n. s. [*estançon*, Fr.] A prop; a support.

STANCHLESS, stânsch'lêss. a. Not to be stopped. *Shakspeare*.

To STAND, stând. v. n. preterit *I stood*, *I have stood*. [*standan*, Goth.; *stāndan*, Sax.; *staen*, Dutch.] To be upon the feet; not to sit; kneel, or lie down. *Common Prayer*. To be not demolished or overthrown. *Milton*. To be placed as an edifice. *Addison*. To remain erect; not to fall. *Milton*. To become erect. *Dryden*. To stop; to halt; not to go forward. *Shak*. To be at a stationary point without progress or regression. *Bacon*. To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation. *Davies*. To be in any posture of resistance or defence. *Shak*. To be in a state of hostility; to keep the ground. *Esth.* viii. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way. *Ecclus.* xlv. To stay; not to fly. *Chapman*. To be placed, with regard to rank or order. *Arbutnot*. To remain in the present state. *1 Cor.* vii. [*estar*, Span.] To be in any particular state; to be: emphatically expressed. *Milton*. Not to become void; to remain in force. *Hooker*. To consist; to have its being or essence. *Heb.* ix. To be, with respect to terms of a contract. *Carew*. To have a place. *Shak*. To be in any state at the time present. *Shak*. To be in a permanent state. *Shak*. To be, with regard to condition or fortune. *Dryden*. To have any particular respect. *Shak*. To be without action. *Bacon*. To depend; to rest; to be supported. *Whitgift*. To be, with regard to state of mind. *Psaln* iv. To succeed; to be acquitted; to be safe. *Addison*. To be, with respect to any particular. *Shak*. To be resolutely of a party. *Hooker*. To be in the place; to be representative. *Bacon*. To remain; to be fixed. *1 Cor.* xvi. To hold a course at sea. *Dryden*. To have direction towards any local point. *Boyle*. To offer as a candidate. *Walton*. To place himself; to be placed. *Shak*. To stagnate; not to flow. *Dryden*. To be, with respect to chance. *Rowe*. To remain satisfied. *Shak*. To be without motion. *Shak*. To make delay. *Locke*. To insist; to dwell with many words, or much pectinacy. *Bacon*. To be exposed. *Shak*. To persist; to persevere. *Bp. Taylor*. To persist in a claim. To adhere; to abide. *Daniel*. To be consistent. *Hooker*. To be put aside with disregard. *Decay of Christian Piety*.—To stand by. To support; to defend; not to desert. *Dryden*. To be present without being an actor. *Shak*. To repose on; to rest in. *Pope*. To stand for. To propose one's self a candidate. *Shak*. To maintain; to profess

to support. *Bacon*. To stand off. To keep at a distance. *Dryden*. Not to comply. *Shak*. To forbear friendship or intimacy. *Shak*. To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent. *Wotton*. To stand out. To hold resolution; to hold a post; not to yield a point. *Shak*. Not to comply; to secede. *Shak*. To be prominent or protuberant. *Psaln* lxxiii. To stand to. To ply; to persevere. *Dryden*. To remain fixed in a purpose. *Herbert*. To abide by a contract or assertion. *Dryden*. To stand under. To undergo; to sustain. *Shak*. To stand up. To erect one's self; to rise from sitting. To arise in order to gain notice. *Acts*, xxv. To make a party. *Shak*. To stand upon. To concern; to interest: an impersonal sense. *Bacon*. To value; to take pride. *Tillotson*. To insist. *Shakspeare*.

To STAND, stând. v. a. To endure; to resist without flying or yielding. *Shak*. To await; to abide; to suffer. *Addison*. To keep; to maintain, with ground. *Dryden*.

STAND, stând. n. s. A station; a place where one waits standing. *Shak*. Rank; post; station. *Daniel*. A stop; a halt. *Shak*. Stop; interruption. *Bacon*. The act of opposing. *Shak*. Highest mark; stationary point; point from which the next motion is regressive. *Dryden*. A point beyond which one cannot proceed. *Shak*. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment; hesitation. *Locke*. A frame or table on which vessels are placed. *Dryden* STAN'DARD, stân'dârd. n. s. [*stāndapōd*, Sax.; *standart*, old Fr.; *estandard*, mod. From *stand*.] An ensign in war. *Milton*. That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the test of other things of the same kind. *Glanville*. That which has been tried by the proper test. *Swift*. A settled rate. *Locke*. A standing stem or tree. *Bacon*. STAN'DARDBEARER, stân'dârd-bâr-r. n. s. One who bears a standard or ensign. *Isa.* x. STAN'DCROP, stând'krōp. n. s. An herb. *Ainsworth*.

STAN'DEL, stân'dêl. n. s. [from *stand*.] A tree of long standing. *Hovell*.

STAN'DER, stând'âr. 98. n. s. One who stands. A tree that has stood long. *Ascham*.—*Stander by*. One present; a mere spectator. *Hooker*. *Stander up*. One who makes himself of a party. *South*.

STAN'DERGRASS, stând'âr-grâs. n. s. An herb. *Ainsworth*.

STAN'DING, stând'îng. part. a. Settled; established; not temporary. *Temple*. Lasting; not transitory. *Addison*. Stagnant; not running. *Ps.* cviii. Fixed; not movable. *Shak*. Continuing erect; not fallen; not cut down. *Judges*, xv.

STAN'DING, stând'îng. 410. n. s. Continuance; long possession of an office, character, or place. *Dryden*. Station; place to stand in. *Knolles*. Power to stand. *Ps.* lxxix. Rank; condition.

STAN'DISH, stân'dîsh. n. s. [*stand and dish*.] A case for pen and ink. *Wotton*.

STANE*, stâne. n. s. [*stān*, Sax.] Our northern word for stone.

STANG, stâng. n. s. [*stæng*, Sax.; *ystang*, Welsh.] A perch; a measure of land. *Swift*. A long bar; a wooden pole; the shaft of a cart.—To ride the stang, is to be mounted on a strong pole, borne on men's shoulders, and carried about from place to place; the rider representing usually a henpecked husband, and sometimes the husband who had beaten his wife. *Callander*.

To STANG*, stâng. v. n. [*stanga*, Icel.] To shoot with pain. *Grose*.

STANK, stângk. a. [*stanka*, Icel. and Su. Goth.] Weak; worn out. *Spenser*.

To STANK*, stângk. v. n. To sigh.

STANK*, stângk. n. s. [*stanc*, Sax.; *ystanc*, Welsh.] A dam, or bank, to stop water.

STANK, stângk. The preterit of stink. *Eccl.* vii.

STANNARY*, stân'nâr-ê. n. s. [*stannum*, Lat.; *stean*, Cornish.] A tin mine. *Bp. Hall*.

STANNARY, stân'nâr-ê. a. Relating to the tin works. *Carew*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bâll;—ôll;—pôlnd;—thin, THIS.

STA'NNYEL*, stân'-yêl. *n. s.* The common stone-hawk. *Shakspeare.*

STANZA, stân'-zâ. 92. *n. s.* [*stanza*, Ital.; *stance*, Fr.] A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other; so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure, or relation of rhyme. *Stanza* is originally a room of a house, and came to signify a subdivision of a poem; a staff. *Cowley.*

STA'PLE, stâ'-pl. 405. *n. s.* [*stapel*, Belg. and Sueth.] A settled mart; an established emporium. *Prior.* The original material of a manufacture. *Drayton.*

STA'PLE, stâ'-pl. *a.* Settled; established in commerce. *Dryden.* According to the laws of commerce. *Swift.*

STA'PLE, stâ'-pl. *n. s.* [*stapul*, Sax.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends. *Peacham.*

STA'PLER*, stâ'-plûr. *n. s.* A dealer: as, a wool-stapler. *Howell.*

STAR, stâr. 78. *n. s.* [*sterre*, Teut.; *stæopna*, Sax.] One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky. *Watts.* The pole-star. *Shak.* Configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune. *Shak.* A mark of reference; an asterisk. *Watts.*

STAR of Bethlehem. *n. s.* A flower. *Miller.*

STAR'RAPPLE, stâr'-âp-pl. *n. s.* A globular or olive-shaped, soft, fleshy fruit, enclosing a stone of the same shape. This plant grows in the warmest parts of America. *Miller.*

STARBOARD, stâr'-bôrd. *n. s.* [*stæopbord*, Sax.] The right-hand side of the ship, as *larboard* is the left. *Harris.*

STARCH, stârtsh. 78. *n. s.* [*stark*, Germ.] A kind of viscous matter made of flour or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened, and was formerly coloured. *Fletcher.* A stiff, formal manner. *Addison.*

STARCH*, stârtsh. *a.* [*stæpc*, Sax.] Stiff; precise; rigid. *Killingbeck.*

To STARCH, stârtsh. *v. a.* To stiffen with starch. *Gay.*

STAR'CHAMBER, stâr'-tshâm-bôr. *n. s.* A kind of criminal court of equity. *Shakspeare.*

STAR'CHED, stârtsh. 359. *part. a.* Stiffened with starch. *B. Jonson.* Stiff; precise; formal. *Hammond.*

STAR'CHEDNESS*, stârtsh'-êd-nês. 365. *n. s.* Stiffness; formality. *L. Addison.*

STAR'CHER, stârtsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One whose trade is to starch. *Marston.*

STAR'CHLY, stârtsh'-lê. *ad.* Stiffly; precisely. *Swift.*

STAR'CHNESS, stârtsh'-nês. *n. s.* Stiffness; preciseness.

To STARE, stâre. *v. n.* [*stæpian*, Sax.; *stara*, Icel. and Sueth.] To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horror. *Spenser.* To stand out prominent. *Mort.* [*starven*, Germ.] To stand up. *Barret.*

To STARE*, stâre. *v. a.* To affect or influence by stares. *Dryden.*—To stare in the face. To be undeniably evident to. *Locke.*

STARE, stâre. *n. s.* Fixed look. *Shak.* [*stæp*, Sax.; *sterre*, Teut.] The staring, a bird. *Sir T. Elyot.*

STAR'ER, stâ'-râr. 98. *n. s.* One who looks with fixed eyes. *Pope.*

STAR'FISH, stâr'-fîsh. *n. s.* A fish branching out into several points. *Woodward.*

STAR'GAZER, stâr'-gâ-zûr. *n. s.* An astronomer, or astrologer. *Is. xlviii.* A fish so called. *Chambers.*

STAR'HAWK, stâr'-hâwk. *n. s.* A sort of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STARK, stârk. 78. *a.* [*stæpc*, Sax.; *stark*, Germ.; *sterk*, Teut.] Stiff; strong; unbending; unyielding. *Chaucer.* Deep; full; still. *B. Jonson.* Mere; simple; plain; gross. *Hudibras.*

STARK, stârk. *ad.* It is used to intend or augment the signification of a word: as, *stark* mad, mad in the highest degree. *Sidney.*

STAR'KLY, stârk'-lê. *ad.* Stiffly; strongly. *Shak.* STAR'LESS, stâr'-lêss. *a.* Having no light of stars. *Milton.*

STAR'LIGHT, stâr'-llte. *n. s.* Lustre of the stars. *Shakspeare.*

STAR'LIGHT, stâr'-llte. *a.* Lighted by the stars. *Dryden.*

STAR'LIKE, stâr'-llke. *a.* Stellated; having various points resembling a star in lustre. *Mortimer.* Bright; illustrious. *Boyle.*

STAR'LING, stâr'-lîng. *n. s.* [*stæpîlîng*, Sax.] A bird; a stare; which is sometimes taught to talk as the magpie. *Shakspeare.* A defence to the piers of bridges.

STARPA'VED, stâr'-pâv'd. *a.* Studded with stars. *Milton.*

STAR'PROOF, stâr'-prôôf. *a.* [*star* and *proof*.] Impervious to starlight.

STAR-READ. *n. s.* [*star* and *read*.] Doctrine of the stars; astronomy. *Spenser.*

STAR'RED, stâr'd. 359. *a.* Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune. *Shakspeare.* Decorated with stars. *Milton.*

STAR'RY, stâr'-rê. 82. *a.* Decorated with stars; abounding with stars. *Pope.* Consisting of stars; stellar. *Spenser.* Resembling stars. *Shakspeare.*

STAR'SHOOT, stâr'-shôôt. *n. s.* [*star* and *shoot*.] An emission from a star. *Boyle.*

STAR'STONE*, stâr'-stone. *n. s.* A kind of stone having joints resembling the form of a star. *Ray.*

To START, stârt. 78. *v. n.* [*stæpian*, Sax. Our word was anciently, *stert*.] To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame, on the apprehension of danger. *Bacon.* To rise suddenly. *White.* To move with sudden quickness. *Cleveland.* To shrink; to winch. *Shak.* To deviate. *Spenser.* To set out from the barrier at a race. *Boyle.* To set out on any pursuit. *Waller.*

To START, stârt. *v. a.* To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle. *Shak.* To make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place; to rouse by a sudden disturbance. *Shak.* To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to produce unexpectedly. *Hammond.* To discover; to bring within pursuit. *Temple.* To put suddenly out of place. *Wiseman.*

START, stârt. *n. s.* A motion of terror; a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame from fear or alarm. *Shak.* A sudden rousing to action; excitement. *Shak.* Sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion. *Shak.* Sudden fit; intermitted action. *Shak.* A quick spring or motion; a shoot; a push. *Bacon.* First emission from the barrier; act of setting out. *Shak.*—To get the start. To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another. *Bacon.*

START*, stârt. *n. s.* [*stæopt*, Sax.] A tail: hence the name of the bird *redstart*; the long handle of anything.

STAR'TER, stârt'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that shrinks from his purpose. *Hudibras.* One who suddenly moves a question or objection. A dog that rouses the game. *Delany.*

STAR'TING*, stârt'-îng. *n. s.* The act of starting. *Donne.*

STAR'TING-HOLE*, stârt'-îng-hôle. *n. s.* Evasion; loophole. *Martin.*

STAR'TINGLY, stârt'-îng-lê. 410. *ad.* By sudden fits; with frequent intermission. *Shakspeare.*

STAR'TINGPOST, stârt'-îng-pôst. *n. s.* [*start* and *post*.] Barrier from which the race begins.

To STARTLE, stâr'-tl. 405. *v. n.* [*from start*.] To shrink; to move on feeling a sudden impression of alarm or terror. *Dryden.*

To STARTLE, stâr'-tl. *v. a.* To fright; to shock; to impress with sudden terror, surprise, or alarm. *Milton.* To deter; to make to deviate. *Clarendon.*

STAR'TLE, stâr'-tl. *n. s.* Sudden alarm; shock; sudden impression of terror. *Spectator.*

STAR'TUP, stârt'-ûp. *n. s.* [*start* and *up*.] A kind of high shoe; a galage. *Bp. Hall.* One that comes suddenly into notice. *Shakspeare.*

STARTUP*, stâr't-âp. *a.* Suddenly come into notice. *Warburton.*

To STARVE*, stârv. *n. n.* [*stearvian*, Sax.; *sterven*, Dutch.] To perish; to be destroyed. *Fairfax.* To perish with hunger. *Locke.* To be killed with cold. *Sandys.* To suffer extreme poverty. *Pope.* To be destroyed with cold. *Woodward.*

To STARVE, stârv. *v. a.* To kill with hunger. *Shak.* To subdue by famine. *Shak.* To kill with cold. *Milton.* To deprive of force or vigour. *Locke.*

STARVELING, stârv'-lîng. 410. *n. s.* [from *starve*.] An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment. *Shakspeare.*

STARVELING, stârv'-lîng. *a.* Hungry; lean; pinning. *Phillips.*

STARWORT, stâr'-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant; elecampane. *Miller.*

STATARY, stâ'-tâ-rê. 512. *a.* [status, Lat.] Fixed; settled. *Brown.*

STATE*, stâ-tê. *n. s.* [status, Lat.] Condition; circumstances of nature or fortune. *Milton.* Modification of any thing. *Boyle.* Stationary point; crisis; height; point from which the next movement is regression. *Brown.* [estat, Fr.] Estate; signiory; possession. *Daniel.* Mode of government. *Selden.* The community; the publick; the commonwealth. *Shak.*—Single state. Individuality. *Shak.*—Civil power; not ecclesiastical. *Leslie.* A republick; a government not monarchical. *Dryden.* Rank; condition; quality. *Shak.* Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness. [stat, Su. Goth.] *Rostomson.* Dignity; grandeur. *Bacon.* A seat of dignity. *Shak.* A canopy; a covering of dignity. *Bacon.* A person of high rank.—*Wits, Fûts, and Fancies.* The principal persons in the government. *Milton.* Joined with another word, it signifies publick: as, state-affairs. *Bacon.*

To STATE, stâ-tê. *v. a.* [constat, Fr.] To settle; to regulate. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* To represent in all the circumstances of modification. *Hammond.*

STATEDLY*, stâ'-têd-lê. *ad.* Regularly; not occasionally. *Philosoph.* Lett. on Physiognom.

STATELINESS, stâ-tê-lê-nêss. *n. s.* Grandeur; majestic appearance; august manner; dignity. *South.* Appearance of pride; affected dignity. *Beaumont.*

STATELY, stâ-tê-lê. *a.* [statelig, Su. Goth.] August; grand; lofty; elevated; majestic; magnificent. *Shakspeare.* Elevated in mien or sentiment. *Dryden.*

STATELY, stâ-tê-lê. *ad.* Majestically. *Milton.*

STATEMENT*, stâ-tê-mênt. *n. s.* The arrangement of a series of facts or circumstances. *Malone.* The facts or circumstances so arranged; the thing stated. *Malone.*

STATEMONER*, stâ-tê-mûng-gûr. *n. s.* [state and monger.] One who is versed in the arts of government: perhaps in contempt for an over-busy politician. *Ld. Keeper Williams.*

STATEROOM, stâ-tê-rôôm. *n. s.* A magnificent room in a palace or great house.

STATES, stâts. *n. s. pl.* Nobility. *Shakspeare.*

STATESMAN, stâts'-mân. 66. *n. s.* A politician; one versed in the arts of government. *B. Jonson.* One employed in publick affairs. *Shak.* One who occupies his own estate; a small landholder.

STATESWOMAN, stâts'-wûm-ân. *n. s.* A woman who meddles with publick affairs: in contempt. *B. Jonson.*

STATICAL, stâ't-îk-kâl. } *a.* Relating to the science

STATICK, stâ't-îk. 509. } of weighing. *Brown.*

STATICKS, stâ't-îks. *n. s.* [statikê, Gr.; statueque, Fr.] The science which considers the weight of bodies. *Bentley.*

STATION*, stâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; statio, Lat.] The act of standing. *Hooker.* A state of rest. *Brown.* A place where any one is placed. *Hayward.* Post assigned; office. *Milton.* Situation; position. *Creech.* Employment; office. *Nelson.* Character; state. *Milton.* Rank; condition of life. *Dryden.*

To STATION, stâ'-shûn. *v. a.* To place in a certain post, rank, or place. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

STATIONARY, stâ'-shûn-â-rê. *a.* [stationnaire, Fr.] Fixed; not progressive. *Wotton.* Respecting place. *Brown.* Belonging to a stationer.

✂ This word, though not noticed by Johnson, is used to signify the goods of a stationer: such as books, paper and other commodities for writing. The reason why a seller of paper is called a stationer, is that formerly the sellers of paper were itinerants or pedlars; and that, as the trade became more important, they took a stand or station, which gave a name to the profession *W.*

STATIONER, stâ'-shûn-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A bookseller. *Dryden.* A seller of paper.

STATIONISM*, stâ'-tîzm. *n. s.* Policy; the arts of government. *South.*

STATIST, stâ'-tîst. *n. s.* A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government. *Shakspeare.*

STATISTICAL*, stâ-tîs'-tê-kâl. } *a.* Political.

STATISTICK*, stâ-tîs'-tîk. } This word, as well as the substantive, is of very recent date in our language.

STATISTICKS*, stâ-tîs'-tîks. *n. s.* That part of municipal philosophy, which states and defines the situation, strength, and resources, of a nation.

STATUARY, stâ't-îshû-â-rê. *n. s.* [statuaire, Fr.; statua, Lat.] The art of carving images or representations of life. *Hakewill.* One that practises or professes the art of making statues. *Addison.*

STATUE*, stâ't-îshû. 463. *n. s.* [statue, Fr.; statua, Lat.] An image; a solid representation of any living being. *Shakspeare.*

To STATUE, stâ't-îshû. *v. a.* To place as a statue; to form as a statue. *Shakspeare.*

To STATU-MINATE*, stâ-tû'-mê-nâ-tê. *v. a.* [statu-mino, Lat.] To support; to underprop. *B. Jonson.* *Ob. T.*

STATU'RE*, stâ't-îshû-rê. 463. *n. s.* [Fr.; statura, Lat.] The height of any animal. *Brown.*

STATURED*, stâ't-îshûrd. *a.* Arrived at full stature. *J. Hall.*

STATUTABLE, stâ't-îshû-tâ-bl. *a.* According to statute. *Addison.*

STATUTABLY, stâ't-îshû-tâ-blê. *ad.* In a manner agreeable to law. *Warton.*

STATUTE*, stâ't-îshû-tê. 463. *n. s.* [statut, Fr.; statutum, Lat.] A law; an edict of the legislature. *Spenser.*

STATUTORY*, stâ't-îshû-tûr-ê. *a.* Enacted by statute. *Dr. Johnson.*

STAUNCH*. See STANCH.

To STAVE*, stâve. *v. a.* To break in pieces: used originally of barrels made of small parts or staves. *Dryden.* To push away as with a staff. *B. Jonson.* To pour out by breaking the cask. *Sandys.* To furnish with ruddles or staves. *Knolles.*

To STAVE, stâve. *v. n.* To fight with staves. *Hudibras.*

To STAVE and Tail. *v. n.* To part dogs, by interposing a staff, and by pulling the tail. *Hudibras.*

STAVE*, stâve. *n. s.* A metrical portion; a staff; a common term for the verse of one of the psalms appointed to be sung.

STAVES, stâvz. *n. s.* The plural of staff. *Spenser.*

STAVESACRE, stâvz'-â-kûr. *n. s.* Larkspur: a plant.

To STAY*, stâ. 220. *v. n.* [staa, Su. Goth.; staen, Dutch.] To continue in a place; to forbear departure. *Shak.* To continue in a state. *Dryden.* To wait; to attend; to forbear to act. *Ruth. i.* To stop; to stand still. *Spenser.* To dwell; to belong. *Dryden.* To rest confidently. *Isa. xxx.* To wait; to give ceremonious or submissive attendance. *Shakspeare.*

To STAY, stâ. *v. a.* To stop; to withhold; to repress. *Hooker.* To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from progression. *Spenser.* To keep from departure. *St. Luke, iv.* To wait for; to stay for. *Spenser.* [estayer, Fr.] To prop; to support; to hold up. *Hooker.*

STAY, stâ. *n. s.* [estaye, Fr.] Continuance in a place

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; ôll; —pôlnd; —thin, THIS.

forbearance of departure. *Shak.* Stand; cessation of progression. *Bacon.* A stop; an obstruction; a hinderance from progress. *Fairfax.* Restraint; prudence; caution; discreet steadiness; sobriety of judgement. *Spenser.* A fixed state. *Donne.* A prop; a support. *Hooker.* Tackling. *Pope.* Steadiness of conduct.

STAYED, stâde. 222. part. a. Fixed; settled; serious; not volatile. *Bacon.*

STAYEDLY, stâde'-lê. ad. Composedly; gravely; prudently; soberly; calmly; judiciously.

STAYEDNESS, stâde'-nês. n. s. Solidity; weight. *Camden.* Composure; prudence; gravity; judiciousness. *Whately.*

STAYER, stâ'-âr. 98. n. s. One who stops, holds, or supports. *A. Philips.*

STAYLACE, stâ'-lâse. n. s. A lace with which women fasten their bodice. *Swift.*

STAYLESS*, stâ'-lês. a. Without stop or delay. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

STAYMAKER*, stâ'-mâ-kûr. n. s. One that follows the trade of making stays. *Spence.*

STAYS, stâze. n. n. [without a singular.] Bodice; a kind of stiff waistcoat made of whalebone, worn by women. *Gay.* Ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling aft. *Harris.* [rtaeb, Sax.] Station; fixed anchorage. *Sidney.* Any support; any thing that keeps another extended. *Dryden.*

To STAW*, stâw. v. n. [staa, Su. Goth.] To be fixed or set; to stand still. Applied to a cart when fixed in a rut; and to the stomach, when it is cramped.

STEAD, sted, being in the name of a place that is distant from any river, comes from the Sax. rtaeb, rtaeb, a place; but if it be upon a river, or harbour, it is to be derived from rtaeb, a shore or station for ships. *Gibson.*

STEAD, stêd. 234. [See INSTEAD.] n. s. [stad, Goth.; rtaeb, Sax.; sted, Dan. and Germ.; stede, Dutch.] Place. *Spenser.* Room; place which another had or might have. *Hooker.* Use; help. The frame of a bed. *Dryden.*—To stand in stead. To be of great use; to help; to advantage. *Hooker.*

To STEAD, stêd. v. a. To help; to advantage; to support; to assist. *Sidney.* To fill the place of another. *Shakespeare. Ob. J.*

STEADFAST, stêd'-fâst. a. [rtaebfaste, Sax.] Fast in place; firm; fixed. *Spenser.* Constant; resolute. *I Peter, v.* Not turned aside by fear. *Dryden.*

STEADFASTLY, stêd'-fâst-lê. ad. Firmly; constantly. *South.*

STEADFASTNESS, stêd'-fâst-nês. n. s. Immutability; fixedness. *Spenser.* Firmness; constancy; resolution.

STEADILY, stêd'-ê-lê. ad. Without tottering; without shaking. *South.* Without variation or irregularity. *Blackmore.*

STEADINESS, stêd'-ê-nês. n. s. [rtaebignyffe, Sax.] State of being not tottering nor easily shaken. Firmness; constancy. *Arbutnot.* Consistent, unvaried conduct. *L'Estrange.*

STEADY, stêd'-ê. a. [rtaebig, Sax.] Firm; fixed; not tottering. *Sidney.* Regular; constant; undeviating; unremitted. *Milton.* Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to resolution or attention. *Milton.*

To STEADY*, stêd'-ê. v. a. To make steady. *White.*

STEAK, stâke. 240. n. s. [rtice, Sax.] A slice of flesh broiled or fried; a collop. *Tatler.*

To STEAL, stêl. 227. v. a. preterit *I stole*; part. pass. *stolen.* [stilan, Goth.; stela, Icel.; rtelan, Sax.] To take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take without right. *Shak.* To withdraw or convey without notice. *Spenser.* To gain or effect by private and gradual means. *Shakespeare.*

To STEAL, stêl. v. n. To withdraw privily; to pass silently. *Sidney.* To practise theft; to play the thief. *Locke.*

STEALER, stê'-lâr. 98. n. s. One who steals; a thief. *Shakespeare.*

STEALINGLY, stê'-ling-lê. 410. ad. Slyly; by invisible motion. By secret practice. *Sidney.*

STEALTH, stêlth. 234, 515. n. s. The act of stealing; theft. *Spenser.* The thing stolen. *Spenser.* Secret act; clandestine practice.—By stealth means secretly; clandestinely; and is often used in a good sense. *Hooker.*

STEALTHY, stêlth'-ê. a. Done clandestinely; performed by stealth. *Shakespeare.*

STEAM, stême. 227. n. s. [rteme, Sax.] The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot. *Bacon.*

To STEAM, stême. v. n. [rteman, Sax.] To smoke or vapour with moist heat. *Philips.* To send up vapours. *Milton.*

To STEAM*, stême. v. a. To exhale; to evaporate. *Spenser.*

STÉAN, stêne. n. s. [rtena, Sax.] A vessel of stone; a jar. *Spenser.*

STEATO'MA, stê'-â-tô'-mâ. n. s. [στεινωμα.] A species of wen. *Sharp.*

STEE*, } stê. } n. s. A ladder.

STEEL, stêel. 246. n. s. [rtēan, Sax.] A horse for state or war. *Shakespeare.*

STEEL, stêel. 246. n. s. [rtal, rtyle, Sax.; stael, Dutch; stal, Icel.; a stel, Su. Goth.] A kind of iron, refined and purified by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain closer and finer than common iron. Steel is susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness, when well tempered; whence its great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds. *Chambers.* It is often used synonymically for weapons or armour. *Shak.* Chalybeate medicines. *Arbutnot.* It is used proverbially for hardness: as, heads of steel.

STEEL, stêel. a. Made of steel. *Chapman.*

To STEEL, stêel. v. a. To point or edge with steel. *Shak.* To make hard or firm. It is used, if it be applied to the mind, very often in a bad sense. *Shakespeare.*

STEELY, stêel'-lê. a. Made of steel. *Shak.* Hard; firm; unmoved; unfeeling. *Sidney.*

STEELYARD, stêel'-yârd. n. s. [steel and yard.] A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum. *Warton.*

☞ This word, in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double e into single i, and is pronounced as if written *stilyard*. This contraction is so common in compound words of this kind as to become an idiom of pronunciation, which cannot be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language.—See *Principles*, No. 515, and the word *KNOWLEDGE. W.*

STEEN, } stêen. } n. s. A vessel of clay or stone.

STEAN, } See STEAN.

STEENKIRK*, stêen'-kêrk. n. s. Formerly a cant term for a neckcloth. *King.*

STEEP, stêep. 246. a. [rtēap, Sax.; steypa, Su. Goth.] Rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous. *Ezekiel, xxviii.*

STEEP, stêep. n. s. Precipice; ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity. *Milton.*

To STEEP, stêep. v. a. [stippen, Dutch.] To soak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip. *Spenser.*

STEEPINESS*, stê'-pê-nês. n. s. State or quality of being steep. *Howell.*

STEE'PLE, stêel'-pl. 405. n. s. [rtēpel, rtypel, Sax.] A turret of a church generally furnished with bells; a spire. *Shakespeare.*

STEE'PLED*, stêel'-pld. a. Towered; adorned as with towers. *Fairfax.*

STEE'PLEHOUSE*, stêel'-pl-hôuse. n. s. A term given by separatists to the churches of the established religion. *Featley.*

STEEPLY, stêep'-lê. ad. With precipitous declivity. *STEEPNESS*, stêep'-nês. n. s. Precipitous declivity. *Brerewood.*

STEEPLY, stêep'-ê. a. Having a precipitous declivity: a poetical word for steep. *Wotton.*

STEER, stêer. 246. n. s. [stâurs, Goth.; rtype

STEOP, Sax.; **stier**, Germ.] A young bullock. *Spenser*.
To STEER *stèèr*, v. a. [*stíuran*, Goth.; *steopan*, *stēpan*, Sax.; *stieren*, Dutch.] To direct; to guide in a passage: originally used of a ship, but applied to other things. *Gower*.
To STEER, *stèèr*. 246. v. n. To direct a course at sea. *Milton*. To conduct himself.
STEER*, *stèèr*. n. s. The instrument at the stern of a vessel by which its course is regulated. *Gower*.
STEERAGE, *stèèr-idge*. 90. n. s. The act or practice of steering. *Spectator*. Direction; regulation of a course. *Shak*. That by which any course is guided. *Dryden*. Regulation, or management of any thing. *Swift*. The stern or hinder part of the ship.
STEERER*, *stèèr-ûr*. n. s. A steersman; a pilot. *Pearson*.
STEERLESS*, *stèèr-lès*. a. Having no steer or rudder. *Gower*.
STEERSMATE, *stèèrz-mâte*. } n. s. [*steope-*
STEERSMAN, *stèèrz-mân*. 33. } mon, Sax.] A pilot. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
STEG*, *stêg*. n. s. [*stegge*, Icel.] A gander.
STEGANOGRAPHIST, *stêg-â-nôg'-râ-fist*. n. s. [*στεγανός* and *γραφία*] One who practises the art of secret writing. *Bailey*.
STEGANOGRAPHY, *stêg-â-nôg'-grâf-fê*. 513. n. s. [*στεγανός* and *γραφία*] The art of secret writing by characters or ciphers, intelligible only to the persons who correspond one with another. *Burton*.
STENOGRAPHY, *stêg-nôg'-fik*. 509. a. [*στενωγρῆς*] Binding; rendering cursive. *Bailey*.
STELE n. s. [*στῆλα*, Sax.; *stèle*, Dutch.] A stalk; a handle.
STELLAR, *stêl-lâr*. 33. a. [from *stella*.] Astral; relating to the stars. *Milton*.
STELLARY*, *stêl-lâr-ê*. a. Astral; starry. *Stukely*.
STELLATE, *stêl-lâte*. a. [*stellatus*, Lat.] Pointed in the manner of a painted star. *Boyle*.
STELLATION, *stêl-lâ-shûn*. n. s. Emission of light as from a star.
STELLED, *stêl-lêd*. a. Starry. *Shakespeare*.
STELLIFEROUS, *stêl-lîf-fêr-ûs*. a. [*stella* and *fero*, Lat.] Having stars. *Dict*.
To STELLIFY*, *stêl-lê-fi*. v. a. [*stella* and *facio*, Lat.] To make a star; to turn into a star. *Chaucer*.
STELLION, *stêl-yûn*. n. s. [*stellio*, Lat.] A newt. *Ainsworth*.
STELLIONATE, *stêl-yûn-âte*. n. s. [*stellionat*, Fr.; *stellionatus*, Lat.] A kind of crime which is committed by a deceitful selling of a thing otherwise than it really is: as if a man should sell that for his own estate which is actually another man's. *Bacon*.
STELIOGRAPHY*, *stêl-ôg'-râ-fê*. n. s. [*στηλογραφία*] The art of writing upon a pillar. *Stackhouse*.
STEM, *stêm*. n. s. [*stemma*, Lat.; *stemma*, Sax.; *stamm*, Germ.] The stalk; the twig. *Shakespeare*. [*stemma*, Swed.; *stamm*, Germ.] Family; race; generation. Pedigrees are drawn in the form of a branching tree. *Milton*. Progeny; branch of a family. *Shak*. [*stafn*, Icel.] The prow or forepart of a ship. *Dryden*.
To STEM, *stêm*. v. a. [*stemma*, Su. Goth.] To oppose a current; to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream. *Milton*.
STENCH, *stêns*. n. s. [*stencan*, Sax.] A stink; a bad smell. *Shakespeare*.
To STENCH, *stêns*. v. a. To make to stink. *Mortimer*. [for *staunch*, corruptly.] To stop; to hinder to flow. *Harvey*.
STENCHY*, *stêns-ê*. a. Having a bad smell. *Dyer*.
STENOGRAPHY, *stê-nôg'-grâf-fê*. n. s. [*στενός* and *γραφία*] The art of writing in short hand. *Feltham*.
To STENT*, *stênt*. v. a. To restrain; to stint. See *STINT*. *Spenser*.
STENTORIAN*, *stên-tô-rê-ân*. a. Loud; uncommonly loud. *Sir T. Herbert*.
STENTOROPHONICK, *stên-tô-rô-fôn'-ik*. a. [from *Stentor*, the Homeric herald, whose voice

was as loud as that of fifty men, and *φωνή*, a voice.] Loudly speaking or sounding. *Hudibras*.
To STEP, *stêp*. v. n. [*stæppan*, Sax.; *stappen*, Dutch.] To move by a single change of the place of the foot. *Wilkins*. To advance by a sudden progression. *John*, v. To move mentally. *Watts*. To go; to walk. *Shak*. To come as it were by chance. *Addison*. To take a short walk. *Shak*. To walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely. *Knolles*.
STEP, *stêp*. n. s. [*stæp*, Sax.; *stap*, Dutch.] Progression by one removal of the foot. *Shak*. One remove in climbing; hold for the foot; a stair. *Knolles*. Quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot. *Arbutnot*. A small length; a small space. 1 Sam. xx. Walk; passage: in the plural. *Dryden*. Gradation; degree. *Parkins*. Progression; act of advancing. *Newton*. Footstep; print of the foot. *Dryden*. Gait; manner of walking. *Prior*. Action; instance of conduct. *Pope*.
STEP, in composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage: as, a step-mother. [*steop*, Sax., from *stæpan*, to deprive, or make an orphan.] *Hooker*.
STEPPING*, *stêp-pîng*. n. s. The act of going forward by steps. *More*.
STEPPINGSTONE, *stêp-plîng-stôn*. n. s. Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt. *Swift*.
STER*. Used in composition: as, *webster*, *malister*, *spinster*, &c. [*stæpe*, Sax.].
STERCORACEOUS, *stêr-kô-râ-shûs*. 357. a. [*stercorus*, Lat.] Belonging to dung; partaking of the nature of dung. *Arbutnot*.
STERCORATION, *stêr-kô-râ-shûn*. n. s. [*stercora*, Lat.] The act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung. *Bacon*.
STEREOGRAPHICK*, *stê-rê-ô-grâf'-ik*. a. Delinated on a plane; done according to the rules of stereography. *Reid*.
STEREOGRAPHY, *stê-rê-ôg'-grâf-fê*. 513. n. s. [*στερεός* and *γραφία*] The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane. *Harris*.
STEREOMETRY, *stê-rê-ôm'-mê-trê*. 513. n. s. [*στερεός* and *μετρώ*] The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies. *Harris*.
STEREOTOMY*, *stê-rê-ô-tô-mê*. n. s. [*στερεός* and *τέμνω*] The art of cutting solids; as, walls, arches, &c.
STEREOTYPE*, *stê-rê-ô-tîpe*. n. s. [*στερεός* and *τύπος*] A multiform solid type; a type-metal plate to print from at the letter-press; the art of making type-metal plates, or other solid multiform types.
STEREOTYPE*, *stê-rê-ô-tîpe*. } a. Certain
STEREOTYPICK*, *stê-rê-ô-tîp'-ik*. } ing to stereotype. *Entick*.
To STEREOTYPE*, *stê-rê-ô-tîpe*. v. a. To make type-metal plates to print from at the letter-press, or any other multiform solid types. *Entick*.
STEREOTYPER*, *stê-rê-ô-tî-pûr*. n. s. One who stereotypes. *Entick*.
STEREOTYPING*, *stê-rê-ô-tîp'-îng*. n. s. A stereotype printer. *Entick*.
STEREOTYPING*, *stê-rê-ô-tîp'-îng*. n. s. The art of stereotype printing. *Entick*.
STERILE, *stêr-îl*. a. [*sterile*, Fr.; *sterilis*, Lat., from *stérōs*, Gr.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity. *Shakespeare*.
STERILITY, *stêr-îl'-ê-tê*. n. s. [*sterilité*, Fr.; *sterilitas*, Lat.] Barrenness; want of fecundity; unfruitfulness. *Bacon*.
To STERILIZE, *stêr-îl-tze*. v. a. To make barren; to deprive of fecundity, or the power of production. *Woodward*.
STERLING, *stêr-lîng*. 410. a. [from the *Easterlings*, who were employed as coiners.] An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated. *Bacon*. Genuine; having past the test. *Swift*.
STERLING, *stêr-lîng*. n. s. [*sterlingum*, low Lat.] English coin; money. Standard rate. *Leake*.
STERN, *stêrn*. a. [*stērn*, Sax.] Severe of countenance; truculent of aspect. *Shak*. Severe of

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ðíll;—pòðand;—thin, THIS.

manners; harsh; unrelenting; cruel. *Shak.* Hard; afflictive. *Shakespeare.*

STERN, stèrn. *n. s.* [*størna*, Icel.] The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed. *Watts.* Post of management; direction. *Shak.* The hinder part of any thing. *Spenser.*

STERNAGE, stèrn'-dje. 90. *n. s.* The steerage or stern. *Shakespeare. Ob. J.*

STERNE*, stèrn-d. *a.* Having a particular kind of stern: a naval expression: as, a square-sterne, or a pink-sterne vessel.

STERNLY, stèrn'-lè. *ad.* [*størnlice*, Sax.] In a stern manner; severely; truculently. *Chapman.*

STERNNESS, stèrn'-nès. *n. s.* Severity of look. *Spenser.* Severity or harshness of manners. *Dryden.*

STERNON, stèrn'-nòn. 166. *n. s.* [*στέρνον*] The breast-bone. *Wiseman.*

STERNUTATION*, stèrn-nù-tà'-shùn. *n. s.* [*sternutatio*, Lat.] The act of sneezing. *Quincy.*

STERNUTATIVE, stèrn-nù-tà'-tìv. *a.* [*sternutatif*, Fr.] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

STERNUTATORY, stèrn-nù-tà-tùr-è. 512, 557. [See **DOMESTICK**.] *n. s.* [*sternutatoire*, Fr.] Medicine that provokes to sneeze. *Brown.*

STERQUILINOUS*, stèr-kwè-lì'-nùs. *a.* [*sterquilinum*, Lat.] Mean; dirty; paltry. *Hovell. Ob. T.*

TO STERVE*, stèrve. *v. n.* [*stærpan*, Sax.; *sterfen*, Germ.] To perish; to starve. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

STEVEN, stè'-vn. *n. s.* [*stæven*, Sax.] A cry, or loud clamour. *Spenser.*

TO STEW*, stè. *v. a.* [*stewer*, Fr.; *stoven*, Dutch.] To seethe any thing in a slow, moist heat, with little water. *Shakespeare.*

TO STEW, stè. *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow, moist heat.

STEW, stè. *n. s.* [*estuve*, Fr.; *stufa*, Ital.] A bagnio; a hot-house. *Spenser.* A brothel; a house of prostitution. *Ascham.* A prostitute. *Sir A. Weldon.* [*stoven*, Dutch.] A store-pond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table. *Chaucer.* Meat stewed: as, a *stew* of veal, beef, or the like. *Shak.* Confusion: as when the air is full of dust, smoke, or steam. *Gross.*

STEWARD*, stè'-ùrd. 83. *n. s.* [*steward*, Sax.] One who manages the affairs of another. *Spenser.* An officer of state. *Shakespeare.*

TO STEWARD*, stè'-ùrd. *v. a.* To manage as a steward. *Fuller.*

STEWARDSHIP, stè'-ùrd-shìp. *n. s.* The office of a steward. *Shakespeare.*

STEWISH*, stè'-ish. *a.* Suited like the brothel or stews. *Bp. Hall.*

STEWPAN, stè'-pàn. *n. s.* A pan used for stewing.

STIBIAL, stìb'-bè-àl. *a.* [*stibium*, Lat.] Antimonial. *Harvey.*

STIBIARIAN, stìb'-è-à'-rè-àn. *n. s.* [*stibium*, Lat.] A violent man; from the violent operation of antimony. *White. Ob. J.*

STIBIUM*, stìb'-è-ùm. *n. s.* [*stibium*, Lat.] Antimony. *Collop.*

STICCADOS, stìk'-à-dòs. *n. s.* [*sticcadis*, Lat.] An herb. *Answorth.*

STICH*, stìk. *n. s.* [*stichos*] A *stich*, in poetry, is a verse, whatsoever kinds or parts it may consist of: a verse is a measured line of any length. In rural affairs, a *stich* is an order or rank of trees; and a *verse* a furrow. This term is used in numbering the books of Scripture.

STICHOMETRY*, stìk-kòm'-è-trè. *n. s.* [*stichos* and *metron*] A catalogue of books of Scripture, to which is added the number of the verses which each book contains. *Lardner.*

STICK, stìk. 400. *n. s.* [*sticca*, Sax.] A piece of wood small and long. *Bacon.* Many instruments long and slender are called *sticks*. [*stick*, Swed.] A thrust; a stab.

TO STICK*, stìk. *v. a.* preterit *stuck*; part. passive *stuck*. [*stican*, *stican*, Sax.] To fasten on so as that it may adhere. *Dryden.*

TO STICK, stìk. *v. n.* To adhere; to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power. *Ezek. xxix.* To

be inseparable; to be united with any thing. *Shak.* To rest upon the memory painfully. *Bacon.* To stop; to lose motion. *Kettlewell.* To resist emission. *Shak.* To be constant to; to adhere with firmness. *Hammond.* To be troublesome by adhering. *Pope.* To remain; not to be lost. *Watts.* To dwell upon; not to forsake. *Locke.* To cause difficulties or scruple. *Swift.* To scruple; to hesitate. *Bacon.* To be stopped; to be unable to proceed. *Shak.* To be embarrassed; to be puzzled. *Locke.*—*To stick out.* To be prominent with deformity. *Job, xxxiii.* To refuse compliance.

TO STICK*, stìk. *v. a.* [*stican*, Sax.; *sticken*, Teut.] To stab; to pierce with a pointed instrument. *Grew.* To fix upon a pointed body; as, *He stuck* the fruit upon his knife. To fasten by transfixion. *Dryden.* To set with something pointed. *Dryden.*

STICKINESS, stìk'-kè-nès. *n. s.* Adhesive quality; viscosity; glutinousness; tenacity.

TO STICKLE*, stìk'-kl. 405. *v. n.* [from the practice of prizefighters, who placed seconds with staves or sticks to interpose occasionally.] To take part with one side or other. *Hudibras.* To contest, to alternate; to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence. *Cleveland.* To trim; to play fast and loose; to act a part between opposites. *Dryden.*

TO STICKLE*, stìk'-kl. *v. a.* To arbitrate. *Dryden.*

STICKLEBAG, stìk'-kl-bág. *n. s.* [properly *stickleback*.] The smallest of fresh-water fish. *Walton.*

STICKLER, stìk'-kl-àr. 98. *n. s.* A sidesman to fencers; a second to a duellist; one who stands to judge a combat; an arbitrator. *Sidney.* An obstinate contender about any thing. *Boyle.* A small officer who cut wood for the priory of Ederose with in the king's parks of Clarendon. *Covel.*

STICKY, stìk'-kè. *a.* Viscous; adhesive; glutinous. *Bacon.*

STIDDY*, stìd'-dè. *n. s.* [*stidia*, Icel.] An anvil, also, a smith's shop.

STIFF*, stìf. *a.* [*stif*, Sax.; *stiff*, Dan.; *stuf*, Swed.] Rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure; not flaccid; not limber; not easily flexible; not pliant. *Milton.* Not soft; not giving way; not fluid; not easily yielding to the touch. *Dryden.* Strong; not easily resisted. *Denham.* Harsh; stubborn; not easily subdued. *Shak.* Obstinate; pertinacious. *Hooker.* Harsh; not written with ease; constrained. *Gondibert.* Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; not disengaged in behaviour; starched; affected. *Addison.* Strongly maintained, or asserted with good evidence. *Shakespeare.*

TO STIFFEN, stìf'-f'n. 103. *v. a.* [*stifian*, Sax.] To make stiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant. 2 *Chron. xxvii.* To make torpid. *Dryden* and *Lee.*

TO STIFFEN, stìf'-f'n. *v. n.* To grow stiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant. *Dryden.* To grow hard; to be hardened. *Dryden.* To grow less susceptible of impression; to grow obstinate. *Dryden.*

STIFFHEARTED, stìf-hàrt'-èd. *a.* Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious. *Ezek. ii.*

STIFFLY, stìf'-lè. *ad.* Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly. *Hooker.* Strongly. *Shakespeare.*

STIFFNECKED, stìf'-nèkt. 356. *a.* [*stiff* and *neck*.] Stubborn; obstinate; contumacious. *Spenser.*

STIFFNESS, stìf'-nès. *n. s.* [*stiffneffe*, Sax.] Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; ineptitude to bend. *Bacon.* Ineptitude to motion; torpidness. *Denham.* Tension; not laxity. *Dryden.* Obstinate; stubbornness; contumaciousness. *Wotton.* Unpleasing formality; constraint. *Atterbury.* Rigorousness; harshness. *Spenser.* Manner of writing, not easy, but harsh and constrained. *Felton.*

TO STIFLE*, stìf'-lè. 405. *v. a.* [*stouffer*, Fr.] To oppress or kill by closeness of air; to suffocate. *Milton.* To keep in; to hinder from emission. *Newton.* To extinguish by hindering communication. To extinguish by artful or gentle means. *Adison.* To suppress; to conceal. *Orway.* To suppress artfully or fraudulently. *Rogers.*

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; —mê, mêt; —plnc, ph; —

STIFLE*, sil'-fl. *n. s.* The first joint above a horse's thigh next the buttock. *Mason.*
STIFLEMENT*, sil'-fl-mënt. *n. s.* Something that might be suppressed or concealed. *Brewer.*
*To STIGH**. See *To STY*.
STIGMA §, sîg'-mâ. 92. *n. s.* [*stigma*, Lat.] A brand; a mark with a hot iron. A mark of infamy. *Sir G. Buck.*
STIGMATICAL, sîg'-mât'-lè-kâll. } *a.* Branded
STIGMATICK, sîg'-mât'-îlk. 509. } or marked
 with some token of infamy, or deformity. *Shakespeare.*
STIGMATICK*, sîg'-mât'-îlk, or sîg'-mâ-îlk. *n. s.* A notorious, lewd fellow, who hath been burnt with a hot iron; or beareth other marks about him, as a token of his punishment. *Bullock.* One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity. *Steevens.*
STIGMATICALLY*, sîg'-mât'-lè-kâl-lè. *ad.* With a mark of infamy or deformity. *Wonder of a Kingdom.*
To STIGMATIZE, sîg'-mâ-tîze. *v. a.* [*stigmatiser*, Fr.] To mark with a brand; to disgrace with a note of reproach. *Burton.*
STYLAR, sil'-lâr. *a.* Belonging to the stile of a dial. *Moxon.*
STILE, stille. *n. s.* [*stigele*, from *stigan*, Sax.] A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another. *Shak.* [*stile*, Fr.] A pin to cast the shadow in a sun-dial. This should rather be *style*. *Moxon.* See *STYLE*.
STILETTQ, sil'-lét'-tò. *n. s.* [*Ital.*; *stilet*, Fr.] A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged, but round, with a sharp point. *Hakewill.*
To STILL §, stîll. *v. a.* [*stîllan*, Sax.; *stillen*, Dut.; *stillen*, Germ.] To silence; to make silent. *Shak.* To quiet; to appease. *Bacon.* To make motionless. *Woodward.*
STILL, still. *a.* [*stille*, Sax.; *stil*, Dutch.] Silent; making no noise. *Shak.* Quiet; calm. *Spenser.* Motionless. *Sidney.* Continual; constant. *Shak.* Gentle; not loud. 1 *Kings*, xix.
STILL, still. *n. s.* [*stille*, Germ.] Calm; silence. *Shak.*
STILL, still. *ad.* [*stille*, Sax.] To this time; till now. *Bacon.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding. *Addison.* In an increasing degree. *South.* Always; ever; continually. *Hoeker.* After that. *Whitgift.* In continuance. *Shakespeare.*
STILL §, still. *n. s.* [from *distil*.] A vessel for distillation; an alembick. *Cleaveland.*
To STILL, still. *v. a.* To distil; to extract or operate upon by distillation. *Barret.*
To STILL, still. *v. n.* [*stillo*, Lat.] To drop; to fall in drops. *Chapman.* Ob. *J.*
STILL-LIFE*, sil'-lîfe. *n. s.* [a term in painting.] Things that have only vegetable life. *Mason.*
STILLATITIOUS, sil'-lâ-tîsh'-ûs. *a.* [*stillatitius*, Lat.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.
STYLLATORY, sil'-lâ-tûr-è. 512, 557. *n. s.* [from *still* or *distil*.] An alembick; a vessel in which distillation is performed. *Bacon.* The room in which stills are placed; laboratory. *Wotton.*
STYLLBORN, sil'-bôrn. *a.* [*stille-bopene*, Sax.] Born lifeless; dead in the birth. *Shakespeare.*
STYLLICIDE, sil'-lè-slde. *n. s.* [*stillicidium*, Lat.] A succession of drops. *Bacon.*
STYLLICIDIOUS, sil'-lè-sîd'-è-ûs. *a.* Falling in drops. *Brown.*
STYLLING, sil'-lîng. *n. s.* The act of stilling. A stand for casks.
STYLLNESS, sil'-nès. *n. s.* [*stîllneyre*, Sax.] Calm; quiet; silence; freedom from noise. *Shak.* Habitual silence; taciturnity. *Shakespeare.*
STYLLSTAND, sil'-stând. *n. s.* [*still and stand*.] Absence of motion. *Shakespeare.*
STYLLY, sil'-lè. *ad.* [*stîlce*, Sax.] Silently; not loudly; gently. *Shak.* Calmly; not tumultuously. *More.*
To STILT §, stîlt. *v. a.* [*stylla*, Su. Goth.] To raise on stilts; to make higher by stilts. *Young.*
STILTS, sîlts. *n. s.* [*staula*, Icel; *stylla*, Su. Goth.] Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk. *Howell.*

STIMULANT*, sîm'-mû-lânt. *a.* [*stimulans*, Lat.] Stimulating. *Falconer.*
STIMULANT*, sîm'-mû-lânt. *n. s.* A stimulating medicine. *Chambers.*
To STIMULATE §, sîm'-mû-lâte. *v. a.* [*stimulo*, Lat.] To prick. To prick forward; to excite by some pungent motive. [In physick.] To excite a quick sensation, with a derivation towards the part. *Arbuthnot.*
STIMULATION, sîm'-mû-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*stimulatio*, Lat.] Excitement; pungency. *Bp. Ward.*
STIMULATIVE*, sîm'-mû-lâ-tîv. *a.* Stimulating. *Ash.*
STIMULATIVE*, sîm'-mû-lâ-tîv. *n. s.* A provocative excitement; that which stimulates. *Malone.*
STIMULATOR*, sîm'-mû-lâ-tîr. *n. s.* One who stimulates. *Scott.*
To STING §, sîng. *v. a.* pret. *stung*, or *stang*; part pass. *stang*, or *stung*. [*stingan*, Sax.; *stungen*, Icel.] To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions. *Shak.* To pain acutely. *Pope.*
STING, sîng. *n. s.* [*sting*, Sax.] A sharp point with which some animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous. *Bacon.* Any thing that gives pain. *Forbes.* The point in the last verse: as, the *sting* of an epigram. *Dryden.* Remorse of conscience.
STINGER*, sîng'-âr. 409. *n. s.* Whatever stings or vexes. *Sherwood.*
STINGILY, sîn'-jè-lè. *ad.* Covetously.
STINGINESS, sîn'-jè-nès. *n. s.* [from *stingy*.] Avarice; covetousness; niggardliness. *Goodman.*
STINGLESS, sîng'-lès. *a.* Having no sting. *Bp. Hall.*
STINGO, sîng'-gò. *n. s.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. *Addison.* A cant word.
STINGY §, sîn'-jè. *a.* [*chiche*, old Fr.] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious. *Goodman.* A low word.
To STINK §, stîngk. *v. n.* pret. *stunk* or *stank*. [*stincan*, Sax.; *stincken*, Dutch.] To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction. 2 *Sam.* x.
STINK, stîngk. 408. *n. s.* [*stinc*, Sax.] Offensive smell. *Bacon.*
STINKARD, stîngk'-ârd. 88. *n. s.* A mean, stinking, paltry fellow. *B. Jonson.*
STINKER, stîngk'-âr. 93. *n. s.* Something intended to offend by the smell. *Harvey.*
STINKINGLY, stîngk'-îng-lè. 410. *ad.* With a stink. *Shakespeare.*
STINKPOT, stîngk'-pôt. *n. s.* [*stink and pot*.] An artificial composition offensive to the smell. *Harvey.*
To STINT §, stînt. *v. a.* [*stintan*, Sax.; *stunda*, Swed.; *stunda*, Icel.] To bound; to limit; to continue; to restrain; to stop. *Spenser.*
*To STINT**, stînt. *v. n.* To cease; to stop; to desist: a northern expression. *Sackville.*
STINT, stînt. *n. s.* Limit; bound; restraint. *Hooker.* A proportion; a quantity assigned. *Hooker.*
STINT*, stînt. *n. s.* A small bird common about the sea shores in many parts of England. *Chambers.*
STINTANCE*, stînt'-ânse. *n. s.* Restraint; stoppage. *The London Prodigal.*
STINTER, stînt'-âr. *n. s.* Whatever or whoever stints, restrains, or cramps. *South.*
STIPEND §, stîp'-pënd. *n. s.* [*stipendium*, Lat.] Wages; settled pay. *B. Jonson.*
*To STIPEND**, stîp'-pënd. *v. a.* To pay by settled wages. *Shelton.*
STIPENDIARY, stîp'-pënd'-â-rè, or stîp'-pënd'-jè-â-rè. 293, 294, 376. *a.* Receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price. *Knolles.*
STIPENDIARY, stîp'-pënd'-â-rè. *n. s.* [*stipendiaire*, Fr.; *stipendiarius*, Lat.] One who performs any service for a settled payment. *Abbot.*
*To STIPPLE**, stîp'-pl. *v. n.* To engrave, not in stroke or line, but in dots.
STIPTICK. See **STIPTICK**.
To STIPULATE §, stîp'-pû-lâte. *v. n.* [*stipulator*, Lat.] To contract; to bargain; to settle terms. *Arbuthnot.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

STIPULA'TION, stîp-ù-là'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Bargain. *Fotherby.*

STIPULATOR, stîp-ù-là'-tûr. *n. s.* One who contracts or bargains. *Sherwood.*

To STIR ð, stîr. 109. *v. a.* [rîrtian, Sax.] To move; to remove from its places. *Temple.* To agitate; to bring into debate. *Bacon.* To incite; to instigate; to animate. *Shak.* To raise; to excite. *Dryden.*—*To stir up.* To incite; to animate; to instigate by inflaming the passions. *Spenser.* To put in action; to excite; to quicken. *Isa. xiv.*

To STIR, stîr. *v. n.* To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place. *Spenser.* To be in motion; not to be still; to pass from inactivity to motion. To become the object of notice. *Watts.* To rise in the morning: a colloquial use. *Shak.*

STIR, stîr. *n. s.* [stur, Run; ysturf, noise, Welsh.] Tumult; bustle. *Shak.* Commotion; public disturbance; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar. *Spenser.* Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passion. *Shakespeare.*

STYRABOUT*, stîr'-â-bôût. *n. s.* A Yorkshire dish, formed of oatmeal boiled in water to a certain consistency. *Malone.*

STYRIOUS, stîr'-ê-ûs. *a.* [stiria, Lat.] Resembling icicles. *Brown.*

STIRK*. See **STURK**.

STIRP, stîrp. 108. *n. s.* [stîrps, Lat.] Race; family; generation. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

STIRRAGE*, stîr'-ridje. *n. s.* Motion; act of stirring. *Granger.*

STIRRER, stîr'-rûr. 98. *n. s.* One who is in motion; one who puts in motion. *B. Jonson.* A riser in the morning. *Shak.* An inciter; an instigator. *—Stirrer up.* An inciter; an instigator. *Raleigh.*

STIRRING*, stîr'-ring. *n. s.* [rîrtung, Sax.] The act of moving. *Addison.*

STIRRUP, stîr'-rûp. *n. s.* [rîrtgenap, Sax.] An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides. *Spenser.*

To STITCH ð, stîsh. *v. a.* [sticke, Dan; sticken, Dutch.] To sew; to work with a needle on anything. To join; to unite, generally with some degree of clumsiness or inaccuracy. *Wotton.*—*To stitch up.* To mend what was rent. *Sidney.*

To STITCH, stîsh. *v. n.* To practise needle work.

STITCH, stîsh. *n. s.* A pass of the needle and thread through any thing. [rîrtian, Sax.] A sharp, lancing pain. *Shak.* A link of yarn in knitting. *Motteux.* Furrows or ridges. *Chapman.*

STITCHERY, stîsh'-ûr-ê. *n. s.* Needlework. *Shak.*

STITCHWORT, stîsh'-wûrt. *n. s.* Camomile. *Ainsworth.*

STITH*, stîth. *a.* [rîð, Sax.] Strong; stiff. *Ray.*

STITH*, stîth. *n. s.* [rîð, Sax.] An anvil. *Chaucer.*

STITHY, stîth'-ê. *n. s.* A smith's shop; and sometimes merely an anvil, as in parts of the north of England. *Shakespeare.*

To STITHY, stîth'-ê. *v. a.* To form on the anvil. *Shakespeare.*

To STIVE ð, silve. *v. a.* [supposed of the same original with *stew*.] To stuff up close. *Sundys.* To make hot or sultry. *Wotton.*

STYVER, stî'-vûr. *n. s.* [Dutch.] A Dutch coin about the value of a halfpenny.

STOAT, stôte. *n. s.* A small stinking animal, of the weasel kind. *Prior.*

STO'CAH, stô'-kâ. *n. s.* [Irish; *stockh*, Erse.] An attendant; a waiter-boy. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

STOCCA'DE*, stôk'-kâde. *n. s.* [stockade, Teut.] An enclosure or fence made with pointed stakes. *Mason.*

STOCCA'DO, stôk'-kâ'-dô. [See **LUMBAGO**.] *n. s.* [estocade, Fr.] A thrust with a rapier. *Shak.*

STOCK ð, stôk. *n. s.* [stock, Su. Goth.; rîtoc, Sax; stock, Dutch.] The trunk; the body of a plant. *Spenser.* The trunk into which a graft is inserted. *Bacon.* A log; a post. *Wisd. xiv.* A man proverbially stupid. *Spenser.* The handle of anything. A support of a ship while it is building. *Dryden.* [stock, Teut.] A thrust; a stoccado. *Shak.* Some-

thing made of linen; a cravat; a close neck-cloth. Anciently a cover for the leg, now *stocking*. *Shak.* A race; a lineage; a family. *Shak.* The principal; capital store; fund already provided. *Bacon.* Quantity; store; body. *Arbutnot.* Cattle in general. *Pegge.* [stokes, old Fr.] A fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance. *Swift.* Prison for the legs; commonly without singular.

To STOCK, stôk. *v. a.* To store; to fill sufficiently. *South.* To lay up in store; as, He *stocks* what he cannot use. [stocken, Teut.] To put in the stocks. *Chaucer.* To extirpate. *Drayton.*

STOCKBROKER*, stôk'-brô'-kûr. *n. s.* One who deals in stock, or the publick funds.

STOCKDOVE, stôk'-dûv. *n. s.* Ringdove. *Dryden.*

STOCKFISH, stôk'-fîsh. *n. s.* [stockevisch, Dutch.] Dried cod, so called from its hardness. *Skelton.*

STOCKGILLYFLOWER, stôk-jîl'-ê-floû-ûr. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

STOCKING ð, stôk'-îng. 410. *n. s.* [rîtcian, Sax.] The covering of the leg. *Shakespeare.*

To STOCKING, stôk'-îng. *v. a.* To dress in stockings. *Dryden.*

STOCKISH, stôk'-îsh. *a.* Hard; blockish. *Shak.*

STOCKJOBBER, stôk'-jôb'-bûr. *n. s.* [stock and job.] A low wretch who gets money by buying and selling shares in the funds. *Swift.*

STOCKJOBING*, stôk'-jôb'-îng. *n. s.* The act of buying and selling stock in the publick funds for the turn of the scale, or on speculation. *Bp. Berkeley.*

STOCKLOCK, stôk'-lôk. *n. s.* Lock fixed in wood. *Moran.*

STOCKS, stôks. *n. s.* [commonly without singular.] Prison for the legs. *Stock* is our old word for a fetter. *Wicliffe.* Wooden work upon which ships are built. Publick funds.

STOCKSTILL, stôk'-stîl. *a.* Motionless as legs. *Davies.*

STOCKY*, stôk'-ê. *a.* Stout. *Addison.*

STO'ICAL*, stô'-ê-kâl. } *a.* Of or belonging to the

STO'ICK*, stô'-îk. } Stoicks; cold; stiff; au-

stere; affecting to hold all things indifferent. *Milton.*

STO'ICALLY*, stô'-ê-kâl-ê. *ad.* After the manner of the Stoicks; austere; with pretended indifference to all things. *Brown.*

STO'ICALNESS*, stô'-ê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* The state of being stoical; the temper of a Stoick. *Scott.*

STO'ICISM*, stô'-ê-sîzm. *n. s.* [stoicisme, Fr.] The opinions and maxims of the Stoicks.

STO'ICK*, stô'-îk. *n. s.* [Στωικός, Gr. from *stôid*, a porch.] A disciple of the heathen philosopher Zeno, who taught under a piazza or portico in the city of Athens; and maintained, that a wise man ought to be free from all passions, to be unmoved either by joy or grief, and to esteem all things governed by unavoidable necessity. *Acts, xvii.*

STOKE, STOAK, stôke. [rîtoc, Sax.] Locust; place: hence the names of many of our towns, &c. as, *Basingstoke.*

STO'KER*, stô'-kûr. *n. s.* One who looks after the fire in a brewhouse: a technical word. *Green.*

STOLE ð, stôle. *n. s.* [stola, Lat.; pîtol, Sax; stole, old Fr.] A long vest. *Wicliffe.*

STOLE, stôle. The preterit of *steal*. *Pope.*

STO'LED*, stô'-lîd, or stôld. *a.* Wearing a stole or long robe. *G. Fletcher.*

STO'LEN, stôl'-n. 103. Participle passive of *steal* *Prov. ix.*

STO'OLID*, stôl'-lîd. *a.* [stolidus, Lat.] Stupid; foolish. *Cockeram.*

STO'IDITY, stôl'-lîd'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [stolidus, Lat.; stolidité, Fr.] Stupidity; want of sense. *Transl. of Boccacini.*

STO'MACH ð, stûm'-mûk. 165, 353. *n. s.* [estomach Fr.; stomachus, Lat.] The ventricle in which food is digested. *Shak.* Appetite; desire of food. *Shak.* Inclination; liking. *Shak.* [stomachus, Lat.] Anger; violence of temper. *Spenser.* Sullenness; resentment; stubbornness. *Hooker.* Pride haughtiness. *Hooker.*

To STO'MACH, stûm'-mûk. *v. a.* [*stomachor*, Lat.] To resent; to remember with anger and malignity. *Shakspeare.*

To STO'MACH, stûm'-mûk. *v. n.* To be angry. *Hooker.*

STO'MACHAL*, stûm'-mûk-âl. *a.* [*stomacal*, Fr.] Cordial; helping the stomach. *Cotgrave.*

STO'MACHED, stûm'-mûkt. 359. *a.* Filled with passions of resentment. *Shakspeare.*

STO'MACHER, stûm'-mâ-tshûr. *n. s.* An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast. *Is. iii.*

STO'MACHFUL, stûm'-mûk-fûl. *a.* [*stomachosus*, Lat.] Sullen; stubborn; perverse. *Bp. Hall.*

STO'MACHFULNESS, stûm'-mûk-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Stubbornness; sullenness; obstinacy. *Granger.*

STOMA'CHICAL, stô-mâk'-ê-kâl. } *a.* [*stomach-*
STOMA'CHICK, stô-mâk'-îk. 509. } *ique*, Fr.] Re-
lating to the stomach; pertaining to the stomach. *Harvey.*

STOMA'CHICK, stô-mâk'-îk. *n. s.* A medicine for the stomach.

✧ We not unfrequently hear this word pronounced *stomatick*; but this pronunciation, though not confined to the vulgar, is so gross an irregularity as to deserve the reprobation of every correct speaker. *W.*

STO'MACHING*, stûm'-mûk-îng. *n. s.* Resentment. *Shakspeare.*

STO'MACHLESS, stûm'-mûk-lês. *a.* Being without appetite. *Bp. Hall.*

STO'MACHOUS, stûm'-mûk-ûs. *a.* [*stomachosus*, Lat.] Stout; angry; sullen; obstinate. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

STOND, stônd. *n. s.* Post; station. *Spenser. Stop*;

indisposition to proceed. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

STONE δ , stône. *n. s.* [*stains*, Goth.; *rtan*, Sax.; *steen*, Dutch.] Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor soluble in water. *Woodward.* Piece of stone cut for building. *Shak.* Gem; precious stone. *Shak.* Any thing made of stone. *Shak.* Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus.

Temple. The case which in some fruits contains the seed, and is itself contained in the fruit. *Bacon.*

Testicle. A weight containing fourteen pounds. *A stone of meat is eight pounds. Swift.*

A funeral monument. Pope. A state of torpidness and insensibility. *Pope.* Stone is used by way of exaggeration: as, *stone still. Shak.—To leave no stone*

unturned. To do every thing that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect. *Hudibras.*

STONE, stône. *a.* Made of stone. *Shakspeare.*

To STONE, stône. *v. a.* [*rtænan*, Sax.] To pelt or beat or kill with stones. *Ex. xvii.* To harden. *Shakspeare.* To remove stones. *Bp. Hall.*

STONEBOW*, stône'-bô. *n. s.* A crossbow, which shoots stones. *Wisd. v.*

STONEBREAK, stône'-brâke. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STONECHATTER, stône'-tshât-tûr. *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STONECRAY, stône'-krâ. *n. s.* A distemper in hawks.

STONECROP, stône'-krôp. *n. s.* [*rtan-crop*, Sax.] A sort of herb. *Mortimer.*

STONECUTTER, stône'-kût-tûr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to hew stones. *Derham.*

STONEFERN, stône'-fêrn. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STONEFLY, stône'-flî. *n. s.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*

STONEFRUIT, stône'-frôdt. *n. s.* Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp. *Boyle.*

STONEHAWK, stône'-hâwk. *n. s.* A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STONEHEARTED*, stône'-hârt-êd. } *a.* Hard-
STONEYHEARTED*, stô'-nê-hârt-êd. } hearted;
cruel; pitiless. *Shakspeare.*

STONEHORSE, stône'-hôrse. *n. s.* A horse not castrated. *Mortimer.*

STONEPIT, stône'-pît. *n. s.* A quarry; a pit where stones are dug. *Woodward.*

STONEPITCH, stône'-plîsh. *n. s.* Hard, inspissated pitch. *Bacon.*

STONEPlover, stône'-plâv-ûr. *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STONER*, stô'-nûr. *n. s.* One who strikes, beats, or kills with stones. *Barrow.*

STONESTAST*, stônz'-kâst. *n. s.* Distance to which a stone may be thrown. *Sir T. Herbert.*

STONESMICKLE, stône'-smîk-kl. *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STONESQUARER*, stône'-skwâre-ûr. *n. s.* One who shapes stones into squares. 1 *Kings, v.*

STONEWORK, stône'-wûrk. *n. s.* Building of stone. *Mortimer.*

STONINESS, stô'-nê-nês. *n. s.* The quality of having many stones. *Hearne.* Hardness of mind. *Hammond.*

STONY, stô'-nê. *a.* [*rtænis*, *rtænis*, Sax.] Made of stone. *Shak.* Abounding with stones. *Milton.*

Petrifick. Spenser. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting. *Hooker.*

STOOD, stôd. 307. The preterit of *To stand*. [*rtôd*, Sax.] *Milton.*

STOOK δ , stôök. *n. s.* [*stuke*, West Goth.] A shock of corn containing twelve sheaves. *Grose.*

To STOOK*, stôök. *v. a.* To set up the sheaves in stooks. *Ash.*

STOOL δ , stôöl. 306. *n. s.* [*stols*, Goth.; *rtol*, Sax.; *stool*, Dutch; *stoll*, Germ.] A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair. *Watts.*

Evacuation by purgative medicines. Bacon.—Stool of repentance, or culty stool, in the kirks of Scotland, is somewhat analogous to the pillory, where stood persons who had been guilty of fornication, &c.; but the practice is much discontinued. [stolo, Lat.] A shoot from the trunk of a tree.

STO'OLBALL, stôöl'-bâll. *n. s.* A play where balls are driven from stool to stool. *Prior.*

To STOOM*, stôöm. *v. a.* To put bags of herbs, or other ingredients into wine. *Chambers.*

To STOOP δ , stôöp. 306. *v. n.* [*rtupian*, Sax.; *stuy-pen*, Dut.] To bend down; to bend forward. *Raleigh.*

To lean forward standing or walking. *Stillingfleet.*

To yield; to bend; to submit. *Shak.* To descend from rank or dignity. *Bacon.*

To yield; to be inferior. *Milton.* To sink from resolution or superiority; to condescend. *Hooker.*

To come down on prey as a falcon. *Latham.* To alight from the wing. *Milton.*

To stoop δ , stôöp. *v. a.* To submit. *Young.*

STOOP, stôöp. *n. s.* Act of stooping; inclination downward. Descent from dignity or superiority. *Dryden.*

Fall of a bird upon his prey. *Waller.* [*rtoppa*, Sax.; *stoope*, Dutch.] A vessel of liquor. *Shak.* [*stupa*, Lat.] A post fastened in the earth: a northern word. *Tancred and Sigismunda.*

STO'OPER*, stôöp'-ûr. *n. s.* One who stoops. *Sherwood.*

STO'OPINGLY, stôöp'-îng-lê. 410. *ad.* With inclination downwards. *Wotton.*

To STOP δ , stôp. *v. a.* [*stopper*, Fr.; *stoppare*, Ital.; *stoppen*, Dutch.] To hinder from progressive motion. *Shak.* To hinder from successive operation. *Dorset.*

To hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse. To hinder from action or practice. 2 *Cor. xi.* To put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to intercept. *Dryden.*

To repress; to suspend. *South.* To suppress. *Dryden.* To regulate musical strings with the fingers. *Bacon.* To close any aperture. 2 *Kings, iii.* To obstruct; to encumber. *Milton.* To garnish with proper punctuation.

To STOP, stôp. *v. n.* To cease to go forward. *Shak.* To cease from any course of action. *Lesley.*

STOP, stôp. *n. s.* Cessation of progressive motion. *Shak.* Hindrance of progress; obstruction; act of stopping. *Hooker.* Repression; hindrance of operation. *Locke.* Cessation of action. *Shak.* Interruption. *Shak.* Prohibition of sale. *Temple.*

That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.

—nô, môve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tâb, bûll; —ôll; —pôând; —thin, THIS.

Spenser. Instrument by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated. *Shak.* Regulation of musical chords by the fingers. *Bacon.* The act of applying the stops in musick. *Daniel.* A point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.

Crashaw.

STOPCOCK, stôp'-kôk. *n. s.* A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock. *Grew.*

STOPGAP, stôp'-gâp. *n. s.* [from *stop* and *gap*.] Something substituted; a temporary expedient.

STOPPAGE, stôp'-pîdjē. *90. n. s.* The act of stopping; the state of being stopped. *Arbutnot.*

STOPPER*, stôp'-pûr. *n. s.* One who closes any aperture. A stopple. See **STOPPLE**.

STOPPLESS*, stôp'-lēs. *a.* Not to be stopped; irresistible. *Davenant.*

STOPPLE, stôp'-pl. } *n. s.* That by which any **STOPPER**, stôp'-pûr. } hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up. *Bacon.*

STORAX, stô'-râks. *n. s.* [styrax, Lat.] A plant. A resinous and odoriferous gum. *Ecclus* xxiv.

STORE ô, stôre. *n. s.* [stôr, old Swed.; stor, Danish; stoor, Icel.] Large number; large quantity; plenty. *Bacon.* A stock accumulated; a supply hoarded. *Dryden.* The state of being accumulated; hoard. *Deut.* xxxii. Storehouse; magazine. *Milton.*

STORE, store. *a.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated. *Bacon.*

To STORE, stôre. *v. a.* To furnish; to replenish. *Denham.* To stock against a future time. *Knolles.* To lay up; to hoard. *Bacon.*

STOREHOUSE, stôre'-hôuse. *n. s.* Magazine; treasury; place in which things are hoarded and reposit against a time of use. *Hooker.* A great mass reposit. *Spenser.*

STOREK, stô'-rôr. *98. n. s.* One who lays up. *B. Jonson.*

STORIAL*, stô'-rê-âl. *a.* [from *story*.] Historical. *Chaucer.* *Ob. T.*

STORIED, stô'-rid. *233. a.* Furnished with stories; adorned with historical pictures. *Milton.*

STORIER*, stô'-rê-âr. *n. s.* An historian; a relater of stories. *Bp. Peacock.* *Ob. T.*

STORK ô, stôrk. *n. s.* [rôrpe, Sax.] A bird of passage famous for the regularity of its departure. *Calmet.*

STORKSBILL, stôrks'-bîl. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STORM ô, stôrm. *167. n. s.* [ystorm, Welsh; rôrpm, Sax.; storm, Dutch; stormo, Ital.] A tempest; a commotion of the elements. *Shak.* Assault in a fortified place. *Dryden.* Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle. *Shak.* Affliction; calamity; distress. *Pope.* Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force. *Hooker.*

To STORM, stôrm. *v. a.* [rôrpmian, Sax.] To attack by open force. *Dryden.*

To STORM, stôrm. *v. n.* To raise tempests. *Spenser.* To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry. *Milton.*

STORMBEAT*, stôrm'-bèet. *a.* Injured by storm. *Spenser.*

STORMINESS*, stôrm'-è-nēs. *n. s.* State or quality of being stormy.

STORMY, stôrm'-ê. *a.* [rôrpmis, Sax.] Tempestuous. *Addison.* Violent; passionate.

STORY ô, stô'-rē. *n. s.* [rôrpe, Sax.; storie, Dutch; storia, Ital.; iroptia, Gr.] History; account of things past. *Raleigh.* Small tale; petty narrative; account of a single incident. *Addison.* An idling or trifling tale; a petty fiction. *Shakespeare.*

STORY, stô'-rē. *n. s.* [rôrpe, Sax. place.] A floor; a flight of rooms. *Wotton.*

To STORY, stô'-rē. *v. a.* To tell in history; to relate. *Shak.* To range one under another. *Bentley.*

STORYTELLER, stô'-rē-têl-lâr. *98. n. s.* One who relates tales in conversation; an historian, in contempt. *Dryden.*

STOT*, stôt. *n. s.* [rôrô-horp, Sax.] A horse. *Chaucer.* A young bullock or steer.

STOTE*, stôte. *n. s.* A kind of weasel.

To STOUND ô, stôând. *v. n.* [stunde, Icel.] To be in pain or sorrow.

STOUND, stôund. *part.* For *stunned*. *Spenser.*

STOUND, stôund. *n. s.* Sorrow; grief; mishap. *Spenser.* A shooting pain. *Spenser.* A noise.

Spenser. Astonishment; amazement. *Gay.* [r'tund, Sax.] Hour; time; season; a small space of time. *Spenser.*

STOUR, stôur. *n. s.* [stur, Run.; r'teopan, Sax.] Assault; incursion; tumult. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

STOUR*, stôur. *n. s.* [r'tup, Sax.] A river: whence the prefix *stour* to many of our places: *Stourton*, *Stourminster*, *Stourbridge*, *Sturkey*, &c.

STOUT ô, stôût. *313. a.* [stout, Dutch.] Strong; lusty; valiant. *Shak.* Brave; bold; intrepid. *Ps.* lxxvi. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud. *Daniel.* Strong; firm. *Dryden.*

STOUT, stôût. *n. s.* A cant name for strong beer. *Swift.*

STOUTLY, stôût'-lê. *ad.* Lustily; boldly; obstinately. *Shakespeare.*

STOUTNESS, stôût'-nēs. *n. s.* Strength; valour. Boldness; fortitude. *Ascham.* Obstunacy; stubbornness. *Shakespeare.*

STOVE ô, stôve. *n. s.* [stoo, Icel.; r'topa, Sax.; estuve, Fr.; stove, Dutch.] A hot-house; a place artificially made warm. *Carew.* A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated. *Evelyn.*

To STOVE, stôve. *v. a.* To keep warm in a house artificially heated. *Bacon.*

STOVER*, stô'-vâr. *n. s.* [estover, Fr.] Fodder for cattle; coarse hay, or straw; and sometimes straw for thatch. *Shakespeare.*

To STOW ô, stô. *324. v. a.* [r'top, Sax.; stoe, old Frisk; stoven, Dutch.] To lay up; to reposit in order; to lay in the proper place. *Shakespeare.*

STOW, STOE, whether singly or jointly, are the same with the Saxon *stow*, a place. *Gibson.*

STOWAGE, stô'-îdjē. *90. n. s.* Room for laying up. *South.* The state of being laid up. *Shak.* The things stowed. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Money paid for the stowing of goods.

STRA'BISM, strâb'-izm. *n. s.* [strabismus, Lat.] A squinting; act of looking askint.

To STRADDLE, strâd'-dl. *405. v. n.* [supposed to come from *striddle* or *stride*.] To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left; to part the legs wide. *Chapman.*

To STRAGGLE ô, strâg'-gl. *405. v. n.* [r'trægan, r'trægian, Sax.] To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble. *Suckling.* To wander dispersedly. *Shak.* To exuberate; to shoot too far. *Mortimer.* To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body; to stand single. *Raleigh.*

STRAGGLER, strâg'-gl-âr. *98. n. s.* A wanderer a rover; one who forsakes his company; one who rambles without any settled direction. *Spenser.* Any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single. *Dryden.*

STRAIGHT ô, strâte. *202, 393. a.* [r'tpac, Sax.; strack, Germ.] Not crooked; right. *Shak.* Narrow; close. This should properly be *strait*. See **STRAIT**. *Bacon.* Tense; tight.

STRAIGHT, strâte. *249. ad.* [strax, Dan.; strack Dutch.] Immediately; directly. *Shakespeare.*

To STRAIGHTEN, strât'-t'n. *103. v. a.* To make not crooked; to make straight. *Hooker.* To make tense; to tighten.

STRAIGHTENER*, strât'-t'n-âr. *n. s.* A director; one who sets right. *Cotgrave.*

STRAIGHTFORTH*, strâte-fôrth'. *ad.* Directly; thenceforth.

STRAIGHTLY, strâte'-lê. *ad.* In a right line; not crookedly. Tightly; with tension. *More.*

STRAIGHTNESS, strâte'-nēs. *n. s.* Rectitude; the contrary to crookedness. *Bacon.* Tension; tightness.

STRAIGHTWAY, strâte'-wâ. *ad.* [it is very often written *straightways*, and therefore is perhaps more properly written *straightwise*.] Immediately; straight.

To STRAIN *ś*, strâne. 202. *v. a.* [*estreindre*, Fr.] To squeeze through something. *Arbuthnot*. To purify by filtration. *Bacon*. To squeeze in an embrace. *Dryden*. To sprain; to weaken by too much violence. *Spenser*. To put to its utmost strength. *Hooker*. To make straight or tense. *Bacon*. To push beyond the proper extent. *Addison*. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural. *Shak*.

To STRAIN, strâne. *v. n.* To make violent efforts. *Shak*. To be filtered by compression. *Bacon*.

STRAIN, strâne. *n. s.* An injury by too much violence. *Temple*. [*ῥῆγνεν*, Sax.] Race; generation; descent. *Shak*. Hereditary disposition. *Shak*. A style or manner of speaking. *Tillotson*. Song; note; sound. *Milton*. Rank; character. *Dryden*. Tura; tendency; inborn disposition. *Hayward*. Manner of speech or action. *Bacon*.

STRAINABLE*, strâ'-nâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being pushed beyond the proper extent. *Bacon*.

STRAINER, strâ'-nûr. 98. *n. s.* An instrument of filtration. *Bacon*. One who exerts his utmost strength. *B. Jonson*.

STRAINING*, strâ'-ning. *n. s.* The act of filtration; the substance strained. The act of putting to the utmost stretch. *Atterbury*.

STRAINT*, strânt. *n. s.* Violent tension. *Spenser*. *Ob. T.*

STRAIT *ś*, strâte. 202. *a.* [*estroit*, Fr.; *stretto*, Ital.] Narrow; close; not wide. *Hudibras*. Close; intimate. *Sidney*. Strict; rigorous. *Psalm*, *Common Prayer*. Difficult; distressful. Narrow; avaricious. *Shak*. It is used in opposition to *crooked*, but is then more properly written *straight*. *Newton*.

STRAIT, strâte. *n. s.* A narrow pass, or frith. *Spenser*. [*strete*, old Fr.] Distress; difficulty. *Clarendon*.

To STRAIT, strâte. *v. a.* To put to difficulties. *Shakespeare*.

To STRAITEN, strâ'-t'n. 103. *v. a.* To make narrow. *Sandys*. To contract; to confine. *Clarendon*. To make tight; to intend. *Dryden*. To deprive of necessary room. *Bacon*. To distress; to perplex. *Ray*.

STRAITHANDED, strâte'-hând-êd. *a.* Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly.

STRAITHANDEDNESS*, strâte'-hând'-êd-nês. *n. s.* Niggardliness. *Bp. Hall*.

STRAITLACED, strâte'-lâste. 359. *a.* [*strait* and *lace*.] Gripped with stays. *Locke*. Stiff; constrained; without freedom. *Burton*.

STRAITLY, strâte'-lê. *ad.* Narrowly. Strictly; rigorously. *Hooker*. Closely; intimately.

STRAITNESS, strâte'-nês. *n. s.* Narrowness. 2 *Macc*. Strictness; rigour. *Shak*. Distress; difficulty. Want; scarcity. *Locke*.

STRAKE, strâke. The obsolete preterit of *strike*. *Struck*. *Acts*, xxvii.

STRAKE, strâke. *n. s.* A long mark; a streak. A narrow board. The strake of a cart is the iron with which the cart wheels are bound. *Barret*.

To STRAMASH*, strâ'-mâsh. *v. a.* [*stramazare*, Ital.] To beat; to bang; to break irreparably; to destroy. *Grose*.

STRAMINEOUS*, strâ'-mîn'-ê-ûs. *a.* [*stramineus*, Lat.] Strawy; consisting of straw. *Dr. Robinson*. Light; chaffy; like straw. *Burton*.

STRAND *ś*, strând. *n. s.* [*ῥῆγανδ*, Sax.; *strande*, Dutch; *strand*, Icel.] The verge of the sea or of any water. *Shak*. A twist of a rope.

To STRAND, strând. *v. a.* To drive or force upon the shallows. *Dryden*.

STRANG, strâng. *a.* [*ῥῆγαν*, Sax.] Strong: our northern word.

STRANGE *ś*, strânje. [*See CHANGE*.] *a.* [*estranger*, Fr.; *extraneus*, Lat.] Foreign; of another country. *Ascham*. Not domestick. *Davies*. Wonderful; causing wonder. *Bacon*. Odd; irregular; not according to the common way. *Shak*. Unknown; new. *Hooker*. Remote. *Shak*. Uncommonly good or bad. *Tillotson*. Unacquainted. *Bacon*.

STRANGE, strânje. *interj.* An expression of wonder. *Waller*.

To STRANGE, strânje. *v. n.* To be estranged. *Gower*. To wonder; to be astonished. *Glanville*.

To STRANGE*, strânje. *v. a.* [*estranger*, old Fr.] To alienate; to estrange. *Woodroephe*.

STRANGELY, strânje'-lê. *ad.* With some relation to foreigners. *Shak*. Wonderfully; in a way to cause wonder, but commonly with a degree of dislike. *Dryden*.

STRANGENESS, strânje'-nês. *n. s.* Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country. *Sprat*. Uncommunicativeness; distance of behaviour. *Shak*. Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness. *Shak*. Mutual dislike. *Bacon*. Wonderfulness; power of raising wonder. *Bacon*.

STRANGER, strân'-jûr. 98. *n. s.* [*estranger*, Fr.] A foreigner; one of another country. *Shak*. One unknown. *Shak*. A guest; one not a domestick. *Milton*. One unacquainted. *Shak*. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship. *Shak*.

To STRANGER, strân'-jûr. *v. a.* To estrange; to alienate. *Shakespeare*.

To STRANGLE *ś*, strâng'-gl. 405. *v. a.* [*strangulo*, Lat.] To choke; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath. *Shak*. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance. *Shakespeare*.

STRANGLER, strâng'-gl-êr. 98. *n. s.* One who strangles. *Shakespeare*.

STRANGLES, strâng'-glz. *n. s.* Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRANGLING*, strâng'-gl-ing. *n. s.* Death by stopping the breath. *Job*, vii.

STRANGULATION, strâng'-gû-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of strangling; suffocation; the state of being strangled. *Brown*.

STRANGURY, strâng'-gû-rê. *n. s.* [*σπαγγυρία*.] A difficulty of urine, attended with pain. *Evelyn*.

STRAP *ś*, strâp. *n. s.* [*ῥῆγαν*, Sax.; *strop*, Teut.; *stroppa*, Ital.] A narrow, long slip of cloth or leather. *Shakespeare*.

To STRAP, strâp. *v. a.* To beat with a strap.

STRAPPA'DO, strâp'-pâ'-dô. [*See LUMBAGO*.] *n. s.* [*strappade*, old Fr.] A kind of military torture formerly practised in drawing up an offender to the top of a beam, and letting him fall; in consequence of which, dislocation of a limb usually happened. *Shakespeare*.

To STRAPPA'DO*, strâp'-pâ'-dô. *v. a.* To torture. *Milton*.

STRAPPING, strâp'-ping. 410. *a.* Vast; large; bulky: used of large men or women in contempt.

STRÂ'TA, strâ'-tâ. 92. [*See DRAMA*.] *n. s.* [the plural of *stratum*, Lat.] Beds; layers. *Woodward*.

STRATAGEM *ś*, strât'-â-jêm. *n. s.* [*στρατήγημα*.] An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived. *Shak*. An artifice; a trick by which some advantage is obtained. *Denham*.

STRATAGEMICAL*, strât'-â-jêm'-ê-kâl. *a.* Full of stratagems. *Swift*.

STRATH*, strâth. *n. s.* [*lystrad*, Welsh.] A vale; a bottom. *Garnett*.

STRATIFICATION*, strât'-ê-fê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Arrangement of different matter; arrangement in beds or layers. *Dr. Hutton*.

To STRATIFY, strât'-ê-fl. *v. a.* [*stratifier*, Fr.; from *stratum*, Lat.] To range in beds or layers. *Hill*.

STRATO'CRACY*, strâ'-tôk'-râ-sê. 518. *n. s.* [*στρατός* and *κράτος*.] A military government. *Guthrie*.

STRATO'GRAPHY*, strâ'-tôg'-râ-fê. *n. s.* [*στρατός* and *γράφω*.] Description of whatever relates to an army.

STRATUM, strât'-tûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A bed; a layer. *Woodward*.

STRAUGHT*, strâwt. *pret.* and *part.* Stretched. *Chancer*.

STRAW *ś*, strâw. 219. *n. s.* [*ῥῆγαν*, Sax.] The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed. *Shak*. Any thing proverbially worthless. *Hudibras*.

To STRAW*. *See To STREW*.

STRAW'WBERRY, strâw'-bêr-rê. *n. s.* [*ῥῆγαν*, Sax.] A plant. *Miller*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôûnd; —thin, THIS.

STRA'WBERRY *Tree*, strâw'-hêr-rè-rè. *n. s.* It is ever green: the fruit is of a fleshy substance, and very like a strawberry *Miller*.

STRA'WBUILT, strâw'-bîlt. *a.* Made up of straw. *Milton*.

STRA'WCOLOURED, strâw'-kôl-ûr'd. *a.* Of a light yellow. *Shakespeare*.

STRA'WSTUFFED, strâw'-stûft. *a.* Stuffed with straw. *Bp. Hall*.

STRA'WORM, strâw'-wârm. *n. s.* A worm bred in straw.

STRA'WY, strâw'-è. *a.* Made of straw; consisting of straw. *Shak.* Like straw; light. *Knott*.

To STRAY *ÿ*, strâ. 220. *v. n.* [ræpæzan, Sax.] To wander; to rove. *Denham*. To rove out of the way; to range beyond the proper limits. *Spenser*. To err; to deviate from the right. *Comm. Prayer*.

To STRAY, strâ. *v. a.* To mislead. *Shak. Ob. J.*

STRAY, strâ. *n. s.* Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing lost by wandering. *Shak.* Act of wandering. *Shakespeare*.

STRAYER*, strâ'-ûr. *n. s.* One who strays; a wanderer. *Fox*.

STRAYING*, strâ'-îng. *n. s.* The act of roving; the act of going astray. *Bp. Hopkins*.

STREAK *ÿ*, strêke. 227. *n. s.* [ræpice, Sax.; streke, Dutch.] A line of colour different from that of the ground. *Shakespeare*.

To STREAK, strêke. *v. a.* To stripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple. *Shak.* To stretch. *Chapman*.

STREAKY, strê'-kè. *a.* Striped; variegated by hues. *Dryden*.

STREAM *ÿ*, strême. 227. *n. s.* [ræpeam, Sax.; stream, Icel.; stroom, Dutch.] A running water; the course of running water; a current. *Psalms lxxviii*. Any thing issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts. *Isaiah*. Any thing forcible and continued. *Raleigh*. Course; current. *Shakespeare*.

To STREAM, strême. *v. n.* [streyma, Icel.] To flow; to run in a continuous current. *Milton*. To emit a current; to pour out water in a stream; to be overflown. *Pope*. To issue forth with continuance, not by fits. *Shakespeare*.

To STREAM, strême. *v. a.* To pour; to send forth. *Spenser*. To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks. *Bacon*.

STRÊ'AMER, strê'-mâr. 98. *n. s.* An ensign; a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing loosely from a stock. *Shakespeare*.

STREA'MLET*, strême'-lêt. *n. s.* A small stream. *Thomson*.

STRE'AMY, strê'-mè. *a.* Abounding in running water. *P. ior*. Flowing with a current. *Pope*.

To STREEK*, strêek. *v. a.* [ræpæcan, Sax.] To lay out a dead body. *Brand*.

STREET *ÿ*, strêet. 246. *n. s.* [ræpæte, Sax.; stræta, Icel.; stræt, Su. Goth.] A way, properly a paved way, between two rows of houses. *Bacon*. Proverbially, a public place. *Psalms cxliv*.

STREET'WALKER, strêet'-wâ-kûr. *n. s.* A common prostitute that offers herself to sale in the open street.

STRE'ETWARD*, strêet'-wârd. { *n. s.* An office. *Formerly* took care of the streets. *Covel*.

STREIGHT*, strâte. *a.* Narrow. See **STRAIGHT**, and **STRAIT**. [strictus, Lat.] Restrained. *Spenser*.

STREIGHT*, strâte. *ad.* Strictly. *Spenser*.

STREIGHT*, *n. s.* See **STRAIT**.

STRENE*, strêne. *n. s.* [ræpenz, Sax.] Race; offspring; now strain. *Chaucer*.

STRENGTH *ÿ*, strêngth. *n. s.* [ræpenzð, Sax.] Force; vigour; power of the body. *Milton*. Power of endurance; firmness; durability; toughness; hardness. *Milton*. Vigour of any kind; power of any kind. *Holyday*. Power of resistance; sureness; fastness. *Shak.* Support; security; that which supports. *Milton*. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty. *Locke*. Spirit; animation. *Milton*. Vigour of writing; nervous diction; force, opposed to softness, in writing or painting. *Pope*.

Potency of liquors. Fortification; fortress. *B. Jonson*. Support; maintenance of power. *Sprat*. Legal force; validity; security. Confidence imparted. *Davenant*. Armament; force; power. *Shak.* Persuasive prevalence; argumentative force. *Hooker*.

✂ This word and its compounds are often erroneously pronounced as if written *strenth*, *strenthen*, &c.; the same may be observed of *length*, *lengthen*, &c.; but this is a pronunciation which obtains chiefly in Ireland, and is unquestionably improper. *W.*

To STRENGTH, strêngth. *v. a.* To strengthen. *Daniel. Ob. J.*

To STRENGTHEN, strêngth'-thn. *v. a.* To make strong. To confirm; to establish. *Temple*. To animate; to fix in resolution. *Neh. ii*. To make to increase in power or security. *I Macc. vi*.

To STRENGTHEN, strêngth'-thn. *v. n.* To grow strong. *Obvay*.

STRENGTHENER, strêngth'-thn-ûr. { *n. s.* That **STRENGTHNER**, strêngth'-nûr. { which gives strength; that which makes strong. *Temple*. [In medicine.] Strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of the solids. *Quincy*.

STRENGTHLESS, strêngth'-lêss. *a.* Wanting strength; deprived of strength. *Shak.* Wanting potency; weak. *Boyle*.

STRENUOUS *ÿ*, strên'-û-ûs. *a.* [strenuus, Lat.] Brave; bold; active; valiant; dangerously laborious. *Milton*. Zealous; vehement. *Swift*.

STRENUOUSLY, strên'-û-ûs-lê. *ad.* Vigorously; actively. *Brown*. Zealously; vehemently; with ardour. *Swift*.

STRENUOUSNESS, strên'-û-ûs-nêss. *n. s.* The state of being strenuous; earnestness; laboriousness. *Scott*.

STREPENT*, strêp'-ênt. *a.* [strepens, Lat.] Noisy; loud. *Shenstone*.

STREPEROUS, strêp'-êr-ûs. *a.* [strepo, Lat.] Loud; noisy. *Brown*.

STRESS *ÿ*, strêss. *n. s.* [ræce, Sax.] Importance; important part. *Locke*. Importance imputed; weight ascribed. *Leslie*. Violence; force, either acting or suffered. *Dryden*.

To STRESS, strêss. *v. a.* [from distress.] To distress; to put to hardships or difficulties. *Spenser*.

To STRETCH *ÿ*, strêth. *v. a.* [ræpæcan, Sax.; strecken, Dutch.] To extend; to spread out to a distance. *Is. viii*. To elongate, or strain to a greater space. *Milton*. To expand; to display. *Milton*. To strain to the utmost. *Shak.* To make tense. *Smith*. To carry by violence farther than is right; to strain: as, to stretch a text; to stretch credit.

To STRETCH, strêth. *v. n.* To be extended, locally, intellectually, or consequentially. *Whitgift*. To bear extension without rupture. *Boyle*. To sally beyond the truth. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

STRETCH, strêth. *n. s.* Extension; reach; occupation of more space. *Dryden*. Force of body extended. *Dryden*. Effort; struggle: from the act of running. *Addison*. Utmost extent of meaning. *Atterbury*. Utmost reach of power. *Granville*.

STRETCHER, strêth'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Any thing used for extension. *Chapman*. A term in bricklaying. *Maxon*. The timber against which the rower plants his feet. *Dryden*.

To STREW *ÿ*, strô. 266. *v. a.* [stræcan, Goth.; stroyen, Dutch; ræpæpian, Sax.] To spread by being scattered. *Spenser*. To spread by scattering. *Shakespeare*. To scatter loosely. *Exodus*.

STREWING*, strô'-îng. *n. s.* Any thing fit to be strewed. *Shakespeare*.

STREWMENT, strô'-mênt. *n. s.* Any thing scattered in decoration. *Shakespeare*.

STRÏ'Æ, strî'-è. *n. s.* [Lat.] In natural history, the small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops. *Boyle*.

STRÏ'ATE, strî'-âte. { *a.* Formed in strîæ.

STRÏ'ATED, strî'-â-têd. { *Brown*.

STRÏ'ATURE, strî'-â-tshûre. *n. s.* Disposition of strîæ. *Woodward*.

STRICK, strîk. *n. s.* [*strypf*, Gr.; *strix*, Lat.] A bird of bad omen. *Spenser*.

STRICKEN, strîk'-kn. 103. The ancient participle of *strike*; but it has, in the antiquated phrase *stricken*, (that is, advanced in years,) a meaning not borrowed from *strike*. *Sidney*.

STRICKLE, strîk'-kl. 405. } *n. s.* That which
STRICKLER*, strîk'-klêr. } strikes the corn to
STRICKLESS, strîk'-lêss. } level it with the
STRITCHEL, strîtsîh'-êl. } bushel. *Holme*. An
instrument used to whet sithes with. *Grose*.

STRICT §, strîkt. *a.* [*strictus*, Lat.] Exact; accurate; rigorously nice. *Milton*. Severe; rigorous; not mild; not indulgent. *Shak*. Confined; not extensive. *Hooker*. Close; tight. *Dryden*. Tense; not relaxed. *Arbuthnot*.

STRICTLY, strîkt'-lê. *ad.* Exactly; with rigorous accuracy. *Chapman*. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence. *Bacon*. Closely; tightly; with tenseness.

STRICTNESS, strîkt'-nêss. *n. s.* Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity. *King Charles*. Severity; rigour. *Bacon*. Closeness; tightness; not laxity.

STRUCTURE, strîk'-tshûre. 463. *n. s.* [*structura*, Lat.] A stroke; a touch. *Hale*. Contraction; closure by contraction. *Arbuthnot*. A slight touch upon a subject; not a set discourse. *Hammond*.

STRIDE §, strîde. *n. s.* [*strîðe*, Sax.] A long step; a step taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs. *Milton*.

To **STRIDE**, strîde. *v. n.* pret. *strode* or *strid*; part. pass. *stridden*. To walk with long steps. *Dryden*.

To stand with the legs far from each other.

To **STRIDE**, strîde. *v. a.* To pass by a step. *Arbuthnot*.

STRIDOR*, strî'-dôr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A quick, loud noise; a clap. *Dryden*.

STRIDULOUS, strîd'-jû-lûs. 294, 376. *a.* [*stridulus*, Lat.] Making a small noise; hissing; creaking; chattering. *Bp. Hall*.

STRIFE §, strîfe. *n. s.* [*estrif*, old Fr.] Contention; contest; discord; war; lawsuit. *Judges*, xii. Contest of emulation. *Congreve*. Opposition; contrariety; contrast. *Shak*. Natural contrariety; as, the *strife* of acid and alkali.

STRIFEFUL, strîfe'-fûl. *a.* Contentious; discordant. *Spenser*.

STRIGMENT, strîg'-mênt. *n. s.* [*strigmentum*, Lat.] Scraping; recement. *Brown*.

To **STRIKE** §, strîke. *v. a.* pret. *struck* or *strook*; part. pass. *struck*, *strucken*, *stricken*, or *strook*. [*strycan*, Sax.; *streichen*, Germ.] To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow. *Shak*. To punish; to afflict. *Pron*. xvii. To dash; to throw by a quick motion. *Ex*. xii. To notify by sound. *Shak*. To stamp; to impress. *Locke*. To contract; to lower; to vail; as, to strike sail, or to strike a flag. *Shak*. To alarm; to put into emotion; to surprise. *Waller*. To make a bargain. *Dryden*. To produce by a sudden action. *Bacon*. To affect suddenly in any particular manner. *Shak*. To cause to sound by blows. *Shak*. To forge; to mint. *Tate*. It is used in the participle for *advanced in years*. *Shak*.—To *strike off*. To erase from a reckoning or account. *Shak*. To separate by a blow, or any sudden action. *Hooker*. To *strike out*. To produce by collision. *Dryden*. To blot; to efface. *Brown*. To bring to light. To form at once by a quick effort. *Pope*.

To **STRIKE**, strîke. *v. n.* To make a blow. *Shak*. To collide; to clash. *Bacon*. To act by repeated percussion. *Shak*. To sound by the stroke of a hammer. *Shak*. To make an attack. *Shak*. To act by external influx. *Locke*. To sound with blows. *Shak*. To be dashed; to be stranded. *Knolles*. To pass with a quick or strong effect. *Dryden*. To pay homage, as by lowering the sail. *Shak*. To be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; to break forth. *Government of the Tongue*.—To *strike in with*. To conform; to suit itself to; to join with at once. *South*. To *strike*

out. To spread or rove; to make a sudden excursion. *Burnet*.

STRIKE, strîke. *n. s.* A bushel; a dry measure of capacity; four pecks. *Tusser*.

STRICKBLOCK, strîke'-blôk. *n. s.* Is a plane shorter than the jointer, having its sole made exactly flat and straight, and is used for the shooting of a short joint. *Moxon*.

STRIKER, strî'-kûr. 93. *n. s.* Person or thing that strikes. *Sidney*.

STRICKING, strî'-kîng. 410. *part. a.* Affecting; surprising. *Spence*.

STRICKINGLY*, strî'-kîng'-lê. *ad.* So as to affect or surprise. *Warton*.

STRICKINESS*, strî'-kîng'-nêss. *n. s.* The power of affecting or surprising.

STRING §, strîng. 410. *n. s.* [*strîng*, Sax.; *streng*, Germ. and Dan.; *stringhe*, Dutch; *stringo*, Lat.] A slender rope; a small cord; any slender and flexible band. *Wilkins*. A riband. *Prior*. A thread on which any things are filed. *Stillingfleet*. Any set of things filed on a line. *Addison*. The chord of a musical instrument. *Cowley*. A small fibre. *Bacon*. A nerve; a tendon. *St. Mark*, xxvii. The nerve or line of the bow. *Psalms* xi. Any concatenation or series; as, a *string* of propositions.—To *have two strings to the bow*. To have two views or two expedients; to have double advantage, or double security. *Hudibras*.

To **STRING**, strîng. *v. a.* pret. *strung*; part. pass. *strung*. To furnish with strings. *Gay*. To put a stringed instrument in tune. *Addison*. To file on a string. *Spectator*. To make tense. *Dryden*.

STRINGED, strînged. 359. *a.* Having strings; produced by strings. *Psalms*.

STRINGENT, strîn'-jênt. *a.* [*stringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting. *More*.

STRINGER*, strîng'-âr. 409. *n. s.* One who makes strings for a bow. *Ascham*. *Ob. T.*

STRINGHALT, strîng'-hâlt. *n. s.* A sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough. *Farrier's Dict.*

STRINGLESS, strîng'-lêss. *a.* Having no strings. *Shakespeare*.

STRINGY, strîng'-ê. [See **SPRINGY**.] *a.* Fibrous; consisting of small threads; filamentous. *Grew*.

To **STRIP** §, strîp. *v. a.* [*bercnypan*, Sax.; *streifen*, Germ.; *strypp*, Icel.] To make naked; to deprive of covering. *Gen*. xxxvii. To deprive; to divest. *Hooker*. To rob; to plunder; to pillage; as, A thief *stripped* the house. *South*. To peel; to decorticate. *Brown*. To deprive of all. *South*. To take off covering. 1 *Sam*. xix. To cast off. *Shak*. To separate from something adhesive or connected. *Locke*. To draw the after-milkings of cows. *Grose*.

STRIP, strîp. *n. s.* [probably for *stripe*.] A narrow shred. *Bp. Hall*.

To **STRIP** §, strîpe. *v. a.* [*strepem*, Dutch.] To variegate with lines of different colours. To beat; to lash.

STRIPE, strîpe. *n. s.* [*strepe*, Dutch.] A lineary variation of colour. *Bacon*. A shred of a different colour. *Arbuthnot*. A weal, or discoloration made by a lash or blow. *Thomson*. A blow; a lash. *Hayward*.

STRIPED, strî'-pêd. *part. a.* Distinguished by lines of different colour.

STRIPPLING, strîp'-lîng. 410. *n. s.* [*ppnit*, Sax.] A youth; one in the state of adolescence. *Shak*.

STRIPPER, strîp'-pâr. *n. s.* One that strips. *Sherwood*.

STRIPPINGS*, strîp'-plîngs. *n. s.* After-milkings. *Grose*.

STRITCHEL*, strîtsîh'-êl. *n. s.* A strickle. See **STRICKLE**.

To **STRIVE** §, strîve. *v. n.* pret. *strove*, anciently *strived*; part. pass. *striven*. [*streven*, Dutch; *estriver*, Fr.] To struggle; to labour; to make an effort. *Hooker*. To contest; to contend; to strug-

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôlnd; —thin, THIS.

gle in opposition to another. *Job*, xxxiii. To oppose by contrariety of qualities. *Denham*. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence. *Milton*.

STRIVER, strî'-vûr. *n. s.* One who labours; one who contends. *Glanville*.

STRIVING*, strî'-ving. *n. s.* Contest. *Tû*. iii.

STRIVINGLY*, strî'-ving-lê. *ad.* With struggle; with contest. *Huloet*.

STROKAL, strô'-kâl. *n. s.* An instrument used by glass makers. *Bailey*.

STROKE, or **STROOK**. Old preterit of *strike*, now commonly *struck*. *Sidney*.

STROKE §, strôke. *n. s.* [from *strook*, the preterit of *strike*.] A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another. *Shak.* A hostile blow. *Shak.* A sudden disease or affliction. *Harte*. The sound of the clock. *Shak.* The touch of a pencil. *Pope*. A touch; a masterly or eminent effort. *Dryden*. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced. Power; efficacy. *Hayward*.

To STROKE, strôke. *v. a.* [r̥pacan, Sax.] To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment; to soothe. *Sidney*. To rub gently in one direction.

STROKER*, strô'-kûr. *n. s.* One who rubs gently with the hand; one who attempts to cure diseases by such application of the hand to the part affected. *Warburton*.

STROKING*, strô'-king. *n. s.* The act of rubbing gently with the hand. *Wotton*. The act of rubbing gently in one direction. *Gay*.

To STROLL §, strôle. 406. *v. n.* [r̥pæstian, Sax.] To wander; to ramble; to rove; to gad idly. *Pope*.

STROLL*, strôle. *n. s.* Ramble: a low expression; as, upon the *stroll*.

STRO'LLER, strôl'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond. *Swift*.

STROND, strônd. *n. s.* The beach; the bank of the water. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J.*

STRONG §, strông. *a.* [r̥panŋ, r̥ponŋ, Sax.] Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body. *Spenser*. Fortified; secure from attack. *Bacon*. Powerful; mighty. 2 *Sam.* iii. Supplied with forces: as, a thousand *strong*. *Bacon*. Violent; forcible; impetuous. *Heylin*. Hale; healthy. *Ecclus.* xxx. Forcibly acting on the imagination. *Bacon*. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous. *Shak.* Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the sight forcibly. *Newton*. Potent; intoxicating. *Swift*. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly. *King Charles*. Affecting the smell powerfully. *Hudibras*. Hard of digestion; not easily nutrimental. *Hebrens*. Furnished with abilities for any thing. *Dryden*. Valid; confirmed. *Wisdom*, xiv. Violent; vehement. *Heb. v.* Cogent; conclusive. *Shak.* Able; skilful; of great force of mind. *Shak.* Firm; compact; not soon broken. *Pope*. Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words. *Smith*.

STRONGFISTED, strông'-fist'-êd. *a.* [strong and fist.] Strong-handed. *Arbutnot*.

STRONGHAND, strông'-hând. *n. s.* [strong and hand.] Force; violence. *Spenser*.

STRONGLY, strông'-lê. *ad.* [r̥panŋlice, Sax.] With strength; powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon*. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last; in such a manner as not easily to be forced. *Ezra*, vi. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly. *Shakspeare*.

STRONGSET*, strông'-sêt. *a.* Firmly compacted. *Swift*.

STRONGWATER, strông'-wâ-tûr. *n. s.* Distilled spirits. *Bacon*.

STROOK, strôök. The pret. of *strike*, used for *struck*. 2 *Sam.* xii.

STROP*, strôp. *n. s.* [r̥tapp, Sax.; *strop*, Teut.; *strapus*, Lat.] A piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, and used to surround the body of a block, or for other purposes on board a ship. A leather on which a razor is sharpened.

STROP/PHE, strô'-pê. 96. *n. s.* [στροφή.] A stanza. *Milton*.

To STROUT §, strôût. *v. n.* [strotzen, Germ.] To swell with an appearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity; to strut, commonly and more properly written *strut*. To protuberate; to swell out. *Drayton*.

To STROUT, strôût. *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by affectation. *Bacon*.

STROVE, strôve. The preterit of *strive*. *Sidney*.

To STROW, strô. 266, 324. *v. z.* To spread by being scattered. *Milton*. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle. *Milton*. To spread. *Swift*. To scatter; to throw at random. *Spenser*.

To STROWL, strôle. *v. n.* To range; to wander. *Gay*.

To STROY, strôe. *v. a.* [for *destroy*.] *Tusser*.

STRUCK, strûk. The old pret. and part. passive of *strike*. *Dryden*.

STRU'CKEN, strûk'-kn. The old part. passive of *strike*. *Fairfax*.

STRUC'TURE, strûk'-ishûre. 463. *n. s.* [f̥r; *structura*, Lat.] Act of building; practice of building. *Dryden*. Manner of building; form; make. *Woodward*. Edifice; building. *Milton*.

STRUDE, strôdd. } *n. s.* A stock of breeding mares.

STRODE, strôde. } *Bailey*.

To STRU'GGLE §, strûg'-gl. 405. *v. n.* [probably from *strucken*, or *strugckelen*, Teut.] To labour; to act with effort. To strive; to contend; to contest. *Temple*. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress. *Dryden*.

STRU'GGLE, strûg'-gl. 405. *n. s.* Labour; effort. Contest; contention. *Addison*. Agony; tumultuous distress.

STRU'GLER*, strûg'-glûr. *n. s.* One who contends; a striver. *Martin*.

STRU'GLING*, strûg'-gling. *n. s.* The act of striving or contending. *South*.

STRU'MA, strôd'-mâ. 339, 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] A glandular swelling; the king's evil. *Wiseman*.

STRU'MOUS, strôd'-môs. 314. *a.* Having swellings in the glands; tainted with the king's evil. *Wiseman*.

STRU'MPET §, strûm'-pît. 99. *n. s.* [*strupe*, old Fr.] A whore; a prostitute. *Shakspeare*.

STRU'MPET*, strûm'-pît. *a.* Like a strumpet; false; inconstant. *Shakspeare*.

To STRU'MPET, strûm'-pît. *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch. *Shakspeare*.

STRUNG, strûng. The pret. and part. passive of *string*. *Gay*.

To STRUT §, strût. *v. n.* [strotzen, Germ.] To walk with affected dignity; to swell with stateliness. *Shak.* To swell; to protuberate. *Dryden*.

STRUT, strût. *n. s.* An affectation of stateliness in the walk. *Swift*.

STRU'TTER*, strût'-tûr. *n. s.* One who swells with stateliness; one who is blown up with self-conceit; a bragger. *Annot*. on *Glanville's Pre-exist*.

STRU'TTINGLY*, strût'-ting-lê. *ad.* With a strut; vauntingly. *Colgrave*.

STUB §, stûb. *n. s.* [r̥teb, r̥tyb, Sax.; *stubbe*, Sweth. Dut.; *stipula*, Lat.] The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper. *Shakspeare*.

STU'BBLEGOOSE*, stûb'-bl'-gôôs. *n. s.* A goose fed on the stubbles. *Chaucer*.

STU'BEORN §, stûb'-bûrn. 166. *a.* [from *stub*; perhaps from *stub-born*.] Obstinate; inflexible; centumacious. *Spenser*. Persisting; persevering; steady. *Locke*. Swift; not pliable; inflexible; not

easily admitting impression. *Dryden*. Hardy; firm. *Swift*. Harsh; rough; rugged. *Burnet*.
STU/BBORNLY, stûb'-bûrn-lê. *ad.* Obstinate; contumaciously; inflexibly. *Shakespeare*.
STU/BBORNESS, stûb'-bûrn-nês. *n. s.* Obstina-
 cy; vicious stoutness; contumacy; inflexibility. *Shakespeare*.
STU/BBY, stûb'-bê. *a.* Short and thick; short and strong. *Greiv*.
STU/BNAIL, stûb'-nâle. *n. s.* A nail broken off; a short, thick nail.
STU/CCO, stûk'-kò. *n. s.* [Ital.; *stuc*, Fr.] A kind of fine plaster for walls. *Pope*.
To STU/CCO*, stûk'-kò. *v. a.* To plaster walls with stucco. *Warton*.
STUCK, stûk. The pret. and part. pass. of *stick*. *Addison*.
STUCK, stûk. *n. s.* A thrust. *Shakespeare*.
STU/CKLE, stûk'-kl. *n. s.* [from *stook*.] A number of sheaves laid together in the field to dry. *Ainsworth*.
STUD, stûd. *n. s.* [rêudu, Sax.] A post; a stake; a prop. *Spenser*. A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any ornamental knob or protuberance. *Chapman*. [rêob, Sax.] A collection of breeding horses and mares. *Temple*.
To STUD, stûd. *v. a.* To adorn with studs or shining knobs. *Shakespeare*.
STU/DENT, stû'-dênt. *n. s.* [studens, Lat.] A man given to books; a scholar; a bookish man. *Watts*.
STU/DIED, stûd'-îd. 283. *a.* Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study. *Shakespeare*. Having any particular inclination. *Shakespeare*.
STU/DIER, stûd'-ê-ûr. *n. s.* One who studies. *Til-
 loson*.
STU/DIOUS, stû'-dê-ûs, or stû'-jê-ûs. 293, 294, 376. *a.* [studieux, Fr.; studiosus, Lat.] Given to books and contemplation; given to learning. *Locke*. Diligent; busy. *Tickell*. Attentive to; careful. *White*. Contemplative; suitable to meditation. *Milton*.
STU/DIOUSLY, stû'-dê-ûs-lê, or stû'-jê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Contemplatively; with close application to literature. Diligently; carefully; attentively. *Dryden*.
STU/DIOUSNESS, stû'-dê-ûs-nês, or stû'-jê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Addiction to study. *Hakewill*.
STU/DY, stûd'-ê. *n. s.* [studium, Lat.; estude, Fr.] Application of mind to books and learning. *Fell*. Perplexity; deep cogitation. *Shak*. Attention; meditation; contrivance. *Shak*. Any particular kind of learning. *Bacon*. Subject of attention. *Laue*. Apartment appropriated to literary employment. *Shak*. The sketched ideas of a painter, not wrought into a whole. *Gilpin*.
To STU/DY, stûd'-ê. *v. n.* [studeo, Lat.] To think with very close application; to muse. *Swift*. To endeavour diligently. 1 *Thess*. iv.
To STU/DY, stûd'-ê. *v. a.* To apply the mind to. *Milton*. To consider attentively. *Shakespeare*. To learn by application. *Shakespeare*.
STUFF, stûff. *n. s.* [stoff, Dutch; estoffe, Fr.] Any matter or body. *Hooker*. Materials out of which any thing is made. *Shak*. Furniture; goods. *Shak*. That which fills any thing. *Shak*. Essence; elemental part. *Shak*. Any mixture or medicine. *Shak*. Cloth or texture of any kind. Textures of wool thinner and slighter than cloth. *Bacon*. Matter or thing. *Shakespeare*.
To STUFF, stûff. *v. a.* To fill very full with any thing. *Shak*. To fill to uneasiness. *Shak*. To thrust into any thing. *Bacon*. To fill by being put into any thing. *Dryden*. To swell out by putting something in. *Shak*. To fill with something improper or superfluous. *Wotton*. To obstruct the organs of scent or respiration. *Shak*. To fill meat with something of high relish. *Shak*. To form by stuffing. *Swift*.
To STUFF, stûff. *v. n.* To feed gluttonously. *Swift*.
STUFFING, stûf'-fing. 410. *n. s.* That by which any thing is filled. *Hale*. Relishing ingredients put into meat. *Mortimer*.

STUKE, stûke. } *n. s.* [stuc, Fr.; stucco, Ital.] **A**
STUCK, stûk. } composition of lime and marble,
 powdered very fine, commonly called plaster of
 Paris, with which figures and other ornaments re-
 sembling sculpture are made. *Bailey*. See *Stucco*.
STULM, stûlm. *n. s.* A shaft to draw water out of a
 mine. *Bailey*.
STULTI/LOQUENCE, stûl-tîl'-lò-kwênsê. 518.
n. s. [stultus and loquentia, Lat.] Foolish talk. *Dict*.
STULTI/LOQUY*, stûl-tîl'-ò-kwê. *n. s.* [stultiloqui-
 um, Lat.] Foolish babbling or discourse. *Bp. Tay-
 lor*.
To STULTIFY*, stûl-tê-fl. *v. a.* [stultus and facio,
 Lat.] To prove foolish or void of understanding.
Johnson.
STUM, stûm. *n. s.* [rêymán, Sax.] Wine yet un-
 fermented; must. *Addison*. New wine used to
 raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines. *B*.
Jonson. Wine revived by a new fermentation.
Hudibras.
To STUM, stûm. *v. a.* To renew wine by mixing
 fresh wine and raising a new fermentation. *Floyer*.
To STU/MBLE, stûm'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [stumra, Icel.;
 stombla, Sweth.] To trip in walking. *Shak*. To
 slip; to err; to slide into crimes or blunders. 1 *Jo*
 ii. To strike against by chance; to light on by
 chance. *Sidney*.
To STU/MBLE, stûm'-bl. *v. a.* To obstruct in pro-
 gress; to make to trip or stop. *Milton*. To make
 to boggle; to offend. *Locke*.
STU/MBLE, stûm'-bl. *n. s.* A trip in walking. **A**
 blunder; a failure. *L'Estrange*.
STU/MBLER, stûm'-bl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that stum-
 bles. *Herbert*.
STU/MBLINGBLOCK, stûm'-bling-blòk. 410. }
STU/MBLINGSTONE, stûm'-bling-stòne. }
n. s. Cause of stumbling; cause of error; cause
 of offence. 1 *Cor*. i.
STU/MBLINGLY*, stûm'-bling-lê. *ad.* With failure;
 with blunder. *Sidney*.
STUMP, stûmp. *n. s.* [stumpe, Dan.; stompe, Dut.]
 The part of any solid body remaining after the rest
 is taken away. *Spenser*.
To STUMP*, stûmp. *v. a.* [stompen, Dan.] To lop.
More.
To STUMP*, stûmp. *v. n.* To walk about heavily,
 or clumsily, like a clown; a low, colloquial term.
Song of Cym and Iphigenia.
STUTPY, stûmp'-ê. *a.* Full of stumps; hard; stiff;
 strong. *Mortimer*. [stumpig, Swed.] Short; stub-
 by; sometimes applied to a short but stout person.
To STUN, stûn. *v. a.* [rêuman, Sax.; estonner, Fr.]
 To confound or dizzy with noise. *Milton*. To make
 senseless or dizzy with a blow. *Dryden*.
STUNG, stûng. The preterit and participle passive
 of *sting*. *Shakespeare*.
STUNK, stûngk. The preterit of *stink*.
To STUNT, stûnt. *v. a.* [stunta, Icel.; rêtintan,
 Sax.] To hinder from growth. *Arbuthnot*.
STUPE, stûpe. *n. s.* [stupa, Lat.] Cloth or flax dip-
 ped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt
 or sore. *Wiseman*.
To STUPE, stûpe. *v. a.* To foment; to dress with
 stupes. *Wiseman*.
STUPE*, stûpe. *n. s.* A term in derision for a stupid
 or foolish person. *Bickerstaff*.
STUPEFACTION, stû-pê-fâk'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; stu-
 pefactus, Lat.] Insensibility; dullness; stupidity;
 sluggishness of mind; heavy folly. *South*.
STUPEFACTIVE, stû-pê-fâk'-tîv. *a.* [stupefactus,
 Lat.] Causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing
 the senses; narcotic; opiate. *Bacon*.
STUPEFACTIVE*, stû-pê-fâk'-tîv. *n. s.* An opiate.
Bacon.
STUPE/NDOUS, stû-pên'-dûs. *a.* [stupendus, Lat.]
 Wonderful; amazing; astonishing. *Clarendon*.

By an inexcusable negligence, this word and *tremendous*, are frequently pronounced as if written *stupendous* and *tremendius*, even by those speakers who, in other respects, are not incorrect. They ought to re-
 member, that *compendious* and *eupendious* are the
 only words ending in *ndious*. *W*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

STUPE/DOUSLY*, stû-pên'-dûs-lê. *ad.* In a wonderful manner. *Sandys.*

STUPE/DOUSNESS*, stû-pên'-dûs-nê. *n. s.* Wonderfulness. *Ellis.*

STUPID ̎, stû'-pîd. *a.* [*stupide*, Fr.; *stupidus*, Lat.] Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting apprehension; heavy; sluggish of understanding. *Milton.* Performed without skill or genius. *Swift.*

STUPIDITY, stû-pîd'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*stupidité*, Fr.; *stupiditas*, Lat.] Dullness; heaviness of mind; sluggishness of understanding. *Dryden.*

STUPIDLY, stû'-pîd-lê. *ad.* With suspension or inactivity of understanding. *Milton.* Dully; without apprehension. *Dryden.*

STUPIDNESS*, stû'-pîd-nê. *n. s.* Dulness; stupidity. *Bp. Hall.*

STUPIFIER, stû'-pê-fî-âr. 93. *n. s.* That which causes stupidity. *Bp. Berkeley.*

TO STUPIFY ̎, stû'-pê-fî. 183. *v. a.* [*stupefacio*, Lat.] To make stupid; to deprive of sensibility; to dull. *Shakspeare.* To deprive of material motion. *Bacon.*

STUPOR, stû'-pôr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] Suspension or diminution of sensibility. *Arbuthnot.* Astonishment. *Parth. Sacra.*

TO STUPRATE ̎, stû'-prâte. *v. a.* [*stupro*, Lat.] To ravish; to violate.

STUPRATION, stû'-prâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*stupratio*, Lat.] Rape; violation. *Brown.*

STURDILY, stûr'-dê-lê. *ad.* Stoutly; hardily. Obstinate; resolutely. *Donne.*

STURDINESS, stûr'-dê-nê. *n. s.* Stoutness; hardness. *Locke.* Brutal strength.

STURDY ̎, stûr'-dê. *a.* [*estourdi*, Fr.] Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate. *Druden.* Strong; forcible. *Sidney.* Stiff; stout. *Wotton.*

STURGEON, stûr'-jûn. 259. *n. s.* [*sturgem*, old Fr.] A sea-fish. *Woodward.*

STURK, stûrk. *n. s.* [*styrce*, Sax.] A young ox or heifer. *Bailey.*

TO STUT ̎, stût. } *v. n.* [*stottern*, Germ.] To speak with hesitation; to stammer. *Skelton.*

STUTTER, stût'-tûr. 98. } *n. s.* One that speaks with hesitation; a stammerer. *Bacon.*

STUTTERINGLY*, stût'-tûr-îng-lê. } *ad.* With stammering or hesitating speech. *Huloet.*

STY ̎, stî. *n. s.* [*stige*, Sax.; *stia*, Icel.] A cabin to keep hogs in. *Shak.* Any place of bestial debauchery. *Milton.* [*stygêos*, Sax.] A humour in the eyelid: sometimes written *stian*.

TO STY, stî. *v. a.* [*stigean*, Sax.] To shut up in a sty. *Shakspeare.*

TO STY, stî. *v. n.* [*stigan*, Sax.; *steigan*, Goth.] To soar; to ascend; to climb. *Wicliffe.*

STY/CA*, stî'-kâ. *n. s.* [*stica*, *stycâ*, Sax.] A copper Saxon coin of the lowest value. *Leake.*

STY/GIAN, stû'-jê-ân. *a.* [*stygus*, Lat.] Hellish; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell. *Milton.*

STYLE ̎, stîle. *n. s.* [*stylus*, Lat.] Manner of writing with regard to language. *Swift.* Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters. *Sidney.* Mode of painting. *Reynolds.* It is likewise applied to music. Title; appellation. *Shak.* Course of writing. *Dryden.* A pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax. *Massey.* Any thing with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial. *Brown.* The stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower. *Quincy.*—*Style of court*, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe.*

TO STYLE, stîle. *v. a.* To call; to term; to name. *Clarendon.*

STYPTICAL ̎*, stîp'-tê-kâl. } *a.* [*στυπτικός*, Gr.; *stypticus*, Fr.]

STYPTICK ̎, stîp'-tîk. } The same as *astringent*; but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hemorrhages. *Brown.*

STYPTICITY, stîp'-tîc-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*stypticité*, old Fr.] The power of stanching blood. *Floyer.*

STYPTICK*, stîp'-tîk. *n. s.* An astringent medicine; a medicine applied to stop hemorrhages. *Wiseman.*

TO STYTHY. *v. a.* See *TO STITHY*.

TO SUADE ̎*, swâde. *v. a.* [*suader*, old Fr.; *suadeo*, Lat.] To persuade. *Grimoald.*

TO SUAGE*, swâje. *v. a.* To assuage. See *TO SWAGE*. *Bp. Fisher.*

SUA/SIBLE, swâ'-sê-bl. *a.* [*suadeo*, Lat.] Easy to be persuaded.

SUA/SION*, swâ'-zhûn. *n. s.* [old Fr.; *suasio*, Lat.] Persuasion; enticement. *Bp. Hopkins.*

SUA/SIVE, swâ'-siv. 428. *a.* Having power to persuade. *South.*

SUA/SORY, swâ'-sûr-ê. 429, 512. [See *DOMESTICK*, 557.] *a.* [*suasorius*, Lat.] Having tendency to persuade. *Bp. Hopkins.*

SUA/VITY, swâv'-ê-tê. 511. *n. s.* [*suavité*, Fr.; *suavitas*, Lat.] Sweetness to the senses. *Brown.* Sweetness to the mind. *Glanville.*

SUB, súb, in composition, signifies a subordinate degree.

SUBA/CID, súb-âs'-sîd. *a.* [*sub* and *acidus*, Lat.] Sour in a small degree. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBA/CRID, súb-âk'-krîd. *a.* [*sub* and *acrid*.] Sharp and pungent in a small degree.

TO SUBA/CT ̎, súb-âkt'. *v. a.* [*subactus*, Lat.] To reduce; to subdue. *Bacon.*

SUBA/CTION, súb-âk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*subactus*, Lat.] The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any thing to a very small powder. *Bacon.*

SUB/BALTERN ̎, súb'-âl-têrn. [“ Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Bailey, and Mr. Entick, lay the stress upon the second syllable of this word; but the usage is universally with Mr. Walker and Mr. Sheridan, [also Todd, Perry, Jones, Fulton and Knight,] who accent it on the first.” *Author of Remarks on Sheridan and Walker.*] *a.* [*subalterne*, Fr.] Inferiour; subordinate; what in different respects is both superiour and inferiour. It is used in the army of all officers below a captain. *Bacon.*

SUB/BALTERN*, súb'-âl-têrn. *n. s.* A subaltern officer. *Prior.*

SUBALTERNATE, súb-âl-têr'-nâte. *a.* [*subalternus*, Lat.] Succeeding by turns. *Dict.* Subordinate. *Evrylyn.*

SUBALTERNATION*, súb-âl-têr'-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Act of succeeding by course. *Bullokarr.* State of inferiority; state of being in subjection to another. *Hooker.*

SUBA/QUEOUS*, súb-â'-kwê-ûs. *a.* [*sub* and *aqua*, Lat.] Lying under water. *Kirwan.*

SUBARRATION*, súb-âr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [*subar*, rare, low Lat.] The ancient custom of betrothing. *Whedaley.*

SUBASTRINGENT, súb-âs'-trîn'-jênt. *a.* Astringent in a small degree.

SUBBEADLE, súb-bê'-dl. *n. s.* An under beadle. *Ayliffe.*

SUBCELESTIAL, súb-sê-lês'-tshâl. *a.* [*sub* and *celestial*.] Placed beneath the heavens. *Glanville.*

SUBCHANTER, súb-shân'-tûr. *n. s.* [*sub* and *chanter*: *succentor*, Lat.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral. *Daries.*

SUBCLAVIAN, súb-klâ'-vê-ân. *a.* [*sub* and *clavus*, Lat.] Applied to any thing under the armpit or shoulder, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle. *Quincy.*

SUBCOMMITTEE*, súb-kôm-mî'-tê. *n. s.* A subordinate committee. *Milton.*

SUBCONSTELLATION, súb-kôn-stêl'-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* A subordinate or secondary constellation

SUBCONTRACTED, súb-kôn-trâk'-têd. *part. x.* Contracted after a former contract. *Shakspeare.*

SUBCONTRARY, súb-kôn-trâ-rê. *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree. *Watts.*

SUBCUTANEOUS, súb-kû-tâ'-nê-ûs. *a.* [*sub* and *cutaneus*.] Lying under the skin.

SUBDEACON, sût-dê'-kn 170 *n. s.* [*subdiaconus*,

Lat.] In the Romish church, the deacon's servant. *Ayliffe*.

SUBDE/ACONRY*, sùb-dè'-kn-rè. } *n. s.* The
SUBDE/ACONSHIP*, sùb-dè'-kn-shíp. } Romish
 order and office of a subdeacon. *Bp. Bedell*.

SUBDE/AN, sùb-dè-ne'. *n. s.* [*subdecanus*, Lat.] The
 vicegerent of a dean. *Ayliffe*.

SUBDE/ANERY*, sùb-dè'-nèr-è. *n. s.* The rank
 and office of subdean. *Bacon*.

SUBDE/CUPLE, sùb-dèk'-kù-pl. *a.* [*sub* and *decu-*
plus, Lat.] Containing one part of ten.

SUBDERISO/RIOUS, sùb-dèr-è-sò'-rè-ùs. *a.* [*sub*
 and *derisor*, Lat.] Scoffing or ridiculing with ten-
 derness and delicacy. *More*. *Ob. J.*

SUBDITITIOUS, sùb-dè-tish'-hîs. *a.* [*subditi-*
tus, Lat.] Put secretly in the place of something else.
To **SUBDIVER/SIFY**, sùb-dè-vèr'-sè-fî. *v. a.* *To*
 diversify again what is already diversified. *Hale*.

To **SUBDIVIDE**, sùb-dè-vidè'. *v. a.* *To* divide a
 part into yet more parts. *Bacon*.

SUBDIVISION, sùb-dè-vizh'-ân. *n. s.* [Fr.] The
 act of subdividing. *Watts*. The parts distinguish-
 ed by a second division. *Addison*.

SUBDOLOUS, sùb-dò-lùs. 503. *a.* [*subdolos*, Lat.]
 Cunning; subtle; sly. *Bp. Reynolds*.

SUBDU/ABLE*, sùb-dù'-à-bl. *a.* That may be sub-
 dued. *Dr. Ward*.

SUBDU/AL*, sùb-dù'-âl. *n. s.* The act of subduing.
Warburton.

To **SUBDU/CE**, sùb-dùsè'. } *v. a.* [*subduco*, *subduc-*
to **SUBDU/CT**, sùb-dùkt'. } *tus*, Lat.] *To* with-
 draw; to take away. *Bp. Hall*. *To* subtract by
 arithmetical operation. *Hale*.

SUBDU/CTION, sùb-dùk'-shùn. *n. s.* The act of
 taking away. *Bp. Hall*. Arithmetical substrac-
 tion. *Hale*.

To **SUBDU/E** ð, sùb-dù'. *v. a.* [*subdo*, or *subjugo*,
 Lat.] *To* crush; to oppress; to sink; to over-
 power. *Shak*. *To* conquer; to reduce under a
 new dominion. *Gen. i.* *To* tame; to subact; to
 break. *May*.

SUBDU/EMENT, sùb-dù'-mènt. *n. s.* Conquest.
Shakespeare. *Ob. J.*

SUBDU/ER, sùb-dù'-âr. 98. *n. s.* Conqueror; tamer.
Spenser.

SUBDU/PLE, sùb-dù-pl. 405. } *a.* [*subduplex*,
SUBDU/PPLICATE, sùb-dù'-plè-kâte. } Fr.; *sub*
 and *duplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of two.
Wilkins.

SUBFU/SK*, sùb-fùsk'. *a.* [*subfuscus*, Lat.] Of a
 dark brown colour. *Tatler*.

SUBINDICA/TION*, sùb-in-dè-kà'-shùn. *n. s.* [*sub-*
indico, low Lat.] Signification; the act of making
 known by signs. *Barrow*.

SUBINGRE/SSION, sùb-in-grèsh'-ân. *n. s.* [*sub* and
ingressus, Lat.] Secret entrance. *Boyle*.

SUBITANE/OUS, sùb-è-tà'-nè-ùs. 314. *a.* [*subitane-*
us, Lat.] Sudden; hasty. *Bullockar*.

SUBITANY*, sùb'-è-tà-nè. *a.* Hasty; subitaneous.
Hales.

SUBJA/CENT, sùb-jà'-sènt. *a.* [old Fr.; *subjacens*,
 Lat.] Lying under. *Woodward*.

To **SUBJE/CT** ð, sùb-jèkt'. 492. *v. a.* [*subjectus*, Lat.]
To put under. *Milton*. *To* reduce to submission;
 to make subordinate; to make submissive. *Dryden*.
To enslave; to make obnoxious. *Shak*. *To* ex-
 pose; to make liable. *Arbutnot*. *To* submit; to
 make accountable. *Locke*. *To* make subservient.
Milton.

SUBJECT, sùb-jèkt. *a.* [old Fr.; *subjectus*, Lat.]
 Placed or situated under. *Spenser*. Living under
 the dominion of another. *Locke*. Exposed; liable;
 obnoxious. *Shak*. Being that on which any action
 operates, whether intellectual or material. *Dry-*
den.

SUBJECT, sùb-jèkt. 492. *n. s.* [*subject*, old Fr.] one
 who lives under the dominion of another; opposed
 to *governour*. *Shak*. That on which any operation,
 either mental or material, is performed. *Shak*.
 That in which any thing inheres or exists. *Bacon*.
 [In grammar.] The nominative case to a verb.
Clarke.

SUBJE/CTED †, sùb-jèk'-tèd. *part. a.* Put under;
 reduced to submission; exposed; made liable to.

‡ A very improper, though a very prevailing misac-
 centuation of the passive participle of the verb *to sub-*
ject, has obtained, which ought to be corrected. All
 the authorities in Johnson place the accent of *subjected*
 on the same syllable as the verb, except one from Mil-
 ton:

"He subjected to man's service angel wings."

But in another passage Milton accents this word as it
 ought to be, even when an adjective:

"The angel

"Led them direct and down the cliff as fast

"To the worded plain."

But as the word *subject* is an adjective as well as a verb,
 and when an adjective it has always the accent on the
 first syllable, so the participle has not only caught the
 accent of the adjective, but, as one error commonly
 generates another, seems to have communicated the
 impropriety to the verb; which we sometimes hear,
 contrary to all analogy and authority, accented on the
 first syllable likewise. These improprieties are easily
 corrected at first, and, in my opinion, they are not yet
 so rooted as to make correctness look like pedantry. *W.*

SUBJE/CTION, sùb-jèk'-shùn. *n. s.* [from *subject*.]
 The act of subduing. *Hale*. [*subjection*, old Fr.]
 The state of being under government. *Hooker*.

SUBJE/CTIVE, sùb-jèk'-tîv. *a.* Relating not to the
 object, but the subject. *Watts*.

SUBJE/CTIVELY*, sùb-jèk'-tîv-lè. *ad.* In relation
 to the subject. *Pearson*.

To **SUBJO/IN**, sùb-jôîn'. *v. a.* [*sub* and *joindre*, Fr.]
To add at the end; to add afterwards. *South*.

To **SUBJUGATE** ð, sùb-jù-gâte. *v. a.* [*subjugu-*
er, Fr.; *subjugo*, Lat.] *To* conquer; to subdue;
 to bring under dominion by force. *Prior*.

SUBJUGA/TION, sùb-jù-gà'-shùn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The
 act of subduing. *Hale*.

SUBJUN/CTION ð, sùb-jung'-shùn. *n. s.* [*subjungo*,
 Lat.] The state of being subjoined; the act of sub-
 joining. *Clarke*.

SUBJUN/CTIVE, sùb-jung'-tîv. *a.* [*subjunctivus*,
 Lat.] Subjoined to something else. [In grammar.]
 The verb undergoes a different formation, to sig-
 nify the same intentions as the indicative, yet not
 absolutely but relatively to some other verb, which
 is called the *subjunctive mood*. *Clarke*.

SUBLAPSA/RIAN, sùb-lâp-sà'-rè-ân. } *a.* [*sub* and
SUBLA/PSARY, sùb-lâp'-sà-rè. } *lapsus*,
 Lat.] Done after the fall of man. *Hammond*.

SUBLAPSA/RIAN*, sùb-lâp-sà'-rè-ân. *n. s.* One
 who maintains the sublapsarian doctrine: viz. that
 Adam having sinned freely, and his sin being im-
 puted to all his posterity, God did consider man-
 kind, thus lost, with an eye of pity; and, having
 designed to rescue a great number out of this lost
 state, he decreed to send his Son to die for them, to
 accept of his death on their account, &c. *Bur-*
net.

SUBLA/TION, sùb-lâ'-shùn. *n. s.* [*sublatio*, Lat.]
 The act of taking away. *Bp. Hall*.

SUBLEVA/TION, sùb-lè-và'-shùn. *n. s.* [*sublevo*,
 Lat.] The act of raising on high.

SUBLY/MABLE, sùb-ly'-mâ-bl. *a.* Possible to be
 sublimed.

SUBLIMABLENESS, sùb-ly'-mâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* Quali-
 ty of admitting sublimation. *Boyle*.

To **SUBLIMATE**, sùb'-lè-mâte. 91. *v. a.* *To* raise
 by the force of chymical fire. *To* exalt; to height-
 en; to elevate. *Drayton*.

SUBLIMATE, sùb'-lè-mât. 91. *n. s.* Any thing
 raised by fire in the retort. *Bacon*. Quicksilver
 raised in the retort.

SUBLIMATE, sùb'-lè-mât. *a.* Raised by fire in
 the vessel. *Newton*.

SUBLIMA/TION, sùb-lè-mâ'-shùn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A
 chymical operation which raises bodies in the ves-
 sel by the force of fire. *Sublimation* differs very
 little from distillation, excepting that in distillation
 only the fluid parts of bodies are raised, but in
 this the solid and dry; and that the matter to be
 distilled may be either solid or fluid, but *sublima-*
tion is only concerned about solid substances.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bâll;—ôil;—pôand;—thin, THIS.

Quincy. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving. *Davies.*
SUBLIME *ô*, sùb-blîm'e. *a.* [sublimis, Lat.] High in place; exalted aloft. *Milton.* High in excellence; exalted by nature. *Milton.* High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand. *Prior.* Elevated by joy. *Milton.* 'Lofly of mien; elevated in manner. *Wotton.*
SUBLIME, sùb-blîm'e. *n. s.* The grand or lofty style. —The sublime is a Gallicism, but now naturalized. *Pope.*
To SUBLIME, sùb-blîm'e. *v. a.* [sublimer, Fr.] To raise by a chymical fire. *Donne.* To raise on high. *Denham.* To exalt; to heighten; to improve. *Milton.*
To SUBLIME, sùb-blîm'e. *v. n.* To rise in the chymical vessel by the force of fire. *Newton.*
SUBLIMELY, sùb-blîm'e-lê. *ad.* Loflily; grandly. *Parnel.*
SUBLIMENESS, sùb-blîm'e-nês. *n. s.* Sublimity. *Burnet.*
SUBLIMIFICATION*, sùb-blîm-ê-fê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [sublimis and facio, Lat.] The act of making sublime. *Gilpin.*
SUBLIMITY, sùb-blîm-ê-tê. *n. s.* [sublimité, Fr.; sublimitas, Lat.] Height of place; local elevation. Height of nature; excellence. *Hooker.* Loftiness of style or sentiment. *Addison.*
SUBLINGUAL, sùb-ling'-gwâl. *a.* [Fr.] Placed under the tongue. *Harvey.*
SUBLUNAR, sùb-lû-nâr. *a.* [sublunaire, Fr.; sublunary, sùb-lû-nâr-ê. *q.* sub and luna, Lat.] Situated beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial; of this world. *Donne.*
q. Accenting the word *sublunary* on the first syllable can only be accounted for on the principles laid down, No. 503, and under the words *ACADEMY*, *INCOMPARABLE*, &c.
Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Barclay, and Entick, accent the first; and *Bailey and Fenning*, only, the second syllable. *W.*
SUBLUNARY*, sùb-lû-nâr-ê. *n. s.* Any worldly thing. *Feltham.*
SUBMARINE, sùb-mâ-rên'. *a.* [sub and mare, Lat.] Lying or acting under the sea. *Wilkins.*
To SUBMERGE *ô*, sùb-mêrj'e. *v. a.* [submerger, Fr.; submergo, Lat.] To drown; to put under water. *Shakspeare.*
To SUBMERGE*, sùb-mêrj'e. *v. n.* To be under water; to lie under water: spoken of swallows. *Gent. Mag.* lxxviii.
To SUBMERSE*, sùb-mêrse'. *v. a.* [submersus, Lat.] To put under water. *Scott.*
SUBMERSION, sùb-mêr'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; from submersus, Lat.] The act of drowning; state of being drowned. *Hale.* State of lying under water. *Translation of Buffon.*
To SUBMINISTER *ô*, sùb-mîn'-îs-tûr. *v. a.*
To SUBMINISTRATE *ô*, sùb-mîn'-îs-trâ-tê. *v. a.* [subministro, Lat.] To supply; to afford. *Hale.*
To SUBMINISTER, sùb-mîn'-îs-tûr. *v. n.* To subserv; to be useful to. *L'Estrange.*
SUBMINISTRANT*, sùb-mîn'-îs-trânt. *a.* [subministrans, Lat.] Subservient; serving in subordination. *Bacon.*
SUBMINISTRATION*, sùb-mîn'-îs-trâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Act of supplying. *Wotton.*
SUBMISS, sùb-mîs'. *a.* [submissus, Lat.] Humble; submissive; obsequious. *Bacon.* Low; not loud; gentle. *Smith.*
SUBMISSION, sùb-mîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [submissio, Fr.] Delivery of himself to the power of another. *Shak.* Acknowledgement of inferiority or dependence; humble or suppliant behaviour. *Shak.* Acknowledgement of a fault; confession of error. *Shak.* Obsequiousness; resignation; obedience. *Temple.*
SUBMISSIVE, sùb-mîs'-siv. 423. *a.* [submissus, Lat.] Humble; testifying submission or inferiority. *Shak.*
SUBMISSIVELY, sùb-mîs'-siv-lê. *ad.* Humbly; with confession of inferiority. *Dryden.*

SUBMISSIVENESS, sùb-mîs'-siv-nês. 158. *n. s.* Humility; confession of fault, or inferiority. *Herbert.*
SUBMISSLY, sùb-mîs'-lê. *ad.* Humbly; with submission. *Bp. Taylor.*
SUBMISSNESS*, sùb-mîs'-nês. *n. s.* Humility lowliness of mind; resignation; obedience. *Barton.*
To SUBMIT *ô*, sùb-mît'. *v. a.* [submitto, Lat.] To let down; to sink. *Dryden.* To subject; to resign without resistance to authority. *Gen.* xvi. To leave to discretion; to refer to judgement. *Swift.*
To SUBMIT, sùb-mît'. *v. n.* To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to yield. *Milton.*
SUBMITTER*, sùb-mît'-tûr. *n. s.* One who submits. *Whitlock.*
SUBMULTIPLE, sùb-mûl'-tê-pl. *n. s.* A submultiple number or quantity is that which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is submultiple of 21, as being contained in it seven times exactly. *Harris.*
SUBNASCENT*, sùb-nâs'-sênt. *a.* [subnascens Lat.] Growing beneath something else. *Evelyn.*
SUBOBSCURELY*, sùb-ôb-skûrê-lê. *ad.* [sub, and obscure.] Somewhat darkly. *Donne.*
SUBOCTAVE, sùb-ôk'-tâve. *a.* [sub, and octave.] Containing one part of eight. *Wilkins.*
SUBORDINACY, sùb-ôr-dê-nâ-sê. *n. s.* [from SUBORDINACY, sùb-ôr-dê-nân-sê. *q.* subordinate. Subordination is the proper and analogical word.] The state of being subject. *Spectator.* Series of subordination. *Temple.*
SUBORDINATE *ô*, sùb-ôr-dê-nât. 91. *a.* [sub and ordinatus, Lat.] Inferiour in order, in nature, in dignity or power. *South.* Descending in a regular series. *Bacon.*
SUBORDINATE*, sùb-ôr-dê-nât. *n. s.* An inferior person. *Sandys.* One of a descent in a regular series. *Milton.*
To SUBORDINATE, sùb-ôr-dê-nâ-tê. 91. *v. a.* To range under another; to make subordinate. *Hooker.*
SUBORDINATELY, sùb-ôr-dê-nât-lê. *ad.* In a series regularly descending. *Decay of Christian Piety.*
SUBORDINATION, sùb-ôr-dê-nân'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The state of being inferior to another. *Dryden.* A series regularly descending. *Holyday.* Place of rank. *Swift.*
To SUBORN *ô*, sùb-ôr-n'. *v. a.* [suborner, Fr.; suborno, Lat.] To procure privately; to procure by secret collusion. *Hooker.* To procure by indirect means. *Dryden.*
SUBORNATION, sùb-ôr-nân'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action. *Spenser.*
SUBORNER, sùb-ôr-nûr. 98. *n. s.* [suborner, Fr.] One that procures a bad action to be done. *Bacon.*
SUBPŒNA, sùb-pê-nâ. 92. *n. s.* [sub, and pœna, Lat.] A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty. *Shirley.*
q. This, like most other technical words, is often corrupted into *su-pœna*.—See *CLEFF. W.*
To SUBPŒNA*, sùb-pê-nâ. *v. a.* To serve with a subpoena. *Lord Chesterfield.*
SUBPRIOR*, sùb-prî-ôr. *n. s.* [sub, and prior.] The vicegerent of a prior. *Lowth.*
SUBQUADRUPLE, sùb-kwôd'-rû-pl. *a.* [sub, and quadruple.] Containing one part of four. *Wilkins.*
SUBQUINTUPLE, sùb-kwîn'-tû-pl. *a.* [sub, and quintuple.] Containing one part of five. *Wilkins.*
SUBRECTOR, sùb-rêk'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* [sub, and rector.] The rector's vicegerent. *Walton.*
SUBREPTION *ô*, sùb-rêp'-shûn. *n. s.* [subreption, Fr.; surreptus, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation. *Bp. Hall.*
SURREPTITIOUS, sùb-rêp'-tîsh'-ûs. *a.* [surreptice, Fr.; surreptitius, Lat.] Falsely crept in fraudulently foisted; fraudulently obtained. *Cotgrave.*
SURREPTITIOUSLY*, sùb-rêp'-tîsh'-ûs-lê. *ad.* By falsehood; by stealth. *Shewwood.*
SUBREPTIVE*, sùb-rêp'-tîv. *a.* [subreptif, Fr.] Subreptitious. *Cotgrave.* *Ob. T.*

To SUBBROGATE, sùb-rò-gâte. *v. a.* [*subrogo*, Lat.] To put in the place of another. *Ld. Herbert.*
To SUBSCRIBE, sùb-skribe'. *v. a.* [*scribo*, Lat.] To give consent to by underwriting the name. *Clarendon.* To attest by writing the name. *Whitgift.* To submit. *Shakespeare.*
To SUBSCRIBE, sùb-skribe'. *v. n.* To give consent. *Hooker.* To promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.
SUBSCRIBER, sùb-skri'-bûr. *98. n. s.* One who subscribes. *Bennet.* One who contributes to any undertaking. *Swift.*
SUBSCRIPT*, sùb' skript. *n. s.* [*scriptum*, Lat.] Any thing underwritten. *Bentley.*
SUBSCRIPTION, sùb-skrip'-shûn. *n. s.* [*scriptio*, Lat.] Any thing underwritten. *Bacon.* Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name. The act or state of contributing to any undertaking. *Pope.* Submission; obedience. *Shakespeare.*
SUBSECTION, sùb-sék'-shûn. *n. s.* [*sub* and *sectio*, Lat.] A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser; a section of a section. *Dict.*
SUBSECUTIVE, sùb-sék'-kù-tiv. *a.* [*subsecutif*, Fr.; from *subsequor*, Lat.] Following in train. *Cotgrave.*
SUBSEPTUPLE, sùb-sép'-tù-pl. *a.* [*sub* and *septuplus*, Lat.] Containing one of seven parts. *Wilkins.*
SUBSEQUENCE, sùb-sè-kwênsè. } *n. s.* [*subse-*
SUBSEQUENCY*, sùb-sè-kwên-sè. } *quor*, Lat.]
 The state of following; not precedence. *Grew.*
SUBSEQUENT, sùb-sè-kwên't. *a.* [Fr.; *subse-*
quens, Lat.] Following in train; not preceding. *Shakespeare.*
SUBSEQUENTLY, sùb-sè-kwên't-lè. *ad.* Not so as to go before; so as to follow in train. *South.*
To SUBSERVE, sùb-sèrv'. *v. a.* [*servio*, Lat.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally. *Milton.*
SUBSERVIENCE, sùb-sèr'-vè-ênsè. } *n. s.* Instru-
SUBSERVIENCY, sùb-sèr'-vè-ên-sè. } mental fit-
 ness, use, or operation. *Dryden.*
SUBSERVIENT, sùb-sèr'-vè-ênt. *a.* [*serviens*, Lat.] Subordinate; instrumentally useful. *Fell.*
SUBSEXTUPLE, sùb-sèks'-tù-pl. *a.* [*sub* and *sextuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of six. *Wilkins.*
To SUBSIDE, sùb-sîde'. *v. n.* [*subsido*, Lat.] To sink; to tend downwards. It is commonly used of one part of a compound, sinking in the whole. *Dryden.*
SUBSIDENCE, sùb-sîd'-dênsè. } *n. s.* The act of
SUBSIDENCY, sùb-sîd'-dên-sè. } sinking; tenden-
 cy downwards. *Burnet.*
SUBSIDIARILY*, sùb-sîd'-è-â-rè-lè. *ad.* In an as-
 sisting way. *Sherwood.*
SUBSIDIARY, sùb-sîd'-è-â-rè, or sùb-sîd'-jè-â-rè. 293, 294, 376. *a.* [*subsidiarius*, Fr.; *subsidiarius*, Lat.] Assistant; brought in aid. *Arbutnot.*
SUBSIDIARY*, sùb-sîd'-è-â-rè. *n. s.* An assistant. *Hammond.*
To SUBSIDIZE*, sùb-sè-dîze. *v. a.* To furnish with a subsidy; a modern word.
SUBSIDY, sùb-sè-dè. *n. s.* [*subside*, Fr.; *subsidium*, Lat.] Aid, commonly such as is given in money. *Bacon.*
To SUBSIGN, sùb-she'. *v. a.* [*signo*, Lat.; *sousigner*, Fr.] To sign under. *Camden.*
SUBSIGNATION*, sùb-sîg-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*signatio*, Lat.] Attestation given by underwriting the name. *Shelden.*
To SUBSIST, sùb-sîst'. *v. n.* [*subsister*, Fr.; *subsisto*, Lat.] To be; to have existence. To continue; to retain the present state or condition. *Milton.* To have means of living; to be maintained. *Dryden.* To inhere; to have existence by means of something else. *South.*
To SUBSIST*, sùb-sîst'. *v. a.* To feed; to maintain. *Addison.*
SUBSISTENCE, sùb-sîs'-tênsè. } *n. s.* [*subsistance*,
SUBSISTENCY, sùb-sîs'-tên-sè. } [Fr.] Real be-
 ing. *Hooker.* Competence; means of supporting
 lûe. *Addison.* Inherence in something else.

SUBSISTENT, sùb-sîs'-tênt. *a.* [*subsistens*, Lat.] Having real being. *Brown.* Inherent. *Bentley.*
SUBSTANCE, sùb-stânsè. *n. s.* [Fr.; *substantia*, Lat.] Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is. *Davies.* That which supports accidents. *Milton.* The essential part. *Digby.* Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty. *Shak.* Body; corporeal nature. *Newton.* Wealth; means of life. *Shak.*
SUBSTANTIAL, sùb-stân'-shâl. *a.* [*substantielle*, Fr.] Real; actually existing. *Bentley.* True; solid; real; not merely seeming. *Shak.* Corporeal; material. *Prior.* Strong; stout; bulky. *Milton.* Responsible; moderately wealthy; possessed of substance. *Spenser.*
SUBSTANTIALLY, sùb-stân-shè-â'-lè. *n. s.* The state of real existence. Corporeity; materiality. *Glanville.*
SUBSTANTIALLY, sùb-stân'-shâl-è. *ad.* In manner of a substance; with reality of existence. *Milton.* Strongly; solidly. *Clarendon.* Truly; solidly; really; with fixed purpose. *Tillotson.* With competent wealth.
SUBSTANTIALNESS, sùb-stân'-shâl-nès. *n. s.* The state of being substantial. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting. *Camden.*
SUBSTANTIALS, sùb-stân'-shâlz. *n. s.* Essential parts. *Auliffe.*
To SUBSTANTIATE, sùb-stân'-shè-âte. *v. a.* To make to exist. *Auliffe.*
SUBSTANTIVE, sùb-stân'-tiv. 512. *n. s.* [*substantif*, Fr.; *substantivum*, Lat.] A noun; the name of a thing, of whatever we conceive in any way to subsist, or of which we have any notion. *Lowth.*
SUBSTANTIVE, sùb-stân'-tiv. *a.* [*substantivus*, Lat.] Solid; depending only on itself. *Bacon.* Betokening existence. *Arbutnot.*
SUBSTANTIVELY, sùb-stân'-tiv-lè. *ad.* As a substantive.
To SUBSTITUTE, sùb-stè-tùte. *v. a.* [*substituer*, Fr.; *substitutus*, Lat.] To put in the place of another. *Dryden.*
SUBSTITUTE, sùb-stè-tùte. 463. *n. s.* [*substitut*, Fr.] One placed by another to act with delegated power. *Shak.* It is used likewise for things: as, one medicine is a substitute for another.
SUBSTITUTION, sùb-stè-tù'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another; the state of being placed in the room of another. *Bacon.*
To SUBTRACT, sùb-strâkt'. *v. a.* [*subtrahô*, Lat.] To take away part from the whole. To take one number from another. See **TO SUBTRACT**.
SUBTRACTION, sùb-strâkt'-shûn. *n. s.* [*subtraction*, Fr.] The act of taking away part from the whole. *Sandys.* [In arithmetic.] The taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number, being or declaring the inequality, excess, or difference between the numbers given. *Cocker.*
SUBSTRATUM*, sùb-strâ'-tûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A layer of earth, or any other substance lying under another. *A. Baxter.*
SUBSTRUCTION, sùb-strûkt'-shûn. *n. s.* [*substructio*, Lat.] Underbuilding. *Wotton.*
SUBSTRUCTURE*, sùb-strûkt'-shûn. *n. s.* [*sub and structura*, Lat.] A foundation. *Harris.*
SUBSTYLAR, sùb-sîl'-lâr. *a.* [*sub* and *stylus*, Lat.] Substylar line is, in dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane. *Moxon.*
SUBSULTIVE, sùb-sûl'-tiv. } *a.* [*subsultus*
SUBSULTORY, sùb-sûl'-tûr-è. } [Lat.] Bound-
 ing; moving by starts. *Bp. Berkeley.*
 & Mr. Sheridan is the only orthoëpist who has accented this word on the first syllable, as I have done, for Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, and Entick, accent the second. Its companion, *desultory*, is accented on the first syllable by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Fenning; but on the second by Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Bailey, and Entick. As these two words must necessarily be accented alike,

—nô. môte, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôl; —pôûnd; —thin, THIS.

we see Dr. Johnson and Fenning are inconsistent. But, though the majority of authorities are against me in both these words, I greatly mistake if analogy is not clearly on my side.—See *Principles*, No. 512. *W.*

SUBSULTORILY, sùb'-sùl-tùr-è-lè. *ad.* In a bounding manner; by fits; by starts. *Bacon.*

To SUBSUME, sùb'-sùme'. *v. n.* [*sub* and *sumo*, Lat.] To assume a position by consequence. *Hammond.*

SUBTANGENT, sùb-tân-'jènt. *n. s.* In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *Dict.*

To SUBTEND, sùb-tènd'. *v. a.* [*sub* and *tendo*, Lat.] To be extended under. *Brown.*

SUBTENSE, sùb-tènsè. *n. s.* [*sub* and *tensus*, Lat.] The chord of an arch.

SUBTER, sùb-tùr. [Lat.] In composition, signifies under.

SUBTERFLUENT, sùb-tèr-flù-ènt. } 518. *a.* [*sub*-
SUBTERFLUOUS, sùb-tèr-flù-ùs. } *terfluo*, Lat.]
Running under.

SUBTERFUGE, sùb-tèr-fùdje. *n. s.* [*Fr.*; *subter* and *fugio*, Lat.] A shift; an evasion; a trick. *Bacon.*

SUBTERRANE*, sùb-tèr-râne. *n. s.* [*soubterrain*, Fr.] A subterraneous structure; a room under ground. *Bryant.*

SUBTERRANEAL, sùb-tèr-râ-nè-âl. }
SUBTERRANEAN, sùb-tèr-râ-nè-ân. }
SUBTERRANEOUS, sùb-tèr-râ-nè-ùs. } *a.*

SUBTERRANY, sùb-tèr-râ-nè. }
[*sub* and *terra*, Lat.; *soubterrain*, Fr.] Lying under the earth; placed below the surface. *Bacon.*

SUBTERRANITY, sùb-tèr-rân-'è-tè. *n. s.* A place under ground. *Brown. Ob. J.*

SUBTERRANY*, sùb-tèr-râ-nè. *n. s.* What lies under the earth, or below the surface. *Bacon.*

SUBTILE, sùb-tùl. *a.* [*Fr.*; *subtilis*, Lat.] This word is often written *subtle*. Thin; not dense; not gross. *Dryden.* Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse. *Davies.* Piercing; acute. *Prior.* Cunning; artful; sly; subdulous: in this sense it is now commonly written *subtle*. *Hooker.* Deceitful. *Shak.* Refined; acute beyond necessity. *Milton.*

SUBTILELY, sùb-tùl-lè. *ad.* In a subtle manner; thinly; not densely. Finely; not grossly. *Bacon.* Artfully; cunningly. *Boyle.*

SUBTILENESS, sùb-tùl-nès. *n. s.* Fineness; rareness. Cunning; artfulness.

To SUBTILIZE, sùb-tùl-'yâte. 113. *v. a.* To make thin. *Harvey.*

SUBTILIZATION, sùb-tùl-'yâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*Fr.*] The act of making thin. *Boyle.*

SUBTILIZATION, sùb-tùl-è-zâ-shûn. *n. s.* The making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour. *Quincy.* Refinement; superfluous acuteness.

To SUBTILIZE, sùb-tùl-'ize. *v. a.* [*subtiliser*, Fr.] To make thin; to make less gross or coarse. *Ray.*

To refine; to spin into useless niceties. *Glanville.*

To SUBTILIZE, sùb-tùl-'ize. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement. *Digby.*

SUBTILITY, sùb-tùl-tè. *n. s.* [*subtilité*, Fr.] Thinness; fineness; exility of parts. *Bacon.* Nicety; exility. *Bacon.* Refinement; too much acuteness. *Boyle.* Cunning; artifice; slyness. *Sidney.*

SUBTLE, sùt-tùl. 347, 405. *a.* Sly; artful; cunning. *Spenser.*

This word and *subtle* have been used almost indiscriminately to express these different senses, as may be seen in Johnson; but, as custom has adopted a different spelling and a different pronunciation, it is to be presumed it has not been without reason. That the first sense should extend itself to the latter, is not to be wondered at, as words have a tendency to fall into a bad sense; witness *knave*, *villain*, &c.; but if custom has marked this difference of sense by a difference of spelling and pronunciation, it should seem to be an effort of nature to preserve precision in our ideas. If these observations are just, the abstracts of these words ought to be kept as distinct as their concretes; from *subtle* ought to be formed *subtily*, and from *subtle*, *subtlety*; the *b* being heard in the two first, and mute in the two last. *W.*

SUBTLETY, sùt-tùl-tè. *n. s.* Artfulness; cunning. *SUBTLY*, sùt-tùl. *ad.* Slyly; artfully; cunningly. *Milton.* Nicely; delicately. *Pope.*

To SUBTRACT, sùb-tràkt'. *v. a.* [*subtractus*, Lat.] To withdraw part from the rest. *Davies.* See *SUBTRACT*.

SUBTRACTION, sùb-tràkt'-shûn. *n. s.* Subtraction; which see. [*In law.*] *Subtraction* happens, when any person who owes any suit, duty, custom, or service, to another, withdraws or neglects to perform it. *Blackstone.*

SUBTRACTER, sùb-tràkt'-âr. *n. s.* The number to be taken out of a larger number.

SUBTRAHEND, sùb-trâ-hènd'. *n. s.* [*subtrahendum*, Lat.] The number to be subtracted or taken out of another.

SUBTRIPPLE, sùb-trîp'-pl. *a.* [*Fr.*; *sub* and *triphus* Lat.] Containing a third or one part of three. *Wilkins.*

SUBTUTOR*, sùb-tù-tùr. *n. s.* A subordinate tutor. *Burnet.*

SUBUNDATION*, sùb-ân-dâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*sub* and *unda*, Lat.] Flood; deluge. *Hulot. Ob. T.*

SUBURB, sùb-ûrb. *n. s.* [*suburbium*, Lat.] Building without the walls of a city. *Bacon.* The confines; the outpart. *Cleveland.*

SUBURBAN, sùb-ûrb-ân. 88. *a.* [*suburbanius*, Lat.] Inhabiting

SUBURBIAN*, sùb-ûrb-bè-ân. } the suburb. *Mil.*

SUBURBED*, sùb-ûrb-d. *a.* Bordering upon a suburb; having a suburb on its outpart. *Carew.*

SUBURBICARIAN*, sùb-ûrb-bè-kâ-rè-ân. *a.* [*suburbicarius*, Lat.] Applied to those provinces of Italy, which composed the ancient diocese of Rome. *Barrow.*

SUBVENTANEOUS, sùb-vèn-tâ-nè-ùs. *a.* [*subventaneus*, Lat.] Adde; windy. *Brown.*

SUBVENTION*, sùb-vèn-shûn. *n. s.* [*old Fr.*] The act of coming under; the act of supporting; aid. *Stackhouse.*

To SUBVERSE, sùb-vèrsè'. *v. a.* [*subversus*, Lat.] To subvert; to overthrow. *Spenser.*

SUBVERSION, sùb-vèr'-shûn. *n. s.* [*Fr.*; *subversus*, Lat.] Overthrow; ruin; destruction. *Shak.*

SUBVERSIVE, sùb-vèr'-siv. 158. *a.* Having tendency to overturn. *Rogers.*

To SUBVERT, sùb-vèrt'. *v. a.* [*subvertir*, Fr.; *subverto*, Lat.] To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down. *Milton.* To corrupt; to confound. 2 *Tim. ii.*

SUBVERTER, sùb-vèrt'-âr. 98. *n. s.* Overthrower; destroyer. *Dryden.*

SUBWORKER, sùb-wûrk'-âr. *n. s.* Underworker; subordinate helper. *South.*

SUCCEDANEOUS, sùk-sè-dâ-nè-ùs. *a.* [*succedaneus*, Lat.] Supplying the place of something else. *Brown.*

SUCCEDANEUM, sùk-sè-dâ-nè-ùm. 503. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] That which is put to serve for something else. *Warburton.*

To SUCCEED, sùk-sèd'. 246. *v. n.* [*succeder*, Fr.; *succedo*, Lat.] To follow in order. *Shak.* To come into the place of one who has quitted or died. *Digby.* To obtain one's wish; to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect. *Dryden.* To terminate according to wish; to have a good effect. *Tob. iv.* To go under cover. *Dryden.*

To SUCCEED, sùk-sèd'. *v. a.* To follow; to be subsequent or consequent to. *Brown.* To prosper; to make successful. *Dryden.*

SUCCEDER, sùk-sèd'-âr. 98. *n. s.* One who follows; one who comes into the place of another. *Daniel.*

SUCCESS, sùk-sès'. *n. s.* [*succes*, Fr. *successus*, Lat.] The termination of any affair, happy or unhappy. *Success* without any epithet is commonly taken for good success. *Wisd. xiii.* Succession. *Spenser.*

SUCCESSFUL, sùk-sès'-fùl. *a.* Prosperous; happy; fortunate. *South.*

SUCCESSFULLY, sùk-sès'-fùl-è. *ad.* Prosperously; luckily; fortunately. *Shakspeare.*

SUCCE/SSFULNESS, sùk-sès'-fûl-nès. *n. s.* Happy conclusion; desired event; series of good fortune. *Hammond.*

SUCCE/SSION, sùk-sèsh'-ân. *n. s.* [Fr.; *successio*, Lat.] Consecution; series of one thing or person following another. *Hooker.* A series of things or persons following one another. *Bacon.* A lineage; an order of descendants. *Shakspeare.* The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors. *Dryden.*

SUCCE/SSIVE §, sùk-sès'-siv. 153. *a.* [successif, Fr.] Following in order; continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted. *Daniel.* Inherited by succession.

SUCCE/SSIVELY, sùk-sès'-siv-lè. *ad.* [successivement, Fr.] In uninterrupted order; one after another. *Spenser.*

SUCCE/SSIVENESS, sùk-sès'-siv-nès. *n. s.* The state of being successive. *Hale.*

SUCCE/SSLESS, sùk-sès'-lès. *a.* Unlucky; unfortunate; failing of the event desired. *Heylin.*

SUCCE/SSLESSNESS*, sùk-sès'-lès-nès. *n. s.* Not prosperous conclusion; unsuccessfulness. *Boyle.*

SU/CCESSOR, sùk'-sès-sûr, or sùk-sès'-âr. 503. *n. s.* [successeur, Fr.; successor, Lat.] One that follows in the place or character of another: correlative to predecessor. *Sidney.*

[F] This word is not unfrequently pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as if it were formed from *success*; but this accentuation, though agreeable to its Latin original, has, as in *confessor*, yielded to the prevailing power of the English antepenultimate accent. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinstone, and Entick, accent this word on the first syllable; and Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, on the second, Barclay and Fenning give both, but prefer the first: Mr. Scott gives both, and prefers the second: but, from the opinion that is foolishly given forth, that we ought to accent words as near the beginning as possible, there is little doubt that the antepenultimate accent will prevail. *W.*

SUCCI/NCT §, sùk-sìngkt'. 408. *a.* [Fr.; *succinctus*, Lat.] Tucked or girded up; having the clothes drawn up to disengage the legs. *Milton.* Short; concise; brief. *B. Jonson.*

SUCCI/NCTLY, sùk-sìngkt'-lè. *ad.* Briefly; concisely; without superfluity of diction. *Boyle.*

SUCCI/NCTNESS, sùk-sìngkt'-nès. *n. s.* Brevity; conciseness. *South.*

SU/CCORY, sùk'-kûr-è. 557. [See **DOMESTICK**.] *n. s.* [cichorium, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

To SU/CCOUR §, sùk'-kûr. 314. *v. a.* [secourir, Fr.; succorro, Lat.] To help; to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve. *Spenser.*

SU/CCOUR, sùk'-kûr. *n. s.* [secours, Fr.] Aid; assistance; relief of any kind; help in distress. *Shak.* The person or things that bring help. *Wisd.* xvii.

SU/CCOURER, sùk'-kûr-âr. 98. *n. s.* Helper; assistant; reliever. *Romans*, xvi.

SU/CCOURLESS, sùk'-kûr-lès. *a.* Wanting relief; void of friends or help. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SU/CCUBA*, sùk'-kû-bâ. } *n. s.* [sub and cubo, Lat.] A pretended

SU/CCUBUS*, sùk'-kû-bûs. } kind of demon. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

SU/CCULENCE, sùk'-kû-lèn-se. } *n. s.* Juiciness.

SU/CCULENCE, sùk'-kû-lèn-sè. }

SU/CCULENT §, sùk'-kû-lènt. *a.* [Fr.; *succulentus*, Lat.] Juicy; moist. *Bacon.*

To SUCCU/MB, sùk'-kûmb'. *v. n.* [succumbo, Lat.; succumber, Fr.] To yield; to sink under any difficulty. *Warburton.*

SUCCU/SSA/TION, sùk-kûs-sâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [succussio, low Lat.] A trot. *Brown.*

SUCCU/SSION, sùk-kûsh'-ân. *n. s.* [succussio, Lat.] The act of shaking. [In physick.] Such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli, like sternutatories, friction, and the like, which are commonly used in apoplectick affections. *Arbuthnot.*

SUCH §, sùsh. *a.* [swaleik, Goth. i. e. swa, so, and leik, like; sulck, solk, Teut. i. e. so-lick; rþtle, Sax.] Of that kind; of the like kind. *Gen.* xli.

The same that. *Knolles.* Comprehended under the term premised, like what has been said. *Milton.* A manner of expressing a particular person or thing. *Shakspeare.*

To SUCK §, sùk. *v. a.* [rucan, Sax.; sugo, suctum, Lat.; succer, Fr.] To draw by making a rarefaction of the air. To draw in with the mouth. *Ezek.* xliii. To draw the teat of a female. *Sidney.* To draw with the milk. *Shak.* To empty by sucking. *Dryden.* To draw or drain. *Burnet.*

To SUCK, sùk. *v. n.* To draw by rarefying the air. *Mortimer.* To draw the breast. *Ray.* To draw; to imbibe. *Bacon.*

SUCK, sùk. *n. s.* The act of sucking. *Boyle.* Milk given by females. *Spenser.* [succus, Lat.] Juice. *Ward.*

SU/CKER, sùk'-kûr. 98. *n. s.* [suceur, Fr.] Any thing that draws. The embolus of a pump. *Boyle.* A round piece of leather, laid wet on a stone, and drawn up in the middle, rarefies the air within, which, pressing upon its edges, holds it down to the stone. *Grew.* A pipe through which any thing is sucked. *Philips.* A young twig shooting from the stock: this word was perhaps originally *surcle*. [surculus Lat.] *Bacon.*

SU/CKET, sùk'-kû. 99. *n. s.* A sweetmeat, to be dissolved in the mouth. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SU/CKINGBOTTLE, sùk'-king-bôt-il. *n. s.* [suck and bottle.] A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap. *Locke.*

To SU/CKLE, sùk'-kl. 405. *v. a.* To nurse at the breast. *Shakspeare.*

SU/CKLE*, sùk'-kl. *n. s.* A teat; a dug. *Sir T. Herbert.*

SU/CKLING, sùk'-ling. 410. *n. s.* A young creature yet fed by the pap. *Dryden.*

SU/CTION, sùk'-shûn. *n. s.* [succion, Fr.] The act of sucking. *Bacon.*

SU/DARY*, sù'-dâr-è. *n. s.* [sudarium, Lat.] A napkin or handkerchief. *Wicliffe.*

SUDA/TION §, sù-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [súdo, Lat.] Sweat.

SU/DATORY, sù'-dâ-tûr-è. 512, 557. *n. s.* [súdo, Lat.] Hot-house; sweating-bath. *Sir T. Herbert.*

SU/DDEN §, sùd'-dîn. 103. *a.* [soudain, Fr.; sudden, Sax.] Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives: coming unexpectedly. *Shak.* Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate. *Shakspeare.*

SU/DDEN, sùd'-dîn. *n. s.* Any unexpected occurrence; surprise. *Wotton.*—On or of a sudden, or upon a sudden. Sooner than was expected: without the natural or commonly accustomed preparatives. *Shakspeare.*

SU/DDENLy, sùd'-dîn-lè. *ad.* In an unexpected manner; without preparation; hastily. *Shakspeare.* Without premeditation. *Shakspeare.*

SU/DDENNESS, sùd'-dîn-nès. *n. s.* State of being sudden; unexpected presence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly. *Spenser.*

SUDORI/FICK §, sù-dô-rîf'-fik. *a.* [sudorifique, Fr.; sudor and facio, Lat.] Provoking or causing sweat. *Bacon.*

SUDORI/FICK, sù-dô-rîf'-fik. 509. *n. s.* A medicine promoting sweat. *Arbuthnot.*

SU/DOROUS, sù'-dô-rûs. 314. *a.* [sudor, Lat.] Consisting of sweat. *Brown.*

SUDS, sùdz. *n. s.* [robben, Sax.] A lxivium of soap and water.—To be in the suds. A familiar phrase for being in any difficulty. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

To SUE §, sù. *v. a.* [suiver, Fr.] To prosecute by law. *St. Matt.* v. To gain by legal procedure. *Shak.* To follow; to ensue. *Lib. Fest.* [In falconry.] To clean the beak, as a hawk.

To SUE, sù. 335. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition. *Spenser.*

To SUE, sù. *v. a.* To obtain by entreaty. *Calamy.*

SUET §, sù'-it. 99. *n. s.* [old Fr.] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys. *Wiseman.*

SU/ETY, sù'-it-è. *a.* Consisting of suet; resembling suet. *Sharp.*

To SU/FFER §, sùf'-fâr. 98. *v. a.* [souffrir, Fr.; suffero, Lat.] To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, bùll; —dìl; —pòdnd; —thin, THIS.

of pain. *Proverbs*, xix. To endure; to support; not to sink under. *Milton*. To allow; to permit; not to hinder. *Shak*. To pass through; to be affected by; to be acted upon. *Milton*.
TO SUFFER, sũf-fũr. *v. n.* To undergo pain or inconvenience. *Milton*. To undergo punishment. *Clarendon*. To be injured. *Temple*.
SUFFERABLE, sũf-fũr-à-bl. *a.* [sufferable, old Fr.] Tolerable; such as may be endured. *Chapman*.
SUFFERABLENESS*, sũf-fũr-à-bl-nēs. *n. s.* Tolerableness. *Scott*.
SUFFERABLY, sũf-fũr-à-blē. *ad.* Tolerably; so as to be endured. *Addison*.
SUFFERANCE, sũf-fũr-ānse. *n. s.* [sufferance, Fr.] Pain; inconvenience; misery. *Shak*. Patience; moderation. *Spenser*. Tolerance; permission; not hindrance. *Spenser*.
SUFFERER, sũf-fũr-ũr. *n. s.* One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience. *Milton*. One who allows; one who permits.
SUFFERING, sũf-fũr-ĩng. 410. *n. s.* Pain suffered. *Col. i.*
SUFFERINGLY*, sũf-fũr-ĩng-lē. *ad.* With pain. *Cabalistical Dialogue*.
TO SUFFICE ŷ, sũf-fĩze/. 351. *n. n.* [suffire, Fr.; sufficio, Lat.] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose. *Shakespeare*.
TO SUFFICE, sũf-fĩze/. 351. *v. a.* To afford; to supply. *Bacon*. To satisfy; to be equal to want or demand. *Ezekiel*.
SUFFICIENCY, sũf-fĩsh-ēn-sē. *n. s.* [sufficiency, Fr.] State of being adequate to the end proposed. *Shak*. Qualification for any purpose. *Spenser*. Competence; enough. *Thomson*. Supply equal to want. *Watts*. That conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him; and is commonly compounded with self. *Temple*.
SUFFICIENT, sũf-fĩsh-ēnt. 357. *a.* [suffisant, Fr.; sufficiens, Lat.] Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient. *St. Matthew*, vi. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise. *Shakespeare*.
SUFFICIENTLY, sũf-fĩsh-ēnt-lē. *ad.* To a sufficient degree; enough. *Hooker*.
SUFFISANCE, sũf-fē-zānse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Excess; plenty. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
TO SUFFLIMATE*, sũf-flān-ē-nāte. *v. a.* [sufflamino, Lat.] To stop; to stay; to impede. *Barrow*.
TO SUFFLATE ŷ*, sũf-flāte/. *v. a.* [sufflo, Lat.] To blow up. *Barley*. *Ob. T.*
SUFFLATION, sũf-flā-shũn. *n. s.* [sufflatio, Lat.] The act of blowing up. *Coles*.
TO SUFFOCATE ŷ, sũf-fō-kāte. *v. a.* [suffocuer, Fr.; suffoco, Lat.] To choke by exclusion or interception of air. *Shakespeare*.
SUFFOCATE*, sũf-fō-kāte. *part. a.* Choked. *Shakespeare*.
SUFFOCATION, sũf-fō-kā-shũn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of choking; the state of being choked. *Bacon*.
SUFFOCATIVE, sũf-fō-kā-tĩv. 512. *a.* Having the power to choke. *Arbutnot*.
SUFFOSSION*, sũf-fōsh-ũn. *n. s.* [suffossio, Lat.] The act of digging under. *Bp. Hall*.
SUFFRAGAN ŷ, sũf-frā-gũn. 88. *n. s.* [suffragant, Fr.; suffraganeus, Lat.] A bishop, considered as subject to his metropolitan. *Heylin*. An assistant bishop: this is the more proper sense of the word. By an act, (26 Hen. VIII.) suffragans were to be denominated from some principal place in the diocese of the prelate, whom they were to assist. *Ep. Barlow*.
SUFFRAGANT*, sũf-frā-gānt. *a.* [suffragans, Lat.] Assisting; concurring with. *Bp. Hall*.
SUFFRAGANT*, sũf-frā-gānt. *n. s.* An assistant; a favourite; one who concurs with. *Bp. Taylor*.
TO SUFFRAGATE, sũf-frā-gāte. 90. *v. n.* [suffragor, Lat.] To vote with; to agree in voice with. *Hale*.
SUFFRAGATOR*, sũf-frā-gā-tũr. *n. s.* [suffragator, Lat.] A favourite; one that helps with his vote. *Bp. of Chester*.

SUFFRAGE, sũf-frĩdʒe. 90. *n. s.* [Fr.; suffragium, Lat.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point. *B. Jonson*. United voice of persons in publick prayer. *Pref. to the Vers. of the Psalms*. Aid; as assistance: a latinism. *Dorrington*.
SUFFRAGINOUS, sũf-frād-jĩn-ũs. *a.* [suffrago, Lat.] Belonging to the knee-joint of beasts. *Brown*.
SUFFUMIGATION ŷ, sũf-fũ-mē-gā-shũn. *n. s.* [Fr.; suffumigo, Lat.] Operation of fumes raised by fire. *Bacon*.
SUFFUMIGE, sũf-fũ-mĩdʒe. *n. s.* [suffumigo, Lat.] A medical fume. *Harvey*. Not used.
TO SUFFUSE ŷ, sũf-fũze/. *v. a.* [suffusus, Lat.] To spread over with something expandible, as with a vapour or a tincture. *Spenser*.
SUFFUSION, sũf-fũ-zhũn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of overspreading with any thing. That which is suffused or spread. *Milton*.
SUG, sũg. *n. s.* [sugo, Lat.] A small kind of worm. *Walton*.
SUGAR ŷ, shũg-ũr. 175, 454. *n. s.* [succe, Fr.; saccar, Arabick.] The native salt of the sugar-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice. *Quincy*. Any thing proverbially sweet. *Shak*. A chemical dry crystallization. *Boyle*.
TO SUGAR, shũg-ũr. *v. a.* To impregnate or season with sugar. *Crashaw*. To sweeten. *Shak*.
SUGARCAN DY, shũg-ũr-kān-dē. *n. s.* Sugar candied, or crystallized. *Shakespeare*.
SUGARY, shũg-ũr-ē. *a.* Sweet; tasting of sugar. *Spenser*. Fond of sugar or sweet things. *Hist. R. S. i.*
SUGESCENT*, sũ-jēs-sēnt. *a.* [sugeo, Lat.] Relating to sucking. *Paley*.
TO SUGGEST ŷ, sũg-jēsť. *v. a.* [suggero, suggestum, Lat.] To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill; to tell privately. *Shak*. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. *Shak*. To inform secretly. *Shakespeare*.
ŷ The first *g* in *exaggerate* is, by a carelessness of pronunciation, assimilated to the last, this is not always the case in the present word. For, though we sometimes hear it sounded as if written *sug-jest*, the most correct speakers generally preserve the first and last *g* in their distinct and separate sounds. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Nares, pronounce the *g* in both syllables soft, as if written *sug-jest*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Barclay, make the first *g* hard, and the second soft, as if written *sug-jest*, as I have done; for, as the accent is not on these consonants, there is not the same apology for pronouncing the first soft as there is in *exaggerate*; which see. *W.*
SUGGESTER, sũg-jēs-tũr. *n. s.* One that remindeth another. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
SUGGESTION, sũg-jēs-tshũn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification. *Hooker*. Secret incitement. *Shakespeare*.
TO SUGGIL*, sũg-jĩl. *v. a.* [suggillo, Lat.] To debase. *Abp. Parker*.
TO SUGGILATE ŷ, sũg-jē-lāte. *v. a.* [suggillo, Lat.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruise. *Wiseman*.
SUGGILLATION*, sũg-jē-lā-shũn. *n. s.* A black and blue mark; a blow; a bruise.
SUICIDE, sũ-ē-slīde. 143. *n. s.* [suicidium, Lat.] Self-murder; the horrid crime of destroying one's self. *Savage*. A self-murderer. *Young*.
SUILLAGE, sũ-ĩl-lĩdʒe. *n. s.* [souillage, Fr.] Drain of filth. *Watton*. *Ob. J.*
SUING, sũ-ĩng. *n. s.* [suer, Fr.] The act of soaking through any thing. *Bacon*.
SUIT ŷ, sũte. 342. *n. s.* [suite, Fr.] A set; a number of things correspondent one to the other. *Drayton*. Clothes made one part to answer another. *Shak*. Consecution; series; regular order. *Bacon*.—*Out of suits*. Having no correspondence. *Shak*.—[*suite*, Fr.] Retinue; company. *Sidney*. [from *to sue*.] A petition; an address of entreaty. *Shak*. Courtship. *Shak*. Pursuit; prosecution. *Abp. Crammer*. [In law.] *Suit* is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgement. *Ayliffe*. [*suit*, old Fr.] Suit of court, suit-service; attendance of tenants at the court of their lord. *Concel*.

SUIT *Covenant. n. s.* Is where the ancestor of one man covenanted with the ancestor of another to sue at his court. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Court. n. s.* The court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Service. n. s.* Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord. *Bailey.*

To SUIT, *sûte. v. a.* To fit; to adapt to something else. *Shak.* To be fitted to; to become. *Dryden.* To dress; to clothe. *Shakespeare.*

To SUIT, *sûte. v. n.* To agree; to accord. *Milton.*

SUITABLE, *sû-tâ-bl.* 405. *a.* Fitting; according with; agreeable to. *Sidney.*

SUITABLENESS, *sû-tâ-bl-nês.* *n. s.* Fitness; agreeableness. *Glanville.*

SUITABLY, *sû-tâ-blê.* *ad.* Agreeably; according to. *South.*

SUITE†, *swête. n. s.* [Fr.] Consecution, series, regular order; retinue; company.

SUITER, { *sû-tûr.* } 98, 166. *n. s.* One that sues;

SUITOR, { *sû-tûr.* } a petitioner; a supplicant. *Hooker.* A wooer; one who courts a mistress. *Shakespeare.*

SUITRESS, *sû-três.* *n. s.* A female supplicant. *Rowe.*

SULCATED, *sûl-kâ-têd.* *a.* [sulcus, Lat.] Furrowed. *Woodward.*

To SULK †*, *sûlk. v. n.* [rolcen, Sax.] To be sulkishly discontented; to be silently sullen; to be morose or obstinate.

SULKILY*, *sûl-kê-lê.* *ad.* In the sulks; morosely. *Iron Chest.*

SULKINESS*, *sûl-kê-nês.* *n. s.* [rolcenne, Sax.] State of silent sullenness; moroseness; gloominess. *Gray.*

SULKY*, *sûl-kê.* *a.* [rolcen, Sax.] Sluggishly discontented; silently sullen; morose. *Haslam.*

SULL, *sûl n. s.* [rûlh, Sax.; suola, Icel.] A plough. *Ainsworth.*

SULLEN †, *sûl-lîn.* 99. *a.* [solus, Lat.] Solitary. *Gower.* Gloomily angry; sluggishly discontented.

Chaucer. Mischievous; malignant. *Dryden.* Intractable; obstinate. *Tillotson.* Gloomy; dark; cloudy; dismal. *Shak.* Heavy; dull; sorrowful. *Shakespeare.*

To SULLEN*, *sûl-lîn.* *v. a.* To make sullen. *Feltham.*

SULLENLY, *sûl-lîn-lê.* *ad.* Gloomily; malignantly; intractably. *More.*

SULLENNESS, *sûl-lîn-nês.* *n. s.* Gloominess; moroseness; sluggish anger; malignity; intractability. *Sidney.*

SULLENS, *sûl-lîn-z.* *n. s.* [without a singular.] Morose temper; gloominess of mind; a burlesque word. *Shakespeare.*

SULLIAGE, *sûl-lê-âdje.* *n. s.* [souillage, Fr.] Pollution; filth; stain of dirt; foulness. *Government of the Tongue. Ob. J.*

To SULLY †, *sûl-lê.* *v. a.* [souiller, Fr.] To soil; to tarnish; to dirt; to spot. *Bacon.*

SULLY, *sûl-lê.* *n. s.* Soil; tarnish; spot. *Shak.*

SULPHUR, *sûl-fûr.* *n. s.* [Lat.] Brimstone. *Milton.*

SULPHURATE*, *sûl-fû-rât.* *a.* [sulphuratus, Lat.] Of or belonging to sulphur; of the colour of sulphur. *More.*

SULPHURATION*, *sûl-fû-râ-shûn.* *n. s.* [sulphuration, Lat.] Act of dressing or anointing with sulphur. *Bentley.*

SULPHUREOUS †, *sûl-fû-rê-ûs.* } *a.* [sulphureus,

SULPHUROUS †, *sûl-fûr-ûs.* 314. } Lat.] Made of brimstone; having the qualities of brimstone; containing sulphur; impregnated with sulphur. *Shakespeare.*

SULPHUREOUSLY*, *sûl-fû-rê-ûs-lê.* *ad.* In a sulphureous manner. *Sir T. Herbert.*

SULPHUREOUSNESS, *sûl-fû-rê-ûs-nês.* *n. s.* The state of being sulphureous.

SULPHURWORT, *sûl-fûr-wûrt.* *n. s.* The same with *hog's fennel.*

SULPHURY, *sûl-fûr-ê.* *a.* Partaking of sulphur. *Drayton.*

SULTAN †, *sûl-tân.* 88. *n. s.* [a Tartarian word.] The Turkish emperor. *Shakespeare.*

SULTANA, *sûl-tâ-nâ.* [See LUMBAGO.] } *n. s.*

SULTANESS, *sûl-tâ-nês.* The queen of an Eastern emperor. *Cleveland.*

SULTANRY, *sûl-tân-rê.* *n. s.* An Eastern empire. *Bacon.*

SULTRINESS, *sûl-trê-nês.* *n. s.* The state of being sultry; close and cloudy heat.

SULTRY †, *sûl-trê.* *a.* [peltan, Sax.] Hot without ventilation; hot and close; hot and cloudy. *Shakespeare.*

SUM †, *sûm. n. s.* [summa, Lat.; somme, Fr.] The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total. *Hooker.* Quantity of money. *Shak.*

[somme, Fr.] Compendium; abridgement; the whole abstracted. *Hooker.* The amount; the result of reasoning or computation. *Tillotson.* Height, completion. *Milton.*

To SUM, *sûm. v. a.* [summer, Fr.] To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to cast up. *Shak.*

To comprise; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compass. *Milton.* [In falconry.] To have feathers full grown. *Milton.*

SUMACH-TREE, *shôd'-mâk-trê.* *n. s.* [sumach, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*

SUMLESS, *sûm-lês.* *a.* Not to be computed. *Shak.*

SUMMARILY, *sûm-mâ-rê-lê.* *ad.* Briefly; the shortest way. *Hooker.*

SUMMARY, *sûm-mâ-rê.* *a.* [sommaire, Fr.] Short; brief; compendious. *Swift.*

SUMMARY, *sûm-mâ-rê.* *n. s.* Compendium; abstract; abridgement. *Shakespeare.*

SUMMER*, *sûm-mûr.* 93. *n. s.* One who casts up an account; a reckoner. *Sherwood.*

SUMMER, *sûm-mûr. n. s.* [rûmep, Sax.; somer, Dutch.] The season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice. *Shak.* [trabs summaria.] The principal beam of a floor. *Wolton.*

To SUMMER, *sûm-mûr. v. n.* To pass the summer. *Isaiah, xviii.*

To SUMMER, *sûm-mûr. v. a.* To keep warm. *Shakespeare.*

SUMMERHOUSE, *sûm-mûr-hôuse.* *n. s.* An apartment in a garden used in the summer. *Watts.*

SUMMERSAULT, { *sûm-mûr-sêt.* } *n. s.* See

SUMMERSET, { *sûm-mûr-sêt.* } *SOMERSET.*

A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head. *Hudibras.*

SUMMIST*, *sûm-mîst. n. s.* [from sum.] One who forms an abridgement. *Dering.*

SUMMIT, *sûm-mîl. n. s.* [summitas, Lat.] The top; the utmost height. *Shakespeare.*

SUMMITY*, *sûm-mê-tê. n. s.* [summitas, Lat.] The height or top of any thing. *Swift.* The utmost degree; perfection. *Hallivell.*

To SUMMON †, *sûm-môn.* 166. *v. a.* [summoneo, Lat.] To call with authority; to admonish to appear; to cite. *Shak.* To excite; to call up; to raise. *Shakespeare.*

SUMMONER, *sûm-môn-âr.* 98. *n. s.* One who cites; one who summons. *Shakespeare.*

SUMMONS, *sûm-môn-z.* *n. s.* A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation. *Shakespeare.*

SUMPTER, *sûm-târ.* 412. *n. s.* [sommier, Fr.; somaro, Ital.] A horse that carries the clothes or furniture. *Shakespeare.*

SUMPTION, *sûm-shûn. n. s.* [sumptus, Lat.] The act of taking. *Bp. Taylor. Ob. J.*

SUMPTUARY, *sûm-tshû-âr.* 292. *a.* [sumptuari-us, Lat.] Relating to expense; regulating the cost of life. *Bacon.*

SUMPTUOSITY, *sûm-tshû-ôs'-tê.* *n. s.* Expensiveness; costliness. *Raleigh. Ob. J.*

SUMPTUOUS †, *sûm-tshû-ûs.* 292. [See PRE-SUMPTUOUS.] *a.* [sumptuosus, from sumptus, Lat.]

Costly; expensive; splendid. *Hooker.*

SUMPTUOUSLY, *sûm-tshû-ûs-lê.* *ad.* Expensively; with great cost. *Bacon.* Splendidly. *Swift.*

SUMPTUOUSNESS, *sûm-tshû-ûs-nês.* *n. s.* Expensiveness; costliness. *Boyle.*

SUN †, *sûn. n. s.* [sunno, Goth.; runna, runne, Sax.]

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, báll; —díl; —pòúnd; —thin, THIS.

The luminary that makes the day. *Sidney*. A sunny place; a place eminently warmed by the sun. *Milton*. Any thing eminently splendid. *K. Charles*.—*Under the sun*. In the world: a proverbial expression. *Eccl. i*.

To SUN, sùn. *v. a.* To insolate; to expose to the sun; to warm in the sun. *Spenser*.

SUNBEAM, sùn'-bème. *n. s.* [sunnebeam, Sax.] Ray of the sun. *Shakspeare*.

SUNBEAT, sùn'-bète. *part. a.* Shone on fiercely by the sun. *Smolys*.

SUNBRIGHT, sùn'-brl'te. *a.* Resembling the sun in brightness. *Spenser*.

SUNBURNING, sùn'-bùrn-ìng. *n. s.* The effect of the sun upon the face. *Shakspeare*.

SUNBURNT, sùn'-bùrn't. *part. a.* [sun and burnt.] Tanned; discoloured by the sun. *Cleveland*. Scorched by the sun. *Blackmore*.

SUNCLAD, sùn'-klád. *part. a.* Clothed in radiance; bright. *Milton*.

SUNDAY, sùn'-dè. 223. *n. s.* [sunnan-dæg, Sax.] The day anciently dedicated to the sun; the first day of the week; the Christian sabbath. *Shak.*

To SUNDER ð, sùn'-där. *v. a.* [rúndpian, Sax.] To part; to separate; to divide. *Shakspeare*.

SUNDER, sùn'-där. *n. s.* [rúndep, Sax.] Two; two parts. *Psalms*.

SUNDEW, sùn'-dù. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.

SUNDIAL, sùn'-dlál. *n. s.* [sun and dial.] A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour. *Dorne*.

SUNDRIED*, sùn'-dríde. *part. a.* Dried by the heat of the sun. *Sir T. Herbert*.

SUNDRY, sùn'-drè. *a.* [rúndep, Sax.; sundr, Goth.] Several; more than one. *Hooker*.

SUNFLOWER, sùn'-flòd-ür. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

SUNFLOWER. *Little. n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

SUNG, sùng. The preterit and participle of sing. *Pope*.

SUNK, sùngk. 408. The preterit and part. pass. of sink. *Bacon*.

SUNLESS, sùn'-lès. *a.* Wanting sun; wanting warmth. *Thomson*.

SUNLIGHT*, sùn'-líte. *n. s.* The light of the sun. *Milton*.

SUNLIKE, sùn'-líke. *a.* Resembling the sun. *Mirror for Magistrates*.

SUNNY, sùn'-nè. *a.* Resembling the sun; bright. *Spenser*. Exposed to the sun; bright with the sun. *Milton*. Coloured by the sun. *Shakspeare*.

SUNPROOF*, sùn'-próóf. *a.* Impervious to sunlight. *Peele*.

SUNRISE, sùn'-ríze. } *n. s.* Morning;

SUNRISING, sùn'-ríz-ìng. 410. } the appearance of the sun. *Shak.* East. *Raleigh*.

SUNSET, sùn'-sèt. *n. s.* Close of the day; evening. *Shakspeare*. West.

SUNSHINE, sùn'-shíne. *n. s.* [rún-rcrn, Sax.] Action of the sun; place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful. *Shakspeare*.

SUNSHINE, sùn'-shíne. } *a.* Bright with the sun.

SUNSHINY, sùn'-shí-nè. } *Boyle*. Bright like the sun. *Spenser*.

To SUP, súp. *v. a.* [super, Norm. Fr.; rupan, Sax.; soepen, Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time; to sip. *Spenser*.

To SUP ð, súp. *v. n.* [souper, Fr.] To eat the evening meal. *Shakspeare*.

To SUP, súp. *v. a.* To treat with supper. *Shakspeare*.

SUP, súp. *n. s.* A small draught; a mouthful of liquor. *Drayton*.

SUPER, sù'-pèr, in composition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.

SUPERABLE ð, sù'-pèr-á-bl. 405. *a.* [superabilis, Lat.] Conquerable; such as may be overcome. *Johnson*.

There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, arising from want of attention to the influence of accent on the sounds of the letters, which makes the first syllable of this word sound like the noun *shoe*. This pronunciation Mr. Sheridan has adopted, not only in this word,

but in all those which commence with the inseparable preposition *super*. That this is contrary to the most established rules of orthoëpy, may be seen in *Principles*, No. 454 and 462; and that it is contrary to Mr. Sheridan himself, may be seen, by his giving the *s*, in the words *insuperable*, *insuperableness*, *insuperably*, and *insuperability*, its simple sound only.—See *INSEPARABLE. W.*

SUPERABLENESS, sù'-pèr-á-bl-nès. *n. s.* Quality of being conquerable.

SUPERABLY*, sù'-pèr-á-blè. *ad.* So as may be overcome.

To SUPERABOUND, sù'-pèr-á-bòund'. *v. n.* To be exuberant; to be stored with more than enough. *Bacon*.

SUPERABUNDANCE, sù'-pèr-á-bùn'-dànse. *n. s.* More than enough; great quantity. *Woodward*.

SUPERABUNDANT, sù'-pèr-á-bùn'-dánt. *a.* Being more than enough. *Swift*.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, sù'-pèr-á-bùn'-dánt-lè. *ad.* More than sufficiently. *Cheyne*.

To SUPERA/DD, sù'-pèr-ád'. *v. a.* [superaddo, Lat.] To add over and above; to join any thing extrinsic. *L'Estrange*.

SUPERADDITION, sù'-pèr-ád-dìsh'-àn. *n. s.* The act of adding to something else. *More*. That which is added. *Hammond*.

SUPERADVENTIENT, sù'-pèr-ád-vè'-nè-ènt. *a.* [superadveniens, Lat.] Coming to the increase or as assistance of something. *More*. Coming unexpectedly.

To SUPERA/NUATE ð, sù'-pèr-án'-nú-áte. *v. a.* [super and annus, Lat.] To impair or disqualify by age or length of life. *Brown*.

To SUPERA/NUATE, sù'-pèr-án'-nú-áte. *v. r.* To last beyond the year. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

SUPERANNUATION, sù'-pèr-án'-nú-à'-shùn. *n. s.* The state of being disqualifyed by years. *Pownall*.

SUPERB ð, sù'-pèrb'. *a.* [superbe, Fr.; superbus, Lat.] Grand; pompous; lofty; august; stately; magnificent. *Prior*.

SUPERB/LILY, sù'-pèrb'-líl-lè. *n. s.* A flower.

SUPERBLY, sù'-pèrb'-lè. *ad.* In a superb manner. *Warton*.

SUPERCARGO, sù'-pèr-kâr'-gò. *n. s.* [super, and cargo.] An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade. *Pope*.

SUPERCELESTIAL, sù'-pèr-sè-lès'-tshál. *a.* [super and celestial.] Placed above the firmament. *Raleigh*.

SUPERCHEERY, sù'-pèr-tshèr'-rè. *n. s.* [an old word of French original.] Deceit; cheating.

SUPERCILIOUS ð, sù'-pèr-síl'-yús. *a.* [supercilium, Lat.] Haughty; dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary; despotic; overbearing. *South*.

SUPERCILIOUSLY, sù'-pèr-síl'-yús-lè. *ad.* Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously. *Clarendon*.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, sù'-pèr-síl'-yús-nès. 113. *n. s.* Haughtiness; contemptuousness. *South*.

SUPERCONCEPTION, sù'-pèr-kón-sèp'-shùn. *n. s.* A conception admitted after another conception. *Brown*.

SUPERCONSEQUENCE, sù'-pèr-kón-sè-kwènsè. *n. s.* Remote consequence. *Brown*.

SUPERCRESCE/SCENCE, sù'-pèr-krès'-sènsè. *n. s.* [super andresco, Lat.] That which grows upon another growing thing. *Brown*.

SUPERMINENCE, sù'-pèr-ém'-mè-nènsè. } *n. s.*

SUPERMINENCY, sù'-pèr-ém'-mè-nèn-sè. } [super and emineo, Lat.] Uncommon degree of eminence; eminence above others though eminent. *Ayliffe*.

SUPERMINENT ð, sù'-pèr-ém'-mè-nènt. *a.* [super and eminent.] Eminent in a high degree. *Hooker*.

SUPERMINENTLY, sù'-pèr-ém'-mè-nènt-lè. *ad.* In the most eminent manner.

SUPER/ROGANT*, sù'-pèr-èr'-rò-gánt. *a.* The same as *supererogatory*. *Stackhouse*.

To SUPER/ROGATE ð, sù'-pèr-èr'-rò-gàte. 91. *n. n.* [super and erogatio, Lat.] To do more than duty requires. *Cleveland*.

SUPEREROGATION, sù'-pèr-èr'-rò-gá'-shùn. *n. s.* Performance of more than duty requires. *Tillotson*.

SUPERE'ROGATIVE*, sù-pêr-êr'-rò-gâ-tîv. *a.* *Supere'rogatory. Stafford.*
SUPERE'ROGATORY, sù-pêr-êr'-rò-gâ-tîr-ê. 512. *a.* Performed beyond the strict demands of duty. *Howell.*
SUPÉRESSE'NTIAL*, sù-pêr-ês-sên'-shâll. *a.* Above the constitution or existence of a thing. *Ellis.*
To SUPEREXA/LT*, sù-pêr-êgz-âll'. *v. a.* To exalt above the ordinary rate. *Barrow.*
SUPEREXALTA'TION, sù-pêr-êgz-âll-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Elevation above the common rate. *Holyday.*
SUPERE'XCELLENT, sù-pêr-êk'-sêl-lênt. *a.* Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
SUPEREXCRE'SCENCE, sù-pêr-êks-kre'-sênce. *n. s.* Something superfluously growing. *Wiseman.*
To SUPERFE/TATE §, sù-pêr-fê'-tâte. *v. n.* [super and *fœtus*, Lat.] To conceive after conception. *Grew.*
SUPERFETA'TION, sù-pêr-fê-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery together. *Bacon.*
To SUPERFETE*, sù-pêr-fê-te. *v. n.* To superfetate. *Howell.*
To SUPERFETE*, sù-pêr-fê-te. *v. a.* To conceive upon a conception. *Howell.*
SUPERFICE, sù-pêr-fls. 142. *n. s.* [superficie, Fr.; *superficies*, Lat.] Outside; surface. *Dryden.*
SUPERFICIAL §, sù-pêr-flsh'-âl. *a.* [superficiel, Fr.; from *superficies*, Lat.] Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface. *Bacon.* Shallow; contrived to cover something. *Shak.* Shallow; not profound; smattering; not learned. *Dryden.*
SUPERFICIALITY, sù-pêr-flsh-ê-âl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of being superficial. *Brown.*
SUPERFICIALLY, sù-pêr-flsh'-âl-ê. *ad.* On the surface; not below the surface. Without penetration; without close heed. *Bacon.* Without going deep; without searching to the bottom of things. *Shakespeare.*
SUPERFICIALNESS, sù-pêr-flsh'-âl-nês. *n. s.* Shallowness; position on the surface. Slight knowledge; false appearance; show without substance.
SUPERFICIES, sù-pêr-flsh'-êz. 505. *n. s.* [Lat.] Outside; surface; superface. *Standys.*
SUPERFINE, sù-pêr-flne'. 524. *a.* Eminently fine. *L'Estrange.*
SUPERFLUENCE, sù-pêr-flû-ênse. *n. s.* [super and *fluo*, Lat.] More than is necessary. *Hammond.*
SUPERFLUITANCE, sù-pêr-flû-ê-tânse. *n. s.* [super and *fluio*, Lat.] The act of floating above. *Brown.*
SUPERFLUITANT, sù-pêr-flû-ê-tânt. *a.* [superfluities, Lat.] Floating above. *Brown.*
SUPERFLUITY, sù-pêr-flû-ê-tê. *n. s.* [superfluît, Fr.] More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity. *Hooker.*
SUPERFLUOUS §, sù-pêr-flû-ûs. 518. *a.* [super and *fluo*, Lat.; *superflu*, Fr.] Exuberant; more than enough; unnecessary; offensive by being more than sufficient. *Sidney.*
SUPERFLUOUSNESS, sù-pêr-flû-ûs-nês. *n. s.* The state of being superfluous.
SUPERFLUX, sù-pêr-flûks. *n. s.* [super and *fluxus*, Lat.] That which is more than wanted. *Shak.*
SUPERFOLIATION*, sù-pêr-fô-lê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Excess of foliation. *Sir T. Brown.*
SUPERHUMAN, sù-pêr-hû-mân. *a.* [super and *humani*, Lat.] Above the nature or power of man.
SUPERIMPREGNA'TION, sù-pêr-im-prêg-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [super, and *impregnation*.] Superconception; superfetation.
SUPERINCUMBENT, sù-pêr-in-kûm'-bênt. *a.* [super and *incumbens*, Lat.] Lying on the top of something else. *Woodward.*
To SUPERINDUCE §, sù-pêr-in-dûse'. *v. a.* [super and *induco*, Lat.] To bring in as an addition to something else. *Bacon.* To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought. *Locke.*

SUPERINDUCTION, sù-pêr-in-dûk'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of superinducing. *South.*
SUPERINJECTION, sù-pêr-in-jêk'-shûn. *n. s.* An injection succeeding another. *Dict.*
To SUPERINSPE/CT*, sù-pêr-in-spêkt'. *v. a.* To overlook; to oversee. *Maydman.*
SUPERINSTITUTION, sù-pêr-in-stê-tû'-shûn. *n. s.* [super, and *institution*.] [In law.] One institution upon another: as if A be instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be instituted and admitted by the presentation of another. *Bailey.*
To SUPERINTEND §, sù-pêr-in-tênd'. *v. a.* [super, and *intend*.] To oversee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority. *Bacon.*
SUPERINTENDENCE, sù-pêr-in-tênd'-ênse. }
SUPERINTENDENCY, sù-pêr-in-tênd'-ên-sê. }
n. s. Superiour care; the act of overseeing with authority. *South.*
SUPERINTENDENT, sù-pêr-in-tênd'-ênt. *n. s.* One who overlooks others authoritatively. *Addison.*
SUPERINTENDENT*, sù-pêr-in-tênd'-ênt. *a.* Overlooking others with authority. *Stillingfleet.*
SUPERIORITY, sù-pêr-rê-ôr'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect. *Stillingfleet.*
SUPERIOUR §, sù-pêr-rê-ôr. 166. *a.* [superieur, Fr.; superior, Lat.] Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another. *Bacon.* Upper; higher, locally. *Newton.* Free from emotion or concern; unconquered; unaffected. *Milton.*
SUPERIOUR, sù-pêr-rê-ôr. *n. s.* One more excellent or dignified than another. *Addison.*
SUPERLATION, sù-pêr-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [superlatio, Lat.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety. *B. Jonson.*
SUPERLATIVE §, sù-pêr-lâ-tîv. *a.* [superlatif, Fr.; superlativus, Lat.] Implying or expressing the highest degree. *Bacon.* Rising to the highest degree. *Bacon.*
SUPERLATIVELY, sù-pêr-lâ-tîv-lê. *ad.* In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree. *Bacon.* In the highest degree. *South.*
SUPERLATIVENESS, sù-pêr-lâ-tîv-nês. *n. s.* The state of being in the highest degree.
SUPERLUNAR, sù-pêr-lû-nâr. } *a.* [super
SUPERLUNARY*, sù-pêr-lû-nâr-ê. } and *luna*]
Not sublunary; placed above the moon; not of this world. *Pope.*
SUPERNACULUM*, sù-pêr-nâk'-kû-lûm. *n. s.* [super, et Germ. *nagel*.] Good liquor, of which there is not even a drop left sufficient to wet one's nail. *Grose.*
SUPERNAL, sù-pêr-nâl. 88. *a.* [supermus, Lat.] Having a higher position; locally above us. *Raleigh.* Relating to things above; placed above; celestial; heavenly. *Shakespeare.*
SUPERNATANT §, sù-pêr-nâ-tânt. *a.* [supernatans, Lat.] Swimming above. *Boyle.*
SUPERNATA'TION, sù-pêr-nâ-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [supernato, Lat.] The act of swimming on the top of any thing. *Bacon.*
SUPERNATURAL §, sù-pêr-nât'-tshû-râl. *a.* Being above the powers of nature. *Hooker.*
SUPERNATURALLY, sù-pêr-nât'-tshû-râl-ê. *ad.* In a manner above the course or power of nature. *South.*
SUPERNUMERARY, sù-pêr-nû-mêr-âr-ê. *a.* [supernumeraire, Fr.; super and *numerus*, Lat.] Being above a stated, a necessary, an usual, or a round number. *Milton.*
SUPERPLANT, sù-pêr-plânt. *n. s.* A plant growing upon another plant. *Bacon.*
SUPERPLUSAGE, sù-pêr-plûs-idje. *n. s.* [super and *plus*, Lat.] Something more than enough. *Fell.*
To SUPERPONDERATE, sù-pêr-pôn'-dêr-âte. *v. a.* [super and *pondero*, Lat.] To weigh over and above. *Dict.*
To SUPERPRAISE*, sù-pêr-prâze. *v. a.* To praise beyond measure. *Shakespeare.*

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

SUPERPROPORTION, sù-pêr-prô-pôr'-shûn. *n. s.* [*super* and *proportio*, Lat.] Overplus of proportion. *Digby*.

SUPERPURGA'TION, sù-pêr-pûr-gâ'-shûn. *n. s.* More purgation than enough. *Wiseman*.

SUPERREFLE'CTION, sù-pêr-rê-lêk'-shûn. *r. s.* Reflection of an image reflected. *Bacon*.

SUPERSALIENCY, sù-pêr-sâ-lê-ên-sê. *n. s.* [*super* and *salio*, Lat.] The act of leaping upon any thing. *Broen*.

To SUPERSCRIBE ð, sù-pêr-skrîbê'. *v. a.* [*super* and *scribo*, Lat.] To inscribe upon the top or outside. *Addison*.

SUPERSCRPTION, sù-pêr-skrîp'-shûn. *n. s.* [*super* and *scriptio*, Lat.] The act of superscribing. That which is written on the top or outside. *Shak*.

SUPERSE'CLAR, sù-pêr-sêk'-kû-lâr. *a.* Above the world. *Bp. Hall*.

To SUPERSE'DE, sù-pêr-sêdê'. *v. a.* [*super* and *sedeo*, Lat.] To make void or inefficacious by superior power; to set aside. *South*.

SUPERSE'DEAS, sù-pêr-sê'-dê-âs. *n. s.* [In law.] A writ which lieth in divers and sundry cases; in all which it signifies a command or request to stay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cause whereupon the writ is granted. *Cowel*.

SUPERSE'RVICABLE, sù-pêr-sêr'-vê-sâ-bl. *a.* Over officious; more than is necessary or required. *Shakspeare*.

SUPERSTITION ð, sù-pêr-sûsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *superstitio*, Lat.] Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion; observance of unnecessary and uncommanded rites or practices; religion without morality. *Dryden*. Rite or practice proceeding from scrupulous or timorous religion. In this sense it is plural. *Milton*. False religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; false worship. *Acts*, xxv. Over nicety; exactness too scrupulous.

SUPERSTITIONIST*, sù-pêr-sûsh'-ûn-îst. *n. s.* One who is addicted to superstition. *More*.

SUPERSTITIOUS, sù-pêr-sûsh'-ûs. *a.* [*superstitieux*, Fr.; *superstitiosus*, Lat.] Addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion. *Spenser*. Over accurate; scrupulous beyond need. *Shakspeare*.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, sù-pêr-sûsh'-ûs-lê. *ad.* In a superstitious manner; with erroneous religion. *Bacon*. With too much care. *Watts*.

SUPERSTITIOUSNESS*, sù-pêr-sûsh'-ûs-nês. *n. s.* The state of being superstitious. *Bale*.

To SUPERSTRAIN, sù-pêr-strânê'. *v. a.* To strain beyond the just stretch. *Bacon*.

To SUPERSTRUCT ð, sù-pêr-strûkt'. *v. a.* [*superstruo*, *superstructus*, Lat.] To build upon any thing. *Hammond*.

SUPERSTRUCTIO, sù-pêr-strûk'-shûn. *n. s.* An edifice raised on any thing. *Pearson*.

SUPERSTRUCTIVE, sù-pêr-strûk'-ûv. *a.* Built upon something else. *Hammond*.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, sù-pêr-strûk'-tshûre. *n. s.* That which is raised or built upon something else. *South*.

SUPERSUBSTANTIAL, sù-pêr-sûb-stân'-shâl. *a.* More than substantial.

SUPERSUBTLE, sù-pêr-sût'-tl. *a.* Over subtle. *Shakspeare*.

SUPERVACANEOUS ð, sù-pêr-vâ-kâ'-nê-ûs. *a.* [*supervacaneus*, Lat.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose. *Hovell*.

SUPERVACANEOUSLY, sù-pêr-vâ-kâ'-nê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Needlessly.

SUPERVACANEOUSNESS, sù-pêr-vâ-kâ'-nê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Needlessness. *Bailey*.

To SUPERVENE ð, sù-pêr-vênê'. *v. n.* [*supervenio*, Lat.] To come as an extraneous addition. *Fell*.

SUPERVENIENT, sù-pêr-vê'-nê-ent. *a.* [*superveniens*, Lat.] Added; additional. *Broen*.

SUPERVENTION, sù-pêr-vên'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of supervening. *Bp. Hall*.

To SUPERVISE ð, sù-pêr-vîze'. *v. a.* [*super* and

visus, Lat.] To overlook; to oversee; to intend. *Howell*.

SUPERVISE*, sù-pêr-vîze'. *n. s.* Inspection. *Shak*.

SUPERVISION*, sù-pêr-vîzh'-ûn. *n. s.* Act of supervising. *Warton*.

SUPERVISOR, sù-pêr-vî'-zûr. 166. *n. s.* An overseer; an inspector; a superintendent. *Watts*.

To SUPERVIVE, sù-pêr-vîve'. *v. n.* [*super* and *vi-vo*.] To overlive; to outlive. *Clarke*.

SUPINATION, sù-pê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; from *supino*, Lat.] The act of lying, or state of being laid, with the face upward. [In anatomy.] The position of the hand, in which the palm is lifted upwards, or exposed. *Smith*.

SUPINE ð, sù-plne'. 140. *a.* [*supinus*, Lat.] Lying with the face upward: opposed to *prone*. *Brown*.

Leaning backwards with exposure to the sun. *Dryden*. Negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy; thoughtless; inattentive. *King Charles*.

SUPINE, sù-plne. 140, 494. *n. s.* [*supin*, Fr.; *supinum*, Lat.] [In Latin grammar.] A term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPINELY, sù-plne'-lê. *ad.* With the face upward. Drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently. *Sandys*.

SUPINENESS, sù-plne'-nês. *n. s.* Posture with the face upward. Drowsiness; carelessness; indolence. *Swift*.

SUPINITY, sù-pln'-ê-tê. 511. *n. s.* Posture of lying with the face upwards. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness. *Brown*.

SUPPAGE*, sùp'-pîdje. *n. s.* [from *To sup*.] What may be supped; pottage. *Hooker*.

SUPPALPATION*, sùp-pâl-pâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*suppalpor*, Lat.] Act of enticing by soft words. *Bp. Hall*.

SUPPARASITATION*, sùp-pâr-âs-ê-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*supparasitor*, Lat.] The act of flattering or paying servile court to. *Bp. Hall*.

SUPPEDANEOUS, sùp-pê-dâ'-nê-ûs. *a.* [*sub* and *pes*, Lat.] Placed under the feet. *Brown*.

To SUPPE'DITATE*, sùp-pêd'-ê-tâte. *v. a.* [*suppedito*, Lat.] To supply. *Hammond*.

SUPPER ð, sùp'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* [*souper*, Fr.] The last meal of the day; the evening repast. *Shakspeare*.

SUPPERLESS, sùp'-pûr-lês. *a.* Wanting supper; fasting at night. *Spectator*.

To SUPPLANT ð, sùp-plânt'. *v. a.* [*supplanter*, Fr.; *sub* and *planta*, Lat.] To trip up the heels. *Milton*.

To displace by stratagem; to turn out. *Sidney*.

To displace; to overpower; to force away. *Shakspeare*.

SUPPLANTER, sùp-plânt'-ûr. *n. s.* One that supplants; one that displaces. *Gower*.

SUPPLANTING*, sùp-plânt'-îng. *n. s.* The act of displacing or turning out. *Hoadly*.

SUPPLE ð, sùp'-pl. 405. *a.* [*souple*, Fr.] Pliant; flexible. *Bacon*. Yielding; soft; not obstinate. *Shak*.

Flattering; fawning; bending. *Addison*. That which makes supple. *Shakspeare*.

To SUPPLE, sùp'-pl. *v. a.* To make pliant; to make soft; to make flexible. *Temple*. To make compliant. *Shakspeare*.

To SUPPLE, sùp'-pl. *v. n.* To grow soft; to grow pliant. *Dryden*.

SUPPLELY*, sùp'-pl-lê. *ad.* Softly; mildly; pliantly. *Cotgrave*.

SUPPLEMENT ð, sùp'-plê-mênt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *supplementum*, Lat.] Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied. *Hooker*. Store; supply. *Chapman*.

SUPPLEMENTAL, sùp-plê-mênt'-âl. } *a.* Ad-

SUPPLEMENTARY, sùp-plê-mênt'-â-rê. } dition-

al; such as may supply the place of what is lost or wanting. *Clarendon*.

SUPPLENESS, sùp'-pl-nês. *n. s.* [*souplesse*, Fr.] Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take any form. *Bacon*. Readiness of compliance; facility. *Temple*.

SUPPLETORY, sùp'-plê-tûr-ê. 512. *a.* [*suppleo* Lat.] Brought in to fill up deficiencies. *Wharton*.

SUPPLETORY, sùp'-plê-tûr-ê. *n. s.* [*suppletorium*, Lat.] That which is to fill up deficiencies. *Bp. Taylor*.

SUPPLIAL*, súp-pl'p-âll. *n. s.* The act of supplying. *Worberton.*
SUPPLIANCE*, súp-pl'ânse. *n. s.* Continuance. *Shakspeare.*
SUPPLIANT §, súp-plé-ânt. *a.* [Fr.] Entreating; beseeching; precatory; submissive. *Shakspeare.*
SUPPLIANT, súp-plé-ânt. *n. s.* An humble petitioner; one who begs submissively. *Shakspeare.*
SUPPLIANTLY*, súp-plé-ânt-lè. *ad.* In a submissive manner. *The Student*, vol. i.
SUPPLICANT, súp-plé-kânt. *n. s.* [*supplicans*, Lat.] One that entreats or implores with great submission; an humble petitioner. *Hooker.*
SUPPLICANT*, súp-plé-kânt. *a.* Entreating; submissively petitioning. *Bp. Bull.*
To SUPPLICATE §, súp-plé-kâte. *v. n.* [*supplere*, Fr.; *supplicare*, Lat.] To implore; to entreat; to petition submissively and humbly. *Bacon.*
SUPPLICATION, súp-plé-kâ-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Petition humbly delivered; entreaty. *Shak.* Petitionary worship; the adoration of a supplicant or petitioner. *Eph. vi.*
SUPPLICATORY*, súp-plé-kâ-tûr-è. *a.* Petitionary. *Bp. Hall.*
SUPPLIER*, súp-pl'ûr. *n. s.* One who supplies; one who makes up for an omission. *Stockhouse.*
To SUPPLY §, súp-pl'v. *v. a.* [*suppleo*, Lat.; *supplere*, Fr.] To fill up as any deficiencies happen. *Spenser.* To give something wanted; to yield; to afford. *Bacon.* To relieve with something wanted. *Shak.* To serve instead of. *Waller.* To give or bring, whether good or bad. *Prior.* To fill any room made vacant. *Milton.* To accommodate; to furnish. *Dryden.*
SUPPLY, súp-pl'v. *n. s.* Relief of want; cure of deficiency. *2 Cor. viii.*
SUPPLYMENT*, súp-pl'v-mênt. *n. s.* Prevention of deficiency. *Shakspeare.*
To SUPPORT §, súp-pôrt'. *v. a.* [*supporter*, Fr.; *supportare*, Ital.] To sustain; to prop; to bear up. *Milton.* To endure any thing painful without being overcome. *Milton.* To endure; to bear. *Dryden.* To sustain; to keep from fainting. *Milton.*
SUPPORT, súp-pôrt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Act or power of sustaining. *Locke.* Prop; sustaining power. Necessaries of life. *Shenstone.* Maintenance; supply. *Blackstone.*
SUPPORTABLE, súp-pôrt'-â-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Tolerable; to be endured. *Shakspeare.*
SUPPORTABLENESS, súp-pôrt'-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* The state of being tolerable. *Hammond.*
SUPPORTANCE, súp-pôrt'-ânse. } *n. s.* Main-
SUPPORTATION, súp-pôrt'-â-shûn. } tenance; support. *Shakspeare.*
SUPPORTER, súp-pôrt'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that supports. *Shak.* Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling. *Bacon.* Sustainer; comforter. *South.* Maintainer; defender. *Wotton.*—*Supporters.* [In heraldry.] Figures of beasts, birds, and sometimes of human beings, which support the arms. *Camden.*
SUPPORTFUL*, súp-pôrt'-fûl. *a.* Abounding with support. *Mirror for Magistrates.* *Ob. T.*
SUPPORTMENT*, súp-pôrt'-mênt. *n. s.* Support. *Wotton.* *Ob. T.*
SUPPOSABLE, súp-pô'-zâ-bl. 405. *a.* That may be supposed. *Hammond.*
SUPPOSAL, súp-pô'-zâ-l. 83. *n. s.* Position without proof; imagination; belief. *Shakspeare.*
To SUPPOSE §, súp-pôze'. *v. a.* [*supponere*, Fr.; *suppono*, Lat.] To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illustration without maintaining the truth of the position. *Wilkins.* To admit without proof. *Tillotson.* To imagine; to believe without examination. *2 Sam. xiii.* To require as previous. *Hale.* To make reasonably supposed. *Female Quixote.* To put one thing by fraud in the place of another.
SUPPOSE, súp-pôze'. *n. s.* Supposition; position without proof; unevicenced conceit. *Shakspeare.*
SUPPOSER, súp-pô'-zûr. 93. *n. s.* One that supposes. *Shakspeare.*

SUPPOSITION, súp-pô'-zîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved. *Shakspeare.*
SUPPOSITIONAL*, súp-pô'-zîsh'-ûn-âl. *a.* Hypothetical. *South.*
SUPPOSITIOUS, súp-pôze'-îsh'-ûs. *a.* [*suppositus*, *suppositivus*, Lat.] Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another. *Bacon.* Supposed; imaginary; not real. *Woodward.*
SUPPOSITIOUSLY*, súp-pôze'-îsh'-ûs-lè. *ad.* By supposition. *Sir T. Herbert.*
SUPPOSITIOUSNESS, súp-pôze'-îsh'-ûs-nês. *n. s.* State of being counterfeit.
SUPPOSITIVE*, súp-pôze'-zè-tîv. *a.* Supposed; including a supposition. *Chillingworth.*
SUPPOSITIVE*, súp-pôze'-zè-tîv. *n. s.* What implies supposition; as, *if*. *Harris.*
SUPPOSITIVELY, súp-pôze'-zè-tîv-lè. *ad.* Upon supposition. *Hammond.*
SUPPOSITORY, súp-pôze'-zè-tûr-è. *n. s.* [*suppositoire*, Fr.; *suppositorium*, Lat.] A kind of solid clyster. *Arbuthnot.*
To SUPPRESS §, súp-près'. *v. a.* [*supprimo*, *suppressus*, Lat.] To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to reduce from any state of activity or commotion. *Shak.* To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal. *Milton.* To keep in; not to let out. *Shakspeare.*
SUPPRESSION, súp-prêsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *suppressio*, Lat.] The act of suppressing. Not publication. *Pope.*
SUPPRESSIVE*, súp-près'-sîv. *a.* Suppressing; overpowering; concealing; keeping in. *Scoward.*
SUPPRESSOR, súp-près'-sûr. 166. *n. s.* One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals. *Sherwood.*
To SUPPURATE §, súp-pù-râte. *v. a.* [*pus*, *puris*, Lat.; *suppurare*, Fr.] To generate pus or matter. *Arbuthnot.*
To SUPPURATE, súp-pù-râte. *v. n.* To grow to pus.
SUPPURATION, súp-pù-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus. *Wiseman.* The matter suppurated. *South.*
SUPPURATIVE, súp-pù-râ-tîv. 512. *a.* [*suppurativus*, Fr.] Digestive; generating matter. *Cotgrave.*
SUPPURATIVE*, súp-pù-râ-tîv. *n. s.* A suppurating medicine. *Wiseman.*
SUPPUTATION, súp-pù-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *supputo*, Lat.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation. *Holder.*
To SUPPUTE, súp-pù-te'. *v. a.* [*supputo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate.
SUPRA, sù-prâ, [Lat.,] in composition, signifies above or before.
SUPRALAPSARIAN, sù-prâ-lâp-sâ'-rè-ân. } *a.*
SUPRALAPSARY, sù-prâ-lâp-sâr-è. }
[supra and lapsus, Lat.] Antecedent to the fall of man.
SUPRALAPSARIAN*, sù-prâ-lâp-sâ'-rè-ân. *n. s.* One who maintains the supralapsarian doctrine: viz. that God does only consider his own glory in all that he does; and that whatever is done arises, as from its first cause, from the decree of God; that, in this decree, God intended to make the world, to put a race of men in it, to constitute them under Adam as their fountain and head; that he decreed Adam's sin, the lapse of his posterity, and Christ's death, &c. *Burnet.*
SUPRAMUNDANE*, sù-prâ-mûn'-dâne. *a.* [*supra*, and *mundane*.] Above the world. *Hallywell.*
SUPRAVULGAR, sù-prâ-vûl'-gâr. *a.* Above the vulgar. *Collier.*
SUPREMACY, sù-prêm'-â-sè. 511. [See **PRIMACY**.] *n. s.* Highest place; highest authority; state of being supreme. *Hooker.*
SUPREME §, sù-prême'. *a.* [*supremus*, Lat.] Highest in dignity; highest in authority; used only of intellectual or political elevation. *Hooker.* Highest; most excellent. *Dryden.*

—nô. môve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tâb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

SUPREMEPLY, sû-prême'-lè. *ad.* In the highest degree. *Pope.*

SUR, sûr, [Fr.] in composition, means *upon* or *over* and *above*.

SURADDITION, sûr-âd-dish'-ân. *n. s.* Something added to the name. *Shakspeare.*

SURAL, sû'-râl. 88. *a.* [sura, Lat.] Being in the calf of the leg. *Wiseman.*

SURANCE, sûr'-ânse. 454. *n. s.* [from sure.] Warrant; security; assurance. *Shakspeare.*

SURBASE, sûr'-bâse. *n. s.* [sur and base.] A kind of skirt, border, or moulding, above the base. *Penman.*

SURBA/SED, sûr'-bâste'. *a.* [surbasse, Fr.] Having a surbase or moulding. *Gray.*

To SURBA/TE §, sûr'-bâte'. *v. a.* [solbâir, Fr.] To bruise and batter the feet with travel; to harass; to fatigue. *Clarendon.*

SURBEAT, sûr'-bête. } The participle passive of

SURBE/T, sûr'-bêt. } *surbeat*, which Spenser and Hall have used for *surbate*. *Spenser. Bp. Hall.*

To SURCEA/SE §, sûr'-sèse'. *v. n.* [sur and cesser, Fr.; cesso, Lat.] To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to be no longer in use or being. *Donne.* To leave off; to practise no longer; to refrain finally. *Hooker.*

To SURCEA/SE, sûr'-sèse'. *v. a.* To stop; to put to an end. *Spenser.*

SURCEA/SE, sûr'-sèse'. 227. *n. s.* Cessation; stop. *Hooker.*

To SURCHARGE §, sûr'-tshârje'. *v. a.* [surcharger, Fr.] To overload; to overburthen. *Spenser.*

SURCHARGE, sûr'-tshârje'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Burthen added to burthen; overburthen; more than can be well borne. *Bacon.*

SURCHARGER, sûr'-tshâr'-jûr. 98. *n. s.* One that overburthens.

SURCINGLE §, sûr'-sîng'-gl. 405. *n. s.* [sur and cingulum, Lat.] A girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horse. The girdle of a cassock. *Mumel.*

SURCINGLED, sûr'-sîng'-gld. *a.* Girt. *Bp. Hall.*

SURCLE, sûrk'-kl. 405. *n. s.* [surculus, Lat.] A shoot; a twig; a sucker. *Brown.*

SURCOAT, sûr'-kôte. *n. s.* [surcot, old Fr.] A short coat worn over the rest of the dress. *Camden.*

SURCREW, sûr'-krôo. *n. s.* [sur and crew.] Augmentation; additional collection. *Wotton. Oh. T.*

To SURCULATE §, sûr'-kû-lâte. *v. a.* [surculo, Lat.] To prune; to cut off young shoots. *Cockeram.*

SURCULATION, sûr'-kû-lû'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of pruning. *Sir T. Brown.*

SURD §, sûrd. *a.* [surdus, Lat.; sourd, Fr.] Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing. *Brown.* Unheard; not perceived by the ear. Not expressed by any term.

SURDITY, sûr'-dè-tè. *n. s.* [from surd.] Deafness. *Cockeram.*

SURDNUMBER, sûrd-nûm'-bûr. *n. s.* That is incommensurate with unity.

SURE §, sûre. 454, 455. *a.* [seur, old Fr.] Certain; unfailing; infallible. *Ps. xix.* Certainly doomed. *Locke.* Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing. *Shak.* Safe; firm; certain; past doubt or danger. *Dan. iv.* Firm; stable; steady; not liable to failure. *Shak.—To be sure.* Certainly. *Atterbury.*

SURE, sûre. *ad.* [surement, Fr.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtless. *Shakspeare.*

SUREFO/OTED, sûre-fû'-âd. *a.* [sure and foot.] Treading firmly; not stumbling. *Herbert.*

SURELY, sûre'-lè. *ad.* Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. *Genesis.* Firmly; without hazard. *Proverbs.*

SURENESS, sûre'-nès. *n. s.* Certainty. *Cowley.*

SURETISHIP, sûre'-tè-shîp. *n. s.* The office of a surety or bondsman; the act of being bound for another. *Donne.*

SURETY §, sûre'-tè. [See NICETY.] *n. s.* [sureté, Fr.] Certainty; indubitableness. *Gen. xv.* Security; safety. *Sidney.* Foundation of stability; sup-

port. *Milton.* Evidence; ratification; confirmation. *Shak.* Security against loss or damage; security for payment. *Shak.* Hostage; bondsman one that gives security for another; one that is bound for another. *Gen. xlii.*

SURF*, sûrf. *n. s.* [probably from the Fr. *surfut*] The swell or dashing of the sea that beats against rocks or the shore. *Falconer.*

SURFACE, sûr'-fâs. 91. *n. s.* [old Fr.] Superficies; outside; superfluous. *Fotherby.*

To SURFEIT §, sûr'-fit. 255. *v. a.* [sur and fait, Fr.] To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness; to cram over-much. *Shakspeare.*

To SURFEIT, sûr'-fit. *v. n.* To be fed to satiety and sickness. *Shakspeare.*

SURFEIT, sûr'-fit. *n. s.* Sickness or satiety caused by over-fullness. *Shakspeare.*

SURFEITER, sûr'-fit-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who riots a glutton. *Shakspeare.*

SURFEITING*, sûr'-fit-îng. *n. s.* The act of feeding with meat or drink to satiety and sickness. *Davies.*

SURFEITWATER, sûr'-fit-wâ-ûr. *n. s.* Water that cures surfeits. *Locke.*

SURGE §, sûrje. *n. s.* [surgo, Lat.] A swelling sea; wave rolling above the general surface of the water; billow; wave. *Spenser.*

To SURGE, sûrje. *v. n.* To swell; to rise high. *Spenser.*

SURGELESS, sûrje'-lès. *a.* Without surges; calm. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

SURGEON §, sûr'-jûn. 259. *n. s.* [corrupted from *chirurgum*; *surgen*, old Fr.] One who cures by manual operation; one whose duty is to act in external maladies by the direction of the physician. *Sidney.*

SURGEONRY, sûr'-jûn-rè. } *n. s.* The act of cur-

SURGICAL*, sûr'-jè-kâl. *a.* Pertaining to the art and skill of a surgeon; surgical.

SURGY, sûr'-jè. *a.* Rising in billows. *Pope.*

SURLILY, sûr'-lè-lè. *ad.* In a surly manner. *Th. Student.* vol. ii.

SURLINESS, sûr'-lè-nès. *n. s.* Gloomy moroseness; sour anger. *Milton.*

SURLING, sûr'-îng. *n. s.* A sour, morose fellow. *Camden. Ob. J.*

SURLY §, sûr'-lè. *a.* [rup, Sax.; sural, old Fr.] Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; sour; silently angry. *Shakspeare.*

SURMISAL*, sûr-mî'-zâl. *n. s.* Imperfect notion; surmise. *Milton.*

To SURMISE §, sûr-mîze'. *v. a.* [surmise, Fr.] To suspect; to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge. *Hooker.*

SURMISE, sûr-mîze'. *n. s.* [surmise, Fr.] Imperfect notion; suspicion; imagination not supported by knowledge. *Hooker.*

SURMISER*, sûr-mî'-zûr. *n. s.* One who surmises. *Lively Oracles.*

To SURMOUNT §, sûr-môunt'. *v. a.* [surmonter, Fr.] To rise above. *Ruleigh.* To conquer; to overcome. *Hayward.* To surpass; to exceed. *Milton.*

SURMOUNTABLE, sûr-môunt'-â-bl. *a.* [surmountable, old Fr.] Conquerable; superable.

SURMOUNTER, sûr-môunt'-ûr. *n. s.* One that rises above another.

SURMOUNTING, sûr-môunt'-îng. *n. s.* The act of getting uppermost.

SURMULLET, sûr'-mûl-lèt. *n. s.* A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

SURNAME §, sûr'-nâme. 492. *n. s.* [surnom, Fr.] The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the Christian name. *Spenser.* An appellation added to the original name. *Shak.*

To SURNAME, sûr'-nâme'. *v. a.* [surnommer, Fr.] To name by an appellation added to the original name. *Isaiah, xlv.*

To SURPASS §, sûr-pâs'. *v. a.* [surpasser, Fr.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence. *Shak.*

SURPA'SSABLE, sŭr-pâs'-sâ-bl. *a.* That may be excelled. *Duct.*

SURPA'SSING, sŭr-pâs'-sing. *part. a.* Excellent in a high degree. *Milton.*

SURPA'SSINGLY, sŭr-pâs'-sing-lê. *ad.* In a very excellent manner.

SURPLICE ō, sŭr'-plis. 140. *n. s.* [*surpelis, surplis, Fr.; superpellicium, Lat.*] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration. *Shakspeare.*

SURPLICE-FEES*, sŭr'-plis-fêez. *n. s.* Fees paid to the clergy for occasional duties. *Warton.*

SURPLICED*, sŭr'-plist. *a.* Wearing a surplice. *Mallet.*

SURPLUS, sŭr'-plŭs. } *n. s.* [*surplus,*
SURPLUSAGE, sŭr'-plŭs-idge. 90. } *Fr.; sur,*
and *plus, Lat.*] A supererogatory part; overplus; what remains when use is satisfied. *Spenser.*

SURPRISAL, sŭr-prî'-zâl. 88. } *n. s.* [*surprise, Fr.*]

SURPRISE, sŭr'-prîze'. } The act of tak-
ing unawares; the state of being taken unawares. *Watson.* A dish which has nothing in it. *King.* Sudden confusion or perplexity.

To SURPRISE ō, sŭr'-prîze'. *v. a.* [*surpris, Fr.;* from *surprendre.*] To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly. *Shak.* To astonish by something wonderful. *L'Estrange.* To confuse or perplex by something sudden. *Milton.*

SURPRISING, sŭr-prî'-zing. 410. *part. a.* Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern. *Ad-dison.*

SURPRISINGLY, sŭr-prî'-zing-lê. *ad.* To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder. *Adison.*

SURQUEDRY, sŭr'-kwê-drê. *n. s.* [*sur and cuider,* old *Fr.*] Overweening pride; insolence. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

SURREBUTTER, sŭr-rê-bŭt'-tŭr. *n. s.* [In law.] A second rebutter; answer to a rebutter.

SURREJOINER, sŭr-rê-jôin'-dŭr. *n. s.* [*surre-joindre, Fr.*] [In law.] A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call *triplicatio*. *Bailey.*

To SURRENDER ō, sŭr-rên'-dŭr. *v. a.* [old *Fr.*] To yield up; to deliver up. *Hooker.* To deliver up an enemy. *Fairfax.*

To SURRENDER, sŭr-rên'-dŭr. *v. n.* To yield; to give one's self up. *Glasville.*

SURRENDER, sŭr-rên'-dŭr. 88. } *n. s.* The act of
SURREND'RY, sŭr-rên'-drê. } yielding. *Mil-*
ton. The act of resigning or giving up to another. *Shakspeare.*

SURREPTION, sŭr-rêp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*surreptus, Lat.*] Act of obtaining or procuring surreptitiously. *Bp. Hall.* Sudden and unperceived invasion or intrusion. *Hammond.*

SURREPTITIOUS ō, sŭr-rêp'-tish'-ŭs. *a.* [*surreptitius, Lat.*] Done by stealth; gotten or produced fraudulently. *Brown.*

SURREPTITIOUSLY, sŭr-rêp'-tish'-ŭs-lê. *ad.* By stealth; fraudulently. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To SURROGATE ō, sŭr-rô-gâte. *v. a.* [*surrogo, Lat.*] To put in the place of another. *Proceed.* against *Garnet, &c.*

SURROGATE, sŭr-rô-gâte. 91. *n. s.* [*surrogatus, Lat.*] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge. *Const. and Canons Eccl.*

SURROGA'TION, sŭr-rô-gâ'-tshŭn. *n. s.* [*surrogatio, Lat.*] The act of putting in another's place. *Killingbeck.*

To SURROUND, sŭr-rôund'. *v. a.* [*surround, Fr.*] To environ; to encompass; to enclose on all sides. *Milton.*

SURSO'LID, sŭr-sôl'-id. *n. s.* [In algebra.] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root. *Trevoux.*

SURSO'LID Problem. n. s. [In mathematics.] That which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conic section. *Harris.*

SURTOU'T, sŭr-tôŭ'. *n. s.* [*Fr.*] A large coat worn over all the rest. *Prior.* *Arbuthnot.*

To SURVENE, sŭr-vênê'. *v. a.* [*survenir, Fr.*] To supervene; to come as an addition. *Harvey.*

To SURVEY ō, sŭr-vâ'. *v. a.* [*surveoir, old Fr.*] To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place. *Milton.* To oversee, as one in authority. To view as examining. *Spenser.* To measure and estimate land or buildings.

SURVEY, sŭr-vâ', or sŭr-vâ. [sŭr-vâ, *Jones, Fulton and Knight.*] *n. s.* View; prospect. *Milton* Superintendence. *Mensuration.*

Dr. Johnson says, till within these few years, universally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, like the verb; but, since Johnson and Lowth led the way, a very laudable desire of regulating and improving our language has given the substantive the accent on the first syllable, according to a very general rule in the language, 492; but this has produced an anomaly in pronunciation, for which, in my opinion, the accidental distinction of the noun and verb does not make amends: if we place the accent on the first syllable of the noun, the *ey* in the last must necessarily be pronounced like *ey* in *barley, attorney, journey, &c.* Notwithstanding, therefore, this accentuation has numbers to support it, I think it but a shortsighted emendation, and not worth adopting. All our orthoëpists pronounce the verb with the accent on the last, except Fenning, who accents the first. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Dr. Ash, Perry, and Entick, [and Todd] accent the first syllable of the noun; but Dr. Johnson and Bailey, the original lexicographers, accent the last. Dr. Kenrick does not accent the noun, and Barclay has not inserted it. *W.*

SURVEYAL*, sŭr-vâ'-âl. *n. s.* The same as *survey*. *Barrow.*

SURVEYOR, sŭr-vâ'-âr. 166. *n. s.* An overseer; one placed to superintend others. *Shak.* A measurer of land. *Shakspeare.*

SURVEYORSHIP, sŭr-vâ'-âr-shîp. *n. s.* The office of a surveyor.

To SURVIEW, sŭr-vŭ'. *v. a.* [*surveoir, old Fr.*] To overlook; to have in view; to survey. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

SURVIEW*, sŭr-vŭ'. *n. s.* Survey. *Sanderson.* *Ob. T.*

To SURVISE*, sŭr-vîze', *v. a.* [*sur and viser, Fr.*] To look over. *B. Jonson.* *Ob. T.*

SURVIVAL*, sŭr-vŭ'-vâl. } *n. s.* [*surviance,*
SURVIVANCE*, sŭr-vŭ'-vânse. } *Fr.*] Survivor-
ship. *Sir G. Buck.*

To SURVIVE ō, sŭr-vîve'. *v. n.* [*supervivo, Lat.;* *survivre, Fr.*] To live after the death of another. *Shak.* To live after anything. *Spenser.* To remain alive. *Pope.*

To SURVIVE, sŭr-vîve'. *n. a.* To outlive. *Watts.*
SURVIVER, or **SURVIVOR***, sŭr-vŭ'-vŭr. *n. s.* One who outlives another. *Brown.*

SURVIVORSHIP, } sŭr-vŭ'-vŭr-shîp. } *n. s.* The
SURVIVORSHIP*, } state of
outliving another. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCEPTIBILITY, sŭs-sêp-tê-bîl'-tê. *n. s.* Quality of admitting; tendency to admit. *Hale.*

SUSCEPTIBLE ō, sŭs-sêp-tê-bl. [See **INCOMPARABLE.**] *a.* [*Fr.*] Capable of admitting; disposed to admit. *Wotton.*

Dr. Johnson says, Prior has accented this word improperly on the first syllable. To which observation Mr. Mason adds, "Perhaps it is Johnson who has improperly placed the accent on the second syllable." If Mr. Mason were asked why, perhaps he would be puzzled to answer. If it be said that usage is on the side of Prior, what shall we think of all our orthoëpists who have accented this word like Johnson? for thus we find the word accented by Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, Perry, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Barclay. Entick has, indeed, the accent on the first, but on the second of *susceptive*; and, if usage alone is pleaded for the accent on the first, it may be answered, What can be a better proof of usage than the authors I have quoted? But Mr. Nares, with his usual good sense, reprobrates this accentuation on the first syllable, and says it is high time to oppose it. The only argument that can be alleged for it is that which Mr. Elphinston has brought in favour of *comparable, admirable, and acceptable*, which is, that, when the accent is on the second syllable of these words, they signify only a physical possibility

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tâb, bûll; —ôil; —pôûnd; —thin, THIS.

of being compared, admired, and accepted; but when the accent is on the first, they signify a fitness or worthiness of being compared, admired, and accepted. "Thus," says he, "one thing is literally comparable with another, if it can be compared with it, though not perhaps comparable, that is, fit to be compared to it; so a thing may be acceptable by a man, that is far from being acceptable to him."—*Principles of the English Language*, vol. 1, page 169. This is the best reason I ever yet heard for this high accentuation; but how such a difference of pronunciation tends to perplex and obscure the meaning, may be seen under the word *BOWL*: nor does the word in question seem susceptible of such a difference in the sense from a different accentuation. When poets are on the rack for a word of a certain length and a certain accent, it is charity to make allowances for their necessities; but no quarter should be given to coxcombs in prose, who have no better plea for a novelty of pronunciation, than a fop has for being the first in the fashion, however ridiculous and absurd. *W.*

SUSCEPTIBLENESS*, sùs-sêp'-tê-bl-nês. *n. s.* Susceptibility.

SUSCEPTION, sùs-sêp'-shûn. *n. s.* [susceptus, Lat.] Act of taking. *Bp. Hall.*

SUSCEPTIVE, sùs-sêp'-tîv. 157. *a.* Capable to admit. *Fotherby.*

SUSCEPTIVITY*, sùs-sêp'-tîv'-lê-tê. *n. s.* Capability of admitting. *Wollaston.*

SUSCEPTOR, sùs-sêp'-tôr. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who undertakes; a godfather. *Puller.*

SUSCIPENCY, sùs-sîp'-tê-ên-sê. *n. s.* Reception; admission.

SUSCIPIENT ð, sùs-sîp'-pê-ênt. *n. s.* [suscipiens, Lat.] One who takes; one that admits or receives. *Br. Taylor.*

SUSCIPIENT*, sùs-sîp'-pê-ênt. *a.* Receiving; admitting. *Barrow.*

To SUSCITATE ð, sùs-sê-tâte. 91. *v. a.* [susciter, Fr.; suscito, Lat.] To rouse; to excite. *Sir T. Elyot.*

SUSCITATION, sùs-sê-tât'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of rousing or exciting. *Pearson.*

To SUSPECT ð, sùs-pêkt'. *v. a.* [suspicio, suspectum, Lat.] To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known. *Bacon.* To imagine guilty without proof. *Locke.* To hold uncertain; to doubt. *Addison.*

To SUSPECT, sùs-pêkt'. *v. n.* To imagine guilt. *Shakespeare.*

SUSPECT, sùs-pêkt'. *part. a.* [suspect, Fr.] Doubtful. *Glanville.*

SUSPECT, sùs-pêkt'. *n. s.* Suspicion; imagination without proof. *Sidney.* *Ob. J.*

SUSPECTABLE*, sùs-pêkt'-tâ-bl. *a.* That may be suspected. *Cotgrave.*

SUSPECTEDLY*, sùs-pêkt'-têd-lê. *ad.* So as to be suspected; so as to excite suspicion. *Bp. Taylor.*

SUSPECTEDNESS*, sùs-pêkt'-têd-nês. *n. s.* State of being suspected; state of being doubted. *Dr. Robinson.*

SUSPECTER*, sùs-pêkt'-tôr. *n. s.* One who suspects. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SUSPECTFUL*, sùs-pêkt'-fûl. *a.* Apt to suspect; apt to mistrust. *Bailey.*

SUSPECTLESS*, sùs-pêkt'-lês. *a.* Not suspecting; without suspicion. *Sir T. Herbert.* Not suspected. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

To SUSPEND ð, sùs-pênd'. *v. a.* [suspendre, Fr.; suspendo, Lat.] To hang; to make to hang by any thing. *Donne.* To make to depend upon. *Tillotson.* To interrupt; to make to stop for a time. *Milton.* To delay; to hinder from proceeding. *Shakespeare.* To keep undetermined. *Locke.* To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue. *Sanderson.*

SUSPENDER*, sùs-pênd'-dôr. *n. s.* One who suspends or delays. *Montagu.*

SUSPENSE, sùs-pênsê'. *n. s.* [suspens, Fr.; suspensus, Lat.] Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indetermination. *Hooker.* Act of withholding the judgement. *Locke.* Stop in the midst of two opposites. *Pope.*

SUSPENSE, sùs-pênsê'. *a.* [suspensus, Lat.] Held

from proceeding. *Milton.* Held in doubt; held in expectation. *Hooker.*

SUSPENSION, sùs-pên'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Act of making to hang on any thing. *Pearson.* Act of making to depend on any thing. Act of delaying. *Waller.* Act of withholding or balancing the judgement. *Brown.* Interruption; temporary cessation. *Clarendon.* Temporary privation of an office: as, The clerk incurred suspension.

SUSPENSIVE*, sùs-pên'-sîv. *a.* Doubtful. *Beaumont.*

SUSPENSORY, sùs-pên'-sûr-ê. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* [suspensoire, Fr.; suspensus, Lat.] Suspending; belonging to that by which a thing hangs. *Brown.* Doubtful. *Brown.*

SUSPICABLE*, sùs-pê-kâ-bl. *a.* [suspicio, Lat.] That may be suspected; liable to suspicion. *More.*

SUSPICION ð, sùs-plsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; suspicio, Lat.] The act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof. *Sidney.*

SUSPICIOUS, sùs-plsh'-ûs. 314. *a.* [suspiciosus, Lat.] Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof. *South.* Indicating suspicion or fear. *Swift.* Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill. *Hooker.*

SUSPICIOUSLY, sùs-plsh'-ûs-lê. *ad.* With suspicion. So as to raise suspicion. *Sidney.*

SUSPICIOUSNESS, sùs-plsh'-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Tendency to suspicion. *Sidney.*

SUSPIRAL*, sùs-pl'-râl. *n. s.* A spring of water passing under ground towards a conduit or cistern; also, a breathing-hole or ventiduct. *Chambers.*

SUSPIRATION, sùs-pê-râ-shûn. *n. s.* [suspiratio, from suspiro, Lat.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep. *Shakespeare.*

To SUSPIRE ð, sùs-plrê'. *v. n.* [suspiro, Lat.] To sigh; to fetch the breath deep. To breathe. *Shak.*

SUSPIRED*, sùs-plrd'. *part. a.* Wished for; desired earnestly: a latinism. *Wotton.*

To SUSTAIN ð, sùs-tâne'. *v. a.* [soutenir, Fr.; sustineo, Lat.] To bear; to prop; to hold up. *More.* To support; to keep from sinking under evil. *Holder.* To maintain; to keep. *Milton.* To help; to relieve; to assist. *Shak.* To bear; to endure. *Dryden.* To bear without yielding. *Waller.* To suffer; to bear as inflicted. *Shakespeare.*

SUSTAIN*, sùs-tâne'. *n. s.* What sustains or supports. *Milton.* *Ob. T.*

SUSTAINABLE, sùs-tâ-nâ-bl. *a.* [soutenable, Fr.] That may be sustained.

SUSTAINER, sùs-tâ-nâr. 98. *n. s.* One that props; one that supports. *More.* One that suffers; a sufferer. *Chapman.*

SUSTENANCE, sùs-tê-nânse. *n. s.* [sustenentia, Fr.] Support; maintenance. *Sidney.* Necessaries of life; victuals. *Temple.*

SUSTENTACLE*, sùs-tên-tâ-kl. *n. s.* [sustentaculum, Lat.] Support. *More.* *Ob. T.*

SUSTENTATION, sùs-tên-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; from sustento, Lat.] Support; preservation from falling. *Boyle.* Use of victuals. *Brown.* Maintenance; support of life. *Bacon.*

SUSURRATION, sùs-sûr-râ-shûn. [See MUCULENT.] *n. s.* [susurro, Lat.] Whisper; soft murmur.

SUTE, sùtê. *n. s.* [for suite.] Sort. *Hooker.*

SUTILE*, sù-tîl. *a.* [sutilis, Lat.] Done by stitching. *Boswell.*

SUTLER, sùt-lôr. 98. *n. s.* [soeteler, Dutch; sudler, Germ.] A man that sells provisions and liquor in a camp. *Shakespeare.*

SUTURATED*, sù-tshû-râ-têd. *a.* [sutura, Lat.] Stitched or knit together. *Smith.*

SUTURE, sù-tshûrê. 463. *n. s.* [Fr.; sutura, Lat.] A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly of stitching wounds. *Sharp.* A particular articulation: the bones of the cranium are joined to one another by four sutures. *Quincy.*

SWAB ð, swôb. 85. *n. s.* [swabb, Swed.] A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB, swôb *n. a.* [rebben, Sax.] To clean with a mop. *Shelrock.* Used chiefly at sea.

SWABBER, swôb'-bôr. 98. *n. s.* [Dutch.] A sweeper of the deck. *Shakespeare.*

SWAD*, swôd. *n. s.* [rpeðan, Sax.] A peasecod. *Cotgrave*. A squab, or short, fat person. *B. Jonson*.
To SWADDLE §, swôd'-dl. 405. *v. a.* [rpeðan, Sax.] To swathe; to bind in clothes; generally used of binding new-born children. *Bp. Taylor*.
 To beat; to cudgel. *Sir J. Harrington*.
SWADDLE, swôd'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [rpeðil, Sax.] Clothes bound round the body. *Addison*.
SWADDLINGBAND, swôd'-ling-bând. } *n. s.*
SWADDLINGCLOTH, swôd'-ling-klôth. }
SWADDLINGCLOUT, swôd'-ling-klôut. }
 Cloth wrapped round a new-born child. *Spenser*.
To SWAG §, swâg. 85. *v. n.* [rigan, Sax.; sveigia, Icel.] To sink down by its weight; to hang heavy. *Wotton*.
SWAGBELLIED*, swâg'-bêl-lîd. *a.* Having a large belly. *Shakespeare*.
To SWAGE §, swâje. *v. a.* [from *assuage*.] To ease; to soften; to mitigate; to appease; to quiet. *Milton*.
To SWAGE*, swâje. *v. n.* To abate. *Barret*.
To SWAGGER §, swâg'-gûr. 98. *v. n.* [suaadden, Dutch; rpegan, Sax.] To bluster; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuously proud and insolent. *Shakespeare*.
SWAGGERER, swâg'-gûr-ûr. 383. *n. s.* A blusterer; a bully; a turbulent, noisy fellow. *Shak*.
SWAGGY, swâg'-gê. 383. *a.* [from *swag*.] Dependent by its weight. *Brown*.
SWAIN §, swâne. 202, 383. *n. s.* [rpern, Sax. and Runick; *swen*, Su. Goth.; *swaina*, Lappou; rpan, Sax.] A young man. *Spenser*. A country servant employed in husbandry. *Shak*. A pastoral youth. *Pope*.
SWAINISH*, swâ'-nîsh. *a.* Rustick; ignorant. *Milton*.
SWAINMOTE, swâne'-môte. *n. s.* [swainmatus, law Lat. from rpan, Sax.] A court touching matters of the forest, kept by the charter of the forest thrice in the year. *Cowel*.
To SWAIP*, swâpe. *v. n.* To walk proudly; in our northern dialect for *sweep*.
To SWALE, swâle. } *v. n.* [rrelan, Sax.] To
To SWEAL, swêle. 227. } waste or blaze away;
 to melt; as, The candle *swales*. *Phaer*.
To SWALE, swâle. *v. a.* To consume; to waste. *Congreve*.
SWALLEET, swôl'-lêt. *n. s.* [swall, Swed.] Among the tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Boileau*.
SWALLOW, swôl'-lô. 327. *n. s.* [rpapele, Sax.; *sicala*, Su. Goth.] A small bird of passage; or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in the winter. *Shakespeare*.
To SWALLOW §, swôl'-lô. *v. a.* [rrelgan, Sax.; *swelgen*, Dutch.] To take down the throat. *Locke*. To receive without examination. *Locke*. To engross; to appropriate. 2 *Sam*. To absorb; to take in; to sink in any abyss; to engulf. 1 *Cor. xv*. To occupy. *Locke*. To seize and waste. *Thomson*. To engross; to engage completely. *Isaiah*.
SWALLOW, swâl'-lô. 85. *n. s.* [swalg, Su. Goth.] The throat; voracity. *South*. A gulf; a whirlpool. *Chaucer*.
SWALLOWTAIL, swôl'-lô-tâle. *n. s.* A species of willow. *Bacon*.
SWALLOWWORT, swôl'-lô-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Swam*, swâm. [rpan, Sax.] The preterit of *swim*.
SWAMP §, swômp. *n. s.* [swaumn, Goth.; rpan, Sax.; *swamme*, Dutch; *swomp*, Dan.; *swamp*, Swed.] A marsh; a bog; a fen. *Goldsmith*.
To SWAMP*, swômp. *v. a.* To whelm or sink in a swamp.
SWAMPY, swômp'-pê. *a.* Boggy; fenny. *Thomson*.
SWAN §, swôn. 35. *n. s.* [rpan, Sax.; *swan*, Dan.; *swaen*, Dutch.] A large water-fowl, that has a long neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a goose. *Swans* use wings like sails, so that they are driven along in the water. The *swan* is reckoned by Moses among the

unclean creatures; but it was consecrated to Apollo, the god of music, because it was said to sing melodiously when it was near expiring; a tradition, generally received, but fabulous. *Calmet*.
SWANSKIN, swôn'-skûn. *n. s.* A kind of soft flannel, imitating for warmth the down of a swan.
To SWAP §, swôp. 85. *v. a.* [swipa, Icel.; rpepan, Sax.] To strike with a long or sweeping stroke; to strike against; to throw violently. *Chaucer*.
To SWAP*, swôp. *v. n.* To fall down. *Chaucer*. To ply the wings with noise; to strike the air. *More*.
SWAP*, swôp. *n. s.* A blow; a stroke. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
SWAP, swôp. *ad.* Hastily; with hasty violence: as He did it *swap*: a low word.
To SWAP, swôp. *v. a.* To exchange. See *To Swop*.
SWARD §, swârd. *n. s.* [sward, Swed.; rpeap, Sax.] The skin of bacon. *Brewer*. The surface of the ground; whence *green sward*, or *green sword*. *A. Phillips*.
To SWARD, swârd. *v. n.* To breed a green turf. *Mortimer*.
SWARE, swâre. The preterit of *swear*.
SWARM §, swârm. 85. *n. s.* [rpeapm, Sax.; *swerm*, Dutch; *swaern*, Swed.] A great body or number of bees or other small animals, particularly those bees that migrate from the hive. *Dryden*. A multitude; a crowd. *Shakespeare*.
To SWARM, swârm. *v. n.* [rpeapman, Sax.; *swermen*, Dutch.] To rise as bees in a body and quit the hive. *Dryden*. To appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng. *Shak*. To be crowded; to be overrun; to be thronged. *Spenser*. To breed multitudes. *Milton*.
To SWARM*, swârm. *v. a.* To press close together, as bees in swarming; to throng. *Sackville*.
SWART §, swârt. } *a.* [swarts, Goth.; rpeap, }
SWARTH §, swârth. } Sax.; *swart*, Dutch.] Black;
 darkly brown; tawny. *Spenser*. Gloomy; malignant. *Milton*.
To SWART, swârt. *v. a.* To blacken; to dusk. *Brown*.
SWARTH*, swârth. *n. s.* A row of grass or corn cut down by the mower: a different spelling of *swath*. *Pope*.
SWARTH*, or **SWARTH***, swârth. *n. s.* [perhaps from rpeap, Sax.] The apparition of a person about to die, as pretended in parts of the north. *Grose*.
SWARTHILY, swâr'-thê-lê. *ad.* Blackly; duskyly; tawnily.
SWARTHINESS, swâr'-thê-nês. *n. s.* Darkness of complexion; tawiness. *Feltham*.
SWARTHY, swâr'-thê. *a.* Dark of complexion; black; dusky; tawny. *Roscommon*.
To SWARTHY*, swâr'-thê. *v. a.* To blacken; to make swarthy or dusky. *Cowley*.
SWARTINESS*, swâr'-tê-nês. } *n. s.* Darkness of
SWARTNESS*, swâr'-nês. } colour; duski-
 ness. *Sherwood*.
SWARTISH*, swâr'-tîsh. *a.* Somewhat dark or dusky; inclining to black. *Bullein*.
SWARTY*, swâr'-tê. *a.* Swarthy: than which it is an older word. *Burton*.
To SWARVE*, swârv. *v. n.* To swerve: which see. *Spenser*.
SWASH, swôsh. *n. s.* A figure, whose circumference is not round, but oval; and whose mouldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon*.
To SWASH §, swôsh. *v. n.* [swetsen, Teut.] To make a great clatter or noise; to make a show of valour; to vapour; to bully: whence a *swash-buckler*. *Shakespeare*.
SWASH, swôsh. *n. s.* A blustering noise, in order to make a show of valour. *The Three Ladies of London*. Impulse of water flowing with violence. *Diet*.
SWASH*, swôsh. } *a.* Soft, like fruit too ripe.
SWASHY*, swôsh'-ê. } *a.* Pegee.
SWASHBUCKLER*, swôsh-bûk'-lêr. *n. s.* A kind of sword-player; a braggadocio; a bully. *Milton*

—nò, nòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ôil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

SWA/SHER, swòsh'-úr. *n. s.* One who makes a show of valour or force of arms. *Shakspeare.*

SWAT*, swát. { pret. of *To sweat.* *Chaucer.*

SWATE*, swáte. {

SWATCH, swòsh. *n. s.* A swathe. *Tusser. Ob. J.*

SWATH*, swòth. *n. s.* [*swade, Dutch.*] A line of

grass or corn cut down by the mower. *Tusser.* A

continued quantity. *Shak.* [*ruède, ruédil, Sax.*]

A band; a fillet. *Grove.*

To SWATHIE, swáthe. 467. *v. a.* [*rpeban, Sax.*]

To bind, as a child with bands and rollers. To

confine. *Bp. Hopkins.*

To SWAY*, swá. *v. a.* [*schweben, Germ.; sveigia,*

Icel.; swiga, Su. Goth.] To wave in the hand; to

move or wield any thing massy : as, to sway the

sceptre. *Spenser.* To bias; to direct to either side.

Shak. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence.

Shakspeare.

To SWAY, swá. *v. n.* To hang heavy; to be drawn

by weight. *Bacon.* To have weight; to have influence.

Hooker. To bear rule; to govern. *Shak.*

To incline to one side.

SWAY, swá. *n. s.* The swing or sweep of a weapon.

Milton. Any thing moving with bulk and

power. *Shak.* Weight; preponderance; cast of

the balance. *Milton.* Power; rule; dominion.

Hooker. Influence; direction; weight on one side.

Sidney.

To SWEAL. See **To SWALE.**

To SWEAR*, swáre. 240. *v. n.* preter. *swore* or

sware; part. pass. *sworn.* [*swaran, Goth.; rpepian,*

Sax.; sweeren, Dutch.] To obtest some superior

power; to utter an oath. *Numbers.* To declare or

promise upon oath. *Genesis.* To give evidence

upon oath. *Shak.* To obtest the great name profanely.

Tillotson.

To SWEAR, swáre. 240. *v. a.* To put to an oath;

to bind by an oath administered. *Exod. xiii.* To

declare upon oath : as, He swore treason against his

friend. To obtest by an oath. *Shakspeare.*

SWE/ARER, swá'-rúr. 98. *n. s.* A wretch who ob-

tests the great name wantonly and profanely. *Her-*

bert.

SWEARING*, swá'-rúg. *n. s.* The act of declar-

ing upon oath; the act or practice of using profane

oaths. *Jer. xxiii.*

SWEAT*, swét. 234. *n. s.* [*rpeat, Sax.; swett, Su.*

Goth.; zet, Hebrew.] The matter evacuated at the

pores by heat or labour. *Bacon.* Labour; toil;

drudgery. 2 *Macc. ii.* Evaporation of moisture.

Mortimer.

To SWEAT, swét. *v. n.* pret. *swat* or *swate*, *swet*,

sweated; partic. pass. *sweaten.* [*rpetan, Sax.*]

To be moist on the body with heat or labour. *Shak.*

To toil; to labour; to drudge. *Milton.* To emit

moisture. *Bacon.*

To SWEAT, swét. *v. a.* To emit as sweat. *Dryden.*

To make to sweat.

SWE/ATER, swét'-úr. 98. *n. s.* One who sweats,

or makes to sweat. *Spectator.*

SWE/ATILY*, swét'-tè-lè. *ad.* So as to be moist

with sweat; in a sweaty state.

SWE/ATINESS*, swét'-tè-nès. *n. s.* The state of

being sweaty. *Ash.*

SWE/ATING*, swét'-túg. *n. s.* [*rpetung, Sax.*]

The act of making to sweat. Moisture emitted.

Mortimer.

SWE/ATY, swét'-tè. *a.* [*rpatiz, Sax.*] Covered

with sweat; moist with sweat. *Shak.* Consisting

of sweat. *Swift.* Laborious; toilsome. *Prior.*

SWEDE*, swède. *n. s.* A native of Sweden. *Milton.*

SWE/DISH*, swé'-dsh. *a.* Respecting the Swedes.

Percy.

To SWEEP*, swéep. 246. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass.

swept. [*rpapan, rpeopan, Sax.*] To drive away

with a besom. To clean with a besom. *St. Luke, xv.*

To carry with pomp. *Shak.* To drive or carry off

with celerity and violence. *Judges, v.* To pass over

with celerity and force. *May.* To rub over. *Dry-*

den. To strike with a long stroke. *Pope.*

To SWEEP, swéep. *v. n.* To pass with violence,

tumult, or swiftness. *Prov. xxviii.* To pass with

pomp; to pass with an equal motion. *Shak.* To

move with a long reach. *Dryden.*

SWEEP, swéep. *n. s.* The act of sweeping. The

compass of any violent or continued motion. Vio-

lent and general destruction. *Grunt.* Direction

of any motion not rectilinear. *Sharp.*

SWEE/PER, swé'-púr. *n. s.* One that sweeps.

Barret.

SWEE/PINGS, swéep'-íngz. 410. *n. s.* That which

is swept away. *Swift.*

SWEE/PNET, swéep'-nét. *n. s.* A net that takes in

a great compass. *Cumden.*

SWEE/PSTAKE, swéep'-stake. *n. s.* [*sweep* and

stake.] Originally, perhaps, a game at cards; it is

now applied to the winner of the whole that is

staked or wagered, and is a common phrase at

horse-races, usually called *sweepstakes.* *Shakspeare.*

SWEE/PY, swéep'-è. *a.* Passing with great speed

and violence over a great compass at once. *Dry-*

den.

Wavy. *Pope.* Strutting; drawn out. *Dry-*

den.

SWEET*, swèet. 246. *a.* [*rpete, Sax.; soet, Dutch.*]

Pleasing to any sense. *Watts.* Luscious to the

taste. *Davies.* Fragrant to the smell. *Bacon.* Me-

lodious to the ear. *Milton.* Beautiful to the eye.

Shak. Not salt. *Bacon.* Not sour. *Bacon.* Mild;

soft; gentle. *Shak.* Grateful; pleasing. *Chapman*

Not stale; not stinking; as, That meat is sweet.

SWEET, swèet. *n. s.* Sweetness; something pleas-

ing. *Shak.* A word of endearment. *Shak.* A

perfume. *Dryden.*

SWEET/BREAD, swèet'-bréd. *n. s.* The pancreas

of the calf. *Harvey.*

SWEET/BRIER, swèet'-brl'-úr. *n. s.* A fragrant

shrub. *Bacon.*

SWEETBRO/OM, swèet'-bròóm. *n. s.* An herb

Ainsworth.

SWEET/CELY, swèet'-sís'-è-lè. *n. s.* A plant.

Miller.

SWEETCISTUS*, swèet'-sís'-tús. *n. s.* A shrub,

called, also, *gumcistus.* *Mason.*

To SWEE/TEN, swèet'-t'n. 103. *v. a.* To make

sweet. *Sidney.* To make mild or kind. *South.*

To make less painful. *Sidney.* To palliate; to

reconcile. *L'Estrange.* To make grateful or pleas-

ing. *B. Jonson.* To soften; to make delicate.

Dryden.

To SWEE/TEN, swèet'-t'n. *v. n.* To grow sweet

Bacon.

SWEE/TENER, swèet'-t'n'-úr. *n. s.* One that palli-

ates; one that represents things tenderly. *Swift*

That which contemplates acrimony. *Temple.*

SWEETHEART, swèet'-hárt. *n. s.* A lover or mis-

tress. *Shakspeare.*

SWEETING, swèet'-íng. 410. *n. s.* A sweet, luscious

apple. *Ascham.* A word of endearment. *Shak.*

SWEET/ISH, swèet'-ish. *a.* Somewhat sweet

Flojer.

SWEET/ISHNESS*, swèet'-ish-nès. *n. s.* Quality

of being somewhat sweet. *Bp. Berkeley.*

SWEET/ILY, swèet'-lè. *ad.* [*rpetlice, Sax.*] In a

sweet manner; with sweetness. *Coticles.*

SWEETMARJORAM*. See **MARJORAM**.

SWEETMEAT, swèet'-mète. *n. s.* Delicacies made

of fruits preserved with sugar. *Sidney.*

SWEETNESS, swèet'-nès. *n. s.* [*rpetnerre,*

Sax.] The quality of being sweet in any of its

senses; fragrance; melody; lusciousness; delicious-

ness; agreeableness; delightfulness; gentleness of

manners; mildness of aspect. *Sidney.*

SWEETW/ILLIAM, swèet'-wíl'-yúm. *n. s.* A plant.

Drayton.

SWEETW/ILLOW, swèet'-wíl'-lò. *n. s.* Gale or

Dutch myrtle.

To SWELL*, swèll. *v. n.* part. pass. *swollen.* [*rpep-*

lan, Sax.; swollen, Dutch.] To grow bigger; to

grow turgid; to extend the parts. *Dryden.* To tum-

lify by obstruction. *Shak.* To be exasperated.

Shak. To look big. *Shak.* To be turgid. *Ros-*

common. To protuberate. *Isaiah, xxx.* To rise

into arrogance; to be elated. *Dryden.* To be in-

flated with anger. *Psalms xii.* To grow upon the

- view. *Shak.* It implies commonly a notion of something wrong. *Addison.*
- To SWELL**, swêll. *v. a.* To cause to rise or increase; to make tumid. *Shak.* To aggravate; to heighten. *Atterbury.* To raise to arrogance. *Clarendon.*
- SWELL**, swêll. *n. s.* Extension of bulk. *Shak.* The fluctuating motion of the sea, after the expiration of a storm; also, the surf.
- SWE/LLING**, swêl'-lîng. 410. *n. s.* Morbid tumour. *Blackmore.* Protuberance; prominence. *Newton.* Effort for a vent. *Tatler.*
- To SWELT**, swêlt. *v. n.* Perhaps to break out in sweat. *Johnson.* (I rather take it for a poetical variation of *swelled*. *Todd.*) *Spenser.*
- To SWELT***, swêlt. *v. n.* [rpełcan, Sax.; *swiltan*, Goth.] To faint; to swoon. *Chaucer.*
- To SWELT***, swêlt. *v. a.* To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint. *Bp. Hall.*
- To SWE/LTER***, swêl'-tîr. 98. *v. n.* [from *swelt*.] To be pained with heat. *Chalkhill.*
- To SWE/LTER**, swêl'-tîr. *v. a.* To parch, or dry up with heat. *Bentley.*
- SWE/LTRY**, swêl'-trê. *a.* Suffocating with heat.
- SWEPT**, swêpt. The participle and preterit of *sweep*.
- SWERD.** See **SWARD**.
- To SWERD.** See **To SWARD**.
- To SWERVE***, swêrv. *v. n.* [swerven, Saxon and Dutch.] To wander; to rove. *Sidney.* To deviate; to depart from rule, custom, or duty. *Hooker.* To ply; to bend. *Milton.* To climb on a narrow body. *Dryden.*
- SWE/RVING***, swêr'-vîng. *n. s.* The act of departing from rule, custom, or duty. *Hooker.*
- SWE/VEN***, *n. s.* [rpepen, Sax.] A dream. *Wicliffe.* *Ob. T.*
- SWIFT***, swîft. *a.* [rprîc, Sax.; *swipan*, Icel.] Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid. *Shak.* Ready; prompt. *James, i.*
- SWIFT***, swîft. *n. s.* The current of a stream. *Walton.*
- SWIFT**, swîft. *n. s.* A bird like a swallow; a martin. *Derham.*
- SWIFTFOOT***, swîft'-fû. *a.* Nimble. *Mirror for Magistrates.*
- SWIFTHEELED***, swîft'-hêêld. *a.* [swift and heel.] Swiftfoot; rapid; quick. *Habington.*
- SWIFTLY**, swîft'-lê. *ad.* [rprîc-lice, Sax.] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with celerity; with velocity. *Bacon.*
- SWIFTNESS**, swîft'-nêss. *n. s.* [rprîc-nerre, Sax.] Speed; nimbleness; rapidity; quickness; velocity; celerity. *Shakspeare.*
- To SWIG***, swîg. *v. n.* [swiga, Icel.; rplîgan, Sax.] To drink by large draughts.
- To SWIG***, swîg. *v. a.* To suck greedily. *Creech.*
- SWIG***, swîg. *n. s.* A large draught: as, He took a good *swig*: a low expression.
- To SWILL***, swîll. *v. a.* [rplîgan, Sax.] To drink luxuriously and grossly. *Arbutnot.* To wash; to drench. *Shak.* To inebriate; to swell with plentitude. *Milton.*
- To SWILL***, swîll. *v. n.* To be intoxicated. *Whately.*
- SWILL**, swîll. *n. s.* Drink, grossly poured down; hogwash. *Mortimer.*
- SWILLER**, swîl'-lîr. 98. *n. s.* A notorious drunkard; called also, in our old lexicography, a *swil-bowl* and a *swilpot*. *Barret.*
- SWILLINGS***, swîl'-lîngz. *n. s.* Hogwash. *Sherwood.*
- To SWIM***, swîm. *v. n.* preterit *swam*, *swom*, or *swum*. [rpinman, Sax.; *swemmen*, Dutch.] To float on the water; not to sink. *Shak.* To move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs. *Acts, xxvii.* To be conveyed by the stream. *Dryden.* To glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion. *Shak.* To be dizzy; to be vertiginous. To be floated. *Addison.* To have abundance of any quality; to flow in any thing. *Milton.*
- To SWIM**, swîm. *v. a.* To pass by swimming. *Dryden.*
- SWIM**, swîm. *n. s.* A kind of smoothly sliding motion. *B. Jonson.* The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water. *Grev.*
- SWIMMER**, swîm'-mîr. 98. *n. s.* One who swims. *Bacon.* A protuberance in the leg of a horse. *Furrier's Dict.*
- SWIMMING***, swîm'-mîng. *n. s.* The act of floating on the water, or of moving progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs. Dizziness. *Dryd.*
- SWIMMINGLY**, swîm'-mîng-lê. *ad.* Smoothly, without obstruction. *Arbutnot.*
- To SWINDLE***, swînl'-dl. 405. *v. a.* To cheat; to impose upon the credulity of mankind, and thereby to defraud the unwary by false pretences and fictitious assumptions. *James, Military Dict.*
- SWINDLER***, swînl'-dlîr. *n. s.* [schwindler, Germ.] A sharper; a cheat. *James, Military Dict.*
- SWINE***, swîne. *n. s.* [rpin, Sax.; *swyn*, Dutch; *swen*, M. Goth.] A hog; a pig. A creature remarkable for stupidity and nastiness. *Shakspeare.*
- SWINEBREAD**, swîne'-brêd. *n. s.* A kind of plant; truffles. *Bailey.*
- SWINEGRASS**, swîne'-grâs. *n. s.* An herb.
- SWINEHERD**, swîne'-hêrd. *n. s.* [rpin and hîrð, Sax.] A keeper of hogs. *Broomer.*
- [F] This word, in the north of England, is pronounced *swinnard*, and shows the tendency of our language to shorten the simple in the compound.—See *Principles*, No. 515. *W.*
- SWINEPIPE**, swîne'-plpe. *n. s.* A bird of the thrush kind. *Bailey.*
- SWINESTY***, swîne'-stl. *n. s.* A hogsty; a place in which swine are shut to be fed. *Prompt. Parv.*
- To SWING***, swing. 410. *v. n.* [rpyngan, Sax.] To wave to and fro hanging loosely. *Boyle.* To fly backward and forward on a rope.
- To SWING**, swing. *v. a.* preterit *swang*, *swing*. To make to play loosely on a string. To whirl round in the air. *Milton.* To wave loosely. *Dryden.*
- SWING**, swing. *n. s.* Motion of any thing hanging loosely. *Bacon.* A line on which any thing hangs loose. Influence or power of a body put in motion. *Brown.* Course; unrestrained liberty; abandonment to any motive. *Chapman.* Unrestrained tendency. *Ascham.*
- To SWINGE***, swînge. *v. a.* [rpyngan, Sax.] To whip; to bastinado; to punish. *Shak.* To move as a lash. *Milton.*
- SWINGE**, swînge. *n. s.* [rpyng, Sax.] A sway; a sweep of any thing in motion. *Waller.* *Ob. J.*
- SWINGERBUCKLER**, swînge-bûk'-lîr. *n. s.* [swinge and buckler.] A bully; a man who pretends to feats of arms. *Shakspeare.*
- SWINGER**, swing'-lîr. 98. *n. s.* [from *swing*.] One who swings; a hurler. *Bale.* [from *swinge*.] (*swin-jur*.) A great falsehood: a low expression. *Echard.*
- SWINGING**, swînl'-jîng. *a.* Great; huge. *Tuberville.*
- SWINGINGLY**, swînl'-jîng-lê. *ad.* Vastly; greatly. *Swift.*
- To SWINGLE**, swing'-gl. *v. n.* To dangle; to wave hanging. To swing in pleasure. To rough-dress flax. *Grose.*
- SWINISH**, swîl'-nlsh. *a.* Befitting swine; resembling swine; gross; brutal. *Milton.*
- To SWINK***, swînk. *v. n.* [rpincan, Sax.] To labour; to toil; to drudge. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*
- To SWINK**, swînk. *v. a.* To overlabour. *Milton.* *Ob. J.*
- SWINK**, swînk. *n. s.* [rpin, Sax.] Labour; toil; drudgery. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*
- SWINKER***, swînk'-îr. *n. s.* A labourer; a ploughman. *Chaucer.* *Ob. T.*
- SWIPES***, swîps. *n. s.* Bad small-beer.
- SWIPPER***, swîp'-pîr. *a.* [rpinan, Sax.] Nimble; quick. *Prompt. Parv.*
- SWISS***, swîs. } *n. s.* A native of Switzerland.
- SWITZER***, swîp'-zîr. } land. *Abp. Usher.*
- SWISS***, swîs. *a.* Of or belonging to Switzerland. *Addison.*
- SWITCH***, swîtsh. *n. s.* [swaîc, *swæg*, Su. Goth.] A small, flexible twig. *Shakspeare.*
- To SWITCH**, swîtsh. *v. a.* To lash; to jerk. *Chapman.*

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

To SWITCH*, switsh. v. n. To walk with a kind of jerk.

SWITHE*, ad. [ɹpiðe, Sax.] Hastily. *Wicliffe*.

Ob. T.

SWIVEL, swiv'-vl. 102. n.s. [swief, Icel.] Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it. A small cannon, which turns on a swivel.

SWOBBER, swôb'-bûr. n. s. A sweeper of the deck. *Dryden*. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist.

Swift.

SWOLLEN, } swôln. 103. { The participle passive
SWOLN, } of swell. [ɹpollen, Sax.] *Spenser*.

SWOM, swôrn. The preterit of swim. *Shakspeare*.

To SWOON ɹ, swôdn. 475. v. n. [ɹppnan, Sax.] To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint. *Shakspeare*.

⚡ This word should be carefully distinguished in the pronunciation from *soon*: the *v*, as Mr. Nares justly observes, is effective, and should be heard. It would have been beneath a dictionary of the least credit to take notice of a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *sound*, if it had not been adopted by one of our orthoëpists. The same observation holds good of the following word, [*swoop*] which must not be pronounced exactly like *soop*. *W*.

SWOON, swôdn. n. s. A lipthymy; a fainting fit.

SWOONING*, swôdn'-ing. n. s. The act of fainting. *Bp. Hall*.

To SWOOP ɹ, swôdp. 306. v. a. [the same as sweep.] To seize by falling at once, as a hawk upon his prey. *Wilkins*. To prey upon; to catch up. *Glanville*.

To SWOOP, swôdp. v. n. To pass with pomp. *Dryden*.

SWOOP, swôdp. n. s. Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry. *Shakspeare*.

To SWOP ɹ, swôp. v. a. [of uncertain derivation.] To change; to exchange one thing for another. *Dryden*. A low word.

SWOP, swôp. n. s. An exchange. *Spectator*.

SWORD ɹ, sôrd. 475. n. s. [ɹpœoɹð, Sax.; *sweerd*, Dutch.] A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual weapon of fights hand to hand. *Shak*. Destruction by war: as, fire and sword. *Deut. xxxii*. Vengeance of justice. *Dryden*. Emblem of authority. *Hudibras*.

SWORDED, sôrd'-êd. a. Girt with a sword. *Milton*.

SWORDER, sôrd'-ûr. 98. n. s. A cut-throat; a soldier. *Shakspeare*.

SWORDFISH, sôrd'-fîsh. n. s. A fish with a long, sharp bone issuing from his head. *Spenser*.

SWORDGRASS, sôrd'-grâs. n. s. A kind of sedge; glader. *Ainsworth*.

SWORDKNOT, sôrd'-nôt. n. s. Riband tied to the hilt of the sword. *Pope*.

SWORDLAW, sôrd'-lâw. n. s. Violence; the law by which all is yielded to the stronger. *Milton*.

SWORDMAN, sôrd'-mân. n. s. Soldier; fighting man. *Shakspeare*.

⚡ I see no good reason why we should not write and pronounce *swordsmen* and *govnsman*, rather than *swordman* and *govnman*, though Johnson produces his authorities for the latter orthography from good authors. The *s* seems to have intervened naturally between the mute and the liquid, to facilitate the pronunciation, as in *statesman*, *sportsman*, *huntsman*, and sometimes between two liquids, as *townsman*, *salesman*, &c. But Dr. Johnson's sense of the word *swordman*, meaning a man of the profession of the sword, or a soldier, is now obsolete: we now never hear the word but as signifying a man expert in the use of the sword: and in this sense he is always called a *swordsmen*. *W*.

SWORDLAYER, sôrd'-plâ'-ûr. n. s. [sword and play.] Gladiator; fencer; one who exhibits in publick his skill at the weapons by fighting for prizes. *Hakewill*.

SWORE, swôre. The preterit of swear. [ɹpop, Sax.] *Milton*.

SWORN, swôrn. The part. pass. of swear. *Shak*.

To SROUND* ɹ, v. n. To swoon. *Shakspeare*.

SWUM, swôɹ. Preterit and part. pass. of swim. *Milton*.

SWUNG, swûng. 410. Preterit and part. pass of swing. *Addison*.

SYB, sib. a. Properly sib; which see.

SYBARITE ɹ, sib'-â-rite. 156. n. s. An inhabitant of Sybaris, a once powerful city of Calabria, whose inhabitants were proverbially effeminate and luxurious; one of whom is said to have been unable to sleep all night, because the bed of roses, on which he lay, had one of its leaves doubled under him. SYBARITICAL*, sib'-â-rit'-ê-kâl. } a. [from the SYBARITICK*, sib'-â-rit'-îk. } *Sybarites*, inhabitants of Sybaris, so given to voluptuousness, that their luxury became proverbial.] Luxurious; wanton. *Bp. Hall*.

SYCAMINE, sik'-â-mîne. } n. s. [συκάμινος, Gr.; SYCAMORE, sik'-â-môre. } ɹicomorɹ, Sax.] A tree. *Mortimer*.

SYCOPHANCY*, sik'-ô-fân-sè. n. s. The practice of an informer. *Bp. Hall*. The practice of a flatterer. *Warburton*.

SYCOPHANT, sik'-ô-fânt. n. s. [*sycophanta*, Lat.; συκοφάντης, Gr.] A talebearer; a makebate; a malicious parasite. *Sidney*.

To SYCOPHANT, sik'-ô-fânt. v. n. [συκοφαντέω.] To play the sycophant. *Govern. of the Tongue*.

To SYCOPHANT*, sik'-ô-fânt. v. a. To calumniate. *Milton*. Ob. T.

SYCOPHANTICAL*, sik'-ô-fân'-îê-kâl. a. Meanly officious; basely parasitical. *South*.

SYCOPHANTICK, sik'-ô-fân'-îk. a. Talebearing mischievously officious. *Fawning*. *Mason*.

To SYCOPHANTISE, sik'-ô-fân-tize. v. n. To play the talebearer. *Dict.*

SYCOPHANTRY*, sik'-ô-fân-trè. n. s. A malignant tale-bearing. *Barrow*.

SYLLABICAL, sîl'-lâb'-ê-kâl. a. Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables. *Leslie*.

SYLLABICALLY, sîl'-lâb'-ê-kâl-ê. ad. In a syllabic manner. *Bp. Gauden*.

SYLLABICK, sîl'-lâb'-îk. 509. a. [*syllabique*, Fr.] Relating to syllables. *Mason*.

SYLLABLE ɹ, sîl'-lâ-bl. 405. n. s. [συλλαβή, Gr.; syllable, Fr.] As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation. *Holder*. Any thing proverbially concise. *Hooker*.

To SYLLABLE, sîl'-lâ-bl. v. a. To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. *Milton*. Ob. J.

SYLLABUB, sîl'-lâ-bûb. n. s. [rightly *syllabub*, which see.] Milk and acids. *Beaumont*.

SYLLABUS, sîl'-lâ-bûs. n. s. [συλλαβός.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLOGISM ɹ, sîl'-lô-jîzm. n. s. [συλλογισμός, Gr.; syllogisme, Fr.] An argument composed of three propositions: as, *Every man thinks; Peter is a man; therefore Peter thinks*. *Brown*.

SYLLOGISTICAL, sîl'-lô-jîs'-îê-kâl. } a. [συλλογιστικός, sîl'-lô-jîs'-îk. 509. } ɹυστικός.]

Relating to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism. *Hale*.

SYLLOGISTICALLY, sîl'-lô-jîs'-îê-kâl-ê. ad. In the form of a syllogism. *Locke*.

SYLLOGIZATION*, sîl'-lô-jê-zâ-shûn. n. s. The act of reasoning by syllogism. *Harris*.

To SYLLOGIZE, sîl'-lô-jîze. v. n. [*syllogiser*, Fr.; συλλογίζω, Fr.] To reason by syllogism. *Baker*.

SYLLOGIZER*, sîl'-lô-jî-zûr. n. s. One who reasons by syllogism. *Sir E. Dering*.

SYLPH*, sîlîf. } n. s. [*syph*, *syphide*, Fr.; SYLPHID*, sîl'-fîd. } σίλφι, Gr.] A fabled being of the air. *Temple*.

SYLVAN ɹ, sîl'-vân. 88. a. Woody; shady; relating to woods. *Milton*.

SYLVAN, sîl'-vân. n. s. [*syvain*, Fr.] A wood-god, or satyr; perhaps sometimes a rustic. *Pope*.

SYMBOL ɹ, sîm'-bôl. 166. n. s. [*symbole*, Fr.; σύμβολον, Gr.; *symbolum*, Lat.] An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form. *Baker*. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else. *Brown*. A sign or badge to know one by; a memorial. *Spenser*. Lot; sentence of adjudication. *Bp. Taylor*.

[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; —mê, mêt; —plne, pln; —

SYMBOLICAL, sîm-bôl'-è-kâl. 509. *a.* [*symbolique*, Fr.; *συμβολικός*, Gr.] Representative; typical; expressing by signs; comprehending something more than itself. *Brown*.

SYMBOLICALLY, sîm-bôl'-è-kâl-è. *ad.* Typically; by representation. *Brown*.

SYMBOLIZATION, sîm-bôl'-è-zâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance. *Brown*.

To SYMBOLIZE, sîm-bôl-lze. 170. *v. n.* [*symboliser*, Fr.] To have something in common with another by representative qualities. *Bacon*.

To SYMBOLIZE, sîm-bôl-lze. *v. a.* To make representative of something. *Brown*.

SYMMETRAL*, sîm'-mê-trâl. *a.* Commensurable. *More*.

SYMMETRIAN, sîm-mê-trî-ân. *n. s.* One eminently studious of proportion. *Sidney*.

SYMMETRICAL, sîm-mê-trî-kâl. *a.* Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other. *Ld. Chesterfield*.

SYMMETRIST, sîm'-mê-trîst. *n. s.* One very studious or observant of proportion. *Wotton*.

To SYMMETRIZE*, sîm'-mê-trize. *v. a.* To make proportionate. *Burke*.

SYMMETRY †, sîm'-mê-trê. *n. s.* [*symmetrie*, Fr.; *συν* and *μετρον*, Gr.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another. *Domne*.

SYMPATHE/TICAL, sîm-pâ-thê't-è-kâl. } 509. *a.*

SYMPATHE/TICK, sîm-pâ-thê't-îk. } [*sympathetique*, Fr.] Having mutual sensation; being affected by what happens to the other; feeling in consequence of what another feels. *Brown*.

SYMPATHE/TICALLY, sîm-pâ-thê't-è-kâl-è. *ad.* With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy. *Warton*.

To SYMPATHIZE, sîm'-pâ-thlze. *v. n.* [*sympatiser*, Fr.] To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually. *Shak.* To agree; to fit. *Dryden*.

SYMPATHY †, sîm'-pâ-thê. *n. s.* [*sympathie*, Fr.; *συμπάθεια*, Gr.] Fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affliction of another. *Shakespeare*.

SYMPHONIOUS, sîm-fô-nê-ûs. *a.* Harmonious; agreeing in sound.

To SYMPHONIZE*, sîm'-fô-nlze. *v. n.* To agree with; to be in unison with. *Boyle*.

SYMPHONY †, sîm'-fô-nê. 170. *n. s.* [*symphonie*, Fr.; *συν* and *φωνή*, Gr.] Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds. *Wicliffe*.

SYMPHYSIS, sîm'-fê-sîs. *n. s.* [*συν* and *φω*, Gr.] A connascency, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of those bones which in young children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone. *Wiseman*.

SYMPOSIACK, sîm-pô-zhê-âk. 451. *a.* [*synpositivus*, Fr.; *συμποσιακός*, Gr.] Relating to merry makings; happening where company is drinking together. *Brown*.

SYMPOSIUM*, sîm-pô'-zhê-ûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A feast; a merry making; a drinking together. *Warton*.

SYMPTOM †, sîm'-tûm. 166, 412. *n. s.* [*symptomie*, Fr.; *σύμπτωμα*, Gr.] Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary or constant effect. *Blackmore*. A sign; a token. *Swift*.

SYMPTOMATIC, sîm-tô-mât'-è-kâl. 509. } *a.*

SYMPTOMA/TICK, sîm-tô-mât'-îk. } [*sympmatique*, Fr.] Happening concurrently, or occasionally. *Symptomatical* is often used to denote the difference between the primary and secondary causes in diseases. *Quincy*.

SYMPTOMA/TICALLY, sîm-tô-mât'-è-kâl-è. *ad.* In the nature of a symptom. *Wiseman*.

SYNAGOGICAL, sîn-â-gôdjê'-îk-âl. *a.* Pertaining to a synagogue.

SYNAGOGUE †, sîn-â-gôg. 338. *n. s.* [Fr.; *συναγωγή*, Gr.] An assembly of the Jews to worship. *Ld. Locke*, *lv.*

SYNALE/PHA, sîn-â-lê'-fâ. 92. *n. s.* [*συναλοιφή*] A contraction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning or cutting off the ending vowel: as, *ill' ego*. *Dryden*.

SY'NARCHY*, sîn'-âr-kê. *n. s.* [*συναρχία*] Joint sovereignty. *Stackhouse*.

SYNARTHROSIS, sîn-âr-thrô'-sîs. *n. s.* [*συν* and *ἄρθρον*] A close conjunction of two bones. *Wiseman*.

SYNA'XIS*, sê-nâks'-îs. *n. s.* [*συναξίς*] A meeting of persons; a congregation. *Bp. Taylor*.

SYNCHONDROSIS, sîn-kôn-drô'-sîs. *n. s.* [*συν* and *χονδρος*] An union by gristles of the sternon to the ribs. *Wiseman*.

SY'NCHRONAL †, sîn'-krô-nâl. *a.* [*συν* and *χρονος*] Happening at the same time; belonging to the same time. *More*.

SY'NCHRONAL*, sîn'-krô-nâl. *n. s.* That which happens at the same time, or belongs to the same time, with another thing. *More*.

SYNCHRONICAL, sîn-krôn'-è-kâl. *a.* [*συν* and *χρονος*] Happening together at the same time. *Boyle*.

SY'NCHRONISM, sîng'-krô-nîzm. 408. *n. s.* [*συν* and *χρονος*] Concurrence of events happening at the same time. *Hale*.

To SYNCHRONIZE*, sîng'-krô-nlze. *v. n.* To concur at the same time; to agree in regard to the same time. *Dr. Robinson*.

SY'NCHRONOUS, sîng'-krô-nûs. *a.* [*συν* and *χρονος*] Happening at the same time. *Arbutnot*.

SY'NCHYSIS*, sîng'-kê-sîs. *n. s.* [*συν* and *χυνω*] A confusion; a confused arrangement of words in a sentence. *Knatchbull*.

To SYNCOPE*, sîng'-kô-pâte. *v. a.* To contract; to abbreviate, by taking from the middle of a word. [In music.] To divide a note.

SY'NCOPE †, sîng'-kô-pê. 96, 408. *n. s.* [*syncope*, Fr.; *συνκοπή*, Gr.] Fainting fit. *Wiseman*. Contraction of a word by cutting off a part in the middle. The division of a note, used when two or more notes of one part answer to a single one of the other. *Musical Dict.*

SY'NCOPIST, sîng'-kô-plst. *n. s.* Contractor of words. *Spectator*.

To SYNCOPEIZE*, sîng'-kô-plze. *v. a.* To contract; to abridge. *Dalgarno*.

SY'NCRATISM†, sîng'-krâ-tîzm. *n. s.* A junction of two against a third power.

To SY'NDICATE †, sîn'-dê-kâte. *v. a.* [*syndiquer*, Fr.; *συν* and *δικη*, Gr.] To judge; to pass judgement on; to censure. *Domne*.

SY'NDICK*, sîn'-dik. *n. s.* [*syndic*, Fr.; *σύν* and *δικη*, Gr.] A kind of chief magistrate; a curator. *Pococke*.

SY'NDROME, sîn'-drô-mê. 96. *n. s.* [*συνδρομή*] Concurrent action; concurrence. *Glanville*.

SYNE/CDOCHE †, sê-nêk'-dô-kê. 352, 96. *n. s.* [*synecdoche*, Fr.; *συνεκδοχή*, Gr.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part. *Bp. Taylor*.

SYNECDO/CHICAL, sîn-êk-dôk'-è-kâl. *a.* Expressed by a synecdoche; implying a synecdoche. *Boyle*.

SYNECDO/CHICALLY*, sîn-êk-dôk'-è-kâl-è. *ad.* According to a synecdochical way of speaking. *Pearson*.

SYNECPHONE/SIS†, sîn-êk-fô-nê'-sîs. *n. s.* A contraction of two syllables into one. *Mason*.

SYNERGISTICK*, sîn-êr-jîs'-îk. *a.* [*συνεργάσματος*] Co-operating. *Dean Tucker*.

SY'NNEURO/SIS, sîn-nê-rô'-sîs. *n. s.* [*συν* and *νευρον*] The connexion made by a ligament. *Wiseman*.

SY'NOD †, sîn'-nûd. 166. *n. s.* [*συνόδος*, Sax.; *synode*, Fr.; *σύνδος*, Gr.] An assembly called for consultation: it is used particularly of ecclesiastics. A provincial *synod* is commonly used, and a general council. *Bacon*. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies. *Boyle*.

338 A plain English speaker would always pronounce the *y* in this word long; nor is it pronounced short by

—nò, mòve, nòr, nò; —tùbe, túb, búll; —ðll; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

the more informed speaker because the *y* is short in *synodus*, but because we always pronounce it so in the Latin word.—See *Principles*, No. 544 *W*.

SYNODAL, sín'-nò-dál. *n. s.* Money paid anciently to the bishop, &c. at Easter visitation. *Wicteley*.

SYNODAL, sín'-nò-dál. *a.* [*synodical*, *syno-*

SYNODICAL, sè-nòd'-è-kál. } *a.* [*synodical*, *syno-*
} *dal*, Fr.] Relating
SYNO-DICK, sè-nòd'-ík. 509. } to a synod; trans-

acted in a synod. *Selden*. [*synodique*, Fr.] Reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another. *Holder*.

SYNO-DICALLY, sè-nòd'-è-kál-è. *ad.* By the authority of a synod or public assembly. *Sanderson*.

SYNO-NYMA, sè-nòn'-nè-mà. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.; *συνώνυμος*, Gr.] Names which signify the same thing. *B. Jonson*.

SYNO-NYMAL*, sè-nòn'-è-mál. *a.* [*συνώνυμος*.] Synonymous. *Instruct. for Orat.*

SYNO-NYMALLY*, sè-nòn'-è-mál-è. *ad.* Synonymously. *Spelman*.

SYNONYME*, sín'-ò-ním. *n. s.* [*synonyme*, Fr.; from *συν* and *ὄνομα*, Gr.] A word of the same meaning as some other word. *Reid*.

To **SYNONYMISE**, sè-nòn'-nè-míze. *v. a.* To express the same thing in different words. *Camden*.

SYNONYMOUS, sè-nòn'-nè-mús. *a.* [*συνώνυμος*.] Expressing the same thing by different words; having the same signification; univocal. *Watts*.

SYNONYMOUSLY*, sè-nòn'-nè-mús-lè. *ad.* In a synonymous manner. *Pearson*.

SYNONYMY, sè-nòn'-nè-mè. [See *METONYMY*.] *n. s.* [*συνωνυμία*.] The quality of expressing by different words the same thing. *Selden*.

SYNO-PSIS ð, sè-nòp'-sì. *n. s.* [*σύνψις*.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view. *Milton*.

SYNOPTICAL, sè-nòp'-tè-kál. *a.* Affording a view of many parts at once. *Evelyn*.

SYNOPTICALLY*, sè-nòp'-tè-kál-è. *ad.* In a synoptical manner. *Sir W. Petty*.

SYNTACTICAL, sín-thè't'-tè-kál. *a.* [*syntaxis*, Lat.] Conjoined; fitted to each other. Relating to the construction of speech. *Peacham*.

SYNTAX, sín'-táks. } *n. s.* [*σύνταξις*.] A sys-
} **SYNTAXIS**, sín-táks'-ís. } tem; a number of things
} joined together. *Glanville*. That part of grammar
} which teaches the construction of words. *B. Jonson*.

SYNTERE/SIS*, sín-tè-rè'-sìs. *n. s.* [*συν* and *τηρεω*.] A remorse of conscience. *Bp. Ward*.

SYNTHE-SIS, sín'-thè-sìs. *n. s.* [*σύνθεσις*.] The act of joining; opposed to *analysis*. *Newton*.

SYNTHE-TICAL*, sín-thè't'-tè-kál. } *a.* [*συνθετικός*,
} **SYNTHE-TICK**, sín-thè't'-tík. 509. } Gr.; *synthe-*
} *tique*, Fr.] Conjoining; compounding; forming
} composition; opposed to *analytick*. *Watts*.

SYNTHE-TICALLY*, sín-thè't'-tè-kál-lè. *ad.* By synthesis. *Walker*.

SYMPHON, sí'-fún. 166. *n. s.* [*σῖφων*.] A tube; a pipe. *Mortimer*.

SYREN*. See *SIREN*.

SYRIACK*, sír'-è-ák. *a.* Spoken in old Syria. *Walton*.

SYRIACK*, sír'-è-ák. *n. s.* The Syriack language. *Daniel*, ii.

SYRIASM*, sír'-è-ázim. *n. s.* A Syriack idiom. *Warburton*.

SYRUNGA*, sè-rín'-gá. *n. s.* A flowering shrub. *Mason*.

SYRINGE ð, sír'-hje. 184. *n. s.* [*συρίγξ*.] A pipe through which any liquor is squirted. *Ray*.

To **SYRINGE**, sír'-hje. *v. a.* To spout by a syringe. *Wiseman*. To wash with a syringe.

SYRINGO-TOMY, sír'-íng-gòt'-lò-nè. *n. s.* [*σφύγιζ* and *τόμος*.] The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

SYRTIS, sèr'-ús. 184. *n. s.* [Lat.] A quicksand a bog. *Milton*.

SYRUP*. See *SIROP*.

SYSTASIS*, sís'-tá-sìs. *n. s.* [*σύστασις*.] The consistence of any thing; a constitution. *Burke*.

SYSTEM ð, sís'-tém. *n. s.* [*système*, Fr.; *σύστημα*, Gr.] Any complexure or combination of many things acting together. A scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation. A scheme which unites many things in order. *Deil*.

SYSTEMATICAL, sís-tè-mát'-tè-kál. *a.* [*système-matique*, Fr.; *συστηματικός*, Gr.] Methodical, written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another. *Bentley*.

SYSTEMATICALLY, sís-tè-mát'-tè-kál-è. 509. *ad.* In form of a system. *Boyle*.

SYSTEMATIST*, sís-tém-á-tíst. } *n. s.* One who
SYSTEMATIZER*, sís-tém-á- } reduces things
} t-zúr, or sís-tém-á-tí-zúr. } to any kind of
} system. *Chambers*.

To **SYSTEMATIZE***, sís-tém-á-tíze. [sí's-tém-á-tíze, *Perry*.] *v. a.* To reduce to a system. *Harris*

3. I have met with this word nowhere but in *Harris*' Supplement to Johnson, and there I find it accented in a different way from what I have always heard it in conversation. In those circles which I have frequented the accent has been placed on the first syllable; and if we survey the words of this termination, we shall find that *iz* is added to every word without altering the place of the accent: and that, consequently, *systematize* ought to have the accent on the first syllable. This reasoning is specious; but when we consider that this word is not formed from the English word *system*, but from the Greek *συστημα*, or the latter Latin *systema*, we shall find that the accent is very properly placed on the second syllable, according to the general rule. If we place the accent on the first, we ought to spell the word *systemize*, and then it would be analogically pronounced; but, as our best writers and speakers have formed the word on the Greek and Latin plan, it ought to be written and pronounced as Mr. Mason has given it. *W*.

SYSTEM-MAKER*, sís-tém-má-kúr. *n. s.* One who forms systems. *Prior*.

SYSTEM-MONGER*, sís-tém-mòng-gúr. *s.* One fond of framing systems. *Ld. Chesterfield*.

SYSTOLE, sís'-tò-lè. 96. *n. s.* [*syssole*, Fr.; *συστολή*, Gr.] [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart. *Ray*. [*syssole*, Fr.] [In grammar.] The shortening of a long syllable.

SYSTYLE*, sís'-tìlè. *n. s.* [*syssyle*, Fr.; from *συν* and *στυλος*, Gr.] A building in which the pillars are near together.

SYZYGY*, síz'-è-jè. *n. s.* [*syzygie*, Fr.; *σύνζυγία*, Gr. conjunction.] A conjunction of any two of the heavenly bodies.

TAB

T, A mute consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound, nearly approaching to that of *d*, but, before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an obscure *s*: as, *nation*, *salvation*; except when *s* precedes *t*: as, *Christian*, *question*. 472.

TABARD ð, táb'-árd. *n. s.* [*tabure*, Fr.; *tabar*, Welsh; *tabardum*, low Lat.] A short gown; a herald's coat: sometimes written, incorrectly, *taberd*. *Warton*.

TABARDE, táb'-árd-úr. *n. s.* One who wears a tabard, or short gown: the name is still preserved

in certain bachelors of arts on the old foundation of Queen's College in Oxford.

TABBY ð, táb'-bè. *n. s.* [*tabi*, *tabino*, Ital.; *tabis*, Fr.] A kind of waved silk. *Swift*.

TABBY, táb'-bè. *a.* Brinded, brindled; varied with different colours. *Addison*.

To **TABBY***, táb'-bè. *v. a.* To pass a stuff under a calender to make the representation of waves thereon, as on a tabby. *Chambers*.

TABEFAC-TION ð, táb'-è-fák'-shún. *n. s.* [*tabefacio*, Lat.] The act of wasting away.

To TA'BEFY, tâb'-ê-fl. *v. n.* To waste; to extenuate. *Hurvey.*

TA'BERD, *n. s.* See **TABARD**.

TA'BERNACLE §, tâb'-êr-nâ-kl. 405. *n. s.* [Fr.; *tabernaculum*, Lat.] A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling. *Milton.* A sacred place; a place of worship. *Addison.*

To TA'BERNACLE, tâb'-êr-nâ-kl. *v. n.* To enshrine; to house. *Scott.*

TABERNA/CULAR*, tâb'-êr-nâk'-kû-lâr. *a.* Latin ed. *Warton.*

TA'BID §, tâb'-ld. 544. *a.* [*tabide*, Fr.; *tabidus*, Lat.] Wasted by disease; consumptive. *Blackmore.*

§ Buchanan is the only orthoëpist, that has this word, who pronounces the *a* long. This is indulging the genius of our own pronunciation in dissyllables of this form; but as we pronounce the *a* short in *tabidus*, though *ong* in Latin, we carry this wrong pronunciation into our own language. *W.*

TA'BIDNESS, tâb'-ld-nês. *n. s.* Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.

TA'BLATURE, tâb'-là-tûre. 463. *n. s.* A way of expressing musical sounds by letters or ciphers; a piece of music for the lute. *Loveace.* [In anatomy.] A division or parting of the skull into two tables. *Chambers.* [In painting.] A single piece, comprehended in one view, and formed according to one single intelligence, meaning, or design. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

TAB'LE §, tâ'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*table*, Fr.; *tabula*, Lat.] Any flat or level surface. *Sandys.* A horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes. *Shak.* The persons sitting at table, or partaking of entertainment. *Shak.* The fare or entertainment itself: as, He keeps a good table. *Taller.* A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved. *Hooker.* [*tableau*, Fr.] A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing upon a flat surface. *Addison.* An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a syllabus. *Evelyn.* A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view. *B. Jonson.* The palm of the hand. *B. Jonson.* [*table*, old Fr.] Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares. *Bp. Taylor.*—*To turn the tables.* To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties: a metaphor taken from the vicissitude of fortune at gaming-tables. *Dryden.*

To TA'BLE, tâ'-bl. *v. n.* To board; to live at the table of another. *South.*

To TA'BLE, tâ'-bl. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to set down. *Shak.* To represent as in painting. *Bacon.* To supply with a table or food. *Milton.*

TAB'LEBED, tâ'-bl-bêd. *n. s.* A bed of the figure of a table.

TAB'LEBEER, tâ'-bl-bêêr'. *n. s.* Beer used at victuals; small-beer.

TAB'LEBOOK, tâ'-bl-bhòók. *n. s.* A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink. *Shakespeare.*

TAB'LECLOTH, tâ'-bl-klòth. *n. s.* Linen spread on a table. *Camden.*

TAB'LEMAN, tâ'-bl-mân. *n. s.* A man at draughts. *Bacon.*

TAB'LER, tâ'-bl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who boards. *Ainsworth.*

TAB'LET, tâb'-lêt. *n. s.* A small level surface. A medicine in a square form. *Bacon.* A surface written on or painted. *Dryden.*

TAB'LETALK, tâ'-bl-tâwk. *n. s.* Conversation at meals or entertainments; table discourse.

TAB'OUR §, tâ'-bûr. 314. *n. s.* [*tabourin*, *tabour*, old Fr.] A small drum; a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe. *Shakespeare.*

To TA'BOUR, tâ'-bûr. *v. n.* [*tabourer*, old Fr.] To drum. *Chaucer.* To strike; to smite; to beat. *Nah. ii.*

TAB'BOURER, tâ'-bûr-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who beats the tabour. *Shakespeare.*

TAB'BOUKET, tâb'-ûr-êt. *n. s.* A small tabour. *Spectator.*

TAB'BOURINE, tâb'-ûr-èèn'. 142. *n. s.* [Fr.] A tabou; a small drum. *Shakespeare.*

TAB'RE/RE*, tâb-rêrê'. *n. s.* Tabourer. *Spenser.* Ob. *T.*

TA'BRET, tâb'-rêt. *n. s.* A tabour. *Gen. xxxi.*

TAB'ULAR, tâb'-ù-lâr. *a.* [*tabularis*, Lat.] Set down in the form of tables or synopses. Formed in laminae. *Woodward.* Set in squares.

To TABULATE, tâb'-ù-lâte. *v. a.* [*tabula*, Lat.] To reduce to tables or synopses. *Dr. Johnson.* To shape with a flat surface.

TABULATED, tâb'-ù-lâ-têd. *a.* Having a flat surface. *Grew.*

TACHE, tâsh. *n. s.* [from *tack*.] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button. *Er. xxxvi.*

TACHY/GRAPHY, tâ-kîg'-rà-fê. *n. s.* [*ταχυς* and *γραφία*.] The art or practice of quick writing.

TA'CIT §, tâs'-it. 544. *a.* [*tacite*, Fr.; *tacitus*, Lat.] Silent; implied; not expressed by words. *Bacon.*

TA'CITLY, tâs'-it-ly. *ad.* Silently; without oral expression. *Addison.*

TA'CITURN*, tâs'-ê-tûrn. *a.* [*taciturne*, Fr.; *taciturnus*, Lat.] Silent; uttering little. *Smollet.*

TACITURNITY, tâs'-ê-tûr'-nê-tê. *n. s.* [*taciturnité*, Fr.; *taciturnitas*, Lat.] Habitual silence. *Shak.*

To TACK §, tâk. *v. a.* [*tacher*, Breton.] To fasten to any thing. *Herbert.* To join; to unite; to stitch together. *Shakespeare.*

To TACK, tâk. *v. n.* [probably from *tackle*.] To turn a ship. *Brown.*

TACK, tâk. *n. s.* A small nail. The act of turning ships at sea. *Dryden.* Addition; supplement. *Burnet.* [*tache*, Fr.] A spot; a stain. *Hammond.*—*To hold tack.* To last; to hold out. *Tusser.*

TA'CKET*, tâk'-t. *n. s.* A small nail. *Barret.*

TA'CKLE §, tâk'-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*tacel*, Welsh.] An arrow. *Chaucer.* Weapons; instruments of action. *Hudibras.* [*tacclau*, Welsh; *tackel*, Su. Goth.; *tackel*, Dutch.] The ropes of a ship: in a looser sense, all the instruments of sailing. *Spenser.*

To TA'CKLE*, tâk'-kl. *v. a.* To supply with tackle. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TA'CKLED, tâk'-kl'd. 359. *a.* Made of ropes tacked together. *Shakespeare.*

TA'CKLING, tâk'-lîng. 410. *n. s.* Furniture of the mast. *Abbot.* Instruments of action: as, fishing tackling, kitchen tackling. *Watson.*

TACT*, tâkt. *n. s.* [*tactus*, Lat.] Touch: an old word, long disused, and of late revived. *Ross.*

TA'CTICAL §, tâk'-tê-kâl. 509. *a.* [*τακτικός*, *τάτακτικός*, Gr.] Relating to the art of ranging a battle.

TACTI'CIAN*, tâk-tîsh'-ân. *n. s.* One skilled in tactics.

TA'CTICKS, tâk'-tîks. *n. s.* [*τακτική*.] The art of ranging men in the field of battle. *Dryden.*

TA'CTILE, tâk'-tîl. 140. *a.* [Fr.; *tactilis*, *tactum*, Lat.] Susceptible of touch. *Beaumont.*

TACTI'LITY, tâk-tîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Perceptibility by the touch.

TA'CTION, tâk'-shôn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *tactio*, Lat.] The act of touching. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

TA'DPOLE, tâd'-pôle. *n. s.* [*tao*, *toad*, and *pola*, a young one, Sax.] A young, shapeless frog or toad consisting only of a body and a tail; a porwiggle. *Ray.*

TA'EN, tâne. The poetical contraction of *taken*. *Milton.*

TA'FFATA*, tâf-fâ-tâ. } *n. s.* [*taffetas*, Fr.; *taffeter* TA'FFETA, tâf-fê-tâ. } *Span.*] A thin silk. *Boyle*

TA'FFEREL*, tâf-fê-rêl. *n. s.* The upper part of the stern of a ship. *Scott.*

TAG §, tâg. *n. s.* [*tag*, Icel.; *tagg*, Su. Goth.] A point of metal put to the end of a string. *Ward.* Any thing paltry and mean. *Whitgift.* A young sheep. In this sense oftener written *teg*.

To TAG, tâg. *v. a.* To fit any thing with an end, or point of metal: as, to tag a lace. *Swift.* To fit one thing with another, appended. *Dryden.* To join. *Swift.*

TAG-RAG†, tâg'-ràg. *n. s.* [composed of *tag* and *rag*.] People of the lowest degree.

TA'GTAIL, tâg'-tâle. *n. s.* [*tag* and *tail*.] A word which has the tail of another colour. *Carew.*

—nò, mòve, nòr nòt, —tùbe, túb, búll; —ðil; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

TAIL é, tále 202. *n. s.* [*tagli*, Goth. and Icel.; *taeg*, Sax.] That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebrae of the back hanging loose behind. *More*. The lower part. *Deut.* xxviii. Any thing hanging long; a catkin. *Harvey*. The hinder part of any thing. *Bulter*.—To turn tail. To fly; to run away. *Sidney*.

To TAIL, tále. *v. n.* To pull by the tail. *Hudibras*.

TAILAGE, tá'-lidge. *n. s.* [*tailleur*, Fr.] A piece cut out of the whole; and, metaphorically, a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. In law, it signifies a toll or tax. *Cowel*.

TAILED, táld. 359. *a.* Furnished with a tail. *Grew*.

TAILLE, tále. *n. s.* The fee which is opposite to fee-simple, because it is so minced or pared, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee. *Cowel*.

TAILOR é, tá'-lár. 166. *n. s.* [*tailleur*, Fr.] One whose business is to make clothes. *Shakspeare*.

To TAILOR*, tá'-lár. *v. n.* To perform the business of a tailor. *Green*.

To TAINT é, tánt. 202. *v. a.* [*teindre*, Fr.] To imbue or impregnate with any thing. *Thomson*. To stain; to sully. *Shak*. To infect; to poison; to discase. *Harvey*. To corrupt. *Swift*. A corrupt contraction of *attaint*.

To TAINT, tánt. *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched with something corrupting. *Shakspeare*.

TAINT, tánt. *n. s.* [*teinte*, Fr.] A tincture; a stain. An insect. *Brown*. Infection; corruption; depravation. *Shak*. A spot; a soil; a blemish. *Shak*.

TAINTLESS, tánt'-lès. *a.* Free from infection; pure. *Swift*.

TAINTURE, táne'-ishure. 461. *n. s.* [*tinctura*, Lat.; *teinture*, Fr.] Taint; tinge; defilement. *Shak*.

To TAKE é, táke. *v. a.* pret. *took*; part. pass. *taken*, sometimes *took*. [*taka*, Icel. pret. *took*; *taecan*, Sax.] To receive what is offered; correlative to *give*; opposed to *refuse*. *Jer.* xxv. To seize what is not given. *Dryden*. To receive. *Deut.* xxvi. To receive with good or ill will. *Shak*. To lay hold on; to catch by surprise or artifice. *Ecclus.* xxxvi. To snatch; to seize. *Hale*. To make prisoner. *Acts.* xxii. To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage. *Shak*. To entrap; to catch in a snare. *Canticles*. To understand in any particular sense or manner. *Raleigh*. To exact. *Lev.* xxv. To get; to have; to appropriate. *Gen.* xiv. To use; to employ. *Watts*. To blast; to infect. *Shak*. To judge in favour of; to adopt. *Dryden*. To admit any thing bad from without. *Hudibras*. To get; to procure. *2 Macc.* x. To turn to; to practise. *Bacon*. To close in with; to comply with. *Dryden*. To form; to fix. *Clarendon*. To catch in the hand; to seize. *Ezek.* viii. To admit; to suffer. *Dryden*. To perform any action. *Jer.* xx. To receive into the mind. *Acts.* iv. To go into. *Camden*. To go along; to follow; to pursue. *Dryden*. To swallow; to receive. *Bacon*. To swallow, as a medicine. *South*. To choose one of more. *Milton*. To copy. *Dryden*. To convey; to carry; to transport. *Judges.* xix. To fasten on; to seize. *St. Mark.* ix. Not to refuse; to accept. *Numb.* xxxv. To adopt. *Exod.* vi. To change with respect to place. *St. Luke.* x. To separate. *Locke*. To admit. *1 Tim.* v. To pursue; to go in. *Milton*. To receive any temper or disposition of mind. *Mic.* ii. To endure; to bear. *Spectator*. To draw; to derive. *Tillotson*. To leap; to jump over. *Shak*. To assume. *Locke*. To allow; to admit. *Locke*. To receive with fondness. *Dryden*. To carry out for use. *St. Mark.* vi. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion. *Shak*. To separate for one's self from any quantity; to remove for one's self from any place. *Isa.* lxvi. Not to leave; not to omit. *Locke*. To receive payments. *Shak*. To obtain by mensuration. *Camden*. To withdraw. *Spectator*. To seize with a transitory impulse; to affect so as not

to last. *Arbuthnot*. To comprise; to comprehend. *Atterbury*. To have recourse to. *L'Estrange*. To produce; or suffer to be produced. *Spenser*. To catch in the mind. *Locke*. To hire; to rent. *Pope*. To engage in; to be active in. *Shak*. To incur; to receive as it happens. *Addison*. To admit in copulation. *Santys*. To catch eagerly. *Dryden*. To use as an oath or expression. *Exodus*. To seize as a disease. *Bacon*.—To take away. To deprive of. *Rev.* xx. To set aside; to move. *Locke*. To take care of. To be careful; to be scrupulous for; to superintend. *1 Cor.* ix. To be cautious; to be vigilant. To take course. To have recourse to measures. *Bacon*. To take down. To crush; to reduce; to suppress. *Spenser*. To swallow; to take by the mouth. *Bacon*. To take from. To derogate; to detract. *Dryden*. To deprive of. *Locke*. To take heed. To be cautious; to beware. *Ecclus.* xi. To take heed to. To attend. *Ecclus.* xxiii. To take in. To enclose. *Mortimer*. To lessen; to contract; as, He took in his sails. To cheat to gull: as, The cunning ones were taken in: a low, vulgar phrase. To take in hand. To undertake. *Clarendon*. To comprise; to comprehend. *Burnet*. To admit. *Sidney*. To win by conquest. *Knolles*. To receive locally. *Acts.* xx. To receive mentally. *Hale*. To take notice. To observe. To show by an act that observation is made. *Clarendon*. To take oath. To swear. *Ezekiel*. To take off. To invalidate; to destroy; to remove. *Shak*. To withhold; to withdraw. *Bacon*. To swallow. *Locke*. To purchase. *Locke*. To copy. *Addison*. To find place for. *Bacon*. To remove. *Exod.* xxxiv. To take on. See **TO TAKE UPON**. To take order with. To check; to take course with. *Bacon*. To take out. To remove from within any place. *Shak*. To take part. To share. *Pope*. To take place. To prevail; to have effect. *Dryden*. To take up. To borrow upon credit or interest. *Shak*. To be ready for; to engage with. *Shak*. To apply to the use of. *Addison*. To begin. *Ezek.* xxv. To fasten with a ligature passed under. *Sharp*. To engross; to engage. *Drappa*. To have final recourse to. *Addison*. To seize; to catch; to arrest. *Spenser*. To admit. *Bacon*. To answer by reproving; to reprimand. *Shak*. To begin where the former left off. *Dryden*. To lift. *Shak*. To occupy locally. *Hayneard*. To manage in the place of another. *Shak*. To comprise. *Dryden*. To adopt; to assume. *Hammond*. To collect; to exact a tax. *Knolles*. To take upon. To appropriate to assume; to admit to be imputed to. *Heb.* ii. To assume; to claim authority. *Shakspeare*.

To TAKE, táke. *v. n.* To direct the course; to have a tendency to. *Bacon*. To please; to gain reception. *South*. To have the intended or natural effect. *Bacon*. To catch; to fix. *Bacon*.—To talk after. To learn of; to resemble; to imitate. *Hudibras*. To take in with. To resort to. *Bacon*. To take on. To be violently affected. *Bacon*. To take on. To claim a character. *Shak*. To grieve; to pine. *Shak*. To take to. To apply to; to be fond of. *Locke*. To betake to; to have recourse. *Dryden*. To take up. To stop. *Glanville*. To reform. *Locke*. To take up with. To be contented with. *South*. To lodge; to dwell. *South*. To take with. To please. *Bacon*.

TAKEN, tá'-k'n. 103. The part. passive of *take*. *2 Sam.* xvi.

TAKER, tá'-kûr. 98. *n. s.* One that takes. *Shakspeare*.

TAKING, tá'-king. 410. *n. s.* Seizure; distress of mind. *Shakspeare*.

TAKINGNESS*, tá'-king-nès. *n. s.* Quality of pleasing. *Bp. Taylor*.

TALBOT, tá'-lút. *n. s.* [It is borne by the house of Talbot in their arms.] A hound; a sort of hunting dog, between a hound and a beagle. *Someville*.

TALC*. See **TALK**.

TALE *ê*, tâle. *n. s.* [tale, from tellan, to tell, Sax.] A narrative; a story. *Watts*. Oral relation. *Shak.* [tale, Sax. from tellan, to count; tala, Icel.] Number reckoned. *Hooker*. Reckoning; numeral account. *Carew*. Information; disclosure of any thing secret. *Shakespeare*.

To TALE, tâle. *v. n.* To relate stories. *Gower*. *Oh. T.*

TALEBEARER, tâle'-bâ-rûr. *n. s.* [tale and bear.] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence. *South*.

TALEBEARING, tâle'-bâ-rîng. *n. s.* The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence. *Arbutnot*.

TALEFUL, tâle'-fûl. *a.* Abounding in stories. *Thomson*. A bad word.

TALENT, tâl'-ênt. 544. *n. s.* [talentum, Lat.] A talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries. *Arbutnot*. Faculty; power; gift of nature: a metaphor borrowed from the talents mentioned in the holy writ. *Clarendon*. Quality; disposition. *Clarendon*.

TALES, tâ'-lêz. *n. s.* [Lat.] A supply for men empannelled upon a jury or inquest, and not appearing or challenged; equal in reputation to those that were empannelled, and present in court; tales de circumstantibus. *Hale*.

TALLETTELLER, tâle'-têl-lûr. *n. s.* One who relates tales or stories. *Guardian*.

TALION, tâl'-ê-ân. *n. s.* [talio, Lat.] Law of retaliation. *Scott*.

TALISMAN, tâl'-îz-mân. 88. *n. s.* [talism, Arabick.] A magical character. *Swift*.

TALISMANICK, tâl'-îz-mân'-îk. 509. *a.* Magical. *Addison*.

To TALK *ê*, tâwk. 84. *v. n.* [talan, Sax.; taelen, Dutch.] To speak in conversation; to speak fluently and familiarly; not in set speeches; to converse. *Shak.* To prattle; to speak impertinently. *Milton*. To give account. *Milton*. To speak; to reason; to confer. *Jer. xii*.

TALK, tâwk. *n. s.* Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech. *Locke*. Report; rumour. *Locke*. Subject of discourse. *Milton*.

TALK *ê*, tâwk. *n. s.* [talç, Fr.] A kind of stone, composed of plates generally parallel, and flexible and elastic. *Woodward*.

TALKATIVE, tâwk'-â-tîv. *a.* Full of prate; loquacious. *Sidney*.

TALKATIVENESS, tâwk'-â-tîv-nês. *n. s.* Loquacity; garrulity; fulness of prate. *Government of the Tongue*.

TALKER, tâwk'-âr. 98. *n. s.* One who talks. *Watts*. A loquacious person; a prattler. *Shak.* A boaster; a bragging fellow. *Bp. Taylor*.

TALKING, tâwk'-îng. *n. s.* Oral conversation. *Eyles. v.*

TALKING, tâwk'-ê. *a.* Consisting of talk; resembling talk. *Woodward*.

TALL *ê*, tâll. 84. *a.* [tâl, Welsh.] High in stature. *Shak.* High; lofty. *Milton*. Sturdy; lusty; bold; spirited; courageous. *Shakespeare*.

TALLAGE *ê*, tâl'-lîdjê. 90. *n. s.* [tailage, Fr.] Imposition; excise. *Bacon*.

To TALLAGE, tâl'-lîdjê. *v. a.* To lay an impost on. *Bp. Ellys*.

TALLOW *ê*, tâl'-lô. 85. *n. s.* [tolkr, Icel.; tolk, Dan.; talg, talge, Su. Goth. and Germ.] The grease or fat of an animal; coarse suet. *Heylin*.

To TALLOW, tâl'-lô. *v. a.* To grease; to smear with tallow. *Ld. Surrey*.

TALLOWCHANDLER, tâl'-lô-tshând-lûr. *n. s.* [tallow, and chandelier, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow, not of wax. *Harvey*.

TALLOWFACED, tâl'-lô-fâste. *a.* Having a pale, sickly complexion. *Burton*.

TALLOWISH, tâl'-lô-ish. *a.* Having the nature of tallow. *Habot*.

TALLOWY, tâl'-lô-ê. *a.* Greasy.

TALLY *ê*, tâl'-lê. *n. s.* [tailier, Fr.] A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick, and used to

keep accounts by. *Hudibras*. Any thing made to suit another. *Dryden*.

To TALLY, tâl'-lê. *v. a.* To fit; to suit; to cut out so as to answer any thing. *Prior*.

To TALLY, tâl'-lê. *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform to be suitable. *Addison*.

TALLY, tâl'-lê. *ad.* Stoudly; with spirit. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

TALMUD, { tâl'-mûd. } *n. s.* [Heb.] The book traditions, the rabbinical constitutions, and explanations of the law. *Lightfoot*.

TALMUDICAL, { tâl'-mûd'-ê-kâl. } *a.* Belonging to the talmud.

TALMUDICK, { tâl'-mû-dîk. } *a.* Belonging to the talmud. *Skinner*.

TALMUDIST, tâl'-mû-dîst. *n. s.* One well versed in the talmud. *Burton*.

TALMUDISTICK, tâl'-mû-dîs'-îk. *a.* Talmudical. *Warton*.

TALNESS, tâl'-nês. 84, 406. *n. s.* Height of stature; procerity. *Spenser*.

ê This word, by losing an *l*, is, if we pronounce it according to the orthography, deprived of its sound: the first syllable, according to this spelling, ought, undoubtably, to be pronounced like the first of *tal-low*, which sufficiently shows the necessity of spelling it with double *l*. *W.* [Tallness, Jones, Fulton and Knight, and Webster]

TALON, tâl'-ân. 166, 544. *n. s.* [Fr.] The claw of a bird of prey. *Bacon*.

TAMARIND-Tree, tâm'-mâ-rînd-trêd. *n. s.* [tamarindus, Lat.] A tree, bearing a flat pod, containing many flat, angular seeds, surrounded with an acid, blackish pulp. *Miller*.

TAMARISK, tâm'-mâ-rîsk. *n. s.* [tamarice, Lat.] A tree, whose flowers are roseaceous. *Miller*.

TAMBOUR, tâm'-bôôr. *n. s.* [tambour, old Fr.; tambur, Arab.] A tambourine; which see. A frame resembling a drum, on which a kind of embroidery is worked; the embroidery so made. [In architecture.] A member of the Corinthian and Composite capital, somewhat resembling a drum a kind of porch; a round stone, or course of stone.

TAMBOURINE, tâm'-bôôr-êên'. 112. *n. s.* [tambourin, Span.] A kind of drum. *Spenser*.

TAME *ê*, tâme. *a.* [tame, Sax.; taem, Dutch; tam, Dan.] Not wild; domestic. *Addison*. Crushed; subdued; depressed; dejected; spiritless; heartless. *Shak.* Spiritless; unanimated: as, a tame poem.

To TAME, tâme. *v. a.* [gatamjan, Goth.; tamian, Sax.; tammen, Dutch.] To reduce from wildness; to reclaim; to make gentle. *Shak.* To subdue; to crush; to depress; to conquer. *Shakespeare*.

TAMEABLE, tâ'-mâ-bl. 405. *a.* Susceptive of taming. *Wilkins*.

TAMELESS, tâme'-lês. *a.* Wild; untamed. *Bp. Hall*.

TAMELY, tâme'-lê. *ad.* Not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly. *Shakespeare*.

TAMENESS, tâme'-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being tame; not wildness. Want of spirits; timidity. *Rogers*.

TAMER, tâ'-mûr. 98. *n. s.* Conqueror; subduer. *Pope*.

TAMINY, tâm'-ê-nê. *n. s.* [estamine, Fr.] A kind of woollen stuff; called also tammin, and tammy. *Cotgrave*.

TAMKIN, tâm'-kîn. *n. s.* The stopple of the mouth of a great gun.

To TAMPER, tâm'-pâr. 98. *v. n.* [of uncertain derivation.] To be busy with physick. *Hudibras*. To meddle; to have to do without fitness or necessity. *Roscommon*. To deal; to practise secretly. *Hudibras*.

To TAN *ê*, tân. *v. a.* [tannen, Dutch; tanner, Fr.] To impregnate or imbue with bark. *Grew*. To imbrown by the sun. *Spenser*.

TAN, tân. *n. s.* The bark of the oak; the ooze with which tanners prepare their leather. *Ash*.

TANE, for taken, tâ'en. *May*.

TANG *ê*, tâng. 408. *n. s.* [tonghe, Dutch.] A strong

—nô, môve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —dîl; —pônd; —thin, THIS.

taste; a taste left in the mouth. *Barrow*. Relish; taste. *Atterbury*. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind it. *Shak*. Sound; tone. this is mistaken for *tone* or *twang*. *Holder*.

To TANG, tang, *v. n.* [probably mistaken for *twang*.] To ring with. *Shakspeare*.

TANG*, tang, *n. s.* [tang, Su. Goth.] A kind of sea-weed: called in some places *tangle*. *Bp. Richardson*.

TANGENT, tân-jênt. *n. s.* [tangent, Fr.; tangens, Lat.] [In trigonometry.] A right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle so as not to cut it; but yet intersects another line without the circle, called a *secant*, that is drawn from the centre, and which cuts the arc to which it is a *tangent*. *Trevoux*.

TANGIBILITY, tân-jê-bîl-ê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE*, tân-jê-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.; from *tango*, Lat.] Perceptible by the touch. *Bacon*.

To TANGLE*, tang-gl. 405. *v. a.* See To ENTANGLE. To implicate; to knit together. *Millon*. To ensnare; to entrap. *Shak*. To embroil; to embarrass. *Crashaw*.

To TANGLE, tang-gl. *v. n.* To be entangled. *Anon*.

TANGLE, tang-gl. *n. s.* A knot of things interwoven in one another, or different parts of the same thing perplexed. *Milton*. [from *tang*.] A kind of sea-weed.

TANIST, tân-îst. *n. s.* [an Irish word; perhaps from *thane*.] A kind of captain or governor. *Spenser*.

TANISTRY, tân-îs-trê. *n. s.* A succession made up of inheritance and election. *Spenser*.

TANK, tangk. 408. *n. s.* [tanque, Fr.] A large cistern or basin. *Sir T. Herbert*.

TANKARD, tangk-ârd. 83. *n. s.* [tanquaerd, Fr.; tankaerd, Dutch.] A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink. *B. Jonson*.

TANLING*, tân-ling. *n. s.* [from *tan*.] One scorched by the heat of summer. *Shakspeare*.

TANNER, tân-nâr. 98. *n. s.* One whose trade is to tan leather. *Moxon*.

TANNING*, tân-ning. *n. s.* The process of preparing leather with tan or bark. The appearance or stain of a brown colour. *Bp. Taylor*.

TANPIT, tân-pît. *n. s.* A pit where leather is impregnated with bark.

TANSY, tân-zê. 438. *n. s.* An odorous plant. *Milner*. A kind of cake, of which tansy forms a principal part. *Selden*.

TANT*, tânt. *n. s.* A kind of small field-spider. *Ray*.

TANTALISM, tânt-tâ-lîzm. *n. s.* A punishment like that of Tantalus. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

TANTALIZATION*, tânt-tê-lê-zâ-shûn. *n. s.* Act of tantalizing; state of being tantalized. *Gayton*.

To TANTALIZE*, tânt-tâ-lîze. *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*, whose punishment was to starve among fruits and water which he could not touch.] To torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached. *Dryden*.

TANTALIZER*, tânt-tâ-lî-zûr. *n. s.* One who tantalizes. *Wakefield*.

TANTAMOUNT, tânt-â-môunt. *a.* [Fr.] Equivalent. *Glanville*.

TANTIVY, tânt-tiv-ê. *ad.* [from the note of a hunting horn, so expressed in articulate sounds. From *tantâ vi*, says *Skinner*.] To ride *tantivy* is to ride at great speed.

TANTLING, tânt-ling. 410. *n. s.* One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable.

To TAP*, tâp. *v. a.* [tapper, Fr.] To touch lightly; to strike gently. [tæppan, Sax.; tappen, Dutch.]

To pierce a vessel; to broach a vessel. *Shakspeare*.

To TAP*, tâp. *v. n.* To strike a gentle blow: as, He tapped at the door.

TAP, tâp. *n. s.* A gentle blow. *Shak*. [tæppe, Sax.] A pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out. *Chaucer*.

TAPE, tâpe. *n. s.* [tæppe, Sax.] A narrow fillet or band of linen. *Shakspeare*.

TA'PER*, tâ-pôr. 76, 93. *n. s.* [tape, Sax.] A wax candle; a light. *Shakspeare*.

TA'PER, tâ-pôr. *a.* Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical. *Dryden*.

To TA'PER, tâ-pôr. *v. n.* To grow gradually smaller. *Ray*.

To TA'PER*, tâ-pôr. *v. a.* To make gradually smaller. To light with tapers. *Warton*.

TA'PERNESS*, tâ-pôr-nês. *n. s.* The state of being taper. *Shenstone*.

TA'PESTRY*, tâps-trê, or tâp-ês-trê. *n. s.* [tapeserie, tapisserie, tapis, Fr.] Cloth woven in regular figures. *Shakspeare*.

Though the first is the most common, the last is the most correct pronunciation of this word. Accordingly all our orthoëpists, who divide the words into syllables but Mr. Sheridan, make this word a trisyllable. *W.*

To TA'PESTRY*, tâps-trê, or tâp-ês-trê. *v. a.* To adorn with tapestry. *Hurmar*.

TA'PET, tâp-ît. *n. s.* [tapetia, Lat.] Worked or figured stuff. *Spenser*.

TA'PHOUSE*, tâp-hôuse. *n. s.* A room in which beer is drawn and sold in small quantities: in large inns now usually called the *tap*. *Beaumont and Fl.*

TAPIS*, tâp-pis. *n. s.* [Fr.] Literally, tapestry which formerly covered tables: whence matters laid upon the table for discussion. *Henry, Lord Clarendon*.

TA'PLASH*, tâp-lâsh. *n. s.* [from *tap*, and perhaps *lasche*, Fr.] Poor beer; dregs. *Bp. Parker*.

TA'PROOT, tâp-rôot. *n. s.* [tap and root.] The principal stem of the root. *Mortimer*.

TA'PSTER, tâp-stûr. *n. s.* [tæppe, Sax.] One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse. *Shakspeare*.

TAR*, târ. *n. s.* [tape, Sax.; terre, Teut.; tiere, Dan.] Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire. *Spenser*.

TAR, târ. *n. s.* [from *tar*, used in ships.] A sailor; a seaman, in colloquial language. *Swift*.

To TAR, târ. *v. a.* To smear over with tar. *Beaumont and Fl.* [târyan, Sax.] To tease; to provoke. *Shakspeare*.

TARANTULA, tâ-rân-tshû-lâ. 461. *n. s.* [Ital.] An insect whose bite is said to be only cured by music. *Sidney*.

TARDA'TION, târ-dâ-shûn. *n. s.* [tardo, Lat.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TARDIGRADOUS, târ-dê-grâd-ûs. *a.* [tardigradus, Lat.] Moving slowly. *Brown*.

TARDILY, târ-dê-lê. *ad.* Slowly; sluggishly. *Shakspeare*.

TARDINESS, târ-dê-nês. *n. s.* Slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion. *Shak*.

TARDITY, târ-dê-tê. *n. s.* [tarditas, Lat.] Slowness; want of velocity. *Digby*.

TA'RDY*, târ-dê. *a.* [tardus, Lat.; tardif, Fr.] Slow; not swift. *Sandys*. Sluggish; unwilling to action or motion. *Dryden*. Dilatory; late; tedious. *Shak*. Unwary; a low word. *Hudibras*.

Criminal; offending: a low word. *Collier*.

To TA'RDY, târ-dê. *v. a.* [tarder, Fr.] To delay; to hinder. *Shakspeare*.

TARE, târe. *n. s.* [teeren, Dutch.] A weed that grows among corn. *Hooker*. The common vetch. *Pope*.

TARE, târe. *n. s.* [Fr.] A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; also the allowance made for it.

TARE, târe. preterit of *tear*. *Dryden*.

TARGE, târje. *n. s.* [target, targeta, TARGET, târ-gêt. 381.] Sax.; turge, Ital. and Fr.; tarian, Welsh.] A kind of buckler or shield borne on the left arm. It seems to be commonly used for a defensive weapon, less in circumference than a shield. *Spenser*.

Mr. Perry and Mr. Barclay are the only orthoëpists who make the *g* in this word [target] soft. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Dyche, and that profound searcher into English sounds, Mr. Elphinstone, make it hard, as in *forget*; and, if etymology be any rule, the Erse word *an taargett* is decidedly

in favour of this pronunciation; for almost all our English words, which have the *g* hard before *e* and *i*, are of Erse or Saxon original.—See *Principles*, No. 380, 381. *W.*

TARGETTER, târ-gêt-tèèr'. *n. s.* One armed with a target. *Chapman.*

TAR'GUM, târ'-gûm. *n. s.* A paraphrase on Scripture in the Chaldee language. *Patrick.*

TAR'GUMIST*, târ'-gûm-ist. *n. s.* A writer in the targums. *Milton.*

TAR'RIFF, târ'-îf. 81. *n. s.* [*tarif*, Fr.] A cartel of commerce. *Addison.*

TARN, târn. *n. s.* [*tiarn*, Icel.] A bog; a fen; a marsh; a pool; a quagmire. *Kay.*

To TARNISH δ , târ'-nîsh. *v. a.* [*ternir*, Fr.] To sully; to soil; to make not bright. *Collier.*

To TARNISH, târ'-nîsh. *v. n.* To lose brightness. *Collier.*

TARPA'WLING, târ-pâw'lîng. *n. s.* Hempen cloth smeared with tar. *Dryden.* A sailor. *Lord Clarendon.*

TARRAGON, târ'-rà-gôn. *n. s.* A plant called herb dragon.

TARRIANCE, târ'-rè-ânse. *n. s.* Stay; delay; perhaps sojourn. *Shakespeare.*

TARRIER, târ'-rè-ûr. [*See HARRIER.*] *n. s.* [*terre*, Fr.] A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole. *Dryden.*

TARRIER, târ'-rè-ûr. *n. s.* One that carries or stows; one that waits; whatever delays or puts off. *Sir T. Elyot.*

To TARRY δ , târ'-rè. 81. *v. n.* [*targir*, Fr.; *traeghen*, Teut.] To stay; to continue in a place. *Shak.* To delay; to be long in coming. *Psalms.* To wait; to expect attending. *Exod.* xxiv.

To TARRY, târ'-rè. *v. a.* To wait for. *Shak.*

TARRY*, târ'-rè. 82. *a.* Consisting of tar; resembling tar. *More.*

TARSEL, târ'-sîl. 99. *n. s.* A kind of hawk. *Prior.*

TAR'SUS, târ'-sûs. *n. s.* [*rápos*, Gr.; *tarse*, Fr.] The space betwixt the lower end of the fossil bones of the leg and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up, the toes. *Dict.*

TART δ , târt. *a.* [*teaprt*, Sax.; *taertig*, Dutch.] Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste. *Sir T. Elyot.* Sharp; keen; severe. *Shakespeare.*

TART, târt. *n. s.* [*tarte*, Fr.; *tarta*, Ital.; *taart*, Dan.] A small pie of fruit. *Bacon.*

TARTANE, târ'-tân. *n. s.* [*tartana*, Ital.; *tartane*, Fr.] A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail. *Addison.*

TARTAR δ , târ'-târ. *n. s.* [*tartarus*, Lat.] Hell: a word used by the old poets. *Spenser.* [*tartre*, Fr.] What sticks to wine casks, like a hard stone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes. *Quincy.*—To catch a Tartar. See *To CATCH.*

TARTAREAN, târ-târ-rè-ân. *a.* [*tartarus*, Lat.] Hellish. *Milton.*

TARTAREOUS, târ-târ-rè-ûs. *a.* Consisting of tartar. *Grew.* Hellish. *Milton.*

TARTARIZATION*, târ-târ-è-zâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of forming tartar. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

To TARTARIZE, târ-târ-ize. *v. a.* To impregnate with tartar.

TARTAROUS, târ-târ-ûs. *a.* Containing tartar; consisting of tartar. *Bp. Berkeley.*

TARTISH*, târt'-îsh. *a.* Somewhat tart. *Scott.*

TARTLY, târt'-lè. *ad.* Sharply; sourly; with acidity. Sharply; with poignancy; with severity. *Walker.* With sourness of aspect. *Shakespeare.*

TARTNESS, târt'-nès. *n. s.* Sharpness; sourness; acidity. *Mortimer.* Sourness of temper; poignancy of language. *Shakespeare.*

TARTUFISH*, târ-tûf'-îsh. *a.* [from *tartufe*, Fr.] Perhaps precise; formal; or morose. *Sterne.*

TASK δ , tâsk. 79. *n. s.* [*tusche*, Fr.; *tassa*, Ital.] Something to be done imposed by another. *Milton.* Employment; business. *Atterbury.*—To take to task.

To improve; to reprimand. *L'Estrange.*

To TASK, tâsk. *v. a.* To burthen with something to be done. *Shakespeare.*

TA'SKER, tâsk'-ûr. } *n. s.* One who
TA'SKMASTER, tâsk'-mâ-stûr. } imposes tasks.
Milton. One who undertakes a task, as a day-labourer.

TA'SSEL δ , tâs'-sèl. 102. [*tâs'-sèl*, Perry, Jones, Fulton and Knight; *tôs'-l*, Sheridan.] *n. s.* [*tasse*, Fr.; *tasselus*, low Lat.] An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances. *Spenser.*

TA'SSEL*, tâs'-sèl. *n. s.* [properly *tercel*, or *tiercel*, *terzuolo*, Ital.] The male of the goshawk. *Spenser.*

TA'SSEL, tâs'-sèl. } *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

TA'ZEL, tâz'-èl. } *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

TA'SSELED, [TASSELLED] δ tâs'-sèld. *a.* Adorned with tassels. *Chaucer.*

TA'SSES, tâs'-sèz. *n. s.* Armour for the thighs. *Ainsworth.*

TA'STABLE, tâst'-â-bl. 405. *a.* That may be tasted; savoury; relishing. *Boyle.*

To TASTE δ , tâste. *v. a.* [*taster*, old Fr.; *tasten*, German and Teut.] To perceive and distinguish by the palate. *St. John*, ii. To try by the mouth; to eat, at least in a small quantity. *Milton.* To essay first. *Knolles.* To obtain pleasure from. *Ca raw.* To feel; to have perception of. *Heb.* ii. To relish intellectually; to approve. *Milton.*

To TASTE, tâste. *v. n.* To try by the mouth; to eat. *Milton.* To have a smack; to produce on the palate a particular sensation. *Bacon.* To distinguish intellectually. *Swift.* To be tainted, or receive some quality or character. *Shak.* To try the relish of any thing. *Davies.* To have perception of. *Shak.* To take to be enjoyed. *Milton.* To enjoy sparingly. *Dryden.*

TASTE, tâste. *n. s.* The act of tasting; gustation. *Milton.* The sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived. *Bacon.* Sensibility; perception. *Shak.* That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue, the papillæ of which are the principal instruments hereof. *Exoats*, xvi. Intellectual relish or discernment. *Hooker.* An essay; a trial; an experiment. *Shak.* A small portion given as a specimen. *Bacon.*

TA'STED, tâst'-éd. *a.* Having a particular relish. *Bacon.*

TA'STEFUL, tâst'-fûl. *a.* High relished; savoury. *Bp. Hall.*

TA'STELESS, tâst'-lès. *a.* Having no power of perceiving taste. Having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; insipid. *Boyle.* Having no power of giving pleasure; insipid. *Addison.* Having no intellectual gust. *Orvery.*

TA'STELESSNESS, tâst'-lès-nès. *n. s.* Insipidity; want of relish. *Whitlock.* Want of perception of taste. Want of intellectual relish. *Swift.*

TA'STER, tâst'-ûr. *n. s.* [*tasteur*, Fr.] One who takes the first essay of food. *Crashaw.* A dram cup. *Ainsworth.*

TA'STY*, tâs'-tè. *a.* Expressed or done so as to show intellectual relish: a modern word.

To TA'TTER δ , tât'-tûr. *v. a.* [*totæpan*, Sax.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Shakespeare.*

TA'TTER, tât'-tûr. *n. s.* A rag; a fluttering rag. *L'Estrange.*

TATTERDEMA'LION, tât-tûr-dè-mâl'-yûn. *n. s.* A ragged fellow. *Hovell.*

To TA'TTLE δ , tât'-l. 405. *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning. *Spenser.*

TA'TTLE, tât'-l. *n. s.* Prate; idle chat; trifling talk. *Swift.*

TA'TTLER, tât'-lûr. *n. s.* An idle talker; a prater. *Bp. Taylor.*

TATTO'O, tât-tôô'. *n. s.* [*taptez tous*, Fr.] The beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters. *Prior.*

TAUGHT, tâwt. 213, 393. preterit and part. passive of *teach*. *Isaiah*, liv.

To TAUNT δ , tânt, or tâwnt. [*tânt*, Jones, Fulton and Knight.] *v. a.* [*tanser*, Fr.] To reproach; to insult; to revile; to ridicule; to treat with insolence and contumelies. *Shak.* To exprobrate; to mention with upbraiding. *Shakespeare.*

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —ðil; —pōdnd; —thin, THIS.

✂ I have every orthoëpist in the language against me in the preference I give to the first sound of this word, except Mr. Elphinston; and his authority as an analogist outweighs every other. I see no good reason that this word should have the broad sound of *a*, and not *eunt*, *havnt*, *flaunt*, *jaunt*, and the proper name *Saunders*; nor is my ear much accustomed to hear it so pronounced.—See SAUNTER, HAUNT, and *Principles*, No. 214. *W.*

TAUNT, tánt. 214. *n. s.* Insult; scoff; reproach; ridicule. *Shakespeare.*

TA'UNTER, tánt'-úr. *n. s.* One who taunts, reproaches, or insults. *Hulot.*

TA'UNTINGLY, tánt'-íng-lè. *ad.* With insult; scoffingly; with contumely and exprobration. *Shak.*

TAURICORNOUS, táw-ròr'-nòs. *a.* [*taurus* and *cornu*, Lat.] Having horns like a bull. *Brown.*

TAURUS*, táw'-ròs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The second sign in the zodiac. *Shakespeare.*

TAUTOLOGICAL, táw-tòl'-lòd'-jè-kál. *a.* [*tautologie*, Fr.] Repeating the same thing. *Barton.*

TAUTOLOGIST, táw-tòl'-lò-jíst. *n. s.* One who repeats the same thing.

To TAUTOLOGIZE*, táw-tòl'-lò-jíze. *v. n.* To repeat the same thing. *Smith.*

TAUTOLOGY, táw-tòl'-lò-jè. 518. *n. s.* [*ταυτολογία*; *tauto* and *lógos*, Gr.; *tautologie*, Fr.] Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words. *Glanville.*

TAUTOPHONY †, táw-tòf'-lò-nè. *n. s.* A successive repetition of the same sound.

✂ I have long wished to insert this word into my vocabulary, from a conviction of its utility in conversing on the sounds of words, but was deterred for want of an authority from any of our dictionaries, when, upon reading the very learned and ingenious Essay on the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages, I found the word used in exactly that manner, which shows the propriety, and even necessity, of adopting it. The learned author says, "The most extraordinary *tautophony* which he [Eustathius] mentions, is that of the vowels *a* and *η*, in the proper names of the goddesses *Ips* and *Ἥρη*."—On the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages; printed for Robson, 1796. *W.*

TA'VERN, táv'-úr. *n. s.* [*taverna*, Fr.; *taberna*, Lat.] A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained. *Shakespeare.*

TA'VERNER, táv'-úr-n. } *n. s.* [*ta-*
TA'VERNERKEEPER, táv'-úr-n-kèép-úr. } *bernarius*,
TA'VERNMAN, táv'-úr-mán. } Lat.; *ta-*
vernier, Fr.] One who keeps a tavern. *Camden.*

TA'VERNING*, táv'-úr-íng. *n. s.* Act of feasting at taverns. *Bp. Hall.*

To TAW, táw. 219. *v. a.* [*townen*, Dutch; *tapian*, Sax.] To dress white leather, commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from *tan* leather, that which is dressed with bark. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TAW, táw. *n. s.* A marble to play with. *Swift.*

TA'WDRILY*, táw'-drè-lè. *ad.* In a tawdry manner. *Pulteney.*

TA'WDRINESS, táw'-drè-nès. *n. s.* Tinsel finery; finery ostentatious, without elegance. *Richardson.*

TA'WDRY, táw'-drè. 219. *a.* [from Stawdrey, Saint Audrey, or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair.] Meanly showy; splendid without cost; fine without grace; showy without elegance. *Spenser.*

TA'WDRY, táw'-drè. *n. s.* A slight ornament; a kind of necklace worn by country wenches. *Dryden.*

TA'WED*, táwd. *part. a.* Of the colour of tan; imbrowned. *Suckville.*

TA'WER, táw'-úr. *n. s.* [*tapere*, Sax.] A dresser of leather. *Barret.*

TA WNY, táw'-né. 219. *a.* [*tané*, *tanné*, Fr.] Yellow, like things tanned. *Shakespeare.*

TAX, táks. *n. s.* [*tasg*, Welsh; *taxe*, Fr.; *taxe*, Dutch.] An impost; a tribute imposed; an excise; a tallage. *Dryden.* [*taxo*, Lat.] Charge; censure. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* [*taxa*, low Lat.] Task; lesson to be learned. *Articles of Eccl. Visitation and Inquiry.*

To TAX, táks. *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr.] To load with imposts. 2 *Kings*, xxiii. [*taxo*, Lat.] To charge; to censure; to accuse. *Raleigh.*

TA'XABLE, táks'-à-bl. 405. *a.* That may be taxed. *Sherwood.*

TAXA'TION, táks'-h'-shùn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *taxatio*, Lat.] The act of loading with taxes; impost; tax. *Sidney.* Accusation; scandal. *Shakespeare.*

TA'XER, táks'-úr. 98. *n. s.* One who taxes. *Bacon.*

TEA, tè. 227. *n. s.* [a word probably Chinese; *thé*, Fr.] A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe. *Waller.*

To TEACH, tèsh. 352. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. taught, sometimes *teached*. [*teacan*, Sax.] To instruct; to inform, as a master: correlative to *learn*. *Isaiah*, ii. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned. *Deut.* xxxi. To show; to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind. *Shak.* To tell; to give intelligence. *Tusser.*

To TEACH, tèsh. 227. *v. n.* To perform the office of an instructor. *Mic.* iii.

TE'ACHABLE, tèsh'-à-bl. 405. *a.* Docile; susceptible of instruction. *Wilkins.*

TE'ACHABLENESS, tèsh'-à-bl-nès. *n. s.* Docility, willingness to learn; capacity to learn. *Granger.*

TE'ACHER, tèsh'-úr. 98. *n. s.* One who teaches; an instructor; preceptor. *Hooker.* One who, without regular ordination, assumes the ministry. *Swift.*

A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people. *Raleigh.*

TEAD, {tède. } *n. s.* [*tede*, old Fr.; *taeda*, Lat.] A torch; a flambeau. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

TEAGUE, tègg. 227, 337. *n. s.* A name of contempt used for an Irishman. *Prior.*

TEAL, tèle. 227. *n. s.* [*teelingh*, Dutch.] A wild fowl of the duck kind. *Carew.*

TEAM, tème. 227. *n. s.* [*temo*, Lat.; *team*, Sax.] A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage. *Spenser.* Any number passing in a line. *Dryden.*

To TEAM*, tème. *v. a.* To join together in a team. *Spenser.*

TEAR, tère. 227. *n. s.* [*ea* in this word is pronounced *ee*; *tagr*, M. Goth.; *teap*, Sax.; *daigr*, Welsh.] The water which violent passion forces from the eyes. *Bacon.* Any moisture trickling in drops. *Dryden.*

To TEAR, tère. *v. a.* pret. *tore*, anciently *tare*; part. pass. *torn*. [*tairan*, *gatairan*, M. Goth.; *taera*, Su. Goth.; *tæpan*, Sax.; *ea* is pronounced as *a*, and *tear* rhymes to *square*.] To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to separate by violent pulling. *Gen.* xlv. To laniate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along. *Jer.* xvi. To break or take away by violence. *Dryden.* To divide violently; to shatter. *Locke.* To pull with violence; to drive violently. *Dryden.* To take away by sudden violence. *Waller.* To make a violent rent. *Shak.*

✂ The inconvenience of having two words, of different significations, written alike, and pronounced differently, is evident in this and the preceding word; and this inconvenience is perhaps greater than that where the orthography is different and the pronunciation the same; but, perhaps, the greatest inconvenience is the former, where the orthography is the same, and the pronunciation different.—See BOWL. *W.*

To TEAR, tàre. *v. n.* [*tieren*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently. *L'Estrange.*

TEAR, tàre. 73, 240. *n. s.* A rent; fissure.

TE'ARER, tà'-rùr. 98. *n. s.* One who rends or tears; one who blusters.

TE'ARFALLING, tèrè'-fál-íng. *a.* Tender; shedding tears. *Shakespeare.*

TE'ARFUL, tèrè'-fúl. *a.* Weeping; full of tears.

TE'ARLESS*, tèrè'-lès. *a.* Without tears. *Sandys.*

To TEASE, tèze. 227. *v. a.* [*tæpan*, Sax.] To comb or unravel wool or flax. *Milton.* To scratch cloth in order to level the nap. To torment with importunity; to vex with assiduous impertinence. *Butler.*

TE'ASEL, tè'-zl. *n. s.* [*tæp*], Sax.] A plant. *Miller.*

TE'ASELER*, tè'-zl-úr. *n. s.* [*teizeler*, Norm. Fr.]

- One who raises the nap on woollen cloth by means of the teasel. *Kellam*.
- TEASER**, tē'-zâr. 98. *n. s.* Whoever or whatever torments by incessant importunity. *Fuller*.
- TEAT**, tâte. 227, 232. *n. s.* [*teth*, Welsh; τῆτ, Sax.; *tele*, Dutch; *téton*, Fr.] A dug; a pap. *Bacon*.
- TECHILY**, tēsh'-ê-lê. *ad.* Peevishly; fretfully; forwardly.
- TECHINESS**, tēsh'-ê-nēs. *n. s.* Peevishness; fretfulness. *Bp. Hall*.
- TECHNICAL** §, tēk'-nē-kâl. 353. *a.* [τεχνικός, Gr.; *technique*, Fr.] Belonging to arts; not in common or popular use. *Locke*.
- TECHNICALLY***, tēk'-nē-kâl-lê. *ad.* In a technical manner. *Warton*.
- TECHNOLOGY***, tēk'-nôl'-ô-jê. *n. s.* [τεχνη and λογος.] A description or discourse upon arts. *Twells*.
- TECHY** §, tēsh'-ê. 352. *a.* [for *touchy*, that is, inclination to be *touched* with whatever is said or done.] Peevish; fretful; irritable; easily made angry; forward. *Shakespeare*.
- TECTONICK**, tēk'-tôn'-îk. 509. *a.* [τεκτονικός.] Pertaining to building. *Bailey*.
- To TED**, téd. *v. a.* [τεαδαν, Sax.] To spread abroad new-mown grass, in order to make it into hay. *Milton*.
- TEDDER** §, tēd'-dâr. } *n. s.* [tudder, Dutch; *tiudt*,
TETHER, tēth'-ûr. } Icel.] A rope with which a horse is tied in the field that he may not pasture too wide. Any thing by which one is restrained. *Bacon*.
- To TEDDER***, tēd'-dâr. *v. a.* To tie up; to restrain. *Feltham*.
- TE DE UM**, tē-dē'-ûm. *n. s.* A hymn of the church, so called from the two first words of the Latin. *Bacon*.
- TE'DIOUS** §, tē'-dē-ûs, or tē'-jē-ûs. 293, 294. *a.* [te-dieux, Fr.; *tædium*, Lat.] Wearisome by continuance; troublesome; irksome. *Milton*. Wearisome by prolixity. *Acts*, xxiv. Slow. *Harte*.
- TE'DIOUSLY**, tē'-dē-ûs-lê, or tē'-jē-ûs-lê. 294. *ad.* In such a manner as to weary. *Drayton*.
- TE'DIOUSNESS**, tē'-dē-ûs-nēs, or tē'-jē-ûs-nēs. *n. s.* Wearisomeness by continuance. *Davies*. Wearisomeness by prolixity. *Hooker*. Prolixity; length. *Shakespeare*. Uneasiness; tiresomeness; quality of wearying. *Hooker*.
- To TEM** §, tēm. 246. *v. n.* [teman, Sax.] To bring young. *Shak*. To be pregnant; to engender young. *Shak*. To be full; to be charged as a breeding animal. *Addison*.
- To TEEM**, tēm. *v. a.* To bring forth; to produce. *Shakespeare*. To pour. *Swift*.
- TE'EMER**, tēm'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that brings young.
- TE'EMFUL**, tēm'-fûl. *a.* [teampul, Sax.] Pregnant; prolific. *Brimful*. *Ainsworth*.
- TE'EMLESS**, tēm'-lēs. *a.* Unfruitful; not prolific. *Dryden*.
- TEEN** §, tēen. *n. s.* [tinan, Sax.; *tenen*, Flemish.] Sorrow; grief. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
- To TEEN**, tēen. *v. a.* [tinan, Sax.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing. *Chaucer*. *Ob. J.*
- TEENS**, tēenz. *n. s.* The years reckoned by the termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen. *Granville*.
- TEETH**, tēeth. The plural of *tooth*. *Job*, xli.
- To TEETH**, tēeth. *v. n.* To breed teeth; to be at the time of dentition. *Arbutnot*.
- TEG**. See **TAG**.
- TE'GUMENT**, tēg'-û-mēnt. *n. s.* [tegmentum, Lat.] Cover; the outward part; seldom used but in anatomy or physics. *Brown*.
- TEHEE***, tē-hê. *interj.* An old expression for a laugh. *Chaucer*.
- To TE'HEE**, tē'-hê. *v. n.* To laugh with a loud and more insolent kind of cachinnation; to titter. *Hudibras*.
- TEL**, tèle. *n. s.* [tilia, Lat.] The same with *tinden* or *lime tree*. *Isa*. vi.
- TEINT**, tint. *n. s.* [teinte, Fr.] Colour; touch of the pencil. *Dryden*.
- TE'LARY**, tēl'-â-rê. *a.* [tela, Lat.] Spinning webs. *Brown*.
- TELEGRAPH***, tēl'-ê-gráf. *n. s.* [telegraphie, Fr. from τελες and γραφω, Gr.] An instrument that answers the end of writing by conveying intelligence to a distance through the means of signals. *Mason*.
- TELESCOPE** §, tēl'-ê-skôpe. *n. s.* [telescope, Fr.; from τηλε and σκοπώ, Gr.] A long glass, by which distant objects are viewed. *Watts*.
- TELESCOPICAL**, tēl'-ê-skôp'-ê-kâl. 518. } *a*
TELESCOPICK*, tēl'-ê-skôp'-îk. }
Belonging to a telescope; seeing at distance. *Hist. R. s. iv.*
- TELESM** §*, tēl'-êzm. *n. s.* [talism, Arab.] A kind of amulet or magical charm. *Gregory*.
- TELESMATICAL***, tēl'-lês-mât'-ê-kâl. *a.* Belonging to telemes. *Gregory*.
- TELE/STICK***, tēl'-lês'-îtk. *n. s.* [τελος and στιχος.] A poem, where the final letters of each line make up a name. *B. Jonson*.
- To TELL** §, tēll. *n. a.* preterit and part. pass. *told*. [tellan, Sax.; *taelen*, *tellen*, Dutch; *talen*, Dan.] To utter; to express; to speak. *Gen*. xxiv. To relate; to rehearse. *Job*, xv. To teach; to inform. *Spenser*. To discover; to betray. *Num*. xiv. To count; to number. *Waller*. To make excuses. *Shakespeare*.
- To TELL**, tēll. *v. n.* To give an account; to make report. *Sam*. xxvi.—*To tell on*. To inform of. *1 Sam*. xxvii.
- TELLER**, tēl'-lâr. 98. *n. s.* One who tells or relates. *Shak*. One who numbers; a numberer.—A teller is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four in number; their business is to receive all moneys due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith: they also pay all persons any money payable to them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt: they also make books of receipts and payments, which they deliver the lord treasurer. *Covel*.
- TE'LLTALE**, tēl'-tâle. *n. s.* One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence. *Shakespeare*.
- TE'LLTALE***, tēl'-tâle. *a.* Blabbing; telling tales; giving malicious information. *Shakespeare*.
- TE'MERARIOUS** §, tēm'-êr-â-rê-ûs. *a.* [temeraire, Fr.; *temerarius*, Lat.] Rash; heady; unreasonably adventurous; unreasonably contemptuous of danger. *L'Estrange*. Careless; heedless; done at random. *Ray*.
- TE'MERARIOUSLY***, tēm'-êr-â-rê-ûs-lê. *ad.* Rashly; with unreasonable contempt of danger; without heed. *Bp. Bramhall*.
- TE'MERITY**, tē-mêr'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [temerité, old Fr.; *temeritas*, Lat.] Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger. *More*.
- To TE'MPER** §, tēm'-pâr. 98. *v. a.* [tempero, Lat.; *temperer*, Fr.] To mix so as that one part qualifies the other. *Milton*. To compound; to form by mixture; to qualify as an ingredient. *Shak*. To mingle. *Ezek*. xlv. To beat together to a proper consistence. *Shak*. To accommodate; to modify. *Wisdom*, xvi. To bring to due proportion; to moderate excess. *Milton*. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe; to calm. *Spenser*. To form metals to a proper degree of hardness. *Milton*. To govern. *Spenser*.
- TE'MPER**, tēm'-pâr. *n. s.* Due mixture of contrary qualities. *Raleigh*. Middle course; mean, or medium. *Swift*. Constitution of body. *Burnet*. Disposition of mind. *Hammond*. Constitutional frame of mind. *Shak*. Calmness of mind; moderation. *B. Jonson*. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardness. *Shakespeare*.
- TE'MPERAMENT**, tēm'-pêr-â-mēnt. *n. s.* [temperamentum, Lat.; *temperament*, Fr.] Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality. *Locke*. Medium; due mixture of opposites. *Hale*.
- TEMPERAMENTAL**, tēm'-pêr-â-mēnt'-âl. *a.* Constitutional. *Brown*.
- TE'MPERANCE**, tēm'-pêr-ânse. 88. *n. s.* [temperantia, Lat.] Moderation: opposed to *gluttony* and

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

d-runkenness. Milton. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion. *Spenser.*

TEMPERATE, tēm'pēr-āte. 91. *a.* [temperatus, Lat.] Not excessive; moderate in degree of any quality. *Bacon.* Moderate in meat and drink. *Wiseman.* Free from ardent passion. *Shakspeare.*

TEMPERATELY, tēm'pēr-āte-lē. *ad.* Moderately; not excessively. *Addison.* Calmly; without violence of passion. *Shakspeare.* Without glutinous or luxury. *Bp. Taylor.*

TEMPERATENESS, tēm'pēr-āte-nēs. *n. s.* Freedom from excesses; mediocrity. Calmness; coolness of mind. *Daniel.*

TEMPERATIVE*, tēm'pēr-ā-tīv. *a.* Having power to temper. *Granger.*

TEMPERATURE, tēm'pēr-ā-tûre. *n. s.* [temperatura, Lat.; temperature, Fr.] Constitution of nature; degree of any qualities. *Abbot.* Mediocrity; due balance of contraries. *Davies.* Moderation; freedom from predominant passion. *Spenser.*

TEMPERED, tēm'pârd. 359. *a.* Disposed with regard to the passions. *Shakspeare.*

TEMPEST §, tēm'pēst. *n. s.* [tempeste, Fr.; tempestas, Lat.] The utmost violence of the wind: the names by which the wind is called, according to the gradual increase of its force, seem to be, a breeze; a gale; a gust; a storm; a tempest. *Shak.* Any tumult; commotion; perturbation. *Shakspeare.*

To TEMPEST*, tēm'pēst. *v. n.* [tempester, Fr.; tempestare, Ital.] To storm. *Sandys.* To pour a tempest on. *B. Jonson.*

To TEMPEST, tēm'pēst. *v. a.* To disturb as by a tempest. *Milton.*

TEMPEST-BEATEN, tēm'pēst-bē-tē. *a.* Shattered with storms. *Dryden.*

TEMPEST-TOST, tēm'pēst-tôst. *a.* Driven about by storms. *Shakspeare.*

TEMPESTIVE*, tēm'pēs-tīv. *a.* [tempestivus, Lat.] Seasonable. *Scott.*

TEMPESTIVELY*, tēm'pēs-tīv-lē. *ad.* Seasonably. *Burton.*

TEMPESTIVITY, tēm'pēs-tīv-ē-tē. *n. s.* Seasonableness. *Brown.*

TEMPESTUOUS, tēm'pēs-tshû-ûs. 461. *a.* [tempestuosus, Fr.] Stormy; turbulent. *Spenser.*

TEMPESTUOUSLY*, tēm'pēs-tshû-ûs-lē. *ad.* Turbulently; as in a tempest. *Milton.*

TEMPESTUOUSNESS*, tēm'pēs-tshû-ûs-nēs. *n. s.* The state of being tempestuous.

TEMPLAR, tēm'plār. 88. *n. s.* [from the Temple, a house near the Phæares, anciently belonging to the knights-templars, originally from the temple of Jerusalem.] A student in the law. *Pope.*

TEMPLE §, tēm'pl. 405. *n. s.* [temple, Sax.; templum, Lat.] A place appropriated to acts of religion. *Shak.* [tempora, Lat.] The upper part of the sides of the head where the pulse is felt. *Wiseman.*

To TEMPLE*, tēm'pl. *v. a.* To build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to. *Feltam.*

TEMPLET, tēm'plēt. *n. s.* A piece of timber in a building. *Moxon.*

TEMPORAL, tēm'pō-rāl. 557, 170. *a.* [Fr.; temporalis, low Lat.] Measured by time; not eternal. *Hooker.* Secular; not ecclesiastical. *Shak.* Not spiritual. *Selden.* [temporal, Fr.] Placed at the temples, or upper part of the sides of the head. *Arbutnot.*

TEMPORALITY, tēm'pō-rāl-ē-tē. } *n. s.* [tempo-
TEMPORALS, tēm'pō-rāl. } ralité, Fr.]
Secular possessions; not ecclesiastical rights. *Cowel.*

TEMPORALLY, tēm'pō-rāl-ē. *ad.* With respect to this life. *South.*

TEMPORALNESS*, tēm'pō-rāl-nēs. *n. s.* Secularity; worldliness. *Colgrave.*

TEMPORALTY, tēm'pō-rāl-tē. 170. *n. s.* The laity; secular people. *Abbot.* Secular possessions.

TEMPORANEOUS, tēm'pō-rāl-nē-ûs. *a.* [temporis, Lat.] Temporary. *Hallywell.*

TEMPORARINESS, tēm'pō-rāl-rē-nēs. *n. s.* The state of being temporary; not perpetuity.

TEMPORARY, tēm'pō-rā-rē. 170. *a.* [tempus, Lat.] Lasting only for a limited time. *Bacon.*

TEMPORIZATION*, tēm'pō-rē-zā-shûn. *n. s.* The act of complying with times or occasions. *Johnson.*

To TEMPORIZE §, tēm'pō-rīze. *v. n.* [temporiser, Fr.] To delay; to procrastinate. *Shak.* To comply with the times or occasions. *Daniel.* To comply, *Shakspeare.*

TEMPORIZER, tēm'pō-rī-zâr. 93. *n. s.* [temporiseur, Fr.] One that complies with times or occasions; a trimmer. *Burton.*

TEMSE BREAD, tēmz'-brêd. } *n. s.* [teme-
TEMSED BREAD, tēmz'-brêd. } rian, Sax.]
Bread made of flour better sifted than common.

To TEMPT §, tēm. 412. *v. a.* [tentô, Lat.; tenter, Fr.] To solicit to ill; to incite by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to entice. 1 *Cor. vii.* To provoke. *Shak.* It is sometimes used without any notion of evil; to solicit; to draw. *Milton.* To try; to attempt; to venture on. *Dryden.* To prove; to try. *Gen. xxii.*

TEMPTABLE, tēm-tā-bl. *a.* Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence. *Swift.*

TEMPTATION, tēm-tā-shûn. *n. s.* [temptacion, old Fr.] The act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement. *Milton.* The state of being tempted. *Duessa.* That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill. *Shakspeare.*

TEMPTATIONLESS*, tēm-tā-shûn-lēs. *a.* Having no motive. *Hammond.* *Ob. T.*

TEMPTER, tēm-tûr. 93. *n. s.* One who solicits to ill; an enticer. *Shakspeare.* The infernal solicitor to evil. *Hammond.*

TEMPTINGLY*, tēm-tîng-lē. *ad.* So as to tempt or entice. *Sir T. Herbert.*

TEMPTRESS*, tēm-trēs. *n. s.* She that tempts or entices. *Ford.*

TEMULENCY §, tēm-h-lēn-sē. *n. s.* [temulentia, Lat.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor. *Bullockar.*

TEMULENT, tēm-h-lēnt. *a.* [temulentus, Lat.] Inebriated; intoxicated as with strong liquors.

TEMULENTIVE*, tēm-h-lēnt-tīv. *a.* [temulentus, Lat.] Drunken; denoting the state of intoxication. *Junius.*

TEN §, tēn. *a.* [ten, Sax.; tien, Dutch; tyna, Icel.] The decimal number; twice five; the number by which we multiply numbers into new denominations. *Brown.* Ten is a proverbial number. *Dryden.*

TENABLE, tēn-ā-bl. *a.* [tenable, Fr.] That may be maintained against opposition; that may be held against attacks. *Bacon.*

§ The quantity of *e* in the first syllable of this word, and its relatives *tenet*, *tenor*, and *tenure*, is one of the most puzzling difficulties of pronunciation. How differently this letter is pronounced by different speakers may be gathered from a view of those orthoëpists who have marked the quantity of the vowels:

| | | | | |
|--------------|----------|--------|--------|---------|
| Sheridan, | tēnable, | tēnet, | tēnor, | tēnure. |
| Kenrick, | tēnable, | tēnet, | tēnor, | tēnure. |
| Nares, | tēnable, | — | tēnor, | tēnure. |
| Ash, | tēnable, | tēnet, | tēnor, | tēnure. |
| Scott, | tēnable, | tēnet, | tēnor, | tēnure. |
| Entick, | tēnable, | tēnet, | tēnor, | tēnure. |
| Perry, | tēnable, | tēnet, | tēnor, | tēnure. |
| W. Johnston, | tēnable, | tēnet, | tēnor, | tēnure. |
| Bailey, | — | — | — | tēnure. |
| Buchanan, | tēnable, | — | tēnor, | tēnure. |
| Fry, | tēnable, | tēnet, | tēnor, | tēnure. |
| Smith, | — | tēnet, | — | — |
| Elphinston, | — | — | tēnor, | — |

From this survey of our dictionaries, we find them uniform only in the word *tenor*. They are nearly equally divided on the word *tenet*; and, if similitude were to decide, it would be clearly in favour of the short vowel, in this word, as well as in *tenor*. They are both Latin words, and both have the vowel short in the original. This, however, is no reason with those who understand the analogy of English pronunciation, (for *temour minor*, &c. have the first vowel short in Latin,) 594; but it sufficiently shows the partiality of the ear to the short vowel in words of this form, as is evident in the word *tenant*. The word *tenable* seems rather derived from the French *tenable* than the Latin *teneo*, and, be-

ing of a different form, comes under a different analogy. The termination *able*, though derived from the Latin *abilis*, is frequently annexed to mere English words, as *pleasurable*, *pasturable* &c., and therefore makes no alteration in the accent or quantity of the word to which it is subjoined. 501. But, as *tenable* must be considered as a simple in our language, the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent alone seems to determine the quantity of the first syllable of this word, which, like *gelable*, *probable*, &c., has the short quantity of the original Latin to plead; a plea which seems to have some weight in words of this termination, where the antepenultimate accent appears to have less influence than in most of the other classes of words.—See **PLACABLE**. The word *tenure* seems inclined to lengthen the first vowel, in order to distinguish itself from *tenor*; and, as there are no good reasons for shortening it, this reason seems sufficient to turn the balance in its favour, even if it had not analogy and such a weight of usage on its side. *W.*

TENA'CIOUS, tèn'-à'-shùs. 357. *a.* [*tenax*, Lat.] Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go. *South*. Retentive. *Locke*. [*tenace*, Fr.] Having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive; viscous; glutinous. *Newton*. Niggardly; close-fisted; meanly parsimonious. *Ainsworth*.

TENA'CIOUSLY, tèn'-à'-shùs-lè. *ad.* With disposition to hold fast. *Glanville*.

TENA'CIOUSNESS, tèn'-à'-shùs-nès. *n. s.* Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go. *Burke*.

TENA'CITY, tèn'-às'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*tenacitas*, Fr.; *tenacitas*, *tenax*, Lat.] Tenaciousness. *Brown*. Viscosity; glutinousness; adhesion of one part to another. *Newton*.

TENACI*Y, tèn'-à'-sè. *n. s.* [*tenacia*, low Lat.] Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go. *Barrow*.

TENANCY, tèn'-àn-sè. *n. s.* [*tenancie*, old Fr.; *tenentia*, law Lat.] Temporary possession of what belongs to another. *Watton*.

TENANT §, tèn'-ânt. *n. s.* [Fr.] One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and use of the property of another: correlative to *landlord*. *Shakespeare*. One who resides in any place. *Cowley*.

To **TENANT**, tèn'-ânt. 544. *v. a.* To hold on certain conditions. *Addison*.

TENANTABLE, tèn'-ânt-â-bl. 405. *a.* Such as may be held by a tenant. *Suckling*.

TENANTLESS, tèn'-ânt-lès. *a.* Unoccupied; unpossessed. *Shakespeare*.

TENANTRY*, tèn'-ânt-rè. *n. s.* Tenancy. *Bp. Ridley*. A body of tenants on an estate.

TENANT-SAW, tèn'-ânt-sâw. *n. s.* See **TENOX**.

TENCH, tènsh. 352. *n. s.* [*tinca*, Sax.; *tinca*, Lat.] A pond-fish. *Hale*.

To **TEND** §, tënd. *v. a.* [contracted from *attend*.] To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or defender. *Spenser*. To attend; to accompany. *Milton*. To be attentive to. *Milton*.

To **TEND**, tënd. *v. n.* [*tendo*, Lat.] To move towards a certain point or place. *Watton*. [*tendre*, Fr.] To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at. *Milton*. To contribute. *Hammond*. [*from attend*.] To wait; to expect. *Shak*. To attend; to wait as dependants or servants. *Shak*. To attend as something inseparable. *Shakespeare*.

TENDANCE, tèn'-dânse. 88. *n. s.* Attendance; state of expectation. *Spenser*. Persons attendant. *Shak*. Attendance; act of waiting. *Shak*. Care; act of tending. *Shakespeare*.

TENDENCE, tèn'-dênse. } 88. *n. s.* Direction or **TENDENCY**, tèn'-dên-sè. } course towards any place or object. *Bp. Taylor*. Direction or course toward any inference or result; drift. *Wilkins*.

TENDER §, tèn'-dôr. 98. *a.* [*tendre*, Fr.] Soft; easily impressed or injured; not firm; not hard. *Milton*. Sensible; easily pained; soon sore. *Shak*. Effeminate; emasculate; delicate. *Spenser*. Exciting kind concern. *Shak*. Compassionate; anxious for another's good. *Hooker*. Susceptible of soft passions. *Spenser*. Amorous; lascivious. *Hudibras*. Expressive of the softer passions. *Prior*. Careful not to hurt. *Tillotson*. Gentle; mild; un-

willing to pain. *Shak*. Apt to give pain. *Bacon*. Young; weak; as, *tender age*. *Cowley*.

To **TENDER**, tèn'-dôr. *v. a.* To regard with kindness. Not used. *Shak*. To render susceptible of soft passions: a colloquial expression in some parts of England.

To **TENDER** §, tèn'-dôr. *v. a.* [*tendre*, Fr.] To offer; to exhibit; to propose to acceptance. *Hooker*. To hold; to esteem. *Shakespeare*.

TENDER, tèn'-dôr. *n. s.* Offer; proposal to acceptance. *Shak*. [from the adjective.] Regard; kind concern. *Shakespeare*. A small ship attending on a larger.

TENDERHEARTED, tèn'-dôr-hârt'-éd. *a.* Of a soft, compassionate disposition. *Eph. iv.*

TENDERHEARTEDNESS*, tèn'-dôr-hârt'-éd-nès. *n. s.* A compassionate disposition. *Sherwood*.

TENDERLING, tèn'-dôr-lîng. 410. *n. s.* The first horns of a deer. A fondling; one who is made soft by too much kindness. *Harrison*.

TENDERLY, tèn'-dôr-lè. *ad.* In a tender manner; mildly; gently; softly; kindly; without harshness. *Shak*. With a quick sense of pain. *Ld. Clarendon*.

TENDERNESS, tèn'-dôr-nès. *n. s.* [*tendresse*, Fr.] The state of being tender; susceptibility of impression; not hardness. *Bacon*. State of being easily hurt; soreness. *Locke*. Susceptibility of the softer passions. *Shak*. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another. *Bacon*. Scrupulousness; caution. *Shak*. Cautious care. *Gov. of the Tongue*. Soft paths of expression. *Shenstone*.

TENDINOUS, tèn'-dè-nûs. *a.* [*tendineux*, Fr.; *tendinis*, Lat.] Sinewy; containing tendons; consisting of tendons. *Wiseman*.

TENDMENT*, tënd'-mënt. *n. s.* [from *tend*.] Act of tending; care. *Bp. Hall*. *Ob. T.*

TENDON, tèn'-dôn. 166. *n. s.* [*tendo*, Lat.] A sinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved. *Wiseman*.

TENDRIL, tèn'-drîl. *n. s.* [*tendrillon*, Fr.] The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant. *Milton*.

TENDRIL*, tèn'-drîl. *a.* Clasp or climbing as a tendril. *Dyer*.

TENE'BRICOSE, tèn'-nèb-rè-kôse. } 427. *a.* [*tene-*
TENE'BROUS, tèn'-è-brûs. } *bricosus*, *tene-*
brosus, Lat.; *tenebreux*, Fr.] Dark; gloomy. *Hawes*.

TENE'BRIOUS*, tèn'-nèb-brè-ûs. *a.* Gloomy; tenebrous. *Young*.

TENE'BROSITY, tèn'-è-brôs'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*tenebrositas*, old Fr.] Darkness; gloom.

TENEMENT §, tèn'-è-mënt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *tenementum* law Lat.] Any thing held by a tenant. *Spenser*.

TENEMENTAL*, tèn'-è-mënt'-âl. *a.* To be held by certain tenure. *Blackstone*.

TENEMENTARY*, tèn'-è-mënt'-â-rè. *a.* Usually let out; denoting tenancy. *Spelman*.

TENENT. *n. s.* See **TENET**.

TENERITY, tèn'-èr-è-tè. *n. s.* [*teneritas*, Lat.] Tenderness. *Ainsworth*.

TENE'SMUS, tèn'-nèz'-mûs. *n. s.* A needing to go to stool. *Arbutnot*.

TENET, tèn'-nèt. 99. [See **TENABLE**.] *n. s.* [*tenet*, Lat. *he holds*.] It is sometimes written *tenent*, or *they hold*. Position; principle; opinion. *Brown*.

TENFOLD, tèn'-fôld. *a.* Ten times increased. *Milton*.

TENNIS, tèn'-nîs. *n. s.* A play at which a ball is driven with a racket. *Shakespeare*.

To **TENNIS**, tèn'-nîs. *v. a.* To drive as a ball. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

TEN'NON, tèn'-ôn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber. *Exod. xxvi.*

TENOR, or **TENOUR**, tèn'-nôr. [See **TENABLE**.] *n. s.* [*tenor*, Lat.; *tenor*, Fr.] Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity; general currency. *Sidney*. Sense contained; general course or drift. *Shak*. A sound in music. *Bacon*.

TENSE, tènse. 431. *n. s.* [*temps*, Fr.; *tempus*, Lat.] [In grammar.] A variation of the verb to signify time. *Clarke*.

—nò, môve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—ûin, THIS.

TENSE *ô, ténse.* 431. *a.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Stretched; stiff; not lax. *Holder.*

TENNESS, *ténse-nés.* *n. s.* Contraction; tension: the contrary to laxity. *Sharp.*

TENSIBLE, *tén'-sè-bl.* 405. *a.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Capable of being extended. *Bacon.*

TENSILE, *tén'-sil.* 140. *a.* [*tensilis*, Lat.] Capable of extension. *Bacon.*

TENSION, *tén'-shùn.* *n. s.* [*tensus*, Lat.] The act of stretching; not laxation. *Holder.* The state of being stretched; not laxity. *Blackmore.*

TENSIVE, *tén'-siv.* 158, 428. *a.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction. *Floyer.*

TENSURE, *tén'-shure.* 461. *n. s.* [*tensus*, Lat.] The act of stretching, or state of being stretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity. *Bacon.*

TENT *ô, tént.* *n. s.* [*tente*, Fr.; *tentorium*, Lat.] A soldier's movable lodging place, commonly made of canvass extended upon poles. *Acts*, xvii. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion. *Milton.* [*tente*, Fr.] A roll of lint put into a sore. *Shak.* [*vino tinto*, Span.] A species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Galicia in Spain. *Howell.*

To TENT, *tént. v. n.* To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle. *Shakespeare.*

To TENT, *tént. v. a.* To search as with a medical tent. *Shakespeare.*

TENTAGE, *tén'-ildje.* *n. s.* An encampment. *Drayton. Ob. T.*

TENTA'TION, *tén-tà'-shùn.* *n. s.* [*tentatio*, Lat.] Trial; temptation. *Bp. Hall.*

TENTATIVE, *tén'-tâ-iv.* 512. *a.* [*tentatif*, Fr.; *tento*, Lat.] Trying; essaying. *Bp. Hall.*

TENTED, *tén'-éd.* *a.* Covered with tents. *Shak.*

TENTER *ô, tén'-târ.* 98. *n. s.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Lat.; *τῆνεν*, Sax.] A hook on which things are stretched. *Overbury.*—*To be on the tenters.* To be on the stretch; to be in difficulties; to be in suspense. *Hudibras.*

To TENTER, *tén'-târ.* *v. a.* To stretch by hooks. *Bacon.*

To TENTER, *tén'-târ.* *v. n.* To admit extension. *Bacon.*

TENTERGROUND, *tén'-târ-grôûnd.* *n. s.* Ground on which tenters are erected for stretching cloth. *Gray.*

TENTH, *ténth.* *a.* [*τεσσα*, Sax.] First after the ninth; ordinal of ten. *Boyle.*

TENTH, *ténth.* *n. s.* The tenth part. *Shak.* *Tithe.* *Phillips.* *Tenths* are that yearly portion which all livings ecclesiastical yield to the king. *Cowel.*

TENTHLY, *ténth'-lè.* *ad.* In the tenth place.

TENTIGINOUS, *tén-tû'-jîn-ûs.* *a.* [*tentigo*, Lat.] Stiff; stretched.

TENTORY, *tén'-tôr-ê.* *n. s.* [*tentorium*, Lat.] The awning of a tent. *Evlyn.*

TENTWORT, *tén'-wôrt.* *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

TENUFOLIOUS, *tén-û-è-fô'-lè-ûs.* *a.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Lat.] Having thin leaves.

TENUITY *ô, tén-û-è-tè.* *n. s.* [*tenuité*, Fr.; *tenuitas*, Lat.] Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness. *Bacon.* Poverty; meanness. *King Charles.*

TENUOUS, *tén'-nû-ûs.* *a.* [*tenuis*, Lat.] Thin; small; minute. *Brown.*

TENURE, *té'-nûre.* [See *TENABLE*.] *n. s.* [*teneo*, Lat.; *tenure*, Fr.; *tenura*, law Lat.] The manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords. *Cowel.*

TEPEFAC'TION, *tép-è-fâk'-shùn.* *n. s.* [*tepefacio*, Lat.] The act of warming to a small degree.

TEPID *ô, tép'-id.* 544. *a.* [*tepidus*, Lat.] Lukewarm; warm in a small degree. *Arbutnot.*

TEPIDITY, *tép-id-ê-tè.* *n. s.* [*tepidité*, old Fr.] Lukewarmness. *Bp. Richardson.*

TEPOR, *té'-pôr.* 166, 544. *n. s.* [*tepor*, Lat.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat. *Arbutnot.*

TERAPIN, *tér'-â-pîn.* *n. s.* A kind of tortoise. *Hist. of Virginia.*

TERATOLOGY, *tér-â-tôl'-ô-jè.* *n. s.* [*τέρας* and *λόγος*] Bombast; affectation of false sublimity. *Bailey.*

TERCE, *térse.* *n. s.* [*tierce*, Fr.; *triens*, Lat.] A

vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe. *B. Jonson.*

TERCEL, *tér'-sèl.* *n. s.* A hawk. See *TASSERL*.

TEREBINTH *ô, tère'-bîn-th.* *n. s.* [*terebinth*, Fr.; *τερεβινθος*, Gr.] The turpentine tree. *Spenser.*

TEREBINTHINATE, *tère-rè-bîn-thè-nâte.* 91. } *a.*

TEREBINTHINE, *tère-rè-bîn-thîn.* 140. } [*terebinthum*, Lat.] Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine. *Floyer.*

To TEREBRATE *ô, tère-rè-brâte.* *v. a.* [*terebro*, Lat.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce. *Brown.*

TEREBRATION, *tère-rè-brâ'-shùn.* *n. s.* The act of boring or piercing. *Bacon.*

TERRET, *tér'-tè.* *a.* [*teres*, *teretis*, Lat.] Round. *Fotherby.*

TERGE/MINOUS, *tér-jém'-è-nûs.* *a.* [*tergeninus*, Lat.] Threefold.

To TERGIVE/RSATE *ô, tère-jè-vèr'-sâte.* *n. n.* [*tergum* and *verso*, Lat.] To boggie; to shift; to use evasive expressions. *Bailey.*

TERGIVERSATION, *tère-jè-vèr'-sâ'-shùn.* *n. s.* [*Fr.*] Shift; subterfuge; evasion. *Martin.* Change; fickleness. *Cicardon.*

TERM *ô, tèrm.* *n. s.* [*terminus*, Lat.] Limit; boundary. *Bacon.* [*terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expressed. *Bacon.* Words; language. *Shak.* Condition; stipulation. *Dryden.* [*terminus*, old Fr.] Time for which any thing lasts; a limited time. *Shak.* [*in law*.] The time in which the tribunals are open to all that list to seek their right by course of law: the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these terms, there are four in every year; one is called Hilary term, which begins the twenty-third of January, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called Easter term, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is Trinity term, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday-fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas term, beginning the sixth of November, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Cowel.*

To TERM, *tèrm. v. a.* To name; to call. *Locke.*

TERMAGANCY, *tèrm-mâ-gân-sè.* *n. s.* Turbulence; tumultuousness. *Barker.*

TERMAGANT *ô, tère-mâ-gânt.* 88. *a.* [*τρῦν* and *μαγαν*, Sax.] Tumultuous; turbulent. *Shak.* Quarrelsome; scolding; furious. *Arbutnot.*

TERMAGANT, *tère-mâ-gânt.* *n. s.* A scold; a brawling, turbulent woman. It appears to have been anciently used of men. *Shakespeare.*

TERMER, *tér'-mûr.* *n. s.* One who travels up to the term. *B. Jonson.* One that holds for a term of years or life. *Cowel.*

TERMINABLE, *tér-mè-nâ-bl.* *a.* Limitable; that admits of bounds.

To TERMINATE *ô, tère-mè-nâte.* *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat.; *terminer*, Fr.] To bound; to limit. *Locke.*

To put an end to: as, to terminate any difference.

To TERMINATE, *tère-mè-nâte.* *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end. *Hammond.*

TERMINATION, *tère-mè-nâ'-shùn.* *n. s.* The act of limiting or bounding. Bound; limit. *Brown.* End; conclusion. Last purpose. *White.* [In grammar: *terminatio*, Lat.] End of words as varied by their significations. *Watts.* Word; term. *Shak.*

TERMINATIVE, *tère-mè-nâ-tiv.* *a.* Directing termination. *Bp. Rust.*

TERMINATIVELY, *tère-mè-nâ-tiv-lè.* *ad.* Absolutely; so as not to respect any thing else. *Bp. Taylor.*

TERMINTHUS, *tère-mîn'-thûs.* *n. s.* [*τέρμινθος*.] A kind of tumour. *Wiseman.*

TERMLESS, *tèrm'-lès.* *a.* Unlimited; boundless. *Spenser.*

TERMLY, *tèrm-lè.* *a.* Occurring every term. *Bacon.*

TERMLY *tèrm'-lè.* *ad.* Term by term every term. *Bacon.*

TERNARY, *tér-nâ-rè.* *a.* [*ternaire*, Fr.; *ternarius*, Lat.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; —mê mê; —pine, pîn; —

TERNARY, tēr'-nâ-rê. } *n. s.* [ternarius, and ternio,
TERNION, tēr'-nê-ûn. } *Lat.* The number three.
Bp. Hall.

TERRACE, tēr'-râs. 91. *n. s.* [Fr.; terraccia, Ital.]
A mount of earth covered with grass or gravel.
Temple. A balcony; an open gallery. *Dryden.*

To TERRACE, tēr'-râs. *v. a.* To open to the air
or light. *Wotton.*

TERRÆ-FILIUS*, tēr'-rê-îl'-ê-ûs. *n. s.* [Lat.]
Formerly, a satirical orator at the public acts in
the university of Oxford, not unlike the prevaricator
at Cambridge. *Guardian.*

TERRA'QUEOUS, tēr'-râ-kwê-ûs. *a.* [terra and
aqua, Lat.] Composed of land and water. *Woodward.*

TERRAR*, tēr'-râr. *n. s.* [terrarium, low Lat.] A
terrier or register of lands. *Convel.*

To TERRE*, *v. a.* To provoke. See To TAR.
Wicliffe.

TERRE-BLUE. *n. s.* [terre and blue, Fr.] A sort
of earth. *Woodward.*

TERREREMOTE*, *n. s.* [terremot, old Fr.; terræ mo-
tus, Lat.] An earthquake. *Gower. Ob. T.*

TERRE-VERTE*. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of earth.
Woodward.

TERRENE, tēr'-rêne'. *a.* [terrenus, Lat.] Earthly;
terrestrial. *Hooker.*

TERRENE*, tēr'-rêne'. *n. s.* The surface of the
whole earth. *Milton.*

TERREOUS, tēr'-rê-ûs. *a.* [terreus, Lat.] Earthy;
consisting of earth. *Glanville.*

TERRESTRIAL, tēr'-rês-trê-âl. *a.* [terrestris,
Lat.] Earthly; not celestial. *Spenser.* Consisting
of earth; terreous. *Woodward.*

TERRESTRIALLY*, tēr'-rês-trê-âl-lê. *ad.* After
an earthly manner. *More.*

To TERRESTRIFY, tēr'-rês-trê-fl. *v. a.* [terres-
tris and facio, Lat.] To reduce to the state of
earth. *Brown.*

TERRESTRIOUS, tēr'-rês-trê-ûs. *a.* [terrestris,
Lat.; terrestre, Fr.] Terreous; earthy; consisting
of earth. *Brown.*

TERRIBLE, tēr'-rê-bl. 405, 160. *a.* [Fr.; terri-
bilis, Lat.] Dreadful; formidable; causing fear.
Shak. Great so as to offend: a colloquial hyper-
bole. *Clarendon.*

TERRIBLENESS, tēr'-rê-bl-nês. *n. s.* Formida-
bleness; the quality of being terrible; dreadful-
ness. *Sidney.*

TERRIBLY, tēr'-rê-blê. *ad.* Dreadfully; formida-
bly; so as to raise fear. *Dryden.* Violently; very
much. *Swift.*

TERRIER, tēr'-rê-ûr. [See TARRIER.] *n. s.* [Fr.;
from terra, Lat.] A dog that follows his game under
ground. *Dryden.* [terrier, Fr.] A survey or
register of lands. *Ayliffe.* [from terebro, Lat.] A
wimble, auger or borer. *Amsworth.*

TERRIFICK, tēr'-rîf-îk. 509. *a.* [terrificus, Lat.]
Dreadful; causing terror. *Milton.*

To TERRIFY, tēr'-rê-fl. *v. a.* [terror and facio,
Lat.] To fright; to shock with fear; to make
afraid. *Job. vii.*

TERRITORIAL*, tēr'-rê-tô'-rê-âl. *a.* Belonging to
a territory. *Moundaga.*

TERRITORY, tēr'-rê-tôr-ê. 557. [See DOMES-
TICK.] *n. s.* [territorium, low Lat.] Land; coun-
try; dominion; district. *Shakespeare.*

TERROUR, tēr'-râr. 166. *n. s.* [terror, Lat.; ter-
reur, Fr.] Fear communicated. *Milton.* Fear re-
ceived. *Shak.* The cause of fear. *Milton.*

TERSE, tērse. *a.* [ters, Fr.; tersus, Lat.] Smooth.
Brown. Cleanly written; neat; elegant without
pompousness. *Dryden.*

TERSELY*, tēr's-lê. *ad.* Neatly. *B. Jonson.*

TERSENESS*, tēr's-nês. *n. s.* Smoothness or neat-
ness of style. *Dr. Warton.*

TERTIAN, tēr'-shûn. 83. *n. s.* [tertiana, Lat.] An
ague intermitting but one day, so that there are
two fits in three days. *Harvey.*

To TERTIATE, tēr'-shê-âte. *v. a.* [tertio, tertius,
Lat.] To do any thing the third time.

TE'SSELLATED, tês'-sêl-lâ-têd. *a.* [tessellat, Lat.]
Variegated by squares. *Woodward.*

TESSERA'ICK*, tês'-sê-râ-îk. *n.* [tessere, -r; tes-
sera, Lat.] Variegated by squares; tessellated.
Sir R. Atkins.

TEST, têt. *n. s.* [test, Fr.; testa, Ital.] The cupel
by which refiners try their metals. *Chaucer.* Trial,
examination: as, by the cupel. *Shak.* Means of
trial. *B. Jonson.* That with which any thing is
compared, in order to prove its genuineness. *Pope.*
Discriminative characteristic. *Dryden.* Judge-
ment; distinction. *Dryden.*

TE'STABLE*, tês'-tâ-bl. *a.* [testable, Fr.] Capable
of witnessing or bearing witness. *Cotgrave.*

TESTA'CEOUS, tês'-tâ-shûs. 357. *a.* [testaceus,
Lat.; testace, Fr.] Consisting of shells; composed
of shells. Having continuous, not jointed shells:
opposed to crustaceous. *Woodward.*

TE'STAMENT, tês'-tâ-mênt. *n. s.* [Fr.; testament
un, Lat.] A will; any writing directing the dis-
posal of the possessions of a man deceased. *Hooker.*
The name of each of the volumes of the Holy
Scripture. *Bp. Hall.*

TESTAMENTARY, tês'-tâ-mênt-â-rê. *a.* [testa-
mentaire, Fr.; testamentarius, Lat.] Given by will;
contained in wills. *Atterbury.*

TESTAMENTA'TION*, tês'-tâ-mênt-tâ-shûn. *n. s.*
The act or power of giving by will. *Bu. ke.*

TESTATE, tês'-tâte. *a.* [testatus, Lat.] Having
made a will. *Ayliffe.*

TESTA'TION*, tês'-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* [testatio, Lat.]
Witness; evidence. *Bp. Hall.*

TESTA'TOR, tês'-tâ-tûr. 166. *n. s.* [testator, Lat.;
testateur, Fr.] One who leaves a will. *Hooker.*

TESTA'TRIX, tês'-tâ-trîks. *n. s.* [Lat.] A wo-
man who leaves a will.

TESTED, têt'-êd. *a.* Tried by a test. *Shakespeare.*

TESTER, têt'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [teste, Fr.; testone,
Ital.] A sixpence. *Shak.* The cover of a bed.
Gray.

TESTERN*, têt'-tûrn. *n. s.* A sixpence.

To TESTERN*, têt'-tûrn. *v. a.* To present with
sixpence. *Shak. Ob. T.*

TESTICLE, tês'-tê-kl. 40'. *n. s.* [testiculus, Lat.]
Stone. *Brown.*

TESTIFICA'TION, tês'-tê-kê-î-shûn. *n. s.* [testifi-
catio, Lat.] The act of witnessing. *Hooker.*

TESTIFICATOR, tês'-tê-kê-târ. *n. s.* [testificor,
Lat.] One who witnesses.

TESTIFIER, tês'-tê-fl. 521. *n. s.* One who tes-
tifies. *Pearson.*

To TESTIFY, tês'-tê-fl. 183. *v. n.* [testificor, Lat.]
To witness; to prove; to give evidence. *St. John,*
ii.

To TESTIFY, tês'-tê-fl. *v. a.* To witness; to give
evidence of any point. *St. John, iii.*

TESTILY, tês'-tê-lê. *ad.* Freely; peevishly; mor-
rosely.

TESTIMO'NIAL, tês'-tê-mô'-nê-âl. *n. s.* [Fr.; tes-
timonium, Lat.] A writing produced by any one
as an evidence for himself. *Government of the*
Tongue.

TESTIMONY, tês'-tê-mûn-ê. 557. [See DOMES-
TICK.] *n. s.* [testimonium, Lat.] Evidence given;
proof by witness. *Spenser.* Publick evidences.
White. Open attestation; profession. *Milton.*

To TESTIMONY, tês'-tê-mûn-ê. *v. a.* To witness.
Shakespeare. Ob. J.

TESTINESS, tês'-tê-nês. *n. s.* Moroseness; peev-
ishness. *Shakespeare.*

TESTON*, têt'-tûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sixpence; a tes-
ter. *Bp. Hall.*

TESTU'DINATED, tês'-tû-dê-nâ-têd. *a.* [testudo,
Lat.] Roofed; arched.

TESTUDINEOUS, tês'-tû-dîn'-ê-ûs. *a.* [testudo,
Lat.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TESTY, têt'-tê. *a.* [testui, Fr.; testoso, Ital.] Fret-
ful; peevish; apt to be angry. *Shakespeare.*

TE'TCHY, têtsh'-ê. *a.* Froward; peevish: a cor-
ruption of testy or touchy. *Shakespeare.*

TETE*, tâte. *n. s.* [Fr.] False hair; a wig worn
by ladies. *Graves.*

—nò, mǎve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ðil;—pòund;—thin, This.

TETE A TETE, tâte'-â-tâte'. [Fr.] Check by
jowl. *Prior*.

TETHER ʒ, tẻh'-ừ. 469. *n.s.* [See **TEDDER**.] A
string by which horses are held from pasturing too
wide. *Shakespeare*.

To TETHER, tẻh'-ừ. *v.a.* To confine with a
tether.

TE/TRAD*, tẻ'-trád. *n.s.* [*tetras, tetradis*, Lat.] The
number four; a collection of four things. *More*.

TETRA/GONAL, tẻ-trág'-gỏ-nàl. 518. *a.* [τετράγ-
ων.] Four square. *Brown*.

TETRA/METER*, tẻ-trám'-ẻ-từ. *n.s.* [*tetrame-
trum*, Lat.] A verse consisting of four feet. *Selden*.

TETRA/METER*, tẻ-trám'-ẻ-từ. *a.* Having four
metrical feet. *Tyrolvitt*.

TETRAPE/TALOUS, tẻ-trá-pẻt'-ả-lỗ. *a.* [τέσσapes
and τεταλον.] Such flowers as consist of four leaves
round the style: plants having a tetrapetalous flower
constitute a distinct kind. *Miller*.

TE/TRARCH ʒ, tẻ'-tràrk, or tẻ-ràrk. *n.s.* [*tetrar-
cho*, Lat.; τετράρχης, Gr.] A Roman governor of
the fourth part of a province. *B. Jonson*.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, are for the
first pronunciation of this word, and Buchanan and En-
tick for the second. Let those who plead the Latin
quantity for the short sound of *e*, peruse *Principles*,
No. 544. *W*.

TETRA/RCHATE, tẻ-tràr'-kàte. } *n.s.* [τετράρχια.]
TET/RARCHY, tẻ-tràr'-kẻ. 503. } A Roman govern-
ment of a fourth part of a province. *Patrick*.

TETRA/RCHICAL*, tẻ-tràr'-kẻ-kàl. *a.* Belong-
ing to a tetrarchy. *Sir T. Herbert*.

TETRA/STICK, tẻ-tràs'-tẻk. 509. *n.s.* [τετράστι-
χος.] An epigram or stanza of four verses. *Pope*.

TE/TRASTYLE*, tẻ-rà-stẻle. *n.s.* [*tetrastyle*, Fr.;
τέτραπα and στύλος, Gr.] A building with four pil-
lars in front.

TETRASY/LLABLE*, tẻ-rà-sẻl'-lả-bl. *n.s.* [*tetra-
syllable*, Fr.; τετραπα, Gr., and syllable.] A word
of four syllables.

TE/TRICAL ʒ, tẻ-rẻ-kàl. } *a.* [*tetricus*, Lat.]
TE/TRICOUS ʒ, tẻ-rẻ-kẻs. } Froward; perverse;
sour. *Knolles*.

TETRICITY*, tẻ-trẻs'-ẻ-tẻ. *n.s.* [*tetricité*, old Fr.]
Sourness; perverseness. *Cockeram*.

TE/TRICK*, tẻ-trẻk. *a.* [*tetricus*, Fr.] Sour; harsh;
perverse; morose. *Burton*.

TE/TTER ʒ, tẻ-từ. 98. *n.s.* [τετερ, Sax.] A
scab; a scurf; a ringworm. *Shakespeare*.

To TE/TTER*, tẻ-từ. *v.a.* To infect with a tet-
ter. *Shakespeare*.

TE/TTISH*, tẻ-tẻsh. *a.* [perhaps a corruption of
tetchy.] Capitious; testy; ill-humoured. *Beaumont
and Fletcher*.

TEUTO/NICK*, tẻ-tẻn'-ẻk. *a.* Spoken by the Teu-
tones, or ancient Germans. *Dr. Johnson*.

TEUTO/NICK*, tẻ-tẻn'-ẻk. *n.s.* The language of
the Teutones: by ellipsis. *Bp. Percy*.

TEW ʒ, tẻ. *n.s.* [*towe*, Dutch.] Materials for any
thing. *Skinner*. An iron chain. *Ainsworth*.

To TEW, tẻ. *v.a.* [captain, Sax.] A naval expres-
sion applied to hemp: to *tew* hemp. To tease; to
tumble over or about; to pull. *Beaumont and
Fletcher*.

TE/WEL, tẻ-ẻl. *n.s.* [*tuyau*, or *tuyal*, Fr.] In the
back of the forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a
thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it above five
inches long, called a *tewel*; into this *tewel* is placed
the bellows. *Moxon*.

To TE/WTAW, tẻ-tẻw. *v.a.* [from *tew* by redupli-
cation.] To beat; to break. *Mortimer*.

TEXT ʒ, tẻkst. *n.s.* [*texte*, Fr.; *textus*, Lat.] That
on which a comment is written. *Walter*. A sentence
of Scripture. *White*.

To TEXT*, tẻkst. *v.a.* To write as a text. *Beaumont
and Fletcher*.

TEXT-HAND*, tẻkst'-hánd. *n.s.* A particular kind
of large hand-writing: so called, because formerly
the text was ever written in a large hand, and the
comment in a small. *Cleveland*.

TEXTILE, tẻks'-tẻl. 140. *a.* [*textilis*, Lat.] Woven;
capable of being woven. *Bacon*.

TE/XTMAN, tẻkst'-mán. *n.s.* A man ready in quo-
tation of texts. *Sanderson*.

TEXT/O'RIAL*, tẻks-tẻ'-ẻ-ảl. *a.* [*textorius*, Lat.]
Belonging to weaving. *Watson*.

TE/XTRINE, tẻks'-tẻn. *a.* [*textrina*, Lat.] Relating
to weaving. *Derham*.

TE/XTUAL*, tẻks'-tẻshủ-ảl. *a.* [*textuel*, Fr.] Con-
tained in the text. *Milton*. Serving for texts. *Bp.
Hall*.

TE/XTUALIST*, tẻks'-tẻshủ-ảl-ỉst. *n.s.* One ready
in citing texts. *Lightfoot*.

TE/XTUARIST, tẻks'-tẻshủ-ả-rẻst. } *n.s.* [*textuaire*,
TE/XTUARY, tẻks'-tẻshủ-ả-rẻ. 463. } Fr.] One ready
in the text of Scripture; a divine well versed
in Scripture. *Milton*.

TE/XTUARY, tẻks'-tẻshủ-ả-rẻ. *a.* Contained in the
text. *Brown*. Serving as a text; authoritative
Glumville.

TE/XTUIST*, tẻks'-tẻshủ-ỉst. *n.s.* One ready in
quotation of texts. *Milton*.

TEXTURE, tẻks'-tẻshủ. 461. *n.s.* [Fr.; *textus*,
Lat.] The act of weaving. *Brown*. A web; a
thing woven. *Thomson*. Manner of weaving, with
respect either to form or matter. *Bp. Hall*. Dis-
position of the parts of bodies; combination of
parts. *Milton*.

THACK*, thắk. *n.s.* [ðace, Sax.] Thatch: a com-
mon northern word, and old in our language.
Hence, also, a *thackster*, a thatcher. *Chaucer*.

THAN, thắn. 466. *conj.* [than, Goth.; ðanne,
Sax.] A particle placed in comparison after the
comparative adjective or adverb, noting a less de-
gree of the quality compared in the word that fol-
lows than: as, Monarchy is better than anarchy;
The hawk flies more swiftly than the pigeon. *B.
Jonson*.

THANE ʒ, thắn. 466. *n.s.* [ðegn, Sax.] An old title
of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron. *Shak*.

THA/NELANDS*, thắn'-lắnds. *n.s.* Such lands as
were granted by charters of the Saxon kings to
their thanes. *Covel*.

THA/NESHIP*, thắn'-ship. *n.s.* [ðegen-scipe,
Sax.] The office and dignity of a thane; the
seigniorship of a thane. *Steevens*.

To THANK ʒ, thắngk. 408, 466. *v.a.* [ðancian, Sax.;
danken, Dutch; danken, Germ.] To return ac-
knowledgements for any favour or kindness. 2
Thessalonians, i. It is used often in a contrary or
ironical sense. *Milton*.

THANK, thắngk. } *n.s.* [ðanc, ðancap, Sax.;
THANKS, thắngks. } dancke, Dutch.] Acknowl-
edgement paid for favour or kindness; expression
of gratitude. *Shakespeare*.

THA/NKFUL, thắngk'-fủl. *a.* [ðancful, Sax.] Full
of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received.
Common Prayer.

THA/NKFULLY, thắngk'-fủl-ẻ. *ad.* With lively
and grateful sense of good received. *Shakespeare*.

THA/NKFULNESS, thắngk'-fủl-ẻnẻ. *n.s.* Grati-
tude; lively sense or ready acknowledgement of
good received. *Sidney*.

THA/NKLESS, thắngk'-ẻẻ. *a.* Unthankful; un-
grateful; making no acknowledgement. *Spenser*.
Not deserving, or not likely to gain, thanks. *Wotton*.

THA/NKLESSNESS, thắngk'-ẻẻ-ẻnẻ. *n.s.* Ingrati-
tude; failure to acknowledge good received.
Donne.

THANK/OFFERING, thắngk'-ỏf-fủr-ỉng. *n.s.* Of-
fering paid in acknowledgement of mercy. *Watts*.

To THA/NKSGIVE*, thắngks'-gủv. *v.a.* To cele-
brate; to distinguish by solemn rites. *Mede*. *Ob.T.*

THANKSGIVER*, thắngks'-gủv-ảr. *n.s.* A giver
of thanks. *Barrow*.

THANKSGIVING, thắngks'-gủv-ỉng. *n.s.* Cele-
bration of mercy. *Neh. xii*.

THA/NKWORTHY, thắngk'-wủr-thẻ. *a.* Deserv-
ing gratitude; meritorious. 1 *Pet. ii*.

THARM, thắrm. *n.s.* [ðearm, Sax.] Intestines
twisted for several uses.

THAT ʒ, thắt. 50. *pronoun*. [*that, thata*, Goth.; ðeæt
Sax.; dat, Dutch.] Not this, but the other. *Shak*.
Which; relating to an antecedent thing. *Perkins*

Who; relating to an antecedent person. *Dan. iv.* It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing: as, What is that to us? See thou to that. *St. Matt. xvii.* Opposed to *this*, as *the other to one*: as, *This* is not fair; not profitable that. *Dryden.* When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred, like *hic* or *cecyl*, to the latter, and *that*, like *ille* or *cela*, to the former. *Cowley.* Such as. *Tillotson.* That which; what. *Shak.* The thing. *Numbers, vi.* The thing which then was. *Cowley.* By way of eminence: as, *This* is that Jonathan. *Cowley.*—In that. Because; in consequence of. *Hooker.*

¶ When *this* word is used as a pronoun demonstrative, it has always an accent on it, and is heard distinctly rhyming with *hat, mat, &c.* Thus, in Pope's Essay on Criticism, v. 5:

"But, of the two, less dang'rous is th' offence
"To tire our patience, than mislead our sense,
"Some few in that, but numbers err in this:
"Ten censure wrong, for one who writes amiss."

Here the word *that* is as distinctly pronounced as any other accented word in the language.

When *this* word is a relative pronoun, and is arranged in a sentence with other words, it never can have an accent, and is therefore much less distinctly pronounced than the foregoing word. In this case the *a* goes into that obscure sound it generally has when unaccented, 88, as may be heard in pronouncing it in the following passage from Pope's Essay on Criticism, v. 297:

"True wit is nature to advantage dress'd;
"What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd;
"Something, whose truth, convinc'd at sight, we find,
"That gives us back the image of our mind."

Here we find the *a* so obscured as to approach nearly to short *u*; and, without any perceptible difference in the sound, the word might be written *that*. 92. *W.*

THAT, THÁT, 50, 466. *conj.* [*thatei*, Goth.] Because. Noting a consequence. *Dryden.* Noting indication. *Bacon.* Noting a final end. *Cowley.*

¶ What has been observed of the pronunciation of *this* word, when a relative pronoun, is perfectly applicable to it when a conjunction; in either case it never has the accent, and necessarily goes into an obscure sound like short *u*. Thus, in the following passage from Pope's Essay on Criticism:

"The vulgar thus through imitation err:
"As oft the learn'd by being singular:
"So much they scorn the crowd, that, if the throng
"By chance go right, they purposely go wrong."

Here the conjunction *that* is pronounced with exactly the same degree of obscurity as when a relative pronoun.

The word *that*, by being sometimes a demonstrative pronoun, sometimes a relative, and sometimes a conjunction, may produce a quadruple repetition of the same word, which, though not elegant, is strictly grammatical; a repetition which is, perhaps, peculiar to the English language. This is humorously exemplified by Mr. Steele in the Spectator, No. 80, in the Just Remonstrance of affronted *That*, where he brings in this word, declaring how useful it had been to a great orator, who, in a speech to the lords, had said, "My lords, with humble submission, *that* that I say is, *that that* that that gentleman has advanced is *not that* that he should have proved to your lordships." In the pronunciation of this passage, it is plain that the word *that*, which is not printed in Italics, is pronounced nearly as if written *that*. I am sensible of the delicacy of the obscure sound of this *a*, and therefore do not offer *u* as a perfect equivalent, but as the nearest approach to it, and as the means of pointing out the power of the accent, and its importance in ascertaining the sense; for, if all these words were pronounced equally distinct, it is plain the sense would be obscured; and, so liable are the relative, the conjunction, and the demonstrative, to be confounded, that some writers have distinguished the latter by printing it in Italics. Those who wish to see the most profound and ingenious investigation of the grammatical origin of these words, must consult Horne Tooke's *Divisions of Purley. W.*

THATCH, thátsh. 466. *n. s.* [*ðace*, Sax.] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather. *Pope.*

To THATCH, thátsh, *v. a.* [*ðaccian*, Sax.] To cover as with straw. *Bacon.*

THA'TCHER, thátsh'-âr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to cover houses with straw. *Swift.*

THAUMATURGICAL*, thâw-mâ-tûr'-jè-kâl. *a.* Exciting wonder. *Burton.*

THAUMATURGY*, thâw-mâ-tûr-jè. *n. s.* [*thaupa thauros* and *teyov*.] Act of performing what may excite wonder. *Warton.*

To THAW, thâw. 466. *v. n.* [*ðapan*, Sax.; *degen* Dutch.] To grow liquid after congelation; to melt. *Donne.* To remit the cold which had caused frost.

To THAW, thâw, *v. a.* To melt what was congealed. *Shakspeare.*

THAW, thâw, *n. s.* Liquefaction of any thing congealed. *Shakspeare.* Warmth such as liquefies congelation. *Shakspeare.*

THE, thê, or THÊ. 466. *article.* [*ðe*, Sax.] The article noting a particular thing. *Shak.* Before a vowel, *e* is commonly cut off in verse. *Daniel.* Sometimes *he* is cut off: as, In this scale gold, in t'other fame does lie, *Cowley.* It is used by way of consequential reference. *Whole Duty of Man.* *The* is sometimes used according to the French idiom: as, It is a constitution the most adapted. *Addison.*

¶ Mr. Sheridan has given us these two modes of pronouncing this word, but has not told us when we are to use one, and when the other. To supply this deficiency, therefore, it may be observed, that when *the* is prefixed to a word beginning with a consonant, it has a short sound, little more than the sound of *th* without the *e*; and when it precedes a word beginning with a vowel, the *e* is sounded plainly and distinctly. This difference will be perceptible by comparing the *pen, the hand, &c.*, with the *oil, the air, &c.*; or the difference of this word before *ancients* and *moderns* in the following couplet of Pope:

"Some foreign writers, some our own, despise;
"The ancients only, or the moderns, prize."

A very imperfect way of pronouncing this word very frequently arises in verse, where the poet, for the preservation of the metre, cuts off *e* by an apostrophe, and unites the article to the following word. This pronunciation depraves the sound of the verse without necessity, as the syllable formed by *e* is so short as to admit of being sounded with the following syllable, so as not to increase the number of syllables to the ear, or to hurt the melody.

"'Tis hard to say if greater want of skill
"Appear in writing or in judging ill;
"But, of the two, less dang'rous is th' offence
"To tire our patience than mislead our sense."

Pope.

"Him the Almighty Power
"Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' ethereal sky,
"With hideous ruin and combustion, down
"To bottomless perdition, there to dwell
"In adamantine chains and penal fire,
"Who durst defy th' Omnipotent to arms. *Milton.*

In these examples we see the particle *the* may either form a distinct syllable or not. In the third line from Pope the first *the* forms a distinct syllable, but the second is sunk into the succeeding noun. The same may be observed of this particle in the first, second, and sixth lines in the passage from Milton: but what appears strange is, that, though the particle *the* before a vowel, and shortened by an apostrophe, does not augment the number of syllables, it is really pronounced longer than where it forms a syllable, and is not thus shortened by elision. This is apparent in the third line from Pope:

"But, of the two, less dang'rous is th' offence."

The reason why the first *the*, though pronounced shorter than the second, forms a syllable, and the second does not, seems to arise from the coalescence of the vowels, which, though lengthened in sound, may still be pronounced with one impulse of the breath. Thus, when a consonant follows the particle *the*, we find two distinct impulses, though the *e* is dropped; but when a vowel follows *the*, the impulse on the particle slides over, as it were, to the consonant of the succeeding syllable, without forming two distinct impulses, nearly as if a *y* were interposed, and the words were written *th'yoffence, th'Yomnipotent, &c.*

I would not, however, be supposed to disapprove of the practice of eliding the *e* before a vowel to the eye when the verse requires it: this practice is founded on good sense: and the first line in the passage from Milton shows the necessity of making the distinction when it

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búl; —ðl; —pònd; —thín, THIS.

is and when it is not to be elided: what I wish to reform is the practice of shortening the *s* to the *e*, and thus micing and impoverishing the sound of the verse without necessity. *W.*

THE/ATIN*, *thè'-à-tín*. *n. s.* [Fr.] One of an order of priests among the papists, so called from a superior of their order, who was archbishop of Chieti in Naples, anciently *Theate*. *Cotgrave*.

THE/ATINE*, *thè'-à-tín*. *n. s.* One of an order of nuns conforming to the rules of the Theatins.

THE/ATRAL, *thè'-à-trál*. *a.* [Fr.; *theatralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a theatre. *Comment. on Chaucer*.

THE/ATRE \S , *thè'-à-túr*. 416, 470. *n. s.* [Fr.; *theatrum*, Lat.] A place in which shows are exhibited; a play-house. *Shakespeare*. A place rising by steps or gradations like a theatre. *Milton*.

THEA/TRICAL, *thè'-à-trí-kál*. \S *a.* Scenic; suitable. *Shakespeare*. *Trick*, *thè'-à-trík*. 409. \S ing a theatre; pertaining to a theatre. *Pope*.

THEA/TRICALLY, *thè'-à-trí-kál-è*. *ad.* In a manner suiting the stage. *Pope*.

THEAVE*, *thèév*. *n. s.* A ewe or sheep of three years old. *Pegge*.

THEE, *thèé*. 466. The oblique singular of *thou*. *Cowley*.

To THEE*. *v. n.* [*theihai*, Goth.; *ðean*, Sax.] To thrive; to prosper. *Chaucer*.

THEFT, *thèft*. 466. *n. s.* [*ðýfte*, Sax.] The act of stealing. *Cowley*. The thing stolen. *Exod.* xxii.

THEIR, *thàre*. 466. *pron.* [*ðeora*, Sax.; *theirra*, Icel.] Of them; the pronoun possessive from *they*. *Shak.* *Theirs* is used when any thing comes in construction between the possessive and substantive. *Hooker*.

THE/ISM \S , *thè'-íz-m*. *n. s.* [*theisme*, Fr.; *Θεός*, Gr.] The acknowledgement of a God, as opposed to atheism; deism, which see. *Ld. Monboddo*.

THE/IST*, *thè'-íst*. *n. s.* [*theiste*, Fr.] A deist, which see. *Dean Martin*.

THEY/STICAL*, *thè'-ís-tí-kál*. \S *a.* Belonging to **THEY/STICK***, *thè'-ís-tík*. \S theists; deistical. *Leslie*.

THEM, *thém*. 466. The oblique of *they*. [*thaim*, Goth.] *Wilkins*.

THEME, *thème*. 466. *n. s.* [Fr.; from *θεμα*, Gr.] A subject on which one speaks or writes. *Watts*. A short dissertation written by boys on any topic. *Milton*. The original word whence others are derived. *Watts*.

THEMSELVES, *thém-sèlvz'*. *n. s.* These very persons; in this sense it is nominative. *Hooker*. The oblique case of *they* and *selves*. *Milton*.

THEN, *thén*. 466. *ad.* [*than*, Goth.; *ðan*, Sax.; *dan*, Dutch.] At that time. *Clarendon*. Afterwards; immediately afterwards; soon afterwards. *Bacon*. In that case; in consequence. *White*. Therefore; for this reason. *Holyday*. At another time: as, *now* and *then*, at one time and other. *Milton*. That time. *Milton*.

THENCE \S , *thénse*. 466. *ad.* From that place. *Milton*. From that time. *Isa.* lvi. For that reason. *Milton*.—*From thence* is a barbarous expression, *thence* implying the same. *Shakespeare*.

THENCEFORTH, *thénse-fóth*. *ad.* From that time. *Spenser*.—*From thenceforth* is a barbarous corruption. *Milton*.

THENCEFORTHWARD, *thénse-fóth-wárd*. *ad.* On from that time. *Kettlewell*.

THENCEFROM*, *thénse-fróm'*. *ad.* From that place. *Smith*. *Ob. T.*

THEO/CRACY \S , *thè'-ók'-krá-sè*. 470, 518. *n. s.* [*theocratia*, Fr.; *θεός* and *κρατία*, Gr.] Government immediately superintended by God. *Hammond*.

THEO/CRA/TICAL, *thè'-ók'-rá-tí-kál*. \S *a.* [*theocra-*, Fr.] Relating to a government administered by God. *Burnet*.

THEO/DOLITE, *thè'-ód'-ól-ite*. *n. s.* [*theodolite*, Fr.; from *θεω* and *δολιχός*, Gr.] A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances. *Burke*.

THEO/GONY, *thè'-óg'-gò-nè*. 518. *n. s.* [*theogonie*,

Fr.; *θεογονία*, Gr.] The generation of the gods. *Ld. Shaftesbury*.

THEO/LOGASTER*, *thè'-ól'-ò-gás-túr*. *n. s.* A kind of quack in divinity, as a medicaster in physick; a low writer or student in divinity. *Burton*.

THEO/LOGER, *thè'-ól'-ò-júr*. \S *n. s.* [*theologien*, Lat.] A divine; a professor of divinity. *Hayward*.

THEO/LOGICAL, *thè'-ól'-ò-jè-kál*. \S *a.* [*theologicus*, Lat.] A divine; a professor of divinity. *Hayward*.

THEO/LOGICK*, *thè'-ól'-ò-jík*. \S *grique*, Fr.] Relating to the science of divinity. *Brown*.

THEO/LOGICALLY, *thè'-ól'-ò-jè-kál-è*. *ad.* According to the principles of theology. *Dr. Westfeld*.

THEO/LOGIST, *thè'-ól'-ò-jíst*. \S *n. s.* [*theologus*, Lat.] A divine; one studious in the science of divinity. *Bacon*.

To THEO/LOGIZE*, *thè'-ól'-ò-jíze*. *v. a.* To render theological. *Glanville*.

THEO/LOGY \S , *thè'-ól'-ò-jè*. 518. *n. s.* [*theologie*, Fr.; *θεολογία*, Gr.] Divinity. *Hooker*.

THEO/MACHIST, *thè'-óm'-à-kíst*. *n. s.* One who fights against the gods. *Bailey*.

THEO/MACHY, *thè'-óm'-à-kè*. [See *MONOMACHY*.] *n. s.* [*θείος* and *μαχη*] The fight against the gods by the giants. It is used, also, for opposition to the divine will. *Bacon*.

THEO/RBO, *thè'-ór'-bò*. *n. s.* [*tiորba*, Ital.; *tuorbe*, Fr.] A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Butler*.

THEO/REM \S , *thè'-ò-rém*. 170. *n. s.* [*theoreme*, Fr.; *θεώρημα*, Gr.] A position laid down as an acknowledged truth. *Hooker*. A position proposed to be demonstrated. *Malone*.

THEORE/MATICAL, *thè'-ò-rè-mát'-è-kál*. \S *a.* [*θεωρηματικός*, Gr.] A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Butler*.

THEORE/MATICK, *thè'-ò-rè-mát'-ík*. \S *a.* [*θεωρηματικός*, Gr.] A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Butler*.

THEORE/MICK, *thè'-ò-rè-m'-ík*. 509. \S *a.* [*θεωρηματικός*, Gr.] A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Butler*.

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THEREBY, *thâre-bŷ. ad.* By that; by means of that; in consequence of that. *Hooker.* Near or by that place. *Spenser.*

THEREFORE, *thêr-fôre. 94. ad.* For that; for this; for this reason. *Shak.* Consequently. *Spectator.* In return for this; in recompense for this or for that. *St. Matt. xix.* For that purpose. *Spenser.*

THEREFROM, *thâre-frôm. ad.* From that; from this. *Jos. xxiii.*

THEREIN, *thâre-in. ad.* In that; in this. *Bacon.*
THEREINTO, *thâre-in-tô. ad.* Into that. *St. Luke, xxi.*

THEREOF, *thâre-ôf. 377. ad.* Of that; of this. *Hooker.*

THEREON, *thâre-ôn. ad.* On that. *St. Mark, xiv.*
THEREOUT, *thâre-ôut. ad.* Out of that. *Judg. xv.*

THERETO, *thâre-tô. } ad.* To that. *Hook-*
THEREUNTO, *thâre-ân-tô. } er.*

THEREUNDER, *thâre-ân-dâr. ad.* Under that. *Raleigh.*

THEREUPON, *thâre-ûp-ôn. ad.* Upon that; in consequence of that. *Hooker.* Immediately.

THEREWITH, *thâre-whŷ. ad.* At the same time. *Abp. Laud. Ob. T.*

THERewith, *thâre-with. [See FORTHWITH.]* *ad.* With that. *Hooker.* Immediately.

THERewithal, *thâre-with-âl. ad.* Over and above. *Dan.* At the same time. *Shak.* With that. *Spenser.*—The compounds of *there* meaning *that*, and of *here* meaning *this*, have been for some time passing out of use, and are no longer found in elegant wrtings, or in any other than formulary pieces.

THERF-Bread*, *thêrf-brêd. n. s.* [*derfbrode*, vet. Angl. Boreal; *ðæpp* vel *ðeopp*, Sax.] Unleavened bread. *Wicliffe.*

THERIACAL, *thê-rŷ-â-kâl. 506. a.* [*θηριακά*, Gr.; *theriaca*, Lat.] Medicinal; physical. *Bacon.*

THERIACK*, *thê-rê-âk. n. s.* [*θηριακά*] A remedy against poisons; treacle. *The Student.*

THERMAL*, *thêr-nâl. a.* [Fr.; from *thermûs*, Gr.] Relating to warm baths, natural or artificial: as, *thermal waters.*

THERMOMETER*, *thêr-môm-ê-tûr. 513. n. s.* [*thermometrie*, Fr.; *thermûs* and *μετρον*, Gr.] An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter. *Brown.*

THERMOMETRICAL, *thêr-mô-mêt-trê-kâl. 468. a.* Relating to the measure of heat. *Cheyne.*

THERMOSCOPE, *thêr-mô-skôpe. n. s.* [*θερμός* and *σκοπέω*] An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered; a thermometer. *Arbuthnot.*

THESE, *thêze. 466. pronoun.* The plural of *this*. [*ðay*, Sax.; *dese*, Dutch; *thesser*, Icel.] Opposed to *those*, or to some others. *Dryden.* *These* relates to the persons or things last mentioned, and *those* to the first. *Woodward.*

THE/SIS, *thê-sis. n. s.* [*thesis*, Fr.; *θεσις*, Gr.] A position; something laid down, affirmatively or negatively. *Prior.*

THE/SMO/HETE, *thê/s-mô-thête. n. s.* [Ft; *θεσμοθέτης*, Gr.] A lawgiver.

THE/TICAL*, *thê-t-ê-kâl. a.* [from *thesis*.] Laid down. *More.*

THE/URGICAL*, *thê-ûr-jê-kâl. } a.* [*theurgique*, Fr.]

THE/URGICK*, *thê-ûr-jîk. } Fr.; from the-*

THE/URGIST*, *thê-ûr-jîst. n. s.* One who is addicted to theurgy. *Hallywell.*

THE/URGY*, *thê-ûr-jê. n. s.* [*θεουργία*, Gr.; *theurgie*, Fr.] The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means: as, by prayer to God: the meaning also is a species of magick, in old times, which was employed in the worship of angels for their assistance to effect wonderful things. *Hallywell.*

THEW*, *thû. n. s.* [*ðeap*, Sax.] Quality; manners; customs; habit of life; form of behaviour. *Ob. J. Spenser.* [*ðeap*, Sax.] Brawn, or bulk. *Shakspeare.*

THE/WED, *thûde. a.* Educated; habituated; accustomèd. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

THEY, *thâ. pron.* In the oblique case *them*, the plural of *he* or *she*. [*thai*, Goth.; *hi*, Sax.] The men; the women; the persons. *Shak.* Those men; those women; opposed to some others. *Shelk.* It is used indefinitely: as the French on *dît*. *Dryden* [*The plural of this, that, or it.*] The things. *Shak.*
TH/IBLE, *thib-bl. n. s.* A slice; a scumner; a spatula. *Ainsworth.*

THICK*, *thîk. 466. a.* [*ðicece*, Sax.; *dick*, Dutch; *dyck*, Dan.; *thickr*, Icel.] Not thin. Dense; not rare; gross; crass. *Raleigh.* Not clear; not transparent; muddy; feculent. *Shak.* Great in circumference; not slender. *1 Kings, xii.* Deep; noting the third dimension: as a plank four feet long, two feet broad, and five inches *thick*. Noting comparative bulk: as, The door was three inches *thick*. Frequent; in quick succession; with little intermission. *Knolles.* Close; not divided by much space; crowded. *Spenser.* Not easily pervious; set with things close to each other. *Dryden.* Coarse; not tinn. *Bacon.* Without proper intervals of articulation. *Shak.* Stupid. *Hayward.* Dull; not quick: as, *thick* of hearing; a colloquial expression. Intimate; familiar: a vulgarism.

THICK, *thîk. 400. n. s.* The thickest part, or time when any thing is thickest. *Knolles.* A thicket; a place full of bushes. *Drayton.*—*Thick and thin.* Whatever is in the way. *Hudibras.*

THICK, *thîk. ad.* Frequently; fast. *Denham.* Closely. *Dryden.* To a great depth. *Wiseman.*—*Thick and threefold.* In quick succession; in great numbers. *L'Estrange.*

To THICK*, *thîk. v. n.* To grow dense. *Spenser.*

To TH/CKEN, *thîk-kn. 103. v. a.* [*ðicetan*, Sax.] To make thick. To make close; to fill up interstices. *Woodward.* To condense; to make to concrete. *Arbuthnot.* To strengthen; to confirm. *Shakspeare.* To make frequent. To make close or numerous: as, to *thicken* the ranks.

To TH/CKEN, *thîk-kn. v. n.* To grow thick. To grow dense or muddy. *Shak.* To concrete; to be consolidated. *Prior.* To grow close or numerous. *Dryden.* To grow quick. *Dryden.*

TH/CKET, *thîk-êt. 93. n. s.* [*ðicette*, Sax.] A close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood or copse. *Shakspeare.*

TH/CKLY, *thîk-lê. ad.* [*ðiclice*, Sax.] Deeply; to a great quantity. *Boyle.* Closely; in quick succession.

TH/CKNESS, *thîk-nês. n. s.* The state of being thick; density. Quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed. *Boyle.* Quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth. *Bacon.* Consistence; grossness; not rareness; spissitude. *Bacon.* Imperviousness; closeness. *Addison.* Want of sharpness; want of quickness. *Holder.*

TH/CKSKULL*, *thîk-skûl. n. s.* A dolt; a blockhead. *Johnson.*

TH/CKSKULLED, *thîk-skûld. a.* Dull; stupid. *Dryden.*

TH/CKSET, *thîk-sêt. a.* Close planted. *Dryden.*

TH/CKSKIN, *thîk-skîn. n. s.* [*thick and skin.*] A coarse, gross man; a numskull. *Shakspeare.*

THIEF*, *thêef. 275. 466. n. s.* [*thiufis*, Goth.; *ðief*, ðeop, Sax.; *dief*, Dutch.] One who takes what belongs to another. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle. *Bp. Hall.*

THIEF-CATCHER, *thêef-kâtsh-ûr. } n. s.* One

THIEF-LEADER, *thêef-lê-dâr. } whose busi-*

THIEF-TAKER, *thêef-tâ-kâr. } ness is to*

detect thieves, and bring them to justice. *Bramston.*

To THIEVE, *thêev. 275. v. n.* [*ðeopian*, Sax.] To steal; to practise theft.

THIEVERY, *thêev-ûr-ê. n. s.* The practice of stealing; theft. *Spenser.* That which is stolen. *Shakspeare.*

THIEVISH, *thêev-îsh. a.* Given to stealing; practising theft. *Shak.* Secret; sly; acting by stealth. *Shakspeare.* Relating to what is stolen. *Lilly.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bâll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

THIEVISHLY, thêev'-ish-lê. *ad.* Like a thief. *Tusser.*
THIEVISHNESS, thêev'-ish-nês. *n. s.* Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.
THIGH, thî. 466. *n. s.* [ðeoh, Sax.; thio, Icel.; die, Dutch.] The thigh includes all between the buttocks and the knee. The thigh-bone is the longest of all the bones in the body. *Quincy.*
THILK, thîlk. *pronoun.* [ðilc, ðylic, ðýllc, Sax.] That same. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
THILL ð, thîl. 466. *n. s.* [ðille, Sax.] The shafts of a wagon; the arms of wood between which the last horse is placed. *Mortimer.*
THILL-HORSE, thîl'-hôrse. } *n. s.* [thill and horse.]
THILLER, thîl'-lâr. } The last horse; the horse that goes between the shafts. *Tusser.*
THIMBLE, thîm'-bl. 405, 466. *n. s.* A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle when they sew. *Shakespeare.*
THIME, thme. 471. *n. s.* [thymus, Lat.; thym, Fr.] A fragrant herb. This should be written *thyme*. *Spenser.*
THIN ð, thîn. 466. *a.* [ðinn, Sax.; thinnr, Icel.; dünn, Dutch.] Not thick. *Exod. xxxix.* Rare; not dense. *Wisd. v.* Not close; separate by large spaces. *Roscomon.* Not closely compacted or accumulated. *Gen. xli.* Exile; small. *Dryden.* Not coarse; not gross in substance; as, a *thin* veil. Not abounding. *Addison.* Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender. *L'Estrange.* Slight; unsubstantial. *Chaucer.*
THIN, thîn. *ad.* Not thickly. *Bacon.*
To THIN, thîn. *v. a.* [ðinnian, Sax.] To make thin or rare; to make less thick. *Arbuthnot.* To make less close or numerous. *King Charles.* To attenuate. *Blackmore.*
THINE, thîne. 466. *pronoun.* [thein, Goth.; ðin, Sax.; thijn, Dut.] Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun possessive of *thou*. It is used for *thy* when the substantive is divided from it: as, This is *thy* house; *thine* is this house; this house is *thine*. *Shakespeare.*
THING ð, thîng. 466. *n. s.* [ðing, Sax.] Whatever is not a person: a general word. *Knolles.* It is used in contempt: as, I have a *thing* in prose. *Swift.* It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity. *Shak.* It is used by *Shakespeare* once in a sense of honour: *Thou noble thing!*
To THINK ð, thîngk. 408. *v. n.* *preter. thought.* [thankgan, Goth.; ðencean, ðmcan, Sax.; dencken, Dutch.] To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate; to perform any mental operation, whether of apprehension, judgement, or illusion. *Locke.* To judge; to conclude; to determine. *Numb. xxxvi.* To intend. *Shak.* To imagine; to fancy. *Shak.* To muse; to meditate. *Dryden.* To recollect; to observe. *Neh. v.* To judge; to be of opinion. *Swift.* To consider; to doubt; to deliberate. *Bentley.*—*To think on.* To contrive; to light upon by meditation. *Swift.* *To think of.* To estimate. *Locke.*
To THINK, thîngk. 50, 466. *v. a.* To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive. *1 Cor. xiii.* To believe; to esteem. *Milton.*—*To think much.* To grudge. *Milton.* *To think scorn.* To disdain. *Esth. iii.* *Me thinketh.* It seems to me. *Me thought.* It appeared to me. These anomalous phrases are not easily reconciled to grammar. *Sidney.* 2 Sam. xviii.
THINKER, thîngk'-âr. 98. *n. s.* One who thinks in a certain manner. *Locke.*
THINKING, thîngk'-îng. 410. *n. s.* Imagination; cogitation; judgement. *Shakespeare.*
THINLY, thîn'-lê. *ad.* Not thickly. *Shenstone.* Not closely; not numerously. *Brown.*
THINNNESS, thîn'-nês. *n. s.* [ðinnre, Sax.] The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity. *Bacon.* Paucity; scarcity. *Dryden.* Rareness; not spissitude. *South.*
THIRD ð, thûrd. 108. *a.* [ðriðða, Sax.] The first after the second; the ordinal of three. *Shakespeare.*

THIRD, thûrd. *n. s.* The third part. *Shakespeare.* The sixtieth part of a second. *Holder.*
THIRDBOROUGH, thûrd'-bûr-rô. *n. s.* [third and borough.] An under-constable. *B. Jonson.*
THIRDLY, thûrd'-lê. *ad.* In the third place. *Bacon.*
To THIRL, thûrl. *v. a.* [ðyrlan, Sax.] To pierce; to perforate. It is now pronounced and written *thril*.
THIRST ð, thûrst. 103. *n. s.* [ðýrrt, Sax.] The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink. *Denham.* Eagerness; vehement desire. *Fairfax.* Draught. *Milton.*
To THIRST, thûrst. *v. n.* [ðýrrtan, Sax.; dersten, Dutch.] To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst. *Isa. xlix.* To have a vehement desire for any thing. *Psaln xlii.*
To THIRST, thûrst. *v. a.* To want to drink. *Prior.*
THIRSTINESS, thûrst'-lê-nês. *n. s.* The state of being thirsty. *Watson.* A vehement desire for any thing. *Newton.*
THIRSTY, thûrst'-lê. *a.* [ðýrrtig, Sax.] Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink. *Judg. iv.* Possessed with any vehement desire: as, blood thirsty.
THIRTEEN, thûr'-têên. 108. *a.* [ðreotene, Sax.] Ten and three. *Bacon.*
THIRTEENTH, thûr'-têênth. *a.* The third after the tenth. *Beaumont.*
THIRTIETH, thûr'-tê-êth. 279. *a.* [ðrittegeða, Sax.] The tenth thrice told; the ordinal of thirty. *Shakespeare.*
THIRTY, thûr'-tê. 108. *a.* [ðritig, Sax.] Thrice ten. *Shakespeare.*
THIS, thîs. *pronoun.* [ðîr, Sax.] That which is present; what is now mentioned. *Shak.* The next future. *Gen. xviii.* This is used for *this time*. *Dryden.* The last part. *Dryden.* It is often opposed to *that*. *Pope.* When *this* and *that* respect a former sentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member. See *THOSE*. *Hooker.* Sometimes it is opposed to the other. *Dryden.*
THISTLE ð, thîs'-sl. 466, 472. *n. s.* [ðîr-tel, Sax.] A prickly weed growing in fields. *Miller.*
THISTLE, Golden. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
THISTLY, thîs'-lê. *a.* Overgrown with thistles. *Thomson.*
THITHER ð, thîth'-âr. 466. *ad.* [ðîðen, Sax.] To that place; it is opposed to *hither*. *Shakespeare.* To that end; to that point.
THITHERTO, thîth'-âr-îd. *ad.* To that end; so far.
THITHERWARD, thîth'-âr-wârd. *ad.* [ðîðen-peârd, Sax.] Towards that place. *Spenser.*
THO, thô. *ad.* [ða, Sax.; tha, Icel.] Then. *Spenser.*
THO', thô. *conj.* Contracted for *though*.
To THOLE ð*, thôle. *v. a.* [thulan, Goth.; ðolian, Sax.] To bear; to endure; to undergo. *Gower.*
To THOLE, thôle. *v. n.* [tola, Su. Goth.] To wait a while; a northern expression.
THOLE*, thôle. *n. s.* [tholus, Lat.] The roof of a temple. *Virginius Troes.* See *THOWL*.
THOMIST*, thôm'-îst. *n. s.* A schoolman following the opinion of *Thomas Aquinas*, in opposition to the *Scotists*. *Watson.*
THONG, thong. *n. s.* [ðpanð, ðponð, Sax.; thweing, Icel.; thwong, old Engl.] A strap or string of leather. *Dryden.*
THORACICK, thô-râs'-îk. 509. *a.* Belonging to the breast.
THORAL, thô-râl. *a.* [thorus, Lat.] Relating to the bed. *Ayliffe.*
THORAX*, thô-râks. *n. s.* [Lat.] The breast; the chest. *Smith.*
THORN ð, thôrn. *n. s.* [ðorn, Sax.] A prickly tree of several kinds. *Gen. iii.* A prickly growing on the thorn-bush. *Milton.* Any thing troublesome. *Southern.*
THORAPPLE, thôrn'-âp-pl. *n. s.* A plant. *Morti.*
THORNBACK, thôrn'-bâk. *n. s.* A sea-fish. *Arbuthnot.*
THORNBUT, thôrn'-bût. *n. s.* A sort of sea-fish. *Ainsworth.*

THORNY, *thôr'-nè. a.* Full of thorns; spiny; rough; prickly. *Randolph*. Pricking; vexatious. *Shak.* Difficult; perplexing. *Spenser*.

THOROUGH, *thôr'-rò. 318. prepos.* By way of making passage or penetration. By means of. *Shakspeare*. See **THROUGH**.

THOROUGH, *thôr'-rò. 390, 466. a.* [the adjective is always written *thorough*, the preposition commonly *through*.] Complete; full; perfect. *Spenser*. Passing through. *Bacon*.

THOROUGHFARE, *thêr'-rò-fâre. n. s.* [*thorough* and *fare*; ðuphpaie, Sax.] A passage through; a passage without any stop or let. *Shak.* Power of passing. *Milton*.

THOROUGHLY, *thôr'-rò-lè. ad.* Completely; fully. *Shakspeare*.

THOROUGHSPACED, *thôr'-rò-pâste. a.* Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; thoroughsped. Generally in a bad sense. *Swift*.

THOROUGHSPED, *thôr'-rò-spêd. a.* Finished in principles; thoroughpaced: commonly, finished in ill. *Swift*.

THOROUGHSTITCH, *thôr'-rò-stîsh. ad.* Completely; fully: a low word. *L'Estrange*.

THORP, *thôrp. n. s.* [See also **DORP**.] *Thorp*, *thorp*, *threp*, *trep*, *trap*, are all from the Saxon ðorp, which signifies a village. *Gibson*.

THOSE, *thôze. 466. pronoun.* The plural of *that*. *Shak.* Those refers to the former, these to the latter noun. *Cowley*.

THOU ð, *thôû. 466. pron.* [ðu, Sax.; in the oblique cases singular *thee*, ðe, Sax.; in the plural *ye*, ðe, Sax.; in the oblique cases plural *you*, eop, Sax. *You* is now commonly used for the nominative plural.] The second pronoun personal. *Shak.* It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language.

To THOU, *thôû. v. a.* To treat with familiarity; to address in a kind of contempt. *Shakspeare*.

THOUGH, *thô. 466. conj.* [ðeah, Sax.; *tho*, Icel. and old Swed.] Notwithstanding that; although. *Milton*.—*As though*. As if; like as if. *Gen. xi*.—It is used in the end of a sentence in familiar language; however; yet. *Dryden*.

THOUGHT, *thawt. 466. The pret. and part. pass. of think.* [ðohce, Sax.; *thahta*, M. Goth.] *Shak.*

THOUGHT, *thawt. 313, 466. n. s.* [from the preterit of *to think*; ðeahce, Sax.] The operation of the mind; the act of thinking. *Prior*. Idea; image formed in the mind. *Milton*. Sentiment; fancy; imagery; conceit. *Dryden*. Reflection; particular consideration. *Shak.* Conception; preconceived notion. *Milton*. Opinion; judgement. *Job. xii*. Meditation; serious consideration. *Roscommon*. Design; purpose. *Jer. xxix*. Silent contemplation. *Shak.* Solitude; care; concern. *1 Sam. ix*. Expectation. *Shak.* A small degree; a small quantity; as, a *thought* better. *Swift*.

THOUGHTFUL, *thawt'-fûl. a.* Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation. *Dryden*. Attentive; careful. *Phillips*. Promoting meditation; favourable to musing. *Pope*. Anxious; solicitous. *Prior*.

THOUGHTFULLY, *thawt'-fûl-lè. ad.* With thought or consideration; with solicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS, *thawt'-fûl-nès. n. s.* Deep meditation. *Swift*. Anxiety; solicitude.

THOUGHTLESS, *thawt'-lès. a.* Airy; gay; dissipated. Negligent; careless. *Rogers*. Stupid; dull. *Dryden*.

THOUGHTLESSLY, *thawt'-lès-lè. ad.* Without thought; carelessly; stupidly. *Garth*.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, *thawt'-lès-nès. n. s.* Want of thought; absence of thought. *Ld. Chesterfield*.

THOUGHTSICK, *thawt'-sik. a.* Uneasy with reflection. *Shakspeare*.

THOUSAND ð, *thôû'-zând. a. or n. s.* [ðyrenð, Sax.; *thusand*, Icel.] The number of ten hundred. *Bacon*. Proverbially, a great number. *Spenser*.

THOUSANDTH, *thôû'-zândth. 466. a.* The hundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thousand: proverbially, very numerous. *Shakspeare*.

THOWL, *thôûl. [thòle, Perry.] n. s.* [ðol, Sax.] One of two small sticks or wooden pins driven into the edge of a boat, by which oars are kept in their places when rowing. *Ainsworth*.

To THRACK*, *thrák. v. a.* [*tracht*, Germ.] To load; to burthen. *South*.

THRALDOM, *thráwl'-dûm. 166. n. s.* Slavery; servitude. *Sidney*.

THRALL ð, *thráwl. 84, 466. n. s.* [ðnall, Sax.; *thrael*, Icel.] A slave; one who is in the power of another. *Sidney*. Bondage; state of slavery or confinement. *Chapman*.

THRALL*, *thráwl. a.* Bond; subject. *Chaucer*. **To THRALL**, *thráwl. v. a.* To enslave; to bring in to the power of another. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J.*

THRANG*, See **THROG**.

THRAPPLE, *thráp-pl. 405, 466. n. s.* The wind-pipe of any animal; rather *throatle*.

To THRASH ð, *thrásh. 466. v. a.* [ðæppcan, Sax. *derschen*, Dutch; *therskia*, Icel. Written *thrash* or *thresh*; but *thresh* is most correct.] To beat corn to free it from the chaff. *Judg. viii*. To beat; to drub. *Shakspeare*.

To THRASH, *thrásh. v. n.* To labour; to drudge. *Dryden*.

THRA/SHER, *thrásh'-ûr. 98. n. s.* One who thrashes corn. *Locke*.

THRA/SHINGFLOOR, *thrásh'-îng-flôre. n. s.* An area on which corn is beaten. *Dryden*.

THRASO/NICAL, *thrá-sôn'-nè-kál. 466. a.* [from *Thraso*, a boaster, in old comedy.] Boastful; bragging. *Shakspeare*.

THRASONICALLY*, *thrá-sôn'-nè-kál-lè. ad.* Boastfully. *Johnson*.

THRAVE*, *thráve. } n. s.* [ðnap, Sax.; *trafve*, **THREAVE***, *thréve. } Su. Goth.; trawa*, low Lat.; *thrave*, Norm. Fr.] A herd; a drove; a heap. *Bp. Hall*.

THREAD ð, *thrêd. 234. n. s.* [ðnæð, Sax.] A small line; a small twist; the rudiment of cloth. *Boyle*. Any thing continued in a course; uniform tenor. *Burnet*.

To THREAD, *thrêd. 466. v. a.* To pass through with a thread. *Sharp*. To pass through; to pierce through. *Shakspeare*.

THRE/ADBARE, *thrêd'-bare. a.* Deprived of the nap; worn to the naked threads. *Spenser*. Worn out; trite. *Shakspeare*.

THRE/ADBARENESS*, *thrêd'-bare-nès. n. s.* State of being threadbare. *Man of Feeling*.

THRE/ADEN, *thrêd'-dn. 103. a.* Made of thread. *Shakspeare*.

THRE/ADY*, *thrêd'-dè. a.* Like thread; slender. *Granger*. Containing thread. *Dyer*.

To THREAP, *thréep. v. n.* [ðneapian, Sax.] To argue; to contend. *Bp. Fisher*.

To THREAT ð, *thré. } 103. v. a.* [ðpeat, **To THREATEN** ð, *thré'-tn. } an, Sax.:* threat

is seldom used but in poetry.] To menace; to denounce evil. *Milton*. To menace; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by showing or denouncing evil. *Acts. iv*. To menace by action. *Dryden*.

THREAT, *thré. 234, 466. n. s.* Menace; denunciation of ill. *Shakspeare*.

THRE/ATENER, *thré'-tn-âr. 98. n. s.* Menacer one that threatens. *Shakspeare*.

THRE/ATENING, *thré'-tn-îng. n. s.* A menace; a denunciation of evil. *Dryden*.

THRE/ATENINGLY, *thré'-tn-îng-lè. ad.* With menace; in a threatening manner. *Shakspeare*.

THRE/ATFUL, *thré'-fûl. a.* Full of threats; minacious. *Spenser*.

THREE ð, *thrê. 246, 466. a.* [ðpie, ðpe, Sax.; *dry*, Dutch; *tri*, Welsh and Erse; *tres*, Lat.] Two and one. *Shakspeare*. Proverbially, a small number. *Shakspeare*.

THRE/FOLD, *thrê'-fôld. a.* [ðpeopealb, Sax.] Thrice repeated; consisting of three. *Raleigh*.

THRE/EPENCE, *thrép'-ênse. n. s.* [three and pence.] A small silver coin valued at thrice a penny. *Shakspeare*.

THRE/EPENNY, *thrép'-ên-è. a.* Vu gar; mean. *926*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

THRE/EPHILE, thrêë'-pîle. *n. s.* [three and pile.] An old name for good velvet. *Shakspeare.*
THRE/EPHILED, thrêë'-pîld. *a.* Set with a thick pile; piled one on another. *Shakspeare.*
THRE/ESCORT, thrêë'-skôre. *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty. *Brown.*
THRENE, thrène. *n. s.* [θρηνος.] Lamentation; complaint. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*
THRE/NODY, thrên'-ô-dê. 466. *n. s.* [θρηνωδία.] A song of lamentation. *Sir T. Herbert.*
To THRESH §, thrêsh. *v. a.* [θάρσσαν, θέρσσαν, Sax. See *To THRASH.*] To beat corn to free it from the chaff. *Locke.*
THRE/SHER, thrêsh'-ûr. 466. *n. s.* [θάρσρεπε, Sax.] One who threshes corn. *Dodsley.* A fish; the sea-fox. *Donne.*
THRE/SHINGFLOOR, thrêsh'-îng-flôre. *n. s.* An area on which corn is beaten. *Milton.*
THRE/SHOLD, thrêsh'-hold. *n. s.* [θέρσρεπαλô, Sax.] The ground or step under the door; entrance; gate; door. *Spenser.*
THREW, thrôd. 339. Preterit of throw. *Pope.*
THRICE, thrise. 468. *ad.* Three times. *Spenser.* A word of amplification. *Shakspeare.*
To THRID, thrîd. *v. a.* [corrupted from thread.] To slide through a narrow passage. *Fanshawe.*
THRIFT*, thrîd. *n. s.* Thread. *Spenser.*
THRIFT §, thrîft. 466. *n. s.* [from thrive.] Profit; gain; riches gotten; state of prospering. *Sidney.* Parsimony; frugality; good husbandry. *Dryden.* A plant. *Drayton.*
THRIFTILY, thrîft'-lê. *ad.* Frugally; parsimoniously; carefully; with good husbandry. *Bp. Taylor.*
THRIFTINESS, thrîft'-lê-nês. *n. s.* Frugality; husbandry. *Spenser.*
THRIFTLESS, thrîft'-lês. *a.* Profuse; extravagant. *Spenser.*
THRIFTY, thrîft'-lê. *a.* Frugal; sparing; not profuse; not lavish. *Tusser.* Well husbanded. *Shak.*
To THRILL, thrîl. 466. *v. a.* [θρίλλαν, Sax.; drillâ, Swed.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill. *Spenser.*
To THRILL §, thrîl. *v. n.* To have the quality of piercing. *Spenser.* To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound. *Spenser.* To feel a sharp, tingling sensation. *Shakspeare.* To pass with a tingling sensation. *Shakspeare.*
THRILL*, thrîl. *n. s.* The breathing place or hole. *Sir T. Herbert.* A piercing sound.
To THRING*, thrîng. *v. a.* [θρίγγαν, Sax.] To press; to thrust; to throng. *Chaucer.*
To THRIVE §, thrive. *v. n.* pret. *throve*, and sometimes, less properly, *thrived*; part. *thriven*. [perhaps *throve* was the original word, from *throa*, Icel., to increase.] To prosper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing desired. *Tusser.*
THRIVER, thrî'-vûr. 466. *n. s.* One that prospers; one that grows rich. *Hayward.*
THRIVING*, thrî'-ving. } *n. s.* Growth;
THRIVINGNESS*, thrî'-ving-nês. } increase. *Decay of Christian Piety.*
THRIVINGLY, thrî'-ving-lê. *ad.* In a prosperous way.
THRO', thrôd. Contracted from *through*. *Dryden.*
THROAT §, throûe. 295, 466. *n. s.* [θροα, θροα, Sax.] The forepart of the neck; the passages of nutriment and breath. *Shak.* The main road of any place. *Thomson.*—To cut the throat. To murder; to kill by violence. *Spenser.*
THRO/ATPIPE, throûe'-pîpe. *n. s.* The weasand; the windpipe.
THRO/ATWORT, throûe'-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Tate.*
THRO/ATY*, throûe'-lê. *a.* Guttural. *Howell.*
To THROB §, throûb. 466. *v. n.* [from θροβείν. Min-sæu and Junius.] To heave; to beat; to rise as the breast w. a sorrow or distress. *Shakspeare.* To beat; to palpitate. *Wesman.*
THROB, throûb. *n. s.* Heave; beat; stroke of palpitation. *Spenser.*
To THRODDEN, thrôd'-dn. *v. n.* To grow; to thrive; to increase. *Grose.*

THROE §, throû. 296, 466. *n. s.* [θροϊαν, Sax.] The pain of travail; the anguish of bringing children; likewise written *throw*. *Shak.* Any extreme agony; the final and mortal struggle. *Spenser.*
To THROE, throû. *v. a.* To put in agonies. *Shak.*
THRONÉ §, throûe. 466. *n. s.* [θronos, Lat.; θρόνος Gr.] A royal seat; the seat of a king. *Shak.* The seat of a bishop. *Ayliffe.* One highly exalted; spoken of angelical beings. *Crashaw.*
To THRONÉ, throûe. *v. a.* To enthroné; to set on a royal seat. *Milton.*
THRONG §, thrông. 466. *n. s.* [θρανγ; Sax.] A crowd; a multitude pressing against each other. *Shakspeare.*
THRONG*, thrông. *a.* Much occupied; very busy; a northern expression.
To THRONG, thrông. *v. n.* To crowd; to come in tumultuous multitudes. *Tatler.*
To THRONG, thrông. *v. a.* To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults. *St. Luke, viii.*
THRO/NGLY*, thrông'-lê. *ad.* In crowds; in multitudes. *More.*
THRO/STLE, throûs'-sl. 466, 472. *n. s.* [θροστλε, Sax.] The thrush; a singing bird. *Shakspeare.*
THRO/TTLE §, throût'-tl. 495, 466. *n. s.* [from throat.] The windpipe; the larynx. *Brown.*
To THRO/TTLE, throût'-tl. *v. a.* To choke; to suffocate; to kill by stopping the breath. *Shakspeare.*
THROUGH §, throû. 315. *prep.* [Duph, Sax.; thruh, Teut.] From end to end of; along the whole mass, or compass. *Brown.* Noting passage. *Dryden.* By transmission. *Temple.* By means of; by agency of; in consequence of. *Spenser.*
THROUGH, throû. 466. *ad.* From one end or side to the other. *Shak.* To the end of any thing; to the ultimate purpose; to the final conclusion. *South.*
THRO/UGHBRED, throû brêd. *a.* [through and bred; commonly *thoroughbred*.] Completely educated; completely taught. *Grev.*
THRO/UGHLIGHTED, throû-lî'-têd. *a.* Lighted on both sides. *Watton.*
THRO/UGHLY, throû-lê. *ad.* [commonly written *thoroughly*, as coming from *thorough*.] Completely; fully; entirely; wholly. *Spenser.* Without reserve; sincerely. *Tillotson.*
THRO/UGHOUT, throû-ôût. *prep.* Quite through, in every part of. *Hooker.*
THRO/UGHOUT, throû-ôût. *ad.* Everywhere; in every part. *Milton.*
THRO/UGH PACED, throû-pâste. *a.* [through and pace.] Perfect; complete. *More.*
THROVE, throûe. The preterit of *thrive*. *Locke.*
To THROW §, throû. *v. a.* pret. *threw*; part. *paus. thrown*. [θρῶπαν, Sax.] To fling; to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force. *Knolles* To toss; to put with any violence or tumult. It always comprises the idea of haste, force, or negligence. *Dryden.* To lay carelessly, or in haste. *Clarendon.* To venture at dice. *Shak.* To cast; to strip; to put off. *Shak.* To emit in any careless or vehement manner. *Addison.* To spread in haste. *Pope.* To overturn in wrestling. *South.* To drive; to send by force. *Dryden.* To make to act at a distance. *Shak.* To repose. *Bp. Taylor.* To change by any kind of violence. *Addison.* [θρῶνare, Lat.] To turn: as, balls thrown in a lathe. *Ainsworth.*—To throw away. To lose; to spend in vain. *Otway.* To reject. *Bp. Taylor.* To throw by. To reject; to lay aside as of no use. *B. Jonson.* To throw down. To subvert; to overturn. *Addison.* To throw off. To expel. *Arbutnot.* To reject; to discard: as, to throw off an acquaintance. *Dryden.* To throw out. To exert; to bring forth into act. *Spenser.* To distance; to leave behind. *Addison.* To eject; to expel. *Swift.* To reject; to exclude. *Swift.* To throw up. To resign angrily. *Hudibras.* To emit; to eject; to bring up. *Arbutnot.*
To THROW, throû. 324, 466. *v. n.* To perform the act of casting. To cast dice.—To throw about, To cast about; to try expedients. *Spenser.*

THROW, *thrò*. *n. s.* A cast; the act of casting or throwing. *Chapman*. A cast of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are cast. *Shak*. The space to which any thing is thrown. *Shak*. [*Ṭpali*, Sax.] A short space of time; a little while. *Chaucer*. Stroke; blow. *Spenser*. Effort; violent sally. *Addison*. The agony of childbirth: written *throë*. **South*.

THROWER, *thrò'-ûr*. *n. s.* One that throws. *Shak*. A throwster; which see.

THROWSTER, *thrò'-stûr*. *n. s.* One whose business is to prepare the materials for the weaver. *Pegge*.

THRUM, *thrûm*. 466. *n. s.* [*thraum*, Icel.; *thrummes*, Norm. Fr.] The ends of weavers' threads. Any coarse yarn. *Shakespeare*.

To THRUM*, *thrûm*. *v. a.* To weave; to knot; to twist; to fringe. *Cavendish*.

To THRUM, *thrûm*. *v. a.* [probably from *To drum*.] To grate; to play coarsely. *Dryden*.

THRUSH, *thrûsh*. 466. *n. s.* [*Ṭpirc*, Sax.] A small singing-bird. *Carew*. [*rouge*, Fr. red, prefixing the English *the*; hence *thrush*.] A disease appearing in small, round, superficial ulcerations. *Arbuthnot*.

To THRUST, *thrûst*. *v. a.* [*trusito*, Lat.; *thrijsta*, Icel.] To push any thing into matter, or between close bodies. *Rev. xiv*. To push; to move with violence; to drive. *Spenser*. To stab. *Numb. xxv*. To compress. *Judg. vi*. To impel; to urge. *Shakespeare*. To obtrude; to intrude. *Shakespeare*.

To THRUST, *thrûst*. *v. n.* To make a hostile push; to attack with a pointed weapon. To squeeze in. To put himself into any place by violence. *Dryden*. To intrude. *Roué*. To push forwards; to come violently; to throng; to press. *Chapman*.

THRUST, *thrûst*. 466. *n. s.* Hostile attack with any pointed weapon. *Sidney*. Assault; attack. *More*.

THRUSTER, *thrûst'-ûr*. *n. s.* He that thrusts.

THRUSTLE, *thrûs'-sl*. *n. s.* Thrush; throstle. *Gay*.

To THRYFALLOW, *thrl-fâl'-lò*. *v. a.* [*thrice and fallow*.] To give the third ploughing in summer. *Tusser*.

THUMB, *thûm*. 347. *n. s.* [*Ṭuma*, Sax.] The short, strong finger answering to the other four. *Shak*.

To THUMB, *thûm*. 466. *v. a.* To handle awkwardly. To soil with the thumb. *Swift*.

THUMB-BAND, *thûm'-bând*. *n. s.* [*thumb and hand*.] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb. *Mortimer*.

THUMBED*, *thûmd*. *a.* Having thumbs. *Skelton*.

THUMB-RING*, *thûm'-ring*. *n. s.* A ring worn on the thumb. *Shakespeare*.

THUMBSTALL, *thûm'-stáll*. 406. *n. s.* A thimble; a sheath of leather to put on the thumb. *Gayton*.

THUMP, *thûmp*. 466. *n. s.* [*thombo*, Ital.] A hard, heavy, dead, dull blow with something blunt. *Hudibras*.

To THUMP, *thûmp*. *v. a.* To beat with dull, heavy blows. *Shakespeare*.

To THUMP, *thûmp*. *v. n.* To fall or strike with a dull, heavy blow. *Hudibras*.

THUMPER, *thûmp'-ûr*. 98. *n. s.* The person or thing that thumps. Any thing huge, great, or admirable: a cant expression. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

THUMPING*, *thûm'-ping*. *a.* Great; huge: a thumping boy, i. e. a large child: it is a low word. *Grose*.

THUNDER, *thûn'-dûr*. 466. *n. s.* [*Ṭundep*, *Ṭunop*, Sax.; *dunder*, Swed.; *donder*, Dutch.] Thunder is a most bright flame rising on a sudden, moving with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling. *Muschénbroek*. In popular and poetical language, *thunder* is commonly the noise, and lightning the flash; though *thunder* is sometimes taken for both. *Shak*. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence. *Spenser*.

To THUNDER, *thûn'-dûr*. *v. n.* To make thunder. *Shak*. To make a loud or terrible noise. *Spenser*.

To THUNDER, *thûn'-dûr*. *v. a.* To emit with noise and terror. *Sidney*. To publish any denuncia-

tion or threat. *Ayliffe*. To urge violently; to inflict with vehemence. *Spenser*.

THUNDERBOLT, *thûn'-dûr-bôlt*. *n. s.* [*thunder and bolt*, as it signifies an arrow.] Lightning; the arrows of heaven. *Shak*. Fulmination; denunciation, properly ecclesiastical. *Hakewill*.

THUNDERCLAP, *thûn'-dûr-klâp*. *n. s.* [*thunder and clap*.] Explosion of thunder. *Spenser*.

THUNDERER, *thûn'-dûr-ûr*. *n. s.* The power that thunders. *Shakespeare*.

THUNDERING*, *thûn'-dûr-ing*. *n. s.* The emission of thunder. *Exod. ix*. The act of publishing any threat; any loud or violent noise. *Bishop Hooper*.

THUNDEROUS, *thûn'-dûr-ûs*. *a.* Producing thunder. *Sylvester*.

THUNDERSHOWER, *thûn'-dûr-shôû-ûr*. 98. *n. s.* A rain accompanied with thunder. *Stillington*.

THUNDERSTONE, *thûn'-dûr-stône*. *n. s.* A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt. *Shakespeare*.

To THUNDERSTRIKE, *thûn'-dûr-strike*. *v. a.* To blast or hurt with lightning. *Sidney*. To astonish with any thing terrible. *Chapman*.

THURIBLE*, *thû-rê-bl*. *n. s.* [*thuribulum*, low Lat.] A censer; a pan to burn incense in. *Covel*.

THURIFEROUS, *thû-rîf-êr-ûs*. 518. *a.* [*thurifer*, Lat.] Bearing frankincense.

THURIFICATION, *thû-rîf-ê-kâ-shûn*. *n. s.* [*thuris and facio*, Lat.] The act of fuming with incense; the act of burning incense. *Skelton*.

THURSDAY, *thûrzd'-dê*. 223. *n. s.* [*Thorsday*, Danish, from *Thor*. *Thor* was the son of Odin; yet, in some of the northern parts, they worshipped the Supreme Deity under his name.] The fifth day of the week.

THUS, *thûs*. 466. *ad.* [*Ṭur*, Sax.] In this manner; in this wise. *Hooker*. To this degree; to this quantity. *Bacon*.

To THWACK, *thwák*. 466. *v. a.* [*Ṭaccan*, Sax.] To strike with something blunt and heavy; to thresh; to bang; to labour: a ludicrous word. *Shakespeare*.

THWACK, *thwák*. 85. *n. s.* A heavy, hard blow. *Hudibras*.

THWAITE*, *thwâite*. *n. s.* [*twaiite*, Norm. Fr.] Any plain parcel of ground, from which wood has been grubbed up, enclosed, and converted into tillage: a northern word. *Nicolson and Burn*.

THWART, *thwârt*. 85. 466. *a.* [*Ṭpýr*, Sax.; *dwaers*, Teut.; *thwer*, Icel.] Transverse; cross to something else. *Milton*. [*Ṭpeon*, Sax.] Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous. *Shakespeare*.

THWART*, *thwârt*. *ad.* Obliquely. *Spenser*.

To THWART, *thwârt*. *v. a.* To cross; to lie or come cross any thing. *Milton*. To cross; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene. *Shakespeare*.

To THWART, *thwârt*. *v. n.* To be in opposition to. *Locke*.

THWARTING, *thwârt'-ing*. *n. s.* The act of crossing; the act of opposing. *Feltham*.

THWARTINGLY, *thwârt'-ing-lê*. *ad.* Oppositely with opposition.

THWARTNESS*, *thwârt'-nêss*. *n. s.* Untowardness; perverseness. *Bp. Hall*.

To THWITE*, *thwîte*. *v. a.* [*Ṭpitan*, Sax.] To cut, chip, or hack with a knife: used in the north, and is in the old dictionary of Huloet. *Chaucer*.

THWITTLE*, *thwîv'-tl*. *n. s.* [*hptel*, Sax. whence our *whittle*.] A kind of knife. *Chaucer*.

THY, *ṭhi*, or *thê*. 466. *pronoun*. [*Ṭin*, Sax.] Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee: the possessive of *thou*. *Cowley*.

From what has been already observed under the pronoun *my*, we are naturally led to suppose, that the word *thy*, when not emphatical, ought to follow the same analogy, and be pronounced like *the*, as we frequently hear it on the stage; but, if we reflect that reading or reciting is a perfect picture of speaking, we shall be induced to think that, in this particular, the stage is wrong. The second personal pronoun *thy* is not, like *my*, the common language of every subject; it is used only where the subject is either raised above

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—thûn, THIS.

common life, or sunk below it, into the mean and familiar. When the subject is elevated above common life, it adopts a language suitable to such an elevation, and the pronunciation of this language ought to be as far removed from the familiar as the language itself. Thus, in prayer, pronouncing *thy* like *the*, even when unemphatical, would be intolerable; while suffering *thy*, when unemphatical, to slide into *the* in the pronunciation of slight and familiar composition, seems to lower the sound to the language, and form a proper distinction between different subjects. If, therefore, it should be asked why, in reciting epick or tragick composition, we ought always to pronounce *thy* rhyming with *high*, while *my*, when unemphatical, sinks into the sound of *me*, it may be answered, because *my* is the common language of every subject, while *thy* is confined to subjects either elevated above common life, or sunk below it into the negligent and familiar. When, therefore, the language is elevated, the uncommonness of the word *thy*, and its full sound rhyming with *high*, is suitable to the dignity of the subject; but the slender sound like *the* gives it a familiarity only suitable to the language of endearment or negligence, and for this very reason is unfit for the dignity of epick or tragick composition. Thus in the following passages from Milton:

"Say first, for heav'n hides nothing from thy view,
"Nor the deep tract of hell."

Parad. Lost, b. 1.

"O thou, that, with surpassing glory crown'd,
"Look'st from *thy* sole dominion, like the God
"Of this new world; at whose sight all the stars
"Hide their diminish'd heads; to thee I call,
"But with no friendly voice, and add *thy* name,
"O sun, to tell thee how I hate *thy* beams."

Parad. Lost, b. 4.

Here, pronouncing the pronoun *thy* like the word *the*, would familiarize and debase the language to prose. The same may be observed of two following passages from the tragedy of Cato:

"Now, Cæsar, let *thy* troops beset our gates,
"And bar each avenue; *thy* gathering fleets
"O'erspread the sea, and stop up ev'ry port;
"Cato shall open to himself a passage,
"And mock *thy* hopes."

Here the impropriety of pronouncing *thy* like *the* is palpable: nor would it be much more excusable in the following speech of Portius, in the same scene of the same tragedy:

"Thou see'st not that *thy* brother is *thy* rival;
"But I must hide it, for I know *thy* temper.
"Now, Marcus, now *thy* virtue's on the proof;
"Put forth *thy* utmost strength, work every nerve,
"And call up all *thy* father in *thy* soul."

As this pronoun is generally pronounced on the stage, it would be difficult for the ear to distinguish whether the words are,

"Thou know'st not that *thy* brother is *thy* rival,"

or,

"Thou know'st not that *the* brother is *the* rival," &c.

And this may be one reason why the slender pronunciation of *thy* should be avoided as much as possible.

Perhaps it will be urged, that, though these passages require *thy* to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high*, there are other instances in tragedy, where the subject is low and familiar, which would be better pronounced by sounding *thy* like *the*: to which it may be answered, that when Tragedy lowers her voice, and descends into the mean and familiar, as is frequently the case in the tragedies of Shakspeare, the slender pronunciation of *thy* may be adopted, because, though the piece may have the name of a tragedy, the scene may be really comely. The only rule, therefore, that can be given, is a very indefinite one; namely, that *thy* ought always to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high*, when the subject is raised, and the personage dignified; but when the subject is familiar, and the person we address without dignity or importance, if *thy* be the personal pronoun made use of, it ought to be pronounced like *the*: thus, if, in a familiar way, we say to a friend, *Give me thy hand*, we never hear the pronoun *thy* sounded so as to rhyme with *high*: and it is always pronounced like *the* when speaking to a child; we say, *Mind thy book*, *Hold up thy head*, or, *Take off thy hat*. The phraseology we call *theeing* and *thouing*, is not in so common use with us as the *tutoy* among the French: but as the second personal pronoun *thou*, and its possessive *thy*, are indispensable in composition, it seems of some importance to pronounce them properly.—See *Rhetorics; Grammar*, page 32. W.

THYINE Wood, *thi'-ine-wûd*. [*thi'-ine-wûd*, *Sheridan*.] *n. s.* A precious wood. *Rev.* xviii.

THYME \S , time. 471. *n. s.* [*thym*, Fr.; *thymus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

THYMY*, *th'-mè. a.* Abounding with thyme. *Aken side*.

THYSE/LF, *thi-sêlf*. *pronoun reciprocal*. It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the verb. *Shak*. In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative. *Dryden*.

TIA'R, *ti'-âr*. } *n. s.* [*tiare*, Fr.; *tiara*, Lat.;

TIA'RA, *ti-â'-rà*. 116. } *τύρ*, Sax.] A dress for the head; a diadem. *Sheldon*.

To TICE \S , -ise. *v. n.* [*from entice*.] To draw; to allure. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

TICEMENT*, *ti-sè'-mènt. n. s.* Allurement. *Huloet, Ob. T*.

TICK \S , *ûk. n. s.* [contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts are scored.] Score; trust. *Hudibras*. [*tique*, Fr.; *teke*, Dutch.] The house of dogs or sheep. *Shak*. The case which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK, *ûk. v. n.* To run-on score. To trust; to score. *Arbuthnot*.

To TICK \S *, *ûk. v. a.* [*tikken*, Dutch.] To note by regular vibration, as a watch or clock. *Toilet*.

TICK*, *ûk. n. s.* The sound made in ticking. *Ray*.

TICKEN, } *ûk'-kîn*. } 103. *n. s.* The same with

TICKING, } *tick*. *Bailey*.

TICKET \S , *ûk'-t. 99. n. s.* [*etiquet*, Fr.] A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged. *Spenser*.

To TICKET*, *ûk'-t. v. a.* To distinguish by a ticket. *Bentley*.

To TICKLE \S , *ûk'-kl. 405. v. a.* [*titillo*, Lat.] To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches. *Bacon*.

To TICKLE, *ûk'-kl. v. n.* To feel titillation. *Spenser*.

TICKLE \S , *ûk'-kl. a.* Tottering; unfixed; unstable; uncertain; easily overthrown. *Chaucer*.

TICKLENESS*, *ûk'-kl-ûs. n. s.* Unsteadiness; uncertainty. *Chaucer*.

TICKLER*, *ûk'-lâr. n. s.* One that tickles. *Scott*.

TICKLING*, *ûk'-lîng. n. s.* The act of affecting by slight touches; the act of pleasing by slight gratifications. *B. Jonson*.

TICKLISH, *ûk'-kl-îsh. a.* Sensible to titillation, easily tickled. *Bacon*. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed. *Woodward*. Difficult; nice. *Swift*.

TICKLISHNESS, *ûk'-kl-îsh-nês. n. s.* The state of being ticklish.

TICKTACK, *ûk'-tâk. n. s.* [*trictac*, Fr.] A game at tables. *Hall*.

TID \S , *ûd. a.* [*tyddep*, Sax.] Tender; soft; nice.

TYDBIT, *ûd'-bit. n. s.* A dainty.

To TYDDER, *ûd'-dûr*. } *v. a.* To use tenderly; to

To TYDDLE, *ûd'-dl*. } fondle.

TIDE \S , *ûde. n. s.* [*tyd*, Sax.; *tyd*, Dutch and

Ice.] Time; season; while. *Spenser*. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea. *Locke*. Commotion; violent confluence. *Bacon*. Stream; course. *Shak*.

To TIDE, *ûde. v. a.* To drive with the stream. *Feltham*.

To TIDE, *ûde. v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide. *Phillips*.

TYDEGATE, *ûde'-gâte. n. s.* [*tide* and *gate*] A gate through which the tide passes into a basin. *Bailey*.

TYDESMAN, *tdz'-mân. 88. n. s.* A tidewater or custom-house officer, who watches on board of merchant-ships till the duty of goods be paid and the ships unloaded. *Bailey*.

TYDEWAITER, *ûde'-wâ-tûr. n. s.* [*tide* and *wait*.]

An officer who watches the landing of goods at the custom-house. *Swift*.

TYDILY, *ûd'-dè-lè. ad.* [*from tidy*.] Neatly; readily

TYDINESS, *ûd'-dè-nês. n. s.* Neatness; readiness;

TYDINGS, *ûd'-dingz. n. s.* [*tydan*, Sax.] News; an account of something that has happened; incidents related. *Spenser*.

TIDY *ŧ, ðè. a.* [*tidl*, Icel.; *tid*, Sax.] Seasonable; timely. *Tusser.* [*tidig*, Su. Goth.] Neat; ready. *Gay.*

To TIE *ŧ, ð. v. a.* [*tan*, *tan*, Sax.] To bind; to fasten with a knot. 1 *Sam.* vi. To knit; to complicate. *Burnet.* To hold; to fasten; to join so as not easily to be parted. *Fairfax.* To hinder; to obstruct. *Shak.* To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine. *Hooker.*

TIE, *ti. n. s.* Knot; fastening. See **TYE**. Bond; obligation. *Bacon.* A knot of hair. *Young.*

TIER, *tèr. 275. n. s.* [*tiere*, *tiere*, old Fr.; *tuyer*, Dut.] A row; a rank. *Knolles.*

TIERCE, *tèrse. 277. n. s.* [*tiers*, *tiercier*, Fr.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe. *B. Jonson.*

TYERCET, *tèr-sèt. n. s.* [*tiers*, Fr.] A triplet; three lines.

TIFF *ŧ, ðf. n. s.* [a low word.] Liquor; drink. *Phillips.* A fit of peevishness or sullenness; a pet.

To TIFF, *ŧf. v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel.

To TIFF *ŧf. v. a.* [*tiff*, old Fr.] To dress; to deck. *Search.*

TYFFANY, *ŧf-fâ-nè. n. s.* [*tiffer*, old Fr.] Very thin silk. *Brown.*

TIG *ŧ, ŋ. n. s.* [*tekan*, Goth.] A play in which children try to touch each other last.

TIGE, *tje. n. s.* [In architecture.] The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. *Bailey.*

TYGER, *ŧ-gûr. 93. n. s.* [*tigre*, Fr.; *tigris*, Lat.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind. *Shakespeare.*

TIGHT *ŧ, tte. 393. a.* [*tygān*, Sax.] Tense; close; not loose. *Maxon.* Free from fluttering rags; less than neat. *Gay.* Handy; adroit. *Shakespeare.*

TIGHT *ŧ, pret. of To tie.* *Spenser. Ob. T.*

To TYGHTEN, *ŧ-tin. 103. v. a.* [from *tight*.] To straiten; to make close.

TYGHTER, *ŧ-tûr. n. s.* [from *tighten*.] A riband or string by which women straiten their clothes.

TYGHTLY, *ŧtè-lè. ad.* Closely; not loosely. Neatly; not idly; briskly; cleverly; adroitly. *Shak.*

TYGHTNESS, *ŧtè-nès. n. s.* Closeness; not looseness. *Woodward.* Neatness.

TYGRESS, *ŧ-grès. n. s.* The female of the tiger. *Addison.*

TYGRISH *ŧ-grîsh. a.* Resembling a tiger. *Sidney.*

TIKE, *tike. n. s.* [*wik*, Swed.; *teke*, Dutch; *tique*, Fr.] The house of dogs or sheep. *Bacon.* [*tijk*, Runick.] A dog; a cur. *Shak.* A clown; a vulgar person; a blunt or queer fellow: a northern word. *H. Cary.*

TILE *ŧ, tle. n. s.* [*tygle*, Sax.; *tegel*, Dutch; *tuile*, Fr.; *tegola*, Ital.] Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses. *Bacon.*

To TILE, *ŧle. v. a.* To cover with tiles. *Bacon.* To cover as tiles. *Donne.*

TYLER, *ŧ-lûr. 98. n. s.* [*tuilier*, Fr.] One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles. *Bacon.*

TYLING, *ŧ-ling. 410. n. s.* The roof covered with tiles. *St. Luke. v.*

TILL, *ŧll. n. s.* [*tal*, Pers.] A money-box in a shop; a tiller. *Swift.*

TILL *ŧ, ŧll. prep.* [*til*, Sax.] To the time of. *Cowley.* To. *Bp. Fisher.*

TILL now. To the present time. *Milton.*

TILL then. To that time. *Milton.*

TILL, ŧll. conj. To the time when. *Milton.* To the degree that. *Bp. Taylor.*

To TILL, *ŧll. v. a.* [*tilian*, Sax.; *teelen*, Dutch.] To cultivate; to husband: commonly used of the husbandry of the plough. *Milton.* To procure; to prepare. *W. Browne.*

TILLABLE, *ŧl-lâ-bl. 405. a.* Arable; fit for the plough. *Carew.*

TILLAGE, *ŧl-lidje. 90. n. s.* Husbandry; the act or practice of ploughing or culture. *Bacon.*

TYLLER, *ŧl-lûr. 98. n. s.* Husbandman; ploughman. *Gen. iv.* The rudder of a boat. The horse that goes in the thill: properly *thiller*. A till; a small drawer. *Dryden.* A young timber-tree in a

growing state: a technical word with woodmen. *Evelyn.*

TILLYFALLY, *ŧl-lè-fâl-lè. } ad.* [a hunting
TILLYVALLEY, *ŧl-lè-vâl-lè. }* phrase borrowed
from the French, *ty a hillait et valley.*] A word
used formerly when any thing said was rejected as
trifling or impertinent. *Shakespeare.*

TILMAN, *ŧl-mân. n. s.* One who tills; a husbandman. *Tusser.*

TILT *ŧ, ŧlt. n. s.* [*tyld*, Sax.; *tiald*, Icel.] A tent; any support of covering overhead. *Denham.* The cover of a boat. *Sandys.* A military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback. *Shak.* A thrust. *Addison.* [*tillen*, Dutch.] Inclination forward: as, the vessel is a *tilt*, when it is inclined, that the liquor may run out.

To TILT, *ŧlt. v. a.* To cover like a tilt of a boat. To point as in tilts. *Phillips.* [*tillen*, Dutch.] To turn up so as to run out: as, The barrel is *titled*, that is, leaned forward.

To TILT, *ŧlt. v. n.* To run in tilts or tournaments. *Milton.* To fight with rapiers. *Shak.* To rush as in combat; to strike as in combat. *Browne.* To play unsteadily. *Milton.* To fall on one side. *Green.*

TYLTER, *ŧlt-âr. 98. n. s.* One who tilts; one who fights. *Shakespeare.*

TILTH, *ŧlth. n. s.* [from *till*; *tilð*, Sax.] Husbandry; culture; tillage; tilled ground; cultivated land. *Shakespeare.*

TYMBER *ŧ, ŧm-bûr. 98. n. s.* [*timben*, Sax.] Wood fit for building. *Spenser.* The main trunk of a tree. *Shak.* The main beams of a fabrick. Materials, ironically. *Bacon.*

To TYMBER, *ŧm-bûr. v. n.* To light on a tree. *L'Estrange.*

To TYMBER, *ŧm-bûr. v. a.* To furnish with beams or timber.

TYMBERED, *ŧm-bûrd. 559. a.* Built; formed; contrived. *Shakespeare.*

TYMBE SOW, *ŧm-bûr-sôû. n. s.* A worm in wood; perhaps the wood louse. *Bacon.*

TYMBREL *ŧ, ŧm-bril. 99. n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *tambow*, or *tambourine*.] A kind of musical instrument played by pulsation. *Spenser.*

TYMBRELLED *ŧ, ŧm-brild. a.* Sung to the sound of the timbrel. *Milton.*

TYMBURINE *ŧ, n. s.* See **TAMBOURINE**.

TIME *ŧ, tme. n. s.* [*tim*, *tima*, Sax.; *tima*, Icel.; *tym*, Erse; *timme*, Swed.] The measure of duration. *Locke.* Space of time. *Dan. ii.* Interval. *Bacon.* Life, considered as employed, or destined to employment. *Felt.* Season; proper time. *Ecclus. iii.* A considerable space of duration; continuance; process of time. *Dryden.* Age; part of duration distinct from other parts. *Dan. vii.* Past time. *Shak.* Early time. *Bacon.* Time, considered as affording opportunity. *Clarendon.* Particular quality of some part of duration. *Shak.* Particular time. *Numb. xxvi.* Hour of childbirth. *Clarendon.* Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition. *Milton.* Musical measure. *Shakespeare.*

To TIME, *ŧme. v. a.* To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time. *Bacon.* To regulate as to time. *Addison.* To measure harmonically. *Shak.*

TYMEFUL, *ŧme-fûl. a.* Seasonable; timely; easily. *Raleigh.*

TYMEKEEPER *ŧme-kè-pûr. } n. s.* A watch or
TYMEPIECE *ŧme-pèès. }* clock that keeps
good time. *Ash.*

TYMELESS, *ŧme-lès. a.* Unseasonable; done at an improper time. *Pope.* Untimely; immature; done before the proper time. *Shak.* Endless. *Young.*

TYMELESSLY *ŧme-lès-lè. ad.* Before the natural time; unseasonably. *Milton.*

TYMELINESS *ŧme-lè-nès. n. s.* The state or circumstance of being timely. *Scott.*

TYMELY, *ŧme-lè. a.* Seasonable; sufficiently early. *Shak.* Keeping measure, time, or tune. *Spenser.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, báll; —ðil; —pòand; —thin, THIS.

TIMELY, tme'-lè. *ad.* Early; soon. *Shakspeare.*
TIMEPLEASER, tme'-plé-zúr. *n. s.* One who complies with prevailing opinions, whatever they be. *Shakspeare.*
TIMESERVER*, tme'-sèrv-úr. *n. s.* One who meanly complies with present power. *Bp. Hall.*
TIMESERVING, tme'-sèrv-ing. *n. s.* Mean compliance with present power. *South.*
TIMID §, tím'-íd. *a.* [timide, Fr.; timidus, Lat.] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage; wanting boldness. *Thomson.*
TIMIDITY, tè-míd'-è-tè. *n. s.* [timidité, Fr.; timiditas, Lat.] Fearfulness; timorousness; habitual cowardice. *Mirror for Magistrates.*
TIMIST*, tím'-ist. *n. s.* One who complies with the times; a timeserver. *Overbury.*
TIMOROUS §, tím'-úr-ús. 314. *a.* [timor, Lat.] Fearful; full of fear and scruple. *Brown.*
TIMOROUSLY, tím'-úr-ús-lé. *ad.* Fearfully; with much fear. *Locke.*
TIMOROUSNESS, tím'-úr-ús-nès. *n. s.* Fearfulness. *Burton.*
TIMOUS, tím'-mús. 314. *a.* Early; timely; not innate. *Bacon. Ob. J.*
TIN §, tìn. *n. s.* [ten, Dutch.] One of the primitive metals, called by the chymists *Jupiter*. *Woodward.* Thin plates of iron covered with tin.
To TIN, tìn. *v. a.* To cover with tin. *Boyle.*
TINICAL, tìn'-kál. *n. s.* A mineral. *Woodward.*
To TINCT §, tìngkt. *v. a.* [tinctus, Lat.; teint, Fr.] To stain; to colour; to spot; to dye. *Bacon.* To imbue with a taste. *Bacon.*
TINCT*, tìngkt. *part.* Coloured; stained. *Spenser.*
TINCT, tìngkt. 408. *n. s.* Colour; stain; spot. *Shak.*
TINCTURE, tìngk'-tshùre. 461. *n. s.* [teinture, Fr.; tinctura, Lat.] Colour or taste superadded by something. *Wotton.* Extract of some drug made in spirits. *Boyle.*
To TINCTURE, tìngk'-tshùre. *v. a.* To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste. *Blackmore.* To imbue the mind. *Atterbury.*
To TIND §, tìnd. *v. a.* [tandjan, M. Goth.; taenda, Su. Goth.; tēndan, Sax.] To kindle; to set on fire. *Bp. Sanderson.*
TINDER, tìn'-dúr. 98. *n. s.* [týndne, tēndne, Sax.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire. *Shakspeare.*
TINDERBOX, tìn'-dúr-bòks. *n. s.* The box for holding tinder. *Hudibras.*
FINDERLIKE*, tìn'-dúr-líke. *a.* Inflammable as tinder. *Shakspeare.*
FINE, tìne. *n. s.* [tindr, Icel.; tīndar, Sax.] The tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork. *Mortimer.* Trouble; distress. *Spenser.*
To TINE, tìne. *v. a.* [týnan, Sax. See **To TIND**.] To kindle; to light; to set on fire. *Spenser.* [tīnan, Sax.] To shut; to fence, or enclose. *Coles.*
To TINE, tìne. *v. n.* To rage; to smart. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
TINEMAN*, or **TIENMAN***, tìne'-mán. *n. s.* Of old, a petty officer in the forest, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison, and other servile employments. *Cowel.*
To TING*, tìng. *v. n.* [tinter, Fr.] To ring; to sound as a bell. *Colgrave.*
TING*, tìng. *n. s.* A sharp sound: as, the *ting* of a bell. *Sherwood.*
To TINGE §, tìnje. *v. a.* [tingo, Lat.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste. *Addison.*
TINGENT, tìn'-jènt. *a.* [tingens, Lat.] Having the power to tinge. *Boyle.*
TINGGLASS, tìn'-glàs. *n. s.* [tin and glass.] Bismuth.
To TINGLE §, tìng'-gl. 405. *v. n.* [tingelen, Dutch.] To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound, in the ears. 1 *Sam. iii.* To feel a sharp, quick pain, with a sensation of motion. *Pope.* To feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion. *Tickell.*
TINGLING*, tìng'-gìng. *n. s.* A kind of pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion; a noise in the ears.

To TINK, tìngk. 408. *v. n.* [tinnio, Lat.; tincian, Welsh.] To make a sharp, shrill noise.
TINKER, tìngk'-úr. *n. s.* [from tink, because their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle.] A mender of old brass. *Shakspeare.*
To TINKLE §, tìngk'-kl. 405. *v. n.* [tincian, Welsh.] To make a sharp, quick noise; to clink. *B. Jonson.* To hear a low, quick noise. *Dryden.*
To TINKLE*, tìngk'-kl. *v. a.* To cause to clink. *Ray.*
TINKLE*, tìngk'-kl. *n. s.* Clink; a quick noise. *Mason.*
TINKLING*, tìngk'-lìng. *n. s.* A quick noise. *Isaiah, iii.*
TINMAN, tìn'-mán. 86. *n. s.* A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over. *Prior.*
TINNER, tìn'-núr. 98. *n. s.* One who works in the tin mines. *Bacon.*
TINNY, tìn'-nè. *a.* Abounding with tin. *Drayton.*
TINPENNY, tìn'-pèn-nè. *n. s.* A certain customary duty anciently paid to the tithing men. *Bailey.*
TINSEL §, tìn'-sìl. 99. *n. s.* [étincelle, Fr.] A kind of shining cloth. *Fairfax.* Any thing shining with false lustre; any thing showy and of little value. *Dryden.*
TINSEL*, tìn'-sìl. *a.* Specious; showy; plausible; superficial. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
To TINSEL, tìn'-sìl. *v. a.* To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with lustre that has no value. *Cleveland.*
TINT §, tìnt. *n. s.* [teinte, Fr.; tinta, Ital.] A dye; a colour. *Pope.*
To TINT*, tìnt. *v. a.* To tinge; to colour. *Seward.*
TINTAMA'R*, tìn-tá-már. *n. s.* [tintamarre, old Fr.] A confused noise; a hideous outcry. *Mason.*
TINWORM, tìn'-wùrm. *n. s.* An insect.
TINY, tì-nè. *a.* [tint, tìnd, Dan.] Little; small; puny; a burlesque word. *Shakspeare.*
TIP §, tìp. *n. s.* [tip, tipken, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity. *Sidney.* One part of the play at ninepins. *Dryden.*
To TIP, tìp. *v. a.* To top; to end; to cover on the end. *Shak.* To give a low, cant term. *Dryden.* To strike lightly; to tap. *Swift.*
To TIP*, tìp. *v. n.* With off: to fall off; to die: a vulgar phrase.
TIPPET, tìp'-pìt. 99. *n. s.* [tæppet, Sax.] Something worn about the neck. *Bacon.*
To TITTLE §, tìp'-pl. 405. *v. n.* [tepel, old Teut.] To drink luxuriously; to waste life over the cup. *Shakspeare.*
To TITTLE, tìp'-pl. *v. a.* To drink in luxury or excess. *Cleveland.*
TIRPLE, tìp'-pl. *n. s.* Drink; liquor. *L'Estrange.*
TIPPLED, tìp'-pl'd. 359. *a.* Tipsy; drunk. *Dryden.*
TIPPLER, tìp'-pl-úr. 98. *n. s.* A sottish drunkard; an idle, drunken fellow. *Harnar.*
TIPPLING-HOUSE*, tìp'-pl-ing-hòuse. *n. s.* A house in which liquors are sold; a public-house. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
TIPSTAFF, tìp'-stáf. *n. s.* [tip and staff] An officer with a staff tipped with metal. The staff itself so tipped. *Bacon.*
TIPSY, tìp'-sè. *a.* [from tippit.] Drunk; overpowered with excess of drink. *Shakspeare.*
TIPTOE, tìp'-tò. *n. s.* The end of the toe. *Spenser.*
TIPTOP*, tìp'-tòp. *n. s.* An expression, often used in common conversation, denoting the utmost degree, excellence, or perfection. *Gray.*
TIRE, tèer. *n. s.* [tīen, Sax.] Rank; row. Sometimes written *tier*. *Raleigh.* Furniture; apparatus. *Phillips.* [Ire. The iron for a wheel. *Perry.*] [corrupted from *tīar* or *tiara*.] A head-dress. *Spenser.*

☞ As this word, when it signifies a rank or row, is universally pronounced like *tear*, a drop from the eye, it ought always to be written *tier*; which would prevent a gross irregularity. This is the more to be wished, not only as its derivation from the old French *tiere* seems to require this spelling, but to distinguish it from the word *tire*, a head-dress; which, probably, being a corruption either of the word *tiara*, an ornament for the head, or of the English word *attire*, ought to be written and pronounced like the word *tire*, to fatigue

Dr. Kenrick is the only orthoëpist who has attended to this distinction.—See *Bowll. W.*

To TIRE §, dre. v. a. [tīpan, tīpan, Sax.] To fatigue; to make weary; to harass; to wear out with labour or tediousness. *Dryden.* [from *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara*.] To dress the head. *2 Kings*, ix.

To TIRE, dre. v. n. [tēopian, Sax.] To fail with weariness. *Shakespeare.*

To TIRE*, dre. v. n. [tīpan, Sax.] To feed or prey upon. *Gower.*

TIREDNESS, dr'd'-nēs. n. s. State of being tired; weariness. *Hakewill.*

TIRESOME, dre'-sūm. 165. a. Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious. *Addison.*

TIRESOMENESS, dre'-sūm-nēs. n. s. Act or quality of being tiresome.

TIREWOMAN, dre'-wūm-ūn. 88. n. s. [tire and woman.] A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head. *Locke.*

TIRINGHOUSE, tī'-rīng-hōūse. } n. s. [tire and

TIRINGROOM, tī'-rīng-rōōm. } house, or room.] The room in which players dress for the stage. *Shakespeare.*

TIRWIT, tīr'-wīt. n. s. A bird. *Ainsworth.*

TIS, tiz. Contracted for *it is*. *Shakespeare.*

TYSICAL, tiz'-ē-kāl. 509. a. [for *phthisical*.] Consumptive.

TYSICK, tiz'-ik. n. s. [corrupted from *phthisick*.] Consumption; morbid waste.

TISSUE §, tish'-ū. 452. n. [tissu, Fr.; tīpan, Norm. Sax.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours. *Milton.*

To TISSUE, tish'-ū. v. a. To interweave; to variegate. *Bacon.*

TIT §, tīt. n. s. [tīt, Teut. little.] A small horse; generally in contempt. *Tusser.* A woman; in contempt. *Burton.*—A timouse or *tomtit*. A bird.

TITBIT, tīt'-bit. n. s. [properly *tidbit*; *tid*, tender, and *biz*.] Nice bit; nice food. *Arbuthnot.*

TITTHABLE, tītth'-ā-bl. a. Subject to the payment of tithes; that of which tithes may be taken. *Swift.*

TITHE §, tīthe. 467. n. s. [tēdoā, Sax.] The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry. *Bacon.* The tenth part of any thing. *Shak.* Small part; small portion. *Bacon.*

To TITHE, tīthe. v. a. [tēoθian, Sax.] To tax; to levy the tenth part. *Deut.* xvi.

To TITHE, tīthe. v. n. To pay tithes. *Tusser.*

TITHEFRE*, tītth'-ā-bl. a. Exempt from payment of tithes. *Abb. Hort.*

TITHER, tīt'-thūr. 98. n. s. One who gathers tithes.

TITTHING, tīt'-thīng. 410. n. s. [tīθīng, Sax.] *Titthing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (toothington) titthingman; but now he is nothing but a constable. *Cowell.* Tithe; tenth part due to the priest. *Tusser.*

TITTHINGMAN, tīt'-thīng-mān. n. s. A petty peace-officer; an under-constable. *Spenser.*

TITHYMAL, tītth'-ē-māl. n. s. [tithymallus, Lat.] An herb. *Sherwood.*

To TITILLATE §, tīt'-tīl-lāte. v. n. [titillo, Lat.] To tickle. *Pope.*

TITILLATION, tīt'-tīl-lā-shōn. n. s. [Fr.; titillatio, Lat.] The act of tickling. *Bacon.* The state of being tickled. *Arbuthnot.* Any slight or petty pleasure. *Glanville.*

TITLARK, tīt'-lārk. n. s. A bird. See *TIT*, and *Timouse*. *Warton.*

TITLE §, tīt'-l. 405. n. s. [titul, Sax.; titelle, old Fr.; titulus, Lat.] A general head comprising particulars. *Bacon.* An appellation of honour. *Shak.* A name; an appellation. *Shak.* The first page of a book, telling its name, and generally its subject; an inscription. *Shak.* A claim of right. *Hooker.*

To TITLE, tīt'-l. v. a. To entitle; to name; to call. *Milton.*

TITLELESS, tīt'-l-lēs. a. Wanting a name or appellation. *Chaucer.*

TITLEPAGE, tīt'-l-pādie. n. s. The page containing the title of a book. *Dryden.*

TITMOUSE, tīt'-mōūse. } n. s. [tīt, Dutch.] A

TIT, tīt. } small bird. *Spenser.*

To TITTER §, tīt'-tār. 98. v. n. [tētr, Icel.] To laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise. *Pope.*

TITTER, tīt'-tār. n. s. A restrained laugh. *Nevile*

TITTL, tīt'-l. 405. n. s. [tittel, Germ.] A small particle; a point; a dot. *Clarendon.*

TITTLTATTLE, tīt'-l-tāt'-l. n. s. [formed from *tattle* by reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble. *Prior.* An idle talker. *Tatler.*

To TITTLTATTLE, tīt'-l-tāt'-l. v. n. To prate idly. *Shakespeare.*

TITULETATTLING, tīt'-l-tāt'-l-īng. n. s. The act of prating idly. *Sidney.*

To TITUBATE*, tīt'-tshū-bāte. v. n. [titubo, Lat.] To stumble. *Cockram.*

TITUBATION, tīt'-tshū-bā'-shōn. n. s. The act of stumbling.

TITULAR §, tīt'-tshū-lār. 88. a. [titulaire, Fr.; from *titulus*, Lat.] Nominal; having or conferring only the title. *Bacon.*

TITULARITY, tīt'-tshū-lār'-ē-tē. n. s. The state of being titular. *Brown.*

TITULARLY*, tīt'-tshū-lār-lē. ad. Nominally; by title only. *Monatgu.*

TITULARY, tīt'-tshū-lār-rē. a. Consisting in a title. *Bacon.* Relating to a title. *Bacon.*

TITULARY, tīt'-tshū-lār-rē. n. s. One that has a title or right. *Ayliffe.*

TIVY, tīv'-ē. n. s. A word expressing speed, from *tivity*, the note of a hunting-horn. *Dryden.*

To §, tōō. ad. [to, Sax.; te, Dutch.] A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first: as, I love to read. *Smalridge.* It notes the intention: as, She raised a war to call me back. *Dryden.* After an adjective, it notes its object: as, ready to try. *Shak.* Noting futurity: as, We are still to seek. *Bentley.*—*To and again.* *To and fro.* Backward and forward. *Fairfax.*

§ What has been observed of the word *the*, respecting the length of the *e* before a vowel, and its shortness before a consonant, is perfectly applicable to the preposition, and the adverb *to*. This will be palpable in the pronunciation of the verbs to *begin* and to *end*, and in the phrases, I went to London, he went to Eton. It may be observed too, that this word, though deprived of its *o* to the eye, always preserves it to the ear. Whether we see it elided, as in Pope's Essay on Man,—

“Say what the use were finer optics giv'n,
“T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n,—”

or preserved with an apostrophe after it, as in Milton,—

“For still they knew, and ought to have still remember'd
“The high injunction not to taste that fruit,
“Whoever tempted,—”

in both these instances the word *to* ought to be pronounced in exactly the same manner; that is, like the number *two*. *W.*

To, tōō. preposition. Noting motion towards; opposed to from. *Sidney.* Noting accord or adaptation: as, moved on to soft pipes. *Milton.* Noting address or compellation: as, Here's to you all. *Denham.* Noting attention or application. *Dryden.* Noting addition or accumulation: as, Wisdom be has, and to his wisdom courage. *Denham.* Noting a state or place whither any one goes: as, away to horse. *Shak.* Noting opposition: as, foot to foot. *Dryden.* Noting amount: as, to the number of three hundred. *Bacon.* Noting proportion: as, three to nine. *Hooker.* Noting possession or appropriation: as, He has it to himself. *Felton.* Noting perception: as, sharp to the taste. *Dryden.* Noting the subject of an affirmation: as, oath to the contrary. *Shak.* In comparison of: as, There is no fool to the sinner. *Tillotson.* As far as. *Locke.* Noting intention. *B. Jonson.* After an adjective, it notes the object: as, attentive to the godlike man

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôûnd; —thin, THIS.

Dryden. Noting obligation: as, duty to God. *Ho-lyday.* Respecting. *Shak.* Noting extent. *Hammond.* Towards. *Dryden.* Noting presence. *Swift.* Noting effect; noting consequence. *Bacon.* After a verb, to notes the object: as, directed to their right end. *Locke.* Noting the degree: as, to the height of four inches. *Boyle.* Before day, to note the present day; before *morrow*, the day next coming; before *night*, either the present night, or night next coming. *Shak.* —*To-day, to-night, to-morrow*, are used, not very properly, as substantives in the nominative and other cases. *Shakespeare.*

TOAD §, tôde. 295. *n. s.* [tade, Sax.] A padlock; an animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous, perhaps without reason. *Shakespeare.*

TO'ADEATER*, tôde'-ê-tûr. *n. s.* A contemptuous term of modern times for a fawning parasite, a servile sycophant. *Sir C. Hanbury Williams.*

TO'ADFISH, tôde'-fîsh. *n. s.* A kind of sea-fish.

TO'DFLAX, tôde'-flâks. *n. s.* A plant.

TO'ADISH*, tôde'-îsh. *a.* Venomous; like a toad. *Stafford.*

TO'ADSTONE, tôde'-stône. *n. s.* A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad. *Brown.*

TO'ADSTOOL, tôde'-stôd. *n. s.* A plant like a mushroom. *Spenser.*

To TOAST §, tôste. 295. *v. a.* [toste, old Fr.; torreo, tostum, Lat.] To dry or heat at the fire. *Bacon.* To name when a health is drunk. *Addison.*

To TOAST, tôste. *v. n.* To give a toast or health to be drunk. *Burke.*

TOAST, tôste. *n. s.* Bread dried before the fire. *Shak.* Bread dried and put into liquor. A celebrated woman, whose health is often drunk: this was at first the meaning; but it is now applied to public characters, or private friends, whose health we propose to drink. *Tatler.*

TO'ASTER, tôst'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who toasts. *Prior.*

TOBA'CO §, tô-bâk'-kô. *n. s.* [from *Tobaco*, or *Tobago*, in America.] A plant, the leaves of which are used in smoking, and for the manufacture of snuff. *Miller. Locke.*

TOBA'CCONING*, tô-bâk'-kô-nîng. *a.* Smoking tobacco. *Bp. Hall.*

TOBA'CCONIST, tô-bâk'-kô-nîst. *n. s.* A preparer and vender of tobacco. *B. Jonson.*

TOCSIN*, tôk'-sîn. *n. s.* [tocsein, old Fr.] An alarm-bell. *Fulke.*

TOD §, tôd. *n. s.* [totte, Germ. and Swed.] A bush; a thick shrub. *Spenser.* A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds. *Shak.* A fox. *B. Jonson.*

To TOD*, tôd. *v. n.* To weigh; to produce a tod. *Shakespeare.*

To TO'DDLE*, tôd'-dl. *v. n.* To saunter about: it implies feebleness, quasi *tottle*. *Pegge.*

TO'DDY*, tôd'-dê. *n. s.* A tree in the East Indies. *Sir T. Herbert.* Liquor extracted from the tree. *Sir T. Herbert.* In low language, a kind of punch, or mixture of spirits and water.

TOE, tô. 296. *n. s.* [ta, Sax.; teen, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet. *Shakespeare.*

TOFO'RE, tô-fô're. *ad.* [topopan, Sax.] Before. *Shakespeare.* *Ob. J.*

TOFO'RE*, tô-fô're. *prep.* [topop, Sax.] Before. *Spectator.* *Ob. T.*

TOFT, tôft. *n. s.* [toftum, low Lat.; topt, Su. Goth.; toft, Dan. et Scano-Goth.] A place where a message has stood. *Cowel.*

TO'FUS*. See **TOPHUS**.

TO'GATED*, tô-gâ-têd. *a.* [togatus, Lat.] Gowned; togged. *Sir M. Sandys.*

TO'GED, tô-gêd. 381. *a.* [togatus, Lat.] Gowned; dressed in gowns. *Shakespeare.*

TOGETHER, tô-gêr'-ûr. 381. *ad.* [to-gæðer, Sax.] In company. *Shak.* Not apart; not in separation. *Bacon.* In the same place. *Davies.* In the same time. *Dryden.* Without intermission. *Dryden.* In concert. *Addison.* In continuity. *Milton.* —*Together with.* In union with; in a state of mixture with. *Dryden.*

To TOIL §, tôil. 299. *v. n.* [tûltan, Sax.; tûylen, Dutch.] To labour; perhaps, originally, to labour in tillage. *Shakespeare.*

To TOIL, tôil. *v. a.* To labour; to work at. *Milton.*

To weary; to overlabour. *Shakespeare.*

TOIL, tôil. *n. s.* Labour; fatigue. *Hooker.* [toile, toiles, Fr.; tela, Lat.] Any net or snare woven or meshed. *Shakespeare.*

TO'ILER*, tôil'-ûr. *n. s.* One who toils; one who wears himself. *Sherwood.*

TO'ILET, tôil'-êt. *n. s.* [toilette, Fr.] A dressing-table. *Pope.*

TO'ILFUL*, tôil'-fûl. *a.* [toil and full.] Laborious: full of employment. *Florio.* Wearisome. *Smollet.*

TO'ILSOME, tôil'-sûm. *a.* Laborious; weary. *Milton.*

TO'ILSOMENESS, tôil'-sûm-nês. *n. s.* Wearisomeness; laboriousness.

TOKA 'Y*, tô-kâ'. *n. s.* [from *Tokay*, in Hungary.] A kind of wine. *Townson.*

TO'KEN §, tô'-kn. 103. *n. s.* [taikns, Goth.; taen, Sax.; teycken, Dutch.] A sign. *Ps. lxxxvi.* A mark. *Heylin.* A memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance. *Shak.* A piece of money current by sufferance, not coined by authority: formerly of very small value: in modern times, for the convenience of change, of higher. *B. Jonson.*

To TOKEN, tô'-kn. *v. a.* To make known. *Shakespeare.* *Ob. J.*

TO'KENED*, tô'-knd. *a.* Having marks or spots. *Shakespeare.*

TOLD, tôld. *pret. and part. pass. of tell.* Mentioned; related. *Milton.*

To TOLE, tôle. *v. a.* See **TOLL**. To train; to draw by degrees; to decoy. *Fulke.*

TOLE'DO*, tô-kê'-dô. *n. s.* [from *Toledo*, in Spain.] A sword of the finest Toledo temper. *B. Jonson.*

TO'LERABLE §, tôl'-ûr-â-bl. 88. *a.* [Fr.; tolerabilis, Lat.] Supportable; that may be endured or supported. *Hooker.* Not excellent; not contemptible, passable. *Dryden.*

TO'LERABLENESS, tôl'-ûr-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* The state of being tolerable.

TO'LERABLY, tôl'-ûr-â-blê. *ad.* Supportably; in a manner that may be endured. *Hammond.* Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well. *Woodward.*

TO'LERANCE, tôl'-ûr-ânse. 557. *n. s.* [Fr.] Power of enduring; act of enduring. *Bacon.*

TO'LERANT*, tôl'-ûr-ânt. *a.* [tolerans, Lat.] Favourable to toleration. *Professor White.*

To TO'LERATE, tôl'-ûr-âte. 555. *v. a.* [tolero, Lat.; tolerer, Fr.] To allow so as not to hinder; to suffer; to pass uncensured. *Hooker.*

TOLERATION, tôl'-ûr-â-shûn. *n. s.* Allowance given to that which is not approved. *South.*

TOLL §, tôle. 406. *n. s.* [from *tell*, adnumerare, as *dole* from *deal*.] An excise of goods; a seizure of some part for permission of the rest. *Cowel.* The sound made by the bell being tolled. *H. Tooke.*

To TOLL, tôle. *v. n.* To pay toll or tallage. *Shak.* To take toll or tallage. *Tusser.* To sound as a single bell. *Shakespeare.*

To TOLL, tôle. *v. a.* To make a bell sound with solemn pauses. *Stillingfleet.* To call by sound. *Dryden.* To notify by sound. *Beattie.* To take toll of; to collect. *Shak.* —[tôl.] To take away; to vacate; to annul: a term only used in the civil law: in this sense the *o* is short, in the former long. *Ayliffe.* To take away, or perhaps to invite. See **To TOLE**. *Bacon.*

TO'LLBOOTH, tôl'-bôdth. *n. s.* [toll and booth.] A prison: properly a custom-house; an exchange. *Wicliffe.*

To TO'LLBOOTH, tôl'-bôdth. *v. a.* To imprison in a tollbooth. *Bp. Corbett.*

TO'LLDISH*, tôl'-dish. *n. s.* [toll and dish.] A vessel by which the toll of corn for grinding is measured. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TO'LLER*, tôl'-lûr. *n. s.* One who collects tribute or taxes; a toll-gatherer. *Barret.* One who kills a bell.

TOLLGATHERER, tôle'-gâth-âr-âr. *n. s.* The officer that takes toll. *Wicliffe*.

TOLSEY, tôl'-zè. 438. *n. s.* The same with tollbooth. *Dict.*

TOLUTA'TION, tôl-ù-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*toluto*, Lat.] The act of pacing or ambling. *Brown*.

TOMB §, tôdm. 164, 347. *n. s.* [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr.; *tumba*, low Lat.] A monument in which the dead are enclosed. *Shakspeare*.

To TOMB, tôdm. 347. *v. a.* To bury; to entomb. *May*.

TOMBLESS, tôdm'-lès. *a.* Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument. *Shakspeare*.

TOMBOY, tôm'-bôe. *n. s.* [*Tom*, a diminutive of *Thomas*, and *boy*.] A mean fellow; sometimes a wild, coarse girl. *Shakspeare*.

TOMBSTONE*, tôdm'-stône. *n. s.* A stone laid over the dead; a stone placed in memory of the dead. *Prior*.

TOME, tôme. *n. s.* [Fr.; *tomê*, Gr.] One volume of many. A book. *Hooker*.

TOMTIT, tôm-tîv'. *n. s.* A titmouse; a small bird. *Spectator*.

TON, { *tûn*, { in the names of places, are derived from the Saxon *tun*, a hedge or wall, and this seems to be from *tun*, a hill, the towns being anciently built on hills for the sake of defence and protection in times of war. *Gibson*.

TON, tûn. 165. *n. s.* [*tonne*, Fr. See *TUN*.] A measure or weight. *Bacon*.

TONE §, tône. *n. s.* [ton, Fr.; *tonus*, Lat.] Note; sound. *Bacon*. Accent; sound of the voice. *Dryden*. A whine; a mournful cry. *Hudibras*. A particular or affected sound in speaking. Elasticity; power of extension and contraction. *Arbutnot*.

To TONE*, tône. *v. a.* To utter in an affected tone. *South*.

TONED*, tônd. *a.* Having tone. *Young*.

TONG, tûng. 165, 406. *n. s.* See *TONGS*. The catch of a buckle, usually written *tongue*. *Spenser*.

TONGS, tûngz. *n. s.* [tanz, Sax.; *tang*, Dutch.] An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing; as of coals in the fire. *Spenser*.

TONGUE §, tûng. 165, 337. *n. s.* [tunç, Sax.; *tonghe*, Dutch.] The instrument of speech in human beings. *Shak*. The organ by which animals lick. *Milton*. Speech; fluency of words. *Chapman*. Power of articulate utterance. *Dryden*. Speech, as well or ill used. *Shak*. A language. *Deut.* xxvii. Speech, as opposed to thoughts or action. *1 John*, iii. A nation, distinguished by their language: a Scriptural term. *Rev.* v. A bay. [tang, Swed.] *Isa.* xi. A small point: as, the tongue of a balance.—To hold the tongue. To be silent. *Dryden*.

To TONGUE, tûng. 337. *v. a.* To chide; to scold. *Shakspeare*.

To TONGUE, tûng. *v. n.* To talk; to prate. *Shak*.

TONGUED, tûngd. 359. *a.* Having a tongue. *Donne*.

TONGUELESS, tûng'-lès. *a.* Wanting a tongue; speechless. *Shakspeare*. Unnamed; not spoken of. *Shakspeare*.

TONGUEPAD, tûng'-pâd. *n. s.* [*tongue* and *pad*.] A great talker. *Tidder*.

To TONGUETIE*, tûng'-tî. *v. a.* [*tongue* and *tie*.] To render unable to speak. *Goodman*.

TONGUETIED, tûng'-tîde. 282. *a.* Having an impediment of speech. *Holder*. Unable to speak freely, from whatever cause. *Shakspeare*.

TONICAL, tôn'-ik-âl. { *a.* [*tonique*, Fr.; *teivw*, Gr.]

TONICK, tôn'-ik. 509. { Being extended; being elastic. *Brown*. Relating to tones or sounds. *Mason*.

TONICKS*, tôn'-iks. *n. s.* Medicines to strengthen the tone.

TONNAGE, tûn'-nîdje. 90, 165. *n. s.* [from *ton*.] A custom or impost due for merchandise brought or carried in tons from or to other nations, after a certain rate in every ton. *Covel*.

TONSIL, tôn'-sil. *n. s.* [*tonsille*, Fr.; *tonsilla*, Lat.] *Tonsils*, or almonds, are two round glands placed

on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered. *Quincy*

TONSILE*, tôn'-sil. *a.* [*tonsilis*, Lat.] That may be clipped. *Mason*.

TONSURE, tôn'-shûre. 452. *n. s.* [Fr.; *tonsura*, Lat.] The act of clipping the hair; the state of being shorn. *Addison*.

TONTINE*, tôn-tèen'. *n. s.* [from *Tonti*, an Italian, who is said to have first formed the scheme of life annuities.] Annuity on survivorship. *Chambers*.

TONY*, tô-nè. *n. s.* A simpleton: a ludicrous word. *Dryden*.

TOO, tôo. 10. ad. [to, Sax.] Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. *Cowley*. Likewise; also. *Shakspeare*.

TOOK, tôok. [tûk, Jones.] The preterit, and some times the participle passive of *take*. *Shakspeare*.

TOOL, tôol. 306. *n. s.* [tol, tool, Sax.] Any instrument of manual operation. *Bacon*. A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another. *Swift*.

TOOM*, tôdm. *a.* [*tom*, Dan. and Swed.] Empty; a northern word. *Wicliffe*.

To TOOT §, tôot. *v. n.* [tootian, Sax.] To pry; to peep; to search narrowly and slyly; to look about. *Abp. Crammer*. To sound; to make a noise. *Bp. Hall*. To stand out; to be prominent. *Howell*.

To TOOT*, tôot. *v. a.* To look into; to see. *Pierce Pl. Crede*. To sound. *W. Browne*.

TOOTER*, tôot'-âr. *n. s.* One who plays upon a pipe or horn. *B. Jonson*.

TOOTH §, tôoth. 467. *n. s.* plural *teeth*. [tunthus, M. Goth.; toð, Sax.] The teeth are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body: about the seventh or eighth month they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw: about the seventh year they are thrust out by new teeth, and if these teeth be lost they never grow again; but some have shed their teeth twice: about the one-and-twentieth year the two last of the molars spring up, and they are called *dentes sapientie*. *Quincy*. Taste; palate. *Dryden*. A tine, prong, or blade, of any multistiduous instrument. *1 Sam.* ii. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies. *Moxon*.—Tooth and nail. With one's utmost violence; with every means of attack or defence. *Bale*. To the teeth. In open opposition. *Shak*. To cast in the teeth. To insult by open exprobration. *Hooker*. In spite of the teeth. Notwithstanding threats expressed by showing teeth; notwithstanding any power of injury or defence. *Shak*. To shew the teeth. To threaten. *Young*.

To TOOTH, tôoth. 306. *v. a.* To furnish with teeth; to indent. *Dryden*. To lock in each other. *Moxon*.

TOOTHACHE, tôoth'-ake. 355. *a.* [*tooth* and *ache*.] Pain in the teeth. *Shakspeare*.

TOOTHDRAWER, tôoth'-draw-âr. *n. s.* [*tooth* and *draw*.] One whose business is to extract painful teeth. *Cleveland*.

TOOTHED, tôoth'. 359, 467. *a.* Having teeth. *Prompt. Parv*. Sharp like a tooth. *Shakspeare*.

TOOTHFUL*, tôoth'-fûl. *a.* [*tooth* and *full*.] Toothsome. *Massinger*.

TOOTHLESS, tôoth'-lès. *a.* [toothless, Sax.] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth. *Dryden*.

TOOTHPICK, tôoth'-pik. { *n. s.* [*tooth* and

TOOTHPICKER, tôoth'-pik-âr. { *n. s.* [*pick*.] An instrument by which the teeth are cleansed from any thing sticking between them. *Shakspeare*.

TOOTHSOME, tôoth'-sûm. 165. *a.* Palatable; pleasing to the taste. *Carew*.

TOOTHSOMENESS, tôoth'-sûm-nès. *n. s.* Pleasantness to the taste.

TOOTHWORT, tôoth'-wûrt. 165. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

TOOTHY*, tôoth'-è. *a.* Toothed; having teeth. *Croxall*.

TOP §, tôp. *n. s.* [*topp*, Welsh; *top*, Sax.; *top*, Dutch and Danish.] The highest part of any thing. *Shakspeare*. The surface; the superficies. *Bacon*. The highest place. *Locke*. The highest person. *Shakspeare*. The utmost degree. *Sprat*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—ðìl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

The highest rank. *Locke*. The crown of the head. *Shakespeare*. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock. *Shak*. The head of a plant. *Watts*. An inverted conoid, which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip. *Shak*. *Top* is sometimes used as an adjective: as, the top stones. *Mortimer*.

To TOP, tòp, v. n. To rise aloft; to be eminent. *Derham*. To predominate. *Locke*. To excel. *Dryden*.

To TOP, tòp, v. a. To cover on the top; to tip; to defend or decorate with something extrinsic on the upper part. *Milton*. To rise above. *L'Estrange*. To outgo; to surpass. *Shak*. To crop. *Evelyn*. To rise to the top of. *Denham*. To perform eminently: as, He tops his part: seldom used but on light or ludicrous occasions.

TOPARCH §, tòp'-àrk. n. s. [*toparque*, old Fr.; *τόπος* and *αρχή*, Gr.] The principal man in a place. *Brown*.

TOPARCHY, tòp'-àr-kè. n. s. Command in a small district. *Sir T. Herbert*.

TOPAZ, tò'-páz. n. s. [*topaze*, Fr.; *topazius*, low Lat.] A yellow gem. *Bacon*.

To TOPE §, tòpe, v. n. [*topff*, Germ.; *toppen*, Dutch; *tofer*, Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to excess. *Dryden*.

TOPER, tò'-púr. n. s. A drunkard. *Cowley Englished*.

TOPFUL, tòp'-fùl. a. Full to the top; full to the brim. *Shakespeare*.

TOPGA/LIANT, tòp'-gál'-lánt. n. s. [*top* and *galant*.] The highest sail. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated, or splendid. *Bacon*.

TOPH* tòf. } n. s. [*tophus*, Lat.] A kind

TO PHUS*, tò'-fús. } of sandstone. *Sandys*.

TOPHA/CEOUS, tò-fá'-shús. a. [*toplius*, Lat.]

Gritty; stony. *Arbuthnot*.

TOPHE/AVY, tòp'-hév'-è. a. [*top* and *heavy*.] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower. *Wotton*.

TOPHET, tò'-fét. n. s. [*תֹּפֶת* Heb.] Hell: a Scriptural name. *Milton*.

TOPIARY*, tò'-pè-à-rè. a. [*topiarius*, Lat.] Shaped by cutting or clipping. *Butler*.

TOPICAL, tòp'-è-kál. a. [*tóros*.] Relating to some general head. Local; confined to some particular place. *White*. Applied medicinally to a particular part. *Arbuthnot*.

TOPICALLY, tòp'-è-kál'-è. ad. With application to some particular part. *Brown*.

TOPICK §, tòp'-ík. 503, 544. n. s. [*topique*, Fr.; *tóros*, Gr.] Principle of persuasion. *Wilkins*. A general head; something to which other things are referred. *Watts*. Things, as externally applied to any particular part. *Wiseman*.

TOPKNOT, tòp'-nót. n. s. A knot worn by women on the top of the head. *L'Estrange*.

TO PLESS, tòp'-lès. a. Having no top. *Chapman*. Supreme; sovereign. *Shakespeare*.

TOPMAN, tòp'-màn. 33. n. s. The sawyer at the top. *Moxon*.

TO PMOST, tòp'-mòst. a. Uppermost; highest. *Dryden*.

TOPO/GRAPHER, tò-pòg'-gráf-úr. 518. n. s. [*τόπος* and *γράφω*.] One who writes descriptions of particular places. *Howell*.

TOPOGRA/PHICAL*, tòp'-ò-gráf'-è-kál. } a. De-

TOPOGRA/PHICK*, tòp'-ò-gráf'-ík. } scribing particular places. *Howell*.

TOPOGRAPHY §, tò-pòg'-gráf-è. 518. n. s. [*topographie*, Fr.; *tóros* and *γράφω*, Gr.] Description of particular places. *Glaville*.

TOPPING, tòp'-ping. 410. a. Fine; noble; gallant: a low word. *Tatler*.

TOPPINGLY, tòp'-ping-lè. a. Fine; gay; gallant; showy. *Tusser*. *Ob. J.*

TOPPINGLY, tòp'-ping-lè. ad. Splendidly; nobly: a low word.

To TO PPLE §, tòp'-pl. 405. v. n. To fall forward; to tumble down. *Shakespeare*.

To TO PPLE*, tòp'-pl. v. a. To throw down. *Shak*.

TOP-PROUD, tòp'-pròud. a. Proud in the highest degree. *Shakespeare*.

TO PSAIL, tòp'-sàle. n. s. The highest sail. *Knolles*

TOPSYTURVY, tòp'-sè-túr'-vè. ad. With the bot tom upwards. *Spenser*.

TOR, tòr. n. s. [*tor*, Sax.] A tower; a turret. *Ray*. A high pointed rock or hill, whence *tor* in the initial syllable of some local names. *Cotton*.

TORCH §, tòrtsh. 352. n. s. [*torche*, Fr.; *torcia*, Ital.; *intortium*, low Lat.] A wax light generally supposed to be bigger than a candle. *Sidney*.

TORCHBEARER, tòrtsh'-bà-rúr. n. s. One whose office is to carry a torch. *Sidney*.

TORCHER, tòrtsh'-úr. 93. n. s. One that gives light. *Shakespeare*.

TORCHLIGHT, tòrtsh'-líte. n. s. Light kindled to supply the want of the sun. *Bacon*.

TORCHWORT*, tòrtsh'-wùrt. n. s. The name of a plant. *More*.

TORÉ, tòre, preterit, and sometimes participle pass of *tear*. *Spenser*.

TORÉ, tòre. n. s. [probably from *tear*.] The dead kind of grass that remains on the ground in winter. *Mortimer*.

To TORME/NT, tòr-mènt'. v. a. [*tourment*, Fr.] To put to pain; to harass with anguish; to excruciate. *Shak*. To tease; to vex with importunity. [*tormente*, Fr.; *torturare*, Ital.] To put into great agitation. *Bryskett*.

TORMENT §, tòr'-mènt. 492. n. s. [*tourment*, Fr.] Any thing that gives pain, as disease. *St. Matthew*. Pain; misery; anguish. *Milton*. Penal anguish; torture. *Sandys*. [*tortumentum*, Lat.] An engine of war to cast stones or darts. *Sir T. Elyot*.

TORME/NTER*, } tòr-mènt'-úr. } 166. n. s. One

TORME/NTOR, } who torments; one who gives pain. *Sidney*. One who inflicts penal tortures. *Sandys*.

TORMENTIL, tòr-mènt'-fl. n. s. [*tormentille*, Fr.; *tormentilla*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

TORN, tòrn. part. pass. of *tear*. *Exod.* xxii.

TORNA'DO, tòr-nà'-dò. [See LUMBAGO.] n. s. [Span.] A hurricane; a whirlwind. *Garth*.

TORPE/DO, tòr-pè'-dò. [See DRAMA, FLAMEN, and PHALANX.] n. s. [*Lat*.] A fish which, while alive, if even touched with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely. *Sir T. Herbert*.

TO RPENT, tòr'-pènt. a. [*torpens*, Lat.] Benumbed; struck motionless; not active; incapable of motion. *More*.

TORPE/SCENT*, tòr-pès'-sènt. a. [*torpescens*, Lat.] Becoming torpid. *Shenstone*.

TO RPID §, tòr'-píd. a. [*torpidus*, Lat.] Numbed; motionless; sluggish; not active. *Ray*.

TORPIDITY*, tòr-píd'-è-tè. n. s. Torpor; state of being torpid. *Daines Barrington*.

TO RPIDNESS, tòr'-píd-nès. n. s. The state of being torpid. *Hale*.

TO RPITUDE, tòr'-pè-tùde. n. s. State of being motionless; numbness; sluggishness. *Derham*.

TORPOR, tòr'-pór. 166. n. s. [*Lat*.] Dulness; numbness; inability to move; dulness of sensation. *Bacon*.

TORREFA/CTION, tòr-rè-fák'-shùn. n. s. [Fr; *torrefacio*, Lat.] The act of drying by the fire. *Bp. Hall*.

To TORREFY, tòr-rè-fl. 183. v. a. [*torrefier*, Fr.; *torrefacio*, Lat.] To dry by the fire. *Brown*.

TORRENT §, tòr-rènt. n. s. [Fr.; *torrens*, Lat.] A sudden stream raised by showers. *Sandys*. A violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current. *Ra leigh*.

TO RRENT, tòr'-rènt. a. [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid stream. *Milton*.

TO RRID, tòr'-ríd. 168. a. [*torride*, Fr.; *torridus*, Lat.] Parched; dried with heat. *Harvey*. Burning, violently hot. *Milton*. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropics. *Dryden*.

TORSE, tòrs. n. s. A wreath.

TORSEL, tòr'-sil. 99. n. s. [*torse*, Fr.] Any thing in a twisted form. *Moxon*.

TORSION, tôr'-shûn. *n. s.* [*torsio*, Lat.] The act of turning or twisting.

TORT, tôrt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *tortum*, low Lat.] Mischief; injury; calamity. *Spenser*.

TORTILE, tôr'-îll. 140. *a.* [*tortilis*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed.

TORTION, tôr'-shûn. *n. s.* [*tortus*, Lat.] Torment; pain. *Bacon*.

TORTIOUS, tôr'-shûs. *a.* Injurious; doing wrong. *Spenser*.

TORTIVE, tôr'-îv. 158. *a.* [*tortus*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed. *Shakspeare*.

TORTOISE, tôr'-îz. 301. [or'-îs, *Jones*, *Fulton* and *Knighl.*] *n. s.* [*tortue*, Fr.] An animal covered with a hard shell: there are tortoises both of land and water. *Ray*. A form into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops, by bending down and holding their bucklers above their heads so that no darts could hurt them. *Dryden*.

TORTUOSITY, tôr'-ishû-ôs'-è-tè. *n. s.* Wreath; flexure. *Brown*. Crookedness; depravity. *Granger*.

TORTUOUS, tôr'-ishû-ôs. 463. *a.* [*tortueux*, Fr.; from *tortuosus*, *tortus*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed; winding. *Milton*. Mischievous. *Lodge*.

TORTURE, tôr'-îshûre. 461. *n. s.* [Fr.; *tortura*, Lat.] Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted. *Dryden*. Pain; anguish; pang. *Shakspeare*.

TO TORTURE, tôr'-îshûre. *v. a.* To punish with tortures. *Shak.* To vex; to excruciate; to torment. *Addison*. To keep on the stretch. *Bacon*.

TORTURER, tôr'-îshûr'-âr. 557. *n. s.* He who tortures; tormenter. *Bacon*.

TORTURINGLY*, tôr'-îshûr'-îng-lè. *ad.* So as to torment or punish. *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*.

TORTUROUS*, tôr'-îshûr'-ûs. *a.* Tormenting; occasioning torture. *More*.

TORTVITY, tôr'-vè-tè. *n. s.* [*torvitas*, Lat.] Sourness; severity of countenance. *Cockeram*. *Ob. J.*

TORTVOUS, tôr'-vûs. 314. *a.* [*torvus*, Lat.] Sour of aspect; stern; severe of countenance. *Derham*. *Ob. J.*

TORY, tôr'-rè. *n. s.* [a cant term, derived from an Irish word signifying a savage or robber.] One who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the church of England: opposed to a *whig*. *Addison*.

TORYISM*, tôr'-rè'-îzm. *n. s.* The notions of a tory. *Bolingbroke*.

TO TOSE, tôze. *v. n.* [of the same original with *tease*.] To comb wool.

TO TOSS, tôs. *v. a.* [*tassen*, Dutch; *tasser*, Fr.] Pret. *tossed* or *tost*; part. pass. *tossed* or *tost*. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play. *Dryden*. To throw with violence. *Shak.* To lift with a sudden and violent motion. *Dryden*. To agitate; to put into violent motion. *Prov.* xxi. To make restless; to disquiet. *Spenser*. To keep in play; to tumble over. *Ascham*.

TO TOSS, tôs. *v. n.* To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion. *Harvey*. To be tossed. *Shak.* — *To toss up*. To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall. *Bramston*.

TOSS, tôs. *n. s.* The act of tossing. *Addison*. An affected manner of raising the head. *Dryden*.

TO SSEL, *n. s.* See *TASSEL*. *Mortimer*.

TO SSER, tôs'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* One who throws; one who flings and writhes. Whoever or whatever agitates. *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*.

TO SSING*, tôs'-sîng. *n. s.* Violent commotion. *Job*, vii.

TO SSPOT, tôs'-pôt. *n. s.* [*toss* and *pot*.] A toper and drunkard. *Shakspeare*.

TOST, tôst. 360, 367. pret. and part. pass. of *toss*. *Milton*.

TO TAL, tô'-tâl. 88. *a.* [*totus*, Lat.; *total*, Fr.] Whole; complete; full. *Milton*. Whole; not divided. *Milton*.

TOTALITY, tô-tâl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*totalité*, Fr.] Complete sum; whole quantity. *Bacon*.

TO TALLY, tô'-tâl-è. *ad.* Wholly; fully; completely. *Bacon*.

TO TALNESS*, tô'-tâl-nès. *n. s.* Entireness.

TO TOTE*. See *TO TOOT*.

TO TOTHER, tôrn'-âr. Contracted for the *other*. *Farnaby*.

TO TOUTTER, tô'-tûr. 98. *v. n.* [*touteren*, Teut.; *tûtra*, Icel.] To shake so as to threaten a fall; to stagger. *Ps.* lxii.

TO TTTY, tô'-tûr-è. } *a.* Shaking; unsteady,

TO TTY, tô'-tè. } dizzy. *Spenser*. Low words.

TO TOUCH, tôush. 314. *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr.; from the M. Goth. *tekan*.] To perceive by the sense of feeling. *Creech*. To handle slightly, without effort or violence. *Brown*. To reach with any thing, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it. *Judg.* xvi. To come to; to attain. *Pope*. To try, as gold with a stone. *Shak.* To relate to. *Hooker*. To meddle with; not totally to forbear. *Spenser*. To affect. *Milton*. To move; to strike mentally; to melt. *Congreve*. To delineate or mark out. *Pope*. To censure; to animadvert upon. *Hayward*. To infect; to seize slightly. *Bacon*. To bite; to wear; to have an effect on. *Moxon*. To strike a musical instrument. *Milton*. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly. *Milton*. To treat of perfunctorily. *Milton*. — *To touch up*. To repair, or improve by slight strokes, or little emendations. *Addison*.

TO TOUCH, tôush. *v. n.* To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them. To fasten on; to take effect on. *Bacon*. — *To touch at*. To come to without stay. *Acts*, xxvii. *To touch on*. To mention slightly. *Locke*. *To touch on or upon*. To go for a very short time. *Abbot*. To light upon in mental inquiries. *Addison*.

TOUCH, tôush. *n. s.* Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached. *Milton*. The sense of feeling. *Shak.* The act of touching. *Sidney*. State of being touched. *Shak.* Examination, as by a stone. A common kind of black marble, frequently made use of in ornaments, was formerly called *touch*. From its solidity and firmness it was also used as the test of gold; and from this use of it the name itself was taken. *Shak.* Test; that by which any thing is examined. *Carew*. Proof; tried qualities. *Shak.* [*touché*, Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture. *Shak.* Feature; lineament. *Dryden*. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument. *Shak.* Power of exciting the affections. *Shak.* Something of passion or affection. *Hooker*. Particular relation. *Bacon*. [*touché*, Fr.] A stroke. *Addison*. Animadversion; censure. *Milton*. Exact performance of agreement. *Tusser*. A small quantity intermingled. *Holder*. A hint; slight notice given. *Bacon*. A cant word for a slight essay. *Swift*.

TOUCHABLE, tôush'-â-bl. 405. *a.* Tangible; that may be touched.

TOUCH-HOLE, tôush'-hôle. *n. s.* The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun. *Bacon*.

TOUCHINESS, tôush'-è-nès. *n. s.* Peevishness; irascibility. *King Charles*.

TOUCHING, tôush'-îng. 410. *prep.* [originally a participle of *touch*.] With respect, regard, or relation to. *Hooker*.

TOUCHING, tôush'-îng. *a.* Pathetick; affecting; moving.

TOUCHINGLY, tôush'-îng-lè. *ad.* With feeling emotion; in a pathetic manner. *Garth*.

TOUCHMENOT, tôush'-mè-nôt. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.

TOUCHSTONE, tôush'-stône. *n. s.* [*pierre de touche*, Fr.] Stone by which metals are examined. *Bacon*. Any test or criterion. *Hooker*.

TOUCHWOOD, tôush'-wûd. *n. s.* Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint. *Hovell*.

TOUCHY, tôush'-è. *a.* Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*.

TOUGH, tôf. 314, 351. *a.* [*tooh*, Sax.] Yielding to flexure or extension without fracture; not brittle. *Bacon*. Stiff; not easily flexible. *Dryden*. Not

—nô, môve, nôr, nô; —tûbe, tûb, báll; —ðil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

easily injured or broken. *Shak.* Viscous; clammy; ropy; tenacious. Difficult: this is an ancient usage of the word, and is still a colloquial one: as, a *tough* piece of business. *Chaucer.*

To TOUGHEN, tûf'-in. 103. v. n. To grow tough. *Mortimer.*

To TOUGHEN, tûf'-in. v. a. To make tough.

TOUGHNESS, tûf'-nês. n. s. [cohueppe, Sax.] Not brittleness; flexibility. *Bacon.* Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness. *Arbutnot.* Firmness against injury. *Shakespeare.*

TOUPE'E*, tûp'-pê'. } [tûp'-pê'. *Sheridan,*
TOUPE'T, tûp'-pê'. 315. } *Perry, Jones, Ful-*
ton and Knight.] n. s. [toupet, Fr.] A kind of fore-
top; natural or artificial hair particularly dressed
on the forehead. *Swift.*

TOUR, tûr. 315. n. s. [Fr.] Ramble; roving jour-
ney. *Addison.* Turn; revolution. *Blackmore.* Turn;
cast; manner. *Bentley.*

My experience fails me if this word is not slowly con-
forming to the true English sound of the vowels heard
in *thou*. The smart traveller to France and Italy would
fear we should never suppose he had been out of Eng-
land, were he not to pronounce it so as to rhyme with
poor; and the sober English critic sees infinite advan-
tage in this pronunciation, as it prevents our mistaking
taking a tour for *taking a tower*. But, plausible as this
latter reason may be, it is far from being sufficient to
induce a philosophical grammarian to approve it. Co-
incidence in the sound of words signifying different
things, is the case in all languages; but, while these
words are differently written, their different meanings
will be sufficiently preserved without departing from
the general analogy of pronunciation.—See the word
Bowl. *W.*

TOURIST*, tûr'-îst. n. s. One who makes a tour
or ramble.

TOURN*, n. s. The sheriff's turn, or court. *Burke.*
A spinning-wheel. *Grose.*

TOURNAMENT, tûr'-nâ-mênt, or tûr'-nâ-mênt. }

TOURNEY, tûr'-nê, or tûr'-nê. }
n. s. [tournement, low Lat.] Tilt; just; military
sport; mock encounter. *Daniel.* Encounter; shock
of battle. *Milton.*

I am much mistaken if general usage does not in-
cline to the short sound of the diphthong in these words;
and that this sound ought to be indulged, is palpable to
every English ear; which finds a repugnance at giving
the French sound to any word that is not newly adopt-
ed. *Journey, nourish, courage,* and many other words
from the French, have long been anglicised: and there
is no good reason that this word should not fall into the
same class. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and
Mr. Perry, give the first sound of this word, and Bu-
chanan and W. Johnston, the second. Junius and
Skinner spell the word *turnament*. *W.*

To TOURNEY, tûr'-nê, or tûr'-nê. v. n. To tilt in
the lists. *Spenser.*

TOURNQUET, tûr'-nê-kwê't. n. s. [Fr.] A ban-
dage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by
the turn of a handle. *Sharp.*

The general pronunciation of this word ought to in-
duce us to the second pronunciation of *turnament*. *W.*

To TOUSE, tûze. 313. v. a. [probably of the same
original with *taw, tease, tose*.] To pull; to tear; to
haul; to drag: whence *touser* or *towzer*, the name of
a mastiff. *Gower.* To disorder the hair. *Sherwood.*

To TOUSE*, tûze. v. n. To tear; to rave. *Dray-*
ton.

To TOUSLE*, tû'-zl. v. a. The diminutive of
touse: a low expression.

TOW, tû. n. s. [top, Sax.] Flax or hemp beaten and
combed into a filamentous substance. *Sharp.*

To TOW, tû. v. a. [teon, teohan, Sax.; toghen,
old Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through
the water. *Shakespeare.*

TO WAGE*, tû'-ldje. n. s. [tollage, Fr.] The act of
towing. *Cotgrave.* Money paid for towing. *Bailey.*

TO WLIN*, tû'-line. n. s. [coh-line, Sax.] The
rope or chain used in towing.

TOWARD, tû'-ârd. 324 } *prep.* [topard, to-
TOWARDS, tû'-ârdz. } *paperd, Sax.]* In a
direction to. *Numb* xxiv. With local tendency
to. *Milton.* Near to: as, The danger now comes

towards him. With respect to; touching; regard-
ing. *Sidney.* With ideal tendency to. *Clarendon.*
Nearly; little less than. *Swift.* This word used
sometimes to have its two syllables separated from
each other, and the noun governed put between
them; as, our condition to Godward. *Whole Duty*
of Man.

Notwithstanding our poets almost universally ac-
cent this word on the first syllable, and the poets are
pretty generally followed by good speakers, there are
some, and those not of the lowest order, who still place
the accent on the second. These should be reminded
that, as *inwards, outwards, backwards, forwards,* and
every other word of the same form, have the accent on
the first syllable, there is not the least reason for pro-
nouncing *towards* with the accent on the last. All our
orthoëpists place the accent on the first syllable of
toward when an adjective. *Towards*, being always a
preposition, has the accent on the first syllable by Mr.
Scott; but Mr. Perry, Barclay, and Fenning, place it on
the second. From the coalescence of the *o* with the *w*,
this word is pronounced generally in one syllable, though
Dr. Kenrick says otherwise; Mr. Sheridan so pronoun-
ces it; Mr. Nares and Mr. Smith rhyme it with *boards*:
Bailey accents the first syllable of *toward*, and Entick
the same syllable on the same word, and on *towards* as
a preposition. *W.*

TOWARD, tû'-ârd. } *ad.* Near; at hand; in a

TOWARDS, tû'-ârdz. } state of preparation. *Shak.*

TOWARD, tû'-wârd. 83. a. Ready to do or learn;
not froward. *Shakespeare.*

TOWARDLINESS, tû'-wârd-lê-nês. n. s. Docility;
compliance; readiness to do or to learn. *Releigh.*

TOWARDLY, tû'-wârd-lê. a. Ready to do or learn;
docile; compliant with duty. *Bacon.*

TOWARDNESS, tû'-wârd-nês. n. s. Docility.
South.

TO WEL, tû'-îl. 99, 323. n. s. [touaille, Fr.] A cloth
on which the hands are wiped. *Drayton.*

TOWER, tû'-âr. 99, 323. n. s. [top, Sax.; tour,
Fr.; torre, Ital.; turris, Lat.] A high building; a
building raised above the main edifice. *Gen.* xi.
A fortress; a citadel. *Psalms.* A high head-dress.
Hudibras. High flight; elevation.

To TOWER, tû'-âr. 98. v. n. To soar; to fly or
rise high. *Spenser.*

TOWERED, tû'-âr'd. 559. a. Adorned or defend-
ed by towers. *Milton.*

TOWERMUSTARD, tû'-âr-mûs-târd. n. s. [tur-
ritis, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

TOWERY, tû'-âr-ê. a. Adorned or guarded with
towers. *Pope.*

TOWN, tûn. 323. n. s. [tun, Sax.; tuun, Dut.] Any
walled collection of houses. *Jos.* ii. Any collection
of houses larger than a village. *St. Matt.* x. [In
England.] Any number of houses to which belongs
a regular market, and which is not a city or the
see of a bishop. The inhabitants of a town. *Chap-*
man. The court end of London. *Pope.* The peo-
ple who live in the capital. *Pope.* It is used by
the inhabitants of every town or city: as we say,
A new family is come to town. *Law.* It is used
emphatically for the capital: as, He lives six
months in town, and six in the country.

TOWN-CLERK, tûn'-klârk. 100. n. s. An officer
who manages the publick business of a place. *Acts*,
xix.

TO WNCRIER*, tûn'-kri-âr. n. s. [town and crier]
An officer in a town, whose business is to make
proclamations. *Shakespeare.*

TOWNHOUSE, tûn'-hûuse. n. s. The hall where
publick business is transacted. *Addison.* A house,
in opposition to a house in the country, where a
person has both.

TO WNISH*, tûn'-ish. a. Appertaining to those
who live in a town. *Turberville.*

TOWNLESS*, tûn'-lês. a. Without towns; de-
prived of towns. *Howell.*

TO WNSHIP, tûn'-ship. n. s. The corporation of
a town; the district belonging to a town. *Shak.*

TO WNSMAN, tûn'-mân. 83. n. s. An inhabitant
of a place. *Shakespeare.* One of the same town

TOWNTALK, tûn'-tâwk. n. s. Common prattle
of a place. *L'Estrange.*

TO/WNTOP*, tôûn'-tôp. *n. s.* A large top: a term among boys. *Fletcher.*
 TO/XICAL, tôks'-ê-kâl. *a.* [toxicum, Lat.] Poisonous; containing poison.
 TOY ô, tôê. 329. *n. s.* [toyen, tooghen, Dutch.] A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value. *Sidney.* A play-thing; a bauble. *Spenser.* Matter of no importance. *Shak.* Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion. *Hooker.* Play; sport; amorous dalliance. *Spenser.* Odd story; silly tale. *Shak.* Slight representation. *Hooker.* Wild fancy; irregular imagery; odd conceit. *Shakespeare.*
 To TOY, tôê. *v. n.* To trifle; to dally amorously; to play. *Shakespeare.*
 To TOY*, tôê. *v. a.* To treat foolishly. *Dering.*
 TOYER*, tôê'-ôr. *n. s.* One who toys; one who is full of tricks. *Harrison.*
 TOYFUL*, tôê'-fûl. *a.* Full of tricks. *Donne.*
 TOYISH, tôê'-ish. *a.* Trifling; wanton. *Crowley.*
 TOYISHNESS, tôê'-ish-nês. *n. s.* Nugacity; wantonness. *Glanville.*
 TOYMAN, tôê'-mân. *n. s.* A seller of toys. *Young.*
 TOYSHOP, tôê'-shôp. *n. s.* A shop where play-things and little, nice manufactures are sold. *Addison.*
 To TOZE, tôze. *v. a.* See To TOUSE and TEASE. To pull by violence or importunity. *Shakespeare.*
 TRACE ô, trase. *n. s.* [trace, Fr.; traccia, Italian.] Mark left by any thing passing; footsteps. *Milton.* Remain; appearance of what has been. *Temple.* Track; path. *Chaucer.* [tirasser, Fr.; tirasses, traces.] Harness for beasts of draught. *Shak.*
 To TRACE, trase. *v. a.* [tracer, Fr.; tracciare, Ital.] To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks. *Milton.* To follow with exactness. *Denham.* To mark out. *Locke.* To walk over. *Spenser.*
 To TRACE*, trase. *v. n.* To walk; to travel. *Spenser.*
 TRA/CEABLE*, trà'-sâ-bl. *a.* That may be traced. *Drummond.*
 TRA/CER, trà'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* One that traces. *Hakewill.*
 TRA/CERY*, trà'-sûr-ê. *n. s.* Ornamental stone work. *Warton.*
 TRA/CING*, trà'-sîng. *n. s.* Course; path; regular track. *Sir J. Davies.*
 TRACK ô, trâk. *n. s.* [trac, old Fr.; traccia, Ital.; taracq, Arab.; drach, Heb.] Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise. *Milton.* A road; a beaten path. *Milton.*
 To TRACK, trâk. *v. a.* To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way. *Spenser.*
 TRA/CKLESS, trâk'-lêss. *a.* Untrodden; marked with no footsteps. *Prior.*
 TRA/CKSCOUT*, trâk'-skôût. *n. s.* [trek-schuyt, Dutch.] A passage boat, in Holland, usually towed or drawn by a horse. *Addison.*
 TRACT ô, trâkt. *n. s.* [tractus, Lat.] Any kind of extended substance. *Milton.* A region; a quantity of land. *Raleigh.* Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length. *Howell.* Course; manner of process. *Shak.* It seems to be used by *Shakespeare* for track. [tractatus, Lat.] A treatise; a small book. *Swift.*
 To TRACT*, trâkt. *v. a.* To trace out. *Spenser.*
 Ob. T. An ancient abbreviation of retract and protract. *Huloet.*
 TRACTABILITY*, trâk'-tâ-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [tractabilitas, oic Fr.] Capability of being managed.
 TRA/CTABLE ô, trâk'-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* [tractabilis, Lat.; tratable, Fr.] Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable; governable. *Hooker.* Palpable; such as may be handled. *Holder.*
 TRA/CTABLENESS, trâk'-tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* The state of being tractable; compliance; obsequiousness. *Locke.*
 TRA/CTABLY, trâk'-tâ-blê. *ad.* In a tractable manner; gently.
 TRA/CTATE, trâk'-tâte. 91. *n. s.* [tractatus, Lat.] A treatise; a tract; a small book. *White.*

TRACTA/TION*, trâk'-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [tractatio, Lat.] Discussion of a subject. *Bp. Hall.*
 TRA/CTILE ô, trâk'-tîl. 140. *a.* [tractus, Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile. *Bacon.*
 TRACTILITY, trâk'-tîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of being tractile. *Derham.*
 TRA/CTION, trâk'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of drawing; the state of being drawn. *Holder.*
 TRADE ô, tråde. 73. *n. s.* [tratta, Ital.] Traffic; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods, or for money. *Raleigh.* Occupation; particular employment, whether manual or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts or learned professions. *Spenser.* Instruments of any occupation. *Dryden.* Any employment not manual; habitual exercise. *Bacon.* Custom; habit; standing practice. *Shak.* Formerly trade was used of domestic, and traffic of foreign commerce.
 To TRADE, tråde. *v. n.* To traffic; to deal; to hold commerce. *St. Luke.* xix. To act merely for money. *Shak.* Having a trading wind. *Milton.*
 To TRADE, tråde. *v. a.* To sell or exchange in commerce. *Ezek.* xxvii.
 TRADE-WIND, tråde'-wind. [See WIND.] *n. s.* The monsoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks. *Dryden.*
 TRA'DED, trà'-dêd. *a.* Versed; practised. *Shakespeare.*
 TRA'DEFUL, tråde'-fûl. *a.* Commercial; busy in traffic. *Spenser.*
 TRA'DER, trà'-dôr. 98. *n. s.* One engaged in merchandise or commerce. *Shak.* One long used in the methods of money-getting; a practitioner.
 TRA'DESFOLK, trâdz'-fôke. [See FOLK.] *n. s.* [trade and folk.] People employed in trades. *Swift.*
 TRA'DESMAN, trâdz'-mân. 88. *n. s.* A shopkeeper: a merchant is called a trader, but not a tradesman. *Shakespeare.*
 TRADI/TION ô, trâ-dîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; traditio, Lat.] The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; communication from age to age. *Hooker.* Any thing delivered orally from age to age. *Milton.* Traditional practice; old custom. *Shak.* The act of giving up; delivery; a latinism. *Baconstone.*
 TRADITIONAL, trâ-dîsh'-ûn-âl. *a.* Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication; transmitted by the foregoing to the following age. *Tillotson.* Observant of traditions or idle rites. *Shakespeare.*
 TRADITIONALLY, trâ-dîsh'-ûn-âl-ê. *ad.* By transmission from age to age. *Burnet.* From tradition, without evidence of written memorials. *Brown.*
 TRADITIONARY, trâ-dîsh'-ûn-âr-ê. *a.* Delivered by tradition; transmissive; handed down from age to age. *Dryden.*
 TRADITIONER*, trâ-dîsh'-ûn-ôr } *n. s.* One who
 TRADITIONIST*, trâ-dîsh'-ûn-îst. } adheres to tradition. *Gregory.*
 TRA/DITIVE, trâd'-ê-tîv. 512. *a.* [traditive, Fr.; from trado, Lat.] Transmitted or transmissible from age to age. *Bp. Taylor.*
 To TRADU/CE ô, trâdûsê'. *v. a.* [traduco, Lat.; traduire, Fr.] To censure; to condemn; to represent as blamable; to calumniate; to decry. *Hooker.* To propagate; to increase or continue by deriving one from another. *Davies.*
 TRADU/CEMENT, trâdûsê'-mênt. *n. s.* Censure; obloquy. *Shakespeare.*
 TRADU/CER, trâdû'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* A false censor; a calumniator. *Biblioth. Bibl.* One who derides.
 TRADU/CIBLE, trâdû'-sê-bl. 405. *a.* Such as may be derived. *Hale.*
 To TRADU/CT*, trâdûkt'. *v. a.* [traduco, traductum, Lat.] To deride. *Fotherby.* Ob. T.
 TRADU/CTION, trâdûk'-shûn. *n. s.* [tractuctio, Lat.] Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation. *Glanville.* Tradition; transmission from
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one to another. *Hale*. Conveyance; act of transferring. *Hale*. Transition. *Bacon*.
TRADUCTIVE*, trâ-dûk'-tîv. *a*. Derivable; deducible. *Warburton*.

TRAFFICK §, trâf'-fîk. *n. s.* [*traffique*, Fr.; *traffico*, Ital.] Commerce; merchandising; large trade; exchange of commodities. *Traffic* was formerly used of foreign commerce, in distinction from *trade*. *Shak*. Commodities; subject of traffick. *Gay*.

To TRAFFICK, trâf'-fîk. *v. n.* [*traffiquer*, Fr.; *trafficare*, Ital.] To practise commerce; to merchandise; to exchange commodities. *Bacon*. To trade meanly or mercenarily. *Shakespeare*.

To TRAFFICK*, trâf'-fîk. *v. a.* To exchange in traffick. *Government of the Tongue*.

TRAFFICKABLE*, trâf'-fîk-â-bl. *a*. Marketable. *Bp. Hall*.

TRAFFICKER, trâf'-fîk-kûr. *n. s.* [*traffiqueur*, Fr.] Trader; merchant. *Shakespeare*.

TRAGACANTH, trâg'-â-kânth. *n. s.* [*tragacantha*, Lat.] A gum which proceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called. *Trevoux*.

TRAGEDIAN, trâ-jè'-dè-ân. *n. s.* [*tragedus*, Lat.] A writer of tragedy. *Stillingfleet*. An actor of tragedy. *Shakespeare*.

¶ In this word we have a striking instance of the aversion of the language to what may be called a tautophony, or a successive repetition of the same sound. We find no repugnance at aspirating the *d* in *comedien*, and pronouncing it as if written *co-me-je-an*; but there is no ear that would not be hurt at pronouncing *tragedian* as if written *tra-je-je-an*. The reason is evident. The *ge* that immediately precedes being exactly the same sound as *âi* when aspirated into *je*, the ear will not suffer the repetition, and therefore dispenses with the laws of aspiration, rather than offend against those of harmony. To the same reason we must attribute giving the sound of *zh* to the double *s* in *abscission*, and to the *ti* in *transition*. The same aversion to the repetition of similar sounds makes us drop the first aspiration in *diphthong*, *triphthong*, *ophthalmy*, &c.—See **OPHTHALMICK**. *W*.

TRA'GEDY §, trâd'-jè-dè. *n. s.* [*tragœdia*, Lat.] A dramatic representation of a serious action. *Shak*. Any mournful or dreadful event. *Shakespeare*.

TRA'GICAL, trâd'-jè-kâl. } 509. *a.* [*tragicus*, Lat.;
TRA'GICK, trâd'-jîk. } [*tragique*, Fr.] Relating to tragedy. *Spenser*. Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful. *Shakespeare*.

TRA'GICALLY, trâd'-jè-kâl-è. *ad.* In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy. *Dryden*. Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously. *South*.

TRA'GICALNESS, trâd'-jè-kâl-nès. *n. s.* Mournfulness; calamitousness. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.

TRAGICOMEDY, trâd-jè-kôm'-è-dè. *n. s.* [*tragicomedia*, Fr.; from *tragedy* and *comedy*.] A drama compounded of merry and serious events. *Denham*.

TRAGICOMICAL, trâd-jè-kôm'-è-kâl. *a.* Relating to tragi-comedy. *Gay*. Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.

TRAGICOMICALLY, trâd-jè-kôm'-è-kâl-è. *ad.* In a tragi-comical manner. *Bramston*.

To TRAIL §, trâlè. 202. *v. a.* [*trailer*, Fr.] To hunt by the track. To draw along the ground. *Shak*. To draw a long, floating or waving body. *Pope*. [*tregien*, Dutch.] To draw; to drag. *Milton*.

To TRAIL, trâlè. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length. *Spenser*.

TRAIL, trâlè. *n. s.* Scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; track followed by the hunter. *Shak*. Any thing drawn to length. *Dryden*. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations. *Spenser*.

To TRAIN §, trâne. 202. *v. a.* [*trâner*, Fr.] To draw along. *Milton*. To draw; to entice; to invite; to allure. *Anderson*. To draw by artifice or stratagem. *Shak*. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise. *Shak*. To educate; to bring up. *Shak*. To exercise, or form to any practice by exercise. *Gen. xiv*.

TRAIN, trâne. *n. s.* [*train*, Fr.] Artifice; stratagem of enticement. *Spenser*. The tail of a bird. *Bac a*. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground. *Shak*. A series; a consecution;

either local or mental. *Milton*. Process; method state of procedure. *Swift*. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants. *Shak*. An orderly company; a procession. *Milton*. The line of powder leading to the mine. *Hudibras*.—*Train of artillery*. Cannons accompanying an army. *Clarendon*.

TRAINABLE*, trâ'-nâ-bl. *a*. That may be trained. *Old Morality of Lusty Juventus*.

TRAINBANDS, trâne'-bândz. *n. s.* [probably for *trained band*.] The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exercise. *Clarendon*.

TRAINBEARER, trâne'-bâre-ûr. *n. s.* One that holds up a train.

TRAINED*, trând. *a*. Having a train. *B. Jonson*.

TRAINER*, trâ'-nûr. *n. s.* One who trains up; an instructor. *Ash*.

TRAINING*, trâ'-ning. *n. s.* The act of forming to any exercise by practice. *Sanderson*.

TRAINOIL, trâne'-ôil. *n. s.* [*train and oil*.] Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRAINY, trâ'-né. *a*. Belonging to trainoil. *Gay*.

To TRAIPESE, trâpes. 202. *v. n.* [a low word.] To walk in a careless or sluttish manner. *Pope*.

TRAIT, trâ, or trâte. 472. *n. s.* [Fr.] A stroke; a touch. *Broome*.

TRAITOR §, trâ'-tûr. 166, 202. *n. s.* [*traître*, Fr.; *traitor*, Lat.] One who, being trusted, betrays. *Spenser*.

TRAITOR*, trâ'-tûr. *a*. Traitorous. *Johnson*.

TRAITORLY, trâ'-tûr-lè. *a*. Treacherous; perfidious. *Shakespeare*.

TRAITOROUS, trâ'-tûr-ûs. 314. *a*. Treacherous; perfidious; faithless. *Daniel*.

TRAITOROUSLY, trâ'-tûr-ûs-lè. *ad.* In a manner suiting traitors; perfidiously; treacherously. *Shak*.

TRAITOROUSNESS*, trâ'-tûr-ûs-nès. *n. s.* Perfidiousness; treachery. *Scott*.

TRAITRESS, trâ'-très. *n. s.* A woman who betrays. *Dryden*.

To TRAJE'CT §, trâ-jèkt'. *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Lat.] To cast through; to throw. *Glarville*.

TRAJECT, trâd'-jèkt. 492. *n. s.* [*trajet*, Fr.; *trajectus*, Lat.] A ferry; a passage for a water-carriage. *Shakespeare*.

TRAJECTION, trâ-jèkt'-shân. *n. s.* [*trajectio*, Lat.] The act of darting through. *Boyle*. Emission. *Brown*. Transposition. *Mede*.

TRAJECTORY*, trâ-jèkt'-tûr-è. *n. s.* The orbit of a comet. *Harris*.

TRALA'TION §, trâl-â'-shân. *n. s.* [*tralatîo*, Lat.] The using of a word in a less proper but more significant notion. *Bp. Hall*.

TRALATITIOUS, trâl-â'-tîsh'-ûs. *a.* [*tralatitius*, Lat.] Metaphorical; not literal. *Stackhouse*.

TRALATITIOUSLY, trâl-â'-tîsh'-ûs-lè. *ad.* Metaphorically; not literally; not according to the first intention of the word. *Holder*.

To TRALINEATE, trâl-lîn'-yâte. 113. *v. n.* To deviate from any direction. *Dryden*.

TRALUCENT*, trâl-lû'-sènt. *a.* [*tralucens*, Lat.] Clear; translucent. *Sir J. Davies*.

TRAMMEL §, trâm-mél. 99. *n. s.* [*tramel*, old Fr.; *trama*, Lat.] A net in which birds or fish are caught. *Carew*. Any kind of net. *Spenser*. A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace. *Dryden*.

To TRAMMEL, trâm'-mél. *v. a.* To catch; to intercept. *Shakespeare*.

TRAMONTANE*, trâm-môn'-tâne. *n. s.* [*tramontani*, Ital.] A foreigner; a stranger; a barbarian. The Italians gave this name, by way of contempt, to all who lived beyond the Alps. *Sheldon*.

TRAMONTANE*, trâm-môn'-tâne. *a*. Strange; foreign; barbarous. *Tutler*.

To TRAMP §, trâmp. *v. a.* [*trampa*, Su. Goth.; *trampen*, Dutch.] To tread. *Stapleton*.

To TRAMP, trâmp. *v. n.* To travel on foot: a vulgar expression.

TRAMP*, trâmp. } *n. s.* A stroller; one who
TRAMPER*, trâmp'-ûr. } travels on foot; a beggar. *Graves*.

To TRAMPLE, trâm'-pl. 405. *v. a.* [*trampa*, Su

- Goth.; *trampen*, Dutch.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation. *St. Matt. vii.*
- TO TRA'MPLE**, trâm/pl. *v. n.* To tread in contempt. *Government of the Tongue.* To dread quick and loudly. *Dryden.*
- TRA'MPLER**, trâm/pl-âr. 93. *n. s.* One that tramples.
- TRANA'TION**, trâ-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*trano*, Lat.] The act of swimming over.
- TRANÇE** ô, trançe. 78, 79. *n. s.* [*transe*, Fr.; *transitus*, Lat.] An ecstasy; a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things. *Sidney.*
- TO TRANÇE***, trançe. *v. a.* To entrance. *Bp. Hall.*
- TRANÇED**, transt. 359. *a.* Lying in a trance or ecstasy. *Shakspeare.*
- TRAN'GRAM**, trân'-grâm. *n. s.* [a cant word.] An odd, intricately contrived thing. *Arbutnot.*
- TRA'NNEL**, trân-nîl. 99. *n. s.* A sharp pin. [perhaps from *tremel*.] *Moxon.*
- TRA'NQUIL** ô, trâng'-kwîl. *a.* [*tranquille*, Fr.; *tranquillus*, Lat.] Quiet; peaceful; undisturbed. *Shakspeare.*
- TRANQUILLITY**, trân-kwîl'-lê. 408. *n. s.* [*tranquillitas*, Lat.; *tranquillité*, Fr.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation. *Spenser.*
- TO TRANQUILLIZE***, trân'-kwîl-ize. *v. a.* [*tranquilliser*, Fr.] To compose; to render calm. *Mason.*
- TRANQUILLY***, trân'-kwîl-lê. *ad.* In a tranquil state or manner.
- TRANQUILNESS***, trân'-kwîl-nês. *n. s.* State of being tranquil.
- TO TRANSA'CT** ô, trâns-âkt'. *v. a.* [*transactus*, Lat.; *transacte*, old Fr.] To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affair. To perform; to do; to carry on. *Addison.*
- TO TRANSA'CT***, trâns-âkt'. *v. n.* To conduct matters; to treat; to manage. *South.*
- TRANSA'CTION**, trâns-âk'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Negotiation dealing between man and man; management, affairs; things managed. *Clarendon.*
- TRANSA'CTOR***, trâns-âk'-tûr. *n. s.* One who manages; one who conducts affairs. *Derham.*
- TRANSA'LPINE***, trâns-âl'-pîn. *a.* Situate beyond the Alps; barbarous. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
- TO TRANSNIMATE*** ô, trâns-ân'-nê-mâte. *v. a.* [*trans* and *anima*, Lat.] To animate by the conveyance of one soul from another. *Dean King.*
- TRANSNIMA'TION**, trâns-ân-nê-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Conveyance of the soul from one body to another. *Sir T. Herbert.*
- TO TRANSCEND** ô, trân-sênd'. *v. a.* [*transcendo*, Lat.] To pass; to overpass. *Bacon.* To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel. *Waller.* To surmount; to rise above. *Hovell.*
- TO TRANSCEND**, trân-sênd'. *v. n.* To climb. *Brown.* To surpass thought. *Hammond.*
- TRANSCENDENCE**, trân-sên'-dênse. } *n. s.* Ex-
- TRANSCENDENCY**, trân-sên'-dên-sê. } cellence; unusual excellence; supereminence. *Shak.* Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth. *Bacon.*
- TRANSCENDENT**, trân-sên'-dênt. *a.* [*transcendens*, Lat.; *transcendent*, Fr.] Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others. *White.*
- TRANSCENDENTAL**, trân-sên'-dên-tâl. *a.* [*transcendentalis*, low Lat.] General; pervading many particulars. *Harris.* Supereminent; passing others. *Greiv.*
- TRANSCENDENTLY**, trân-sên'-dên-têlê. *ad.* Excellently; supereminently. *South.*
- TRANSCENDENTNESS***, trân-sên'-dên-tên-sês. *n. s.* Supereminence; unusual excellence. *Mountagu.*
- TO TRA'NSCOLATE**, trâns'-kô-lâte. *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Lat.] To strain through a sieve or colander; to suffer to pass, as through a strainer. *Harn.*
- TO TRANSCRIBE** ô, trân-skrîbê'. *v. a.* [*transcribo*, Lat.; *transcrire*, Fr.] To copy; to write from an exemplar. *Clarendon.*
- TRANSCRIBER**, trân-skrî'-bûr. *n. s.* A copier; one who writes from a copy. *Addison.*
- TRANSCRIPT**, trân'-skript. *n. s.* [Fr.; *transcrip-*
- tum*, Lat.] A copy; any thing written from an original. *Glanville.*
- TRANSCRIPTION**, trân-skrîp'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of copying. *Brown.*
- TRANSCRIPTIVELY**, trân-skrîp'-tîv-lê. *ad.* In manner of a copy. *Brown.*
- TO TRANSCUR** ô, trâns-kûr'. *v. n.* [*transcurro*, Lat.] To run or rove to and fro. *Bacon.*
- TRANSCURSION**, trâns-kûr'-shûn. *n. s.* [*transcur-sus*, Lat.] Ramble; passage through; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation. *Bacon.*
- TRANSE**, trançe. *n. s.* [*transe*, Fr. See **TRANÇE**.] An ecstasy. *Milton.*
- TRANSELEMENTA'TION**, trâns-êl-ê-mên-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*trans* and *element*.] Change of one element into another. *Brown.*
- TRAN'NSEPT***, trân'-sêpt. *n. s.* [*trans* and *septum*, Lat.] A cross aisle. *Warton.*
- TRANSEX'ION**, trân-sêk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*trans* and *sexus*, Lat.] Change from one sex to another. *Brown.*
- TO TRANSFER** ô, trâns-fêr'. *v. a.* [*transferer*, Fr.; *transféro*, Lat.] To convey; to make over from one to another. *Spenser.* To remove; to transport. *Bacon.*
- TRANSFER**, trâns-fêr. 492. *n. s.* A change of property; a delivery of property to another. *Bp. Berkeley.*
- TRANSFERABLE***, trâns-fêr-â-bl, or trâns-fêr'-â-bl. *a.* That may be transferred.
- ✠ The accent is properly placed on the second syllable; as all words of this form ought, as much as possible, to retain the accent of the verb from which they are derived. *W.*
- TRANSFERER**, trâns-fêr'-rûr. *n. s.* One who transfers.
- TRANSFIGURA'TION**, trâns-flîg-û-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Change of form. *Brown.* The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount. *Addison.*
- TO TRANSFIGURE** ô, trâns-flîg'-yûre. *v. a.* [*transfigurer*, Fr.; *trans* and *figura*, Lat.] To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance. *Boyle.*
- TO TRANSFIX**, trâns-flîks'. *v. a.* [*transfixus*, Lat.] To pierce through. *Spenser.*
- TO TRANSFORM** ô, trâns-fôrm'. *v. a.* [*transformer*, Fr.; *trans* and *forma*, Lat.] To metamorphose; to change with regard to external form. *Sidney.*
- TO TRANSFORM**, trâns-fôrm'. *v. n.* To be metamorphosed. *Addison.*
- TRANSFORMATION**, trâns-fôrm-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Change of shape; act of changing the form; state of being changed with regard to form; metamorphosis. *Shakspeare.*
- TRANSFRETA'TION**, trâns-frê-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Lat.] Passage over the sea. *Davies.*
- TO TRANSFUND***, trâns-fûnd'. *v. a.* [*transfundo*, Lat.] To transfuse. *Barrow. Ob. T.*
- TO TRANSFUSE** ô, trâns-fûzê'. *v. a.* [*transfusus*, Lat.] To pour out of one into another. *Hooker.*
- TRANSFUSIBLE***, trâns-fû'-zê-bl. *a.* That may be transfused. *Boyle.*
- TRANSFUSION**, trâns-fû'-zhûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of pouring out of one into another. *Boyle.*
- TO TRANSGRESS** ô, trâns-grês'. *v. a.* [*transgresser*, Fr.; *transgressus*, Lat.] To pass over; to pass beyond. *Dryden.* To violate; to break. *Hooker.*
- TO TRANSGRESS**, trâns-grês'. *v. n.* To offend by violating a law. 1 *Chron. ii.*
- TRANSGRESSION**, trâns-grêsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Violation of a law; breach of a command. *Milton.* Offence; crime; fault. *Shakspeare.*
- TRANSGRESSIVE**, trâns-grês'-sîv. *a.* Faultily culpable; apt to break laws. *Brown.*
- TRANSGRESSOR**, trâns-grês'-sûr. 166. *n. s.* [*transgresseur*, Fr.] Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender. *Clarendon.*
- TRANSIENT** ô, trân-shê-ênt. 542. *a.* [*transiens*,

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll, —pôund; —thin, this.

[Lat.] Soon past; soon passing; short; momentary; not lasting; not durable. *Milton*.

TRANSCIENTLY, trăn-shê-ênt-lê. *ad.* In passage; with a short passage; not with continuance. *Dryden*.

TRANSCIENTNESS, trăn-shê-ênt-nêss. *n. s.* Shortness of continuance; speedy passage. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

TRANSLIENCE, trăn-sil'-yênse. } 113. *n. s.*

TRANSLIENCY, trăn-sil'-yên-sê. } [transilio, Lat.] Leap from thing to thing. *Glanville*.

TRANSIT, trăn-sit. *n. s.* [transitus, Lat.] [In astronomy.] The passing of any planet just by or under any fixed star; or of the moon covering or moving close by any other planet. *Harris*.

TRANSITION, trăn-sizh'-ôn, or trăn-sish'-ôn. 29. [See TRAGEDIAN.] *n. s.* [transitio, Lat.] Removal; passage from one to another. *Bacon*. Change; mode of change. *Woodward*. [transitio, Fr.] Passage, in writing or conversation, from one subject to another. *Milton*.

☞ I prefer the first mode of pronouncing this word to the second, though, at first sight, it appears not so regular. My reason is, the aversion our language has to a repetition of exactly similar sounds. The *s* in the prefix *trans* is always sharp and hissing, and that inclines us to vary the succeeding aspiration, by giving it the flat instead of the sharp sound. This is the best reason I can give for the very prevailing custom of pronouncing this termination in this word contrary to analogy.—When I asked Mr. Garrick to pronounce this word, he, without premeditation, gave it in the first manner; but when I desired him to repeat his pronunciation, he gave it in the second:

"As one who in his journey bates at noon,
"Though bent on speed, so here the archangel paus'd,
"Betwixt the world destroy'd and world restor'd,
"If Adam aught perhaps might interpose,
"Then with transition sweet new speech resumes."
Milton.

I think, however, it may be classed among those varieties where we shall neither be much applauded for being right, nor blamed for being wrong. *W*.

TRANSITIVE, trăn-sê-tiv. *a.* [transitivus, Lat.] Having the power of passing. *Bacon*. [In grammar.] A verb transitive is that which signifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon some object: as, *ferio terram*, I strike the earth. *Clarke*.

TRANSITORILY, trăn-sê-tûr-ê-lê. *ad.* With speedy evanescence; with short continuance.

TRANSITORINESS, trăn-sê-tûr-ê-nêss. *n. s.* Speedy evanescence. *Sir W. Cornwallis*.

TRANSITORY, trăn-sê-tûr-ê. 557. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* [transitorio, Fr.; transitorius, from transeo, Lat.] Continuing but a short time; speedily vanishing. *Common Prayer*.

TRANSLATABLE*, trăn-slâ'-tâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being translated.

To TRANSLATE, trăn-slâ'tê. *v. a.* [translatô, old Fr.; translatus, Lat.] To transport; to remove. *Heb. xi*. It is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another. *Camden*. To transfer from one to another; to convey. 2 *Sam. iii*. To change. *Shak*. To interpret to another language; to change into another language, retaining the sense. *Roscomon*. To explain: a low, colloquial use. *Shakespeare*.

TRANSLATION, trăn-slâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [translatio, Lat.; translation, Fr.] Removal; act of removing. *Harvey*. The removal of a bishop to another see. *Bacon*. The act of turning into another language; interpretation. *Brown*. Something made by translation; version. *Hooker*. Translation; metaphor. *B. Jonson*.

TRANSLATITIOUS*, trăn-slâ-tsh'-ûs. *a.* [translative, Fr.] Translative; transposed. *Colgrave*. Transported from a foreign land. *Evelyn*.

TRANSLATIVE, trăn-slâ-tiv. *a.* [translative, Lat.] Taken from others.

TRANSLATOR, trăn-slâ-tûr. 166. *n. s.* [translatur, old Fr.] One that turns any thing into another language. *Swift*.

TRANSLATORY, trăn-slâ-tûr-ê. 512. *a.* Transferring. *Arbutnot*.

TRANSLLOCATION, trăn-slô-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [trans and locus, Lat.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places. *Woodward*.

TRANSLUCENCY, trăn-lû-sên-sê. *n. s.* Diaphaneity; transparency. *Davies*.

TRANSLUCENT, trăn-lû-sênt. } *a.* [trans and lucidus, Lat.] Transparent; diaphanous; clear; giving a passage to the light. *Bacon*.

TRANSMARINE, trăn-mâ-rêên'. 112. *a.* [transmarinus, Lat.] Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond sea. *Hakevill*.

To TRANSMUE, trăn-mû. *v. a.* [transmutô, Lat.; transmuo, Fr.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose; to change. *Spenser*. *Ob. J*.

TRANSMIGRANT, trăn-mê-grânt. *a.* [transmigrans, Lat.] Passing into another country or state. *Bacon*.

To TRANSMIGRATE, trăn-mê-grâ'tê. *v. n.* [transmigro, Lat.] To pass from one place or country into another. *Brown*.

TRANSMIGRATION, trăn-mê-grâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Passage from one place or state into another. *Hooker*.

TRANSMIGRATOR*, trăn-mê-grâ-tûr. *n. s.* One who passes from one place or country into another. *Ellis*.

TRANSMISSION, trăn-mish'-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of sending from one place to another, or from one person to another. *Spenser*.

TRANSMISSIVE, trăn-mis'-siv. *a.* [transmissus, Lat.] Transmitted; derived from one to another. *Prior*.

To TRANSMIT, trăn-mit'. *v. a.* [transmitto, Lat.; transmetto, Fr.] To send from one person or place to another. *Hale*.

TRANSMITTAL, trăn-mit'-tâl. *n. s.* The act of transmitting; transmission. *Swift*.

TRANSMITTER, trăn-mit'-tûr. *n. s.* One that transmits. *Savage*.

TRANSMITTABLE*, trăn-mit'-tê-bl. *a.* That may be transmitted; that may be conveyed from one place to another. *Marq. of Worcester*.

TRANSMUTABLE, trăn-mû'-tâ-bl. *a.* [transmutable, Fr.] Capable of change; possible to be changed into another nature or substance. *Brown*.

TRANSMUTABLY, trăn-mû'-tâ-blê. *ad.* With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTATION, trăn-mû-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; transmutatio, Lat.] Change into another nature or substance; an alteration of the state of a thing.

The great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold. *Bacon*. Successive change. *Bacon*.

To TRANSMUTE, trăn-mû'tê. *v. a.* [transmutô, Lat.; transmuo, Fr.] To change from one nature or substance to another. *Raleigh*.

TRANSMUTER, trăn-mû-tûr. *n. s.* One that transmutes.

TRANSOM, trăn-sûm. *n. s.* [transenna, Lat.] A thwart beam or lintel over a door. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of an instrument called a cross staff, being a piece of wood fixed across with a square socket upon which it slides. *Bailey*.

TRANSPARENCY, trăn-pâ-rêu-sê. *n. s.* [transparence, Fr.] Clearness; diaphaneity; translucence; power of transmitting light. *Addison*.

TRANSPARENT, trăn-pâ-rênt. *a.* [Fr.; trans and appareo, Lat.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque. *Shakespeare*.

TRANSPARENTLY*, trăn-pâ-rênt-lê. *ad.* Clearly; so clearly as to be seen through. *Whitlock*.

TRANSPARENTNESS*, trăn-pâ-rênt-nêss. *n. s.* The state or quality of being transparent. *Ash*.

To TRANSPASS*, trăn-pâs'. *v. a.* To pass over. *Gregory*.

To TRANSPASS*, trăn-pâs'. *v. n.* To pass by; to pass away. *Daniel*.

TRANSPICUOUS, trâns-plîc-û-ûs. *a.* [trans and specio, Lat.] Transparent; pervious to the sight. *Milton.*

To TRANSPIERCE, trâns-piêrse', or trâns-pêrse'. [See PIERCE and FIERCE.] *v. a.* [transpercer, Fr.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate. *Raleigh.*

TRANSPIRABLE*, trâns-pl'-râ-bl. *a.* [transpirable, Fr.] Capable of transpiring. *Cotgrave.*

TRANSPIRA'TION, trâns-pê-râ-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Emission in vapour. *Brown.*

To TRANSPIRE, trâns-spîrê'. *v. a.* [transpiro, Lat.; transpirer, Fr.] To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, trâns-spîrê'. *v. n.* [transpirer, Fr.] To be emitted by insensible vapour. *Woodward.*

To escape from secrecy to notice. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
To TRANSPLECE, trâns-plâse'. *v. a.* To remove; to put into a new place. *Wilkins.*

To TRANSPLENT, trâns-plânt'. *v. a.* [trans and planto, Lat.; transplantor, Fr.] To remove and plant in a new place. *Roscommon.* To remove and settle. *Bacon.* To remove. *Milton.*

TRANSPLENTA'TION, trâns-plânt-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of transplanting or removing to another soil. *Suckling.* Conveyance from one to another. *Baker.* Removal of men from one country to another. *Raleigh.*

TRANSPLENTHER, trâns-plânt'-ûr. *n. s.* One that transplants.

TRANSPLENDENCY*, trâns-plên'-dên-sê. *n. s.* [from trans and splendid.] Supereminent splendour. *More.*

TRANSPLENDENT*, trâns-plên'-dênt. *a.* Supereminently splendid.

TRANSPLENDENTLY*, trâns-plên'-dênt-lê. *ad.* With supereminent splendour. *More.*

To TRANSPORT, trâns-pôrt'. 492. *v. a.* [trans and porto, Lat.; transporter, Fr.] To convey by carriage from place to place. *Shak.* To carry into banishment, as a felon. *Swift.* To sentence as a felon to banishment. To hurry by violence of passion. *Milton.* To put into ecstasy; to ravish with pleasure. *Milton.*

TRANSPORT, trâns-pôrt. 492. *n. s.* [Fr.] Transportation; carriage; conveyance. *Arbutnot.* A vessel of carriage; particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed. *Dryden.* Rapture; ecstasy. *South.* A felon sentenced to exile.

TRANSPORTANCE, trâns-pôrt'-ânse. *n. s.* Conveyance; carriage; removal. *Shakspeare.*

TRANSPORTANT*, trâns-pôrt'-ânt. *a.* Affording great pleasure. *More.*

TRANSPORTA'TION, trâns-pôrt-tâ-shûn. *n. s.* Conveyance; carriage. *Wotton.* Transmission or conveyance. *Dryden.* Banishment for felony. Ecstatic violence of passion. *South.*

TRANSPORTEDLY*, trâns-pôrt'-êd-lê. *ad.* In a state of rapture.

TRANSPORTEDNESS*, trâns-pôrt'-êd-nêss. *n. s.* State of rapture. *Bp. Hall.*

TRANSPORTER, trâns-pôrt'-ûr. *n. s.* One that transports. *Carew.*

TRANSPORTMENT*, trâns-pôrt'-mênt. *n. s.* Transportation or conveyance in ships. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TRANSPÔSAL, trâns-pô'-zâl. *n. s.* The act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift.*

To TRANSPÔSE, trâns-pôze'. *v. a.* [transposer, Fr.; transpositum, Lat.] To put each in the place of other. *Candem.* To put out of place; to remove. *Bp. Hall.*

TRANSPÔSITION, trâns-pô-zîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of putting one thing in the place of another. *Instr. for Oratory.* The state of being put out of one place into another. *Woodward.*

TRANSPÔSITIONAL*, trâns-pô-zîsh'-ûn-âl. *a.* Relating to transposition. *Pegge.*

To TRANSSHAPE, trâns-shâpe'. *v. a.* To transform; to bring into another shape. *Shak.*

To TRANSUBSTANTIATE, trâns-sûb-stân'-shê-âte. *v. a.* [transubstantier, Fr.] To change to another substance. *Donne.*

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION, trâns-sûb-stân-shê-ât-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of Christ. *Locke.*

TRANSUBSTANTIATOR*, trâns-sûb-stân'-shê-ât-tûr. *n. s.* One who maintains the Romish notion of transubstantiation. *Barrow.*

TRANSUDA'TION, trâns-shû-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument. *Boyle.*

To TRANSUDE, trâns-sûde'. [See FUTURITY.] *v. n.* [trans and sudo, Lat.] To pass through in vapour. *Harvey.*

To TRANSMUTE*, trâns-sûme'. *v. a.* [transmo, Lat.] To take from one thing to another; to convert one thing into another. *Crashaw.*

TRANSMUT*, trâns-sûmt. *n. s.* [old Fr.; transmutum, Lat.] An exemplification or copy of a record. *Lord Herbert.*

TRANSMUPTION, trâns-sûm'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of taking from one place to another. *South.*

TRANSVERSAL, trâns-vêr'-sâl. *a.* [Fr.; trans and versalis, Lat.] Running crosswise. *Hale.*

TRANSVERSALLY, trâns-vêr'-sâl-lê. *ad.* In a cross direction. *Wilkins.*

To TRANSVERSE, trâns-vêrse'. *v. a.* [transversus, Lat.] To change; to overturn. *Leslie.*

TRANSVERSE, trâns-vêrse'. *a.* [transversus, Lat.] Being in a cross direction. *Milton.*

TRANSVERSELY, trâns-vêrse'-lê. *ad.* In a cross direction. *Silkingfleet.*

TRAN'TERS, trân-tûr. *n. s.* Men who carry fish from the sea-coasts to sell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

TRAP, trâp. *n. s.* [trapp, trapp, Sax.; traps, Fr.; trappola, Ital.] A snare set for thieves or vermin. *Bp. Taylor.* An ambush; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares. *Spenser.* A play at which a ball is driven with a stick. *Locke.*

To TRAP, trâp. *v. a.* [trappan, Sax.] To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush; to take by stratagem. *Shakspeare.* See TRAPPING. To adorn; to decorate. *Spenser.*

To TRAPAN*, trâ-pân'. *v. a.* [from trap; trappan, Sax.] To lay a trap for; to ensnare. *South.*

TRAPAN*, trâ-pân'. *n. s.* A cheat; a stratagem; a snare. *South.*

TRAPANNER*, trâ-pân'-nûr. *n. s.* A deceiver. *South.*

TRAPDOOR, trâp-dôre'. *n. s.* A door opening and shutting unexpectedly. *Ray.*

To TRAPE, trâpe. *v. n.* [commonly written to traipse.] To run idly and slutishly about: it is used only of women.

TRAPES, trâpes. *n. s.* An idle, slatternly woman. *Hudibras.*

TRAPEZIUM, trâ-pê'-zhê-ûm. *n. s.* [τραπέζιον, Gr. trapeze, Fr.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel. *Woodward.*

TRAPEZOÏD, trâ-pê'-zôid. *n. s.* [τραπέζιον and εἶδος, Gr.; trapezoid, Fr.] An irregular figure whose four sides are not parallel. *Dict.*

TRAPPINGS, trâp'-plîngz. 410. *n. s.* [from drap, Fr. cloth.] Ornaments appendant to the saddle. *Milton.* Ornaments; dress; embellishments; external, superficial, and trifling decoration. *Shakspeare.*

TRAPSTICK, trâp'-stîk. *n. s.* [trap and stick.] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball. *Spectator.*

TRASH, trâsh. *n. s.* [tros, Icel.; drusen, Germ.] Any thing worthless; dross; dregs. *Shak.* A worthless person. *Shak.* Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in the green sickness. *Garth.* [Among hunters.] A piece of leather, a couple, or any other weight fastened round the neck of a dog, when his speed is superior to the rest of the pack. The loppings of trees. *Carleton.*
To TRASH, trâsh. *v. a.* To lop; to crop. *Warburton.* To crush; to humble; to trample on in a careless manner; to beat down. To clog; to

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tâb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

encumber; to impede the progress of. *Shakespeare*.
TO TRASH*, trâsh' v. n. To follow, with bustle, as if beating down every thing in the way; to trample. *The Puritan*, (1607.)
TRA/SHY, trâsh'-ê. a. Worthless; vile; useless. *Dryden*.
TRA/ULISM*, trâw'-lîzm. n. s. [travulizo, Lat.] A stammering repetition of syllables. *Dalgarno*.
TRAUMA/TICK, trâw-mât'-îk. 509. a. [travumati-
 kôs.] Vulnerary; useful to wounds. *Wiseman*.
TRAUMA/TICKS*, trâw-mât'-îks. n. s. Vulneraries; medicines good to heal wounds. *Chambers*.
TO TRA/VAIL ð, trâv'-îl. 208. v. n. [travailler, Fr.] To labour; to toil. *Shak.* To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth. *Isa.* xxxii.
TO TRA/VAIL, trâv'-îl. v. a. [travagliare, Ital.] To harass; to tire. *Hayward*.
TRA/VAIL, trâv'-îl. n. s. Labour; toil; fatigue. *Hooker*. Labour in childbirth. *Bacon*.
TRA/VE, trâve. } n. s. [travail, Fr.] A wooden
TRA/VIS, trâv'-îs. } frame for shoeing unruly horses.
Chaucer. [trabs, Lat.] A beam; a lay of joists; a traverse. *A. Wood*.
TO TRA/VEL ð, trâv'-îl. 99. v. n. To make journeys. *Shak.* To pass; to go; to move. *Shak.* To make journeys of curiosity. *Watts*. To labour; to toil. *Hooker*.
TO TRA/VEL, trâv'-îl. v. a. To pass; to journey over. *Milton*. To force to journey. *Spenser*.
TRA/VEL, trâv'-îl. n. s. [travail, Fr.] Journey; act of passing from place to place. *Dryden*. Journey of curiosity or instruction. *Shak.* Labour; toil. *Daniel*. Labour in childbirth: in this sense rather *travail*. *Dryden*.—*Travels*. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts. *Brown*.
TRA/VELLED*, trâv'-îld. a. Having made journeys. *Wotton*.
TRA/VELLER, trâv'-îl-hur. 406. n. s. [travailleux, Fr.] One who goes a journey; a wayfarer. *Spenser*. One who visits foreign countries. *Shakespeare*.
TRA/VELTAINED, trâv'-îl-tânt-êd. a. Harassed; fatigued with travel. *Shakespeare*.
TRA/VERS, trâv'-êrse. ad. [Fr.] Athwart; across. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J.*
TRA/VERSABLE*, trâv'-êr-sâ-bl. a. Liable to legal objection. *Hale*.
TRA/VERSE, trâ-vêrse'. ad. [a travers, Fr.] Crosswise; athwart. *Bacon*.
 § In the folio edition of Johnson, the word *traverse*, when an adverb or a preposition, is accented on the last syllable, as I have marked it; but in the quarto it is everywhere accented on the first. Mr. Sheridan accents only the preposition on the last. Dr. Ash says the verb was formerly accented on the last; and Buchanan has given it so accented: all the rest of our orthoëpists accent the word everywhere on the first; but the distinction in which I have followed Dr. Johnson's folio, I must think the most accurate.
 " ————— He through the armed files
 " Darts his experienc'd eye, and soon, *traverse*,
 " The whole battalion views." *Milton*. *W.*
TRA/VERSE, trâ-vêrse'. prep. Through crosswise. *Milton*.
TRA/VERSE ð, trâv'-êrse. a. [transversus, Lat.; traverse, Fr.] Lying across; lying athwart. *Hayward*.
TRA/VERSE ð, trâv'-êrse. n. s. Any thing laid or built cross; any thing hung across. *Bacon*. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle. *Bp. Hall*. A flexure; a turning. *Johnson*. Subterfuge; trick. *Proceed.* against *Garne*, 1606. An indictment traversed; a legal objection.
TO TRA/VERSE, trâv'-êrse. v. a. [traverser, Fr.] To cross; to lay athwart. *Shak.* To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles. *Wotton*. To oppose; to cross by an objection: a law term. *Dryden*. To wander over; to cross. *Milton*. To survey; to examine thoroughly. *South*.
TO TRA/VERSE, trâv'-êrse. v. n. To use a posture of opposition in fencing. *Shakespeare*.
TRA/VESTED ð*, trâv'-êst-îd. a. [travesti, Fr.; tra-

vestito, Ital.] Dressed in the clothes of another; disguised. *Bentley*.
TRA/VESTY, trâv'-ês-tê. a. [travesti, Fr.] Dressed so as to be made ridiculous; burlesqued.
TRA/VESTY*, trâv'-ês-tê. n. s. A burlesque performance; a work travestied. *Dr. Warton*.
TO TRA/VESTY*, trâv'-ês-tê. v. a. To turn into burlesque and ridicule. *Dr. Warton*.
TRAY, trâ. 220. n. s. [traeg, Su. Goth.; trua, Lat.] shallow wooden vessel. *Moxon*.
TRA/YTRIP, trâ'-trîp. n. s. Some game at tables or draughts. *Shakespeare*.
TREA/CHER*, trêts'h'-êr. } n. s. [tricheur,
TREA/CHETOUR, trêts'h'-ê-j'êr. } Fr.] A traitor;
TREA/CHOUR, trêts'h'-êr. } one who be-
 trays; one who violates his faith or allegiance. *Spenser*. Not used.
TRE/ACHEROUS, trêts'h'-êr-ês. 234. a. Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying. *Spenser*.
TRE/ACHEROUSLY, trêts'h'-êr-ês-lê. ad. Faith-
 lessly; perfidiously; by treason; by dishonest
 stratagem. *Spenser*.
TRE/ACHEROUSNESS, trêts'h'-êr-ês-nêss. 314.
 n. s. The quality of being treacherous; perfidious-
 ness.
TRE/ACHERY ð, trêts'h'-êr-ê. 555. n. s. [tricherie,
 Fr.; from triegen, Germ.] Perfidy; breach of
 faith. 2 *Kings*, ix.
TRE/ACLE, trê'-kl. 227, 405. n. s. [triacle, Fr.;
 triackle, Dutch.] A medicine made up of many in-
 gredients. *Boyle*. Molasses; the spume of sugar.
Ellis.
TO TREAD ð, trêd. 234. v. n. pret. *trod*, *trode*; part.
 pass. *trodden*. [trudan, Goth.; træðan, Sax.;
 treden, Dutch.] To set the foot. *Shak.* To tram-
 ple; to set the feet in scorn or malice. *Deut.* xxxiii.
 To walk with form or state. *Milton*. To copulate
 as birds. *Shakespeare*.
TO TREAD, trêd. v. a. To walk on; to feel under
 the foot. *Shak.* To press under the foot. *Swift*.
 To beat; to track. *Shak.* To walk on in a formal
 or stately manner. *Dryden*. To crush under foot;
 to trample in contempt or hatred. *Psal.* xlv. To
 put in action by the feet. *Job*, xxiv. To love as
 the male bird the female. *Dryden*.
TREAD, trêd. 234. n. s. Footing; step with the foot.
Shak. Way; track; path. *Shak.* The cock's
 part in the egg.
TRE/ADER, trêd'-êr. n. s. He who treads. *Isa.* xvi.
TRE/ADLE, trêd'-dl. 405. n. s. A part of an engine
 on which the feet act to put it in motion. *Moxon*.
 The sperm of the cock. *Brown*.
TREAGUE*, trêg. n. s. [treuga, Germ.; triggwo,
 Goth.] A truce. *Spenser*. *Ob. T.*
TRE/ASON ð, trê'-zn. 103, 227, 170. n. s. [trahison,
 Fr.] An offence committed against the dignity
 and majesty of the commonwealth: it is divided into
 high treason and petit treason. High treason is an
 offence against the security of the commonwealth,
 or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination,
 word, or deed. Petit treason is when a servant
 kills his master, a wife her husband, a secular or
 religious man his prelate: both treasons are capital.
Covel.
TRE/ASONABLE, trê'-zn-â-bl. } a. Having the na-
TRE/ASONOUS, trê'-zn-âs. } ture or guilt of
 treason. *Shakespeare*.
TRE/ASONABLENESS*, trê'-zn-â-bl-nêss. n. s.
 State or quality of being treasonable. *Ash*.
TRE/ASONABLY*, trê'-zn-â-blê. ad. In a treason-
 able manner; with a treasonable view.
TRE/ASURE ð, trêzh'-êre. 452. n. s. [tresor, Fr.;
 thesaurus, Lat.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumu-
 lated. *Shakespeare*.
TO TRE/ASURE, trêzh'-êre. v. a. To hoard; to
 deposit; to lay up. *Rom.* ii.
TRE/ASUREHOUSE, trêzh'-êre-hôuse. n. s. Place
 where hoarded riches are kept. *Hooker*.
TRE/ASURER, trêzh'-êr-rêr. n. s. [resorier, Fr.]
 One who has care of money; one who has charge
 of treasure. *Shakespeare*.

TREASURERSHIP, trêzh'-û-rûr-shîp. *n. s.* Office or dignity of treasurer. *Hakewill.*

TREASURES*, trêzh'-û-rês. *n. s.* She who has charge of treasure. *Dering.*

TREASURY, trêzh'-û-rê. *n. s.* [tresorerie, Fr.] A place in which riches are accumulated. *Shak.* It is used by *Shakspeare* for treasure.

To TREAT, trête. 227. *v. a.* [traiter, Fr.; tracto, Lat.] To negotiate; to settle. *Dryden.* [tracto, Lat.] To discourse on. To use in any manner, good or bad. *Spectator.* To handle; to manage; to carry on. *Dryden.* To entertain without expense to the guest.

To TREAT, trête. *v. n.* [traiter, Fr.; trahitian, Sax.] To discourse; to make discussions. *Milton.* To practise negotiation. 2 *Macc.* xiii. To come to terms of accommodation. *Swift.* To make gratuitous entertainments. *Prior.*

TREAT, trête. *n. s.* An entertainment given. *Dryd.* Something given at an entertainment. *Dryden.*

TREATABLE, trê-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* [traitable, Fr.] Moderate; not violent; tractable. *Hooker.*

TREATABLY*, trê-tâ-blê. *ad.* Not with violence; moderately. *Hooker.*

TREATER*, trê-târ. *n. s.* One who discourses. *Wotton.* One who gives an entertainment.

TREATISE, trê-tîz. 140, 227. *n. s.* [tractatus, Lat.] Discourse; written tractate. *Dryden.*

TREATISER*, trê-tê-zûr. *n. s.* One who writes a treatise. *Feutley.* *Ob. T.*

TREATMENT, trête-mênt. *n. s.* [traitment, Fr.] Usage; manner of using, good or bad. *Addison.* Entertainment. *Dryden.*

TREATY, trê-tê. 227. *n. s.* [traité, Fr.] Negotiation; act of treating. *Spenser.* A compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs. *Bacon.* [for entirety.] Supplication; petition; solicitation. *Shak.* Treatise. *Homily against Rebellion.*

TREBLE, trêb-bl. 405. *a.* [triple, Fr.; triplus, triplex, Lat.] Threefold; triple. *Milton.* Sharp of sound; a musical term. *Bacon.*

To TREBLE, trêb-bl. *v. a.* To multiply by three; to make thrice as much. *Spenser.*

To TREBLE, trêb-bl. *v. n.* To become threefold. *Swift.*

TREBLE, trêb-bl. *n. s.* The highest or acutest part in music; the smallest of a ring of bells; a sharp sound. *Bacon.*

TREBLENESS, trêb-bl-nês. *n. s.* The state of being treble. *Bacon.*

TREBLY, trêb-blê. *ad.* Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity. *Dryden.*

TREE, trêe. *n. s.* [triu, M. Goth.; trie, Icel.; tree, Dan.] A large vegetable, rising with one woody stem, to a considerable height. *Miller.* Wood, simply. *Wicliffe.* Any thing branched out. *Dryd.*

TREE *Germander.* *n. s.* A plant.

TREE of Life. *n. s.* An evergreen: the wood is esteemed by turners. *Miller.*

TREE *Primrose.* *n. s.* A plant.

TREEN, trêen. old plur. of tree. *B. Jonson.*

TREEN, trêen. *a.* [trœpen, Sax.] Wooden; made of wood. *Camden.*

TREFOIL, trê-fôil. *n. s.* [trifolium, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

TRELLAGE, trê-llêje. *n. s.* [Fr.] A contexture of pales to support espaliers, making a distinct enclosure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux.*

TRELLIS, trêv-llîs. *n. s.* [Fr.] A structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. *Gray.*

TRELLISED*, trêv-llîst. *a.* Having trellises. *Sir T. Herbert.*

To TREMBLE, trêm-bl. 405. *v. n.* [trembler, Fr.; tremo, Lat.] To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder. *Shak.* To quiver; to totter. *Milton.* To quaver; to shake as a sound. *Bacon.*

TREMBLER*, trêm-blûr. *n. s.* One who trembles. *Hammond.*

TREMBLING*, trêm-blîng. *n. s.* Tremour. *Clarendon.*

TREMBLINGLY, trêm-blîng-lê. *ad.* So as to shake or quiver. *Shakspeare.*

TREMENDOUS, trê-mên-dûs. [See STUPENDOUS.] *a.* [tremendus, Lat.] Dreadful; horrible astonishingly terrible. *Tatler.*

TREME/NDOUSLY*, trê-mên-dûs-lê. *ad.* Horribly; dreadfully.

TREMENDOUSNESS*, trê-mên-dûs-nês. *n. s.* State or quality of being tremendous. *Scott.*

TRE/MOUR, trê-mûr. 314. *n. s.* [tremor, Lat.] The state of trembling. *Harvey.* Quivering or vibratory motion. *Newton.*

TRE/MULOUS, trêm-û-lûs. 314. *a.* [tremulus, Lat.] Trembling; fearful. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* Quivering; vibratory. *Fell.*

TRE/MULOUSLY*, trêm-û-lûs-lê. *ad.* With trepidation.

TRE/MULOUSNESS, trêm-û-lûs-nês. *n. s.* The state of quivering.

TREN, trên. *n. s.* A fish spear. *Ainsworth.*

To TRENCH, trêns. *v. a.* [trancher, Fr.] To cut. *Shak.* To cut or dig into pits or ditches. *Evelyn.*

To fortify by earth thrown up. *Milton.*

To TRENCH*, trêns. *v. n.* To encroach. *Bp. Hall.*

TRENCH, trêns. *n. s.* [tranche, Fr.] A pit or ditch. *Dryden.* Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp. *Shak.*

TRENCHAND*, trên-shând. *a.* [trenchant, Fr.] TRE/NCHANT, trên-shânt. } Cutting; sharp.

Spenser.

TRE/NCHER, trên-shûr. 93. *n. s.* [trenchoir, Fr.] A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table. *Shak.* The table. *Shak.* Food; pleasures of the table. *South.*

TRE/NCHERFLY, trên-shûr-flî. *n. s.* [trencher and fly.] One that haunts tables; a parasite. *L' Etrange.*

TRE/NCHERFRIEND*, trên-shûr-frênd. *n. s.* A parasite; a trenchermate. *Shakspeare.*

TRE/NCHERMAN, trên-shûr-mân. 83. *n. s.* A cook. *Sidney.* A feeder; an eater. *Shakspeare.*

TRE/NCHERMATE, trên-shûr-mâte. *n. s.* A table companion; a parasite. *Hooker.*

To TREND, trênd. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction: it seems a corruption of tend. *Cook and King.*

TRE/NDING*, trênd-îng. *n. s.* A particular direction. *Dryden.*

TRE/NDLE, trênd-dl. 405. *n. s.* [trpendel, Sax.] Any thing turned round.

TRE/NTALS, trên-tâls. *n. s.* [rente, Fr.] Trentals or trigintals were a number of masses, to the tale of thirty, said on the same account, according to a certain order instituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe.*

TRE/PAN, trê-pân'. *n. s.* [Fr.; from τροπᾶν, Gr.] An instrument by which chirurgens cut out round pieces of the skull. A snare; a stratagem by which any one is ensnared. *Roscommon.*

To TRE/PAN, trê-pân'. *v. a.* [trepaner, Fr.] To perforate with the trepan. *Wiseman.* To catch; to ensnare. *Hudibras.*

TREPH/NE, trê-fne'. *n. s.* A small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand. *Wiseman.*

TREPIDATION, trêp-ê-dâ-shûn. *n. s.* [trepidatio, Lat.] The state of trembling or quivering. *Bacon.* State of terror. *Wotton.*

To TRE/SPASS, três-pâs. *v. n.* [trespasser, Fr.] To transgress; to offend. *Lev.* xxvi. To enter unlawfully on another's ground. *Prior.*

TRE/SPASS, três-pâs. *n. s.* [trespas, Fr.] Transgression; offence. *Shak.* Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE/SPASSER, três-pâs-sûr. *n. s.* An offender; a transgressor. *Quarles.* One who enters unlawfully on another's ground. *Warton.*

TRESS, três. *n. s.* [tresse, Fr.; treccia, Ital.] A lock, a curl of hair; a gathering of hair. *Chaucer.*

TRE/SSÉD, três-sêd. 104, 366. *a.* Knotted; curled having the hair in a tress; having tresses. *Spenser.*

TRE/SSÉL*. See TRE/STLE.

TRE/SSURE*, trêsh-shûre. *n. s.* [In heraldry] A kind of border. *Warton.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

TRE/STLE, trê's'-sl. 472. *n. s.* [*treseau*, Fr.] The frame of a table; a movable form by which any thing is supported; a three-legged stool. *May*.

TRET, trê't. *n. s.* [probably from *tritus*, Lat.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity. *Bailey*.

TRE/THINGS, trê'-tîngz. *n. s.* [*trethîngi*, low Lat.; from *trethu*, Welsh.] Taxes; imposts.

TRE/VET, trêv'-it. 99. *n. s.* [*τριετες*, Sax.; *tre-pied*, Fr.] Any thing that stands on three legs: as a stool.

TREY, trà. *n. s.* [*tres*, Lat.; *trois*, Fr.] A three at cards. *Shakespeare*.

TRI/ABLE, trî'-â-bl. 405. *a.* [from *try*.] Possible to be experimented; capable of trial. *Boyle*. Such as may be judicially examined. *Ayliffe*.

TRI/AD, trî'-âd. 88. *n. s.* [*trias*, Lat.; *triade*, Fr.] Three united. *More*.

TRI/AL, trî'-âl. 83. *n. s.* [from *try*.] Test; examination. *Shak.* Experiment; act of examining by experience. *Bacon*. Experience; experimental knowledge. *Heb. xi.* Judicial examination. *Conel.* Temptation; test of virtue. *Milton*. State of being tried. *Shakespeare*.

TRI/ALITY*, trî'-âl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Three united; state of being three. *Wharton*.

TRIAL/OGUE, trî'-âl'-lôg. 519. *n. s.* A colloquy of three persons.

TRI/ANGLE §, trî'-âng-gl. 405. *n. s.* [Fr.; *triangulum*, Lat.] A figure of three angles. *Locke*.

TRI/ANGLED*, trî'-âng-gld. *a.* Having three angles. *Bullock*.

TRI/ANGULAR, trî'-âng'-gù-lâr. *a.* [*triangularis*, Lat.] Having three angles. *Spenser*.

TRI/ANGULARLY*, trî'-âng'-gù-lâr-lê. *ad.* After the form of a triangle. *Harris*.

TRI/ARIAN*, trî'-âr'-ê-ân. *a.* [*triarii*, Lat.] Occupying the third post or place. *Cowley. Ob. T.*

TRIBE §, tribe. *n. s.* [*tribus*, Lat.] A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristic. *B. Jonson*. It is often used in contempt. *Roscommon*.

To TRIBE*, tribe. *v. a.* To divide into tribes or classes. *Bp. Nicolson*.

TRIBLET, trîb'-lêt. } *n. s.* A goldsmith's

TRIBOULET, trîb'-bô-lêt. } tool for making rings. *Ainsworth*.

TRIBULA/TION, trîb'-ù-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Persecution; distress; vexation; disturbance of life. *Hooker*.

TRIBU/NAL, trî-bù'-nâl. 119. *n. s.* [Lat. and Fr.] The seat of a judge. *Shak.* A court of justice. *Milton*.

TRI/BUNE, trîb'-ûne. *n. s.* [*tribunus*, Lat.] An officer of Rome chosen by the people. *Shak.* The commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNESHIP*, trîb'-ûne-ship. *n. s.* The office of a tribune. *Addison*.

TRIBUN/TIAL, trîb'-ù-nîsh'-âl. } *a.* [*tribunitius*,

TRIBUN/TIOUS, trîb'-ù-nîsh'-ûs. } [Lat.] Suiting a tribune; relating to a tribune. *Bacon*.

TRIBUTARY, trîb'-ù-târ-rê. *a.* [*tributarius*, Fr.; *tributarius*, Lat.] Paying tribute as an acknowledgement of submission to a master. *Spenser*. Subject; subordinate. *Milton*. Paid in tribute. *Concannon*.

TRIBUTARY, trîb'-ù-târ-rê. *n. s.* One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgement of subjection. *Dent. xx.*

TRIBUTE §, trîb'-ûte. *n. s.* [*tribut*, Fr.; *tributum*, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgement of subjection; subjection. *St. Matt. xvii.*

To TRIBUTE*, trîb'-ûte. *v. a.* To pay as tribute. *Whillock*.

TRICE, trîse. *n. s.* [perhaps from *thrice*.] A short time; an instant; a stroke. *Spenser*.

TRICHO/TOMY, trî-kô'-tô-mê. 518, 519, 353. *n. s.* [*τριχοτομία*.] Division into three parts. *Hartlib*.

TRICK §, trik. *n. s.* [*triche*, old Fr.; *treck*, Dutch, from *triegen*, Germ.] A sly fraud. *Raleigh*. A dexterous artifice. *Tusser*. A vicious practice. *Shak.* A juggle; an antic; any thing done to cheat jocosely, or to divert. *Prior*. An unexpected

effect. *Shak.* A practice; a manner; a habit; as, He has a *trick* of winking with his eyes. *Shak.* A number of cards laid regularly up in play: as, a *trick* of cards. [*trica*, low Lat.] A plait or knot of hair. *B. Jonson*.

To TRICK, trik. *v. a.* [*tricher*, Fr.; *triegen*, Germ.] To cheat; to impose on; to defraud. *B. Jonson*. To dress; to decorate; to adorn; properly to knot. *Drayton*. To perform with a light touch; to delineate or draw, properly only with pen and ink. [*trycka*, Swed.] It is a term of heraldry: as, to *trick* arms. *B. Jonson*.

To TRICK, trik. *v. n.* To live by fraud. *Dryden*.

TRICKER, trik'-âr. 98. *n. s.* [often written *trigger*.] The catch which, being pulled, disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire. *Boyle*.

TRICKERY*, trik'-âr-ê. *n. s.* Act of dressing up; artifice. *Dr. Parr*.

TRICKING, trik'-îng. 410. *n. s.* Dress; ornament. *Shakespeare*.

TRICKISH, trik'-îsh. *a.* Knavishly artful; fraudulently cunning; mischievously subtle. *Atterbury*.

To TRICKLE §, trik'-kl. 405. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.] To fall in drops; to rill in a slender stream. *Spenser*.

TRICKMENT*, trik'-mênt. *n. s.* Decoration. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

TRICKSTER, trik'-stôr. *n. s.* One who practises tricks. *Robinson*.

TRICKSY, trik'-sê. 438. *a.* [from *trick*.] Pretty; dainty; neat; brisk; lively; merry. *Shakespeare*.

TRICKTRACK*, trik'-trak. *n. s.* [*trictace*, Fr.] A game at tables. *Memoirs of P. H. Bruce*.

TRICORPORAL, trî-kôr'-pô-râl. 119. *a.* [*tricornus*, Lat.] Having three bodies.

TRIDE, trîde. *a.* [Fr.] Among hunters: short and ready. *Bailey*.

TRIDENT §, trî'-dênt. 503. *n. s.* [Fr.; *tridens*, Lat.] A three forked sceptre of Neptune.

TRIDENT, trî'-dênt. 544. } *a.* Having three

TRIDENTED*, trî'-dênt'-êd. } teeth. *Quarles*.

TRIDING, trî'-dîng. *n. s.* [*τριδιγνα*, Sax.; rather *trithing*.] The third part of a county or shire. This division is only used in Yorkshire, where it is corrupted into *riding*.

TRIDUAN, trî'-jû-ân. 293, 376. *a.* [*triduum*, Lat.] Lasting three days. Happening every third day.

TRIE/NNIAL, trî-ên'-yâl. 113, 119. *a.* [*triennis*, Lat.; *triennal*, Fr.] Lasting three years. *Howell*. Happening every third year. *Warton*.

TRIER, trî'-âr. 98. *n. s.* One who tries experimentally. *Boyle*. One who examines judicially. *Hale*. Test; one who brings to the test. *Shakespeare*.

TRIETERICAL*, trî-ê-têr'-ê-kâl. *a.* [*trietericus*, Lat.] Triennial; kept every third year. *Gregory*.

To TRIFALLOW, trî'-fâl-lô. *v. a.* [*tres*, Lat.; and *pealga*, Sax.] To plough land the third time before sowing. *Mortimer*.

TRIFID, trî'-fid. 119. *a.* Among botanists: cut or divided into three parts. *Bailey*.

TRIFISTULARY, trî-fîs'-tshû-lâ-rê. *a.* [*tres* and *fistula*, Lat.] Having three pipes. *Brown*.

To TRIFLE §, trî'-fl. 405. *v. n.* [*trifelen*, Dutch.] To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly. *Hooker*. To mock; to play the fool. *Shak.* To indulge light amusement; as, He *trifled* all his time. *Law*. To be of no importance. *Spenser*.

To TRIFLE, trî'-fl. *v. a.* To make of no importance. *Shakespeare*.

TRIFLE, trî'-fl. 405. *n. s.* A thing of no moment. *Shakespeare*.

TRIFLER, trî'-fl-âr. *n. s.* [*trifelaar*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity; one that talks with folly. *Bacon*.

TRIFLING, trî'-fl-îng. 410. *a.* Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight. *Rogers*.

TRIFLINGLY, trî'-fl-îng-lê. *ad.* Without weight; without dignity; without importance. *Locke*.

TRIFLINGNESS*, trî'-fl-îng-nês. *n. s.* Lightness emptiness; vanity. *Bp. Parker*.

TRIFOLIATE, trî-ô'-lê-âte. *a.* [*tres* and *folium*, Lat.] Having three leaves. *Harte*.

TRIFOLY*, trîf'-ô-lè. *n. s.* Sweet trefoil. *Mason.*

TRIFORM, trî'-fôrm. *a.* [triformis, Lat.] Having a triple shape. *Milton.*

To TRIG^g, trîg. *v. a.* [τρῖγ, Sax.] To fill; to stuff. *More.*

To TRIG*, trîg. *v. a.* [trega, Goth.] To stop a wheel; to catch a wheel so as to prevent it from going backward or forward. *Bailey.*

TRIG*, trîg. *a.* Full. Trim; neat.

TRIGAMY*, trîg'-â-mè. *n. s.* [τρεῖς and γάμος.] State of being married three times; state of having three husbands or wives at one time. *Sir T. Herb.*

TRIGGER, trîg'-gûr. 98. *n. s.* [trigue, Fr. See TRICKER.] A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground. The catch that, being pulled, looses the cock of the gun. *Locke.*

TRIGINTALS, trî-jîn'-tâlz. 119. *n. s.* [triginta, Lat.] Trentals or trigintals were a number of masses, to the tale of thirty, instituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe.*

TRIGLYPH, trî'-glîf. 119. *n. s.* [τρεῖς and γλῶφῆ, Gr.; triglyphe, Fr.] [In architecture.] A member of the frieze of the Doric order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations. *Watton.*

TRIGON^g, trî'-gôn. *n. s.* [τρίγωνον, Gr.; trigon, Fr.] A triangle; a term in astrology. *Harington.*

TRIGONAL, trîg'-ô-nâl. *a.* Triangular; having three corners. *Woodward.*

♣ I have made the first syllable of this word short, as I am convinced it is agreeable to the genius of English pronunciation to shorten every antepenultimate vowel except *u*, when not followed by a diphthong. 535. This is evident in *tripartite*, *triplicate*, and a thousand other words, notwithstanding the specific meaning of the first syllable, which, in words of two syllables when the accent is on the first, and in polysyllables when the accent is on the second, ought, according to analogy, to have the *i* long. See *Principles*, No. 530, 535. *W.*

TRIGONOMETRICAL, trîg'-ô-nô-mêt'-trè-kâl. *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRIGONOMETRICALLY*, trîg'-ô-nô-mêt'-trè-kâl-lè. *ad.* According to the rules of trigonometry. *Whiston.*

TRIGONOMETRY^g, trîg'-ô-nôm'-è-trè. *n. s.* [τρίγωνος and μέτρον.] The art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought, and this is plain or spherical. *Harris.*

TRILATERAL, trî-lâ'-tèr-âl. 119. *a.* [tres and later, Lat.] Having three sides.

TRILITERAL*, trî-lî'-tèr-âl. *a.* [tres and litera, Lat.] Consisting of three letters. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

TRILL^g, trîll. *n. s.* [trillo, Ital., from drilla, Su. Goth.] Quaver; tremulousness of musick. *Tatler.*

To TRILL, trîll. *v. a.* [drilla, tralla, Su. Goth.] To utter quavering. *Thomson.* To shake. *Old Morality of Lusty Juventus.*

To TRILL, trîll. *v. n.* [trilla, Swed.] To trickle; to fall in drops or slender streams. *Chaucer.* To play in tremulous vibrations of sound. *Dryden.*

TRILLION, trîl'-yûn. 113. *n. s.* A million of millions of millions; a million twice multiplied by a million. *Locke.*

TRILUMINAR, trî-lû'-mîn-âr. } 119. *a.* [trihumin-

TRILUMINOUS, trî-lû'-mîn-us. } aris, Lat.] Having three lights. *Dict.*

TRIM^g, tîm. *a.* [τρεπύμmed, Sax.] Nice; snug; dressed *v. o.* *Tusser.*

TRIM, trîm. *n. s.* Dress; gear; ornaments. *Shak.*

Trimming. *Sir T. Herbert.* A word of slight contempt.

To TRIM, trîm. *v. a.* [τρῖνman, Sax.] To fit out. *Shak.* To dress; to decorate. *Bacon.* To shave; to clip. 2 *Sax.* xix. To make neat; to adjust. *Shak.* To balance a vessel. *Spectator.* To lose in fluctuating between two parties. *Dryden.*

To TRIM, trîm. *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties. *South.*

TRIMETER*, trîm'-è-tèr. [See TRIGONAL.] *a.* [τρίμετρος, Gr.; trimetre, Fr.] Consisting of three poetical measures, forming an iambick of six feet. *Roscommon.*

TRIMLY, trîm'-lè. *ad.* Nicely; neatly. *Spenser.*

TRIMMER, trîm'-mûr. 98. *n. s.* One who changes sides to balance parties; a turncoat. *Swift.* A piece of wood inserted. *Moxon.*

TRIMMING, trîm'-mîng. 410. *n. s.* Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown. *Garth.*

TRIMNESS, trîm'-nèss. *n. s.* Neatness; petty elegance of dress. *Sherwood.*

TRINAL, trî'-nâl. 88. *a.* [trinus, Lat.] Threefold. *Spenser.*

TRINDLE*, trîn'-dl. *n. s.* See TRUNDLE.

TRINE^g, trîne. *n. s.* [trine, Fr.; trimus, Lat.] An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign. *Milton.*

TRINE*, trîne. *a.* Threefold; thrice repeated. *Wheatley.*

To TRINE, trîne. *v. a.* To put in a trine aspect. *Dryden.*

TRINITARIAN*, trîn-è-tà'-rè-ân. *n. s.* [from *Trinity*.] A believer of the Trinity. *Swift.* One of a monastic order, instituted in honour of the Trinity.

TRINITY^g, trîn'-è-tè. *n. s.* [trinitas, Lat.; trinité, Fr.] The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead. *Locke.*

TRINKET^g, trîng'-kît. 99. *n. s.* [perhaps from the low Lat. *trinquetum*.] Toys; ornaments of dress; superfluities of decoration. *Sidney.* Things of no great value; tackle; tools. *Tusser.*

To TRINKET*, trîng'-kît. *v. n.* To give trinkets. *South.*

TRINO-MIAL*, trî-nô'-mè-âl. } *a.* [tres and no-

TRINO-MINAL*, trî-nôm'-è-nâl. } men, Lat.] [In mathematics.] Consisting of three parts or monomes.

TRIO*, trî'-ô. *n. s.* A piece of musick of three principal or reciting parts. *Mus. Dict.*

TRIO-BOLAR, trî-ôb'-ô-lâr. } *a.* [tribolarius,

TRIO-BOLARY*, trî-ôb'-ô-lâr-è } Lat.] Vile; mean; worthless. *Howell.*

To TRIP^g, trîp. *v. a.* [treper, Fr.; trippen, Dutch.] To supplant; to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion. *Shak.* To strike from under the body. *Shak.* To catch; to detect. *Shakespeare.*

To TRIP, trîp. *v. n.* To fall by losing the hold of the feet. To fail; to err; to be deficient. *Hooker.* To stumble; to titubate. *Locke.* To run lightly. *Shak.* To take a short voyage.

TRIP, trîp. *n. s.* A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist. *Shak.* A stumble by which the foothold is lost. A failure; a mistake. *Dryden.* A short voyage or journey. *Pope.*

TRIP*, trîp. *n. s.* [thyrra, Icel.] A flock or herd of goats. *Bullockar.* A trip of sheep, i. e. few sheep *Ray.*

TRIPARTITE^g, trîp'-pâr-tîte. 155. [See TRIGONAL and BIPARTITE.] *a.* [tripartite, Fr.; tripartitus, Lat.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies; relating to three parties. *Shakespeare.*

TRIPARTITION*, trîp'-pâr-tîsh'-ân. *n. s.* A division into three parts. *Ash.*

TRIPLE, trîpe. *n. s.* [triipe, Fr.; trippa, Ital. and Span.] The intestines; the guts. *Shak.* It is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRIPEDAL, trîp'-è-dâl. [See TRIGONAL.] *a.* [tres and pes, Lat.] Having three feet.

TRIPERSONAL*, trî-pèr'-sn-âl. *a.* [tres, Lat.; and personal.] Consisting of three persons. *Milton.*

TRIPLE-TALOUS, trî-pèl'-â-lôs. 119. *a.* [τρεῖς and πέραλον.] Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRIPHTHONG, trîp'-thông. 413. [See OPHTHALMICK and TRAGEDIAN.] *n. s.* [τρεῖς and φωνήη.] A coalition of three vowels to form one sound: as, *eau, eye.*

TRIPPLE^g, trîp'-pl. 405. *a.* [triple, Fr.; triplex triplus, Lat.] Threefold; consisting of three conjoined. *Shak.* Treble; three times repeated. *Bur net.*

—nó, móve, nór, nót; —túbe, útb, búll; —ðíl; —póðnd; —thin, THIS.

To **TRIPLE**, tríp-pl. v. a. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many. *Hooker*. To make threefold.

TRIPLET, tríp-lít. 99. n. s. Three of a kind. *Swift*. Three verses rhyming together. *Pope*.

TRIPPLICATE, tríp-lé-káte. a. [*triplex*, Lat.] Made thrice as much. *Triplicate* ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes to each other; which ought to be distinguished from *triple*. *Harris*.

TRIPPLICATION, tríp-lé-ká-shún. n. s. The act of trebling or adding three together. *Glanville*.

TRIPLICITY, trí-plís-é-té. n. s. [*triplicité*, Fr.; from *triplex*, Lat.] Trebleness; state of being threefold. *Bacon*.

TRIPMADAM, tríp-mád-ám. n. s. An herb. *Mortimer*.

TRIPOD, tríp-pód, or tríp-ód. 544. n. s. [*tripus*, Lat.] A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles. *Dryden*.

☞ The first mode of pronouncing this word is that which is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Buchanan, and Perry; and the second, by Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Entick, and Fry. I do not hesitate to pronounce the former the most agreeable to English analogy; not only because the prefixes *bi* and *tri*, when no other law forbids, ought to be made as distinct as possible, but because all words of two syllables, with the accent on the first, and having one consonant between two vowels, ought, if custom does not absolutely forbid, to have the vowel in the first syllable long. This is the genuine English analogy; the mode in which we pronounce all Latin words of this form, let the quantity be what it will, 544; and the mode in which we should have pronounced all English words of this form, if an affectation of latinity had not often prevented us. For the same reason, therefore, that we pronounce *biped*, *trigon*, and *trident*, with the *i* long, we ought to adopt the first pronunciation of the word in question, and not the second.—See **DRAMA**. *W*.

TRIPOLY, tríp-pó-lé. n. s. [perhaps from the place whence it is brought.] A sharp cutting sand. *Newton*.

TRIPOS, tríp-pós. n. s. A tripod. See **TRIPOD**. *B. Jonson*.

TRIPPER, tríp-púr. 98. n. s. One who trips. *Milton*.

TRIPPING, tríp-plng. 410. a. Quick; nimble. *Milton*.

TRIPPING, tríp-plng. n. s. Light dance. *Milton*.

TRIPPINGLY, tríp-plng-lé. ad. With agility; with swift motion. *Shakespeare*.

TRIPOTOTE, tríp-tóte. n. s. [*tripototi*, Lat.] A noun used but in three cases. *Clarke*.

TRIPUDIARY, tríp-pú-dé-á-ré. a. [*tripudium*, Lat.] Performed by dancing. *Brown*.

To **TRIPUDIATE***, tríp-pú-dé-áte. v. n. [*tripudio*, Lat.] To dance. *Cockeram*. *Ob. T*.

TRIPUDIATION, tríp-pú-dé-á-shún. n. s. Act of dancing.

TRIREME, tríp-réme. n. s. [*triremis*, Lat.] A galley with three benches of oars on a side.

TRISAGION*, n. s. [old Fr.; *trés* and *áyios*, Gr.] A particular kind of hymn. *Bp. Bull*.

TRISECTION, trís-ék-shún. n. s. [*tres* and *sectio*, Lat.] Division into three equal parts: the trisection of an angle is one of the desiderata of geometry.

TRIST*, trist. a. [*tristis*, Lat.] Sad; gloomy. *Fairfax*.

TRISTFUL, trist-fúl. a. [*tristis*, Lat.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy; sorrowful. *Shakespeare*.

To **TRISTIFY***, trís-ísh-é-áte. v. a. [*tristitia*, Lat.] To make sad or sorrowful. *Felham*. *Ob. T*.

TRISULC, trís-súlk. [See **TRIPOD**.] n. s. [*trisulcus*, Lat.] A thing of three points. *Brown*.

TRISULCATE*, trís-súl-káte. a. Having three points or forks. *Old Ballad of St. George for England*.

TRISYLLABICAL, trís-síl-láb-é-kál. 533. a. Consisting of three syllables.

TRISYLLABLE*, trís-síl-lá-bl. 535. n. s. [*trisyllaba*, Lat.] A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE*, tríte. a. [*tritus*, Lat.] Worn out; stale; common; not new. *Brown*.

TRITELY*, tríte-lé. ad. In a trite or common way.

TRITENESS, tríte-nés. n. s. Staleness; commonness. *Wingham*.

TRITHEISM, trít-thé-izm. n. s. [*tritheisme*, Fr.; *três* and *thés*, Gr.] The opinion which holds three distinct Gods. *Bp. Bull*.

TRITHEIST*, trít-thé-íst. n. s. One who maintains tritheism. *Nelson*.

TRITHEISTIC*, trít-thé-íst-ík. a. Relating to tritheism. *South*.

TRITTHING*, trít-thing. n. s. [*trítthinga*, Sax whence *triding*, *riding*; which see.] The *trithing* contains three or four hundreds, or the third part of a shire or province. *Cowel*.

TRITICAL*, trít-é-kál. a. [*tritus*, Lat.] Trite; common; worn out. *Warton*.

TRITICALNESS*, trít-é-kál-nés. n. s. Triteness. *Arbutnot*.

TRITURABLE, trít-tshú-rá-bl. a. [*triturable*, Fr.] Possible to be pounded or comminuted. *Brown*.

To **TRITURATE***, trít-tshú-ráte. v. a. [*trituro*, Lat.] To thresh; to pound. *Cockeram*. *Ob. T*.

TRITURATION, trít-tshú-rá-shún. n. s. [Fr.] Reduction of any substances to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground; it is also called *levigation*. *Brown*.

TRITUMPH*, trít-úm-f. 116. n. s. [*triumphus*, Lat.; *trionphe*, Fr.] Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated. *Bacon*. State of being victorious. *Milton*. Victory; conquest. *Shak*. Joy for success. *Milton*. Show; exhibition of masks, stately procession. *Bacon*. A conquering card, now called *trump*.

To **TRITUMPH**, trít-umf. v. n. [*triumpho*, Lat.; *trionpher*, Fr.] To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory. *Job*, xx. To obtain victory. *Knolles*. To insult upon an advantage gained. *Shakespeare*.

☞ This verb, says Mr. Nares, was, even till *Dryden's* time, pronounced with the accent either on the first or last syllable. Accenting the last was according to the general rule.—See **PRINCIPLES**, No. 503, (n.) But it is now, as Mr. Nares observes, invariably accented on the first, notwithstanding the analogy I have remarked, and the general propensity to give a dissyllable noun and verb a different accentuation. 492. *W*.

To **TRITUMPH***, trít-úm-f. v. a. To triumph over; to subdue. *B. Jonson*.

TRIUMPHAL, trít-úm-f-ál. 83. a. [*trionphal*, Fr.; *triumphalis*, Lat.] Used in celebrating victory. *Bacon*.

TRIUMPHAL, trít-úm-f-ál. n. s. [*triumphalia*, Lat.] A token of victory. *Milton*. *Ob. J*.

TRIUMPHANT, trít-úm-f-ánt. a. [*triumphans*, Lat.; *trionphant*, Fr.] Celebrating a victory. *South*.

Rejoicing as for victory. *Milton*. Victorious; graced with conquest. *Perkins*.

TRIUMPHANTLY, trít-úm-f-ánt-lé. ad. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory. *Shak*. Victoriously; with success. *Shak*. With insolent exultation. *South*.

TRIUMPER, trít-úm-fúr. 98. n. s. One who triumphs. *Shakespeare*.

TRIVIRATE, trít-úm-vé-rát. } n. s. [*triumvira*,
TRIVIRI, trít-úm-vé-ri. } tus or *trium-*

vir, Lat.] A coalition or concurrence of three men. *Bacon*.

TRIVNE, trít-úne'. a. [*tres* and *unus*, Lat.] At once three and one. *Burnet*.

TRIVUNITY*, trít-yú-né-té. n. s. State of being trivne; the Trinity. *More*.

TRIVANT*, n. s. A truant. *Barton*.

TRIVET, trít-vét. 99. n. s. See **TREVET**. Any thing supported by three feet. *Chapman*.

TRIVIAL*, trít-vál. 113. a. [Fr.; *trivialis*, Lat.] Vile; worthless; vulgar; such as may be picked up in the highway. *Roscommon*. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsiderable. *Fell*.

TRIVIALLY, trít-vál-é. ad. Commonly; vulgarly. *Bacon*. Lightly; inconsiderably. *Tatler*.

TRIVIALNESS, trít-vál-nés. n. s. Commonness vulgarly. Lightness; unimportance.

- To TROAT**, trôte. *n. a.* [With hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting time. *Dict.*
- TRO'CAR**, trô'-kâr. *n. s.* [corrupted from *trois quart*, Fr.] A chirurgical instrument. *Sharp.*
- TROCHAICAL**, trô-kâ'-ê-kâl. 353. } *a.* [*trochaïque*,
TROCHAICK*, trô-kâ'-îk. } Fr.; *trocha-*
icus, Lat.] Consisting of trochees. *Dr. Warton.*
- TROCHAICK***, trô-kâ'-îk. *n. s.* A trochaical verse. *Dr. Warton.*
- TROCHANTERS**, trô-kân'-tûrz. *n. s.* [*τροχαντήρες*, Gr.] Two processes of the thigh-bone, called *rotator major* and *minor*, in which the tendons of many muscles terminate. *Dict.*
- TRO'CHEE**§, trô'-kê. 353. *n. s.* [*trochæus*, Lat.; *trochée*, Fr.; *τροχάιος*, Gr.] A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.
- TRO'CHIL***, } *n. s.* [*trochilus*, Lat.] A small
TRO'CHILUS*, } sea-bird, said to get its meat
out of the crocodile's mouth. *Sir T. Herbert.* A
name sometimes given to the wren.
- TROCHILICK***, trô-kîl'-îk. *a.* Having power to draw out, or turn round. *Camden.*
- TROCHILICKS**, trô-kîl'-îks. *n. s.* [*τροχίλιον*, *τροχός*, Gr.] The science of rotatory motion. *Brown.*
- TRO'CHINGS**, trô'-kîngz. *n. s.* The branches on a deer's head. *Ainsworth.*
- TRO'CHISCH**, trô'-kîsh. *n. s.* [*τροχίσκος*, Gr.] A kind of tablet or lozenge. *Bacon.*
- TRO'CHITE***, *n. s.* [*trochite*, Fr., from *τροχός*, Gr.] A kind of figured fossil stone. *Bp. Nicolson.*
- TROD**, trôd. } part. pass. of tread. *St.*
TRO'DDEN, trôd'-d'n. } Luke, xxi.
- TRODE**, trôd. The pret. of tread. *Judges*, ix.
- TRODE**, trôd. *n. s.* [from *trode*, pret. of tread.] Footing. *Spenser.*
- TRO'GLODYTE**, trôg'-lô-dîte. 155. *n. s.* [*τρογλοδυτής*, Gr.] One who inhabits caves of the earth. *Hovell.*
- To TROLL** §, trôll. 406. *v. a.* [*trollen*, Dutch.] To move circularly; to drive about. *B. Jonson.* To move volubly. *Milton.* To utter volubly. [perhaps from *tralla*, Su. Goth.] *Shak.* [*trôler*, Fr.] To draw on. *Hammond.*
- To TROLL**, trôll. 318. *v. n.* To go round; to be moved circularly. *To roll*; to run round. *Swift.* [*trôler*, Fr.] To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom. *Gay.*
- TRO'LOP**, trôl'-lâp. 166. *n. s.* A slattern; a woman loosely dressed. *Milton.*
- TROLLOPE/E***, trôl-lô-pê'. *n. s.* A kind of loose dress for women, not now in use. *Goldsmith.*
- TRO'LYDAMES**, trôl-mê-dâmz. *n. s.* [*trou-madame*, Fr.] The game of nine-holes. *Shakspeare.*
- TRO'NAGE**, trôn'-îdje. *n. s.* Money paid for weighing.
- TROOP** §, trôdp. 306. *n. s.* [*troupe*, Fr.; *troppa*, Ital.; *troope*, Dut.; *trop*, Swed.] A company; a number of people collected together. *Shak.* A body of soldiers. *Dryden.* A small body of cavalry.
- To TROOP**, trôdp. *v. n.* To march in a body. *Shak.* To march in haste. *Shak.* To march in company. *Shakspeare.*
- TROOP'ER**, trôdp'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A horse soldier, that fights only on horseback. *Greiv.*
- TROPE** §, trôpe. *n. s.* [*τρόπος*, Gr.; *trope*, Fr.; *tropus*, Lat.] A change of a word from its original signification: as, The clouds foretell rain, for fore-show. *Dryden.*
- TROPHIED**, trô'-fid. 283. *a.* Adorned with trophies. *Pope.*
- TRO'PHY**, trô'-fê. 413. *n. s.* [*trophæum*, Lat.] Something shown or treasured up in proof of victory. *Spenser.*
- TROPICAL**, trôp'-ê-kâl. 509. *a.* Rhetorically changed from the original meaning. *Brown.* [from *tropic*.] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick. *Salmon.*
- TROPICALLY***, trôp'-ê-kâl-lê. *ad.* Figuratively. *Shakspeare.*
- TROPICK** §, trôp'-îk. 544. *n. s.* [*tropique*, Fr.; *tropicus*, Lat.] The line at which the sun turns back, of which the north has the tropick of Cancer, and the south the tropick of Capricorn. *Waller.*
- TROPIST***, trô'-plst. *n. s.* [*tropiste*, Fr.] One who deals in tropes: a name also given to a sect which pretended to explain the Scriptures altogether by tropes and figures.
- TROPOLO'GICAL**, trôp-pô-lôdjê'-ê-kâl. *a.* Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words. *Burton.*
- TROPOLOGY**, trô-pôl'-ô-jê. *n. s.* [*τρόπος* and *λόγος*.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning. *Brown.*
- TRO'SSERS**, trôs'-sûrz. *n. s.* [*trousses*, Fr.] Breeches; hose. *Shakspeare.*
- To TROT** §, trôt. *v. n.* [*trotter*, Fr.; *trotten*, Dutch.] To move with a high, jolting pace. *Shak.* To walk fast; or, to travel on foot: in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.
- TROT**, trôt. *n. s.* [*trot*, Fr., Germ., Dutch.] The jolting, high pace of a horse. *Herbert.* [*trot*, Germ.] An old woman, in contempt. *Shakspeare.*
- TROTH** §, trôth. *n. s.* [*trouth*, old Eng.; *τρεος* Sax.] Belief; faith; fidelity. *Shak.* Truth; verity. *Addison.*
- TRO'THLESS**, trôth'-lêss. *a.* Faithless; treacherous. *Fairfax.*
- To TRO'THPLIGHT***, trôth'-plite. *v. a.* To affiancé; to betroth. *Shakspeare.*
- TRO'THPLIGHT***, trôth'-plite. *n. s.* The act of plighting troth; the act of betrothing. *Shakspeare.*
- TRO'TTER**, trôt'-tûr. *n. s.* One that walks a jolting pace; one that runs up and down. *Hudoe.* A sheep's foot. *Skellon.*
- TRO'UBADOUR***, trôb'-hâ-dôôr. *n. s.* [old Fr.] An early poet of Provence. *Harris.*
- To TRO'UBLE** §, trôb'-bl. 314. *v. a.* [*troubler*, Fr.; *tribulan*, Sax.] To disturb; to perplex. *Shak.* To afflict; to grieve. *Sidney.* To distress; to make uneasy. *Clarendon.* To busy; to engage overmuch. *St. Luke*, x. To give occasion of labour to: a word of civility or slight regard. *Locke.* To tease; to vex. *Shak.* To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion. *St. John*, v. In low language: to sue for a debt.
- TRO'UBLE**, trôb'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [Fr.] Disturbance perplexity. *Milton.* Affliction; calamity. *Shak.* Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience. *Milton.* Uneasiness; vexation. *Milton.*
- TROUBLE-STATE**, trôb'-bl-stâte. *n. s.* [*trouble* and *state*.] Disturber of a community; publick makebate. *Daniel.*
- TRO'UBLER**, trôb'-bl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Dirturber; confounder. *Spenser.*
- TRO'UBLESOME**, trôb'-bl-sûm. *a.* Vexatious; un-easy; afflictive. *Shak.* Full of molestation. *Alter bury.* Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome. *Pope.* Full of teasing business. *Sidney.* Slightly harassing. *Milton.* Unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning. *Spenser.* Importunate; teasing. *Arbutnot.*
- TRO'UBLESOMELY**, trôb'-bl-sûm-lê. *ad.* Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately. *Locke.*
- TRO'UBLESOMENESS**, trôb'-bl-sûm-nêss. *n. s.* Vexatiousness; uneasiness. *Bacon.* Importunity, unseasonableness.
- TRO'UBLOUS**, trôb'-bl-ûs. 314. *a.* Tumultuous; confused; disordered; put into commotion. *Spenser.*
- TROUGH**, trôf. 321, 391. *n. s.* [*τρυγος*, *τρυφω*, Sax.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side. *Bacon.*
- To TROUL**, trôle. 318. See **To TROLL**.
- To TROUNCE**, trôûnze. 313. *n. a.* [*trunc* or *tronçon*, Fr.] To punish by an indictment or information; to punish severely. *South.*
- TROUSE**, trôûze. 313. } *n. s.* [*trousse*, Fr.; *trius*,
TRO'USERS, trôû'-sûrz. } Irish.] Breeches; long
breeches; pantaloons. *Spenser.*
- TROUT**, trôût. 313. *n. s.* [*trout*, Sax.] A delicate, spotted fish, inhabiting brooks and quick streams.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

Carew. A familiar phrase for an honest, or perhaps for a silly fellow. *Shakespeare.*

TROVER, trôv'-vîr. 98. *n. s.* [*trouver*, Fr.] [In the common law.] An action which a man hath against one that, having found any of his goods, refuseth to deliver them upon demand. *Covel.*

To TROW, trô. 324. *v. n.* [*tro*, Su. Goth.; *trawan*, M. Goth.] To think; to imagine; to conceive. *Sidney.* To believe. *Shakespeare. Ob. J.*

TROW, trô. *interj.* An exclamation of inquiry. *Shakespeare.*

TROWEL, trôv'-îl. 99, 322. *n. s.* [*truelle*, Fr.; *trulla*, Lat.] A tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks; with which also they cut the bricks to such lengths as they have occasion, and also stop the joints. *Moxon.* Any coarse instrument. *Shakespeare.*

To TROWL*. See **To TROLL**.

TROWSERS*. See **TROUSE**.

TROY, trô. 329.

TROY-WEIGHT, trôv'-wâle. } *n. s.* [from *Troyes*, Fr.] A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed, consisting of these denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains. *Arbuthnot.*

TRUANT §, trôv'-ânt. 339. *n. s.* [*truand*, old Fr.; *treuant*, Dutch.] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the *truant* is, in schools, to stay from school without leave. *Gower.*

TRUANT, trôv'-ânt. 98. *a. Idle*; wandering from business; lazy; loitering. *Shakespeare.*

To TRUANT, trôv'-ânt. *v. n.* [*trunder*, Fr.; *truwanten*, old Germ.] To idle at a distance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy. *Shakespeare.*

TRUANTLY*, trôv'-ânt-ly. *a.* Like a *truant*. *Bp. Taylor.*

TRUANTSHIP, trôv'-ânt-shîp. *n. s.* Idleness; negligence; neglect of study or business. *Ascham.*

TRUBS, trûbz. *n. s.* A sort of herb. *Ainsworth.*

TRUBTAIL, trûb'-tâle. *n. s.* [*trubbig*, Swed., and *tail*.] A short, squat woman. *Ainsworth.*

TRUCE, trôvse. 339. *n. s.* [*treuga*, Germ.; *tregua*, Span. and Ital.] A temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities. Cessation; intermission; short quiet. *Milton.*

TRUCHMAN*, trûtsh'-mân. } *n. s.* [*thurgem*, Heb.] An interpreter. *Bedwell.*

TRUCIDATION, trôv'-sê-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*trucido*, Lat.] The act of killing. *Cockerham.*

To TRUCK §, trûk. *v. n.* [*troquer*, Fr.; *truccare*, Ital.; *trocar*, Span.] To traffick by exchange; to give one commodity for another. *Burke.*

To TRUCK, trûk. *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange. *Dryden.*

TRUCK, trûk. *n. s.* Exchange; traffick by exchange. *Dryden.* [*τροχός*.] Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon. A kind of carriage, with low wheels, for any heavy weights.

TRUCKAGE*, trûk'-îdje. *n. s.* The practice of trafficking by exchange. *Milton.*

TRUCKER*, trûk'-âr. *n. s.* One who trafficks by exchange. *South.*

To TRUCKLE, trûk'-kl. 405. *v. n.* To be in a state of subjection or inferiority; to yield; to creep. *Cleaveland.*

TRUCKLEBED, trûk'-kl-bêd. } *n. s.* [properly *TRUNDLEBED*, trûn'-dl-bêd. } *troclebed*; from *trochlea*, Lat., or *τροχός*, Gr.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed. *Shakespeare.*

TRUCULENCE §, trôv'-kû-lênse. } *n. s.* [*trucu-*

TRUCULENCY §, trôv'-kû-lên-sê. } *lentia*, Lat.] Savageness of manners. *Waterhouse.* Terribleness of aspect.

TRUCULENT, trôv'-kû-lênt. [See **MUCULENT**.] *a.* [*truculentus*, Lat.] Savage; barbarous. *Ray.* Terrible of aspect. *Sandys.* Destructive; cruel. *Harvey.* **To TRUDGE**, trûdje. *v. n.* [*truggiare*, Ital.] To travel laboriously; to jog on; to march heavily on. *Shakespeare.*

TRUE §, trô. 339. *a.* [*τρεοπα*, *τρυπα*, Sax.; *treue*,

Germ.] Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things. *Spenser.* Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts. Pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious. *Prov. xiv.* Genuine; real; not counterfeit. *1 John, ii.* Faithful; not perfidious; steady. *Shak.* Honest; not fraudulent. *Shak.* Exact; conformable to a rule. *Dryden.* Rightful. *Milton.*

TRUEBORN, trôv'-bôrn. *a.* [*true* and *born*.] Having a right by birth to any title. *Shakespeare.*

TRUEBRED, trôv'-brêd. *a.* Of a right breed. *Shak.*

TRUEHEARTED, trôv'-hârt-êd. *a.* Honest; faithful. *Shakespeare.*

TRUELOVE, trôv'-lâv. *n. s.* An herb. *Gerarde.* A sweetheart. *Donne.*

TRUELOVEKNOT, trôv'-lâv-nôv'. } *n. s.*

TRUELOVERSKNOT, trôv'-lâv-ârz-nôv'. } [*true*, *love*, and *knot*.] Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection. *Hudibras.*

TRUENESS, trôv'-nês. *n. s.* Sincerity; faithfulness. *Bacon.*

TRUEPENNY, trôv'-pên-nê. *n. s.* [*true* and *penny*.] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow. *Shak.*

TRUFFLE, trôv'-fl. [*trûf-fl*, *Perry*.] *n. s.* [*truffle*, *truffe*, Fr.] A subterraneous mushroom. *Ray.*

⚡ This word ought either to have the *u* short, or be written with only one *f*. The latter of these alterations is, perhaps, the most practicable, as we seem inclined rather to part with a hundred letters than give up the smallest tendency to a foreign pronunciation *W.*

TRUG, trûg. *n. s.* A hod for mortar.

TRUISM*, trôv'-îzm. *n. s.* A self-evident and undeniable truth. *Pegge.*

TRULL, trôll. *n. s.* [*drollen*, Teut.] A girl; a lass; a wench. *Twrberville.* A low whore; a vagrant strumpet. *Shakespeare.*

TRULY, trôv'-lê. *ad.* According to truth; not falsely; faithfully; honestly. *Sidney.* Really; without fallacy. *Milton.* Exactly; justly. *South.* Indeed; a slight affirmation, almost expletive. *Wotton.*

TRUMP §, trûmp. *n. s.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and old Fr.; *tromba*, Ital.] A trumpet; an instrument of warlike music. *Shak.* [corrupted from *triumph*.] A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game. *Pope.* An old game at cards. *Gamm.* *Gurton's Needle*.—*To put to or upon the trumps* To put to the last expedient. *Dryden.*

To TRUMP, trûmp. *v. a.* To win with a trump card. [*tromper*, Fr.] To impose upon. *B. Jonson.* To obtrude; to force; to obtrude fallaciously. *South.*—*To trump up*. To devise; to forge. *Young.*

To TRUMP*, trûmp. *v. n.* To blow a trumpet. *Wicliffe.* To play a trump card; to interpose as with a trump card; to be an impediment. *Bp. Hall.*

TRUMPERY, trûmp'-êr-ê. 555. *n. s.* [*trompe* *ie*, Fr.] Something fallaciously splendid; something of less value than it seems. *Shakespeare.* Falsehood; empty talk. *Raleigh.* Something of no value; trifles. *Milton.*

TRUMPET §, trûmp'-ît. 99. *n. s.* [*trompette*, Fr. and Dutch.] An instrument of martial music sounded by the breath. *Shak.* In military style, a trumpeter. *Clarendon.* One who celebrates; one who praises. *Bacon.*

To TRUMPET, trûmp'-ît. *v. a.* [*trompette*, Fr.] To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim. *Shak.*

TRUMPETER, trûmp'-ît-âr. 98. *n. s.* One who sounds a trumpet. *Shak.* One who proclaims publishes, or denounces. *Bacon.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

TRUMPET-FLOWER, trûmp'-ît-flô-âr. *n. s.* A tubulous flower. *Miller.*

TRUMPET-TONGUE, trûmp'-ît-tângd. 359. *a.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet. *Shak.*

TRUMPLIKE, trûmp'-like. *a.* Resembling a trumpet. *Chapman.*

To TRUNCATE §, trûng'-kâte. 91, 408. *v. a.* [*trunc*, Lat.] To maim; to lop; to cut short; an heraldic word applied to trees. *Dr. Shaw.*

TRUNCA'TION, trôn-ká'-shôn. 408. *n. s.* The act of lopping or maiming. *Prymne.*

TRUNCHEON §, trôn'-shôn. 295. *n. s.* [*tronçon*, Fr.] A short staff; a club; a cudgel. *Spenser.* A staff of command. *Shakspeare.*

To **TRUNCHEON**, trôn'-shôn. *v. a.* To beat with a truncheon. *Shakspeare.*

TRUNCHEONE'ER, trôn-shôn-èr'. *n. s.* One armed with a truncheon. *Shakspeare.*

To **TRUNDLE** §, trôn'-dl. 405. *v. n.* [*trondeler*, Picard Fr.; *tenpenl*, Sax.] To roll; to bowl along. *Addison.*

To **TRUNDLE***, trôn'-dl. *v. a.* To bowl; to roll. *Lovelace.*

TRUNDLE, trôn'-dl. *n. s.* [*tenpenl*, Sax.; *trendyl*, old Eng.] Any round, rolling thing. *Abp. Cranmer.*

TRUNDLEBED*. See **TRUCKLEBED**.

TRUNDLE-TAIL, trôn'-dl-tâle. *n. s.* Round-tail; a kind of dog. *Shakspeare.*

TRUNK §, trûngk. 408. *n. s.* [*truncus*, Lat.; *trone*, Fr.] The body of a tree. *Shak.* The body without the limbs of an animal. *Spenser.* The main body of any thing. *Ray.* A chest for clothes; sometimes a small chest commonly lined with paper. *Shak.* The proboscis of an elephant, or other animal. *Milton.* A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown. *Bacon.*

To **TRUNK**, trûngk. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Lat.] To truncate; to maim; to lop. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

TRUNKED, trûngk'-êd, or trûngkt. *a.* Having a trunk. *Howell.*

TRUNK-HOSE, trûngk'-hòze. *n. s.* [*trunk and hose*.] Large breeches formerly worn. *Prior.*

TRUNNIONS, trôn'-yônz. 113. *n. s.* [*trognons*, Fr.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*

TRUSION, trôd'-zhôn. 451. *n. s.* [*trudo*, Lat.] The act of thrusting or pushing. *Bentley.*

TRUSS §, trûs. *n. s.* [*trousse*, Fr.] A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing. *Wise-man.* Bundle; any thing thrust close together. *Spenser.* Trousse; breeches.

To **TRUSS**, trûs. *v. a.* [*trousser*, Fr.] To pack up close together. *Spenser.*

TRUST §, trûst. *n. s.* [*traust*, Run.] Confidence; reliance on another. *Shak.* Charge received in confidence. *Denham.* Confident opinion of any event. *Milton.* Credit given without examination. *Locke.* Credit on promise of payment. *Raleigh.* Something committed to one's faith. *Bacon.* Deposit; something committed to charge, of which an account must be given. *Swift.* Confidence in supposed honesty. *Tob. x.* State of him to whom something is intrusted. *Shakspeare.*

To **TRUST**, trûst. *v. a.* To place confidence in; to confide in. *B. Jonson.* To believe; to credit. *Shak.* To admit in confidence to the power over any thing. *Bp. Taylor.* To commit with confidence. *Dryden.* To venture confidently. *Milton.* To sell upon credit.

To **TRUST**, trûst. *v. n.* To be confident of something future. *2 John.* To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt. *Isa. li.* To be credulous; to be won to confidence. *Shakspeare.* To expect. *L'Estrange.*

TRUSTE'E, trûst-èè'. *n. s.* One intrusted with any thing. *Bp. Taylor.* One to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another. *Dryden.*

TRUSTER, trûst'-ûr. *n. s.* One who trusts. *Shak.*

TRUSTILY*, trûst'-e-lè. *ad.* Honestly; faithfully; with fidelity. *Wicliffe.*

TRUSTINESS, trûst'-è-nès. *n. s.* Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness. *Grew.*

TRUSTLESS, trûst'-lès. *a.* Unfaithful; unconstant; not to be trusted. *Spenser.*

TRUSTY, trûst'-è. *a.* [from *trust*.] Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted. *Shak.* Strong; stout; such as will not fail. *Spenser.*

TRUTH §, trôôth. 339, 467. *n. s.* [*τεορθε*, Sax.] The contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to

things. Conformity of words to thoughts. *Milton.* Purity from falsehood. *Shak.* Right opinion. *Harte.* Fidelity; constancy. *Shak.* Honesty; virtue. *Shak.* It is used sometimes by way of concession. *St. Matt. xv.* Exactness; conformity to rule. *Mortimer.* Reality; real state of things. *Beattie.*—Of a truth, or in truth. In reality. *2 Kings, xix.*

TRUTHFUL*, trôôth'-fûl. *a.* Full of truth. *Ber- ington.*

TRUTHLESS*, trôôth'-lès. *a.* Wanting truth; faithless; wanting reality. *Fuller.*

TRUTINA'TION, trôô-tè-nâ'-shôn. *n. s.* [*trutina*, Lat.] The act of weighing; examination by the scale. *Brown.*

To **TRY** §, trî. 39. *v. a.* [*trier*, Fr.] To examine; to make experiment of. *Shak.* To experience; to assay; to have knowledge or experience of. *Milton.* To examine as a judge. To bring before a judicial tribunal. To bring to a decision. *2 Macc. xiv.* To act on as a test. *Shak.* To bring as to a test. *James, i.* To essay; to attempt. *Milton.* To purify; to refine. *Milton.* To use as means. *Swift.*

To **TRY**, trî. *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt; to make essay. *Wotton.*

TUB §, tûb. *n. s.* [*tobbe, tubbe*, Dutch.] A large, open vessel of wood. *Bacon.* A state of salivation; so called because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub. *Shakspeare.*

TUBE, tûbe. *n. s.* [Fr.; *tubus*, Lat.] A pipe; a siphon; a long, hollow body. *Roscommon.*

TUBERCLE, tû-bêr-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*tubercule*, Fr.; *tuberculum*, Lat.] A small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple. *Sewell.*

TUBEROSE, tûb'-rôze. *n. s.* A flower. *Mortimer.*

TUBEROUS, tû-bêr-ûs. 314. *a.* [*tuberæus*, Fr.; *tuber*, Lat.] Having prominent knots or excrescences. *Woodward.*

TUBULAR, tû'-bû-lâr. *a.* [*tubulus*, Lat.] Resembling a pipe or trunk; consisting of a pipe; long and hollow; fistular. *Grew.*

TUBULATED, tû'-bû-lâ-têd. } *a.* [*tubulus*, Lat.]

TUBULOUS, tû'-bû-lûs. 314. } Fistular; longitudinally hollow. *Derham.*

TUBULE §, tû'-bûle. 503. *n. s.* [*tubulus*, Lat.] A small pipe, or fistular body. *Woodward.*

TUCH*, tûsh. *n. s.* A kind of marble. *Sir T. Her bert.*

TUCK §, tûk. *n. s.* [*twecca*, Welsh; *estoc*, Fr.; *stocco*, Ital.] A long, narrow sword. *Shak.* A kind of net. *Carew.* A kind of fold. A sort of pull; a kind of lugging. [*tucken*, Teut.] *Life of A. Wood.*

To **TUCK**, tûk. *v. a.* [*tucken*, Germ.] To gather into a narrower compass; to crush together; to hinder from spreading. *Addison.* To enclose, by tucking clothes round. *Locke.*

To **TUCK**, tûk. *v. n.* To contract. *Sharp.*

TUCKER, tûk'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A small piece of linen that shades the breast of women. *Addison.*

TUCKET*, tûk'-it. } *n. s.* [*tocchetti*, Ital.] A steak;

TUCET*, tûk'-sit. } a collop. *Bp. Taylor.* [*toccata*, Ital.] A kind of flourish or prelude on a trumpet. *Shakspeare.*

TUCKETSONANCE, tûk'-it-zô-nânse. *n. s.* The sound of the tucket. *Shakspeare.*

TU'EL, tû'-fl. *n. s.* [*tuyeau*, Fr.] The anus. *Skinner.*

TUESDAY, tûze-dê. 223, 335. *n. s.* [*tuēspæȝ*, Sax.; *tu, tīp*, Sax., is *Mars*.] The third day of the week.

TUFT §, tûft. *n. s.* [*tuffe*, old Fr.; *ſuſpe*, Sax.] A number of threads or ribands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies, joined together. *Bacon.* A cluster; a plump. *Sidney.*

To **TUFT**, tûft. *v. a.* To separate into tufts, or little clusters. *Drayton.* To adorn with a tuft. *Thomson.*

TUFTAFFATY, tûft-tâf-fâ-tè. *n. s.* A villous kind of silk. *Domme.*

TUFTED, tûft-têd. *a.* Growing in tufts or clusters. *Milton.*

TUFTY, tûft-tè. *a.* Adorned with tufts; growing in tufts. *Drayton.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôlnd;—tinn, THIS.

To TUG §, tûg. v. a. [tɪʒən, tɛʒən, Sax.] To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; to draw. *Chapman.* To pull; to pluck. *Shakspeare.*
To TUG, tûg. v. n. To pull; to draw. *Sandys.* To labour; to contend; to struggle. *Shakspeare.*
TUG, tûg. n. s. Pull performed with the utmost effort. *Dryden.*
TU'GGER, tûg'-gûr. 98. n. s. One that tugs or pulls hard. *Sherwood.*
TU'GGINGLY*, tûg'-gîng-lê. ad. With difficulty. *Bailey.*
TUITION, tû-îsh'-ûn. 462. n. s. [old Fr.; *tuitio*, from *tutor*, Lat.] Guardianship; superintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor. *Sidney.*
TU'LIP §, tû'-lip. n. s. [*tulipe*, Fr.; *tulipa*, Lat.] A flower. *Miller.*
TU'LIP TREE, tû'-lip-trêe. n. s. A tree which grows in North America, so called because the shape of its flowers in some degree resembles a tulip. *Mason.*
To TUMBLE §, tûm'-bl. 405. v. n. [*tommelen*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Ital.; *tumbrian*, Sax.] To fall; to come suddenly and violently to the ground. *Shak.* To fall in great quantities tumultuously. *Bacon.* To roll about. *Sidney.* To play tricks by various libations of the body. *Rome.*
To TUMBLE, tûm'-bl. v. a. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination. *Bacon.* To throw by chance or violence. *Locke.* To throw down. *Shakspeare.*
TUMBLE, tûm'-bl. 405. n. s. A fall. *L'Estrange.*
TUMBLER, tûm'-bl-âr. 98. n. s. One who shows postures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity. *Wilkins.* A large drinking glass. A particular species of pigeon. A sort of dog. *Sican.*
TUMBREL, tûm'-bril. 99. n. s. [*tumeret*, old Fr.; *tombereau*, modern.] A dung cart. *Tusser.*
TUMEFACATION, tû-mê-fâk'-shûn. n. s. [*tumefacio*, Lat.] Swelling. *Arbuthnot.*
To TUMEFY §, tû-mê-fî. 462. v. a. [*tumefacio*, Lat.] To swell; to make to swell. *Sharp.*
TUMID, tû'-mid. 462. a. [*tumidus*, Lat.] Swelling; puffed up. Protuberant; raised above the level. *Milton.* Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime. *Boyle.*
TUMOROUS, tû'-mûr-ûs. 462. a. Swelling; protuberant. *Wotton.* Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent. *B. Jonson.*
TUMOUR §, tû'-mûr. 314, 462. n. s. [*tumor*, Lat.] A morbid swelling. *Wiseman.* A swell or rise of water. *B. Jonson.* Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; swelling mien; unsubstantial greatness. *Wotton.*
TUMMOURED*, tû'-mûrd. a. Distended; swollen; puffed up. *Junius.*
TUMP*, tûmp. n. s. [perhaps a corruption of *umbo*, Lat.] The knoll of a hill. *Ainsworth.*
To TUMP, tûmp. v. a. [among gardeners.] To fence trees about with earth.
To TUMULATE, tû-mù-lâte. 462. v. n. [*tumulo*, Lat.] To swell. *Boyle.*
TUMULOSE, tû-mù-lôs'-lê. 462. a. [*tumulosus*, Lat.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*
TUMULOSITY, tû-mù-lôs'-ê-î-ê. n. s. [*tumulus*, Lat.] Hilliness. *Bailey.*
TUMULT §, tû'-mûlt. 462. n. s. [*tumulte*, Fr.; *tumultus*, Lat.] A promiscuous commotion in a multitude. *Pope.* A multitude put into wild commotion. A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion. *Shakspeare.*
To TUMULT*, tû'-mûlt. v. n. To make a tumult; to be in wild commotion. *Milton.*
TUMULTER*, tû'-mûlt-âr. n. s. One who makes a tumult; a rioter. *Milton.*
TUMULTUARILY, tû-mûlt'-ishû-â-rê-lê. 462. ad. In a tumultuary manner. *Sandys.*
TUMULTUARINESS, tû-mûlt'-ishû-â-rê-nês. 462. n. s. Turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions. *King Charles.*
TUMULTUARY, tû-mûlt'-ishû-â-rê. a. [*tumultuare*, Fr.] Disorderly; promiscuous; confused.

Bacon. Restless; put into irregular commotion. *Atterbury.*
To TUMULTUATE, tû-mûlt'-ishû-â-te. v. n. [*tumultuor*, Lat.] To make a tumult; to rage. *South.*
TUMULTUATION, tû-mûlt'-ishû-â'-shûn. n. s. Irregular and confused agitation. *Boyle.*
TUMULTUOUS, tû-mûlt'-ishû-ûs. a. [*tumultuex*, Fr.] Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes. *Spenser.* Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated. *Milton.* Turbulent; violent. *Shakspeare.* Full of tumults. *Sidney.*
TUMULTUOUSLY, tû-mûlt'-ishû-ûs-lê. ad. By act of the multitude; with confusion and violence. *Bacon.*
TUMULTUOUSNESS*, tû-mûlt'-ishû-ûs-nês. n. s. State of being tumultuous. *Hammond.*
TUN §, tûn. n. s. [*tunne*, Sax.; *tonne*, Dutch; *tonne*, *torneau*, Fr.] A large cask. *Milton.* The measure of four hogheads. Any large quantity, proverbially. *Shak.* A drunkard; in burlesque. *Dryden.* The weight of two thousand pounds. A cubical space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun. *Heylin.*
To TUN, tûn. v. a. To put into casks; to barre! *Bacon.*
TUNABLE, tû'-nâ-bl. 405, 463. a. [from *tune*.] Harmonious; musical. *Shakspeare.*
TUNABLENESS, tû'-nâ-bl-nês. n. s. Harmony; melodiousness. *Sherwood.*
TUNABLY, tû'-nâ-blê. ad. Harmoniously; melodiously. *Skelton.*
TUN-DISH, tûn'-dîsh. n. s. [from *tun* and *dish*.] A tunnel. *Shakspeare.*
TUNE §, tûne. 462. n. s. [*toon*, Dutch; *ton*, Swed.; *tuono*, Ital.; *tone*, Fr.; *tonus*, Lat.] A diversity of notes put together. *Locke.* Sound; note. *Shak.* Harmony; order; concert of parts. *K. Charles.* State of giving the due sounds; as, The fiddle is in *tune*, or out of *tune*. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper; proper humour. *Locke.* State of any thing with respect to order. *Shakspeare.*
To TUNE, tûne. 462. v. a. To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced. *Milton.* To sing harmoniously. *Milton.* To put into order, so as to produce the proper effect. *Shakspeare.*
To TUNE, tûne. v. n. To form one sound to another. *Drayton.* To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.
TUNEFUL, tûne'-fûl. a. Musical; harmonious. *Mil.*
TUNELESS, tûne'-lêss. 462. a. Unharmonious; unmusical. *Spenser.*
TUNER, tû'-nûr. 98. n. s. One who tunes. *Shak.*
TUNICK §, tû'-nik. [See *DRAMA*.] n. s. [*tuneece*, Sax.; *tunique*, Fr.; *tunica*, Lat.] Part of the Roman dress. *Arbuthnot.* Natural covering; integument; tunic. *Harvey.*
TUNICLE, tû'-nê-kl. 405. n. s. Natural cover; integument. *Ray.* Formerly a kind of cope worn by the officiating clergy. *Bale.*
TUNING*, tû'-ning. n. s. Act of singing or playing in concert; act or method of putting into *tune*. *Milton.*
TUNNAGE, tûn'-nîdjê. 90. n. s. [from *tun*.] Content of a vessel measured by the tun. *Arbuthnot.* Tax laid by the tun; as, to levy *tunnage*.
TUNNEL, tûn'-nîl. 99. n. s. [*tœnel*, Sax.] The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels. *Bacon.* A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and so resembling a funnel or tunnel.
To TUNNEL, tûn'-nîl. v. a. To form like a tunnel. *Derham.* To catch in a net. To make network; to reticulate. *Derham.*
TUNNY, tûn'-nê. n. s. [*tonnen*, Ital.; *thyngus*, Lat.] A sea-fish. *Carew.*
TUP §, tûp. n. s. [not known of what original.] A ram.
To TUP, tûp. v. n. To butt like a ram.
To TUP*, tûp. v. a. To cover as a ram.
TURBAN, tûr'-bân. } 88. n. s. [Turkish.] The
TURBAND, tûr'-bând. } cover worn by the Turks
TURBANT, tûr'-bânt. } on their heads. *Shak*

TURBANED, tûr'-bûn'd. 359. *a.* Wearing a turban; dressed with a turban. *Shakspeare.*

TURBARY, tûr'-bâ-rê. *n. s.* [*turbaria*, low Lat., from *turf*.] The right of digging turf. *Skinner.* The place where turfs are digged. *Cowel.*

TURBID §, tûr'-bîd. *a.* [*turbidus*, Lat.] Thick; muddy; not clear. *Bacon.*

TURBIDLY*, tûr'-bîd-lê. *ad.* Haughtily; proudly; *a.* latinism. *Young.*

TURBIDNESS, tûr'-bîd-nês. *n. s.* Muddiness; thick-ness.

TURBINATED §, tûr'-bê-nâ-têd. *a.* [*turbinatus*, Lat.] Twisted; spiral; passing from narrower to wider. *Bentley.* Whirling as a body that turns round its own axis. *Hist. R. S.* iii. Among botanists, plants are called *turbinated*, as some parts of them resemble or are of a conical figure. *Dict.*

TURBINATION, tûr'-bê-nâ-shûn. *n. s.* The act of spinning like a top. *Cockeram.*

TURBITH, tûr'-bîth. *n. s.* [*turpethus*, Lat.] Yellow mercury precipitate. *Wiseman.*

TURBOT, tûr'-bût. 166. *n. s.* [*turbot*, Fr. and Dutch.] A delicate fish. *Carew.*

TURBULENCE §, tûr'-bû-lên-se. } *n. s.* [Fr.; *tur-*

TURBULENCY §, tûr'-bû-lên-sê. } *bulentia*, Lat.] Tumult; confusion. *Shak.* Disorder of passions. *Dryden.* Tumultuousness; tendency to confusion. *Swift.*

TURBULENT, tûr'-bû-lênt. *a.* [*turbulentus*, Lat.] Raising agitation; producing commotion. *Milton.* Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation. *Milton.* Tumultuous; violent. *Dryden.*

TURBULENTLY, tûr'-bû-lênt-lê. *ad.* Tumultuously; violently. *Sherwood.*

TURCISM, tûr'-sîsm. *n. s.* [*Turcismus*, low Lat.] The religion of the Turks. *Atterbury.*

Mr. Sheridan has most unaccountably pronounced this word as if written *Turkism*; and with just as much reason we might say *Greekism* instead of *Græcism*: the latter is, indeed, a formation from the ancient Latin and the former from the modern; but the analogy of formation in both is the same, and the pronunciation ought to be the same likewise. *W.*

TURCOIS. See **TURKOIS.**

TURD, tûrd. *n. s.* [*turd*, Sax.] Excrement.

TURF §, tûrf. *n. s.* [*turf*, Sax.; *torf*, Dutch and Swed.] A clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground. *Shakspeare.*

To TURF, tûrf. *v. a.* To cover with turfs. *Mortimer.*

TURFINESS, tûrf'-ê-nês. *n. s.* The state of abounding with turfs.

TURFY, tûrf'-ê. *a.* Full of turfs; covered with turf; built of turf. *Shakspeare.*

TURGENT, tûr'-jênt. *a.* [Fr.; *turgens*, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid. *Thomson.* Pompous; tumid. *Barton.*

TURGE/SCENCE, tûr'-jê-s'-sên-se. } 510. *n. s.* [*tur-*

TURGE/SCENCY, tûr'-jê-s'-sên-sê. } *gescens*, Lat.] The act of swelling; the state of being swollen. *Brown.* Empty magnificence.

TURGID §, tûr'-jîd. *a.* [*turgidus*, Lat.] Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before. *Boyle.* Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly magnificent. *Watts.*

TURGIDITY, tûr'-jîd'-ê-tê. *n. s.* State of being swollen. *Arbutnot.* Pompousness; empty magnificence. *Cumberland.*

TURGIDNESS*, tûr'-jîd-nês. *n. s.* Pompousness. *Warburton.*

TURKEY, tûr'-kê. 270. *n. s.* A large domestick fowl supposed to be brought from Turkey. *Shak.*

TURKOIS, tûr'-kê-zê. 301. *n. s.* [*turquoise*, Fr., from *Turkey*.] A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles. *Woodward.*

TURKSCAP, tûrks-kâp'. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

TURM, tûrm. *n. s.* [*turma*, Lat.] A troop. *Milton.* *Ob. J.*

TURMERICK, tûr-mêr-îk. *n. s.* [*turmerica*, Lat.] An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

TURMOIL §, tûr'-môil. 492. *n. s.* [from *moil*, to la-
hour.] Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneasi-
ness; tumultuous molestation. *Spenser.*

To TURMOIL, tûr'-môil. *v. a.* To harass with com-
motion. *Spenser.* To weary; to keep in inquiet-
ness. *Milton.*

To TURMOIL*, tûr'-môil. *v. n.* To be in commo-
tion or unequilibrium. *Milton.*

To TURN §, tûrn. *v. a.* [*tupnan*, Sax.; *tourner*,
Fr.; from *torno*, Lat.] To put into a circular or
vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve.

Shak. To put the upper side downwards; to shift
with regard to the sides. *Addison.* To change
with respect to position. *Milton.* To change the
state of the balance. *Dryden.* To bring the inside
out. *Shak.* To change as to the posture of the
body, or direction of the look. *Chapman.* To form
on a lathe by moving round. *Moxon.* To form;
to shape. *Tatler.* To change; to transform; to
metamorphose; to transmute. *Shak.* To make of
another colour. *Floyer.* To change; to alter.

Sidney. To make a reverse of fortune. *Dryden*

To translate. *Pope.* To change to another opin-
ion, or party, worse or better; to convert; to per-
vert. *Lev. xix.* To change with regard to inclina-
tion or temper. *Psalms xxv.* To alter from one ef-
fect or purpose to another. *Hooker.* To betake.

Temple. To transfer. 1 *Chron. xii.* To fall upon
by some change. *Bacon.* To make to nauseate.

Fell. To make giddy. *Pope.* To infatuate; to
make mad: applied to the head or brain. *Addison.*

To change direction to or from any point. *Milton.*

To direct by a change to a certain purpose or propo-
sition. *Addison.* To double in. *Swift.* To re-
volve; to agitate in the mind. *Watts.* To bend
from a perpendicular edge; to blunt. *Ascham.* To
drive by violence; to expel. *Shak.* To apply by a
change of use. *Milton.* To reverse; to repeal.

Deut. xxx. To keep passing in a course of ex-
change or traffick. *Temple.* To adapt the mind.

Addison. To put towards another. *Exodus, xxiii.*

To retort; to throw back. *Atterbury.*—*To turn*
away. To dismiss from service; to discard. *Sid-*

ney. To avert. *Whole Duty of Man.* To turn
back. To return to the hand from which it was
received. *Shak.* To turn off. To dismiss com-
temptuously. *Shak.* To give over; to resign. *De-*

cay of Christian Piety. To deflect; to divert. *Addi-*

son. To be turned of. To advance to an age
beyond. *Addison.* To turn over. To transfer

Sidney. To refer. *Knolles.* To examine one leaf
of a book after another. *Swift.* To throw off the
ladder. *Butler.* To turn to. To have recourse to.

Grew.

To TURN, tûrn. *v. n.* To move round; to have a
circular or vertiginous motion. *B. Jonson.* To show
regard or anger, by directing the look towards any
thing. *Bacon.* To move the body round. *Milton.*

To move from its place. *Wiseman.* To change
posture. *Cheyne.* To have a tendency or direc-
tion. *A. Philips.* To move the face to another
quarter. *Dryden.* To depart from the way; to de-
viate. *Gen. xix.* To alter; to be changed; to be
transformed. *Bacon.* To become by a change.

Bacon. To change sides. *Dryden.* To change
the mind, conduct, or determination. *Exodus, xxiii.*

To change to acid. *Shak.* To be brought even-
tually. *Locke.* To depend on, as the chief point.

Swift. To grow giddy. *Shak.* To have an un-
expected consequence or tendency. *Wake.* To re-
turn; to recoil. *Milton.* To be directed to or from
any point: as, The needle turns to the pole. To
change attention or practice. *Milton.*—*To turn*
away. To deviate from any course. *Ezekiel, xviii.*

To turn off. To divert one's course. *Norris.*

TURN, tûrn. *n. s.* The act of turning; gyration.

Meander; winding way. *Dryden.* Winding or
flexuous course. *Addison.* A walk to and fro.

Shak. Change; vicissitude; alteration. *Hooker.*

Successive course. *Bacon.* Manner of proceeding:
change from the original intention or first appear-
ance. *Blackmore.* Chance; hap. *Collier.* *Occa*

—nò, môve, nôr, nôt; —tùbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

sion; incidental opportunity. *L'Estrange*. Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or done. *Bacon*. Actions of kindness or malice. *Fairfax*. Reigning inclination. *Swift*. A step off the ladder at the gallows. *Bulter*. Convenience; use; purpose; exigence. *Spenser*. The form; cast; shape; manner. *Dryden*. The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence. *Dryden*. New position of things: as, Something troublesome happens at every turn. The court of the sheriff; of old called also the sheriff's moot. See *TOURN*. —*By turns*. One after another; alternately. *Milton*.

TU'RN BENCH, tûrn'-bêns. *n. s.* [turn and bench.]

A term of turners: a kind of iron lathe. *Maxon*.

TU'RN COAT, tûrn'-kôte. *n. s.* One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade. *Shakespeare*.

TU'RN ER, tûrn'-êr. 98. *n. s.* One whose trade is to turn in a lathe. *Maxon*.

TU'RNERY*, tûrn'-êr-ê. *n. s.* The art of fashioning hard bodies into a round or oval form in a lathe; the articles so turned.

TU'RN ING, tûrn'-îng. 410. *n. s.* Flexure; winding; meander. *Milton*. Deviation from the way. *Har-mar*.

TU'RN ING NESS, tûrn'-îng-nês. *n. s.* Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge. *Sidney*.

TU'RN IP, tûrn'-îp. *n. s.* [nape, Sax.; *napus*, Lat.] A white esculent root. *Miller*.

TU'RN KEY†, tûrn'-kêe. *n. s.* One who opens and locks the doors, and keeps the keys of a prison.

TU'RN PIKE, tûrn'-pîke. *n. s.* [turn and pike, or pique.] A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering. *B. Jonson*. Any gate by which the way is obstructed. *Arbutnot*.

TU'RN SICK, tûrn'-sîk. *a.* [turn and sick.] Vertiginous; giddy. *Bacon*.

TU'RN SOL, tûrn'-sôle. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

TU'RN SPIT, tûrn'-spît. *n. s.* He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. It is now used of a dog that turns the spit. *Swift*.

TU'RN STILE, tûrn'-stîle. *n. s.* A kind of turnpike in a footpath. *Hudibras*.

TU'RN PENTINE, tûr'-pên-tîne. 149. *n. s.* [turpentina, Ital.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind. *Ecclesiastical* xxiv.

TU'RN PUDE, tûr'-pê-tûde. 463. *n. s.* [Fr.; *turpido*, from *turpis*, Lat.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness; badness. *South*.

TU'RN QUOISE, tûr'-kêe'-zê. 301. *n. s.* See *TURKOIS*. *Shakespeare*.

TU'RN REL*, tûr'-rîl. *n. s.* A tool used by coopers. *Sherwood*.

TU'RN RET †, tûr'-rêl. 99. *n. s.* [turris, Lat.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower. *Shakespeare*.

TU'RN RETED, tûr'-rêl-êd. *a.* Formed like a tower; rising like a tower. *Bacon*.

TU'RN TLE, tûr'-tîl. 405. } *n. s.* [tuptle, Sax.;

TU'RN TLE DOVE, tûr'-tîl-dûv. } *tortorella*, Fr.; *tortorella*, Ital.; *turtur*, Lat.] A species of dove. *Shak.* The sea-tortoise. *Dr. Warton*.

TU'RN VES*, tûrvz. The old plural of *turf*. *Milton*.

TU'RN SCAN*, tûs'-kân. *a.* [from *Tuscany*.] One of the orders of architecture. *Wotton*.

TUSH, tûsh. *interj.* [tust, Su. Goth.] An expression of contempt. *Psalms* lxxiii.

TUSK †, tûsk. *n. s.* [tux, tuxar, Sax.; *tosken*, old Frisick.] The long teeth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth. *Bacon*.

To TUSK*, tûsk. *v. n.* To gnash the teeth, as a boar. *B. Jonson*.

TUSKED, tûs'-kêd. 366. } *a.* Furnished with tusks.

TUSKY, tûs'-kê. 270. } *Dryden*.

TU SSLE*, tûs'-sl. *n. s.* [from *touse*.] A struggle: a vulgar expression.

TU SSUCK, tûs'-sûk. *n. s.* [diminutive of *tuz*.] A tuft of grass or twigs. *Greiv*.

TUT, tût. *interj.* A particle noting contempt. *Shak.*

TU TANAG, tû'-tân-âg. *n. s.* The Chinese name for speller; a coarse pewter made with the lead carried from England and tin got in the kingdom of Quintang. *Woodward*.

TU TELAGE, tû'-tê-lâje. 90. } *n. s.* [tutele, tutelage,

TU TELE*, tû'-têle. } Fr.; *tutela*, Lat.]

Guardianship; state of being under a guardian. *Drayton*.

TU TELAR, tû'-tê-lâr. 88. } *a.* [tutelaire, Fr.] Hav-

TU TELARY, tû'-tê-lâr-ê. } ing the charge or

guardianship of any person or thing; protecting; defensive; guardian. *Brown*.

TU TOR †, tû'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* [tutor, Lat.; *tuteur*, Fr.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or instructor. *Watts*.

To TUTOR, tû'-tûr. *v. a.* To instruct; to teach; to document. *Shak.* To treat with superiority or so verity. *Shakespeare*.

TU TORAGE, tû'-tûr-âje. 90. *n. s.* The authority or solemnity of a tutor. *Government of the Tongue*.

TU TORESS, tû'-tûr-êz. } *n. s.* [tutrisse, tutrice, old

TU TRIX*, tû'-trîks. } Fr.] Directress; instruc-

trix; governess. *Selden*.

TU TORSHIP*, tû'-tûr-shîp. *n. s.* Office of a tutor. *Hooker*.

TU TSAN, tûl'-sân. *n. s.* [tutsan, Fr.] Parkleaves, a plant. *Drayton*.

TU TTY, tû'-tê. *n. s.* [tutia, low Lat.; *tuthe*, Fr.]

A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace. *Tatler*.

TUZ, tûz. *n. s.* [from *tuss*, or *tussy*, an old word for a wreath or tuft.] A lock or tuft of hair. *Dryden*.

TWAIN, twâne. *a.* [tweigan, Sax.] Two. *Milton*.

An old word, not now used but ludicrously.

To TWANG †, twâng. *v. n.* [a word formed from the sound.] To sound with a quick, sharp noise. *Shakespeare*.

To TWANG, twâng. *v. a.* To make to sound sharply. *Shakespeare*.

TWANG, twâng. 85. *n. s.* A sharp, quick sound. *Hudibras*. An affected modulation of the voice. *South*.

TWANG, twâng. *interj.* A word marking a quick action, accompanied with a sharp sound. *Prior*.

To TWANGLE, twâng'-gl. *v. n.* To make a sharp, quick sound. *Shakespeare*.

TWANGLING, twâng'-lîng. *a.* Contemptibly noisy.

To TWANK, twângk. 85. *v. n.* To make to sound. *Addison*.

TWAS, twôz. Contracted from *it was*. *Dryden*.

To TWA'TTLE †, twôl'-tîl. *v. n.* [schwaszen, Germ.]

To prate; to gabble; to chatter. *Whately*.

To TWA'TTLE*, twôl'-tîl. *v. a.* To pat; to make much of, as horses, cows, dogs. *Grose*.

TWA'TTLING*, twôl'-tîng. *n. s.* Act of prating; idle chatter. *Whately*.

TWAY, [twai, Goth.] For *TWAIN*. *Spenser*.

TWAY BLADE, twâ'-blâde. *n. s.* A flower. *Miller*.

To TWEAG †, twêg. } *v. a.* [tweigan, tpic-

To TWEAK †, twêke. 227. } *cran*, Sax.] To pinch

to squeeze betwixt the fingers. *Shakespeare*.

TWEAGUE, twêg. } *n. s.* [tweigan, Sax.] Per-

TWEAK, twêke. } plexity; ludicrous distress. *Arbutnot*.

To TWEEDLE, twêê'-dl. 246. *v. a.* To handle lightly: used of awkward fiddling. *Addison*.

TWE EZERS, twêê'-zûrz. 246. *n. s.* [etuz, Fr.]

Nippers, or small pincers to pluck off hairs. *Pope*.

TWELFTH, twêlth. *a.* [tweelfta, Sax.] Second after the tenth: the ordinal of twelve. *1 Kings*, xix.

TWE LFTHTIDE, twêlth'-tîde. 471. *n. s.* The twelfth day after Christmas. *Tusser*.

TWELVE †, twêlv. *a.* [tweolp, tpepf, Sax.] Two and ten; twice six. *Shakespeare*.

TWE LVE MONTH, twêlv'-mûnth. 473. *n. s.*

[tweolp-monð, Sax.] A year, as consisting of twelve months. *Shakespeare*.

TWE LVE PENCE, twêlv'-pênse. *n. s.* [twelve and pence.] A shilling.

TWE LVE PENNY, twêlv'-pên-nê. *a.* [twelve and penny.] Sold for a shilling. *Dryden*.

TWELVESCORE, twêlv'-skôre. *n. s.* [twelve and score.] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty. *Dryden*.

TWENTIETH, twên'-iê-th. 279. *a.* [εἰκοσῆτος, Sax.] Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty. *B. Johnson*.

TWENTY §, twên'-iê. *a.* [εἰκοσι, Sax.] Twice ten. *Fell*. A proverbial or indefinite number. *Bacon*.

TWIBIL, twib'-il. *n. s.* [εἰπύβιλ, Sax.] A kind of halberd; formerly, a mattock. *Drayton*.

TWICE, twice. *ad.* [εἰσῆ, Sax.; twice, Dutch.] Two times. *Spenser* Doubly. *Dryden*. It is often used in composition: as, a twice-told tale. *Shak.*

To TWIDDLE, twî'-il. [twîd'-l, *Sheridan*.] *v. a.* [commonly written *twiddle*.] To touch lightly: a low word. *Wiseman*.

TWIFOLD*, twî'-fôld. *a.* Twofold. *Spenser*. *Ob. T.*

TWIG §, twîg. *n. s.* [εἰπίγ, εἰπίγσα, Sax.; twig, Dutch.] A small shoot of a branch; a switch, tough and long. *Raleigh*.

TWIGGEN, twîg'-gîn. 383. *a.* Made of twigs; wicker. *Shakespeare*.

TWIGGY, twîg'-gê. 383. *a.* Full of twigs. *Evelyn*.

TWILIGHT §, twî'-lite. *n. s.* [tweelicht, Dutch; εἰπενοεὸς, Sax.] The dubious or faint light before sunrise, and after sunset; obscure light. *Donne*. Uncertain view. *Donne*.

TWILIGHT, twî'-lite. *a.* Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obscure; deeply shaded. *Milton*. Seen or done by twilight. *Milton*.

To TWILL §*, twîl. *v. a.* [εἰπᾶδε, Sax. twofold, or εἰπα and δελ, part.] To weave; to quilt.

TWILL*, twîl. *n. s.* A quill; a spool; a quill to wind yarn on. *Grose*.

TWIN §, twîn. *n. s.* [εἰπῖν, Sax.; tweeningh, Dutch.] Children born at the same birth. It is seldom used in the singular; though sometimes it is used for one of twins. *Shak.* Gemini, the sign of the zodiac. *Creech*.

To TWIN, twîn. *v. n.* To be born at the same birth. *Shak.* To bring two at once. *Tusser*. To be paired; to be suited. *Sandys*.

To TWIN*, twîn. } *v. n.* To part; to go asunder.

To TWINE*, twîne. } *Chaucer*. *Ob. T.*

To TWIN*, twîn. *v. a.* To divide into two parts; to separate. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T.*

TWIN-BORN, twîn'-bôra. *a.* Born at the same birth. *Milton*.

To TWINE §, twîne. *v. a.* [εἰπῖν, Sax.; tweynen, twijnen, Dutch; twynna, Swed.] To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or substance out of two or more. *Exod.* xxvi. To unite itself. *Crashaw*.

To TWINE, twîne. *v. n.* To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about. *Pope*. To unite by interposition of parts. *Shak.* To wind; to make flexures. *Swift*. To turn round. *Chapman*.

TWINE, twîne. *n. s.* A twisted thread. *Spenser*. Twist; convolution. *Milton*. Embrace; act of convolving itself round. *Phillips*.

To TWINGE §, twînge. *v. a.* [zwingen, German; twinge, Dan.] To torment with sudden and short pain. *L'Estrange*. To pinch; to tweak. *Hudibras*.

TWINGE, twînge. *n. s.* Short, sudden, sharp pain. *Dryden*. A tweak; a pinch. *L'Estrange*.

TWINK, twîngk. *n. s.* See **TWINKLE**. The motion of an eye; a moment. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J.*

To TWINKLE §, twîngk'-kl. 405. *v. n.* [εἰπῖνκλ, Sax.] To sparkle; to flash irregularly; to shine with intermitted light; to shine faintly; to quiver. *Shak.* To open and shut the eye by turns. *L'Estrange*. To play irregularly. *Domme*.

TWINKLE, twîngk'-kl. 405. } *n. s.* A sparkling

TWINKLING, twîngk'-lîng. 410. } ling intermit-

ting light. A motion of the eye. *Spenser*. A short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye. *Spenser*.

TWINLING, twîn'-lîng. 410. *n. s.* A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a birth. *Tusser*.

TWINNED*, twînd. *part. a.* Born at the same

birth. *Shak.* Like as twins; paired. *Shak.* *Unit*, *Milton*.

TWINNER, twîn'-nâr. 98. *n. s.* A breeder of twins. *Tusser*.

TWINTER*, twîn'-tûr. *n. s.* [two and winter; εἰπῖν, Sax.] A beast of two winters old. *Grose*.

To TWIRE*, twîre. *v. n.* [perhaps the old word for *twitler*.] To flutter; to take short flights with great agitation of the wings. *Chaucer*. To be moved with quick vibrations; to quiver; to twinkle. *Shak.* To be in a kind of flutter; to be moved to smile or laugh; to twitler. *Beaum.* and *Fl.* To make flexures or windings. *Drayton*.

To TWIRL §, twêrl. 108. *v. a.* To turn round; to move by a quick rotation. *Bacon*.

To TWIRL, twêrl. *v. n.* To revolve with a quick motion.

TWIRL, twêrl. *n. s.* Rotation; circular motion. Twist; convolution. *Woodward*.

To TWIST §, twist. *v. a.* [εἰσῆ, Sax.; twisten, Dutch.] To form by complication; to form by convolution. *Shak.* To contort; to writhe. *Pope*. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by something round about. *Burnet*. To form; to weave. *Shak.* To unite by intertexture of parts. *Waller*. To unite to insinuate. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.

To TWIST, twist. *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved. *Arbutnot*.

TWIST, twist. *n. s.* Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together. *Addison*. A single string of a cord. *Moxon*. A cord; a string. *Herbert*. Contortion; writhe. *Addison*. The manner of twisting. *Arbutnot*. [twist, Teut.] A twig; a branch. *Fairfax*.

TWISTER, twist'-ôr. 98. *n. s.* One who twists; a ropemaker. The instrument of twisting.

To TWIT §, twî. *v. a.* [εἰπῖν, Sax.; twia vel twita, Smolando-Goth.] To sneer; to flout; to reproach. *Spenser*.

To TWITCH §, twîsh. *v. a.* [εἰπῖν, Sax.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to snatch; to pluck with a hasty motion. *Milton*.

TWITCH, twîsh. *n. s.* A quick pull; a sudden vellication. *Hudibras*. A contraction of the fibres. *Blackmore*.

TWITCHGRASS, twîsh'-grâs. *n. s.* A plant. *Mortimer*.

To TWITTER §, twîl'-tûr. *v. n.* [zittern, Germ.] To make a sharp, tremulous, intermitted noise. *Druden*. To be suddenly moved with any inclination; to be agitated by expectation or suspense: a low word. *Ray*. To burst into a smile or laugh; to simper. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

TWITTER, twîl'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* Any notion or disorder of passion; such as a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting. *Hudibras*. An upbraider.

TWITTINGLY*, twîl'-lîng-lê. *ad.* With reproach; so as to upbraid. *Junius*.

TWITLETWA/TTLE, twîl'-tî-twôt-tî. *n. s.* [a ludicrous reduplication of *twattle*.] Tattle; gabble; a vile word. *L'Estrange*.

TWIXT, twîst. A contraction of *betwixt*. *Milton*.

TWO §, tîd. 10. *a.* [twai, Goth.; εἰπῖ, Sax.] One and one. *Shak.* It is used in composition: as, *two-legged*. *Dryden*.

TWO EDGED, tîd'-êd'j. 359. *a.* Having an edge on either side. *Pope*.

TWO FOLD, tîd'-fôld. *a.* [two and fold.] Double; two of the same kind; or two different things co-existing. *Spenser*.

TWO FOLD, tîd'-fôld. *ad.* Doubly. *St. Matt.* xxiii.

TWO HANDED, tîd'-hând-êd. *a.* That employs both hands. *Milton*. Large; bulky. *Dryden*.

TWO PENCE, tîp'-pênse. *n. s.* A small coin, valued at twice a penny. *Shakespeare*.

TWO TONGUED*, tîd'-tîngd. *a.* Double-tongued deceitful. *Sandys*.

To TYE, d. *v. a.* To bind. See **TIE**.

TYE, d. *n. s.* See **TIE**. A knot; a bond or obligation. *Shakespeare*.

TYER*, tî'-ûr. *n. s.* One who unites; one who joins. *P. Fletcher*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, báll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

TY'GER, t'-gâr. 98. n. s. See TIGER.

TYHE/E*. See TEHEE.

TYKE, tke. n. s. A dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog. *Shakespeare*.

TYMBAL, tîm'-bâl. 88. n. s. [Fr.] A kind of kettledrum. *Prior*.

TYMPAN*, tîm'-pân. n. s. [tympanum, Lat.; tympan, Fr.] A drum; a timbel. *Cotgrave*. A frame belonging to the printing-press, covered with parchment, on which the sheets are laid to be printed. *Chambers*. The pannel of a pillar or door.

TYMPANITES, tîm-pâ-nî-têz. n. s. [tympanites.] That particular sort of dropsy that swells the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping. *B. Jonson*.

To TYMPANIZE*, tîm'-pân-ize. v. n. [from tympan.] To act the part of a drummer. *Coles*.

To TYMPANIZE*, tîm'-pân-ize. v. a. To stretch as the skin over the body of a drum. *Oley*.

TYMPANUM, tîm'-pân-ûm. n. s. [Lat.] A drum; a part of the ear, so called from its resemblance to a drum. *Wiseman*.

TYMPANY, tîm'-pân-ê. n. s. [tympanum, Lat.] A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum; the wind dropsy. *Hammond*.

TYNY, t'-nê. a. Small. See TINY. *Shakespeare*.

TYPE, tpe. n. s. [type, Fr.; typus, Lat.; τύπος, Gr.] Emblem; mark of something. *Shak*. That by which something future is prefigured. *Milton*. A stamp; a mark. *Shak*. A printing letter. *Midleton*.

To TYPE, tpe. v. a. To prefigure. *White*.

TYPICK, tîp'-îk. 503. } a. [typique, Fr.; typ-

TYPICAL, tîp'-ê-kâl. 509. } ical, Lat.] Emblematical; figurative of something else. *Alderbury*.

TYPICALLY, tîp'-ê-kâl-ê. ad. In a typical manner. *Norris*.

TYPICALNESS, tîp'-ê-kâl-nês. n. s. The state of being typical.

To TYPIFY, tîp'-ê-fî. 183. v. a. To figure; to show in emblem. *Hammond*.

TYPOCOSMY*, tîp'-ô-kôz-mê. n. s. [τύπος and κοσμος.] A representation of the world. *Camden*.

TYPOGRAPHER, tîpôg'-grâf-âr. 187. n. s. [τύπος and γραφω.] A printer. *Warton*.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, tîp-ô-grâf'-ê-kâl. 533. } a.

TYPOGRAPHICK*, tîp-ô-grâf'-îk. } Emblematical; figurative. Belonging to the printer's art. *Warton*.

TYPOGRAPHICALLY, tîp-ô-grâf'-ê-kâl-ê. ad.

Emblematically; figuratively. After the manner of printers.

TYPOGRAPHY, tîpôg'-grâf-ê. 187, 518. n. s. [typographie, Fr.; typographia, Lat.] Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation. *Brown*. The art of printing. *Blackstone*.

TY'RAN*, tî-rân. n. s. [Fr.: tyrannus, Lat.] A tyrant. *Spenser*. *Ob. T.*

TY'RANNESS, tîr-rân-nês. 535. n. s. [tyrannus, Fr.] A she tyrant. *Spenser*.

TYRANNICAL, tî-rân'-nê-kâl. } a. [tyrannus

TYRANNICK, tî-rân'-nik. 187. } Lat.; tyrannique, Fr.; τυραννικός, Gr.] Suiting a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; despotic; imperious. *Shakespeare*.

TYRANNICALLY, tî-rân'-nê-kâl-ê. ad. In manner of a tyrant. *Raleigh*.

TYRANNIDE, tî-rân'-nê-side. 143. n. s. [tyrannus and cædo, Lat.] The act of killing a tyrant. *Burke*. One who kills a tyrant. *Moore*.

TY'RANNING*, tîr-rân-ing. part. a. Acting the part of a tyrant. *Spenser*.

To TY'RANNISE, tîr-rân-ize. v. n. [tyranniser, Fr.] To play the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiousness. *Spenser*.

To TY'RANNISE*, tîr-rân-ize. v. a. To subject or compel by tyranny. *Milton*.

TY'RANNOUS, tîr-rân-ûs. 503. a. Tyrannical; despotic; arbitrary; severe; cruel; imperious. *Sidney*.

TY'RANNOUSLY*, tîr-rân-ûs-lê. ad. Arbitrarily; despotically; severely; cruelly. *Bale*.

TY'RANNY, tîr-rân-ê. 503. n. s. [tyrannis, Lat.; τυραννίς, Gr.; tyrannie, Fr.] Absolute monarchy imperiously administered. *Milton*. Unresisted and cruel power. *Shak*. Cruel government; rigorous command. *Bacon*. Severity; rigour; inclemency. *Shakespeare*.

TY'RANT, tî-rânt. 544. n. s. [τύραννος, Gr.; tyrannus, Lat.] An absolute monarch governing imperiously. A cruel, despotic, and severe master an oppressor. *Sidney*.

TYRE, dre. n. s. See TIRE *Hakewill*.

To TYRE*, dre. v. n. To prey upon. See To TIRE.

TYRO, tî-rô. 544. n. s. [properly tiro.] One yet not master of his art; one in his rudiments. *Garth*.

TYTHE*, tîthe. n. s. A tenth part. See TITHE.

TYTHING*, n. s. See TITHING.

UDD

ULC

U Has two sounds, one clear, expressed at other times by eu, as *obtuse*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian u, or English oo, as *obtund*. 171.

UBEROUS, yû'-bûr-ûs. a. [uber, Lat.] Fruitful; copious; abundant. *Sir T. Herbert*.

UBERTY, yû'-bêr-tê. n. s. [uberté, old Fr.; ubertas, Lat.] Abundance; fruitfulness. *Florio*.

UBICATION, yû-bê-kâ'-shûn. } n. s. [ubi, Lat.]

UBIETY, yû-bî-ê-tê. } Local relation; whereness: a scholastic term. *Glanville*.

UBIQUITARY, yû-bîk'-wê-tâ-rê. a. Existing everywhere. *Hovell*.

UBIQUITARY, yû-bîk'-wê-tâ-rê. n. s. [ubique, Lat.] One that exists everywhere. *Hall*. One who asserts the corporal ubiquity of Christ. *Bp. Richardson*.

UBIQUITY, yû-bîk'-wê-tê. n. s. Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places. *Hooker*.

UDDER, ûd'-dûr. 98. n. s. [udder, Sax.; uder, Dutch; uber, Lat.] The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal. *Shakespeare*.

U'DDERED, ûd'-dûrd. a. Furnished with udders. *Gay*.

U/GLILY, ûg'-lê-lê. ad. Filthily; with deformity; in such a manner as to raise dislike.

U/GLINESS, ûg'-lê-nês. n. s. Deformity; contrariety to beauty. *Spenser*. Turpitude; loathsomeness, moral depravity. *South*.

U/GLY, ûg'-lê. a. [ogan, Goth.] Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beautiful; hateful. *Shak*.

U/LANS*, n. s. A certain description of militia among the modern Tartars. *James*.

U/LCER, ûl'-sûr. 98. n. s. [ulcere, Fr.; ulcus, Lat.] A sore of continuance; not a new wound. *Wiseman*.

To U/LCERATE, ûl'-sûr-âte. v. n. To turn to an ulcer.

To U/LCERATE, ûl'-sûr-âte. v. a. [ulcerer, Fr. ulcero, Lat.] To disease with sores. *Harvey*.

ULCERATION, ûl-sûr-â'-shûn. n. s. [Fr. ulceratio, Lat.] The act of breaking into ulcers. Ulcer; sore. *Arbuthnot*.

U/LCERED, ûl'-sûr'd. 359. a. [ulceré, Fr.] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer. *Temple*.

U/LCEROUS, ûl'-sûr-ûs. 555. a. [ulcerosus, Lat.] Afflicted with old sores. *Shakespeare*.

U/LCEROUSNESS, ûl'-sûr-ûs-nês. n. s. The state of being ulcerous.

ULIGINOUS, ù-lîd'-jîn-ûs. *a.* [*uliginosus*, Lat.] Slimy; muddy. *Woodward.*
 ULLAGE*, ùl'-lîdje. *n. s.* [*uligo*, Lat.] The quantity of fluid which a cask wants of being full, in consequence of the oozing of the liquor. *Malone.*
 ULTERIOR*, ùl-tê'-rê-ûr. *a.* [Lat.] Lying on the further side; situate on the other side. Further. *Boyle.*
 ULTIMATE*, ùl-tê-mât. 91. *a.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] Intended in the last resort; being the last in the train of consequences. *Milton.*
 ULTIMATELY, ùl-tê-mât-lê. *ad.* In the last consequence. *Atterbury.*
 ULTIMATION*, ùl-tê-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The last offer; the last concession; the last condition. *Swift.*
 ULTIMATUM*, ùl-tê-mâ'-tûm. *n. s.* Ultimatum: a modern term.
 ULTIME*, ùl'-dm. *a.* [Fr.; *ultimus*, Lat.] Ultimate. *Bacon. Ob. T.*
 ULTIMITY, ùl-dm'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] The last stage; the last consequence. *Bacon. Ob. J.*
 ULTION*, ùl'-shûn. *n. s.* [old Fr.; *ultio*, Lat.] Revenge. *Brown. Ob. T.*
 ULTRAMARINE, ùl-trâ-mâ-rêen'. 112. *a.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Lat.] One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*
 ULTRAMARINE, ùl-trâ-mâ-rêen'. 112. *a.* Being beyond the sea; foreign. *Burke.*
 ULTRAMONTANE, ùl-trâ-môn'-tâne. *a.* [*ultra*-*montain*, Fr.; *ultra montanus*, Lat.] Being beyond the mountains.
 ULTRAMONTANE*, ùl-trâ-môn'-tâne. *n. s.* A foreigner. *Bacon.*
 ULTRAMUNDANE, ùl-trâ-mûn'-dâne. *a.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Lat.] Being beyond the world.
 ULTRONEOUS, ùl-trô'-né-ûs. *a.* [*ultroneus*, Lat.] Spontaneous; voluntary.
 To ULULATE*, ùl'-â-lâte. *v. n.* [*ululo*, Lat.] To howl; to scream. *Sir T. Herbert. Ob. T.*
 UMBEL, ùm'-bêl. *n. s.* [*umbelle*, Fr.; *umbella*, Lat.] [In botany.] The extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone. *Ray.*
 UMBELLATED, ùm'-bêl-lâ-têd. *a.* [In botany.] Said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels. *Dict.*
 UMBELLIFEROUS, ùm-bêl-lîf'-fêr-ûs. 518. *a.* [*umbel*, and *fero*, Lat.] Used of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footstalks, proceeding from the same centre. *Ray.*
 UMBER, ùm'-bûr. 93. *n. s.* [from the ancient *Umbria*, or *Ombria*, in Italy.] A colour. *Peacham.* [*umbre*, Fr.] A fish. *Walton.*
 To UMBER, ùm'-bûr. *v. a.* To colour with umber; to shade; to darken. *Shakspeare.*
 UMBILICAL, ùm-bîl'-ê-kâl. *a.* [*umbilicale*, Fr.; from *umbilicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the navel. *Brown.*
 UMBILICK*, ùm-bîl'-îk. *n. s.* The navel; the centre. *Sir T. Herbert. Ob. T.*
 UMBLES, ùm'-blz. 405. *n. s.* [*umbles*, Fr.] A deer's entrails. *Dict.*
 UMBO, ùm'-bô. *n. s.* [Lat.] The pointed boss, or prominent part of a buckler. *Swift.*
 UMBRAGE, ùm'-bridje. 90. *n. s.* [*ombrage*, Fr.] Shade; skreen of trees. *Huloet.* Shadow; appearance. *Bramhall.* [*umbrage*, old Fr.] Resentment; offence; suspicion of injury. *Bacon.*
 UMBRA/GEOUS, ùm-brâ'-jê-ûs. *a.* [*umbragieux*, Fr.] Shady; yielding shade. *Milton.* Obscure; not to be perceived. *Wotton.*
 UMBRA/GEOUSNESS, ùm-brâ'-jê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Shadiness. *Raleigh.*
 UMBRATED*, ùm'-brâ-têd. *a.* [*umbratus*, Lat.] Shadowed. *Ob. T.*
 UMBRA/TICAL*, ùm-brât'-ê-kâl. } *a.* [*umbraticus*,
 UMBRA/TICK*, ùm-brât'-îk. } Lat.] Shad-
 owy; typical. *Barrow.* Within doors; keeping
 at home. *B. Jonson.*
 UMBRA/TILE, ùm'-brâ-ûl. 145. *a.* [*umbratilis*, Lat.]
 Unsubstantial; unreal. *B. Jonson.*
 UMBRA/TIOUS*, ùm-brâ'-shûs. *a.* [*umbrage*, old

Fr.] Captious; suspicious; disposed to take umbrage. *Wotton. Ob. T.*
 UMBREL, ùm'-brêl. } *n. s.* [*umbra*, Lat.] A
 UMBRELLA, ùm-brêl'-lâ. } skreen used in hot
 UMBRELLO*, ùm-brêl'-lô. } countries to keep off
 the sun, and in others to bear off the rain. *Shelton*
 UMBRIERE, ùm-brêrê'. *n. s.* [*umbrare*, Lat.] The
 visor of a helmet. *Spenser.*
 UMBRO/SITY, ùm-brôs'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*umbrosus*, Lat.]
 Shadiness; exclusion of light. *Brown.*
 UMPIRAGE, ùm'-pê-rîdje. 90. *n. s.* Arbitration;
 friendly decision of a controversy. *Bp. Hall.*
 UMPIRE, ùm'-plre. 140. *n. s.* [Lat. *impar*.] An
 arbitrator; one who, as a common friend, decides
 disputes. *Shakspeare.*
 This word, says Johnson, Minshew, with great ap-
 plause from Skinner, derives from *un pere*; in French,
 a father. But, whatever may be its derivation, one
 should think, in pronunciation, it ought to class with
 empire; and yet we find our orthoëpists considerably
 divided in the sound of the last syllable of both these
 words:
Empire. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr.
 Perry, rhyme it with *fire*; but Mr. Sheridan and Bu-
 chanan with the first of *pyr-a-mid*.
Umpire. Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston rhyme it with
fire; but Mr. Perry, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, with
fear; and Dr. Kenrick with the first of *pyr-a-mid*.
 Amidst this variety and inconsistency, we find a prepon-
 derancy to the long sound of *i*, as in *fire*; and this, in
 my opinion, is the most eligible.
Rampire and *campyre* follow the same analogy; and
satire and *samphire* may be looked on as irregular. *W.*
 To UMPIRE*, ùm'-plre. *v. a.* To decide as an um-
 pire; to arbitrate; to settle. *Bacon.*
 UN, ùn. A Saxon privative or negative particle, an-
 swering to *in* of the Latins, and *a* of the Greeks,
on, Dutch. It is placed almost at will before ad-
 jectives and adverbs. All the instances of this kind
 of composition cannot therefore be inserted; but
 we have collected a number sufficient, perhaps
 more than sufficient, to explain it.
 Mr. Mason has very justly observed, that "one uni-
 form effect is not always created by *un* prefixed. Thus
 the word *unexpressive* (as used by both Shakspeare
 and Milton) is not barely made negative by the com-
 position, but is also changed from *active* to *passive*."
 To these observations we may add, that Shakspeare
 and Milton's use of *unexpressive* for *unexpressible* or
inexpressible, is very licentious, and ought not to be
 followed. The Latin preposition *in* and the English
un are sufficiently ambiguous without such unmean-
 ing licenses, which were introduced when the lan-
 guage was less studied, and perhaps merely to help
 out a hobbling line in poetry. The Latin preposition
in is negative in *insensible*, and, what is directly op-
 posite to it, is intensive in *inflammatory*. The English
 preposition *un* is privative in *untried*; and, if I may
 be allowed the word, *retroactive* in *undo*: a stick
 which has been bent may, when made straight, be said
 to be unbent: but if it were previously straight, we
 cannot so properly say it is *unbent*, as that it is *not*
bent. *W.*
 UNABA/SHED, ùn-â-bâsh't. 359. *a.* Not shamed;
 not confused by modesty. *Pope.*
 UNABA/TED*, ùn-â-bâ'-têd. *a.* Undiminished
Beaumont and Fletcher.
 UNABILITY*, ùn-â-bîl'-ê-tê. } *n. s.* Want of
 UNA/BLINESS*, ùn-â'-bl-nês. } ability. *Milton.*
 UNA/BLE, ùn-â'-bl. 405. *a.* Not having ability. *Ra-*
leigh. Weak; impotent. *Shakspeare.*
 UNABOLISHABLE*, ùn-â-bôl'-îsh-â-bl. *a.* That
 may not be abolished. *Milton.*
 UNABOLISHED, ùn-â-bôl'-îsh't. *a.* Not repealed;
 remaining in force. *Hooker.*
 UNACCE/NTED*, ùn-âk-sênt'-êd. *a.* Having no
 accent; not accented. *Harris.*
 UNACCE/PTABLE, ùn-âk'-sêp-tâ-bl. *a.* Not pleas-
 ing; not such as is well received. *Clarendon.*
 UNACCE/PABLENESS, ùn-âk'-sêp-tâ-bl-nês
 [See ACCEPTABLE.] *n. s.* State of not pleasing
Collier.
 UNACCE/PTED, ùn-âk-sêp't-êd. *a.* Not accepten
Prior.
 UNACCE/SSIBLE*, ùn-âk-sês'-sê-bl. *a.* That may
 not be approached. *Hakewill.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

UNACCE/SSIBLENESS, ùn-âk-sê's-sê-bl-nês. *n. s.*
State of not being to be attained or approached.
Hale.

UNACCOMMODATED, ùn-âk-kôm'-mô-dâ-têd. *a.*
Unfurnished with external convenience. *Shak.*

UNACCOMPANIED, ùn-âk-kâm'-pâ-nîd. 283. *a.*
Not attended. *Hayward.*

UNACCOMPLISHED, ùn-âk-kôm'-plîsh't. 359. *a.*
Unfinished; incomplete. *Dryden.* Not accomplished;
not elegant. *Congreve.*

UNACCO/UNTABLE, ùn-âk-kôûn'-tâ-bl. 405. *a.*
Not explicable; not to be solved by reason; not
reducible to rule. *Glanville.* Not subject; not con-
trolled. *South.*

UNACCO/UNTABLY, ùn-âk-kôûn'-tâ-blê. *ad.*
Strangely. *Addison.*

UNAC/CURATE, ùn-âk-kû-rât. 91. *a.* Not exact.
Boyle.

UNAC/CURATENESS, ùn-âk-kû-rât-nês. *n. s.*
Want of exactness: for this and *unaccurate* are
commonly used *inaccurate* and *inaccuracy*. *Boyle.*

UNACCU/STOMED, ùn-âk-kû's-tôm'd. *a.* Not
used; not habituated. *Jer. xxxi.* New; not usual.
Shakespeare.

UNACKNOWLEDGED, ùn-âk-nôl'-flîj'd. 328,
359. *a.* Not owned. *Clarendon.*

UNACQUA/INTANCE, ùn-âk-kwân'-tânse. *n. s.*
Want of familiarity; want of knowledge. *South.*

UNACQUA/INTED, ùn-âk-kwân'-têd. *a.* Not
known; unusual; not familiarly known. *Spenser.*
Not having familiar knowledge. *Hooker.*

UNACQUA/INTEDNESS*, ùn-âk-kwân'-têd-nês.
n. s. Unacquaintance. *Whiston.*

UNAC/TED*, ùn-âkt'-êd. *a.* Not performed; not
put into execution. *Shakespeare.*

UNAC/TIVE, ùn-âk'-tîv. *a.* Not brisk; not lively.
Locke. Having no employment. *Milton.* Not busy;
not diligent. *Milton.* Having no efficacy. *Milton.*

UNAC/TUATED, ùn-âk'-tîsh-â-têd. *a.* Not actua-
ted. *Glanville.*

UNADM/RED, ùn-âd-mîr'd. 359. *a.* Not regarded
with honour. *Pope.*

UNADMO/NISHED*, ùn-âd-môn'-îsh't. *a.* Not ad-
monished; not cautioned beforehand. *Milton.*

UNADO/RED, ùn-â-dôr'd. 359. *a.* Not worshipped.
Milton.

UNADO/RNED, ùn-â-dôrn'd. *a.* Not decorated; not
embellished. *Milton.*

UNADVE/NTUROUS, ùn-âd-vên'-tîsh-ûs. *a.* Not
adventurous. *Milton.*

UNADVI/SABLE*, ùn-âd-vî'-zâ-bl. *a.* Not prudent;
not to be advised. *Lowth.*

UNADVI/SED, ùn-âd-vîz'd. 359. *a.* Imprudent; in-
discreet. *Shak.* Done without due thought; rash.
Shakespeare.

UNADVI/SEDLY, ùn-âd-vî'-zêd-lê. *ad.* Imprudent-
ly; rashly; indiscreetly. *Hooker.*

UNADVI/SEDNESS*, ùn-âd-vî'-zêd-nês. *n. s.* Im-
prudence; rashness. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

UNADU/LTERATE*, ùn-â-dûl'-tûr-â-tê. }
UNADU/LTERATED, ùn-â-dûl'-tûr-â-têd. 359. {
a. Genuine; not spoiled by spurious mixtures. *Ad-
dison.*

UNADU/LTERATELY*, ùn-â-dûl'-tûr-â-tê-lê. *ad.*
Without spurious mixtures. *Dr. Gilberte.*

UNAFFE/CTED, ùn-âf-fêk'-têd. *a.* Real; not hypo-
critical. *Dryden.* Free from affection; open;
candid; sincere. *Addison.* Not formed by too
rigid observation of rules; not laboured. *Milton.*
Not moved; not touched: as, He sat *unaffected* to
hear the tragedy.

UNAFFE/CTEDLY, ùn-âf-fêkt'-têd-lê. *ad.* Really;
without any attempt to produce false appearances.
Locke.

UNAFFE/CTING, ùn-âf-fêk'-tîng. 410. *a.* Not pa-
thetic; not moving the passions. *Warton.*

UNAFFE/CTIONATE*, ùn-âf-fêk'-shûn-â-tê. *a.*
Wanting affection. *Milton.*

UNAFFLICTED, ùn-âf-fîkt'-têd. *a.* Free from
trouble. *Daniel.*

UNAGREE/ABLE, ùn-â-grê'-â-bl. *a.* Inconsistent;
unsuitable. *Hammond.*

UNAGREE/ABLENESS, ùn-â-grê'-â-bl-nês. *n. s.*
Unsuitableness to; inconsistency with.

UNAF/DABLE, ùn-â'-dâ-bl. *a.* Not to be helped.
Shakespeare.

UNAI/DDED, ùn-â'-dêd. *a.* Not assisted; not helped.
Blackmore.

UNAI/MING, ùn-â'-mîng. *a.* Having no particular
direction. *Glanville.*

UNA/KING, ùn-â'-kîng. *a.* Not feeling or causing
pain. *Shakespeare.*

UNALA/RMED*, ùn-â-lârm'd. *a.* Not disturbed.
Cowper.

UNA/LIENABLE, ùn-âle'-yên-â-bl. 113. *a.* Not to
be transferred. *Swift.*

UNALLA/YED, ùn-âl-lâde'. *a.* Not impaired by bad
mixtures. *Boyle.*

UNALL/YED, ùn-âl-lîd'. 283. *a.* Having no power-
ful relation. *Young.* Having no common nature;
not congenial. *Collier.*

UNA/LTERABLE, ùn-âl'-têr-â-bl. *a.* Unchangea-
ble; immutable. *South.*

UNA/LTERABLENESS, ùn-âl'-tûr-â-bl-nês. *n. s.*
Immutability; unchangeableness. *Woodward.*

UNA/LTERABLY, ùn-âl'-tûr-â-blê. *ad.* Unchange-
ably; immutably. *Milton.*

UNA/LTERED, ùn-âl'-tûr'd. *a.* Not changed; not
changeable. *Hooker.*

UNAMA/ZED, ùn-â-mâz'd. *a.* Not astonished; free
from astonishment. *Milton.*

UNAMBI/GUOUS*, ùn-âm-bîg'-û-ûs. *a.* Clear; not
to be mistaken; unquestionable. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

UNAMBI/TIOUS, ùn-âm-bîsh'-ûs. *a.* Free from am-
bition. *Pope.*

UNAMEND/ABLE, ùn-â-mênd'-â-bl. *a.* [*inemenda-
bilis*, Lat.] Not to be changed for the better. *Pope*

UNA/MIALE, ùn-â'-mê-â-bl. *a.* Not raising love
Addison.

UNAMU/SED*, ùn-â-mûz'd. *a.* Wanting amuse-
ment; without amusement. *Young.*

UNANALO/GICAL*, ùn-ân-â-lôd'-jê-kâl. *a.* Not
analogical. *Johnson.*

UNANALYSED, ùn-ân'-âl-lîz'd. *a.* Not resolved
into simple parts. *Boyle.*

UNAN/CHORED, ùn-âng'-kârd. *a.* Not anchored.
Pope.

UNANE/LED, ùn-â-nêlêd. *a.* [*un and knell*.] Not
having received extreme unction. See TO ANELE.
Shakespeare.

UNANIMATED, ùn-ân'-ê-mâ-têd. *a.* Not enliven-
ed; not vivified. *Dryden.*

UNANIMITY, yû-nâ-nîm'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*unanimité*,
Fr.] Agreement in design or opinion. *Addison.*

UNANIMOUS, yû-nân'-ê-mûs. *a.* [*unanime*, Fr.;
unanims, Lat.] Being of one mind; agreeing in
design or opinion. *Milton.*

UNA/NIMOUSLY, yû-nân'-ê-mûs-lê. *ad.* With one
mind. *Addison.*

UNANIMOUSNESS, yû-nân'-ê-mûs-nês. *n. s.* The
state of being unanimous.

UNANOINTED†, ùn-â-nôln'-têd. *a.* Not anointed;
not prepared for death by extreme unction.

UNA/NSWERABLE, ùn-ân'-sûr-â-bl. *a.* Not to be
refuted. *Raleigh.*

UNA/NSWERABLY, ùn-ân'-sûr-â-blê. *ad.* Beyond
confutation. *South.*

UNA/NSWERED, ùn-ân'-sûr'd. *a.* Not opposed by
a reply. *Milton.* Not confuted. *Hooker.* Not
suitably returned. *Dryden.*

UNAPPA/LLED, ùn-âp-pâwl'd. *a.* Not daunted;
not impressed by fear. *Sidney.*

UNAPPA/RELLED, ùn-âp-pâr'-êld. *a.* Not dressed;
not clothed. *Bacon.*

UNAPPA/RENT, ùn-âp-pâ'-rênt. *a.* Obscure; not
visible. *Milton.*

UNAPPE/ALABLE*, ùn-âp-pê'-lâ-bl. *a.* Not ad-
mitting appeal. *South.*

UNAPPE/ASABLE, ùn-âp-pê'-zâ-bl. *a.* Not to be
pacified; implacable. *Raleigh.*

UNAPPE/ASED, ùn-âp-pêez'd. *a.* Not pacified.
Shakespeare.

UNA/PPLICABLE, ùn-âp'-plê-kâ-bl. *a.* Such as
cannot be applied. *Hammond.*

UNAPPLIED*, ùn-âp-pîlde'. *a.* Not specially applied; not engaged. *Bacon*.
 UNAPPREHENDED, ùn-âp-prê-hênd'-êd. *a.* Not understood. *Hooker*.
 UNAPPREHENSIBLE*, ùn-âp-prê-hên'-sê-bl. *a.* Not capable of being understood. *South*.
 UNAPPREHENSIVE, ùn-âp-prê-hên'-siv. *a.* Not intelligent; not ready of conception. *South*. Not suspecting.
 UNAPPRIZED*, ùn-âp-prîz'd'. *a.* Not informed; ignorant. *Yorrig*.
 UNAPPROACHABLE*, ùn-âp-prôsh'-â-bl. *a.* That may not be approached. *Hammond*.
 UNAPPROACHED, ùn-âp-prôsh'-êd. 359. *a.* Inaccessible. *Milton*.
 UNAPPROPRIATED*, ùn-âp-prô'-prê-â-têd. *a.* Having no particular application. *Dr. Warton*.
 UNAPPROVED, ùn-âp-prôv'd'. 359. *a.* Not approved. *Milton*.
 UNA/PT', ùn-âpt'. *a.* Dull; not apprehensive. *Bacon*. Not ready; not propense. *Shak*. Unfit; not qualified. *Hooker*. Improper; unfit; unsuitable.
 UNA/PTLY, ùn-âpt'-lê. *ad.* Unfitly; improperly. *Grew*.
 UNA/PTNESS, ùn-âpt'-nês. *n. s.* Unfitness; unsuitableness. *Spenser*. Dulness; want of apprehension. *Shak*. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension. *Locke*.
 UNA/RGUED, ùn-âr'-gûde. 359. *a.* Not disputed. *Milton*. Not censured. *B. Jonson*.
 To UNA/RM, ùn-ârm'. *v. a.* To disarm; to strip of armour; to deprive of arms. *Shakspeare*.
 UNA/RMED, ùn-ârm'd'. 359. *a.* Having no armour; having no weapons. *Shakspeare*.
 UNARRA/IGNED, ùn-âr-rân'd'. *a.* Not brought to a trial. *Daniel*.
 UNARRA/YED, ùn-âr-râde'. *a.* Not dressed. *Dryden*.
 UNARRIVED*, ùn-âr-riv'd'. *a.* Not yet arrived. *Young*.
 UNA/RTFUL, ùn-âr-t'-fûl. *a.* Having no art, or cunning. *Congreve*. Wanting skill. *Cheyne*.
 UNA/RTFUL, ùn-âr-t'-fûl-lê. *ad.* In an unartful manner. *Swift*.
 UNARTIFICIALLY, ùn-âr-tê-fîsh'-âl-lê. *ad.* Contrarily to art. *Derham*.
 UNA/SKED, ùn-âsk't'. *a.* Not courted by solicitation. *Denham*. Not sought by entreaty or care. *Dryden*.
 UNASPE/CITIVE*, ùn-âs-pêk'-tîv. *a.* Not having a view to; inattentive. *Feltham*.
 UNA/SPIRATED*, ùn-âs-pê'-râ-têd. *a.* Having no aspirate. *Dr. Parr*.
 UNASPIRING, ùn-âs-pl'-rîng. *a.* Not ambitious. *Rogers*.
 UNASSA/ILABLE, ùn-âs-sâ'-lâ-bl. *a.* Exempt from assault. *Shakspeare*.
 UNASSA/ILED, ùn-âs-sâl'd'. *a.* Not attacked; not assaulted. *Shakspeare*.
 UNASSA/YED, ùn-âs-sâde'. *a.* Unattempted. *Milton*.
 UNASSI/STED, ùn-âs-sîs'-têd. *a.* Not helped. *Addison*.
 UNASSI/STING, ùn-âs-sîs'-tîng. *a.* Giving no help. *Dryden*.
 UNASSU/MING, ùn-âs-sûme'-îng. *a.* Not arrogant. *Thomson*.
 UNASSU/RED, ùn-âsh-ûr'd'. 359. *a.* Not confident. *Glanville*. Not to be trusted. *Spenser*.
 UNAT/O/NABLE*, ùn-â-tô'-nâ-bl. *a.* Not to be appeased; not to be brought to concord. *Milton*.
 UNAT/O/NED, ùn-â-tôn'd'. *a.* Not expiated. *Rowe*.
 UNATTA/CHED*, ùn-ât-tâsh't'. *a.* Not arrested. *Junius*. Not having any fixed interest: as, *unattached* to any party.
 UNATTA/INABLE, ùn-ât-tâ'-nâ-bl. *a.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach. *Dryden*.
 UNATTA/INABLENESS, ùn-ât-tâ'-nâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* State of being out of reach. *Locke*.
 UNATTEMPTED, ùn-ât-têm'-têd. *a.* Untried; not assayed. *Sidney*.

UNATTE/NDED, ùn-ât-tên'-dêd. *a.* Having no retinue, or attendants. *Milton*. Having no followers. *Dryden*. Unaccompanied; forsaken. *Shak*.
 UNATTE/NDING, ùn-ât-tênd'-îng. *a.* Not attending. *Milton*.
 UNATTE/NTIVE, ùn-ât-tên'-tîv. *a.* Not regarding. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
 UNATTE/STED*, ùn-ât-têst'-êd. *a.* Without witness; wanting attestation. *Barrow*.
 UNATTRA/CTED*, ùn-ât-trâk'-têd. *a.* Not under the power of attraction; freed from attraction. *Thomson*.
 UNAUTHE/NTICK*, ùn-âw-thên'-tîk. *a.* Not authentic; not genuine; not warranted. *Warton*.
 UNAUT/HORIZED, ùn-âw-thûr'-îz'd. *a.* Not supported by authority; not properly commissioned. *Shakspeare*.
 UNAVAL/LABLE, ùn-â-vâ'-lâ-bl. *a.* Useless; vain with respect to any purpose. *Hooker*.
 UNAVAL/LABLENESS*, ùn-â-vâ'-lâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Uselessness. *Sir E. Sandys*.
 UNAVAL/LING, ùn-â-vâ'-lîng. 410. *a.* Useless; vain. *Dryden*.
 UNA/VENGED*, ùn-â-vênj'd'. *a.* Not avenged; unrevenged. *Milton*.
 UNA/VOIDABLE, ùn-â-vôid'-â-bl. *a.* Inevitable; not to be shunned. *Dryden*. Not to be missed in ratiocination. *Tillotson*.
 UNA/VOIDABLENESS, ùn-â-vôid'-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Inevitability. *Glanville*.
 UNA/VOIDABLY, ùn-â-vôid'-â-blê. *ad.* Inevitably. *Addison*.
 UNA/VOIDED, ùn-â-vôid'-êd. *a.* Inevitable. *Shakspeare*.
 UNA/WAKED*, ùn-â-wâkt'. } *a.* Not roused
 UNA/WAKENED*, ùn-â-wâ'-knd. } from sleep; not awakened. *Young*.
 UNA/WARE*, ùn-â-wâre'. *a.* [unwær, Sax.] Without thought; inattentive. *Swift*.
 UNA/WARE, ùn-â-wâre'. 524. } *ad.* Without
 UNA/WARES, ùn-â-wârz'. } thought; without previous meditation. *Spenser*. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; suddenly. *Boyle*.—*Amavares*. Suddenly; unexpectedly. *Ps. xxxv*.
 These words, like some others, are sometimes accented on the first syllable, and sometimes on the last, as the rhythm of the sentence seems to require.—See *COMMODORE. W.*
 UNA/WED, ùn-âw'd'. 359. *a.* Unrestrained by fear or reverence. *Clarendon*.
 UNBA/CKED, ùn-bâkt'. 359. *a.* Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider. *Shak*. Not countenanced; not aided. *Daniel*.
 UNBA/LANCED, ùn-bâl'-lâns-êd. *a.* Not poised; not in equipoise. *Pope*.
 UNBA/LLAST, ùn-bâl'-lâst. } *a.* Not kept
 UNBA/LLASTED, ùn-bâl'-lâst-êd. } steady by ballast; unsteady. *Milton*.
 UNBA/NDED, ùn-bând'-êd. *a.* Wanting a string, or band. *Shakspeare*.
 UNBAPTIZED*, ùn-bâp-tîz'd'. *a.* Not baptized. *Hooker*.
 To UNBA/R, ùn-bâr'. *v. a.* To open, by removing the bars; to unbolt. *Denham*.
 UNBA/RBED, ùn-bârb'd'. *a.* [barba, Lat.] Not shaven. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*
 UNBA/RKED, ùn-bârk't'. *a.* Decorticated; stripped of the bark. *Bacon*.
 UNBA/SHFUL, ùn-bâsh'-fûl. *a.* Impudent, shameless. *Shakspeare*.
 UNBA/TED, ùn-bâ'-têd. *a.* Not repressed; not blunted. *Shakspeare*.
 UNBA/THERED, ùn-bâth'-d'. *a.* Not wet. *Dryden*.
 UNBA/TTERED, ùn-bât'-têr'd. *a.* Not injured by blows. *Shakspeare*.
 To UNBA/Y, ùn-bâ'. *v. a.* To set open; to free from the restraint of mounds. *Norris*.
 UNBEA/RABLE*, ùn-bâre'-â-bl. *a.* Not to be borne.
 UNBEA/RING, ùn-bâre'-îng. *a.* [unbepend, Sax.] Bringing no fruit. *Dryden*.
 UNBEA/TEN, ùn-bê'-tên. *a.* Not treated with blows. *Bp. Corbet*. Not trodden. *Bacon*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, báll;—dèl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

UNBEAU/TEOUS*, ùn-bù'-tè-ùs. } *a.* Not beautiful.
UNBEAU/TIFUL* ùn-bù'-tè-fùl. } *ful; plain.*

Hammond.

To UNBECOME*, ùn-bè-kám'. *v. a.* Not to become; to misbecome. *Sherlock.*

UNBECOMING, ùn-bè-kám'-íng. *a.* Indecent; unsuitable; indecorous. *Shakespeare.*

UNBECOMINGLY*, ùn-bè-kám'-íng-lè. *ad.* In an unsuitable or improper manner. *Barrow.*

UNBECOMINGNESS, ùn-bè-kám'-íng-nès. *n. s.* Indecency; indecorum. *Locke.*

To UNBED*, ùn-béd'. *v. a.* To raise from a bed. *Walton.*

UNBEFITTING, ùn-bè-fít'-íng. *a.* Not becoming; not suitable. *Shakespeare.*

UNBEFRIENDED*, ùn-bè-frénd'-éd. *a.* Wanting friends; without friends. *Killingbeck.*

To UNBEGE/T, ùn-bè-gét'. *v. n.* To deprive of existence. *Dryden.*

UNBEGO/T, ùn-bè-gót'. } *a.* Eternal;
UNBEGO/TTEN, ùn-bè-gót'-tén. } without generation. *Stillingfleet.* Not yet generated. *Milton.*

Not attaining existence. *South.*

To UNBEGU/ILE, ùn-bè-gýlle'. *v. a.* To deceive; to set free from the influence of any deceit. *Domke.*

UNBEGUN*, ùn-bè-gún'. *a.* Not yet begun. *Hooker.*

UNBEHE/LD, ùn-bè-hèld'. *a.* Unseen; not discoverable to the sight. *Milton.*

UNBE/ING*, ùn-bè'-íng. *a.* Not existing. *Brown.*

UNBELIE/T, ùn-bè-lèét'. *n. s.* [ungeleap, Sax.] Incredulity. *Milton.* Infidelity; irreligion. *Hooker.*

To UNBELIE/VE, ùn-bè-lèév'. *v. a.* To discredit; not to trust. *Wotton.* Not to think real or true. *Dryden.*

UNBELIE/VER, ùn-bè-lèév'-úr. *n. s.* An infidel; one who believes not the Scripture of God. *Hooker.*

UNBELIE/VING, ùn-bè-lè'-víng. *a.* Infidel. *Addison.*

UNBELOVED, ùn-bè-láv'd. *a.* Not loved. *Dryden.*

To UNBE/ND, ùn-bènd'. *v. a.* To free from flexure. *Bp. Taylor.* To relax; to remit; to set at ease for a time. *Denham.* To relax vitiously or effeminately. *Shakespeare.*

UNBE/NDING, ùn-bènd'-íng. *4to.* *a.* Not suffering flexure. *Pope.* Not yielding; resolute. *Cudworth.* Devoted to relaxation. *Roue.*

UNBENEFICED, ùn-bè-nè-físt. *a.* Not preferred to a benefice. *Dryden.*

UNBENEVOLENT, ùn-bè-nèv'-vò-lènt. *a.* Not kind. *Rogers.*

UNBENI/GHTED, ùn-bè-nít'-éd. *a.* Never visited by darkness. *Milton.*

UNBENI/GN, ùn-bè-nít'. *a.* Malignant; malevolent. *Milton.*

UNBE/NT, ùn-bènt'. *a.* Not strained by the string. *Dryden.* Having the bow unstrung. *Shak.* Not crushed; not subdued. *Dryden.* Relaxed; not intent. *Denham.*

UNBES/EE/MING, ùn-bè-sèém'-íng. *a.* Unbecoming. *K. Charles.*

UNBES/EE/MINGNESS*, ùn-bè-sèém'-íng-nès. *n. s.* Unbecomingness; indecency. *Bp. Hall.*

UNBESO/UOHT, ùn-bè-sáv't. *a.* Not entreated. *Milton.*

UNBESPOKEN*, ùn-bè-spò'-k'n. *a.* Not ordered beforehand. *Dryden.*

UNBESTO/WED, ùn-bè-stòde'. *a.* Not given; not disposed of. *Bacon.*

UNBETRA/YED, ùn-bè-tràde'. *a.* Not betrayed. *Daniel.*

UNBEWA/TLED, ùn-bè-wál'd'. *a.* Not lamented. *Shakespeare.*

To UNBEWITCH, ùn-bè-wítsh'. *v. a.* To free from fascination. *South.*

To UNBI/AS, ùn-bl'-ás. *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to disentangle from prejudice. *Locke.*

UNBI/ASSEDLY, ùn-bl'-ás-séd-lè. *ad.* Without external influence; without prejudice. *Locke.*

UNBI/D, ùn-bl'd'. } *a.* [unbeden, unbèb-
UNBI/DDEN, ùn-bl'd'-d'n. } en, Sax.] Uninvited. *Saxk.* Uncommanded; spontaneous. *Milton.*

UNBI/GOTED, ùn-bíg'-út-éd. *a.* Free from bigotry. *Addison.*

To UNB/ND, ùn-blnd'. *v. a.* [unbinban, Sax.] To loose; to untie. *Spenser.*

To UNB/SHOP, ùn-blsh'-áp. *v. a.* To deprive of episcopal orders. *South.*

UNBI/T*, ùn-bl't'. *a.* Not bitten. *Young.*

UNBI/TTED, ùn-bl't'-éd. *a.* Unbridled; unrestrained. *Sidney.*

UNBLA/MABLE, ùn-blá'-má-bl. *a.* Not culpable, not to be charged with a fault. *Bacon.*

UNBLA/MABLENESS*, ùn-blá'-má-bl-nès. *n. s.* State of being unblamable. *More.*

UNBLA/MABLY, ùn-blá'-má-blè. *ad.* Without taint of fault. *1 Thess. ii.*

UNBLA/MED, ùn-blám'd'. *a.* Blameless; free from fault. *Milton.*

UNBLA/STED*, ùn-blást'-éd. *a.* Not blasted; not made to wither. *Peacham.*

UNBLE/MISHABLE*, ùn-blém'-ísh-á-bl. *a.* Not capable of being blemished. *Milton.*

UNBLE/MISHED, ùn-blém'-ísh't. *a.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach; free from deformity. *Milton.*

UNBLE/NCHED, ùn-blènsht'. *a.* Unconfounded, unblinded. *Milton.*

UNBLE/NDED, ùn-blènd'-éd. *a.* Not mingled. *Glanville.*

UNBLE/ST, ùn-blèst'. *a.* Accursed; excluded from benediction. *Bacon.* Wretched; unhappy. *Milton.*

UNBLI/GHTED*, ùn-blí'-tèd. *a.* Not blighted; unblasted. *Cowper.*

UNBLOO/DIED, ùn-blú'd'-éd. 282, 104. *a.* Not stained with blood. *Shakespeare.*

UNBLOO/DY, ùn-blú'd'-è. *a.* Not cruel; not shedding blood; not stained with blood. *Dryden.*

UNBLO/SSOMING*, ùn-blòs'-súm-íng. *a.* Not bearing any blossom. *Mason.*

UNBLO/WN, ùn-blòne'. *a.* Having the bud yet unexpanded. *Shak.* Not extinguished. *More.* Not inflamed with wind. *Sandys.*

UNBLUNT/ED, ùn-blúnt'-éd. *a.* Not becoming obtuse. *Cowley.*

UNBLU/SHING*, ùn-blúsh'-íng. *a.* Not having sense of shame; without blushing. *Thomson.*

UNBOA/STFUL*, ùn-bòst'-fùl. *a.* Modest; unassuming; not boasting. *Thomson.*

UNBO/DIED, ùn-bòd'-éd. 282. *a.* Incorporeal; immaterial. *Watts.* Freed from the body. *Spenser.*

UNBO/ILED, ùn-bòil'd'. *a.* Not sodden. *Bacon.*

To UNBO/LT, ùn-bòlt'. *v. a.* To set open; to unbar. *Shakespeare.*

UNBO/LTED, ùn-bòlt'-éd. *a.* Coarse; gross; not refined, as flour by bolting or sifting. *Shakespeare.*

UNBO/NNETED, ùn-bònnè't-éd. *a.* Wanting a hat or bonnet. *Shakespeare.*

UNBOO/KISH, ùn-bòók'-ísh. *a.* Not studious of books. *Milton.* Not cultivated by erudition. *Shak.*

UNBO/RN, ùn-bòrn'. *a.* [ungeboren, Sax.] Not yet brought into life; future; being to come. *Shak.*

UNBO/RROWED, ùn-bòr-ròde. *a.* Genuine; native; one's own. *Dryden.*

To UNBO/SOM, ùn-bòz'-úm. 169. [See Bosom.] *v. a.* To reveal in confidence. *Milton.* To open; to disclose. *Milton.*

UNBO/TTOMED, ùn-bòt'-túm'd. *a.* Without bottom; bottomless. *Milton.* Having no solid foundation; having no reliance. *Hammond.*

UNBO/UOHT, ùn-báv't. *a.* Obtained without money. *Dryden.* Not finding any purchaser. *Locke.*

UNBO/UND, ùn-bòund'. *a.* Loose; not tied. Wanting a cover; used of books. *Locke.* Preterit of *unbind*. *Dryden.*

UNBO/UNDED, ùn-bòund'-éd. *a.* Infinite; interminable. *Milton.* Unlimited; unrestrained. *Shak.*

UNBO/UNDELY, ùn-bòund'-éd-lè. *ad.* Without bounds; without limits. *Government of the Tongue*

UNBO/UNDEDNES, ùn-bòund'-éd-nès. *n. s.* Exemption from limits. *Cheyne.*

UNBO/UNTEOUS*, ùn-bòun'-tshè-ús. *a.* Not kind, not liberal. *Milton.*

To UNBO/W*, ùn-bòv'. *v. a.* To unbend. *Fuller.*

UNBO'WED, ùn-bòde'. *a.* Not bent. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNBO'WEL, ùn-bò'èl. *v. a.* To exenterate; to eviscerate. *Hakewill.*
 To UNBRA'CE, ùn-bràse'. *v. a.* To loose; to relax. *Spenser.* To make the clothes loose. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNBRE'AST*, ùn-brèst'. *v. a.* To lay open; to uncover. *P. Fletcher.*
 JNBRE'ATHED, ùn-brèth'd'. *a.* Not exercised. *Shakspeare.*
 UNBRE'ATHING, ùn-brèth'-ing. *a.* Unanimated. *Shakspeare.*
 UNBRE'D, ùn-brèd'. *a.* Not instructed in civility; ill educated. *Gov. of the Tongue.* Not taught. *Dryden.*
 UNBREE'CHED, ùn-brìsh't'. 359. *a.* Having no breeches. *Shak.* Loosed from the breechings. See BREECHING. *Pennant.*
 UNBRE'WED*, ùn-bròd'. *a.* Not mixed; pure; genuine. *Young.*
 UNBRI'BABLE*, ùn-brì'-bà-bl. *a.* Not to be bribed. *Feltham.*
 UNBRI'BED, ùn-brìb'd'. *a.* Not influenced by money or gifts; not hired. *Dryden.*
 UNBRI'DLED, ùn-brì'-dl'd. 359. *a.* Licentious; not restrained. *Shakspeare.*
 UNBRO'KE, ùn-bròke'. } *a.* [ungebocen, Sax.]
 UNBRO'KEN, ùn-brò'-k'n. } Not violated. *Shak.*
 Not subdued; not weakened. *Dryden.* Not tamed. *Addison.*
 UNBRO'THERLIKE, ùn-bròth'-ùr-lke. } *a.* Ill
 UNBRO'THERLY, ùn-bròth'-ùr-lè. } suiting
 with the character of a brother. *Bacon.*
 UNBRUISED, ùn-brüz'd'. *a.* Not bruised; not hurt. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNBU'CKLE, ùn-bùk'-kl. *v. a.* To loose from buckles. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNBU'LD, ùn-bùld'. *v. a.* To raze; to destroy. *Shakspeare.*
 UNBUILT, ùn-bùlt'. *a.* Not yet erected. *Dryden.*
 UNBURIED, ùn-bèr'-rid. 282. *a.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral. *Shakspeare.*
 UNBUR'NED, ùn-bùrn'd'. } 359. *a.* Not consumed;
 UNBUR'NT, ùn-bùrn't'. } not wasted; not injured
 by fire. *Dryden.* Not heated with fire. *Bacon.*
 UNBUR'NING, ùn-bùrn'-ing. *a.* Not consuming by heat. *Digby.*
 To UNBUR'THEN, ùn-bùr'-thèn. *v. a.* To rid of a load. *Shak.* To throw off. *Shak.* To disclose what lies heavy on the mind. *Shakspeare.*
 UNBU'SIED*, ùn-bùz'-zld. *a.* Not employed; idle. *Bp. Rainbow.*
 To UNBUT'TON, ùn-bùt'-t'n. *v. a.* To loose any thing buttoned. *Shakspeare.*
 UNCA'GED*, ùn-kàdj'd'. *a.* Released as from a cage. *Fanshawe.*
 UNCA'LOINED, ùn-kàl'-sld. *a.* Free from calcination. *Boyle.*
 UNCA'LLED, ùn-kàld'. *a.* Not summoned; not sent for; not demanded. *Sidney.*
 To UNCA'LM, ùn-kàlm'. *v. a.* To disturb. *Dryden.*
 UNCA'NCELLED, ùn-kàn'-sld. 99. *a.* Not erased; not abrogated. *Dryden.*
 UNCA'NID*, ùn-kàn'-dld. *a.* Void of tandour. *Mason.*
 UNCANONICAL, ùn-kà-nòn'-è-kàl. *a.* Not agreeable to the canons. *Barrow.*
 UNCANONICALNESS*, ùn-kà-nòn'-è-kàl-nès. *n.s.* State of being uncanonical. *Bp. Lloyd.*
 UNCA'NOPIED*, ùn-kàn'-pìd. *a.* Having no canopy or covering. *Browne.*
 UNCA'PABLE, ùn-kà'-pà-bl. *a.* [incapable, Fr.; incapax, Lat.] Not capable; not susceptible. Now more frequently incapable. *Shakspeare.*
 UNCA'RED for, ùn-kàr'd'-fòr. *a.* Not regarded; not attended to. *Hooker.*
 UNCA'RNATE, ùn-kàr'-nàt. 91. *a.* Not fleshly. *Brown.*
 To UNCA'SE, ùn-kàse'. *v. a.* To disengage from any covering. *Shak.* To flay; to strip. *Spenser.*
 UNCA'UGHT, ùn-kàwt'. *a.* Not yet caught. *Shak.*
 UNCA'USED, ùn-kàwz'd'. *a.* Having no precedent cause. *Young.*
 UNCA'UTIOUS, ùn-kàw'-shùs. *a.* Not wary; heedless. *Dryden.*

UNCE'ASING*, ùn-sè'-sìng. *a.* Continual. *Johnson.*
 UNCE'LEBRATED, ùn-sèl'-è-brà-tèd. *a.* Not solemnized. *Milton.*
 UNCELE'STIAL*, ùn-sè-lès'-tshàl. *a.* Not partaking of the qualities of heaven; opposite to what is heavenly; hellish. *Feltham.*
 UNCE'NSURED, ùn-sèn'-shùrd. *a.* Exempt from publick reproach. *Addison.*
 UNCEREMONIOUS*, ùn-sèr-è-mò'-nè-ùs. *a.* Not attended with ceremony; plain. *Blackwall.*
 UNCE'RTAIN, ùn-sèr'-tìn. 208. *a.* [uncertain, Fr.; incertus, Lat.] Doubtful; not certainly known. *Denham.* Doubtful; not having certain knowledge. *Tillotson.* Not sure in the consequence. *Shak.* Not exact; not sure. *Dryden.* Unsettled; unregular. *Hooker.*
 UNCE'RTAINED, ùn-sèr'-tìn'd. *a.* Made uncertain. *Raleigh.* *Oh. J.*
 UNCE'RTAINLY, ùn-sèr'-tìn-lè. *ad.* Not surely; not certainly. *Dryden.* Not confidently. *Denham.*
 UNCE'RTAINTY, ùn-sèr'-tìn-tì. *n. s.* Dubiousness, want of knowledge. *Denham.* Inaccuracy. *Locke.* Contingency; want of certainty. *South.* Something unknown. *L'Estrange.*
 UNCE'SSANT*, ùn-sès'-sànt. *a.* Continual: we now say incessant. *More.*
 UNCE'SSANTLY*, ùn-sès'-sànt-lè. *ad.* Continually. *Smith.*
 To UNCHA'IN, ùn-tshàne'. *v. a.* To free from chains. *Prior.*
 UNCHA'NGEABLE, ùn-tshàn'-jà-bl. *a.* Immutable, not subject to variation. *Hooker.*
 UNCHA'NGED, ùn-tshànjd'. 359. *a.* Not altered. *Bp. Taylor.* Not alterable. *Dryden.*
 UNCHA'NGEABLENESS, ùn-tshàn'-jà-bl-nès. *n.s.* Immutability. *Newton.*
 UNCHA'NGEABLY, ùn-tshàn'-jà-blè. *ad.* Immutably; without change. *South.*
 UNCHA'NGING, ùn-tshàn'-jìng. *a.* Suffering no alteration. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNCHA'RGE, ùn-tshàrje'. *v. a.* To retract an accusation. *Shakspeare.*
 UNCHA'RITABLE, ùn-tshàr'-è-tà-bl. *a.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the universal love prescribed by Christianity. *Denham.*
 UNCHA'RITABLENESS, ùn-tshàr'-è-tà-bl-nès. *n. s.* Want of charity. *Government of the Tongue.*
 UNCHA'RITABLY, ùn-tshàr'-è-tà-blè. *ad.* In a manner contrary to charity. *Spenser.*
 To UNCHA'RM*, ùn-tshàrm'. *v. a.* To release from some secret power. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
 UNCHA'RMING*, ùn-tshàrm'-ing. *a.* No longer able to charm. *Dryden.*
 UNCHA'RY, ùn-tshàr'-rè. *a.* Not wary; not cautious; not frugal. *Shakspeare.*
 UNCHA'STE, ùn-tshàste'. *a.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent; not chaste; not pure. *Sidney.*
 UNCHASTI'SABLE*, ùn-ìshàs-tì-zà-bl. *a.* Not to be chastised. *Milton.*
 UNCHASTI'SED*, ùn-ìshàs-tìz'd'. *a.* Not punished. *Thomson.* Not restrained; unawed. *Tickell.*
 UNCHA'STITY, ùn-tshàs-tè-tè. 530. *n. s.* Lewdness; incontinence. *Woodward.*
 UNCHE'CKED, ùn-tshèk'. 359. *a.* Unrestrained; not hindered. *Milton.* Not contradicted. *Shak.*
 UNCHEE'RFUL*, ùn-tshèr'-fùl. *a.* Sad; gloomy; melancholy. *Shakspeare.*
 UNCHEE'RFULNESS, ùn-tshèr'-fùl-nès. [See CHEERFUL.] *n. s.* Melancholy; gloominess of temper. *Addison.*
 UNCHEE'RY*, ùn-tshèer'-è. *a.* Dull; not enlivening. *Sterne.*
 UNCHE'WED, ùn-tshùd'. 359. *a.* Not masticated. *Dryden.*
 To UNCHI'LD, ùn-tshild'. *v. a.* To deprive of children. *Shak.* To render unworthy of the name and character of a child. *Bp. Hall.*
 UNCHRI'STIAN, ùn-kris'-tshàn. 464. *a.* [unchristian, Sax.] Contrary to the laws of Christianity. *South.* Unconverted; infidel. *Hooker.*
 To UNCHRI'STIAN*, ùn-kris'-tshàn. *v. a.* To deprive of the constituent qualities of a Christian. *South.*

UNCONCE/IVED, ần-kôn-sêvđ'. 140. a. Not thought; not imagined. *Creech*.
 UNCONCE/RN, ần-kôn-sêrn'. n. s. Negligence; want of interest; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation. *Swift*.
 UNCONCE/RNED, ần-kôn-sêrnđ'. 104. a. Having no interest. *Bp. Taylor*. Not anxious; not disturbed; not affected. *Milton*.
 UNCONCE/RNEDLY, ần-kôn-sêr'-nêđ-lê. 364. ad. Without interest or affection; without anxiety; without perturbation. *Denham*.
 UNCONCE/RNEDNESS, ần-kôn-sêrnđ'-nêś. n. s. Freedom from anxiety, or perturbation. *South*.
 UNCONCE/RNING, ần-kôn-sêr'-nîng. a. Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one. *Decay of Christian Piety*.
 UNCONCE/RNMENT, ần-kôn-sêrn'-mênt. n. s. The state of having no share. *South*.
 UNCONCLU/DENT, ần-kôn-klủ'-dênt. } a. Not de-
 UNCONCLU/DING, ần-kôn-klủ'-đîng. } cative;
 inferring no plain or certain conclusion or consequence. *Hale*.
 UNCONCLU/DIBLE*, ần-kôn-klủ'-dê-bl. a. Not determinable. *More*.
 UNCONCLU/DINGNESS, ần-kôn-klủ'-đîng-nêś. n. s. Quality of being unconcluding. *Boyle*.
 UNCONCLU/SIVE*, ần-kôn-klủ'-siv. a. Not decisive; not regularly consequential. *Hammond*.
 UNCONCO/CTED, ần-kôn-kỏkt'-êđ. a. Not digested; not matured. *Brown*.
 UNCONDE/MNED, ần-kôn-dêmd'. a. Not condemned. *Locke*.
 UNCONDITIONAL, ần-kôn-dỉsh'-ần-âi. a. Absolute; not limited by any terms. *Dryden*.
 UNCONDU/CING*, ần-kôn-dủ'-sîng. a. Not leading to. *Phillips*.
 UNCONDU/CTED*, ần-kôn-dủkt'-êđ. a. Not led; not guided. *Barrow*.
 UNCONFIN/ABLE, ần-kôn-fỉv'-nâ-bl. a. Unbounded. *Shakespeare*.
 UNCONFIN/ED, ần-kôn-fỉnd'. a. Free from restraint. *Shakespeare*. Having no limits; unbounded. *Spectator*.
 UNCONFINEDLY*, ần-kôn-fỉv'-nêđ-lê. ad. Without limitation; without confinement. *Barrow*.
 UNCONFIRMED, ần-kôn-fêrnđ'. a. Not fortified by resolution; not strengthened; raw; weak. *Daniel*. Not strengthened by additional testimony. *Milton*. Not settled in the church by the rite of confirmation.
 UNCONFO/RM, ần-kôn-fỏrm'. a. Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous. *Milton*.
 UNCONFO/RMABLE, ần-kôn-fỏr'-mả-bl. a. Inconsistent; not conforming. *Hooker*.
 UNCONFO/RMITY, ần-kôn-fỏr'-mê-tê. n. s. Incongruity; inconsistency. *South*.
 UNCONFU/SED, ần-kôn-fủđ'. a. Distinct; free from confusion. *Hale*.
 UNCONFU/SEDLY, ần-kôn-fủ'-zêđ-lê. ad. Without confusion. *Locke*.
 UNCONFU/TABLE, ần-kôn-fủ'-tả-bl. a. Irrefragable; not to be convicted of error. *Sprat*.
 UNCONGE/ALED, ần-kôn-jêêđ'. a. Not concreted by cold. *Brown*.
 UNCONJUGAL, ần-kôn-jủ'-gải. a. Not consistent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband. *Milton*.
 UNCONNE/CTED, ần-kôn-nêkt'-êđ. a. Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; lax; loose; vague. *Watts*.
 UNCONNING, ần-kôn-nỉ'-ving. a. Not forbearing penal notice. *Milton*.
 UNCONQUERABLE, ần-kông'-kủ-ả-bl. 415. a. Not to be subdued; insuperable; not to be overcome; invincible. *Dryden*.
 UNCONQUERABLY, ần-kông'-kủ-ả-blê. ad. Invincibly; insuperably. *Pope*.
 UNCONQUERED, ần-kông'-kủđ. a. Not subdued; not overcome. *Denham*. Insuperable; invincible. *Sidney*.
 UNCONSCIONABLE, ần-kôn'-shủn-ả-bl. a. Exceeding the limits of any just claim or expectation.

L'Estrange. Forming unreasonable expectations. *Dryden*. Enormous; vast. *Milton*. Not guided or influenced by conscience. *South*.
 UNCONSCIONABLENESS, ần-kôn'-shủn-ả-bl-nêś. n. s. Unreasonableness of hope or claim.
 UNCONSCIONABLY, ần-kôn'-shủn-ả-blê. ad. Unreasonably. *Hudibras*.
 UNCONSCIOUS, ần-kôn'-shủś. a. Having no mental perception. *Blackmore*. Unacquainted; unknowing. *Pope*.
 To UNCONSECRATE, ần-kôn'-sê-krate. v. a. To render not sacred; to desecrate. *South*.
 UNCONSENTED, ần-kôn-sênt'-êđ. a. Not yielded. *Wake*.
 UNCONSENTING*, ần-kôn-sênt'-îng. a. Not yielding. *Pope*.
 UNCONSIDERED, ần-kôn-sỉđ'-ủđđ. a. Not considered; not attended to. *Shakespeare*.
 UNCONSONANT, ần-kôn'-sỏ-nânt. a. Incongruous; unfit; inconsistent. *Hooker*.
 UNCONSPIRINGNESS*, ần-kôn-spl'-rîng-nêś. n. s. Absence of plot or conspiracy. *Boyle*.
 UNCONSTANT, ần-kôn'-stânt. a. [*inconstant*, Fr.; *inconstans*, Lat.] Fickle; not steady; changeable; mutable. *Shakespeare*.
 UNCONSTRAINED, ần-kôn-strând'. a. Free from compulsion. *Shakespeare*.
 UNCONSTRAINEDLY, ần-kôn-strân'-êđ-lê. ad. Without force suffered. *South*.
 UNCONSTRAINT, ần-kôn-strânt'. n. s. Freedom from constraint; ease. *Fellon*.
 UNCONSULTING, ần-kôn-sủlt'-îng. a. [*inconsultus*, Lat.] Heady; rash; improvident; imprudent. *Sidney*.
 UNCONSUMED, ần-kôn-sủmđ'. a. Not wasted; not destroyed by any wasting power. *Milton*.
 UNCONSUMMATE, ần-kôn-sủm'-mâte. a. Not consummated. *Dryden*.
 UNCONTEMNED, ần-kôn-têmd'. a. Not despised. *Shakespeare*.
 UNCONTENDED*, ần-kôn-tênd'-êđ. a. Not contended for; not contested. *Dryden*.
 UNCONTENTED, ần-kôn-tênt'-êđ. a. Not contented; not satisfied.
 UNCONTENTINGNESS, ần-kôn-tênt'-îng-nêś. n. s. Want of power to satisfy. *Boyle*.
 UNCONTES/TABLE, ần-kôn-têst'-tả-bl. a. Indisputable; not controvertible. *Locke*.
 UNCONTE/STED, ần-kôn-têst'-êđ. a. Not disputed evident. *Blackmore*.
 UNCONTRADICTED*, ần-kôn-trả-dỉkt'-êđ. a. Not contradicted. *Pearson*.
 UNCONTRITE, ần-kôn'-trítê. a. Not religiously penitent. *Hammond*.
 UNCONTROLLABLE, ần-kôn-trỏ'-lả-bl. a. Resistless; powerful beyond opposition. *Milton*. In disputable; irrefragable. *Hayward*.
 UNCONTROLLABLY, ần-kôn-trỏ'-lả-blê. ad. Without possibility of opposition. Without danger of refutation. *Brown*.
 UNCONTROLLED, ần-kôn-trỏđ'. a. Unresisted unopposed; not to be overruled. *Milton*. Not convinced; not refuted. *Hayward*.
 UNCONTROLLEDLY, ần-kôn-trỏ'-lêđ-lê. ad. Without control; without opposition. *Decay of Christian Piety*.
 UNCONVERTED, ần-kôn-trỏ'-vêrt-êđ. a. Not disputed; not liable to debate. *Glanville*.
 UNCONVERSABLE, ần-kôn-vêr'-sả-bl. a. Not suitable to conversation; not social. *Scott*.
 UNCONVERSANT*, ần-kôn'-vêr-sânt. a. Not familiar; not acquainted with. *Madox*.
 UNCONVERTED, ần-kôn-vêrt'-êđ. a. Not persuaded of the truth of Christianity. *Hooker*. Not religious; not yet induced to live a holy life. *Baxter*.
 UNCONVINCED, ần-kôn-vỉnst'. a. Not convinced. *Locke*.
 To UNCORD, ần-kỏđ'. v. a. To loose a thing bound with cords.
 UNCORRECTED, ần-kỏr-rêkt'-êđ. a. Inaccurate; not polished to exactness. *Dryden*.

—nỏ, mỗve, nỏr, nỏt; —tủe, tủu, bủl; —đil; —pủdng; —thin, THIS.

UNCO'RRIGIBLE*, ỏn-kỏr'-rẻ-jẻ-bl. *a.* Incapable of being corrected; depraved beyond correction: we now say *incurrible*. *Outred.*

UNCORRU'PT, ỏn-kỏr-rủp'. *a.* Honest; upright; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest.

UNCORRU'PTED, ỏn-kỏr-rủp'-ẻd. *a.* Not vitiated; not depraved. *Roscommon.*

UNCORRU'PTEDNESS*, ỏn-kỏr-rủp'-ẻd-nẻs. *n. s.* State of being uncorrupted. *Milton.*

UNCORRU'PTIBLE*, ỏn-kỏr-rủp'-ẻ-bl. *a.* That cannot be corrupted. *Rom. i.*

UNCORRU'PTNESS, ỏn-kỏr-rủp'-ẻnẻs. *n. s.* Integrity; uprightness. *Tit. ii.*

UNCO'NSELLABLE, ỏn-kỏỏn'-ẻsẻ-lẻ-bl. *a.* Not to be advised. *Clarendon.*

UNCO'UNTABLE, ỏn-kỏỏn'-ẻ-tẻ-bl. *a.* Innumerable. *Raleigh.*

UNCO'UNTED*, ỏn-kỏỏn'-ẻdẻ. *a.* Not numbered; not counted. *Shakspeare.*

UNCO'UNTERFEIT, ỏn-kỏỏn'-ẻ-rẻ-ftẻ. *a.* Genuine; not spurious. *Spart.*

To UNCO'UPLE, ỏn-kủp'-ẻ-pl. *v. a.* To loose dogs from their couples. *Shakspeare.* 'To set loose; to disjoin. *Dryden.*

UNCO'UPLED*, ỏn-kủp'-ẻ-plẻ. *a.* Single; not united; not wedded. *Milton.*

UNCO'URTEOUS, ỏn-kủr'-ẻshẻ-ỏs. *a.* Uncivil; unpolite. *Sidney.*

UNCO'URTEOUSLY, ỏn-kủr'-ẻshẻ-ỏs-lẻẻ. *ad.* Uncivily; unpolitely. *Ascham.*

UNCO'URTLINESS, ỏn-kỏrt'-ẻ-lẻ-nẻs. *n. s.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance. *Addison.*

UNCO'URTLY, ỏn-kỏrt'-ẻ-lẻẻ. *a.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil; coarse; rustic. *Habington.*

UNCO'UTH, ỏn-kỏỏu'. 315. *a.* [uncuẻ, Sax.] Odd; strange; unusual. *Spenser.*

UNCO'UTHLY, ỏn-kỏỏu'-ẻ-lẻẻ. *ad.* [uncuẻlẻce, Sax.] Oddly; strangely. *Dryden.*

UNCO'UTHNESS, ỏn-kỏỏu'-ẻ-nẻs. *n. s.* Oddness; strangeness. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

To UNCOVER, ỏn-kủv'-ẻ-rẻ. *v. a.* To divest of a covering. *Harvey.* 'To deprive of clothes. *Shak.* 'To strip of the roof. *Prior.* 'To show openly; to strip of a veil or concealment. *Milton.* 'To bare the head, as in the presence of a superiour. *Shak.* **To UNCREA'TE**, ỏn-kẻẻ-ẻ-ẻtẻ'. *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence. *Carew.*

UNCREA'TED, ỏn-kẻẻ-ẻ-ẻ-tẻẻ. *a.* Not yet created. *Milton.* [incẻẻ, Fr.] Not produced by creation. *Blackmore.*

UNCRE'DIBLE*, ỏn-kẻẻđ'-ẻ-bl. *a.* Not entitled to belief; incredible. *Bacon.*

UNCRE'DITABLE*, ỏn-kẻẻđ'-ẻ-tẻ-bl. *a.* Not reputable; not in repute. *Hammond.*

UNCRE'DITABLENESS, ỏn-kẻẻđ'-ẻ-tẻ-bl-nẻs. *n. s.* Want of reputation. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

UNCRE'DITED*, ỏn-kẻẻđ'-ẻ-tẻẻ. *a.* Not believed. *Warner.*

UNCRO'PPED, ỏn-kỏp'-ẻp'. 359. *a.* Not cropped; not gathered. *Milton.*

UNCRO'SSED, ỏn-kỏẻsẻ'. 359. *a.* Uncancelled. *Shakspeare.*

UNCRO'WDED, ỏn-kỏẻđ'-ẻdẻẻ. *a.* Not straitened by want of room. *Addison.*

To UNCRO'WN, ỏn-kỏỏn'. *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty. *Shak.* 'To pull off the crown. *Dryden.*

UNCTION, ỏngk'-tẻshủn. 408. *n. s.* [unction, Fr.] The act of anointing. *Hooker.* Unguent; ointment. *Dryden.* The act of anointing medically. *Arbutnot.* Any thing softening, or lenitive. *Shak.* The rite of anointing in the last hours. *Hammond.* Any thing that excites piety and devotion; that which melts to devotion.

UNCTUO'SITY, ỏngk'-tẻshủ-ỏs'-ẻ-tẻẻ. *n. s.* Fatness; oiliness. *Brown.*

UNCTUOUS, ỏngk'-tẻshủ-ỏs. 408. *a.* [unctus, Lat.] Fat; clammy; oily. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word is as frequently mispronounced as *sump-*

tuous and *presumptuous*, and for the same reason. We are apt to confound this termination with *ous* and *ious*, and to pronounce the word as if written *ungk'ushus*, without attending to the *u* after the *t*, which makes so great a difference in the sound of this word and its compounds. *W.*

UNCTUOUSNESS, ỏngk'-tẻshủ-ỏs-nẻs. *n. s.* Fatness; oiliness; clamminess; greasiness. *Boyle.*

UNCU'CKOLDED, ỏn-kủk'-ỏỏđẻẻ. *a.* Not made a cuckold. *Shakspeare.*

UNCU'ILLED, ỏn-kủẻ'. *a.* Not gathered. *Milton.*

UNCU'LPABLE, ỏn-kủẻl'-ẻ-pẻ-bl. *a.* Not blamable. *Hooker.*

UNCU'LTVATED, ỏn-kủẻl'-ẻ-vẻ-ẻ-tẻẻ. *a.* [incultus, Lat.] Not cultivated; not improved by tillage. *Dryden.* Not instructed; not civilized. *Roscommon.*

UNCUMBERED, ỏn-kủm'-ẻ-bủẻd. *a.* Not burthened; not embarrassed. *Dryden.*

UNCUR'RBABLE, ỏn-kủr'-ẻ-bẻ-bl. *a.* That cannot be curbed, or checked. *Shakspeare.* Not used.

UNCUR'RED, ỏn-kủẻbẻ'. 359. *a.* Licentious; not restrained. *Shakspeare.*

To UNCU'RL, ỏn-kủẻr'. *v. a.* To loose from ringlets, or convolutions. *Dryden.*

To UNCU'RL, ỏn-kủẻr'. *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets. *Shakspeare.*

UNCU'RLED, ỏn-kủẻrẻ'. *a.* Not collected into ringlets. *Congreve.*

UNCU'RRENT, ỏn-kủẻr'-ẻẻnẻ. *a.* Not current; not passing in common payment. *Shakspeare.*

To UNCU'RSE, ỏn-kủẻẻ'. *v. a.* To free from any execration. *Shakspeare.*

UNCU'RST, ỏn-kủẻẻ'. *a.* Not execrated. *King Charles.*

UNCU'T, ỏn-kủẻ'. *a.* Not cut. *Waller.*

To UNDA'M, ỏn-dỏm'. *v. a.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds. *Dryden.*

UNDA'MAGED, ỏn-dỏm'-ẻđẻẻ. 90. *a.* Not made worse; not impaired. *Phillips.*

UNDA'MPED, ỏn-dỏmpẻ'. *a.* Not depressed; not dejected. *Thomson.*

UNDA'UNTABLE*, ỏn-dỏn'-ẻ-tẻ-bl. *a.* Not to be daunted. *Harmar.*

UNDA'UNTED, ỏn-dỏn'-ẻ-tẻẻ. 214. *a.* Unsubdued by fear; not depressed. *Shakspeare.*

UNDA'UNTEDLY, ỏn-dỏn'-ẻ-tẻẻ-lẻẻ. *ad.* Boldly; in trepidity; without fear. *South.*

UNDA'UNTEDNESS, ỏn-dỏn'-ẻ-tẻẻ-nẻs. *n. s.* Boldness; bravery; intrepidity. *Atherbury.*

UNDA'WNING*, ỏn-dỏwn'-ẻng. *a.* Not yet dawn ing; not grown luminous; not illumined. *Cow per.*

UNDA'ZZLED, ỏn-dỏẻ'-ẻ-zẻẻ. 359. *a.* Not dimmed or confused by splendour. *Milton.*

To UNDE'AF, ỏn-dẻẻ'. *v. a.* To free from deafness. *Shakspeare.*

UNDEBA'UCHED, ỏn-dẻẻ-bỏủwẻshẻ'. *a.* Not corrupted by debauchery; pure. *Bp. Hall.*

UNDE'CAGON, ỏn-dẻẻk'-ỏ-gỏn. *n. s.* [undecim Lat., and γωνία, Gr.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECA'YED, ỏn-dẻẻ-kẻẻẻ'. *a.* Not liable to be diminished, or impaired. *Dryden.*

UNDECA'YING, ỏn-dẻẻ-kẻẻ'-ẻng. *a.* Not suffering diminution or declension. *Blackmore.*

UNDECE'IVABLE, ỏn-dẻẻẻẻ'-ẻ-vẻ-bl. *a.* Not liable to deceive, or be deceived. *Holder on Time.*

To UNDECE'IVE, ỏn-dẻẻẻẻẻ'. *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a fallacy. *Roscommon.*

UNDECE'IVED, ỏn-dẻẻẻẻẻ'. *a.* Not cheated; not imposed on. *Dryden.*

UNDE'CENCY*, ỏn-dẻẻẻẻẻnẻẻẻẻẻ. *n. s.* Unbecomingness. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNDE'CENT*, ỏn-dẻẻẻẻẻnẻẻẻẻẻ. *a.* Not becoming. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNDE'CENTLY*, ỏn-dẻẻẻẻẻẻnẻẻẻẻẻ-lẻẻẻ. *ad.* Not becomingly. *Abp. Laud.*

UNDECE'DABLE*, ỏn-dẻẻẻẻẻẻ-dẻẻ-bl. *a.* Not to be deceived. *South.*

UNDECE'DED, ỏn-dẻẻẻẻẻẻẻẻẻẻẻ. *a.* Not determined; not settled. *Hooker.*

UNDECISIVE, ûn-dê-sî'-sîv. *a.* Not decisive; not conclusive. *Glanville.*
 To UNDE/CK, ûn-dêk'. *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments. *Shakespeare.*
 UNDE/CKED, ûn-dêkt'. 359. *a.* Not adorned; not embellished. *Milton.*
 UNDECLINED, ûn-dê-klînd'. *a.* Not grammatically varied by termination. *Bramston.* Not deviating; not turned from the right way. *Sandys.*
 UNDEDICATED, ûn-dêd'-ê-kâ-têd. *a.* Not consecrated; not devoted. Not inscribed to a patron. *Boyle.*
 UNDE/DED, ûn-dêd'-êd. *a.* Not signalized by action. *Shakespeare.*
 UNDEFA/CED, ûn-dê-fâste'. *a.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured. *Glanville.*
 UNDEFE/ASIBLE, ûn-dê-fê'-zê-bl. *a.* Not defeasible; not to be vacated or annulled.
 UNDEFENDED*, ûn-dê-fênd'-êd. *a.* Without defence; easy to be assaulted; exposed to assault. *South.*
 UNDEFIED, ûn-dê-fîde'. 282. *a.* Not set at defiance; not challenged. *Spenser.*
 UNDEFILED, ûn-dê-fîld'. *a.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted. *Wisdom.* iv.
 UNDEFINABLE, ûn-dê-fî-nâ-bl. *a.* Not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition. *Locke.*
 UNDEFINED, ûn-dê-fînd'. *a.* Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition. *Locke.*
 UNDEFLOW/ERED*, ûn-dê-fîû'-ûrd. *a.* Not vitiated. *Milton.*
 UNDEFORMED, ûn-dê-fôrm'd'. *a.* Not deformed; not disfigured. *Pope.*
 UNDE/BERATED, ûn-dê-fîb'-êr-â-têd. *a.* Not carefully considered. *Clarendon.*
 UNDEL/GHTED, ûn-dê-lî'-têd. *a.* Not pleased; not touched with pleasure. *Milton.*
 UNDEL/GHTFUL, ûn-dê-lîte'-fûl. *a.* Not giving pleasure. *Clarendon.*
 UNDEMO/LISHED, ûn-dê-môl'-îsh't. *a.* Not razed; not thrown down. *Phillips.*
 UNDEMO/NSTRABLE, ûn-dê-môn'-strâ-bl. *a.* Not capable of fuller evidence. *Hooker.*
 UNDEN/VABLE, ûn-dê-nl'-â-bl. *a.* Such as cannot be gainsaid. *Sidney.*
 UNDEN/VABLY, ûn-dê-nl'-â-blê. *ad.* So plainly as to admit no contradiction. *Hammond.*
 UNDE/PENDING*, ûn-dê-pênd'-îng. *a.* Independent. *Milton.*
 UNDE/PLORED, ûn-dê-plôr'd'. *a.* Not lamented. *Dryden.*
 UNDE/PRA/VED, ûn-dê-prâv'd'. *a.* Not corrupted. *Glanville.*
 UNDEPRIVED, ûn-dê-prîv'd'. *a.* Not divested by authority; not stripped of any possession. *Dryden.*
 UN/DER, ûn'-dûr. 98. *preposition.* [undâr, Goth.; unbep, Sax.; onder, Dutch.] In a state of subjection to. *Dryden.* In the state of pupilage to. *Denham.* Beneath; so as to be covered, or hidden; not over; not above. *Bacon.* Below in place; not above: this is the sense of *under sail*; that is, having the sails spread aloft. *Sidney.* In a less degree than. *Hooker.* For less than. *Ray.* Less than; below. *Collier.* By the show of. *Shak.* With less than. *Swift.* In the state of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence. *Addison.* In a state of being loaded with. *Shak.* In a state of oppression by, or subjection to. *Tillotson.* In a state in which one is seized or overborne. *Pope.* In a state of being liable to or limited by. *Hooker.* In a state of depression, or dejection by; in a state of inferiority. *Shak.* In the state of bearing, or being known by. *Swift.* In the state of. *Swift.* Not having reached or arrived to; noting time. *Spenser.* Represented by. *Addison.* In a state of protection. *Collier.* With respect to; referred to. *Felton.* Attested by. *Locke.* Subjected to; being the subject of. *Burnet.* In the next stage of subordination. *Locke.* In a state of relation that claims protection. It is generally opposed to *above*, or *over*.

UN/DER*, ûn'-dûr. *a.* Inferiour; subject; subordinate. *Chapman.*
 UN/DER, ûn'-dûr. 418. *ad.* In a state of subjection or inferiority. 2 *Chron.* xxvii. Below; not above. Less: opposed to *over* or *more*. *Addison.* It is much used in composition, in several senses, which the following examples will explain.
 UN/DER/ACTION, ûn-dûr-âk'-shûn. *n. s.* Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story. *Dryden.*
 UN/DER/A/GENT*, ûn-dûr-â'-jênt. *n. s.* An agent subordinate to the principal agent. *South.*
 To UN/DERBEA/R, ûn-dûr-bâre'. *v. a.* To support; to endure. *Shak.* To line; to guard. *Shak.*
 UN/DERBEA/RER, ûn-dûr-bâ'-rûr. *n. s.* In funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.
 To UN/DERB/D, ûn-dûr-bîd'. *v. a.* To offer for any thing less than it is worth.
 To UN/DERBU/Y*, ûn-dûr-bî'-v. *a.* To buy at less than it is worth. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
 UN/DERCLE/RK, ûn'-dûr-klârk. *n. s.* A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk. *Swift.*
 UN/DERCROFT*, ûn'-dûr-krôft. *n. s.* A vault under the choir or chancel of a cathedral or other church; also, any secret walk or vault under ground. *Bullockar.*
 To UN/DERDO, ûn-dûr-dôd'. *v. n.* To act below one's abilities. *B. Jonson.* To do less than is requisite. *Grew.*
 UN/DERFA/CTION, ûn-dûr-fâk'-shûn. *n. s.* Subordinate faction; subdivision of a faction. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
 UN/DERFE/LLOW, ûn-dûr-fêl-lô. *n. s.* A mean man; a sorry wretch. *Sidney.*
 UN/DERFILLING, ûn-dûr-fîl'-îng. *n. s.* [under and fill.] Lower part of an edifice. *Wotton.*
 To UN/DERFONG, ûn-dûr-fông'. *v. a.* [under, and pang, Sax.] To take in hand. *Spenser.* Ob. J.
 UN/DERFOOT*, ûn'-dûr-fûd. *a.* Beneath. *Milton.*
 UN/DERFOOT*, ûn'-dûr-fûd. *a.* Low; base; abject; down-trodden. *Milton.*
 To UN/DERFURNISH, ûn-dûr-fûr'-nîsh. *v. a.* To supply with less than enough. *Collier.*
 To UN/DERGERD, ûn-dûr-gêrd'. *v. a.* To bind below; to bind round the bottom. *Acts.* xxvii.
 To UN/DERGO, ûn-dûr-gô'. *v. a.* [unbep, Sax.] To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil. *Dryden.* To support; to hazard. *Shak.* To sustain; to be the bearer of; to possess. *Shak.* To sustain; To endure without fainting. *Shakespeare.* To pass through. *Burnet.* To be subject to. *Shakespeare.*
 UN/DERGRADUATE*, ûn-dûr-grâd'-û-âte. *n. s.* One who has not taken a degree at our universities. *Dean Prideaux.*
 UN/DERGR/OUND, ûn-dûr-grôûnd'. *n. s.* Subterraneous space. *Shakespeare.*
 UN/DERGR/OUP, ûn-dûr-grôûp'. *n. s.* That which grows under the tall wood. *Milton.*
 UN/DERH/AND, ûn-dûr-hând'. *ad.* By means not apparent; secretly. *Hooker.* Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy. *Sidney.*
 UN/DERH/AND, ûn-dûr-hând'. *a.* Secret; clandestine; sly. *Shakespeare.*
 UN/DER/IVED, ûn-dê-rîv'd'. 104. *a.* Not borrowed. *Locke.*
 UN/DERKEE/PER*, ûn-dûr-kêep'-ûr. *n. s.* Any subordinate keeper. *Gray.*
 UN/DERLA/BOURER, ûn'-dûr-lâ-bûr-ûr. *n. s.* A subordinate workman. *Wilkins.*
 To UN/DERLAY, ûn-dûr-lâ'. *v. a.* [unbep, Sax.] To strengthen by something laid under.
 UN/DERLE/AF, ûn-dûr-lêef. *n. s.* A species of apple. *Mortimer.*
 To UN/DERLE/T*, ûn-dûr-lê't'. *v. a.* To let below the value. *Smollett.*
 To UN/DERLINE, ûn-dûr-lîne'. *v. a.* To mark with lines below the words. To influence secretly. *Wotton.*
 UN/DERLING, ûn'-dûr-lîng. 410. *n. s.* An inferior agent; a sorry, mean fellow. *Sidney.*

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

UNDERMASTER*, ân-dâr-mâ-stûr. *n. s.* A master subordinate to the principal master. *Louth.*

UNDERMEAL*, ân-dâr-mêl. *n. s.* [unbepn, Sax., and meal.] A repeat after dinner. *B. Jonson.*

To UNDERMINE, ân-dâr-mîe'. *v. a.* [under and mine.] To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall, or be blown up; to sap. *Derham.* To excavate under. *Addison.* To injure by clandestine means. *Sidney.*

UNDERMINER, ân-dâr-mî'-nûr. *n. s.* He that saps; he that digs away the supports. *Hales.* A clandestine enemy. *Bacon.*

UNDERMOST, ân-dâr-môst. *a.* Lowest in place. *Boyle.* Lowest in state or condition. *Addison.*

UNDERN*, ân-dêrn. *n. s.* [unbepn, Sax.] The third hour of the day, or nine of the clock. *Chaucer.* In Chaucer's time the third hour, or *undern*, was the usual hour of dinner.

UNDERNEATH, ân-dâr-nêth'. *ad.* [compounded from *under* and *neath*, of which we still retain the comparative *neath*, but in adverbial sense use *beneath*.] In the lower place; below; under; beneath. *Milton.*

UNDERNEATH, ân-dâr-nêth'. 467. *prep.* [unbepneoðan, Sax.] Under. *Shakspeare.*

UNDEROFFICER, ân-dâr-ôf'-îs-ûr. *n. s.* An inferior officer; one in subordinate authority. *Ayliffe.*

UNDEROGATORY, ân-dê-rôg'-gâ-tûr-ê. *a.* Not derogatory. *Boyle.*

UNDERPART, ân-dâr-pârt. *n. s.* Subordinate or unessential part. *Dryden.*

UNDERPETTICOAT, ân-dâr-pêt'-tê-kôte. *n. s.* The petticoat worn next the body. *Spectator.*

To UNDERPIN, ân-dâr-pîn'. *v. a.* [under and pin.] To prop; to support. *Hale.*

UNDERPLOT, ân-dâr-plôt. *n. s.* A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it. *Dryden.* A clandestine scheme. *Addison.*

To UNDERPRAISE, ân-dâr-prâze'. *v. a.* To praise below desert. *Dryden.*

To UNDERPRIZE, ân-dâr-prîze'. *v. a.* To value at less than the worth. *Shakspeare.*

To UNDERPROP, ân-dâr-prôp'. *v. a.* To support; to sustain. *Shakspeare.*

UNDERPROPORTIONED, ân-dâr-prô-pôr'-shûn'd. *a.* Having too little proportion. *Collier.*

UNDERPULLER, ân-dâr-pûl'-lâr. *n. s.* Inferiour or subordinate puller. *Collier.*

To UNDERRATE, ân-dâr-râte'. *v. a.* To rate too low; to undervalue. *Sir G. Buck.*

UNDERRATE, ân'-dâr-râte. 498. *n. s.* A price less than is usual. *Cowley.*

To UNDERSAY, ân-dâr-sâ'. *v. n.* To say by way of derogation or contradiction. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

To UNDERSCORE*, ân-dâr-skôre'. *v. a.* To mark under. *Dean Tucker.*

UNDERSECRETARY, ân-dâr-sêk'-krê-tâ-rê. *n. s.* An inferior or subordinate secretary. *Burnet.*

To UNDERSELL, ân-dâr-sêl'. *v. a.* To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another. *Child.*

UNDERSERVANT, ân-dâr-sêr'-vânt. *n. s.* A servant of the lower class. *Grew.*

To UNDERSET, ân-dâr-sêt'. *v. a.* To prop; to support. *Bacon.*

UNDERSETTER, ân-dâr-sêt'-târ. *n. s.* Prop; pedestal; support. 1 Kings, vii.

UNDERSETTING, ân-dâr-sêt'-tîng. 410. *n. s.* Lower part; pedestal. *Wotton.*

UNDERSHERIFF, ân-dâr-shêr'-îf. *n. s.* The deputy of the sheriff. *Cleveland.*

UNDERSHERIFFRY, ân-dâr-shêr'-îf-rê. *n. s.* The business or office of an undersheriff. *Bacon.*

UNDERSHOT, ân-dâr-shôt'. *part. a.* [under and shoot.] Moved by water passing under it. *Carew.*

UNDERSONG, ân-dâr-sông. *n. s.* Chorus; burthen of a song. *Spenser.*

To UNDERSTAND, ân-dâr-stând'. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *understood*; formerly *understanded*. [unbepntanban, Sax.] To conceive with adequate ideas; to have full knowledge of; to comprehend; to know. *Milton.* To know the meaning of; to be

able to interpret. *Milton.* To suppose to mean. *Locke.* To know by experience. *Milton.* To know by instinct. *Milton.* To interpret, at least mentally; to conceive with respect to meaning. *Milton.* To know another's meaning. *Milton.* To hold in opinion with conviction. *Milton.* To mean without expressing. *Milton.* To know what is not expressed. *Milton.*

To UNDERSTAND, ân-dâr-stând'. *v. n.* To have the use of intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being. *Donne.* To be informed by another. *Neh. xiii.* Not to be ignorant; to have learned. *Milton.*

UNDERSTANDABLE*, ân-dâr-stând'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of being understood. *Chillingworth.*

UNDERSTANDER*, ân-dâr-stând'-îr. *n. s.* One who understands or knows by experience. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNDERSTANDING, ân-dâr-stân'-dîng. *n. s.* Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgement. *Isaiah.* Skill; knowledge; exact comprehension. *Locke.* Intelligence; terms of communication. *Clarendon.*

UNDERSTANDING, ân-dâr-stân'-dîng. *a.* Knowing; skillful. *Addison.*

UNDERSTANDINGLY, ân-dâr-stân'-dîng-lê. *ad.* With knowledge; with skill. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Intelligibly. *Burton.*

UNDERSTOOD, ân-dâr-stûd'. *pret.* and part. pass. of *understand*.

UNDERSTRAPPER, ân-dâr-strâp-pûr. *n. s.* [under and strap.] A petty fellow; an inferior agent. *Swift.*

UNDERTAKABLE*, ân-dâr-tâ'-kâ-bl. *a.* That may be undertaken. *Chillingworth.*

To UNDERTAKE, ân-dâr-tâke'. *v. a.* pret. *undertook*; participle pass. *undertaken*. [underfangen, Germ.] To attempt; to engage in. *Shak.* To assume a character. *Shak.* To engage with; to attack. *Shak.* To have the charge of. *Shakspeare.*

To UNDERTAKE, ân-dâr-tâke'. *v. n.* To assume any business or province. *Isa. xxxviii.* To venture, to hazard. *Shak.* To promise; to stand bound to some condition. *Woodward.*

UNDERTAKEN, ân-dâr-tâ'-k'n. *part. passive* of *undertake*.

UNDERTAKER, ân-dâr-tâ'-kûr. 98. *n. s.* One who engages in projects and affairs. *Clarendon.* One who engages to build for another at a certain price. *Swift.* One who manages funerals. *Young.*

UNDERTAKING, ân-dâr-tâ'-king. *n. s.* Attempt; enterprise; engagement. *Raleigh.*

UNDERTENANT, ân-dâr-tên'-ânt. *n. s.* A secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner. *Darvies.*

UNDERTIME*, ân-dâr-tîme. *n. s.* Under-tide; after dinner; in the evening. See *UNDERN*. *Spenser.*

UNDERTO*OK, ân-dâr-tôôk'. *pret.* of *undertake*.

UNDERVALUATION, ân-dâr-vâl'-û-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Rate not equal to the worth. *Wotton.*

To UNDERVALUE, ân-dâr-vâl'-û. *v. a.* To rate low; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth. *Shak.* To depress; to make low in estimation; to despise. *Dryden.*

UNDERVALUE, ân-dâr-vâl'-û. 493. *n. s.* Low rate; vile price. *Temple.*

UNDERVALUER, ân-dâr-vâl'-û-ûr. *n. s.* One who esteems lightly. *Waltton.*

UNDERWENT, ân-dâr-wênt'. *pret.* of *undergo*.

UNDERWOOD, ân-dâr-wûd. *n. s.* [under and wood.] The low trees that grow among the timber. *Mortimer.*

UNDERWORK, ân-dâr-wûrk. 428. *n. s.* Subordinate business; petty affairs. *Addison.*

To UNDERWORK, ân-dâr-wûrk'. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *underworked*, or *underwrought*. To destroy by clandestine measures. *Shak.* To labour or polish less than enough. *Dryden.* To work at a price below the common.

UNDERWORKMAN, ân-dâr-wûrk'-mân. *n. s.* An inferior or subordinate labourer. *Leslie.*

To UNDERWRITE, ân-dâr-rîte'. *v. a.* [unbep

- pprtan Sax.] To write under something else. *Sidney*.
- UNDERWRITER**, ûn-dûr-r/ltûr *n. s.* An insurer; so called from writing his name under the conditions.
- UNDESCRIBED**, ûn-dê-skrîb'd/. *a.* Not described. *Hooker*.
- UNDESCRIBED**, ûn-dê-skrîd/. 382. *a.* Not seen; unseen; undiscovered. *Wallaston*.
- UNDESERVED**, ûn-dê-zêrv'd/. *a.* Not merited; not obtained by merit. *Sidney*. Not incurred by fault. *Addison*.
- UNDESERVEDLY**, ûn-dê-zêr'-vêd-lê. 364. *ad.* Without desert, whether of good or ill. *Hooker*.
- UNDESERVEDNESS**, ûn-dê-zêr'-vêd-nês. *n. s.* Want of being worthy. *R. Newton*.
- UNDESERVER**, ûn-dê-zêr'-vûr. *n. s.* One of no merit. *Shakspeare*.
- UNDESERVING**, ûn-dê-zêr'-vîng. *a.* Not having merit; not having any worth. *Addison*. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt. *Sidney*.
- UNDESERVINGLY**, ûn-dê-zêr'-vîng-lê. *ad.* Without meriting any particular harm or advantage. *Milton*.
- UNDESIGNED**, ûn-dê-sînd/. 359. *a.* Not intended; not purposed. *South*.
- UNDESIGNEDLY**, ûn-dê-sî'-nêd-lê. *ad.* Without being designed. *Bryant*.
- UNDESIGNEDNESS**, ûn-dê-sî'-nêd-nês. *n. s.* Want of a set purpose; freedom from design; accidentalness. *Paley*.
- UNDESIGNING**, ûn-dê-sî'-níng. *a.* Not acting with any set purpose. *Blackmore*. Having no artful or fraudulent schemes; sincere. *South*.
- UNDESIRABLE**, ûn-dê-zî'-rà-bl. *a.* Not to be wished; not pleasing. *Milton*.
- UNDESIRABLE**, ûn-dê-zîrd/. 359. *a.* Not wished; not solicited. *Dryden*.
- UNDESIRING**, ûn-dê-zî'-ríng. *a.* Negligent; not wishing. *Dryden*.
- UNDESIRING**, ûn-dê-spâ'-ríng. *a.* Not giving way to despair. *Dyer*.
- UNDESTRUCTABLE**, ûn-dê-strôb'-â-bl. *a.* Indestructible; not susceptible of destruction. *Boyle*. *Ob. J.*
- UNDESTROYED**, ûn-dê-strôid/. 382. *a.* Not destroyed. *Locke*.
- UNDETERMINABLE**, ûn-dê-têr'-mîn-â-bl. *a.* Impossible to be decided. *Wotton*.
- UNDETERMINATE**, ûn-dê-têr'-mîn-ât. 91. *a.* Not settled; not decided; contingent: regularly, *indeterminate*. *South*. Not fixed. *More*.
- UNDETERMINATENESS**, ûn-dê-têr'-mîn-ât-nês. }
UNDETERMINATION, ûn-dê-têr'-mîn-â'-shûn. }
n. s. Uncertainty; indecision. *Hale*. The state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed. *More*.
- UNDETERMINED**, ûn-dê-têr'-mînd. *a.* Unsettled; undecided. *Locke*. Not limited; not regulated; not defined. *Hale*.
- UNDETESTING**, ûn-dê-têst'-îng. *a.* Not detesting; not holding in abhorrence. *Thomson*.
- UNDEViating**, ûn-dê-vê-â-tîng. *a.* Not departing from the usual way; regular. *Dr. Warton*. Not erring; not crooked. *Couper*.
- UNDEVOTED**, ûn-dê-vô'-têd. *a.* Not devoted. *Clarendon*.
- UNDEVOUT**, ûn-dê-vôût/. *a.* Not devout; without devotion. *Maunderell*.
- UNDIPHANOUS**, ûn-dî-âf'-fâ-nûs. 116. *a.* Not pellucid; not transparent. *Boyle*.
- UNDID**, ûn-dîd/. The preterit of *undo*. *Roscommon*.
- UNDIGESTED**, ûn-dê-jêst'-êd. *a.* Not concocted; not subdued by the stomach. *Arbutnot*. Not properly disposed; not reduced to order. *Fanshawe*.
- To UNDIGHT**, ûn-dîgt/. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *mdicht*. To put off. *Spenser*.
- UNDIMINISHABLE**, ûn-dê-mîn'-îsh-â-bl. *a.* That may not be diminished. *More*.
- UNDIMINISHED**, ûn-dê-mîn'-îsh-t. *a.* Not impaired; lessened. *Milton*.
- UNDINTED**, ûn-dînt'-êd. *a.* Not impressed by a blow. *Shakspeare*.
- UNDIPPED**, ûn-dîpt/. 359. *a.* Not dipped; not plunged. *Dryden*.
- UNDIRECTED**, ûn-dê-rêkt'-êd. *a.* Not directed. *Spenser*.
- UNDISCOVERED**, ûn-dîz-zêrnd/. *a.* Not observed; not discovered; not described. *Brown*.
- UNDISCOVEREDLY**, ûn-dîz-zêr'-nêd-lê. 364. *ad.* So as to be undiscovered. *Boyle*.
- UNDISCOVERIBLE**, ûn-dîz-zêrn'-ê-bl. *a.* Not to be discerned; invisible. *Shakspeare*.
- UNDISCOVERIBLENESS**, ûn-dîz-zêrn'-ê-bl-nês. *n. s.* State or quality of being undiscernible. *Ellis*.
- UNDISCOVERIBLY**, ûn-dîz-zêrn'-ê-blê. *ad.* Invisibly; imperceptibly. *South*.
- UNDISCOVERING**, ûn-dîz-zêrn'-îng. *a.* Injudicious; incapable of making due distinction. *Domne*.
- UNDISCIPLINED**, ûn-dîs-sîp-plînd. *a.* Not subdued to regularity and order. *Bp. Taylor*. Untaught; uninstructed. *King Charles*.
- To UNDISCLOSE**, ûn-dîs-kîdêz/. *v. a.* Not to discover; not to unfold. *Daniel*.
- UNDISCORDING**, ûn-dîs-kôrd'-îng. *a.* Not disagreeing; not jarring in music. *Milton*.
- UNDISCOVERABLE**, ûn-dîs-kûv'-â-bl. *a.* Not to be found out. *Rogers*.
- UNDISCOVERED**, ûn-dîs-kûv'-ârd. *a.* Not seen; not described; not found out. *Sidney*.
- UNDISCREET**, ûn-dîs-krêet/. *a.* Not wise; imprudent. *Ecclus. xxvii*.
- UNDISCREETLY**, ûn-dîs-krêet'-lê. *ad.* Improvidently; unwisely. *Burton*.
- UNDISGUISED**, ûn-dîs-gylz'/d. *a.* Open; artless; plain; exposed to view. *Dryden*.
- UNDISHONOURED**, ûn-dîs-ôn'-nâr'd. *a.* Not dishonoured. *Shakspeare*.
- UNDISMA'YED**, ûn-dîz-mâdê/. *a.* Not discouraged; not depressed with fear. *Milton*.
- UNDISOB'LING**, ûn-dîs-ô-bîlê'-îng. 111. *a.* Inoffensive. *Broome*.
- UNDISPERSED**, ûn-dîs-pêrst/. *a.* Not scattered. *Boyle*.
- UNDISPOSED**, ûn-dîs-pôz'd/. *a.* Not bestowed. *Swift*.
- UNDISPUTABLE**, ûn-dîs-pû-tâ-bl, or ûn-dîs-pû-tâ-bl. [See *DISPUTABLE*.] *a.* Not to be disputed. *Whitlock*.
- UNDISPUTED**, ûn-dîs-pû-têd. *a.* Incontrovertible; evident. *Dryden*.
- UNDISSEMBLED**, ûn-dîz-zêm'-bl'd. *a.* Openly declared. *Warton*. Honest; not feigned. *Atterbury*.
- UNDISSEMBLING**, ûn-dîz-zêm'-blîng. *a.* Not dissembling; never false. *Thomson*.
- UNDISSIPATED**, ûn-dîs-sê-pâ-têd. *a.* Not scattered; not dispersed. *Boyle*.
- UNDISSOLVABLE**, ûn-dîz-zôl'-vâ-bl. *a.* That cannot be dissolved, or melted. *Greenhill*. That may not be loosed or broken. *Rowe*.
- UNDISSOLVED**, ûn-dîz-zôlv'd/. *a.* Not melted. *Couper*.
- UNDISSOLVING**, ûn-dîz-zôl'-vîng. *a.* Never melting. *Addison*.
- UNDISTEMPERED**, ûn-dîs-têm'-pûr'd. *a.* Free from disease. Free from perturbation. *Temple*.
- UNDISTINGUISHABLE**, ûn-dîs-tîng'-gwîsh-â-bl. *a.* Not to be distinctly seen. *Shak*. Not to be known by any peculiar property. *Locke*.
- UNDISTINGUISHABLY**, ûn-dîs-tîng'-gwîsh-â-blê. *ad.* Without distinction; so as not to be known from each other; so as not separately and plainly described. *Barrow*.
- UNDISTINGUISHED**, ûn-dîs-tîng'-gwîsh-t. 359. *a.* Not marked out so as to be known from each other. *Dryden*. Not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not separately and plainly described. *Dryden*. Not plainly discerned. *Swift*. Admitting nothing between; having no intervening space. *Shak*. Not marked by any particular property. *Denham*. Not treated with any particular respect. *Pope*.

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, this.

UNDISTINGUISHING, ân-dîs-îng-'gwis-îng. *a.*

Making no difference. *Addison.*

UNDISTORTED*, ân-dîs-tôrt-'êd. *a.* Not distorted; not perverted. *More.*

UNDISTRACTED, ân-dîs-trâk-'têd. *a.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRACTEDLY, ân-dîs-trâk-'têd-lê. *ad.*

Without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRACTEDNESS, ân-dîs-trâk-'têd-nês. *n. s.*

Freedom from interruption by different thoughts. *Boyle.*

UNDISTURBED, ân-dîs-tûrb-'d'. *a.* Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid. *Milton.*

Not interrupted by any hindrance or molestation. *Dryden.*

UNDISTURBEDLY, ân-dîs-tûrb-'êd-lê. *ad.* Calmly; peacefully. *Locke.*

UNDISTURBEDNESS*, ân-dîs-tûrb-'êd-nês. *n. s.*

State of being undisturbed. *Dr. Snape.*

UNDIVERTED*, ân-dê-vêrt-'êd. *a.* Not amused; not pleased. *Wakefield.*

UNDIVIDABLE, ân-dê-vî-'dâ-bl. *a.* Not separable; not susceptible of division. *Shakspeare.*

UNDIVIDED, ân-dê-vî-'dêd. *a.* Unbroken; whole; not parted. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNDIVIDEDLY*, ân-dê-vî-'dêd-lê. *ad.* So as not to be parted. *Feltham.*

UNDIVORCED*, ân-dê-vôrt-'êd. *a.* Not divorced; not separated; not parted. *Young.*

UNDIVULGED, ân-dê-vôlj-'d'. *a.* Secret; not promulgated. *Shakspeare.*

To UNDO*, ô, ân-dôd'. *v. a.* preterit *undid*; part. passive *undone*. To ruin; to bring to destruction. *Haycard.*

To loose; to open what is shut or fastened; to unravel. *Sidney.* To change any thing done to its former state; to recall, or annul any action. *Hooker.*

UNDOER*, ân-dôd-'ûr. *n. s.* One who ruins or brings to destruction. *Heywood.*

UNDOING, ân-dôd-'îng. *a.* Ruining; destructive. *South.*

UNDOING, ân-dôd-'îng. *n. s.* Ruin; destruction; fatal mischief. *Hooker.*

UNDONE, ân-dôn'. *a.* Not done; not performed. *Clarendon.*

Ruined; brought to destruction. *Daniel.*

UNDOUBTED, ân-dôût-'êd. *a.* Indubitable; indisputable; unquestionable. *Shakspeare.*

UNDOUBTEDLY, ân-dôût-'êd-lê. *ad.* Indubitably; without question; without doubt. *Hooker.*

UNDOUBTFUL*, ân-dôût-'fûl. *a.* Not doubtful; plain; evident. *Shakspeare.*

UNDOUBTING, ân-dôût-'îng. *a.* Admitting no doubt. *Hammond.*

UNDRAWN, ân-drawn'. *a.* Not pulled by any external force. *Milton.*

Not portrayed. *Young.*

UNDREADED, ân-drêd-'êd. *a.* Not feared. *Milton.*

UNDREADED, ân-drêmd'. 369. *a.* Not thought on. *Shakspeare.*

To UNDRESS, ân-drêss'. *v. a.* To divest of clothes; to strip. *Shak.*

To divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation. *Prior.*

To take off the dressing from the wound. *Davenant.*

UNDRESS, ân'-drêss. 498. *n. s.* A loose or negligent dress. *Dryden.*

UNDRESSED, ân-drêst'. *a.* Not regulated. *Dryden.*

Not prepared for use. *Arbutnot.*

UNDRIED, ân-drîdê'. *a.* Not dried. *Dryden.*

UNDRIVEN, ân-drîv-'vû. 103. *a.* Not impelled either way. *Dryden.*

UNDROPPING*, ân-drôpp-'îng. *a.* Not sinking; not despairing. *Thomson.*

UNDROSSY, ân-drôs-'sê. *a.* Free from recreation. *Phillips.*

UNDROWNED*, ân-drôûnd'. *a.* Not drowned. *Shakspeare.*

UNDUBITABLE, ân-dû-'bê-tâ-bl. *a.* Not admitting doubt; unquestionable. *Locke.*

UNDUE, ân-dû'. *a.* [indue, Fr.] Not right; not legal. *Bacon.*

Not agreeable to duty. *Atterbury.*

UNDULARY, ân-jû-lâ-rê. 376. *a.* [undulo, Lat.]

Playing like waves; playing with intermissions. *Brown.*

To UNDULATE*, ô, ân-jû-lâte. *v. a.* [undulo, Lat.]

To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves. *Holder.*

To UNDULATE, ân-jû-lâte. *v. n.* To play as waves in curls. *Pope.*

UNDULATED*, ân-jû-lâ-'têd. *a.* Having the appearance of waves. *Evelyn.*

UNDULATION, ân-jû-lâ-'shôn. *n. s.* Waving motion. *Brown.*

Appearance of waves. *Evelyn.*

UNDULATORY, ân-jû-lâ-tô-rê. 512. *a.* Moving in the manner of waves. *Arbutnot.*

To UNDULL*, ân-dôll'. *v. a.* To remove dullness from; to clear; to purify. *Whitlock.*

UNDULLY, ân-dû-'lê. *ad.* Not properly; not according to duty. *Sprat.*

UNDURABLE*, ân-dû-'râ-bl. *a.* Not lasting. *Archdeacon Armaty.*

To UNDUST*, ân-dûst'. *v. a.* To free from dust; to cleanse. *W. Mountague.*

UNDUTEOUS, ân-dû-'tê-ûs. 376. *a.* Not performing duty; irreverent; disobedient. *Shakspeare.*

UNDUTIFUL, ân-dû-'tê-fûl. *a.* Not obedient; not reverent. *Spenser.*

UNDUTIFULLY, ân-dû-'tê-fûl-lê. *ad.* Not according to duty. *Dryden.*

UNDUTIFULNESS, ân-dû-'tê-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Want of respect; irreverence; disobedience. *Spenser.*

UNDYING, ân-dî-'îng. *a.* Not destroyed; not perishing. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNEARNED, ân-êrd'. 359. *a.* Not obtained by labour or merit. *Shakspeare.*

UNEARTHED, ân-êrth'. 359. *a.* Driven from the den in the ground. *Thomson.*

UNEARTHLY, ân-êrth-'lê. *a.* Not terrestrial. *Shak.*

UNEASILY, ân-ê-'zê-lê. *ad.* Not without pain. *Tillotson.*

UNEASINESS, ân-ê-'zê-nês. *n. s.* Trouble; perplexity; state of disquiet. *Shakspeare.*

UNEASY, ân-ê-'zê. *a.* Painful; giving disturbance. *Bp. Taylor.*

Disturbed; not at ease. *Tillotson.*

Constraining; cramping. *Roscommon.*

Constrained; not disengaged; stiff. *Locke.*

Peevish; difficult to please. *Addison.*

Difficult. *Shakspeare.*

UNEATEN, ân-ê-'tû. 103. *a.* Not devoured. *Clarendon.*

UNEATH, ân-êth'. *ad.* [from *eath*; *eað*, Sax.] Not easily. *Shak.*

Under; below. *Spenser.*

Ob. *J.*

UNEDIFYING, ân-êd-'fî-'îng. *a.* Not improving in good life. *Atterbury.*

UNEDUCATE*, ân-êd-'jû-kâte. } *a.* Not having received

UNEDUCATED*, ân-êd-'jû-kâ-têd. } *ing* received education. *Hale.*

UNEFFECTUAL*, ân-êf-'fêk-'tshû-ûl. *a.* Having no effect. *Shakspeare.*

UNELECTED, ân-ê-lêk-'têd. *a.* Not chosen. *Shak.*

UNELIGIBLE, ân-êl-'ê-jê-bl. *a.* Not proper to be chosen. *Rogers.*

UNEMPLOYED, ân-êm-plôid'. *a.* Not busy; at leisure; idle. *Milton.*

Not engaged in any particular work. *Dryden.*

UNEMPTIABLE, ân-êm-'tê-â-bl. *a.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. *Hooker.*

Ob. *J.*

UNENCHANTED*, ân-ên-'shânt-'êd. *a.* That cannot be enchanted. *Milton.*

UNENDEARED*, ân-ên-dêêrd'. *a.* Not attended with endearment. *Milton.*

UNENDOWED, ân-ên-dôûd'. *a.* Not invested; not graced. *Clarendon.*

UNENGAGED, ân-ên-gâjd'. *a.* Not engaged; not appropriated. *Swift.*

UNENJOYED, ân-ên-jôid'. *a.* Not obtained; not possessed. *Dryden.*

UNENJOYING, ân-ên-jôê-'îng. *a.* Not using; having no fruition. *Crech.*

UNENLARGED, ân-ên-lârdj'. *a.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted. *Watts.*

UNENLIGHTENED, ân-ên-ll-'tnd. 359. *a.* Not illuminated. *Atterbury.*

UNENSLAVED, ân-ên-slâvd'. *a.* Free; not enthralled. *Addison.*

To UNENTA/NGLE*, ãn-ên-tâng'-gl. v. a. To free from perplexity or difficulty; to disentangle. *Donne*.
UNENTERTA/INING, ãn-ên-tûr-tâ'-ning. a. Giving no delight; giving no entertainment. *Pope*.
UNENTERTA/ININGNESS*, ãn-ên-tûr-tâ'-ning-nês. n. s. That which affords no entertainment. *Gray*.
UNENTHRA/LLED*, ãn-ên-thrâwld'. a. Unenslaved. *Milton*.
UNENTO/MBED, ãn-ên-tôdm'd'. a. Unburied; uninterred. *Dryden*.
UNE/NVIED, ãn-ên'-vîd. 232. a. Exempt from envy. *Bacon*.
UNE/QUABLE, ãn-ê'-kwâ-bl. a. Different from itself; diverse. *Bentley*.
UNE/QUAL, ãn-ê'-kwâl. a. [*inæqualis*, Lat.] Not even. *Shak*. Not equal; inferior. *Milton*. Partial; not bestowing on both the same advantages. *Denham*. [*inegal*, Fr.] Disproportioned; ill matched. *Milton*. Not regular; not uniform. *Dryden*. Not just. *B. Jonson*.
UNE/QUALABLE, ãn-ê'-kwâl-â-bl. a. Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled. *Boyle*.
UNE/QUALLED, ãn-ê'-kwâld. 406. a. Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence. *Boyle*.
UNE/QUALLY, ãn-ê'-kwâl-lê. ad. In different degrees; in disproportion one to the other. *Pope*. Not justly. *Spenser*.
UNE/QUALNESS, ãn-ê'-kwâl-nês. n. s. Inequality; state of being unequal. *Temple*.
UNE/QUITABLE, ãn-êk'-kwê-tâ-bl. a. Not impartial; not just. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.
UNEQUI/VOCAL, ãn-ê-kwîv'-ô-kâl. a. Not equivocal. *Brown*.
UNE/RRABLE*, ãn-êr'-râ-bl. a. Incapable of error; infallible. *Sheldon*.
UNE/RRABLENESS, ãn-êr'-râ-bl-nês. n. s. Incapacity of error. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.
UNE/RRING, ãn-êr'-ring. 410. a. [*inerrans*, Lat.] Committing no mistake. *Rogers*. Incapable of failure; certain. *Denham*.
UNE/RRINGLY, ãn-êr'-ring-lê. ad. Without mistake. *Glanville*.
UNESCHE/WABLE, ãn-ês-tshôô'-â-bl. a. Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be escaped. *Carew*. *Ob. J.*
UNESPIED, ãn-ê-spîd'. 232. a. Not seen; undiscovered; undescried. *Hooker*.
UNESSA/YED*, ãn-ês-sâd'. a. Unattempted. *Milt*.
UNESSENTIAL, ãn-ês-sên'-shâl. a. Not being of the last importance; not constituting essence. *Addison*. Void of real being. *Milton*.
To UNESTA/BLISH*, ãn-ê-stâb'-lish. v. a. To deprive of establishment. *Milton*.
UNESTA/BLISHED, ãn-ê-stâb'-lish't. a. Not established. *Brown*.
UNE/VEN, ãn-ê'-vn. 103. a. Not even; not level. *Shak*. Not suiting each other; not equal. *Peachment*.
UNE/VENNESS, ãn-ê'-vn-nês. n. s. Surface not level; inequality of surface. *Ray*. Turbulence; changeable state. *Hale*. Not smoothness. *Burnet*.
UNE/VITABLE, ãn-êv'-ê-tâ-bl. a. [*inevitabilis*, Lat.; *inevitable*, Fr.] Inevitable; not to be escaped. *Sidney*.
UNEXA/CTED, ãn-êg-zâk'-têd. a. Not exacted; not taken by force. *Dryden*.
UNEXA/MINABLE*, ãn-êg-zâm'-în-â-bl. a. Not to be inquired into. *Milton*.
UNEXA/MINED, ãn-êg-zâm'-înd. a. Not inquired; not tried; not discussed. *Shakspeare*.
UNEXA/MPLD, ãn-êg-zâm'-pld. a. Not known by any precedent or example. *Raleigh*.
UNEXCE/PTIONABLE, ãn-êk-sêp'-shûn-â-bl. a. Not liable to any objection. *Atturbury*.
UNEXCE/PTIONABLENESS*, ãn-êk-sêp'-shûn-â-bl-nês. n. s. State or quality of being unexceptionable. *More*.
UNEXCE/PTIONABLY*, ãn-êk-sêp'-shûn-â-blê. ad. So as to be not liable to objection. *West*.
UNEXCISED, ãn-êk-sîzd'. a. Not subject to the payment of excise. *Brown*.

UNEXCO/GITABLE, ãn-êks-kôd'-jê-tâ-bl. a. Not to be found out. *Raleigh*.
UNEXCU/SABLE*, ãn-êk-skû'-zâ-bl. a. Having no excuse; admitting of no excuse. *Hayward*.
UNEXCU/SABLENESS*, ãn-êk-skû'-zâ-bl-nês. n. s. State or quality of being unexcusable. *Hammond*.
UNE/XECUTED, ãn-êk'-sê-kû-têd. a. Not performed; not done. *Shakspeare*.
UNEXE/MPPLIED, ãn-êg-zêm'-plê-flde. a. Not made known by instance or example. *Boyle*.
UNEXE/MPMT, ãn-êg-zêmp't'. a. Not free by peculiar privilege. *Milton*.
UNE/XERCISED, ãn-êk'-sêr-sîzd. a. Not practised; not experienced. *Dryden*.
UNEXE/RTED*, ãn-êg-zêrv'-êd. a. Not called into action; not put forth. *Brown*.
UNEXHA/USTED, ãn-êks-hâws'-têd. a. [*inexhaus-tus*, Lat.] Not spent; not drained to the bottom. *Addison*.
UNEXI/STENT*, ãn-êg-zîst'-ênt. a. Not in existence. *Brown*.
UNEXPA/NDED, ãn-êks-pân'-dêd. a. Not spread out. *Blackmore*.
UNEXPE/CTA/TION*, ãn-êk-spêk-tâ'-shôn. n. s. Want of previous consideration; want of foresight. *Bp. Hall*.
UNEXPE/CTED, ãn-êk-spêk'-têd. a. Not thought on; sudden; not provided against. *Hooker*.
UNEXPE/CTEDLY, ãn-êk-spêk'-têd-lê. ad. Suddenly; at a time unthought of. *Milton*.
UNEXPE/CTEDNESS, ãn-êk-spêk'-têd-nês. n. s. Suddenness; unthought of time or manner. *Watts*.
UNEXPE/DIENT, ãn-êk-spê'-dê-ênt. [See *EXPEDIENT*.] a. Inconvenient; not fit. *Milton*.
UNEXPE/NSIVE*, ãn-êk-spê'-sîv. a. Not costly, not with great expense. *Milton*.
UNEXPE/RIENCED, ãn-êks-pê'-rê-ênst. 359. a. Not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice. *Milton*.
UNEXPE/RT, ãn-êks-pêrt'. a. [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Wanting skill or knowledge. *Prior*.
UNEXPLO/RED, ãn-êks-plôrd'. a. Not searched out. *Pope*. Not tried; not known. *Dryden*.
UNEXP/OSD, ãn-êks-pôzd'. a. Not laid open to censure. *Watts*.
UNEXPRE/SSIBLE, ãn-êks-prês'-sê-bl. a. Ineffable; not to be uttered. *Tillotson*.
UNEXPRE/SSIVE, ãn-êks-prês'-sîv. a. Not having the power of uttering or expressing. Inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expressed. *Shakspeare*. See the negative particle *UN*.
UNEXTENDED, ãn-êks-tên'-dêd. a. Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions. *Locke*.
UNEXTINGUISHABLE, ãn-êks-îng'-gwîsh-â-bl. a. Unquenchable; not to be put out. *Milton*.
UNEXTINGUISHED, ãn-êks-îng'-gwîsh't. 359. a. [*inextinctus*, Lat.] Not quenched; not put out. *Dryden*. Not extinguishable. *Dryden*.
UNFA/DED, ãn-fâ'-dêd. a. Not withered. *Dryden*.
UNFA/DING, ãn-fâ'-ding. 410. a. Not liable to wither. *Pope*.
UNFA/DINGNESS*, ãn-fâ'-ding-nês. n. s. Quality of being unfading. *Potwhele*.
UNFA/ILABLE*, ãn-fâ'-lâ-bl. a. That cannot fail. *Bp. Hall*.
UNFA/ILABLENESS*, ãn-fâ'-lâ-bl-nês. n. s. State which cannot fail. *Bp. Hall*.
UNFA/ILING, ãn-fâ'-îling. 410. a. Certain; not misgiving. *South*.
UNFA/ILINGNESS*, ãn-fâ'-îling-nês. n. s. The state of being unfailing. *Bp. Hall*.
UNFA/INTING*, ãn-fân'-îng. a. Not sinking; not drooping. *Sandys*.
UNFA/IR, ãn-fâre'. a. [unpærgen, Sax.] Disingenuous; seditious; not honest. *Swift*.
UNFA/IRLY, ãn-fâre'-lê. ad. Not in a just manner. *Parnel*.
UNFA/IRNESS*, ãn-fâre'-nês. n. s. Unfair dealing; disingenuous conduct. *Bentley*.
UNFA/ITHFUL, ãn-fâth'-fûl. a. Perfidious; treacherous. *Shak*. Impious; infidel. *Milton*.
UNFA/ITHFULLY, ãn-fâth'-fûl-ê. ad. Treacherously; perfidiously. *Bacon*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

UNFAITHFULNESS, ðn-fâtl/-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Treachery; perfidiousness. *Boyle.*UNFOLLOWED, ðn-fâl/-lôde. *a.* Not followed. *Phillips.*UNFAMILIAR, ðn-fâ-mîl/-yâr. *a.* Unaccustomed; such as is not common. *Hooker.*UNFAISHONABLE, ðn-fâsh/-ân-â-bl. *a.* Not modish; not according to the reigning custom. *Watts.*UNFAISHONABLENESS, ðn-fâsh/-ân-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Deviation from the mode. *Locke.*UNFAISHONABLY, ðn-fâsh/-ân-â-blê. *ad.* Not according to the fashion. Unartfully. *Shakspeare.*UNFAISHONED, ðn-fâsh/-ând. *a.* Not modified by art. *Dryden.* Having no regular form. *Dryden.*UNFAST*, ðn-fâst/. *a.* [unpæɪt, Sax.] Not safe; not secure.To UNFASTEN, ðn-fâs/-sn. 472. *v. a.* To loose; to unfix. *Sidney.*UNFATHERED, ðn-fâ/-tûrd. *a.* Fatherless; having no father. *Shakspeare.*UNFATHOMABLE, ðn-fâth/-âm-â-bl. *a.* Not to be sounded by a line. *Addison.* That of which the end or extent cannot be found. *Bentley.*UNFATHOMABLENESS*, ðn-fâth/-âm-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* State or quality of being unfathomable. *Norris.*UNFATHOMABLY, ðn-fâth/-âm-â-blê. *ad.* So as not to be sounded. *Thomson.*UNFATHOMED, ðn-fâth/-âm-d. *a.* Not to be sounded. *Dryden.*UNFATIGUED, ðn-fâ/-têgd/. *a.* Unwearied; untired. *Phillips.*UNFAVOURABLE, ðn-fâ/-vûr-â-bl. *a.* Not kind. *Warton.* Disapproving. *Robertson.*UNFAVOURABLY, ðn-fâ/-vûr-â-blê. *ad.* Unkindly; unpropitiously. So as not to countenance, or support. *Glanville.*UNFEARED, ðn-fêrd/. *a.* Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified. *B. Jonson.* Not dreaded; not regarded with terror. *Milton.*UNFEASIBLE, ðn-fê/-zê-bl. 405. *a.* Impracticable. *Bp. Richardson.*UNFEATHERED, ðn-fêth/-ûrd. *a.* Implumous; naked of feathers. *Dryden.*UNFEATURED, ðn-fê/-tshûrd. *a.* Deformed; wanting regularity of features. *Dryden.*UNFED, ðn-fêd/. *a.* Not supplied with food. *Spenser.*UNFEED, ðn-fêd/. *a.* Unpaid. *Shakspeare.*UNFEELING, ðn-fê/-lîng. *a.* Inseisable; void of mental sensibility. *Shakspeare.*UNFEELINGLY*, ðn-fê/-lîng-lê. *ad.* Without sensibility. *Sterne.*UNFEELINGNESS*, ðn-fê/-lîng-nês. *n. s.* Want of feeling. *Dr. Warton.*UNFEIGNED, ðn-fând/. *a.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; sincere. *Shakspeare.*UNFEIGNEDLY, ðn-fâ/-nêd-lê. 364. *ad.* Really; sincerely; without hypocrisy. *Comm. Prayer.*UNFOLLOWED*, ðn-fêl/-lôde. *a.* Not matched. *Archdeacon Armaty.*UNFELT, ðn-fêlt/. *a.* Not felt; not perceived. *Shak.*To UNFENCE*, ðn-fênse/. *v. a.* To take away a fence. *South.*UNFENCED, ðn-fênst/. 359. *a.* Naked of fortification. *Shak.* Not surrounded by any enclosure.UNFERMENTED, ðn-fêr-mênt/-êd. *a.* Not fermented. *Arbutnot.*UNFERTILE, ðn-fêr/-tîl. *a.* Not fruitful; not prolific. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*To UNFETTER, ðn-fêt/-têr. *v. a.* To unchain; to free from shackles. *Dryden.*UNFIGURED, ðn-fîg/-yûrd. *a.* Representing no animal form. *Wotton.*UNFITLIAL, ðn-fîl/-yâl. *a.* Unsuitable to a son. *Shakspeare.*UNFILLED, ðn-fîld/. *a.* Not filled; not supplied. *Bp. Taylor.*UNFINISHED, ðn-fîn/-îsh-t. *a.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the last hand. *Milton.*UNFIRM, ðn-fêrm/. *a.* Weak; feeble. *Shak.* Not stable. *Dryden.*UNFIT, ðn-fît/. *a.* Improper; unsuitable. *Hooker.* Unqualified. *Spenser.*To UNFIT, ðn-fît/. *v. a.* To disqualify. *Government of the Tongue.*UNFITLY, ðn-fît/-lê. *ad.* Not properly; not suitably.UNFITNESS, ðn-fît/-nês. *n. s.* Want of qualifications. *Hooker.* Want of propriety.UNFITTING, ðn-fît/-tîng. 410. *a.* Not proper. *Camden.*To UNFIX, ðn-fîks/. *v. a.* To loosen; to make less fast. *Shak.* To make fluid. *Dryden.*UNFIXED, ðn-fîks/. *a.* Wandering; erratic; inconstant; vagrant. *Dryden.* Not determined. *Dryden.*UNFIXEDNESS*, ðn-fîks/-êd-nês. *n. s.* The state of being unfixed; power of roving at large. *Barrow.*UNFLAGGING*, ðn-flâg/-gîng. *a.* Maintaining spirit; not flagging; not drooping. *South.*UNFLATTERED*, ðn-flâ/-tûrd. *a.* Not flattered; not gratified with servile obsequiousness. *Young.*UNFLATTERING*, ðn-flâ/-tûr-îng. *a.* Not concealing the truth; not gratifying with servile obsequiousness; sincere. *Sherburne.*UNFLEDGED, ðn-fledjd/. 359. *a.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young; not completed by time; not having attained full growth. *Shak.*UNFLESHED, ðn-flesh/. 359. *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw. *Covvey.*UNFOILED, ðn-fôld/. *a.* Unsubdued; not put to the worst. *Temple.*To UNFOLD, ðn-fôld/. *v. a.* [unpælðan, Sax.] To expand; to spread; to open. *Milton.* To tell; to declare. *Shak.* To discover; to reveal. *Newton.*To UNFOLD, ðn-fôld/. *v. a.* To unfold. *Shakspeare.*To UNFOLD, ðn-fôld/. *v. a.* To restore from folly. *Shakspeare.*UNFORBID, ðn-fôr-bîd/. *a.* Not prohibited. *Milton.*UNFORBIDDEN, ðn-fôr-bîd/-dn. *a.* Not prohibited. *Milton.*UNFORBIDDENNESS, ðn-fôr-bîd/-dn-nês. *n. s.* The state of being unforbidden. *Boyle.*UNFORCED, ðn-fôrst/. 99, 359. *a.* Not compelled, not constrained. *Shak.* Not impelled; not externally urged. *Donne.* Not feigned; not artificially heightened. *Hayward.* Not violent; easy; gradual. *Denham.* Not contrary to ease. *Dryden.*UNFORCIBLE, ðn-fôr/-sé-bl. *a.* Wanting strength. *Hooker.*UNFOREBODING, ðn-fôre-bô/-dîng. *a.* Giving no omens. *Pope.*UNFOREKNOWN, ðn-fôre-nône/. *a.* Not foreseen by prescience. *Milton.*UNFORESEEABLE*, ðn-fôre-sê/-â-bl. *a.* Not possible to be foreseen. *South.*UNFORESEEN, ðn-fôre-sêen/. *a.* Not known before it happened. *Dryden.*UNFORSEKINNED, ðn-fôre-skînd. *a.* Circumcised. *Milton.*UNFOREWARNED*, ðn-fôre-wârnd/. *a.* Not forewarned; not admonished before hand. *Milton.*UNFORFEITED, ðn-fôr/-fî-têd. *a.* Not forfeited. *Rogers.*UNFORGIVING, ðn-fôr-gîv/-îng. *a.* Relentless; implacable. *Dryden.*UNFORGOTTEN, ðn-fôr-gô/-tn. *a.* Not lost to memory. *Knolles.*UNFORMED, ðn-fôrmd/. *a.* Not modified into regular shape. *Bacon.*UNFORSAKEN, ðn-fôr-sâ/-kn. *a.* [unpɒɹpæcən, Sax.] Not deserted. *Hammond.*UNFORTIFIED, ðn-fôr/-tê-fîde. *a.* Not secured by walls or bulwarks. *Pope.* Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble. *Shak.* Wanting securities. *Collier.*UNFORTUNATE, ðn-fô/-tshû-nât. 91. *a.* Not successful; unprosperous; wanting luck; unhappy. *Hooker.*

UNFORTUNATELY, ʔn-fôr'-ishû-nât-lê. *ad.* Unhappily; without good luck. *Sidney.*
 UNFORTUNATENESS, ʔn-fôr'-ishû-nât-nês. *n. s.* Ill luck. *Sidney.*
 UNFOUGHT, ʔn-fâw't. *a.* Not fought. *Knolles.*
 UNFOULED, ʔn-fôul'd. *a.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled. *More.*
 UNFOUND, ʔn-fôund'. *a.* Not found; not met with. *Dryden.*
 UNFOUNDED*, ʔn-fôund'-êd. *a.* Void of foundation. *Milton.* Without authority or foundation: as, an unfounded report.
 UNFRA/MABLE, ʔn-frâ'-mâ-bl. *a.* Not to be moulded. *Hooker, Ob. J.*
 To UNFRA/ME*, ʔn-frâm'e. *v. a.* To destroy the frame or construction of. *South.*
 UNFRA/MED, ʔn-frâm'd. *a.* Not formed; not fashioned. *Dryden.*
 UNFRE/QUENT, ʔn-frê'-kwênt. *a.* Uncommon; not happening often. *Brown.*
 To UNFRE/QUENT, ʔn-frê'-kwênt'. *v. a.* To leave; to cease to frequent. *Philips.* A bad word.
 UNFREQUENTED, ʔn-frê'-kwênt'-êd. *a.* Rarely visited; rarely entered. *Shakspeare.*
 UNFREQUENTLY, ʔn-frê'-kwênt-lê. *ad.* Not commonly. *Brown.*
 UNFRI/ABLE*, ʔn-frî'-â-bl. *a.* Not easily to be crumbled. *Paley.*
 UNFRIENDED, ʔn-frîend'-êd. 277. *a.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced; unsupported. *Shak.*
 UNFRIENDLINESS, ʔn-frîend-lê-nês. *n. s.* Want of kindness; want of favour. *Boyle.*
 UNFRIENDLY, ʔn-frîend-lê. *a.* Not benevolent; not kind. *Government of the Tongue.*
 To UNFRO/CK, ʔn-frôk'. *v. a.* To divest. *Hurd.*
 UNFRO/ZEN, ʔn-frô'-z'n. 103. *a.* Not congealed to ice. *Boyle.*
 UNFRUITFUL, ʔn-frôôt'-fûl. *a.* Not prolific. *Pope.* Not fructiferous. *Waller.* Not fertile. *Mortimer.* Not producing good effects.
 UNFRUITFULNESS*, ʔn-frôôt'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Barrenness; infecundity. *Stackhouse.*
 UNFULFILLED, ʔn-fûl'-fîl'd. *a.* Not fulfilled. *Milton.*
 UNFUMED*, ʔn-fûm'd. *a.* Not exhaling smoke as in fumigations; not burnt. *Milton.*
 To UNFUR/L, ʔn-fûr'l'. *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open. *Addison.*
 To UNFURNISH, ʔn-fûr'-nîsh. *v. a.* To deprive; to strip; to divest. *Shak.* To leave naked. *Shakspeare.*
 UNFURNISHED, ʔn-fûr'-nîsh't. *a.* Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments. *Locke.* Unsupplied. *Shakspeare.*
 UNGA/IN, ʔn-gân'e. } *a.* [unçægne, Sax.]
 UNGA/INLY, ʔn-gân'e-lê. } Awkward; uncouth. *Tatler.* Vain. *Hammond.*
 UNGA/INFUL*, ʔn-gân'e'-fûl. *a.* Unprofitable. *Bp. Hall.*
 UNGA/LLED, ʔn-gâw'l'd. *a.* Unhurt; unwounded. *Shakspeare.*
 UNGA/RRISED*, ʔn-gâr'-rê-sûnd. *a.* Without a garrison. *Maundrell.*
 UNGA/RTED, ʔn-gâr'-tûr'd. *a.* Being without garters. *Shakspeare.*
 UNGA/THERED, ʔn-gâth'-ûr'd. *a.* Not cropped; not picked. *Dryden.*
 To UNGE/AR*, ʔn-gêèr'. *v. a.* [unçipian, Sax.] To unharness.
 UNGE/NERATED, ʔn-jên'-êr-â-têd. *a.* Unbegotten; having no beginning. *Raleigh.*
 UNGE/NERATIVE, ʔn-jên'-êr-â-tîv. *a.* Begetting nothing. *Shakspeare.*
 UNGE/NEROUS, ʔn-jên'-êr-ûs. *a.* Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal. *Pope.* Ignominious. *Addison.*
 UNGE/NIAL, ʔn-jê'-nê-âl. *a.* Not kind or favourable to nature. *Swift.*
 UNGENTEE/L*, ʔn-jên-têl'. *a.* Not genteel. *Lord Halifax.*
 UNGENTLE, ʔn-jên'-tî. *a.* Harsh; rude; rugged. *Shakspeare.*

UNGE/NTLEMANLIKE*, ʔn-jên'-tî-mân-lîke. *a.* Unlike a gentleman. *Lord Chesterfield.*
 UNGE/NTLEMANLY, ʔn-jên'-tî-mân-lê. *a.* Impiberal; not becoming a gentleman. *Clarendon.*
 UNGE/NTLENESS, ʔn-jên'-tî-nês. *n. s.* Harshness; rudeness; severity. *Tusser.* Unkindness; incivility. *Shakspeare.*
 UNGE/NTLY, ʔn-jên'-tî. *ad.* Harshly; rudely. *Shakspeare.*
 UNGEOME/TRICAL, ʔn-jê-b-mê't-trê-kâl. *a.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry. *Cheyne.*
 UNGI/LDED, ʔn-gîl'-dêd. *a.* Not overlaid with gold. *Dryden.*
 To UNGI/RD, ʔn-gêrd'. *v. a.* To loose any thing bound with a girdle. *Genesis, xxiv.*
 UNGI/RT, ʔn-gêrt'. *a.* Loosely dressed. *Waller.*
 UNGI/VING, ʔn-gîv'-îng. *a.* Not bringing gifts. *Dryden.*
 UNGLA/ZED*, ʔn-glâz'd. *a.* Wanting window glasses. *Prior.* Not covered with glass: a term of pottery. *Kirwan.*
 UNGLORIFIED, ʔn-glô'-rê-fîde. 292. *a.* Not honoured; not exalted with praise and adoration. *Hooker.*
 To UNGLOVE*, ʔn-glâv'. *v. a.* To remove the glove from; to uncover. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
 UNGLOVED, ʔn-glâv'd. *a.* Having the hand naked. *Bacon.*
 To UNGLU/E, ʔn-glû'. *v. a.* To loose any thing cemented. *Harvey.*
 To UNGO/D, ʔn-gôd'. *v. a.* To divest of divinity. *Donne.*
 UNGO/DLILY, ʔn-gôd'-lê-lê. *ad.* Impiously; wickedly. *Government of the Tongue.*
 UNGO/DLINESS, ʔn-gôd'-lê-nês. *n. s.* Impiety; wickedness; neglect of God. *Tillotson.*
 UNGO/DLY, ʔn-gôd'-lê. *a.* Wicked; negligent of God and his laws. *Rogers.* Polluted by wickedness. *Shakspeare.*
 UNGO'RED, ʔn-gôr'd. *a.* Unwounded; unhurt. *Shakspeare.*
 UNGO/RGED, ʔn-gôrj'd. *a.* Not filled; not sated. *Dryden.*
 UNGO/T, ʔn-gôv'. *a.* Not gained; not acquired. Not begotten. *Shakspeare.*
 UNGO/VERNABLE, ʔn-gâv'-âr-nâ-bl. *a.* Not to be ruled; not to be restrained. *Glanville.* Licentious; wild; unbridled. *Dryden.*
 UNGO/VERNABLY*, ʔn-gâv'-êr-nâ-blê. *ad.* So as not to be restrained. *Goldsmith.*
 UNGO/VERNE'D, ʔn-gâv'-âr'n'd. *a.* Being without government. *Shak.* Not regulated; unbridled; licentious. *Shakspeare.*
 UNGRA/CEFUL, ʔn-grâse'-fûl. *a.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty. *Milton.*
 UNGRA/CEFULNESS, ʔn-grâse'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Inelegance; awkwardness. *Locke.*
 UNGRA/CIOUS, ʔn-grâ'-shûs. *a.* Wicked; odious; hateful. *Spenser.* Offensive; unpleasing. *Dryden.* Unacceptable; not favoured. *Clarendon.*
 UNGRAMMA/TICAL, ʔn-grâm-mât'-ê-kâl. *a.* Not according to grammar. *Barrow.*
 UNGRA/NTED, ʔn-grânt'-êd. *a.* Not given; not yielded; not bestowed. *Dryden.*
 UNGRA/TE*, ʔn-grâte'. *a.* Not agreeable; displeasing. *Bp. Taylor.* Ungrateful. *Swift. Ob. T.*
 UNGRA/TEFUL, ʔn-grâte'-fûl. *a.* Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindness. *South.* Making no returns for culture. *Dryden.* Unpleasing; unacceptable. *Clarendon.*
 UNGRA/TEFULLY, ʔn-grâte'-fûl-lê. *ad.* With ingratitude. *Glanville.* Unacceptably; unpleasingly.
 UNGRA/TEFULNESS, ʔn-grâte'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Ingratitude; ill return for good. *Sidney.* Unacceptableness; unpleasing quality.
 UNGRA/TIFIED*, ʔn-grât'-ê-fîde. *a.* Not gratified; not compensated. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
 UNGRA/VELY, ʔn-grâve'-lê. *ad.* Without seriousness. *Shakspeare.*
 UNGROUNDED, ʔn-grôûn'-dêd. *a.* Having no foundation. *Locke.*

UNGRU/DGINGLY, ûn-grûd'-jîng-lê. *ad.* Without ill will; willingly; heartily; cheerfully. *Donne.*

UNGUARDED, ûn-gyâr'-dêd. [See GUARD.] *a.* Undefended. *Milton.* Careless; negligent; not attentive to danger. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNGUARDEDLY*, ûn-gyâr'-dêd-lê. *ad.* For want of guard. *Lord Chesterfield.*

UNGUENT, ûn'-gwênt. *n. s.* [unguentum, Lat.] Ointment. *Bacon.*

UNGUESSED, ûn-gêst'. *a.* Not attained by conjecture. *Spenser.*

UNGUIDED, ûn-gyld'-êd. *a.* Not directed; not regulated. *Shakspeare.*

UNGUILTY*, ûn-gîl'-tê. *a.* [unçýltýç, Sax.] Innocent; not guilty; not stained with guilt. *Spenser.*

UNHABITABLE, ûn-hâb'-î-tâ-bl. *a.* [inhabitable, Fr.; inhabitalis, Lat.] Not capable to support inhabitants; uninhabitable. *Holder.*

UNHACKED, ûn-hâkt'. *a.* Not cut; not hewn; not notched with cuts. *Shakspeare.*

To UNHALLOW, ûn-hâl'-lô. *v. a.* To deprive of holiness; to profane; to desecrate. *Milton.*

UNHALLOWED, ûn-hâl'-lôde. *a.* [unhalçod, Sax.] Unholy; profane. *Shakspeare.*

To UNHAND, ûn-hând'. *v. a.* To loose from the hand. *Shakspeare.*

UNHANDLED, ûn-hân'-ld. *a.* Not handled; not touched. *Shakspeare.*

UNHANDSOME, ûn-hân'-sûm. *a.* Ungraceful; not beautiful. *Sidney.* Illiberal; disingenuous. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNHANDSOMELY, ûn-hân'-sûm-lê. *ad.* Inelegantly; ungracefully. *Spenser.* Disingenuously; illiberally. *Dryden.*

UNHANDSOMENESS, ûn-hân'-sûm-nês. *n. s.* Want of beauty. *Sidney.* Want of elegance. *Bp. Taylor.* Illiberality; disingenuity.

UNHANDY, ûn-hând'-ê. *a.* Awkward; not dexterous. *Swift.*

To UNHANG, ûn-hâng'. *v. a.* To divest of hangings.

UNHANGED, ûn-hângd'. *a.* Not put to death by the gallows. *Shakspeare.*

UNHAPP, ûn-hâp'. *n. s.* Misluck; ill fortune. *Sidney.*

UNHAPPY, ûn-hâp'-pîd. *a.* Made unhappy. *Shakspeare.*

UNHAPPILY, ûn-hâp'-pê-lê. *ad.* Miserably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitously. *Clarendon.* Mischievously. *Shakspeare.*

UNHAPPINESS, ûn-hâp'-pê-nês. *n. s.* Misery; infelicity. *Shak.* Misfortune; ill luck. *Burnet.* Mischievous prank. *Shakspeare.*

UNHAPPY, ûn-hâp'-pê. *a.* Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; calamitous; distressed. *Milton.* Unlucky; mischievous; irregular. *Shakspeare.*

To UNHARBOR, ûn-hâr'-bûr. *v. a.* To drive from shelter.

UNHARBoured, ûn-hâr'-bûrd. *a.* Affording no shelter. *Milton.*

UNHARDENED, ûn-hâr'-dênd. *a.* Not hardened; not made impudent; not made obdurate. *Shak.*

UNHARDY, ûn-hâr'-dê. *a.* Feeble; tender; timorous. *Milton.*

UNHARMED, ûn-hârmd'. *a.* Unhurt; not injured. *Locke.*

UNHARMFUL, ûn-hârm'-fûl. *a.* Innocuous; innocent. *Dryden.*

UNHARMONIOUS, ûn-hâr'-mô'-nê-ûs. *a.* Not symmetrical; disproportionate. *Milton.* Unmusical; ill-sounding. *Dryden.*

To UNHARNESS, ûn-hâr'-nês. *v. a.* To loose from the traces. *Dryden.* To disarm; to divest of armour.

UNHATCHED, ûn-hâtst'. *a.* Not disclosed from the eggs. Not brought to light. *Shakspeare.*

UNHATED*, ûn-hânt'-êd. *a.* Not resorted to. *Donne.*

UNHAZARDED, ûn-hâz'-ârd-êd. *a.* Not adventurous; not put in danger. *Milton.*

UNHEALTHFUL, ûn-hêlth'-fûl. *a.* Morbid; unwholesome. *Graunt.*

UNHEALTHILY*, ûn-hêlth'-thê-lê. *ad.* In an unwholesome or unsound manner. *Milton.*

UNHEALTHINESS*, ûn-hêlth'-thê-nês. *n. s.* State of being unhealthy. *Hawkesworth.*

UNHEALTHY, ûn-hêlth'-ê. *a.* Sickly; wanting health. *Locke.*

UNHEARD, ûn-hêrd'. [See HEARD.] *a.* Not perceived by the ear. *Milton.* Not vouchsafed an audience. *Dryden.* Unknown in celebration. *Milton.*

Unheard-of. Obscure; not known by fame. *Glanville.* Unheard-of. Unprecedented. *Swift.*

To UNHEART, ûn-hârt'. *v. a.* To discourage; to depress. *Shakspeare.*

UNHEATED, ûn-hê'-têd. *a.* Not made hot. *Boyle.*

UNHEDEDGED*, ûn-hêdj'd'. *a.* Not surrounded by a hedge. *Young.*

UNHEEDED, ûn-hêêd'-êd. *a.* Disregarded; not thought worthy of notice; escaping notice. *Boyle.*

UNHEEDFUL, ûn-hêêd'-fûl. *a.* Not cautious. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNHEEDING, ûn-hêêd'-îng. *a.* Negligent; careless. *Dryden.*

UNHEEDY, ûn-hêêd'-ê. *a.* Precipitate; sudden. *Spenser.*

To UNHELE, ûn-hêêl'. *v. a.* To uncover; to expose to view. *Spenser.*

UNHELPED, ûn-hêlpt'. 539. *a.* Unassisted; having no auxiliary; unsupported. *Dryden.*

UNHELPFUL, ûn-hêlpt'-fûl. *a.* Giving no assistance. *Shakspeare.*

UNHEWN, ûn-hûne'. *part. a.* Not hewn. *Dryden.*

UNHIDEBOUND, ûn-hîde'-bôund. *a.* Lax of maw; capacious. *Milton.*

UNHINDERED*, ûn-hîn'-dûrd. *a.* Not opposed; meeting with no hindrance; exerting itself freely. *Clarke.*

To UNHINGE, ûn-hînge'. *v. a.* To throw from the hinges. To displace by violence. *Elackmore.* To disorder; to confuse. *Waller.*

To UNHOLD*, ûn-hôrde'. *v. a.* To steal from the hoard. *Milton.*

UNHOLINESS, ûn-hô'-lê-nês. *n. s.* Impiety; profaneness; wickedness. *Raleigh.*

UNHOLY, ûn-hô'-lê. *a.* [unhalçç, Sax.] Profane; not hallowed. *Hooker.* Impious; wicked. *Hooker.*

UNHONEST*, ûn-ôn'-êst. *a.* [inhoneste, Fr.; inhonestus, Lat.] Dishonourable; dishonest. *Ascham.* *Ob. T.*

UNHONOURED, ûn-ôn'-nûrd. *a.* Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated. *Dryden.* Not treated with respect. *Pope.*

To UNHOOP, ûn-hôôp'. *v. a.* To divest of hoops. *Donne.*

UNHOPE, ûn-hôpt'. 359. } *a.* Not expected;

UNHOPEFUL, ûn-hôpt'-fûl. } greater than hope

UNHOPEFULLY, ûn-hôpt'-fûl. *ad.* Such as leaves no room to hope. *Shakspeare.*

To UNHORSE, ûn-hôrse'. *v. a.* To beat from a horse; to throw from the saddle. *Shakspeare.*

UNHOSPITABLE, ûn-hôs'-pê-tâ-bl. *a.* [inhospitalis, Lat.] Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers; cruel; barbarous. *Dryden.*

UNHOSTILE, ûn-hôs'-îl. 140. *a.* Not belonging to an enemy. *Phillips.*

To UNHOUSE, ûn-hôûze'. *v. a.* To drive from the habitation. *Donne.*

UNHOUSED, ûn-hôûzd'. *a.* Homeless; wanting a house. *Shak.* Having no settled habitation. *Shak.*

UNHOUSELED, ûn-hôû'-zld. *a.* Having not the sacrament. See To HOUSE. *Shakspeare.*

UNHUMAN*, ûn-hû'-mân. *a.* Barbarous; inhuman. *South.* *Ob. T.*

UNHUMBLED, ûn-ûm'-bld. 359. *a.* Not humbled; not touched with shame or confusion. *Milton.*

UNHURT, ûn-hûrt'. *a.* Free from harm. *Bacon.*

UNHURTFUL, ûn-hûrt'-fûl. *a.* Innocuous; harmless; doing no harm. *Shakspeare.*

UNHURTFULLY, ûn-hûrt'-fûl-ê. *ad.* Without harm; innocuously. *Pope.*

UNHUSBANDED*, ûn-hâz'-bûnd-êd. *a.* Deprived of support; neglected. *Brown.*

UNHUSKED*, ûn-hûskt'. *a.* Having quitted the husk. *Bp. Hall.*
 UNICORN, yû-nê-kôrn. *n. s.* [*unicornis, unus* and *cornu*, Lat.] A beast, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn. *Shak. A bird. Greu.*
 UNIDEAL*, ûn-l-dê-âl. *a.* Not ideal; real. *Johnson.*
 UNIFORM, yû-nê-fôrm. *a.* [*unus* and *forma*, Lat.] Keeping its tenour; similar to itself. *Woodward.* Conforming to one rule; acting in the same manner; agreeing with each other. *Hooker.*
 UNIFORM*, yû-nê-fôrm. *n. s.* The regimental dress of a soldier.
 UNIFORMITY, yû-nê-fôrm-tê-mê. *n. s.* [*uniformité*, Fr.] Resemblance to itself; even tenour. *Dryden.* Conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one to another. *Hooker.*
 UNIFORMLY, yû-nê-fôrm-lê. *ad.* Without variation; in an even tenour. *Hooker.* Without diversity of one from another.
 UNIGENITURE*, yû-nl-jên'-ê-tshûre. *n. s.* The state of being the only begotten. *Pearson.*
 UNIMAGINABLE, ûn-îm-mâd'-jîn-â-bl. *a.* Not to be imagined by the fancy; not to be conceived. *Milton.*
 UNIMAGINABLY, ûn-îm-mâd'-jîn-â-blê. *ad.* To a degree not to be imagined. *Boyle.*
 UNIMAGINED*, ûn-îm-mâd'-jînd. *a.* Not conceived. *Thomson.*
 UNIMITABLE, ûn-îm'-ê-tâ-bl. *a.* [*inimitable*, Fr.; *inimitabilis*, Lat.] Not to be imitated. *Burnet.*
 UNIMORTAL, ûn-îm-môr'-tâl. *a.* Not immortal; mortal. *Milton.*
 UNIMPAIRABLE, ûn-îm-pâ'-râ-bl. *a.* Not liable to waste or diminution. *Hakewill.*
 UNIMPAIRED, ûn-îm-pâr'-d'. *a.* Not diminished; not worn out. *Dryden.*
 UNIMPASSIONED*, ûn-îm-pâsh'-ûnd. *a.* Innocent; quiet; not endowed with passions. *Thomson.*
 UNIMPEACHABLE*, ûn-îm-pêetsh'-â-bl. *a.* Not accusable; not to be charged. *Cowper.*
 UNIMPEACHED*, ûn-îm-pêetsh'. 359. *a.* Not impeached. *Goldsmith.*
 UNIMPLORED, ûn-îm-plôrd'. *a.* Not solicited. *Milton.*
 UNIMPORTANT, ûn-îm-pôr'-tânt. *a.* Not momentous. *Hurd.* Assuming no airs of dignity. *Pope.*
 UNIMPORTING*, ûn-îm-pôr'-îng. *a.* Not being of importance. *Bp. Hall.*
 UNIMPORTUNED, ûn-îm-pôr-tûnd'. *a.* Not solicited; not teased to compliance. *Dome.*
 UNIMPOSING*, ûn-îm-pô'-zing. *a.* Not enjoined as obligatory; voluntary. *Thomson.*
 UNIMPROVABLE, ûn-îm-prôv'-â-bl. *a.* Incapable of melioration. *Hammond.*
 UNIMPROVABLENESS, ûn-îm-prôv'-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Quality of not being improvable. *Hammond.*
 UNIMPROVED, ûn-îm-prôv'd'. *a.* Not made better. Not made more knowing. *Pope.* Not taught; not meliorated by instruction. *Glanville.* Uncensured; not disproved. *Improve* was formerly used in the sense of *censure*.
 UNINCREASABLE, ûn-îm-krê'-sâ-bl. *a.* Admitting no increase. *Boyle.*
 UNINDIFFERENT, ûn-îm-dîf-fêr-ênt. *a.* Partial; leaning to a side. *Hooker.*
 UNINDUSTRIOUS, ûn-îm-dûs'-trê-ûs. *a.* Not diligent; not laborious. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
 UNINFECTED*, ûn-îm-fêkt'-êd. *a.* Not infected. *Burnet.*
 UNINFAMOUS, ûn-îm-flâm'd'. *a.* Not set on fire. *Bacon.*
 UNINFAMMABLE, ûn-îm-flâm'-mâ-bl. *a.* Not capable of being set on fire. *Boyle.*
 UNINFLUENCED*, ûn-îm'-flû-ênst. *a.* Not influenced; not prejudiced. *Ld. Lyttelton.*
 UNINFORMED, ûn-îm-fôrm'd'. *a.* Untaught; uninstructed. *Milton.* Unamiated; not enlivened. *Spectator.*
 UNINGENIOUS*, ûn-îm-jê'-nê-ûs. *a.* Not ingenious; stupid. *Burke.*

UNINGENUOUS, ûn-îm-jên'-û-ûs. *a.* Illiberal; disingenuous. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
 UNINHABITABLE, ûn-îm-hâb'-î-tâ-bl. *a.* Unfit to be inhabited. *Raleigh.*
 UNINHABITABLENESS, ûn-îm-hâb'-î-tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Incapacity of being inhabited. *Boyle.*
 UNINHABITED, ûn-îm-hâb'-î-têd. *a.* Having no dwellers. *Sandys.*
 UNINJURED, ûn-îm-jûrd'. *a.* Unhurt; suffering no harm. *Milton.*
 UNINQUISITIVE*, ûn-îm-kwîz'-ê-tiv. *a.* Not curious to know; not inquisitive; not prying. *Wotton.*
 UNINSCRIBED, ûn-îm-skrîb'd'. *a.* Having no inscription. *Pope.*
 UNINSPIRED, ûn-îm-splrd'. *a.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination. *Locke.*
 UNINSTRUCTED, ûn-îm-strûk'-têd. *a.* Not taught; not helped by instruction. *Dryden.*
 UNINSTRUCTIVE, ûn-îm-strûk'-tîv. *a.* Not concurring any improvement. *Addison.*
 UNINTELLIGENT, ûn-îm-têl'-lê-jênt. *a.* Not knowing; not skilful; not having any consciousness. *Shakespeare.*
 UNINTELLIGIBILITY, ûn-îm-têl'-lê-jê-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Quality of not being intelligible. *Glanville.*
 UNINTELLIGIBLE, ûn-îm-têl'-lê-jê-bl. *a.* [*inintelligible*, Fr.] Not such as can be understood. *Swift.*
 UNINTELLIGIBLENESS, ûn-îm-têl'-lê-jê-bl-nês. *n. s.* State of being unintelligible. *Bp. Herb. Croft.*
 UNINTELLIGIBLY, ûn-îm-têl'-lê-jê-blê. *ad.* In a manner not to be understood. *Locke.*
 UNINTENTIONAL, ûn-îm-tên'-shûn-âl. *a.* Not designed; happening without design. *Boyle.*
 UNINTERESTED, ûn-îm-têr-êst. *a.* Not having interest. *Dryden.*
 UNINTERESTING*, ûn-îm-têr-êst-îng. *a.* Exciting no interest. *Warton.*
 UNINTERMITTED, ûn-îm-têr-mît'-têd. *a.* Continued; not interrupted. *Hale.*
 UNINTERMITTING*, ûn-îm-têr-mît'-tîng. *a.* Having no interruption; continuing. *Feltham.*
 UNINTERPOLATED*, ûn-îm-têr-pô-lâ-têd. *a.* Not interpolated. *Porson.*
 UNINTERMIXED, ûn-îm-têr-mîks't'. *a.* Not mingled. *Daniel.*
 UNINTERRUPTED, ûn-îm-têr-rûp'-têd. *a.* Not broken; not interrupted. *Roscommon.*
 UNINTERRUPTEDLY, ûn-îm-têr-rûp'-têd-lê. *ad.* Without interruption. *Pearson.*
 UNINTRENCHED, ûn-îm-trênsht'. 359. *a.* Not intrenched. *Pope.*
 UNINTRICATED*, ûn-îm-trê-kâ-têd. *a.* Not perplexed; not obscure. *Hammond.*
 UNINTRODUCED*, ûn-îm-trô-dûst'. *a.* Not properly conducted; not duly ushered in; obtrusive. *Young.*
 UNINURD*, ûn-îm-ûrd'. *a.* Unaccustomed; not habituated. *Phillips.*
 UNINVENTED*, ûn-îm-vênt'-êd. *a.* Undiscovered. *Milton.*
 UNINVESTIGABLE, ûn-îm-vêst'-lê-gâ-bl. *a.* Not to be searched out. *Ray.*
 UNINVITED, ûn-îm-vî-têd. *a.* Not asked. *Phillips.*
 UNION, yû-nê-ûn. 8. *n. s.* [*unio*, Lat.] The act of joining two or more, so as to make them one. *Milton.* Concord; conjunction of mind or interests. *Bp. Taylor.* A pearl: not in use. *Shak. [In law.]* Union is a combining or consolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron, and incumbent. *Covel.*
 UNIPAROUS, yû-nîp'-pâ-rûs. 518. *a.* [*unus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing one at a birth. *Brown.*
 UNIQUE*, yû-nêk'. *a.* [*Fr.*] Sole; without an equal; without another of the same kind known to exist.
 UNISON, yû-nê-sûn. *a.* [*unus* and *sonus*, Lat.] Sounding alone. *Milton.*
 UNISON, yû-nê-sûn. *n. s.* A string that has the same sound with another. *Glanville.* A single unvaried note; an exact agreement of sound. *Pope.*

—nò, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tùbe, tūb, bōll; —dōl; —pōdnd; —thin, THIS.

UNISONOUS*, yù-nìs'-ò-nūs. *a.* Being in unison. *Warton*.
UNIT, yù-nít. 8, 39, 492. *n. s.* [unus, unitus, Lat.] One; the least number; or the root of numbers. *Bentley*. A gold coin of King James I. *Camden*.
UNITABLE*, yù-nít'-à-bl. *a.* Capable of being united. *Philips*.
UNITARIAN*, yù-nè-tà'-rè-àn. *n. s.* One of a sect allowing divinity to God the Father alone; an anti-trinitarian. *Lestie*.
To UNITE ð, yù-níte'. *v. a.* [unitus, Lat.] To join two or more into one. *Spenser*. To make to agree. *Clarendon*. To make to adhere. *Wiseman*. To join. *Shak*. To join in interest. *Gen. xlix*.
To UNITE, yù-níte'. *v. n.* To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. *Shak*. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated. To grow into one. *Milton*.
UNITEDLY, yù-nít'-tèd-lè. *ad.* With union; so as to join. *Dryden*.
UNITER, yù-nít'-túr. 98. *n. s.* The person or thing that unites. *Glanville*.
UNITION, yù-nísh'-àn. *n. s.* [union, Fr.] The act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition. *Wiseman*.
UNITIVE, yù-nè-tív. *a.* Having the power of uniting. *Norris*.
UNITY, yù-nè-tè. 3. *n. s.* [unitas, Lat.] The state of being one. *Hammond*. Concord; conjunction. *Shak*. Agreement; uniformity. *Hooker*. Principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the story and propriety of representation are preserved. *Dryden*. [In law.] Unity of possession is a joint possession of two rights by several titles. *Cowel*.
UNIVALVE†, yù-nè-válv. *a.* Having one shell.
UNIVERSAL, yù-nè-vèr'-sál. 8. *a.* [universalis, Lat.] General; extending to all. *Shak*. Total; whole. *Dryden*. Not particular; comprising all particulars. *Davies*.
UNIVERSAL, yù-nè-vèr'-sál. *n. s.* The whole; the general system of the universe. *Raleigh. Ob. J.*
UNIVERSALIST*, yù-nè-vèr'-sál-íst. *n. s.* One who affects to understand all particulars. *Bentley*.
UNIVERSALITY, yù-nè-vèr'-sál'-tè. *n. s.* [universalitas, school Lat.] Not particularity; generality; extension to the whole. *Pearson*.
UNIVERSALLY, yù-nè-vèr'-sál'-tè. *ad.* Throughout the whole; without exception. *Hooker*.
UNIVERSALNESS*, yù-nè-vèr'-sál-nès. *n. s.* Universality. *More*.
UNIVERSE, yù-nè-vèr-se. 8. *n. s.* [univers, Fr.; universum, Lat.] The general system of things. *Shakspeare*.
UNIVERSITY, yù-nè-vèr'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [universitas, Lat.] University was first used for any community or corporation; afterwards confined to academies. *Anderson*. A school, where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied. *Selden*. The whole; the universe. *More*.
UNIVOCAL, yù-nív'-vò-kál. *a.* [univocus, Lat.] Having one meaning. *Watts*. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenour. *Brown*.
UNIVOCALLY, yù-nív'-vò-kál'-è. *ad.* In one term; in one sense. *Bp. Hall*. In one tenour. *Ray*.
UNIVOCA'TION*, yù-nív'-vò-kà'-shùn. *n. s.* [unus and vocatus, Lat.] Agreement of name and meaning. *Whiston*.
UNJEALOUS*, ùn-jèl'-ús. *a.* Not suspiciously fearful; having no unreasonable mistrust. *Clarendon*.
To UNJOIN*, ùn-jòin'. *v. a.* To separate; to disjoin. *Chancer*.
UNJOINTED, ùn-jòin'-tèd. *a.* Disjoined; separated. *Milton*. Having no articulation. *Grew*.
UNJOYFUL*, ùn-jòè'-fúl. *a.* Not joyful; sad. *Tatler*.
UNJOYOUS, ùn-jòè'-ús. *a.* Not gay; not cheerful. *Milton*.
UNJUDGED, ùn-júdj'-d. 359. *a.* Not judicially determined. *Prior*.
UNJUST, ùn-júst'. *a.* [injuste, Fr.; injustus, Lat.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to justice. *Shakspeare*.

UNJUSTIFIABLE, ùn-jús'-tè-fí-à-bl. *a.* Not to be defended; not to be justified. *Addison*.
UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, ùn-jús'-tè-fí-à-bl-nès. *n. s.* The quality of not being justifiable. *Clarendon*.
UNJUSTIFIABLY, ùn-jús'-tè-fí-à-blè. *ad.* In a manner not to be defended.
UNJUSTIFIED*, ùn-jús'-tè-fíde. *a.* Not cleared from the imputation of guilt; not justified. *Dryden*.
UNJUSTLY, ùn-júst'-lè. *ad.* In a manner contrary to right. *Milton*.
UNKED*, ùng'-kèd. } *a.* [a corruption of uncouth, UNKID*, ùng'-kíd. } strange.] Unusual; odd; strange. *Abstract of Acts, Canons, &c. temp. Q. Elizabeth.* Lonely; solitary.
UNKEMMED*, ùn-kèmd'. } *a.* [incomptus, Lat.] UNKEMPT, ùn-kèmp'. } Uncombed. *May*.
Unpolished. Spenser. Ob. J.
To UNKENNEL, ùn-kèn'-nìl. 99. *v. a.* To drive from his hole. *Shak*. To rouse from its secrecy or retreat. *Shakspeare*.
UNKENT, ùn-kènt'. *a.* [un, and ken, to know.] Unknown. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
UNKEPT, ùn-kèpt'. *a.* Not kept; not retained. Unobserved; unobeyed. *Hooker*.
UNKIND, ùn-kynd'. 160. [See GUIDE.] *a.* Not favourable; not benevolent. *Shakspeare*. Unnatural. *Spenser*.
UNKINDLINESS*, ùn-kynd'-lè-nès. *n. s.* Unfavourableness. *Hakewill*.
UNKINDLY, ùn-kynd'-lè. *a.* Unnatural; contrary to nature. *Spenser*. Malignant; unfavourable. *Milton*.
UNKINDLY, ùn-kynd'-lè. *ad.* Without kindness, without affection. *Denham*. Contrarily to nature. *Milton*.
UNKINDNESS, ùn-kynd'-nès. *n. s.* Malignity; ill-will; want of affection. *Shakspeare*.
To UNKING, ùn-king'. *v. a.* To deprive of royalty. *Shakspeare*.
UNKINGLIKE*, ùn-king'-like. } *a.* Unbecoming UNKINGLY*, ùn-king'-lè. } a king; base; ignoble. *Shakspeare*.
UNKISSED, ùn-kíst'. *a.* Not kissed. *Shakspeare*.
UNKLE. n. s. [uncle, Fr.] The brother of a father or mother. See UNCLE. *Shakspeare*.
UNKIGHTLY, ùn-níte'-lè. *a.* Unbecoming a knight. *Sidney*.
To UNKNIT, ùn-nít'. *v. a.* [uneneytan, Sax.] To unweave; to separate. *Shak*. To open. *Shak*.
UNKNIT*, ùn-knít'. *part. a.* Not united; not knit. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
UNKNOTTED*, ùn-nòt'-tèd. *a.* Freed from knots; untwisted; unentangled. *More*.
UNKNOTTY*, ùn-nòt'-tè. *a.* Having no knots. *Sandys*.
To UNKNOW, ùn-nò'. *v. a.* To cease to know. *Smith*.
UNKNOWABLE, ùn-nò'-à-bl. *a.* Not to be known. *Harris*.
UNKNOWING, ùn-nò'-ing. *a.* Ignorant; not knowing. *Shak*. Not practised; not qualified. *Dryden*.
UNKNOWINGLY, ùn-nò'-ing-lè. *ad.* Ignorantly; without knowledge. *Dryden*.
UNKNOWN, ùn-nòne'. *a.* Not known. *Milton*. Greater than is imagined. *Bacon*. Not having cohabitation. *Shak*. Not having communication. *Addison*.
UNLABORIOUS*, ùn-là-bò'-rè-ús. *a.* Not laborious; not difficult to be done. *Milton*.
UNLABOURED, ùn-là-búrd. *a.* Not produced by labour. *Dryden*. Not cultivated by labour. *Blackmore*. Spontaneous; voluntary. *Tickell*.
To UNLACE, ùn-làse'. *v. a.* To loose any thing fastened with strings. *Spenser*. To loose a woman's dress. *Sidney*. To divest of ornaments. *Shakspeare*.
To UNLADDE, ùn-làde'. *v. a.* To remove from the vessel which carries. *Denham*. To exonerate that which carries. *Dryden*. To put out. *Acts, xxi*.
UNLAID, ùn-làde'. *a.* Not placed; not fixed. *Hooker*. Not pacified; not stilled; not suppressed. *Milton*. Not laid out as a corpse. *B. Jonson*.

UNLAMENTED, ãn-lâ-mên't-êd. *a.* Not deplored. *Clarendon.*
UNL'ARDED*, ãn-lârd'-êd. *a.* Not intermixed or foisted in by way of improvement. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
To UNLA'TCH, ãn-lâtsh'. *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch. *Dryden.*
UNLA'VISH*, ãn-lâv'-ish. *a.* Not prodigal; not wasteful. *Thomson.*
UNLA'VISHED*, ãn-lâv'-ish. *a.* Not wasted; not thrown away. *Shenstone.*
UNLA'WFUL, ãn-lâw'-fûl. *a.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law. *Acts, x.*
UNLA'WFULLY, ãn-lâw'-fûl-ê. *ad.* In a manner contrary to law or right. *Bp. Taylor.* Illegimately; not by marriage. *Shakspeare.*
UNLA'WFULNESS, ãn-lâw'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Contrariety to law; state of being not permitted. *Hooker.* Illegitimacy.
To UNLE'ARN, ãn-lêrn'. *v. a.* To forget, or disuse what has been learned. *Bacon.*
UNLEARNED, ãn-lêr'-nêd. [See **LEARNED**.] *a.* [un'gælæpêd, Sax.] Ignorant; not informed; not instructed. *Davenant.* Not gained by study; not known. *Milt.* Not suitable to a learned man. *Shak.*
UNLEARNEDLY, ãn-lêr'-nêd-lê. 362. *ad.* Ignorantly; grossly. *Brown.*
UNLEAVENED, ãn-lêv'-vênd. 104. *a.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter. *Exod. ii.*
UNLECTURED*, ãn-lêk'-tshûrd. *a.* Not taught by lecture. *Young.*
UNLEISUREDNÊSS, ãn-lê'-zhûrd-nês. *n. s.* Business; want of time; want of leisure. *Boyle. Ob. J.*
UNLESS, ãn-lês'. *conjunct.* [the Sax. imperative on-lep, from onleþan.] Except; if not; supposing that not. *Hooker.*
UNLESSONED, ãn-lês'-sêd. 103, 359. *a.* Not taught. *Shakspeare.*
UNLETTÉRED, ãn-lêv'-tûrd. *a.* Unlearned; untaught. *Hooker.*
UNLEVÉLLED, ãn-lêv'-êld. 406. *a.* Not laid even. *Tickell.*
UNLIBIDINOUS, ãn-lê-bîd'-ê-nûs. *a.* Not lustful; pure from carnality. *Milton.*
UNLICENSED, ãn-lî'-sênst. *a.* Having no regular permission. *Milton.*
UNLICKED, ãn-lîk'. 359. *a.* Shapeless; not formed: from the opinion that the bear licks her young to shape. *Shakspeare.*
UNLIGHTED, ãn-lî'-têd. *a.* Not kindled; not set on fire. *Dryden.*
UNLIGHTSOME, ãn-lîte'-sûm. *a.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light. *Milton.*
UNLIKE, ãn-lîke'. *a.* [un'gêlic, Sax.] Dissimilar; having no resemblance. *Hooker.* Improbable; unlikely; not likely. *Shakspeare.*
UNLIKELIHOOD, ãn-lîke'-lê-hûd. } *n. s.* Im-
UNLIKELINESS, ãn-lîke'-lê-nês. } probability.
South.
UNLIKELY, ãn-lîke'-lê. *a.* Improbable; not such as can be reasonably expected. *Sidney.* Not promising any particular event. *Hooker.*
UNLIKELY, ãn-lîke'-lê. *ad.* Improbably. *Pope.*
UNLIKENESS, ãn-lîke'-nês. *n. s.* Dissimilitude; want of resemblance. *Dryden.*
UNLIMBER*, ãn-lîm'-bûr. *a.* Unyielding. *Wotton.*
UNLIMITABLE, ãn-lîm'-it-â-bl. *a.* Admitting no bounds. *Locke.*
UNLIMITED, ãn-lîm'-it-êd. *a.* Having no bounds; having no limits. *Boyle.* Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions. *Hooker.* Unconfined; not restrained. *Bp. Taylor.*
UNLIMITEDLY, ãn-lîm'-it-êd-lê. *ad.* Boundlessly; without bounds. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
UNLIMITEDNESS*, ãn-lîm'-it-êd-nês. *n. s.* State of being unlimited; largeness. *Dr. Johnson.*
UNLINEAL, ãn-lîn'-ê-âl. 113. *a.* Not coming in the order of succession. *Shakspeare.*
To UNLINK, ãn-lîngk'. *v. a.* To untwist; to open. *Shakspeare.*
UNLIQUIFIED, ãn-lîk'-wê-fîde. *a.* Unmelted; undissolved. *Addison.*
UNLIQUORED*, ãn-lîk'-kûrd. *a.* Not moistened;

not smeared with any liquid. *Bp. Hall.* Not filled with liquor. *Milton.*
UNLISTENING*, ãn-lîs'-sn-îng. *a.* Deaf; not hearing; not regarding. *Thomson.*
UNLIVELINESS*, ãn-lîve'-lê-nês. *n. s.* Dulness. *Milton.*
UNLIVELY*, ãn-lîve'-lê. *a.* Not lively; dull. *To UNLO'AD, ãn-lôde'. *v. a.* To disburthen; to exonerate; to free from load. *Shak.* To put off any thing burdensome. *Shakspeare.*
To UNLO'CK, ãn-lôk'. *v. a.* [unlucan, Sax.] To open what is shut with a lock. *Shak.* To open in general. *Milton.*
UNLO'CKED, ãn-lôk'. *a.* Not fastened with a lock. **UNLO'OKED**, ãn-lôôk'. } *a.* Unexpected;
UNLO'OKED for, ãn-lôôkt'-fôr. } not foreseen. *Sidney.*
To UNLO'OSE, ãn-lôôse'. *v. a.* [unleþan, Sax.] To loose. *Shakspeare.*
To UNLO'OSE, ãn-lôôse'. *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to loose all union and connexion. *Collier.*
UNLO'SABLE, ãn-lôd'-zâ-bl. *a.* Not to be lost. *Boyle.*
UNLOVED, ãn-lâvd'. 359. *a.* Not loved. *Sidney.*
UNLOVELINESS, ãn-lâv'-lê-nês. *n. s.* Unamiableness; inability to create love. *Sidney.*
UNLOVELY, ãn-lâv'-lê. *a.* That cannot excite love. *Beaumont.*
UNLOVING, ãn-lâv'-îng. *a.* Unkind; not fond. *Shak.*
UNLU'CKILY, ãn-lâk'-ê-lê. *ad.* Unfortunately; by ill luck. *Shakspeare.*
UNLU'CKINESS*, ãn-lâk'-kê-nês. *n. s.* Unfortunateness. *Scott.* Mischievousness. *Addison.*
UNLU'CKY, ãn-lâk'-ê. *a.* Unfortunate; producing unhappiness. *Boyle.* Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes. *Spenser.* Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish. *Tusser.* Ill-omened; inauspicious. *Dryden.*
UNLU'STROUS, ãn-lâs'-trûs. *a.* Wanting splendour; wanting lustre. *Shakspeare.*
To UNLU'TE, ãn-lûte'. *v. a.* To separate vessels closed with chymical cement. *Boyle.*
UNMA'DE, ãn-mâde'. *a.* Not yet formed; not created. *Spenser.* Deprived of form or qualities. *Woodward.* Omitted to be made. *Blackmore.*
UNMA'IDENLY*, ãn-mâ'-dû-lê. *a.* Unbecoming a maiden. *Bp. Hall.*
UNMA'IMED, ãn-mâmd'. *a.* Not deprived of any essential part. *Sir J. Beaumont.*
UNMA'KABLE, ãn-mâ'-kâ-bl. *a.* Not possible to be made. *Greiv.*
To UNMA'KE, ãn-mâke'. *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before possessed. *Shakspeare.*
UNMA'LEABLE*, ãn-mâl'-lê-â-bl. *a.* Not maleable. *Fanshawe.*
To UNMA'N, ãn-mân'. *v. a.* To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason. *Shak.* To emasculate. To break into irresolution; to deject. *Dryden.*
UNMA'NAGEABLE, ãn-mân'-ê-jâ-bl. *a.* Not manageable; not easily governed. *Glanville.* Not easily wielded.
UNMA'NAGED, ãn-mân'-îdj. 90. *a.* Not broken by horsemanship. *Bp. Taylor.* Not tutored; not educated. *Felton.*
UNMA'NLIKE, ãn-mân'-lîke. } *a.* Unbecoming a
UNMA'NLY, ãn-mân'-lê. } human being. *Sidney.* Unsuitable to a man; effeminate. *Sidney.*
UNMA'NNED*, ãn-mând'. *a.* Not furnished with men. *Kyd.* Not tamed: a term of falconry. *Shak.*
UNMA'NNERED, ãn-mân'-nûrd. *a.* Rude; brutal; uncivil. *B. Jonson.*
UNMA'NNERLINESS, ãn-mân'-nûr-lê-nês. *n. s.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour. *Bp. Hall.*
UNMA'NNERLY, ãn-mân'-nûr-lê. *a.* Ill bred; not civil; not complaisant. *Shakspeare.*
UNMA'NNERLY, ãn-mân'-nûr-lê. *ad.* Uncivelly. *Shakspeare.*
UNMANURED, ãn-mâ-nûrd'. *a.* Not cultivated. *Spenser.*
UNMA'RKED, ãn-mârk'. 359. *a.* Not observed; not regarded. *Sidney.**

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ðíll;—pòðnd;—thin, THIS.

UNMA'RRED*, ùn-màrd'. *a.* Uninjured; not spoiled. *Spenser.*

UNMA'RRIED, ùn-màr'-ríd. 282. *a.* Having no husband, or no wife. *Bacon.*

To UNMA'RRY*, ùn-màr'-rè. *v. a.* To separate from the matrimonial contract; to divorce. *Milton.*

To UNMA'SK, ùn-màsk'. *v. a.* To strip of a mask. To strip of any disguise. *Roscommon.*

To UNMA'SK, ùn-màsk'. *v. n.* To put off the mask. *Shakespeare.*

UNMA'SKED, ùn-màskt'. 359. *a.* Naked; open to the view. *Dryden.*

UNMA'STERABLE, ùn-mà'-stùr-à-bl. *a.* Unconquerable; not to be subdued. *Brown.*

UNMA'STERED, ùn-mà'-stùrd. *a.* Not subdued. Not conquerable. *Shakespeare.*

UNMA'TCHABLE, ùn-màtsh'-à-bl. *a.* Unparalleled; unequalled. *Hooker.*

UNMA'TCHED, ùn-màtsh'. *a.* Matchless; having no match or equal. *Dryden.*

UNME'ANING, ùn-mè'-ning. 410. *a.* Expressing no meaning; having no meaning. *Pope.*

UNME'ANT, ùn-mènt'. *a.* Not intended. *Dryden.*

UNME'ASURABLE, ùn-mèzh'-ùr-à-bl. *a.* Boundless; unbounded. *Shakespeare.*

UNME'ASURABLY*, ùn-mèzh'-ùr-à-blè. *ad.* Beyond all bounds; beyond measure. *Howell.*

UNME'ASURED, ùn-mèzh'-ùr'd. *a.* Immense; infinite. *Blackmore.* Not measured; plentiful beyond measure. *Milton.*

UNME'DDLED with, ùn-mèd'-dl'd-wìth. 359. *a.* Not touched; not altered. *Carew.*

UNME'DDLING*, ùn-mèd'-dl-ing. *a.* Not interfering with the affairs of others. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

UNME'DDLINGNESS*, ùn-mèd'-dl-ing-nès. *n. s.* Absence of interposition or intermeddling. *Bp. Hall.*

UNME'DITATED, ùn-mèd'-è-tà-tèd. *a.* Not formed by previous thought. *Milton.*

UNMEE'T, ùn-mèet'. *a.* [unmeet, Sax.] Not fit; not proper; not worthy. *Spenser.*

UNMEE'TLY*, ùn-mèet'-lé. *ad.* Not properly; not suitably. *Spenser.*

UNMEE'TNESS*, ùn-mèet'-nès. *n. s.* [unmeet-ness, Sax.] Unfitness; unsuitableness. *Milton.*

UNME'LOWED, ùn-mèl'-lòde. *a.* Not fully ripened. *Shakespeare.*

UNMELO'DIOUS*, ùn-mèl'-lò-dè-ùs. *a.* Harsh; grating; not melodious. *Sir T. Herbert.*

UNME'LTED, ùn-mèlt'-èd. *a.* Undissolved by heat. *Waller.*

UNMENTIONED, ùn-mèn'-shùnd. *a.* Not told; not named. *Clarendon.*

UNME'CHANTABLE, ùn-mèr'-tshàn-tà-bl. *a.* Unsaleable; not vendible. *Carew.*

UNME'RCIFUL, ùn-mèr'-sè-fùl. *a.* Cruel; severe; inclement. *Locke.* Unconscionable; exorbitant. *Pope.*

UNME'RCIFULLY, ùn-mèr'-sè-fùl-è. *ad.* Without mercy; without tenderness. *Addison.*

UNME'RCIFULNESS, ùn-mèr'-sè-fùl-nès. *n. s.* Inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderness. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNME'RITABLE, ùn-mèr'-it-à-bl. *a.* Having no desert. *Shakespeare.* Not in use.

UNME'RITED, ùn-mèr'-it-èd. *a.* Not deserved; not obtained otherwise than by favour. *Milton.*

UNME'RITEDNESS, ùn-mèr'-it-èd-nès. *n. s.* State of being undeserved. *Boyle.*

UNME'T*, ùn-mét'. *a.* Not met. *B. Jonson.*

UNM'IGHTY*, ùn-mìt'-tè. *a.* [unmichtig, Sax.] Not powerful; weak.

UNM'ILD*, ùn-mild'. *a.* [unmiltb, Sax.] Not mild; fierce.

UNM'ILDNESS*, ùn-mild'-nès. *n. s.* Want of mildness. *Milton.*

UNM'ILKED, ùn-mìlt'. *a.* Not milked. *Pope.*

UNM'ILLED*, ùn-mild'. *a.* [Of coin.] Not milled. *Leake.*

UNM'INDED, ùn-mìnd'-èd. *a.* Not heeded; not regarded. *Shakespeare.*

UNM'INDFUL, ùn-mìnd'-fùl. *a.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive. *Spenser.*

UNM'INDFULLY*, ùn-mìnd'-fùl-è. *ad.* Carelessly. *Scott.*

UNM'INDFULNESS*, ùn-mìnd'-fùl-nès. *n. s.* Carelessness; heedlessness; negligence; inattention. *Scott.*

To UNM'INGLE, ùn-mìng'-gl. 505. *v. a.* To separate things mixed. *Bacon.*

UNM'INGLEABLE, ùn-mìng'-gl-à-bl. *a.* Not susceptible of mixture. *Boyle.* Not used.

UNM'INGLED, ùn-mìng'-gl'd. 359. *a.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing mixed. *Shakespeare.*

UNM'IRY, ùn-mìr'-è. *a.* Not fouled with dirt. *Gay.*

UNM'ISSED*, ùn-mìst'. *a.* Not missed. *Gray.*

UNM'ITIGABLE*, ùn-mìt'-è-gà-bl. *a.* That may not be softened. *Shakespeare.*

UNM'ITIGATED, ùn-mìt'-è-gà-tèd. *a.* Not softened. *Shakespeare.*

UNM'IXED, { ùn-mìkt'. 359. { *a.* Not mingled

UNM'IXT, { with any thing; pure; not corrupted by additions. *Bacon.*

UNMO'ANED, ùn-mòn'-d'. *a.* Not lamented. *Shak.*

UNMO'IST, ùn-mòist'. *a.* Not wet. *Phillips.*

UNMO'ISTENED, ùn-mòet'-s'nd. 359. *a.* Not made wet. *Boyle.*

UNMOLE'STED, ùn-mò-lèst'-èd. *a.* Free from disturbance; free from external troubles. *Prior.*

UNMO'NIED*, ùn-mòn'-nìd. *a.* Having no money; wanting money. *Shenstone.*

To UNMO'NOLIZE*, ùn-mò-nòp'-ò-lìze. *v. a.* To rescue from being monopolized. *Milton.*

To UNMO'OR, ùn-mòor'. *v. a.* To loose from land by taking up the anchors. *Pope.* Prior seems to have taken it for casting anchor.

UNMO'RALIZED, ùn-mòr'-à-lìz'd. *a.* Untutored by morality. *Norris.*

UNMORTGAGED, ùn-mòr'-gàdj'd. 90. *a.* Not mortgaged. *Dryden.*

UNMORTIFIED, ùn-mòr'-tè-fìde. *a.* Not subdued by sorrow and severities. *Rogers.*

To UNMO'ULD, ùn-mòld'. [See MOULD.] *v. a.* To change as to the form. *Milton.*

UNMO'URNED, ùn-mòrn'-d'. *a.* Not lamented; not deplored. *Southern.*

UNMO'VABLE, ùn-mòov'-à-bl. *a.* Such as cannot be removed or altered. *Locke.*

UNMO'VABLY*, ùn-mòov'-à-blè. *ad.* Unalterably. *Ellis.*

UNMO'VED, ùn-mòov'-d'. *a.* Not put out of one place into another. *May.* Not changed in resolution. *Milton.* Not affected; not touched with any passion. *Pope.* Unaltered by passion. *Dryden.*

UNMO'VING, ùn-mòv'-ving. 410. *a.* Having no motion. *Cheyne.* Having no power to raise the passions; unaffected.

To UNMU'FFLE, ùn-mùf'-fl. *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face. *Milton.*

UNMU'RMURED*, ùn-mùr'-mùrd. *a.* Not murmured at. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNMU'SICAL, ùn-mù'-zè-kàl. *a.* Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound. *B. Jonson.*

To UNMU'ZZLE, ùn-mùz'-zl. *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle. *Shakespeare.*

UNNA'MED, ùn-nàm'-d'. *a.* Not mentioned. *Milton.* Not having received a name. *Milton.*

UNNA'TIVE*, ùn-nà'-tìv. *a.* Not native. *Thomson.*

UNNA'TURAL, ùn-nàt'-shù-ràl. *a.* Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts. *Shak.* Acting without the affections implanted by nature. *Shak.* Forced; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things; not representing nature. *Dryden.*

To UNNA'TURALIZE*, ùn-nàt'-shù-ràl-lìze. *v. a.* To divest of the affections implanted by nature. *Hales.*

UNNA'TURALLY, ùn-nàt'-shù-ràl-è. *ad.* In opposition to nature. *Tillotson.*

UNNA'TURALNESS, ùn-nàt'-shù-ràl-nès. *n. s.* Contrariety to nature. *Sidney.*

UNNAVIGABLE, ùn-nàv'-è-gà-bl. *a.* Not to be passed by vessels; not to be navigated. *Cowley.*

UNNA/VIGATED*, ãn-nâv'-ê-gâ-têd. *a.* Not sailed over. *Cooke's Voyage.*
 UNNE/CESSARILY, ãn-nês'-sês-sâ-rê-lê. *ad.* Without necessity; without need; needlessly. *Hooker.*
 UNNE/CESSARINESS, ãn-nês'-sês-sâ-rê-nês. *n. s.* Needlessness. *Decay of Christian Piety.*
 UNNE/CESSARY, ãn-nês'-sês-sâ-rê. *a.* Needless; not wanted; useless. *Hooker.*
 UNNEED/FUL*, ãn-nêd'-fûl. *a.* Not wanted; needless. *Milton.*
 UNNEIGHBOURLY, ãn-nâ'-bûr-lê. 249. *a.* Not kind; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour. *Garth.*
 UNNEIGHBOURLY, ãn-nâ'-bûr-lê. *ad.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbour; with malevolence; with mutual mischief. *Shakspeare.*
 UNNE/RVATE, ãn-nêr'-vât. 91. *a.* Weak; feeble. *Broome.*
 To UNNE/RVE, ãn-nêrv'. *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble. *Addison.*
 UNNE/RVED, ãn-nêrvd'. *a.* Weak; feeble. *Shak.*
 UNNE/TH, ãn-nêth'. } *ad.* [un and ead, Sax.]
 UNNE/THES, ãn-nêths'. } Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
 UNNO/BLE, ãn-nô'-bl. *a.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble. *Shakspeare.*
 UNNO/BLY*, ãn-nô'-blê. *ad.* Meanly; ignobly. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
 UNNO/TED, ãn-nô'-têd. *a.* Not observed; not regarded; not heeded. *Shakspeare.* Not honoured. *Pope.*
 UNNO/TICED*, ãn-nô'-tîst. *a.* Not observed; not taken notice of. *Roberts.*
 UNNU/MBERED, ãn-nûm'-bûrd. *a.* Innumerable. *Shakspeare.*
 UNNURTURED*, ãn-nûr'-tshûrd. *a.* Not nurtured; not educated. *Wisdom, xvii.*
 UNOBE/YED, ãn-ô-bâdê'. 359. *a.* Not obeyed. *Milton.*
 UNOBE/CTED, ãn-ôb-jêk'-têd. *a.* Not charged as a fault, or contrary argument. *Atterbury.*
 UNOBE/CTIONABLE*, ãn-ôb-jêk'-shûn-â-bl. *a.* Not to be objected against. *Dr. Geddes.*
 UNOBN/OXIOUS, ãn-ôb-nôk'-shûs. *a.* Not liable; not exposed to any hurt. *Donne.*
 UNOBS/CURED*, ãn-ôb-skûrd'. *a.* Not obscured; not darkened. *Milton.*
 UNOBS/EQUIVOUSNESS, ãn-ôb-sê'-kwê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Incompliance; disobedience. *Brown.*
 UNOBS/RVABLE, ãn-ôb-zêr'-vâ-bl. *a.* Not to be observed; not discoverable. *Boyle.*
 UNOBS/RVANCE*, ãn-ôb-zêr'-vânse. *n. s.* Inattention; regardlessness. *Whillock.*
 UNOBS/RVANT, ãn-ôb-zêr'-vânt. *a.* Not obsequious. Not attentive. *Glanville.*
 UNOBS/RVED, ãn-ôb-zêrvd'. *a.* Not regarded; not attended to; not heeded; not minded. *Bacon.*
 UNOBS/RVEDLY*, ãn-ôb-zêrv'-êd-lê. *ad.* Without being observed. *Patrick.*
 UNOBS/RVING, ãn-ôb-zêr'-vîng. *a.* Inattentive; not heedful. *Dryden.*
 UNOBS/TRU/CTED, ãn-ôb-strâk'-têd. *a.* Not hindered; not stopped. *Blackmore.*
 UNOBS/TRU/CTIVE, ãn-ôb-strâk'-tîv. *a.* Not raising any obstacle. *Blackmore.*
 UNOBT/AINED, ãn-ôb-tând'. *a.* Not gained; not acquired. *Hooker.*
 UNOBT/RUSIVE*, ãn-ôb-trû'-sîv. *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest; humble. *Young.*
 UNO/BVIOUS, ãn-ôb-vê-ûs. *a.* Not readily occurring. *Boyle.*
 UNO/CUPIED, ãn-ôk'-kû-plde. *a.* Unpossessed. *Ray.*
 UNOFFE/NDED*, ãn-ôf-fênd'-êd. *a.* Not offended. *Johnson.*
 UNOFFE/NDING, ãn-ôf-fênd'-îng. *a.* Harmless; innocent. *Dryden.* Sinless; pure from fault. *Rogers.*
 UNOFFE/NSIVE*, ãn-ôf-fên'-sîv. *a.* Giving no offence. *Fell.*
 UNO/FFERED, ãn-ôf-fûrd. *a.* Not proposed to acceptance. *Clarendon.*

UNO/FTEN*, ãn-ôf'-fîn. *ad.* Rarely. *Harris.*
 To UNO/IL, ãn-ôil'. *v. a.* To free from oil. *Dryden.*
 UNO/ILED*, ãn-ôild'. *a.* Not smeared with oil. *Young.*
 UNO/PENED*, ãn-ô'-pnd. *a.* Not opened; not unclosed. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
 UNO/PENING, ãn-ô'-pn-îng. *a.* Not opening. *Pope.*
 UNO/PERATIVE, ãn-ôp'-êr-â-tîv. *a.* Producing no effects. *South.*
 UNO/PPOSED, ãn-ôp-pôzd'. *a.* Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction. *Milton.*
 UNO/RDERLY, ãn-ôr'-dûr-lê. *a.* Disordered; irregular. *Sanderson.*
 UNO/RDINARY, ãn-ôr'-dê-nâ-rê. *a.* Uncommon; unusual. *Locke. Ob. J.*
 UNO/RGANIZED, ãn-ôr'-gân-îzd. *a.* Having no parts instrumental to the motion or nourishment of the rest. *Grew.*
 UNO/RIGINAL, ãn-ô-rîd'-jê-nâl. } *a.* Hav-
 UNO/RIGINATED, ãn-ô-rîd'-jê-nâ-têd. } ing no
 birth; ungenerated. *Milton.*
 UNORN/AMENTAL*, ãn-ôr-nâ-mênt'-âl. *a.* Plain; without ornament. *West.*
 UNORN/AMENTED*, ãn-ôr'-nâ-mênt-êd. *a.* Not adorned; not dressed with ornaments. *Coventry.*
 UNORTHODOX, ãn-ôr'-thô-dôks. *a.* Not holding pure doctrine. *Decay of Christian Piety.*
 UNOSTENT/A'TIOUS*, ãn-ôs-tên-tâ'-shûs. *a.* Not boastful; modest. *West.*
 UNO/WED, ãn-ôdê'. *a.* Having no owner. *Shak.*
 UNO/WNED, ãn-ônd'. *a.* Having no owner. Not acknowledged; not claimed. *Milton.*
 UNO/PAC/FICK*, ãn-pâ-sîf'-îk. *a.* Not of a peaceable turn; not gentle. *Warton.*
 UNP/A'CIPIED*, ãn-pâs'-sê-fîde. *a.* Not composed; not calmed. *Browne.*
 To UNP/A'CK, ãn-pâk'. *v. a.* To disburden; to exonerate. *Shak.* To open any thing bound together. *Boyle.*
 UNP/A'CKED, ãn-pâkt'. 359. *a.* Not collected by unlawful artifices. *Hudibras.*
 UNP/A'ID, ãn-pâdê'. *a.* Not discharged. *Milton.*
 Not receiving dues or debts. *Collier.—Unpaid for.*
 That for which the price is not yet given; taken on trust. *Shakspeare.*
 UNP/A'INED, ãn-pând'. *a.* Suffering no pain. *Milton.*
 UNP/A'INFUL, ãn-pâne'-fûl. *a.* Giving no pain. *Locke.*
 UNP/A'LATABLE, ãn-pâl'-â-tâ-bl. *a.* Nauseous; disgusting. *Dryden.*
 To UNP/A'RADISE*, ãn-pâr'-â-dîse. *v. a.* To deprive of happiness resembling that of paradise. *Young.*
 UNP/A'RAGONED, ãn-pâr'-â-gônd. *a.* Unequalled; unmatched. *Shakspeare.*
 UNP/A'RALLELED, ãn-pâr'-âl-lêld. *a.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal. *Shak.*
 UNP/A'RDONABLE, ãn-pâr'-dn-â-bl. *a.* [impardonable, Fr.] Irremissible. *Hooker.*
 UNP/A'RDONABLY, ãn-pâr'-dn-â-blê. *ad.* Beyond forgiveness. *Atterbury.*
 UNP/A'RDONED, ãn-pâr'-dnd. 359. *a.* Not forgiven. *Rogers.* Not discharged; not cancelled by a legal pardon. *Raleigh.*
 UNP/A'RDONING, ãn-pâr'-dn-îng. 410. *a.* Not forgiving. *Dryden.*
 UNP/A'RLIAMENTARINESS, ãn-pâr-lê-mênt'-â-rê-nês. *n. s.* Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament. *Clarendon.*
 UNP/A'RLIAMENTARY, ãn-pâr-lê-mênt'-â-rê. *a.* Contrary to the rules of parliament. *Swift.*
 UNP/A'RTED, ãn-pâr'-têd. *a.* Undivided; not separated. *Prior.*
 UNP/A'RTIAL, ãn-pâr'-shâl. *a.* Equal; honest: not now in use. *Sanderson.*
 UNP/A'RTIALLY, ãn-pâr'-shâl-ê. *ad.* Equally; indifferently. *Hooker.*
 UNP/A'SSABLE, ãn-pâs'-sâ-bl. *a.* Admitting no passage. *Esther, xvi.* Not current; not suffered to pass. *Locke.*

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tâb, bûll; —ôil; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

UNPA/SSIONATE, ùn-pâsh'-ûn-ât, 91. }
UNPA/SSIONATED, ùn-pâsh'-ûn-â-têd. } a.

Free from passion; calm; impartial. *Watton*.
UNPA/SSIONATELY, ùn-pâsh'-ûn-ât-lê, ad. With-
out passion. *King Charles*.

UNPA/STORAL*, ùn-pâs'-tôr-âl. a. Not pastoral;
not becoming pastoral manners. *Warton*.

UNPA/THED, ùn-pât'ad'. a. Untracked; unmark-
ed by passage. *Shakspeare*.

UNPATHE/TICK*, ùn-pâ-thêt'-îk. a. Not passion-
ate; not moving. *Warton*.

UNPA/TRONIZED*, ùn-pât'-rûn-lzd. a. Not having
a patron. *Johnson*.

UNPA/TERNED*, ùn-pât'-târnd. a. Having no
equal. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

UNPA/VED*, ùn-pâv'd. a. Not paved. *Hakewill*.

UNPA/WNED, ùn-pâw'nd. a. Not given to pledge.
Pope.

To UNPA/Y, ùn-pâ'. v. a. Not to pay; not to com-
pensate. *Dryden*. To undo: a low, ludicrous word.
Shakspeare.

UNPE/ACEABLE, ùn-pê'-sâ-bl. a. Quarrelsome;
inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others. *Ham-
mond*.

UNPE/ACEFUL*, ùn-pêssê'-fûl. a. Unpacifick; vi-
olent; without peace. *Cowley*.

To UNPE/G, ùn-pêg'. v. a. To open any thing clos-
ed with a peg. *Shakspeare*.

UNPE/NETRABLE*, ùn-pên'-ê-trâ-bl. a. Impene-
trable. *Herbert*.

UNPENITENT*, ùn-pên'-ê-tênt. a. Impenitent.
Sandys.

UNPEN/SIONED, ùn-pên'-shûnd. a. Not kept in de-
pendence by a pension. *Pope*.

To UNPE/OPLE, ùn-pêl'-pl. v. a. To depopulate;
to deprive of inhabitants. *Spenser*.

UNPERCE/IVABLE*, ùn-pêr-sê'-vâ-bl. a. Not
readily to be perceived; not obvious. *Pearson*.

UNPERCE/IVED, ùn-pêr-sêv'd. a. Not observed;
not heeded; not sensibly discovered; not known.
Bacon.

UNPERCE/IVEDLY, ùn-pêr-sêv'-vêd-lê. 364. ad.
So as not to be perceived. *Boyle*.

UNPERFECT, ùn-pêr'-fêkt. a. [*imperfait*, Fr.;
imperfectus, Lat.] Incomplete. *Peacham*.

UNPERFECTED*, ùn-pêr'-fêkt-êd. a. Not per-
fected; not completed. *Hammond*.

UNPERFECTLY*, ùn-pêr'-fêkt-lê. ad. Imperfect-
ly. *Hales*.

UNPERFECTNESS, ùn-pêr'-fêkt-nês. n. s. Imper-
fection; incompleteness. *Ascham*.

UNPERFORMED, ùn-pêr'-fôrmd'. [See PER-
FORM.] a. Undone; not done. *Bp. Taylor*.

UNPERFORMING*, ùn-pêr'-fôrmd'-îng. a. Not dis-
charging its office. *Dryden*.

UNPER/RISHABLE, ùn-pêr'-îsh-â-bl. a. Lasting to
perpetuity; exempt from decay. *Hammond*.

UNPER/RISHED*, ùn-pêr'-îsh-t. a. Not violated; not
destroyed. *Sir T. Elyot*.

UNPER/RJURED, ùn-pêr'-jûrd. a. Free from per-
jury. *Dryden*.

To UNPERPLE/X*, ùn-pêr-plêks'. v. a. To relieve
from perplexity. *Donne*.

UNPERPLE/XED, ùn-pêr-plêkst'. a. Disentangled;
not embarrassed. *Locke*.

UNPERSPI/RABLE, ùn-pêr-spl'-râ-bl. a. Not to
be emitted through the pores of the skin. *Arbuth.*

UNPERSUA/DABLE, ùn-pêr-swâ'-dâ-bl. a. Inex-
orable; not to be persuaded. *Sidney*.

UNPE/TRIFIED, ùn-pêr'-trê-fîde. a. Not turned to
stone. *Brown*.

UNPHILOSOPHICAL, ùn-fîl-lô-zôf'-ê-kâl. a. Un-
suitable to the rules of philosophy, or right reason.
Collier.

UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, ùn-fîl-lô-zôf'-ê-kâl-ê.
ad. In a manner contrary to the rules of right rea-
son. *South*.

UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, ùn-fîl-lô-zôf'-ê-kâl-
nês. n. s. Incongruity with philosophy. *Norris*.

To UNPHILOSOPHIZE, ùn-fê-lôs'-sô-fîze. v. a.
To degrade from the character of a philosopher.
Pope.

UNPHY/SICKED*, ùn-fîz'-îkt. a. Not indebted to
medicine; not influenced by medicine. *Hovell*.

UNPI/RCED, ùn-pêrst'. 359. [See PIERCE.] a
Not penetrated; not pierced. *Milton*.

UNP/LLARED, ùn-pîl'-lârd. a. Deprived of pil-
lars. *Pope*.

UNP/LLOWED, ùn-pîl'-lôde. a. Wanting a pillow
Milton.

To UNP/N, ùn-pîn'. v. a. To open what is shut or
fastened with a pin. *Shakspeare*.

UNP/NKED, ùn-pîngkt'. 359. a. Not marked with
eyelid holes. *Shakspeare*.

UNP/TIED, ùn-pîl'-tîd. 282. a. Not compassionat-
ed; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow. *Shak.*

UNP/TIFUL*, ùn-pîl'-ê-fûl. a. Not merciful. Not
exciting pity. *Davies*.

UNP/TIFULLY, ùn-pîl'-ê-fûl-ê. ad. Unmercifully,
without mercy. *Shakspeare*.

UNP/TYING, ùn-pîl'-tê-îng. 410. a. Having no
compassion. *Granville*.

UNPLA/CABLE*, ùn-plâ'-kâ-bl. a. Not to be ap-
peased; implacable. *Fotherby*.

UNPLA/CED, ùn-plâst'. 359. a. Having no place of
dependence. *Pope*.

UNPLA/GUED, ùn-plâgd'. 359. a. Not tormented
Shakspeare.

UNPLA/NTED, ùn-plân'-têd. a. Not planted; spon-
taneous. *Waller*.

UNPLA/USIBLE, ùn-plâw'-zê-bl. a. Not plausible;
not such as has a fair appearance. *Clarendon*.

UNPLA/USIVE, ùn-plâw'-sîv. a. Not approving.
Shakspeare.

UNPLEA/DABLE*, ùn-plê'-dâ-bl. a. Not capable
to be alleged in plea. *South*.

UNPLEA/SANT, ùn-plêz'-ânt. a. Not delighting,
troublesome; uneasy. *Hooker*.

UNPLEA/SANTLY, ùn-plêz'-ânt-lê. ad. Not de-
lightfully; uneasily. *Pope*.

UNPLEA/SANTNESS, ùn-plêz'-ânt-nês. n. s. Want
of qualities to give delight. *Hooker*.

UNPLEA/SED, ùn-plêzd'. 359. a. Not pleased; not
delighted. *Shakspeare*.

UNPLEA/SING, ùn-plê'-zîng. 410. a. Offensive;
disgusting; giving no delight. *Milton*.

UNPLEA/SINGNESS*, ùn-plê'-zîng-nês. n. s. Want
of qualities to please. *Milton*.

UNPLEA/SIVE*, ùn-plê'-zîv. a. Not pleasing. *Bp.
Hall*.

UNPLI/ANT, ùn-pîl'-ânt. a. Not easily bent; not
conforming to the will. *Wotton*.

UNPLO/UGHED, ùn-plôûd'. a. Not ploughed. *Mor-
timer*.

To UNPLU/ME, ùn-plûme'. v. a. To strip of plumes;
to degrade. *Glanville*.

UNPOE/TICAL, ùn-pô-êt'-tê-kâl. } a. Not as be-
UNPOE/TICK, ùn-pô-êt'-îk. 509. } comes a poet.
Bp. Corbett.

UNPOE/TICALLY*, ùn-pô-êt'-tê-kâl-lê. ad. In a
manner unbecoming a poet. *Dr. Warton*.

UNPO/INTED*, ùn-pôint'-êd. a. Having no point or
sting. *B. Jonson*. Not observing punctuations.

Dryden.

To UNPO/ISON*, ùn-pôl'-zn. v. a. To remove poi-
son from. *South*.

UNPO/IZED*, ùn-pôlzd'. a. Wanting equipoise
Thomson.

UNPO/LISHED, ùn-pôl'-îsh-t. 359. a. Not smoothed;
not brightened by attrition. *Wotton*. Not civiliz-
ed; not refined. *Waller*.

UNPOLI/TE, ùn-pô-lîte'. a. [*impoli*, Fr.; *impolitus*,
Lat.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil. *Watts*.

UNPOLI/TENESS*, ùn-pô-lîte'-nês. n. s. Want of
elegance. *Blackwall*. Want of courtesy or civil
ity.

UNPO/LLED*, ùn-pôld'. a. Unplundered. *Fanshawe*.
Not registered as a voter.

UNPOLLU/TED, ùn-pôl-lô'-têd. a. [*impollutus*,
Lat.] Not corrupted; not defiled. *Shakspeare*.

UNPO/PULAR, ùn-pôp'-û-lâr. 88. a. Not fitted to
please the people. *Addison*.

UNPOPULARITY*, ùn-pôp'-û-lâr'-ê-tê. n. s. Want
of qualities to please the people. *Ld. Lyttelton*.

UNPO/RTABLE, ûn-pôr't-â-bl. *a.* Not to be carried. *Raleigh.*
 UNPO/RTIONED*, ûn-pôr't-shûnd. *a.* Not endowed with a fortune. *Young.*
 UNPO/RTUOUS*, ûn-pôr't-tshû-ûs. *a.* Having no ports. *Burke.*
 UNPOSSE/SED, ûn-pôz-zêst'. *a.* Not had; not held; not enjoyed. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPOSSE/SSING, ûn-pôz-zêst'-sîng. *a.* Having no possession. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPOSS/IBLE*, ûn-pôs'-sê-bl. *a.* Not possible. *Bacon.*
 UNPRA/CTICABLE, ûn-prâk't-tê-kâ-bl. *a.* Not feasible; not practicable. *Boyle.*
 UNPRA/CTISED, ûn-prâk'-tîst. *a.* Not skilful by use and experience; raw; being in the state of a novice. *Shakespeare.* Not known; or not familiar by use. *Prior.*
 UNPRA/ISED, ûn-prâzd'. *a.* Not celebrated; not praised. *Spenser.*
 UNPRECA/RIOUS, ûn-prê-kâ'-rê-ûs. *a.* Not dependent on another. *Blackmore.*
 UNPRE/CEDENTED, ûn-prês'-sê-dên-têd. *a.* Not justifiable by any example. *Swift.*
 UNPRE/CISE*, ûn-prê-sîsê'. *a.* Loose; not exact. *Warton.*
 To UNPREDI/CT, ûn-prê-dîkt'. *v. n.* To retract prediction. *Milton.*
 UNPREFE/RRED, ûn-prê-fêr'd'. *a.* Not advanced. *Collier.*
 UNPRE/GNANT, ûn-prêg'-nânt. *a.* Not prolific; not quick of wit. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPREJU/DICATE, ûn-prê-jû'-dê-kâte. }
 UNPREJU/DICATED*, ûn-prê-jû'-dê-kâ-têd. } *a.*
 Not prepossessed by any settled notions. *Bp. Hall.*
 UNPRE/JUDICED, ûn-prêd'-jû-dîst. *a.* Free from prejudice; free from prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; void of preconceived notions. *Tillotson.*
 UNPRE/JUDICEDNESS*, ûn-prêd'-jû-dîs-êd-nês. *n. s.* State of being unprejudiced. *Clarke.*
 UNPRELA/TICAL, ûn-prê-lâ't-ê-kâl. *a.* Unsuitable to a prelate. *Clarendon.*
 UNPREME/DITATED, ûn-prê-mêd'-ê-tâ-têd. *a.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand. *Milton.*
 UNPREPARED, ûn-prê-pâr'd'. *a.* Not fitted by previous measures. *Milton.* Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPREPAREDNESS, ûn-prê-pâ'-rêd-nês. 365. *n. s.* State of being unprepared. *K. Charles.*
 UNPREPOSSE/SED, ûn-prê-pôz-zêst'. *a.* Not prepossessed; not preoccupied by notions. *South.*
 UNPRE/SSSED, ûn-prêst'. *a.* Not pressed. *Shak.* Not enforced. *Clarendon.*
 UNPRESU/PTUOUS*, ûn-prê-zâm'-tshû-ûs. *a.* Not presumptuous; submissive; humble. *Cowper.*
 UNPRETE/NDING, ûn-prê-tên'-dîng. *a.* Not claiming any distinctions. *Pope.*
 UNPREVA/ILING, ûn-prê-vâ'-lîng. *a.* Being of no force. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPREVENTED, ûn-prê-vênt'-êd. *a.* Not previously hindered. *Shak.* Not preceded by any thing. *Milton.*
 To UNPRIE/ST*, ûn-prêst'. *v. a.* To deprive of the orders of a priest. *Milton.*
 UNPRIE/STLY*, ûn-prêst'-lê. *a.* Unsuitable to a priest. *Bale.*
 UNPRINCELY, ûn-prîns'-lê. *a.* Unsuitable to a prince. *K. Charles.*
 UNPRIN/CIPIED, ûn-prîn'-sê-pl'd. 359. *a.* Not settled in tenets or opinions. *Milton.*
 UNPRINTED, ûn-prînt'-êd. *a.* Not printed. *Pope.*
 UNPRISONED, ûn-prîz'-z'n'd. 359. *a.* Set free from confinement. *Domme.*
 UNPRI/ZABLE, ûn-prî'-zâ-bl. *a.* Not valued; not of estimation. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPRI/ZED, ûn-prîz'd'. *a.* Not valued. *Shak.*
 UNPROCLA/IMED, ûn-prô-kîâm'd'. *a.* Not notified by a publick declaration. *Milton.*
 UNPRÔDUC/TIVE*, ûn-prô-dûk'-tîv. *a.* Having no power to produce; not efficient; barren. *Burke.*
 UNPROFANED, ûn-prô-fân'd'. *a.* Not violated. *Dryden.*

UNPROF/ICIENCY*, ûn-prô-fîsh'-ên-sê. *n. s.* Want of improvement. *Bp. Hall.*
 UNPRO/FITABLE, ûn-prôf'-ê-tâ-bl. *a.* Useless; serving no purpose. *Hooker.*
 UNPRO/FITABLENESS, ûn-prôf'-ê-tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Uselessness. *Addison.*
 UNPRO/FITABLY, ûn-prôf'-ê-tâ-lîê. *ad.* Uselessly; without advantage. *B. Jonson.*
 UNPRO/FITED, ûn-prôf'-tî-êd. *a.* Having no gain. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPROJE/CTED*, ûn-prô-jêkt'-êd. *a.* Not planned; not formed in the mind. *South.*
 UNPROLI/FICK, ûn-prô-llf'-îk. *a.* Barren; not productive. *Hale.*
 UNPRO/MISING, ûn-prôm'-îs-îng. *a.* Giving no promise of excellence; having no appearance of value. *Locke.*
 UNPRO/MPTED*, ûn-prômpt'-êd. *a.* Not dictated. *Congreve.*
 UNPRONO/UNCED, ûn-prô-nôûnst'. *a.* Not uttered; not spoken. *Milton.*
 UNPRO/PER, ûn-prôp'-âr. 98. *a.* Not peculiar. *Shakespeare.* Unfit; not right.
 UNPRO/PERLY, ûn-prôp'-âr-lî. *ad.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPROPHE/TICAL*, ûn-prô-fêv'-ê-kâl. } *a.* Not
 UNPROPHE/TICK*, ûn-prô-fêv'-îk. } foresee
 ing or foretelling future events. *Ellis.*
 UNPROPI/TIOUS, ûn-prô-plîsh'-ûs. *a.* Not favourable; inauspicious. *Pope.*
 UNPRO/POTIONABLE*, ûn-prô-pôr'-shûn-â-bl. *a.* Not suitable; not such as is fit. *Government of the Tongue.*
 UNPRO/PORTIONATE*, ûn-prô-pôr'-shûn-âte. *a.* Not proportioned; not suited. *Pearson.*
 UNPRO/PORTIONED, ûn-prô-pôr'-shûn'd. *a.* Not suited to something else. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPRO/POSED, ûn-prô-pôz'd'. *a.* Not proposed. *Dryden.*
 UNPRO/PED, ûn-prôpt'. 359. *a.* Not supported, not upheld. *Milton.*
 UNPRO/SPEROUS, ûn-prôs'-pûr-ûs. *a.* [improsper, Lat.] Unfortunate; not prosperous. *Clarendon.*
 UNPRO/SPEROUSLY, ûn-prôs'-pûr-ûs-lê. *ad.* Unsuccessfully. *Bp. Taylor.*
 UNPRO/SPEROUSNESS*, ûn-prôs'-pûr-ûs-nês. *n. s.* State of being unprosperous. *Hammond.*
 UNPROTE/CTED, ûn-prô-têk'-têd. *a.* Not protected; not supported; not defended. *Hooker.*
 UNPRO/VED, ûn-prôdv'd'. *a.* Not tried; not known by trial. *Spenser.* Not evinced by argument. *Boyle.*
 To UNPROVIDE, ûn-prô-vîdê'. *v. a.* To divest of resolution or qualifications; to unfurnish. *Shak.*
 UNPROVIDED, ûn-prô-vî'-dêd. *a.* Not secured or qualified by previous measures. *Shak.* Not furnished; not previously supplied. *K. Charles.*
 UNPROVOKED, ûn-prô-vôkt'. *a.* Not provoked. *Dryden.*
 UNPROVOKING, ûn-prô-vô'-kîng. *a.* Giving no offence. *Fleetwood.*
 UNPRUDE/NTIAL*, ûn-prû-dên'-shâl. *a.* Imprudent. *Milton.*
 UNPRUNED, ûn-prûn'd'. *a.* Not cut; not lopped. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPU/BLICK, ûn-pûb'-lîk. *a.* Private; not generally known or seen. *Bp. Taylor.*
 UNPU/BLISHED, ûn-pûb'-lîst. *a.* Secret; unknown. *Shak.* Not given to the publick. *Pope.*
 UNPUNISHED, ûn-pûn'-lîst. *a.* [impunitus, Lat.] Not punished; suffered to continue in impunity. *Ecclus. viii.*
 UNPURCHASED, ûn-pûr'-tshâst. *a.* Unbought. *Denham.*
 UNPURE*, ûn-pûrê'. *a.* Not clean; not pure. *Domme.*
 UNPURGED, ûn-pûrj'd'. *a.* Not purged; unpurified. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPURIFIED, ûn-pû'-rîfîde. 282. *a.* Not freed from recrement. Not cleansed from sin. *Decay of Christian Piety.*
 UNPURPOSED, ûn-pûr'-pûst. *a.* Not designed; not intentional. *Shakespeare.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS

UNPURSU'ED, ûn-pûr-sûdê'. *a.* Not pursued. *Milton.*
 UNPU'TREFIED, ûn-pû'-trê-fîde. *a.* Not corrupted by rottenness. *Bacon.*
 UNQUA'LIFIED, ûn-kwôl'-ê-fîde. 232. *a.* Not fit. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* Not softened; not abated.
 UNQUA'LIFIEDNESS*, ûn-kwôl'-ê-fîde-nês. *n. s.* State of being unqualified. *Biblioth. Bibl.*
 To UNQUA'LIFY, ûn-kwôl'-ê-fî. *v. a.* To disqualify; to divest of qualification. *Addison.*
 UNQUALITIED*, ûn-kwôl'-ê-tîd. *a.* Deprived of the usual faculties. *Shakspeare, Ob. T.*
 UNQUARR'ELABLE, ûn-kwôr'-rîl-â-bl. *a.* Such as cannot be impugned. *Brown.*
 To UNQUE'EN, ûn-kwêen'. *v. a.* To divest of the dignity of queen. *Shakspeare.*
 UNQUE'ELLED*, ûn-kwêl'd'. *a.* Unsubdued. *Thomson.* Not kept down. *Thomson.*
 UNQUENCHABLE, ûn-kwênsh'-â-bl. *a.* Unextinguishable. *Bacon.*
 UNQUENCHABLENESS, ûn-kwênsh'-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Unextinguishableness. *Hakewill.*
 UNQUENCH'ED, ûn-kwênsh'. *a.* Not extinguished. *Bacon.* Not extinguishable. *Arbuthnot.*
 UNQUESTIONABLE, ûn-kwêsh'-ishûn-â-bl. 405. *a.* Indubitable; not to be doubted. *Wotton.* That cannot bear to be questioned without impatience. *Shakspeare.*
 UNQUE'STIONABLY, ûn-kwêsh'-ishûn-â-blê. *ad.* Indubitably; without doubt. *Sprat.*
 UNQUESTION'ED, ûn-kwêsh'-ishûn'd'. *a.* Not doubted; passed without doubt. *Brown.* Indisputable; not to be opposed. *B. Jonson.* Not interrogated; not examined. *Dryden.*
 UNQUICK, ûn-kwik'. *a.* Motionless; not alive. *Daniel.*
 UNQUICKENED, ûn-kwik'-k'n'd'. *a.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality. *Blackmore.*
 UNQUIET, ûn-kwi'-êt. *a.* *[inquiet, Fr.; inquietus, Lat.]* Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not still. *Milton.* Disturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace. *Shak.* Restless; unsatisfied. *Pope.*
 To UNQUIET*, ûn-kwi'-êt. *v. a.* To disquiet; to make uneasy. *Lord Herbert.*
 UNQUIETLY, ûn-kwi'-êt-lê. *ad.* Without rest. *Shakspeare.*
 UNQUIETNESS, ûn-kwi'-êt-nês. *n. s.* Want of tranquillity. *Denham.* Want of peace. *Spenser.* Restlessness; turbulence. *Dryden.* Perturbation; uneasiness. *Shakspeare.*
 UNQUIETUDE*, ûn-kwi'-ê-tûde. *n. s.* Disquietude; uneasiness; restlessness. *Wotton.*
 UNRA'CKED, ûn-râkt'. *a.* Not poured from the lees. *Bacon.*
 UNRA'KED, ûn-râkt'. *a.* Not thrown together and covered; used only of fires. *Shakspeare.*
 UNRA'NSACKED, ûn-rân'-sâkt. *a.* Not pillaged. *Knolles.*
 UNRA'NSOMED, ûn-rân'-sûmd. *a.* Not set free by payment for liberty. *Pope.*
 To UNRA'VEl, ûn-râv'-v'l. 103. *v. a.* To disentangle; to extricate; to clear. *Fell.* To disorder; to throw out of the present order. *Tillotson.* To clear up the intrigue of a play. *Pope.*
 To UNRA'VEl*, ûn-râv'-v'l. *v. n.* To be unfolded. *Young.*
 UNRA'ZORED, ûn-râ'-zûr'd. *a.* Unshaven. *Milton.*
 UNRE'ACHED, ûn-rêisht'. 359. *a.* Not attained. *Dryden.*
 UNRE'AD, ûn-rêd'. *a.* Not read; not publicly pronounced. *Hooker.* Untaught; not learned in books. *Dryden.*
 UNRE'ADINESS, ûn-rêd'-ê-nês. *n. s.* Want of readiness; want of promptness. *Hooker.* Want of preparation. *Bp. Taylor.*
 UNRE'ADY, ûn-rêd'-ê. *a.* Not prepared; not fit. *Spenser.* Not prompt; not quick. *Brown.* Awkward; ungain. *Bacon.* Undressed. *Shakspeare.*
 UNRE'AL, ûn-rê'-âl. *a.* Unsubstantial; having only appearance. *Shakspeare.*
 UNRE'APED*, ûn-rêép'. *a.* Not reaped; uncut. *Carew.*

UNRE'ASONABLE, ûn-rê'-z'n-â-bl. *a.* Not agreeable to reason. *Hooker.* Exorbitant; claiming or insisting on more than is fit. *Dryden.* Greater than is fit; immoderate. *Atterbury.* Irrational. *Wisdom, xi.*
 UNRE'ASONABLENESS, ûn-rê'-z'n-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Inconsistency with reason. *Hammond.* Exorbitance; excessive demand. *K. Charles.*
 UNRE'ASONABLY, ûn-rê'-z'n-â-blê. *ad.* In a manner contrary to reason. *Addison.* More than enough. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNRE'AVE, ûn-rêvê' *v. a.* [now *unrave*.] To unwind; to disentangle. *Spenser.* Not to tear asunder; not to rive; not to unroof. *Bp. Hall.*
 UNREBA'TED, ûn-rê-bâ'-têd. *a.* Not blunted. *Hakewill.*
 UNREBU'KABLE, ûn-rê-bû'-kâ-bl. *a.* Obnoxious to no censure. *1 Tim. vi.*
 UNRECEIVED, ûn-rê-sêv'd'. *a.* Not received. *Hooker.*
 UNRECLA'IMED, ûn-rê-klâm'd'. *a.* Not tamed. *Shak.* Not reformed. *Rogers.*
 UNRECONC'ILABLE, ûn-rêk'-ôn-sî'-lâ-bl. *a.* Not to be appeased; implacable. *Shak.* Not to be made consistent with. *Hammond.*
 UNRECONCILED, ûn-rêk'-ôn-sîl'd. *a.* Not reconciled. *Shakspeare.*
 UNRECORDED, ûn-rê-kôr'-dêd. *a.* Not kept in remembrance by public monuments. *Milton.*
 UNRECOVERABLE*, ûn-rê-kûv'-âr-â-bl. *a.* Not to be recovered; past recovery. *Fellham.*
 UNRECOVERED*, ûn-rê-kûv'-ârd. *a.* Not recovered. *Dryden.*
 UNRECOUNTED, ûn-rê-kôûn'-êd. *a.* Not told; not related. *Shakspeare.*
 UNRECRUITABLE, ûn-rê-krôû'-â-bl. *a.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army. *Milton.*
 UNRECU'RING, ûn-rê-kû'-rîng. *a.* Irremediable. *Shakspeare.*
 UNREDUCED, ûn-rê-dûst'. *a.* Not reduced. *Davies.*
 UNREDUCIBLE*, ûn-rê-dû'-sê-bl. *a.* Not reducible. *Ash.*
 UNREDUCIBLENESS*, ûn-rê-dû'-sê-bl-nês. *n. s.* Impossibility of being reduced. *South.*
 UNREFINED*, ûn-rê-fînd'. *a.* Not refined. *Cleave-land.*
 UNREFORMABLE, ûn-rê-fôr'-mâ-bl. *a.* Not to be put into a new form. *Hammond.*
 UNREFORMED, ûn-rê-fôr'm'd'. *a.* Not amended; not corrected. *Davies.* Not brought to newness of life. *Hammond.*
 UNREFRACTED, ûn-rê-frâk'-têd. *a.* Not refracted. *Newton.*
 UNREFRESHED, ûn-rê-frêsh't'. *a.* Not cheered; not relieved. *Arbuthnot.*
 UNREGARDED, ûn-rê-gâr'-dêd. *a.* Not heeded; not respected; neglected. *Spenser.*
 UNREGENERACY*, ûn-rê-jên'-âr-â-sê. *n. s.* State of being unregenerate. *Hammond.*
 UNREGENERATE, ûn-rê-jên'-êr-âte. *a.* Not brought to a new life. *Stephens.*
 UNREGISTERED, ûn-rêd'-jîs-târ'd. *a.* Not recorded. *Shakspeare.*
 UNREIN'ED, ûn-rân'd'. 359. *a.* Not restrained by the bridle. *Milton.*
 UNREJOICING*, ûn-rê-jôîs'-îng. *a.* Unjoyous; gloomy; sad; dismal. *Thomson.*
 UNRELATED*, ûn-rê-lâ'-têd. *a.* Not allied by kindred. *Barrow.* Having no connexion with any thing. *Warburton.*
 UNRELATIVE*, ûn-rêl'-â-tîv. *a.* Having no relation to, or connexion with. *Lord Chesterfield.*
 UNRELATIVELY*, ûn-rêl'-â-tîv-lê. *ad.* Without relation to any thing else. *Lord Bolingbroke.*
 UNRELENT'ING, ûn-rê-lên'-îng. *a.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity. *Shakspeare.*
 UNRELIABLE, ûn-rê-lê'-vâ-bl. *a.* Admitting no succour. *Boyle.*
 UNRELIEVED, ûn-rê-lêv'd'. *a.* Not succoured. *Dryden.* Not eased. *Boyle.*
 UNREMARKABLE, ûn-rê-mârk'-â-bl. *a.* Not ca

- pable of being observed. *Digby*. Not worthy of notice.
- UNREME/DIABLE, ûn-rè-mè/-dè-â-bl. *a.* Admitting no remedy. *Sidney*.
- UNRE/MEDIED*, ûn-rém/-è-did. *a.* Not cured. *Milton*.
- UNREMEMBERED, ûn-rè-mém/-bârd. *a.* Not retained in the mind; not recollected. *Wotton*.
- UNREMEMBERING, ûn-rè-mém/-bârd-ing. *a.* Having no memory. *Dryden*.
- UNREMEMBRANCE, ûn-rè-mém/-brânse. *n. s.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance. *Watts*.
- UNREMITTING*, ûn-rè-mît/-ting. *a.* Not relaxing; not abating; persevering. *Thomson*.
- UNREMOVABLE, ûn-rè-môdv/-â-bl. *a.* Not to be taken away. *Sidney*.
- UNREMOVABLENESS*, ûn-rè-môdv/-â-bl-nès. *n. s.* Impracticability of being removed. *Bp. Hall*.
- UNREMOVABLY, ûn-rè-môdv/-â-blè. *ad.* In a manner that admits no removal. *Shakspeare*.
- UNREMOVED, ûn-rè-môdv/-d'. *a.* Not taken away. *Hammond*. Not capable of being removed. *Milton*.
- UNRENEWED*, ûn-rè-nûde'. *a.* Not made anew; not renewed. *South*.
- UNREPAID, ûn-rè-pâde'. *a.* Not recompensed; not compensated. *Dryden*.
- UNREPEALED, ûn-rè-pêl/-d'. *a.* Not revoked; not abrogated. *Dryden*.
- UNREPENTANCE*, ûn-rè-pênt/-ânse. *n. s.* State of being unrepentant. *Wharton*.
- UNREPENTED, ûn-rè-pênt/-éd. *a.* Not expiated by penitential sorrow. *Hooker*.
- UNREPENTING, ûn-rè-pênt/-ing. } *a.* Not repent-
UNREPENTANT, ûn-rè-pênt/-ânt. } ing; not
penitent; not sorrowful for sin. *Milton*.
- UNREPINING, ûn-rè-pl/-ning. *a.* Not peevishly complaining. *Rouse*.
- UNREPININGLY*, ûn-rè-pl/-ning-lè. *ad.* Without peevish complaint. *Wotton*.
- UNREPLENISHED, ûn-rè-plên/-isht. *a.* Not filled. *Boyle*.
- UNREPRIVABLE, ûn-rè-prêv/-â-bl. *a.* Not to be respited from penal death. *Shakspeare*.
- UNREPRIVED*, ûn-rè-prêv/-d'. *a.* Not respited from penal death. *Milton*.
- UNREPROACHED, ûn-rè-prôtsht'. *a.* Not upbraided; not censured. *K. Charles*.
- UNREPROVABLE, ûn-rè-prôdv/-â-bl. *a.* Not liable to blame. *Col. i*.
- UNREPROVED, ûn-rè-prôdv/-d'. *a.* Not censured. *Sandys*. Not liable to censure. *Spenser*.
- UNREPUGNANT, ûn-rè-pôg/-nânt. *a.* Not opposite. *Hooker*.
- UNREPUTABLE, ûn-rêp/-â-bl. *a.* Not creditable. *Rogers*.
- UNREQUÊSTED, ûn-rè-kwêst/-éd. *a.* Not asked. *Knolles*.
- UNREQUITTABLE, ûn-rè-kwl/-tâ-bl. *a.* Not to be retaliated. *Brown*.
- UNREQUITTED†, ûn-rè-kwl/-têd. *a.* Not compensated for.
- UNRESENTED, ûn-rè-zênt/-éd. *a.* Not regarded with anger. *Rogers*.
- UNRESEERVE*, ûn-rè-zêrve'. *n. s.* Absence of reserve; frankness; openness. *Warton*.
- UNRESERVED, ûn-rè-zêrv/-d'. *a.* Not limited by any private convenience. *Rogers*. Open; frank; concealing nothing.
- UNRESERVEDLY, ûn-rè-zêr/-vêd-lè. 364. *ad.* Without limitations. *Boyle*. Without concealment; openly. *Pope*.
- UNRESERVEDNESS, ûn-rè-zêr/-vêd-nès. 364. *n. s.* Unlimitedness; largeness. *Boyle*. Openness; frankness. *Dr. Warton*.
- UNRESISTED, ûn-rè-zîs/-têd. *a.* Not opposed. *Bentley*. Resistless; such as cannot be opposed. *Dryden*.
- UNRESISTIBLE*, ûn-rè-zîst/-è-bl. *a.* Not to be resisted. *Mede*.
- UNRESISTING, ûn-rè-zîs/-ting. *a.* Not opposing; n. s. making resistance. *Dryden*.
- UNRESOLVABLE, ûn-rè-zôl/-vâ-bl. *a.* Not to be solved; insoluble. *South*.
- UNRESOLVED, ûn-rè-zôlv/-d'. *a.* Not determined; having made no resolution. *Shak*. Not solved; not cleared. *Locke*.
- UNRESOLVING, ûn-rè-zôl/-ving. *a.* Not resolving; not determined. *Dryden*.
- UNRESPECTABLE*, ûn-rè-spêk/-tâ-bl. *a.* Not entitled to respect. *Malone*.
- UNRESPECTED*, ûn-rè-spêkt/-éd. *a.* Not regarded. *Shakspeare*.
- UNRESPECTIVE, ûn-rè-spêk/-tîv. *a.* Inattentive; taking little notice. *Shakspeare*. Mean; despicable. *Shakspeare*.
- UNRESPIED*, ûn-rê-s/-pît-éd. *a.* Admitting no respite, pause, or intermission. *Milton*.
- UNREST†, ûn-rêst'. *n. s.* [onraste, Teut.] Disquiet; want of tranquillity; uneasiness. *Spenser*.
- UNRESTORED, ûn-rè-stôrd'. *a.* Not restored. *Addison*. Not cleared from an attainer. *Collier*. Not cured. *Young*.
- UNRESTRAINED, ûn-rè-strând'. *a.* Not confined; not hindered. *Dryden*. Licitious; loose. *Shak*. Not limited. *Brown*.
- UNRETRACTED, ûn-rè-trâk/-têd. *a.* Not revoked; not recalled. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
- UNREVEALED, ûn-rè-vêld'. *a.* Not told; not discovered. *Spenser*.
- UNREVENGED, ûn-rè-vênj/-d'. *a.* Not revenged. *Fairfax*.
- UNREVEREND, ûn-rêv/-êr-ênd. } *a.* Irreverent;
UNREVERENT*, ûn-rêv/-êr-ênt. } disrespectful;
Shakspeare.
UNREVERENTLY, ûn-rêv/-êr-ênt-lè. *ad.* Disrespectfully. *B. Jonson*.
- UNREVERSED, ûn-rè-verst'. *a.* Not revoked; not revealed. *Shakspeare*.
- UNREVOKED, ûn-rè-vôkt'. 359. *a.* Not recalled. *Milton*.
- UNREWARDDED, ûn-rè-wârd/-éd. *a.* Not rewarded; not recompensed. *Pope*.
- To UNRIDDLÉ, ûn-rîd/-dl. *v. a.* To solve an enigma; to explain a problem. *Suckling*.
- UNRIDDLER*, ûn-rîd/-dlâr. *n. s.* One who solves an enigma. *Lovelace*.
- UNRIDICULOUS, ûn-rè-dîk/-h-lûs. *a.* Not ridiculous. *Brown*.
- To UNRIG, ûn-rîg'. *v. a.* To strip of the tackle. *Dryden*.
- UNRIGHT, ûn-rîte'. *a.* [unpîht, Sax.] Wrong. *Wisdom*, xii.
- UNRIGHTEOUS, ûn-rî/-tîsh-ûs. *a.* [unpîhtpîr, Sax.] Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad. *Spenser*.
- UNRIGHTEOUSLY, ûn-rî/-tîsh-ûs-lè. *ad.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully. *Dryden*.
- UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, ûn-rî/-tîsh-ûs-nès. *n. s.* [unpîhtpîrnerre, Sax.] Wickedness; injustice. *Bp. Hall*.
- UNRIGHTFUL, ûn-rîte/-fûl. *a.* Not rightful; not just. *Shakspeare*.
- To UNRING, ûn-rîng'. *v. a.* To deprive of a ring. *Hudibras*.
- UNRIOTED*, ûn-rî/-ât-éd. *a.* Free from rioting; not disgraced by riot. *May*.
- To UNRIP, ûn-rîp'. *v. a.* [This word is improper; there being no difference between *rip* and *unrip*; yet it is well authorized.] To cut open. *Bacon*.
- UNRIPE, ûn-rîpe'. *a.* [unripe, Sax.] Immature; not fully concocted. *Shak*. Not seasonable; not yet proper. *Dryden*. Too early. *Sidney*.
- UNRIPENED, ûn-rîp/-n'ed. 359. *a.* Not matured. *Addison*.
- UNRIPENESS, ûn-rîpe/-nès. *n. s.* Immaturity; want of ripeness. *Bacon*.
- UNRIVALLED, ûn-rî/-vâld'. *a.* Having no competitor. *Pope*. Having no peer or equal.
- To UNRIVET*, ûn-rîv/-ît. *v. a.* To unfasten the rivets of; to loosen. *Hale*.
- To UNROBE*, ûn-rôbe'. *v. a.* To undress; to disrobe. *Young*.
- To UNROLL, ûn-rôle'. 406. *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved. *Dryden*.

—nò, môve, nôr, nôt; —tùbe, tâb, bâll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

UNROMA'NTICK, ãn-rò-mân'-tîk. *a.* Contrary to romance. *Swift.*
To UNRO'OF, ãn-ròd'f. *v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of houses. *Shakspeare.*
UNRO'OSTED, ãn-ròd'st'-êd. *a.* Driven from the roost. *Shakspeare.*
To UNRO'OT, ãn-ròd't'. *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate. *Shakspeare.*
To UNRO'OT*, ãn-ròd't'. *v. n.* To be unrooted. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
UNRO'UGH, ãn-râf'. *a.* [unruh, Sax.] Smooth; unbearded. *Shakspeare.*
UNRO'UNDED, ãn-ròund'-êd. *a.* Not shaped; not cut to a round. *Donne.*
UNRO'UTED*, ãn-ròut'-êd. *a.* Not thrown into disorder. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
UNROYAL, ãn-ròè'-âl. *a.* Unprincely; not royal. *Sidney.*
To UNRU'FFLE, ãn-rûf'-fl. *v. n.* To cease from commotion, or agitation. *Dryden.*
UNRU'FFLED, ãn-rûf'-fl'd. 359. *a.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous. *Addison.*
UNRU'LED, ãn-ròd'l'd'. *a.* Not directed by any superior power. *Spenser.*
UNRU'LINESS, ãn-ròd'l'-lè-nès. *n. s.* Turbulence; tumultuousness; licentiousness. *Knolles.*
UNRU'LY, ãn-ròd'-lè. *a.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious; tumultuous. *Spenser.*
To UNRU'MPLE*, ãn-rûm'-pl. *v. a.* To free from rumples; to open out. *Addison.*
To UNSA'DDEN*, ãn-sâd'-dn. *v. a.* To relieve from sadness. *Whitlock.*
To UNSA'DDLE*, ãn-sâd'-dl. *v. a.* To take off the saddle from a horse. *Thunberg's Travels.*
UNSA'DDLED*, ãn-sâd'-dl'd. *a.* [unſæpəbeləb, Sax.] Not having the saddle on.
UNSA'FE, ãn-sâf'e'. *a.* Not secure; hazardous; dangerous. *Hooker.*
UNSA'FELY, ãn-sâf'e'-lè. *ad.* Not securely; dangerously. *Dryden.*
UNSA'ID, ãn-séd'. 203. *a.* [unræd, Sax.] Not uttered; not mentioned. *Dryden.*
UNSA'ILABLE*, ãn-sâ'-lâ-bl. *a.* Not navigable. *May.*
To UNSA'INT*, ãn-sânt'. *v. a.* To deprive of saintship. *South.*
UNSA'LEABLE*, ãn-sâ'-lâ-bl. *a.* Not vendible; unmerchantable. *Johnson.*
UNSA'LTED, ãn-sâlt'-êd. *a.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt. *Arbutnot.*
UNSA'LUTED, ãn-sâ-lû'-têd. *a.* [insalutatus, Lat.] Not saluted. *Shakspeare.*
UNSA'NCTIFIED, ãn-sânk'-tèf-lîde. *a.* Unholy; not consecrated; not pious. *Shakspeare.*
UNSA'TED*, ãn-sâ'-têd. *a.* Not satisfied; insatiate. *Shenstone.*
UNSA'TIABLE, ãn-sâ'-shè-â-bl. *a.* [insatiabilis, Lat.] Not to be satisfied; greedy without bounds. *Hooker.*
UNSA'TIATE*, ãn-sâ'-shè-âte. *a.* Not satisfied. *More.*
UNSATISFACTORINESS, ãn-sât-tis-fâk'-tûr-è-nès. *n. s.* Failure of giving satisfaction. *Boyle.*
UNSATISFA'CTORY, ãn-sât-tis-fâk'-tûr-è. *a.* Not giving satisfaction. Not clearing the difficulty. *Brown.*
UNSA'TISFIED, ãn-sât'-tis-fîde. *a.* Not contented; not pleased. *Bacon.* Not settled in opinion. *Boyle.* Not filled; not gratified to the full. *Shakspeare.*
UNSA'TISFIEDNESS, ãn-sât'-tis-fîde-nès. *n. s.* The state of being not satisfied. *King Charles.*
UNSA'TISFYING, ãn-sât'-tis-fî-îng. *a.* Unable to gratify to the full. *Addison.*
UNSA'TISFYINGNESS*, ãn-sât'-tis-fî-îng-nès. *n. s.* Incapability of gratifying to the full. *Bp. Taylor.*
UNSA'VOURILY*, ãn-sâ'-vûr-è-lè. *ad.* So as to displease or disgust. *Milton.*
UNSA'VOURINESS, ãn-sâ'-vûr-è-nès. *n. s.* Bad taste. *Bad smell.* *Brown.*
UNSA'VOURY, ãn-sâ'-vûr-è. *a.* Tasteless. *Job*, vi. Having a bad taste. *Milton.* Having an ill smell; fetid. *Brown.* Unpleasing; disgusting. *Hooker.*

To UNSA'Y, ãn-sâ'. *v. a.* To retract; to recant; to deny what has been said. *Shakspeare.*
UNSCA'LY, ãn-skâ'-lè. *a.* Having no scales. *Gay.*
UNSCA'NNED, ãn-skând'. *a.* Not measured; not computed. *Shakspeare.*
UNSCA'RED*, ãn-skâr'd'. *a.* Not frightened away. *Cowper.*
UNSCA'RRED, ãn-skâr'd'. *a.* Not marked with wounds. *Shakspeare.*
UNSCA'TTERED*, ãn-skât'-târd'. *a.* Not dispersed; not thrown into confusion. *Sir T. Elyot.*
UNSCHOLA'STICK, ãn-skò-lâs'-tîk. *a.* Not bred to literature. *Locke.*
UNSHO'OLED, ãn-skòd'l'd'. *a.* Uneducated; not learned. *Hooker.*
UNSCORCHED, ãn-skòr'sht'. 359. *a.* Not touched by fire. *Shakspeare.*
UNSCOURED, ãn-skòûrd'. *a.* Not cleaned by rubbing. *Shakspeare.*
UNSCRA'TCHED, ãn-skrá'sht'. *a.* Not torn. *Shakspeare.*
UNSCRE'ENED, ãn-skrèen'd'. *a.* Not covered; not protected. *Boyle.*
To UNSCREW*, ãn-skròd'. *v. a.* To loosen; to unfasten by screwing back. *Burnet.*
UNSCRIPTURAL, ãn-skrîp'-tshû-râl. *a.* Not defensible by Scripture. *Atterbury.*
To UNSE'AL, ãn-sèl'e'. *v. a.* [unſælæn, Sax.] To open any thing sealed. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
UNSE'ALD, ãn-sèl'd'. 359. *a.* Wanting a seal. *Shak.* Having the seal broken.
To UNSE'AM, ãn-sème'. *v. a.* To rip; to cut open. *Shakspeare.*
UNSE'ARCHABLE, ãn-sértsh'-â-bl. *a.* Inscrutable; not to be explored. *Milton.*
UNSE'ARCHABLENESS, ãn-sértsh'-â-bl-nès. *n. s.* Impossibility to be explored. *Bramhall.*
UNSE'ARCHED*, ãn-sértsh't'. *a.* Not explored; not examined. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
UNSE'ASONABLE, ãn-sè'-z'n-â-bl. *a.* Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed. *Hooker.* Late; as, *unseasonable* time of night.
UNSE'ASONABLENESS, ãn-sè'-z'n-â-bl-nès. *n. s.* Disagreement with time or place. *Hale.*
UNSE'ASONABLY, ãn-sè'-z'n-â-blè. *ad.* Not seasonably; not agreeably to time or occasion. *Hooker.*
UNSE'ASONED, ãn-sè'-z'n'd. 359. *a.* Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed. *Shak.* Unformed; not qualified by use. *Shak.* Irregular; inordinate. *Hayward.* Not kept till fit for use. Not salted; as, *unseasoned* meat.
To UNSE'AT*, ãn-sèet'. *v. a.* To throw from the seat. *Cowper.*
UNSE'CONDED, ãn-sèk'-ân-dèd. *a.* Not supported. *Shak.* Not exemplified a second time. *Brown.*
To UNSE'CRET, ãn-sè'-krît. 99. *v. a.* To disclose; to divulge. *Bacon.*
UNSE'CRET, ãn-sè'-krît. 99. *a.* Not close; not trusty. *Shakspeare.*
UNSECU'RE, ãn-sè-kûr'e'. *a.* Not safe. *Denham.*
UNSEDCED, ãn-sè-dûst'. *a.* Not drawn to ill. *Shakspeare.*
UNSEE'ING, ãn-sèè'-îng. 410. *a.* Wanting the power of vision. *Shakspeare.*
To UNSEE'M, ãn-sèem'. *v. n.* Not to seem. *Shakspeare.* *Ob. J.*
UNSEEMLINESS, ãn-sèem'-lè-nès. *n. s.* Indecency; indecorum; uncomeliness. *Hooker.*
UNSE'MLY, ãn-sèem'-lè. *a.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming. *Hooker.*
UNSE'MLY, ãn-sèem'-lè. *ad.* Indecently; unbecomingly. *1 Cor. xiii.*
UNSEEN, ãn-sèen'. *a.* Not seen; not discovered. *Shak.* Invisible; undiscoverable. *Hooker.* Unskilled; unexperienced. *Clarendon.*
UNSE'IZED*, ãn-sèez'd'. *a.* Not seized; not taken possession of. *Dryden.*
UNSEL'DOM*, ãn-sél'-dûm. *a.* [unſelðan, Sax.] Not seldom.
UNSEL'FISH, ãn-sèlf'-îsh. *a.* Not addicted to private interest. *Spectator.*

UNSE/NSED*, ãn-sênst'. *a.* Wanting distinct meaning; without a certain signification. *Puller.*
 UNSE/NSIBLE*, ãn-sên-sê-bl. *a.* Not sensible; now written *insensible*. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
 UNSE/NT, ãn-sênst'. *a.* Not sent.—*Unsent for*. Not called by letter or messenger. *Bp. Taylor.*
 UNSE/PARABLE, ãn-sêp'-âr-â-bl. *a.* Not to be parted; not to be divided. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSE/PARATED, ãn-sêp'-âr-â-têd. *a.* Not parted. *Pope.*
 UNSE/PULCHRED*, ãn-sêp'-âl-kûrd. *a.* Having no grave; unburied. *Chapman.*
 UNSE/RVICEABLE, ãn-sêr'-vis-â-bl. *a.* Useless; bringing no advantage or convenience. *Spenser.*
 UNSE/RVICEABLENESS*, ãn-sêr'-vis-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Unfitness for any thing; uselessness. *Sanderson.*
 UNSE/RVICEABLY, ãn-sêr'-vis-â-blê. *ad.* Without use; without advantage. *Woodward.*
 UNSE/T, ãn-sêt'. *a.* Not set; not placed. *Hooker.*
 To UNSE/TTLE, ãn-sêt'-tl. *v. a.* To make uncertain. *Arbutnot.* To move from a place. *L'Estrange.* To overthrow. *Fleetwood.*
 To UNSE/TTLE*, ãn-sêt'-tl. *v. n.* To become unsettled. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSE/TTLED, ãn-sêt'-tl'd. 359. *a.* Not fixed in resolution; not determined; not steady. *South.* Unequable; not regular; changeable. *Bentley.* Not established. *Dryden.* Not fixed in a place or abode. *Hooker.*
 UNSE/TTLEDNESS, ãn-sêt'-tl'd-nês. *n. s.* Irresolution; undetermined state of mind. *Hales.* Uncertainty; fluctuation. *Dryden.* Want of fixity. *South.*
 UNSE/TTLEMENT*, ãn-sêt'-tl-mênt. *n. s.* Unsettledness; irresolution. *Barrow.*
 UNSE/VERED, ãn-sêv'-âr'd. *a.* Not parted; not divided. *Shakespeare.*
 To UNSE/X, ãn-sêks'. *v. a.* To make otherwise than the sex commonly is. *Shakespeare.*
 To UNSHA/CKLE, ãn-shâk'-kl. *v. a.* To loose from bonds. *Addison.*
 UNSHA/DED*, ãn-shâ'-dêd. *a.* Not overspread with darkness. *Davenant.*
 UNSHA/DOWED, ãn-shâd'-ôde. *a.* Not clouded; not darkened. *Glaville.*
 UNSHA/KEABLE, ãn-shâ'-kâ-bl. *a.* Not subject to concussion. *Shak.* Not to be moved in resolution. *Barrow.*
 UNSHA/KED, ãn-shâkt'. *a.* Not shaken. *Shakespeare.* Not in use.
 UNSHA/KEN, ãn-shâ'-k'n. 103. *a.* Not agitated; not moved. *Shak.* Not subject to concussion. Not weakened in resolution; not moved. *Milton.*
 UNSHA/MED, ãn-shâm'd'. *a.* Not shamed. *Dryden.*
 UNSHA/MEFACED*, ãn-shâm'-faste. *a.* Wanting modesty; not bashful; impudent. *Bale.*
 UNSHA/MEFACEDNESS*, ãn-shâm'-fâ-sêd-nês. *n. s.* Want of modesty; impudence. *Chalmers.*
 To UNSHA/PE*, ãn-shâpê'. *v. a.* To confound; to ruffle; to throw into confusion. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSHA/PEN, ãn-shâ'-p'n. 103. *a.* [un]ceapen, Sax.] Misshapen; deformed. *Burnet.*
 UNSHA/RED, ãn-shâr'd'. *a.* Not partaken; not had in common. *Milton.*
 To UNSHE/ATH, ãn-shêth'. 437. *v. a.* To draw from the scabbard. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSHE/D, ãn-shêd'. *a.* Not split. *Milton.*
 UNSHE/LTERED, ãn-shêl'-tûrd'. *a.* Wanting a screen; wanting protection. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
 UNSHIELD'ED, ãn-shêêl'-dêd. *a.* Not guarded by the shield. *Dryden.*
 To UNSHIP, ãn-shîp'. *v. a.* To take out of a ship. *Swift.*
 UNSHO/CKED, ãn-shôkt'. 359. *a.* Not disgusted; not offended. *Tickell.*
 UNSHO'D, ãn-shôd'. *a.* [un]ceobb, Sax.] Having no shoes. *Spenser.*
 UNSHO/OK, ãn-shôôk'. *part. a.* Not shaken. *Pope.*
 UNSHO/RN, ãn-shôrn'. [See SHORN.] *a.* [un]rophen, Sax.] Not clipped. *Milton.*
 UNSHO/T, ãn-shô't'. *part. a.* Not hit by shot. *Waller.*

To UNSHOU/T, ãn-shôût'. *v. a.* To annihilate, or retract a shout. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSHOWERED, ãn-shôûr'd'. *a.* Not watered by showers. *Milton.*
 UNSHRI/NGING, ãn-shrîngk'-îng. *a.* Not recoiling; not shunning danger or pain. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSHU/NNABLE, ãn-shûn'-nâ-bl. *a.* Inevitable. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSIFTED, ãn-sîft'-êd. *a.* Not parted by a sieve. *May.* Not tried; not known by experience. *Shak.*
 UNSI/GHT, ãn-sîte'. *a.* Not seeing. *Hudibras.*
 UNSI/GHTED, ãn-sîl'-têd. *a.* Invisible; not seen. *Suckling.*
 UNSI/GHTLINESS, ãn-sîte'-lê-nês. *n. s.* Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye. *Wiseman.*
 UNSI/GHTLY, ãn-sîte'-lê. *a.* Disagreeable to the sight. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSIGNIFICANT*, ãn-sîg-nîf'-ê-kânt. *a.* Wanting meaning or importance; now *insignificant*. *Hammond.*
 UNSINCERE, ãn-sîn-sêre'. *a.* [insincerus, Lat.] Not hearty; not faithful. *Shenstone.* Not genuine; impure; adulterated. *Boyle.* Not sound; not solid. *Dryden.*
 UNSINCERITY, ãn-sîn-sêr'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Adulteration; cheat; dishonesty of profession. *Boyle.*
 To UNSI/NEW, ãn-sîn'-û. *v. a.* To deprive of strength. *Denham.*
 UNSI/NEWED, ãn-sîn'-ûde. *a.* Nerveless; weak. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSI/NGED, ãn-sînj'd'. 359. *a.* Not scorched; not touched by fire. *Brown.*
 UNSI/NGLED*, ãn-sîng'-gl'd. *a.* Not separated, keeping in companies; not single. *Dryden.*
 UNSI/NKING, ãn-sîngk'-îng. 410. *a.* Not sinking. *Addison.*
 UNSI/NNING, ãn-sîn'-nîng. 410. *a.* [un]pýnnîg, Sax.] Impeccable; without sin. *Hammond.*
 UNSKI/LFUL, ãn-skîl'-fûl. *a.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge. *Locke.*
 UNSKI/LFULLY, ãn-skîl'-fûl-lê. *ad.* Without knowledge; without art. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSKI/LFULNESS, ãn-skîl'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Want of art; want of knowledge. *Sidney.*
 UNSKILLED, ãn-skîld'. *a.* Wanting skill; wanting knowledge. *Dryden.*
 UNSLA/IN, ãn-slânê'. *a.* Not killed. *Sidney.*
 UNSLA/KED, ãn-slâkt'. 359. [See To SLAKE.] *a.* Not quenched. *Dryden.*
 UNSLEE/PING, ãn-sleêp'-îng. *a.* Ever wakeful. *Milton.*
 UNSLEE/PY*, ãn-sleêp'-ê. *a.* [un]læpîg, Sax.] Not sleeping.
 UNSLI/PPING, ãn-slîp'-îng. 410. *a.* Not liable to slip; fast. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSLOW*, ãn-slô'. *a.* [un]læp, Sax.] Not slow.
 UNSMIRCHED, ãn-smêrtsh'. *a.* Unpolluted; not stained. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSMO/KED, ãn-smôkt'. 359. *a.* Not smoked. *Swift.*
 UNSMO/OTH, ãn-smôôth'. *a.* Rough; not even; not level. *Milton.* Not used.
 UNSO/CIABLE, ãn-sô'-shê-â-bl. *a.* [insociabilis, Lat.] Not kind; not communicative of good; not suitable to society. *Raleigh.*
 UNSO/CIABLY, ãn-sô'-shê-â-blê. *ad.* Not kindly; without good nature. *L'Estrange.*
 UNSO/CIAL*, ãn-sô'-shâl. *a.* Not beneficial to society; hurtful to society. *Shenstone.*
 UNSO/FT*, ãn-sôft'. *a.* [un]oftere, Sax.] Not soft; hard. *Chaucer.*
 UNSO/FT*, ãn-sôft'. *ad.* Not with softness. *Spenser.*
 UNSO/ILED, ãn-sôîld'. *a.* Not polluted; not tainted; not stained. *Ray.*
 UNSO/LD, ãn-sôld'. *a.* Not exchanged for money. *Dryden.*
 UNSO/LDIERED*, ãn-sôl'-jêr'd. *a.* Wanting the accomplishments of a soldier. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
 UNSO/LDIERLIKE, ãn-sôl'-jêr-lîke. } *a.* Unbe-
 UNSO/LDIERLY*, ãn-sôl'-jêr-lê. } coming a
 soldier. *Broome.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, háll; —díl; —pònd; —thin, THIS.

UNSOLICITED*, ùn-sò-lis'-it-éd. *a.* Not required; not solicited. *Ld. Halifax.*
 UNSOLID, ùn-sòl'-ld. *a.* Fluid; not coherent. *Locke.* Having no foundation. *Thomson.*
 UNSOLVED, ùn-sòlv'-d. *a.* Not explicated. *Watts.*
 UNSOLVIBLE*, ùn-sòl'-vè-bl. *a.* Not explicable. *More.*
 UNSOOTE, ùn-sòót'. *a.* Not sweet. See SOOTE, and SWEET. *Spenser.*
 UNSOPHISTICATED*, ùn-sò-fis'-tè-kàte. } *a.*
 UNSOPHISTICATED, ùn-sò-fis'-tè-kà-téd. } *a.*
 Not adulterated; not counterfeit. *More.*
 UNSORROWED*, ùn-sòr'-ròde. *a.* Not bewailed; unlamented. *Hooker.*
 UNSORTED, ùn-sòrt'-éd. *a.* Not distributed by proper separation. *Watts.* Not suitable. *Shak.*
 UNSOUGHT, ùn-sàwt'. *a.* Had without seeking. *Spenser.* Not searched; not explored. *Shak.*
 To UNSOUL*, ùn-sòle'. *v. a.* To divest of mind; to deprive of understanding. *Shelton.*
 UNSOULED*, ùn-sòld'. *a.* Without soul; without intellectual or vital principle. *Spenser.*
 UNSOUND, ùn-sòund'. *a.* Sickly; wanting health. *Denham.* Not free from cracks. Rotten; corrupted. Not orthodox. *Hooker.* Not honest; not upright. *Shak.* Not true; not certain; not solid. *Spenser.* Not fast; not calm. *Daniel.* Not close; not compact. *Mortimer.* Not sincere; not faithful. *Gay.* Not solid; not material. *Spenser.* Erroneous; wrong. *Fairfax.* Not fast under foot.
 UNSOUNDED, ùn-sòund'-éd. *a.* Not tried by the plummet. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSOUNDNESS, ùn-sòund'-nès. *n. s.* Erroneousness of belief; want of orthodoxy. *Hooker.* Corruptness of any kind. *Hooker.* Want of strength; want of solidity. *Addison.*
 UNSOURED, ùn-sòurd'. 359. *a.* Not made sour. *Bacon.* Not made morose. *Dryden.*
 UNSOWN, ùn-sòne'. *a.* Not propagated by scattering seed. *Bacon.*
 UNSPARED, ùn-spàrd'. 359. *a.* Not spared. *Milton.*
 UNSPARING, ùn-spà'-ring. 410. *a.* Not parsimonious. *Milton.* Not merciful. *Milton.*
 To UNSPEAK, ùn-spèke'. *v. a.* To retract; to recant. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSPEAKABLE, ùn-spè'-kà-bl. *a.* Not to be expressed; ineffable; unutterable. *Hooker.*
 UNSPEAKABLY, ùn-spè'-kà-blè. *ad.* Inexpressibly; ineffably. *Spectator.*
 UNSPECIFIED, ùn-spès'-sè-fide. *a.* Not particularly mentioned. *Brown.*
 UNSPECULATIVE, ùn-spèk'-ù-là-tív. *a.* Not theoretical. *Government of the Tongue.*
 UNSPENDED, ùn-spèd'. *a.* Not despatched; not performed. *Garth.*
 UNSPENT, ùn-spént'. *a.* Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened; not exhausted.
 To UNSPHERE, ùn-sfère'. *v. a.* To remove from its orb. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSPIED, ùn-spide'. *a.* Not searched; not explored. *Milton.* Not seen; not discovered. *Tickell.*
 UNSPILT, ùn-spilt'. 369. *a.* Not shed. *Denham.* Not spoiled; not marred. *Tusser.*
 To UNSPIRIT, ùn-spir'-it. *v. a.* To dispirit; to depress; to deject. *Temple.*
 UNSPIRITUAL*, ùn-spir'-it-tshù-ál. *a.* Not spiritual; carnal. *Puller.*
 To UNSPIRITUALIZE*, ùn-spir'-it-tshù-ál-íze. *v. a.* To deprive of spirituality. *South.*
 UNSPOILED, ùn-spòld'. *a.* Not plundered; not pillaged. *Spenser.* Not marred; not hurt; not made useless; not corrupted. *Pope.*
 UNSPOTTED, ùn-spòt'-téd. *a.* Not marked with any stain. *Dryden.* Immaculate; not tainted with guilt. *Spenser.*
 UNSPOTTEDNESS*, ùn-spòt'-téd-nès. *n. s.* State of being unspotted or not tainted with guilt. *Fellham.*
 UNSQUARED, ùn-skward'. 359. *a.* Not formed; irregular. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSTABLE, ùn-stà'-bl. *a.* [instabilis, Lat.] Not

fixed; not fast. *Temple.* Inconstant; irresolute. *James, i.*
 UNSTADID, ùn-stàde'. *a.* Not cool; not prudent; not settled into discretion; not steady; mutable. *Spenser.*
 UNSTADINESS, ùn-stàde'-nès. *n. s.* Indiscretion; volatile mind. Uncertain motion. *Sidney.*
 UNSTAINED, ùn-stànd'. *a.* Not stained; not dyed; not discoloured; not dishonoured; not polluted. *Hooker.*
 To UNSTATE, ùn-stàte'. *v. a.* To put out of dignity. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSTATUTABLE, ùn-stát'-tshù-tà-bl. *a.* Contrary to statute. *Swift.*
 UNSTANCHED, ùn-stànsh'. 215. *a.* Not stopped; not stayed. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSTADFAST, ùn-stèd'-fást. *a.* Not fixed; not fast; not resolute. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSTADFASTNESS*, ùn-stèd'-fást-nès. *n. s.* Want of steadfastness. *K. James's Proclam. for Uniformity.*
 UNSTEADILY, ùn-stèd'-dè-lè. *ad.* Without any certainty. Inconstantly; not consistently. *Locke.*
 UNSTEADINESS, ùn-stèd'-dè-nès. *n. s.* Want of constancy; irresolution; mutability. *Addison.*
 UNSTEADY, ùn-stèd'-dè. *a.* Inconstant; irresolute. *Denham.* Mutable; variable; changeable. *Locke.* Not fixed; not settled.
 UNSTEPEPED, ùn-stèpt'. 359. *a.* Not soaked. *Bacon.*
 UNSTILL*, ùn-stíl'. *a.* [unstill, Sax.] Unquiet. *To UNSTRING, ùn-string'. v. a.* To disarm of a string. *South.*
 UNSTINTED, ùn-stínt'-éd. *a.* Not limited. *Skelton.*
 UNSTIRRED, ùn-stàrd'. *a.* Not stirred; not agitated. *Boyle.*
 To UNSTITCH, ùn-stìtsh'. *v. a.* To open by picking the stitches. *Collier.*
 UNSTOOPING, ùn-stòd'-píng. *a.* Not bending; not yielding. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNSTOP, ùn-stòp'. *v. a.* To free from stop or obstruction; to open. *Boyle.*
 UNSTOPPED, ùn-stòpt'. *a.* Meeting no resistance. *Dryden.*
 UNSTORMED*, ùn-stòrmd'. *a.* Not taken by assault. *Addison.*
 UNSTRAINED, ùn-strànd'. *a.* Easy; not forced. *Hakewill.*
 UNSTRATENED, ùn-strà'-tnd. 359. *a.* Not contracted. *Glanville.*
 UNSTRENGTHENED, ùn-strèng'-tínd. 359. *a.* Not supported; not assisted. *Hooker.*
 To UNSTRING, ùn-string'. *v. a.* To relax any thing strung; to deprive of strings. *Shak.* To loose; to untie. *Dryden.*
 UNSTRUCK, ùn-strùk'. *a.* Not moved; not affected. *Phillips.*
 UNSTUDIED, ùn-stùd'-íd. 282. *a.* Not premeditated; not laboured. *Dryden.*
 UNSTUFFED, ùn-stàft'. 359. *a.* Unfilled; not crowded. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSUBJECT*, ùn-sùb'-jèkt. *a.* Not subject; not liable; not obnoxious. *Hooker.*
 UNSUBMITTING*, ùn-sùb-mít'-tíng. *a.* Not obsequious; not readily yielding; disdainful submission. *Thomson.*
 UNSUBSTANTIAL, ùn-sùb-stàn'-shál. *a.* Not solid; not palpable. *Shakspeare.* Not real. *Addison.*
 UNSUCCESSFUL, ùn-sùk-sès'-fèl. *a.* Not succeeded. *Milton.*
 UNSUCCESSFUL, ùn-sùk-sès'-fèl. *a.* Not having the wished event; not fortunate. *Cleveland.*
 UNSUCCESSFULLY, ùn-sùk-sès'-fèl-è. *ad.* Un fortunately; without success.
 UNSUCCESSFULNESS, ùn-sùk-sès'-fèl-nès. *n. s.* Want of success; event contrary to wish. *Hammond.*
 UNSUCCESSIVE, ùn-sùk-sès'-sív. *a.* Not proceeding by flux of parts. *Brown.*
 UNSUCKED, ùn-sùkt'. 359. *a.* Not having the breasts drawn. *Milton.*
 UNSUFFERABLE, ùn-sàf'-fàr-à-bl. *a.* Not sup-

portable; intolerable; not to be endured. *Hooker*.
UNSATISFACTORY, ún-sát-sí-f'ch'ry. *n. s.* [insufficiency, Fr.] Inability to answer the end proposed. *Hooker*.
UNSATISFIED, ún-sát-sí-f'ch'éd. *a.* [insufficient, Fr.] Unable; inadequate. *Locke*.
UNSATURATED, ún-shát-'árd. 359. *a.* Not sweetened with sugar. *Bacon*.
UNSATURABLE, ún-sát-'á-bl. *a.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate. *Shakspeare*.
UNSATURABLENESS, ún-sát-'á-bl-nés. *n. s.* Incongruity; unfitness. *South*.
UNSATURATING, ún-sát-'íng. 410. *a.* Not sating; not becoming. *Shakspeare*.
UNSATURATED, ún-sát-'líd. 282. *a.* Not fouled; not disgraced; pure. *Shakspeare*.
UNSATURATED, ún-sát-'g. Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse. *Milton*.
UNSATURATED, ún-sát-'d. 359. *a.* Not exposed to the sun. *Milton*.
UNSATURATED, ún-sát-pér-'fú-ús. *a.* Not more than enough. *Milton*.
UNSATURATED, ún-sát-plánt-'éd. *a.* Not forced or thrown from under that which supports it. *Philips*. Not defeated by stratagem.
UNSATURATED, ún-sát-plí-'á-bl. *a.* Not to be supplied. *Chillingworth*.
UNSATURATED, ún-sát-plíde'. *a.* Not supplied; not accommodated with something necessary. *Dryden*.
UNSATURATED, ún-sát-pórt-'á-bl. *a.* [unsupportable, Fr.] Intolerable; such as cannot be endured. *Boyle*.
UNSATURATEDNESS, ún-sát-pórt-'á-bl-nés. *n. s.* State of being unsupportable. *Wilkins*.
UNSATURATEDLY, ún-sát-pórt-'á-blé. *ad.* Intolerably. *South*.
UNSATURATED, ún-sát-pórt-'éú. *a.* Not sustained; not held up. *Milton*. Not assisted. *Brown*.
UNSATURATED, ún-sát-prést'. *a.* Not suppressed; not kept under; not extinguished. *Rp. Barlow*.
UNSATURATED, ún-shúre'. *a.* Not fixed; not certain. *Shakspeare*.
UNSATURATED, ún-súr-móunt-'á-bl. *a.* [insurmountable, Fr.] Insuperable; not to be overcome. *Locke*.
UNSATURATED, ún-sús-sép-'té-bl. *a.* Incapable of being able to admit. *Swift*.
UNSATURATED, ún-sús-pék'. } *a.* Not consid-
UNSATURATED, ún-sús-pék-'téd. } ered as likely to do or mean ill. *Shakspeare*.
UNSATURATED, ún-sús-pék-'íng. *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed. *Pope*.
UNSATURATED, ún-sús-plsh-'ús. *a.* Having no suspicion. *Milton*.
UNSATURATED, ún-sús-tá-'ná-bl. *a.* Not to be sustained. *Barrow*.
UNSATURATED, ún-sús-tánd'. *a.* Not supported; not held up. *Milton*.
TO UNSATURATE, ún-swáre'. *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of bandage. *Addison*.
UNSATURATED, ún-swá-'á-bl. *a.* Not to be governed or influenced by another. *Shakspeare*.
UNSATURATED, ún-swáde'. *a.* Not wielded; not held in the hand. *Shakspeare*.
UNSATURATEDNESS, ún-swá-'éd-nés. *n. s.* Steadiness; state of being ungoverned by another. *Hales*.
TO UNSATURATE, ún-swáre'. *v. n.* Not to swear; to recant any thing sworn. *Spenser*.
TO UNSATURATE, ún-swáre'. *v. a.* To recall what is sworn. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
TO UNSATURATE, ún-swét'. *v. a.* To ease after fatigue; to cool after exercise. *Milton*.
UNSATURATED, ún-swét-'íng. *a.* Not sweating. *Dryden*.
UNSATURATED, ún-swété'. *a.* [unhappy, Sax.] Not sweet; disagreeable. *Spenser*.
UNSATURATED, ún-swépt'. *a.* Not brushed away; not cleaned by sweeping. *Shakspeare*.
UNSATURATED, ún-swórn'. *a.* Not bound by an oath. *Shakspeare*.

To UNTA'CK*, ùn-ták'-v. a. To disjoin; to separate. *Milton*.
 UNTA'INTED, ùn-tánt'-éd. a. Not sullied; not polluted. *Shak.* Not charged with any crime. *Shak.* Not corrupted by mixture. *Smith*.
 UNTA'INTEDLY*, ùn-tánt'-éd-lè. ad. Without spot; without imputation of crime. *South*.
 UNTA'INTEDNESS*, ùn-tánt'-éd-nès. n. s. State or quality of being untainted. *Bp. Hall*.
 UNTA'KEN, ùn-ták'-kn. a. Not taken. 2 *Cor.* iii.—*Untaken up.* Not filled. *Boyle*.
 UNTA'LKED-of, ùn-táwk'-ôv. a. Not mentioned in the world. *Shakspeare*.
 UNTA'MEABLE, ùn-tá'-mâ-bl. a. Not to be tamed; not to be subdued. *Wilkins*.
 UNTAMED, ùn-tánd'-v. 359. a. [untēmed, Sax.] Not subdued; not suppressed; not softened by culture or discipline. *Spenser*.
 To UNTA'NGLE, ùn-táng'-gl. 405. v. a. To loose from intricacy or convolution. *Shakspeare*.
 UNTA'STED, ùn-tás'-tèd. a. Not tasted; not tried by the palate. *Waller*.
 UNTA'STING, ùn-tás'-ting. 410. a. Not perceiving any taste. *Smith*. Not trying by the palate.
 UNTAU'GHT, ùn-táwt'. a. Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered. *Ecclus.* xx. Debarred from instruction. *Locke*. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice. *Shakspeare*.
 UNTA'XED*, ùn-táks't'. a. Not charged with taxes. *Warton*. Exempt from reproach. *Bacon*.
 To UNTEA'CH, ùn-tétsh'-v. a. To make to quit or forget what has been inculcated. *Brown*.
 UNTEA'CHABLE, ùn-tétsh'-â-bl. a. That cannot be taught. *Milton*.
 UNTE'EMING*, ùn-tèem'-ing. a. [untēemenb, Sax.] Harren.
 UNTEMPERED, ùn-tèm'-pùrd. a. Not tempered. *Ezek.* xiii.
 UNTEMPTED, ùn-tèmt'-éd. a. Not embarrassed by temptation. *Bp. Taylor*. Not invited by anything alluring. *Cotton*.
 UNTENABLE, ùn-tén'-â-bl. [See TENABLE.] a. Not to be held in possession. Not capable of defence. *Clarendon*.
 UNTENANTED, ùn-tén'-ânt-éd. a. Having no tenant. *Temple*.
 UNTE'NDED, ùn-tènd'-éd. a. Not having any attendance. *Thomson*.
 UNTE'NDER, ùn-tén'-dôr. 98. a. Wanting softness; wanting affection. *Shakspeare*.
 UNTE'NDERED, ùn-tén'-dôrd. a. Not offered. *Shak.*
 To UNTENT, ùn-tént'-v. a. To bring out of a tent. *Shakspeare*.
 UNTENTED, ùn-tént'-éd. a. [from tent.] Having no medicaments applied. *Shakspeare*.
 UNTE'RRIFIED, ùn-tèr'-rè-fèd. 359. a. Not affrighted; not struck with fear. *Milton*.
 UNTHA'NKED, ùn-thánk't'. a. Not repaid with acknowledgement of kindness. *Milton*. Not received with thankfulness. *Dryden*.
 UNTHA'NKFUL, ùn-thánk'-fûl. a. [unthāncfull, Sax.] Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgement for good received. *St. Luke*, vi.
 UNTHA'NKFULLY, ùn-thánk'-fûl-è. ad. Without thanks; without gratitude. *Boyle*.
 UNTHA'NKFULNESS, ùn-thánk'-fûl-nès. n. s. [unthāncfullheyye, Sax.] Neglect or omission of acknowledgement for good received; want of sense of benefits; ingratitude. *Shakspeare*.
 UNTHA'WED, ùn-tháwd'. a. Not dissolved after frost. *Pope*.
 To UNTHINK, ùn-thínk'-v. a. To recall or dismiss a thought. *Shakspeare*.
 UNTHINKING, ùn-thínk'-ing. a. Thoughtless; not given to reflection. *Locke*.
 UNTHINKINGNESS*, ùn-thínk'-ing-nès. n. s. Constant want of thought. *Ld. Halifax*.
 UNTHORNY, ùn-thôr'-nè. a. Not obstructed by prickles. *Brown*.
 UNTHOUGHT, ùn-tháwt'. part. a. Not supposed to be. *B. Jonson*.—*Unthought-of.* Not regarded; not heeded. *Shakspeare*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

TO UNTHRE'AD, ãn-thrêd'. *v. a.* To loose. *Milton*.
UNTHRE'ATENED, ãn-thrêv'-tnd. 359. *a.* Not menaced. *King Charles*.
UNTHRIFT, ãn-thrîft'. *n. s.* An extravagant; a prodigal. *Shakespeare*.
UNTHRIFT, ãn-thrîft'. *a.* Profuse; wasteful; prodigal; extravagant. *Shakespeare*.
UNTHRIFTILY, ãn-thrîft'-tê-lê. *ad.* Without frugality. *Collier*.
UNTHRIFTESS, ãn-thrîft'-tê-nês. *n. s.* Waste; prodigality; profusion. *Hayward*.
UNTHRIFTY, ãn-thrîft'-tê. *a.* Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful. *Sidney*. Not in a state of improvement. *Shak*. Not easily made to thrive or fatten: a low word. *Mortimer*.
UNTHRIVING, ãn-thrîv'-ving. *a.* Not thriving; not prospering; not growing rich. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
TO UNTHRONE, ãn-thrônê'. *v. a.* To pull down from a throne. *Milton*.
UNTIDY*, ãn-tîdê'. *a.* Not tidy; not seasonable; not ready. *Bale*.
TO UNTIE, ãn-tî'. *v. a.* [untîzan, Sax.] To unbind; to free from bonds. *Shak*. To loosen; to make not fast; to unfasten. *Waller*. To loosen from convulsion or knot. *Pope*. To set free from any obstruction. *Bp. Taylor*. To resolve; to clear. *Denham*.
UNTIED, ãn-tîdê'. 282. *a.* Not bound; not gathered in a knot. *Prior*. Not fastened by any binding or knot. *Shak*. Not fast. Not held by any tie or band.
UNTIL, ãn-tîl'. *ad.* To the time that. *Gen. xlix.* To the place that. *Dryden*. To the degree that. 2 *Chron. xviii.*
UNTIL, ãn-tîl'. *prep.* To: used of time. *Judges, xviii.* To: used of objects; obsolete. *Spenser*.
TO UNTILE*, ãn-tîlê'. *v. a.* To strip of tiles. *Swift*.
UNTILLED, ãn-tîllêd'. 359. *a.* Not cultivated. *Blackmore*.
UNTIMBERED, ãn-tîm'-bûrd. *a.* Not furnished with timber; weak. *Shakespeare*.
UNTIMELY, ãn-tîmê'-lê. *a.* Happening before the natural time. *Dryden*. Ill-timed, in any respect. *Spenser*.
UNTIMELY, ãn-tîmê'-lê. *ad.* Before the natural time. *Spenser*.
UNTINGED, ãn-tînjêd'. *a.* Not stained; not discoloured. *Boyle*. Not infected. *Swift*.
UNTIRABLE, ãn-tîr'-â-bl. *a.* Indefatigable; unwearied. *Shakespeare*.
UNTIRE, ãn-tîrd'. 282. *a.* Not made weary. *Shak*.
UNTITLED, ãn-tî-tîd. 359. *a.* Having no title. *Shakespeare*.
UNTO, ãn-tôd. *prep.* [It was the old word for to; now obsolete.] To. See *To. Ps. xxxvi.*
UNTO'LD, ãn-tôld'. *a.* Not related. *Waller*. Not revealed. *Dryden*. Not numbered.
TO UNTO'MB*, ãn-tôdm'. *v. a.* To disinter. *Fuller*.
UNTOUCHABLE*, ãn-tûsh'-â-bl. *a.* Not to be touched. *Feltham*.
UNTOUCHED, ãn-tûsh't'. 359. *a.* Not touched; not reached. *Brown*. Not moved; not affected. *Sidney*. Not meddled with. *Dryden*.
UNTO'WARD, ãn-tô'-wûrd. *a.* Froward; perverse; vexatious; not easily guided, or taught. *Shak*. Awkward; ungraceful. *Creech*. Inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable. *Hudibras*.
UNTO'WARDLY, ãn-tô'-wûrd-lê. *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward. *Locke*.
UNTO'WARDLY, ãn-tô'-wûrd-lê. *ad.* Awkwardly; ungainly; perversely. *Tillotson*.
UNTO'WARDNESS*, ãn-tô'-wûrd-nês. *n. s.* Perverseness. *Bp. Wilson*.
UNTRA'CEABLE, ãn-trâ'-sâ-bl. *a.* Not to be traced. *South*.
UNTRA'CED, ãn-trâst'. *a.* Not marked by any footsteps. *Denham*.
UNTRA'CKED*, ãn-trâkt'. *a.* Not marked by any footsteps; untraced. *Bp. Hall*.
UNTRA'CTABLE, ãn-trâkt'-tâ-bl. *a.* [intractable, Fr.; intractabilis, Lat.] Not yielding to common measures and management; not governable; stubborn. *Hayward*. Rough; difficult. *Milton*.

UNTRA'CTABLENESS, ãn-trâkt'-tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Unwillingness, or unfiness to be regulated or managed; stubbornness. *Locke*.
UNTRA'DING, ãn-trâ'-dîng. 410. *a.* Not engaged in commerce. *Locke*.
UNTRA'INED, ãn-trând'. *a.* Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined. *Hayward*. Irregular; ungovernable. *Herbert*.
UNTRA'NSFERABLE, ãn-trâns-fêr'-â-bl. *a.* Incapable of being given from one to another. *Hovell*.
UNTRANSLA'TABLE*, ãn-trân-slâ'-tâ-bl. *a.* Not capable of being translated. *Gray*.
UNTRANSLA'TED*, ãn-trân-slâ'-têd. *a.* Not translated. *Hales*.
UNTRANSPARENT, ãn-trâns-pâ-rênt. *a.* Not diaphanous; opaque. *Boyle*.
UNTRA'VELLED, ãn-trâv'-ld. *a.* Never trodden by passengers. *Brown*. Having never seen foreign countries. *Addison*.
TO UNTRE'AD, ãn-trêd'. *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps. *Shakespeare*.
UNTREAS'URED, ãn-trêzh'-ûrd. *a.* Not laid up; not reposed. *Shakespeare*.
UNTRE'ATABLE, ãn-trê'-tâ-bl. *a.* Not treatable; not practicable. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.
UNTRIED, ãn-trîdê'. 282. *a.* Not yet attempted. *Milton*. Not yet experienced. *Atterbury*. Not having passed trial. *Milton*.
UNTRIUMPHABLE, ãn-trî'-âm-fâ-bl. *a.* Which allows no triumph. *Hudibras*.
UNTRIUMPHED*, ãn-trî'-âm-ft. *a.* Not triumphed over. *May*.
UNTRO'D, ãn-trôd'. } *a.* Not passed;
UNTRO'DDEN, ãn-trôd'-dn. 103. } not marked by the foot. *Milton*.
UNTRO'LL'D, ãn-trôld'. *a.* Not bowled; not rolled along. *Dryden*.
UNTRO'UBLED, ãn-trûb'-ld. 405. *a.* Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt. *Shak*. Not agitated; not confused; free from passion. *Milton*. Not interrupted in the natural course. *Spenser*. Transparent; clear; not muddled. *Bacon*.
UNTROUBLEDNESS*, ãn-trûb'-ld-nês. *n. s.* State of being untroubled; unconcern. *Hammond*.
UNTRUE, ãn-trôd'. 359. *a.* False; contrary to reality. *Hooker*. False; not faithful. *Suckling*.
UNTRULY, ãn-trôd'-lê. *ad.* Falsely; not according to truth. *Hooker*.
UNTRUSTINESS, ãn-trûs'-tê-nês. *n. s.* Unfaithfulness. *Hayward*.
UNTRUTH, ãn-trôdth'. *n. s.* Falsehood; contrariety to reality. Moral falsehood; not veracity. *Sandys*. Treachery; want of fidelity. *Shak*. False assertion. *Hooker*.
UNTUNABLE, ãn-tû'-nâ-bl. *a.* Unharmonious; not musical. *Bacon*.
UNTUNABLENESS*, ãn-tû'-nâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Want of harmony. *Dr. Warton*.
TO UNTUNE, ãn-tûnê'. *v. a.* To make incapable of harmony. *Shak*. To disorder. *Shakespeare*.
UNTUR'NED, ãn-tûrd'. *a.* Not turned. *Dryden*.
UNTU'TORED, ãn-tû'-tûrd. 359. *a.* Uninstructed, untaught. *Shakespeare*.
TO UNTWINE, ãn-twînê'. *v. a.* To open what is held together by convulsion. *Waller*. To open what is wrapped on itself. *Bacon*. To separate that which clasps round any thing. *Ascham*.
TO UNTWIST*, ãn-twîst'. *v. a.* To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves. *Spenser*.
TO UNTY*, ãn-tî'. *v. a.* See *To UNTIE*. To loose. *Shakespeare*.
UNUNIFORM, ãn-yû'-nê-fôrm. *a.* Wanting uniformity. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.
UNURGED, ãn-ûrjêd'. 359. *a.* Not incited; not pressed. *Shakespeare*.
UNU'SED, ãn-ûzêd'. 359. *a.* Not put to use; unemployed. *Sidney*. Not accustomed. *Sidney*.
UNU'SEFUL, ãn-ûsê'-fûl. *a.* Useless; serving no purpose. *Glanville*.
UNUS'UAL, ãn-û'-zhû-ûl. 456. *a.* Not common; not frequent; rare. *Hooker*.

UNUSUALLY, ùn-ù'-zhù-ál-lè. *ad.* Not in the usual manner.

UNUSUALNESS, ùn-ù'-zhù-ál-nès. *n.s.* Uncommonness; infrequency. *Broome.*

UNUTTERABLE, ùn-ùt'-tùr-à-bl. *a.* Ineffable; inexpressible. *Milton.*

To UNVAIL, ùn-vàl'. *v. a.* To uncover; to strip of a veil. *Denham.*

UNVALUABLE, ùn-vál'-à-bl. *a.* Inestimable; being above price. *Atterbury.*

UNVALUED, ùn-vál'-ùde. *a.* Not prized; neglected. *Shak.* Inestimable; above price. *Shak.*

UNVANQUISHABLE*, ùn-vân'-kwish-à-bl. *a.* Not to be subdued. *Bp. King.*

UNVANQUISHED, ùn-vân'-kwisht. *a.* Not conquered; not overcome. *Shakespeare.*

UNVARIABLE, ùn-và'-rè-à-bl. *a.* [invariable, Fr.] Not changeable; not mutable. *Norris.*

UNVARIED, ùn-và'-rid. 282. *a.* Not changed; not diversified. *Locke.*

UNVARISHED, ùn-vâr'-nîsh't. *a.* Not overlaid with varnish. Not adorned; not decorated. *Shak.*

UNVARYING, ùn-và'-rè-ing. 410. *a.* Not liable to change. *Locke.*

To UNVEIL, ùn-vàl'. *v. a.* To uncover; to divest of a veil. *Milton.* To disclose; to show. *Shak.*

UNVEILEDLY, ùn-và'-léd-lè. 104. *ad.* Plainly; without disguise. *Boyle.*

UNVERERABLE*, ùn-vên'-ér-à-bl. *a.* Not worthy of respect. *Shakespeare.*

UNVENTILATED, ùn-vên'-tè-là-téd. *a.* Not fanned by the wind. *Blackmore.*

UNVERDANT*, ùn-vêr'-dânt. *a.* Having no verdure; spoiled of its green. *Congreve.*

UNVERTIBLE, ùn-vêr'-è-tà-bl. *a.* Not true. *Brown.*

UNVERSED, ùn-vêrs't. 359. *a.* Unacquainted; unskilled. *Blackmore.*

UNVEXED, ùn-vêks't. 359. *a.* Untroubled, undisturbed. *Shakespeare.*

UNVOLATED, ùn-vì'-ò-là-téd. *a.* Not injured; not broken. *Shakespeare.*

UNVIRTUOUS, ùn-vêr'-tshù-ùs. *a.* Wanting virtue. *Shakespeare.*

To UNVISARD*, ùn-vîz'-ârd. *v. a.* To unmask. *Milton.*

UNVISITED, ùn-vîz'-î-téd. *a.* Not resorted to. *Milton.*

UNVIATIATED*, ùn-vîsh'-è-à-téd. *a.* Not corrupted. *B. Jonson.*

To UNVOTE*, ùn-vòt'. *v. a.* To destroy by a contrary vote; to annul a former vote. *Burnet.*

UNVOWELED*, ùn-vôù'-èd. *a.* Without vowels. *Skinner.*

UNVOYAGEABLE, ùn-vôè'-à-jà-bl. *a.* Not to be passed over or voyaged. *Milton.*

UNVULGAR*, ùn-vâl'-gâr. *a.* Not common. *B. Jonson.*

UNVULNERABLE, ùn-vâl'-nûr-à-bl. *a.* Exempt from wound; not vulnerable. *Shakespeare.*

UNWAITED*, ùn-wà'-téd. *a.* Not attended. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNWAKENED, ùn-wà'-k'n'd. 103, 359. *a.* Not roused from sleep. *Milton.*

UNWALLED, ùn-wàwl'd'. *a.* Having no walls. *Knolles.*

UNWARES, ùn-wàrz'. *ad.* Unexpectedly; before any caution, or expectation. *Spenser.*

UNWARILY, ùn-wà'-rè-lè. *ad.* Without caution; carelessly; heedlessly. *Shakespeare.*

UNWARINESS, ùn-wà'-rè-nès. *n.s.* Want of caution; carelessness. *Spectator.*

UNWARRLIKE, ùn-wâr'-llike. *a.* Not fit for war; not used to war; not military. *Walker.*

UNWARMED*, ùn-wârm'd'. *a.* Not excited; not animated. *Addison.*

UNWARNED, ùn-wârn'd'. 359. *a.* [unwarned, Sax.] Not cautioned; not made wary. *Locke.*

To UNWARP*, ùn-wârp'. *n. a.* To reduce from the state of being warped. *Evelyn.*

UNWARPED*, ùn-wârp't. *a.* Not biassed; not turned aside from the true direction. *Thomson.*

UNWARRANTABLE, ùn-wôr'-rân-tà-bl. *a.* Not defensible; not to be justified; not allowed. *Glanville.*

UNWARRANTABLENESS*, ùn-wôr'-rânt-à-bl nès. *n.s.* State of being unwarrantable. *Abp. San croft.*

UNWARRANTABLY, ùn-wôr'-rân-tà-blè. *ad.* Not justifiably; not defensibly. *Wake.*

UNWARRANTED, ùn-wôr'-rân-téd. *a.* Not ascertained; uncertain. *Bacon.*

UNWARY, ùn-wà'-rè. *a.* [unwær, Sax.] Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate. *Milton.* Unexpected; obsolete. *Spenser.*

UNWASHED, ùn-wôsh't. { *a.* [unwærçen, Sax.] UNWASHEN, ùn-wôsh'-n. { Not washed; not cleansed by washing. *St. Matt. xv.*

UNWASTED, ùn-wà'-stéd. *a.* Not consumed not diminished. *Blackmore.*

UNWASTING, ùn-wà'-sting. 410. *a.* Not growing less; not decaying. *Pope.*

UNWATYED, ùn-wàdè'. *a.* Not used to travel; not seasoned in the road. *Suckling.*

UNWEAKENED, ùn-wè'-k'n'd. 103, 359. *a.* Not weakened. *Boyle.*

UNWEAPONED, ùn-wép'-p'n'd. 103, 359. *a.* Not furnished with offensive arms. *Raleigh.*

UNWEARIABLE, ùn-wè'-rè-à-bl. *a.* Not to be tired; indefatigable. *Hooker.*

UNWEARIABLY*, ùn-wè'-rè-à-blè. *ad.* So as not to be fatigued. *Bp. Hall.*

UNWEARIED, ùn-wè'-réd. 282. *a.* Not tired; not fatigued. *Milton.* Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent; not sinking under fatigue. *Spenser.*

UNWEARIEDLY*, ùn-wè'-rè-dè-lè. *ad.* Indefatigably. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

UNWEARY*, ùn-wè'-rè. *a.* [unwærç, Sax.] Not weary.

To UNWEARY, ùn-wè'-rè. *v. a.* To refresh after weariness. *Dryden.*

To UNWEAVE*, ùn-wèv'. *v. a.* To unfold; to undo what has been woven. *Sandys.*

UNWED, ùn-wéd'. *a.* Unmarried. *Shakespeare.*

UNWEDGEABLE, ùn-wéd'-jà-bl. *a.* Not to be cloven. *Shakespeare.*

UNWEED'D, ùn-wèd'-èd. *a.* Not cleared from weeds. *Shakespeare.*

UNWEEP'D, ùn-wèp't. *a.* Not lamented; now unwept. *Milton.*

UNWEE'TING, ùn-wèc'-ting. 410. *a.* Ignorant; unknowing. *Spenser.*

UNWEE'TINGLY*, ùn-wèc'-ting-lè. *ad.* Without knowledge; ignorantly. *Spenser.*

UNWEIGHED, ùn-wàdè'. *a.* Not examined by the balance. *1 Kings, vii.* Not considerate; negligent. *Shakespeare.*

UNWEIGHING, ùn-wà'-ing. 410. *a.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless. *Shakespeare.*

UNWELCOME, ùn-wèl'-kûm. *a.* Not pleasing; not grateful; not well received. *Shakespeare.*

UNWELL*, ùn-wèl'. *a.* Not well; slightly indisposed; not in perfect health. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

UNWEP'T, ùn-wép't. *a.* Not lamented; not moaned. *Dryden.*

UNWET, ùn-wét'. *a.* Not moist. *Dryden.*

UNWHIPT, ùn-hwîp't. 359. *a.* Not punished; not corrected with the rod. *Shakespeare.*

UNWHO'LE*, ùn-hòlè'. *a.* [unhæl, Sax.] Not sound; sick; infirm.

UNWHOLESOME, ùn-hòlè'-sûm. *a.* Insalubrious, mischievous to health. *Bacon.* Corrupt; tainted. *Shakespeare.*

UNWHOLESOMENESS*, ùn-hòlè'-sûm-nès. *n.s.* State or quality of being unwholesome. *Sir T. Herbert.*

UNWIELDILY, ùn-wèl'-dè-lè. *ad.* Heavily; with difficult motion. *Dryden.*

UNWIELDINESS, ùn-wèl'-dè-nès. *n.s.* Heaviness; difficulty to move, or be moved. *Donne.*

UNWIELDY, ùn-wèl'-dè. *a.* Unmanageable; not easily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous. *Clarendon.*

UNWYLLING, ùn-wîl'-ling. 410. *a.* [unpillend,

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

Sax.] Loath; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination. *Hooker*.
UNWILLINGLY, ðn-wil'-lîng-lê. *ad.* Not with good-will; not without loathness. *Milton*.
UNWILLINGNESS, ðn-wil'-lîng-nês. *n. s.* Loathness; disinclination. *Hooker*.
To UNWIND, ðn-wînd'. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *unwound*, [unwîndən, Sax.] To separate any thing convolved; to untwist; to untwine. *Sidney*. To disentangle; to loose from entanglement. *Hooker*.
To UNWIND, ðn-wînd'. *v. n.* To admit evolution. *Mortimer*.
UNWIPE, ðn-wîp't. 359. *a.* Not cleaned by rubbing. *Shakespeare*.
UNWISE, ðn-wîze'. *a.* [unwîz, Sax.] Weak; defective in wisdom. *Milton*.
UNWISELY, ðn-wîze'-lê. *ad.* [unwîzlice, Sax.] Weakly; not prudently; not wisely. *Sidney*.
To UNWISH, ðn-wîsh'. *v. a.* To wish that which is not to be. *Brown*.
UNWISHED, ðn-wîsh't. 359. *a.* Not sought; not desired. *Sidney*.
UNWIST, ðn-wîst'. *a.* Unthought of; not known. *Spenser*. Applied to persons: unapprized. *Spenser*.
To UNWIT, ðn-wît'. *v. a.* To deprive of understanding. *Shakespeare*.
UNWITHDRAWING, ðn-wîth-draw'-îng. *a.* Continually liberal. *Milton*.
UNWITHERED*, ðn-wîth'-ârd. *a.* Not withered; not faded. *Habington*.
UNWITHERING*, ðn-wîth'-ârd-îng. *a.* Not liable to wither or fade. *Cowper*.
UNWITHSTOOD, ðn-wîth'-stûd'. *a.* Not opposed. *Phillips*.
UNWITNESSED, ðn-wît'-nêst. *a.* Wanting testimony; wanting notice. *Hooker*.
UNWITTILY*, ðn-wît'-tê-lê. *ad.* Without wit. *Cowley*.
UNWITTINGLY, ðn-wît'-lîng-lê. *ad.* [properly unweetingly, from unweeting.] Without knowledge; without consciousness. *Sidney*.
UNWITTY*, ðn-wît'-tê. *a.* Not witty; wanting wit. *Shenstone*.
UNWIVED*, ðn-wîv'-d'. *a.* Without a wife. *Selden*.
To UNWOMAN*, ðn-wûm'-ân. *v. a.* To deprive of the qualities becoming a woman. *Sandys*.
UNWOMANLY*, ðn-wûm'-ân-lê. *a.* Unbecoming a woman. *Daniel*.
UNWONT*, ðn-wûnt'. *a.* [a contraction of *unwonted*.] Unaccustomed; unused. *Spenser*.
UNWONTED, ðn-wûnt'-têd. *a.* Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent. *Spenser*. Unaccustomed; unused. *Sidney*.
UNWONTEDNESS*, ðn-wûnt'-têd-nês. *n. s.* Uncommonness; what is not usual. *Bp. Taylor*.
UNWOODED*, ðn-wôdd'-d'. *a.* Not wooded; not courted. *Shakespeare*.
UNWORKING, ðn-wûrk'-îng. *a.* Living without labour. *Locke*.
UNWORMED*, ðn-wûrm'-d'. *a.* Not wormed. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
UNWORN*, ðn-wûrn'. *part. a.* Not worn; not impaired. *Barron*.
UNWORSHIPED, ðn-wûr'-shîpt. *a.* Not adored. *Milton*.
UNWORTHILY, ðn-wûr'-thê-lê. *ad.* [unwûrthlice, Sax.] Not according to desert; either above or below merit. *Shakespeare*.
UNWORTHINESS, ðn-wûr'-thê-nês. *n. s.* Want of worth; want of merit. *Sidney*.
UNWORTHY, ðn-wûr'-thê. *a.* [unwûrth, Sax.] Not deserving: whether good or bad. *Hooker*. Wanting merit. *Shak.* Mean; worthless; contemptible. *Sidney*. Not suitable; not adequate. *Dryden*. Unbecoming; vile. *Dryden*.
UNWOUND, ðn-wûund'. *part. pass. and pret. of unwind*. Unwisest. *Mortimer*.
UNWOUNDED, ðn-wûund'-dêd. *a.* [unwûndêd, Sax.] Not wounded. *Milton*. Not hurt. *Pope*.
To UNWRAP, ðn-râp'. *v. a.* To open what is folded.
To UNWREATH, ðn-rêth'. *v. a.* To untwine. *Boyle*.

UNWRITING, ðn-rî'-îng. 410. *a.* Not assuming the character of an author. *Arbutnot*.
UNWRITTEN, ðn-rî'-t'n. 103. *a.* [unwriten, Sax.] Not written; not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional. *Spenser*. Not containing writing. *South*.
UNWROUGHT, ðn-râw't. *a.* Not laboured; not manufactured. *Fairfax*.
UNWRUNG, ðn-rûng'. *a.* Not pinched. *Shak.*
UNYIELDED, ðn-yêld'-êd. *a.* Not given up. *Dryden*.
UNYIELDING*, ðn-yêld'-îng. *a.* Not giving place as inferior. *Thomson*.
To UNYOKE, ðn-yôke'. *v. a.* [unyeoctan, unyuctan, Sax.] To loose from the yoke. *Shak.* To part; to disjoin. *Shakespeare*.
UNYOKED, ðn-yôkt'. 359. *a.* Having never worn a yoke. *Dryden*. Licentious; unrestrained. *Shak.*
UNZONED, ðn-zôn'-d'. 359. *a.* Not bound with a girdle. *Prior*.
UP ð, ðp. *ad.* [up, Sax.; *op*, Dutch and Dan.] Aloft; on high; not down. *Knolles*. Out of bed; in the state of being risen from rest. *Wotton*. In the state of being risen from a seat. *Addison*. From a state of decumbiture or concealment. In a state of being built. *Shak.* Above the horizon. *Judges*, ix. To a state of proficiency. *Atterbury*. In a state of exaltation. *Spenser*. In a state of climbing. *Chapman*. In a state of insurrection. *Shak.* In a state of being increased or raised. *Dryden*. From a remoter place, coming to any person or place. *L'Estrange*. Into order: as, He drew up his regiment. From younger to elder years. *Ps. lxxxviii*. —Up and down. Dispersedly; here and there. *Addison*. Backward, not forward. *Hooker*. Up to. To an equal height with. *Addison*. Adequately to. *Addison*. Up with. A phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow. *Sidney*. —It is added to verbs, implying some accumulation or increase. *Addison*.
UP, ðp. *interj.* A word exhorting to rise from bed. *Pope*. A word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action. *Spenser*.
UP, ðp. *prep.* From a lower to a higher part; not down. *Bacon*.
To UPBEAR, ðp-bâre'. *v. a.* preter. *upbore*; part. pass. *upborn*. [up and bear.] To sustain aloft; to support in elevation. *Milton*. To raise aloft. *Milton*. To support from falling. *Spenser*.
To UPBIND*, ðp-blnd'. *v. a.* To bind up. *Collins*.
To UPBLOW*, ðp-blôv'. *v. a.* To blow up; to make tumid. *Spenser*.
To UPBRAID ð, ðp-brâid'. 202. *v. a.* [upgebpœdan, upgebpœdan, Sax.] To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful. *Hooker*. To object as matter of reproach. *Bacon*. To urge with reproach. *Shak.* To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher. *James*, i. To bring reproach upon; to show faults by being in a state of comparison. *Sidney*. To treat with contempt. *Spenser*.
UPBRAIDER, ðp-brâ'-dûr. *n. s.* One that reproaches. *B. Jonson*.
UPBRAIDING*, ðp-brâ'-dîng. *n. s.* Reproach. *Shakespeare*.
UPBRAIDINGLY, ðp-brâ'-dîng-lê. *ad.* By way of reproach. *B. Jonson*.
To UPBRAY, ðp-brâ'. *v. a.* To shame. *Spenser*.
UPBROUGHT, ðp-brâw't. *part. pass. of upbringing*. Educated; nurtured. *Spenser*.
UPCAST, ðp-kâst'. 492. [participle from *To cast up*.] Thrown upwards. *Dryden*.
UPCAST, ðp-kâst. 497. *n. s.* A term of bowling; a throw; a cast. *Shakespeare*.
To UPDRAW*, ðp-draw'. *v. a.* To draw up. *Milton*.
To UPGATHER, ðp-gâth'-ûr. *v. a.* To contract. *Spenser*.
To UPGROW*, ðp-grôv'. *v. n.* To grow up. *Milton*.
UPHAND, ðp-hând'. *a.* Lified by the hand. *Moxon*.
To UPHEAVE*, ðp-hêev'. *v. a.* To heave up; to lift up. *Sackville*.

UPHELD, ðp'-hêld'. pret. and part. pass. of *uphold*. Maintained; sustained. *Milton*.
 UPHILL, ðp'-hill. *a.* Difficult; like the labour of climbing a hill. *Richardson*.
 To UPHOARD, ðp'-hòrd'. 295. *v. a.* [*up and hoard*.] To treasure; to store; to accumulate in private places. *Spenser*.
 To UPHOLD, ðp'-hòld'. 497. *v. a.* preter. *upheld*; and part. pass. *upheld*, and *upholden*. To lift on high. *Dryden*. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling. *Shak.* To keep from declension. *Bacon*. To support in any state of life. *Raleigh*. To continue; to keep from defeat. *Hooker*. To keep from being lost. *Shak.* To continue without failing. *Holder*. To continue in being. *Judith*, xi.
 UPHOLDER, ðp'-hòld'-ûr. 93. *n. s.* *a.* Supporter. *Swift*. A sustainer in being. *Hale*. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals. *Arbutnot*.
 UPHOLSTERER, ðp'-hòls'-tûr'-ûr. *n. s.* [*a* corruption of *upholder*.] One who furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture. *Swift*.
 UPHOLSTERY*, ðp'-hòls'-tûr'-ê. *n. s.* The articles made or sold by upholsterers.
 UPLAND, ðp'-lând. *n. s.* [*upland*, Sax.] Higher ground. *Burnet*.
 UPLAND, ðp'-lând. *a.* Higher in situation. *Carew*. Rude; savage. *Chapman*.
 UPLANDISH, ðp'-lând'-ish. *a.* [*uplandisc*, Sax.] Higher in situation; mountainous. *Robinson*. Inhabiting mountains; rustic; rude. *Chapman*.
 To UPLA'Y, ðp'-là'. *v. a.* To hoard; to lay up. *Donne*.
 To UPLEAD*, ðp'-lêd'. *v. a.* To lead upward. *Milton*.
 To UPLIFT, ðp'-lîft'. 497. *v. a.* [*up and lift*.] To raise aloft. *Shakespeare*.
 To UPLOCK*, ðp'-lòk'. *v. a.* To lock up. *Shak.*
 UPMOST, ðp'-mòst. *a.* [*an* irregular superlative formed from *up*.] Highest; topmost. *Dryden*.
 UPON, ðp'-pôn'. *prep.* [*up and on*; *up*, *upon*, Sax.] Not under; noting being on the top. *Shak.* Not within; being on the outside. *Erod.* xxix. Thrown over the body, as clothes. *Shak.* By way of imprecation or infliction: as, *My blood upon your heads*. *Kettellwell*. It expresses obtestation, or protestation: as, *upon my honour*. *Shak.* It is used to express any hardship or mischief: as, *impose upon ourselves*. *Burnet*. In consequence of: as, *upon second cogitations*. *Bacon*. In immediate consequence of: as, *upon that enterprise*. *Clarendon*. In a state of view: as, *upon record*. *Shak.* Supposing a thing granted: as, *This is a good answer upon our supposition*. *Burnet*. Relating to a subject. With respect to: as, *examined upon all questions*. *Dryden*. In consideration of: as, *upon the whole matter*. *Dryden*. In noting a particular day: as, *upon the day*. *Addison*. Noting reliance or trust: as, *dependence upon his truth*. *Swift*. Near to, noting situation: as, *villages upon the river Kennet*. *Clarendon*. In a state of: as, *upon no great warning*. *Bacon*. On occasion of: as, *an excellent officer upon any bold enterprise*. *Clarendon*. Noting assumption: as, *He takes state upon him*; *He took an office upon him*. *Kettellwell*. Noting the time when an event came to pass. *Esther*, iii. Noting security: as, *We have borrowed money upon our lands*. *Nehem.* v. 4. Noting attack. *Judges*, xvi. On pain of; as, *upon our lives*. *Sidney*. At the time of; on occasion of. *Swift*. By inference from: as, *upon his principles*. *Locke*. Noting attention: as, *He lost the sight of what he was upon*. *Locke*. Noting particular pace: as, *upon the hardest trot*. *Dryden*. Exactly; according to; full: as, *upon or near the rate of thirty thousand*. *Shak.* By; noting the means of support. *Woodward*. *Upon* is, in many of its significations, now contracted into *on*, especially in poetry.
 UPPER, ðp'-pûr. 98. *a.* Superiour in place; higher. *Peachum*. Higher in power or dignity. *Hooker*.
 UPPERMOST, ðp'-pûr'-mòst. *a.* Highest in place. *Raleigh*. Highest in power or authority. *Glanville*. Predominant; most powerful. *Dryden*.

UPPISH, ðp'-pîsh. *a.* Proud; arrogant: a low word
 To UPRAISE, ðp'-ràze'. 202. *v. a.* To raise up to exalt. *Fletcher*.
 To UPRE'AR, ðp'-rêrè'. 227. *v. a.* To rear on high. *Gay*.
 UPRIGHT, ðp'-rîte. 393. *a.* [*uprîhte*, Sax. Straight up; perpendicularly erect. *Jer. x.* Erect ed; pricked up. *Spenser*. Honest; not declining from the right. *Milton*.
 UPRIGHT, ðp'-rîte'. *n. s.* Elevation; orthography. *Moxon*.
 UPRIGHTLY, ðp'-rîte'-lê. *ad.* Perpendicularly to the horizon. Honestly; without deviation from the right. *Sidney*.
 UPRIGHTNESS, ðp'-rîte'-nêss. *n. s.* Perpendicular erection. *Waller*. Honesty; integrity. *Atterbury*.
 To UPRISE, ðp'-rîze'. 492. *v. n.* To rise from decumbiture. *Spenser*. To rise from below the horizon. *Cowley*. To rise with acclivity. *Shakespeare*.
 UPRISE, ðp'-rîze. 497. *n. s.* Appearance above the horizon. *Shak.* Act of rising from decumbency. *P. Fletcher*.
 UPRISING*, ðp'-rî'-zîng. *n. s.* Act of rising from below the horizon. *Sir T. Herbert*. Act of rising from decumbency. *Psalm cxxxix*.
 UPROAR, ðp'-rôre. 295. *n. s.* [*oproer*, Dutch.] Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion. *Acts*, xvii.
 To UPROAR, ðp'-rôre'. 497. *v. a.* To throw into confusion. *Shakespeare*. Not in use.
 To UPROLL*, ðp'-rôle'. *v. a.* To roll up. *Milton*.
 To UPROOT, ðp'-ròdt'. 306. *v. a.* To tear up by the root. *Dryden*.
 To UPROUSE, ðp'-ròuze'. *v. a.* [*up and rouse*.] To waken from sleep; to excite to action. *Shakespeare*.
 To UPSET*, ðp'-sêl'. *v. a.* To overturn; to overthrow: a low word.
 UPSHOT, ðp'-shòt. 497. *n. s.* Conclusion; end; last amount; final event. *Spenser*.
 UPSIDE down, ðp'-slîdè'-dòûn'. With the lower part above the higher. *Heylin*. In confusion; in complete disorder. *Spenser*.
 To UPSPRING*, ðp'-sprîng'. *v. n.* To spring up. *Sackville*.
 UPSPRING, ðp'-sprîng. *n. s.* Upstart; a man suddenly exalted. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J.*
 To UPSTAND, ðp'-stând'. 497. *v. n.* [*up and stand*.] To be erected. *May*.
 To UPSTART, ðp'-stârt'. 497. *v. n.* [*up and start*.] To spring up suddenly. *Spenser*.
 UPSTART, ðp'-stârt. *n. s.* One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour; what suddenly rises and appears. *Spenser*.
 UPSTART*, ðp'-stârt. *a.* Suddenly raised. *Shak.*
 To UPSTAY, ðp'-stâ'. *v. a.* [*up and stay*.] To sustain; to support. *Milton*.
 To UPSWARM, ðp'-swârm'. *v. a.* To raise in a swarm. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J.*
 To UPTAKE, ðp'-tâke. *v. a.* To take into the hands. *Spenser*.
 To UPTEAR*, ðp'-târe'. *v. a.* To tear up; to rend up. *Milton*.
 To UPTRA'IN, ðp'-trâne'. *v. a.* To bring up; to educate. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
 To UPTURN, ðp'-tûrn'. 497. *v. a.* To throw up; to furrow. *Milton*.
 UPWARD, ðp'-wârd. 497. *a.* [*up*, and *peapd*, Sax.] Directed to a higher part. *Dryden*.
 UPWARD, ðp'-wârd. *n. s.* The top: out of use.
 UPWARD, ðp'-wârd. } *ad.* [*up*, and *peapd*,
 UPWARDS, ðp'-wârdz. 88. } Sax.] Towards a higher place: opposed to *downward*. *Dryden*. Towards heaven and God. *Hooker*. With respect to the higher part. *Milton*. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number. *Hooker*. Towards the source. *Pope*.
 To UPWHIRL*, ðp'-hwêrl'. *v. a.* To raise upwards with quick rotation. *Milton*.
 To UPWIND, ðp'-wînd'. *v. a.* pret. and pass. *upwound*. To convolve. *Spenser*.
 URBA'NE*, ðr'-bâne'. *a.* [*urbanus*, Lat.] Civil, courteous; elegant. *Bowles*.
 URBA'NITY, ðr'-bân'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*urbanité*, Fr.; *ur-*

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—díl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

banitas, Lat.] Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness. *B. Jonson*.

To URBANIZE*, ùr'-bân-ize. v. a. To render civil; to polish. *Howell, Ob. T.*

URCHIN, ùr'-ishin. 353. n. s. [*heureuckin*, Armoric.] A hedge-hog. *Shak.* A name of slight anger to a child. *Prior*.

URE, yùre. n. s. Practice; use; habit. *Hooker. Ob. J.*

URETER, yù'-rè-tùr. 98. n. s. [*δωρητο*, Gr.; *uretere*, Fr.] Ureters are two long and small canals from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side. *Quincy*.

URETHRA, yù'-rè-thrà. 503. n. s. [*οδονθρα*, Gr.; *uretre*, Fr.] The passage of the urine. *Wiseman*.

To URGE, ùrje. v. a. [*urgeo*, Lat.] To incite; to push; to press by motives. *Shak.* To provoke; to exasperate. *Shak.* To follow close, so as to impel. *Pope*. To labour vehemently; to do with eagerness, or violence. *Pope*. To press; to enforce. *Shak.* To press, as an argument. *Shak.* To importune; to solicit. *Spenser*. To press in opposition, by way of objection. *Tillotson*.

To URGE, ùrje. v. n. To press forward. *Donne*.

URGENCY, ùr'-jèn-sè. n. s. Pressure of difficulty or necessity. *Swift*. Entreaty; soliciation. *Swift*.

URGENT, ùr'-jènt. a. [Fr.; *urgens*, Lat.] Cogent; pressing; violent. *Hooker*. Importunate; vehement in solicitation. *Exodus*, xii.

URGENTLY, ùr'-jènt-lè. ad. Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately. *Harvey*.

URGER, ùr'-jâr. 98. n. s. One who presses; importuner. *Bp. Taylor*.

URGEGWONDER, ùrje-wân'-dâr. n. s. A sort of grain. *Mortimer*.

URIM, yù'-rim. n. s. *Urim* and *thummim* were something in Aaron's breast-plate; but what, critics and commentators are by no means agreed. The word *urim* signifies light, and *thummim* perfection. *Newton*.

URINAL, yù'-rè-nâl. 8. n. s. [Fr.] A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection. *Brown*.

URINARY, yù'-rè-nâ-rè. a. Relating to the urine. *Brown*.

URINATIVE, yù'-rin-â-tív. a. Working by urine; provoking urine. *Bacon*.

URINATOR, yù'-rin-â-tûr. n. s. [Lat.] A diver; one who searches under water. *Wilkins*.

URINE, ùr'-rin. 140. n. s. [Fr.; *urina*, Lat.] Animal water. *Brown*.

To URINE, yù'-rin. v. n. [*uriner*, Fr.] To make water. *Bacon*.

URINOUS, yù'-rin-ûs. a. Partaking of urine. *Arbutnot*.

URN, ùrn. n. s. [*urne*, Fr.; *urna*, Lat.] Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body. *Carew*. A water-pot; particularly that in the sign of Aquarius. *Creech*. The vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put. *Wilkins*.

To URN*, ùrn. v. a. To enclose in an urn. *May*.

UROSCOPY, yù'-ròs'-kò-pè. n. s. [*ὕρον* and *σκέπη*,] Inspection of urine. *Brown*.

URRY, ùr'-rè. n. s. A mineral. *Mortimer*.

URSULINE*, ùr'-sù-lîn. a. [from *Ursula*.] Denoting an order of nuns. *Gray*.

US, ùs. [us, M. Goth. and Germ.; *oss*, Su. Goth.] The oblique case of *we*. *Deut. v*.

USABLE*, yù'-zâ-bl. a. That may be used.

USAGE, ùs'-zîje. 90, 442. n. s. [Fr.] Treatment. *Shak.* Custom; practice long continued. *Hooker*. Manners; behaviour. *Spenser*.

USAGER, yù'-zîj-ûr. n. s. [Fr.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. *Daniel*.

USANCE, yù'-zânse. 442. n. s. [Fr.] Use; proper employment. *Spense*. Usury; interest paid for money. *Shak.* In bills of exchange: a certain period of time, but different in different countries. *Cunningham*.

USE, ùse. 8, 437. n. s. [*usus*, Lat.] The act of employing any thing to any purpose. *Lev. vii*. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose. *Temple*. Need of; occasion on which a thing can be employed. *A. Philips*. Advantage receive

ed; power of receiving advantage. *Dryden*. Convenience; help; usefulness. *Locke*. Usage; customary act. *Hooker*. Practice; habit. *Waller*. Custom; common occurrence. *Shak*. Interest; money paid for the use of money. *Bp. Taylor*.

To USE, yùze. 437. v. a. [*user*, Fr.; *usus*, Lat.] To employ to any purpose. 1 *Chron. xii*. To accustom; to habituate. *Roscommon*. To treat. *Shak*.

To practise customarily. 1 *Peter*, iv. To behave: with the reciprocal pronoun. *Shakespeare*.

To USE, yùze. v. n. To be accustomed; to practise customarily. *Spenser*. To be customarily in any manner; to be wont. *Bacon*. To frequent; to inhabit. *Spenser*.

USEFUL, yùse'-fùl. a. Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose; valuable for use. *More*.

USEFULLY, yùse'-fùl-lè. ad. In such a manner as to help forward some end. *Bentley*.

USEFULNESS, yùse'-fùl-nès. n. s. Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end. *Addison*.

USELESS, yùse'-lès. a. Answering no purpose, having no end. *Waller*.

USELESSLY, yùse'-lès-lè. ad. Without the quality of answering any purpose. *Locke*.

USELESSNESS, yùse'-lès-nès. n. s. Unfitness to any end. *South*.

USER, yù'-zûr. 98. n. s. One who uses. *Sidney*.

USHER, ùsh'-ûr. 93. n. s. [*huissier*, Fr.; *husher*, old Eng.] One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank. *Tatler*. An under-teacher; one who introduces young scholars to higher learning. *Dryden*.

To USHER, ùsh'-ûr. v. a. To introduce as a forerunner or harbinging; to forerun. *Shakespeare*.

USQUEBAUGH, ùs-kwè-bâ'. 390. n. s. [An Irish and Erse word, which signifies the water of life.] A compounded distilled spirit. The Highland sort, by corruption, they call *whisky*. *Sir T. Herbert*.

USTION, ùs'-ishûn. n. s. [Fr.; *ustus*, Lat.] The act of burning; the state of being burned.

USTORIOUS, ùs'-tò'-rè-ûs. a. [*ustum*, Lat.] Having the quality of burning. *Watts*.

USTULATION*, ùs'-ishû'-shûn. n. s. [*ustulatus*, Lat.] Act of burning or searing. *Sir W. Petty*.

USUAL, yù'-zhù-âl. 452. a. [*usual*, Fr.] Common; frequent; customary; frequently occurring. *Hooker*.

USUALLY, yù'-zhù-âl-lè. ad. Commonly; frequently; customarily. *Fell*.

USUALNESS, yù'-zhù-âl-nès. n. s. Commonness; frequency. *Clarke*.

USUCAPTION, yù'-zhù-kâp'-shûn. n. s. [*usus* and *capio*, Lat.] [In the civil law.] The acquisition of the property of a thing by possession and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years, prescribed by law. *Dict*.

USUFRUCT, yù'-zhù-frûkt. n. s. [*usufruct*, Fr.; *usus* and *fructus*, Lat.] The temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate. *Ayliffe*.

USUFRUCTUARY, yù'-zhù-frûkt'-ishû-â-rè. n. s. [*usufructuarius*, Fr.; *usufructuarius*, Lat.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property, of a thing. *Ayliffe*.

To USURE, ùs'-zhùre. v. n. [*usura*, Lat.] To practise usury; to take interest for money. *Shak*.

USURER, yù'-zhù-rûr. 456. n. s. [*usurarius*, Fr.; *usura*, Lat.] One who puts money out at interest. Commonly used for one that takes exorbitant interest. *Exodus*, xxii.

USURIOUS, yù'-zhù-rè-ûs. 456. a. [*usuarius*, Fr.] Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit. *Donne*.

To USURP, ùs'-zûrp'. v. a. [*usurper*, Fr.; *usurpe*, Lat.] To possess by force or intrusion; to seize, or possess without right. *Hooker*.

USURPATION, yù'-zûrp'-pâ'-shûn. n. s. [Fr.] Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession. *Shak*. Use; usage. *Pearson*.

USURPER, yù'-zûrp'-ûr. 98. n. s. One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right. It is generally used of one who excludes the right heir from the throne. *Spenser*.

USURPINGLY, yû-zûrp'-îng-lè. *ad.* Without just claim. *Shakspeare.*

USURY, yû'-zhû-rè. 456. *n. s.* [*usurè*, Fr.; *usura*, Lat.] Money paid for the use of money; interest. *Spenser.* The practice of taking interest. *Bacon.*

✂ This word and its relatives, with respect to the aspiration of the *s*, are exactly under the same predicament as the words *luxury* and *anxiety* are with respect to the *z*.—See *Principles*, No. 479, 480, 481. *W.*

UTENSIL, yû'-tên-sîl. 8. [*yû'-tên-sîl*, *Sheridan*, *Jones*, *Fulton* and *Knight*; *yû'-tên-sîl*, *Perry*.] *n. s.* [*utensile*, Fr.; *utensile*, low Lat.] Any instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade. *South.*

UTERINE, yû'-têr-îne. 149. *a.* [*uterin*, Fr.; *uterinus*, Lat.] Belonging to the womb. *Brown.* Born of the same mother, but having a different father. *Sir G. Buck.*

UTERUS, yû'-tê-rûs. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] The womb.

UTILE†, yû'-tê-lè. *n. s.* Something useful, as opposed to something only ornamental.

✂ When this word is pronounced in three syllables, being the neuter gender of *utilis*, it becomes, like *simile*, a substantive, and, like a pure Latin word, has the same number of syllables as the original, (503, *b.*) and thus we sometimes hear of a work that unites the *utile* and the *dulce*. *W.*

UTILE†, yû'-tîl. *a.* Profitable, useful.

✂ When this word is used as an adjective, it is pronounced in two syllables, with the last short. In this form, however, it is but seldom seen or heard. *W.*

UTILITY, yû'-tîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*utilité*, Fr.; *utilitas*, Lat.] Usefulness; profit; convenience; advantageousness. *Bacon.*

UTIS, yû'-îs. *n. s.* A word which probably is corrupted, at least, is not now understood. *Utis* was the octave of a saint's day, and may perhaps be taken for any festivity. [*eahtra*, Sax.] *Shakspeare.*

UTMOST, ût'-môst. *a.* [*utmoert*, Sax.] Extreme; placed at the extremity. *Davies.* Being in the highest degree. *Shakspeare.*

UTMOST, ût'-môst. *n. s.* The most that can be; the greatest power; the highest degree; the greatest effort. *Shakspeare.*

UTOPIAN*, yû-tô'-pè-ân. } *a.* [from Sir Thomas
UTOPICAL*, yû-tôp'-è-kâl. } More's *Utopia*.]
Ideal; not real. *Bp. Hall.*

UTTER†, ût'-tûr. 98. *a.* [*utcep*, Sax.] Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre. *Milton.* Placed beyond any compass; out of any place. *Milton.* Extreme; excessive; utmost. *Milton.* Complete; total. *Clarendon.* Peremptory. *Clarendon.* Perfect; mere. *Atterbury.*

To UTTER†, ût'-tûr. *v. a.* To speak; to pronounce; to express. *Hooker.* To disclose; to discover; to publish. *Whitgift.* To sell; to vend. *Shak.* To disperse; to emit at large. *Swift.* To put forth. *Spenser.*

UTTERABLE, ût'-tûr-â-bl. 555. *a.* Expressible; such as may be uttered.

UTTERANCE, ût'-tûr-ânse. *n. s.* Pronunciation; manner of speaking. *Spenser.* [*outrance*, Fr.] Extremity; terms of extreme hostility. *Shak.* Vocal expression; emission from the mouth. *Milton.* Sale. *Bacon.*

UTTERER, ût'-tûr-ûr. *n. s.* One who pronounces. A divulger; a discloser. *Spenser.* A seller; a vender.

UTTERLY, ût'-tûr-lè. *ad.* Fully; completely; perfectly. *Hooker.*

UTTERMOST, ût'-tûr-môst. *a.* [*utcepmoert* Sax.] Extreme; being in the highest degree. *Milton.* Most remote. *Abbot.*

UTERMOST, ût'-tûr-môst. *n. s.* The greatest. *Sidney.* The extreme part of any thing. *Numb xx.*

UVEOUS, yû'-vè-ûs. *a.* [*uva*, Lat.] The uveous coat, or iris of the eye, hath a muscular power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray.*

UVULA, yû'-vû-lâ. 8. *n. s.* [*uvula*, Lat.] A round, soft, spongy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis. *Wiseman.*

UXORIOUS, ûg-zô'-rè-ûs. 479. *a.* [*uxorius*, Lat.] Submissively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage. *Bacon.*

UXORIOUSLY, ûg-zô'-rè-ûs-lè. *ad.* With fond submission to a wife. *Dryden.*

UXORIOUSNESS, ûg-zô'-rè-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife. *More.*

VAC

V Has a sound nearly approaching to those of *b* and *f*. Its sound in English is uniform, and it is never mute. 473.

V*. A numeral letter denoting five.

VACANCY, vâ'-kân-sè. *n. s.* Empty space; vacancy. *Shak.* Chasm; space unfilled. *Watts.* [*vacance*, Fr.] State of a post or employment when it is unsupplied. *Leslie.* [*vacances*, Fr.] Time of leisure; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged. *Dryden.* Listlessness; emptiness of thought. *Watton.*

VACANT†, vâ'-kânt. *a.* [Fr.; *vacans*, Lat.] Empty; unfilled; void. *Boyle.* Free; unencumbered; uncrowded. *More.* Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor. *Milton.* Being at leisure; disengaged. *Spenser.* Thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy. *Shakspeare.*

To VACATE, vâ'-kâte. 91. *v. a.* [*vacare*, Lat.] To annul; to make void; to make of no authority. *King Charles.* To make vacant; to quit possession of; as, He vacated the throne. To defeat; to put an end to. *Dryden.*

VACATION, vâ'-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *vacatio*, Lat.] Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates. *Cowel.* Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity. *Hammond.*

VACCARY, vâk'-kâ-rè. *n. s.* [*vacca*, Lat.] A cow-house; a cow-pasture. *Bailey.*

VAC

To VACCINATE†, vâk'-sè-nâte. *v. a.* [*vacca*, Lat.] To inoculate with vaccine matter.

VACCINATION*, vâk'-sè-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of inserting vaccine matter; inoculation for the cow-pox.

VACCINE*, vâk'-sîn. *a.* Of or belonging to a cow.

VACILLANCY, vâs'-sîl-ân-sè. *n. s.* [*vacillans*, from *vacillo*, Lat.; *vacillant*, Fr.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. *More.* Little used.

✂ My ear tells me the accent ought to be on the first syllable of this word, as it is in *excellency*; and till good reasons can be given for placing the accent on the second syllable with Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, and Entick, I shall concur with Dr. Ash in accenting the first, as in *vacillate*.—See MISCELLANT. *W.*

To VACILLATE†, vâs'-sîl-âte. 91. *v. n.* [*vacillo*, Lat.] To waver; to be inconstant. *Cockeram.*

VACILLATION, vâs'-sîl-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [*vacillatio*, Lat.] The act or state of reeling or staggering. *Bacon.*

To VACUATE†, vâk'-û-âte. *v. a.* [*vacuo*, Lat.] To make void. *Secular Priest Exposed.*

VACUATION, vâk'-û-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [*vacuus*, Lat.] The act of emptying. *Dict.*

VACUIST, vâk'-û-îst. *n. s.* A philosopher that holdy a *vacuum*; opposed to a *plenist*. *Boyle.*

VACUITY, vâ-kû'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*vacuitas*, Lat.] Emptiness; state of being unfilled. *Arbutnot.* Space

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

unfilled; space unoccupied. *Hammond.* Inanity; want of reality. *Glanville.*

VA/CUOUS, vâk'-û-ûs. a. [*vacuus*, Lat.] Empty; unfilled. *Milton.*

VA/CUOUSNESS*, vâk'-û-ûs-nês. n. s. State of being empty. *W. Montague.*

VA/CUUM, vâk'-û-ûm. 314. n. s. [Lat.] Space unoccupied by matter. *Watts.*

To VADE, vâde. v. n. [*vado*, Lat.] To vanish; to pass away. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

VA/GABOND, vâg'-â-bônd. a. [*vagabundus*, low Lat.; *vagabond*, Fr.] Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home. *Shak.* Wandering; vagrant. *Shakspeare.*

VA/GABOND, vâg'-â-bônd. n. s. A vagrant; a wanderer, commonly in a sense of reproach. *Raleigh.* One that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation. *Watts.*

VA/GABONDRY*, vâg'-â-bôn-drê. n. s. Beggary; knavery. *Cotgrave.*

To VAGARY, vâ-gâ'-rê. v. n. [*vaguer*, old Fr.] To wander; to gad; to range; to roam; to remove often from place to place. *Cotgrave.*

VAGARY, vâ-gâ'-rê. n. s. A wandering. *Rich.* A wild freak; a capricious frolic. *Milton.*

VA/GIENT*, vâ'-jê-ênt. a. [*vagiens*, Lat.] Crying like a child. *More. Ob. T.*

VAGINOPE/NOUS, vâg-jê-nô-pên'-nûs. a. [*vagina* and *penna*, Lat.] Sheathwinged; having the wings covered with hard cases.

VA/GOUS, vâ'-gûs. a. [*vagus*, Lat.; *vague*, Fr.] Wandering; unsettled. *Ayliffe. Ob. J.*

VA/GRANCY, vâ'-grân-sê. n. s. A state of wandering; unsettled condition. *Barrow.*

VA/GRANT, vâ'-grânt. 88. a. [*vagant*, old Fr.] Wandering; unsettled; vagabond; unfixed in place. *Prior.*

VA/GRANT, vâ'-grânt. n. s. A sturdy beggar; wanderer; vagabond; man unsettled in habitation. *Prior.*

VAGUE, vâg. 337. a. [Fr.; *vagus*, Lat.] Wandering; vagrant; vagabond. *Hayward.* Unfixed; unsettled; undetermined; indefinite. *Locke.*

VAIL, vâle. 202. n. s. [*voile*, Fr.; now frequently written *veil*, from *velum*, Lat.] A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed. *Wisdom.* A part of female dress, by which the face and part of the shape is concealed. Money given to servants: it is commonly used in the plural. See VALE.

To VAIL, vâle. v. a. To cover. See To VEIL.

To VAIL, vâle. v. a. [*avaler le bonnet*, Fr.] To let fall; to suffer to descend. *Carew.* To let fall in token of respect. *Knolles.* To fall; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest. *Shakspeare.*

To VAIL, vâle. v. n. To yield; to give place; to show respect by yielding. *Drayton.*

VA/TLER*, vâ'-lâr. n. s. One who shows respect by yielding. *Ooerbury. Ob. T.*

VA/IN, vâne. 202. a. [old Fr.; *vanius*, Lat.] Fruitless; ineffectual. *Shak.* Empty; unreal; shadowy. *Drayden.* Meanly proud; proud of petty things. *Drayden.* Showy; ostentatious. *Pope.* Idle; worthless; unimportant. *Milton.* False; not true. *Shak.*—*In vain.* To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually; without effect. *Milton.*

VA/INGLORIOUS, vâne-glô'-rê-ûs. a. [*vanus* and *gloriosus*, Lat.] Boasting without performances; proud in disproportion to desert. *Spenser.*

VA/INGLORIOUSLY*, vâne-glô'-rê-ûs-lê. ad. With vainglory; with empty pride. *Milton.*

VA/INGLORY, vâne-glô'-rê. n. s. [*vana gloria*, Lat.] Pride above merit; empty pride; pride in little things. *Bacon.*

VA/INLY, vâne'-lê. ad. Without effect; to no purpose; in vain. *Shak.* Proudly; arrogantly. *Delany.* Idly; foolishly. *Milton.*

VA/INNESS, vâne'-nês. n. s. The state of being vain; pride; falsehood; emptiness. *Shakspeare.*

VA/IR*, vâre. n. s. [*vair*, Fr.] [In heraldry.] A kind of fur, or doubling, consisting of divers little pieces, argent and azure, resembling a bell-glass. *Chambers.*

VAIR, vâre. } a. Charged or chequered with
VA/IRY, vâ'-rê. } vair; variegated with argent
and azure colours, in heraldry, when the term is
vairy proper; and with other colours, when it is
vair or *vairy composed*.

VA/IVODE, vâ'-vôd. n. s. [*vaiuod*, Sclavonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces. *Knolles.*

VA/LANCE, vâl'-lânse. n. s. [from *Valencia*, whence the use of them came.] The fringes or drapery hanging round the tester and stead of a bed. *Shak.*
To VA/LANCE, vâl'-lânse. v. a. To decorate with drapery. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

VALE, vâle. n. s. [*val*, Fr.; *vallis*, Lat.] A wide, open space between hills. If it be of smaller dimensions, we call it a *valley*. But when this space is contracted to a chasm, we call it a *glen*. *Gilpin.* [from *aval*, profit] Money given to servants. *Dryden.*

VALED/CTION, vâl'-ê-dîk'-shûn. n. s. [*valedico*, Lat.] A farewell. *Dome.*

VALEDICTORY, vâl'-ê-dîk'-tûr-ê. 557. [See DOMESTICK.] a. Bidding farewell. *Cumberland.*

VA/LENTINE, vâl'-ên-tîn. 150. n. s. A sweetheart, chosen on Valentine's day. *Wotton.* A letter sent by one young person to another on Valentine's day. *Burton.*

VA/LE/RIAN, vâl'-lê'-rê-ân. n. s. [*valeriana*, Lat.; *valerian*, Fr.] A plant. *Drayton.*

VA/LET, vâl'-êt, or vâl'-lê'. n. s. [Fr.] A waiting servant. *Addison.*

VALETUDINA/RIAN, vâl'-lê-tû-dê-nâ'-rê-ân. } a.
VA/LETUDINARY, vâl'-lê-tû-dê-nâ-rê. } {
[*valetudinaire*, Fr.; *valetudo*, Lat.] Weakly; sickly; infirm of health. *Byronie.*

VA/LETUDINA/RIAN*, vâl'-lê-tû-dê-nâ'-rê-ân. n. s. One who is weakly, sickly, or infirm of health. *Bp. Bull.*

VA/LIANCE, vâl'-yânse. } n. s. [*valiant*, *valliance*,
VAL/IANCY*, vâl'-yân-sê. } Fr.] Valour; personal
puissance; fierceness; bravery. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

VA/LIANT, vâl'-yânt. 113, 555. a. [*valliant*, Fr.] Stout; personally puissant; brave. 1 Sam. xviii.

VA/LIANT*, vâl'-yânt. n. s. A valiant person. 2 Sam. xxi. *Ob. T.*

VA/LIANTLY, vâl'-yânt-lê. ad. Stoutly; with personal strength; with personal bravery. *Shak.*

VA/LIANTNESS, vâl'-yânt-nês. n. s. Valour; personal bravery; puissance; fierceness; stoutness. *Shakspeare.*

VA/LID, vâl'-îd. 544. a. [*valide*, Fr.; *validus*, Lat.] Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent. *Milton.* Having intellectual force; prevalent; weighty; conclusive. *Stephens.*

VA/LIDITY, vâl'-îd'-ê-tê. n. s. [*validité*, Fr.] Force to convince; certainty. *Pope.* Value. *Shakspeare.*

VALLA/NCY, vâl'-lân-sê. n. s. [from *valance*.] A large wig that shades the face. *Dryden.*

VALLA/TION*, vâl'-lâ'-shûn. n. s. [*vallatus*, Lat.] An intrenchment. *Warton.*

VA/LLATORY*, vâl'-lâ-tûr-ê. a. Enclosing as by measure. *Sir T. Brown. Ob. T.*

VA/LLEY, vâl'-lê. n. s. [*vallée*, Fr.; *vallis*, Lat.] A low ground; a hollow between hills. *Woodward.*

VA/LLISE*, n. s. [*valleys*, Dutch; *valise*, Fr.] A portmanteau; a wallet. *B. Jonson.*

VA/LLUM*, vâl'-lûm. n. s. [Lat.] A trench; a fence; a wall. *Warton.*

VA/LOROUS, vâl'-ûr-ûs. 166. [See DOMESTICK.] a. Brave; stout; valiant. *Spenser.*

VA/LOROUSLY, vâl'-ûr-ûs-lê. ad. In a brave manner. *Shakspeare.*

VA/LOUR, vâl'-ûr. 314. n. s. [*valeur*, Fr.; *valor*, Lat.] Personal bravery; strength; prowess; puissance; stoutness. *Shakspeare.*

VA/LUABLE, vâl'-û-â-bl. 405. a. [*valable*, Fr.] Precious; being of great price. *Robertson.* Worthy; deserving regard. *Atterbury.*

VA/LUABLENESS*, vâl'-û-â-bl-nês. n. s. Preciousness; worth. *Johnson.*

VALUA/TION, vâl'-û-â'-shûn. n. s. The act of setting a value; appraisement. *Ray.* Value set upon any thing. *Shakspeare.*

VA'LUATOR, vâl-û-â'-tôr. 521. *n. s.* An appraiser; one who sets upon any thing its price. *Swift.*

VA'LUË\$, vâl-û-â'-335. *n. s.* [Fr.; *valor*, Lat.] Price; worth. *Job*, xiii. High rate. *Addison.* Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought. *Dryden.*

To VA'LUË, vâl-û. *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr.] To rate at a certain price. *Spenser.* To rate highly; to have in high esteem. *Addison.* To appraise; to estimate. *Lev.* xxvii. To be worth; to be equal in worth to. *Shak.* To take account of. *Bacon.* To reckon at, with respect to number or power. *Shak.* To consider with respect to importance; to hold important. *Shak.* To compare with respect to price or excellence. *Job*, xviii. To raise to estimation. *Sidney.*

VA'LUËLESS, vâl-û-lêss. *a.* Being of no value. *Shakespeare.*

VA'LUËR, vâl-û-ûr. 93. *n. s.* One that values. *Fell.*

VALVE\$, vâlv. *n. s.* [*valva*, Lat.] A folding door. *Pope.* Any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel. *Boyle.* [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress. *Arbuthnot.*

VALVULE, vâl'-vûle. *n. s.* [Fr.] A small valve.

VAMP, vâmp. *n. s.* [*avampies*, old Span.] The upper leather of a shoe; a sock. *Coles.*

To VAMP\$, vâmp. *v. a.* [probably from the ancient Span. *avampies*.] To piece an old thing with some new part. *Shakespeare.*

VAMPER, vâmp-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

To VAMPER*, vâmp-ûr. *v. n.* To vapour or swagger. *Grose.*

VAMPIRE*, vâm'-plre. [See UMPIRE. *n. s.* [*vampur*, Germ.] A pretended demon, said to delight in sucking human blood, and to animate the bodies of dead persons, which, when dug up, are said to be found florid and full of blood. *Ricaut.* A kind of bat. *Dr. Shaw.*

VAN\$, vân. *n. s.* [*avant*, Fr.] The front of an army; the first line. *Milton.* [*van*, Fr.; *vannus*, Lat.] Any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised; a fan. *Broome.* A wing with which the air is beaten. *Milton.*

To VAN, vân. *v. a.* [*vannus*, Lat.; *vanner*, Fr.] To fan; to winnow. *Bacon*, *Ob. J.*

VANCOURIER, vân-kôûr-yêr'. *n. s.* [*avant-courier*, Fr.] A harbinger; a precursor. *Spenser.*

VANDALICK*, vân-dâ-lik. *a.* [from the *Vandals*, a fierce and rude people descended from the Goths.] Barbarous; resembling the character of the *Vandals*. *Warburton.*

VANDALISM*, vân-dâ-izm. *n. s.* The rude and barbarous state or character of the *Vandals*. *Ld. Auckland.*

VANE, vâne. *n. s.* [*vaene*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind. *Shakespeare.*

VANGUARD, vân-gyârd'. *n. s.* [*avant-garde*, Fr.] The front, or first line of the army. *Bacon.*

VANILLA, vâ-nîl'-lâ. *n. s.* [*vanille*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*

To VA'NISH\$, vân'-ish. *v. n.* [*vanesco*, Lat.; *evan-our*, Fr.] To lose perceptible existence. *Sidney.* To pass away from the sight; to disappear. *Shak.* To pass away; to be lost. *Milton.*

VA'NISHED*, vân'-isht. *part. a.* Having no perceptible existence. *Pope.*

VA'NITY, vân'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*vanitas*, Lat.; *vanité*, Fr.] Emptiness; uncertainty; inanity. *Ecc. i.* Fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour. *Sidney.* Trifling labour. *Raleigh.* Falsehood; untruth. *Sir J. Davies.* Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride. *Hooker.* Ostentation; arrogance. *Spenser.* Petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds; pride operating on small occasions. *Dryden.*

To VA'NQUISH\$, vângk'-wîsh. *v. a.* [*vaincre*, Fr.] To conquer; to overcome; to subdue. *Shak.* To confute. *F. Aterbury.*

VA'NQUISHABLE*, vângk'-wîsh-â-bl. *a.* Conquerable; that may be overcome. *Gayton.*

VA'NQUISHER, vângk'-wîsh-ûr. *n. s.* Conqueror; subduer. *Shakespeare.*

VAN'TAGE, vân'-tâdje. 90. *n. s.* Gain; profit. *Sidney.* Superiority; state in which one has better means of action than another. *Shak.* Opportunity; convenience. *Shakespeare.*

To VA'NTAGE, vân'-tâdje. *v. a.* [from *advantage*.] To profit. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

VANTAGE-GROUND*, vân'-tâdje-grôund. *n. s.* Superiority; state in which one has better means of action than another. *South.*

VA'NTBRACE, vânt'-brâse. } *n. s.* [*avant bras*,
VA'NTBRASS, vânt'-brâs. } Fr.] Armour for the arm. *Shakespeare.*

VA'PID\$, vâp'-îd. 544. *a.* [*rapidus*, Lat.] Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless; mawkish; flat. *Phillips.*

VA'PIDNESS, vâp'-îd-nêss. *n. s.* The state of being spiritless or mawkish; mawkishness.

To VA'PORATE*, vâp'-ô-râte. *v. n.* To emit vapours. *Cockeram.*

VAPORATION, vâp'-ô-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *vaporatio*, Lat.] The act of escaping in vapours. *Biblioth. Bibl. i.*

VA'PORER, vâ'-pûr-ûr. 98, 166. *n. s.* A boaster; a braggart. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

VA'PORINGLY*, vâ'-pûr-ing-lê. *ad.* In a bullying or bragging manner.

VA'PORISH, vâ'-pûr-ish. 166. *a.* Vaporous; full of vapours. *Sandys.* Splenetic; peevish; humorous. *Pope.*

VA'POROUS, vâ'-pûr-ûs. *a.* [*vaporeux*, Fr.] Full of vapours or exhalations; fummy. *Shak.* Windy; flatulent. *Bacon.*

VA'POROUSNESS*, vâ'-pûr-ûs-nêss. *n. s.* State or quality of being vaporous. *Hist. R. S. iii.*

VA'PORY*, vâ'-pûr-ê. *a.* Vaporous; abounding with vapours. *Thomson.* Peevish; humorsome. *Thomson.*

VA'POUR\$, vâ'-pûr. 314. *n. s.* [*vapeur*, Fr.; *vapor*, Lat.] Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air. *Chapman.* Fume; steam. *Dryden.* Wind; flatulence. *Bacon.* Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal. *Hammond.* [In the plural.] Diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; spleen. *Addison.*

To VA'POUR, vâ'-pûr. *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Lat.] To pass in a vapour or fume; to fly off in evaporations. *Donne.* To emit fumes. *Bacon.* To bully; to brag. *Hudibras.*

To VA'POUR, vâ'-pûr. *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter in fumes or vapour. *Donne.*

VA'POURED*, vâ'-pûr-â. *a.* Moist. *Sackville.* Splenetic; peevish. *Green.*

VARE*, vâre. *n. s.* [*vara*, Span.] A wand or staff of justice. *Howell.*

VA'RIABLE\$, vâ'-rê-â-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.; *variabilis*, Lat.] Changeable; mutable; inconstant. *Shak.*

VA'RIABLENESS, vâ'-rê-â-bl-nêss. *n. s.* Changeableness; mutability. *James, i.* Levity; inconstancy. *Richardson.*

VA'RIABLY, vâ'-rê-â-blê. *ad.* Changeably; mutably; inconstantly; uncertainly.

VA'RIANCE, vâ'-rê-ânse. *n. s.* [from *vary*.] Discord; disagreement; dissension. *Matthew.*

To VA'RIATE*, vâ'-rê-âte. *v. a.* [*variatus*, Lat.] To change; to alter. *Dean King.*

VARIATION, vâ'-rê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [*variatio*, Lat.; *variation*, Fr.] Change; mutation; difference from itself. *Hayward.* Difference; change from one to another. *Grant.* Successive change. *Shak.* [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns. *Watts.* Change in natural phenomena. *Wotton.* Deviation. *Fell.*—*Variation of the compass.* Deviation of the magnetic needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

[F] The *a* in the first syllable of this word, from the lengthening power of the succeeding vowels, continues long and slender, as in *various*. The same may be observed of *variegation*. Mr. Sheridan has given *a* in these two words the short sound of the Italian *a*, but

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt ;—tûbe, tûb, bôll ;—ôll ;—pôund ;—thin, THIS.

contrary to the analogy of English pronunciation.—See *Principles*, No. 534. *W.*

VARICOUS, vâ-rê-kûs. *a.* [*varicosus*, Lat.] Dis-eased with dilatation. *Sharpe.*

To VARIEGATE v, vâ-rê-ê-gâte. *v. a.* [*variegatus*, school Lat.] To diversify ; to stain with different colours. *Woodward.*

☞ All our orthoëpists are uniform in placing the accent on the first syllable of this word, and all sound the *a* as in *vary*, except Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, who give it the short sound, as in *carry*. That so great a master of English analogy as Mr. Elphinston should here overlook the lengthening power of the vocal assemblage is not a little surprising.—See *Principles*, No. 196. *W.*

VARIEGATION, vâ-rê-ê-gâ-shân. *n. s.* Diversity of colours. *Evelyn.*

VARIETY, vâ-rî-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*variété*, Fr.; *varietas*, Lat.] Change ; succession of one thing to another ; intermixture of one thing with another. *Milton.* One thing of many by which *variety* is made : in this sense it has a plural. *Raleigh.* Difference ; dissimilitude. *F. Atterbury.* Variation ; deviation ; change from a former state. *Hale.* Many and different kinds. *Law.*

VARIOLOUS, vâ-rî-ô-lûs. *a.* [*variola*, Lat.] Relating to the disease called the smallpox.

VARIOUS v, vâ-rê-ûs. 314. *a.* [*varius*, Lat.] Different ; several ; manifold. *Milton.* Changeable ; uncertain ; unfixed ; unlike itself. *Locke.* Unlike each other. *Milton.* Variegated ; diversified. *Milton.*

VARIOUSLY, vâ-rê-ûs-lê. *ad.* In a various manner. *Bacon.*

VARIIX, vâ-rîks. *n. s.* [Lat.; *varice*, Fr.] A dilatation of the vein. *Sharpe.*

VARLET v, vâ-r-lêt. *n. s.* [*varlet*, old Fr., now *valet*.] A page or knight's follower ; any servant or attendant. *Spenser.* A term of reproach ; a scoundrel. *Shakespeare.*

VARLETRY, vâ-r-lêt-trê. *n. s.* Rabble ; crowd ; populace. *Shakespeare.*

VARNISH v, vâ-r-nîsh. *n. s.* [*vernix*, Fr.; *vernix*, Lat.] A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine. *Shakespeare.* Cover ; palliation.

To VARNISH, vâ-r-nîsh. *v. a.* [*vernisser*, *vernir*, Fr.] To cover with something shining. *Sidney.* To cover ; to conceal or decorate with something ornamental. *Milton.* To palliate ; to hide with colour of rhetoric. *Denham.*

VARNISHER, vâ-r-nîsh-ûr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to varnish. *Boyle.* A disguiser ; an adorning. *Pope.*

VARVELS, vâ-r-vîlz. *n. s.* [*vervelles*, Fr.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. See *VERVELS*.

To VARY v, vâ-rê. *v. a.* [*varior*, Lat.; *varier*, Fr.] To change ; to make unlike itself. *Milton.* To make of different kinds. *Brown.* To diversify ; to variegate. *Milton.*

To VARY, vâ-rê. *v. n.* To be changeable ; to appear in different forms. *Shak.* To be unlike each other. *Collier.* To alter ; to become unlike itself. *Bacon.* To deviate ; to depart. *Locke.* To succeed each other. *Addison.* To disagree ; to be at variance. *Davies.* To shift colours. *Pope.*

VARY, vâ-rê. *n. s.* Change ; alteration. *Shakespeare.* *Ob. J.*

VASCULAR v, vâs-kû-lâr. 88. *a.* [*vasculum*, Lat.] Consisting of vessels ; full of vessels. *Arbutnot.*

VASCULARITY, vâs-kû-lâr-ê-tê. *n. s.* State or quality of being vascular. *Outlines of Anat.*

VASCULIFEROUS, vâs-kû-lî-êr-ûs. *a.* [*vasculum* and *fero*, Lat.] Such plants as have, besides the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed. *Quincy.*

VASE, vâze. *n. s.* [*vase*, Fr.; *vasa*, Lat.] A vessel ; generally a vessel rather for show than use. *Pope.* It is used for a solid piece of ornamental marble.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this word *s* as to rhyme with *base*, *case*, &c. I have uniformly heard it pronounced with the *s* like *z*, and sometimes, by people

of refinement, with the *a* like *aw* ; but this, being too refined for the general ear, is now but seldom heard.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, pronounce the *a* long and slender, as I have done, but with the *s* as in *case* ; Mr. Smith and W. Johnston give the *a* the same sound, and the *s* the sound of *z* ; and Mr. Elphinston sounds it as if written *vauz* ; but this, as Mr. Nares justly observes, is an affected pronunciation. *W.*

VASSAL v, vâs-sâl. 88. *n. s.* [*vassal*, Fr.; *vassallo* Ital.; *vassus*, low Lat.] One who holds of a superior lord. *Swift.* A subject ; a dependant.

Hooker. A servant ; one who acts by the will of another. *Shak.* A slave ; a low wretch. *Shak.*

To VASSAL, vâs-sâl. *v. a.* To subject ; to enslave ; to exercise command over. *Feltham.*

VASSALAGE, vâs-sâl-âje. 90. *n. s.* [*vasselage*, Fr.] The state of a vassal ; tenure at will ; servitude ; slavery ; dependance. *Spenser.*

VAST v, vâst. 79. *a.* [*vaste*, Fr.; *vastus*, Lat.] Large ; great. *Clarendon.* Viciously great ; enormously extensive or capacious. *B. Jonson.*

VAST, vâst. *n. s.* [*vastum*, Lat.] An empty waste. *Shakespeare.*

VASTATION, vâs-tâ-shân. *n. s.* [*vastatio*, Lat.] Waste ; depopulation. *Bp. Hall.*

VASTIDITY, vâs-tîd-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*vastitas*, Lat.] Wideness ; immensity. *Shak.* A barbarous word.

VASTLY, vâst-lê. *ad.* Greatly ; to a great degree. *Temple.*

VASTNESS, vâst-nêss. *n. s.* Immensity ; enormous greatness. *Waller.*

VASTY, vâst-ê. *a.* Large ; enormously great. *Shak.*

VAT, vât. *n. s.* [*vat*, Dutch ; *pat*, Sax.] A vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state. *Shak.*

VATICIDE, vât-ê-side. 143. *n. s.* [*vates* and *cædo*, Lat.] A murderer of prophets. *Pope.*

VATICINAL, vâ-tîs-sê-nâl. *a.* [*vaticinans*, Lat.] Containing predictions. *Watson.*

To VATICINATE, vâ-tîs-sê-nâte. *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, Lat.] To prophesy ; to practise prediction. *Howell.*

VATICINATION, vât-ê-sê-nâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*old Fr.* ; *vaticinatio*, Lat.] Prediction ; prophecy. *Bentley.*

VAUDEVILLE, vò-dê-vîl. *n. s.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A song common among the vulgar, and sung about the streets. A ballad ; a trivial strain.

VAULT v, vâvlt, or vâwt. *n. s.* [*voalte*, Fr.; *volta* Ital.; *voluta*, low Lat.] A continued arch. *Burnet.* A cellar. *Shak.* A cave ; a cavern. *Sandys.* A repository for the dead. *Shakespeare.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan leaves out the *l* in this word, in the word *vault*, to leap, and all their compounds ; but my ear grossly deceives me if this *l* is ever suppressed, except in the sense of a *cellar for wine*, &c. In this *l* I am supported by all our orthoëpists from whom the sounds of the letter can be gathered ; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry preserve the *l* in every word of this form. This, I think, is not agreeably to general usage with respect to the exception I have given ; though I think it might be dispensed with for the sake of uniformity, especially as the old French *voulte*, the Italian *volta*, and the lower Latin *voluta*, from which the word is derived have all of them the *l* ; nor do I think the preservation of it in the word in question would incur the least imputation of pedantry. *W.*

To VAULT, vâvlt. *v. a.* [*vouter*, Fr.] To arch ; to shape to a vault. *Shak.* To cover with an arch. *Milton.*

To VAULT, vâvlt. *v. n.* [*volteggiare*, Fr.; *volteggiare* Ital.] To leap ; to jump. *Shak.* To play the tumbler, or posture-master.

VAULT, vâvlt. *n. s.* A leap ; a jump.

VAULTAGE, vâvlt-âje. 90. *n. s.* Arched cellar. *Shakespeare.* *Ob. J.*

VAULTED, vâvlt-êd. *a.* Arched ; concave. *Pope.*

VAULTER, vâvlt-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A leaper ; a jumper ; a tumbler. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

VAULTY, vâvlt-ê. *a.* Arched ; concave. *Shak.*

To VAUNT, vâvnt. 216. *v. a.* [*vanter*, Fr.] To boast ; to display with ostentation. *Spenser.*

☞ Mr. Nares is the only orthoëpist who gives the diphthong in this word and *vaunt* the same sound as in *vaunt* ; but a few more such respectable judges, by setting

the example, would reduce those words to their proper class; till then the whole army of lexicographers and speakers, particularly on the stage, must be submitted to. 214. *W.*

To VAUNT, vâwnt. *v. n.* To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation; to make vain show; to boast. *Shakspeare.*

VAUNT, vâwnt. *n. s.* Brag; boast; vain ostentation. *Spenser.*

VAUNT, vâwnt. 214. *n. s.* [avant, Fr.] The first part. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

VAUNT-COURIER*, vâw-kôôr-yèr'. *n. s.* [avant-courier, Fr.] A precursor. See **VANCOURIER**. *Shakspeare.*

VA'UNTER, vâwnt'-ûr. *n. s.* [vanteur, Fr.] Boaster; braggart; man given to vain ostentation. *Spenser.*

VA'UNTFUL, vâwnt'-fûl. *a.* Boastful; ostentatious. *Spenser.*

VA'UNTINGLY, vâwnt'-îng-lè. *ad.* Boastfully; ostentatiously. *Shakspeare.*

VA'UNTURE, vâwnt'-mûre. *n. s.* [avant mur, Fr.] A false wall; a work raised before the main wall. *Camden.*

VA'VASOUR, vâv'-â-sûr. *n. s.* [varasseur, Fr.] One who, himself holding of a superiour lord, has others holding under him. *Camden.*

VA'WARD, vâ'-wârd. 88. *n. s.* [van and ward.] Fore part. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

VEAL, vèl. *n. s.* [vel, old Fr.] A calf. *Ray.* The flesh of a calf killed for the table. *Gay.*

VECK*, vèk. *n. s.* [vecchia, Ital.; vetula, Lat.] An old woman. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

VE'CTION, vèk'-shûn. } *n. s.* [vectio, vectitatio, vèk-tè-tâ'-shûn. } *sectio, Lat.]*

The act of carrying, or being carried. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'CTURE, vèk'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* [vectura, Lat.] Carriage. *Bacon.*

To VEER §, vère. *v. n.* [virer, Fr.] To turn about. *Milton.*

To VEER, vère. *v. a.* To let out. *B. Jonson.* To turn; to change. *Spenser.*

VEE'RING*, vèèr'-îng. *n. s.* Act of turning or changing. *Addison.*

VEGETABILITY, vèd-jè-tâ-blî'-è-tè. *n. s.* Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation. *Brown.*

VE'GETABLE §, vèd'-jè-tâ-bl. *n. s.* [vegetabilis, school Lat.; vegetable, Fr.] Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants. *Hill.*

VE'GETABLE, vèd'-jè-tâ-bl. *a.* Belonging to a plant. *Prior.* Having the nature of plants. *Milton.*

VE'GETAL*, vèd'-jè-tâl. *a.* [vegetal, Fr.] Having power to cause growth. *Burton. Ob. T.*

VE'GETAL*, vèd'-jè-tâl. *n. s.* A vegetable. *B. Jonson.*

To VE'GETATE, vèd'-jè-tâte. *v. n.* [vegeto, Lat.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation. *Ray.*

VEGETA'TION, vèd-jè-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; from *vegeto*, Lat.] The power of producing the growth of plants. *Woodward.* The power of growth without sensation. *Hooker.*

VE'GETATIVE §, vèd'-jè-tâ-îv. 512. *a.* [vegetatif, Fr.] Having the quality of growing without life. *Raleigh.* Having the power to produce growth in plants. *Wilkins.*

VE'GETATIVENESS, vèd'-jè-tâ-îv-nès. *n. s.* The quality of producing growth.

VEGE'TE, vè-jè'tè'. *a.* [vegetus, Lat.] Vigorous; active; sprightly. *Bp. Taylor.*

VE'GETIVE, vèd'-jè-îv. *a.* [vegeto, Lat.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants. *Tusser.* Capable of growth; growing. *Hakewill.*

VE'GETIVE, vèd'-jè-îv. *n. s.* A vegetable. *Sandys.*

VE'GETOUS*, vèd'-jè-tûs. *a.* [vegetus, Lat.] Lively; sprightly; vegete. *B. Jonson.*

VE'HEMENCE, vè'-hè-mènce. } *n. s.* [vehementia, VE'HEMENCY, vè'-hè-mèn-sè. } *Lat.]* Violence; force. *Milton.* Ardour; mental violence; fervour. *Hooker.*

VE'HEMENT §, vè'-hè-mènt. *a.* [Fr.; vehemens,

Lat.] Violent; forcible. *Bacon.* Ardent; eager; fervent. *Shakspeare.*

VE'HEMENTLY, vè'-hè-mènt-lè. *ad.* Forcibly Pathetically; urgently. *Tillotson.*

VE'HICLE §, vè'-hè-kl. 405. *n. s.* [vehiculum, Lat.] That in which any thing is carried. *Addison.* That part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable. *Brown.* That by means of which any thing is conveyed. *L'Estrange.*

VE'HICULAR*, vè'-hik'-û-lâr. *a.* [vehiculum, Lat.] Belonging to a vehicle. *Coles.*

VEIL §, vâle. 249. *n. s.* [velum, Lat.] A cover t. conceal the face. *Spenser.* A cover; a disguise. *Addison.*

To VEIL, vâle. *v. a.* To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face. *Milton.* To cover; to invest. *Milton.* To hide; to conceal. *Pope.*

VEIN §, vâne. 249. *n. s.* The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it, till at last they all form three large veins. *Quincy.* Hollow; cavity. *Milton.* Course of metal in the mine. *Job, xxviii.* Tendency or turn of the mind or genius. *Waller.* Favourable moment; time when any inclination is predominant. *Wotton.* Humour; temper. *Shak.* Continued disposition. *Temple.* Current; continued production. *Swift.* Strain; quality. *Oldham.* Streak; variegation: as, the veins of the marble.

VE'INED, vâv'd. 359. } *a.* [veineux, Fr.] Full of

VE'INY, vâ'-nè. } veins. Streaked; variegated. *Mortimer.*

VEL'FEROUS*, vè-îl'-èr-ûs. *a.* [velifer, from *velum* and *fero*, Lat.] Carrying sails. *Evelyn.*

VELITATION*, vèl'-è-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [velitatio, Lat.] A skirmish; a light contest; a dispute. *Burton.*

VELLE'ITY, vèl-lè'-è-tè. *n. s.* [velleit, Fr.; velleitas, Lat.] The school term used to signify the lowest degree of desire. *Locke.*

VE'LLET*, and **VE'LLUTE***. See **VELVET**.

To VE'LLICATE §, vèl'-lè-kâte. *v. a.* [vellicio, Lat.] To twitch; to pluck; to act by stimulation. *Bacon.*

VELLICATION, vèl-lè-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [vellitatio, Lat.] Twitching; stimulation. *Bacon.*

VE'LLUM, vèl'-lûm. *n. s.* [velin, Fr.; vetulinum, low Lat.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer; a fine kind of parchment. *Wiseman.*

VELO'CITY, vè-lôs'-è-tè. *n. s.* [velocité, Fr.; velocitas, Lat.] Speed; swiftness; quick motion. *Bentley.*

VE'LVIT §, vèl'-vît. 99. *n. s.* [velous, velours, Fr.; veluto, Ital.] Silk with a short fur or pile upon it. *Locke.*

VE'LVET, vèl'-vît. *a.* Made of velvet. *Shakspeare.* Soft; delicate. *Shakspeare.*

To VE'LVET, vèl'-vît. *v. n.* To paint velvet. *Peacham.*

VELVETE'EN*, vèl-vè-tèèn'. *n. s.* [velutino, Ital.] A kind of stuff, made in imitation of velvet.

VE'LURE, vèl-lûrè'. *n. s.* [velours, Fr.] Velvet. *Shakspeare.*

VE'NAL, vè'-nâl. 88. *a.* [Fr.; venalis, Lat.] Mercenary; prostitute. *Pope.* [from *vein*.] Contained in the veins: a technical term. *Ray.*

VENA'LITY, vè-nâl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [venalité, Fr.] Mercenariness; prostitution.

VE'NARY*, vèn'-â-rè. *a.* [venarius, low Lat.] Relating to hunting.

VENA'TICAL §, vè-nât'-è-kâl. } *a.* [venaticus, Lat.]

VENA'TICK §, vè-nât'-îk. 509. } Used in hunting. *Hovell.*

VENA'TION, vè-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [venatio, Lat.] The act or practice of hunting. *Brown.*

To VEND §, vènd. *v. a.* [vendre, Fr.; vendo, Lat.] To sell; to offer to sale. *Boyle.*

VENDE'E, vèn-dèè'. *n. s.* One to whom any thing is sold. *Ayliffe.*

VENDER, vènd'-ûr. 93. *n. s.* [vendeur, Fr.] A seller. *Grant.*

VENDIBLE §, vènd'-è-bl. 405. *a.* [vendibilis, Lat.] Saleable; marketable. *Shakspeare.*

VENDIBLE*, vẻnđ'ẻ-bl. *n. s.* Any thing offered to sale. *Life of A. Wood.*

VENDIBLENESS, vẻnđ'ẻ-bl-nẻs. *n. s.* The state of being saleable. *Sherwood.*

VENDIBLY, vẻnđ'ẻ-blẻ. *ad.* In a saleable manner. *Sherwood.*

VENDITATION, vẻnđ'ẻ-tẻ-shủn. *n. s.* [*venditatio*, Lat.] Boastful display. *B. Jonson.*

VENDITION, vẻn'ẻ-dẻsh'ủn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *venditio*, Lat.] Sale; the act of selling.

To **VENEER**, vẻ-nẻẻr. *v. a.* [Among cabinet-makers.] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices of fine woods of different sorts are fastened or glued on a ground of some common wood. *Bailey.*

☞ This word is, by cabinet-makers, pronounced *feneer*; but here, as in similar cases, the scholar will lose no credit by pronouncing the word as it is written. See *Boatswain. W.*

VENEFICE §, vẻn'ẻ-ẻf'ẻs. 142. *n. s.* [*veneficium*, Lat.] The practice of poisoning.

VENEFICIAL, vẻn'ẻ-ẻf'ẻsh'ủl. *a.* Acting by poison; bewitching. *Brown.*

VENEFICIALLY, vẻn'ẻ-ẻf'ẻsh'ủs-lẻ. *ad.* By poison or witchcraft. *Brown.*

VENEMOUS, vẻn'ẻ-mủs. *a.* [*venin*, Fr.] Poisonous. Commonly, though not better, *venomous*. *Acts. xxviii.*

To **VENENATE** §, vẻn'ẻ-nẻtẻ. *v. a.* [*veneno*, Lat.] To poison; to infect with poison. *Harvey.*

☞ In the first edition of this [Walker's] dictionary I accented this word on the first syllable, contrary to the example of Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Sheridan; but, upon a revival of the various analogies of accentuation, was inclined to think this accentuation somewhat doubtful. The word *veneno*, from which this is formed, has the penultimate long; and in verbs of this termination, derived from the Latin, and preserving the same number of syllables, we often preserve the same accent, as in *arietate*, *coarctate*, *denigrate*, &c.; but this is so often neglected in favour of the antepenultimate accent, as in *decarate*, *defatigate*, *delegare*, *desolate*, &c., that general usage seems evidently leaning to this side; and as in *perpetrate* and *emigrate*, from *perpetro* and *emigro*, where the penultimate vowel is doubtful, we always place the accent on the antepenultimate; so, in this and similar words, where custom does not decide, I would always recommend a similar accentuation. See *Principles*, No. 503. (*n.*) *W.*

VENENATE*, vẻn'ẻ-nẻtẻ, or vẻ-nẻ'ẻ-nẻtẻ. *part. a.* Infected with poison. *Woodward.*

VENENATION, vẻn'ẻ-nẻ-shủn. *n. s.* Poison; venom. *Brown.*

VENENE, vẻ-nẻẻẻ. } *a.* [*veneneux*, Fr.]

VENENOSE, vẻn'ẻ-nẻẻẻ. 427. } Poisonous; venomous. *Harvey.*

VENERABILITY*, vẻn'ẻ-rẻ-bẻl'ẻ-tẻ. *n. s.* State or quality of being venerable. *More.*

VENERABLE §, vẻn'ẻ-rẻ-bẻl. 405, 555. *a.* [Fr.; *venerabilis*, Lat.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence. *Hooker.*

VENERABLENESS*, vẻn'ẻ-rẻ-bẻl-nẻs. *n. s.* State or quality of being venerable. *South.*

VENERABLY, vẻn'ẻ-rẻ-bẻlẻ. *ad.* In a manner that excites reverence. *Addison.*

To **VENERATE**, vẻn'ẻ-rẻ-ẻtẻ. *v. a.* [*venerer*, Fr.; *veneror*, Lat.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe. *Herbert.*

VENERATION, vẻn'ẻ-rẻ-ẻshủn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *veneratio*, Lat.] Reverend regard; awful respect. *Locke.*

VENERATOR, vẻn'ẻ-rẻ-ẻtẻ. 521. *n. s.* Reverencer. *Bo. Taylor.*

VENEREAL, vẻ-nẻ'ẻ-rẻ-ẻl. *a.* [*venereus*, Lat.] Relating to love, or rather lust. *Shak.* Consisting of copper, called *venus* by chymists. *Boyle.*

VENEREAN*, vẻ-nẻ'ẻ-rẻ-ẻn. *a.* Venereal. *Howell.*

VENEREOUS, vẻ-nẻ'ẻ-rẻ-ẻs. *a.* Libidinous; lustful. *Derham.*

VENEROUS*, vẻn'ẻ-rẻ-ẻs. *a.* Venereous. *Burton.*

VENERY §, vẻn'ẻ-rẻ-ẻẻ. 555. *n. s.* [*venerie*, Fr.] The sport of hunting. *Spenser.* [from *Venus*.] The pleasures of the bed. *Greiv.*

VENESECTION, vẻ-nẻ'ẻ-sẻk'ẻ-shủn. *n. s.* [*vena* and *sectio*, Lat.] Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy. *Wiseman.*

VENEY, vẻ-nẻẻ. } *n. s.* [*venez*, Fr.] A bout; a turn

VENEW*, vẻ-nẻ'ẻ-nẻ. } at fencing, a thrust; a hit. *Shakespeare.*

To **VENGE** §, vẻnẻ. *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.] To avenge; to punish. *Bp. Fisher.*

VENGEABLE, vẻn'ẻ-jẻ-lẻ. *a.* Revengeful; malicious. *Bp. Fisher.*

VENGEANCE §, vẻn'ẻ-jẻnẻ. 244. *n. s.* [Fr.] Punishment; penal retribution; avengement. *Hooker.*

It is used in familiar language.—*To do with a vengeance*, is to do with vehemence. *Raleigh.*

VENGEFUL, vẻnẻ'ẻ-fẻl. *a.* Vindictive; revengeful; retributive. *Milton.*

VENGEMENT*, vẻnẻ'ẻ-mẻnẻ. *n. s.* [old Fr.] Avengement; penal retribution. *Spenser.*

VENGER*, vẻn'ẻ-jẻr. *n. s.* An avenger; one who punishes. *Spenser.*

VENIABLE §, vẻ-nẻ'ẻ-ẻ-bl. } *a.* [*veniel*, Fr.; from

VENIAL §, vẻ-nẻ'ẻ-ẻl. 38. } *venia*, Lat.] Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; excusable. *Shak.*

Permitted; allowed. *Milton.*

VENIALNESS, vẻ-nẻ'ẻ-ẻl-nẻs. *n. s.* State of being excusable.

VENISON, vẻn'ẻ-zn, or vẻn'ẻ'ẻ-zn. *n. s.* [*renaison* Fr.] Game; beast of chase; the flesh of deer. *Shak.*

☞ A shameful corruption of this word, by entirely sinking the *i*, has reduced it to two syllables. Mr. Sheridan pronounces it in three; Dr. Kenrick gives it in three, but tells us it is usually heard in two. Mr. Scott gives it both ways; Mr. Perry only as it is contracted; and Mr. Elphinstone supposes the *i* in this word as much lost as in *business*.

It is highly probable this corruption is of long standing; for, though Shakespeare, in *As You Like It*, says,

"Come, shall we go and kill us *venison*?"

Yet Chapman pronounces this word in two syllables,

"To our *ven'son's* store

"We added wine till we could wish no more."

And Dryden after him,

"He for the feast prepar'd,

"In equal portions with the *ven'son* shar'd."

To these instances we may add an excellent poet of our own time:

"Gorgonius sits abdominous and wan,

"Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan:

"He snuffs far off th' anticipated joy;

"Turtle and *ven'son* all his thoughts employ."

Poetry will ever consider this word, like many others, either as of two or three syllables; but so solemn prose, such as the language of Scripture, will always give the word its due length. For, however we may be accustomed to hear *ven'son* in common conversation, what disgust would it not give us to hear this word in the pulpit, when Isaac says to his son,

"Now therefore take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver, and thy bow, and go out to the field, and take me some *ven'son*!"

In short, my opinion is, that this word, in spite of the general corruption, ought always to be pronounced in three syllables by correct speakers, and that the contraction should be left to the poets. *W.*

VENOM §, vẻn'ẻ-ủm. 166. *n. s.* [*venin*, Fr.] Poison. *Shakespeare.*

To **VENOM**, vẻn'ẻ-ủm. *v. a.* To infect with venom; to poison; to envenom. *P. Fletcher.*

VENOMOUS, vẻn'ẻ-ủm-ủs. *a.* Poisonous. *Shakespeare.*

Malignant; mischievous. *Brown.*

VENOMOUSLY, vẻn'ẻ-ủm-ủs-lẻ. *ad.* Poisonously; mischievously; malignantly. *Shakespeare.*

VENOMOUSNESS, vẻn'ẻ-ủm-ủs-nẻs. *n. s.* Poisonousness; malignity.

VENT §, vẻnt. *n. s.* [*fente*, Fr.] A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle; passage at which any thing is let out. *Shak.* Passage out of secrecy to public notice. *Wotton.* The act of opening. *Phillips.* Emission; passage. *Addison.* Discharge; means of discharge. *Milton.* [*vente*, Fr.; *venditio*, Lat.] Sale. *Hayward.* [*venta*, Span.] An inn; a baiting place. *Shelton.*

To **VENT**, vẻnt. *v. a.* [*venter*, Fr.; *sventura*, Ital.] To let out at a small aperture; to give a vent or open

- ing to. *Spenser*. To let out; to give way to. *Shak.* To utter; to report. *Stephens*. To emit; to pour out. *Shak.* To publish. *Raleigh*. To sell; to let go to sale. *Carew*.
- To VENT, vên. v. n. To snuff: as, He venteth into the air. *Spenser*.
- VENTAGE*, vên-tâje. 90. n. s. A small hole. *Shakspeare*. Ob. T.
- VENTAIL, vên-tâle. n. s. [ventaille, old Fr.] That part of the helmet made to lift up the breathing part of the helmet. *Spenser*.
- VENTANNA, vên-tân-nâ. n. s. [Span.] A window. *Dryden*.
- VENTER, vên-tûr. 93. n. s. [Lat.] Any cavity of the body: chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three venters. Womb; mother. *Hale*.
- VENTER*, vên-tûr. n. s. One who utters, reports, or publishes. *Barrow*.
- VENTIDUCT, vên-tê-dûkt. n. s. [ventus and ductus, Lat.] A passage for the wind. *Boyle*.
- To VENTILATE*, vên-tê-lâte. v. a. [ventilo, Lat.; ventiller, old Fr.] To fan with wind. *Harvey*. To winnow; to fan. *Cockeram*. To examine; to discuss. *Ayliffe*.
- VENTILATION, vên-tê-lâ-shûn. n. s. [ventilatio, Lat.] The act of fanning; the state of being fanned. *Addison*. Vent; utterance. *Wotton*. Refrigeration. *Harvey*. Examination; discussion. *Abp. Sancroft*.
- VENTILATOR, vên-tê-lâ-tûr. 521. n. s. An instrument contrived by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.
- VENTOSITY*, vên-tôs-ê-tê. n. s. [ventosité, Fr.; ventosus, Lat.] Windiness. *Bacon*.
- VENTRAL*, vên-trâl. a. [from venter.] Belonging to the belly. *Chambers*.
- VENTRICLE, vên-trê-kl. 405. n. s. [ventricule, Fr.; ventriculus, Lat.] The stomach. *Hale*. Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart. *Donne*.
- VENTRILOQUISM*, vên-trîl-ô-kwîzm. } n. s.
VENTRILOQUY*, vên-trîl-ô-kwê. 518. }
[ventriloque, Fr.; ventrilogus, Lat.; venter and loquor, Lat.] The act of speaking inwardly, so that the sound seems to issue from the belly; the art of forming speech, by drawing the air into the lungs, so that the voice, proceeding out of the thorax, to a by-stander seems to come from some distance, or in any direction. *Chambers*.
- VENTRILOQUIST, vên-trîl-ô-kwîst. 518. n. s. One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly. *Chambers*.
- VENTRILOQUOUS*, vên-trîl-ô-kwôs. a. Emitting sound as a ventriloquist. *White*.
- VENTURE*, vên-tshûre. 461. n. s. [aventure, Fr.] A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger. *South*. Chance; hap. *Bacon*. The thing put to hazard; a stake. *Shak.*—At a venture. At hazard; without much consideration; without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance. *Spens*.
- To VENTURE, vên-tshûre. v. n. To dare. *Bacon*. To run a hazard. *Dryden*.—To venture at. To venture on or upon. To engage in; or make attempts without any security of success, upon mere hope. *Bacon*.
- To VENTURE, vên-tshûre. v. a. To expose to hazard. *Shakspeare*. To put or send on a venture. *Carew*. To trust; to rely on. *Addison*.
- VENTURER, vên-tshûr-ûr. 555. n. s. One who ventures. *Higgins*.
- VENTURESOME, vên-tshûr-sûm. a. Bold; daring.
- VENTURESOMELY, vên-tshûr-sûm-lê. ad. In a bold or daring manner.
- VENTURING*, vên-tshûr-ing. n. s. The act of putting to hazard; the act of running risk. *Ld. Hallifax*.
- VENTUROUS, vên-tshûr-ûs. 314. a. Daring; bold; fearless; ready to run hazards. *Bacon*.
- VENTUROUSLY, vên-tshûr-ûs-lê. ad. Daringly; fearlessly; boldly. *Bacon*.
- VENTUROUSNESS, vên-tshûr-ûs-nês. n. s. Boldness; willingness to hazard. *Boyle*.
- VENUE*, vên-û. n. s. [venue, old Fr.; vñitium, Lat.] [In law.] A neighbouring place. *Covel*. A thrust; a hit. See VENEY.
- VENUS*, vê-nûs. n. s. [Lat.] One of the planets. *Shakspeare*.
- VENUS' Basin. }
VENUS' Comb. } n. s. Plants. *Stukeley*.
VENUS' Hair. }
VENUS' Looking-glass. }
VENUS' Navel-wort. }
- VENUST*, vê-nûst'. a. [venuste, old Fr.; venustus, Lat.] Beautiful; amiable. *Waterhouse*. Ob. T.
- VERACIOUS, vê-râ-shûs. 357. a. [verax, Lat.] Observant of truth. *Barrow*.
- VERACITY, vê-râs-ê-tê. n. s. [verax, Lat.] Moral truth; honesty of report. In strict propriety, veracity is applicable only to persons, and signifies not physical but moral truth. *Bryant*. Physical truth; consistency of report with fact: less proper. *Addison*.
- VERANDA*, vê-rân-dâ. n. s. A word adopted from the East, where it means the covering of a house extended beyond the main pile of building, and forming, by a sloping roof, external passages; a kind of open portico.
- VERB*, vêrb. n. s. [verbe, Fr.; verbum, Lat.] A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion. *Clarke*. A word. *South*.
- VERBAL, vêrb-âl. 88. a. [Fr.; verbalis, Lat.] Spoken, not written. Oral; uttered by mouth. *Shak*. Consisting in mere words. *Milton*. Verbose; full of words. *Shak*. Minutely exact in words. *Pope*. Literal; having word answering to word. *Denham*. A verbal noun is a noun derived from a verb.
- VERBALITY, vêrb-âl-ê-tê. n. s. Mere words; bare literal expression. *Brown*.
- To VERBALIZE*, vêrb-bâl-lze. v. a. To make a verb; to turn into a verb. *Instruct. for Orat*.
- VERBALLY, vêrb-bâl-lê. ad. In words; orally. *South*. Word for word. *Dryden*.
- VERBATIM, vêrb-bâl-tîm. ad. [Lat.] Word for word. *Shakspeare*.
- To VERBERATE*, vêrb-bêr-âte. 94. v. a. [verbero, Lat.] To beat; to strike. *Abp. Sancroft*.
- VERBERATION, vêrb-bêr-â-shûn. n. s. [Fr.] Blows; beating. *Arbutnot*.
- VERBIAGE*, vêrb-bê-âje. n. s. [Fr.] Verbosity; much empty writing or discourse. *Johnson*.
- VERBOSE*, vêrb-bôse'. 427. a. [verbosus, Lat.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words. *Ayliffe*.
- VERBOSITY, vêrb-bôs-ê-tê. n. s. [verbosité, Fr.] Exuberance of words; much empty talk. *Shak*.
- VERDANCY*, vêrb-dân-sê. n. s. Greenness. *Norris*.
- VERDANT, vêrb-dânt. a. [verdoyant, Fr.; viridans, Lat.] Green. *Milton*.
- VERDERER, vêrb-dêr-ûr. 555. n. s. [verdiar, Fr.; viridarius, low Lat.] An officer in the forest. *Howell*.
- VERDICT, vêrb-dîkt. n. s. [old Fr.; verum dictum, Lat.] The determination of the jury declared to the judge. *Spenser*. Declaration; decision; judgement; opinion. *Hooker*.
- VERDIGRIS, vêrb-dê-grêes. 112. n. s. The rust of brass, which in time, being consumed and eaten with tallow, turns into green. [vert de gris, Fr.] *Bacon*.
- VERDITER, vêrb-dê-tûr. n. s. Chalk made green. *Peacham*.
- VERDITURE†, vêrb-dê-tûre. n. s. The faintest and palest green.
- VERDURE*, vêrb-jûre. 461, 376. n. s. [Fr.] Green; green colour. *Milton*.
- VERDUROUS, vêrb-jû-rûs. 314. a. Green; covered with green; decked with green. *Drayton*.
- VERECUND, vêrb-ê-kûnd. } a. [vere-
VERECUNDIOUS*, vêrb-ê-kûn-dê-ûs. } cond, old
Fr.; verecundus, Lat.] Modest; bashful. *Wotton*.
- VERECUNDITY*, vêrb-ê-kûn-dê-û n. s. [vere-

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bôll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

cunctia, Lat.] Bashfulness; modesty; blushing. *Lemon*.

VERGE §, *vêrje*. *n. s.* [Fr.; *virga*, Lat.] A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean. *Swift*. [*vergo*, Lat.] The brink; the edge; the utmost border. *Shak*. [In law.] The compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household, and of the coroner of the king's house, and which seems to have been twelve miles round. A stick, or rod, whereby one is admitted tenant, and, holding it in his hand, swearth fealty to the lord of the manor. *Covel*.

To **VERGE**, *vêrje*. *v. n.* [*vergo*, Lat.] To tend; to bend downwards. *Holder*.

VERGER, *vêr-jêr*. 93. *n. s.* [old Fr.] He that carries the mace before the dean. *Farquhar*.

VERIDICAL, *vê-rîd'-ê-kâl*. *a.* [*veridicus*, Lat.] Telling truth. *Diet*.

VERIFIABLE*, *vêr'-ê-fl-â-bl*. *a.* That may be verified; that may be confirmed by incontestable evidence. *South*.

VERIFICATION, *vêr'-ê-fê-kâ'-shûn*. *n. s.* Confirmation by argument or evidence. *Bp. Taylor*.

VERIFIER, *vêr'-ê-fl-ûr*. *n. s.* One who assures a thing to be true.

To **VERIFY** §, *vêr'-ê-fl*. *v. a.* [*verifier*, Fr.] To justify against charge of falsehood; to confirm; to prove true. *Hooker*.

VERILY, *vêr'-ê-lê*. *ad.* In truth; certainly. *Shak*. With great confidence. *Bacon*.

VERISIMILAR, *vêr'-ê-sîm'-ê-lâr*. 83. } *a.* [*verisimili-*
VERISIMILIOUS, *vêr'-ê-sîm'-ê-lûs*. } *lis*, Lat.]
Probable; likely. *White*.

VERISIMILITUDE, *vêr'-ê-sîm'-mîl'-ê-tûde*. } *n. s.*
VERISIMILITY, *vêr'-ê-sîm'-mîl'-ê-tê*. }
[*verisimilitudo*, Lat.] Probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth. *Brown*.

VERITABLE, *vêr'-ê-tâ-bl*. 405. *a.* [*veritable*, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact. *Shakespeare*.

VERITABLY, *vêr'-ê-tâ-blê*. *ad.* In a true manner.

VERITY, *vêr'-ê-tê*. *n. s.* [*verité*, Fr.; *veritas*, Lat.] Truth; consonance to the reality of things. *Hooker*.

A true assertion; a true tenet. *Sidney*. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VERJUICE, *vêr'-jûs*. *n. s.* [*verjus*, Fr.] Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples. *Dryden*.

VERMEIL*. See **VERMIL**.

VERMICE/LLI, *vêr-mê-tshêl'-ê*. *n. s.* [Ital.] A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms. *Prior*.

✠ This word is perfectly Italian, and may be pardoned in irregularity, because, like several other foreign words, being confined to a small circle, they are like so many excrescences on the surface of the language, which disfigure without corrupting it.—See *Principles*, No. 338. *W*.

VERMICULAR, *vêr-mîk'-û-lâr*. 83. *a.* [*vermiculus*, Lat.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body. *Cheyne*.

To **VERMICULATE**, *vêr-mîk'-û-lâte*. *v. a.* [*vermiculê*, Fr.; *vermiculatus*, Lat.] To inlay; to work in checker work, or pieces of divers colours. *Bailev*.

VERMICULATION, *vêr-mîk'-û-lâ'-shûn*. *n. s.* Continuation of motion from one part to another. *Hute*.

VERMICULE, *vêr-mê-kûle*. *n. s.* [*vermiculus*, *vermis*, Lat.] A little grub, or worm. *Derham*.

VERMICULOUS, *vêr-mîk'-û-lûs*. *a.* [*vermiculosus*, Lat.] Full of grubs; resembling grubs.

VERMIFORM, *vêr-mê-fôrm*. *a.* [*vermi-forme*, Fr.; *vermis* and *formo*, Lat.] Having the shape of a worm.

VERMIFUGE, *vêr-mê-fûdje*. *n. s.* [*vermis* and *fugo*, Lat.] Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VERMIL, *vêr'-mîl*. } *n. s.* [*vermeil*,
VERMILION, *vêr'-mîl'-yûn*. 113. } *vermillon*, Fr.]
VERMILY*, *vêr'-mê-lê*. } The cochineal;

a grub of a particular plant. Factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury. *Spenser*.

Any beautiful red colour. *Spenser*.

To **VERMILION**, *vêr-mîl'-yûn*. *v. a.* To dye red *Granville*.

VERMIN §, *vêr'-mîn*. 140. *n. s.* [Fr.; *vermis*, Lat.] Any noxious animal: used commonly for small creatures. *Shak*. It is used in contempt of human beings. *Hudibras*.

To **VERMINATE** §, *vêr-mê-nâte*. *v. n.* To breed vermin. *Biblioth. Bibl*.

VERMINATION, *vêr-mê-nâ'-shûn*. *n. s.* Generation of vermin. *Derham*.

VERMINOUS, *vêr'-mîn-ûs*. *a.* Tending to vermin disposed to breed vermin. *Harvey*.

VERMI/PAROUS, *vêr-mîp'-pâ-rûs*. *a.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Lat.] Producing worms. *Brown*.

VERNA/CULAR, *vêr-nâk'-û-lâr*. *a.* [*vernaculus*, Lat.] Native; of one's own country. *Harvey*.

VERNA/CULOUS*, *vêr-nâk'-û-lûs*. *a.* [*vernaculus*, Lat.] Vernacular. *Sir T. Brown*. Scoffing: Latinism. *B. Jonson*. *Ob. T*.

VERNAL, *vêr'-nâl*. 83. *a.* [*vernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the spring. *Milton*.

VERNANT, *vêr'-nânt*. *a.* [*vernans*, Lat.] Flourishing as in the spring. *Milton*.

To **VERNATE***, *vêr'-nâte*. *v. n.* [*verno*, Lat.] To be vernal; to become young again. *Cockeram*.

VERNILITY, *vêr-nîl'-ê-tê*. *n. s.* [*verna*, Lat.] Servile carriage; the submissive, fawning behaviour of a slave. *Bailey*.

VERSABILITY, *vêr-sâ-bîl'-ê-tê*. } *n. s.* [*versabil-*
VERSABLENESS, *vêr-sâ-bîl-nês*. } *is*, Lat.] Apt-
ness to be turned or wound any way. *Diet*.

VERSABLE*, *vêr-sâ-bl*. *a.* [*versabilis*, Lat.] That may be turned. *Cockeram*.

VER/SAL, *vêr'-sâl*. 83. *a.* [a cant word for *universal*.] Total; whole. *Hudibras*.

VER/SATILE §, *vêr-sâ-til*. 145. *a.* [*versatilis*, Lat.] That may be turned round. *Harte*. Changeable; variable. *Glanville*. Easily applied to a new task.

VERSATILENESS, *vêr-sâ-til-nês*. } *n. s.* The
VERSATILITY, *vêr-sâ-til'-ê-tê*. } quality of
being versatile. *Dr. Warton*.

VERSE §, *vêrse*. *n. s.* [*vers*, Fr.; *versus*, Lat.] A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of syllables. *Shak*. [*verset*, Fr.] A section or paragraph of a book. *Burnet*. Poetry; lays; metrical language. *Donne*. A piece of poetry. *Pope*.

To **VERSE**, *vêrse*. *v. a.* To tell in verse; to relate poetically. *Shakespeare*.

To be **VERSED**, *vêrst*. 359. *v. n.* [*versor*, Lat.] To be skilled in; to be acquainted with. *Brown*.

VER/SEMAN, *vêrs'-mân*. 83. *n. s.* A poet; a writer in verse, in ludicrous language. *Prior*.

VER/SER*, *vêr'-sûr*. *n. s.* A maker of verses; a mere versifier. *B. Jonson*.

VER/SICLE, *vêr'-sê-kl*. *n. s.* [*versiculus*, Lat.] A little verse. *Skelton*.

VER/SICOLOUR*, *vêr'-sê-kûl-ûr*. } *a.*
VER/SICOLOURED*, *vêr'-sê-kûl-ûrd*. }
[*versicolor*, Lat.] Having various colours; changeable in colour. *Burton*.

VERSIFICATION §, *vêr-sê-fê-kâ'-shûn*. *n. s.* [Fr.] The art or practice of making verses. *Dryden*.

VER/SIFICATOR, *vêr'-sê-fê-kâ'-tûr*. } *n. s.* [*versifi-*
VER/SIFIER, *vêr'-sê-fl-ûr*. 183. } *cateur*, Fr.;
versificator, Lat.] A versifier; a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry. *Dryden*.

To **VER/SIFY**, *vêr'-sê-fl*. *v. n.* [*versifier*, Fr.; *versificor*, Lat.] To make verses. *Sidney*.

To **VER/SIFY**, *vêr'-sê-fl*. 183. *v. a.* To relate in verse; to represent in verse. *Daniel*.

VER/SION, *vêr'-shûn*. *n. s.* [Fr.; *versio*, Lat.] Change; transformation. *Bacon*. Change of direction. *Bacon*. Translation. *Dryden*. The act of translating.

VERST*, *vêrst*. *n. s.* [Russian.] About three quarters of an English mile. *Milton*. [212 1-5 rods.]

VERT, *vêrt*. *n. s.* [Fr.] *Vert*, in the laws of the forest, signifies every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf, within the forest, that may cover and hide a deer. *Covel*. [In heraldry.] The colour green.

VERTEBRAL, vêr'-tê-brâl. 88. *a.* [*vertebræ*, Lat.] Relating to the joints of the spine. *Ray*.

VERTEBRE, vêr'-tê-brû. *n. s.* [Fr.; *vertebra*, Lat.] A joint of the back. *Ray*.

✠ This word is perfectly anglicised, and therefore ought to have its last syllable pronounced according to English analogy, like *centre*, *sceptre*, *mitre*, &c.—See *Principles*, No. 416. There is a common mistake in the use of the Latin word from which this is derived, which it may not be improper to rectify. *Vertebra* is not unfrequently used to signify the whole collection of joints which form the back bone, while in reality it means only one of those joints: the plural is *vertebræ*, and this ought to be used for the whole spine, if we do not dominate it by a Latin word; but if we speak English, it ought to be *vertebres*, and pronounced as if written *verteburs*. *W*.

VERTEX, vêr'-têks. *n. s.* [Lat.] Zenith; the point over head. *Crech*. The top of a hill; the top of any thing. *Derham*.

VERTICAL §, vêr'-tê-kâl. 83. *a.* [Fr.] Placed in the zenith. *Thomson*. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon. *Cheyne*.

VERTICALITY, vêr'-tê-kâl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The state of being in the zenith. *Brown*.

VERTICALLY, vêr'-tê-kâl'-ê. *ad.* In the zenith. *Brown*.

VERTICALNESS*, vêr'-tê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* The state of being vertical. *Ash*.

VERTICILLATE, vêr'-tê-sil'-lâte. *a.* [*verticillum*, Lat.] *Verticillate* plants are such as have their flowers intermixed with small leaves growing in a kind of whorls about the joints of a stalk, as penny-royal, hoarhound, &c. *Quincy*.

VERTICITY, vêr'-tîs'-ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *vertex*.] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation. *Brown*.

VERTICLE*, vêr'-tê-kl. *n. s.* [*verticulum*, Lat.] An axis; a hinge. *Waterhouse*.

VERTIGINOUS, vêr'-tîd'-jîn-ûs. *a.* [*vertiginosus*, Lat.] Turning round; rotatory. *Benley*. *Giddy*. *Burton*.

VERTIGINOUSNESS*, vêr'-tîd'-jîn-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Unsteadiness. *Rp. Taylor*.

VERTIGO, vêr'-tî'-gò, vêr'-tê'-gò, or vêr'-tê'-gò. 112. *n. s.* [Lat.] A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head. *Quincy*.

✠ This word is exactly under the same predicament as *serpigo* and *lentigo*. If we pronounce it learnedly, we must place the accent in the first manner, 593; if we pronounce it modishly, and wish to smack of the French or Italian, we must adopt the second; but if we follow the genuine English analogy, we must pronounce it in the last manner.—See *Principles*, No. 112.

The authorities for the first pronunciation are, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Sheridan, Bailey, and Entick; for the second, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston; and for the third, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, [Jones] and Penning. This, too, was Swift's pronunciation, as we see by Dr. Johnson's quotation:

“And that old *vertigo* in's head
“Will never leave him till he's dead.”

In this word we see the tendency of the accent to its true centre in its own language. *Vertigo*, with the accent on the *i*, and that pronounced long as in *title*, has so Latin a sound, that we scarcely think we are speaking English: this makes us the more readily give into the foreign sound of *i*, as in *fatigue*. This sound a correct English ear is soon weary of, and settles at last with the accent on the first syllable, with the *i* sounded as in *indigo*, *portico*, &c. *W*.

VERVAIN, 208. } vêr'-vîn. { *n. s.* [*verveine*, Fr.; *vervine*, 140. } *vervena*, Lat.] A plant. *Drayton*.

VERVAIN *Mallow*. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

VERVELS, vêr'-vîlz. *n. s.* [*vervelle*, Fr.] Labels tied to a hawk. *Lovelace*.

VERY §, vêr'-ê. *a.* [*veray*, or *vrai*, Fr.] True; real. 1 *Sam.* xxv. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; complete; perfect; mere. *Davies*. To note things emphatically, or eminently. *Shak.* Same, emphatically. *Sprat*.

VERY, vêr'-ê. *ad.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree. *Addison*.

To **VE/SCATE** §, vês'-sê-kâte. 91. *v. a.* [*vesica*, Lat.] To blister. *Wiseman*.

VESICA/TION, vês'-ê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Blistering; separation of the cuticle. *Wiseman*.

VESICATORY, vês'-sîk'-â-tôr-ê. 512. [See **DOMESTICK**.] *n. s.* [*vesicatorium*, technical Lat.] A blistering medicine. *Bullockar*.

VE/SICLE, vês'-ê-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*vesicula*, Lat.] A small cuticle, filled or inflated. *Brown*.

VESICULAR, vês'-sîk'-û-lâr. 83. *a.* [*vesicula*, Lat.] Hollow; full of small interstices. *Cheyne*.

VE/SPÉR, vês'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* [Lat.] The evening star; the evening. *Shakspeare*.

VE/SPERS, vês'-pûrz. *n. s.* [without the singular, from *vesperus*, Lat.] The evening service of the Romish church.

VE/SPERTINE, vês'-pûr-thê. 149. *a.* [*vesperinus*, Lat.] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening. *Sir T. Herbert*.

VE/SEL §, vês'-sîl. 99. *n. s.* [*vaiselle*, Fr.; *vas*, Lat.] Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put. *Burnet*. The containing parts of an animal body. *Arbuthnot*. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water. [*vaisseau*, Fr.; *phaselus*, Lat.] *Raleigh*. Any capacity; any thing containing. *Milton*. Half a quarter of a sheet of paper. [perhaps from the Latin *fasciculus*, or *fasciola*, quasi *vassiola*.] [In theology.] One relating to God's household. *Hammond*.

To **VE/SSSEL**, vês'-sîl. *v. a.* T. put into a vessel; to barrel. *Bacon*.

VE/SSSETS, vês'-sîts. *n. s.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey*.

VE/SSICNON, vês'-sîk'-nôn. *n. s.* A windgall, or soft swelling on the inside and outside of a horse's hoof. *Diet*.

VEST §, vêst. *n. s.* [*vestis*, Lat.] An outer garment. *Milton*.

To **VEST**, vêst. *v. a.* To dress; to deck; to enrobe. *Dryden*. To dress in a long garment. *Milton*. To make possessor of; to invest with. *Locke*. To place in succession. *Clarendon*.

VE/STAL, vês'-tâl. *n. s.* [*vestalis*, Lat.] A virgin consecrated to *Vesta*; a pure virgin. *Shakspeare*.

VE/STAL, vês'-tâl. 83. *a.* [*vestalis*, Lat.] Denoting pure virginity. *Shakspeare*.

VE/STIBULE, vês'-tê-bûle. *n. s.* [*vestibulum*, Lat.] The porch or first entrance of a house. *Harris*.

To **VE/STIGATE***, vês'-tê-gâte. *v. a.* [*vestigo*, Lat.] To trace; obsolete. We now say *investigate*.

VE/STIGE, vês'-tîdje. *n. s.* [*vestigium*, Lat.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing. *Harvey*.

VE/STMENT, vêst'-mênt. *n. s.* [*vestimentum*, Lat.] Garment; part of dress. *Hooker*.

VE/STRY, vês'-trê. *n. s.* [*vestiaria*, Fr.; *vestiarium*, Lat.] A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are reposed. 2 *Kings*, x. A parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry. *White*.

VE/STURE, vês'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* [old Fr.; *vestura*, Ital.] Garment; robe. *Fairfax*. Dress; habit; external form. *Shakspeare*.

VETCH §, vêtsh. *n. s.* [*vicia*, Lat.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower, producing a legume. *Dryden*.

VE/TCHY, vêtsh'-ê. *a.* Made of vetches; abounding in vetches; consisting of vetch or pease-straw. *Spenser*.

VE/TERAN, vêt'-ûr-ân. 83. *n. s.* [*veteranus*, Lat.] An old soldier; a man long practised in any thing. *Hooker*.

VE/TERAN, vêt'-ûr-ân. *a.* Long practised in war; long experienced. *Bacon*.

VETERINARIAN, vêt'-êr-ê-nâ'-rê-ân. *n. s.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle. *Brown*.

VE/TERINARY*, vêt'-êr-ê-nâ-rê. *a.* Pertaining to farriery, and to science in the diseases of cattle.

VETU/ST*, vêt'-tûst'. *a.* [*vetustus*, Lat.] Old; ancient. *Cockeram*. *Ob. T*.

To **VEX** §, vêks. *v. a.* [*veho*, Lat.] To plague; to

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

torment; to harass. *Shak.* To disturb; to disquiet. *Shak.* To trouble with slight provocations. To stretch as by hooks. *Dryden.*

TO VEX, vëks. *v. n.* To fret; to be on tenters; to be uneasy. *Chapman.*

VEXA'TION, vëk-sà'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of troubling. *Shak.* The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow. *Shak.* The cause of trouble or uneasiness. *Shak.* An act of harassing by law. *Bacon.* A slight, teasing trouble.

VEXA'TIOUS, vëk-sà'-shûs. 314. *a.* Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble. *South.* Full of trouble; full of uneasiness. *Digby.* Teasing; slightly troublesome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY, vëk-sà'-shûs-lè. *ad.* Troublesomely; uneasily. *Burke.*

VEXA'TIOUSNESS, vëk-sà'-shûs-nës. *n. s.* Troublesomeness; uneasiness.

VE XER, vëks'-âr. 98. *n. s.* One who vexes. *Hulot.*

VE XINGLY*, vëks'-ing-lè. *ad.* So as to vex, plague, or disturb. *Tatler.*

VIAGE*. See **VOYAGE**.

VIAL ô, vî'-âl. 88. *n. s.* [φιαλή.] A small bottle. *Shakespeare.*

TO VIAL, vî'-âl. *v. a.* To enclose in a vial. *Milton.*

VIAND, vî'-ând. 88. *n. s.* [*viande*, Fr.; *vivanda*, Ital.] Food; meat dressed. *Shakespeare.*

VIARY*, vî'-âr-è. *a.* [*viarius*, Lat.] Happening in ways or roads. *Feltham. Ob. T.*

VIA'TICUM, vi-ât'-è-kûm. 116. *n. s.* [Lat.] Provision for a journey. *Davies.* The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure. *Killingbeck.*

TO VIBRATE ô, vî'-brâte. 91. *v. a.* [*vibro*, Lat.] To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion. To make to quiver. *Holder.*

TO VIBRATE, vî'-brâte. *v. n.* To play up and down, or to and fro. *Boyle.* To quiver. *Pope.*

VIBRATION, vi-brâ'-shûn. 138. *n. s.* [*vibro*, Lat.] The act of moving, or state of being moved, with quick reciprocations, or returns; the act of quivering. *South.*

VIBRATIVE*, vî'-brâ-tîv. *a.* That vibrates. *Newton.*

VIBRA'TIUNCLE*, vi-brâ'-tè-âng-kl. *n. s.* Diminutive vibrations. *Chambers.*

VIBRATORY*, vî'-brâ-tûr-è. *a.* Vibrating; causing to vibrate. *Burke.*

✂ For the sound of the *o*, see **DOMESTICK**; and for the accent, see *Principles*, No. 512. *W.*

VICAR ô, vîk'-âr. 88, 138. *n. s.* [*vicarius*, Lat.] The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice. *Shak.* One who performs the functions of another; a substitute. *Ayliffe.*

VICARAGE, vîk'-âr-lîje. 90. *n. s.* The benefice of a vicar. *Swift.*

VICARIAL*, vî-kâ'-rè-âl. *a.* Belonging to a vicar. *Blackstone.* [*vicarius*, Lat.] Vicarious. *Blackwall.*

VICARIATE*, vî-kâ'-rè-âte. *n. s.* Delegated office or power. *Ld. North.*

VICARIATE*, vî-kâ'-rè-âte. *a.* Having a delegated power as vicar. *Barrow.*

VICARIOUS, vî-kâ'-rè-ûs. 138. *a.* [*vicarius*, Lat.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another. *Hale.*

VICARIOUSLY*, vî-kâ'-rè-ûs-lè. *ad.* In the place of another. *Burke.*

VICARSHIP, vîk'-âr-shîp. *n. s.* The office of a vicar. *Barrow.*

VICE ô, vîse. *n. s.* [*vitium*, Lat.] The course of action opposite to virtue; depravity of manners; inordinate life. *Milton.* A fault; an offence. *Milton.* Faulty or noxious excess. *Dryden.* The fool of the old shows and moralities. *Shak.* [*vijs*, Dutch.] A kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen. *Arbuthnot.* Gripe; grasp. *Shak.* [*vice*, Lat.] It is used in composition for one, *qui vicem gerit*, who performs, in his stead, the office of a superiour, or who has the second rank in command: as, a *viceroi*, *vicechancellor*.

TO VICE, vîse. *v. a.* To draw by a kind of violence. *Shakespeare.*

VICEA'DMIRAL ô, vîse-âd'-mè-râl. *n. s.* [*vice* and *admiral*.] The second commander of a fleet *Knolles.* A naval officer of the second rank.

VICEA'DMIRALTY, vîse-âd'-mè-râl-tè. *n. s.* The office of a viceadmiral. *Carew.*

VICEA'GENT, vîse-â'-jènt. *n. s.* One who acts in the place of another. *Hooker.*

VICECHA'NCELLOR, vîse-îshân'-sèl-lâr. *n. s.* [*vicecancellarius*, Lat.] The second magistrate of the universities. *Fell.*

VICED, vîst. 359. *a.* Vitious; corrupt. *Shakespeare.*

VICEGE'RENCY, vîse-jè'-rèn-sè. *n. s.* The office of a vicegerent; lieutenantancy; deputed power. *South.*

VICEGE'RENT ô, vîse-jè'-rènt. *n. s.* [*vicem gerens*, Lat.] A lieutenant; one who is intrusted with the power of the superiour, by whom he is deputed *Bacon.*

VICEGE'RENT, vîse-jè'-rènt. *a.* Having a delegated power; acting by substitution. *Milton.*

VICENARY, vî'-sè-nâr-è. *a.* [*vicenarius*, Lat.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*

VICEROY ô, vîse'-rôe. *n. s.* [*viceroi*, Fr.] He who governs in place of the king with regal authority *Shakespeare.*

VICERO'YALTY, vîse-rôe'-âl-tè. *n. s.* Dignity of a viceroi. *Addison.*

VICEROYSHIP*, vîse'-rôe-shîp. *n. s.* Office of a viceroi. *Fowler.*

VICETY, vî'-sè-tè. *n. s.* Nicety; exactness. *B Jonson. Ob. J.*

VICINAGE, vîs'-în-lîje. 90. *n. s.* [*vicinia*, Lat.; *voisinage*, Fr.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining. *Sir T. Herbert.*

VICINAL, vîs'-è-nâl. 138. } *a.* [*vicinus*, Lat.] Near; } neighbouring. *Glanville.*

✂ For the propriety of placing the accent on the first syllable of *vicinal*, see **MEDICINAL**. *W.*

VICINITY, vîs'-în-lîje. 90. or vî-sîn'-è-tè. 138. *n. s.* [*vicinus*, Lat.] Nearness; state of being near. *Hale.* Neighbourhood. *Bentley.*

VICIOUS, vîsh'-ûs. *a.* See **VITIOUS**. Devoted to vice. *Milton.*

VICIOUSLY*, vîsh'-ûs-lè. *ad.* Corruptly; sinfully. *Brown.*

VICIOUSNESS*, vîsh'-ûs-nës. *n. s.* Corruptness. See **VITIOUSNESS**.

VICISSITUDE ô, vîs-sîs'-è-tûde, or vî-sîs'-è-tûde. 138. *n. s.* [*vicissitudo*, Lat.] Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession. *Milton.* Revolution; change. *Atterbury.*

VICISSITU'DINARY*, vîs-sîs'-è-tû-dè-nâr-è. *a.* [*vicissitudo*, Lat.] Regularly changing. *Donne.*

VICON'TIEL. *a.* [In law.] *Vicontiel* rents are certain farms, for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them. *Vicontiel* writs are such writs as are triable in the county court, before the sheriff. *Bailey.*

VICTIM ô, vîk'-tîm. *n. s.* [*victima*, Lat.] A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice. *Denham.* Something destroyed. *Prior.*

TO VICTIMATE*, vîk'-tè-mâte. *v. a.* [*victim*, Lat.] To sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice. *Bullockar. Ob. T.*

VICTOR ô, vîk'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest. *Sidney.*

VICTORESS*, vîk'-tûr-ès. *n. s.* A female that conquers. *Spenser.*

VICTORIOUS, vîk'-tû'-rè-ûs. *a.* [*victorieux*, Fr.] Conquering; having obtained conquest; superiour in contest. *Milton.* Producing conquest. *Pope.* Betokening conquest. *Shakespeare.*

VICTORIOUSLY, vîk'-tû'-rè-ûs-lè. *ad.* With conquest; successfully; triumphantly. *Hammond.*

VICTORIOUSNESS, vîk'-tû'-rè-ûs-nës. *n. s.* The state or quality of being victorious.

VICTORY, vîk'-tûr-è. 157. *n. s.* [*victoria*, Lat.] Conquest; success in contest; triumph.

VICTRESS, vîk'-trés. [See **TUORESS**.] } *n. s.*

VICTRICE*, vîk'-trîs.

[*victrix*, Lat.] A female that conquers. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J.*

VICTUAL \S , vîl'-tl. } 405. *n. s.* [*victualles*, Fr.;
VICTUALS \S , vîl'-tlz. } *viticaglia*, Ital.] Provision
of food; stores for the support of life; meat;
sustenance. *Shakespeare*.

✚ This corruption, like most others, has terminated in
the generation of a new word; for no solemnity will
allow of pronouncing this word as it is written. *Victu-*
als appeared to Swift so contrary to the real sound,
that, in some of his manuscript remarks which I have
seen, he spells the word *vittles*. This compliance with
sound, however, is full of mischief to language, and
ought not to be indulged.—See *Sæterick*, and *Princi-*
ples, No. 350. *W.*

To VICTUAL, vîl'-tl. *v. a.* To store with provision
for food. *Shakespeare*.

VICTUALLER, vîl'-tl-ûr. *n. s.* One who provides
victuals. *Hayward*. One who keeps a house of
entertainment.

VIDELICET, vè-dêl'-è-sêt. *ad.* [Lat.] To wit;
that is. This word is generally written *viz.*

✚ This is a long-winded word for a short explanation,
and its contraction, *viz.*, a frightful anomaly, which
ought never to be pronounced as it is written:
the adverb *namely* ought to be used instead of both;
and, where it is not, ought, in reading, always to be sub-
stituted for them. *W.*

VIDUAL \S *, vîd'-h-âl. *a.* [*viduus*, Lat.] Belonging
to the state of a widow. *Parth. Sacra*.

VIDUITY, vè-dû-è-tè. *n. s.* Widowhood. *Bp. Hall*.

To VIE \S , vî. 276. *v. a.* [*wagen*, Germ.] To stake;
to wager; to expose to hazard; to show or practise
in competition. The word is borrowed from an
old term at cards. *Shakespeare*.

To VIE, vî. *v. n.* To contest; to contend; to strive
for superiority. *Addison*.

To VIEW \S , vû. 286. *v. a.* [*veu*, Fr.] To survey; to
look on by way of examination. *Jos. vii.* To see;
to perceive by the eye. *Milton*.

VIEW, vû. *n. s.* Prospect. *Shak.* Sight; power
of beholding. *Dryden*. Intellectual sight; mental
ken. *Milton*. Act of seeing. *Denham*. Sight; eye.
Locke. Survey; examination by the eye. *Dryden*.
Intellectual survey. *Locke*. Space that may be
taken in by the eye; reach of sight. *Dryden*. Ap-
pearance; show. *Waller*. Display; exhibition to
the sight or mind. *Locke*. Prospect of interest.
Locke. Intention; design. *Atterbury*.

VIEWER, vû-ûr. *n. s.* One who views. *Isa. xlvii.*

VIEWLESS, vû'-lès. *a.* Unseen; not discernible
by the sight. *Shakespeare*.

VIEWLY*, vû'-lè. *a.* Slightly; striking to the view.

VIGESIMATION, vî-jès-è-mâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*vigesim-*
us, Lat.] The act of putting to death every
twentieth man. *Bailey*.

VIGIL, vîd'-jîl. [See *DRAMA*.] *n. s.* [*vigilia*, Lat.]
Watch; devotions performed in the customary
hours of rest. *Milton*. A fast kept before a holyday.
Shak. Service used on the night before a holyday.
Stillinger fleet. Watch; forbearance of sleep. *Waller*.

VIGILANCE, vîd'-jîl-ânse. } 88. *n. s.* [Fr.; *vigi-*
VIGILANCY, vîd'-jîl-ân-sè. } *lancia*, Lat.] For-
bearance of sleep. *Broome*. Watchfulness; cir-
cumsppection; incessant care. *Shak.* Guard;
watch. *Milton*.

VIGILANT \S , vîd'-jîl-ânt. 83. *a.* [*vigilans*, Lat.]
Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive.
Hooker.

VIGILANTLY, vîd'-jîl-ânt-lè. *ad.* Watchfully; at-
tentively; circumspectly. *Hayward*.

VIGNETTE*, vîn'-yêt. *n. s.* [Fr.] A picture of
leaves and flowers; a kind of flourish of leaves and
flowers. Cotgrave [and Webster] write *vignet*.

VIGOROUS, vîg'-ûr-ûs. 314. *a.* [*vigoreus*, old Fr.;
vigoureux, mod.] Forceful; not weakened; full of
strength and life. *Waller*.

VIGOROUSLY, vîg'-ûr-ûs-lè. *ad.* With force; for-
cibly; without weakness. *Dryden*.

VIGOROUSNESS, vîg'-ûr-ûs-nès. *n. s.* Force;
strength. *Bp. Taylor*.

VIGOUR \S , vîg'-ûr. 314 *n. s.* [*vigour*, old Fr.; *vigor*,

Lat.] Force; strength. *Dan. x.* Mental force; in
intellectual ability. Energy; efficacy. *Milton*.

VILD*, { vîld. } *a.* [from *vile*.] Vile; wicked.
VILED, { *Spenser*.

VILE \S , vile. *a.* [*vil*, Fr.; *vilis*, Lat.] Base; mean;
worthless; sordid; despicable. *Hooker*. Morally
impure; wicked. *Milton*.

VILELY, vîl'-lè. *ad.* Basely; meanly; shamefully
Shakespeare.

VILENESS, vile'-nès. *n. s.* Baseness; meanness;
despicableness. *Drayton*. Moral or intellectual
baseness. *Prior*.

VILIFICATION*, vîl'-è-sè-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*vilifier*,
Lat.] The act of vilifying. *More*.

VILIFIER, vîl'-è-fl-ûr. *n. s.* One that vilifies.

To VILIFY, vîl'-è-fl. 183. *v. a.* To debase; to de-
grade; to make vile. *Milton*. To defame; to make
contemptible. *Drayton*.

To VILIPEND*, vîl'-è-pënd. *v. a.* [*vilipendo*, Lat.;
vilipender, Fr.] To have in no esteem; to treat
with slight or contempt. *Bp. Andrews*.

VILITY*, vîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*vilitas*, Lat.] Baseness;
vileness. *Kennet*.

VILL, vil. *n. s.* [*ville*, Fr.; *villa*, Lat.] A village; a
small collection of houses. *Hale*. Little used.

VILLA, vîl'-lâ. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] A country seat. *Addis-*
VILLAGE \S , vîl'-lîdje. 90. *n. s.* [Fr.] A small col-
lection of houses in the country, less than a town.
Shakespeare.

VILLAGER, vîl'-lîd-jûr. 98. *n. s.* An inhabitant of
the village. *Shakespeare*.

VILLAGERY, vîl'-lîd-jûr-è. *n. s.* District of villages.
Shakespeare.

VILLAIN \S , vîl'-lîn. 208. *n. s.* [*villanus*, low Lat.;
villain, old Fr.] One who held by a base tenure;
a servant. *Davies*. A wicked wretch. *Sidney*.

VILLANOUS*. See VILLANOUS.

VILLANUS*. See VILLANUS.

VILLANAGE, vîl'-lân-âdje. 90. *n. s.* [from *villain*.]
The state of a villain; base servitude. *Spenser*.
Baseness; infamy. *Dryden*.

To VILLANIZE, vîl'-lân-lze. *v. a.* To debase; to
degrade; to defame. *Dryden*.

VILLANIZER*, vîl'-lân-l-zûr. *n. s.* One who de-
grades, debases, or defames.

VILLANOUS, vîl'-lân-ûs. *a.* Base; vile; wicked.
Shakespeare. Sorry; in a familiar sense. *Shakespeare*

VILLANOUSLY, vîl'-lân-ûs-lè. *ad.* Wickedly;
basely. *Knolles*.

VILLANOUSNESS, vîl'-lân-ûs-nès. *n. s.* Baseness;
wickedness.

VILLANY, vîl'-lân-è. *n. s.* [*villanie*, old Fr.] Wiek-
edness; baseness; depravity; gross atrociousness.
Shak. A wicked action; a crime: in this sense it
has a plural. *South*.

VILLATICK, vîl'-lât-tîk. 509. *a.* [*villaticus*, Lat.]
Belonging to villages. *Milton*.

VILLI, vîl'-lî. *n. s.* [Lat.] In anatomy, are the
same as fibres; and, in botany, small hairs like the
grain of plush or shag, with which, as a kind of ex-
crescence, some trees abound. *Quincy*.

VILLOUS, vîl'-lîs. 314. *a.* [*villosus*, Lat.] Shaggy;
rough; furry. *Arbuthnot*.

VIMINAL*, vîm'-è-nâl. *a.* [Fr.; *viminalis*, Lat.]
Applied to trees producing twigs fit to bind with.
Cockeram.

VIMINEOUS, vè-mîn'-è-ûs, or vî-mîn'-è-ûs. 138. *a.*
[*vimineus*, Lat.] Made of twigs. *Prior*.

VINACEOUS*, vè-nâ'-shûs. *a.* [*vinaceus*, Lat.] Of
or belonging to wine and grapes. *White*.

VINCIBLE \S , vîn'-sè-bl. 405. *a.* [*vinco*, Lat.] Con-
querable; superable. *Hayward*.

VINCIBLENESS, vîn'-sè-bl-nès. *n. s.* Liableness
to be overcome. *Dict.*

VINCTURE, vînk'-tshûre. *n. s.* [*vinctura*, Lat.] A
binding. *Bailey*.

VINDEMIAL, vîn-dè'-mè-âl. 88. *a.* Belonging to a
vintage.

To VINDEMIATE \S , vîn-dè'-mè-âte. *v. n.* [*vinde-*
mia, Lat.] To gather the vintage. *Evelyn*.

VINDEMIATION, vîn-dè'-mè-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Grape
gathering. *Bailey*.

—nô, môve, nôr, uôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

TO VINDICATE *v*, *vîn'-dè-kâte*. 91. *v. a.* [*vindico*, Lat.] To justify; to support; to maintain. *Watts*. To revenge; to avenge. *Bacon*. To assert; to claim with efficacy. *Dryden*. To clear; to protect from censure. *Hammond*.

VINDICA'TION, *vîn-dè-kà'-shûn*. *n. s.* [Fr.] Defence; assertion; justification. *Broome*.

VINDICATIVE, *vîn-dè-kà-tîv*. 512. *a.* [*vindicatif*, Fr.] Revengeful; given to revenge. *Bacon*.

VINDICATOR, *vîn-dè-kà-tûr*. 521. *n. s.* One who vindicates; an assertor. *Dryden*.

VINDICATORY, *vîn-dè-kà-tûr-è*. 512. *a.* Punitory; performing the office of vengeance. *Bramhall*. Defensory; justificatory.

VINDICTIVE, *vîn-dîk'-tîv*. *a.* [*vindicta*, Lat.] Given to revenge; revengeful. *Dryden*.

VINDICTIVELY*, *vîn-dîk'-tîv-lè*. *ad.* Revengefully. *Johnson*.

VINDICTIVENESS*, *vîn-dîk'-tîv-nès*. *n. s.* A revengeful temper. *Bailey*.

VINE *v*, *vine*. *n. s.* [*vinea*, Lat.] The plant that bears the grape. *Miller*.

VINED*, *vînd*, or *vî-nèd*. *a.* Having leaves like those of the vine. *Wotton*.

VINEFRETTER, *vîne-frèt-tûr*. *n. s.* [from *vine* and *fret*.] A worm that eats vine leaves.

VINEGAR, *vîn-nè-gûr*. 33. *n. s.* [*vinaigre*, Fr.] Wine grown sour; eager wine. *Bacon*. Any thing really or metaphorically sour. *Shakspeare*.

VINER*, *vî-nâr*. *n. s.* An orderer or trimmer of vines. *Hulot*. *Ob. T.*

VINEYARD, *vîn-yèrd*. 91, 515. *n. s.* [*vinæyard*, Sax.] A ground planted with vines. *Shakspeare*.

VINNEWED, *vîn-nûde*. *a.* [*ryn̄tgean*, Sax.] Mouldy; musty. *Newton*.

VINNEWEDNESS*, *vîn-nûde-nès*. *n. s.* State of being vinnewed. *Barret*.

VINNY, *vîn-nè*. *a.* [*vin̄te*, Sax.] Mouldy.

VINOLENCY*, *vîn-nò-lèn-sè*. *n. s.* [*vinolentia*, Lat.] Drunkenness. *Cockeram*.

VINOLENT*, *vîn-nò-lènt*. *a.* [*vinolentus*, Lat.] Given to wine. *Chaucer*.

VINO'SITY*, *vè-nòs'-è-tè*. *n. s.* [*vinosus*, Lat.] State or quality of being vinous. *Scott*.

VINOUS, *vî-nûs*. 314. *a.* [*vineux*, Fr.] Having the qualities of wine; consisting of wine. *Boyle*.

VINTAGE *v*, *vîn-tâje*. 90. *n. s.* [*vendange*, old Fr.; *vindemia*, Lat.] The produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered. *Bacon*.

VINTAGER, *vîn-tâ-jûr*. *n. s.* One who gathers the vintage. *Ainsworth*.

VINTNFR, *vîn-nûr*. 98. *n. s.* [*vinetier*, old Fr.] One who sells wine. *Howell*.

VINTRY, *vîn-trè*. *n. s.* The place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth*.

VINY*, *vî-nè*. *a.* Belonging to vines; producing grapes. *Prompt. Parv.* Abounding in vines. *P. Fletcher*.

VIOL, *vî-âl*. 166. *n. s.* [*violle*, Fr.; *viola*, Ital.] A stringed instrument of music. *Bacon*.

VIOLABLE, *vî-ô-lâ-bl*. 405. *a.* [*violabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

VIOLA'CEOUS, *vî-ô-lâ-shûs*. *a.* [*viola*, Lat.] Resembling violets.

TO VIOLATE *v*, *vî-ô-lâte*. 91. *v. a.* [*viola*, Lat.] To injure; to hurt. *Milton*. To infringe; to break any thing venerable. *Shak*. To injure by irreverence. *Milton*. To ravish; to deflower. *Prior*.

VIOLA'TION, *vî-ô-lâ-shûn*. 170. *n. s.* [*violatio*, Lat.] Infringement or injury of something sacred or venerable. *Hooker*. Rape; the act of deflowering. *Shakspeare*.

VIOLATOR, *vî-ô-lâ-tûr*. 521. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who injures or infringes something sacred. *South*. A ravisher. *Shakspeare*.

VIOLENCE *v*, *vî-ô-lènce*. 170. *n. s.* [*violentia*, Lat.] Force; strength applied to any purpose. *Shak*. An attack; an assault; a murder. *Shak*. Outrage; unjust force. *Milton*. Eagerness; vehemence. *Shak*. Injury; infringement. *Burnet*. forcible deforation.

TO VI'OLENCE*, *vî-ô-lènce*. *v. a.* To assault; to injure. *B. Jonson*. To bring by violence. *Feltham*. **VI'OLENT**, *vî-ô-lènt*. 237. *a.* [*violentus*, Lat.] For cible; acting with strength. *Milton*. Produced or continued by force. *Burnet*. Not natural, but brought by force. *Milton*. Assailant; acting by force. *Milton*. Unseasonably vehement. *Hooker*. Extorted; not voluntary. *Milton*.

VI'OLENT*, *vî-ô-lènt*. *n. s.* An assailant. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

TO VI'OLENT*, *vî-ô-lènt*. *v. n.* To become violent; to act with violence. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. T.*

TO VI'OLENT*, *vî-ô-lènt*. *v. a.* To urge with violence. *Fuller*. *Ob. T.*

VI'OLENTLY, *vî-ô-lènt-lè*. *ad.* With force; forcibly; vehemently. *Shakspeare*.

VI'OLET, *vî-ô-lèt*. 170, 237. *n. s.* [*violette* Fr.; *viola*, Lat.] A flower. *Miller*.

VIOLIN, *vî-ô-lîn*. 523. *n. s.* [*violin*, Fr., from *viol*.] A fiddle; a stringed instrument of music. *Sandys*.

VIOLINIST*, *vî-ô-lîn-ist*, or *vî-ô-lîn-ist*. *n. s.* A player on the violin. *Aubrey*.

VIOLIST, *vî-ô-list*. *n. s.* A player on the viol.

VIOLONCE'LLLO, *vè-ô-lôn-ishèl'-ô*. 338. *n. s.* [Ital.] A kind of bass violin.

VIPER *v*, *vî-pûr*. 98. *n. s.* [*vipera*, Lat.] A serpent of that species which brings its young alive, of which many are poisonous. *Acts*, xxviii. Any thing mischievous. *Shakspeare*.

VIPERINE, *vî-pûr-lne*. 149. *a.* [*viperinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a viper.

VIPEROUS, *vî-pûr-ûs*. 314. *a.* [*vipereus*, Lat.] Having the qualities of a viper. *Shakspeare*.

VIPER'S *Bugloss*. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

VIPER'S *Gloss*. *n. s.* A plant. *Evelyn*.

VIRAGINIAN*, *vîr-â-jîn-è-ân*. *a.* Of or belonging to impudent women. *Milton*.

VIRA'GO, *vè-râ'-gò*, or *vî-râ'-gò*. 136. [See *LUMBAGO*.] *n. s.* [Lat.] A female warrior; a woman with the qualities of a man. *Peacham*. It is commonly used in detestation for an impudent, turbulent woman.

VIRE*, *vîre*. *n. s.* [*vire*, Fr.] An arrow. *Gower*. *Ob. T.*

VIRELAY, *vîr'-è-lâ*. *n. s.* [*virélay*, *virélay*, Fr.] A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes, and short verses, with stops. *Spenser*.

VIRENT, *vî-rènt*. *a.* [*virens*, Lat.] Green; not faded. *Brown*.

VIRGATE*, *vèr'-gâte*. *n. s.* [*virgata*, low Lat.] A yardland. *Warton*.

VIRGE, *vèrje*. 103. *n. s.* [better *verge*, from *verge*, Fr.] A wand. See *VERGE*. *B. Jonson*.

VIRGER*. See *VERGER*.

VIRGIN *v*, *vèr'-jîn*. 108. *n. s.* [*virge*, Fr.; *virgo*, Lat.] A maid; a woman unacquainted with men. *Shak*. A woman not a mother. *Milton*. Any thing untouched or unmingled; any thing pure; as, *virgin-honey*. *Boyle*. The sign of the zodiack in which the sun is in August. *Milton*.

See the delicate sound of the first *i* in this word illustrated, *Principles*, No. 101.

VIRGIN, *vèr'-jîn*. 237. *a.* Befitting a virgin; suitable to a virgin; maidenly. *Shakspeare*.

TO VIRGIN, *vèr'-jîn*. *v. n.* To play the virgin. *Shakspeare*.

VIRGINAL, *vèr'-jîn-âl*. 33. *a.* Maiden; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin. *Spenser*.

VIRGINAL, *vèr'-jîn-âl*. *n. s.* [more usually *virgin als*.] A musical instrument so called, because commonly used by young ladies. *Bacon*.

TO VIRGINAL, *vîr'-jîn-âl*. *v. n.* To pat; to strike as on the virginal: a cant word. *Shakspeare*.

VIRGINITY, *vèr'-jîn-è-tè*. *n. s.* [*virginitas*, Lat.] Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man. *Bp. Taylor*.

VIRGO*, *vèr'-gò*. *n. s.* [Lat.] The sixth sign in the zodiack; the Virgin; which see. *Moxon*.

VIRIDITY*, *vî-rîd'-è-tè*. *n. s.* [*viriditas*, Lat.] Greenness. *E xiyn*.

VIRILE *v*, *vî-rîl*. 140. *a.* [*virilis*, Lat.] Belonging

to man; not puerile; not feminine. *Feltham*. Procreative. *Ricaut*.

VIRILITY, vî-rîl'-è-tè, or vè-rîl'-è-tè. 133. *n. s.* [virilité, Fr.; virilitas, Lat.] Manhood; character of man. *Rambler*. Power of procreation. *Brown*.

VIRMILION, vèr-mîl'-yûn. *n. s.* [properly vermilion.] A red colour. *Roscommon*.

VIRT U*, vèr-tôd'. *n. s.* [Ital.] A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities. *Lord Chesterfield*.

VIRTUAL, vèr'-ishû-âl. 88. *a.* [virtuel, Fr.] Having the efficacy without the sensible or material part. *Bacon*.

VIRTUALITY, vèr'-ishû-âl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Efficacy. *Brown*.

VIRTUALLY, vèr'-ishû-âl-è. *ad.* In effect, though not materially. *Hammond*.

To VIRTUATE, vèr'-ishû-âte. *v. a.* To make efficacious. *Harvey*. *Ob. J.*

VIRTUE §, vèr'-ishû. 103, 461. *n. s.* [virtus, Lat.] Moral goodness; or opposed to vice. *Shak*. A particular moral excellence. *Shak*. Medicinal quality. *Bacon*. Medicinal efficacy. *Addison*. Efficacy; power. *South*. Acting power. *St. Mark*, v. Secret agency; efficacy, without visible or material action. *Davies*. Bravery; valour. *Shak*. Excellence; that which gives excellence. *B. Jonson*. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. *Milton*.

☞ Dr. Hill published in a pamphlet a petition from the letters *I* and *U* to David Garrick, Esq., both complaining of terrible grievances imposed upon them by that great actor, who frequently banished them from their proper stations; as in the word *virtue*, which they said he converted into *virtue*; and in the word *ungrateful* he displaced the *u*, and made it *ingrateful*, to the great prejudice of the said letters. To this complaint Garrick replied in the following epigram:

"If it is, as you say, that I've injur'd a letter,
"I'll change my note soon, and I hope for the better.
"May the right use of letters, as well as of men,
"Hereafter be fix'd by the tongue and the pen.
"Most devoutly I wish they may both have their due,
"And that I may be never mistaken for *U*."
Murphy's Life of Garrick. *W.*

VIRTUELESS, vèr'-ishû-lèss. *a.* Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities. *Ruleigh*.

VIRTUOSO, vèr-tôd'-ô-sô. *n. s.* [Ital.] A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture. *Glanville*.

VIRTUOSHIP*, vèr-tôd'-ô'-shîp. *n. s.* The pursuits of a virtuoso; the character of a virtuoso. *Bp. Hurd*.

VIRTUOUS §, vèr'-ishû-ûs. 463. *a.* [from virtue.] Morally good; applied to persons and practices. *Shak*. [Applied to women.] Chaste. *Shak*. Done in consequence of moral goodness. *Law*. Efficacious; powerful. *Milton*. Having wonderful or eminent properties. *Spenser*. Having medicinal qualities. *Bacon*.

VIRTUOUSLY, vèr'-ishû-ûs-lè. *ad.* In a virtuous manner; according to the rules of virtue. *Hooker*.

VIRTUOUSNESS, vèr'-ishû-ûs-nèss. *n. s.* The state or character of being virtuous. *Spenser*.

VIRULENCE, vîr'-û-lên-se. } 110. *n. s.* Mental poi-

VIRULENCY, vîr'-û-lên-sè. } son; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterness. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

VIRULENT §, vîr'-û-lên-t. 110. *a.* [Fr.; virulentus, Lat.] Poisonous; venomous. Poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

VIRULENTED*, vîr'-û-lên-t-éd. *a.* Filled with poison. *Feltham*.

VIRULENTLY, vîr'-û-lên-t-lè. *ad.* Malignantly; with bitterness.

VIS-A-VIS*, vè'-zâ-vè'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A carriage which holds only two persons, who sit face to face, and not side by side, as in a coach or chariot. *Lemon*.

VISAGE §, vîz'-îd-je. 90. *n. s.* [Fr.; visaggio, Ital.] Face; countenance; look. *Shakespeare*.

VISAGED*, vîz'-îd-je. *a.* Having a face or visage. *Milton*.

VISCERAL §*, vîs'-sè-râl. *a.* [viscera, Lat.] Feeling; tender. *Bp. Reynolds*.

To VISCERATE, vîs'-sè-râte. *v. a.* [viscera, Lat.] To embowel; to exenterate.

VISCID, vîs'-sîd. *a.* [viscidus, Lat.] Glutinous; tenacious.

VISCIDITY, vè-sîd'-è-tè. 133. *n. s.* Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness. *Arbutnot*. Glutinous concretion. *Floyer*.

VISCO SITY, vîs-kôs'-è-tè. *n. s.* [viscosité, Fr.] Glutinousness; tenacity. *Arbutnot*. A glutinous substance. *Brown*.

VISCOUNT §, vî'-kôunt. 458. *n. s.* [vicecomes, Lat.] Viscount signifies as much as sheriff. Viscount also signifies a degree of nobility next to an earl. *Concel*.

VISCOUNTESS, vî'-kôunt-ès. *n. s.* [from viscount.] The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order. *B. Jonson*.

VISCOUNTSHIP*, vî'-kôunt-shîp. } *n. s.* The qual-

VISCOUNTY*, vî'-kôunt-tè. } ity and of-

} fice of a viscount. *Lord Keeper Williams*.

VISCOUS, vîs'-kôs. 314. *a.* [visqueux, Fr.; viscosus, Lat.] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious. *Bacon*.

VISIBILITY, vîz'-è-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [visibilité, Fr.] The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye. *Boyle*. State of being apparent, or openly discoverable; conspicuousness. *Scillingfleet*.

VISIBLE §, vîz'-è-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.; visibilis, Lat.] Perceptible by the eye. *Milton*. Discovered to the eye. *Shak*. Apparent; open; conspicuous. *Clarendon*.

VISIBLE, vîz'-è-bl. *n. s.* Perceptibility by the eye. *Bacon*.

VISIBleness, vîz'-è-bl-nèss. *n. s.* State or quality of being visible.

VISIBLY, vîz'-è-blè. *ad.* In a manner perceptible by the eye. *Holder*.

VISION §, vîzh'-în. 451. *n. s.* [Fr.; visio, Lat.] Sight; the faculty of seeing. *Newton*. The act of seeing. *Hammond*. A supernatural appearance; a spectre; a phantom. *Sidney*. A dream; something shown in a dream. A dream happens to a sleeping, a vision may happen to a waking man. A dream is supposed natural, a vision miraculous, but they are confounded. *Locke*. Any appearance anything which is the object of sight. *Thomson*.

VISIONAL*, vîzh'-ûn-âl. *a.* Pertaining to a vision. *Waterland*.

VISIONARY, vîzh'-ûn-â-rè. *a.* [visionnaire, Fr.] Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination. *Pope*. Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only. *Dryden*.

VISIONARY, vîzh'-ûn-â-rè. } *n. s.* One whose im-

VISIONIST, vîzh'-ûn-îst. } agination is dis-

} turbed. *Turner*.

To VISIT §, vîz'-ît. *v. a.* [visiter, Fr.; visito, Lat.] To go to see. *Shak*. [In Scriptural language.] To send good or evil judicially. *Job*, xxxi. To salute with a present. *Judges*, xv. To come to a survey, with judicial authority. *Ayliffe*.

To VISIT, vîz'-ît. *v. n.* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other. *Law*.

VISIT, vîz'-ît. *n. s.* [visite, Fr.] The act of going to see another. *Watts*.

VISITABLE, vîz'-è-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* Liable to be visited. *Ayliffe*.

VISITANT, vîz'-è-tânt. 88. *n. s.* One who goes to see another. *Milton*.

VISITATION, vîz'-è-tât'-shûn. *n. s.* [visito, Lat.] The act of visiting. *Shak*. Object of visits. *Milton*. [visitation, Fr.] Judicial visit or perambulation. *White*. Judicial evil sent by God; state of suffering judicial evil. *Bp. Taylor*. Communication of divine love. *Hooker*.

VISITATORIAL, vîz'-è-tât'-ô-r-è-âl. *a.* Belonging to a judicial visitor. *Ayliffe*.

VISITER, } vîz'-ît-î-târ. 93. } *n. s.* One who comes to

VISITOR, } see another. *Shak*.

} [visiter, Fr.] An occasional judge; one who regulates the disorders of any society. *Walton*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, bùll; —dòl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

VISITING*, viz/-t-ing. *n. s.* Visitation; act of visiting. *Shakespeare.*
VISIVE, v/-siv. 140, 457, 423. *a.* [visif, Fr.; visus, Lat.] Formed in the act of seeing; belonging to the power of seeing. *Bacon.*
VISNOMY, viz/-nò-mè. *n. s.* [corrupted from physiognomy.] Face; countenance. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
VISOR §, viz/-ùr. 166. *n. s.* [This word is variously written, visard, visar, visor, vizard, vizor; visus, Lat.] A mask used to disfigure and disguise. *Sidney.* A movable part in the front of a helmet, placed above the beaver, in order to protect the upper part of the face; and perforated with many holes, which afforded the wearer an opportunity of discerning objects. *Spenser.*
VISORED, viz/-ùrd. 359. *a.* Masked. *Milton.*
VISTA, vis/-tà. 92. *n. s.* [Ital.] View; prospect through an avenue. *Addison.*
VISUAL, vizh/-ù-àl. 451. *a.* [visuel, Fr.] Used in sight; exercising the power of sight; instrumental to sight. *Bacon.*
VITAL §, v/-tál. 83. *a.* [vitalis, Lat.] Contributing to life; necessary to life. *Sidney.* Relating to life. *Shak.* Containing life. *Milton.* Being the seat of life. *Pope.* So disposed as to live. *Brown.* Essential; chiefly necessary. *Bp. Corbet.*
VITALITY, v/-tál/-tè. *n. s.* Power of subsisting in life. *Raleigh.*
VITALLY, v/-tál/-tè. *ad.* In such a manner as to give life. *Bendley.*
VITALS, v/-tálz. *n. s.* [without the singular.] Parts essential to life. *Phillips.*
VITELLARY, v/-tél-làr/-è. *n. s.* [vitellus, Lat.] The place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white. *Brown.*
TO VITIATE §, vish/-è-àte. *v. a.* [vitio, Lat.] To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure. *Evelyn.*
VITIATION, vish/-è-à-shùn. *n. s.* Depravation; corruption. *Harvey.*
TO VITILITIGATE §, v/-tè-lit/-è-gàte. *v. n.* [vitiosus and litigo, Lat.] To contend in law litigiously and cavilously.
VITILITIGATION, v/-tè-lit/-è-gà/-shùn. *n. s.* Contention; cavillation. *Hudibras.*
VITIOSITY, vish/-è-òs/-è-tè. *n. s.* [vitiosus, Lat.] Depravity; corruption. *South.*
VITIOUS §, vish/-ùs. 461. *a.* [vicius, Fr.; vitiosus, Lat.] Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous. *Shak.* Corrupt; having physical ill qualities. *B. Jonson.*
VITIOUSLY, vish/-ùs/-lè. *ad.* Not virtuously; corruptly.
VITIOUSNESS, vish/-ùs/-nès. *n. s.* Corruptness; state of being vitious. *Shak.* Depravation; state of being vitiated. *Wharton.*
VITREOUS §, vit/-trè/-ùs. *a.* [vitre, Fr.; vitreus, Lat.] Glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass. *Ray.*
VITREOUSNESS, vit/-trè/-ùs/-nès. *n. s.* Resemblance of glass.
VITRIFICABLE, vit/-tríf/-fè-kà-bl. *a.* Convertible into glass.
TO VITRIFICATE §, vit/-tríf/-fè-kàte. *v. a.* [vitrum and facio, Lat.] To change into glass. *Bacon.*
VITRIFICATION, vit/-trè/-fè-kà/-shùn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Production of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed into glass. *Bacon.*
TO VITRIFY, vit/-trè/-f. 183. *v. a.* [vitrifier, Fr.; vitrum and facio, Lat.] To change into glass. *Bacon.*
TO VITRIFY, vit/-trè/-f. *v. n.* To become glass; to be changed into glass. *Arbutnot.*
VITRIOL §, vit/-trè/-ùl. 166. *n. s.* [Fr.; vitrolum, Lat.] A compound salt, produced by addition of a metallic matter with the fossil acid salt. *Woodward.*
VITRIOLATE, vit/-trè/-ò-làte. } *a.* [vitriole, Fr.]
VITRIOLATED, vit/-trè/-ò-là-tèd. } Impregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol. *Bacon.*
VITRIOLICK, vit/-trè/-òl/-k. } *a.* [vitriolique, Fr.]
VITRILOUS, vit/-trè/-ò-lòs. } Resembling vitriol; containing vitriol. *Brown.*
VITULINE, vit/-tshù/-lne. 149. *a.* [vitulinus, Lat.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal. *Bailey.*
VITUPERABLE, vè/-tù/-pèr/-à-bl, or v/-tù/-pèr/-à-bl.

138, 405. *a.* [old Fr.; vituperabilis, Lat.] Blame-worthy. *Cockeram.*
TO VITUPERATE §, vè/-tù/-pèr/-àte, or v/-tù/-pèr/-àte. 138. *v. a.* [vituperer, Fr.; vitupero, Lat.] To blame; to censure. *Bullockar.*
VITUPERATION, vè/-tù/-pèr/-à/-shùn, or v/-tù/-pèr/-à/-shùn. *n. s.* [Fr.; vituperatio, Lat.] Blame; censure. *Donne.*
VITUPERATIVE*, vè/-tù/-pèr/-à-tív. *a.* Belonging to blame; containing censure. *Arbutnot.*
VITUPEROUS §, v/-tù/-pèr/-è-ùs. 138. *a.* [vituperium, Lat.] Disgraceful. *Shelton. Ob. T.*
VIVACIOUS §, vè/-vâ/-shùs, or v/-vâ/-shùs. 138. *a.* [vivax, Lat.] Long-lived. *Bentley.* Sprightly; gay; active; lively. *Howell.*
VIVACIOUSNESS, vè/-vâ/-shùs/-nès, or v/-vâ/-shùs/-nès. 138. } *n. s.*
VIVACITY, vè/-vâs/-è-tè, or v/-vâs/-è-tè. }
[vivacitè, Fr.] Liveliness; sprightliness. *Dryden.*
Longevity; length of life. Brown. Power of living. *Boyle.*
VIVARY, v/-vâ-rè. *n. s.* [vivarium, Lat.] A place of land or water, where living creatures are kept. In law, it signifies most commonly a park, warren, fish-pond, or piscary. *Coael.*
VIVE, vive. *a.* [vif, Fr.; vivus, Lat.] Lively; forcible; pressing. *Bacon.*
VIVELY*, vive/-lè. *ad.* In a lively manner; strongly; forcibly. *Marston.*
VIVENCY, v/-vèn/-sè. *n. s.* [vivo, Lat.] Manner of supporting or continuing life or vegetation. *Brown.*
VIVES. *n. s.* A distemper among horses much like the strangles. *Farrier's Dict.*
VIVID §, v/-víd. 544. *a.* [vividus, Lat.] Lively; quick; striking. *Boyle.* Sprightly; active. *South.*
VIVIDLY, v/-víd/-lè. *ad.* With life; with quickness, with strength. *Boyle.*
VIVIDNESS, v/-víd/-nès. *n. s.* Life; vigour; quickness.
VIVIFICAL, v/-víf/-fè-kál. *a.* [vivificus, Lat.] Giving life. *Bailey.*
TO VIVIFICATE §, v/-víf/-fè-kàte. 138. *v. a.* [vivifico, Lat.] To make alive; to inform with life; to animate. *More.* To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential properties: a chymical term.
VIVIFICATION, v/-vè/-fè-kà/-shùn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of giving life. *Bacon.*
VIVIFICATIVE*, v/-víf/-fè-kà-tív. *a.* Able to animate. *More.*
VIVIFICK, v/-víf/-k. 138, 509. *a.* [vivifique, Fr.; vivificus, Lat.] Giving life; making alive. *Ray.*
TO VIVIFY, v/-vè/-f. 183. *v. a.* [vivifier, Fr.; vivus and facio, Lat.] To make alive; to animate; to endure with life. *Bacon.*
VIVIPAROUS, v/-vip/-pâ-rùs. 138. *a.* [vividus and pario, Lat.] Bringing the young alive: opposed to oviparous. *Brown.*
VIXEN §, v/-k/-sn. 103. *n. s.* [from vixen, a fox's cub.] A froward, quarrelsome person. *Shakespeare.*
VIXENLY*, v/-k/-sn/-lè. *a.* Having the qualities or manner of a vixen. *Barrow.*
VIZ. *ad.* [Fidelicet.] To wit; that is. *Holder.*
VIZARD §, viz/-ùrd. 88. *n. s.* [visiere, Fr. See VISOR.] A mask used for disguise. *Bacon.*
TO VIZARD, viz/-ùrd. *v. a.* To mask. *Shakspere.*
VIZIER, viz/-yèrè. *n. s.* [properly wazir.] The prime minister of the Turkish empire. *Knolles.*
VO'CA'BLE*, vò/-kà-bl. 405. *n. s.* [vocable, old Fr.; vocabulum, Lat.] A word. *Coverdale.*
VOCA'BULARY, vò/-kâb/-ù-lâ-rè. *n. s.* [vocabularium, Lat.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a word book. *Brown.*
VO'CAL § vò/-kál. *a.* [Fr.; vocalis, Lat.] Having a voice. *Crashaw.* Uttered or modulated by the voice. *Hooker.*
VOCALLITY, vò/-kál/-tè. *n. s.* [vocalitas, Lat.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice. *Holder.*
TO VO'CALIZE, vò/-kál/-ze. *v. a.* To form into voice. *Helder.*

VO'CALLY, vò'-kâl-lè. *ad.* In words; articulately. *Hale.*

VOCA'TION, vò-kâ'-shùn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *vocatio*, Lat.] Calling by the will of God. *Hooker*. Summons. *Dryden*. Trade; employment; calling. *Sidney*. It is used ironically in contempt. *Swift*.

VOCATIVE, vòk'-â-ùv. 157. *a.* [*vocatif*, Fr.; *vocativus*, Lat.] Denoting the grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

To VOCIFERATE ô', vò-sîf'-êr-âte. *v. n.* [*vocifero*, Lat.] To clamour; to make outcries. *Johnson*.

VOCIFERA'TION, vò-sîf'-êr-â'-shùn. *n. s.* [*vociferatio*, Lat.] Clamour; outcry. *Arbutnot*.

VOCIFEROUS, vò-sîf'-êr-ûs. *a.* [*vocifero*, Lat.] Clamorous; noisy. *Chapman*.

VOGUE, vòg. 337. *n. s.* [Fr.] Fashion; mode; popular reception. *South*.

VOICE ô, vòis. 299. *n. s.* [*voix*, Fr.; *vox*, *vocis*, Lat.] Sound emitted by the mouth. *Chapman*. Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth. *Bacon*. Any sound made by breath. *Addison*. Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed. *Shak*. Language; words; expression. *Fell*.

To VOICE, vòis. *v. a.* To rumour; to report. *Shak*. To vote. *Shak*. *Ob. J.*

To VOICE, vòis. *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. *Bacon*. *Ob. J.*

VOICED, vòist. 359. *a.* Furnished with a voice. *Austin*.

VOID ô, vòid. 299. *a.* [*vuide*, Fr.] Empty; vacant. *Gen. i.* Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated. *Hooker*. Unsupplied; unoccupied. *Camden*. Wanting; unfurnished; empty. *Whitgift*. Unsubstantial; unreal. *Pope*.

VOID, vòid. *n. s.* An empty space; vacuum; vacancy. *Pope*.

To VOID, vòid. *v. a.* [*vuider*, Fr.] To quit; to leave empty. *Shak*. To emit; to pour out. *Wilkins*. To emit as excrement. *Bacon*. To vacate; to nullify; to annul. *Clarendon*.

To VOID, vòid. *v. n.* To be emitted. *Wiseman*. To receive what is emitted. *Shakspeare*.

VOIDABLE, vòid'-â-bl. 405. *a.* Such as may be annulled. *Ayliffe*.

VOIDANCE, vòid'-ânse. *n. s.* The act of emptying. Ejection from a benefice.

VO'IDEK, vòid'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table. *Cleveland*.

VOIDNESS, vòid'-nès. *n. s.* Emptiness; vacuity. *Spenser*. Nullity; inefficacy. Want of substantiality. *Hakewill*.

VOITURE, vòe'-tûr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Carriage; transportation by carriage. *Arbutnot*.

VOLANT, vò-lânt. *a.* [*volans*, Lat.; *volant*, Fr.] Flying; passing through the air. *Wilkins*. Nimble; active. *Milton*.

VOLATILE ô, vòl'-â-ùl. 145. *a.* [*volatilis*, Lat.] Flying; passing through the air. *Bacon*. [*volatilè*, Fr.] Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation. *Milton*. Lively; fickle; changeable of mind; full of spirit; airy. *Watts*.

VOLATILE, vòl'-â-ùl. *n. s.* [*volatile*, Fr.] A winged animal. *Brown*.

VOLATILENESS, vòl'-â-ùl-nès. } *n. s.* [*volatilité*, *volatilité*, vòl'-â-ùl'-è-tè. } Fr.] The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity. *Bacon*. Mutability of mind; airiness; liveliness. *Bp. Hopkins*.

VOLATILIZA'TION, vòl'-â-ùl'-è-zâ'-shùn. *n. s.* The act of making volatile. *Boyle*.

To VOLATILIZE, vòl'-â-ùl-ize. *v. a.* [*volatiliser*, Fr.] To make volatile; to subtilize to the highest degree. *Newton*.

VOLCA'NO, vòl'-kâ'-nò. [See *LUMBAGO*.] *n. s.* [Ital. from *Vulcan*.] A burning mountain. *Brown*.

VOLE, vòle. *n. s.* [Fr.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks. *Swift*.

VOL'ERY, vòl'-êr-è. 555. *n. s.* [*volerie*, Fr.] A flight of birds. *Locke*.

VOLITA'TION, vòl'-è-tâ'-shùn. *n. s.* [*volito*, Lat.] The act or power of flying. *Brown*.

VOLUTION, vò-lîsh'-ân. *n. s.* [*volutio*, Lat.] The act of rolling; the power of choice exerted. *Wilkins*.

VO'LVITIVE, vòl'-è-tîv. 158. *a.* Having the power to will. *Hale*.

VO'LLY, vòl'-lè. *n. s.* [*volée*, Fr.] A flight of shot. *Raleigh*. A burst; an emission of many at once. *Shakspeare*.

To VOLLEY, vòl'-lè. *v. n.* To throw out. *Shak*.

To VOLLEY*, vòl'-lè. *v. a.* To discharge as with a volley. *Shakspeare*.

VOL'LIED, vòl'-lîd. 282. *a.* Disploded; discharged with a volley. *Milton*.

VOLT, vòlt. *n. s.* [*volte*, Fr.] *Volt* signifies a round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre. *Farrier's Dict*.

VOLUBILITY, vòl'-ù-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*volubilité*, Fr. *volubilitas*, Lat.] The act or power of rolling. *Watts*. Activity of tongue; fluency of speech. *Shak*. Mutability; liableness to revolution. *L'Estrange*.

VO'LUBLE, vòl'-ù-bl. 405. *a.* [*volubilis*, Lat.] Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion. *Hammond*. Rolling; having quick motion. *Milton*. Nimble; active; applied to the tongue. *Addison*. Fluent of words. *Shakspeare*.

VOLUBLY*, vòl'-ù-blè. *ad.* In a voluble manner. *Hudibras*.

VOLUME ô, vòl'-yûme. 113. *n. s.* [*volumen*, Lat.] Something rolled, or convolved. As much as seems convolved at once; as a fold of a serpent, a wave of water. *Shak*. [*volume*, Fr.] A book; so called, because books were anciently rolled upon a staff. *Spenser*.

VOLU'MINOUS, vò-lù'-mè-nûs. *a.* Consisting of many complications. *Milton*. Consisting of many volumes, or books. *Milton*. Copious; diffusive. *Clarendon*.

VOLU'MINOUSLY, vò-lù'-mè-nûs-lè. *ad.* In many volumes or books. *Granville*.

VOLU'MINOUSNESS*, vò-lù'-mè-nûs-nès. *n. s.* State of being voluminous. *Dodwell*.

VOLUMIST*, vòl'-ù-mîst. *n. s.* One who writes a volume; an author. *Milton*. *Ob. T*.

VOLUNTARILY, vòl'-ân-tâ-rè-lè. *ad.* [*volontiers*, Fr.] Spontaneously; of one's own accord; without compulsion. *Hooker*.

VOLUNTARINESS*, vòl'-ân-tâ-rè-nès. *n. s.* State of being voluntary. *Hammond*.

VOLUNTARY ô, vòl'-ân-tâ-rè. *a.* [*volontaire*, Fr.; *voluntarius*, Lat.] Acting without compulsion; acting by choice. *Hooker*. Willing; acting with willingness. *Pope*. Done by design; purposed. *Perkins*. Done without compulsion. *Locke*. Acting of its own accord; spontaneous. *Hooker*.

VOLUNTARY, vòl'-ân-tâ-rè. *n. s.* A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord. *Shak*. A piece of music played at will, without any settled rule. *Cleveland*.

VOLUNTEER, vòl'-ân-tèèr'. *n. s.* [*volontaire*, Fr.] A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord. *Collier*.

To VOLUNTEER, vòl'-ân-tèèr'. *v. n.* To go for a soldier. *Dryden*.

VOLU'PTUARY, vò-lûp'-ishù-â-rè. *n. s.* [*voluptuaire*, Fr.; *voluptuarius*, Lat.] A man given up to pleasure and luxury. *Atterbury*.

VOLU'PTUOUS ô, vò-lûp'-ishù-ûs. *a.* [*voluptuosus*, Lat.; *voluptuex*, Fr.] Given to excess of pleasure; luxurious. *Spenser*.

[F] This word is frequently mispronounced as if written *volupshus*.—See *PRESUMPTUOUS*. *W*.

VOLU'PTUOUSLY, vò-lûp'-ishù-ûs-lè. *ad.* Luxuriously; with indulgence of excessive pleasure. *South*.

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS, vò-lûp'-ishù-ûs-nès. *n. s.* Luxuriousness; addictness to excess of pleasure. *Shakspeare*.

VOLUTA'TION, vòl'-ù-tâ'-shùn. *n. s.* [*volutatio*, Lat.] Wallowing; rolling. *Bp. Reynolds*.

VOLUTE, vò-lûte'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A member of a column. That part of the capitals of the Ionick Corinthian, and Composite orders, which is supposed to represent the bark of trees twisted and turned into spiral lines. *Harris*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—dèl;—pòund;—thín, THIS.

VO MICA, vòm'-è-ká. *n. s.* [Lat.] An encysted tumour in the lungs. *Arbutnot.*

VOMICK-NUT, vòm-ík-nút. *n. s.* The nucleus of a fruit of an East Indian tree, the wood of which is the snakewood of the shops. *Hill.*

To VO MIT §, vòm'-ít. *v. n.* [vomo, Lat.] To cast up the contents of the stomach. *More.*

To VO MIT, vòm'-ít. *v. a.* [vomir, Fr.] To throw up from the stomach. *Jonah, ii.* To throw up with violence from any hollow.

VO MIT, vòm'-ít. *n. s.* The matter thrown up from the stomach. *Sandys.* An emetick medicine; a medicine that causes vomit. *Blackmore.*

VOMITION, vò-mish'-ân. *n. s.* [vomo, Lat.] The act or power of vomiting. *Grew.*

VOMITIVE, vòm'-è-tív. 158. *a.* [vomitif, Fr.] Emetick; causing vomits. *Brown.*

VOMITORY, vòm'-è-túr-è. 512. [See **DOMESTICK**.] *a.* [vomitoire, Fr.; vomitorius, Lat.] Procuring vomits; emetick. *Brown.*

VORA/CIOUS §, vò-rá'-shùs. 357. *a.* [vorace, Fr.; vorax, Lat.] Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious. *Gov. of the Tongue.* Rapacious; greedy.

VORA/CIOUSLY, vò-rá'-shùs-lè. *ad.* Greedily; ravenously. *Boswell.*

VORA/CIOUSNESS, vò-rá'-shùs-nès. *n. s.* [voracity, Fr.] Greediness; ravin; ravenousness. *Sandys.*

VORA/GINOUS*, vò-rád'-jín-ús. *a.* [voraginosus, Lat.] Full of gulfs. *Scott.*

VORTEX, vòr'-tèks. *n. s.* In the plural, *vortices*. [Lat.] Any thing whirled round. *Newton.*

VORTICAL, vòr'-tè-kál. 83. *a.* Having a whirling motion. *Newton.*

VO/TARESS, vò-tà-rès. *n. s.* [female of *votary*.] A woman devoted to any worship or state. *Shak.*

VO/TARIST, vò-tà-ríst. *n. s.* One devoted to any person or thing; one given up by a vow to any service or worship; votary. *Milton.*

VO/TARY, vò-tà-rè. *n. s.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life. *Locke.*

VO/TARY, vò-tà-rè. *a.* Consequent to a vow. *Bacon.*

VOTE §, vòtè. *n. s.* [votum, Lat.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered. *Roscommon.* United voices of persons in publick prayer. See **SUFFRAGE**. *Bo. Prideaux.*

To VOTE, vòtè. *v. a.* To choose by suffrage; to determine by suffrage. *Bacon.* To give by vote. *Swift.*

VO/TER, vò-túr. 98. *n. s.* One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage. *Swift.*

VOTIVE, vò-tív. 157. *a.* [votivus, Lat.] Given by vow; observed in consequence of a vow. *Feltham.*

To VOUCH §, vòútsh. 313. *v. a.* [voucher, Norm. Fr.] To call to witness; to obtest. *South.* To attest; to warrant; to declare; to maintain by repeated affirmations. *Locke.*

To VOUCH, vòútsh. *v. n.* To bear witness; to appear as a witness; to give testimony. *Swift.*

VOUCH, vòútsh. *n. s.* Warrant; attestation. *Shak.*

VOUCHER, vòútsh'-úr. 98. *n. s.* One who gives witness to any thing. *Spectator.* Testimony. *Locke.*

To VOUCHSAFE §, vòútsh-sáfe'. *v. a.* To permit any thing to be done without danger. To condescend to grant. *Sidney.*

To VOUCHSAFE, vòútsh-sáfe'. *v. n.* To deign; to condescend; to yield. *Sidney.*

VOUCHSAFEMENT, vòútsh-sáfe'-mènt. *n. s.* Grant; condescension. *Boule.*

VOW § vòú. 323. *n. s.* [vœu, Fr.; votum, Lat.] Any promise made to a divine power; an act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possessions, is consecrated to a particular purpose. *Hammond.* A solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony. *Shakespeare.*

To VOW, vòú. *v. a.* [vouer, Fr.; voveo, Lat.] To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power. *Hooker.* To devote: a ceremonial phrase. *Spenser.*

To VOW vòú. *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises. *Suckling.*

VO/WED, vòúð. *part. pass.* Consecrated by solemn declaration. *Milton.*

VO/WEL §, vòú'-íl. 99, 323. *n. s.* [voyelle, Fr.; vocalis, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered by itself. *Holder.*

VO/WELLED*, vòú'-èld. *a.* Furnished with vowels. *Dryden.*

VO/WER*, vòú'-úr. *n. s.* One who makes a vow. *Sanderson.*

VO/WELLOW, vòú'-fèl-lò. *n. s.* [row and fellow.] One bound by the same vow. *Shakespeare.*

VO/YAGE §, vòé'-ádje. 90. *n. s.* [voyage, Fr., from *viam agere*, Lat.] A travel by sea or land, formerly; now applied only to that by sea. *Spenser.*

Course; attempt; undertaking: a low phrase. *Shakespeare.* The practice of travelling. *Bacon.*

To VO/YAGE, vòé'-ádje. *v. n.* [royager, Fr.] To travel: now appropriated to travelling by sea. *Milton.*

To VO/YAGE, vòé'-ádje. *v. a.* To travel; to pass over. *Milton.*

VO/YAGER, vòé'-á-júr. 98. *n. s.* [voyageur, Fr.] One who travels by sea. *Donne.*

VULCA/NO, vúl-ká'-nò. [See **LUMBAGO**.] *n. s.* [Ital.] A burning mountain, commonly written *volcano*. *Arbutnot.*

VUL/GAR, vúl'-gúr. 83. *a.* [vulgaire, Fr.; vulgaris, Lat.] Plebeian; suiting to the common people; practised among the common people. *Addison.*

Vernacular; national. *Fell.* Mean; low; being of the common rate. *South.* Publick; commonly bruited. *Shakespeare.*

VUL/GAR, vúl'-gúr. *n. s.* [vulgaire, Fr.] The common people. *Shakespeare.*

VUL/GARISM, vúl'-gá-rizm. *n. s.* Grossness; meaness; vulgarity. *Reynolds.*

To VUL/GARIZE*, vúl'-gá-rize. *v. a.* To render mean or vulgar. *Arbutnot.*

VULGARITY, vúl'-gár'-è-tè. *n. s.* Meanness; state of the lowest people. *Brown.* Mean or gross mode. *Dryden.*

VUL/GARLY, vúl'-gár-lè. *ad.* Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people. *Daniel.*

VUL/GATE*, vúl'-gát. *a.* [vulgatus, Lat.] Belonging to a noted Latin version of the Old and New Testament. *Blackwall.*

VUL/GATE*, vúl'-gát. *n. s.* An ancient Latin translation of the Bible; the only one which the Church of Rome acknowledges to be authentick. *Chambers.*

VUL/NERABLE, vúl'-núr-à-bl. *a.* [vulnerabilis, Lat.] Susceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries. *Shakespeare.*

VUL/NERARY, vúl'-núr-à-rè. 555. *a.* [vulneraire, Fr.; vulnerarius, Lat.] Useful in the cure of wounds. *Brown.*

To VUL/NERATE §, vúl'-núr-àte. 91. *v. a.* [vulnere, Lat.] To wound; to hurt. *Glanville.*

VUL/NERATION*, vúl'-núr-à'-shùn. *n. s.* Act of wounding; infliction of wounds. *Pearson.*

VUL/PINE, vúl'-pín, or vúl'-pine. *a.* [vulpinus, Lat.; vulpine, old Fr.] Belonging to a fox; like a fox. *Feltham.*

Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott mark the *i* in the last syllable long, as in *pine*. I am inclined to shorten it with Mr. Perry, like *pin*; and my reason is, that the accent immediately precedes it.—See *Principles*, No 140. *W.*

VUL/TURE §, vúl'-tshùre. *n. s.* [vultur, Lat.] A large bird of prey, remarkable for voracity. *Spenser.*

VUL/TURINE, vúl'-tshù-rine. 149. *a.* [vulturinus, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Nares, make the *i* in the last syllable of this word long as in *fine*. I join them in this pronunciation, because the accent is two syllables higher. *W.*

VUL/TUROUS*, vúl'-tshùr-ús. *a.* Like a vulture voracious. *Hammond.*

W Is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expressed the sound of the Roman *v*, and the Eolick *f*. Both the form and sound are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin.

W is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *view*; *strew*: the sound of *v* consonant, if it be a consonant, is uniform. 474.

To WA/BBLE, wôb'-bl. 405. *v.n.* [A low, barbarous word.] To move from side to side; to change direction. *Maxon*.

WAD, wôd. *n.s.* [peob, Sax.] A bundle of straw or other loose matter thrust close together. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value. [pab, Sax.] Any thing crammed or stuffed in; as tow into a gun or cannon. [wad, wôd, Icel.] *Maydman*. Old English for *woad*: which see.

WA/DDING, wôd'-ding. *n.s.* [wad, Icel.] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

To WA/DDLE, wôd'-dl. 405. *v.n.* [weddln, Germ.] To shake in walking from side to side; to deviate in motion from a right line. *Shakspeare*.

To WADE, wâde. *v.n.* [wadum, Lat.] To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming. *Shak*. To pass difficultly and laboriously. *Hooker*.

WA/ER, wâ'-fâr. 98. *n.s.* [wafel, Dutch.] A thin cake. *Tusser*. The bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists. *Bp. Hall*. Paste made to close letters.

To WAFT §, wâft. *v.a.* preter. *wafed*, or perhaps *waft*; part. pass. *wafed*, or *waft*. [probably from *wave*; *veifa*, Icel.; *westa*, Suet.] To carry through the air, or on the water. *Shak*. To buoy; to make float; to hinder from sinking. *Brown*. To beckon; to inform by a sign of any thing moving. *Shakspeare*. To turn. *Shakspeare*.

§ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Scott, pronounce the *a* in this word, as I have marked it: Mr. Perry adopts the *a* in *father*; and, though Mr. Smith thinks this the true sound, he confesses the short *a* is daily gaining ground; but W. Johnston, for want of attending to the rule laid down in *Principles*, No. 85, makes *waft* rhyme with *soft*: Mr. Nares has not got the word; but, by omitting it in classes where the *a* is pronounced as in *father* and *water*, shows he is of opinion it ought to have the sound I have given it. *W*.

To WAFT, wâft. *v.n.* To float. *Bp. Hall*.

WAFT, wâft. *n.s.* A floating body. *Thomson*. Motion of a steamer: used as a token or mean of information at sea.

WA/FTAGE, wâft'-idge. 90. *n.s.* Carriage by water or air. *Shakspeare*. *Ob. J.*

WA/FTER, wâft'-âr. *n.s.* A passage boat. *Ainsworth*. One who wafts or conveys. *Beaumont and Fl.*

WA/FTURE, wâft'-ishûre. 461. *n.s.* The act of waving. *Shakspeare*.

To WAG §, wâg. 85. *v.a.* [paŋtan, Sax.; *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to shake slightly. *Lam. ii.*

To WAG, wâg. *v.n.* To be in quick or ludicrous motion. *Shak*. To go; to pack off. *Shak*. To be moved. *Dryden*.

WAG, wâg. *n.s.* [pœŋtan, Sax.] Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll. *Sidney*.

WAGE §, wâdje. *n.s.* The plural *wages* is now only used. [wægen, or wagen, Germ.] Pay given for service. *Shakspeare*. *Gage*; pledge. *Spenser*.

To WAGE, wâdje. *v.a.* [the origination is not easily discovered.] To attempt; to venture. *Shak*. To make; to carry on: applied to war. *Shak*. [from *wage*, *wages*.] To set to hire. *Spenser*. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay; to employ for wages. *Shak*. [In law.] When an action of debt is brought against one, as for money or chattels, the defendant may *wage* his law: that is, swear, and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law. *Bount*.—This word is now only used in the phrase *to wage war*.

WA/GER §, wâ'-jûr. 98. *n.s.* [from *wage*, to venture.] A bet; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance. *Sidney*. Subject on which bets are laid *Sidney*. [In law.] An offer to make oath. This legal sense is not confined to making oath, but extends to offering justification or proof in any way *Blackstone*.

To WA/GER, wâ'-jûr. *v.a.* To lay; to pledge as a bet; to pledge upon some casualty or performance *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

To WA/GER*, wâ'-jûr. *v.n.* To offer a wager *Shakspeare*.

WA/GERER*, wâ'-jûr'-âr. *n.s.* One who bets; one who wagers. *Swift*.

WA/GES, wâ'-jiz. 99. *n.s.* See *WAGE*.

WA/GGERY, wâg'-gûr-ê. 555. *n.s.* [from *wag*.] Mischievous merriment; roguish trick; sarcastical gayety. *Locke*.

WA/GGISH, wâg'-ish. 383. *a.* Knavishly merry; merrily mischievous; frolicsome. *Shakspeare*.

WA/GGISHLY, wâg'-ish-lê. *ad.* In a waggish manner. *B. Jonson*.

WA/GGISHNESS, wâg'-ish-nêss. *n.s.* Merry mischief. *Bacon*.

To WA/GGLE, wâg'-gl. 405. *v.n.* [wagghelen, Dutch.] To waddle; to move from side to side. *Sidney*.

WA/GON §, wâg'-ân. 166. } *n.s.* [pæŋtan, Sax.; *waeghens*, Dutch; *wagn*, Icel.] [Wagon is strictly conformable to the etymology; but *waggon* is the prevailing form *Todd*.] A heavy carriage for burthens. *Knolles*

A chariot. *Spenser*. **WA/GONAGE**, wâg'-ân-idge. *n.s.* Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WA/GONER, wâg'-ân-âr. 98. *n.s.* One who drives a wagon. *Spenser*.

WA/GTAIL, wâg'-tâle. *n.s.* A bird. *Shakspeare*.

WAID, wâde. 202. *a.* [probably for *weighed*.] Crushed. *Shakspeare*.

WAIF, wâlê. } *n.s.* [waivium, *waivium*, law Lat.; *WAIFT**, wâft. } [from *wave*.] Goods found, but claimed by nobody; that of which every one waves the claim. *Spenser*.

To WAIL §, wâlê. *v.a.* [wæla, Icel.; *wail*, Goth.] To moan; to lament; to bewail. *Shakspeare*.

To WAIL, wâlê. 202. *v.n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow. *Mic. i.*

WAIL, wâlê. *n.s.* Audible sorrow; lamentation. *Brown*.

WA/ILFUL, wâlê'-fûl. *a.* Sorrowful; mournful. *Shakspeare*.

WA/ILING, wâ'-ling. 410. *n.s.* Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow. *Spenser*.

WAIN, wâne. *n.s.* [contracted from *wagon*.] A carriage. *Spenser*.

WA/INAGE, wâ'-nidge. *n.s.* A finding of carriages. *Ainsworth*.

WA/INROPE, wâne'-rôpe. *n.s.* [wain and rope.] A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon; cartrope. *Shakspeare*.

WA/INSCOT, wên'-skût. *n.s.* [wagenschot, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall. *Bacon*.

§ I have given the common sound of this word, and as it is marked by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and adopted in Steele's Grammar. Mr. Perry pronounces the first syllable so as to rhyme with *man*; but W. Johnston, who pronounces both this word and *waistcoat* regularly, is, in my opinion, the most correct. *W*.

To WA/INSCOT, wên'-skût. *v.a.* [wagenschotten, Dutch.] To line walls with boards. *Bacon*. To line buildings with different materials. *Grev*.

WAIR, wâre. *n.s.* [In carpentry.] A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. *Bailey*.

WAIST §, wâste. *n.s.* [gwaste, Welsh; *waistrus*, M. Goth.] The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs. *Milton*. The middle deck or floor of a ship. *Dryden*.

WA/ISTBAND*, wâst'-bând. *n.s.* That part of the breeches which encircles the waist. *Taller*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —ðill; —pòund; —thin, THIN.

WAISTCOAT, wê's-kòt. *n. s.* An inner coat; a coat close to the body. *Richardson.*

☞ This word has fallen into the general contraction observable in similar compounds, but, in my opinion, not so irrecoverably as some others have done. It would scarcely sound pedantic if both parts of the word were pronounced with equal distinctness; though Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott pronounce the diphthong as I have marked it. *W.*

To WAIT §, wáte. *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.] To expect; to stay for. *Shak.* To attend; to accompany with submission or respect. *Dryden.* To attend as a consequence of something. *Phillips.* To watch as an enemy. *Job*, xv.

To WAIT, wáte. *v. n.* To expect; to stay in expectation. *Job*, xiv. To pay service or submissive attendance. *Milton.* To attend: with *on*. A phrase of ceremony. *Shak.* To stay; not to depart from. *South.* To stay by reason of some hindrance. To look watchfully. *Bacon.* To lie in ambush as an enemy. *Milton.* To follow as a consequence. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

WAIT, wáte. *n. s.* Ambush; insidious and secret attempts. It is commonly used in these phrases: to *lay wait*, and to *lie in wait*. *Num.* xxxv.

WAITER, wá'-túr. 98. *n. s.* An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others. *B. Jonson.*

WAITING Gentlewoman. } *n. s.* An upper servant,
WAITING Maid. } who attends on a lady

WAITING Woman. } in her chamber. *Shak.*

WAITS*, wáts. *n. s. pl.* [*waits*, Goth.] Nocturnal itinerant musicians. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

To WAIVE †, wáve. *v. a.* To put off; to quit; to relinquish. See **To WAVE** and **To WEIVE**.

☞ I have inserted this word on the authority of Blackstone, quoted by Mr. Mason, as may be seen under the word **WAIF**, and I remember to have seen it spelled in this manner, though I cannot recollect by whom. Its etymology is uncertain; but distinguishing it from the word *wave*, from which it can scarcely be derived, is of real utility to the language, which, as much as possible, ought to adopt a different orthography to express a different sense or a different pronunciation.—See **Bo W L**. *W.*

To WAKE §, wáke. *v. n.* [*wakan*, Goth.; *pacian*, Sax.; *waeken*, Dutch.] To watch; not to sleep. *Spenser.* To be roused from sleep. *Milton.* To cease to sleep. *Sidney.* To be quick; to be alive. *Dryden.* To be put in action; to be excited. *Milton.*

To WAKE, wáke. *v. a.* [*peccian*, Sax.; *wecken*, Dutch.] To rouse from sleep. *Shak.* To excite; to put in motion, or action. *Joel*, iii. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death. *Milton.* [*wakna*, Goth.] To watch or attend a corpse. *Bp. of Killala.*

WAKE, wáke. *n. s.* The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night. *Tusser.* Vigils; state of forbearing sleep. *Milton.* Act of waking from sleep. *Old Song of Robin Goodfellow.* The track formed on the water by the course of a ship.

WA'KEFUL, wáke'-fúl. *a.* Not sleeping; vigilant. *Spenser.*

WA'KEFULNESS, wáke'-fúl-nès. *n. s.* Want of sleep. *Bacon.* Forbearance of sleep. *More.*

To WA'KEN, wá'-k'n. 103. *v. n.* To watch; not to sleep. *Beaum. and Fl.* To cease from sleep; to be roused from sleep. *Dryden.*

To WA'KEN, wá'-k'n. *v. a.* To rouse from sleep. *Zech.* iv. To excite to action. *Roscommon.* To produce; to excite. *Milton.*

WA'KENER*, wá'-k'n-úr. *n. s.* An exciter. *Feltham.*

WA'KER*, wá'-kúr. *n. s.* One who watches. *Pr. Parv.* One who rouses from sleep. *B. Jonson.*

WA'KEROBIN, wáke'-rób-in. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WA'KING*, wá'-king. *n. s.* Watch: obsolete. *Wicliffe.* The period of continuing awake. *Bauler.*

WALF, wále. *n. s.* [*wel*, Sax.] A rising part in the surface of cloth. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

To WALK §, wáwk. 84. *v. n.* [*walen*, Germ.; *peal-*

can, Sax.] To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up. *Clarendon.* It is used in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come*, or *go*. *Shak.* To move for exercise or amusement. *Shak.* To move the slowest pace; not to trot, gallop, or amble: applied to a horse. To appear as a spectre. *Shak.* To act on any occasion. *B. Jonson.* To be in motion: applied to a clamorous or abusive female tongue, and is still, in low language, retained. *Spenser.* To act in sleep. *Shak.* To range; to be stirring. *Shak.* To move off; to depart. *Spenser.* To act in any particular manner. *Mic.* vi. To travel. *Deut.* ii.

To WALK, wáwk. *v. a.* To pass through. *Shak.* To lead out, for the sake of air or exercise: as, He *walked* his horse in the meadow. To conduct; to lead. *Harnar.*

WALK, wáwk. 84. *n. s.* Act of walking for air or exercise. *Milton.* Gait; step; manner of moving. *Dryden.* A length of space, or circuit through which one walks. *Shak.* An avenue set with trees. *Shak.* Way; road; range; place of wandering. *Sundys.* Region; space. *Pope.* A fish. *Ainsworth.* The slowest or least raised pace, or going of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

WA'LKER, wáwk'-úr. 98. *n. s.* [*pealcepe*, Sax.] One that walks. *Swift.* One who acts in any particular manner. *Bp. Compton.* A fuller; a walk-mill; a fulling-mill. [*walcher*, Dutch; *walcken*, Teut.] *Old Ballad of the Boy and the Mangle.*

WA'LLINGSTAFF, wáwk'-ing-stáff. *n. s.* A stick which a man holds to support him in walking. *Glanville.*

WALL §, wáll. 33, 77, 84. *n. s.* [*wal*, Welsh; *wallum*, Lat.; *wall*, Sax.; *walle*, Dutch.] A series of brick or stone, or other materials carried upwards and cemented with mortar; the side of a building. *Wotton.* Fortification; works built for defence: in this sense it is used plurally. *Shak.*—To *take the wall*. To take the upper place; not to give place. *Shakspeare.*

To WALL, wáll. *v. a.* To enclose with walls; to surround as with a wall. *Shak.* To defend by walls. *Spenser.* To fill up with a wall. *Lord Lyttelton.*

WA'LLCREEPER, wáll'-krèep-úr. *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WA'LLET, wól'-lét. 85, 99. *n. s.* [*peallian*, Sax.] A bag in which the necessities of a traveller are put; a knapsack. *Addison.* Any thing protuberant and swagging. *Shakspeare.*

WA'LLEYE, wál'-l. *n. s.* [*from wall and eye*.] A disease in the crystalline humour of the eye; the glaucoma. *B. Jonson.*

WALLE'YED, wáll'-lde. *a.* [*wall and eye*.] Having white eyes. *Shakspeare.*

WA'LLFLOWER, wáll'-flòò-úr. *n. s.* A species of stockgillyflower.

WA'LLFRUIT, wáll'-fròòt. *n. s.* Fruit, which to be ripened must be planted against a wall. *Mortimer.*

WALL-LOUSE, wáll'-lòuse. *n. s.* An insect; a bug. *Ainsworth.*

To WA'LLOP, wól'-láp. 166. *v. n.* [*pealan*, Sax.] To boil.

To WA'LOW §, wól'-lò. 85. *v. n.* [*walugan*, Goth.; *palpian*, Sax.] To move heavily and clumsily. *Milton.* To roll one's self in mire, or any thing filthy; to roll upon any thing. *St. Mark*, xi. To live in any state of filth or gross vice. *South.*

To WA'LOW*, wól'-lò. *v. a.* To roll. *Jer.* vi.

WA'LLOW, wól'-lò. 85. *n. s.* A kind of rolling walk. *Dryden.*

WA'LLOWER*, wól'-lò-úr. *n. s.* One who rolls himself in mire. *Neville.*

WA'LLOWISH*, wól'-lò-ísh. *a.* Filthy. *Overbury.*

WALLRU'E, wáll'-róò. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WA'LLPEPPER †, wáll'-pép-púr. *n. s.* House leek.

WA'LLWORT, wáll'-wúrt. *n. s.* A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or danewort.

WA'LNUT, wáll'-nútt. *n. s.* [*palh knuta*, Sax.] A tree and fruit. *Miller.*

WALTRON, wáll'-trôn. 166. *n. s.* The sea-horse. *Woodward.*

To WAMBLE, wôm'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [*wemmelen*, Dutch.] To roll with nausea and sickness: it is used of the stomach. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

WAN ð, wôn. 35. *a.* [*pan*, Sax.; *gwan*, Welsh, weakly.] Pale, as with sickness; languid look. *Spenser.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan has given the *a*, in this word and its compounds, the same sound as in *man*. Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick have given both the sound I have given and Mr. Sheridan's, but seem to prefer the former by placing it first. I have always heard it pronounced like the first syllable of *wan-ton*; and find Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, have so marked it. I have, indeed, heard *wan*, the old pretérito of the verb, to *win*, pronounced so as to rhyme with *ran*: but as this form of the verb is obsolete, the pronunciation is so too.—See *Wassr. W.*

WAN, for *won*; the old pret. of *win*. *Spenser.*

WAND, wônd. [*wônd*, *Sheridan*, *Jones*, *Perry*; *wând*, *Fulton* and *Knight*.] *n. s.* [*vaand*, Dan.; *wand*, *S. Goth.*] A small stick, or twig; a long rod. *Shak.* Any staff of authority, or use. *Milton.* A charming rod. *Milton.*

To WANDER ð, wôn'-dûr. 98. *v. n.* [*panðrian*, Sax.; *wandelen*, Dutch.] To rove; to ramble here and there; to go, without any certain course. *Shak.* To deviate; to go astray. *Ps. cxix.*

To WANDER, wôn'-dûr. *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain course. *Milton.*

WANDERER, wôn'-dûr-ûr. 555. *n. s.* Rover; ram-bler. *B. Jonson.*

WANDERING, wôn'-dûr-îng. 410. *n. s.* Uncertain peregrination. *Addison.* Aberration; mistaken way. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* Incertainty; want of being fixed. *Locke.*

WANDERINGLY*, wôn'-dûr-îng-lê. *ad.* In an uncertain, unsteady manner. *Bp. Taylor.*

To WANE ð, wâne. *v. n.* [*panian*, Sax.] To grow less; to decrease: applied to the moon; opposed to *wax*. *Hakewill.* To decline; to sink. *Shak.*

To WANE*, wâne. *v. a.* To cause to wane. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

WANE, wâne. *n. s.* Decrease of the moon. *Bacon.* Decline; diminution; declension. *South.*

WANG, wâng. *n. s.* [*pang'-tôð*, Sax.] Jaw teeth. *Ainsworth.* [*reco-ðpang*, Sax.] The latchet of a shoe; a shoe-thong; a shoe-wang. *Ray.*

WANHOPE*, wôn'-hòpe. *n. s.* [*pana*, Sax.; and *hope*.] Want of hope. *Lib. Fest. Ob. T.*

WANNED, wônd. 85, 359. *a.* Turned pale and faint-coloured. *Shakspeare.*

WANNESS, wôn'-nês. [See *WAN*.] *n. s.* Paleness; languor.

WANNISH*, wôn'-nîsh. *a.* Of a pale or wan hue. *Fairfax.*

To WANT ð, wônt. *v. a.* [the past participle of *panian*, Sax.] To be without something fit or necessary. *Eccl. vi.* To be defective in something. *Milton.* To fall short of; not to contain. *Milton.* To be without; not to have. *Milton.* To need; to have need of; to lack. *Holder.* To wish; to long; to desire. *Addison.*

To WANT, wônt. 85. *v. n.* To be wanted; to be improperly absent; not to be in sufficient quantity. *Milton.* To fail; to be deficient. *Milton.* To be missed; to be not had. *Dryden.*

WANT, wônt. *n. s.* Need. *Milton.* Deficiency. *Dryden.* The state of not having. *Pope.* Poverty; penury; indigence. *Swift.* [*panð*, Sax.] A mole. *Heylin.*

WANTLESS*, wôn't'-lêss. *a.* Abundant; fruitful. *Warner.*

WANTON ð, wôn'-tûn. 166. *a.* [*faenta*, Goth.; *vaanden*, Danish.] Lascivious; libidinous; lecherous; lustful. *Shak.* Licentious; dissolute. *Shak.* Frolicsome; gay; sportive; airy. *Shak.* Loose; unrestrained. *Addison.* Quick and irregular of motion. *Milton.* Luxuriant; superfluous. *Milton.* Not regular; turned frolicuously. *Shakspeare.*

WANTON, wôn'-tûn. *n. s.* A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whoremonger. *Shak.* A trifler; an

insignificant flatterer. *Shak.* A word of slight endearment. *B. Jonson.*

To WANTON, wôn'-tûn. *v. n.* To play lasciviously. *Prior.* To revel; to play. *Ohway.* To move nimbly and irregularly.

To WANTON*, wôn'-tûn. *v. a.* To make wanton. *Feltham.*

To WANTONIZE*, wôn'-tûn-îze. *v. n.* To be have wantonly or dissolutely. *Daniel.*

WANTONLY, wôn'-tûn-lê. *ad.* Lasciviously; frolicsomely; gayly; sportively; carelessly. *Drayton.*

WANTONNESS, wôn'-tûn-nês. *n. s.* Lasciviousness; lechery. *South.* Sportiveness; frolic; humour. *Shak.* Licentiousness; negligence of restraint. *King Charles.*

WANTWIT, wôn't'-wit. *n. s.* A fool; an idiot. *Shakspeare.*

WANTY, wôn'-tê. *n. s.* A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse; a surcingle. *Tusser.*

WAP'ED t, wâ'-pêd. *a.* Dejected; crushed by misery. *Obsolete.*

WAP'ENTAKE, wâ'-pên-tâke. *n. s.* [*pæpun*, Sax., and *tekan*, Goth.; *wapentakum*, low Lat.] *Wapen-take* is what we call a *hundred*: as, Upon a meeting for that purpose, they touched each others weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance. *Cowel.*

WAP'PERED*, wôp'-pûrd. *a.* Restless; fatigued. *Grose.*

WAR ð, wâr. 85. *n. s.* [*werre*, old Dutch; *guerre*, Fr.; *wer*, Germ. and *A. Sax.*] The exercise of violence under sovereign command against withstanders. *Raleigh.* The instruments of war, in poetical language. *Prior.* Forces; army. *Milton.* The profession of arms. *Wisdom*, xxviii. Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition. *Shakspeare.*

To WAR, wâr. *v. n.* To make war; to be in a state of hostility. *2 Sam. xxii.*

To WAR, wâr. *v. a.* To make war upon. *Daniel.*

To WARBLE ð, wâr'-bl. 405. *v. a.* [*werbler*, old Fr.] To quaver any sound. *Milton.* To cause to quaver. *Milton.* To utter musically. *Milton.*

To WARBLE, wâr'-bl. *v. n.* To be quavered. *Gay.* To be uttered melodiously. *Sidney.* To sing. *Milton.*

WARBLE*, wâr'-bl. *n. s.* A song. *Gray.*

WARBLER, wâr'-bl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A singer; a songster. *Tickell.*

WARD. A syllable much used as an affix in composition: as, *heavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way: from *peapð*, Sax.: it notes tendency to or from.

To WARD ð, wârd. *v. a.* [*peapðian*, Sax.; *wâren*, Dut.] To guard; to watch. *Spenser.* To defend; to protect. *Shak.* To fence off; to obstruct or turn aside any thing mischievous. *Fairfax.*

To WARD, wârd. *v. n.* To be vigilant; to keep guard. To act upon the defensive with a weapon. *Sidney.*

WARD, wârd. 85. *n. s.* Watch; act of guarding. *Spenser.* Garrison; those who are intrusted to keep a place. *Spenser.* Guard made by a weapon in fencing. *Shak.* Fortress; strong hold. *Shak.* [*warda*, law Lat.] District of a town. *Dryden.* Custody; confinement. *Hooker.* The part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it. *Milton.* One in the hands of a guardian. *Drummond.* The state of a child under a guardian. *Shak.* Guardianship; right over orphans. *Spenser.*

WA'RDEN, wâr'-dn. 103. *n. s.* [*warden*, Dutch.] A keeper; a guardian. A head officer. *Garth.*—*Warden of the cinque ports.* A magistrate that has the jurisdiction of those havens in the east part of England, commonly called the cinque ports, or five havens, who has there all that jurisdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt. *Cowel.* A large peer. *May.*

WA'RDENSHIP*, wâr'-dn-ship. *n. s.* Office of a warden or guardian. *Warton.*

WARDER, wârd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A keeper; a guard.

—nò, nòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ðíll;—pòáand;—thin, THIS.

Spenser. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight. *Shakspeare.*

WARDMÓTE, wár'd-móte. *n. s.* [peapnð and mot, or gemot, Sax.; *wardemotus*, low Lat.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or district in London for the direction of their affairs.

WARDROBE, wár'd-ròbe. *n. s.* [*garderobe*, Fr.] A room where clothes are kept. *Spenser.*

WARDSHIP, wár'd-shíp. *n. s.* Guardianship. *Bacon.* Pupilage; state of being under ward. *King Charles.*

WARE, wàre. The preterit of *wear*, more frequent *woore*. *St. Luke*, viii.

WAREð, wàre. *a.* [we commonly say *aware*.] Being in expectation of; being provided against. *St. Matt.* xxiv. Cautious; wary. *Spenser.*

To WARE, wàre. *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware. *Dryden.*

WAREð, wàre. *n. s.* [pappn, Sax.; *ware*, Dutch; *vara*, Swed.] Commonly something to be sold. *Nehem.* x.

WAREFUL, wàre'-fùl. *a.* Cautious; timorously prudent.

WAREFULNESS, wàre'-fùl-nès. *n. s.* Cautiousness. *Sidney.*

WAREHOUSE, wàre'-hòuse. *n. s.* A storehouse of merchandise. *Locke.*

WARELESS, wàre'-lès. *a.* Uncautious; unwary. *Spenser.* Suffered unawares, or contrary to expectation. *Spenser.*

WARELY, wàre'-lè. *ad.* Warily; cautiously; timorously. *Spenser.*

WARFARE, wàr'-fàre. *n. s.* Military service; military life; state of contest and solicitude. *Milton.*

To WARFARE, wàr'-fàre. *v. n.* To lead a military life. *Camden.*

WARHABLE, wàr'-hà-bl. *a.* [war, and *habile*, from *habilis*, Lat.] Military; fit for war. *Spenser.*

WARILY, wà'-rè-lè. *ad.* Cautiously; with timorous prudence; with wise forethought. *Spenser.*

WARINESS, wà'-rè-nès. *n. s.* Caution; prudent forethought; timorous scrupulousness. *Donne.*

WARK, wark. *n. s.* [anciently used for *work*; whence *bulwark*.] Building. *Spenser.*

WARLIKE, wàr'-líke. *a.* [war and *like*.] Fit for war; disposed to war. *Sidney.* Military; relating to war. *Milton.*

WARLIKENESS, wàr'-líke-nès. *n. s.* Warlike disposition or character. *Sir E. Sandys.*

WARLING, wàr'-líng. *n. s.* [from *wear* or *weary*.] One often quarrelled with. *Camden.*

WARLOCK, { wàr'-lùk. { *n. s.* [wardlook, Icel.;
WARLUCK, { wàr'-lùk. { peplòg, Sax.] A male
witch; a wizard. *Dryden.*

WARMð, wàrm. 85. *a.* [warm, Goth.; peapn, Sax.; *warm*, Dutch.] Not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree. 2 *Kings*, iv. Zealous; ardent.

Pope. Habitually passionate; ardent; keen. Violent; furious; vehement. *Dryden.* Busy in action; heated with action. *Dryden.* Fanciful; enthusiastic. *Locke.* Vigorous; sprightly. *Pope.*

To WARM, wàrm. *v. a.* To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree. *Isa.* xlv. To heat mentally; to make vehement. *Dryden.*

To WARM, wàrm. *v. n.* To grow less cold. *Isaiah*, xlvii.

WARMPAN, wàr'-míng-pán. *n. s.* A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

WARMPINGSTONE, wàr'-míng-stòne. *n. s.* A stone dug in Cornwall, which, being well heated at the fire, retains warmth a great while, and has been found to give ease in the internal hemorrhoids. *Rau.*

WARMLY, wàrm'-lè. *ad.* With gentle heat. *Milton.* Eagerly; ardently. *Prior.*

WARMNES, wàrm'-nès. *n. s.* Gentle heat. *Ba-*

WARMTH, wàrmth. { *con.* Zeal; passion;
fervour of mind. *Shak.* Fancifulness; enthusiasm. *Temple.*

To WARNð, wàrn. 85. *v. a.* [peapntan, Sax.; *waermen*, Dutch; *varna*, Swed.; *varna*, Icel.] To

caution against any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill. *South.* To admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken. *Acts*, x. To inform previously of good or bad. *Shak.* To keep off; to ward off. *Spenser.*

WARNERð, wàr'-nàr. *n. s.* An admonisher. *Hulcot.*

WARNING, wàrn'-íng. 410. *n. s.* Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill. *Psalms.* Previous notice: in a sense indifferent. *Whole Duty of Man.*

WARPð, wàrp. 85. *n. s.* [peapp, Sax.; *werp*, Dut.] That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof. *Bacon.*

To WARP, wàrp. *v. n.* [peoppan, Sax.; *werpen*, Dutch.] To change from the true situation by in testine motion; to change the position of one part to another. *Shak.* To lose its proper course or direction. *Shak.* To work itself forward. *Milton.*

To WARP, wàrp. *v. a.* To contract; to shrivel. To turn aside from the true direction. *Dryden.* It is used by *Shakspeare* to express the effect of frost

WARPINGð, wàrp'-íng. *n. s.* Act of turning aside from the true direction. *Bp. Taylor.*

WARPROOFð, wàr'-pròof. *n. s.* Valour known by proof. *Shakspeare.*

To WARRANTð, wòr'-ránt. *v. n.* [*garantir*, Fr.; from the Sax. *papian*.] To support or maintain; to attest. *Sidney.* To give authority. *Shak.* To justify. *South.* To exempt; to privilege; to secure. To declare upon surety. *Dryden.*

WARRANT, wòr'-ránt. 163. *n. s.* A writ conferring some right or authority. *Shak.* A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption. *Dryden.* A secure, inviolable grant. *Hooker.* A justificatory commission. *Hooker.* Attestation. *Ruleigh.* Right; legality. *Shakspeare.*

WARRANTABLE, wòr'-ránt-à-bl. *a.* Justifiable; defensible. *Brown.*

WARRANTABLENESS, wòr'-ránt-à-bl-nès. *n. s.* Justifiableness. *Barrow.*

WARRANTABLY, wòr'-ránt-à-blè. *ad.* Justifiably. *Wake.*

WARRANTER, wòr'-ránt-àr. *n. s.* One who gives authority. One who gives security.

WARRANTISE, wòr'-ránt-líze. *n. s.* [warrantiso, law Lat.] Authority; security. *Shakspeare.*

WARRANTY, wòr'-ránt-è. *n. s.* [warrantia, law Lat.] [In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another, for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed on between them. *Cowel.* Authority; justificatory mandate. *Shakspeare.* Security. *Locke.*

To WARRANT, wòr'-rà. *v. a.* [from *war*.] To make war upon. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

WARRE, wòr. *a.* [wæppn, Sax.] Worse. *Spenser.*

WARRENð, wòr'-rín. 99. *n. s.* [wæcrande, Dutch; *guerre*, Fr.] A kind of park for rabbits. *Shak.*

WARRENER, wòr'-rín-àr. 98. *n. s.* The keeper of a warren. *Shakspeare.*

WARRIANGLE, or *Wariangle*, wòr'-rè-àng-gl. *n. s.* A hawk. *Ainsworth.*

WARRIOUR, wàr'-yùr. 314. *n. s.* [from *war*.] A soldier; a military man. *Shakspeare.*

WARRIORESSð, wàr'-yùr-ès. *n. s.* A female warrior. *Spenser.*

WARTð, wàrt. 85. *n. s.* [peapt, Sax.; *werte*, Dut.] A cornuous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh. *Bacon.* A protuberance of trees. *Ray.*

WARTWORT, wàrt'-wùrt. *n. s.* Spurge. *Ainsworth.*

WARTY, wàr'-tè. *a.* Grown over with warts.

WARWORN, wàr'-wòrn. *a.* Worn with war. *Shakspeare.*

WARY, wàr'-rè. *a.* [wæppn, Sax.] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent. *Hooker.*

WAS, wòz. The preterit of *To be*. *Gen.* v.

To WASHð, wòsh. 85. *v. a.* [wæpan, Sax.; *wasschen*, Dutch.] To cleanse by ablution. *Psalms* li. To moisten; to wet: as, The rain *washes* the flow-
ers; the sea *washes* many islands. To affect by

ablution. *Acts*, xxii. To colour by washing. *Collier*.

To WASH, wôsh. *v. n.* To perform the act of ablution. 2 *Kings*, v. To cleanse clothes. *Shakspeare*.

WASH, wôsh. 85. *n. s.* Alluvion; any thing collected by water. *Mortimer*. A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire. *Shak.* A medical or cosmetick lotion. *Bacon*. A superficial stain or colour. *Collier*. The feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes. *Shak.* The act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once.

WASH*, wôsh. *a.* Wasby; weak. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

WA'SHBALL, wôsh'-ball. *n. s.* Ball made of soap. *Swift*.

WA'SHER, wôsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that washes. *Shakspeare*.

WA'SHPOT, wôsh'-pôt. *n. s.* A vessel in which any thing is washed. *Cowley*.

WA'SHY, wôsh'-ê. *a.* Watery; damp. *Milton*. Weak; not solid. *Wotton*.

WASP ð, wôsp. 85. *n. s.* [pæwp, Sax.; vespa, Lat.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee. *Shakspeare*.

Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this word so as to rhyme with *hasp, clasp*, &c. This sound is so perfectly new to me, that I should have supposed it to have been an error of the press, if Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick had not marked it in the same manner: Mr. Smith and Mr. Perry approach somewhat nearer to the true sound of *a*, by giving it the same sound as in *father*; but Mr. Nares and W. Johnston give it the sound of short *o*, like the *a* in *was, wash*, &c.; and that this is the true sound, see *Principles*, No. 85. *W*.

WA'SPISH, wôsp'-ish. *a.* Peevish; malignant; irritable; irascible. *Shakspeare*.

WA'SPISHLY, wôsp'-ish-lê. *ad.* Peevishly.

WA'SPISHNESS, wôsp'-ish-nês. *n. s.* Peevishness; irritability. *Cleveland*.

WA'SSAIL ð, wôs'-sîl. 203. *n. s.* [pær hæl, Sax.] A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English goodfellows. *Fletcher*. A drunken bout. *Shak.* A merry song. *Ainsworth*.

To WA'SSAIL*, wôs'-sîl. *v. n.* To attend at was-sails; to frolic; to tope. *Milton*.

WA'SSAILER, wôs'-sîl-ûr. *n. s.* A toper; a drunkard. *Milton*.

WAST, wôst. The second person of *was*, from *To be*.

To WASTE ð, wâte. 74. *v. a.* [apertan, Sax.; woesten, Dutch.] To diminish. *Shak.* To destroy wantonly and luxuriously; to squander. *Hooker*. To destroy; to desolate. *Daniel*. To wear out. *Milton*. To spend; to consume. *Milton*.

To WASTE, wâte. *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a state of consumption. *Job*, xiv.

WASTE, wâte. *a.* Destroyed; ruined. *Milton*. Desolate; uncultivated. *Abbot*. Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers. *Milton*. Worthless; that of which none but vile uses can be made: as, waste wood. That of which no account is taken, or value found. *Dryden*.

WASTE, wâte. *n. s.* Wanton or luxurious destruction; the act of squandering. *Milton*. Consumption; loss. *Hooker*. Useless expense. *Dryden*. Desolate or uncultivated ground. *Pope*. Ground, place, or space unoccupied. *Spenser*. Region ruined and deserted. *Dryden*. Mischief; destruction. *Shak.* [A law term.] Destruction of wood or other products of land. *Shadwell*.

WA'STEFUL, wâte'-fûl. *a.* Destructive; ruinous. *Milton*. Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive. *Bacon*. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal. *Addison*. Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied. *Spenser*.

WA'STEFULLY, wâte'-fûl-ê. *ad.* With vain and dissolute consumption. *Hooker*.

WA'STEFULNESS, wâte'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Prodigality.

WA'STEL*, wôs'-têl. *n. s.* [wastellus, low Lat.] A particular sort of bread; fine bread; a cake. *Louth. Ob. T.*

WA'STENESS, wâte'-nês. *n. s.* Desolation; solitude. *Zeph. i.*

WA'STER, wâst'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; vain consumer. *Locke*. A kind of cudgel. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

WA'STETHRIFT*, wâte'-thrîft. *n. s.* A spend-thrift. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

WA'STREL. *n. s.* That which lies in enclosed grounds or in commons. *Carew*.

WATCH ð, wôts. 85. *n. s.* [pæce, Sax.] Forbearance of sleep. Attendance without sleep. *Addison*. Attention; close observation. *Shak.* Guard; vigilant keep. *Spenser*. Watchman; men set to guard. *Spenser*. Place where a guard is set. *Shak.* Post or office of a watchman. *Shak.* A period of the night. *Milton*. A pocket clock; a small clock moved by a spring. *Hale*.

To WATCH, wôts. *v. n.* [pacian, Sax.] Not to sleep; to wake. *Eccclus*, xxxi. To keep guard. *Jer*, xiv. To look with expectation. *Psalms*, cxxx. To be attentive; to be vigilant. 2 *Tim*, iv. To be cautiously observant. *Bp. Taylor*. To be insidiously attentive. *Milton*.

To WATCH, wôts. *v. a.* To guard; to have in keep. *Milton*. To observe in ambush. 1 *Sam*, xix. To tend. *Broome*. To observe in order to detect or prevent.

WA'TCHER, wôts'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who sits up; one who does not go to sleep. *Shak.* Diligent overlooker or observer. *Shakspeare*.

WA'TCHET, wôts'-t. 99. *a.* [pæced, Sax.] Blue, pale blue. *Milton*.

WA'TCHFUL, wôts'-fûl. *a.* Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely observant. *Rev*, iii.

WA'TCHFULLY, wôts'-fûl-ê. *ad.* Vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation; heedfully. *Boyle*.

WA'TCHFULNESS, wôts'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard; diligent observation. *Hammond*. Inability to sleep. *Arbutnot*.

WA'TCHHOUSE, wôts'-hûuse. *n. s.* Place where the watch is set. *Gay*.

WA'TCHING, wôts'-îng. 410. *n. s.* Inability to sleep. *Wiseman*.

WA'TCHLIGHT*, wôts'-lîte. *n. s.* A candle with a rush wick to burn in the night. *Addison*.

WA'TCHMAKER, wôts'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks. *Moxon*.

WA'TCHMAN, wôts'-mân. 88. *n. s.* Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward. *Spenser*.

WA'TCHTOWER, wôts'-tôûr. *n. s.* Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect. *Bacon*.

WA'TCHWORD, wôts'-wûrd. *n. s.* The word given to the sentinels to know their friends. *Spenser*.

WATER ð, wâ'-tûr. 38, 85, 76, 86. *n. s.* [water, Dutch; pæcep, Sax.] Sir Isaac Newton defines water, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile, and void of all savour or taste; and it seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specific gravities. *Quincy*. The sea. *Common Prayer*. Urine. *Shak.*—To hold water. To be sound; to be tight: from a vessel that will not leak. *L'Estr.*—It is used for the lustre of a diamond. *Shak.* Water is much used in composition for things made with water, being in water, or growing in water; as, water-spaniel, water-flood, water-courses, &c.

To WA'TER, wâ'-tûr. 64. *v. a.* To irrigate; to supply with moisture. *Gen*, ii. To supply with water for drink. *St. Luke*, xiii. To fertilize or accommodate with streams. *Addison*. To diversify as with waves. *Locke*.

To WA'TER, wâ'-tûr. 98. *v. n.* To shed moisture. *Shak.* To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water. *Gen*, xxx.—The mouth waters. The man longs; there is a vehement desire. *Camden*.

WA'TERCOLOURS, wâ'-tûr-kûl-ûrz. *n. s.* Colours made into a soft consistence with water. *Boyle*.

WA'TERCRESS, wâ'-tûr-krés-sîz. 99. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

WATERER, wâ-tûr-ûr. 555. *n. s.* One who waters. *Carew.*
WATERFALL, wâ-tûr-fâll. *n. s.* Cataract; cascade. *Raleigh.*
WATERFLAG, wâ-tûr-flâg. *n. s.* Water flower-de-luce.
WATERFOWL, wâ-tûr-fôul. *n. s.* Fowl that live, or get their food in water. *Bacon.*
WATERGALL*, wâ-tûr-gâll. *n. s.* [water and gall.] Some appearance attendant on the rainbow. *Stevens.* A cavity made in the earth by a rapid descent of water. *Bagshaw.*
WATERGRUEL, wâ-tûr-grôd'-fl. *n. s.* [water and gruel.] Food made with oatmeal boiled in water. *Locke.*
WATERHEN, wâ-tûr-hên. *n. s.* A coot; a water-fowl.
WATERINESS, wâ-tûr-ê-nês. *n. s.* Humidity; moisture. *Arbuthnot.*
WATERING-PLACE*, wâ-tûr-îng-plâse. *n. s.* A town, village, or other place, usually on the sea-coast, noted, at certain seasons, for a numerous resort of persons to it: a modern cant term. *Graves.*
WATERISH, wâ-tûr-ish. *a.* Resembling water. *Dryden.* Moist; boggy. *Hale.*
WATERISHNESS, wâ-tûr-ish-nês. *n. s.* Thinness; resemblance of water. *Floyer.*
WATERLEAF, wâ-tûr-lêfe. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
WATERLILY, wâ-tûr-îlî-jê. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
WATERLOGGED*, wâ-tûr-lôgd. *a.* Applied to a ship, when by leaking she has received a great deal of water into her hold, and is become so inactive upon the sea, as to yield without resistance to the effort of every wave rushing over her deck. *Chambers.*
WATERMAN, wâ-tûr-mân. 88. *n. s.* A ferryman; a boatman. *Dryden.*
WATERMARK, wâ-tûr-mârk. *n. s.* The utmost limit of the rise of the flood. *Dryden.*
WATERMELON, wâ-tûr-mêl'-ôn. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
WATERMILL, wâ-tûr-mîll. *n. s.* Mill turned by water. *Spenser.*
WATERMINT, wâ-tûr-mînt. *n. s.* A plant. *Bacon.*
WATER-ORDEAL †, wâ-tûr-ôr-dê-âl. *n. s.* An old mode of trial by water. *Mason.*

† Water-ordeal was performed either by plunging the bare arm up to the elbows in boiling water, and escaping unharmed thereby, or by casting the suspected person into a river or pond; and if he floated therein without swimming, it was deemed an evidence of his guilt. *W.*

WATERRA'DISH, wâ-tûr-râd-ish. *n. s.* A species of water-cresses.
WATERRAT, wâ-tûr-rât. *n. s.* A rat that makes holes in banks. *Shakspeare.*
WATERROCKET, wâ-tûr-rôk'-it. *n. s.* A species of water-cresses. A kind of firework to be discharged in water.
WATERSAPPHIRE, wâ-tûr-sâf-fîr. *n. s.* The occidental sapphire, neither of so bright a blue, nor so hard as the oriental. *Woodward.*
WATERTIGHT*, wâ-tûr-tîte. *a.* [water and tight.] That will not admit water. *Bp. Hall.*
WATERVIOLET, wâ-tûr-vî-ô-lêt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
WATERWILLOW, wâ-tûr-wîl-lô. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
WATERWITH, wâ-tûr-wîth. *n. s.* A plant. *Derham.*
WATERWORK, wâ-tûr-wûrk. *n. s.* Play of fountains; artificial spouts of water; any hydraulic performance. *Wilkins.*
WATERY, wâ-tûr-ê. *a.* Thin; liquid; like water. *Bacon.* Tasteless; insipid; rapid; spiritless. *Philips.* Wet; abounding with water. *Prior.* Relating to the water. *Dryden.* Consisting of water. *Shakspeare.*
WATTLE, wôt'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [waghen, Germ.] The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill. *Watton.* A hurdle. *Ainsworth.*
To WATTLE, wôt'-tl. *v. a.* [patelaj, Sax.] To

bind with twigs; to form by plating twigs one within another. *Milton.*
WAVE †, wâve. *n. s.* [wæge, Sax.; wægh, Dutch; vague, Fr.] Water raised above the level of the surface; billow; water driven into inequalities. *Wotton.* Unevenness; inequality. *Newton.*
To WAVE, wâve. *v. n.* [wæjan, Sax.] To play loosely; to float. *Dryden.* To be moved as a signal. *B. Jonson.* To be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate; to waver. *Hooker.*
To WAVE, wâve. *v. a.* To raise into inequalities of surface. *Shak.* To move loosely. *Milton.* To wait; to remove any thing floating. *Brown.* To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing. *Shak.* [guesver, Fr.] To put off; to quit; to depart from. *Wotton.* To put aside for the present. *Dryden.*
WAVELESS*, wâve'-lês. *a.* Smooth; without waves. *Peele.*
To WAVER, wâ-vûr. 98. *v. n.* [wæjan, Sax.] To play to and fro; to move loosely. *Boyle.* To be unsettled; to be uncertain, or inconstant; to fluctuate; not to be determined. *Spenser.* To totter; to be in danger of falling. *Holyday.*
WAVER*, wâ-vûr. *n. s.* A young slender tree. *Evelyn.*
WAVERER, wâ-vûr-ûr. *n. s.* One unsettled and irresolute. *Shakspeare.*
WAVERINGNESS*, wâ-vûr-îng-nês. *n. s.* State or quality of being wavering. *W. Mountague.*
WA'VING*, wâ'-vîng. *n. s.* Act of moving or playing loosely. *Addison.*
WA'VY, wâ'-vê. *a.* Rising in waves. *Chapman.* Playing to and fro, as in undulations. *Phillips.* Winding. *Mamwell.*
WAVES, or **WAES**, wâws. *n. s.* Waves. *Spenser.*
To WAWL †, wâwl. *v. n.* [wæle, Icel., if not formed from the sound.] To cry; to howl. *Shakspeare.*
WAX †, wâks. *n. s.* [wæxe, Sax.; wax, Dan.; wacks, Dutch.] The thick, tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells for the reception of the honey. *Arbuthnot.* Any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters. *More.* A kind of concretion in the flesh. *Wiseman.*

† The *a* in this word being followed by *z*, which is no more than *ks*, the preceding *w* loses its deepening power, and the word comes under the rule in the *Principles*, No. 85. *W.*

To WAX, wâks. *v. a.* To smear; to join with wax. *Dryden.*
To WAX, wâks. *v. n.* pret. *wax*, *waxed*; part. pass. *waxed*, *waxen*. [wæxan, Sax.; wachsen, Germ.] To grow; to increase; to become bigger, or more. Used of the moon, in opposition to *wane*, and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and less. *Hakewill.* To pass into any state; to become; to grow. *Hooker.*
WA'XCHANDLER, wâks'-îshând-lâr. *n. s.* A maker of wax candles.
WA'XEN, wâk'-sn. 103. *a.* Made of wax. *Milton.*
WA'XWORK*, wâks'-wûrk. *n. s.* Figures formed of wax in imitation of the substances which they represent. *Addison.*
WA'XY*, wâk'-sê. *a.* Soft, like wax; yielding. *Bp. Hall.*
WAY †, wâ. 220. *n. s.* [wæge, Sax.; weigh, Dutch.] The road in which one travels. *Shak.* Road made for passengers. *Shak.* A length of space. *Brown.* Course; direction of motion; local tendency. *Shak.* Advance in life. *Spectator.* Passage, power of progression made or given. *Shak.* Vacancy made by timorous or respectful recession. *Locke.* Course; regular progression. *Dryden.* Course or progress considered as obstructed or hindered: as, casting thoughts in our way. *Duppa.* Tendency to any meaning, or act: as, There is nothing in the words that sound that way. *Atterbury.* Access; means of admittance: as, having made my way. *Raleigh.* Sphere of observation: as, the officers that fell in my way. *Temple.* Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step. *Dryden.* Method; scheme of

management : as, He durst not take open way against them. *Sidney*. Private determination; particular will or humour : as, He loved his own way. *Bacon*. Manner; mode; as, God hath many ways spoken to men. *Hooker*. Method; manner of practice. *Sidney*. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action : as, had they been instructed in the right way. *Addison*. Process of things, good or ill : as, a prosperous way. *Heylin*. Right method to act or know : as, Inquire after the right way. *Locke*. General scheme of acting : as, Men go out of the way to hint free things. *Richardson*.
—*By the way*. Without any necessary connexion with the main design; *en passant* : as, note, *by the way*. *Bacon*. To go or come one's way, or ways; to come along, or depart. *Shak*. Way and ways are now often used corruptly for wise. *Numb*. xxx.
WAYBREAD, wâ'-brêd. *n. s.* A plant. *Cowley*.
WAYFARER, wâ'-fâ-rûr. 98. *n. s.* [way, and fare, to go.] Passenger; traveller. *Carew*.
WAYFARING, wâ'-fâ-rîng. 410. *a.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey. *Hammond*.
WAYFARINGTREE, wâ'-fâ-rîng-trê. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.
To WAYLAY, wâ'-lâ'. *v. a.* [way and lay.] To watch insidiously in the way; to beset by ambush. *Shakspeare*.
WAYLAYER, wâ'-lâ'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who waits in ambush for another.
WAYLESS, wâ'-lêss. *a.* Pathless; untracked. *Drayton*.
WAYMAKER*, wâ'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* One who causes way to be made for another; a precursor. *Bacon*.
WAYMARK, wâ'-mârk. *n. s.* Mark to guide in travelling. *Jer*. xxxi.
To WAYMENT, wâ'-mênt'. *v. a.* [pa, Sax.] To lament, or grieve. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*
WAYWARD, wâ'-wûrd. 88. *a.* [pa, woe, and peapð, Sax.] Froward; peevish; morose; vexatious; liking his own way. *Sidney*.
WAYWARDLY, wâ'-wûrd-lî. *ad.* Frowardly; perversely. *Sidney*.
WAYWARDNESS, wâ'-wûrd-nêss. *n. s.* Frowardness; perverseness. *Sidney*.
WE, wê. 96, 246. *pronoun*. In oblique cases, *us*. The plural of *I*. *Shak*. I and others, indefinitely. *Pope*. Improperly and ungrammatically for the oblique case, *us*. *Shakspeare*.
WEAK, wêke. 227. *a.* [pæc, Sax; week, Dutch; from the Su. Goth. *wika*.] Feeble; not strong. 2 *Sam*. xvii. Infirm; not healthy. *Shak*. Soft; pliant; not stiff. Low of sound. *Ascham*. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting discernment. *Hooker*. Not much impregnated with any ingredient : as, a weak tincture, weak beer. Not powerful; not potent. *South*. Not well supported by argument. *Hooker*. Unfortified. *Addison*.
To WEAK*, wêke. *v. a.* To render weak. *More*. *Ob. T.*
To WEAK*, wêke. *v. n.* To become weak. *Chaucer*. *Ob. T.*
To WEAKEN, wê'-kn. 103. *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength. *Neh*. vi.
WEAKENER*, wê'-kn-ûr. *n. s.* That which makes weak; that which lessens the effects. *South*.
WEAKLING, wêke'-lîng. 410. *n. s.* A feeble creature. *Shakspeare*.
WEAKLY, wêke'-lê. *ad.* Feebly; faintly; without strength. With want of efficacy. *Bacon*. Indiscreetly; injudiciously; timorously; with feebleness of mind. *Milton*.
WEAKLY, wêke'-lê. *a.* Not strong; not healthy. *Raleigh*.
WEAKNESS, wêke'-nêss. *n. s.* Want of strength; want of force; feebleness. *Milton*. Want of sprightliness. *Pope*. Want of steadiness. *Rogers*. Infirmary; unhealthiness. *Temple*. Want of co-gency. *Tillotson*. Want of judgement; want of resolution; foolishness of mind. *Milton*. Defect; failing. *Bacon*.
WEAKSIDE, wêke'-slîde'. *n. s.* Foible; deficiency; infirmity. *Temple*.

WEAL, wêle. 227. *n. s.* [pelan, Sax.; *wealust*, Dutch.] Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state. *Bacon*. Republick; state; publick interest. *Shak*.
To WEAL*, wêle. } *v. a.* [pala, Sax.] To mark
To WALE*, wale. } with stripes or lashes. *Bp. Hall*.
WEAL, wêle. *n. s.* The mark of a stripe. *Donne*.
WEAL-away. *interj.* Alas! See WELAWAY. *Ob. J.*
WEALD, wêldê. } *n. s.* Whether singly or jointly,
WALD, wâld. } signifies a wood or grove, from
WALT, wâlt. } the Sax. pealb. *Gibson*.
WEALSMAN*, wêlz'-mân. *n. s.* A sneering word for politician. *Shakspeare*.
WEALTH, wêlth. 234, 515. *n. s.* [paleð, Sax.] Prosperity; external happiness. *Litany*. Riches; money, or precious goods. *Spenser*.
WEALTHILY, wêlth'-ê-lê. *ad.* Richly. *Shakspeare*.
WEALTHINESS, wêlth'-ê-nêss. *n. s.* Richness.
WEALTHY, wêlth'-ê. *a.* Rich; opulent; abundant. *Spenser*.
To WEAN, wêne. 227. *v. a.* [penan, Sax.] To put from the breast; to ab lactate. *Ps*. cxxxi. To withdraw from any habit or desire. *Spenser*.
WEANEL, wê'-nêl. } *n. s.* An animal
WEANLING, wêne'-lîng. 410. } newly weaned.
Spenser. A child newly weaned.
WEAPON, wêp'-pn. 234. *n. s.* [pæpun, Sax.] Instrument of offence; something with which one is armed to hurt another. *Spenser*.
[F] This word is not unfrequently pronounced with the *ea* long, as in *heap, reap*; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Perry, pronounce it with the diphthong short; Mr. Barclay gives it both ways, and the long sound first; but W. Johnston marks it with the short sound only. *W.*
WEAPONED, wêp'-pnd. 359. *a.* Armed for offence; furnished with arms. *Sidney*.
WEAPONLESS, wêp'-pn-lêss. *a.* Having no weapon; unarmed. *Gower*.
WEAPONSAVE, wêp'-pn-sâlv. *n. s.* A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it. *Boyle*.
To WEAR, wâre. 240. *v. a.* preterit *wore*; participle *worn*. [pepan, Sax.] To waste with use or time, or instruments; to impair or lessen by gradual diminution. *Shak*. To consume tediously. *Shak*. To carry appendant to the body. *Shak*. To exhibit in appearance. *Dryden*. To affect by degrees. *Locke*.—To wear out. To harass. *Dan*. vii. To wear out. To waste or destroy by degrees. *Dryden*.
To WEAR Ship*, *v.* [wieren, Dutch.] A nautical term : to bring the ship round.
To WEAR, wâre. *v. n.* To be wasted with use or time. *Exod*. xviii. To be tediously spent. *Milton*. To pass away by degrees. *Locke*.
WEAR, wâre. *n. s.* The act of wearing; the thing worn. *Hudibras*. [pæp, Sax; wâr, Germ.] A dam to shut up and raise the water; often written *weir* or *wier*. *Walton*. A net of twigs to catch fish.
WEARD. *n. s.* *Weard*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care, from the Saxon *weapðan*, to ward or keep. *Gibson*.
WEARER, wâ'-rûr. 98. *n. s.* One who has any thing appendant to his person. *Dryden*. That which wastes or diminishes. *Lav*.
WEARINESS, wê'-rê-nêss. *n. s.* Lassitude; state of being spent with labour. *South*. Fatigue; cause of lassitude. *Clarendon*. Impatience of any thing. *Tediousness*.
WEARING, wâ'-rîng. 410. *n. s.* Clothes. *Shak*.
WEARISH, wâ'-rîsh. *a.* [pæp, Sax.] Buggy; watery; washy. *Burton*.
WEARISOME, wê'-rê-sûm. 165. *a.* Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness. *Hooker*.
WEARISOMELY, wê'-rê-sûm-lê. *ad.* Tediously; so as to cause weariness. *Raleigh*.
WEARISOMENESS, wê'-rê-sûm-nêss. *n. s.* The quality of tiring. The state of being easily tired. *Ascham*.
WEARY, wê'-rê. 227. *a.* [pærîs, Sax.; *waeren*, Dutch.] Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

Spenser. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irksome. *Clarendon.* Desirous to discontinue. *Shakspeare.* Causing weariness; tiresome. *Spenser.*

TO WEARY, wê'-rê. *v. a.* To tire; to fatigue; to harass; to subdue by labour. *Hab. ii.* To make impatient of continuance. *Shakspeare.* To subdue or harass by any thing irksome. *Milton.*

WEASAND, wê'-zn. 227. *n. s.* See **WESAND**.

WEASEL, wê'-zl. 102, 227. *n. s.* [pepel, Sax.; *wesel*, Dutch.] A small animal that eats corn and kills mice. *Shakspeare.*

WEATHER, wêth'-ûr. 234. *n. s.* [peben, Sax.] State of the air respecting either cold or heat, wet, or dryness. *Shakspeare.* The change of the state of the air. *Bacon.* Tempest; storm. *Dryden.*

TO WEATHER, wêth'-ûr. *v. a.* To expose to the air. *Spenser.* To pass with difficulty. *Garth.*—*To weather a point.* To gain a point against the wind; to accomplish against opposition. *Addison.* *To weather out.* To endure. *Addison.*

WEATHERBEATEN, wêth'-ûr-bê-tû. *a.* Harassed and seasoned by hard weather. *Sidney.*

WEATHERBOARD, wêth'-ûr-bôrd. *n. s.* [In **WEATHERBOW**, wêth'-ûr-bôû. } the sea language.] That side of a ship that is to the windward. *Dict.*

WEATHERCOCK, wêth'-ûr-kôk. *n. s.* An artificial cock set on the top of a spire, which, by turning, shows the point from which the wind blows. *Sidney.* Any thing fickle and inconstant. *Shak.*

WEATHERDRIVEN, wêth'-ûr-driv-vn. *part.* Forced by storms or contrary winds. *Carew.*

TO WEATHER-FEND*, wêth'-ûr-fênd. *v. a.* [from *weather* and *defend*.] To shelter.

WEATHERGAGE, wêth'-ûr-gâdjê. *n. s.* [weather and *gage*.] Any thing that shows the weather. *Hudibras.* [The advantage of the wind; the state of being to windward of another ship. *Perry.*]

WEATHERGLASS, wêth'-ûr-glâs. *n. s.* A barometer; a glass that shows the weight of the air. *Arbutnot.* A thermometer. *Dryden.*

WEATHERPROOF*, wêth'-ûr-prôôf. *a.* Proof against rough weather. *Quarles.*

WEATHERSPY, wêth'-ûr-spi. *n. s.* [weather and *spy*.] A star-gazer; an astrologer; one that foretells the weather. *Donne.*

WEATHERWISE, wêth'-ûr-wîze. *a.* [weather and *wise*.] Skilful in foretelling the weather.

WEATHERWISER, wêth'-ûr-wî-zûr. *n. s.* [weather, and *wisen*, Dutch.] Any thing that freshens the weather. *Sprat.*

TO WEAVE*, wêve. *v. a.* pret. *wove*, *waved*; *part. pass.* *woven*, *waved*. [peapan, Sax.; *wecen*, Dutch; *gwœr*, Welsh; *wæfian*, Su. Goth.] To form by texture; to form by inserting one part of the material within another. 2 *Kings*, xxiii. To unite by intermixture. *Addison.* To interpose; to insert. *Shak.*

TO WEAVE, wêve. 257. *v. n.* To work with a loom. **WEAVER**, wê'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* One who makes threads into cloth. *Job*, vii.

WEAVER, wê'-vûr. *n. s.* A fish. *Drayton.*

WEB*, wêb. *n. s.* [pebba, Sax.] Texture; any thing woven. *Spenser.* Some part of a sword, probably the blade. *Fairfax.* A kind of dusky film that hinders the sight; suffusion. *Shakspeare.*

WEBBED, wêb-d. 359. *a.* Joined by a film. *Derrham.*

WEBOOTED, wêb'-fût-êd. *a.* Palmiped; having films between the toes. *Ray.*

WEBSTER, wêb'-stûr. *n. s.* [wêb'tre, Sax.] A weaver. The old word is *webber*. *Camden.*

TO WED*, wêd. *v. a.* [pebbian, Sax.; *withan*, M. Goth.] To marry; to take for husband or wife. *Milton.* To join in marriage. *Shak.* To unite for ever. *Shak.* To take for ever. *Clarendon.* To unite by love or fondness. *Tillotson.*

TO WED, wêd. *v. n.* To contract matrimony. *Shak.*

WE'DDED*, wêd'-did. *a.* Belonging to matrimony. *Milton.*

WE'DDING, wêd'-ding. 410. *n. s.* [pebbung, Sax.] Marriage; nuptials; the nuptial ceremony. *Shak.*

WEDGE*, wêdje. *n. s.* [pegge, Danish; *wegge*, Dutch.] A body, which, having a sharp edge, continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber; one of the mechanical powers. *Wilkins.* A mass of metal. *Josh. vii.* Any thing in the form of a wedge. *Milton.*

TO WEDGE, wêdje. *v. a.* To cleave with a wedge. *Shak.* To drive as a wedge is driven. *Shak.* To force as a wedge forces. *Milton.* To fasten by wedges. *A. Phillips.* To fix as a wedge. *Shak.*

WEDLOCK, wêd'-lôk. *n. s.* [peb and lac, Sax., marriage and gift.] Marriage; matrimony. *Shak.*

WEDNESDAY, wênz'-dê. 223. *n. s.* [poben]da3, Sax.; *odensday*, Swed.; *woensday*, Dutch; *wens-day*, Icel.] The fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothic nations from *Woden*, or *Odin*. *Fell.*

WEE, wê. *a.* [weinig, Teut. little; *wenig*, Germ.] Little; small. *Shakspeare.*

WE'CHELM, wêtsh'-êlm. *n. s.* [often written *witch elm*.] A species of elm. *Bacon.*

WEED*, wêed. *n. s.* [peob, Sax.] An herb noxious or useless. *Clarendon.* [pebda, Sax.; *wæd*, Dut.] A garment; clothes; habit; dress. Now scarce in use, except in *widow's weeds*, the mourning dress of a widow. *Sidney.* The upper garment. *Chapm.*

TO WEED, wêed. 246. *v. a.* To rid of noxious plants. *Bacon.* To take away as noxious plants. *Shak.* To free from any thing hurtful or offensive. *Howell.* To root out vice. *Ascham.*

WE'EDER, wêed'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that takes away any thing noxious. *Shakspeare.*

WE'EDERY*, wê'-dûr-ê. *n. s.* Weeds. *More.*

WE'EDHOOK, wêed'-hôök. *n. s.* A hook

WEEDINGHOOK, wê'-ding-hôök. } by which weeds are cut away or extirpated. *Trusser.*

WE'EDLESS, wêed'-lêss. *a.* Free from weeds; free from any thing useless or noxious. *Donne.*

WE'EDY, wêed'-ê. *a.* Consisting of weeds. *Shak.*

WEEK*, wêek. 246. *n. s.* [peoc, Sax.; *wêke*, Dutch; *wæka*, Swed.] The space of seven days. *Gen.* xxix.

WEEKDAY, wêek'-dâ. *n. s.* Any day, not Sunday. *Pope.*

WE'EKLY, wêek'-lê. *a.* Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary. *Hooker.*

WE'EKLY, wêek'-lê. *ad.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods. *Ayiffe.*

WEEL, wêel. *n. s.* [pæl, Sax.] A whirlpool.

WE'ELY*, wê'-lê. } *Ray.* A twigen snare or trap for fish. [perhaps from *wilone*.] *Carew.*

TO WEEEN, wêên. 246. *v. n.* [penan, Sax.; *wænen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

TO WEEP*, wêep. *v. n.* preter. and *part. pass.* *wept*, *weeped*. [peopan, Sax.] To show sorrow by tears. *Deut.* xxxiv. To shed tears from any passion. *Shakspeare.* To lament; to complain. *Numbers.*

TO WEEP, wêep. 246. *v. a.* To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan. *Shak.* To shed moisture. *Milton.* To drop. *Pope.* To abound with wet. *Mortimer.*

WE'EPER, wêep'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who sheds tears; a lamenter; a bewailer; a mourner. *Bp. Taylor.*

A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

WE'EPINGLY*, wê'-ping-lê. *ad.* With weeping in tears. *Wotton.*

WE'ERISH, wê'-rîsh. *a.* [See **WEARISH**.] Insipid, weak and watery; sour; surly. *Ascham.*

TO WEET, wêet. *v. n.* pret. *wot* or *wote*. [pitan, Sax.; *weten*, Dutch.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

WE'ETLESS, wêet'-lêss. 246. *a.* Unknowing. *Spenser.* Unsuspected. *Spenser.*

WE'EVIL, wê'-vl. *n. s.* [pepel, Sax.; *weel*, Dutch.] A grub. *Bacon.*

WE'EZEL, wê'-zl. *n. s.* See **WEASEL**.

WEFT, wêft. The old pret. and *part. pass.* of *weave*. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

WEFT, wêft. *n. s.* [gruave, Fr.; *rofa*, Icel.; *vagus* Lat.] That of which the claim is generally waved.

- any thing wandering without an owner, and seized by the lord of the manor. *B. Jonson.*
- WEFT §, wêft. *n. s.* [wêfta, Sax.; *wæft*, Su. Goth.] The woof of cloth.
- WEFTAGE, wêft-âdje. 90. *n. s.* Texture. *Grew.*
- To WEIGH §, wâ. 249, 290. *v. a.* [wægan, Sax.; *weyhen*, Dut.] To examine by the balance. *Bacon.* To be equivalent to in weight. *Boyle.* To pay, allot, or take by weight. *Zech. xi.* To raise; to take up the anchor. *Knolles.* To examine; to balance in the mind; to consider. *Hooker.* To compare by the scales. *Pope.* To regard; to consider as worthy of notice. *Shak.*—To weigh down. To overbalance. *Daniel.* To weigh down. To overburden; to oppress with weight; to depress. *Milton.*
- To WEIGH, wâ. *v. n.* To have weight. *Brown.* To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance. *Locke.* To raise the anchor. *Dryden.* To bear heavily; to press hard. *Shakspeare.* To sink by its own weight. *Bacon.*
- WEIGHED, wâde. 359. *a.* Experienced. *Bacon.*
- WEIGHER, wâ-ûr. *n. s.* One who weighs. *Huloet.* Any thing which weighs, or is considered important. *Milton.*
- WEIGHT §, wâte. [See EIGHT.] *n. s.* [wægtêð, Sax.] Quantity measured by the balance. *Bacon.* A mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined. *Lev. xix.* Ponderous mass. *Bacon.* Gravity; heaviness; tendency to the centre. *Wilkins.* Pressure; burthen; overwhelming power. *Milton.* Importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment. *Locke.*
- WEIGHTILY, wâ-tê-lê. *ad.* Heavily; ponderously. Solidly; importantly. *Broom.*
- WEIGHTINESS, wâ-tê-nês. *n. s.* Ponderosity; gravity; heaviness. Solidity; force. *Locke.* Importance. *Hayward.*
- WEIGHTLESS, wâte-lêss. *a.* Light; having no gravity. *Sandys.*
- WEIGHTY, wâ-tê. 249. *a.* Heavy; ponderous. *Dryden.* Important; momentous; efficacious. *Shakspeare.* Rigorous; severe. *Shakspeare.*
- WEIRD*, wêerd. *a.* [wêard, Sax.] Skilled in witchcraft. *Shakspeare.*
- To WEIVE*, wêve. *v. a.* [Now written *wave*, and sometimes *wave*.] To decline; to withdraw; to forsake. *Gower.*
- WELAWAY, wêl-â-wâ. *interj.* [palapa, Sax.] Alas! *Spenser.*
- WELCÔME §, wêl-kûm. 165. *a.* [wîlcume, Sax.; *welkom*, Dut.] Received with gladness; admitted willingly to any place or enjoyment; grateful; pleasing. *Shakspeare.*—To bid welcome. To receive with professions of kindness. *Bacon.*
- WELCÔME, wêl-kûm. *interj.* A form of salutation used to a new comer, elliptically used for *you are welcome.* *Dryden.*
- WELCÔME, wêl-kûm. *n. s.* Salutation of a new comer. *Shakspeare.* Kind reception of a new comer. *Sidney.*
- To WELCÔME, wêl-kûm. *v. a.* To salute a new comer with kindness. *Shakspeare.*
- WELCÔME to our House, *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- WELCOMENESS, wêl-kûm-nês. *n. s.* Gratefulness. *Boyle.*
- WELCOMER, wêl-kûm-ûr. 93. *n. s.* The saluter or receiver of a new comer.
- WELD, wêld. } *n. s.* Yellow weed, or dier's weed.
WOULD. } *Sprat's Hist. R. S.*
- To WELD, for To weld. *Spenser.*
- To WELD, wêld. *v. a.* [wella, Swed.] To beat one mass into another, so as to incorporate them. *Moxon.*
- WELDER, wêl-dûr. *n. s.* [a term perhaps merely Irish.] Manager; actual occupier. *Swift.*
- WELFARE, wêl-fare. *n. s.* [well and fare.] Happiness; success; prosperity. *Addison.*
- To WELK, wêlk. *v. a.* To shorten or impair; to cloud; to obscure. *Spenser.*
- To WELK*, wêlk. *v. n.* To dry; to wither. *Grose.*
- WE'LKED, wêlkt. 359. *a.* Set with protuberances. Properly, *whelked*, from *whelk*. *Shakspeare.*
- WE'LKIN, wêl-kîn. *n. s.* [pealcen, or pelcen, Sax.] The visible regions of the air. Out of use except in poetry. *Chaucer.*—*Welkin eye* is a rolling eye. [pealcen, Sax.] *Shakspeare.*
- WELL §, wêll. *n. s.* [pelle, pœll, Sax.] A spring; a fountain; a source. *Milton.* A deep, narrow pit of water. *Dryden.* The cavity in which stairs are placed. *Moxon.*
- To WELL, wêll. *v. n.* [peallan, Sax.] To spring; to issue as from a spring. *Spenser.*
- To WELL, wêll. *v. a.* To pour any thing forth. *Spenser.*
- WELL, wêll. *a.* Not sick; being in health. *Shak.* Happy. *Shak.* Convenient; advantageous. *Locke.* Being in favour. *Dryden.* Recovered from any sickness or misfortune. *Shakspeare.*
- WELL, wêll. *ad.* [wêl, Goth.; *wel*, Sax.; *wel*, Dut., *wel*, Icel.] Not ill; not unhappy. *Prior.* Not ill; not wickedly. *Milton.* Skillfully; properly; in a laudable manner. *Milton.* Not amiss; not unsuccessful; not erroneously. *Knolles.* Not insufficiently; not defectively. *Genesius.* To a degree that gives pleasure. *Bacon.* With praise; favourably. *Pope.* Well is sometimes, like the French *bien*, a term of concession. *Sidney.* Conveniently; suitably. *Milton.* To a sufficient degree: a kind of slight sense. *Wotton.* It is a word by which something is admitted as the ground for a conclusion: as, *Well*, let's away. *Shak.*—As well as. Together with; not less than. *Blackmore.* Well is him or me. He is happy. *Ecclus. xxv.* Well nigh. Nearly; almost. *Well enough.* In a moderate degree; tolerably.—It is used much in composition to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective: as, *well-affected*; *well-aimed*; *well-appointed*, &c.
- WELLADAY, wêl-â-dâ. *interj.* [a corruption of *wellaway*. See *WELAWAY*.] Alas! *Shakspeare.*
- WELLBE'ING, wêl-bê-ing. 410. *n. s.* [well and be.] Happiness; prosperity. *Bp. Taylor.*
- WELLBO'RN, wêl-bôrn. *a.* Not meanly descended. *Waller.*
- WELLBRE'D, wêl-brêd'. *a.* Elegant of manners; polite. *Roscommon.*
- WELLDONE, wêl-dûn. [wêl-dûn', *Perry* and *Jones.*] *interj.* A word of praise. *St. Matt. xxv.*
- WELLFARE, wêl-fare. *n. s.* Happiness; prosperity. *Holyday.*
- WELLFA'VOURED, wêl-fâ-vûrd. *a.* [well and favour.] Beautiful; pleasing to the eye. *Shak.*
- WELLHEAD*, wêl-hêd. *n. s.* [well and head.] Source; fountain; wellspring. *Spenser.*
- WELLMAN'NERED*, wêl-mân-nêrd. *a.* Polite; civil; complaisant. *Dryden.*
- WELLMEN'ER*, wêl-mê-nûr. *n. s.* One who means well. *Dryden.*
- WELLMEN'ANING*, wêl-mê-nûng. *a.* Having a good intention. *Killingbeck.*
- WELLMET, wêl-mêt. *interj.* A term of salutation. *Shakspeare.*
- WELLNAT'URED, wêl-nâ-tsûrd. *a.* Goodnatured; kind. *Denham.*
- WELNIGH, wêl-nî. *ad.* Almost. *Spenser.*
- WELLSPE'NT, wêl-spênt. *ad.* Passed with virtue. *Cabany.*
- WELLSPO'KEN*, wêl-spô-kn. *a.* Speaking well; speaking finely; speaking gracefully; speaking kindly. *Shakspeare.*
- WELLSRING, wêl-spring. *n. s.* [wêllspring, Sax.] Fountain; source. *Prov. xvi.*
- WELFWILLER, wêl-wîl-lûr. *n. s.* [well and wîl-ter.] One who means kindly.
- WELLYSH, wêl-wîsh'. *n. s.* A wish of happiness. *Addison.*
- WELLYT'SHER, wêl-wîsh-ûr. *n. s.* One who wishes the good of another. *Addison.*
- WELSH*, wêlsh. *a.* Relating to the people or country of Wales.
- WELSH*, wêlsh. *n. s.* The people of Wales. *Addison.*

WET

WHE

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—ûn, THIS.

WELT δ , wêlt *n. s.* [*wel*, *Sueth.*] A border; a guard; an edging. *Bacon.*

To WELT, wêlt. *v. a.* To sew any thing with a border. *Shelton.*

To WE/LTER, wêlt'-ûr. 98. *v. n.* [*wel'teren*, *Teut.*; *weltra*, *Swed.*; *pæltan*, *Sax.*] To roll in water, or mire. *Milton.* To roll voluntarily; to walow. *Br. Fish.*

To WEM δ *, wêm. *v. a.* [*penman*, *Sax.*] To corrupt; to vitiate; to spot. *Drant.*

WEM, wêm. *n. s.* [*pem*, *Sax.*] A spot, a scar. *Wicliffe.*

WEN, wên. *n. s.* [*pen*, *Sax.*] A fleshy or callous excrescence, or protuberance. *Bacon.*

WENCH δ , wênsh. *n. s.* [*pence*, *Sax.*] A young woman. *Sidney.* A young woman in contempt; a strumpet. *Spenser.* A strumpet. *Spectator.*

To WENCH, wênsh. *v. n.* To frequent loose women. *Addison.*

WENCHER, wênsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A fornicator. *Grew.*

WENCHLIKE*, wênsh'-like. *a.* After the manner of wenchies. *Hudoe.*

To WEND, wënd. *v. n.* [*pendan*, *Sax.*] To go; to pass to or from. [*preterit* *went*.] *Shak.* To turn round: an old sea term. *Raleigh.*

WENNEL, wên-nêl. *n. s.* [*corrupted* for *weanling*.] An animal newly taken from the dam. *Tusser.*

WENNISH*, wên-nish. *a.* Having the nature of WENNY, wên-nê. *a.* *wen*. *Wotton.*

WENT, wënt. *pret.* See WEND and GO.

WENT*, wënt. *n. s.* Way; course; path. *Spenser.*

WEPT, wêpt. *pret.* and *part.* of *weep*.

WERE, wêr. 94. Of the verb *To be*. The plural in all persons of the indicative imperfect, and all the persons of the subjunctive imperfect, except the second, which is *wert*. *Gen. xxxiv.*

WERE. *n. s.* A dam. See WEAR. *Sidney.*

WERT, wêrt. The second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect of *To be*. *B. Jonson.*

WERTH, WEORTH, WYRTH, whether initial or final in the names of places, signify a farm, court, or village, from the Saxon *werþ* δ *ig*, used by them in the same sense. *Gibson.*

WE/SPIPE, wê'-zn. 227. *n. s.* [*paren*, *Sax.*] The windpipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted; the larynx. *Wiseman.*

WE/SIL. *n. s.* See WESAND.

WEST δ , wêst. *n. s.* [*perç*, *Sax.*; *west*, *Dutch.*] The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes. *Shakspeare.*

WEST, wêst. *a.* Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun. *Nun. xxxiv.*

WEST, wêst. *ad.* To the west of any place; more westward. *Shakspeare.*

To WEST*, wêst. *v. n.* To pass to the west; to set, as the sun. *Chaucer.*

WE/STERING, wêst'-ûr-ing. 410. *a.* Passing to the west. *Milton.*

WE/STERLY, wêst'-ûr-lê. *a.* Tending or being towards the west. *Grant.*

WE/STERN, wêst'-ûrn. *a.* Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets. *Spenser.*

WE/STWARD, wêst'-wârd. 98. *ad.* [*perç* *peap* δ , *Sax.*] Towards the west. *Abbot.*

WE/STWARDLY, wêst'-wârd-lê. *ad.* With tendency to the west. *Donne.*

WET δ , wêt. *n. s.* [*wæte*, *M. Goth.*; *wæta*, *Icel.*; *pæta*, *Sax.*] Water; humidity; moisture; rainy weather. *Bacon.*

WET, wêt. *a.* [*pæç*, *Sax.*] Humid; having some moisture adhering; opposed to *dry*. *Job*, xxiv. Rainy; watery. *Dryden.*

To WET, wêt. *v. a.* To humectate; to moisten; to make to have moisture adherent. *Spenser.* To moisten with drink. *Watton.*

WE/THER, wêtra'-ûr. 98, 469. *n. s.* [*pæþen*, *Sax.*; *weder*, *Dutch.*] A ram castrated. *Shakspeare.*

WE/TNESS, wêt-nês. *n. s.* The state of being wet; moisture; humidity. *Mortimer.*

WE/TSHOD*, wêt-shôd. *a.* Wet over the shoes. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

To WEX, wêks. *v. a.* [*corrupted* from *wax*.] To grow; to increase. *Spenser.*

δ This word, says Johnson, was corrupted from *wax* by Spenser, for a rhyme, and imitated by Dryden: and I make no doubt that many of our corruptions in pronunciation are owing to the same cause. *W.*

WE/ZAND, wê'-zn. *n. s.* See WESAND. The wind pipe. *Brown.*

To WHACK*, hwâk. *v. a.* To strike: apparently a corruption of *thwack*.

WHALE, hwâle. 397. *n. s.* [*hpale*, *Sax.*] The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe. *Genesis.*

WHA/LEBONE*, hwâle'-bône. *n. s.* The fin of a whale; the fin of a whale cut and used in making stays. *Ash.*

WHA/LY, hwâ'-lê. *a.* See WEAL. Marked in streaks: properly *wealy*. *Spenser.*

WHAME, hwâme. *n. s.* The burrel-fly. *Derham.*

WHANG*, hwâng. *n. s.* [*ðpanç*, *Sax.*] A thong; a leather thong.

To WHANG*, hwâng. *v. a.* To beat; perhaps with thongs. *Grose.*

WHAP*, hwôp. *n. s.* A blow: a low expression.

WHA/PPER*, hwôp'-pâr. *n. s.* Any thing uncommonly large; a thumper.

WHARF δ , hwôrf. *n. s.* [*warf*, *Swed.*; *werf*, *Dutch.*] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels; a quay or key. *Child.*

WHA/RFAGE, hwôrf'-îdje. 90. *n. s.* Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHA/RFINGER, hwôrf'-în-jûr. *n. s.* One who at tends a wharf. *Maydman.*

WHAT δ , hwôt. 397. *pronoun.* [*hpæt*, *Sax.*; *wat*, *Dutch.*] That which: [*pronoun* indefinite.] *Shak.* Which part: as, *what* is owing to nature, and *what* to labour. *Locke.* Something that is in one's mind indefinitely: as, I tell thee *what*. *Shak.* Which of several: as, See *what* natures accompany *what* colours. *Bacon.* An interjection by way of surprise or question. *Shakspeare.*—*What though.*

What imports it though? notwithstanding. *Hooker.*

What time, what day. At the time when; on the day when. *Milton.*—[*Pronoun* interrogative.]

Which of many? interrogatively. *Spenser.* To how great a degree, used either interrogatively or indefinitely: as, *What* partial judges are our love and hate! *Dryden.* It is sometimes used for *what* ever. *Bacon.* It is used adverbially for partly; in part: as, *what* by himself, and *what* by the soldiers. *Spenser.*—*What ho!* An interjection of calling. *Dryden.*

WHAT*, hwôt. *n. s.* Fare; things; matter. *Spenser.*

Ob. *T.*

WHATE/VER, hwôt-êv'-ûr. 98. } *pron.* [*Whatso*

WHA/TSO, hwôt'-sô. } is not now in

WHATSOE/VER, hwôt-sô-êv'-ûr. } use.] Having

one nature or another; being one or another, either generically, specifically, or numerically: as, In *whatsoever* shape he lurk I'll know. *Milton.* Any thing, be it what it will: as, *whatsoever* our liturgy hath. *Hooker.* The same, be it this or that. *Pope.* All that, the whole that; all particulars that: as, At once came forth *whatever* creeps. *Milton.*

WHEAL, hwêle. 227. *n. s.* See WEAL. A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter. *Wiseman.*

WHEAT δ , hwête. 227. *n. s.* [*hpæt*, *Sax.*] The grain of which bread is chiefly made. *Miller.*

WHEA/TEAR, hwêt'-yêre. *n. s.* A small bird, very delicate. *Swift.*

WHEA/TEN, hwê'-tn. 103. *a.* Made of wheat. *Erod.* xxix.

WHEA/TPLUM, hwête'-plûm. *n. s.* A sort of plum. *Ainsworth.*

To WHEE/DLE δ , hwêê'-dl. *v. a.* [apparently from the Sax. *adþelraan*.] To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words. *Locke.*

WHEE/DLER*, hwêê'-dl-ûr. *n. s.* One who wheedles.

WHEEL δ , hwêl. 397. *n. s.* [*hpæl*, *Sax.*; *wiel*, *Dutch.*] A circular body that turns round upon an axis. *Cowley.* A circular body. *Shak.* A car

- riage that runs upon wheels. *Pope*. An instrument on which criminals are tortured. *Shak*. The instrument of spinning. *Gifford*. Rotation; revolution. *Bacon*. A compass about; a track approaching to circularity. *Milton*.
- To WHEEL**, hwêl. *v. n.* To move on wheels. *Sir J. Davies*. To turn on an axis. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion. *Shak*. To turn; to have vicissitudes. To fetch a compass. *Shak*. To roll forward. *Milton*.
- To WHEEL**, hwêl. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round. *Milton*.
- WHEELBARROW**, hwêl'-bâr-rò. *n. s.* [wheel and barrow.] A carriage driven forward on one wheel. *Bacon*.
- WHEELER**, hwêl'-ûr. *n. s.* A maker of wheels. *Camden*.
- WHEELWRIGHT**, hwêl'-rht. *n. s.* [wheel and wright.] A maker of wheel-carriages. *Mortimer*.
- WHEELY**, hwêl'-ê. *a.* Circular; suitable to rotation. *Phillips*.
- To WHEEZE**, hwêze. *v. n.* [hpeorjon, Sax.] To breathe with noise. *Floyer*.
- WHELK** §, hwêlk. *n. s.* See **To WELK**. An inequality; a protuberance. *Shak*. A pustule. See **WEAL**.
- WHELKED***. See **WELKED**.
- WHE/LKY***, hwêl'-kê. *a.* Embossed; protuberant; rounded. *Spenser*.
- To WHELM**, hwêlm. *v. a.* [hulian, M. Goth.; hilmā, or hwiłma, Icel.] To cover with something not to be thrown off; to bury. *Spenser*. To throw upon something so as to cover or bury it. *Mortimer*.
- WHELP** §, hwêlp. *n. s.* [welp, Dut.; kuolpar, Icel.; kuolp, Swed.] The young of a dog; a puppy. *Bacon*. The young of any beast of prey. *Shakespeare*. A son: in contempt. *Shakespeare*. A young man: in contempt. *B. Jonson*.
- To WHELP**, hwêlp. *v. n.* To bring young; applied to beasts, generally beasts of prey. *Shakespeare*.
- WHEN** §, hwên. 397. *ad.* [whan, Gothic; hpenne, Sax.; waerneer, Dutch.] At the time that. *Camden*. At what time? interrogatively. *Shak*. Which time. *Shak*. After the time that. *Gov. of the Tongue*. At what time. *Daniel*. At what particular time. *Milton*.—*When as*. At the time when; what time. *Spenser*.
- WHENCE**, hwênse. *ad.* [formed from *where* by the same analogy with *hence* from *here*.] From what place? *Milton*. From what person? *Prior*. From what cause? *Fenton*. From which premises. *Dryden*. From what place or person: indefinitely. *Milton*. For which cause. *Arbutnot*. From what source: indefinitely. *Locke*. From which cause. *Blackmore*.—*From whence*. A vicious mode of speech. *Spenser*.—*Of whence*. Another barbarism. *Dryden*.
- WHENCESOEVER**, hwênse-sò-êv'-ûr. *ad.* From what place soever; from what cause soever. *Locke*.
- WHENEVER**, hwên-êv'-ûr. } *ad.* At what-
WHENSOEVER, hwên-sò-êv'-ûr. } soever time. *Milton*.
- WHERE** §, hwâre. 73, 94. *ad.* [hpæp, Sax.; waer, Dutch.] At which place or places. *Sidney*. At what place? *Milton*. At the place in which. *Shak*.—*Any where*. At any place. *Burnet*.—*Where, like here and there*, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification: as, *whereof*, of which. It has the nature of a noun. *Spenser*.
- WHEREABOUT**, hwâre-â-bôût. *ad.* Near what place? as, *Whereabout* did you lose what you are seeking? Near which place. *Shakespeare*. Concerning which. *Hooker*.
- WHEREAS**, hwâre-âz. *ad.* When on the contrary. *Sprat*. At which place. *Spenser*. The thing being so that. Always referred to something different. But on the contrary. *Woodward*.
- WHEREAT**, hwâre-ât. *ad.* At which. *Sidney*. At what? as, *Whereat* are you offended?
- WHEREBY**, hwâre-bî. *ad.* By which. *Sidney*. By what? as, *Whereby* wilt thou accomplish thy design?
- WHEREFORE**, hwâre'-fôre. *ad.* For which reason. *Hooker*. For what reason? *Shakespeare*.
- WHEREIN**, hwâre-in'. *ad.* In which. *Shakespeare*. In what? *Malachi*.
- WHEREINTO**, hwâre-in-tôd'. *ad.* Into which. *Shakespeare*.
- WHEREINNESS**, hwâre-nês. *n. s.* Ubiquity; imperfect locality. *Grew*.
- WHEREOF**, hwâre-ôf. [See **FORTHWITH**.] *ad.* Of which. *Hooker*. Of what: indefinitely. *Milton*. Of what? interrogatively: as, *Whereof* was the house built?
- WHEREON**, hwâre-on'. *ad.* On which. *Hooker*. On what? as, *Whereon* did he sit?
- WHERESOEVER**, hwâre-sò-êv'-ûr. } *ad.* In what-
WHEREVER, hwâre-sò-êv'-ûr. } place so-
ever. *Spenser*. To what place soever. *Dryden*.
- WHERETHROUGH**, hwâre-thrôd'. *ad.* Through which. *Wisdom*, xix.
- WHERETO**, hwâre-tôd'. } *ad.* To which.
WHEREUNTO, hwâre-ûn-tôd'. } *Hooker*. To
what? to what end? as, *Whereto* is this expense?
- WHEREVER**, hwâre-êv'-ûr. *ad.* At whatsoever place. *Spenser*.
- WHEREUPON**, hwâre-ûp-on'. *ad.* Upon which. *Clarendon*.
- WHEREWITH**, hwâre-wîth'. }
WHEREWITHAL, hwâre-wîth-âll'. } 435. *ad.*
With which. *Hooker*. With what? interrogative-
ly. *St. Matt*.
- § For the different sounds of *th* in these words, see **FORTHWITH**. *W*.
- To WHERRET** §, hwêr'-rît. 99. *v. a.* [wirren, Germ.] To hurry; to trouble; to tease: a low colloquial word. *Bickerstaff*. To give a box on the ear. *Ainsworth*.
- WHERRET***, hwêr'-rît. *n. s.* A box on the ear. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
- WHERRY**, hwêr-rê. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation.] A light boat used on rivers. *Drayton*.
- To WHET** §, hwêt. *v. a.* [hpætan, Sax.; wetten, Dutch.] To sharpen by attrition. *Shakespeare*. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious. *Shakespeare*.
- WHET**, hwêt. *n. s.* The act of sharpening. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram. *Dryden*.
- WHETHER**, hwêth'-ûr. 469. *ad.* [hpæðer, Sax.; hwæthar, M. Goth.] A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other: answered by *or*. *Hooker*.
- WHETHER**, hwêth'-ûr. *pronoun*. Which of two. *St. Matt*, xxi.
- WHETTSTONE**, hwêt'-stône. *n. s.* Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed, to make it sharp. *Hooker*.
- WHETTER**, hwêt'-târ. 98. *n. s.* One that whets or sharpens. *More*.
- WHEY** §, hwâ. 269. *n. s.* [hpœç, Sax.; wey, Dutch.] The thin or serous part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated. *Harvey*. It is used of any thing white and thin. *Shakespeare*.
- WHEY**, hwâ-ê. } *ad.* Partaking of whey; re-
WHY, hwâ-îsh. } sembling whey. *Bacon*.
- WHICH** §, hwîsh. *pron.* [hwîc, Sax.] The pronoun relative; relating to things. *Hooker*. It formerly was used for *who*, and related likewise to persons: as in the first words of the Lord's prayer. *Hooker*. It is sometimes a demonstrative: as, *Take which you will*. *Shak*. It is sometimes an interrogative: as, *Which* is the man? *St. John*, viii.
- WHICHSOEVER**, hwîsh-sò-êv'-ûr. *pron.* Wheth-
er one or the other. *Locke*.
- WHIFF** §, hwîf. *n. s.* [chwyt, Welsh.] A blast; a puff of wind. *Shakespeare*.
- To WHIFF***, hwîf. *v. a.* To consume in whiffs; to emit with whiffs, as in smoking. *Bp. Hall*.
- To WHIFFLE** §, hwîf-fl. 405. *v. n.* To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind. *Rove*.
- To WHIFFLE***, hwîf-fl. *v. a.* To disperse as by a puff; to blow away; to scatter. *More*.
- WHIFFLE***, hwîf-fl. *n. s.* Anciently a fife or small flute. *Douce*.
- WHIFFLER**, hwîf-fl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [from *whiffle*, a

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôûnd; —thin, THIS.

file.] A harbinger, probably one with a horn or trumpet. A flier or piper. *Shak.* [pæp̃lepe, Sax.] One of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff; a trifler. *Spectator*.

WHIG, hwīg. n. s. [hpoēs, Sax.] A kind of sour or thin milk; whey. *Breton*.

WHIG, hwīg. n. s. [of Scottish origin, *wiggamors*, or *whiggs*.] One of the party, in our political history, opposed to the *tories*. *Dryden*.

WHIGGARCHY*, hwīg-gār-kē. n. s. [whig, and *arch*.] Government by whigs. *Swift*.

WHIGGISH, hwīg-gīsh. 382. a. Relating to the whigs. *Swift*.

WHIGGISM, hwīg-gīzm. n. s. The notions of a whig. *Swift*.

WHILE, hwīle. n. s. [weil, Germ.; hptle, Sax.; hweila, M. Goth.] Time; space of time. *Sidney*.

WHILE, hwīle. } ad. [hpile, Sax.] During the
WHILES, hwīlz. } time that. *Shak.* As long as.
WHILST, hwīlst. } *Watts.* At the same time that.
2 Cor. ix.

To WHILE, hwīle. v. n. To loiter. *Spectator*.

To WHILE*, hwīle. v. a. To draw out; to consume in a tedious way. *Pegge*.

WHILERE, hwī-lare. ad. [while, and ere, or before.] A little while ago; ere while. *Spenser*.
Ob. J.

WHILOM, hwī-lūm. 166. ad. [hptlom, Sax.] Formerly; once; of old. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

WHIM, hwīm. n. s. [hwima, Icel.; hwiima, Sueth.] A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular motion of desire. *Swift*.

To WHIMPER, hwīm-pār. v. n. [winmeren, Germ.] To cry without any loud noise. *Locke*.

WHIMPERING*, hwīm-pār-ing. n. s. The act of uttering a small cry; a squeak. *Granger*.

WHIMPLED, hwīm-pld. 359. a. [perhaps from *whimper*.] Distorted with crying. *Shakespeare*.

WHIMSEY, hwīm-zē. 433. n. s. [another form of the word *whim*.] A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy; a whim. *B. Jonson*.

To WHIMSEY*, hwīm-zē. v. a. To fill with whimsies. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

WHIMSCAL, hwīm-zē-kāl. a. Freakish; capricious; oddly fanciful. *Addison*.

WHIMSCALLY*, hwīm-zē-kāl-lē. ad. So as to be oddly fanciful. *Dean Tucker*.

WHIMSCALNESS*, hwīm-zē-kāl-nēs. n. s. State of being whimsical. *Pope*.

WHIMWHAM*, hwīm-hwām. n. s. [a ludicrous reduplication of *whim*.] A playing; a toy; an odd device; a strange fancy; a freak. *Skelton*.

WHIN, hwīn. n. s. [chyon, Welsh.] Furze; gorse. *Tusser*.

To WHINE, hwīne. v. n. [hwina, Su. Goth.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noise; to moan meanly and effeminately. *Sidney*.

WHINE, hwīne. n. s. Plaintive noise; mean or affected complaint. *South*.

WHINER*, hwī-nūr. n. s. One who whines. *Gayton*.

WHINNY*, hwīn-nē. a. Abounding with whins. *Nicolson and Burn*.

To WHINNY, hwīn-nē. v. n. [hinnio, Lat.] To make a noise like a horse or colt. *More*.

WHINYARD, hwīn-yūrd. 88. n. s. [rinnan and ape, Sax.] A sword: in contempt. *Hudibras*.

To WHIP, hwīp. v. a. [hpeopan, Sax.; wippen, Dut.] To strike with any thing tough and flexible. *Addison*. To sew slightly. *Gay*. To drive with lashes. *Shak*. To correct with lashes. *Shak*. To lash with sarcasm. *Shak*. To inwrap. *Moxon*. To take any thing nimbly: always with a particle ascertaining the sense: as, out, on, up, away. *Shakespeare*.

To WHIP, hwīp. v. n. To move nimbly: a ludicrous word. *L'Estrange*.

WHIP, hwīp. n. s. [hpeop, Sax.] An instrument of correction tough and pliant.

WHIP and Spur. With the utmost haste. *Pope*.

WHIPCORD, hwīp-kōrd. n. s. Cord of which lashes are made. *Dryden*.

WHIPGRAFTING, hwīp-grāf-ting. n. s. A kind of grafting.

WHIPHAND, hwīp-hānd. n. s. Advantage over. *Dryden*.

WHIPLASH, hwīp-lāsh. n. s. The lash or small end of a whip. *Tusser*.

WHIPPER, hwīp-pār. 98. n. s. One who punishes with whipping. *Shakespeare*.

WHIPPING*, hwīp-ping. n. s. Correction with a whip or rod. *Bp. Hall*.

WHIPPING-POST, hwīp-ping-pōst. n. s. A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed. *Hudibras*.

WHIPSAW, hwīp-sāw. n. s. An instrument to saw such great pieces of stuff as the handsaw will not easily reach through. *Moxon*.

WHIPSTAFF, hwīp-stāf. n. s. [On shipboard.] A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship. *Barley*.

WHIPSTER, hwīp-stūr. 98. n. s. A nimble fellow. *Shakespeare*.

WHIPSTOCK*, hwīp-stōk. n. s. The handle of a whip; the whip itself. *Shakespeare*.

WHIPT, hwīpt. 359. part. pass. For whipped. *Tusser*.

To WHIR, hwēr. } v. n. [of the same origin
To WHIRRY*, hwēr-rē. } as *whirl*.] To turn round rapidly, with noise: a bird that flies with a quick motion, accompanied with noise, is still said to *whirl* away. *Chapman*.

To WHIR*, hwēr. v. a. To hurry. *Shakespeare*.

To WHIRL, hwērl. v. a. [whirla, Icel.] To turn round rapidly. *Shakespeare*.

To WHIRL, hwērl. v. n. To run round rapidly. *Spenser*. To move hastily. *Dryden*.

WHIRL, hwērl. 108. n. s. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. Any thing moved with rapid rotation. *Addison*.

There appears to me to be a delicate difference, by far too nice for foreigners to perceive, between the sound of *i* in this word and the short sound of *u*, as if it were written *whurl*, which is the pronunciation Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston, have adopted. I have rather adhered, with Mr. Sheridan, to the genuine sound of *i* in *virgin*, *virtue*, &c., though I would recommend the other sound to foreigners and provincials as the more easily conceived, and sufficiently near the truth. *W.*

WHIRLBAT, hwēr-lāt. n. s. [whirl and bat.] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. *Creech*.

WHIRLBONE, hwēr-lāt-bōne. n. s. The patella; the cap of the knee. *Ainsworth*.

WHIRLIGIG, hwēr-lē-gig. n. s. A toy which children spin round. *Mountagu*.

WHIRLPIT, hwēr-lpīt. } n. s. [hwyrp-pole
WHIRLPOOL, hwēr-lpōl. } Sax.] A place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its centre; a vortex. *Shakespeare*.

WHIRLWIND, hwēr-l-wīnd. n. s. [werbelwind, Germ.] A stormy wind moving circularly. *Shak*.

WHIRRING, hwēr-ring. a. See To WHIR.

WHISK, hwīsk. n. s. [weischen, Germ.] A small besom, or brush. *Boyle*. A part of a woman's dress. *Child*. A quick, violent motion; and hence, perhaps, a sudden gale. *Turberville*.

To WHISK, hwīsk. v. a. To sweep with a small besom. *Skelton*. To move nimbly, as when one sweeps. *Raleigh*.

To WHISK*, hwīsk. v. n. To move with velocity. *Purchas*.

WHISKER, hwīs-kār. 98. n. s. The hair growing on the upper lip or cheek unshaven; a mustachio. *Hudibras*.

WHISKERED*, hwīs-kārd. a. Formed into whiskers. *Green*.

WHISKY*, hwīs-kē. n. s. A spirit drawn from barley. *Johnson*.

To WHISPER, hwīs-pār. v. n. [wisperen, Dutch.] To speak with a low voice, so as not to be heard but by the ear close to the speaker; to speak with suspicion or timorous caution. *Ps. xli.*

To WHISPER, hwîs'-pûr. *v. a.* To address in a low voice. *Shakespeare.* To utter in a low voice. *Shakespeare.* To prompt secretly. *Shakespeare.*

WHISPER, hwîs'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* A low, soft voice; cautious and timorous speech. *Bacon.*

WHISPERER, hwîs'-pûr-ûr. *n. s.* One that speaks low. *Brevint.* A private talker; a teller of secrets; conveyer of intelligence. *Bacon.*

WHISPERING*, hwîs'-pûr-ing. *n. s.* Act of speaking in a low voice; cautious speech. *Sidney.*

WHISPERINGLY*, hwîs'-pûr-ing-lê. *ad.* In a low voice. *Dalgarno.*

To WHIST, hwîst. *v. a.* [probably from *hush*, whence *hust* and *hist*.] To silence; to still. *Spenser.*

To WHIST*, hwîst. *v. n.* To become silent. *Ld. Surrey.*

WHIST, hwîst. *interj.* Be still! be silent! *Lodge.*

WHIST, hwîst. *n. s.* A game at cards, requiring one's attention and silence. *Swift.*

To WHISTLE, hwîs'-sl. 472. *v. n.* [hwîstlan, Sax.; *fistula*, Lat.] To form a kind of musical sound, by an articulate modulation of the breath. *Bacon.* To make a sound with a small wind instrument. To sound shrill. *Shakespeare.*

To WHISTLE, hwîs'-sl. *v. a.* To call by a whistle. *South.*

WHISTLE, hwîs'-sl. 405. *n. s.* [hwîstle, Sax.] Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth. *Dryden.* A sound made by a small wind instrument. The mouth: the organ of whistling. *Walton.* A small wind instrument. *Sidney.* The noise of winds. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs. *Shakespeare.*

WHISTLER, hwîs'-sl-ûr. 98, 397. *n. s.* One who whistles. *Addison.*

WHISTLY*, hwîst-lê. *ad.* Silently. *Arden of Feversham.*

WHIT, hwît. 397. *n. s.* [pîht, Sax.] A point; a jot. *Sidney.*

WHITE, hwite. 397. *a.* [hîpt, Sax.; *wit*, Dutch.] Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours; snowy. *Newton.* Having the colour of fear; pale. *Shak.* Having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence. *Milton.* Gray with age. *Shakespeare.* Pure; unblemished; unclouded. *Donne.*

WHITE, hwite. *n. s.* Whiteness; any thing white; white colour. *Newton.* The mark at which an arrow is shot, which used to be painted white. *Dryden.* The albugineous part of eggs. *Shakespeare.* The white part of the eye. *Ray.*

To WHITE, hwite. *v. a.* To make white; to dealate; to whitewash. *St. Mark*, ix.

WHITELEAD, hwite-lêd'. *n. s.* A calyx made from sheet-lead. *Quincy.*

WHITELIMED*, hwite-lîmd. *a.* Covered with white plaster. *Titus Andronicus.*

WHITELIVERED, hwite-lîv'-ûrd. *a.* [white and liver.] Envious; malicious; cowardly. *Shakespeare.*

WHITELY, hwite-lê. *a.* Coming near to white. *Shakespeare.*

WHITEMEAT, hwite-mête. *n. s.* Food made of milk. *Tusser.*

To WHITEN, hwî'-tn. 103. *v. a.* To make white. *Brown.*

To WHITEN, hwî'-tn. *v. n.* To grow white. *Smith.*

WHITENER, hwî'-tn-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who makes any thing white.

WHITENESS, hwite-nês. *n. s.* The state of being white; freedom from colour. *Newton.* Paleness. *Shakespeare.* Purity; cleanness. *Dryden.*

WHITEPOT, hwite-pôt. *n. s.* A kind of food. *King.*

WHITES, hwîtes. *n. s.* A disease arising from a laxness of the glands of the uterus, and a cold, pituitous blood. *Quincy.*

WHITETHORN, hwite-thôrn. *n. s.* A species of thorn. *Boyle.*

WHITEWASH, hwite-wôsh. *n. s.* A wash to make the skin seem fair. *Addison.* A kind of liquid plaster with which walls are whitened. *Harte.*

To WHITEWASH*, hwite-wôsh. *v. a.* To cover with whitewash. *Mason.*

WHITTEWINE, hwite'-wine. *n. s.* A species of wine produced from the white grapes. *Wiseman.*

WHITHER, hwîth'-ûr. 469. *a.* [hwîðep, Sax.; *hwader*, M. Goth.] To what place? interrogatively. *Shak.* To what place: absolutely. *Milton.* To which place: relatively. *Spenser.* To what degree. *B. Jonson.* Whithersoever. *Deut.* xxi.

WHITHERSOEVER, hwîth-ûr-sô-êv'-ûr. *ad.* To whatsoever place. *Bp. Taylor.*

WHITING, hwî'-ting. 410. *n. s.* [wittingh, Dutch.] A small sea-fish. *Carew.* A soft chalk. [from *white*.] *Boyle.*

WHITISH, hwî'-îsh. *a.* Somewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHITISHNESS, hwî'-îsh-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being somewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHITLEATHER, hwî'-lêth-ûr. 515. *n. s.* [white and leather.] Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness. *Tusser.*

WHITLOW, hwî'-lô. *n. s.* [hîpt, Sax., and *low*.] A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow, or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow. *Wiseman.*

WHITTSOUR, hwî'-sôûr. *n. s.* A kind of apple.

WHITSTUR, hwî'-stûr. 515. } *n. s.* A whitener. } *Shakespeare.*

WHITTSUR, hwî'-sûr. *n. s.* A provincial word, for milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, butter. *Carew.*

WHITSUN*, hwî'-sûn. *a.* Observed at Whitsuntide. *Shakespeare.*

WHITSUNTIDE, hwî'-sûn-tîde. *n. s.* [white and Sunday; because the converts, newly baptized, appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white.] The feast of Pentecost. *Sidney.*

WHITTENTREE, hwî'-tn-îrê. *n. s.* A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*

WHITTELE, hwî'-tl. 515. *n. s.* [hwîtel, Sax.] A white dress for a woman; a double blanket, worn by the west-countrywomen over their shoulders, like cloaks. [hwîtel, Sax.] A knife. *Shakespeare.*

To WHITTELE, hwî'-tl. 405. *v. a.* To cut with a knife. To edge; to sharpen. *Hakewill.*

WHITYBROWN*, *a.* [white and brown.] Of a colour between white and brown: as, whitybrown paper, whitybrown bread. *Pegge.*

To WHIZ, hwîz. *v. n.* [from the sound that it expresses.] To make a loud, humming noise. *Shak.*

WHIZ*, hwîz. *n. s.* A loud, humming noise. *Guardian.*

WHO, hō. 474. *pronoun*; genitive *whose*; other cases *whom*. [hpa, Sax.; *wie*, Dutch.] A pronoun relative, applied to persons. *Abbot.* Which of many. *Locke.*—As *who* should say. Elliptically for *as one who* should say. *Collier.*—*Whose* is the genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, and is applied to things. *St. John*, xxi. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense. *Daniel.* It is used often interrogatively: as, *Who* is this? *Psalms.*

WHOEVER, hō-êv'-ûr. *pronoun.* Any one, with out limitation or exception. *Spenser.*

WHOLE, hōle. 474. *a.* [pals, Sax.] All; total; containing all. *Shak.* Complete; not defective. *Waller.* Uninjured; unimpaired. [hails, M. Goth.] 2 *Sqm.* i. Well of any hurt or sickness. *Jos.* v.

WHOLE, hōle. *n. s.* The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts. *Ecclesiastes.* A system; a regular combination. *Pope.*

WHOLESALE, hōle-sâle. *n. s.* Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels. The whole mass. *Watts.*

WHOLESALING, hōle-sâle. *a.* Buying or selling in the lump, or in large quantities. *Addison.*

WHOLESOME, hōle-sûm. 165. *a.* [heilsam, Dutch; *heylsam*, Teut.; both from *hæl*, Sax.] Sound. Contrary to *unsound* in doctrine. *Atterbury.* Contributing to health. *Milton.* Preserving; salutary. *Psalms* xx. Useful; conducive to happiness or virtue. *Shakespeare.* Kindly; pleasing; a burlesque use. *Shakespeare.*

WHOLESOMELY, hōle-sûm-lê. *ad.* Salubriously; salutiferously. *Fox.*

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

WHOLESOMENESS, hòle'-sùm-nēs. *n. s.* Quality of conducting to health; salubrity. *Fell.* Salutariness; conduciveness to good. *Goodman.*

WHOLLY, hòle'-è. 474. *ad.* Completely; perfectly. *Sidney.* Totally; in all the parts or kinds. *Bacon.*

From an ill-judged omission of the silent *e* in this word, its sound has been corrupted as if written *hully*; but it ought undoubtedly to be written *wholly*, and pronounced like the adjective *holy*, and so as to correspond and rhyme with *solely*. *W.*

WHOM, hòòm. The accusative of *who*, singular and plural. *Pearson.*

WHOMSOEVER, hòòm-sò-év'-úr. *pron.* [oblique case of *whosoever*.] Any, without exception. *Gen.* xxxi.

WHOO'BUB, húb'-búb. *n. s.* Hubbub. See **HUBBUB**. *Shakspeare.*

WHOO'P, hòóp. *n. s.* See **HOOP**. A shout of pursuit. *Hudibras.* A bird. *Dict.*

To WHOOP, hòóp. *v. n.* To shout. *Shakspeare.*

To WHOOP, hòóp. *v. a.* To insult with shouts. *Dryden.*

To WHOOT, hòót. *v. n.* See **To HOOT**. To shout. *Drayton.*

To WHOOT*, hòót. *v. a.* To insult with shouts. *Young.*

WHORE, hòór, or hòre. *n. s.* [hupe, Sax.; hoere, Dutch.] A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money. *Dryden.* A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatress; an adulteress; a strumpet. *B. Jonson.*

If there can be a polite pronunciation of this vulgar word, it is the first of these, rhyming with *poor*. The stage has followed this pronunciation; Mr. Sheridan has adopted it; but Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Scott give the preference to the last; and W. Johnston, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, and Barclay, adopt only the last, rhyming with *more*. This, it must be confessed, is the most analogous; but, as it is used by the vulgar, the polite world think they depart a little from the vulgarity of the word by departing from its genuine pronunciation. *W.*

To WHORE, hòór. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

To WHORE, hòór. *v. n.* To converse unlawfully with the other sex. *Dryden.*

WHOREDÖM, hòór'-düm. *n. s.* Fornication. *Bp. Hall.*

WHOREMASTER, hòór'-má-s tár. } *n. s.*

WHOREMONGER, hòór'-mång-gär. } *n. s.* [whore and master, or monger.] One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress. *Tillotson.*

WHORESON, hòór'-sün. *n. s.* A bastard. *Shak.*

WHORISH, hòór'-ish. *a.* Unchaste; incontinent. *Proverbs. vi.*

WHORISHLY, hòór'-ish-lè. *ad.* Harlotlike.

WHORISHNESS*, hòór'-ish-nēs. *n. s.* Character of a whore. *Bale.*

WHORTLEBERRY, hwört'-lè-bèr-rè. *n. s.* [heort-beyrian, Sax.] Bilberry. A plant. *Miller.*

WHOSE, hòóz. *n. s.* Genitive of *who*. *Shak.* Genitive of *which*. *Prior.*

WHO'SO, hòó'-sò. } *pronoun.* Any.

WHOSOE'VER, hòó'-sò-év'-úr. } without restriction. *Bacon.*

To WHUR, whür. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Dict.*

WHURT, hwürt. *n. s.* A whortleberry; a bilberry. *Carew.*

WHY, hwi. 397, 475. *ad.* [hwi, Sax.] For what reason? interrogatively. *Leslie.* For which reason? relatively. *Perkins.* For what reason? relatively. *Milton.* It is sometimes used emphatically: as, *why*, no. *Shakspeare.*

WHY*, hwi. *n. s.* [quie, Dan.] A young heifer. *Grose.*

WHY'NOT, hwi'-nòt. *n. s.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure. *Hudibras.*

WI [Sax.] Holy. Thus, *Wimund*, holy peace; *Wibert*, eminent for sanctity; *Alwi*, altogether holy, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

WIC, **WICH**, come from the Saxon *wic*, which, according to the different nature and condition of

places, has a threefold signification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a castle. *Gibson's Camden.*

WICK, wik. *n. s.* [peace, Sax.; wiecke, Dutch.] The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle. *Spenser.*

WICKED, wík'-íd. 99. *a.* [of this word the etymology is very obscure.] Given to vice, not good, flagitious; morally bad. *Job*, viii. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect: as medicinal things are called virtuous. *Spenser.*

WICKEDLY, wík'-íd-lè. *ad.* Criminally; corruptly; badly. *B. Jonson.*

WICKEDNESS, wík'-íd-nēs. *n. s.* Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill. *Shakspeare.*

WICKER, wík'-úr. 98. *a.* [vigre, Dan.] Made of small sticks. *Spenser.*

WICKET, wík'-ít. 99. *n. s.* [guichet, Fr.; wicket, Dutch; gwichet, Welsh.] A small gate. *Spenser.* A pair of short laths, set up within a few inches of each other, to be bowled at in the game of cricket. *Duncombe.*

WICLIFFITE*, wík'-liff-íte. *n. s.* One of the followers of the great religious reformer Wicliffe. *Lewis.*

WIDDY*. See **WITHY**.

WIDE, wíde. *a.* [wíde, Sax.; wijd, Dutch.] Broad; extended far each way. 1 *Chron.* iv. Broad to a certain degree: as, three inches wide. Deviating; remote. *Raleigh.*

WIDE, wíde. *ad.* At a distance. *Spenser.* With great extent. *Shakspeare.*

WIDELY, wíde-lè. *ad.* With great extent each way. *Bentley.* Remotely; far. *Locke.*

To WIDEN, wí'-dn. 103. *v. a.* To make wide; to extend. *South.*

To WIDEN, wí'-dn. *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itself. *Locke.*

WIDENESS, wíde'-nēs. *n. s.* Breadth; large extent each way. *Dryden.* Comparative breadth. *Bentley.*

WIDGEON, wíd'-jín. 259. *n. s.* A water-fowl, not unlike a wild duck, but not so large. *Carew.*

WIDOW, wíd'-ò. 327. *n. s.* [wíðpa, Sax.; weduwe, Dutch; weddw, Welsh; vidua, Lat.] A woman whose husband is dead. *Shakspeare.*

To WIDOW, wíd'-ò. *v. a.* To deprive of a husband. *Shak.* To endow with a widow-right. *Shak.* To strip of any thing good. *Dryden.*

WIDOWER, wíd'-ò-úr. 98. *n. s.* One who has lost his wife. *Sidney.*

WIDOWHOOD, wíd'-ò-húð. *n. s.* The state of a widow. *Sidney.* Estate settled on a widow. *Shak.*

WIDOWHUNTER, wíd'-ò-hünt-úr. *n. s.* One who courts widows for a jointure. *Addison.*

WIDOWMAKER, wíd'-ò-má-kúr. *n. s.* One who deprives women of their husbands. *Shakspeare.*

WIDOW-WAIL, wíd'-ò-wáile. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WIDTH, wíðth. *n. s.* [from *wide*.] Breadth; wide-ness. *Moxon.*

To WIELD, wíeld. 275. *v. a.* [pealban, Sax.] To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder. *Shak.* To handle: in an ironical sense. *Shakspeare.*

WIELDLESS*, wíeld'-lēs. *a.* Unmanageable. *Spenser.*

WIELDY, wíeld'-dè. *a.* Manageable.

WIERY, wí'-rè. *a.* Made of wire: it were better written *wiry*. *Donne.* Drawn into wire. *Peachment.* [from *wæp*, Sax.] Wet; wearish; moist. *Shak.*

When this word signifies made of wire, or drawn into wire, Dr. Johnson says it were better written *wiry*; but ought not *fiery*, for the same reason, to be written *fiery*? When it signifies wet, wearish, or moist, perhaps it should be pronounced like *weary*, fatigued. *W.*

WIFE, wífe. *n. s.* plural wives. [wif, Sax.; wíf, Dutch; wyf, Icel.] A woman that has a husband. *Shak.* It is used for a woman of low employment. *Bacon.*

WIFEHOOD*, wífe'-húð. *n. s.* State and character of a wife. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

WIFELESS*, wîfe'-lès. *n.* Without a wife; unmarried. *Chaucer.*

WIFELY*, wîfe'-lè. *a.* Becoming a wife. *Dryden.*
WIG. *n. s.* Wig, being a termination in the names of men, signifies war, or else a hero, from wîga, a word of that signification. *Gibson's Camden.*

WIG, wîg. *n. s.* [contracted from *periwig*.] False hair worn on the head. *Swift.* [wegge, Teut.] A sort of cake. *Ainsworth.*

WIGHT*, wîte. 393. *n. s.* [wîht, Sax.] A person; a being. *Shak.* Now used only in irony or contempt.

WIGHT, wîte. *a.* [wig, Su. Goth.] Swift; nimble. *Spenser.*

WIGHT, an initial in the names of men, signifies strong; nimble; lusty: being purely Saxon. *Gibson's Camden.*

WIGHTLY, wîte'-lè. *ad.* Swiftly; nimbly. *Spenser.*

WILD*, wîld. *a.* [wîld, Sax.; wild, Dutch.] Not tame; not domestic. *Shak.* Propagated by nature; not cultivated. *Bacon.* Desert; uninhabited. *Milton.* Savage; uncivilized: used of persons, or practices. *Bacon.* Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular. *Addison.* Licentious; ungoverned. *Milton.* Inconstant; mutable; fickle. *Pope.* Inordinate; loose. *Shak.* Uncouth; strange. *Shak.* Done or made without any consistent order or plan. *Milton.* Merely imaginary. *Swift.*

WILD, wîld. *n. s.* A desert; a tract uncultivated and uninhabited. *Drayton.*

WILD Basil. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WILD Cucumber. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WILD Olive. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WILD Service. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

To WYLDER, wîl'-dâr. 515. *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract. *Dryden.*

WILDERNESS, wîl'-dâr-nès. *n. s.* A desert; a tract of solitude and savageness. *Spenser.* The state of being wild or disorderly. *Milton.*

WILDFIRE, wîl'-fîre. *n. s.* A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished. *Bacon.*

WILDGOOSECHA/SE, wîld-gôôs'-tshâse. *n. s.* A pursuit of some thing as unlikely to be caught as the wildgoose. *Shakespeare.*

WILDING, wîl'-îng. 410. *n. s.* [wîldînghe, Dutch.] A wild, sour apple. *Dryden.*

WILDLY, wîld'-lè. *ad.* Without cultivation. *More.* Without tameness; with ferity. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction. *Shak.* Without attention; without judgement; heedlessly. *Shak.* Capriciously; irrationally. *Wilkins.* Irregularly. *Dryden.*

WILDNESS, wîld'-nès. *n. s.* Rudeness; disorder like that of uncultivated ground. *Bacon.* Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners. *Shak.* Savageness; brutality. *Sidney.* Ferity; the state of an animal untamed; contrary to tameness. Uncultivated state. *Dryden.* Deviation from a settled course; irregularity. *Watts.* Alienation of mind. *Shakespeare.*

WILE*, wîle. *n. s.* [pîle, Sax.; wîel, Icel.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a stratagem; a practice artful, sly, and insidious. *Daniel.*

To WILE*, wîle. *v. a.* [wîela, Icel.; wîgian, Sax.] To deceive; to impose upon; to beguile. *Spenser.*

WILFUL, wîl'-fûl. *a.* [wîll and full.] Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible. *Proverbs.* Done or suffered by design. *Spenser.*

WILFULLY, wîl'-fûl-è. *ad.* Obstinate; stubbornly. *Sidney.* By design; on purpose. *Hammond.*

WILFULNESS, wîl'-fûl-nès. *n. s.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness. *Hooker.*

WILILY, wîl'-lè. *ad.* By stratagem; fraudulently. *Joshua, ix.*

WILINESS, wîl'-lè-nès. *n. s.* Cunning; guile. *Ps. x.*

WILK*, wîlk. *n. s.* [peale, Sax.] A kind of periwinkle; a sea-snail. *Drayton.*

WILL*, wîll. *n. s.* [pîlla, Sax.; wîlle, Dutch.] That power by which we desire, and purpose; volley. *Hammond.* Choice; arbitrary determination.

Locke. Discretion; choice. *Wilkins.* Command; direction. *Eccles. xlii.* Disposition; inclination; desire. *Shak.* Power; government. *Psalms.* Divine determination. *Shak.* Testament; disposition of a dying man's effects. *Dryden.*—Good-will Favour; kindness. *Shak.* Right intention. *Phil. i.* Ill-will. Malice; malignity.

WILL with a Wisp. *n. s.* Jack with a lantern. *Gay.* To WILL, wîll. *v. a.* [wîllan, Goth.; willan, Dutch.] To desire that any thing should be, or be done; or not be, or not be done. *Hooker.* To be inclined or resolved to have. *Shak.* To command; to direct. *Hooker.* It is one of the signs of the future tense; of which it is difficult to show or limit the signification.

To WILL*, wîll. *v. n.* To dispose of effects by will. *Brand.*

WILLER*, wîl'-lâr. *n. s.* One that wills. *Barrow.*

WILLI and Vili, among the English Saxons, as vîle at this day among the Germans, signified many. So *Willielmus* is the defender of many; *Wilfred*, peace to many. *Gibson's Camden.*

WILLING, wîl'-îng. 410. *a.* Inclined to any thing; consenting; not disposed to refuse. *Milton.* Pleased; desirous. *Wisdom.* Favourable; well disposed to any thing. *Exodus, xxxv.* Ready; complying. *Hooker.* Chosen. *Milton.* Spontaneous. *Dryden.* Consenting. *Milton.*

WILLINGLY, wîl'-îng-lè. *ad.* With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance. *Hooker.* By one's own desire. *Addison.*

WILLINGNESS, wîl'-îng-nès. *n. s.* Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance. *B. Jon son.*

WILLOW*, wîl'-lô. 327. *n. s.* [pelie, Sax.] A tree, of the boughs of which a garland was said to be worn by forlorn lovers. *Miller.*

WILLOWED*, wîl'-lô-de. *a.* Abounding with willows. *Collins.*

WILLOWISH, wîl'-lô-fsh. *a.* Resembling the colour of willow. *Walton.*

WILLOWWEED, wîl'-lô-wèed. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

WILLOWWORT, wîl'-lô-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WILLOWY*, wîl'-lô-è. *a.* Abounding with willows. *Gray.*

WILSOME*, wîl'-sûm. *a.* Obstinate; stubborn.

WILY, wîl'-è. *a.* Cunning; sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent; insidious; subtle; mischievously artful. *Spenser.*

WIMBLE, wîm'-bl. 405. *a.* Active; nimble; shifting to and fro. *Spenser.*

WIMBLE*, wîm'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [wîmpel, old Dutch, from *wemelen*.] An instrument with which holes are bored. *Dryden.*

To WIMBLE*, wîm'-bl. *v. a.* To bore. *Sir T. Herbert.*

WIMPLE*, wîm'-pl. 405. *n. s.* [guimpe, Fr.] A hood; a veil. *Isaiah, ii.*

WIMPLE, wîm'-pl. *n. s.* A plant.

To WIMPLE, wîm'-pl. *v. a.* [wîmpelen, Teut.] To draw down as a hood or veil. *Spenser.*

WIN, whether initial or final in the names of men, may either denote a masculine temper, from wîn, which signifies, in Saxon, war, strength, &c. or else the general love and esteem he hath among the people, from the Saxon wîne, i. e. dear, beloved. In the names of places, it implies a battle fought there. *Gibson.*

To WIN*, wîn. *v. a.* pret. *wan* and *won*; part. pass. *won*. [pîna, Sax.; wînnen, Dutch; wînna, Su. Goth.; wînnan, M. Goth.] To gain by conquest. *Knolles.* To gain the victory in a contest. *Denham.* To gain something withheld, or something valuable. *Shak.* To obtain; to allure to kindness or compliance. *Sidney.* To gain by play. *Addison.* To gain by persuasion. *Milton.* To gain by courtship. *Shakespeare.*

To WIN, wîn. *v. n.* To gain the victory. *Milton.* To gain influence or favour. *Bacon.* To gain ground. *Shak.* To be conqueror or gainer at play. *Shakespeare.*

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

To WINCE δ , winse. *v. n.* [*gringo*, Welsh.] To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain. *Shak.*

WINCER, win'-sâr. *n. s.* A kicking beast; one wincing as a beast. *Milton.*

WINCH, winsh. *n. s.* [*grutcher*, Fr.] A windlace; something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned. *Mortimer.*

To WINCH δ , winsh. 352. *v. a.* To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness. *Shakspeare.*

WINCH*, winsh. *n. s.* A kick of a beast impatient of the rider or of pain. *Shelton.*

WINCPIPE, wing'-kô-pipe. *n. s.* A small red flower. *Bacon.*

WIND δ , wind, or whnd. [See GOLD.] *n. s.* [pind, Sax.; *wind*, Dutch.] *Wind* is when any tract of air moves from the place it is in to any other, with an impetus that is sensible to us; wherefore it was not ill called by the ancients, a swifter course of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effusion, or stream of air. *Muschenbroek.* Direction of the blast from a particular point: as, eastward, westward. *Shak.* Breath; power or act of respiration. *Shak.* Air caused by any action. *Milton.* Breath modulated by an instrument. *Bacon.* Air impregnated with scent. *Swift.* Flatulence; windiness. *Milton.* Any thing insignificant or light as wind. *Milton.*—*Down the wind.* To decay. *L'Estrange.* To take or have the wind. To gain or have the upper hand. *Bacon.*

These two modes of pronunciation have been long contending for superiority, till at last the former seems to have gained a complete victory, except in the territories of rhyme. Here the poets claim a privilege, and readers seem willing to grant it them, by pronouncing this word, when it ends a verse, so as to rhyme with the word it is coupled with:

"For as in bodies, thus in souls we find,
"What wants in blood and spirits, fill'd with wind."

But in prose this regular and analogical pronunciation borders on the antiquated and pedantic.

What could have been the cause of this deviation from the general rule in this word and *gold* it is not easy to guess; they were both bound to their true sound in the fetters of rhyme; but these fetters, which are supposed to alter the pronunciation of some words by linking dissimilar sounds, have not been strong enough to restrain these from a capricious irregularity. It is not improbable, that the first deviation began in the compounds, such as *goldsmith*, *goldfinch*, *windmill*, *windward*, &c., (as it is a prevailing idiom of pronunciation to shorten simples in their compounds; see *Principles*, No. 515, and the word *KNOWLEDGE*;) and these at last corrupted the simples. But, whatever may have been the cause, the effect is now become so general, that reducing them to their true sound seems almost impracticable. Mr. Sheridan tells us, that Swift used to jeer those who pronounced *wind* with the *i* short, by saying, "I have a great *mînd* to *fînd* why you pronounce it *wînd*." A very illiberal criticism retorted this upon Mr. Sheridan by saying, "If I may be so *boold*, I should be glad to be *toold* why you pronounce it *goold*." The truth is, every child knows how these words ought to be pronounced according to analogy; but it requires some judgement, and an extensive acquaintance with polite and literary circles, to know which is the most current pronunciation. Where analogy is not so evident, and yet as real as in these words, it is some credit to a speaker to depart a little from custom in favour of analogy; but where every one knows as well as ourselves what ought to be the pronunciation, and yet where every one pronounces in opposition to it, we shall get nothing but contempt by departing from the general voice. With respect to the words in question, my observation falls me if *wind*, as a single word, is not more fixed in the sound of short *i* than *gold* in the sound of *oo*: the true sound of this last word seems not quite irrecoverable, except in the compound *goldsmith*; but the compounds of *wind*, such as *windy*, *windmill*, *windward*, &c., must, in my opinion, be given up: nor, till some superior spirit, uniting the politeness of a Chesterfield with the genius of a Swift, descends to vindicate the rights of an injured word, do I think that *wînd* will, in prose and familiar language, ever be a fashionable pronunciation. The language of Scripture seems to have native dignity and solemnity sufficient to authorize the long sound, but no other. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott give the same preference to the first sound of this word that I

have done. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Barclay give only the short sound. Mr. Perry joins them in this sound, but says in dramatic scenes it has the long one. Mr. Nares says it has certainly the short sound in common usage, but that all our best poets rhyme it with *mînd*, *kînd*, &c.; and Mr. Smith observes, that it is now the polite pronunciation, though against analogy. *W.*

To WIND, wind. *v. a.* preter. *wound*; sometimes, though rarely, *winded*; part. *wound*. [pîndan, Sax.; *winden*, Dutch.] To blow; to sound by inflation. *Spenser.* To turn round; to twist. *Bacon.* To regulate in motion; to turn to this or that direction. *Shak.* To nose; to follow by scent. *Hudibras.* To ventilate. *Prompt. Parv.* To turn by shifts or expedients. *Hudibras.* To introduce by insinuation. *Shak.* To change. *Addison.* To entwine; to infold; to encircle. *Shak.*—*To wind up.* To extricate. *Clarendon.* *To wind up.* To bring to a small compass: as, a bottom of thread. *Locke.* *To wind up.* Used of a watch: to convolve the spring. *Shak.* To put into a state of renovated or continued motion. *Dryden.* To raise by degrees. *Hayward.* To straighten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune. *Waller.* To put in order for regular action: from a watch. *Shakspeare.*

To WIND, wind. *v. n.* To turn; to change. *Dryden.* To turn; to be convolved. *Bacon.* To move round. *Denham.* To proceed in flexures. *Shak.* To be extricated; to be disentangled. *Milton.*

WINDBOUND, wind'-bôund. *a.* Confined by contrary winds. *Dryden.*

WINDEGG, wind'-eg. *n. s.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life. *Brown.*

WINDER, wind'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* An instrument or person by which any thing is turned round. *Drayton.* A plant that twists itself round others. *Bacon.* A winding step in a stair-case.

WINDFALL, wind'-fâll. *n. s.* Fruit blown down from the tree. *Bacon.* An unexpected legacy; any unexpected advantage. *B. Jonson.*

WINDFA'LLEN*, wind'-fâln. *a.* Blown down by the wind. *Drayton.*

WINDFLOWER, wind'-flôû-ûr. *n. s.* The anemone.

WINDGALL, wind'-gâll. *n. s.* [*wind* and *gall*.] A soft, yielding, flatulent tumour, full of corrupt jelly, which grows upon each side of the fetlock joints of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

WINDGUN, wind'-gûn. *n. s.* Gun which discharges the bullet by means of wind compressed. *Wilkins.*

WINDINESS, win'-dè-nês. *n. s.* Fulness of wind; flatulence. *Harvey.* Tendency to generate wind. *Bacon.* Tumour; puffiness. *Brerewood.*

WINDING, wind'-îng. 410. *n. s.* Flexure; mean der. *Addison.*

WINDINGSHEET, wind'-îng-shèet. *n. s.* A sheet in which the dead are unwrapped. *Bacon.*

WINDLACE δ *, { wind'-lâs. 515. { *n. s.* [*wind*
WINDLASS δ , { and *lace*.]
A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder. A handle by which any thing is turned. *Shakspeare.*

To WINDLACE*, { wind'-lâs. { *v. n.* To act indi-
To WINDLASS*, { rectly; to go
warily to work. *Hammond.*

WINDLE, win'-dl. *n. s.* A spindle. *Ainsworth.*

WINDLESS*, wind'-lês. *a.* Wanting wind; out of breath. *Fairfax.*

WINDMILL, wind'-mîll. *n. s.* A mill turned by the wind. *Waller.*

WINDOW, win'-dô. 327. *n. s.* [*windue*, Dan.] An aperture in a building by which air and light are intrmitted. *Spenser.* The frame of glass or any other materials that covers the aperture. *Newton.* Lines crossing each other. *King.* An aperture resembling a window.

To WINDOW, win'-dô. *v. a.* To furnish with windows. *Wotton.* To place at a window. *Shak.* To break into openings. *Shakspeare.*

WINDOWY*, wîn'-dô-ê. *a.* Like a window ; having little crossings. *Donne.*

WINDPIPE, wînd'-pîpe, or wînd'-pîpe. *n. s.* [wind and pipe.] The passage for the breath. *Brown.*

WINDSHOCK*, wînd'-shôk. *n. s.* [wind and shock.]

A crack or other damage in the body of a tree, supposed to be occasioned by high winds. *Evelyn.*

WINDTIGHT*, wînd'-tîte. *a.* Fenced against winds. *Bp. Hall.*

WINDWARD, wînd'-wûrd. 88. *ad.* Towards the wind.

WINDWARD*, wînd'-wûrd. *a.* Lying towards the wind.

WINDWARD*, wînd'-wûrd. *n. s.* Point towards the wind. *Tatler.*

WINDY, wîn'-dê. *a.* Consisting of wind. *Shak.* Next the wind. *Shak.* Empty ; airy. *Milton.* Tempestuous ; molested with wind. *South.* Puffy ; flatulent. *Arbuthnot.*

WINE §, wîne. *n. s.* [ptu, Sax. ; wînn, Dutch.] The fermented juice of the grape. *Prov.* xxiii. Preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of *wines*, have quite different qualities from the plant ; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbuthnot.*

WING §, wîng. 410. *n. s.* [gehpinz, Sax. ; winge, Dan.] The limb of a bird by which it flies. *Sidney.*

A fan to winnow. *Tusser.* Flight ; passage by the wing. *Shak.* The motive or incitement of flight. *Shak.*

The side bodies of an army. *Knolles.* Any side piece. *Mortimer.* Figuratively, protection ; generally, but not always, in the plural. *Ps.* lxxiii.

To WING, wîng. *v. a.* To furnish with wings ; to enable to fly. *Milton.* To supply with side bodies. *Shak.*

To transport by flight. *Shak.* To exert the power of flying. *Dryden.* To wound a bird in the wing : a term among sportsmen.

WINGED, wîng'-êd. 362. *a.* Furnished with wings ; flying. *Milton.* Swift ; rapid. *Shak.* Fanned with wings ; swarming with birds. *Milton.*

WINGEDPEA', wîng'-êd-pê. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WINGFOOTED*, wîng'-fûd-êd. *a.* Swift ; nimble ; fleet. *Drayton.*

WINGLESS*, wîng'-lêss. *a.* Not having wings ; not able to ascend. *Junius.*

WINGSHELL, wîng'-shêll. *n. s.* The shell that covers the wing of insects. *Grew.*

WINGY, wîng'-ê. *a.* Having wings ; resembling wings. *Addison.*

To WINK §, wîngk. 408. *v. n.* [pîncian, Sax. ; wîncken, Dutch.] To shut the eyes. *Shak.*

To hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids. *Swift.* To close and exclude the light. *Dryden.*

To connive ; to seem not to see ; to tolerate. *Whitgift.*

To be dim. *Dryden.*

WINK, wîngk. *n. s.* Act of closing the eye. *Shak.* A hint given by motion of the eye. *Sidney.*

WINKER, wîngk'-ûr. *n. s.* One who winks. *Pope.*

WINKINGLY, wîngk'-îng-lê. *ad.* With the eye almost closed. *Peacham.*

WINNER, wîn'-nûr. 98. *n. s.* One who wins. *Spenser.*

WINNING, wîn'-ning. 410. *part. a.* Attractive ; charming. *Milton.*

WINNING, wîn'-ning. *n. s.* The sum won. *Addison.*

To WINNOW §, wîn'-nô. 327. *v. a.* [pîndpian, Sax. ; cînnno, Lat.] To separate by means of the wind ; to part the grain from the chaff. *Shak.*

To fan ; to beat as with wings. *Milton.* To sift ; to examine. *Dryden.* To separate ; to part. *Shak.*

To WINNOW, wîn'-nô. *v. n.* To part corn from chaff. *Ecclus.* v.

WINNOWER, wîn'-nô-ûr. 93. *n. s.* He who winnows.

WINSOME*, wîn'-sûm. *a.* [pînrûm, Sax.] Merry ; cheerful.

WINTER §, wîn'-tûr. 93. *n. s.* [pîncep, Sax. ; winter, Dan., Germ., and Dutch.] The cold season of the year. *Sidney.*

To WINTER, wîn'-tûr. *v. n.* To pass the winter. *Isaiah*, xviii.

To WINTER, wîn'-tûr. *v. a.* To feed or manage in the winter. *Temple.*

WINTER is often used in composition.

WINTERBEATEN, wîn'-tûr-bê-tû. *a.* Harassed by severe weather. *Spenser.*

WINTERCHERRY, wîn'-tûr-ishêr-rê. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WINTERCITRON, wîn'-tûr-sît-trûn. 417. *n. s.* A sort of pear.

WINTERGREEN, wîn'-tûr-grêen. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WINTERLY, wîn'-tûr-lê. *a.* Such as is suitable to winter ; of a wintry kind. *Shakspeare.*

WINTRY, wîn'-urê. *a.* Brumal ; hyemal ; suitable to winter. *Dryden.*

WINY, wî-nê. *a.* [from wine.] Having the taste or qualities of wine. *Bacon.*

To WIPE §, wîpe. *v. a.* [pîpan, Sax.] To cleanse by rubbing with something soft. *Shak.*

To take away by tersion. *Decay of Chr. Piet.* To strike off gently. *Shak.* To clear away. *Shak.* To cheat to defraud. *Spenser.*—*To wipe out.* To efface. *Shakspeare.*

WIPE, wîpe. *n. s.* An act of cleansing. A blow ; a stroke ; a jeer ; a gibe ; a sarcasm. *Swift.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WIPER, wî-pûr. 98. *n. s.* An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped. *B. Jonson.*

WIRE §, wî'-ûr. *n. s.* [wîrer, Fr. ; wîr, Icel. ; wîr, Sueh.] Metal drawn into slender threads. *Fairfax.*

To WIREDRAW, wî'-ûr-drâw. *v. a.* To spin into wire. To draw out into length. *Arbuthnot.*

To draw by art or violence. *Dryden.*

WIREDRAWER, wî'-ûr-drâw-ûr. *n. s.* One who spins wire.

WIRY*, *a.* See **WIERY**.

To WIS, wîs. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *wist.* [pîrpan, Sax. ; wîssen, Germ. ; wîsen, Dutch.] To think ; to imagine. *Ob. J.*

WISARD*. See **WIZARD**.

WISDOM, wîz'-dûm. 166. *n. s.* [pîrdom, Sax. ; wîsdom, Dan.] Sapience ; the power of judging rightly ; the knowledge of divine and human things. *Hooker.*

Prudence ; skill in affairs ; judicious conduct. *Shakspeare.*

WISE §, wîse. *a.* [pîr, Sax. ; wîis, Dutch and Dan.] Sapient ; judging rightly ; having much knowledge. *Milton.*

Judicious ; prudent ; practically knowing. *St. Matthew*, xxv. Skillful ; dexterous. *Exod.* xxviii. Skilled in hidden arts : a sense somewhat ironical. *Shak.*

Grave ; becoming a wise man. *Milton.*

WISE, wîze. *n. s.* [pîre, Sax. ; wîyse, Dutch ; wîse, Germ.] Manner ; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways*. *Sidney.*

WISEACRE, wîze'-â-kûr. 417. *n. s.* [wîssager, Germ.] A wise, or sententious man. In this sense obsolete. *Leland.* A fool ; a dunce. *Addison.*

WISELING*, wîze'-lîng. *n. s.* One pretending to be wise : a word of contempt. *Donne.*

WISELY, wîze'-lê. *ad.* Judiciously ; prudently. *Milton.*

WISENESS, wîze'-nêss. *n. s.* Wisdom ; sapience. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

To WISH §, wîsh. *v. n.* [pîrcian, Sax.] To have strong desire ; to long. *Jonah*, iv. To be disposed, or inclined. *Addison.*

To WISH, wîsh. *v. a.* To desire ; to long for. *Sidney.* To recommend by wishing. *Shak.* To imprecate. *Shak.* To ask. *Clarendon.*

WISH, wîsh. *n. s.* Longing desire. *Milton.* Thing desired. *Milton.* Desire expressed. *Shakspeare.*

WISHEDLY, wîsh'-êd-lê. *ad.* According to desire. *Knolles.* *Ob. J.*

WISHER, wîsh'-ûr. 93. *n. s.* One who longs. One who expresses wishes. *Proverb.*

WISHFUL, wîsh'-fûl. *a.* Longing ; showing desire. *Shak.* Desirable ; exciting wishes. *Chapman.*

WISHFULLY, wîsh'-fûl-ê. *ad.* Earnestly ; with longing. *Blair.*

WISHLY*, wish'-lè. *ad.* With longing; wishfully.

Mirror for Magistrates. Ob. T.

WISKET, wis'-kèt. *n. s.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

WISP, wisp. *n. s.* [*wisp*, Swed. and old Dutch.] A small bundle, as of hay or straw. *Bacon.*

✂ This word is sometimes written and pronounced, improperly, *whisp*. *W.*

WEST, wist. *Pret.* and part. of *wis*.

WISTFUL, wist'-fùl. *a.* Attentive; earnest; full of thought. *Gay.* Earnest; eager. *Swift.*

WISTFULLY, wist'-fùl-lè. *ad.* Attentively; earnestly. *Hudibras.*

WISTLY, wist'-lè. *ad.* Attentively; earnestly. *Shakespeare.*

To WIT, wit. *v. n.* [pítan, Sax.] To know; to be known: now only used in the phrase *to wit*; that is to say. *Spenser.*

WIT ð, wit. *n. s.* [wepit, Sax.; wit, Icel.] The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects. *Dryden.* Imagination; quickness of fancy. *Locke.* Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy, or by genius; the effect of *wit*. *Dryden.* A man of fancy. *Dryden.* A man of genius. *Cowley.* Sense; judgement. *Daniel.* Faculty of the mind. *Shak.* [In the plural.] Soundness of understanding; intellect not crazed; sound mind. *Shak.* Contrivance; stratagem; power of expedients; invention; ingenuity.

WITCH ð, wish. *n. s.* [picce, Sax.] A woman given to unlawful arts. *Bacon.* [from pic, Sax.] A winding, sinuous bank. *Spenser.*

To WITCH, wish. *v. a.* To bewitch; to enchant. *Spenser.*

WITCHCRAFT, wish'-kráft. *n. s.* [*witch* and *craft*.] The practices of witches. *Bacon.* Power more than natural. *Sidney.*

WITCHELM*, wish'-èlm. *n. s.* A kind of elm. *Scott.*

WITCHERY, wish'-úr-è. *n. s.* Enchantment. *Raleigh.*

WITCRAFT, wit'-kráft. *n. s.* [*wit* and *craft*.] Contrivance; invention. *Camden. Ob. J.*

WITCRACKER, wit'-krák-úr. *n. s.* [*wit* and *cracker*.] A joker; one who breaks a jest. *Shakespeare.*

To WITE ð, wite. *v. a.* [pítan, Sax.] To blame; to reproach. *Spenser.*

WITE, wite. *n. s.* Blame; reproach. *Spenser.*

WITLESS*, wite'-lès. *a.* Blameless. *Spenser.*

WITH ð, with and with. 467. [See FORTHWITH.] *prep.* [pð, Sax.] By. Noting the cause: as, tired with iteration. *Shak.* Noting the means: as, cultivated with art. *Dryden.* Noting the instrument: as, with healthy wings. *Rove.* On the side of; for; noting confederacy or favour: as, Fear not, for I am with thee. *Genesis.* In opposition to; in competition or contest: as, I do contest with thy love. *Shak.* Noting comparison: as, Can carbuncles with her compare! *Sandys.* In society; noting connexion: as, There is no living with thee. *Taller.* In company of: as, He was with me. *Shak.* In appendage; noting consequence, or concomitance: as, a right to regal power, and with it to obedience. *Locke.* In mutual dealing: as, I will buy with you. *Shak.* Noting confidence: as, I trust you with all my secrets; or, I trust all my secrets with you. In partnership. *Pope.* Noting connexion. *Dryden.* Immediately after: as, With that she told me. *Sidney.* Amongst: as, Interest is her name with men below. *Dryden.* Upon: as, Such arguments had force with those Pagans. *Addison.* In consent: noting parity of state: as, With her they flourished. *Pope.*—*With*, in composition, signifies opposition, or privation, except *withal*. *Wilkins.*

WITHA'L, with'-álv. 466. *ad.* Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time. *Hooker.*

To WITHDRAW, with'-dráv. *v. a.* [pð, or pðep, Saxon, and draw.] To take back; to bereave. *Hooker.* To call away; to make to retire. *Broome.*

To WITHDRAW, with'-dráv. *v. n.* To retire; to retreat. *Milton.*

WITHDRAW, with'-dráv-úr. *n. s.* One who bereaves. *Ouvel.*

WITHDRAWINGROOM, with'-dráv'-íng-ròdm. *n. s.* Room behind another room for retirement. *Mortimer.*

WITHE, with. *n. s.* [pðir, Sax.] A willow twig. *Bacon.* A band, properly a band of twigs. [*with-an*, M. Goth.] *Mortimer.*

✂ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, and W. Johnston, give the sharp sound of *th* in this word, as heard in *frith*; but Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry the flat one, heard in *bathe*: The same distinction is observed in *withy* by those who have the word, as this must depend entirely on its simple. *W.*

To WITHER ð, with'-úr. *v. n.* [wepitðepob, Sax.] To fade; to grow sapless; to dry up. *Hooker.* To waste or pine away. *Temple.* To lose, or want animal moisture. *Dryden.*

To WITHER, with'-úr. *v. a.* To make to fade. *Ja. i.* To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle, for want of animal moisture. *Dryden.*

WITHERBAND, with'-úr-bánd. *n. s.* A piece of iron, which is laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's withers, to keep the two pieces of wood tight, that form the bow. *Farrier's Dict.*

WITHEREDNESS, with'-úrd-nès. *n. s.* The state of being withered; marciduity. *Bp. Hall.*

WITHERS, with'-úr. *n. s.* The joining of the shoulder bones at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder. *Farrier's Dict.*

WITHERWRUNG, with'-úr-rúg. *n. s.* The hurt caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide. *Farrier's Dict.*

To WITHHOLD, with'-hòld. *v. a.* *withheld*, or *withholden*, *pret.* and part. To restrain; to keep from action; to hold back. *Spenser.* To hinder; to obstruct. *Hooker.* To take away; to refuse. *Spenser.*

WITHHOLDEN, with'-hòld-dn. *part. pass.* of *withhold*. *Speelman.*

WITHHOLDER, with'-hòld-úr. *n. s.* One who withholds. *Stephens.*

WITHIN, with'-ín. *prep.* [pðinnan, Sax.] In the inner part of. *Shak.* In the compass of; not beyond: used both of place and time. *Bacon.* Not reaching to anything external. *Locke.* Not longer ago than. *Shak.* Into the reach of. *Olway.* In the reach of. *Milton.* Into the heart or confidence of. *South.* Not exceeding. *Swift.* In the enclosure of. *Addison.*

WITHIN, with'-ín. *ad.* In the inner parts; inwardly; internally. *Daniel.* In the mind. *Dryden.*

WITHINSIDE, with'-ín-side. *ad.* In the interior parts. *Sharp.*

WITHOUT, with'-òut. *prep.* [pðutan, Sax.] Not with. *Bp. Hall.* In a state of absence from. *Tatler.* In the state of not having. *Bacon.* Beyond; not within the compass of. *Burnet.* Supposing the negation, or omission of. *Addison.* Not by; not by the use of; not by the help of. *Bacon.* On the outside of. *Dryden.* Not within. *Addison.* With exemption from. *Davies.*

WITHOUT, with'-òut. *ad.* Not on the inside. *Bacon.* Out of doors. *Wotton.* Externally; not in the mind.

WITHOUT, with'-òut. *conjunct.* Unless; if not; except. *Sidney.*

WITHOUTEN, with'-òut-in. *prep.* [pðutan, Sax.] Without. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

To WITHSTAND, with'-stánd. *v. a.* To gainstaul; to oppose; to resist. *Sidney.*

WITHSTANDER, with'-stánd-úr. *n. s.* An opponent; resisting power. *Raleigh.*

WITHWIND, with'-wind. *n. s.* An herb.

WITHY, with'-è. [See WITHÆ.] *n. s.* [pðir, Sax.] A willow-tree. *Everlyn.*

WITHY*, with'-è. *a.* Made of withes. *P. Fletcher.*

WITLESS, wit'-lès. *a.* Wanting understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought. *Spenser.*

WITLESSLY*, wîl'-lês-lê. *ad.* Inconsiderately; without understanding. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

WITLESSNESS*, wîl'-lês-nês. *n. s.* Want of consideration. *Sir E. Sandys.*

WITTLING, wîl'-lîng. 410. *n. s.* A pretender to wit; a man of petty smartness. *Addison.*

WITNESS, wîl'-nês. *n. s.* [wîtnêss, Sax.] Testimony; attestation. *St. John, v.* One who gives testimony. *Gen. xxxi.—With a witness.* Effectually; to a great degree, so as to leave some lasting mark or testimony behind: a low phrase. *Woodward.*

To WITNESS, wîl'-nês. *v. a.* To attest; to tell with asseveration. *Shakspeare.*

To WITNESS, wîl'-nês. *v. n.* To bear testimony. *Sidney.*

WITNESS, wîl'-nês. *interj.* An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it. *Milton.*

WITNESSER*, wîl'-nês-sûr. *n. s.* One who gives testimony. *Martin.*

WITSNA'PPER, wîl'-snâp-pâr. *n. s.* One who affects repartee. *Shakspeare.*

WITTED, wîl'-têd. *a.* Having wit: as, a quick-witted boy.

WITTICISM, wîl'-tê-sîzm. *n. s.* A mean attempt at wit. *Dryden.*

WITTILY, wîl'-tê-lê. *ad.* Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully. *Dryden.* With flight of imagination. *Sidney.*

WITTIINESS, wîl'-tê-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being witty. *B. Jonson.*

WITTINGLY, wîl'-dîng-lê. *ad.* [from *witting*, knowing.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by design. *Hooker.*

WIT'TOL, wîl'-tôl. 166. *n. s.* [wîttol, Sax.] A man who knows the falsehood of his wife, and seems contented; a tame cuckold. *Sidney.*

WIT'TOLLY, wîl'-tôl-lê. *a.* Cuckoldly. *Shakspeare.*

WITTY, wîl'-tê. *a.* Judicious; ingenious; inventive. *Judith, xi.* Full of imagination. *Bacon.* Sarcastick; full of taunts. *Addison.*

WITWAL, wîl'-wôl. *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WITWORM, wîl'-wôrm. *n. s.* [wit and worm.] One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit. *B. Jonson.*

To WIVE, wîve. *v. n.* To marry; to take a wife. *Shakspeare.*

To WIVE, wîve. *v. a.* To match to a wife. *Shak.* To take for a wife. *Shakspeare.*

WIVEHOOD*, wîve'-hûd. *n. s.* Behaviour becoming a wife. *Spenser.*

WIVELESS*, wîve'-lês. *a.* Without a wife; unmarried. *Homily of Matrimony.*

WIVELY, wîve'-lê. *a.* Belonging to a wife. *Sidney.*

WIVER*, or WIVERN*, *n. s.* A kind of heraldick dragon. *Thynne.*

WIVES, wîvz. *n. s.* The plural of wife. *Spenser.*

WIZARD, wîz'-ârd. 88. *n. s.* [from *wise*: and should be written *wisard*.] A wise person; a learned person. *Spenser.* A conjurer; a magician; an enchanter. *Shakspeare.*

WIZARD*, wîz'-ârd. *a.* Enchanting; charming; overpowering. *Collins.* Haunted by wizards. *Milton.*

To WIZEN*, wîz'-zn. *v. n.* [wîznian, Sax.] To wither; to become dry: wizened, dried, withered, shrunk.

WO, wô. } *n. s.* [pa, Sax.; wai, M. Goth.; woe, Gr.] Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity. *Shak.* It is often used in denunciations, *wo be*; or in exclamations of sorrow, *wo is*, anciently *wo unorth*; pa pupð, Sax. *Sidney.* A denunciation of calamity; a curse. *South.* *Wo* seems in exclamation an adjective. *Shak.* [*Woe* is the prevailing orthography. *Todd.*]

WOAD, wôde. *n. s.* [pâð, Sax.] A plant cultivated for the dyers, who use it for the foundation of many colours. *Miller.*

WO'BEGONE, wô'-bê-gôn. *a.* Lost in wo; distracted in wo; overwhelmed with sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

WODE. *a.* Mad. See *WOOD.*

WOE*. See *Wo.*

WOE worth thee. See *To WORTH.*

WO'FUL, wô'-fûl. *a.* Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning. *Sidney.* Calamitous; afflictive. *Proverb.* Wretched; paltry; sorry. *Pope.*

WO'FULLY, wô'-fûl-lê. *ad.* Sorrowfully; mournfully. Wretchedly; in a sense of contempt. *South.*

WO'FULNESS, wô'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Misery; calamity. *Martin.*

WOLD, wôld. *n. s.* *Wold*, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain, open country; from the Saxon *wold*, a plain and a place without wood. *Gibson.* A plain, open country; downs. *Shak.* *Wold* and *wald* with the Saxons signified a ruler or governor; from whence *Bert-wold* is a famous governor; *Eithelwold* a noble governor; *Herwald*, and by inversion *waldher*, a general of an army. *Gibson.*

WOLF, wûlf. 169. *n. s.* [wulf, Sax.; wolf, Dutch.] A kind of wild dog that devours sheep: thence any thing ravenous or destructive. *Shak.* An eating ulcer. *Brown.*

WOLFDOG, wûlf'-dôg. *n. s.* A dog of a very large breed kept to guard sheep. *Tickell.* A dog supposed to be bred between a dog and wolf.

WOLFISH, wûlf'-îsh. *a.* Resembling a wolf in qualities or form. *Shakspeare.*

WOLFSBANE, wûlf'-bâne. *n. s.* [wolf and bane.] A poisonous plant; aconite. *Miller.*

WOLFSMILK, wûlf'-mîlk. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WOLVISH, wûl'-vîsh. *a.* Resembling a wolf. *Shak.*

WOMAN, wûm'-ûn. 83, 169. *n. s.* [wîrman, pîrman, Sax.] The female of the human race. *Shak.*

A female attendant on a person of rank. *Shak.*

To WOMAN, wûm'-ûn. *v. a.* To make pliant like a woman. *Shakspeare.*

WOMANED, wûm'-ûnd. 359. *a.* Accompanied or united with a woman. *Shakspeare.*

WOMANHATER, wûm'-ûn-hâ-tûr. *n. s.* One that has an aversion to the female sex. *Swift.*

WOMANHEAD, wûm'-ûn-hêd. } *n. s.* The character and qualities of a woman. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

WOMANISH, wûm'-ûn-îsh. *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; resembling a woman. *Sidney.*

WOMANISHLY*, wûm'-ûn-îsh-lê. *ad.* In a womanish manner. *Comment. on Chaucer.*

WOMANISHNESS*, wûm'-ûn-îsh-nês. *n. s.* State or quality of being womanish. *Hammond.*

To WOMANIZE, wûm'-ûn-îze. *v. a.* To emasculate; to effeminate; to soften. *Sidney.* *Ob. J.*

WOMANKIND, wûm'-ûn-kynd. *n. s.* The female sex; the race of women. *Sidney.*

WOMANLY, wûm'-ûn-lê. *a.* Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine. *Shak.* Not childish; not girlish. *Arbutnot.*

WOMANLY, wûm'-ûn-lê. *ad.* In the manner of a woman; effeminately. *Gascogne.*

WOMB, wôdm. 164, 347. *n. s.* [wombia, Goth.; pamb, Sax.; wamb, Icel.] The place of the foetus in the mother. *Shak.* The place whence any thing is produced. *Milton.* Any cavity. *Addison.*

To WOMB, wôdm. *v. a.* To enclose; to breed in secret. *Shakspeare.*

WOMBY, wôdm'-ê. *a.* Capacious. *Shak.* *Ob. J.*

WOMEN, wûm'-mîn. Plural of *woman*. *Milton.*

WON, wûn. The pret. and part. pass. of *win*.

To WON, wûn. *v. n.* [wontan, puntan, Sax.; wonen, Germ.] To dwell; to live; to have abode. *Spenser.*

WON, wûn. *n. s.* Dwelling; habitation. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

To WONDER, wûn'-dâr. 98. *v. n.* [wundrian, Sax.; wonder, Dutch.] To be struck with admiration; to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished. *Rzv. xiii.* To doubt: as, I wonder whether he will be here in time: a colloquial expression.

WONDER, wûn'-dâr. 98. *n. s.* [wundron, Sax.; wonder, Dutch.] Admiration; astonishment; amazement; surprise caused by something unusual or unexpected. *Shak.* Cause of wonder; a strange thing; something more or greater than can be ex-

—nò, mōve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

pected. *Carew.* Any thing mentioned with wonder. *Milton.*
WONDERER*, wân'-dâr-âr. *n. s.* One who wonders.
WONDERFUL, wân'-dâr-fûl. *a.* Admirable; strange; astonishing. *Job*, xlii.
WONDERFUL, wân'-dâr-fûl. *ad.* To a wonderful degree. 2 *Chron.* ii.
WONDERFULLY, wân'-dâr-fûl-è. *ad.* In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree. *Bacon.*
WONDERFULNESS*, wân'-dâr-fûl-nès. *n. s.* State or quality of being wonderful or amazing. *Sidney.*
WONDERMENT, wân'-dâr-mènt. *n. s.* Astonishment; amazement. *Spenser.* Wonderful appearance; wonderful relation. *Dryden.*
WONDEROUS, wân'-dâr-ûs. *a.* See **WONDROUS**.
WONDERSTRUCK, wân'-dâr-strûk. *a.* Amazed. *Dryden.*
WONDER-WORKING, wân'-dâr-wûrk-îng. *a.* Doing surprising things. *Drayton.*
WONDROUS, wân'-drûs. 314. *a.* Admirable; marvellous; strange; surprising. *Milton.* In a strange degree. *Raleigh.*
WONDROUSLY, wân'-drûs-lè. *ad.* To a strange degree. *Shak.* In a strange manner. *Chapman.*
TO WONT, } wûnt. } *v. n.* [pret. and part. wônt:
 To be **WONT**, } } punian, Sax.; gewoonen,
 Dutch.] To be accustomed; to use; to be used. *Spenser.*
WONT §, wûnt. *n. s.* Custom; habit; use. *Sidney.*
Ob. J.
WON'T, wônt. *a.* A contraction of *would not*; used for *will not*.
WONTED, wûnt'-êd. *part. a.* Accustomed; used; usual: used both of persons and things. *Spenser.*
WONTEDNESS, wûnt'-êd-nès. *n. s.* State of being accustomed to. *King Charles.* *Ob. J.*
WONTLESS, wûnt'-lès. *a.* Unaccustomed; unusual. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*
TO WOO §, wôô. 10. *v. a.* [apoçod, Sax.] To court; to sue to for love. *Shak.* To court solicitously; to invite with importunity. *Davies.*
TO WOO, wôô. *v. n.* To court; to make love. *Dryden.*
WOOD, wûd. *a.* [woods, Goth.; wôd, Sax.] Mad; furious; raging. *Tusser.*
WOOD §, wûd. 307. *n. s.* [puce, Sax.; wood, Dutch.] A large and thick collection of trees. *Spenser.* The substance of trees; timber. *Boyle.*
WOODANE/MONE, wûd-â-nêm-'ô-nè. *n. s.* A plant.
WOODBIND, wûd'-blnd. } *n. s.* [pubbmb, Sax.]
WOODBINE, wûd'-blne. } Honeysuckle. *Shakespeare.*
WOODCOCK, wûd'-kôk. *n. s.* [poçucoc, Sax.] A bird of passage with a long bill. *Shakespeare.*
WOODDRINK, wûd'-drînk. *n. s.* Decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as sassafras. *Floyer.*
WOODDED, wûd'-êd. *a.* Supplied with wood. *Chapman.*
WOODEN, wûd'-dn. 103. *a.* Ligneous; made of wood; timber. *Shak.* Clumsy; awkward. *Collier.*
WOODFRETTER, wûd'-frèt-tûr. *n. s.* An insect; a wood-worm. *Ainsworth.*
WOODGOD*, wûd'-gôd. *n. s.* A pretended sylvan deity. *Spenser.*
WOODHOLE, wûd'-hôle. *n. s.* Place where wood is laid up. *Phillips.*
WOODINESS*, wûd'-è-nès. *n. s.* The state of containing much wood. *Evelyn.*
WOODLAND, wûd'-lând. *n. s.* Woods; ground covered with woods. *Locke.*
WOODLAND*, wûd'-lând. *a.* Covered with woods; belonging to woods. *Dryden.*
WOODLARK, wûd'-lârk. *n. s.* A melodious sort of wild lark. *Shenstone.*
WOODLOUSE, wûd'-lôuse. *n. s.* An insect; the milleped. *Hill.*
WOODLY*, wûd'-lè. *ad.* Madly. *Huloet.*
WOODMAN, wûd'-mân. 88. } *n. s.* A sportsman; a
WOODSMAN*, wûdz/-mân. } hunter. *Sidney.*

WOODMONGER, wûd'-mûng-gûr. *n. s.* A wood-seller. *Wotton.*
WOODNESS*, wûd'-nès. *n. s.* Anger; rage; madness. *Bp. Fisher.*
WOODNIGHTSHADE, wûd'-nîte-shâde. *n. s.* A plant.
WOODNOTE, wûd'-nôte. *n. s.* Wild music. *Milton.*
WOODNYMPH, wûd'-nîmf. *n. s.* A fabied goddess of the woods. *Milton.*
WOODOFFERING, wûd'-ôf-fâr-îng. *n. s.* Wood burnt on the altar. *Neh.* x.
WOODPECK*, wûd'-pèk. } *n. s.* A bird.
WOODPECKER, wûd'-pèk-kûr. } *Derham.*
WOODPIGEON, wûd'-pld-jîn. } *n. s.* A wild
WOODCULVER, wûd'-kûl-vûr. } pigeon. *Gregory.*
WOODREVE*, wûd'-rèev. *n. s.* [wood and reve.] One who has the care of woods.
WOODROOF, wûd'-rôôf. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
WOODSARE, wûd'-sâre. *n. s.* Froth found upon herbs, as lavender and sage. *Bacon.*
WOODSERE, wûd'-sèer. *n. s.* [wood and sere.] The time when there is no sap in the tree. *Tusser.* *Ob. J.*
WOODSORREL, wûd'-sôr-rîl. *n. s.* A plant. *Mil-ler.*
WOODWARD, wûd'-wârd. *n. s.* A forester; an overlooker of woods. *Howell.*
WOODWORM, wûd'-wûrm. *n. s.* A worm bred in wood.
WOODY, wûd'-ê. *a.* Abounding with wood. *Milton.* Ligneous; consisting of wood. *Grew.* Relating to woods; sylvan. *Spenser.*
WOOPER, wûd'-âr. 98. *n. s.* [wogepe, Sax.] One who courts a woman. *Chapman.*
WOOF, wôôf. *n. s.* [from wove.] The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft. *Bacon.* Texture; cloth. *Milton.*
WOOLINGLY, wôô'-îng-lè. 410. *ad.* Pleasingly; so as to invite stay. *Shakespeare.*
WOOL §, wûl. 307. *n. s.* [pul, Sax.; wollen, Dutch.] The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth. *Raleigh.* Any short thick hair. *Shakespeare.*
WOOLCOMBER*, wûl'-kò-mûr. *n. s.* One whose business is to comb wool. *Johnson.*
WOOLFEL, wûl'-fèl. *n. s.* [wool and fell.] Skin not stripped of the wool. *Davies.*
WOOLLEN, wûl'-lîn. 99, 192. *a.* Made of wool not finely dressed, and thence used likewise for any thing coarse: it is likewise used in general for made of wool, as distinct from linen. *Bacon.*
WOOLLEN, wûl'-lîn. *n. s.* Cloth made of wool. *Hudibras.*
WOOLLINESS*, wûl'-lè-nès. *n. s.* State or quality of being woolly.
WOOLLY, wûl'-lè. *a.* Clothed with wool. *Shak.* Consisting of wool. *Dryden.* Resembling wool. *Shakespeare.*
WOOLPACK, wûl'-pâk. } *n. s.* [wool, pack, and
WOOLSAK, wûl'-sâk. } sack.] A bag of wool; a bundle of wool. *Shenstone.* The seat of the judges in the house of lords. *Dryden.* Any thing bulky without weight. *Cleaveland.*
WOOLSTAPLER §, wûl'-stâ-plâr. *n. s.* One who deals largely in wool; one who buys wool, and sorts it, and then sells it to the clothiers.
WOOLWARD, wûl'-wûrd. *ad.* [wool and ward.] In wool. *Harmar.* *Ob. J.*
WOOP, wôop. *n. s.* A bird.
WOOS, wôôs. *n. s.* Sea-weed. An herb.
WORD §, wûrd. *n. s.* [wopd, Sax.; word, Dutch
 ward, M. Goth.] A single part of speech. *Bacon.* A short discourse. *Shak.* Talk; discourse. *Shak.* Dispute; verbal contention. *Shak.* Language, oral expression; living speech. *Shak.* Promise. *Heylin.* Signal; token; order. *Shak.* Account; tidings; message. *Prior.* Declaration; purpose expressed. *Dryden.* Affirmation. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* Scripture; word of God. *Whitegift.* The second person of the ever-adorable Trinity; 9

scripture term. *Milton*. A motto; a short sentence; a proverb. *Spenser*.
TO WORD, wûrd. v. n. To dispute. *L'Estrange*.
TO WORD, wûrd. v. a. To express in proper words. *Fell*. To affect by many words; to overpower by words. *Howell*.
WORDCATCHER*, wûrd'-kâtsh-âr. n. s. One who cavils at words. *Pope*.
WORDER*, wûrd'-âr. n. s. One who uses words; a speaker. *Whitlock*.
WORDINESS*, wûrd'-ê-nês. n. s. State or quality of abounding with words. *Ash*.
WORDISH*, wûrd'-ish. a. Respecting words. *Sidney*.
WORDISHNESS*, wûrd'-ish-nês. n. s. Manner of wording or expression. *Verses Pref. to Digby of Bodies*.
WORDLESS*, wûrd'-lês. a. Silent; without words. *Shakspeare*.
WORDY, wûrd'-ê. a. Verbose; full of words. *Spectator*.
WORE, wôr. The preterit of *wear*. *Dryden*.
TO WORK §, wûrk. v. n. pret. *worked*, or *wrought*. [peopce, Sax.; *werken*, Dutch.] To labour; to travail; to toil. *Ex. v.* To be in action; to be in motion. *Dryden*. To act; to carry on operations. *Milton*. To operate as a manufacturer. *Isaiah*, xix. To ferment. *Bacon*. To operate; to have effect. *Rom. viii.* To obtain by diligence. *Shak.* To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other physick. *Brown*. To act as on a subject. *Addison*. To make way. *Milton*. To be tossed or agitated. *Jonah*, i.
TO WORK, wûrk. v. a. preter. and participle pass. *worked*, or *wrought*. To labour; to manufacture; to form by labour. *Raleigh*. To bring by action into any state. *Addison*. To influence by successive impulses. *Bacon*. To make by gradual labour, and continued violence. *Milton*. To produce by labour; to effect. *2 Cor. iv.* To manage, in a state of motion; to put into motion. *Arminhot.* To put to labour; to exert. *Addison*. To embroider with a needle: as, She *worked* an apron. *Spectator*.—*To work out*. To effect by toil. *Addison*. *To work out*. To erase; to efface. *Dryden*. *To work up*. To raise. *Dryden*. To expend in any work, as materials.
WORK, wûrk. n. s. [peopce, Sax.; *werk*, Dutch.] Toil; labour; employment. *Ecclesi. xxxiii.* A state of labour. *Temple*. Bungling attempt. *Stillington*. Flowers or embroidery of the needle. *Spenser*. Any fabric or compages of art. *Pope*. Action; feat; deed. *Hanmond*. Any thing made. *Donne*. Operation. *Digby*. Effect; consequence of agency. *Milton*. Management; treatment. *Shak.*—*To set on work*. To employ; to engage. *Hooker*.
WORKER, wûrk'-âr. n. s. Whoever or whatever works. *1 Kings*, vii.
WORKFELLOW, wûrk'-fêl-lô. n. s. One engaged in the same work with another. *Rom. xvi.*
WORKFOLK*, wûrk'-fôke. n. s. Persons employed in working. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
WORKHOUSE, wûrk'-hôuse. } n. s. A
WORKINGHOUSE, wûrk'-ing-hôuse. } place in
 which any manufacture is carried on. *Shak.*
 A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour. *Atterbury*.
WORKING*, wûrk'-ing. n. s. Motion; operation. *Shakspeare*. Fermentation. *Bacon*.
WORKINGDAY, wûrk'-ing-dâ. n. s. Day on which labour is permitted; not the sabbath: it therefore is taken for coarse and common. *Shakspeare*.
WORKMAN, wûrk'-mân. n. s. An artificer; a maker of any thing. *Wisd.* viii.
WORKMANLIKE*, wûrk'-mân-like. a. Skillful; well performed. *Dryden*.
WORKMANLY, wûrk'-mân-lê. a. Skillful; well performed; workmanlike.
WORKMANLY, wûrk'-mân-lê. ad. Skillfully; in a manner becoming a workman. *Tusser*.
WORKMANSHIP, wûrk'-mân-shîp. n. s. Manu-

facture; something made by any one. *Spenser*. The skill of a worker; the degree of skill discovered in any manufacture. *Spenser*. The art of working. *Woodward*.
WORKMASTER, wûrk'-mâ-stûr. n. s. The performer of any work. *Spenser*.
WORKSHOP*, wûrk'-shôp. n. s. The place where the workman carries on his work. *Dr. Warton*.
WORKWOMAN, wûrk'-wûm-ân. n. s. A woman skilled in needlework. *Spenser*. A woman that works for hire.
WORKYDAY, wûrk'-ê-dâ. n. s. [corrupted from *workingday*.] A day not the sabbath. *Shak.*
WORLD §, wûrld. 165. n. s. [peopce, Sax.; *wereld*, Dutch.] The great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke*. System of beings. *Nicene Creed*. The earth; the terraqueous globe. *Milton*. Present state of existence. *Shak.* A secular life. *Rogers*. Public life; the publick. *Shak.* Business of life; trouble of life. *Shak.* Great multitude. *Shak.* Mankind; an hyperbolical expression for many: all the world is a favourite phrase. *Hooker*. Course of life. *Richardson*. Universal empire. *Milton*. The manners of men; the practice of life. *Shak.* Every thing that the world contains. *Lavo*. A large tract of country; a wide compass of things. *Cowley*. A collection of wonders; a wonder. *Knolles*. Time: a sense originally Saxon; now only used in *world without end*.—*In the world*. In possibility. *Addison*. For all the world. Exactly: a ludicrous sense. *Sidney*.
WORLDLINESS, wûrld'-lê-nês. n. s. Covetousness; addictedness to gain.
WORLDLING, wûrld'-ling. 410. n. s. A mortal set upon profit. *Sidney*.
WORLDLY, wûrld'-lê. a. Secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come. *Dryden*. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state. *Milton*. Human; common; belonging to the world. *Hooker*.
WORLDLY, wûrld'-lê. ad. With relation to the present life. *Raleigh*.
WORM §, wûrm. 165. n. s. [pýnm, Sax.; *worm*, Dutch.] A small, harmless serpent that lives in the earth. *Shak.* A poisonous serpent. *Shak.* Animal bred in the body. *Harvey*. The animal that spins silk. *Shak.* Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture. *Shak.* Something tormenting. *Milton*. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing spiral: as the threads of screws, when bigger than can be made in screw-plates. *Maxon*. A supposed membrane or ligament under the tongue of a dog. *South*.
TO WORM, wûrm. v. n. To work slowly, secretly, and gradually. *Herbert*.
TO WORM, wûrm. v. a. To drive by slow and secret means, perhaps as by a screw. *Swift*. To deprive a dog of something, nobody knows what, under his tongue, which is said to prevent him, nobody knows why, from running mad. *Mortimer*.
WORMEAT*, wûrm'-êet. } a. Gnawed by
WORMEATEN, wûrm'-ê-tin. } worms. *Shak.*
 Old; worthless. *Bp. Hall*.
WORMEATENNESS*, wûrm'-ê-tin-nês. n. s. State of being wormeaten; rottenness.
WORMWOOD, wûrm'-wûd. n. s. A plant. *Miller*.
WORMY, wûrm'-ê. a. Full of worms. *Shak.* Earthy; grovelling. *Bp. Reynolds*.
WORN, wôr. part. pass. of *wear*.—*Worn out* is quite consumed. *Dryden*.
WORNIL, wôr'-nil. n. s. Maggots generated in the backs of cows in the summer. *Derham*.
WORRIER*, wûr'-rê-âr. n. s. One who worries or torments. *Spenser*.
TO WORRY §, wûr'-rê. 165. v. a. [pýnigan, Sax.] To tear, or mangle, as a beast tears its prey. *Shak.* To harass, or persecute brutally. *Milton*.
WORSE §, wûrse. 165. a. The comparative of *bad*; *bad, worse, worst*. [pýp, Sax.; *wairs*, M. Goth. More bad; more ill. *Daniel*, i.
WORSE, wûrse. ad. In a manner more bad. *Shak.*
spare.

—nò, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, bāll; —ōll; —pōund; —thiu, THIS.

The WORSE, wårse. *n. s.* The loss; not the advantage; not the better. 2 *Kings* xiv. Something less good. *Richardson*.

To WORSE, wårse. *v. a.* To put to disadvantage. *Milton*.

To WORSEN*, wår'-sn. *v. a.* To worse. *Milton*.

WORSER, wår'-sår. *a.* A barbarous word, formed by corrupting *worse* with the usual comparative termination. *Shakespeare*.

WORSHIP §, wår'-ship. *n. s.* [peopðrýpe, Sax.] Dignity; eminence; excellence. *Spenser*. A character of honour. *Shak.* A title of honour. *Shak.* A term of ironical respect. *Pope*. Adoration; religious act of reverence. *Pearson*. Honour; respect; civil deference. *St. Luke*, xiv. Idolatry of lovers; submissive respect. *Shakespeare*.

To WORSHIP, wår'-ship. *v. a.* To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites. *Exod.* xxxiv. To respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence. *Shak.* To honour with amorous respect. *Carew*.

To WORSHIP, wår'-ship. *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration. 1 *Kings*, xii.

WORSHIPFUL, wår'-ship-fål. *a.* Claiming respect by any character or dignity. *South*. A term of ironical respect. *Shakespeare*.

WORSHIPFULLY, wår'-ship-fål-è. *ad.* Respectfully. *Shakespeare*.

WORSHIPPER, wår'-ship-pår. *n. s.* Adorer; one that worships. *South*.

WORST, wårst. 165. *c.* [the superlative of *bad*, formed from *worse*: *bad, worse, worst.*] Most bad; most ill. *Locke*.

WORST, wårst. *n. s.* The most calamitous or wicked state; the utmost height or degree of any thing ill. *Digby*.

To WORST, wårst. *v. a.* To defeat; to overthrow. *Suckling*.

WORSTED, wårst'-td. 99, 169. *n. s.* [from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk, famous for the woollen manufacture.] Woollen yarn; wool spun. *Pope*.

WORT, wårt. 165. *n. s.* [pýpt, peopt, Sax.; *worte*, Dut.] Originally a general name for an herb; whence it still continues in many, as *liverwort*, *spleenwort*. A plant of the cabbage kind. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. [pýpt, Sax.] New beer, either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation. *Bacon*.

To WORTH, or **WURTH**, wårth. *v. a.* To betide; to happen to. This word was formerly common in conjunction with *wo*; as, *wo worth thee*, i. e. *wo be to thee*. *Spenser*.

WORTH, in the termination of the names of places, comes from popð, a court or farm, or popðtɔ, a street or road. *Gibson*.

WORTH §, wårth. 165, 467. *n. s.* [peopð, Sax.] Price; value. *Hooker*. Excellence; virtue. *Sidney*. Importance; valuable quality. *Hooker*.

WORTH, wårth. *a.* Equal in price to; equal in value to. *Shak.* Deserving of, either in a good or bad sense. Equal in possessions to. *Shakespeare*.

WORTHILY, wår'-thè-è. *ad.* Suitably; not below the rate of. *Ray*. Deservedly; according to merit. *Milton*. Justly; not without cause. *Hooker*.

WORTHINESS, wår'-thè-nès. *n. s.* Desert; merit. *Hooker*. Excellence; dignity; virtue. *Sidney*. State of being worthy; quality of deserving. *Sidney*.

WORTHLESS, wårth'-lès. *a.* Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence. *Shak.* Having no value. *Prim*.

WORTHLESSNESS, wårth'-lès-nès. *n. s.* Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value. *More*.

WORTHY, wår'-thè. *a.* Deserving; such as merits. *Sidney*. Valuable; noble; illustrious; having excellence or dignity. *Hooker*. Having worth; having virtue. *Shak.* Not good: a term of ironical commendation. *Dryden*. Suitable for any quality, good or bad; equal in value; equal in dignity. *Milton*. Suitable to any thing bad. *Shakespeare*. Deserving of ill. *Deut.* xxv.

WORTHY, wår'-thè. *n. s.* A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour. *Brown*.

To WORTHY, wår'-thè. *v. a.* To render worthy; to aggrandize; to exalt. *Shakespeare*. *Ob. J.*
To WOT, wót. } *v. n.* [pat, from ptcen, Sax.,
To WOTE*, wòte. } whence *weet*, of which the pret
erit was *wot*.] To know; to be aware. *Spenser*
Ob. J.

Mr. Elphinstone is singular in pronouncing this word [wot] so as to rhyme it with *hut*; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, rhyme it with *not*. *W.*

WOULD, wóld. 320. The preterit of *will*. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood. *Ray*. Was or am resolved; I wish or wished to I am or was willing. *Sidney*. It is a familiar term for *wish to do*, or *to have*. *Shak.* Should wish *Waller*. It is used in old authors for *should*. *Bacon*. It has the signification of I wish, or I pray. *Shak.*

WOULDING, wóld'-ing. *n. s.* Motion of desire; disposition to any thing; propensity; inclination; incipient purpose. *Hammond*.

WOUND §, wóund, or wóund. 315. [wóund, or wóund, Jones; wóund, *Fulton and Knight*, *n. s.* [pund, Sax. *wonde*, Dutch; *wunda*, M. Goth.] A hurt given by violence. *Shakespeare*.

The first pronunciation of this word, though generally received among the polite world, is certainly a capricious novelty: a novelty either generated by false criticism, to distinguish it from the preterit of the verb to *wind*, of which there was not the least danger of interference, (see **BOWL**;) or more probably from an affectation of the French sound of this diphthong, which, as in *pour*, and some other words, we find of late to have prevailed. The stage is in possession of this sound, and what Swift observes of newspapers, with respect to the introduction of new and fantastical words, may be applied to the stage, with respect to new and fantastical modes of pronunciation. (See **SIGH**.) That the other pronunciation was the established sound of this word, appears from the poets, who rhyme it with *bound*, *found*, *ground*, and *around*; and it is still so among the great bulk of speakers, who learn this sound at school, and are obliged to unlearn it again when they come into the conversation of the polite world. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Elphinstone, adopt the first sound of this word; but Dr. Kenrick and W. Johnston the second. Mr. Perry gives both, but prefers the first; and though Mr. Smith, in his vocabulary, has classed it with *sound* and *found*, he says *second* is the common pronunciation. I am, however, of Mr. Nares' opinion, who says this pronunciation ought to be entirely banished. But where is the man bold enough to risk the imputation of vulgarity by such an expulsion? *W.*

To WOUND, wóund, or wóund. *v. a.* To hurt by violence. *Deut.* xxxii.

WOUND, wóund. The preterit and part. pass. of *wind*. *Chapman*.

WOUNDER, wóund'-år, or wóund'-år. *n. s.* One that wounds.

WOUNDLESS, wóund'-lès. *a.* Exempt from wounds. *Spenser*.

WOUNDWORT, wóund'-wårt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

WOUNDY. *a.* Excessive: a low, bad word. *L'Estrange*.

WOVE, wóve. The preterit and part. pass. of *weave*. *Milton*.

WOVEN, wó'-vn. 103. The part. pass. of *weave*. *Shakespeare*.

WOX, wóks. } The preterit of *wax*. Became
WOXE, wóks. } *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

WOXEN, wók'-sn. The participle of *To wax*. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

WRACK §, rák. *n. s.* [*wrack*, Dutch; *pñæce*, Sax. See **WRECK**.] Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks. *Dryden*. Ruin; destruction. *Sidney*.

To WRACK, rák. 474. *v. a.* To destroy in the water; to wreck. It seems in Milton to mean *to rock*, to shake. *Milton*. To torture; to torment: common ly written *rack*. *Cowley*.

WRACKFUL*, rák'-fål. *a.* Ruinous; destructive. *Drayton*.

WRAITH*, ráth. *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *swarth* or *swairth*.] The apparition of a person.

about to die, as pretended in parts of the north. *Grose.*

To WRA'NGLE §, râng'-gl. 405. *v. n.* [*wrang*, *wrangen*, Teut.] To dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely; to altercate; to squabble. *Shakspeare.*

WRA'NGLE, râng'-gl. *n. s.* A quarrel; a perverse dispute. *Swift.*

WRA'NGLER, râng'-gl.-ûr. *n. s.* A perverse, peevish, disputative man. *Shakspeare.*

To WRAP, râp. 474. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *wrapped* or *wrapt*. [*uraffia*, Dan.] To roll together; to complicate. *St. John*, xx. To involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round. *Dryden.* To comprise; to contain. *Addison*.—*To wrap up.* To involve totally. *Shak.* [often corruptly written for *rap* or *rape*, from *rapio*, Lat.] To snatch up miraculously. *Locke.* To transport; to put in ecstasy: for *rapt*. *Cowley.*

§ This word is often pronounced *rap*, rhyming with *top*, even by speakers much above the vulgar. They have a confused idea, that a preceding *w* makes the *a* broad, and do not attend to the intervening *r*, which bears the power of the *w*, and necessarily preserves the *a* in its short Italian sound. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as I have done. *W.*

WRA'PPER, râp'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* One that wraps. That in which any thing is wrapped. *Addison.*

WRA'PPING*, râp'-pîng. *n. s.* That in which any thing is wrapped. *Bp. Rainbow.*

WRATH §, rôth, or râth. 474. [râth, *Jones*, *Fulton* and *Knight*.] *n. s.* [ppað, Sax.] Anger; fury; rage. 2 *Cor.* xii.

§ The first pronunciation of this word is by far the more usual, but the *a* is more analogical. The *w* has no power over the *a*, for the same reason as in the preceding word. A want of attending to this, and, perhaps, confounding this word with the obsolete adjective *wroth*, are the reasons of the present currency of this erroneous pronunciation. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith, adopt the first sound; and Mr. Perry alone the last; but, in a case where analogy is so clear, his authority ought, in my opinion, to outweigh them all. *W.*

WRA'THFUL, rôth'-fûl, or râth'-fûl. *a.* Angry; furious; raging. *Spenser.*

WRA'THFULLY, rôth'-fûl-lê, or râth'-fûl-lê. *ad.* Furiously; passionately. *Shakspeare.*

WRA'THLESS, rôth'-lê, or râth'-lê. *a.* Free from anger. *Waller.*

To WRAW*, râwl. *v. n.* To cry as a cat. *Spenser.*
To WREAK §, rêke. *v. a.* old preterit and part. pass. *wroke* and *wroken*; now *wreaked*. [ppæcan, Sax.; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, Germ.] To revenge. *Spenser.* To execute any violent design. *Milton.* It is corruptly written for *reck*, to heed; to care. *Shakspeare.*

§ The diphthong in this word has the sound I have given it, in Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Perry, Smith, and Barclay. *W.*

WREAK, rêke. 474. *n. s.* Revenge; vengeance. *Spenser.* Passion; furious fit. *Titus Andronicus.* *Ob. J.*

WRE'AKFUL, rêke'-fûl. *a.* Revengeful; angry: not in use. *Shakspeare.*

WREATH §, rêth, or rêthe. 467. *n. s.* [ppæð, Sax.] Any thing curled or twisted. *Bacon.* A garland; a chaplet. *Shakspeare.*

§ I have placed what I think the best usual mode of pronouncing this word first, because I think it so much more agreeable to analogy than the second. Nouns and verbs spelled alike, and ending with a hissing consonant, seem, throughout the whole language, to be distinguished from each other by the former giving the sharp, and the latter the flat sound to the consonant. See *Principles*, No. 437, 467, 499. *W.*

To WREATH, rêthe. *v. a.* pret. *wreathed*; part. pass. *wreathed*, *wreathen*, [ppîðan, Sax.] To curl; to twist; to convolve. *Shak.* Used for *to writhe*. *Gay.* To interweave; to entwine one in another. *Exod.* xxviii. To encircle, as a garland. *Prior.* To encircle as with a garland; to dress in a garland. *Dryden.*

To WREATH, rêthe. *v. n.* To be interwoven; to be intertwined. *Dryden.*

WRE'ATHY, rê'-thê. *a.* Spiral; curled; twisted. *Brown.* Covered with a wreath. *Dryden.*

WRECK §, rêk. 474. [See *SHIPWRECK*.] *n. s.* [ppæce, Sax.; *wracke*, Dutch.] Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea. *Spenser.* Dissolution by violence. *Milton.* Ruin; destruction. *Shak.* The thing wrecked: as, The ship was considered as a *wreck*. *Shak.* Dead, undigested stems of grasses and weeds in a ploughed land. *Grose.*

§ Mr. Sheridan alone has given the sound of *a* to the *e* in this word; Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as I have done. *W.*

To WRECK, rêk. *v. a.* To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands. *Spenser.* To ruin. *Daniel.* Used for *wreak*, in its different senses of *revenge* and *execute*. *Shakspeare.*

To WRECK, rêk. *v. n.* To suffer wreck. *Milton.*

WRE'CKFUL*, rêk'-fûl. *a.* Causing wreck. *Spenser.*

WREN, rên. 474. *n. s.* [ppenna, Sax.] A small bird. *Brown.*

To WRENCH §, rênsh. *v. a.* [ppîngan, Sax.; *wengen*, Dutch; *raunch*, old Engl.] To pull by violence; to wrest; to force. *Shak.* To sprain; to distort. *Shakspeare.*

WRENCH, rênsh. 474. *n. s.* A violent pull or twist. A sprain. *Locke.* *Wrenches*, in Chaucer, signifies means, sleights, subtilities. *Bacon.*

To WREST §, rêst. *v. a.* [ppærcan, Sax.] To twist by violence; to extort by writhing or force. *Ascham.* To distort; to writhe; to force. *Hooker.* To wind; to screw: applied to the turning of instruments. *Skelton.*

WREST, rêst. 474. *n. s.* Distortion; violence. *Hooker.* an active or moving power. *Spenser.* An instrument to tune. *Laneham.*

WRE'STER, rês'-tûr. *n. s.* One who wrests; one who uses a wrest. *Skelton.*

To WRE'STLE §, rês'-sl. 472. *v. n.* To contend who shall throw the other down. *Shak.* To struggle; to contend. *Clarendon.*

To WRE'STLE*, rês'-sl. *v. a.* To overcome in wrestling. *Spenser.*

WRE'STLER, rês'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* One who wrestles; one who professes the athletic art. *Denham.* One who contends in wrestling. *Waller.*

WRETCH §, rêsh. *n. s.* [ppæce, ppæc, Sax.] A miserable mortal. *Shak.* A worthless, sorry creature. *Sidney.* It is used by way of slight, or ironical pity, or contempt. *Drayton.* It is sometimes a word of tenderness, as we now say *poor thing*. *Sidney.*

WRE'TCHED, rêsh'-êd. 366. *a.* Miserable; unhappy. *Hooker.* Calamitous; afflictive. *Hooker.* Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthless. *Hooker.* Despicable; hatefully contemptible. *Sidney.*

WRE'TCHEDLY, rêsh'-êd-lê. *ad.* Miserably; unhappily. *Clarendon.* Meanly; despicably. *South.*

WRE'TCHEDNESS, rêsh'-êd-nê. *n. s.* Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state. *Sidney.* Pitifulness; despicableness.

WRE'TCHLESS, rêsh'-lê. *a.* [for *reckless*.] Careless; mindless; heedless. *Hammond.*

WRE'TCHLESSNESS, rêsh'-lê-nê. *n. s.* Carelessness. 39 *Art. of Rel.*

To WRIG*, rig. *v. a.* To move to and fro; to rub to shake; to put into quick motion. *Skelton.*

To WRI'GGLE §, rig'-gl. 405. *v. n.* [ppîzgan, Sax.; *ruggelen*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with short motions. *Tusser.*

To WRI'GGLE, rig'-gl. 474. *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by shifting motion. *Hudibras.*

WRI'GGLE, rig'-gl. *a.* Pliant; flexible; moving to and fro. *Spenser.*

WRIGHT, rite. 293, 474. *n. s.* [ppîhta, pîphta, Sax.] A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer. *Chapman.*

To WRING §, ring. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôdnd;—thin, THIS.

wring and **wring**, [ppɪŋŋan, Sax.] To twist; to turn round with violence. *Lev. i.* To force by contortion. *Judges, vi.* To squeeze; to press. *Shak.* To writhe. *Shak.* To pinch. *Bacon.* To force by violence; to extort. *Shak.* To harass; to distress; to torture. *Shak.* To distort; to turn to a wrong purpose. *Ascham.* To persecute with extortion. *Hayward.*

To WRING, rîng, 474. *v. n.* To writhe with anguish. *Shakespeare.*

WRING*, rîng, *n. s.* Action of anguish. *Bp. Hall.*

WRINGER, rîng'-ûr, 98. *n. s.* One who squeezes the water out of clothes. *Shakespeare.*

WRINKLE §, rîngk'-kl, 405. *n. s.* [ppɪŋkle, Sax.; *wrinkel*, Dutch.] Corrugation or furrow of the skin or the face. *Shak.* Rumples of cloth. Any roughness.

To WRINKLE, rîngk'-kl, *v. a.* [ppɪŋkleian, Sax.]

To corrugate; to contract into furrows. *Shak.* To make rough or uneven. *Milton.*

WRIST §, rîst, 474. *n. s.* [pɹýŋɹt, Sax.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm. *Brown.*

WRISTBAND, rîst'-bând, *n. s.* The fastening of the shirt at the hand. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

WRIT, rî, 474. *n. s.* Any thing written; scripture: this sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the Bible. *Hooker.* A judicial process, by which any one is summoned as an offender. *Prior.* A legal instrument. *Shakespeare.*

WRIT, rî, The preterit of *write*. *Prior.*

WRITATIVE, rî'-îv, *a.* Disposed to write. *Pope.*

To WRITE §, rîe, *v. a.* pret. *writ*, or *wrote*; part. pass. *written*, *writ*, or *wrote*. [ppɪtan, appɪtan, Sax.; *rita*, Icel.; *writs*, Goth.] To express by means of letters. *Shak.* To engrave; to impress. *Locke.* To produce as an author. *Granville.* To tell by letter. *Prior.*

To WRITE, rîe, 474. *v. n.* To perform the act of writing. *Shak.* To play the author. *Shak.* To tell in books. *Shak.* To send letters. *1 Esdr.* To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the style of. *Ayliffe.* To compose; to form compositions. *Waller.*

WRITER, rî'-îr, 98. *n. s.* One who practises the art of writing. An author. *Bacon.*

To WRITHE §, rîthe, 467. *v. a.* [ppɪðan, Sax.] To distort; to deform with distortion. *Shak.* To twist with violence. *Milton.* To wrest; to force by violence; to torture; to distort. *Hooker.* To twist. *Dryden.*

To WRITHE, rîthe, *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture. *Addison.*

To WRITHE, rîth'-thl, *v. a.* [from *writhe*.] To wrinkle; to corrugate. *P. Fletcher. Ob. J.*

WRITING, rî'-tîng, 410. *n. s.* A legal instrument: as, the writings of an estate. *Seller.* A composition; a book. *Hooker.* A written paper of any kind. *Shakespeare.*

WRITINGMASTER, rî'-tîng-mâ'-stîr, *n. s.* One who teaches to write. *Dryden.*

WRITTEN, rî'-tn, 103. The participle passive of *write*. *Holder.*

WRIZZLED*, rîz'-zld, *a.* [perhaps a corruption of *writhle*.] Wrinkled. *Spenser.*

WROKEN, rô'-kn, The part. pass. of *To wreak*. *Spenser.*

WRONG §, rông, *n. s.* [ppanŋ, Sax.] An injury; a designed or known detriment; not right; not justice. *Sidney.* Error; not right; not truth. *Ros common.*

WRONG, rông, 474. *a.* Not morally right; not just; not agreeable to propriety or truth; not true. *Sidney.* Not physically right; unfit; unsuitable. *Richardson.* Acting improperly. *Young.*

WRONG, rông, *ad.* Not right; amiss. *Eccl. iv.*

To WRONG, rông, *v. a.* To injure; to use unjustly, either by doing injury, or imputing evil without justice. *Hooker.*

WRONGDOER, rông'-dôô-ûr, *n. s.* An injurious person. *Sidney.*

WRONGER, rông'-ûr, 98, 409. *n. s.* He that injures; he that does wrong. *Raleigh.*

WRONGFUL, rông'-fûl, *a.* Injurious; unjust. *Bp. Taylor.*

WRONGFULLY, rông'-fûl-ê, *ad.* Unjustly. *Sidney.*

WRONGHEAD, rông'-hêd, *a.* [wrong and *head*.] Having a perverse understanding. *Pope.*

WRONGLESSLY, rông'-lêss-lê, *ad.* Without injury to any. *Sidney.*

WRONGLY, rông'-lê, *ad.* Unjustly; amiss. *Shak.*

WRONGNESS*, rông'-nêss, *n. s.* Wrong disposition. *Bulder.*

WROTE, rôte, pret. and part. of *write*. *Written* is now generally used for the participle. *South.*

WROTH, rôth, *a.* [pprêð, Sax.] Angry. *Gen. iv.*

WROUGHT, rôwt, 319, 393. [pproht, Sax.] The pret. and part. pass. as it seems, of *work*. Effect- ed; performed. *St. Matt. xxvi.* Influenced; pre- vailed on. *Shak.* Produced; caused. *Milton.*

Worked; laboured. *Bar. iii.* Gained; attained. *Shak.* Operated. *Milton.* Used in labour. *Deut. xxi.* Worked; driven. *Bacon.* Actuated. *Dryden.*

Manufactured. *Raleigh.* Formed. *2 Cor. v.* Excited by degrees; produced by degrees. *Chapman.*

Guided; managed. *Milton.* Agitated; dis- turbed. *Shakespeare.*

WRUNG, rông, The pret. and part. passive of *wring*. *Chapman.*

WRY §, rî, 474. *a.* [from *writhe*.] Crooked; deviat- ing from the right direction. *Sidney.* Distorted. *Arbutnot.* Wrung; perverted; wrested. *Atter bury.*

To WRY, rî, *v. n.* To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction. *Shakespeare.*

To WRY, rî, *v. a.* To make to deviate; to distort. *Robinson.*

WRYNECK, rî'-nêk, *n. s.* A bird. *Rev. G. White.*

WRYNESS*, rî'-nêss, *n. s.* State of being wry; de- viation from the right way. *W. Mountague.*

XEB

XER

X Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language. *Dr. Johnson.*—An attempt has lately been made to introduce, from the French, the last of three or four words [those marked thus*]: two seem to have been once received; and the sea term is yet in use. *Todd.*

X It may be observed, that in words from the Greek, where *x* is initial, it is always pronounced like *z*. For the true pronunciation of this letter, when medial or final in English words, see *Principles*, No. 476. *W.*

X* The numeral letter for ten.

XE/BEC*, zê'-bêk, *n. s.* [a sea term.] A small three- masted vessel, navigated in the Mediterranean. *Chambers.*

XENO'DOCHY*, zê-nôd'-ô-kê, *n. s.* [ξενοδοχία.] Reception of strangers; hospitality. *Cockeram.*

XEROCOLLYRIUM †, zê-rô-kôl-lîr-rê-ûm, *n. s.* A dry plaster for sore eyes.

XERODES †, zê-rô'-dêz, *n. s.* Any tumour attended with dryness.

XEROMIRUM †, zêr-ô-mîr'-rûm, 503. *n. s.* A dry- ing ointment.

XERO'PHAGY*, zê-rôf'-â-jê, 518. *n. s.* [xerophagie, Fr.; ξηρός and φάγω, Gr.] Dry food; subsistence on dry victuals. *Christian Antiq. Ind. Hæret.*

XEROPHTHALMY †, zê-rôp'-thâl-mê, *n. s.* A dry, red soreness or itching in the eyes, without any dropping or swelling.

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mèt;—pline. *gr*—

XEROTES†, zè-rò'-téz. 503. *n. s.* A dry habit or disposition of body.
XIPHIAS†, zîp'-ê-às. *n. s.* The sword fish; also a comet shaped like a sword.
XIPHODES†, zè-fè'-déz. *n. s.* The pointed, sword-like cartilage or gristle of the breast bone.

XYLOBALSAMUM†, zî-lò-bâ'-sâ-mûm. *n. s.* The wood of the balsam-tree.
XYLOGRAPHY*, zîl-ôg'-rà-fè. *n. s.* [ξύλον and γραφή.] The art of engraving on wood.
XYSTER†, zîs'-tûr. *n. s.* A surgeon's instrument to scrape and shave bones with.

YEA

YEL

Y At the beginning of words, is commonly taken, though perhaps erroneously, for a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, it is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *i*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *u*. *Y* was much used by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers. *Y* is, in old English, sometimes prefixed as an increasing syllable to preterits and passive participles of verbs. It seems borrowed from *ge*, the Saxon *augmentum* of the preterit. 180, 482.

YACHT, yôt. 356. *n. s.* [a Dutch word.] A small ship for carrying passengers. *Cook's Voyage*.

☞ This word is pronounced as I have marked it by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith; Dr. Kenrick pronounces it *yat*, rhym'ng it with *hat*; and Mr. Barclay *yaut*, rhyming with *nought*. *W*.

YAM*, yâm. *n. s.* A root that grows in America and the South Sea islands. *Cook's Voyage*.

To YAP*, yâp. *v. n.* [a contraction of *yelp*.] To bark. *L'Estrange*.

YARD, yârd. 78. *n. s.* [ȝearð, Sax.] Enclosed ground adjoining to a house. *Brown*. [ȝeðð, Sax.] A measure of three feet. *Bacon*. The supports of the sails. *Dryden*.

YARDLAND*, yârd'-lând. *n. s.* [yard and land.] A quantity of land, various, according to the place: as, at Wimbledon in Surrey it is but fifteen acres; in other counties, twenty; in some, twenty-four; in some, thirty; and in others, forty acres. *Cowel*.

YARDWAND, yârd'-wônd. *n. s.* A measure of a yard. *Collier*.

YARE, yâre. *a.* [ȝeapre, Sax.] Ready; dexterous; nimble; eager. *Shakespeare*.

YARELY, yâre'-lè. *ad.* Dexterously; skilfully. *Shak.* To **YARK***. See To **YERK**.

YARN, yârn. 78. *n. s.* [ȝearpn, Sax.] Spun wool; woollen thread. *Shakespeare*.

To YARR, yâr. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To growl, or snarl like a dog. *Ainsworth*.

YARROW, yâr'-rô. 81. *n. s.* A plant. *Drayton*.

YATE*, *n. s.* [ȝeat, Sax.] Still our northern word for *gate*; pronounced *yet*, or *yat*. *Spenser*.

YAW*, yâw. *n. s.* The unsteady motion which a ship makes in a great swell, when, in steering, she inclines to the right or left of her course. *Gifford*.

YAWL, or **YAUL***, yâwl. 219. *n. s.* A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it. *Drummond*.

To YAWL*, yâwl. *v. n.* See To **YELL**. To cry out. *Fairfax*.

To YAWN*, yâwn. 219. *v. n.* [ȝeonan, Sax.] To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in sleepiness. *Shak.* To open wide. *Shak.* To express desire by yawning. *Hooker*.

YAWN, yâwn. *n. s.* Oscitation. *Pope*. Gape; hiatus. *Addison*.

YA-WNING, yâwn'-ing. 410. *a.* Sleepy; slumbering. *Shakespeare*.

YCLA'D, è-klàd'. part. for *clad*. Clothed. *Shak.*

YCLEPED, è-klèp'. [clepan, Sax.] Called; termed; named. *Milton*.

YDRA'D, è-drâd'. part. pass. of *To dread*. *Spenser*.

YE, yè. The nominative plural of *thou*.

YEA, yè. 227. [yâ, Jones; yâ, yè, Fulton and Knight.] *ad.* [ea, or ȝea, Sax.] Yes. A particle of affirmation meaning, It is so, or, Is it so?

Gen. iii. A particle by which the sense is intended or enforced: not only so, but more than so. *Shak.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Fry, pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *pay*, *pay*, &c. But Steele or Brightland, Dr. Jones who wrote *The New Art of Spelling* in Queen Anne's time, Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry, pronounce it like the prenoun *ye*. Though so many are against me, I do not hesitate to pronounce the latter mode the best; first, as it is more agreeable to the general sound of the diphthong; next, as it is more related to its familiar substitute *yes*; and, lastly, unless my memory greatly fails me, because it is always so pronounced when contrasted with *nay*; as in that precept of the Gospel, "Let your communication be *yea*, *yea*, and *ay*, *ay*." *W*.

To YEAD, or **YEDE**, yèd. *v. n.* preterit *yode*. [ȝeod, Sax.] To go; to march. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

To YEAN, yèe. 227. *v. n.* [ȝanian, Sax.] To bring young. *Dryden*.

YEANED*, yèend. part. *a.* Brought forth as a lamb. *Fletcher*.

YEANLING, yèe'-ling. 410. *n. s.* The young of sheep. *Shakespeare*.

YEAK*, yèe. 227. *n. s.* [ȝeap, Sax.] Twelve months, or three hundred sixty-five days. *Watts*. It is often used plurally, without a plural termination. *Shak.* [In the plural.] Old age. *Bacon*.

YEARED*, yèerd. *a.* Containing years; numbering years. *B. Jonson*.

YE'ARBOOK*, yèe'-bôôk. *n. s.* Law reports published annually. *Blackstone*.

YE'ARLING, yèe'-ling. 410. *a.* Being a year old. *Pope*.

YE'ARLY, yèe'-lè. *a.* Annual; happening every year; lasting a year. *Shakespeare*.

YE'ARLY, yèe'-lè. *ad.* Annually; once a year. *Dryden*.

To YEARN*, yèrn. 234. *v. n.* [ȝýrnan, ȝeopnian, Sax.] To feel great internal uneasiness: it implies tenderness or pity. *Spenser*.

To YEARN, yèrn. *v. a.* To grieve; to vex. *Shak.*

YE'ARNFUL*, yèrn'-fûl. *a.* Mournful. *Danion and Pythias. Ob. T.*

YE'ARNING*, yèrn'-ing. *n. s.* Act or state of being moved with pity or tenderness. *Calamy*.

YEAST. See **YEST**.

YELK, yèlk. *n. s.* [ȝealepe, Sax.] The yellow part of the egg: commonly pronounced and often written *yolk*. *Bacon*.

☞ It is commonly pronounced, says Johnson, and often written, *yolk*. To which we may add, that, when the word is so written, the *l* is silent, and the word pronounced *yoke*. But Johnson seems justly to have preferred the former mode of writing and pronouncing this word, as more agreeable both to etymology and the best usage. *W*.

To YELL*, yèll. *v. n.* [ȝýllan, Sax.; yla, Su. Goth. and Icel.; ūlaw, Gr.; ululo, Lat.] To cry out with horror and agony. *Spenser*.

To YELL*, yèll. *v. a.* To utter with a yell. *Shak.*

YELL, yèll. *n. s.* A cry of horror. *Shakespeare*.

YELLOW*, yèl'-lò. *a.* [ȝealep, Sax.] Being of a bright, glaring colour, as gold. *Milton*.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Jones, and Mr. Fry, pronounce this word as if written *yellow*, rhyming with *tallow*. But Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Perry, preserve the *e* in its pure sound, and rhyme the word with *mellow*. The latter mode is, in my opinion, clearly the best, both as more agreeable to analogy, and the best usage; for I am much deceived if the former pronunciation do not border closely on the vulgar. *W*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bâll;—âll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

YELLOW*, yêl'-lô. n. s. Yellow colour. *Newton*.

To YELLOW*, yêl'-lô. v. a. To render yellow. *Shakspeare*.

To YE'LOW*, yêl'-lô. v. n. To grow yellow. *Dyer*.

YE'LOWBOY, yêl'-lô-bôê. n. s. A gold coin: a very low word. *Arbuthnot*.

YE'LOWGOLDS*, yêl'-lô-gôldz. n. s. A flower. *B. Jonson*.

YE'LOWHAMMER, yêl'-lô-hâm-mûr. n. s. A bird.

YE'LOWISH, yêl'-lô-îsh. a. Approaching to yellow. *Woodward*.

YE'LOWISHNESS, yêl'-lô-îsh-nês. n. s. The quality of approaching to yellow. *Boyle*.

YE'LOWNESS, yêl'-lô-nês. n. s. The quality of being yellow. *Bacon*. Jealousy. *Shakspeare*.

YE'LLOWS, yêl'-lôze. n. s. A disease in horses. *Farrier's Dict.*

To YELP, yêlp. v. n. [*gealpan*, Sax.] To bark as a beagle-hound after his prey. *Fulke*.

YEO'MAN, yô'-mân. 260. n. s. [*gumr*, Goth.; *guma*, Sax.] A man of a small estate in land; a farmer; gentleman farmer. *Locke*. A kind of title given to soldiers; whence we have still *yeomen* of the guard. *Spenser*. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman. *Shak*. It seems to have had likewise the notion of a gentleman servant. *Spenser*.

Junius gives us a great variety of derivations of this word, but seems most to approve of that from *gaeman* in the old Frisick, signifying a countryman or villager; and this word is derived farther by Junius from the Greek *γαῖα*, *γαῖν*, *γῆ*, which, he tells us, does not only signify the land in general, but any great portion of land. Skinner says it may be derived from the Anglo-Saxon *gemene*, or the Teutonic *gemein*, a common man, or one of the commonalty; or from *evemman*, a shepherd; from *goodman*, an appellation given to inferior people; from *gemana*, a companion; from *geongman*, a young man; from *jeman*, an ordinary man, or any body, like the Spanish *hidalgo*; but he prefers its derivation from the Anglo-Saxon *guma*, a painful or laborious man.

But, however widely etymologists are divided in the derivation of this word, orthoëpists are not less different in their pronunciation of it. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Coots, (author of the Elements of Grammar,) Steele's Grammar, (published in Queen Anne's time,) Mr. Barclay, Mr. Smith, and Buchanan, pronounce it with the diphthong short, as if written *yëmman*; Mr. Elphinstone (who quotes Langham, the famous reformer of orthography in Queen Elizabeth's time, for the same pronunciation) sounds the *eo* like *eo*; and Dr. Jones, the author of *The New Art of Spelling*, in Queen Anne's time, pronounces it in the same manner. To which we may add Ben Jonson, who says, that *yeoman*, *people*, and *jeopardy*, were truer written *yëman*, *pëpe*, *jëpardy*. But W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Entick, and Fry, [also Jones, Fulton and Knight,] pronounce the *eo* like long open *o*, as if written *yôman*: and this last appears to me to be the most received pronunciation. It is that which we constantly hear applied to the king's body guard, and it is that which has always been the pronunciation on the stage; an authority which, in this case, may not, perhaps, improperly be called the best echo of the publick voice. I well remember hearing Mr. Garrick pronounce the word in this manner, in a speech in King Lear: "Tell me, fellow, is a madman a gentleman, or a yôman?" *W.*

YEO'MANLY*, yô'-mân-lê. a. Of or belonging to a yeoman. *B. Jonson*.

YEO'MANRY, yô'-mân-rê. 260. n. s. The collective body of yeomen. *Bacon*.

To YERK, yêrk. v. a. [probably of the same as *jerk*.] To throw out or move with a spring. A leaping horse is said to *yerk*, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters. *Farrier's Dict.* To lash; to strike; to beat. *Spenser*.

To YERK*, yêrk. v. n. To move as with jerks. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

YERK, yêrk. n. s. A quick motion.

To YERN, yêrn. v. a. See YEARN.

YES, yis. 101. ad. [*ÿpe*, Sax.] A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle opposed to *no*. *More*.

It is a word of enforcement: even so; not only so, but more. *Bacon*.

This word is worn into a somewhat slenderer sound than what is authorized by the orthography; but *e* and *i* are frequently interchangeable, and few changes can be better established than this. W. Johnston and Mr. Perry are the only orthoëpists, who give the sound of the vowels, that do not mark this change; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Dr. Jones, in his *New Art of Spelling*, confirm this change, and rhyme it with *hiss*, *miss*, *bliss*, &c.—See *BEEN* and *DESPATCH*. *W.*

YEST, yêst. n. s. [*ÿert*, Sax.] The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm. *Hudibras*. The spume on troubled water; foam; froth. *Shakspeare*.

Dr. Johnson has very properly spelled this word *yest*, from the Saxon *gest*, and not *yeast*, as we sometimes see it; and this spelling decides its pronunciation. Dr. Jones spells it *yeast*, and gives the diphthong its long sound; Mr. Nares pronounces the word in the same manner, but spells it *yest*; Dr. Kenrick spells it *yest*, but rhymes it with *mist*; Mr. Barclay pronounces it *yeest*; Mr. Perry writes it *yëast* and *yëst*; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Smith, write it as Dr. Johnson has done, and pronounce it as I have done; and, I think, not only more agreeable to analogy, which forbids us to pronounce the *e* long, when followed by *st* in the same syllable, (see *LEAST*); but, if I mistake not, more consonant to polite usage. The vulgar do not only pronounce the diphthong long, but sink the *y*, and reduce the word to *east*. *W.*

YESTER, yês'-tûr. a. [*ÿertenn*, *ÿertpan*, Sax.; *hesternus*, Lat.; *hesern*, old Eng.] Being next before the present day. It is not often used but in composition with another word, as *day* or *night*. *Dryden*.

YESTERDAY, yês'-tûr-dâ. n. s. [*ÿertpanbæg*, Sax.] The day last past; the day next before to-day. *Job*, viii.

Though *yes*, from its continual use, is allowably worn into the somewhat easier sound of *yis*, there is no reason why *yesterday* should adopt the same change, and, though I cannot pronounce this change vulgar, since Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott, have adopted it, I do not hesitate to pronounce the regular sound, given by W. Johnston, as the more correct and agreeable to the best usage. *W.*

YESTERDAY, yês'-tûr-dâ. ad. On the day last past. *Bacon*.

YESTERNIGHT, yês'-tûr-nlê. n. s. The night before this night.

YESTERNIGHT, yês'-tûr-nlê. ad. On the night last past. *Shakspeare*.

YE'STY, yês'-tê. a. [*ÿrig*, Sax.] Frothy; spumy foamy. *Shakspeare*.

YET, yêt. conjunct. [*ÿÿc*, *ÿet*, *ÿeta*, Sax.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however. *Daniel*.

The *e* in this word is frequently changed by incorrect speakers into *i*; but, though this change is agreeable to the best and most established usage in the word *yes*, in *yet* it is the mark of incorrectness and vulgarity.

Dr. Kenrick is the only orthoëpist who gives any countenance to this incorrectness, by admitting it as a second pronunciation; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, give the regular sound only. *W.*

YET, yêt. ad. Beside; over and above. *Atterbury* Still; the state still remaining the same. *Addison* Once again. *Pope*. At this time; so soon; hither to: with a negative before it. *Bacon*. At least; at all. *Baker*. It denotes continuance and extension, greater or smaller: as, a little longer, *yet* a little longer. *Dryden*. Still; in a new degree: as, *yet* blacker. *L'Estrange*. Even; after all: a kind of emphatical addition to a negative. *Whitgift*. Hitherto: sometimes with *as* before it. *Hooker*.

YE'VEN, for *given*. *Spenser*.

YEW, yôd. n. s. [*ÿp*, Sax.; *yvo*, Welsh.] A tree of tough wood, used for bows, and planted in churchyards. *Miller*.

YE'WEN, yôd'-n. a. Made of the wood of yew. *Spenser*.

YEX, yêks. n. s. [*hick*, *hickse*, Belg.; *ÿeocrunç*, Sax.] The hiccough. *Holland*.

To YEX, yêks. *v. n.* To have the hiccough. *Hulst.*

YFÈRE, è-fère'. *ad.* [ÿfere, Sax.] Together. *Spenser.*

To YIELD, yèld. 275. *v. a.* [ÿelðan, Sax.] To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour. *Gen. iv.* To produce in general. *Job. xxiv.* To afford; to exhibit. *Sidney.* To give as claimed of right. *Milton.* To allow; to concede. *Hammond.* To permit; to grant. *Dryden.* To emit; to expire. *Gen. xlix.* To resign; to give up. *Sidney.* To surrender. *Knolles.*

To YIELD, yèld. *v. n.* To give up the contest; to submit. *Daniel.* To comply with any person, or motive power. *Hooker.* To comply with things required or enforced. *Bacon.* To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny. *Hakewill.* To give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality. *Dryden.*

YIE/LDABLENESS*, yèld'-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Disposition to concede or comply with. *Bp. Hall.*

YIE/LDANCE*, yèld'-ânse. *n. s.* Act of producing. *Bp. Hall.* Act of complying with; concession. *Bp. Hall.*

YIE/LDER, yèld'-âr. *n. s.* One who yields. *Shak.*

YIE/LDING*, yèld'-îng. *n. s.* Act of giving up; submission. *Shakespeare.*

YIE/LDINGLY*, yèld'-îng-lê. *ad.* With compliance. *Warner.*

YIE/LDINGNESS*, yèld'-îng-nês. *n. s.* Disposition to give up any point. *Id. Halifax.* Quality of yielding. *Paley.*

YOKE, yôke. *n. s.* [ÿeoc, Sax.; *jock*, Dutch.] The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen. *Numb. xix.* A mark of servitude; slavery. *Shak.* A chain; a link; a bond. *Dryden.* A couple; two; a pair; it is used in the plural with the singular termination. *Shakespeare.*

To YOKE, yôke. *v. a.* To bind by a yoke to a carriage. *Dryden.* To join or couple with another. *Shakespeare.* To enslave; to subdue. *Shakespeare.* To restrain; to confine. *Bacon.*

To YOKE*, yôke. *v. n.* To be joined together. *Milton.*

YOKE-ELM, yôke'-êlm. *n. s.* A tree. *Ainsworth.*

YOKEFELLOW, yôke'-fêl-lô. } *n. s.* Companion

YOKEMATE, yôke'-mâte. } in labour. *Shak.*

Mate; fellow; commonly partner in marriage. *Hudibras.*

YOLD, for yielded. *Spenser.* Obsolete.

YOLK, yôke. *n. s.* See YELK. The yellow part of an egg. *Ray.*

To YOLP*. See To YELL.

YON, yôn. } *a.* [ÿeond, Sax.] Being

YOND, yônd. } at a distance within

YONDER, yôn'-dâr. 98. } view. *Bacon.*

There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word in London, as if written *yander*. This cannot be too carefully avoided. *W.*

YON, yôn. } *ad.* At a distance within

YOND, yônd. } view: it is used when we

YONDER, yôn'-dâr. } direct the eye from another thing to the object. *Shakespeare.*

YOND, yônd. *a.* Mad; furious: perhaps transported with rage; under alienation of mind: in which sense it concurs with the rest. *Spenser.*

YORE, or of Yore, yôre. *ad.* [ÿeogapa, Sax.] Long. *Spenser.* Of old time; long ago. *Drayton.*

YOU, yô. 8, 315. *pron.* [eop, ruh, Sax.; of ÿe, yæ.] The oblique case of *ye*. *Eph. iii.* It is used in the nominative in common language, when the address is to persons; and, though first introduced by corruption, is now established. *Dryden.* It is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language. *Prior.* It is used indefinitely, as the French *on*; any one whosoever. *Addison.* *You* is used in the sub-

sequent members of a sentence, as distinguished from *ye*. *Pope.*

YOUNG, yûng. *a.* [iong, ÿeong, Sax.; *jong*, Dutch.] Being in the first part of life; not old: used of animal life. *Corew.* Ignorant; weak. *Shak.* It is sometimes applied to vegetable life; as, *young trees*. *Bacon.*

YOUNG, yûng. 314. *n. s.* The offspring of animals collectively. *Shakespeare.*

YOUNGISH, yûng'-ish. 381. *a.* Somewhat young. *Tatler.*

YOUNGLING, yûng'-ling. 410. *n. s.* [ÿeongling, Sax.] Any creature in the first part of life. *Spenser.*

YOUNGLY*, yûng'-lê. *a.* Youthful. *Gower.*

YOUNGLY, yûng'-lê. 381. *ad.* Early in life. *Shak.*

Ignorantly; weakly.

YOUNGSTER, yûng'-stâr. } *n. s.* A young per-

YOUNKER, yûngk'-ûr. 98. } son: in contempt.

Shakespeare.

YOUNGTH, yûngth. *n. s.* Youth. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

YOUR, yôor. *pronoun.* [eopen, Sax.] Belonging to you: it is used properly when we speak to more than one, and ceremoniously and customarily when to only one. *Shak.* *Your* is used in an indeterminate sense: as, among your antiquaries. *Felton.* *Yours* is used when the substantive goes before or is understood: as, *This is your book*, *This book is yours*. *Shakespeare.*

This word is nearly under the same predicament as the pronoun *my*. When the emphasis is upon this word, it is always pronounced full and open, like the noun *ever*: as, "The moment I had read *your* letter I sat down to write *mine*;" but when it is not emphatical, it generally sinks into *yur*, exactly like the last syllable of *taxe-yer*: as, "I had just answered *yur* first letter as *yur* last arrived." Here, if we were to say, "I had just answered *your* first letter as *your* last arrived," with *your* sounded full and open like *ever*, as in the former sentence, every delicate ear would be offended. This obscure sound of the possessive pronoun *your* always takes place when it is used to signify any species of persons or things in an indeterminate sense. Thus Addison, speaking of those metaphors which professional men most commonly fall into, says, "Your men of business usually have recourse to such intances as are too mean and familiar."—*Spectator*, No. 421. *W.*

YOURSELF, yûr-sêlf. *n. s.* You, even you; ye, not others. *Shak.* In the oblique cases it has the sense of reciprocation, or reference to the same subject mentioned before: as, *You love only yourself*: *You have betrayed yourselves* by your rashness. *Law.* It is sometimes reciprocal in the nominative: as, *Be but yourselves*. *Pope.*

The pronunciation of *your* in this word is a confirmation of the observations on the foregoing word. *W.*

YOUTH, yôuth. *n. s.* [ÿeouð, Sax.] The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; the time from fourteen to twenty-eight. *Raleigh.* A young man. *Shakespeare.* Young men: collectively. *B. Jonson.*

YOUTHFUL, yôuth'-fûl. *a.* Young. *Shak.* Suitable to the first part of life. *Milton.* Vigorous as in youth. *Bentley.*

YOUTHFULLY, yôuth'-fûl-lê. *ad.* In a youthful manner.

YOUTHLY, yôuth'-lê. *a.* Young; early in life.

Spenser. *Ob. J.*

YOUTHY, yôuth'-ê. 381. *a.* Young; youthful. *Spectator.*

YPIGHT. *part.* [*y* and *pight*, from *pitch*.] Fixed. *Spenser.*

To YUCK, yûk. *v. n.* [*jeucken*, Dut.] To itch. *Grose.*

YULE, yûle. *n. s.* [*jûl*, Su. Goth.; *jule*, Dan.; *jol*, Icel.; *ÿeol*, Sax.] A word adopted, and formerly much in use, for the times of Christmas and Lammas. *Hammond.*

YUX, yûks. *n. s.* [ÿeoc, Sax. See YEX.] The hiccough.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pòdnd; —thin, THIS.

Z Is found in the Saxon alphabets, set down by grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonic: its sound is uniformly that of a hard s. No word of English original begins with z.

For the true name of this letter, see *Principles*, No. 483. *W.*

ZA'FFAR, { zâf-fâr. } *n. s.* A mass made of the
ZA'FFIR, { zâf-fâr. } calx of cobalt powdered
fine, mixed with three times its weight of powdered
flints: this from its hardness has been mistaken for
a native mineral. *Hill*.

ZA'NY ð, zâ-né. *n. s.* [*zanni*, Ital.] One employed
to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and
speeches; a merry-andrew; a buffoon. *Shak.*

To **ZA'NY***, zâ-né. *v. a.* To mimic. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

ZA'RNICH, zâr-ník. *n. s.* A substance in which or-
piment is found. *Hill*.

ZEAF*, zè. *n. s.* A kind of corn. *Chambers*.

ZEAL ð, zèle. *n. s.* [*ζῆλος*, Gr.; *zelus*, Lat.] Passiona-
te ardour for any person or cause. *Hooker*.

To **ZEAL***, zèle. *v. n.* To entertain zeal. *Bacon*.
Ob. T.

ZEAL'ED*, zèèld. *a.* Filled with zeal. *Fuller*.
Ob. T.

ZEAL'LESS*, zèle-lès. *a.* Wanting zeal. *Ham-
mond*.

ZEAL'OT, zèl'-ût, or zè-lûit. 235. *n. s.* [*zeloteur*,
Fr.; *ζηλωτής*, Gr.] One passionately ardent in any
cause: generally used in dispraise. *White*.

There are few words better confirmed by authority in
their departure from the sound of their simple than
this and *zealous*. Dr. Ash and Bailey are the only
lexicographers, who (if we may judge by the posi-
tion of the accent) give the long sound to this word, as
in *zeal*; and even these give the short sound to *zealous*.
Dr. Kenrick gives both sounds to both words, but pre-
fers the short sound by placing it first; but Mr. Elphin-
ston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry,
Barclay, and Entick, give both these words the short
sound. As the word *zealous* may either come from the
Latin *zelus*, or rather *zelosus*, or be a formative of our
own from *zeal*, as *villanous*, *libellous*, &c., from *villanus*,
libel, &c., analogy might very allowably be pleaded for
the long sound of the diphthong; and, if custom were
less decided, I should certainly give my vote for it; but
as propriety of pronunciation may be called a compound
ratio of usage and analogy, the short sound must in this
case be called the proper one.—See *KNOWLEDGE*, and
Principles, No. 515. *W.*

ZEALOTRY*, zèl'-ût-rè. *n. s.* Behaviour of a zealot.
Bp. Taylor.

ZEAL'OUS, zèl'-ûs, or zè-lûs. *a.* Ardently passion-
ate in any cause. *Bp. Taylor*.

ZEALOUSLY, zèl'-ûs-lè, or zè-lûs-lè. *ad.* With
passionate ardour. *Milton*.

ZEALOUSNESS, zèl'-ûs-nès, or zè-lûs-nès. *n. s.*
The quality of being zealous.

ZE'BRÀ*, zè-brâ. *n. s.* An Indian ass, naturally
striped. *Harknessworth*.

ZE'CHIN, tshè-kèen', *n. s.* [from *Zecha*, a place in
Venice where the mint is settled for coinage.] A
gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZED, zèd, or iz'-zûrd. *n. s.* The name of the letter z.
Shakspeare.

For the proper name of this letter, see *Principles*,
No. 483. *W.*

ZE'DOARY, zèd'-ô-â-rè. *n. s.* [*zedoaire*, Fr.] A spi-
cy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of
a sweet scent. *Bp. Hall*.

ZEN'ITH, zè-nîth. *n. s.* [Arabic.] The point over
head opposite to the nadir. *Brown*.

I never once called in doubt the pronunciation of this
word, till I was told that mathematicians generally
made the first syllable short. Upon consulting our or-
thoëpists, I find all who have the word, and who give
the quantity of the vowels, make the e long, except En-
tick. Thus Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, Buchanan, W.
Johnston, and Perry, pronounce it long; and, if this ma-
jority were not so great and so respectable, the analogy

of words of this form ought to decide.—See *Principles*,
No. 514.—See *CLEF* and *CONSTRUE*. *W.*

ZE'PHYR, zèf-fêr. 543. } *n. s.* [*zephyrus*, Lat.]
ZE'PHYRUS, zèf-fêr-ûs. } The west wind; and,
poetically, any calm, soft wind. *Milton*.

ZEST ð, zèst. *n. s.* The peel of an orange squeezed
into wine. A relish; a taste added. *Young*.

To **ZEST**, zèst. *v. a.* To heighten by an additional
relish.

ZETE'TICK, zè-tèf'-îk. 509. *a.* [from *ζητέω*.] Pro-
ceeding by inquiry.

ZEUG'MA, zûg'-mâ. 92. *n. s.* [from *ζεύγω*.] A
figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing with di-
vers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives,
is referred to one expressly, and to the other
by supplement; as, Lust overcame shame, boldness
fear, and madness reason.

ZIG-ZAG ðs, zig'-zâg. *n. s.* A line with sharp and
quick turns. *Pope*.

ZIG-ZAG*, zig'-zâg. *a.* Having sharp and quick
turns. *Graves*.

To **ZIG-ZAG***, zig'-zâg. *v. a.* To form into sharp
and quick turns. *Warton*.

ZINC*, zîngk. 408. *n. s.* A semi-metal of a brilliant
white colour approaching to blue. *Cronstadt*.

ZO'CLE, zò-kl. *n. s.* [In architecture.] A small sort
of stand or pedestal, being a low, square piece or
member, serving to support a busto, statue, or the
like, that needs to be raised; also a low, square
member, serving to support a column, instead of a
pedestal, base, or plinth. *Dict*.

ZODIACAL*, zò-dî'-â-kâl. *a.* Relating to the zodi-
ack. *Brown*.

ZO'DIACK ð, zò-dè-âk, or zò-jè-âk. 293, 294, 376
n. s. [*zodiacque*, Fr.; *ζωδιακός*, Gr.] The track of
the sun through the twelve signs; a great circle of the
sphere, containing the twelve signs. *Benley*. It is
used by *Milton* for a girdle.

ZONE ð, zône. *n. s.* [*ζώνη*, Gr.; *zona*, Lat.] A girdle.
Milton. A division of the earth. The whole sur-
face of the earth is divided into five zones: the first
is contained between the two tropics, and is called
the torrid zone. There are two temperate zones,
and two frigid zones. The northern temperate zone
is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the arctic
polar circle: the southern temperate zone is
contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the
polar circle: the frigid zones are circumscribed
by the polar circles, and the poles are in their cen-
tres. *Suckling*. Circuit; circumference. *Milton*.

ZO'NED*, zònd. *a.* Wearing a zone. *Pope*.

ZOO'GRAPHER, zò-ôg'-grâ-fûr. *n. s.* [*ζωὴ* and
γράφω.] One who describes the nature, properties,
and forms of animals. *Brown*.

ZOO'GRAPHY, zò-ôg'-grâ-fè. 513. *n. s.* A descrip-
tion of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.
Glanville.

ZOO'LOGICAL*, zò-ô-lôg'-jè-kâl. *a.* Describing
living creatures.

ZOO'LOGIST*, zò-ô-lô'-jîst. *n. s.* One who treats
of living creatures. *Johnson*.

ZOO'LOGY, zò-ô-lô'-jè. 513. *n. s.* [*ζῷον* and *λόγος*.]
A treatise concerning living creatures. *Johnson*.

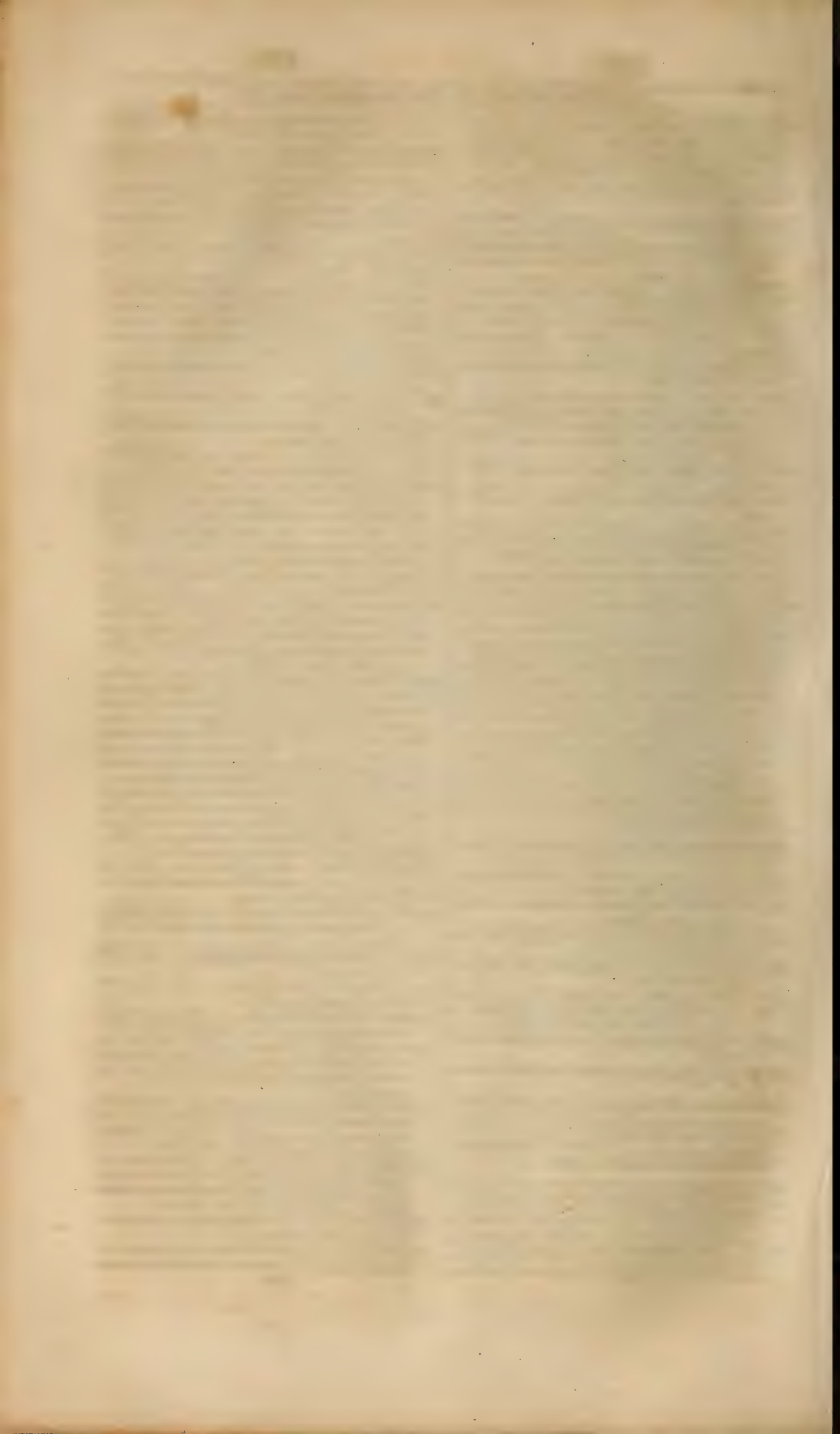
ZOOPHO'RICK Column, zò-ô-fêr'-rik-kôl'-âm.
509. *n. s.* [In architecture.] A statuary column, or
a column which bears or supports the figure of an
animal. *Dict*.

ZOO'PHORUS, zò-ôf'-ô-rûs. 557. *n. s.* [*ζωοφορός*.] A
part between the architraves and cornice, so called
on account of the ornaments carved on it, among
which were the figures of animals. *Dict*.

ZO'OPHYTE, zò-ô-flie. 156. *n. s.* [*ζῳοφυτον*, of
ζῳος and *φυτόν*, Gr.; *zophyte*, Fr.] Certain vege-
tables or substances which partake of the nature
both of vegetables and animals. *Harris*.

ZOO'TOMIST, zò-ôf'-tò-mîst. *n. s.* A dissector of
the bodies of brute beasts.

ZOO'TOMY, zò-ôf'-tò-mè. 518. *n. s.* [*ζωοτομία*, of
ζῳον and *τέμνω*.] Dissection of the bodies of beasts.
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APPENDIX.

The words to which this mark (*) is annexed, are words which have been added by Mr. Todd, in his Second

Edition of JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY, published in 1827.

The words to which the letter J. [Johnson] or T. [Todd] is annexed, are to be found in the body of this DICTIONARY, but are here repeated for the sake of some correction or remark.

AFF

ANI

¶ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pîn;—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—ûlin, THIS.

To ABE'RR*, âb-êr'. v. n. [aberro, Lat.] To wander. *Robinson.*

ABOLITIONIST*, âb-ô-lîsh'-ân-îst. n. s. One who is desirous to abolish anything. A very modern word.

ABO'ON*, â-bôôn'. prep. Above. *Westmoreland and Yorkshire.*

A'BROGABLE*, âb'-rô-gâ-bl. a. That may be abrogated. *H. More.*

ABSCONDENCE*, âb-skôn'-dênse. n. s. Concealment. *Phillips.*

A'BSENT*, âb'-sênt. n. s. One who is not present. *Bp. Morton.*

ABSUMPTION*, âb-sûm'-shûn. n. s. Destruction. *Bp. Gauden.*

ABY'SMAL*, â-bîz'-mâl. a. Bottomless. *Coles.*

To A'CCLAMATE*, âk'-klâ-mâte. v. a. [acclamo, Lat.] To applaud. *Waterhouse.*

To ACCLIMATE, âk-kîl'-mâte. v. a. To inure to a climate. *Notes on Colombia.* A Gallicism, and not used by the best English writers.

ACCOUNTABILITY, âk-kôûn-tâ-bîl'-ê-tê. n. s. Accountableness; liability to be called to account; responsibility. *Webster's Dict.* Not used by the best writers. *Pick. Vocab.*

ACCRIMINATION*, âk-krîm-ê-nâ'-shûn. n. s. Accusation; reproach. *Life of Queen Henrietta Maria, 1685.*

ACE'PHALIST*, â-sêf'-â-lîst. n. s. One who acknowledges no head or superior. *Gauden.*

A'CKER*, âk'-kûr. a. A ripple on the surface of the water; a curl. Fine mould, probably at first enclosed by the acre. *Craven Gloss.*

ACKNO'WLEDGER*, âk-nôl'-lêd-jûr. n. s. One who acknowledges. *Isaac Walton.*

To A'CORN*, â'-kôr. v. n. To pick up and feed on acorns. *Cheshire Gloss.*

ACQUAINTANCESHIP, âk-kwân'-tânshîp. n. s. The being an acquaintance. *Dr. Chalmers.* Unauthorized.

A'CTLESS*, âkt'-lêss. a. Without spirit; insipid. *Southerne.*

A'CUATE*, âk'-û-âte. a. Sharpened. *Ashmole.*

A'DDLINGS*, âd'-dl-îngz. n. s. pl. Earnings; wages received for work. *Cheshire Gloss.*

ADMÎTTIBLE*, âd-mît'-tê-bl. a. The proper orthography, instead of *admittable*.

To ADSCRIBE*, âd-skribe'. v. a. Formerly so written, instead of to *ascribe*.

ADUNCOUS*, â-dûng'-kûs. a. [aduncus, Lat.] Crooked. *Coles.*

ADVECTITIOUS*, âd-vêk'-tîsh'-ûs. a. [advectitius, Lat.] Brought; carried.

To A'DVOCATE. [T] v. a. This word, after having been for many years condemned by the English critics, and by Dr. Franklin and others of our own countrymen, as an Americanism, is now in general use among the best writers and speakers in England, as well as in America. *Pick. Vocab.*

AFFILIATED, âf-fîl'-ê-â-têd. a. Associated, allied, or united with. *Webster's Dict. Rep. Loud. Soc. 1819*

AFFO'RDMENT*, âf-fôrd'-mênt. n. s. Grant; donation. *Lord.*

A'FTERINGS*, âf'-tûr-îngz. n. s. The last milk that can be drawn from a cow; strokings. *Grose. Derbyshire and Cheshire.*

A'GAMIST*, âg'-â-mîst. n. s. [ἀγαμος.] One that is unmarried. *Coles.*

AGGRE'SSIVE*, âg-grêss'-îv. a. Beginning a quarrel. *Sir W. Scott.*

AGRICULTURALIST, âg-rê-kôl'-tshûr-âl-îst. n. s. Sometimes used instead of *agriculturist*.

A'IGRE*, a. Sour. *Craven Dialect.*

AISH*, n. s. Stubble. *Grose.—Hampshire.*

ALA'NTEM*, â-lân'-têm. } ad. At a distance. *Grose*

ALA'NTUM*, â-lân'-tûm. } *Craven Glossary.*

A'LTE*, } part. a. Winged. Not used. *Stukely.*

ALA'TED*, } *part. a. Winged. Not used. Stukely.*

ALIENISM, âle'-yên-îzm. n. s. Alienage. *Johnson's New York Reports. Pick. Vocab.* Unauthorized.

ALKA'LIOS*, âl-kâ'-lê-ûs. a. Having the qualities of alkali. *Kinnier.*

ALLECTATION*, âl-lêk'-tâ'-shûn. n. s. [allectatio, Lat.] An alluring; enticement. *Coles.*

ALLO'WER*, âl-lôw'-ûr. n. s. One who approves or authorizes. *The King's Declaration, 1606.*

ALLU'SORY*, âl-lû'-sûr-ê. a. Allusive; insinuating; implying. *Heath.*

ALLU'VIAL*, âl-lû'-vê-âl. a. Alluvial.

ALO'NE. [J.] a. Used for only before a noun: the alone method of salvation. *J. Newton's Works, and Chalmers' Sermons.* Used by ecclesiastical writers, but not resting on good authority. *Pick. Vocab.*

A'LUMINE*, âl'-û-mîne. n. s. A kind of earth, so called from its forming the basis of common *alum*.

To AMBITION*, âm-bîsh'-ûn. v. a. To seek ambitiously. *Moral State of England, 1670.*

AMERICANISM, â-mêr'-ê-kân-îzm. n. s. "A love of America, and preference of her interests." *Webster's Dict.* Not used, by good writers, in this sense. "A use of phrases or terms, or a construction of sentences, even among persons of rank and education, in America, different from the use of the same terms or phrases, or the construction of similar sentences, in Great Britain." *Wüher'spoon.* In this sense the word is used, by good writers, in analogy with *Gallicism, Anglicism, &c.* *Pick Vocab.*

AMI'CAL*, â-mî'-kâl. a. Friendly. *W. Watson, 1691.*

AMOLITION*, âm-ô-lîsh'-ûn. n. s. [amolitio, Lat.] A removal; a putting away. *Bp. Ward.*

ANATHEMATISM*, â-nâth'-ê-nâ-îzm. n. s. Excommunication. *Tooker.*

ANIMALCULAR*, ân-ê-mâl'-kû-lâr. } a. Relat

ANIMA'LCULINE*, ân-ê-mâl'-kû-line. } ing to animalcules; belonging to animalcules. *Quarterly Review.*

ANIMALISM, ân'-nê-mâl-îzm. n. s. Sensuality. *Remarks on the Review of Inchequin's Letters Boston, 1815.* Not in common use.

ANODY/NOUS*, ân-ô-dl'-nūs. *a.* Belonging to anodynes. *Coles.*

ANSWER. [J.] *n. s.* [In parliamentary language.] The reply made by a legislative body to the customary speech or message of the president of the United States, or of the governor of a state, at the opening of a session of the legislature. In England this answer is always called the *address*. *Pick. Vocab.*

ANTEFACT*, ân-tè-fâkt. *n. s.* That which represents the fact before it occurs. *Proceedings of Divines, 1641.*

ANTIQUARIAN. [T.] *n. s.* An antiquary. "This word," says Mr. Todd, (speaking of it as a substantive,) "is improper, and is now rarely, if at all, used." It is often used in America, and has been recently used by both the *Edinburgh* and the *Quarterly Review*.

ANTISCRIP*, ân-tè-skript. *n. s.* Opposition in writing to some other writing. *Hacket.*

ANXIETUDE, âng-zl'-è-tùde. *n. s.* Anxiety; solicitude. Unauthorized. *Pick. Vocab.*

APPELLATE. [J. & T.] *a.* Having jurisdiction of appeals, and not original jurisdiction: "The Supreme Court of the United States shall have appellate jurisdiction," &c. *Constitut. U. States.* This word, though heretofore considered of doubtful authority, is in use among the best juridical writers. See *Blackstone's Commentaries*, vol. i. p. 105. *Pick. Vocab.*

APPETITIOUS*, âp-pè-tish'-ūs. *a.* Palatable; desirable. *Brief Description of Funatics, 1660.*

APPLICANT. [T.] *n. s.* A diligent student. Used at the colleges in America, but not authorized in this sense. *Pick. Vocab.*

To APPRECIATE. *v. n.* To rise in value. Not in use in this sense. *Pick. Vocab.*

APPRECIATION. [T.] *n. s.* A rising in value: from the preceding verb, and of no better authority in this sense. *Pick. Vocab.*

To APPROBATE, âp-prò-bâte. *v. a.* To approve; to license to preach: used as a sort of technical term among the clergy of New England; but is not authorized by English use. *Pick. Vocab.*

ARCHA'ICK*, âr-kâ'-îk. *a.* Old fashioned; ancient. *Dawson Turner.*

ARCHIMANDRITE*, âr-kè-mân'-drît. *n. s.* The chief of a convent. *Coles.*

ARCHY*, ârtsh'-è. *a.* In the form of an arch. *Partheneia Sacra.*

AR'DERS*, âr'-dûrz. *n. s.* Fallowings, or ploughings of grounds. *Coles and Grose.*

ARGUTATION*, âr-gù-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [argutatio, Lat.] Debate; cavil; disputation. *Bp. Hall.*

ARGUMENTABLE, âr-gù-mên'-tâ-bl. *a.* Admitting of argument; that may be argued. *Dr. Chalmers' Sermons.* Unauthorized.

ARGUMENTIZER*, âr-gù-mên-tl'-zûr. *n. s.* One who debates or reasons. *Brady.*

ARVEL*, âr-vèl. *n. s.* [arwyl, Welsh.] A funeral. *Grose. Craven Dialect.*—Arvel-supper. The feast made at northern funerals. *Arvel-bread.* Cakes given at funerals. *Grose.*

ASSECLE*, âs'-sè-kl. *n. s.* [asseccla, Lat.] A dependant; a follower. *Sheldon.* A pedantick word.

ASSISTANTLY*, âs-sist'-ânt-lè. *ad.* So as to assist. *Sternhold.*

ASSOCIATION. [J.] *n. s.* "A convention of clergymen." *Webster's Dict. Pick. Vocab.* Used in New England, as a technical word, in the ecclesiastical proceedings of the congregational clergy.

ASSOCIATIONAL, âs-sò-shè'-â-shûn-âl. *a.* [from the preceding.] "Students in divinity must, in each case, pass through the *associational*, or presbyterial examination mentioned above." *Remarks on Inchiquin's Letters, Boston, 1815.* Rarely used. *Pick. Vocab.*

AT. *prep.* For *by*, in this expression—Sales at auction. Used in America. The English usage is—Sales by auction. *Pick. Vocab.*

ATTEMPERMENT, ât-têm'-pêr-mên't. *n. s.* A tempering, or proportioning. *Dr. Chalmers.* Unauthorized.

ATTENDINGLY*, ât-tènd'-îng-lè. *ad.* With attention. *Oley.*

A'TTERCOP*, ât'-tûr-kôb. } *n. s.* A spider. *North*
A'TTERCOP*, ât'-tûr-kôp. } *of England.*

ATTRIBUTION. [J.] *n. s.* The act of attributing, or ascribing. *Remarks on the Review of Inchiquin's Letters.* Not in common use in this sense.

AUGMENTABLE*, âwg-mên't'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of augmentation. *Ashtole.*

A'UTAKCHY*, âw'-târ-kè. *n. s.* [αὐτάρκεια.] Self-sufficiency. *Coles.*

AUTOGENEAL*, âw-tò-jè'-nè-âl. *a.* [αὐτογενής.] Self-begotten. *Waterhouse.*

AUTOGRAPHAL*, âw-tôg'-râ-fâl. *a.* Of the particular handwriting of persons. *Bennet.*

AUTO/MATAL*, âw-tôm'-â-tâl. *a.* Automatical; automatus. *Annot. on Glanville's Lux. Orient.*

AUXETICK*, âwk-zêt'-îk. *a.* Amplifying; increasing. *Hutchinson.*

AVERAGE*, âv'-âr-âdje. *n. s.* Winter eatage. *Craven Dialect.* The breaking of cornfields; eddish; roughings. *Grose.*

B.

BACKE'ND*, *n. s.* The latter part of the year. *North of England.*

BA'CKSTONE*, *n. s.* The heated stone, or iron, on which oat-cake is baked. *North of England.*

BACKWOODSMAN, bâk-wûdz'-mân. [used mostly in the plural.] *n. s.* A term applied to the people who inhabit the newly settled territory westward of the Alleghany mountains. *Pick. Vocab.*

BA/LANCE. [J.] *n. s.* This word is much used by the people of the Southern States as a general term, signifying the remainder of any thing. *Pick. Vocab.*

BALCO'NIED*, bâl-kô'-nîd. *a.* Having balconies. *R. North.*

To BA/LSAM*, *v. a.* To render balsamick, or mild; to soften. *Hacket.*

BA'NGING*, bâng'-îng. *a.* Large; great. *Grose.*

BANK-BILL. [J.] *n. s.* This is the term in general use in the United States for the common promissory notes or currency of banks, which, in England, are called *bank-notes*; and yet *bank-bill* is in Johnson's and other English Dictionaries, and *bank-note* is omitted. *Pick. Vocab.*

BARBACUE, bâr'-bâ-kû. *n. s.* A hog dressed whole with spices. *Webst. Dict.* Used in the Southern States. *Pick. Vocab.*

BAREHE/ADEDNESS*, bâre-hèd'-èd-nès. *n. s.* The state of being bareheaded. *Bp. Hall.*

BA'RYTES*, *n. s.* [βαρύς.] An earth, in its pure state very heavy.

To BASE, bâte. *v. a.* To found; to build upon. A Gallicism, sometimes used in this country; but rarely used by English writers. *Pick. Vocab.*

BA/STER*, *n. s.* A blow with a stick, or other weapon. *Wagstaffe.* Not in use.

BA/WLER*, bâw'-lûr. *n. s.* One who bawls. *Echard.*

To BAWM*, or BAWN*. *v. a.* To adorn; to dress. *Westmoreland and Cheshire.*

To BEDAR'KEN*, *v. a.* To obscure; to darken. *Hacket.*

To BEGLO/OM*, bè-glô'm'. *v. a.* To cast a gloom over; to darken. *Badcock.*

To BEGO'D*, bè-gôd'. *v. a.* To deify; to treat as a god. *More.*

To BELIME*, bè-ilme'. *v. a.* To besmear as with lime; to soil. *Bp. Hall.*

To BELITTLE, bè-îl'tl'. *v. a.* To make smaller or less in size. *Jefferson. N. A. Rev.* Not used by English writers. *Pick. Vocab.*

BENEDICTIVE*, bèn-è-dîk'-tîv. *a.* Of power to draw down a blessing; giving a blessing. *Gauden.*

To BE STIATE*, bès'-ishè-âte. *v. a.* To make like a beast; to bestialize. *Junius, 1639.*

—nò, mōve, nōr, nôt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

BESTOWMENT, bè-stò'-mènt. *n. s.* The act of conferring. *Webst. Dict.* Used by some American divines. *Pick. Vocab.*

BESURE, bè-shùr'. *ad.* Certainly. *Lathrop's Sermons.* This colloquial inelegance, and also the phrase "to be sure," are sometimes used by public speakers in the United States.

BETRUSTMENT, bè-trùst'-mènt. *n. s.* Act of intrusting; thing intrusted. *Webst. Dict.*

BETTERMENT*, bèt'-tùr-mènt. *n. s.* Improvement. *W. Mountague.*

BETTERNESS*, bèt'-tùr-nès. *n. s.* Superiority. *Tooker.*

BETWA'TTLED*, bè-twòt'-tld. *a.* Confounded; overpowered; stupefied. *Gabriel John.*

BEWAILER*, bè-wà'-lùr. *n. s.* One who laments or bewails. *Ward.*

BEWITCHEDNESS*, bè-witsh'-èd-nès. *n. s.* State of being bewitched. *Bp. Gauden.*

BIFURCOUS*, bì-fùr'-kùs. *a.* Two-forked. *Coles.*

TO BIGGEN*, bìg'-gèn. *v. n.* To recover after lying in. *Brockett.*

BIGHT, bìe. *n. s.* A nautical term for a narrow inlet of the sea. *Bowditch's Navigator.*

TO BILLET*, bìl'-lèt. *v. n.* To be quartered as soldiers; to lodge. *Prideaux.*

BLAKE*, a. [*bleek*, Teut.] Yellow. *Grose. North of England.*

BLANDIMENT*, blán'-dè-mènt. *n. s.* [*blandimentum*, Lat.] Allurement; enticement. *Burnet.*

TO BLASH*, blásh. *v. a.* [of the same origin as *plash*.] To spatter. *Grose. Craven Dialect.*

BLASHY*, blásh'-è. *a.* Dirty; wet. *Craven Dialect.* Thin; poor; as, *blashy* milk or beer. *Grose.*

TO BLAZON, blá'-zún. *v. n.* To shine; to make a brilliant figure. *Dr. Chalmers.* Unauthorized.

BLOB*, *n. s.* A bubble. See **BLEB**.

BLOTTALE*, blòt'-tále. *n. s.* A telltale; a blab.

BLOCK. *n. s.* Sometimes used in the United States for a row of houses, or a pile of building.

BLOODSHOT TENNESS*, blòd'-shòt-in-nès. *n. s.* The state of being bloodshot, as applicable to the eye.

BLOTTER*, blòt'-tùr. *n. s.* One that effaces; one that disfigures.

BLUFF, bláf. *n. s.* A steep bank, or high, bold shore. *Webst. Dict.* In use in this country, particularly in the Southern and Western States; it is a nautical term in England. *Pick. Vocab.*

BOARD. *n. s.* [*J.*] To the definition, after *entertainment*, add *food*.

BOATABLE, hò'-tá-bl. *a.* Navigable with boats. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.*

BOATING, hò'-tíng. *n. s.* The act of transporting in boats. *Webst. Dict.* A word used by boatmen. *Pick. Vocab.*

BOBBISH*, bòb'-bìsh. *a.* In familiar discourse used for being *hearty*; in *good spirits*.

BOLLINGS*, bòle'-ángz. *n. s.* pl. Pollard-trees, whose heads and branches are cut off, and only the bodies left. *Ray.*

BOOKSTORE, bùk'-stòre. *n. s.* What are called *bookseller's shops* in England, are, in the United States, called *bookstores*. *Pick. Vocab.*

BOITCHERY*, bòitsh'-ùr-è. *n. s.* A clumsy addition; patchwork. *World of Wonders.*

BOTTLE-NOSED*, bòt'-tl-nòzd. *a.* Having an extraordinary large nose. *Kersey.*

BOTTOM-LANDS, or **BOTTOMS**. *n. s.* Terms applied in the Southern and Western States to rich, low lands bordering on rivers. Similar lands in New England are called *interval lands*, or simply, *intervals*. *Pick. Vocab.*

TO BOUKE*, or **BOWKE***. *v. n.* To nauseate, so as to be ready to vomit, and to belch. Sometimes pronounced *bake*. *Grose. Craven Dialect.*

BOULIMY*. See **BULIMY**.

BO'WER*, bòw'-ùr. *n. s.* One who bows in token of respect. *Icon Athletè.*

BRA'BLING*, brásh'-bl-íng. *n. s.* Quarrel; which, in low conversation, is frequently called *brabblement*. *Sir J. Huxington*

BRAND-NEW*. See **BRAN-NEW**.

BRANGLER*, bráng'-gl-ùr. *n. s.* One who wishes to quarrel; a wrangler. *Kersey.*

BRASH*, brásh. *a.* Hasty; impetuous; rash. *Grose. Craven Dialect.* In some parts of New England used for *brittle*; as applied to timber. *Pick. Vocab.*

TO BRAWN*, bráwn. *v. a.* To render strong. *Fuller.*

BREAD-STUFF. *n. s.* Bread-corn; meal; bread Used in this country, but not in England. *Pick. Vocab.*

TO BRE'AKEFAST*, v. a. To furnish with a break fast. *Milton.*

BRE'ASTPIN*, brèst'-pín. *n. s.* An ornamental pin fixed in the linen near the breast; sometimes also called a *broach*.

BRIEF. [*J.*] *a.* Prevalent; common; rife. *Webster's Dict.* In this sense, a provincialism, according to *Grose*, of the north of England: sometimes used in this country. *Pick. Vocab.*

BROSEN*, or **BROSTEN***, *part. a.* Burst. *Westmoreland and Craven Dialect.*

BRUSH. [*J.*] *n. s.* Brushwood; shrubs; lopped branches of trees. *Webst. Dict.* Used in the United States, but not common, in this sense, in England.

TO BRUT*, or **BRUTTE***, brút. *v. a.* To nibble. *Grose.*

C.

CA'BALIZE*, káb'-ál-lze. *v. n.* To speak the language of the learned Jews. *More.*

CACHE, kásh. *n. s.* [*Fr.*] A term used by traders and explorers in the unsettled western country belonging to the United States, for a hole dug in the ground, for the purpose of preserving and concealing such provisions and commodities as it may be inconvenient to carry with them throughout their journey. See *Lewis and Clark's Expedition*, vol. i. p. 256.

CADE-LAMB*, *n. s.* A tame lamb in Norfolk and Suffolk [England]; in Cumberland, a pet lamb.

CA'DGY*, kád'-jè. *a.* Cheerful; merry after good eating and drinking. *Brockett. North of England.*

CALCITRATION*, kál-sé-trá'-shún. *n. s.* The act of kicking. *Ross.*

CAL'CULARY*, kál'-kù-làr-è. *a.* Relating to the disease called the *stone*. *Bp. Gauden.*

TO CA'LCULATE. [*J.*] *v. n.* To expect; to sup pose; to think; as, I *calculate* to leave town to-morrow. Unauthorized in this sense. *Pick. Vocab.*

TO CA'PSIZE*, káp-síze'. *v. a.* To overturn. A nautical word.

TO CA'PTIVATE. [*J.*] *v. a.* To take prisoner; to bring into bondage. This is one of the meanings given to this verb by Dr. Johnson, who quotes, for authorities, *Shakespeare, King Charles, and Locke*; and it has been used in this sense by our countrymen, *Dr. Belknap, Dr. Ramsay, &c.*; but is not now so used by good English writers. *Pick. Vocab.*

CA'RENCY*, ká'-rèn-sè. *n. s.* [*carence*, old Fr.; *carens*, Lat.] Want; lack. *Bp. Richardson.*

CARR*, *n. s.* [*kaer*, Su. Goth.] A marsh, or flat land. *North of England.*

CAUCUS, káw'-kùs. *n. s.* A cant term, in the United States, for those informal, preparatory meetings, which are held by political, and other partisans, in order to agree upon candidates for office, or to concert measures of any kind, which they intend to support and vote for at the public or legal meetings of the citizens. The etymology of this term is uncertain. *Pick. Vocab.*

CEN'SUS. [*J.*] *n. s.* An authentick register or enumeration of the inhabitants of a country, made by public authority. *Webst. Dict.* This is the common term, in the United States, for what in England has generally been called *enumeration*; though some English writers have, within a few years, used the word *census* in the sense in which it is used in this country. *Pick. Vocab.*

CENT, sènt. *n. s.* A copper coin of the United States, value one hundredth part of a dollar. *Webst. Dict.*

□ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pîn;—

- CENTRALITY**, sên-trâl'-ê-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being central. *Jefferson*. Unauthorized.
- CE/REBRAL***, sêr'-ê-brâl. *a.* Relating to the brain.
- CHAMBER-LIE***, *n. s.* Stale urine.
- CHA/RTÉL***, *n. s.* [chartula, Lat.] A little roll or piece of paper; a few leaves of paper.
- CHE/CKERS, or CHE/QUERS**. [T.] *n. s.* The common name in the Northern States for the game which in England is called *draughts*. *Pick. Vocab.*
- To CHE/ERUP***, or **CH/RUP***, *v. a.* To make cheerful. A colloquial word. *Dr. Cheyne*. See *To CHIRP*.
- CHIEFESS**, tshêf'-ê-s. *n. s.* A female chief among the Indians. *Carver*. Unauthorized.
- CHORE**, tshôre. *n. s.* A small job; domestic work. *Webst. Dict.* Used in New England: a corruption of *char*, which in some parts of England is called a *cheure* or *chure*, which approaches to our pronunciation, *chore*. *Pick. Vocab.*
- CHRISTIANIZA/TION**, *n. s.* A word sometimes used in America; but unauthorized. *Pick. Vocab.*
- To CHUM**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To occupy a chamber with another. Used in American colleges.
- CHUNK**, tshûnk. *n. s.* A short, thick block, or bit of wood; brands, or half-burned wood. A colloquial word in America; perhaps corrupted from *clump*. *Pick. Vocab.*
- CITRESS**, *n. s.* A woman inhabiting a city. *Webst. Dict.* In use several years since in this country, but now out of use. *Pick. Vocab.*
- CIVISM**, siv'-izm. *n. s.* Patriotism; attachment to the publick welfare. *Webst. Dict.* Not now in use. *Pick. Vocab.*
- To CLAMP***, *v. n.* To starve. See *To CLEM*.
- To CLAMP***, *v. n.* [klompen, Dutch.] To tread heavily. *Craven Dialect.*
- CLAPBOARD**, *n. s.* A narrow board commonly used for the outermost covering of houses in America. *Webster's Dict. Pick. Vocab.*
- To CLART***, *v. a.* To daub; to smear; to spread. *North of England.*
- CLA/RTY***, *a.* Wet; slippery; dirty; miry. *Grose.*
- CLE/RKLESS***, *a.* Ignorant; uncivilized. *Waterhouse.*
- CLE/VER**. [J.] *a.* This adjective, when applied to a man, in England, denotes capacity, without any regard to moral qualities; but in this country it is much used, in conversation, to denote goodness of disposition, without any regard to capacity. To say of a man that "He is very *clever*, but, at the same time, a great rogue," would be good English; and to say of one, "He is very *clever*, but of weak understanding," would be agreeable to a common usage in America. *Pick. Vocab.*
- CLE/VERLY**. [J.] *ad.* Used in some parts of New England as a colloquial word for well or very well. *Pick. Vocab.*
- CLOSE**. [J.] *a.* Used by the American Baptists for particular, strict, or restricted: as, *close communion*; that is, a communion from which those who are not Baptists are excluded. *Technical.*
- CLO/THIER**. [J.] *n. s.* Used in America for a fuller; in England, for a maker or seller of cloth. *Pick. Vocab.*
- To CLU/TTER***, *v. a.* To hurry together; to put into confusion. *T. Mathews.*
- To COACH***, *v. n.* To ride in a coach. *Waterhouse.*
- COALE/SCENT***, kô-â-lê-s'-sênt. *a.* Joined; united. *Annot. on Glamville, 1682.*
- COB**, kôb. *n. s.* The spike of an ear of maize *Webst. Dictionary.*
- COBBY***, *a.* Headstrong; tyrannical. *Cumberland. Stout; hearty; brisk. Northumberland. Well, or in good spirits. Derbyshire. Grose.*
- To COERCE**. [J.] *v. a.* Sometimes improperly used, in the United States, for *to compel*.
- CODIC/LLARY***, kôd-ê-siv'-lâr-ê. *a.* Of the nature of a codicil. *Phillimore.*
- COHIB/ITION***, kô-liê-bish'-ûn. *n. s.* [cohibitiô, Lat.] Hindrance; restraint. Formerly in use.
- COM/BATABLE***, kôm'-bâ-tâ-bl. *a.* That may be disputed or opposed. *Modern.*
- COMBI/NER***, kôm-bl'-nûr. *n. s.* The person or thing that combines. *W. Mountague.*
- COMBU/STIVE***, kôm-bûs'-ûv. *a.* Disposed to take fire. *Bp. Gauden.*
- COMME/RCE***, *n. s.* One who trafficks, or holds intercourse with another. *W. Mountague*. Not in use.
- To COMMI/NUATE***, kôm-mûn'-û-tâ-tê. *v. a.* [commûno, Lat.] To grind. See *To COMMUNITE*.
- To COMMI/T***, *v. n.* To be guilty of incontinency. *Shakspeare.*
- COMMUNIONIST***, kôm-mûn'-yûn-ist. *n. s.* One who is of the same communion with others. *Dury.*
- COMPA/SSIONATENESS***, kôm-pâsh'-ân-â-tê-nês. *n. s.* State of being compassionate. *Calamy.*
- COMPE/LLATORY***, kôm-pêl'-lâ-tûr-ê. *a.* Having the force of compelling; compulsory. *Cavendish.*
- To COMPE/TE***, kôm-pêv'-tê. *v. n.* [competo, Lat.] To be in a state of competition; to rival. *Bp. Heber.* This is a Scottish word, of recent admission into English composition.
- COMPE/TITORY***, kôm-pêt'-ê-tûr-ê. *a.* In competition. *Faber.*
- COMPLACENTIAL***, kôm-plâ-sên'-shâl. *a.* Causing joy or pleasure. *Baxter.*
- COMPLIMENTARY**, kôm-plê-mênt'-â-rê. *a.* Complimental; gratulatory; congratulatory; flattering. *Perry's Dict.* A word not in Johnson or Todd, yet often used.
- To COMPLÔ/T***, *v. a.* To plan; to contrive. *Milton.*
- To COMPROMIT**. [T.] *v. a.* Mr. Todd has inserted this word with the following remarks: "This is our old word for *compromise*. It has been of late revived, especially by American writers."
- COMPU/NCT***, *part. a.* Pricked; stimulated. *Be-ware of M. Jewel, 1566.* Not now in use.
- CONCE/ALEDLY***, kôn-sê'-lêd-lê. *ad.* So as not to be detected. *Bp. Gauden.*
- To CONCE/IT***, *v. n.* To form a notion; to conceive.
- CONCH/IOUS***, kôn-kîl'-ê-ûs. *a.* Of or belonging to shells.
- CONCHO/LOGY***, kôn-kôl'-ô-jê. *n. s.* [concha, Lat. and λόγος, Gr.] The science and knowledge of shells; a description of shells.
- CONCO/RDABLE***, kôn-kôrd'-â-bl. *a.* Agreeing; harmonious.
- CONCO/RDABLY***, kôn-kôrd'-â-blê. *ad.* With agreement. *Rogers.*
- CONCU/BINARY***, kôn-kôl'-bê-nâr-ê. *a.* Relating to concubinage. *Bp. Gauden.*
- To CONDU/C/**. [J.] This verb is often improperly used in New England without the reciprocal pronoun; as, *He conducts well*, instead of, *He conducts himself well*. *Pick. Vocab.*
- CONFRONTMENT***, kôn-frônt'-mênt. *n. s.* Comparison. *Oley.*
- CONGREGATIONAL**, kông-grê-gâ'-shûn-âl. *a.* Relating to a congregation, and to a church government by consent and election. *Webst. Dict.*
- CONGREGATIONALISM**, *n. s.* Church government by the members of the church and congregation. *Webst. Dict.*
- CONGREGATIONALIST**, *n. s.* An adherent to the congregational form of church government. *Webst. Dict.*
- CON/GRESS**. [J.] This word is used in this country in an appropriate or technical manner for the legislature of the United States, and is used without the article. *Pick. Vocab.*
- CONGRESSIONAL**, kôn-grêsh'-ûn-âl. *a.* Pertaining to congress. *Webst. Dict.* It is analogous to *parliamentary*. *Pick. Vocab.*
- CONSI/GNATARY***, kôn-sîg'-nâ-târ-ê. *n. s.* One to whom is consigned any trust or business. *Sir Leonie Jenkins.*
- CONSOCIATION**. [J.] *n. s.* A convention of pastors and messengers of churches. *Webst. Dict.* Used technically in Connecticut. *Pick. Vocab.*
- CONSOCIATIONAL**, kôn-sô-shê-â'-shûn-âl. *a.* Pertaining to a consociation. *Webst. Dict.*
- To CONSP/IRE***, *v. a.* To plot; to contrive. *Shak.*

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[F 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pline, pln;—

To DE/SECATE*, dēs'-è-kâte. *v. a.* [*deseco*, Lat.] To cut off; to cut away; to mow. *Cockeram.*
DESICCATIVE*, dē-sik'-kâ-tiv. *n. s.* A dryer; that which has the quality of absorbing moistures. *Bacon.*
DESITION*, dē-zish'-ân. *n. s.* [*desitus*, Lat.] End. *The Soul's Immortality*, 1645.
DESK, [J.] *n. s.* Sometimes used in New England to signify the pulpit. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.*
DESPO'NDENTLY*, dē-spōn'-dēt-lē. *ad.* Without hope. *Barrow.*
To DESPU/MATE*, dē-spū'-mâte. *v. a.* To throw off. *Chayne.*
To DESS*, dēs. *v. a.* To cut a section of hay from the stack; to lay close together; to pile up in order. *Grose.*
To DEVENU/STATE*, dēv'-è-nūs'-tâte. *v. a.* [*devenusto*, Lat.] To deface; to spoil. *Waterhouse.*
To DIABOLIFY*, di-â-bôl'-è-fl. *v. a.* To ascribe diabolical qualities to. *Farinford.*
DIALOGISTICAL*, di-âl-lô-jis'-tè-kâl. *a.* Speaking in dialogue. *Icon. Lib.*
To DIB*, dîb. *v. n.* To dip. *Barret.*
DIDACTICAL*, dē-dâk'-tè-kâl-lē. *ad.* In a preceptive manner. *Bp. Andrewes.*
DI'DDLING*, did'-dl-ing. *n. s.* A word in many places applied in fondness to children.
To DIFFICULT. *v. a.* To perplex; to render difficult. Unauthorized.
DIGESTEDLY*, dē-jêst'-êd-lē. *ad.* In a methodical and regular way. *Life of Mede.*
To DIGITATE*, did'-jê-tâte. *v. a.* To point out as with a finger. *Robinson.* Not in use.
To DIGLA/DIATE*, dē-glâ'-dê-tâte. *v. n.* [*digladior*, Lat.] To quarrel; to fence; to fight. *Hales.*
To DILL*, dil. *v. a.* [*dilla*, Icel.] To soothe; to blunt; to silence pain or sound. *Grose.*
To DILU/VIATE*, dē-lû'-vê-tâte. *v. n.* [*diluvio*, Lat.] To run or spread as a flood. *Sir E. Sandys.*
DIME, dlme. *n. s.* A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents. *Webst. Dict.*
DIMINISHER*, dē-min'-ish-ûr. *n. s.* That which, or one who, impairs or lessens. *Clarke.*
To DIPLO/MATE*, dē-plô'-mâte. *v. a.* To invest with a privilege.
DIPLO/MATIST*, dē-plô'-mâ-tist. *n. s.* One employed or versed in affairs of state.
DISCA/RDURE*, dîs-kârd'-yûre. *n. s.* Dismissal. *Hayter.*
DISCOMFORTABLENESS*, dîs-kûm'-fârt-â-bl-nēs. *n. s.* State of being discomfortable. *Abp. Sandys.*
DISCO/NSOLACY*, dîs-kôn'-sô-lâ-sē. *n. s.* The state of being disconsolate. *Burrow.*
DISENCHANTER*, dîs-ên-tshânt'-ûr. *n. s.* One who frees from the power of enchantment. *Gayton.*
DISERT, *a.* [*disertus*, Lat.] Eloquent. *MS. of 1604, cited by Ward.* Not in use.
DISERTLY*, *ad.* Eloquently. *Sir G. Buck.*
DISGUISEDLY*, *ad.* So as to be concealed.
To DISHABILITATE*, dîs-â-bîl'-è-tâte. *v. a.* To disqualify. A word now in common use.
DISSE/CTION*, dîs-jêk'-shôn. *n. s.* [*dissectio*, Lat.] A casting down. *Bp. Horsley.*
To DISPA/RKLE*, dîs-pâr'-kl. *v. a.* To scatter abroad; to disperse. *Dr. Clerke.* Not now in use.
To DISPA/UPER*, dîs-pâw'-pûr. *v. a.* To deprive of the claim of a pauper. *Dr. Phillimore.*
To DISPRIVILEGE*, dîs-prîv'-è-lîdje. *v. a.* To deprive of a privilege. *Jura, Cleri, &c.* 1661.
To DISREMEMBER. *v. a.* To forget. Common in the Southern States. *Sherwood's Gazetteer of Georgia.*
DISSECTIBLE*, dîs-sêk'-tè-bl. *a.* That may be dissected. *Paley.*
DISSE/RVICEABLY*, dîs-sêr'-vîs-â-blē. *ad.* So as to be injurious. *Hacket.*
DISSOCIABILITY*, dîs-sô-shê-â-bîl'-è-tē. *n. s.* Want of sociability. *Dr. Brett.*
To DISTRHONE*, dîs-thrônē. *v. a.* To dethrone. *Smith.* Not now in use.

To DIVER/RT*, *v. n.* To turn aside; to depart from the principal design of an argument or subject. *Philips.*
DO/CENT*, *a.* [*docens*, Lat.] Teaching; instructing. *Abp. Laud.*
DOCKET, dôk'-êt. *n. s.* A list of cases in court. *Webst. Dict.*
To DODD*, *v. n.* To dodd sheep is to cut the wool away about their tails. *Brockett. North of England*
DO'DDED*, *a.* Without horns; applied to sheep. An abbreviation of *doe-headed*. *Craven Dialect.*
DO'DGERY*, dôd'-jûr-ē. *n. s.* Trick. *Hacket.*
DOMESTICKS, [J.] Used in New England instead of *servants*. The correlative, *master*, is seldom used here. *Pick. Vocab.*
To DOOM, [J.] *v. a.* To tax at discretion. *New England. Pick. Vocab.*
DOOMAGE, dôôm'-lîdje. *n. s.* Fine or penalty. *Law of N. Hampshire. Webst. Dict.*
To DOTE*, *v. n.* To decay; to wither; to impair. *Bp. Houson.*
DO'WLY*, *a.* Melancholy; sad; applied to persons: lonely, to places. *Grose. North of England.* Sometimes written and spoken *daly*. *Docted* is also used in the north for *flat*, not *brisk*, as applied to liquor.
DO'WNCOME*, dôôn'-kûm. *n. s.* A fall of rain; a fall in the market. *Brockett. Craven Dialect.*
DOWNRIGHTNESS*, dôôn'-rîte-nēs. *n. s.* Plainness; absence of disguise. *Gomersall.*
To DRA'BLE*, drâb'-bl. *v. a.* [*Snabbe*, Sax.] To make dirty; to draggie. *Minshew.*
DREE*, *a.* Long in continuance; tedious. *North of England.*
DRONISHNESS*, drô'-nîsh-nēs. *n. s.* Laziness; inactivity.
DU'CTION*, dôk'-shân. *n. s.* [*ductio*, Lat.] Conveyance; leading. *Feltham.*
DUD*, *n. s.* [*dud*, Gael.] A rag. *North of England.* *Duds* are also clothes. *West of England.*
To DU'DDER*, dôd'-dâr. *v. a.* To deafen with noise; to render the head confused. *Jennings.*
DUNCH*, *a.* Deaf. *Grose. West of England.*
DU'NNISH*, *a.* Inclining to a dun colour. *Ray.*
DU'RDUM*, *n. s.* A great noise, or uproar. *Grose.*
DUTIABLE, dû'-tê-â-bl. *a.* Subject to duties or impost. *Marshall. Webst. Dict. Little used. Pick. Vocab.*
To DWINE*, *v. n.* To faint; to grow feeble; to pine. *North of England.*
DYNAMICKS*, dî-nâm'-îks. *n. s.* [*dynamis*] The science of mechanical powers. [That branch of mechanical philosophy which treats of the action of forces, when they give rise to motion. *New Edinburgh Encyclopedia.*]

E.

EAGLE. *n. s.* A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars. *Pick. Vocab.*
EA/SINGS*, ê'-zingz. *n. s. pl.* The eaves of houses. *Grose.* A northern word. *Dung*: as, cow's *easings*. *Craven Dialect.*
E/ATAGE*, ê'-lîdje. *n. s.* Food for horses and cattle from the aftermath. See *AFTER-EATAGE*.
EA/VER*, or **EE/VER***, ê'-vûr. *n. s.* A corner or quarter of the heavens; as, The wind is in the rainy eaver. *Cheshire Gloss.*
EDUCATIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to education. Sometimes used in this country, and also in England. *Dr. Green. Ch. Observer. Pick. Vocab.*
EFFIGIAL*, êf-fîdje'-è-âl. *a.* Exhibiting an effigy. *Crit. Hist. Pamphlets.*
ELA/TER*, ê-lâ'-ûr. *n. s.* One who, or that which elates. *Cudworth.*
E/LLER*, êl'-lûr. *n. s.* [*eller*, Germ.] The alder tree. *Craven Dialect.*
E/LLINGNESS*, êl'-lîng-nēs. *n. s.* Loneliness; dullness; cheerlessness. *Henry VIII.*
E/LMEN*, êl'-mên. *a.* Of or belonging to elm; made of elm. *Jennings.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ðil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

ELOCUTIVE*, èl'-ò-kù-tiv. *a.* [*elocutus*, Lat.] Having the power of eloquent expression or diction.

ELISEN*. See **ELSEN**.

EMBE/LLISHER*, èm-bèl'-fìsh-ùr. *n. s.* One who embellishes; one who graces with ornaments.

To EMPHASIZE, èm'-ià-sìze. *v. a.* To pronounce with a stress of voice. *Webst. Dict.*

ENACTIVE*, èn-àk'-tiv. *a.* Having the power to establish or decree. *Bp. Bramhall.*

ENACTMENT*, èn-àkt'-mènt. *n. s.* The act of decreeing or establishing by law.

ENDIRONS*, ènd'-l-ùruz. *n. s. pl.* Irons on each side of the fire. *North of England.* See **ANDIRONS**.

To ENDOWER*, èn-dòù'-ùr. *v. a.* To endow; to enrich with a portion. *Waterhouse.*

ENERGICAL*, è-nèr'-jè-kál. *a.* Vigorous; active; powerful in effect. *Waterhouse.*

To ENFLESH*, èn-flesh'. *v. a.* To harden; to establish in any practice. *Florida.*

ENGAGEDNESS, èn-gù'-jéd-nès. *n. s.* Earnestness; zeal. *Ware.* Used by divines.

ENLISTMENT, or INLISTMENT. *n. s.* The act of enlisting; the writing containing the terms of entering service and the names. Mr. Webster has *inlistment*; but neither *enlistment* nor *inlistment* is in Johnson or Todd; yet the former is in use in England: as, the British "*Foreign Enlistment Act*."

To ENSAFE*, èn-sàfé'. *v. a.* To render safe. *W. Bell.*

ENSNA/ERER*, èn-snàré'-ùr. *n. s.* One who ensnares. *Hickeringhill.*

ENTHYMEMA/TICAL*, èn-thè-mè-mât'-è-kál. *a.* In the form of an enthymem. *Tooker.*

To ENTRAMMEL*, èn-tràm'-mél. *v. a.* To catch; to entangle; to trammel. *Hacket.*

ENTWINEMENT*, èn-twìne'-mènt. *n. s.* Union; conjunction. *Hacket.*

EQU/NAL*, è-kwì'-nàl. *a.* Relating to a horse. *Heywood.*

ESH*, *n. s.* Ash. *Craven Dialect.*

ESHLAR*, èsh'-làr. *n. s.* [*escheler*, Fr.] Ashlar; stones walled in course by scale. *Craven Dialect.*

ESSENTIALNESS*, ès-sèn'-shál-nès. *n. s.* The state or quality of being essential. *Ld. Digby.*

ESTRANGEDNESS*, ès-tràne'-jéd-nès. *n. s.* The state of being estranged. *Pryme.*

To ETCH*, *v. n.* To practise etching. *Gilpin.*

EUTICAL*, yùke'-tè-kál. *a.* [εὐχῆς] Containing acts of thanksgiving. *Mede.*

EULOGIUM. *n. s.* This word is not in Johnson's Dictionary, nor has it been inserted by Todd; but it is found in Walker's Dictionary, and also in that of Fulton and Knight; and it is much used by both English and American writers. *Pick. Vocab.*

EU/TAXY*, yù-ták-sè. *n. s.* [ευταξία] Established order. *Waterhouse.*

To EVENTUATE, è-vèn'-tshù-àte. *n. n.* To issue; to come to an end. *Webst. Dict.* Not authorized by good English writers. *Pick. Vocab.*

EVINCIVE, è-vìn'-siv. *a.* Tending to prove; making plain. *Webst. Dict.*

EXCHANGEABILITY, èks-ìshàn-jè-à-bìl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being exchangeable. *Webst. Dict.* Not in good use. *Pick. Vocab.*

EXCITANT*, èk'-sè-tànt. *a.* [*excitans*, Lat.] Animating; stirring up. *Bp. Nicholson.*

To EXCITATE*, èk'-sè-tàte. *v. a.* [*excito*, Lat.] To stir up. *Bacon.*

EXCU/LPABLE*, èks-kùl'-pà-nl. *a.* Capable of being cleared from the imputation of blame or fault. *Sir G. Buck.*

EXECUTIVE. *n. s.* The executive power; the person, or persons, administering the government. *Webst. Dict.* This word is often used in this sense in America; and is sometimes so used in England. *Edinburgh Review. Pick. Vocab.*

EXPOSEDNESS, èks-pò'-zèd-nès. *n. s.* The state of being exposed.

F.

FA/CIENT*, fà'-shènt. *n. s.* A doer; one that does any thing, good or bad. *Hacket.*

FA/CTORY. [*J.*] *n. s.* Commonly used in this country for what is usually called a *manufactory* in England; though *factory* has of late been, in some instances, so used in that country. *Pick. Vocab.*

FADE*, *a.* [Fr.] Faint; insipid. *Bp. Berkeley.*

FADGE*, *n. s.* [*fugga*, Swed.] A bundle, as of sticks. *Craven Dialect.*

To FAFF*. See **To FUFF**.

FA/ILER*. See **FAILURE**.

FALL. [*J.*] *n. s.* The autumn. This is one of the meanings given by Johnson to *fall*, yet it is said to be much less frequently thus used in England than in the United States. *Pick. Vocab.*

FANTOM-CORN*, *n. s.* Lank, or light corn. *North of England. Grose.*

FA/RANTLY*, *a.* Orderly; decent; respectable. *Craven Dialect.* Comely; handsome. *Ray.*

FA/RLIES*, *n. s.* Unusual, unexpected things. *Cumberland Dialect.*

FA/RNTICLE*. See **FERNTICLES**.

FA/RO*, *n. s.* A game at cards.

FA/RRAND*, or **FA/RAND***, *n. s.* Manner; custom; humour. *Wilbraham's Cheshire Words. Grose.*

FARROW. *a.* Barren; not bearing young; [a corruption of *follow*.] *Webst. Dict.* Common in New England.

FA/SCICLE*, *n. s.* [*fasciculus*, Lat.] A bundle; *a* collection. *Dr. Mayne.*

FA/VOURESS*, *n. s.* She who countenances, or supports, or regards with kindness. *Hakevill.* Not used.

To FAY*, *v. a.* [*feia*, Su. Goth.] To cleanse as a ditch or a pond. *Chesh. Gloss.* To cast up; to cleanse; to remove earth. *Craven Dialect.*

To FEAL*, *v. a.* [*fel*, Icel.] To hide; to conceal. *North of England.*

FE/ARFUL*, *ad.* Used adverbially in the *North of England*.

FE/ASIBLE*, *n. s.* Whatever is practicable. *Glanville.*

FEDERALIST, fèd'-èr-àl-ìst. *n. s.* One of a political party in the United States. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.*

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN. This tautological phrase has been considered by some an Americanism; but it is not very uncommon in English writers. See *Southey, Edinburgh Review, &c. Pick. Vocab.*

FE/RETORY*, fèr'-è-tùr-è. *n. s.* [*feretrum*, Lat.] A place in churches where the bier is set. *Coles.*

FE/RNTICLES*, *n. s. pl.* Freckles on the skin resembling the seeds of the fern. *Craven Dialect.* Pronounced *farmicles*.

To FE/TTLE*, *v. a.* To repair; to mend any thing which is broken or defective. *Cheshire Gloss.*

FE/TTLE*, *n. s.* Order; good condition. *Craven Dialect.*

FE/VERILY*, *a.* Like a fever. *Poem, 1652.*

FIBRI/LOUS*, fì-brìl'-lùs. *a.* Relating to the fibres. *Dr. Kinnier.*

FIDEJ/SSION*, *n. s.* [*fidejussio*, Lat.] Suretiship the act of being bound for another. *Farrindon.*

To FIEST*. See **To FOIST**.

FINKLE*, *n. s.* [*fenckle*, Teut.] Femel. *Craven Dialect.*

FYNNIKEN*, *a.* Trifling; idling. *Moor's Suffolk Words.*

FIRK*, *n. s.* A stroke; written also *ferk*; but rarely used.

FIRSTLY. *ad.* First; in the first place. This unauthorized word is frequently used in this country, and it has been in some instances used by English writers. *Pick. Vocab.*

FISK, fìsk. *n. s.* A public treasury. *Duponceau.* Burke uses the word *fisc* with the same meaning. *Pick. Vocab.*

To FLA/CKER*, *v. n.* [*fliggeren*, Teut.] To flutter as a bird. *Grose.*

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pne, pln;—

To FLIRE*. See To FLEER.
 FLIRTIGIG*. *n. s.* A wanton, pert girl. *Grose.*
 To FLITE*. *v. n.* [*plytan*, Sax.] To scold. *Grose.*
 To FLUR*. See To FLURRY.
 FLU/SHNESS*. *n. s.* Freshness. *Bp. Gauden.*
 To FOIST*. *v. n.* To stink; to be fusty.
 FOLKS. [*J.*] Dr. Johnson says of this word, that "It is now used only in familiar or burlesque language." It is perhaps more used in this country than in England, though it is here used chiefly as a colloquial word. It sometimes occurs in serious composition in English writers. "It is not unusual to say *good people* or *good folks*." *Crabb's Synonyms.* *Pick. Vocab.*
 FOREHANDED. *a.* Thrifty; in good circumstances with regard to property. Much used in New England.
 FOREL*. *n. s.* [*forevus*, Lat.] A kind of parchment; sheepskin dressed on one side only, commonly for covers of account-books.
 To FO'R MILL*. *v. a.* To order. *Craven Dialect.*
 FOURFOLD. *n. s.* A quadruple assessment for neglect to make return of taxable estate. *Connecticut.* *Webst. Dict.*
 To FOURFOLD. *v. a.* To assess in a fourfold ratio. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.*
 FO'UTER*. *n. s.* A despicable fellow. *Brockett.*
 FRAM*. *a.* [*framir*, Icel.] Tender; brittle: written also *frem* and *fryn*. *Craven Dialect.*
 FRE'MMED*. *frém.d. a.* [*frēm'b*, Sax.] Strange; not related; foreign; uncommon. *Grose.*
 FRE'SHET. [*J.*] *n. s.* A flood of rivers from rain or melted snow. *Webst. Dict. Dr. Belknap.* Common in New England; but not authorized by English writers in this sense. *Pick. Vocab.*
 FRE'SHMENT*. *n. s.* Refreshment. Not in use. *Cartwright.*
 FRE'TTEN*. *a.* Rubbed; marked; as, *pock-fretten*, marked with the small-pox.
 FROLICKNESS*. *n. s.* Franks; wildness of gayety; frolicsomeness. *Bp. Gauden.*
 FRO'ZENNESS*. *n. s.* State of being frozen. *Bp. Gauden.*
 FU'BBY*. *a.* Plump; chubby. *Nichols.*
 FU'DDLER*. *n. s.* A drunkard. *Baxter.*
 To FUFF*. *v. n.* [*puffen*, Germ.] To blow or puff. *Brockett.*
 FU'FFY*. *a.* Light and soft. *Brockett.*
 FUNE'BRIOUS*. *fu-né'-bré-ús. a.* [*funeris*, Lat.] Used at the ceremony of burying the dead. *Mercutus Rusticus*, 1644.
 FU/SOME*. *a.* Handsome; neat; notable; tidy. *Grose.*
 FU/SSOCK*. *n. s.* A large, gross woman. *Grose.*
 To FUZZ*. *v. a.* To make drunk. A low word. See To FUZZLE.
 FU'ZZY*. *a.* Light and spongy. *Craven Dialect.* Written also *fozy* by *Brockett*.

G.

GA'BY*, or GAW'BY*. *n. s.* A silly, foolish person; a dunce.
 GA'DABOUT*. *gâd'-â-bôût. n. s.* One who runs much abroad without business. A colloquial term.
 GA'FTY*. *gâf-té. a.* Doubtful; suspected. *Cheshire.*
 To GA'ITER*. *v. a.* To dress with gaiters.
 GALO'RE*. See GLORE.
 GA'MMERSTANG*. *gâm'-mâr-stâng. n. s.* A great, foolish, wanton girl. A hoiden; an awkward girl. *Craven Dialect.*
 GA'UMLESS*. *a.* Stupid; awkward; lubberly; senseless. *North of England.*
 To GAUVE*. *v. a.* To stare. *Craven Dialect.*
 GA'UVISON*. *n. s.* A weak, foolish fellow; a silly, staring fellow. *Grose.*
 To GEE*. *v. n.* To fit; to suit. *Craven Dialect.*
 GERSE*. *n. s.* [*gers*, *gars*, *gras*, Teut.] Grass. *Craven Dialect.*

GHO'STLESS*. *a.* Without spirit; without life. *R. Clarke.*
 To GIRDLE. *v. a.* To make a circular incision through the bark of trees to kill them. *Webst. Dict.* This word is common in America, but not in England. *Pick. Vocab.*
 To GLENT*. *v. n.* [*glenta*, Icel.] To start aside; to look aside. *North of England.*
 To GLIME*. *v. n.* To look out of the corner of the eye; to glance slyly. *Brockett.*
 To GLO'PPEN*. *v. a.* To surprise; to astonish. *North of England.*
 GNAR*. *n. s.* A knot.
 GOTE*. *n. s.* A water passage; a channel for water. *Grose.*
 GOUGING, gôû'-jîng. *n. s.* A barbarous mode of fighting, known by this name in some of the Southern and South-western States. "It is performed by twisting the forefinger in a lock of hair near the temple, and turning the eye out of the socket with the thumb nail." *Lambert's Travels.* *Pick. Vocab.*
 GOVERNMENTAL. *a.* Relating to government. A word used by Mr. Belsham, an English historian and by American writers; but unauthorized. *Pick. Vocab.*
 GRA'CELESSNESS*. *grâse'-lès-nès. n. s.* Want of grace; profligacy. *Dr. Favour.*
 GRADE. [*T.*] "This word," Mr. Todd says in his first edition, "has been brought forward in some modern pamphlets, but it will hardly be adopted;" but in his second edition he says, "It is of modern introduction into our language: and yet the Saxon *græde*, *græd*, was in use." *Grade* has been used by Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Southey, the *Christian Observer*, &c. *Pick. Vocab.*
 GRA'DELY*. *grâde'-lè. ad.* Well; handsomely. *Lancashire Dialect.* Decently; orderly. *Craven Dialect.*
 GRA'DELY*. *a.* Decent; orderly. *Cheshire.*
 GRA'VIDATED*. *grâv'-è-dâ-léd. part. a.* [*gravidatus*, Lat.] Great with young. *Barrow.*
 GROES*. *n. s. pl.* The northern word for what is elsewhere called *graves*. See GRAVES, plural of GRAVE.
 GUBERNATORIAL. *gû-bûr-nâ-tô-rè-âl. a.* Relating to a governor. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.* Not used by English authors.
 To GUEST*. *v. n.* To be entertained in the house, or at the table of another. *Heywood.*
 GUNNING. *n. s.* The act of hunting with a gun. *Webst. Dict.* Common in New England, and is found in Ash's Dictionary. *Pick. Vocab.*

H.

HA'BILE*. *a.* Qualified; fit for. *Dr. Walker.* Not in use.
 HACK. *n. s.* An abbreviation of *hackney-coach* Common in America; and so used by *Steele, Spectator*, No. 510. *Pick. Vocab.*
 To HA'FFLE*. *hâf-fl. v. n.* To speak unintelligibly to waver. *Brockett.* To prevaricate. *Grose.*
 To HAG*. *v. a.* To cut down. *Craven Dialect.* A corruption of *hack*.
 HA'GGED*. *a.* Lean; ugly; like a hag. *Gray.*
 HAGHES*, or HAGUES*. *n. s. pl.* [*haegh*, Teut.] *Haws.* *Grose.*
 HA'TRED*. *a.* Having hair. *Purchas.*
 To HAKE*. *v. n.* To sneak, or loiter; to go about idly. *Grose.*
 HALE*. *n. s.* Pull; violence in dragging. Usually written and pronounced *haul*. See *HAUL*.
 HALOW*, or HELOW*. *a.* Shy; awkward; bashful. *Grose.*
 HAP*, or HAPPIN*. *n. s.* A rug; a coarse coverlet. See HAP-HARLOT.
 HA'PPEN*, or HA'TPENS*. *ad.* Possibly; perhaps. *North of England.*
 HAPPIFYING. *part. a.* Making happy. *Morse.* Rarely used. *Pick. Vocab.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pòúnd; —thin, THIS

HARNS*, *n. s. pl. Brains. Grose.*
HASK*, *a. Paunched; coarse; rough; dry. Grose.*
HATTLE*, *a. Wild; skittish. Grose.*
TO HAWK*, *v. a. To expectorate with noise. Wisem.*
HE/ADILY*, héd'-è-lè. *a. Hastily; rashly; so as not to be governed. Henshaw.*
HEAP. [J.] n. s. Used in the Southern and Western States for a great quantity or number; as, a *heap* of time, a *heap* of pains, a *heap* of dollars, &c.
HE/ARTEDNESS*, hàrt'-éd-nès. *n. s. Sincerity; warmth; zeal; used in composition. Clarendon.*
HE/ARTSOME*, hàrt'-sùm. *a. Merry; cheerful; lively. Brockett.*
HE/ATFUL*, hète'-fúl. *a. Full of warmth. Sylvester.*
HE/AVISOME*, hèv'-è-sùm. *a. Dark; dull; drowsy. Craven Dialect.*
TO HE/AVY*, *v. a. To make heavy. Obsolete.*
HE/AZY*, hè'-zè. *a. [hoese, Icel.] Hoarse; taking breath with difficulty. Wilbraham's Cheshire Gloss.*
TO HEFT. v. a. To lift any thing in order to judge of its weight. Used by the illiterate in America; as also is the noun *heft* for weight, which is provincial in England. *Pick. Vocab.*
HELP. n. s. A term used in New England for servants or domesticks: generally applied to females. *Pick. Vocab.*
HE/LTER*, *n. s.* The northern pronunciation of *halter*.
HE/MMEL*, hèm'-mèl. *n. s.* A hovel; a shed or covering for cattle; a fold. *Grose. Written also hembel.*
HE/PEN*, hèp'-pèn. *a. [hæpic, Sax.] Neat; decent; comfortable. Grose.*
HE/RONSEW*, } *n. s.* See **HERNSHAW**.
HE/RONSHAW*, }
TO HER/PLE*, or **HIR/PLE***, hèr'-pl. *v. n.* To limp in walking; to go lame. *Grose.*
HE/SITANT*, hèz'-è-tànt. *a. Pausing; wanting volubility of speech.*
HE/TTER*, *a. Eager; earnest; keen. Grose.*
H/NDERENDS*, *n. s. pl.* Refuse of corn; such as remains after it is winnowed. *North of England.*
HINGE*, *a. Active; supple; pliant. Cheshire Gloss.*
TO HIPE*, *v. n.* To push with the head. *Grose.*
HIPPINS*, híp'-pìnz. *n. s. pl.* Stepping stones over a brook. *Craven Dialect. Children's cloths; a kind of towel; a clout. North of England.*
TO HIR/PLE*, See **TO HER/PLE**.
TO HIR/SLE*, hèr'-sl. *v. n.* To move about. *Craven Dialect.*
TO HISK*, hísk. *v. n.* To breathe short through cold or pain; to draw the breath with difficulty. *North of England.*
HIVES*, hìvz. *n. s. pl.* Eruptions in the skin. *North of England.*
HO/ASED*, See **HOOSE**.
HO/DDY*, hód'-dè. *a. Well; pleasant; in good spirits. Grose.*
HO/LLOW*, hól'-lò. *ad.* He carried it *hollow*, that is, he gained the prize without difficulty. A colloquial expression. *Craven Dialect.*
HO/LMEN*, *a. Made of holm. West of England.*
TO HO/LSTER*, *v. n.* To bustle; to make a disturbance. *Grose.*
HOMINY, or HOMMONY, hóm'-è-nè. *n. s.* Food made of maize broken, but coarse, and boiled; or with the kernels unbroken, and the hull taken off. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.* A common food in the United States, particularly in the South and Southwest.
HOP/PET*, *n. s.* A basket. See **HOPPER**.
TO HO/PLE*, *v. a.* To tie the feet or legs together. *Grose.*
HO/RSEBRAMBLES*, hòrs'-brám-blz. *n. s. pl.* Briars; wild rose. *Grose.*
HORSE-COLT. n. s. This term is used in America instead of *colt*; as *mare-colt* is also used instead of *filly. Pick. Vocab.*
HO/RSEKNOPS*, hòrs'-nòps. *n. s. pl.* Heads of knapweed. *Grose.*
HO/RSESTINGER*, hòrs'-stíng-òr. *n. s.* The dragon-fly.
HOSTÉ*, *n. s.* Hoarseness. *Craven Dialect.*

HOT*, *n. s.* A sort of basket to carry turf or slate in. *Grose.*
HUB, or HOB. n. s. The nave of a wheel. *Webst. Dict.* It is also an English provincial word. *Pick. Vocab.*
HU/FFINESS*, hùf'-fè-nès. *n. s.* Arrogance; petulance.
HU/LET*, *n. s.* See **HOWLET**.
HU/RLY-BURLY*, *a.* Tumultuous. *Shakspeare.*
TO HU/STLE*, *v. n.* To shrug up the shoulders. *Grose.*

I.

TO ILL*, *v. a.* To reproach. *North of England and Scotland.*
ILIMITA'TION*, ìl-ìlm-è-tà'-shùn. *n. s.* What admits of no certain determination. *Bp. Hall.*
ILLI/TERAL*, *a.* Not literal. *Dr. Dawson.*
ILLY. ad. A word sometimes used by American writers improperly for *ill. Pick. Vocab.*
TO IMBECY/LITATE*, ìm-bè-sìl'-è-tàte. *v. a.* To weaken; to render feeble. *Arthur Wilson.*
IME*, *n. s.* Rime. *Craven Dialect.*
IMMETHODED*, ìm-mèth'-àd-èd. *a.* Not having method; without regularity. *Waterhouse.*
IMMIGRANT, ìm'-mè-grànt. *n. s.* One who removes into a country. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.*
TO IMMO/ULD*, ìm-mòld'-v. *a.* To form; to mould. *G. Fletcher.*
TO IMMUTE*, ìm-mùte'. *v. a.* [immuto, Lat.] To change; to alter. *Salkeld.*
IMPOLISHED*, ìm-pòl'-ish. *a.* Unpolished; rude. *T. Hudson.*
IMPORT/NER*, *n. s.* One who is importunate. *Waterhouse.*
IMPOVERISHER*, See **EMPOVERISHER**.
IMPRISONER*, ìm-prìz'-ùn-úr. *n. s.* One who causes another to be confined in prison. *Clayton.*
IMPROLI/FICK*, ìm-prò-ìl'-ìk. *a.* Not praiseworthy; unfruitful. *Waterhouse.*
TO IMPROVE. [J.] v. a. [In New England] To cultivate; to occupy; to make use of; to improve. *Webst. Dict.* The use of this verb in these senses is common in New England, and has been considered peculiar to it; but it is repeatedly so used in *Dr. McCrie's Life of Knox. Pick. Vocab.*
INCINERATE*, ìn-sìn'-èr-àte. *a.* Burnt to ashes. *Bacon.*
INCLINABLENESS*, ìn-kìl'-nà-bl-nès. *n. s.* Favourable disposition. *Brady.*
INCOMMODA'TION*, ìn-kòm-mò-dà'-shùn. *n. s.* Inconvenience. *Annot. on Glanville.*
INCOMMO'DEMENT*, ìn-kòm-mòde'-mènt. *n. s.* Inconvenience. *Cheyne.*
INCOMPA/SSION*, ìn-kòm-pàsh'-ùn. *n. s.* Want of compassion or pity. *Bp. Sanderson.*
INCOMPA/SSIONATENESS*, ìn-kòm-pàsh'-ùn-àte-nès. *n. s.* Want of tenderness or pity. *Granger.*
INCON/FORMABLE*, ìn-kòn-fòrm'-à-bl. *a.* Not complying with the practice of others, or with established rules. *Heylin.*
INCONTA/MINATE*, ìn-kòn-tàm'-è-nàte. *a.* Not contaminated; not adulterated; genuine. *Hacket.*
INDEFATIGABILITY*, ìn-dè-fàt-è-gà-bìl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Unweariness. *Life of Bp. Andrews.*
TO INDE/NTURE*, ìn-dèn'-tshure. *v. n.* To run in and out; to indent. *Heywood.*
INDIAN-MEAL. n. s. Indian-corn meal. See **CORN**.
INDISCE/RIBLENESS*, ìn-dìs-sèrp'-è-bl-nès. *n. s.* The quality or state of being indiscerptible. *Annot. on Glanville.*
INDO/MITE*, *a.* [indomitus, Lat.] Untamed; wild; savage. *Salkeld.*
INEXECUTION. n. s. Neglect of execution or performance. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.*
INE/XORABLENESS*, ìn-èks'-ò-rà-bl-nès. *n. s.* The state of being inexorable. *Chillingworth.*
INFER/NALLY*, ìn-fèr'-nàl-lè. *ad.* In a detestable and infernal way. *Hacket.*

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

To INFREQUE'NT*, ïn-frê-kwênt'. *v. a.* Not to frequent; to desert. *A. Wood.*
INFRU'GAL*, ïn-frû'-gâl. *a.* Not frugal; extravagant; careless. *Goodman.*
INGLORIOUSNESS*, ïn-glô'-rê-âs-nêš. *n. s.* State of being inglorious. *Bp. Gauden.*
INGRA'TELY*, ïn-grâte'-lê. *ad.* Ungratefully. *Sylvester.*
IGNORANCE*, ïn-shê-ânse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Ignorance; unskillfulness; want of knowledge. *Cockeram.*
To INSE'NSE*, ïn-sênsê'. *v. a.* To instruct; to inform; to infuse sense into the mind of a person; to make to understand. *Grose.*
To INSTA'URATE ô*, ïn-stâw'-râte. *v. a.* [*instaurare*, Lat.] To reform; to repair; to supply with improvement. *Smith.*
INSTITUTIONAL*, ïn-stê-tû'-shûn-âl. *a.* Elemental. This is the word of modern times, instead of *institutionary*.
INSULARITY*, *n. s.* The situation of an island, or state of being an island. Used by some American writers. *Pick. Vocab.*
INSURRECTIONAL*, ïn-sûr-rêk'-shûn-âl. *a.* Pertaining to an insurrection. *Webst. Dict.*
INTERESTED*, ïn-têr-êst-êd. *a.* Having regard to private profit. *Arbutnot.*
To INTERFO'LIATE*, ïn-îr-fô'-lê-âte. *v. a.* To interleave. *Evelyn.*
INTERMINABLENESS*, ïn-têr'-mîn-â-bl-nêš. *n. s.* State of being interminable; endlessness. *Annot. on Glanville.*
INTERSPACE*, ïn-têr-spâse. *n. s.* Intervient space. *Hacket.*
INTERVAL, or INTERVALE. *n. s.* Low ground between hills, or on the banks of rivers, called also *bottom-land*. *Webst. Dict.* See **BOTTOM-LANDS**. Common in New England. *Pick. Vocab.*
To INURE*, ïn-ûre'. *v. n.* To come into use or power; to have effect. *Bp. of Norwich.*
To INVIGOUR*, ïn-vîg'-ûr. *v. a.* To invigorate; to animate; to encourage. *Waterhouse.*
INVIRILITY*, ïn-vê-rîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Absence of manhood; departure from manly character. *Prynne.*
IRENICAL*, ï-rên'-ê-kâ'. *a.* Pacifick; desirous of peace.
IRRE'FREGABLENESS*, ïr-rêp'-rê-gâ-bl-nêš. *n. s.* Force above confutation. *Annot. on Glanville.*
IRREPEALABILITY, ïr-rê-pê-lâ-blv'-ê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of not being repealable. *Webst. Dict.* Not in use. *Pick. Vocab.*
IRREPE'ALABLE*, ïr-rê-pê'-lâ-bl. *a.* Not to be repealed.
IRREPE'ALABLY*, *ad.* So as not to be repealed. *Bp. Gauden.*
IRREPTITIOUS*, ïr-rêp-tîsh'-îš. *a.* Crept in; privately introduced. *Dr. Castell.*

J.

JABBER*, *n. s.* Garrulity; prating. *Bp. Fleetwood.*
JACKADANDY*, jâk-â-dân'-dê. *n. s.* A little, impertinent fellow. Generally used in contempt. See **DANDIFRAT**.
JAG. [J.] *n. s.* A small load. *New England. Pick. Vocab.* Mr. Todd, in his second edition, adds to the definition of this word, "a small parcel of any thing; a small load of hay or corn." *Grose.*
JARSEY*, *n. s.* See **JERSEY**.
JARSEY*, *n. s.* [corrupted from *jarsey* or *jersey*.] A worsted wig, and in some places a colloquial term for a wig.
To JEOPARDIZE, jêp'-ûr-dîze. *v. a.* To expose to danger; to hazard. Used in America, but not by good writers in England. *Pick. Vocab.*
JIMMY*, *a.* See **JEMMY**.
JOINTRESS*, jôint'-rêš. *n. s.* A wife upon whom an estate is settled to be enjoyed after the death of her husband. *Aubrey.*
JORUM*, *n. s.* A colloquial term in several parts of

England for a bowl or drinking vessel with liquor in it.
JOSEPH*, *n. s.* A riding coat or habit for women with buttons down to the skirts. Formerly much in use.
To JOUNCE*, jôuns. *v. a.* To shake; to jolt. *Grose.* Used also as a substantive for a jolt or shake.
To JOUP*, *v. a.* To shake up; to dash. *Grose.*
JUDICIARY. *n. s.* That branch of government which is concerned in the determination of suits. *Webst. Dict.* It is in common use in this country as a substantive, like *executive*.
To JUG*, *v. a.* To call or bring together by a particular sound. *Bp. Gauden.*
To JUGGLE*, *n. a.* To effect by artifice or trick to deceive. *Shakspeare.*
JUSTIFICATORY*, jûš-îf'-ê-kâ-ûr-ê. *a.* Vindictory; defensory. *Johnson.*

K.

KALEIDOSCOPE, kâl-îv'-dô-skôpe. *n. s.* [*καλός, eîdos, and σκοπέω.*] An optical instrument, invented by Dr. Brewster, for the purpose of creating and exhibiting an infinite variety of beautiful colours and perfectly symmetrical forms. *New Edinburgh Encyclopedia.*
KA'ZARDLY*, *a.* Unlucky; liable to accident. *North of England.*
KE'CKER*, *n. s.* The gullet. A provincial term.
KEDGE*, kêdjê. } *a.* Brisk; lively. *Ray.* *Suf-*
KE'DGY*, kêd'-jê. } *folk in England.*
To KEER*, *v. n.* To peep; to look pryingly. *Brockett.*
KE'ELER*, or **KE'ELMAN***, *n. s.* One who works in the management of barges or vessels: the old word is *keeler*; the modern, *keelman*. *Brockett.*
KEELER, a shallow tub. *Ray.*
KEEPING-ROOM. *n. s.* A parlour. A provincial term of New England. *Pick. Vocab.*
KEEVE*, *n. s.* A large vessel to ferment liquors in. *Grose.* A large tub or vessel used in brewing; a mashing-tub. *Jennings.*
To KEEVE*, *v. a.* To put the wort in a keeve for some time to ferment. *Jennings.* To overturn or lift up a ear, so as to unload it all at once. *Ray.*
KELK*, *n. s.* A blow. *Grose.* Large, detached stones. *Craven Dialect.*
To KELK*, *v. a.* To beat heartily. *Brockett.*
KE'NMARKED*, } *part.* *a.* Marked or branded so
KE'NSPECKED*, } as to be known; blemished.
Grose. *North of England.*
To KEP*, *v. a.* To catch. *Grose.*
KE'SLOP*, *n. s.* The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet; the substance used in curdling milk. *Grose.*
KE'STREL*, *a.* Like a kestrel; base. *Spenser.* Obsolete.
KET*, *n. s.* Carriage; any sort of filth. *Brockett.*
KE'TTY*, *a.* Filthy; dirty; worthless. *Grise.*
KEYCOLDNESS*, *n. s.* Want of animation, or activity.
To KILT*, *v. a.* To tuck up; to truss up the clothes. *Brockett.*
To KINK*, *v. n.* To labour for breath, as in the hooping cough. *Ray.*
KINK*, *n. s.* A fit of coughing, or a convulsive fit of laughter. *Grose.*
To KIT'CHEN*, *n. a.* To use thriftily. *Grose.*
KITTLISH*, *a.* Ticklish. *Grose.*
To KI'ZEN*, or **KI'ZZEN***, *v. n.* To parch; to dry up. *Grose.*
KNA'CKISH*, *a.* Trickish; knavishly artful. *More.*
KNA'CKISHNESS*, *n. s.* Artifice; trickery. *More.*
KNA'CKY*, *a.* Handy; having a knack. *Suffolk.* Cunning; crafty. *Berwickshire.*
To KNOB*, *v. n.* To bunch out; to grow into knobs. *Kersey.*

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

L.

LA'CHES*, *n. s. pl.* Boggy places. *Craven Dialect.*
To LAG*. *v. a.* To slacken; to move slowly. *Heywood.*

To LAIK*. See To LAKE.

LA'ITER*, or LA'WTER*. *n. s.* The whole quantity of eggs which a hen lays before she incubates. *Brockett.*

LA'MISH*. *a.* Not quite lame; hobbling. *A. Wood.*
To LANDSCAPE*. *v. a.* To represent in landscape. *Holyday.* Not in use.

LANG*, *a.* The word in the North of England for long. *Langsome* also for *longsome*, tedious.

LANGSETTLE*. *n. s.* A long bench to sit on. *North of England.*

LANT*. *n. s.* The old name for the game of loo. *Urine. Brockett.*

LA'PSTONE*, lâp'-stône. *n. s.* A cobbler's stone on which he hammers his leather. *Brockett.*

LATERITIOUS*, lâ-ê-rish'-ûs. *a.* Resembling brick. *Cheyne.*

LA'VE*. *n. s.* The remainder or leaving. *Grose.*

LEANTO, lêân-tôô. *n. s.* The part of a building which appears to lean upon another. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.* It is in *Mason's Supplement*, where it is called an architectural term.

LE'ARNEDNESS*, lêr'-nêd-nês. *n. s.* State of being learned. *Abp. Laud.*

LE'ENY*. *a.* See LEANY.

LEET*. *a.* Our northern word for light.

LENGTHY, lêng'-thê. *a.* Long; lengthened; extended; prolix. *Webst. Dict.* This word has been very common in the United States, particularly in conversation; but it has been much ridiculed by Americans, as well as by Englishmen; and it is now very rarely used by writers of any authority. *Pick. Vocab.* It has been lately used by some respectable English writers. See *Quart. Rev.* vol. xxix. p. 299; *British Critick*, vol. iv. p. 312; *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. iv. p. 745; and *Lord Byron's Letter in Otter's Life of Dr. E. D. Clarke*, p. 439.

LE'NNOCK*, lê'n-nôk. *a.* Slender; pliable. *Lancashire Gloss.*

LENS. [J.] The definition of this word in the Dictionary is defective. Lenses are of different varieties, and not all of them "spherically convex on both sides." See *New Edinburgh Encyclopedia*, vol. xiv. p. 638.

LENT*. *a.* Slow; mild. *B. Jonson.* Not in use.

LETC*. *n. s.* A vessel to put ashes in, to run water through, for the purpose of making washing lie. *Ray.* A long, narrow swamp, in which water moves slowly among rushes and grass. *Brockett.*

LEV'ANTER*, lê-vân'-târ. *n. s.* A strong easterly wind, so called by the sailors in the Mediterranean. A colloquial expression applied to one who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the wagers he has lost.

LICENTIA'TION*, îl-sên-shê-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of permitting. *Freeman.* Not in use.

LICK, or SALT-LICK. *n. s.* "A salt spring is called a lick, from the earth about it being furrowed out in a most curious manner by the buffalo and deer, which lick the earth on account of the saline particles with which it is impregnated." *Inlay's Topog. Descrip. Western Territory N. A. Pick. Vocab.*

LIEFTE'NANT*. *n. s.* See LIEUTENANT.

LIV'ELY. [J.] *a.* Used often in New England to denote sensible; intelligent; possessed of moral worth. Not so used in England. *Pick. Vocab.*

To LILT*. *v. n.* To do any thing cleverly or quickly. *Pegge.* To jerk; to rise in the gait or song. *Craven Dialect.*

LINCH*. *n. s.* A ledge; a rectangular projection. *Jennings.*

LINGEL*. *n. s.* See LINGLE.

LINGY*. *a.* Limber. *Grose.* Tall; flexible. *Craven Dialect.* Active; strong; able to bear fatigue. *Brockett.*

LISH*. *a.* Stout; active; strong; nimble. *Grose.*

LISTER, lîs'-tîr. *n. s.* One who receives and makes returns of rateable estates. *Connecticut. Webst. Dict.*
To LOAN. [T.] *v. a.* To lend. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.* This word is often used in the United States. Mr. Todd has inserted it, but says of it, that it is "not now in use."

LO'ANING*. *n. s.* See LONE and LONNIN.

LOCATION. [J.] "The act of designating or surveying and bounding land; the tract so designated." *Webst. Dict.* This word is used in the United States in a sense not authorized by the English dictionaries. *Pick. Vocab.*

To LO'LLOP*, lô'-lôp. *v. n.* To move heavily; to walk in a heavy, lounging manner; to lean idly; and in a general sense, to idle. *Brockett.* A low word.

LONE*. } *n. s.* Our Northern words for a lane.

LONNIN*. }

LONGSOMENESS*, lông'-sôm-nês. *n. s.* Tediousness. *Hist. Conformity.*

LOT. [J.] A share or division of land; a field. *Webst. Dict.* Hence a house-lot, a shop-lot, &c. Not used in this sense in England. *Pick. Vocab.*

To LOT upon. *v.* To anticipate with fondness or desire. Used colloquially in New England.

LOUND*. *a.* See LOWND.

LO'UTISHNESS*, lôû'-ish-nês. *n. s.* Clownishness; behaviour of a bumpkin. *World of Wonders.*

LO'WERY*, lôû'-âr-ê. *a.* Threatening to be wet or stormy; overcast. *Brockett.*

LUDIBRIOUS*, lû-dîb'-rê-ûs. *a.* Ridiculous. *Hooker.*

LU'MBER. [J.] Timber in general; but chiefly small timber, as boards, staves, hoops, scantling, &c. *Webst. Dict.* Not common in this sense in England; but used in the United States and in the British American colonies.

LUNGE*. See LONGE.

LU'PINE*, lû'-pln. *a.* Like a wolf. *Rp. Gauden.*

LU'RRY*, lûr'-rê. *n. s.* A crowd; a throng; a heap. *World of Wonders.*

M.

MACK*. *n. s.* [a corruption of *make*, in the North of England.] A sort; a kind; a fashion.

To MA'DDLE*, mäd'-dl. *v. n.* To forget; to wander; to be in a kind of confusion. *Brockett.*

MA'MMERING*, mâm'-mâr-ing. *n. s.* Confusion; amazement; hesitation. *World of Wonders.*

To MANCH*, or To MUNCH*. See To MOUNCH.

MANG*. *n. s.* A mash of bran or malt. *Grose.* Barley or oats ground with the husks. *Brockett.*

MANUFA'CTORY*. *a.* Engaged in workmanship; employed in any manufacture. *Lord.*

MARE*. Used for *more* in the North of England.

MARON, mâ-rôon'. *n. s.* A free negro, or a runaway negro, living in the mountains in the West Indies. *Webst. Dict.*

MARTYRLY*, mâr'-tûr-lê. *a.* Like a martyr. *Gauden.*

MA'SKERED*, mâs'-kûrd. *a.* Decayed. See MOSKED.

MA'TCHER*, mâsh'-ûr. *n. s.* One who matches or joins.

MA'ULGRE*, ôd. *Maugre*, so written by *Spenser.*

MAUM*. }

MAU'MISH*. } *a.* Soft; mellow; rotten. *L'Estrange*

MAU'MY*. }

ME'ADOW. [J.] In New England this word means exclusively grass land, which is moist, and subject to be overflowed, in distinction from *upland*; and hay that is obtained from such lands is called *meadow hay*; while that obtained from uplands is called *English hay*. In England the word *meadow* is used in a more unrestricted manner. *Pick. Vocab.*

ME'AGER. [J.] *a.* Concerning this word, which is often spelled *meagre*, Mr. Todd remarks, "The Saxon language has both *mægen* and *mægre*; the writers, therefore, of *meager* or *meagre* are both justifiable."

To MEAN*. *v. n.* To moan; to lament. *Brockett.*

[F] 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

ME/DECIN*, mêt/-è-sîn. *n. s.* A physician. Not in use. See MEDICINE.

ME/TERLY*, *ad.* See METERLY.

ME/RCHANDABLE*, mêt/-tshân-tâ-bl. *a.* That may be transacted by traffick. *Hacket.*

ME/RCHANT. [J.] *n. s.* Johnson defines this word as follows:—"One who trafficks to remote countries; a ship of trade."—*Shopkeeper* he thus defines:—"A trader who sells in a shop; not a merchant, who only deals by wholesale." In the interior of New England, it is very common to call a country trader, a retailer, or shopkeeper, a *merchant*.

ME/RRY*. *n. s.* The common wild red cherry.

ME/SSAGE. [J.] *n. s.* This word is used in America, in a technical sense, to denote a communication made by the president of the United States to congress, on the state of public affairs. See ANSWER in the Appendix.

MET*, *n. s.* A measure. *Grose.*

METERLY*, *ad.* Moderately. *Westmoreland Dialect.* Tolerably well; within bounds. *Brockett.*

MINACER*, *n. s.* A threatener.

MINACY*, *n. s.* Menace; threat. *Hacket.* Obsolete.

MINATORIALLY*, mîn-â-tô/-rê-âl-lê. *ad.* With threats. *Hacket.*

To MING*, *v. a.* To mingle; to mix. To remind; to mention; to call to remembrance. *Bp. Hall.*

To MIRACLE*, mîr/-â-kl. *v. n.* To work a miracle. *Hales.* Not in use.

MISCELLANE*, or MISCELLEN*. *a.* Various; mixed. *Hacket.*

MISLE*, *n. s.* Small, misty rain. In the Craven Dialect, *mislin*.

To MISMEASURE*, mîs-mêzh/-ûre. *v. a.* To measure incorrectly. *Young.*

To MISRECEIVE*, mîs-rê-sêv/. *v. a.* To receive amiss, or improperly. *Waterhouse.*

To MISSEND*, mîs-sênd/. *v. a.* To send amiss, or incorrectly.

To MISSIONATE, mîsh/-ân-âte. *v. n.* To perform the services of a missionary. An unauthorized word, sometimes used in America. *Pick. Vocab.*

MISTRESSPIECE*, mîs/-trêss-pêese. *n. s.* Chief ornament; capital distinction, as applied to a woman. *Lord Herbert.*

To MISYOKE*, mîs-yôke/. *v. a.* To yoke improperly. *Milton.*

MIZZLE*, mîz/-zl. *n. s.* Small rain. See MISLE.

MOCCASON, or MOGGASON, môg/-gâ-sûn. *n. s.* A shoe of soft leather, without a stiff sole, ornamented round the ankle. *Webst. Dict.* An Indian word. *Pick. Vocab.*

To MONEY*, mî/-nê. *v. a.* To supply with money. *Tyndal.* Obsolete.

MO/ORAGE*, môôr/-âje. *n. s.* Station where to moor. *Otia Sutra.*

MOP/SICAL*, môp/-sê-kâl. *a.* That cannot see well; mope-eyed. *Coles.* Stupid; delirious. *Gauden.*

MOSKERED*, môs/-kûrd. *a.* Rotten; decayed. *Granger.*

MOTIVITY, mô-tîv/-ê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of being influenced by motives; the power of producing motion. *Dr. Dwight.* Not in use.

MUCK*, *a.* Moist; wet. *Grose.*

MUN*, or MUNS*, *n. s.* A vulgar term for the mouth.

MURMURATION*, mûr-mûr/-â-shûn. *n. s.* [*murmuratio*, Lat.] A low sound; the act of murmuring, or muttering.

MUSH. *n. s.* Food of maize, flour and water boiled. (Local.) *Webst. Dict.* Used, in some of the Southern States, for the same thing that in the Northern States is called *hasty pudding*. *Pick. Vocab.*

N.

NA/GGY*, *a.* Contentious; disposed to quarrel. *North of England.*

To NA/RROW*, *v. n.* To be diminished with

respect to breadth; to grow narrow. [In farriery.] A horse is said to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to the one hand or the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

NA/RROWER*, nâr/-rô-âr. *n. s.* The person or thing which narrows or contracts. *Cælebs.*

NA/SCENCY*, nâs/-sên-sê. *n. s.* [*nascens*, Lat.] Production. *Annot. on Glamville.*

NA/SUTE*, *a.* [*nasutus*, Lat.] Critical; nice; capacious. *Bp. Gauden.*

NATIONALITY. [T.] The definition given by Mr. Todd to this word is, "national character;" but it is used rather to denote *partiality* or *attachment* to one's nation or country.

NA/USCOPY*, nâws/-kô-pê. *n. s.* [*nâus* and *σκοπέω*.] The art of discovering the approach of ships, or the neighbourhood of lands, at a considerable distance. *Maty.*

NAUSEATION*, nâw-shê-â/-shûn. *n. s.* The act of nauseating. *Bp. Hall.*

NEARS/IGHTED*, nèer-sî/-iêd. *a.* Shortsighted; applied to one who distinguishes objects only which are near.

To NESH*, *v. a.* To render weak; to soften injuriously. Not in use.

NEWFA/NGLE*, or NEWFA/NGLIST*, *n. s.* One desirous of novelty. *Tooker.*

NIGGLER*, nîg/-gl-ûr. *n. s.* One who is clever and dexterous. *Grose.*

NOB*, *n. s.* The head, in ridicule. A low word.

NOE/TICK*, nô-êv/-lk. *a.* [*νοητικός*.] Intellectual; transacted by the understanding. *Waterhouse.*

NO/MAD*, *n. s.* A wandering tribe or party. *Sandys.*

NO/NNY*, *n. s.* The same as *nimny*.

NOTICEABLE, nô-tîs-â-bl. *a.* That may be observed. *Webst. Dict.* This has been thought to be an Americanism; but, though it is not in the English dictionaries, it has been used by English writers. See *Quart. Rev.* vol. xxv. p. 559. *Pick. Vocab.*

To NO/TIFY. [J.] This word, which signifies to make known, is improperly used in the United States in the sense of to inform: as, to *notify* a person of a thing, instead of the proper English use, to *notify* a thing to a person. *Pick. Vocab.*

O.

O/ASIS*, ô-â-sîs. *n. s.* A fertile spot surrounded by an arid desert. A word adopted by modern oriental travellers, and coming into general use.

OBLA/TIONER*, ôb-lâ/-shûn-ûr. *n. s.* One who makes an offering as an act of worship or reverence. *More.*

To O/BLIGATE. [J.] This word is frequently used in the United States. It is in Johnson's Dictionary, but not now in approved use in England. *Pick. Vocab.*

OBNO/XIOUS. [J.] This word is often used in the United States in the sense of *odious*, *offensive*, *noxious*, *disagreeable*. *Pick. Vocab.* Though there are some English authorities in favour of this use of it, as *Burke*, *Pitt*, and the *Quarterly Review*, yet it is not authorized by the dictionaries, and it has been censured by English critics. Mr. Crabb, however, considers *obnoxious* and *offensive* as synonymous words.

OESCU/RER*, ôb-skûre/-ûr. *n. s.* Whatever or whoever obscures. *Lord.*

To OBSTU/PIFY*, ôb-stû/-pê-fl. *v. a.* To render stupid. *Annot. on Glamville.*

O/CURSE*, ôk/-kûrse. *n. s.* [*occursus*, Lat.] Meeting. *Burton.*

OCHLO/CRATY*, ôk-lôk/-râ-tê. *n. s.* [*ὄχλοκρατία*.] Government by the mob. *Downing.*

OCTOGENA/RIAN*, ôk-tô-jê-nâ/-rê-ân. *n. s.* [*octogeni*, Lat.] One who is eighty years of age.

O/FFSET. [J.] *n. s.* Much used by American lawyers, instead of the English term *set-off*: it is also very common, in popular language, in the sense of an equivalent. *Pick. Vocab.*

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

OMILETIC* L*. ô-m-ê-lê-'è-kâl. a. Mild; humane; friendly. *Farindon*. See HOMILETICAL.

ONSTEAD*, ô-n'-stêd. n. s. A single farm-house. *Grose*.

OPIPAROUSLY*, ô-pîp'-â-râs-lê. ad. Sumptuously; abundantly. *Waterhouse*.

TO OPPORTUNE*. v. a. To suit. *Dr. Clarke*. Not in use.

O'PROBRY*, ôp'-prô-brê. n. s. Opprobrium. *Johnson*.

OPPU'GNANT*, ôp-pûg'-nânt. a. Opposing; resisting; repugnant. *Darce*.

TO ÔSCITÂTE, ôs'-sê-tâte. v. n. To yawn; to gape. *Johnson* in the definition of TO YAWN. *Perry*.

TO OSS*. v. n. To offer; to try; to essay; to set about any thing. *North of England*.

O'UMER*. n. s. [ombre, Fr.] The shade. *Grose*.

OUSEN*. n. s. Oxen. *Grose*.

TO OUTBURN*. v. a. To exceed in burning or flaming. *Young*.

TO O'UTER*, ôû-'ûr. n. s. Dispossession. *Clayton*.

TO OUTFEE/AT*, ôût-fêê-'t. v. a. To surpass in action or exploit. *Waterhouse*.

O'UTING*, ôût-'îng. n. s. A going from home. *Cheshire Dialect*. An airing. *Craven Dialect*.

TO O'UTNA/ME*, ôût-nâmê'. v. a. To exceed in naming or describing. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

TO O'UTSN*, ôût-sîn'. v. a. To sin beyond. *Killingbeck*.

OVER, for under: as, "He wrote over the signature of Junius." An unwarrantable innovation, still countenanced by a few American writers. *Pick. Vocab*.

OVERLINESS*, ô-'vûr-lê-nês. n. s. Carelessness; superficialness. *Waterhouse*.

OVER-TE'DIOUS*, ô-'vûr-tê-'dê-ûs, or ô-'vûr-tê-'jê-ûs. a. Too slow; too tedious. *Donne*.

P.

PA'CKMAN*, pâk-mân. n. s. A pedler; one who carries a pack on his back. *Brockett*.

PA'LED*. a. [In heraldry.] Striped. *Spenser*.

TO PA'LSY*, pâll-zê. v. a. To strike, as it were, with the palsy; to paralyze.

P'APPOOS, or P'APPOOSE, pâp-pôds'. n. s. The Indian name for a child. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab*.

PARADIGMATICAL*, pâ-râ-dig-mât-'è-kâl. a. Exemplary. *More*.

PA'RADISED*. a. Having the delights of paradise.

PARAGRAPHCAL*, pâ-râ-grâf-'è-kâl. a. Denoting a paragraph. *Cruicell*.

PA'RLISH*. See PARLOUS.

PA'RRACK*, pâ-r-râk. } n. s. [pappuc, Sax.] A

PA'RROCK*, pâ-r-rôk. } croft; a small field: what is now corrupted into paddock. *Westmoreland Dialect*.

PA'SSAGE. [J.] n. s. This word is often used in the United States for the substantive passing: as, "Before the question was taken on the passage of the bill," &c. *Marshall*: it has been criticised by the English reviewers as an American innovation. *Pick. Vocab*.

PA'TROCINY*, pâ-t'-rô-sîn-ê. n. s. Patronage; support. *Waterhouse*. Formerly much in use.

TO PEER*, pêêr. v. a. To make equal; to make of the same rank. *Heylin*.

TO PEFF*, pêf. v. n. To cough short and faintly, as sheep. *Grose*.

PENDULE*, pê-n'-dûle. n. s. A pendulum. *Evelyn*.

TO PERA/CT*, pêr-âkt'. v. a. To perform; to practise. Not in use.

TO PERT*, pêrt. v. n. To behave with pertness; to be saucy. *Bp. Gauden*.

PERUVIAN Bark*. See BARK.

TO PET*, v. n. To take offence; to be in a slight passion. *Feltham*.

PETU/LCOUS*, pê-tûl'-kûs. a. Wanton; frisking. *Cane*. Not in use.

PHRENOLOGY*, frê-nôl'-ô-jê. n. s. [φρην and λόγος.] The science of cerebral pathology; crani-

ology. A word of recent introduction into our language.

PHILOSOPHISM, fê-lôs-'ô-fîzm. n. s. The love or practice of sophistry. *Webst. Dict*.

PHILOSOPHIST, fê-lôs-'ô-fîst. n. s. One who practises sophistry. *Webst. Dict*. This word, together with the preceding, was introduced about the time of the French revolution. It was applied to a class of revolutionary philosophers called also *illuminati*.

See ILLUMINATI.

PICTURER*, pîk-'îshû-rûr. n. s. A painter. *Bp. Hall*. Not in use.

PINE-BARRENS. n. s. A term applied, in the Southern States, to tracts of level country covered with pine trees. *Pick. Vocab*.

PIPPERIDGE, pîp'-pêr-'îdje. n. s. A shrub. *Johnson*, in the definition of BARBERRY.

PLA/CITORY*, plâs-'ê-tûr-ê. a. Relating to the act or form of pleading in courts of law. *Clayton's Reports*.

TO PLA/NCHE*, plânsh-'ûr. v. n. To make a floor of wood. *Sancoft*.

PLECK*, plêk. n. s. A place. *Craven Dialect*.

PLOOK*, plôk. n. s. A pimple. *Grose*.

PO-CKARRED*. a. Marked with the small-pox. *Grose*.

PO'CKMARK*, pôk-'mârk. n. s. Mark or scar made by the small-pox.

POISONABLE*, pôê-'zn-â-bl. a. Capable of poisoning; venomous. *Tooker*.

PO'LEMIST*, pôl-'è-mîst. n. s. A controvertist. *Nichols*.

PO'LISHMENT*, pôl-'îsn-mênt. n. s. Refinement. *Waterhouse*.

POLLICITATION*, pôl-lîs-'ê-tâ-shûn. n. s. Promise. *Burnet*.

POLLU'TEDLY*, pôl-lê-'têd-lê. ad. In a state of pollution. *Heywood*.

POLYPRAGMA/TICAL*, pôl-ê-prâg-mât-'è-kâl. a. Over-busy; forward; officious; impertinent. *Heywood*.

PO'RRAGE*. See PORRIDGE.

PO'RTAGE. [J.] n. s. A carrying place round water-falls, or from one navigable river to another. This word is often used in this sense in the United States. *Pick. Vocab*.

TO POSS*, v. a. To dash violently in water: as, to pass clothes. *North of England*.

POSS*, n. s. A water-fall. *Craven Dialect*. A poss-tub. *Brockett*.

PO'STFACT*, pôst-'fâkt. n. s. That which represents or relates to a fact that has occurred.

POSTPONER*, pôst-pô-'nûr. n. s. One who delays or puts off. *Paley*.

TO POTTER*, pôv-'tûr. v. a. To poke; to push: as, to potter the fire. *North of England*. To potther; to disturb; to confound. *Wilbraham*.

PRAIRIE, prâ-'rê. n. s. This French word is now applied, in the United States, to those tracts of land abounding in the valley of the Mississippi, which are mostly level, destitute of trees, and covered with tall, coarse grass. *Pick. Vocab*.

PRAYERFUL, a. Making use of prayer; devout. This word, and also the adverb prayerfully, are sometimes used by clergymen in the United States; but they are not in the dictionaries, nor are they authorized by good use in England. *Pick. Vocab*.

PRA'YERLESS*, prâ-'ûr-lês. a. Not using prayer. *Wilson*.

TO PREA/MBLE*, prê-âm-'bl. v. a. To preface; to introduce. *Feltham*.

PRECE/PTOR. [J.] n. s. This word is used in the United States in an appropriate or technical sense for the principal or master of an academy or grammar school; in England generally styled master or head master.

PRECEPTRESS, prê-sêp-'três. n. s. A female teacher, or preceptor. Not in the dictionaries, but often used.

PREDELINEA/TION*, prê-dê-lîn-ê-'â-shûn. n. s. Previous delineation. *Annot. on Glamville*.

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

PRELATIST*, prêl'-â-lîst. *n. s.* One who supports prelacy. *Steward.*

To PREMUNITE*, prê-mû-nîte'. *v. a.* To guard against objection; to fortify. *Fotherby.*

PREMUNATORY*, prê-mû-nê-tûr-ê. *a.* Defining a penalty that may be incurred. *Hody.*

PREPROPEROUS*, prê-prôp'-êr-ûs. *a.* Over hasty. *Ray.* Not in use.

PRESIDENTIAL. [T.] Mr. Todd defines this word, "Presiding over." It has heretofore been considered an Americanism, and it is chiefly used in this country in the sense of relating to the president; as, "the presidential election." *Pick. Vocab.*

PRIESTRYDDENNESS*, prêest-rîd'-dn-nêss. *n. s.* The state of being priestridden. *Waterhouse.*

PRIGGISH*, prîg'-gîsh. *a.* Conceited; coxcomical; affected. *Brockett.* A colloquial expression.

PRINCES-METAL*, *n. s.* A kind of factitious metal, composed of the finest and purest brass mixed with tin, or rather with some mineral, as zinc, whereby it becomes more disposed to receive a polish, as also fitter to be gilt. *Chambers.*

PRITTLE-PRATTLE*, prît'-tl-prât'-tl. *n. s.* Empty talk; trifling loquacity. A word used in contempt or ridicule. *Bp. Bramhall.*

PRIZING, prî'-zing. *n. s.* [In sea-language.] The application of a lever to move any weighty body, as a cask, an anchor, a cannon, &c. *Falconer's Marine Dictionary. Rees's Cyclopaedia.*—The verb to prize is used in a corresponding manner in *Prior's Life of Burke*, vol. ii. p. 440: "This famous measure became the lever by which to prize its authors out of office."

PROBLEMATIST*, prôb'-lêm-â-lîst. *n. s.* One who proposes problems. *Evelyn.*

PROD*, *n. s.* A goad; an awl; an iron pin fixed in pattens. *Grose.*

PRODIGENCE*, prôd'-ê-jênse. *n. s.* Waste; profusion; prodigality. *Bp. Hall.*

PRO'DROMOUS*, prôd'-rô-mûs. *a.* Preceding; forerunning. *Allen.*

PROFANITY, prô-fân'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Profaneness. This word is in common use in the United States, but it is not in the dictionaries. It is, however, used by Scottish writers, and also by *Crabb*, (*Synonymes*), and by the writers in the *Christian Observer*. *Pick. Vocab.*

To PROGNOSTICK*, *v. a.* To foretell. *Hacket.* Not in use.

To PROGRESS, prô-grêss'. *v. n.* To move forward; to advance; to pass. *Webster's Dict.* The verb to *progress*, with the accent on the first syllable, is found in early English writers, and it is in Johnson's Dictionary, but noted as *not used*. But this word is, in the United States, pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, and it has, together with its participle, *progressing*, been much used in this country, both in conversation and writing, since the Revolution. It has been censured and ridiculed, however, by American, as well as English critics; and it is less used, at present, by authors of reputation, in this country, than formerly. It is not wholly without recent English authority: "As he *progressed* in years," *Translation of Anquetil's Universal History*, vol. ix. p. 246. See also the newspaper report of the *Rt. Hon. R. Peel's Speech* on the late change of the English ministry. *Pick. Vocab.*

PROMOTIVE, prô-mô'-tîv. *a.* Tending to promote or advance. *Webster's Dict.* Sometimes used, but not in the English dictionaries.

PRONELY*, prône'-lê. *ad.* So as to bend downwards; in a kneeling posture. *Sheldon.*

PROOFLESSLY*, prôôf'-lêss-lê. *ad.* Without proof.

PROSS*, *n. s.* Talk; conversation; rather of the gossiping kind. *Brockett.*

PROTECTORIAL*, prô-têk'-tôr-rê-âl. *a.* Relating to the office of a public protector or governor. *Noble.*

PROVEN for *Proved*. This is often heard in the debates of congress, and is sometimes used by writers in the Southern States, but it is unknown in

New England. *Pick. Vocab.* It has been used by the well known Scottish authors, *Sir Walter Scott* and *Dr. Chalmers*. "There is," says the latter, "a mighty difference between *not proven* and *disproven*."

PROVOKABLE*, prô-vô'-kâ-bl. *a.* That may be provoked. *Rawlins.*

To PRY, or **To PRIZE**, *v. a.* To raise with a lever. This sense is given to the verb to *pry* by Mr. Webster; and it is often so used in New England; but it is not authorized by the English dictionaries. The word *pry* is also used in New England, as a substantive, for a large lever. See **PRIZING**. (App.)

PUBBLE*, pûb'-bl. *a.* Full; plump; fat. *Grose.*

PUBLISMENT, pûb'-lîsh-mênt. *n. s.* "Notice of intended marriage. [Local.]" *Webst. Dict.* This term is in common use in most parts of New England, instead of the English expression, *publication of the bans*. *Pick. Vocab.*

To PUNGER*, *v. a.* To puzzle; to confound. *Cheshire Gloss.*

To PY'GMY*, *v. a.* To dwarf; to make little. *A. Wood.* Not in use.

Q.

To QUACKLE, kwâk'-kl. *v. n.* To almost choke; to suffocate. A low, colloquial word, which is sometimes heard in New England, and is also provincial in England. *Pick. Vocab.*

QUARTE/TT*, kwôr-têt'. *n. s.* [*quartetto*, Ital.] [In music.] A composition for four performers. [In poetry.] A stanza of four lines. *Mason.*

QUEER*, or **QUIER***, *n. s.* The old form of *quire* or *choir*; and pronounced *queer* in Yorkshire. *Bale.*

To QUIDDLE, kwîd'-dl. *v. n.* To busy one's self about trifles. Common in New England. The word is also used as a substantive.

QUITE, [J.] This word means, according to Johnson, "completely; perfectly; totally; thoroughly." It is frequently used in the United States in other senses; often instead of *very*: as, "*quite* recently, *quite* frequently, *quite* numerous," &c.; also in the following manner: as, "*quite* a variety, *quite* a number."

To QUITCLAIM*, kwîl'-klâme. *v. a.* To renounce claim to. *Burton.*

QUITCLAIM, *n. s.* A release of claim by deed. *Webst. Dict.*

QUITTABLE*, kwîl'-tâ-bl. *a.* That may be vacated; that may be given up. *Markland.*

R.

To RA'BBLE*, râb'-bl. *v. n.* To speak in a confused manner.

RACKETS, *n. s. pl.* A name in some parts of New England for what, in other parts, are called *snowshoes*; and so named doubtless, from their resemblance to the rackets used in playing tennis. *Pick. Vocab.*

RA'CKLESS*, râk'-lêss. *a.* Careless. The northern word for *reckless*.

RAFF-MERCHANT*, *n. s.* A timber-merchant; a raft-merchant. *Yorkshire.*

RA'GABASH*, or **RA'GABRASH***, *n. s.* An idle ragged person. *Grose.*

To RAISE, [J.] To bring up. This word is often used in this sense in the Southern States: as, "*I was raised* in such a town." *Pick. Vocab.*

RAM*, *a.* Stinking. *North of England.*

RA'MMY*, râm'-mê. *a.* Like a ram; strong-scented. *Burton.*

To RAPE*, *v. n.* To commit a rape. *Heywood.*

RAPID, râp'-îd. *n. s.* A part of a river where the water is rapid over a moderate descent. *Webster's Dict. Pick. Vocab.* This word is used mostly, but

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —díl; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

not exclusively, in the plural. It is not in the English dictionaries, but it has been, of late, used by English as well as American writers: "There are but two cataracts, which are not falls, but mere rapids." *Quarterly Review*. "At this cataract, or rather rapid." *Dr. S. Butler's Geography*.

RASCALITY, [J.] Dr. Johnson's only definition of this word is, "The low, mean people." The definition which Mr. Todd gives to the word *scoundrelism* is, "Baseness; rascality;" which is the sense in which *rascality* is now chiefly used.

RA'SHLING*, rāsh'-līng. *n. s.* One who acts without caution, or reflection. *Sylvester*.

To RAUT*, rāwt. *v. n.* To bellow; to roar. See *To ROAR*.

To REAM*, rêem. *v. n.* [hpeman, Sax.] To cry aloud; to scream; to bewail one's self. *North of England*.

REBU'LDER*, rê-bîl'-dêr. *n. s.* One who rebuilds. *Bp. Bull*.

To RECIDIVATE §*. *v. n.* [recidivo, Lat.] To backslide; to fall again. *Bp. Andrews*. Not in use. **To RE'CKON**, [J.] Used in the Southern States as to guess is in the Northern: as, "I reckon he will." *Pick. Vocab*.

RECO'ILER*, rê-kôê'-lîr. *n. s.* One who falls back from his promise or profession; a revolter. *Hacket*.

RECRU'ITER*, rê-krôô'-tîr. *n. s.* One who recruits; one who supplies a company with new members.

REDEMPTIONER, rê-dêm'-shûn-îr. *n. s.* "One who redeems himself by services, or whose services are sold to pay certain expenses." *Webst. Dict.* It is applied to foreigners who emigrate from their own country to the United States, and sell their services for a term of time to pay for their passage. *Pick. Vocab*.

REEF*, *n. s.* A cutaneous eruption; a rash. *Grose*.

RE'EFY*, rê'-fê. *a.* Scabby. *Grose*.

To REEVE*, rêév. *v. a.* To talk inconsistently. *Craven Dialect*.

REFU'NDER*, rê-fûnd'-ûr. *n. s.* One who repays what is received.

REJECTIVIOUS*, rê-jêk'-tîsh'-ûs. *a.* That may be rejected or refused. *Cudworth*.

To RELOAN, rê-lône'. *v. a.* To loan a second time. *Webst. Dict.* See *To LOAN*.

To REM'BLE*, rê-m'-bl. *v. a.* To move, or remove. *Grose*.

REM'INDER*, rê-mînd'-ûr. *n. s.* One who reminds; an admonisher. *Johnson*.

REM'ISSIVE*, rê-mîs'-sîv. *a.* Forgiving; pardoning. *Hacket*.

RE'NDERER*, rê-n'-dêr-ûr. *n. s.* Restorer; distributor. *Chapman*.

RENEWEDLY, rê-nû'-êd-lê. *ad.* Anew; again. A word often heard from American pulpits, but not authorized by English use. *Pick. Vocab*.

REPETITIOUS, rêp-ê'-tîsh'-ûs. *a.* Having repetitions. A word rarely used, and unauthorized. *Pick. Vocab*.

REQUIREMENT, rê-kwîr'-mênt. *n. s.* Demand; thing required. Not uncommon in the United States; and sometimes used in England. It is found in *Bailey's Dictionary*, and is used by the *Christian Observer*, and by Cecil, and J. Taylor. *Pick. Vocab*.

RESCRI'PTION*, rê-skrip'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of writing back, or of answering a letter in writing. *Loveday*.

To RESI'LE*, *v. n.* [resilio, Lat.] To start back; to fly from a purpose. *Ellis*.

RESTRI'CT*, rê-strîkt'. *a.* Confined; limited. *Ann. not. on Glamville*.

To RESU'LT, [J.] *v. n.* To decide or decree as an ecclesiastical council. It is used in this sense by some writers, in New England, on ecclesiastical affairs; and the substantive *result* is often used to denote the decision of an ecclesiastical council. *Pick. Vocab*.

To RETEX*, rê-têks'. *v. a.* [retexo, Lat.] To unweave to undo; to annul by any action. *Hacket*.

To RETROGRADE*, *v. a.* To cause to go backward. *Sylvester*.

RETRU'SE*, rê-trûsê'. *a.* [retrusus, Lat.] Hidden abstruse. *Heywood*.

RE'VOCATORY*, rêv'-ô-kâ-tûr-ê. *a.* Revoking recalling. *World of Wonders*.

RISH*, *n. s.* A rush. *Cheshire Gloss*.

RIVE*, *n. s.* A rent, or tear. *Brockett*.

To ROIL, (commonly pronounced *rile*), *v. a.* "To render turbid by stirring up lees; to disturb the mind and excite anger." *Webst. Dict.* In the former of these significations, this word is in common use in New England in the language of conversation; but in the latter it is rarely heard. In the latter sense, however, it is provincial in Great Britain. "To roil, or royle, to perplex, fatigue. *North*." *Grose*. "To rily, to vex." *Essex Dialect*. "The state was not very much roiled with faction." *Life of Lord Guilford*. It is not in the English dictionaries. *Pick. Vocab*.

ROILY, *a.* [from the preceding word.] Turbid. *Pick. Vocab*. A colloquial word in New England.

ROI'STERLY*, rôist'-ûr-lê. *a.* Like a roister; lawless; violent. *Hacket*.

ROKE*, **ROOK***, or **ROAK***, *n. s.* Mist; smoke; damp. *North of England*.

ROO'DY, rôôd'-ê. *a.* Coarse; luxuriant. *Craven Dialect*.

ROO'PY*, rôôp'-ê. *a.* Hoarse. *Craven Dialect*.

ROUN-TREE*, or **ROAN-TREE***, *n. s.* The mountain-ash. *North of England*.

RU'GGED, [J.] *a.* Used in New England in the sense of *hardy* or *robust*. *Pick. Vocab*.

RUN, [J.] A small stream. *Webst. Dict.* It is used in this sense in New England. *Pick. Vocab*.

S.

To SA'CRATE*, *v. a.* [sacro, Lat.] To consecrate; to dedicate. *Waterhouse*.

SA'FFRONY*, sâf-fûrn-ê. *a.* Having the colour of saffron. *Lord*.

To SAG, [J.] *v. n.* To sink; to settle. Mr. Todd says of this word, that it is, "perhaps, a corruption of *swag*. To sag, or *swag*, is to sink down by its own weight. It is common in Staffordshire to say a beam in a building *sags*, or has *sagged*." This is the sense in which the word is used in the United States. *Pick. Vocab*.

To SA'GINATE*, sâd'-jê-nâte. *v. a.* [sagino, Lat.] To pampier; to fatten. *Cockeram*.

SALUTATORY, sâ-lû'-tâ-tûr-ê. *a.* Greeting; containing salutations. This word is not in the dictionaries, but is used in American colleges: as, "a *salutatory* oration."

SAMP, *n. s.* Maize broken coarse. *Webst. Dict.* An Indian word. *Pick. Vocab*.

SAUCE, [J.] Mr. Todd adds to the definition of this word, in his second edition, "*Insolence of speech*."

A vulgar phrase, and placed among Mr. Brockett's northern words." It is sometimes used in this sense in New England; and it is likewise here used, but without English authority, as a general term for all common esculent vegetables. *Pick. Vocab*.

SAUR*, *n. s.* Soil; dirt. *Grose*.

To SCAR*, *v. a.* To scare. *North of England*.

SCAT*, *n. s.* A shower of rain; and hence *scatty*, showery. *Grose*.

SCE'PTICALNESS*, *n. s.* Doubt; pretence or profession of doubt. *Fuller*.

To SCHE'DULE*, sêd'-jûle, or skêd'-jûle. *v. a.* To place in a list or catalogue; to inventory. A modern verb.

SCO'PTICK*, skôp'-îk. *a.* The same as *sceptical*. *Ward*.

SCOW, skôû. *n. s.* A flat-bottomed boat. *Webst. Dict.* This kind of boats is called, in some parts of the United States, *gondola*.

To SCRA'FFLE*, skràf'-fl. *v. n.* To scramble; to

- be industrious. *Brockett*. To shuffle; to act unfairly. *Grose*.
- TO SCRIKE***, v. n. To cry out. See *TO SCREAM*.
- TO SCRUDGE***, skrûdjē. v. a. To crowd thickly together; to squeeze. *Grose*.
- TO SCRUPLE***, skrûp-lē. v. a. To cause to scruple or doubt. *Symmonds*.
- SEABOARD**, sê-bôrde. n. s. The shore, or edge of the sea. *Webst. Dict.*
- SE'AMSTER***, sêem'-stûr. n. s. One who sews, or uses a needle—a sort of tailor. *Gauden*.
- SE'CTION**, [J] n. s. This word has, within a few years, been much used in the United States, instead of *part* or *quarter*: as, "citizens of different sections of the country." Not thus used in England. *Pick. Vocab.*
- SECTIONAL**, sêk'-shûn-âl. a. [from the preceding word.] Belonging to a part or section of a country; local. A modern word, of late often used in the United States, but not found in the dictionaries.
- SECURER***, sê-kû'-rûr. n. s. Whoever or whatever secures or protects. *Ciarke*.
- TO SEEM***, v. a. To become; to beseech. *Spenser*.
- SEG***, n. s. A castrated bull. *North of England*.
- TO SEJOIN***, sê-jôin'. v. a. To separate. *Whately*. A Scottish word.
- SELE'CTEDLY***, sê-lêk'-têd-lê. ad. With care in selection. *Heywood*.
- SELT***, n. s. Chance; a thing of rare occurrence. *Cheshire*.
- TO SE'MINATE** §*, sêm'-è-nâte. v. a. [*semino*, Lat.] To sow; to spread; to propagate. *Waterhouse*.
- SENTIMENTALIST**, sên-tê-mên'-tâl-îst. n. s. One who affects fine feeling or exquisite sensibility. A modern word, used in some instances by both English and American writers, but not found in the dictionaries.
- SER'JEANCY***, sâr'-jên-sê. n. s. The office of a serjeant at law. *Hackett*. [Mr. Todd, in his second edition, has altered the orthography of *serjeant* and its derivatives, and spells them all with *j* instead of *r*.]
- SESS-POOL***, sêz'-pôol. n. s. An excavation in the ground for receiving foul water. *Brockett*.
- SET-DOWN***, n. s. A powerful rebuke or reprehension.
- SE'TNESS***, sêl'-nês. n. s. Regulation; adjustment. *Masers*.
- SET-TO***, sêl'-tô. n. s. An argument; a debate. *Brockett*.
- SHA'BBED***, shâb'-bêd. a. Mean; shabby. *A. Wood*.
- SHA'DOWYNESS***, shâd'-ô-ê-nês. n. s. State of being shadowy. *Annot. on Glanville*.
- SHAREHOLDER**, shâre'-hòld-ûr. n. s. One who holds or owns a share. *Webst. Dict.* A word used in Great Britain, though not in the English dictionaries.
- SHELD***, a. Speckled.
- SHO'OTY***, shôôt'-ê. a. Corresponding in size, or growth; of an equal size. *Grose*.
- SHOTE**, n. s. A young hog. Used in the United States; and it is a provincial word in England. *Pick. Vocab.*
- TO SHY***, shl. v. n. To shun by turning aside; applied to a horse.
- SILEX***, sl'-lêks. n. s. [Lat.] Flint; the mineralogical term usually given to this kind of earth.
- SINAPISM**, si'-nâ-pîzm. n. s. [In medicine.] "A cataplasm, in which the chief ingredient is mustard seed pulverized." *Perry's Dict.* See *Johnson's* definition of *EUPHORBUM*.
- SINGLESTICK***, sing'-gl-stîk. n. s. A cudgel. *West of England and Scotland*.
- SINGLIN***, sing'-glin. n. s. A single gleaner; a handful of gleaned corn. *Brockett*.
- SYPING***, n. s. The act of oozing. *Granger*.
- TO SKALE***, v. a. To disperse. *North of England*.
- SKAR***, or **SKARE***, a. Wild; timid; shy. *Grose*.
- TO SKEER***, v. a. To mow lightly over. *Jennings*.
- TO SKELLY***, skêl'-lê. v. n. To squint. *Brockett*.
- SKELP***, n. s. [*skeifa*, Icel.] A blow; a smart stroke. *Brockett*.
- TO SKEN***, v. n. To squint. *Craven Dialect*.
- SKIMMINGTON***, skîm'-ming-tôn. To ride *skimmington* is a vulgar phrase, which means a kind of burlesque procession in ridicule of a man who suffers himself to be beaten by his wife.
- SKREED***, n. s. A border of cloth. *Craven Dialect*.
- SKRUNTY***, skrûn'-tê. a. Low; stunted. *Craven Dialect*.
- SKURRY***, skûr'-rê. n. s. Haste; impetuosity. *Brockett*.
- SLANG-WHANGER**, n. s. A noisy demagogue; a turbulent partisan. A cant word, of recent origin in America, used only in familiar style, or in words of humour. *Pick. Vocab.*
- SLANTINGLY***, slânt'-îng-lê. ad. With oblique remark. *Strype*.
- SLA'PPER***, slâp'-pûr. a. A northern word, applied to any thing large. *Grose*.
- SLEIGH**, slâ. [written *sley* by Mr. Webster.] n. s. A vehicle moving on runners for conveyance on snow. *Webst. Dict.* This is a vehicle common in the Northern States, but not generally known in England. The word *sleigh* is appropriated to a travelling vehicle which is drawn by horses; while that vehicle which is used for transporting heavy articles and drawn upon snow by oxen or horses, is called *sled*. The word commonly used in England for both is *sledge*, though *sled* seems to be preferred by *Johnson*. *Pick. Vocab.*
- TO SLENT***, v. n. To make an oblique remark; to sneer. *Fuller*.
- TO SLI'THER***, slîth'-ûr. v. n. To slide. *North of England*.
- SLOSH**, n. s. **SLOSHY**, a. These words are often used in the Northern States in relation to the state of the roads, when they are covered with snow, and a thaw takes place: as, "The roads are *sloshy*," "It is very *sloshy* going." They are low, colloquial words, not found in the dictionaries: perhaps corrupted from *sludge* or *sloppy*. *Pick. Vocab.*
- SLOUM***. See **SLOOM**.
- TO SLUMP**, slûmp. v. n. To sink or fall into water or mud, or snow, through ice or other hard surface. *New England. Webst. Dict.* This is a colloquial word in this country; and it is also known in England as a provincial or North Country word. *Pick. Vocab.*
- SMU'LY***, smû'-lê. a. Looking smoothly; demure. *Cumberland*.
- TO SMOOTH***, v. a. To smooth. *North of England*.
- SMUDGE***, n. s. A suffocating smoke. *Grose. North of England*.
- TO SNAG***, v. a. To hew roughly with an axe. *North of England*.
- TO SNAPE***, v. a. Used in the north for *sneap*.
- SNARL**, n. s. A low, colloquial word, used in the United States for *entanglement*, or *quarrel*.
- TO SNEER***, v. a. To treat with a kind of contempt. *Thyer*.
- TO SNEW***, or **TO SNUE***, v. t. The northern word for *sneer*.
- TO SO'CIATE***, sô'-shê-âte. v. n. To associate; to mix with company. *Shelford*.
- TO SO'LEMNIZE**, [J] v. a. Often used in the American pulpits in the sense of *to make solemn* or *serious*. This sense is not given to this word in the dictionaries, yet it is sometimes thus used in England. See *Christian Observer*, vol. xxv. p. 769. Also thus used by *Theo. Lindsey* and *Akerman*. *Pick. Vocab.*
- SO'LEMNIZER***, sôl'-êm-nl-zûr. n. s. One who performs a solemn rite or ceremony. *Clarke*.
- SO'NCY***, or **SONSY***, sôn'-sê. a. Lucky; fortunate; thriving. *Grose*.
- SO'NGOW***, sông'-gô. } n. s. Gleaned corn. *Brock*
- SO'NGAL***, sông'-gâl. } ett. *Cheshire*.
- SORTILEGY***, sôr'-tê-lêd-jê. n. s. [*sortilegium*, Lat.] The act or practice of drawing lots. *Sir T' Browne*.
- SO'URDOCK***, sôûr'-dôk. n. s. Sorrel. *North and West of England*.
- TO SOWN***, v. n. To swoon. *Minshew*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—dòl;—pòdúnd;—thin, THIS.

SPAN. [J.] A pair; as, a *span* of horses. Thus used in New England. *Pick. Vocab.*

SPARSE. spàrse. *a.* Thin; scattered here and there. *Webst. Dict.* This word [from *sparsus*, Lat.] is used by Mr. Jefferson, and is not uncommon in the United States; but it is not in the English dictionaries, nor does it appear to be at all used in England.

SPECIFICKNESSES. spè-sif'-ik-nès. *n. s.* Particular mark of distinction. *Annot. on Glanville.*

To SPELL. [J.] *v. a.* To take a turn at. *Webster's Dict.* This verb is used colloquially in this sense in New England. The substantive *spell* is also used, in the language of conversation, in this manner: as, "a *spell* of sickness; a short *spell*; a long *spell*." *Pick. Vocab.*

SPE/WINESS. spè'-è-nès. *n. s.* Moistness; dampness. *Gauden.*

SPILE. *n. s.* A peg or pin to stop a hole in a cask. *Webst. Dict.*

SPINNY* or **SPINY***. *n. s.* A small wood. See *SPINET.*

SPON'SIBLE. spôn'-sè-bl. *a.* Worthy of credit. *Craven Dialect.*

SPREY*. *a.* Spruce. A provincial word. **SPRY***. sprì. *a.* Lively; active; acute. A provincial word. [This is a common colloquial word in the United States, and has been regarded as an Americanism. Mr. Webster defines it, "Nimble, brisk, quick in action."]]

SPUNK. [J.] Mr. Todd adds to Johnson's definition of this word, "Vivacity; spirit; activity. A low, contemptible expression.—Dr. Jamieson and Mr. Brockett, on the contrary, observe, that in Scotland, and as a northern English word, it is very good and forcible, and may be considered as a natural transition from the idea of touchwood."—*Grose*, in his Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, defines it thus: "Figuratively, spirit; courage." In this sense it is used, as a colloquial word, in America. *Pick. Vocab.*

SPUNKY. spung'-kè. *a.* Spirited. A low, colloquial word, derived from *spunk*: used in New England.

SPURT*. *n. s.* A sudden, short effort. *Bragge.* See *SPIRT.*

SPYGLASS. spl'-glàs. *n. s.* A kind of telescope. *Webst. Dict.*

SQUAB. [J.] *n. s.* A young pigeon. *Webst. Dict.*

SQUARELY*. skwàr'-lè. *ad.* Suitably; in conformity.

SQUATTER. skwôt'-târ. *n. s.* One who settles upon land without a title. *Webst. Dict.* A cant word, common in the United States. *Pick. Vocab.*

SQUAW. skwâw. *n. s.* The Indian word for *woman*. *Pick. Vocab.*

To SQUIGGLE. skwig'-gl. } *v. n.* To move about

To SQUIRM. skwèrm. } like an eel. These synonymous words are used in New England in low or familiar conversation. The latter is a provincial word in England. *Pick. Vocab.*

STABINGLY*. stiab'-bing-lè. *ad.* With intent to do a dark injury; maliciously. *Bp. Parker.*

STAGE. [J.] *n. s.* Used in the United States for *coach*, or *stagecoach*: as, "I rode in the *stage*," instead of "I rode in the *coach*, or *stagecoach*." The phrase *mail-stage* is generally used, in this country, instead of the English phrase *mail-coach*. *Pick. Vocab.*

STAGING. stâ'-jîng. *n. s.* Used in the United States for *scaffolding*. *Pick. Vocab.*

STATIONARY. *n. s.* This word is not found in the English dictionaries as a *substantive*, yet it is often so used, to denote the *goods* of a *stationer*. See Walker's note on the adjective *stationary*.

STEAL*. stèel. *n. s.* A handle. See **STELE.**

STERNER*. stèr'-nûr. *n. s.* A governor; a director. *Dr. Clarke.* An uncommon word.

STETHOSCOPE*. stèth'-ò-skòpe. *n. s.* [σθητοσκόπος] A tube for distinguishing diseases of the chest by sounds. *Scudamore.*

STEWARDELY*. stû'-ârd-lè. *ad.* With the care of a steward. *Tooker.*

STILLER*. sill'-jâr. *n. s.* One who quiets or stills. *Casaubon.*

STIME*. *n. s.* A glimpse. *North of England.*

STIMULUS. stîm'-ù-lûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] "A prick goad; whip; spur; excitement; incitement; irritation; vellication." *Perry's Dict.* This word, though much used by English as well as American writers is omitted in most of the English dictionaries. Johnson, however, uses it in the plural [*stimuli*] in his definition of the word *succession*. *Pick. Vocab.*

STOCKHOLDER. stòk'-hòld-ûr. *n. s.* A shareholder, or proprietor in the stock of a bank or other company. This word is common in the United States, but it is not in the dictionaries, nor often used in England. *Pick. Vocab.*

STOMACHY*. stâm'-â-kè. *a.* Obstinate; sullen. *Jennings.*

STORE and STOREKEEPER. Generally used in the United States instead of *shop* and *shopkeeper*. See **BOOKSTORE.** (App.) *Pick. Vocab.*

STRANGURIOUS*. strân-gù'-rè-ûs. *a.* Denoting the pain of strangury. *Cheyne.*

To STRUT*. *v. a.* To swell out; to make tumid.

STUDIEDLY*. stûd'-îd-lè. *ad.* With care and attention. *Life of Mede.*

STUPIDITY. [J.] *n. s.* Used in the American pulpits to denote carelessness, or want of sensibility on religious subjects. The adjective *stupid* is also used in a similar manner.

To SUBINDUCE*. sùb-în-dûse'. *v. a.* To insinuate; to offer indirectly. *Sir E. Dering.*

SUBLINEATION*. sùb-lîn-è-â-shûn. *n. s.* Mark of a line or lines under a word or sentence. *Letter to Ath. Usher.*

To SUBMONISH*. sùb-môn'-îsh. *v. a.* To suggest; to put in mind; to prompt. *Granger.*

SUBMONITION*. sùb-môn'-îsh'-ûn. *n. s.* Suggestion; persuasion. *Granger.*

SUCCE/SSLESSLY*. sùk-sès'-lès-lè. *ad.* Without success. *Hammond.*

SUCCOTASH. sùk'-ò-tâsh. *n. s.* A mixture of green or unripe maize and beans boiled. *Webst. Dict.* An Indian word.

SUER*. sù'-ûr. *n. s.* One who seeks to obtain by treaty; a suitor. *Lord.* Not in use.

SULLAGE*. *n. s.* Filth. See **SULLIAGE.**

SUMP*. *n. s.* A marsh; a swamp; a bog. *Brockett.*

To SURNURN*. sûn'-bûrn. *v. a.* To discolour, or scorch by the sun. *Gauden.*

SUNDOWN. sùn'-dôûn. *n. s.* A word often used in the United States instead of *sunset*.

To SUPPARASITE*. sùp-pâr'-â-sîte. *v. a.* [*supparasitor*, Lat.] To flatter; to cajole. *Dr. Clarke.*

SUPPLANTATION*. sùp-plân-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of supplanting or displacing. *Stokes.*

To SWAGGER*. swâg'-gûr. *v. a.* To overbear with boasting or bluster. *Annot. on Glanville.*

SWALE*. swâle. *n. s.* A flame. *Grose.*

SWARTHNESS*. swôrth'-nès. *n. s.* Blackness; darkness. *Dr. Clarke.*

SWEEP. *n. s.* In New England, this word denotes a long pole used in raising water out of a well. In Yorkshire, in England, the word *swape* is used in a similar manner. *Pick. Vocab.*

SWIFTER*. swîf'-tûr. *n. s.* A rope.

SYLLABICATION. sîl-lâb-è-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of forming syllables; the method of dividing words into syllables. *Perry's Dict.*

SYNAGOGUE. [J.] The only definition which Johnson gives of this word is, "An assembly of the Jews to worship." It also means a place set apart for their worship.

SYRT*. sîrt. *n. s.* [*syrtis*, Lat.] A bog; a quick sand. *Young.*

T.

TA/BITUDE*. tâb'-è-tùde. *n. s.* [*tabitudo*, Lat.] A consumption; a wasting away by disease. *Cocke-ram.*

TACKER*. tâk'-ûr. *n. s.* One who makes an addition or supplement.

☞ 559.—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pîn;—

To TA'CKLE. [*T.*] *v. a.* Mr. Todd has inserted this word, and thus defines it: "To supply with tackle." Mr. Webster defines it as follows: "To saddle; to accoutre; to fit out; to prepare;" which is also the definition of *Entick*. In cases in which a New Englander would use *tackle*, an Englishman would use *harness*. *Pick. Vocab.*

TACT. [*T.*] *n. s.* Mr. Todd, in his second edition, adds to the definition of this word,—“The sense of feeling: an old word, long disused; but of late revived in the secondary senses of *touch*, as a masterly or eminent effort, and the power of exciting the affections.”

TA'INTFREE*, tânt'-frê. *a.* Clear; guiltless. *Heath.*

TA'LENTED*, tâl'-ênt-êd. *a.* Possessing talents. *Abp. Abbot.* This word is old, but hitherto overpassed; and is now again in use.

TA'NNIN*, tân'-nîn. *n. s.* [In chymistry.] A vegetable ingredient obtained from the bark of trees, and from nut-galls, and some other vegetables.

TA'NTRUMS*, tân'-trûmz. *n. s. pl.* Whims; freaks; bursts of ill humour; affected airs. A colloquial term.

TARGETTED*, târ'-gêt-êd. [See *TARGET.*] *a.* Having a shield; armed with a target. *Gauden.*

TAR'IFF. [*J.*] Dr. Johnson's definition of this word is merely “A cartel of commerce.” It denotes *A table of duties on articles of merchandise fixed by authority.*

TA'VERN. [*J.*] *n. s.* This word is commonly used in America to denote a house of entertainment for travellers, which in England is generally called an *inn*. *Pick. Vocab.*

TEMPER. [*J.*] *n. s.* This word, when standing alone, is often used in New England, in a bad sense, for *warmth of temper*, whereas in England it means *coolness or moderation*. *Pick. Vocab.*

TEMSE*, *n. s.* A sieve. Sometimes written *tems* and *tempse*.

TENDRY*, tèn'-drê. *n. s.* Proposal to acceptance; tender. *Heylin.*

TENEMENT. [*J.*] *n. s.* Dr. Johnson's definition of this word is, “Any thing held by a tenant.” In popular language in America, it means also *a house or apartments*, whether occupied by a *tenant* or *proprietor*.

To TERMINE*. Anciently used instead of *to terminate*. *Wicliffe.*

To TEST. *v. a.* To compare with a standard; to try; to prove. *Webst. Dict.* This word is in common use in America, but it is not in the English dictionaries; and it has been condemned by English critics. In the *Ch. Ob. vol. ii. p. 564*, it is spoken of as “a vulgarism, or, possibly, an Anglo-Americanism,” yet it has been since used in that journal: also in the *Eclectic Rev.*, and by *Sir Walter Scott*. *Pick. Vocab.*

TE/TRICALNESS*, têt'-rê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* Frowardness; perverseness; sourness. *Gauden.*

To TEW*, *v. n.* To labour. See *To TUE*.

THUNNER*, *n. s.* Thunder. *North of England.*

TINKERLY*, tink'-âr-lê. *a.* After the manner of a tinker. *Hickeringill.*

TINKLER*, *n. s.* Tinker. *North of England.*

TINNIENT*, tîn'-nê-ênt. *a.* Emitting a clear sound.

TIRADE, tê-râd'. *n. s.* [Fr.] This word, which, in French, signifies *a long train or series of words*, or *a long speech*, has of late been much used both in England and America; often in the sense of *invective*, or *a censure in speech or writing*.

TO'MRIG*, tòm'-rig. *n. s.* A rude, wild, wanton girl; a tomboy. *Dennis.*

T'ON*, tóng. *n. s.* [Fr.] The prevailing fashion.

TO'QUE*, tôk. *n. s.* [Fr.] A kind of bonnet or head-dress for women. Of late in use.

To TOTE. *v. a.* “To carry; to convey; to remove. [Virg. &c.]” *Webst. Dict.* This word was noted many years since, by Dr. Witherspoon, as peculiar to some of the Southern States. It is still in use in that part of the country. *Pick. Vocab.*

TOUCHILY*, tôish'-ê-lê. *ad.* With irritation; with peevishness. *Waterhouse.*

T' FOUT*, *v. n.* To *toot*, which see.

TOWN. [*J.*] *n. s.* This word is used in the Northern States to denote not only “a collection of houses,” but also an incorporated district, generally from about four to six miles square; more properly called *township*. *Pick. Vocab.*

TRA'MPLE*, tràmp'-pl. *n. s.* The act of treading under foot with contempt. *Milton.*

To TRANSF'REIGHT*, tràns-frâte'. *v. n.* To pass over the sea. *Waterhouse.*

TRANSGRESS'IONAL*, tràns-grêsh'-ôn-âl. *a.* That offends by violating a rule. *Burnet.*

TRANSLA'TRESS*, tràns-lâ'-três. *n. s.* A female translator. *Chillingworth.*

TRANSU'DATORY*, tràns-sù'-dâ-tûr-ê. *a.* Passing through in vapour. *Dr. Randolph.*

TRANSVE'CTION*, tràns-vêk'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of carrying. *Annot. on Glanville.*

TREPA'NNER*, trê-pân'-nûr. *n. s.* One who endeavours to ensnare others; a cheat. *Gauden.*

TRIPLE. [*J.*] To Dr. Johnson's definition of this word may be added, *food made of the paunch of an ox*.

TRONE*, or **TRONES***, *n. s.* A steelyard. *North of England.*

TRU'CKLE*, trûk'-kl. *n. s.* A small wheel or caster.

Hudibras.

TU'RNPIKE. [*J.*] Mr. Webster gives, as the second definition of this word, “A road on which a turnpike is erected;” which is the common use of it in the United States. In England the phrase is *turnpike road*; and there *turnpike*, alone, means simply the gate. *Pick. Vocab.*

TWILT*, *n. s.* A quilt. *Grose.*

TY'PHUS*, tî'-fûs. *n. s.* [Typhos.] One of the modern names given to a low fever.

U.

UBI'QUITARIENESS*, yû-bîk'-wê-tâ-rê-nês. *n. s.* Existence every where. *Fuller.*

UNACHIE'VABLE*, ûn-â-tshêv'-â-bl. *a.* That may not be achieved. *Farindon.*

UNA'RTED*, ûn-ârt'-êd. *a.* Ignorant of the arts. *Waterhouse.*

UNBI'ASSEDNESS*, ûn-bl'-âs-sêd-nês. *n. s.* Freedom from prejudice. *Bp. Hall.*

UNDECLINABLE*, ûn-dê-klî'-nâ-bl. *a.* Not to be avoided. *Hacket.*

UNDISPENSED*, ûn-dis-pênst'. *a.* Not freed from a rule or obligation. *Tooker.*

UNE'XACT*, ûn-êgz-âkt'. *a.* Not exact. *Dawson.*

UNFRA'MABLENESS*, ûn-frâ'-mâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Untractableness; aversion to be formed or moulded. *Bp. Sanderson.*

UNFRU'STRABLE*, ûn-frûs'-trâ-bl. *a.* Not to be frustrated. *Edwards.*

UNGA'INABLE*, ûn-gâ'-nâ-bl. *a.* Not to be gained. *Pierce.*

UNGRO'UNDEDNESS*, ûn-grôûnd'-êd-nês. *n. s.* Instability; want of foundation. *Steele.*

UNHA'LE*, ûn-hâlê'. *a.* Not sound; not healthy. *Waterhouse.*

To UNJOINT*, ûn-jôint'. *v. a.* To disjoint. *Fuller.*

UNLE'ARNEDNESS*, ûn-lêr'-nêd-nês. *n. s.* Want of learning; ignorance. *Sylvester.*

UNLE'TTEREDNESS*, ûn-lêt'-têrd-nês. *n. s.* Want of learning; unlearnedness. *Waterhouse.*

To UNMA'SCULATE*, ûn-mâs'-kû-lâte. *v. a.* To effeminate; to emasculate. *Fuller.*

UNRE'CKONED*, ûn-rêk'-knd. *a.* Not enumerated. *Bp. Gardiner.*

UNRESPONSIBLE*, ûn-rê-spôn'-sê-bl. *a.* Not accountable; not responsible.

UNREVE'NGEFUL*, ûn-rê-vênje'-fûl. *a.* Not inclined to revenge. *Hacket.*

UNSO'BER*, ûn-sô'-bûr. *a.* Not sober; not decent.

UNOS'NSY*, ûn-sôn'-sê. *a.* Unlucky; not fortunate. *Yorkshire Glossary.*

UNWE'ARIEDNESS*, ûn-wê'-rîd-nês. *n. s.* State or quality of being unwearied. *Baxter.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ðíl;—pòðand;—tùin, THIS.

UNWELLNESS*, ãn-wèl'-nès. *n. s.* State of being unwell. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
UTAS*. See UTIS.

V.

VA/LIDLY*, vâl'-lîd-lè. *ad.* With validity; with force to convince. *Bp. Branchall.*
VANDY'KE*, vãn-dike'. *n. s.* A kind of handkerchief for the neck. *Granger.*
VA'POURER*, vâ'-pûr-ûr. *n. s.* A bully; a blusterer. *Legenda Ligneæ.*
To VARIATE. [T'] Mr. Todd has inserted this word with the definition of "To change; to alter;" but it does not appear to be in use at present in England. It is often heard from the pulpit in New England in the prayers of clergymen, used in the following manner: "Variate of thy mercies to our circumstances and wants." *Pick. Vocab.*
VARIOLOID, vâ-rî'-ô-lôid. *n. s.* [*variola*, Lat.] A term recently come into use, and applied to a disease which is supposed to be a modification of the small-pox.
VE'ERABLE*, vèèr'-â-bl. *a.* Changeable; shifting. *Randolph.*
VENDIB'LITY*, vên-dê-bîl'-ê-tè. *n. s.* State of being vendible. *Bp. Taylor.*
VENDUE, vên-dû'. *n. s.* Auction. This word is often used in America, but it is not in the dictionaries. *Pick. Vocab.*
VERMINLY*, vèr'-mîn-lè. *a.* Like vermin; of the nature of vermin. *Gauden.*
To VIGOUR*, vîg'-ûr. *v. a.* To invigorate; to strengthen. *Feltham.*
VILIPE'NDENCY*, vîl-ê-pên'-dên-sè. *n. s.* Disesteem; slight; contempt. *Hackett.*
VIN'DICABLE*, vîn'-dê-kâ-bl. *a.* That may be defended; that may be supported. *Rutherford.*
VOICELESS*, vôi's'-lès. *a.* Without a vote or voice; silent. *Ld. Coke.*

W.

To WAGE. [J.] *v. a.* Dr. Johnson says that this word "is now only used in the phrase *to wage war*." Mr. Webster's first definition is, "To lay a wager;" a sense in which it is sometimes used in New England, instead of *to wager*. *Pick. Vocab.*
WA'ILMENT*, wâlê'-mênt. *n. s.* Lamentation. *Hackett.*
WA'NDY*, wôn'-dè. *a.* Long and flexible, like a wand. *Brockett.*
WA'NKLE*, *a.* Weak; unstable; changeable; not to be depended upon. *Grose.*
WA'PPER*. See WHAPPER.
To WARE*, wâre. *v. a.* To ware one's money, i. e. to bestow it well, to lay it out in ware. *Grose.*
To WAREHOUSE*, wâre'-hôûse. *v. a.* To lay up in a warehouse. A modern mercantile or agricultural term.
WASE*, wâse. *n. s.* A wreath of straw or cloth upon the head to relieve the pressure of burdens. *Cooper.*
WA'TERING*, wâ'-tûr-îng. *n. s.* The act of supplying with water for drink; the place of such supply. *Milton.*
WATH*, *n. s.* A food used in the North of England. *Grose.*

WE'ATHERGALL*, wêth'-ûr-gâll. *n. s.* A secondary rainbow, said to be a sign of bad weather North of England.

WED*, *n. s.* A pledge.

WHALL*, or WHAUL*. *n. s.* The disease of the eyes called *glaucoma*.

WHARF. [J.] *n. s.* The English plural of this word is *wharfs*; but, in the United States, *wharves* is the form in common use. *Pick. Vocab.*

WHERN*. *n. s.* Probably a variation of *quern*. *Dr. Clarke.*

WHICK*. *a.* Alive. North of England.

WHIPPER-SNAPPER*, hwîp'-pûr-snâp'-pûr. *n. s.* A diminutive, insignificant person. *Brockett.*

To WHISH*. *v. n.* To become silent. North of England.

WHISKET*, or WISKET*. *n. s.* A basket. *Westmoreland.*

WHITESTER*, hwite'-stâr. *n. s.* A bleacher of linen. *Wilbraham.*

To WILT, wîlt. *v. n.* To wither; to droop: applied to plants newly cut, or exposed to a hot sun with out sufficient moisture. A word not in the dictionaries, but very common in the United States, and provincial in the South and West of England. "To wilt, or wither; to wither. These flowers are all wilted." *Grose's Prov. Gloss. Pick. Vocab.*

WINDLESTRAW*, wîn'-dl-strâw. *n. s.* A reed; a stalk of grass; a small, slender straw. North of England.

WINDROW*, wind'-rò. *n. s.* Hay or grass raked in rows to be cocked. *Coles.*

WOOLGATHERING*, wôðl'-gâth-ûr-îng. *a.* An old expression coupled with *wits*, and applied to an inattentive, careless person. *Burton.*

WORLDLYM'INEDNESS*, wôrld-lê-mînd'-êd nês. *n. s.* Attention to this world; inattention to a future state. *Bp. Sanderson.*

To WORSEN*, wûr'-sn. *v. n.* To become worse *Craven Dialect.*

To WRA'NGLE*, râng'-gl. *v. a.* To involve in quarrel or dispute. *Sanderson.*

WRA'NGLESOME*, râng'-gl-sûm. *a.* Disposed to wrangle; quarrelsome. *Moor.*

WRA'NGLING*, râng'-gl-îng. *n. s.* The act of disputing peevishly; altercation. *Locke.*

WRA'PRASCAL*, râp'-râs-kâl. *n. s.* A kind of coarse upper coat. *Jamieson.*

Y.

To YAFF*, yâf. *v. n.* To bark. *Cheshire.*

To YA'MMER*, yâm'-mûr. *v. n.* To complain; to whine; to make a disagreeable noise. *Brockett.*

YAUD*. *n. s.* A horse. *Grose.*

To YAULP*, or YAUP*. *v. n.* To yelp. *Brockett.*

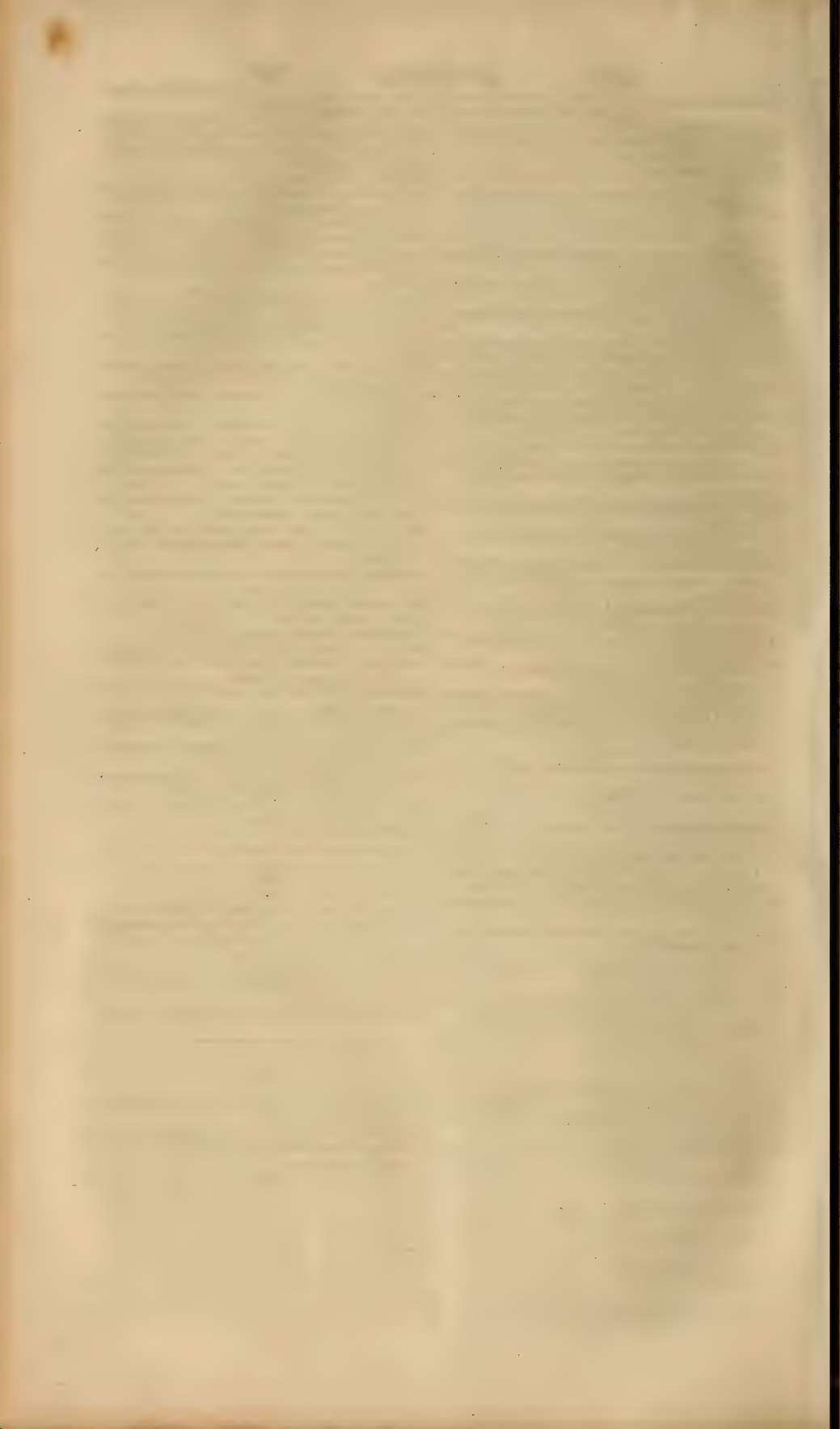
YE'RNUT*, or YA'RNUT*. *n. s.* An earthenut; a pignut. *Wilbraham.*

YOUTHOD*. *n. s.* The state of youth. *Cheyne.*

Z.

ZEALOTICAL*, zê-lôt'-ê-kâl. *a.* Passionately ardent in a cause. *Strype.*

ZE'RO*, zê'-rò. *n. s.* The arithmetical cipher, so named by the French, denoting the freezing point of the thermometer.



A KEY

TO THE

CLASSICAL PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES,

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE ACCENTED AND DIVIDED INTO SYLLABLES EXACTLY AS
THEY OUGHT TO BE PRONOUNCED, ACCORDING TO RULES
DRAWN FROM ANALOGY AND THE BEST USAGE.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARIES

OF

HEBREW, GREEK, AND LATIN PROPER NAMES,

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR FINAL SYLLABLES, AND
CLASSED ACCORDING TO THEIR ACCENTS ; BY WHICH THE GENERAL
ANALOGY OF PRONUNCIATION MAY BE SEEN AT ONE VIEW,
AND THE ACCENTUATION OF EACH WORD MORE
EASILY REMEMBERED.

CONCLUDING WITH

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

GREEK AND LATIN ACCENT AND QUANTITY ;

WITH SOME PROBABLE CONJECTURES ON THE METHOD OF FREEING THEM
FROM THE OBSCURITY AND CONFUSION IN WHICH THEY ARE
INVOLVED, BOTH BY THE ANCIENTS AND MODERNS.

Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus imperti : si non, his utere mecum.—HOR.

BY JOHN WALKER,

AUTHOR OF THE CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, &c.

PHILADELPHIA :

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PREFACE.

THE Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language naturally suggested an idea of the present work. Proper names from the Greek and Latin form so considerable a part of every cultivated living language, that a dictionary seems to be imperfect without them. Polite scholars, indeed, are seldom at a loss for the pronunciation of words they so frequently meet with in the learned languages; but there are great numbers of respectable English scholars, who, having only a tincture of classical learning, are much at a loss for a knowledge of this part of it. It is not only the learned professions that require this knowledge, but almost every one above the merely mechanical. The professors of painting, statuary, and music, and those who admire their works; readers of history, politics, poetry; all who converse on subjects ever so little above the vulgar, have so frequent occasion to pronounce these proper names, that whatever tends to render this pronunciation easy must necessarily be acceptable to the publick.

The proper names in Scripture have still a higher claim to our attention. That every thing contained in that precious repository of divine truth should be rendered as

easy as possible to the reader, cannot be doubted: and the very frequent occasions of pronouncing Scripture proper names, in a country where reading the Scripture makes part of the religious worship, seem to demand some work on this subject more perfect than any we have hitherto seen.

I could have wished it had been undertaken by a person of more learning and leisure than myself; but we often wait in vain for works of this kind, from those learned bodies which ought to produce them, and at last are obliged, for the best we can get, to the labours of some necessitous individual. Being long engaged in the instruction of youth, I felt the want of a work of this kind, and have supplied it in the best manner I am able. If I have been happy enough to be useful, or only so far useful as to induce some abler hand to undertake the subject, I shall think my labour amply rewarded. I shall still console myself with reflecting, that he who has produced a prior work, however inferior to those that succeed it, is under a very different predicament from him who produces an after-work, inferior to those that have gone before.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE favourable reception of the first edition of this work has induced me to attempt to make it still more worthy of the acceptance of the publick, by the addition of several critical observations, and particularly by two Terminational Vocabularies, of Greek and Latin, and Scripture Proper Names. That so much labour should be bestowed upon an inverted arrangement of these words, when they had already been given in their common alphabetical order, may be matter of wonder to many persons, who will naturally inquire into the utility of such an arrangement. To these it may be answered, that the words of all languages seem more related to each other by their terminations than by their begin-

nings; that the Greek and Latin languages seem more particularly to be thus related; and classing them according to their endings seemed to exhibit a new view of these languages, both curious and useful: for, as their accent and quantity depend so much on their termination, such an arrangement appeared to give an easier and more comprehensive idea of their pronunciation than the common classification by their initial syllables. This end was so desirable as to induce me to spare no pains, however dry and disgusting, to promote it; and, if the method I have taken has failed, my labour will not be entirely lost, if it convinces future prosodists that it is not worthy of their attention.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE pronunciation of the learned languages is much more easily acquired than that of our own. Whatever might have been the variety of the different dialects among the Greeks, and the different provinces of the Romans, their languages, now being dead, are generally pronounced according to the respective analogies of the several languages of Europe, where those languages are cultivated, without partaking of those anomalies to which the living languages are liable.

Whether one general, uniform pronunciation of the ancient languages be an object of sufficient importance to induce the learned to depart from the analogy of their own language, and to study the ancient Latin and Greek pronunciation, as they do the etymology, syntax, and prosody of those languages, is a question not very easy to be decided. The question becomes still more difficult, when we consider the uncertainty we are in respecting the ancient pronunciation of the Greeks and Romans, and how much the learned are divided among themselves about it.* Till these points are settled, the English may well be allowed to follow their own pronunciation of Greek and Latin, as well as other nations, even though it should be confessed that it seems to depart more from what we can gather of the ancient pronunciation, than

either the Italian, French, or German.† For why the English should pay a compliment to the learned languages, which is not done by any other nation in Europe, it is not easy to conceive; and as the colloquial communication of learned individuals of different nations so seldom happens, and is an object of so small importance when it does happen, it is not much to be regretted that when they meet they are scarcely intelligible to each other.‡

But the English are accused not only of departing from the genuine sound of the Greek and Roman vowels, but of violating the quantity of these languages more than the people of any other nation in Europe. The author of the Essay upon the Harmony of Language gives us a detail of the particulars by which this accusation is proved: and this is so true a picture of the English pronunciation of Latin, that I shall quote it at length, as it may be of use to those who are obliged to learn this language without the aid of a teacher:

“The falsification of the harmony by English scholars in their pronunciation of Latin, with regard to essential points, arises from two causes only: first, from a total inattention to the length of vowel sounds, making them long or short merely as chance directs; and, secondly, from sounding double consonants as only one letter.

* Middleton contends, that the initial *c* before *e* and *i* ought to be pronounced as the Italians now pronounce it; and that *Cicero* is neither *Sicero*, as the French and English pronounce it; nor *Kikero*, as Dr. Bentley asserts; but *Tchitchero*, as the Italians pronounce it at this day. This pronunciation, however, is derided by Lipsius, who affirms, that the *c* among the Romans had always the sound of *k*. Lipsius says, too, that of all the European nations the British alone pronounce the *i* properly; but Middleton asserts, that of all nations they pronounce it the worst. *Middleton De Lat. Liter. Pronun. Dissert.*

Lipsius, speaking of the different pronunciation of the letter *G* in different countries, says:

Nos hodie (de literâ *G* loquente) quàm peccamus? Itolorum enim plerique ut *Z* exprimunt, Galli et Belgæ ut *J* consonantem. Itaque illorum est *Lezere*, *Fuzere*; nostrum, *Leiere*, *Fuiere*, (*Lejere*, *Fujere*). Omnia impenitè, ineptè. Germanos saltem audite, quorum sonus hic germanus, *Legere*, *Tegere*; ut in *Lego*, *Tego*, nec unquam variant: at nos ante *I*, *E*, *Æ*, *Y*, semper dicimusque *Jennam*, *Jetulos*, *Jingivam*, *Jyrum*; pro istis, *Gennam*, *Gætulos*, *Gingivam*, *Gyrum*. Mutemus aut vapulemus.—*Lipsius. De Rect. Pron. Ling. Lat.* page 71.

Hinc factum est ut tanta in pronunciando varietas extiteret ut pauci inter se in literarum sonis consentiant. Quod quidem mirum non esset, si indocti tantùm à doctis in eo, ac non ipsi etiam aliqui eruditi inter se magna contentione dissiderent.—*Adôlp. Meier. De Lin. Græc. vet. Pronun.* cap. ii. page 15.

† Monsieur Launecelot, the learned author of the Port-Royal Greek Grammar, in order to convey the sound of the long Greek vowel *η*, tells us, it is a sound between the *e* and the *a*, and that Eustathius, who lived towards the close of the twelfth century, says that *βῆ*, *βῆ*, is a sound made in imitation of the bleating of a sheep; and quotes to this purpose this verse of an ancient writer called Cratinus:

‘Ο δ’ ἡλιθίος ὥσπερ προβάτων, βῆ, βῆ, λέγων βαδίζει.

Is fatuus perinde ac ovis, bē, bē, dicens, incedit.

He, like a silly sheep, goes crying baa.

Caninius has remarked the same, *Hellen.* p. 26. *E* tongo, cujus sonus in ovium balatu sentitur, ut Cratinus et Varro tradiderunt. The sound of the *e* long may be perceived in the bleating of sheep, as Cratinus and Varro have handed down to us.

Eustathius likewise remarks upon the 499 v. of Iliad I. that the word βλόψ ἴσεν δ’ τῆς κλεψύδρας ἤχος μεμητικὸς κατὰ τοὺς παλαιούς; βῆ ἔχει μέμνησιν προβάτων φωνῆς. Κράτινος. Βλόψ est Clepsydre sonus, ex imitatione secundum veteres: et βῆ imitatur vocem ovium. *Blops*, according to the ancients, is a sound in imitation of the

Clepsydra, as *baa* is expressive of the voice of sheep. It were to be wished that the sound of every Greek vowel had been conveyed to us by as faithful a testimony as the *η*; we should certainly have had a better idea of that harmony for which the Greek language was so famous, and in which respect Quintilian candidly yields it the preference to the Latin.

Aristophanes has handed down to us the pronunciation of the Greek diphthong *αὐ* *αὐ*, by making it expressive of the barking of a dog. This pronunciation is exactly like that preserved by nurses and children among us to this day in *bow wow*. This is the sound of the same letters in the Latin tongue; not only in proper names derived from Greek, but in every other word where this diphthong occurs. Most nations in Europe, perhaps all but the English, pronounce *audio* and *laudo* as if written *ovdio* and *lovdo*; the diphthong sounding like *ou* in *loud*. Agreeably to this rule, it is presumed that we formerly pronounced the apostle *Paul* nearer the original than at present. In Henry the Eighth's time it was written *St. Poule's*, and sermons were preached at *Poule's Cross*. The vulgar, generally the last to alter, either for the better or worse, still have a jingling proverb with this pronunciation, when they say, as *old as Poules*.

The sound of the letter *υ* is no less sincerely preserved in Plautus, in Menæch. page 622, edit. Lambin, in making use of it to imitate the cry of an owl—

“MEN. Egon dedi? PEN. Tu, Tu, istic, inquam, vin’ afferri noctuam,
“Quæ tu, tu, uque dicat tibi? nam nos jam nos defessi sumus.”

“It appears here,” says Mr. Forster, in his defence of the Greek accents, page 129, “that an owl’s cry was *tu, tu*, to a Roman ear, as it is *too, too*, to an English.” Lambin, who was a Frenchman, observes on the passage, “Alludit ad noctuæ vocem seu cantum, *tu, tu*, seu *tau, tou*.” He here alludes to the voice or noise of an owl. It may be farther observed, that the English have totally departed from this sound of the *υ* in their own language, as well as in their pronunciation of Latin.

† Erasmus se adfuisse olim commemorat cum die quodam solenni complures principum legati ad Maximilianum Imperatorem salutandi causâ advenissent; Singulosque Gallum, Germanum, Danum, Scotum, &c. orationem Latinam, ita barbarè ac vèstè pronunciâsse, ut Italî quibusdam, nihil nisi risum moverint, qui eos non Latinè sed suâ quemque linguâ, locutos jurâssent.—*Middleton, De Lat. Lit. Pronun.*

The love of the marvellous prevails over truth: and I question if the greatest diversity in the pronunciation of Latin exceeds that of English at the capital and in some of the counties of Scotland, and yet the inhabitants of both have no great difficulty in understanding each other.

The remedy of this last fault is obvious. With regard to the first, we have already observed, that each of our vowels hath its general long sound, and its general short sound totally different. Thus the short sound of *e* lengthened is expressed by the letter *a*, and the short sound of *i* lengthened is expressed by the letter *e*: and with all these anomalies usual in the application of vowel characters to the vowel sounds of our own language, we proceed to the application of vowel sounds to the vowel characters of the Latin. Thus, in the first syllable of *sidus* and *nomen*, which ought to be long, and of *miser* and *onus*, which ought to be short, we equally use the common long sound of the vowels; but in the oblique cases, *sideris nominis, miseri, oneris*, &c., we use quite another sound, and that a short one. These strange anomalies are not in common to us with our southern neighbours, the French, Spaniards, and Italians. They pronounce *sidus* according to our orthography, *seelus*, and in the oblique cases preserve the same long sound of the *i*: *nomen* they pronounce as we do, and preserve in the oblique cases the same long sound of the *o*. The Italians also, in their own language, pronounce doubled consonants as distinctly as the two most discordant mutes of their alphabet. Whatever, therefore, they may want of expressing the true harmony of the Latin language, they certainly avoid the most glaring and absurd faults in our manner of pronouncing it.

"It is a matter of curiosity to observe with what regularity we use these solecisms in the pronunciation of Latin. When the penultimate is accented, its vowel, if followed but by a single consonant, is always long, as in Dr. Forster's examples. When the antepenultimate is accented, its vowel is, without any regard to the requisite quantity, pronounced short, as in *mirabile, frigidus*; except the vowel of the penultimate be followed by a vowel, and then the vowel of the antepenultimate is, with as little regard to true quantity, pronounced long; as in *maneo, redeat, odium, imperium*. Quantity is, however, vitiated to make *i* short even in this case, as in *oblivio, vinea, virum*. The only difference we make in pronunciation between *vinea* and *venia* is, that to the vowel of the first syllable of the former, which ought to be long, we give a short sound; to that of the latter, which ought to be short, we give the same sound, but lengthened. *U* accented is always, before a single consonant, pronounced long, as in *humerus, fugiens*. Before two consonants no vowel sound is ever made long, except that of the diphthong *au*; so that, whenever a doubled consonant occurs, the preceding syllable is short.* Unaccented vowels we treat with no more ceremony in Latin than in our own language." *Essay upon the Harmony of Language*, page 224. Printed for Robson, 1774.

This, it must be owned, is a very just state of the case; but, though the Latin quantity is thus violated, it is not, as this writer observes in the first part of the quotation, merely as *chance directs*, but, as he afterwards observes, *regularly*, and, he might have added, according to the analogy of English pronunciation, which, it may be observed, has a genius of its own: and which, if not so well adapted to the pronunciation of Greek and Latin as some other modern languages, has as fixed and settled rules for pronouncing them as any other.

The learned and ingenious author next proceeds to show the advantages of pronouncing our vowels so as to express the Latin quantity: "We have reason to suppose," says he, "that our usual accentuation of Latin, however it may want of many elegancies in the pronunciation of the Augustan age, is yet sufficiently just to give with tolerable accuracy that part of the general harmony of the language of which accent is the efficient. We have also pretty full information from the poets what syllables ought to have a long, and what a short quantity. To preserve, then, in our pronunciation, the true harmony of the language, we have only to take care

to give the vowels a long sound or a short sound, as the quantity may require; and, when doubled consonants occur, to pronounce each distinctly." *Ibid.* page 223.†

In answer to this plea for alteration, it may be observed, that, if this mode of pronouncing Latin be that of foreign nations, and were really so superior to our own, we certainly must perceive it in the pronunciation of foreigners, when we visit them, or they us: but I think I may appeal to the experience of every one who has had an opportunity of making the experiment, that, so far from a superiority on the side of the foreign pronunciation, it seems much inferior to our own. I am aware of the power of habit, and of its being able, on many occasions, to make the worse appear the better reason; but if the harmony of the Latin language depended so much on a preservation of the quantity as many pretend, this harmony would surely overcome the bias we have to our own pronunciation; especially if our own were really so destructive of harmony as it is said to be. Till, therefore, we have a more accurate idea of the nature of quantity, and of that beauty and harmony of which it is said to be the efficient in the pronunciation of Latin, we ought to preserve a pronunciation which has naturally sprung up in our own soil, and is congenial to our native language. Besides, an alteration of this kind would be attended with so much dispute and uncertainty as must make it highly impolitic to attempt it.

The analogy, then, of our own language being the rule for pronouncing the learned languages, we shall have little occasion for any other directions for the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin proper names, than such as are given for the pronunciation of English words. The general rules are followed almost without exception. The first and most obvious powers of the letters are adopted, and there is scarcely any difficulty but in the position of the accent; and this depends so much on the quantity of the vowels, that we need only inspect a dictionary to find the quantity of the penultimate vowel, and this determines the accent of all the Latin words; and, it may be added, of almost all Greek words likewise.‡ Now, in our pronunciation of Latin words, whatever be the quantity of the first syllable in a word of two syllables, we always place the accent on it: but, in words of more syllables, if the penultimate be long, we place the accent on that; and if short we accent the antepenultimate.

The Rules of the Latin Accentuation are comprised in a clear and concise manner by Sanctius within four hexameters:

Accentum in se ipsa monosyllaba dictio ponit.

Exacuit sedem dissyllabon omne priorem.

Ex tribus, extollit primam penultima curta:

Extollit seipsam quando est penultima longa.

These rules I have endeavoured to express in English verse:

Each monosyllable has stress of course:

Words of two syllables the first enforce:

A syllable that's long, and last but one,

Must have the accent upon that or none;

But if this syllable be short, the stress

Must on the last but two its force express.

The only difference that seems to obtain between the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin languages, is that, in the Latin, *ti* and *si*, preceded by an accent, and followed by another vowel forming an improper diphthong, are pronounced, as in English, like *sh* or *zh*; as *natio, nation*; *persuasio, persuasion*, &c.; and that, in the Greek, the same letters retain their pure sound, as *φίλοντια, δύνοσια, προβατιον*, κ. τ. λ. § This difference, however, with very few exceptions, does not extend to proper names; which, coming to us through, and being mingled with, the Latin, fall into the general rule. In the same manner, though in Greek it was an established maxim, that if the last syllable

* This corruption of the true quantity is not, however, peculiar to the English; for Beza complains in his country: *Hinc enim fit ut in Græca oratione vel nullum, vel prorsus corruptum numerum intelligas, dum multæ breves producantur, et contrâ plurimæ longæ corripuntur.*—*Beza de Germ. Pron. Græca Lingua*, p. 50.

† By what this learned author has observed of our vicious pronunciation of the vowels, by the long and short sound of them, and from the instances he has given, he must mean that length and shortness which arises from extending and contracting them, independently of the obstruction which two consonants are supposed to occasion in forming the long quantity. Thus we are to pronounce *manus* as if written *pay-nus*, or as we always hear the word *panis* (bread); for in this sound of *pannus* there seems to be no necessity for pronouncing the two consonants distinctly or separately, which he seems to mean by distinctly, because the quantity is shown by the long sound of the vowel: but if by distinctly he means

separately, that is, as if what is called in French the *chêva* or mute *e* were to follow the first consonant, this could not be done without adding a syllable to the word, and the word *pannus* would in that case certainly have three syllables, as if written *pan-eh-nus*.—*See Observations on the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity*, sect. 24.

‡ That is, in the general pronunciation of Greek; for, let the written accent be placed where it will, the *quantitative* accent, as it may be called, follows the analogy of the Latin.

§ "The Greek language," says the learned critick, "was happy in not being understood by the Goths, who would as certainly have corrupted the *τ* in *αἰρία, ὄριον*, &c., into *αἰαία, ὠριον*, &c. as they did the Latin *motio* and *docco* into *moshio* and *doshco*." This, however, may be questioned; for if, in Latin words, this impure sound of *t* takes place only in those words where the accent is on the pre-

* Ainsworth on the letter *T*.

ble was long, the accent could scarcely be higher than the penultimate; yet in our pronunciation of Greek, and particularly of proper names, the Latin analogy of the accent is adopted; and, though the last syllable is long in *Demosthenes*, *Aristophanes*, *Theramenes*, and *Deiphobe*, yet, as the penultimate is short, the accent is placed on the antepenultimate, exactly as if they were Latin.*

As these languages have been long dead, they admit of no new varieties of accent like the living languages. The common accentuation of Greek and Latin may be seen in *Lexicons* and *Graduses*; and where the ancients indulged a variety, and the moderns are divided in their opinions about the most classical accentuation of words, it would be highly improper, in a work intended for general use, to enter into the thorny disputes of the learned; and it may be truly said, in the rhyming adage,

When doctors disagree,
Disciples then are free.

ceding vowel, as in *natio*, *facio*, &c., but not when the accent follows the *t*, and is on the following vowel, as in *satietas*, *societas*, &c., why should we suppose any other mode of pronunciation would have been adopted by the Goths in their pronouncing the Greek? Now, no rule of pronunciation is more uniform in the Greek language than that which places an acute accent on the *iota* at the end of words, when this letter is succeeded by a long vowel; and, consequently, if the accent be preserved upon the proper letter, it is impossible the preceding *t* and *s* should go into the sound of *sh*: why, therefore, may we not suppose that the very frequent accentuation of the penultimate *i* before a final vowel preserved the preceding *τ* from going into the sound of *sh*, as it was a difference of accentuation that occasioned this impure sound of *t* in the Latin language? for, though *i* at the end of words, when followed by a long vowel, or a vowel once long and afterwards contracted, had always the accent on it in Greek; in Latin the accent was always on the preceding syllable in words of this termination: and hence seems to have arisen the corruption of *t* in the Gothic pronunciation of the Latin language.

It is highly probable, that, in Lucian's time, the Greek *τ*, when followed by *i* and another vowel, had not assumed the sound of *σ*; for the sigma would not have failed to accuse him of a usurpation of her powers, as he had done of her character: and, if we have preserved the *τ* pure in this situation when we pronounce Greek, it is, perhaps, rather to be placed to the preserving power of the accented *i* in so great a number of words, than any adherence to the ancient rules of pronunciation, which invariably affirm, that the consonants had but one sound; unless we except the *γ* before *γ*, *κ*, *χ*, *ξ*; as *γγελος*,

This, however, has not been entirely neglected. Where there has been any considerable diversity of accentuation among our prosodists, I have consulted the best authorities, and have sometimes ventured to decide; though, as Labbe says, "Sed his de rebus, ut aliis multis, malo doctorum iudicium expectare, quam meam in medium proferre sententiam."

But the most important object of the present work is settling the *English quantity*, (see Rules 20, 21, 22,) with which we pronounce Greek and Latin proper names, and the sounds of some of the consonants. These are points in a state of great uncertainty, and are to be settled, not so much by a deep knowledge of the dead languages, as by a thorough acquaintance with the analogies and general usage of our own tongue. These must, in the nature of things, enter largely into the pronunciation of a dead language; and it is from an attention to these that the author hopes he has given to the publick a work not entirely unworthy of their acceptance.

ἀγκυρα, *ἀγκύρα*, κ. τ. λ. where the *γ* is sounded like *v*: but this, says Henry Stephens, is an error of the copyists, who have a little extended the bottom of the *v*, and made a *γ* of it; for, says he, it is ridiculous to suppose that *v* was changed into *γ*, and at the same time that *γ* should be pronounced like *v*. On the contrary, Scaliger says, that where we find a *v* before these letters, as *avkupa*, it is an error of the copyists, who imagined they better expressed the pronunciation by this letter; which, as Vossius observes, should seem to demand something particular and uncommon.

It is reported of Scaliger, that, when he was accosted by a Scotchman in Latin, he begged his pardon for not understanding him, as he had never learned the Scotch language. If this were the case with the pronunciation of a Scotchman, which is so near that of the continent, what would he have said to the Latin pronunciation of an Englishman? I take it, however, that this diversity is greatly exaggerated.

* This, however, was contrary to the general practice of the Romans; for Victorinus in his Grammar says, *Græca nomina, si iisdem literis proferuntur, (Latine versa) Græcos accentus habebunt*: nam cum dicimus *Thyas*, *Nais*, acutum habebit posterior accentum; et cum *Themistio*, *Calypso*, *Theano*, ultimam circumflecti videbimus, quod utrumque Latinus sermo non patitur, nisi admodum raro. "If Greek nouns turned into Latin are pronounced with the same letters, they have the Greek accent: for, when we say *Thyas*, *Nais*, the latter syllable has the acute accent; and when we pronounce *Themistio*, *Calypso*, *Theano*, we see the last syllable is circumflexed; neither of which is ever seen in Latin words, or very rarely." Servius. Forster. Reply, page 31, Notes 32, bott.

RULES

FOR PRONOUNCING THE VOWELS OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

1. EVERY vowel, with the accent on it, at the end of a syllable, is pronounced, as in English, with its first long open sound: thus *Cato*,* *Philomela*, *Ori'on*, *Pho'cion*, *Lu'cifer*, &c., have the accented vowels sounded exactly as in the English words *pa'per*, *me'tre*, *spi'der*, *no'ble*, *tu'tor*, &c.

2. Every accented vowel, not ending a syllable, but followed by a consonant, has the short sound as in English: thus *Man'tias*, *Pen'theus*, *Pin'darus*, *Col'chis*, *Cur'tius*, &c., have the short sound of the accented vowels, as in *man'ner*, *plen'ty*, *prin'ter*, *col'lar*, *cur'few*, &c.

3. Every final *i*, though unaccented, has the long open sound: thus the final *i* forming the genitive case, as in *magis'tri*, or the plural number, as in *De'cii*, has the long open sound, as in *vial*; and this sound we give to this vowel in this situation, because the Latin *i* final in genitives, plurals, and preterperfect tenses of verbs, is always long; and consequently, where the accented *i* is followed by *i* final, both are pronounced with the long diphthongal *i*, like the noun *eye*, as *Achi'vi*.†

4. Every unaccented *i*, ending a syllable not final, as that in the second of *Alci'biades*, the *Hern'ci*, &c., is pronounced like *e*, as if written *Alci'biades*, the *Hern'ci*, &c. So the last syllable but one of the *Fabi'i*, the *Horat'i*, the *Cur'iati*, &c., is pronounced as if written *Fa-be-i*, *Ho-ra-she-i*, *Cu-re-a-she-i*; and therefore, if the unaccented *i* and the diphthong *e* conclude a word, they are both pronounced like *e*, as *Harpy'ie*, *Har'py'-e-e*.

5. The diphthongs *æ* and *æ*, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced exactly like the long English *e*, as *Cæ'sar*, *Æ'ta*, &c., as if written *Cæ'sar*, *Æ'ta*, &c.; and like the short *e*, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as *Dæ'dalus*, *Æ'dipus*, &c., pronounced as if written *Dæ'dalus*, *Æ'dipus*, &c. The vowels *ei* are generally pronounced like long *i*.†—For the vowels *eu* in final syllables, see the word *IDOMENEUS*; and for the *ou* in the same syllables, see the word *ANTINOUS*, and similar words, in the *Terminational Vocabulary*.

6. *Y* is exactly under the same predicament as *i*. It is long when ending an accented syllable, as *Cy'rus*; or when ending an unaccented syllable, if final, as *Æ'ry*, *Æ'py*, &c.; short when joined to a consonant, in the same syllable, as *Lyc'i'das*; and sometimes long and sometimes short, when ending an initial syllable not under the accent, as *Lyc'cur'i-gus*, pronounced with the first syllable like *lie*, a falsehood; and *Lysimachus*, with the first syllable like the first of *legion*; or nearly as if divided into *Lys-im-a-chus*, &c. See *Principles of English Pronunciation*, No. 117, 118, &c., and 185, 186, 187.

7. *A*, ending an unaccented syllable, has the same obscure sound as in the same situation in English words; but it is a sound bordering on the Italian *a*, or the *a* in *fa'ther*, as *Dia'na*, where the difference between the accented and unaccented *a* is palpable. See *Principles*

of *English Pronunciation* [referred to the *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, No. 92, and the letter *A*.

8. *E* final, either with or without the preceding consonant, always forms a distinct syllable, as *Penelope*, *Hypocrene*, *Evoo*, *Amphitrite*, &c. When any Greek or Latin word is anglicised into this termination, by cutting off a syllable of the original, it becomes then an English word, and is pronounced according to our own analogy: thus *Acidalius*, altered to *Acidale*, has the final *e* sunk, and is a word of three syllables only: *Proserpine*, from *Proserpina*, undergoes the same alteration. *Thebes* and *Athens*, derived from the Greek *Θῆβη* and *Ἀθῆναι*, and the Latin *Thebæ* and *Athenæ*, are perfectly anglicised; the former into a monosyllable, and the latter into a dissyllable: and the Greek *Κρήνη* and the Latin *Creta* have both sunk into the English monosyllable *Crete*: *Hecate*, likewise, pronounced in three syllables when Latin, and in the same number in the Greek word *Ἑκάτη*, in English is universally contracted into two, by sinking the final *e*. Shakspeare seems to have begun, as he has now confirmed this pronunciation, by so adapting the word in *Macbeth*:

“Why, how now, Hecat? you look angrily.”—*Act IV.*

Perhaps this was no more than a poetical license in him; but the actors have adopted it in the songs in this tragedy:

“He-cate, He-cate, come away!”

And the play-going world, who form no small portion of what is called the better sort of people, have followed the actors in this word, and the rest of the world have followed them.

The Roman magistrate, named *ædilis*, is anglicised by pronouncing it in two syllables, *ædile*. The capital of Sicily, *Syracuse*, of four syllables, is made three in the English *Syracuse*; and the city of *Tyrrus*, of two syllables, is reduced to a monosyllable in the English *Tyre*.

Rules for pronouncing the Consonants of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

9. *C* and *g* are hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as *Cato*, *Comus*, *Cures*, *Galba*, *Gorgon*, &c.; and soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as *Cebes*, *Scipio*, *Scylla*, *Cinna*, *Geryon*, *Geta*, *Gillus*, *Gyges*, *Gymnosophista*, &c.‡

10. *T*, *s*, and *c*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, preceded by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*, as *Tat'ion*, *Stati'us*, *Porti'us*, *Portia*, *Soci'as*, *Cadu'ceus*, *Acci'us*, *Helveti'i*, *Mas'ia*, *Her'siod*, &c., pronounced *Tashean*, *Sasheus*, *Porsheus*, *Porshea*, *Sosheas*, *Cadusheus*, *Aksheus*, *Helveshet*, *Mezhea*, *Hezhead*, &c. See *Principles of English Pronunciation*, No. 357, 450, 451, 459, 463. But, when the accent is on the first of the diphthongal vowels, the preceding consonant does not go

* This pronunciation of *Cato*, *Plato*, *Cleopatra*, &c., has been but lately adopted. Quin, and all the old dramatic school, used to pronounce the *a* in these and similar words like the *a* in *father*. Mr. Garrick, with great good sense, as well as good taste, brought in the present pronunciation, and the propriety of it has made it now universal.

† This is the true analogical pronunciation of this letter, when ending an accented syllable; but a most disgraceful affectation of foreign pronunciation has exchanged this full diphthongal sound for the meager, squeezed sound of the French and Italian *i*, not only in almost every word derived from those languages, but in many which are purely Latin, as *Faustina*, *Messalina*, &c. Nay, words from the Saxon have been equally perverted, and we hear the *i* in *Elfrida*, *Edwina*, &c., turned into *EL-freeda*, *ED-weena*, &c. It is true this is the sound the Romans gave to their *i*; but the speakers here alluded to are perfectly innocent of this, and do not pronounce it in this manner for its antiquity, but its novelty.

‡ See *ELEGEIA*, *HYGEIA*, &c., in the *Terminational Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Proper Names*.

§ That this general rule should be violated by smatterers in the learned languages, in such words as *gymnastic*, *heterogeneous*, &c., is not to be wondered at; but that men of real learning, who do not want to show themselves off to the vulgar by such inuendoes of their erudition, should give into this irregularity, is really surprising. We laugh at the pedantry of the age of James the First, where there is scarcely a page in any English book, that is not sprinkled with twenty Greek and Latin quotations; and yet do not see the similar pedantry of interlarding our pronunciation with Greek and Latin sounds; which may be affirmed to be a greater perversion of our language than the former. In the one case, the introduction of Greek and Latin quotations does not interfere with the English phraseology; but in the other the pronunciation is disturbed, and a motley jargon of sounds introduced as inconsistent with true taste as it is with neatness and uniformity.

RULES FOR PRONOUNCING GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

into *sh*, but preserves its sound pure, as *Miltiades*, *Antisthenes*, &c. See the word *SATIETY*, in the *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*.

11. *T* and *s*, in proper names, ending in *tia*, *sia*, *cyon*, and *sion*, preceded by the accent, change the *t* and *s* into *sh* and *zh*. Thus *Phocion*, *Sicyon*, *Cercyon*, are pronounced exactly in our own analogy, as if written *Phoshcan*, *Sishean*, and *Sershean*: *Artemisia* and *Aspasia* sound as if written *Artemisheea* and *Aspuzheea*: *Galatia*, *Aratia*, *Alotia*, and *Battia*, as if written *Galasheea*, *Arasheea*, *Alo-sheea*, and *Basheea*: and if *Atia*, the town in Campania, is not so pronounced, it is to distinguish it from *Asia*, the eastern region of the world. But the termination *sion* (of which there are not even twenty examples in proper names throughout the whole Greek and Latin languages) seems to preserve the *t* from going into *sh*, as the last remnant of a learned pronunciation; and to avoid, as much as possible, assimilating with so vulgar an English termination: thus, though *Æsion*, *Jasion*, *Dionysion*, change the *s* into *z*, as if written *Æzion*, *Jazion*, *Dionizion*, the *z* does not become *zh*: but *Philistion*, *Gratation*, *Eurytion*, *Dotion*, *Androktion*, *Hippotion*, *Iphition*, *Orryktion*, *Motion*, *Polyktion*, *Stratotion*, *Sotition*, *Æantion*, *Pallantion*, *Ætion*, *Hippocratotion*, and *Amphicytion* preserve the *t* in its true sound: *Hephastion*, however, from the frequency of appearing with Alexander, has deserted to the small class of his Greek companions, and joined the English multitude, by rhyming with *question*; and *Tatian* and *Theodotion* seem perfectly anglicised. With very, very few exceptions, therefore, it may be concluded, that Greek and Latin proper names are pronounced alike, and that both of them follow the analogy of English pronunciation.

12. *Ch*. These letters before a vowel are always pronounced like *k*, as *Chabrias*, *Colchis*, &c.; but when they come before a mute consonant at the beginning of a word, as in *Chthonia*, they are mute, and the word is pronounced as if written *Thonia*. Words beginning with *Sche*, as *Schedius*, *Scheria*, &c., are pronounced as if written *Skedius*, *Sheria*, &c.; and *c* before *n* in the Latin prænomens *Cneus* or *Cneus*, is mute; so in *Cnopus*, *Cnosus*, &c., and before *t* in *Cteutus*, and *g* before *n* in *Gnidus*; pronounced *Nopus*, *Nosus*, *Teatus*, and *Nidus*.

13. At the beginning of Greek words we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *mn*, *tm*, &c., as *Mnemiosyne*, *Mnesidamus*, *Mneus*, *Mnesteus*, *Timolus*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Mnemiosyne*, *Mnesidamus*, *Mneus*, *Nesteus*, *Molus*, &c., in the same manner as we pronounce the words *bellum*, *pneumatick*, *gnomon*, *mnemonicks*, &c., without the initial consonant. The same may be observed of the *c* hard like *k*, when it comes before *t*, as *Ctesiphon*, *Ctesipus*, &c. Some of these words we see sometimes written with an *e* or *i* after the first consonant, as *Menesteus*, *Timolus*, &c., and then the initial consonant is pronounced.

14. *Ph*, followed by a consonant, is mute, as *Phthia*, *Phthiotis*, pronounced *Thia*, *Thiotis*, in the same manner as the naturalized Greek word *Phisitick*, pronounced *Tisitick*.

15. *Ps*: *p* is mute also in this combination, as *Psyche*, *Psammetichus*, &c., pronounced *Syke*, *Sammeticus*, &c.

16. *Pt*: *p* is mute in words beginning with these letters, when followed by a vowel, as *Ptolemy*, *Pterilas*, &c., pronounced *Tolomy*, *Terilas*, &c.: but when followed by *l*, the *t* is heard, as in *Ptolemaeus*: for, though we have no words of our own with these initial consonants, we have many words that end with them, and they are certainly pronounced. The same may be observed of the *z* in *Zimelaces*.

17. The letters *s*, *z*, and *z*, require but little observation, being generally pronounced as in pure English words. It may, however, be remarked, that *s*, at the end of words, preceded by any of the vowels but *e*, has its pure hissing sound; as *mas*, *dis*, *os*, *mus*, &c.: but when *e* precedes, it goes into the sound of *z*, as *pes*, *Thersites*, *vates*, &c. It may also be observed, that, when it ends a word preceded by *r* or *n*, it has the sound of *z*. Thus the letter *s* in *mens*, *Mars*, *mors*, &c., has the same sound as in the English words *hens*, *stars*, *wars*, &c. *X*, when beginning a word or syllable, is pronounced like *z*; as *Xerxes*, *Xenophon*, &c., are pronounced *Zerkses*, *Zenophon*, &c. *Z* is uniformly pronounced as in English words: thus the *z* in *Zeno* and *Zeugma* is pronounced as we hear it in *zeal*, *zone*, &c.

Rules for ascertaining the English Quantity of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

18. It may at first be observed, that, in words of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, whatever be the quantity of the vowel in the first syllable in Greek or Latin, we always make it long in English: thus *Crates*,

the philosopher, and *crates*, a hurdle; *decus*, honour, and *dado*, to give up; *ovo*, to triumph, and *ovum*, an egg; *Muma*, the legislator, and *Mumen*, the divinity, have the first vowel always sounded equally long by an English speaker, although in Latin the first vowel in the first word of each of these pairs is short.*

19. On the contrary, words of three syllables, with the accent on the first, and with but one consonant after the first syllable, have that syllable pronounced short, let the Greek or Latin quantity be what it will: thus *regulus* and *remora* *micimus* and *minium*, are heard with the first vowel short in English pronunciation, (though the first word of each pair has its first syllable long in Latin:) and the *u* in *fumigo* and *fugio* is pronounced long in both words, though in Latin the last *u* is short. This rule is never broken but when the first syllable is followed by *s* or *i* followed by another vowel: in this case the vowel in the first syllable is long, except that vowel be *i*: thus *lamia*, *genius*, *Libya*, *doceo*, *cupio*, have the accent on the first syllable, and this syllable is pronounced long in every word but *Libya*, though in the original it is equally short in all.

20. It must have frequently occurred to those who instruct youth, that, though the quantity of the accented syllable of long proper names has been easily conveyed, yet that the quantity of the preceding unaccented syllables has occasioned some embarrassment. An appeal to the laws of our own language would soon have removed the perplexity, and enabled us to pronounce the initial unaccented syllables with as much decision as the others. Thus every accented antepenultimate vowel but *u*, even when followed by one consonant only, is, in our pronunciation of Latin, as well as in English, short: thus *fabula*, *separo*, *diligo*, *nobilis*, *excumis*, have the first vowels pronounced as in the English words *capital*, *celebrate*, *simony*, *solitude*, *luculent*, in direct opposition to the Latin quantity, which makes every antepenultimate vowel, in all these words but the last, long; and this *e* pronounce long, though short in Latin. But, if a semi-consonant diphthong succeed, then every such vowel is long but *i*, in our pronunciation of both languages; and *Euganeus*, *Eugenia*, *filius*, *folium*, *dubia*, have the vowel in the antepenultimate syllable pronounced exactly as in the English words *satiare*, *menial*, *delirious*, *notorious*, *penurious*; though they are all short in Latin but the *i*, which we pronounce short, though in the Latin it is long.

21. The same rule of quantity takes place in those syllables which have the secondary accent: for, as we pronounce *lamentation*, *demonstration*, *diminution*, *domination*, *lucubration*, with every vowel in the first syllable short but *u*, so we pronounce the same vowels in the same manner in *lamentatio*, *demonstratio*, *diminutio*, *dominatio*, and *lucubratio*: but, if a semi-consonant diphthong succeed the secondary accent, as in *Ariovistus*, *Heliodorus*, *Gabinianus*, *Herodianus*, and *Volusianus*, every vowel preceding the diphthong is long but *i*; just as we should pronounce these vowels in the English words *ambability*, *mediatation*, *propitiation*, *exortation*, *centuriator*, &c. For the nature of the secondary accent, see *Principles of English Pronunciation*, No. 544.

22. But, to reduce these rules into a smaller compass, that they may be more easily comprehended and remembered, it may be observed, that, as we always shorten every antepenultimate vowel with the primary accent but *u*, unless followed by a semi-consonant diphthong, though this antepenultimate vowel is often long in Greek and Latin, as *Æschylus*, *Æschines*, &c., and the antepenultimate *i*, even though it be followed by such a diphthong, as *Eleusinia*, *Ocrisia*, &c.,—so we shorten the first syllable of *Æsculapius*, *Ænobarbus*, &c., because the first syllable of both these words has the secondary accent: but we pronounce the same vowels long in *Æthiopia*, *Ægialeus*, *Haliartus*, &c., because this accent is followed by a semi-consonant diphthong.

23. This rule sometimes holds good where a mute and liquid intervene, and determines the first syllable of *Adrianus*, *Adriatick*, &c., to be long like *ay*, and not short like *add*: and it is on this analogical division of the words, so little understood or attended to, that a perfect and a consistent pronunciation of them depends. It is this analogy that determines the first *u* to be long in *stupidus*, and the *y* short in *clypea*, though both are short in the Latin; and the *o* in the first syllable of *Coriolanus*, which is short in Latin, to be long in English.

24. The necessity of attending to the quantity of the vowel in the accented syllable has sometimes produced a division of words in the following Vocabulary that does not seem to convey the actual pronunciation. Thus the words *Sulpitius*, *Anicurus*, *Artemisium*, &c., being divided into *Sulpi-i-us*, *Ani-i-cu-rus*, *Ar-te-mis-i-um*, &c., we fancy the syllable after the accent deprived of a consonant closely united with it in sound, and which, from such a

* The only word occurring to me at present, where this rule is not observed, is *canon*, a rule, which is always

pronounced like the word *cannon*, a piece of ordnance.

RULES FOR PRONOUNCING GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

union, derives an aspirated sound, equivalent to *sh*. But, as the sound of *t*, *c*, or *s*, in this situation, is so generally understood, it was thought more eligible to divide the words in this manner, than into *Sul-pi-ti-us*, *Ani-ci-um*, *Ar-te-mi-si-um*, as, in the latter mode, the *i* wants its shortening consonant, and might, by some speakers, be pronounced, as it generally is in Scotland, like *ee*. The same may be observed of *c* and *g*, when they end a syllable, and are followed by *e* or *i*, as in *Ac-c-ra-tus*, *Ac-i-da-li-a*, *Tig-el-li-us*, *Teg-y-ra*, &c.; where the *c* and *g* ending a syllable, we at first sight think them to have their hard sound; but, by observing the succeeding vowel, we soon perceive them to be soft, and only made to end a syllable in order to determine the shortness of the vowel which precedes.

25. The general rule, therefore, of quantity, indicated by the syllabication adopted in the Vocabulary, is, that, when a consonant ends a syllable, the vowel is always short, whether the accent be on it or not; and that, when a vowel ends a syllable with the accent on it, it is always long: that the vowel *u*, when it ends a syllable, is long, whether the accent be on it or not; and that the vowel *i*, (3,) (4,) when it ends a syllable without the accent, is pronounced like *e*; but, if the syllable be final, it has its long open sound, as if the accent were on it; and the same may be observed of the letter *y*.

Rules for placing the Accent of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

26. Words of two syllables, either Greek or Latin, whatever be the quantity in the original, have, in English pronunciation, the accent on the first syllable: and, if a single consonant come between two vowels, the consonant goes to the last syllable, and the vowel in the first is long: as *Cato*, *Ceres*, *Comus*, &c. See *Principles of English Pronunciation* No. 503, and the word *DRAMA*.

27. Polysyllables, adopted whole from the Greek or Latin into English, have generally the accent of the Latin: that is, if the penultimate be long, the accent is on it, as *Severus*, *Democedes*, &c.; if short, the accent is on the antepenultimate, as *Demosthenes*, *Aristophanes*, *Posthumus*, &c. See *Introduction*.

28. When Greek or Latin proper names are anglicised, either by an alteration of the letters, or by cutting off the latter syllables, the accent of the original, as in appellatives under the same predicament, is transferred nearer to the beginning of the word. Thus *Proserpina* has the accent on the second syllable; but, when altered to *Proserpine*, it transfers the accent to the first. The same may be observed of *Homerus*, *Virgilius*, *Horatius*, &c., when anglicised to *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Horace*, &c. See the word *ACADEMY*, in the *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*.

29. As it is not very easy, therefore, so it is not necessary, to decide where doctors disagree. When reasons lie deep in Greek and Latin etymology, the current pronunciation will be followed, let the learned do all they can to hinder it: thus, after *Hyperion* has been accented by our best poets, according to our own analogy, with the accent on the antepenultimate, as Shakespeare:

"Hyperion's curls, the front of Jove himself." *Hamlet*.

"——— that was to this

"Hyperion to a satyr."—*Ibid*.

"——— next day after dawn,

"Doth rise and help Hyperion to his horse."—*Hen. V*.

So Cooke, in his translation of *Hesiod's Theogony*, follows the accentuation of Shakespeare:

"Hyperion and Japhet, brothers, join:

"Thea and Rhea of this ancient line

"Descend; and Themis boasts the source divine." }

"The fruits of Thia and Hyperion rise,

"And with refulgent lustre light the skies."

After this established pronunciation, I say, how hopeless, as well as useless, would it be to attempt the penultimate accentuation, which yet ought, undoubtedly, to be preserved in reading or speaking Greek or Latin compositions; but, in reading or speaking English, must be left to those who would rather appear learned than judicious. But *Acirion*, *Arion*, *Amphion*, *Echion*, *Orion*, *Ixion*, *Pandion*, *Asion*, *Alphion*, *Erion*, *Ophion*, *Methion*, *Arion*, *Eion*, *Thlecion*, and *Sandion*, preserve their penultimate accent invariably: while *Ethalion*, a word of the same form and origin, is pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate, like *Deucalion* and *Pygmalion*: and this, if I mistake not, is the common pronunciation

of a ship in the British navy, so called from the name of one of the Argonauts, who accompanied Jason in his expedition to Colchis to fetch the golden fleece.

30. The same difficulty of deciding between common usage and classical propriety, appears in words ending in *ia*, as *Alexandria*, *Antiochia*, *Seleucia*, *Samaria*, *Iphigenia*, and several others, which were pronounced by our ancestors, as appears from their poetry, according to our own analogy, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable; and there is no doubt but every word of this form would have fallen into the same accentuation, if classical criticism had not stepped in and prevented it. A philosophical grammarian would be apt to think we are not much obliged to scholars for this interruption of the vernacular current of pronunciation; but, as there is so plausible a plea as that of reducing words to their original languages, and as a knowledge of these languages will always be an honourable distinction among men, it is strongly to be suspected, that these words will not long continue in their plain homespun English dress. This critical correction, however, seems to have come too late for some words, which, as Pope expresses it, have "slid into verse," and taken possession of our ears: and therefore, perhaps, the best way of disposing of them will be to consider them as the ancients did the quantity of certain doubtful syllables, and to pronounce them either way. Some, however, seem always to have preserved the accent of their original language, as *Thalia* and *Sophia*: but *Iphigenia*, *Antiochia*, *Seleucia*, and *Samaria*, have generally yielded to the English antepenultimate accent; and *Erythra*, *Deidamia*, *Laodamia*, *Hippodamia*, *Apamia*, *Iuthia*, and *Orithyia*, from their seldom appearing in mere English composition, have not often been drawn aside into plain English pronunciation. The same may be observed of words ending in *niceus* or *nice*: if they are compounded of the Greek *νικη*, the penultimate syllable is always long, and must have the accent, as *Stratoniceus*, *Berenice*, &c.: if this termination be what is called a gentile, signifying a man by his country, the penultimate is short, and the accent is on the antepenultimate; as *Macedoniceus*, *Sardoniceus*, *Britanniceus*, &c. See *ANDRONICUS*.

31. Thus we see many of these proper names are of dubious accentuation: and the authorities which may be produced on both sides sufficiently show us the utility of criticising beyond a certain point. It is in these as in many English words: there are some which, if mispronounced, immediately show a want of education; and there are others which, though not pronounced in the most erudite manner, stamp no imputation of ignorance or illiteracy. To have a general knowledge, therefore, of the pronunciation of these words, seems absolutely necessary for those who would appear respectable in the more respectable part of society. Perhaps no people on earth are so correct in the accentuation of proper names as the learned among the English. The Port-Royal Grammar informs us, that, "notwithstanding all the rules that can be given, we are often under the necessity of submitting to custom, and of accommodating our pronunciation to what is received among the learned, according to the country we are in." "So we pronounce," says the grammarian, "*Aristobulus*, *Basilus*, *Idolium*, with the accent on the antepenultimate, though the penultimate is long, because it is the custom: and, on the contrary, we pronounce *Andre'as*, *ide'a*, *Mari'a*, &c., with the accent on the penultimate, though it is short, because it is the custom of the most learned. The Italians," continues he, "place the accent on the penultimate of *antonasi'a*, *harmoni'a*, *philosophi'a*, *theologi'a*, and similar words, according to the Greek accent, because, as Riccioli observes, it is the custom of their country. Alvarez and Gretser think we ought always to pronounce them in this manner, though the custom, not only of Germany and Spain, but of all France, is against it: but Nebrisensis authorizes this last pronunciation, and says, that it is better to place the accent of these vowels on the antepenultimate syllable; which shows," concludes the grammarian, "that, when we once depart from the ancient rules, we have but little certainty in practice, which is so different in different countries."

But, however uncertain and desultory the accentuation of many words may be, it is a great satisfaction to a speaker to know that they are so. There is a wide difference between pronouncing words of this kind ignorantly and knowingly. A person, who knows that scholars themselves differ in the pronunciation of these words, can always pronounce with security: but one, who is unacquainted with the state of the accent, is not sure that he is right when he really is so, and always pronounces at his peril.

* * It is hoped the candid peruser of this work will make allowances for an occasional error in dividing a syllable or placing an accent, when he reflects on the difficulty with which such a work must necessarily be at-

tended. The author flatters himself, however, that such attention has been paid both to the compilation and the proofs, that the fewest errors imaginable have escaped him.

PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

INITIAL VOCABULARY.

* * When a word is succeeded by a word printed in Italicks, the latter word is merely to spell the former as it ought to be pronounced. Thus *A-ban'-she-as* is the true pronunciation of the preceding word *A-ban'-ti-as*: and so of the rest.

* * The figures annexed to the words refer to the Rules prefixed to the work. Thus the figure 3 after *A-chæ-i* refers to Rule the 3d, for the pronunciation of the final i; and the figure 4 after *A'-bi-i* refers to Rule

the 4th, for the pronunciation of the unaccented i, not final: and so of the rest.

* * When the letters *Eng.* are put after a word, it is to show that this word is the preceding word anglicised. Thus *Lu'-can*, *Eng.* is the Latin word *Lu-ca'-nus*, changed into the English *Lucan*.

[The letter (a) annexed to a word, refers the reader to *Notices respecting Walker's Pronunciation of several Words*, found on page 1134.]

| AB | AC | AC | AC | ÆA |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| *A'-BA and A'-bæ | Ab-ra-da'-tas | Ac'-cu-a 7 | Ach-la-dæ'-us | Ac'-ti-a 10 |
| Ab'-a-a | Ab-ra-da'-tes | A'-ce 8 | Ach-o-la'-i 3 | Ac'-tis |
| Ab'-a-ba | A-bren'-tius 10 | Ac'-e-di'-ci 3 24 | Ac-ra-di'-na 7 | Ac-tis'-a-nes |
| Ab-a-ce'-ne 8 | A-broo'-o-mas | Ac'-e-la 24 | Ach-o-lo'-e | Ac-ti-um 10 |
| Ab'-a-ga | Ab-rod-i-æ'-tus 4 | Ac'-e-ra'-tus 27 | Ach-ra-di'-na | Ac'-ti-us 10 |
| Ab'-a-lus 20 | A-bro'-ni-us 4 | Ac'-er'-bas | Ac-i-cho'-ri-us | Ac'-tor |
| †A-ba'-na 7 | A-bron'-y-cus 6 | Ac'-e-ri'-na 1 | Ac-i-da'-lia 8 | Ac-to'-ri-des |
| A-ban'-tes | Ab'-ro-ta 7 | Ac'-er'-ræ 4 | Ac-i-da'-sa | Ac-to'-ris |
| A-ban'-ti-as 10 | A-brot'-o-num | Ac'-er-sec'-o-mes | Ac-il'-i-a | Ac'-tu'-phis |
| <i>A-ban'-she-as</i> | A-bryp'-o-lis 6 | A'-ces 7 | Ac-i-lig'-e-na 24 | A-cu-si-la'-us |
| Ab-an-ti'-a-des 1 | Ab-se'-us | A'-ce'-si-a 10 | Ac-il'-i-us | A-cu'-ti-cus, M. |
| A-ban'-ti-das 4 | Ab-sin'-thi-i 4 | Ac'-e-si'-nes 1 | A-cil'-la 7 | A'-da 7 |
| A-ban'-tis | Ab'-so-rus | Ac'-e-si'-nus 1 | A'-cis | A-dæ'-us |
| Ab-ar-ba'-re-a 7 | Ab-syr'-tos 6 | Ac'-e-si'-us 10 | Ac'-mon | Ad a-man-tæ'-a 7 |
| Ab'-a-ri 3 | Ab-syr'-tus 6 | A'-ces'-ia 7 | Ac-mon'-i-des 4 | Ad'-a-mas |
| A-bar'-i-mon 4 | Ab-u-liv'-tes 1 | A'-ces'-tes | A'-cæ'-tes | Ad-a-mas'-tus |
| Ab'-a-ris 7 | Ab-y-de'-ni 6 | A'-ces'-ti-um 10 | A'-cæ'-næ 4 | Ad-a-s'-pi-i 4 |
| A-ba'-rus 1 | Ab-y-de'-nus 6 | A'-ces-to-do'-rus | A'-cæ'-tes | Ad-a-tha |
| A-bas 1 | A-by'-di 6 | A'-ces-to'-ri-des | A'-cæ'-ti-us 10 | Ad-de-plu'-gi-a |
| Ab-a'-sa 1 7 | A-by'-dos 6 | A'-cæ'-tes | A'-cæ'-ti-us 10 | Ad'-du-a 7 |
| Ab-a-si'-tis 7 1 | A-by'-dus | †Ach-a-by'-tos 12 | A'-con-to-bu'-lus | A-del'-phi-us |
| Ab-as-æ'-na 1 7 | Ab'-y-la 6 | A-chæ'-a 7 | A'-co'-ris | A-de'-mon |
| Ab-as-æ'-ni 7 | Ab-y-lon 6 | A-chæ'-i 3 | A'-cra | A'-des, or Ha'-des |
| A-bas'-us | Ab-ys-si'-ni 1 | A-chæ'-i-um | A'-cra | Ad-gan-des'-tri-us |
| Ab'-a-tos 7 | Ab-ys-sin'-i-a 6 | A'-chem'-e-nes | A'-cra'-a 7 | Ad-her'-bal |
| Ab-da-lon'-i-mus 4 | Ac-a-cal'-lis 7 | Ach-m'-e-ni-a 7 | A'-cra-ph'-ni-a 7 | Ad-her'-bas |
| Δb-de'-ra 1 7 | Ac-a-cel'-lis 7 | Ach-m'-en'-i-des | Ac-ra-gal'-i-dæ 4 | Ad-i-an'-te 8 |
| Ab-de'-ri-a 1 4 7 | Ac-a-cel'-si-um 10 | A'-chæ'-us | A'-cra-gas 7 | Ad-i-at'-o-rix |
| Ab-de'-ri'-tes 1 | A'-ca'-ci-us 10 | A'-cha'-i-a 7 | A'-cra'-tus | Ad-i-man'-tus |
| Ab-de'-ri-us 1 | <i>A'-ka'-she-us</i> | Ach-a-ra 7 | A'-cri-as 4 | Ad-me'-ta 7 |
| A-be'-a-tæ 7 1 5 | Ac-a-de'-mi-a 7 | Ach-a-ren'-ses | Ac-ri-doph'-a-gi 3 | Ad-i-me'-to |
| A-bel'-la 7 | Ac-a-de'-mus | A-char'-næ 4 | A'-cri-on 11 | Ad-me'-tus |
| Ab-el-li'-nus | Ac-a-lan'-drus | A'-cha'-tes | Ac-ris-i-o'-ne | A-do'-ni-a |
| Ab-i-a 1 4 7 | A-cal'-le 8 | Ach-e-lo'-i-des 4 | Ac-ris-i-o-ne'-us | A-do'-nis |
| A-ben'-da 7 | A-ca-mar'-chis 7 | Ach-e-lo'-ri-um | Ac-ris-i-o-ni'-a-des | Ad-ra-myt'-ti-um |
| Ab'-ga-rus | Ac'-a-mas 7 | Ach-e-lo'-us | A'-cris'-e-us 10 | Ad-ra'-na 7 1 |
| Ab'-bi 4 | A-camp'-sis 7 | A'-cher'-dus | A'-cri'-tas 1 | A-dra'-num |
| Ab'-i-la 4 7 | A-can'-thia 7 | A'-cher-i-mi 3 4 | Ac-ro-a'-thon | A-dras'-ta |
| Ab'-is'-a-res 7 | A-can'-thus 7 | Ach'-e-ron | Ac-ro-ce-rui'-ni-um | A-dras'-ti-a |
| A-bis'-a-ris 7 | Ac'-a-ra 7 | Ach-e-ron'-ti-a 10 | Ac-ro-ce-rin'-thus | A-dras'-tus |
| Ab-i-son'-tes 4 | A-ca'-ri-a 7 | Ach-e-ru'-si-a 11 | A'-cron 1 | A-dri-a 23 |
| Ab-le'-tes 1 | Ac-ar-na'-ni-a 7 | Ach-e-ru'-si-as 11 | Ac-ro-pa'-tos | A-dri-a'-num |
| A-bob'-ri-ca 4 | A-car'-nas 7 | A'-che'-tus | A'-crop'-olis | A-dri-at'-i-cum |
| A-bo'-bus | A-cas'-ta 7 | A-chil'-las | Ac'-ro-ta | A-dri-an-op'-olis |
| A-bæc'-ri-tus 5 | A-cas'-tus 7 | A-chil'-le-us | A'-crot'-a-tus | A-dri-a'-nus |
| Ab-o-la'-ni 3 | Ac-a-than'-tus 7 | Ach-il-le'-a 7 | Ac-ro'-thos | <i>A'-dri-an</i> , Eng |
| Ab-o-lus 7 1 | Ac'-ci-a 10 7 | Ach-il-lei'-en'-ses | Ac'-ta 7 | Ad-ri-me'-tum |
| Ab-on-i-te'-chos 5 | <i>Ak'-she-a</i> | Ach-il-le'-is | Ac-tæ'-a 7 | Ad-u-at'-i-ci 4 |
| Ab-o-ra'-ca 1 7 | Ac'-ci-la 7 | A-chil'-les | Ac-tæ'-on 4 | A-dyr-ma-chi'-dæ |
| Ab-o-rig'-i-nes 4 | Ac'-ci-us 10 | Ach-il-le'-um | Ac-tæ'-us 4 | §E'-a 7 |
| A-bor'-ras 7 | <i>Ak'-she-us</i> | A-chil'-vi 4 | Ac'-te 8 | Æ-a-cæ'-a |

* Every a ending a syllable, with the accent upon it, is pronounced like the a in the English words *fa-vour*, *ta-per*, &c. See Rule the 1st prefixed to this Vocabulary.

† Every unaccented a, whether initial, medial, or final, ending a syllable, has an obscure sound, bordering on the a in *father*. See Rule the 7th, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

‡ *Achabytos*.—Ch, in this and all the subsequent words,

have the sound of k. Thus *Achabytos*, *Achea*, *Achates* &c., are pronounced as if written *Åkabytos*, *Åkea*, *Åkates*, &c. See Rule the 12th.

§ *Æa*.—The diphthong is merely ocular, for the a has no share in the sound, though it appears in the type. Indeed, as we pronounce the æ, there is no middle sound between that letter and e, and therefore we have adopted

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| ÆG | ÆS | AG | AL | AL |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Æ-ac'i-das | Æ-gyp'-tus | Æ-sy'-o-tes | Ag-i-la'-us | Al-a-ri'-cus |
| Æ-ac'i-des | Æ-li-a | Æs-ym-ne'-tes 21 | A-gis | Al-a-ric, Eng. |
| Æ'-a-cus | Æ-li-a-nus | Æ-sym'-nus | Ag-la'-i-a | Al-a-ro'-di-i 3 4 |
| Æ'-æ | Æ'-li-an, Eng. | Æ-thal'-i-des | Ag-lay'-a | Al-as'-tor |
| Æ-an-te'-um | Æ'-li-us and Æ'-li-a | Æ-thi-o'-pi-a 22 | Ag-la-o-ni'-ce | Al'-a-zon |
| Æ-an'-ti-des | Æ-lu'-rus | Æth-li-us | Ag-la'-o-pe | Al'-ba Syl'-vi-us |
| Æ-as | Æ-mil'-i-a | Æ'-thon | Ag-la-o-phæ'-na | Al-ba'-ni-a |
| Æ-a-tus | Æ-mil'-i-a-nus | Æ'-thra | Ag-la'-o-phon | Al-ba'-nus |
| Æch-mac'-o-ras | Æ-mil'-i-us | Æ-thu'-sa | Ag-la'-os-the-nes | Al-bi'-ci 3 4 |
| Æch'-mis | Æ-mon | Æ'-ti-a 10 | Ag-lau'-ros | Al-bi'-e-tæ 4 |
| Æ-dop'-sum | Æ-mo'-o-na | †Æ'-ti-us 10 | Ag-la'-us | Al-bi'-ni 3 |
| Æ-des'-sa | Æ-mo'-ni-a | Æ'-na | Ag-na | Al-bi-no-va'-nus |
| Æ-dic'-u-la | Æ-mon'-i-des | Æ-to'-li-a | Ag-bin-te-mo'-li-um | Al-bi-nus |
| Æ-di'-les 8 | Æ-mus | Æ-to'-lus | Ag-nod'-i-ce | Al-bi-on |
| Æ-dip'-sus | Æ-myl'-i-a | Æ'-fer | Ag-non'-i-des | Al'-bi-us |
| Æ'-don | Æ-myl'-i-a-nus | A-fra'-ni-a | Ag-o-ni'-li-a, and | Al-bu-cil'-la |
| Æ-du'-i, or Hed'-u-i | Æ-myl'-i-i 4 | A-fra'-ni-us | A-go'-ni-a | Al-bu-la |
| Æ-el'-lo | Æ-myl'-i-us | Af-ri-ca 7 | A-go'-nis | Al-bu'-ne-a |
| Æ-el'-ta | Æ-na'-ri-a | Af-ri-ca'-nus | Ag-o'-ni-us | Al-bur'-nus |
| Æ-e'-ti-as 10 | Æ-ne'-a | Af-ri-cum | Ag-o'-ni-us | Al-bus Pa'-gus |
| Æ'-ga | Æ-ne'-a-des | A-gag-ri-a'-næ | Ag-o-rac-ri-tus | Al-bu-ti-us 10 |
| Æ-g'-as | Æ-ne'-a-dæ | Ag-a-las'-ses | Ag-o-ran'-o-mi 3 | Al-cæ'-us |
| Æ-gw 5 | Æ-ne'-as | Ag-gal'-la 7 | Ag-o-ra'-nis | Al-cam'-e-nes |
| Æ-gw'-æ | Æ-ne'-i-a | Ag-gam'-ma-tæ | Ag-o-ræ'-a | Al-can'-der |
| Æ-gw'-on | Æ-ne'-is | Ag-a-mo'-des | A-gra 1 | Al-can'-dre |
| Æ-gw'-um | Æ-ne'-i-des 4 | Ag-a-mem'-non | A-græ'-i 3 | Al-ca-nor |
| Æ-gw'-us | Æ-ne'-i-de'-mus | Ag-a-mem-no'-ni-us | Ag-ra-gas | Al-cath'-o-e |
| Æ-ga'-le-os | Æ-ne'-si-us 10 | Ag-a-mo'-tor | A-grau'-le | Al-cath'-o-us |
| Æ-ga'-le-um | Æ-ne'-tus | Ag-am'-nes'-tor | A-grau'-li-a | Al-ce |
| Æ-gan | Æ-ni-a | Ag-a-nip'-pe | A-grau'-los | Al-ce-nor |
| Æ-gas 5 | Æ-ni-a-cus | Ag-an'-za-ga | Ag-rau-o-ni'-tæ | Al-cee'-te |
| Æ-ga'-tes | Æ-ni'-o-chi 12 | Ag-a-pe'-no | Ag-ri'-a-nes | Al-cee'-tis |
| Æ-ga'-le-on | Æn-o-bar'-bus 22 | Ag-a-re'-ni 3 | A-gric'-o-la | Al-cee'-tas |
| Æ-ga'-ri-a | Æn'-o-cles | Ag-a-ris'-ta | Ag-ri-gen'-tum | Al-chi'-das 12 |
| Æ-ges'-tu | Æ'-nos | Ag-as'-i-cles | A-grin'-i-um | Al-chim'-a-cus |
| Æ-ges'-us | Æ-num | Ag-as'-sæ | A-grit'-o-ni-a | Al-ci-bi'-a-des 4 |
| Æ-gi'-a-le | Æ-ny'-ra | Ag-as-the-nes | A-grit'-o-pas | Al-cid'-a-mas |
| Æ-gi'-a-le-us 22 | Æ-o'-li-a | Ag-as'-thus | A-grit'-o-pe | Al-ci-da-me'-a |
| Æ-gi'-a-li-a 22 4 | Æ-o'-li-æ | Ag-as'-tro-phus | A-grip'-pa | Al-ci-dam'-i-das |
| Æ-gi'-a-lus | Æ-ol'-i-da | Ag-a-tha | Ag-rip-pli'-na | Al-cid'-a-mas |
| Æ-gi'-des | Æ-ol'-i-des | Ag-ath-ar'-chi-das | A-gris'-o-pe 8 | Al-ci-das |
| Æ-gi'-la | Æ-o'-lis | Ag-ath-ar'-chi-des | A'-gri-us 1 | Al-ci-dæ |
| Æ-gi'-i-a | Æ-o'-lus | Ag-ath-ar'-cus | Ag'-ro-las | Al-cid'-i-ce |
| Æ-gim'-i-us | Æ-o-ra | Ag-a'-thi-as | Ag'-ron | Al-cim'-i |
| Æ-gi-mo'-rus | Æ-pa'-li-us | Ag-a-tho | Ag-gro'-tas | Al-cim'-e-don |
| Æ-gi'-na | Æ-pe'-a | Ag-gath-o-cle'-a | Ag-gro'-e-ra | Al-cim'-e-nes |
| Æ-gi-ne'-ta | Æp'-u-lo 21 | Ag-gath'-o-cles | Ag-yl'-e-us 5 | Al'-ci-mus |
| Æ-gi-ne'-tes | Æ'-py 6 | Ag-a'-thon | Ag-yl'-la | Al-cin'-o-o |
| Æ-gi'-o-chus | Æp'-y-tus 21 | Ag-gath-o-ny'-mus | Ag-yl'-læ'-us | Al'-ci-nor |
| Æ-gi'-pan | Æ-qua'-na 7 | Ag-a-thos-the-nes | Ag-yl'-rus | †Al-cin'-o-us |
| Æ-gi'-ra | Æ-qui 3 | Ag-a-thyr'-num | Ag-yl'-i-um | Al-ci-o'-ne-us 5 |
| Æ-gir-o-es'-sa | Æ-quit'-o-li | Ag-a-thyr'-si 3 | Ag-yl'-i-us | Al'-ci-phron |
| *Æ-gis | Æq-ui-me'-li-um | Ag-a'-ve | Ag-yl'-tes | Al-cip'-pe |
| Æ-gis'-thus | Æ-ri-as | Ag-au'-i 3 | A-ha'-la 7 | Al-cip'-pus |
| Æ-gis'-tum | Æ-r'-o-pe | Ag-ga'-vus | A'-jax | Al'-cis |
| Æ-gi-um | Æ-r'-o-pus | Ag-des'-tis | A-i-do'-ne-us 5 | Al-cith'-o-e |
| Æ-g'-le | Æs'-a-cus | Ag-e'-e-na | A-im'-y-on | Alc-mæ'-on |
| Æ-g'-les | Æ-sa'-pus | Ag-e-las'-tus | A-i'-us Lo-cu'-ti-us | Alc-mæ-on'-i-dæ |
| Æ-g-le'-tes | Æ-sar, or Æ-sa'-ras | Ag-e-la'-us | Al-a-ban'-da | Alc-man |
| Æ-g-lo-ge | Æs'-chi-nes 22 | Ag-en'-di-cum | Al'-a-bus | Alc-me'-na |
| Æ-gob'-o-lus | Æs'-chy-li-des | Ag-e-nor | Al'-æ-a | Alcy'-o-ne |
| Æ-goc'-e-ros | Æs'-chy-lon 12 | Ag-e-nor'-i-des | Al'-æ-i 3 | Alcy'-o-ne-us 5 |
| Æ-gon | Æs'-chy-lus 21 | Ag-e-ri'-nus | Al'-æ-sa | Alcy'-o-na |
| Æ-gos pot'-a-mos | Æs'-cu-la'-pi-us 22 | Ag-e-san'-der | Al'-æ-us | Al-dea'-cus |
| Æ-g-o-sa'-gæ | Æ-se'-pus | Ag-e-san'-der | Al-a-go'-ni-a | Al-du'-a-bis |
| Æ-gos'-the-na | Æ-set'-ni-a | Ag-ge'-si-as 10 | Al-a'-la | Al-le-a 1 7 |
| Æ-gus | Æ-si'-on 11 | Ag-es-i-la'-us | Al-al-com'-e-næ | A-lo'-bas |
| Æ-gy 6 | Æ'-son | Ag-e-sip'-o-lis | Al-al'-li-a 7 | A-le'-bi-on |
| Æ-gy pa'-nes | Æ-son'-i-des | Ag-e-sis'-tra-ta | Al-a-ma'-nes | A-lec'-to |
| Æ-gyp'-sus | Æ-so'-pus | Ag-e-sis'-tra-tus | Al-a-man'-ni, or | A-lec'-tor |
| Æ-gyp-ti-i 4 10 | Æ'-sop, Eng. | Ag-gram'-mes | Al-e-man-ni | A-lec'-try-on |
| Æ-gyp-ti-um 10 | Æs'-tri-a | Ag-gri'-na | A-la'-ni | A-lec'-tus |
| | Æs'-u-a | Ag-i-dæ | Al'-res | ‡Al-le'-i-us Cam'-pus |

the last vowel, and relinquished the first. This, among other reasons, makes it probable that the Greeks and Romans pronounced the *a* as we do in *water*, and the *e* as we hear it in *where* and *there*; the middle or mixt sound, then, would be like *a* in *father*, which was probably the sound they gave to this diphthong.

* *Ægis*.—This diphthong, though long in Greek and Latin, is in English pronunciation either long or short, according to the accent or position of it. Thus, if it immediately precedes the accent, as in *Ægeus*, or with the accent on it, before a single consonant, in a word of two syllables, it is long, as in *Ægis*; before two consonants it is short, as in *Ægles*; or before one only, if the accent be on the antepenultimate, as in *Æropus*.—For the exceptions to this rule, see Rule 22.

† One of the generals of Valentinian the Third; which, Labbe tells us, ought properly to be written *Ætius*; that is without the diphthong. We may observe, that, as this

word comes from the Greek, but is latinized, it is pronounced with the *t* like *sh*, as if written *Æshius*; but the preceding word *Ætion*, being pure Greek, does not conform to this analogy.—See Rule the 11th and 29th.

‡ *Alcinous*.—There are no words more frequently mispronounced by a mere English scholar than those of this termination. By such a one we sometimes hear *Alcinous* and *Antinous* pronounced in three syllables, as if written *Al-ci-nouz* and *An-ti-nouz*, rhyming with *vows*; but classical pronunciation requires that these vowels should form distinct syllables.

§ *Aleius Campus*.—

“Least from this flying steed unrein'd, (as once
“Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,
“Dismounted, on th' *Aleian* field I fall,
“Erroneous there to wander, and forlorn.”

MILTON'S *Par. Lost*, b. vii. v. 17.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| AL | AM | AM | AN | AN |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Al-o-man'-ni | Al-phe'-nus | Am-e-ni'-des | Am-phith'-e-mis | An-ches'-mus |
| Al-le-mon | Al-phe-si-bw'-a 5 | Am-men'-o-cles | Am-phith'-o-e | An-chi-a-la |
| Al-e-mu-si-i 4 | Al-phe-si-bw'-us | Am-me'-ri-a | Am-phit'-ri-te 8 | An-chi'-a-lus |
| Al-lens | Al-phe'-us | Am-mes'-tra-tus | Am-phit'-ry-on | An-chi-a-le |
| A'-le-on | Al-phe'-us | Am-mos'-tris | Am-phit'-tus | An-chi-mo'-li-us |
| A-le-se | Al-phe-on 29 | Am-mic'-las | Am-phot'-e-ry-us | An-chin'-o-e |
| A-le'-si-a 10 | Al-pi-nus | Am-ic-læ'-us | Am-phot-ry-o'-ni'-a- | An-chi-sea |
| A-le'-si-um 10 | Al'-pis | Am-mic-tæ'-us | des | An-chis-i-a 11 |
| A-le'-tes | Al'-si-um 10 | A-mic'-tas | Am-phry'-us | An-chi-si-a-des |
| A-le-thes | Al-sus | Am-mi-da 3 | Amp-a-ga | An-cho-e |
| A-le-thi-a | Al-thæ'-a | A-mil-car | Am-pys'-i-des | An-chu'-rus |
| A-let-i-das | Al-tham'-e-nes | Am-i-los 4 | Am-pyx | An-ci-le |
| A-le-tri-um | Al-ti-num | A-mim-o-ne, or | Am-sac'-tus | An-con |
| A-le-tum | Al'-tis | A-mym'-o-ne | A-mu'-li-us | An-co-na |
| Al-eu-a-dæ | A-lon'-ti-um 10 | A-min'-e-a, or | A-myc'-la | An'-cus Mar'-ti-us |
| A-le-us | A'-lus, Al-u-us | Am-min'-e-a | A-myc'-læ | An-cy-le |
| A'-lex 1 | A-ly-at'-tes | A-min'-i-as | Am'-y-cus | An-cy'-ræ |
| A-lex-a-me'-nus | Al-y-ba 6 | A-min'-i-us | Am-y-don | An-da |
| *Al-ex-an'-der | Al-y-cæ'-a | A-min'-o-cles | Am-y-mo'-ne | An-dab'-a-tæ |
| Al-ex-an'-dra | Al-y-cæ'-us | Am-i-se'-na | A-myn'-tas | An-da'-ni-a |
| Al-ex-an'-dri-a 30 (a) | A-lys'-sus | Am-si'-as 10 | A-myn-ti-a'-nus | An-de-ca'-vi-a |
| Al-ex-an'-dri-des | Al-yx-oth'-o-e | A-mis'-sas | A-myn'-tor | An'-des |
| Al-ex-an'-dri-na | A-mad'-o-ci 3 | A-mi'-sum | A-my'-ris | An-doc'-i-des |
| Al-ex-an'-drop'-olis | A-mad'-o-cus | A-mi'-sus | A-my-r'-i-us | An-dom'-a-tis |
| Al-ex-a-nor | Am'-a-ge | Am-i-ter'-num | Am'-y-rus | An-dræ-mon |
| Al-ex-ar'-chus | Am-al-thæ'-a | Am-i-tha'-on, or | A-mys-tis | An-dra-ga'-thi-us |
| A-lex'-as | Am-al-thæ-um | Am-y-tha'-on | Am-y-tha'-on | An-drag-a-thus |
| A-lex-i-a | Am'-a-na | Am-ma'-lo | Am'-y-tis | An-drag'-o-ras |
| A-lex'-she-a | A-man'-tes | Am-mi-a'-nus | An'-aces | An-dram'-y-tes |
| A-lex-ic-a-cus | Am-an-ti'-ni 3 | Am-mon | An-a-char'-sis | An-dre-as |
| Al-ex-i-us | A-ma'-nus | Am-mo'-ni-a | A-na'-ci-um 10 | Jn'-drew, Eng. |
| A-lex'-i-o | A-mar'-a-cus | Am-mo'-ni-i 3 | A-nac'-re-on, or | An'-dri-clus |
| A-lex'-she-o | A-mar-di 3 | Am-mo'-ni-us | A-na'-cre-on 23 | An'-dri-on |
| Al-ex-ip'-pus | A-mar'-tus | Am-mo'-the-a | An-ac-to-ri-a | An-dris-cus |
| Al-ex-ir'-a-cus | Am-bryl'-lis | Am-ni'-as | An-ac-to-ri-um | An-dro'-bi-us |
| Al-ex-ir'-ho-e | Am-ar-yu'-ce-us 5 | Am-ni'-sus 3 | †An-a-dy-om'-e-ne | An-dro-cle'-a |
| A-lex'-ia | Am-ar-yu'-thus | Am-o-bæ'-us 5 | A-nag'-ni-a | An-dro-cles |
| A-lex-on | A'-mas | Am-o-me'-tus | An-a-gy'-ron'tum | An-dro-chi'-des |
| Al-fa-ter'-na | A-ma'-si-a 10 | A'-mor 1 | An-a-i-tis | An-dro-clus |
| Al-fe'-nus | Am-a-se'-nus | A-mor'-ges | An-a-pho | An-dro-cy'-des |
| Al-gi-dum | A-ma'-sis | A-mor'-gos | An-a-phys'-tus | An-drod'-a-mus |
| A-li-ac-mon | A-mas'-tris | Am-pe-lus | A-na'-pus | An-dro'-ge-os |
| A-li-ar'-tum | A-mas'-trus | Am-pe-lu'-si-a | A-nar'-tes | An-dro'-ge-us |
| A-li-ar'-tus | A-ma'-ta | Am-phe'-a 7 | A'-nas 1 | An-drog'-y-næ |
| Al-i'-cis | Am-a-the'-a | Am-phi-a-la'-us | An'-cho-ra | An-drom'-a-che |
| A-li-e-nus 21 | Am'-a-thus | Am-phi-a-nax | A-nat'-ole | An-drom-a-chi'-dæ |
| Al-i-fæ | A-max-am-pe'-us | Am-phj-a-ra'-us | A-na-u-chi-das 12 | An-drom'-a-chus |
| A-li-læ-i 3 4 | A-max'-i-a | Am-phi-ar'-ides | A-nau'-rus | An-drom'-a-das |
| Al-i-men'-tus | A-max'-i-ta | Am-phic'-ra-tes | A'-nax 1 | An-drom'-e-da |
| A-lin'-dæ | Am-a-zo'-nes | Am-phic'-ty-on 11 | An-ax-ag'-o-ras | An'-dron |
| A-lin-do'-i-a | A-maz-o-nes | Am-phic-le-a | An-ax-an'-der | ‡An-dro-ni'-cus 28 |
| Al-i-phe'-ri-a | Am-phid-a-mus | Am-phid-a-mus | An-ax-an'-dri-des | An-droph'-a-gi 3 |
| Al-ir-ro'-thi-us | Am-a-zon-i-des | Am-phi-dro-mi-a | An-ax-ar'-che 12 | An-dro-pom'-pus |
| Al'-li-a | Am-a-zo'-ni-a | Am-phig-ge'-ni-a, or | An-ax-ar'-e-te | An'-dros |
| Al-li-e'-nos | Am-a-zo'-ni-um | †Am-phig-ge'-ni-a 29 | An-ax-e'-nor | An-dros'-the-nee |
| Al-lob'-ro-ges | Am-a-zo'-ni-us | Am-phil-u-chus | A-nax'-i-as 10 | An-dro-tri-on |
| Al-lob-ry-ges | Am-lar'-ri 3 | Am-phil'-y-tus | An-ax-ib'-i-a | An-e-lon'-tis |
| Al-lu-ti-us 10 | Am'-be-nus | Am-phim'-a-chus | An-ax-ic'-ra-tes | An-e-ras'-tus |
| A-lo-a | Am-bar-va'-li-a | Am-phim'-e-clon | An-ax-id'-a-mus | An-e-mo'-li-a |
| Al-o-e'-us | Am-bi-a-li'-tes | Am-phim'-o-me | A-nax-i-i-las 10 | An-e-mo'-thas |
| Al-o-i-dæ | Am-bi-a-li'-num | Am-phin'-o-mus | A-nax-i-la'-us | An-fin'-o-mus |
| Al-o-i-des | Am-bi-a-ti'-num | Am-phi'-on 28 | An-ax-il'-i-des | An-ge-li-a |
| A-lo'-ne | Am-bi-ga'-tus | Am-philp'-o-les | An-ax-i-man'-der | An-ge-li-on |
| Al-o-pe | Am-bi-o-rix | Am-philp'-o-lis | An-ax-im'-e-nes | An'-ge-lus |
| A-lop-e-ce | Am-bia-da | Am-philp'-y-ros | An-ax-ip'-o-lis | An-gi'-tes |
| A-lop-e-ces | Am-bra'-ci-a 10 | Am-phi-re'-tus | An-ax-ip'-pus | An'-grus |
| A-lop-pi-us | Am-bra'-ci-us 10 | Am-phir'-o-e | An-ax-ir'-ho-e | An-gu-it'-i-a 11 24 |
| A'-los | Am-bri 3 | Am-phis | A-nax'-is | A'-ni-a 7 |
| Al-o-ti-a 10 | Am-bro'-nes | Am-phis-bw'-na | A-nax'-o | An-i-ce'-tus |
| Al-pe'-nus | Am-bro'-si-a 10 | Am-phis'-sa | An-cæ'-us | A-nic'-i-a 10 |
| Al'-pes | Am-bro'-si-us 10 | Am-phis-se'-ne | An-ca-li-tes | A-nic'-i-um 24 |
| Alpe, Eng. | Am-bry-on | Am-phis'-sus | An-ca'-ri-a | A-nic'-i-us Gal'-lus |
| Al-phe'-a | Am-brvs'-sus | Am-phis'-the-nes | An-cha'-ri-a 7 | An'-i-grus |
| Al-phe'-i-a | Am-bul'-li 3 | Am-phis-ti'-des | An-cha'-ri-us | An'-ni-o, and A'-ni-en |
| Al-phe'-nor | Am'-e-les | Am-phis-tra-tus | An-che-si'-lus | An-i-tor'-gis |
| | Am-e-na'-nus | Am-phit'-e-a | An-che-si'-tes | An'-ni-us |

* *Alexander*.—This word is as frequently pronounced with the accent on the first as on the third syllable.

† *Amphigenia*.—See *IPHIGENIA*, and Rule 30, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

‡ This epithet, from the Greek *αναδω*, *emergens*, signifying rising out of the water, is applied to the picture of Venus rising out of the sea, as originally painted by Apelles. I doubt not that some, who only hear this word, without seeing it written, suppose it to mean *Anno Domini*, the year of our Lord.

§ *Andronicus*.—This word is uniformly pronounced by our prosodists with the penultimate accent; and yet, soaverse is an English ear to placing the accent on the penultimate i, that by all English scholars we hear it placed

upon the antepenultimate syllable. That this was the pronunciation of this word in Queen Elizabeth's time, appears plainly from the tragedy of *Titus Andronicus*, said to be written by Shakspeare; in which we every where find the antepenultimate pronunciation adopted. It may indeed be questioned, whether Shakspeare's learning extended to a knowledge of the quantity of this Greco-Latin word; but, as Mr. Steevens has justly observed, there is a greater number of classical allusions in this play than are scattered over all the rest of the performances on which the seal of Shakspeare is indubitably fixed; and therefore it may be presumed, that the author could not be ignorant of the Greek and Latin pronunciation of this word, but followed the received English pronunciation of his time; and which, by all but professed scholars, is still continued.—See ΣΟΦΗΚΟΝΙΣ

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| AN | AP | AR | AR | AR |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| An-na | An-ti-o-chi-a, or | A-phid-na | A-rae-ca, or | Ar-cho-ni-tes |
| An-ni-a-nus | *An-ti-o-chi-a 29 | A-phid-nus | A-rec-ca | Ar-chy-lus 6 |
| An-ni-bal | An-ti-o-chi-a, Eng. | A-ph-o-be-tus | A-rach-ne | Ar-chy-lus |
| An-ni-bi 3 4 | An-ti-o-chus | A-phri-ces 1 | Ar-a-cho-si-a | Ar-ci-nus |
| An-ni-c-e-ris 24 | An-ti-o-chus | Aph-ro-dis-i-a | Ar-a-cho-tæ | Ar-cio-ph-y-las |
| An-non | An-ti-o-pe 8 | Aph-ro-di-sum 1 | Ar-a-cho-ti | Ar-cio-s |
| An-o-pæ-a | An-ti-o-rus | Aph-ro-di-te 8 | A-ræ-ti-as | Ar-cio-tos |
| An-ser | An-tip-a-ter | A-phy-te 8 | Ar-a-cil-lum | Ar-cio-tus |
| An-si-ba-ri-a | An-ti-pa-tri-a | A-pi-a 1 4 7 | Ar-a-co-si-i 4 | Ar-cio-rus |
| An-tæ-a | An-ti-pat-ri-das | A-pi-a-nus | Ar-a-cyn-thus 4 | Ar-da-ni-a |
| An-tæ-as | An-tip-h-a-tes | A-pi-ca-ta | Ar-a-dus | Ar-dax-a-nus |
| An-tæ-us | An-tiph-a-nes | A-pic-i-us 24 | Ar-ræ 17 | Ar-de-a |
| An-tag-o-ras | An-tiph-a-tes | A-pid-a-nus | Ar-rar 17 | Ar-de-a-tes |
| An-tal-ci-das | An-tiph-i-lus | Ap-i-na | Ar-a-rus | Ar-de-ric-ca |
| An-tan-der | An-ti-pho-n | A-pi-o-la | Ar-a-thyr-e-a | Ar-di-æ-i 4 |
| An-tan-dros | An-tiph-o-nus | A-pi-on 1 | Ar-a-tus | Ar-do-ne-a |
| An-ter-bro-gi-us | An-ti-phus | A-pis | Ar-rax-es | Ar-du-en-na |
| An-te-i-us | An-ti-pæ-nus 5 | A-pit-i-us 24 | Ar-ba-ces, or | Ar-du-i-ne |
| An-tem-næ | An-tip-o-lis | A-pol-li-na-res | †Ar-ba-ces | Ar-dy-en-sea |
| An-te-nor | An-tis-sa | A-pol-li-na-ris | Ar-be-la | Ar-dys |
| An-te-nor-i-des | An-tis-the-nes | Ap-ol-lin-i-des | ‡Ar-be-la | A-re-a |
| An-te-ros | An-tis-ti-us | A-pol-li-nis | Ar-bis | A-re-æ-i-dæ |
| An-the-a | An-tith-e-us | A-pol-lo | Ar-bo-ca-la | A-re-as |
| An-the-as | An-ti-um 10 | Ap-ol-loc-ra-tes | Ar-bus-cu-la | A-reg-o-nis |
| An-the-don | An-tom-e-nes | A-pol-lo-do-rus | Ar-ca-di-a | A-re-la-tum |
| An-the-la | An-to-ni-a | Ap-ol-lo-ni-a | Ar-ca-di-us | A-re-li-i-us |
| An-the-mis | An-to-ni-i 3 4 | Ap-ol-lo-ni-as | Ar-ca-num | A-re-mor-i-ca |
| An-the-mon | An-to-ni-na | Ap-ol-lo-ni-a-des | Ar-cas | A-re |
| An-the-mus | An-to-ni-nus | Ap-ol-lon-i-des | Ar-ce-na | A-re-ne |
| An-the-mu-si-a | An-to-ni-op-o-lis | Ap-ol-lo-ni-us | Ar-cens | A-ren-la-cum |
| An-the-ne | An-to-ni-us, M. | Ap-ol-loph-a-nes | Ar-ces-i-la-us | A-re-op-a-gi-tæ |
| An-the-rmus | An-tor-i-des | A-po-my-i-os | Ar-ce-si-us 10 | †Ar-e-op-a-gus |
| An-the-s | A-nu-bis | A-po-ni-a-na 7 | Ar-che-m-a | A-res-tæ |
| An-the-s-pho-ri-a | An-xi-us | A-po-ni-us, M. | Ar-che-a-nax | A-res-tha-nas |
| An-the-s-te-ri-a | An-xur | Ap-o-nus | Ar-che-at-i-das | A-res-tor-i-des |
| An-the-us | An-y-ta | Ap-os-tro-phi-a | Ar-ch-ag-a-thus | A-ro-ta |
| An-thi-a | An-y-tus | †A-po-the-o-sis | Ar-chan-der | Ar-cæ-tus |
| An-thi-as | An-za-be 8 | ‡A-po-the-o-sis | Ar-chan-dros | Ar-e-taph-i-la |
| An-thi-um | A-ob-ri-ga | Ap-pi-a Vi-a | Ar-che 12 | A-re-ta-les |
| An-thi-us | A-ol-li-us | Ap-pi-a-des | Ar-che-g-e-tes 24 | A-re-te |
| An-tho | A-on | Ap-pi-a-nus | Ar-che-la-us | A-re-tes |
| An-tho-res | A-o-nes | Ap-pi-i Fo-rum | Ar-chem-a-chus | A-re-thu-sa |
| An-thra-ci-a 10 | A-o-ris | Ap-pi-us | Ar-chem-o-rus | Ar-e-ti-num |
| An-thro-pi-nus | A-o-rnos | Ap-pu-la | Ar-chep-o-lis | Ar-e-tus |
| An-thro-poph-a-gi | A-o-ti | A-pri-es | Ar-chep-tol-e-mus | Ar-re-us |
| An-thyl-la | A-pa-i-tæ | Ap-pri-us | Ar-ches-tra-tus | Ar-ge-us |
| An-ti-a-ni-a | A-pa-ma 7 | Ap-sin-thi-i 4 | Ar-che-ti-ma | Ar-ga-lus |
| An-ti-as 16 | A-pa-me 8 | Ap-si-nus | Ar-che-ti-us 10 | Ar-gath-o-nus |
| An-ti-cle-a | A-pa-me-a | Ap-te-ra 20 | Ar-chi-a | Ar-ga-tho-ni-us |
| An-ti-cles | A-pa-mi-a | Ap-u-le-i-a | Ar-chi-as | Ar-ge 9 |
| An-ti-cl-i-ues | A-par-ni | Ap-u-le-i-us | Ar-chi-bi-a-des 4 | Ar-ge-a |
| An-tic-ra-gus | A-pa-tu-ri-a | A-pu-li-a | Ar-chib-i-us | Ar-go-a-thæ |
| An-tic-ra-tes | A-pe-aul-ros | Ap-u-sid-a-mus | Ar-chi-da-mi-a 29 | Ar-gen-num |
| An-tic-y-ra | A-pe-la | A-qua-ri-us | \|\|Ar-chi-da-mus, or | Ar-ges |
| An-tid-o-tus | A-pe-les | A-quil-la-ri-a | Ar-chid-a-mus | Ar-ges-tra-tus |
| An-tid-o-mus | A-pe-li-con | A-quil-le-i-a | Ar-chi-das | Ar-ge-us |
| An-tig-e-nes | A-pen-ni-nus | A-quil-li-a | Ar-chi-de-mus | Ar-gi 9 3 |
| An-ti-gen-i-das | A-per | A-quil-i-us | Ar-chi-de-us | Ar-gi-a |
| An-tig-o-na | A-pe-ro-pi-a | A-quil-uo | Ar-chid-i-um | Ar-gi-as |
| An-tig-o-ne | Ap-e-sus | A-quil-lo-ni-a | Ar-chi-gal-lus | Ar-gi-le-tum |
| An-tig-go-ni-a | Aph-a-ca | A-quin-i-us | Ar-chig-e-nes | Ar-gil-i-us |
| An-tig-o-nus | A-phæ-a | A-qui-num | Ar-chil-o-cus | Ar-gil-lus |
| An-til-co | A-phar | A-quil-ta-ni-a | Ar-chi-me-des | Ar-gi-lus |
| An-ti-lib-a-nus | Aph-a-re-tus | A-ra 17 | Ar-chi-nus | Ar-gi-nu-sæ |
| An-til-o-chus | Aph-a-re-us | Ar-a-bar-ches | Ar-chi-pel-a-gus | Ar-gi-o-pe |
| An-tim-a-chus | A-phas 1 | A-ra-bi-a | Ar-chip-o-lis | Ar-gi-pho-n-tes |
| An-tim-e-nes | A-phel-lus | A-rab-i-cus | Ar-chip-pe | Ar-gip-pe-i 3 |
| An-ti-næ-i-a 5 | Aph-e-sas | Ar-a-bis | Ar-chip-pus | Ar-gi-va |
| An-ti-nop-o-lis | Aph-e-tæ | Ar-abs | Ar-chi-tis | Ar-gi-vi 3 |
| An-tin-o-us | Aph-i-das 4 | Ar-a-bus | Ar-cho-n | **Ar-gives, Eng. |

* *Antiochia*.—For words of this termination, see *IR-IGENIA*, and No. 30 of the Rules prefixed to this Vocabulary.

† *Apotheosis*.—When we are reading Latin or Greek, this word ought to have the accent on the penultimate syllable; but in pronouncing English we should accent the antepenultimate:

"Allots the prince of his celestial line
"An *apothéosis* and rites divine."—*Garth*.

‡ *Arbaces*.—Lempriere, Gouldman, Gesner, and Littleton, accent this word on the first syllable, but Ainsworth and Holyoke on the second; and this is so much more agreeable to an English ear, that I should prefer it, though I have, out of respect to authorities, inserted the other, that the reader may choose which he pleases. Labbe has not got this word.

§ *Arbela*, the city of Assyria, where the decisive battle was fought between Alexander and Darius, and the city in Palestine of that name, have the accent on the penul-

timate; but *Arbela*, a town in Sicily, has the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

|| *Archidamus*.—Ainsworth, Gouldman, Littleton, and Holyoke, place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word, but Lempriere and Labbe on the penultimate. I have followed Lempriere and Labbe, though, in my opinion, wrong; for, as every word of this termination has the antepenultimate accent, as *Polydamas*, *Theodamas*, &c., I know not why this should be different, though Labbe tells us, that the learned are of his opinion.

¶ *Areopagus*.—Labbe tells us, that the penultimate syllable of this word is, beyond all controversy, short,—quidquid nonnulli in tantâ luce etiamnum æcuciant.—Some of these blind men are, Gouldman, Holyoke, and Littleton;—but Lempriere and Ainsworth, the best authorities, agree with Labbe.

** *Argives*.—I have observed a strong propensity in school-boys to pronounce the *g* in these words hard, as in the English word *give*. This is, undoubtedly, because their masters do so; and they will tell us, that the Greek

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| AR | AR | AS | AT | AU |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Ar'-gi-us | Ar-is-to-me'-des | Ar-tem-i-do'-rus | As-pin'-dus | Ath-o-nax'-um |
| Ar'-go | Ar-is-tom'-o-nos | †Ar'-te-mis | As'-pis | Ath-o-nw'-us |
| Ar'-gol-i-cus | A-ris-to-nau'-ta | Ar-to-mis'-i-a 11 | As-plo'-don | Ath-e-nag'-o-ras |
| Ar'-go-lis | Ar-is-to-ni'-cus | Ar-te-mis'-i-um | As-po-re'-nus | Ath-e-na'-is |
| Ar'-gon | A-ris-to-nus | †Ar-te-mi'-ta | As'-sa | A-the'-ni-on |
| Ar-go-nau'-tæ | Ar-is-ton'-i-des | Ar'-te-mon | As-sa bi'-nus | A-then'-o-cles |
| Ar-go'-us | Ar-is-ton'-y-nus | Arth'-mi-us | As-sar'-a-cus | Ath-en-o-do'-rus |
| Ar'-gus | Ar-is-toph'-a-nos | Ar-te'-na | As-se-ri'-ni 3 | A'-the-os |
| Ar-gyn'-nis | A-ris-to-phi'-l'-des | Ar-tim'-pa-sa | As-so-rus | Ath-e-sis |
| Ar'-gy-ra | A-ris-to-pho-n | Ar-to-bar-za'-nes | As'-sos | A'-thos 1 |
| Ar-gy-ras'-pi-des | A-ris'-tor | Ar-toch'-mes | As-syr'-i-a | Ath-rul'-la |
| Ar'-gy-re | Ar-is-tor'-i-des | Ar-to'-na | As'-ta | A-thyn'-bra |
| Ar-gyr'-i-pa | Ar-is-tot'-e-les | Ar-ton'-tes | As-ta-coe'-ni 5 | A-ti'-a 11 |
| Ar'-ri-a | Ar'-is-to-tle, Eng. | Ar-to'-ni-us | As'ta-cus | A-till'-i-a |
| A-ri-ad'-ne | Ar-is-to-ti'-mus | Ar-tox'-a-res | As'ta-pa | A-till'-i-us |
| A-ri-a'-us | Ar-is-tox'-e-nus | Ar-tui'-ri-us | As'ta-pos | A-till'-la |
| A-ri-a'-ni, or | A-ris'-tus | Ar-ty'-nes | As-tar'-te 8 | A-ti'-na |
| A-ri-e'-ni | Ar-is-tyl'-lus | Ar-ty'-ni-a | As'-tor | A-ti'-nas |
| A-ri-am'-nes | A'-ri-us | Ar-ty'-to-na | As-te'-ri-a | A-tin'-i-a |
| A-ri-an'-tas | Ar'-mo-nos | Ar'-u-m | As-te'-ri-on | At-lan'-tes |
| A-ri-e-ra'-thes | Ar-me'-ni-a | A-ru'-ci | As-te'-ri-us | At-lan-ti'-a-des |
| Ar-ib-hæ'-us 5 | Ar-mon-ta'-ri-us | A-ru'-e-ri-a | As-te-ro'-di-a | At-lan-ti'-des |
| A-ric'-i-a 24 | A-rim'-la-tus | A'-runs 1 | As-ter-o-pæ'-us | AU'-las |
| A-ri-ci'-na | Ar-mi-lus'-tri-um | A-run'-ti-us 10 | As-ter'-o-pe | A-tos'-sa |
| A-ri-dæ'-us | Ar-min'-i-us | A-ru-pi'-nus | As-ter'-o-pe-a | At-ra-cas |
| A-ri-e'-nis | Ar-mor'-i-cæ | Ar-va'-les | As-ter-u'-si-us 11 | At-ra-my'ti'-um |
| A-ri-gæ'-um | Ar'-ne 8 | Ar-ver'-ni | As-tin'-o-mes | AU'-ra-pes |
| A-ri'-i 4 | Ar'-ni 3 | Ar-vir'-a-gus | As-ti'-o-chus | A'-trax 1 |
| A-ri'-ma | Ar-no'-bi-us | Ar-vis'-i-um | As-to-mi 3 | At-re-ba'-tes |
| Ar-i-mas'-pi 3 | Ar'-nus | Ar-vi'-sus | As-træ'-us | †At-re-ba'-tes |
| Ar-i-mas'-pi-as | Ar'-o-a | Arx'-a-ta | As-tro'-ni | A-tro'-ni |
| Ar-i-mas'-thes | Ar'-o-ma | Ar-y-an'-des | As-tu | AU'-re-us |
| Ar-i-mal'-zæ | Ar'-pa-ni | Ar'-y-bas | As-tur | A-tri'-dæ |
| Ar'-i-mi 3 | Ar'-pi 3 | Ar-yp-tæ'-us | As'-tu-ra | A-tri'-des |
| A-rim'-i-num | Ar-pi'-num | A-san'-der | As-tu-res | A-tro'-ni-us |
| A-rim'-i-nus | Ar-ræ'-i 3 | As-ba-me'-a | As-ty'-a-ge | At-ro-pa-te'-ne |
| Ar-im-phæ'-i | Ar-rah-bæ'-us | As-bes'-tæ | As-ty'-a-ges | At-ro-pa'-ti-a 11 |
| Ar'-i-mus | Ar'-ri-a | As'-bo-lus | As-ty'-a-lus | AU'-ro-pos 1 |
| A-ri-o-bar-za'-nes | Ar-ri-a'-nus | As-bys'-tæ | As-ty'-a-nax | AU'-ta |
| A-ri-o-man'-des | Ar'-ri-us | As-cal'-a-phus | As-ty'-cra'-ti-a 10 | At-ta'-li-a |
| A-ri-o-mar'-dus | Ar-run'-ti-us 10 | As-ca'-lon | As-tyd'-a-mas | AU'-ta-lus |
| A-ri-o-me'-des | Ar-sa'-bes | As-ca'-ni-a | As-ty-da-mi'-a 30 | At-tar'-ras |
| A-ri-on 28 | Ar-sa'-ces, or | Ar-si'-nus | As-ty'-e-lus | At-to'-i-us Cap'i-tæ |
| A-ri-o-vis'-tus 21 | *Ar'-sa-cas | As'-ci-i 3 (a) | As-ty-m-e-du'-sa | AU'-tes |
| A'-ris | Ar-sac'-i-dæ | As-cle'-pi-a | As-ty'n'-o-me | AU'-this |
| A-ris-tæn'-e-tus | Ar-sam'-e-nos | As-cle-pi'-a-des | As-ty'n'-o-mi | At-ti'-ca |
| A-ris'-ba | Ar-sam'-o-tes | As-cle-pi-o-do'-rus | As-ty'n'-o-us | At-ti'-cens |
| Ar-is-tæ'-um | Ar-sam-o-cæ'-ta | As-clo-pi-o-do'-tus | As-ty'-o-che | At-ti-da'-tes |
| Ar-is-tæ'-us | Ar-sa'-nes | As-cle'-pi-us | As-ty-o-chi'-a 30 | AU'-ti-la |
| Ar-is-tag'-o-ras | Ar-sa'-ni-as | As-cle-ta'-ri-on | As-ty-pa-læ'-a | At-ti'-i-us |
| Ar-is-tan'-der | Ar-se'-na | As'-clus | As-typh'-i-lus | At-ti'-nas |
| Ar-is-tan'-dros | Ar'-ses | As-co'-li-a | As-ty'-ron | AU'-ti-us Pel-li-g'-nus |
| Ar-is-tar'-che | Ar-si-a | As-co'-ni-us La'-be-o | As-ty'-chis | AU'-u-at'-i-ci 4 |
| Ar-is-tar'-chus | Ar-si-dæ'-us | As'-cra | As-ty'-las | AU'-tu-bi 3 |
| Ar-is-ta-za'-nes | Ar-sin'-o-e | As'-cu-lum | As-tyl'-lus | A-ty'-a-dæ |
| A-ris'-te-us | Ar-ta-ba'-nus | As'-dru-bal | A-tab'-u-lus | AU'-tys 1 |
| A-ris'-te-ræ | Ar-ta-ba'-zus | A-sel'-li-o | At-a-by'-ris | AU'-fe'-i-a a'-qua |
| A-ris'-te-us | Ar-ta-bri 3 | A'-si-a 10 11 | At-a-by-ri'-te 6 | AU'-fi-de'-na |
| A-ris'-the-nos | Ar-ta-bri'-tæ | A-si-at'-i-cus | At-a-ce 8 | AU'-fid'-i-a |
| A-ris'-thus | Ar-ta-cæ'-as | A-si'-las | At-a-lan'-ta | AU'-fid'-i-us |
| Ar-is-ti'-bus | Ar-ta-cæ'-na | As-i-na'-ri-a | At-a-ran'-tes | AU'-fi-dus |
| Ar-is-ti'-des | Ar-ta-ce | As-i-na'-ri-us | A-tar'-be-chis 11 | AU'-ga, and AU'-go |
| Ar-is-tip'-pus | Ar-ta-ce'-ne | As'-i-na | A-tar'-ga-tis | AU'-ge'-a |
| A-ris'-ti-us | Ar-ta-ci'-a | As'-i-ne | A-tar'-ne-a | AU'-ga-rus |
| A-ris'-ton | Ar-tæ'-i 3 | As'-i-nes | AU'-tas, and A'-thas | AU'-ge-æ |
| Ar-is-to-bu'-la | Ar-tag'-e-ras | A-sin'-i-us Gal'-lus | AU'-tax | AU'-gi-as, and |
| Ar-is-to-bu'-lus | Ar-ta-ger'-ses | A'-si-us 11 | AU'-te 8 | AU'-ge-as |
| Ar-is-to-cle'-a | Ar-ta'-nes | As-na'-us | AU'-tel'-la | AU'-gi-læ |
| A-ris-to-cles | Ar-ta-pher'-nes | A-so'-phis | AU'-e-na | AU'-gi'-nus |
| A-ris-to-clif'-des | Ar-ta'-tus | A-so'-pi-a | At-e-no-ma'-rus | AU'-gu-res |
| Ar-is-toc'-ra-tes | Ar-ta-vas'-des | A-so-pi'-a-des | Ath-a-ma'-nes | AU'-gul'-ta |
| Ar-is-toc'-re-on | Ar-tax'-a | A-so'-pis | Ath'-a-mas | AU'-sus-ta'-li-a |
| Ar-is-toc'-ri-ten | Ar-tax'-a-ta | A-so'-pus | Ath-a-man-ti'-a-des | AU'-sus-ti'-us |
| A-ris-to-de'-mus | Ar-ta-vox'-es | As-pan'-i-thres | AU'-a-na-si'-us 10 | AU'-sus-tin, Eng. |
| Ar-is-tog'-e-nos | Ar-tax'-i-as | As-pa-lan'-gi-um | Ath'-a-nis | AU'-sus-ti-lus |
| Ar-is-to-gi'-ton | Ar-ta-yæ'-tes | As-pa'-sia 11 | AU'-the-us | AU'-sus-tus |
| Ar-is-to-la'-us | Ar-ta-yn'-ta | As-pa-si'-rus | AU'-the-na | AU'-les'-tes |
| Ar-is-tom'-a-cho | Ar-ta-yn'-tes | As-pas'-tes | AU'-the-næ 8 | AU'-le'-tes |
| Ar-is-tom'-a-chus | Ar-tem-ba'-res | As-pa-thi'-nes | AU'-e-næ'-a | AU'-lis |

gamma should always be pronounced hard in words from that language. What, then, must we alter that long catalogue of words where this letter occurs, as in *Genesis, genius, Diogenes, Egyptus, &c.*? The question answers itself.

* *Araces*.—Gouldman, Lempriere, Holyoke, and Labbe, accent this word on the first syllable, and unquestionably not without classical authority; but Ainsworth, and a still greater authority, general usage, have, in my opinion, determined the accent of this word on the second syllable.

† *Artemis*.—

"The sisters to Apollo tune their voice,
"And, *Artemis*, to thee whom darts rejoice."

Cooke's *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 17.

† *Artemita*.—Ainsworth places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word; but Lempriere, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more correctly, in my opinion, on the penultimate.

§ *Atrebatas*.—Ainsworth accents this word on the antepenultimate syllable; but Lempriere, Gouldman, Holyoke, and Labbe, on the penultimate; and this is, in my opinion, the better pronunciation.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| AU | AU | AU | AX | AZ |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Au-ton Au lo'-ni-us Au-lus Au-ras Au-re-li-a Au-re-li-a-nus Au-re-li-an, Eng. Au-re-li-us Au-re-o-lus Au-ri-go Au-rin'-i-a Au-ro-ra Au-run'-ce 8 Au-run-cu-le'i-us. | Aus-chi'-sæ 12 Aus-ci 3 Au'-ser Au'-se-ris Au'-ses Au'-son Au-so'-ni-a Au-so'-ni-us Au'-spi-cus Aus-ter Aus-le'-si-on Au-to-bu'-lus, or At-a-bu'-lus | Au-ta-ni'-tis Au toch'-tho-nēs Au to-cles Au-toc'-ra-tes Au-to-cro'-ne 8 Au-to'l'-o-læ Au-to'l'-y-cus Au-tom'-a-te Au-tom'-e-don Au-to-me-du'-sa Au-tom'-e-nēs Au-tom'-o-li Au-ton'-o-e | Au-toph-ra-da'-tes Au-xe'-si-a 11 Av-a-ri'-cum A-vel'-la Av-en-ti'-nus A-ver'-nus, or A-ver'-na A-ves'-ta A-vid'-e-nus A-vid'-i-us Cas'-si-us A-vi'-e-nus A'-vi-um Ax'-e-nus | Ax-i'-o-chus Ax-i-on 29 Ax-i-o-ni'-cus 30 Ax-i-o'-to-a Ax-i-o'-the-a Ax-i-us Ax'-ur, and An'-rw Ax'-us A'-zan 1 A-zil'-ris Az'-o-nax Az'-o-rus 11 A-zo'-tus |
| BA | BA | BI | BO | BR |
| BA-BIL'-I-US Bab'-i-lus Bab-y-lon Bab-y-lo'-ni-a Bab-y-lo'-ni-i 4 Ba-hyr'-sa Ba-byt'-a-ce Bac-a-ba'-sus Bac'-chæ Bac-cha-na'-li-a Bac-cha-n'-tes Bac'-chi 3 Bac-chi'-a-dæ Bac'-chi-des Bac'-chis Bac'-chi-um Bac'-chius Bac'-chus Bac-chyl'-ides Ba-ce'-nis Ba'-cis Bac'-tra Bac'-tri, and Bac-tri-a'-ni 4 Bac-tri-a'-na Bac'-tros Bad'-a-ca Ba'-di-a Ba'-di-us Bad-u-hen'-næ Bæ'-bi-us, M. Bæ'-tis Bæ'-ton Bæ-gis'-ta-me Bæ-gis'-ta-nēs Da-go'-as, and Ba-go'-sas Bæ-go-da'-res Bæ-goph'-a-nēs Bæ'-ra-da Bæ'-i-æ Bæ'-la Bæ-la'-crus Bæ-la-na'-græ Bæ-la'-nus Bæ-la'-ni Bæ-bil'-lus Bæ-bi'-nus Bæ'-bus Bæ-e-a'-res Bæ-le'-tus Bæ-li-us Bæ-lis'-ta Bæ-lon'-o-ti 3 Bæ-len'-ti-us 10 Bæ-y'-ras Bæ-m-u-ru'-æ Bæ-n-ti-æ 4 Bæ-n-ti-us, L. 10 Bæ-ph-y'-rus 6 Bæp'-tæ Bæ-ræ'-i Bæ-r-a-tarum Bæ-r-ba-ri | Bar-ba'-ri-a Bar-bos'-the-nēs Bar-hyth'-a-ce Bar'-ca Bar-cæ'-i, or Bar-cit'-æ Bar'-cæ Bar'-cha Bar-dæ'-i Bar'-di Bar-dyl'-lis Bar-ro'-a Ba'-re-as So-ra'-nus Ba-res Bar-gul'-si 3 Ba-ti'-ne Ba-ris'-ses Ba'-ri-um Bar-nu-u Bar-sil'-ne, and Bar-se'-ræ Bar-za-en'-tes Bar-za'-nēs Bas-i-le'-a Bas-i-li'-dæ Bas-i-li'-des Ba-sil-i-o-pot'-a-mos Bas'-i-lis Ba-sil'-i-us 31 Ras'-i-lus Bis'-sæ Bas-sa'-ni-a Bas-sa'-re-us Bas-sa'-ris Bas-sus Au-fid'-i-us Bas-tar'-næ, and Bas-ter'-næ Bas'-ti-a Ba'-ta Ba-ta'-vi Ba'-thos Bath'-y-cles Ba-thyl'-lus Bat-i-a'-lus Ba-ti-a 11 Ba-ti'-na, and Ban-ti'-na Ba'-tis Ba'to Ba'-ton Dat-ra-cho-my-o- mach'-i-a Bat-ti'-a-des Bat'-tis Bat'-tus Bat'-u-lum Bat'-u-lus Ba-tyl'-lus Bau'-bo Bau'-cis Bau-li 3 Ba'-vi-us Baz-a-en'-tes Ba-za'-ri-a | Be'-bi-us Be-bri'-a-cum Beb'-ry-ce 6 Beb'-ry-cēs, and Be-bryc'-i-i 4 Be-bryc'-i-a Bel-e-mi'-na Bel-e-phan'-tes Bel-e-sis Bel'-gæ Bel'-gi-ca Bel'-gi-um Bel'-gi-us Bel-i'-des, plural. Be-li'-des, singular. Be-lis'-a-ma Be-li-sa'-ri-us Be-lis-ti'-da Bel-i-tæ Bel-er'-o-phon *Bel-le'-rus Bel-li-e'-nus Bel-lo'-na Bel-lo-na'-ri-i 4 Bel-lov'-a-ci Bel-lo-vy'-rus Be'-lo Be'-lus Be-na'-cus Ben'-dis Ben-e-dic'-i-um Ben-e-ven'-turn Ben-the-sic'-y-me Be-pol'-ta'-nus Ber'-bi-cæ Ber-e-cyn'-thi-a Ber-e-ni'-ce 30 Ber-e-ni'-cis Ber'-gi-on Ber-gis'-te-ni Be'-ris, and Ba'-ris Ber-mi-us Ber'-o-e Be-ro'-a Ber-o-ni'-ce 30 Be-ro'-sus Ber-rhæ'-a Be'-sa Be-sid'-i-æ Be-sip'-po Bes'-si 3 Bes'-sus Bes-ti-a Be'-tis Be-tu'-ri-a Bi'-ca †Bi-a'-nor Bi'-as Bi-bac'-u-lus Bil'-a-ga Bib'-li-a, and Bil'-li-a Bib'-lis Bib-li'-na Bib'-lus | Bi-brac'-te Bib'-u-lus Bi'-ces Bi'-con Bi-cor'-ni-ger Bi-cor'-nis Bi-for-mis Bi'-frons Bil'-bi-lis Bi-na'-ter Bin'-gi-um Bi'-on Bir'-rhus Bi-sal'-tæ Bi-sal'-tes Bi-sal'-tis Bi-san'-the Bis-ton Bis-to-nis Bi'thus Bith'-yæ Bi-thyn'-i-a Bit'-ias Bi'ton Bi-tu'-i-tus Bi-tun'-tum Bi-tur'-iges Bi-tur'-icum Biz'-i-a Blæ'-na Blæ'-si 4 Blæ'-sus Blan-de-no'-na Blan-du'-si-a Blas-to-phæ-ni'-ces Blem'-my-ces Ble-ni'-na Blit'-i-um 10 Blu'-ci-um 10 Bo-a-dic'-e-a Bo'-æ, and Bo'-e-a Bo-a'-gri-us Bo-ca'-li-as Boc'-car Boc'-cho-ris Boc'-chus Bo-du'-ni Bo-du-ag-na'-tus Bo-bel'-is Bo'-bi-a Bo-e-dro'-mi-a Bo-o-tar'-chæ Bo-o'-ci-a Bo-o'-tus Bo-or-o-bis'-tas Bo-el'-thi-us Bo'-e-tus Bo'-e-us Bo'-ges Bo'-gud Bo'-gus Bo-i'-i 3 Bo-joc'-a-lus Bo-la | Bol'-be Bol-bi-ti'-num Bolg'-gi-us Bo-li'-na Bo-li'-na-s Bo-lis'-sus Bo-la'-nus Bo-lus Bom-i-en'-ses Bo-mil'-car Bom-o-ni'-cæ 30 Bo-no'-ni-a Bo-no'-si-us Bo-no'-the-us Bo-no'-zæ Bo-o'-tes Bo-o'-tus, and Bo'-o-tus Bo'-re-a Bo-re'-a-des Bo-re-as Bo-re-as-mi 3 Bo'-rus Bor-gol'-di Bor'-nos Bor-sip'-pa Bo'-rus Bo-rys'-the-nēs Bos'-pho-rus Bot'-ti-a Bot-ti'-æ-is Bo-vi'-u-num Bo-vil'-læ Brach-ma'-nēs Bræ'-si-a Ble-ni'-a-des Bran'-chi-dæ Bran-chyl'-li-des Bra'-si-æ Bras'-i-as Bras-i-de'-i-a Brau'-re Brau'-ron Bren'-ni, and Breu'-ni Bren'-us Bren'-the Bres'-ci-a Bret'-ti 3 Bri-a'-re-us Bri'-as Bri-gan'-tes Bri-gan-ti'-nus Bri'-mo Bri-se'-is Bri'-ses Bri-se'-us Bri-tan'-ni Bri-tan'-ni-a Bri-tan'-ni-cus 30 Brit-o-mar'-tis Brit-o-ma'-rus †Brit'-o-nēs |

* *Bellerus*.—Ali our lexicographers unite in giving this word the antepenultimate accent; but Milton seems to have sanctioned the perultimate, as much more agreeable to English ears, in his *Lycidas*:

“Or whether thou, to our moist vows denied,
“Sleep’st by the fable of *Bellerus* old.”

Though it must be acknowledged that Milton has in this word deserted the classical pronunciation, yet his author-

ity is sufficient to make us acquiesce in his accentuation in the above-mentioned passage.

† *Bianor*.—Lempriere accents this word on the first syllable: but Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the second; and these agree with Virgil, *Ecl. ix. v. 60*.

† *Britones*.—Labbe tells us, that this word is sometimes pronounced with the penultimate accent, but more frequently with the antepenultimate.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| BR | BU | BU | BU | BY |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Brix-el-lum | Bry-tus | Bu-col-i-cum | Bur-rhus | Byb-le'-si-a, and |
| Brix-i-a | Bry'-as | Bu-co'-li-on | Bur'-sa | Byb'-si-a |
| Bri'-zo | Bry-ax'-is | Bu-co'-lus | Bur'-si-a | Byb'-li-a |
| Broc-u-be'-lus | Bry'-co | Bu-di-i 3 | Bu'-sæ | Byb'-li-i 4 |
| Bro'-mi-us | Bry'-ges | Bu-di'-ni 3 | Bu-si'-ris | Byb'-lis |
| Bro'-mus | Bry'-gi 3 5 | Bu-do'-rum | Bu'-ta | Byt'-li-o nes |
| Bron'-tes | Bry'-so-a | Bu'-lis | Bu'-te-o | Byr'-rhus |
| Bron-ti-nus | Bu-ba-ce-ne | Bu-la'-ti-us 10 | Bu'-tes | Byr'-sa |
| Bro'-te-as | Bu-ba'-ces | Bu-ne-a | Bu-thro'-tum | By-za'-ci-nim |
| Bro'-the-us | Bu-ba'-ris | Bu'-nus | Bu-thyr'-e-us | Byz-an-ti'-a-cus |
| Bruc'-te-ri 4 | Bu-bas-ti'-a-cus | Bu-po'-lus | Bu'-to-a | Byz-an-ti-um |
| Bru-ma'-li-a | Bu'-ba-nus | Bu'-pha-nus | Bu'-tos | By'-zas |
| Brun-do'-si-um | Bu'-bon | Bu-pho'-ni-a | Bu-tor'-i-des | By-ze'-nus |
| Bru-tid'-i-us | Bu-ceph'-a-la | Bu-pra'-si-um | Bu-tun'-tum | Byz'-e-res |
| Bru'-ti-i 4 | Bu-ceph'-a-lus | Bu'-ra | Bu'-tus | Byz'-i-a |
| Bru-tu-lus | Bu-col-i-ca | Bu-ra'-i-cus | Bu-zy'-ges | |

| CA | CA | CA | CA | CA |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| CA-AN'-THUS | Ca-i'-cus | Cal-lim'-e-des | Cam'-pe 8 | Cap'-u-a |
| Ca'b'-a-des 20 | Ca-i'-e'ta | Cal-li'-nus | Cam-pas'-pe | Ca'-pys |
| Ca'b'-a-les 20 | Ca-i'-us, and Ca'-i-a | Cal-li'-o-pe 8 | Camp'-sa | Ca'-pys Syl'-vi-us |
| Ca-ba'-li-i 4 | Ca-i'-us | Cal-li-pa-ti'-ra 30 | Cam'-pus Mar'-ti-us | Car-a-bac'-tra |
| Ca-ba'-li-nus | Ca'-ab-er, Q. | Cal'-li-phon | Cam-u-dlo-gi'-nus | Car'-a-bis 20 |
| Ca-ba-li'-si-um | Ca-la'-bri-a | Cal'-li-phron | Ca'-na | Car-a-cal'-la |
| Ca-bar'-nos | Ca'-a-brus | Cal-lip'-i-dæ | Can'-a-ce | Ca-rac'-a-tes |
| Ca-bas'-sus | Ca-a-gur-rit'-a-ni | Cal-lip'-o-lis | Can'-a-che 12 | Ca-rac'-ta-cus |
| Ca-bel'-li-o 4 | Ca'-is | Cal'-li-pus | Can'-a-chus | Ca'-ræ |
| Ca-bi'-ra | Ca lag'-u-tis | Cal-lip'-y-ges | Can'-a | Ca-ræ'-lus |
| Ca-bi'-ri 3 | Ca-lag'-mis 20 | Cal-lir'-ho-e 8 | Can'-a-ri-i 4 | Car'-a-lis |
| Ca-bir'-i-a | Ca-la'-mi-sa | Cal-lis'-te | Can'-a-thus | Car'-a-nus 20 |
| Ca-bu'-ra 7 | Ca'l'-a-mos | Cal-lis-te'-i-a | *Can'-da-ce | Ca-rau'-si-us 10 |
| Ca'b'-u-rus 20 | Ca'l'-a-mus 20 | Cal-lis'-the-nes | Can-dau'-les | Car'-bo |
| Ca'-ca | Ca-la'-nus | Cal-lis'-to | Can-da'-vi-a | Car-che'-don 12 |
| Cach'-a-les 20 | Ca'l'-a-on | Cal-lis-to-ni'-cus | Can-di'-o-pe | Car-ci'-nus |
| Ca'-cus | Ca'l'-a-ris | Cal-lis'-tra-tus | Ca'-nens | Car-da'-ces |
| Ca-cu'-this | Ca-la'-tha'-na | Cal-lix'-e-na | Can-e-pho'-ri-a | Car-dam'-y-le |
| Ca-cyp'-a-ris | Ca-la'-thi-on | Cal-lix'-e-nus | Can'-e-thum | Car'-li-a |
| Cu-di 3 | Ca-la'-thus | Cu'-don | Ca-nic-u-la'-res di'-es | Car-di'-chi 12 3 |
| Cad-me'-a | Ca'l'-a-tes 20 | Ca'-lor | Ca-nid'-i-a | Ca'-res |
| Cad-me'-is | Ca-la'-ti-a | Cal'-pe | Ca-nid'-i-us | Car'-e-sa |
| Cad'-mus | Ca-la'-ti-e 10 | Cal-phur'-ni-a | Ca-nin'-e-fa'-tes | Ca-res'-sus |
| Ca'-dra 7 | Ca-lau'-re'-a, and | Cal-phur'-ni-us | Ca-nin'-i-us | Car-fin'-i-a |
| Ca-du'-ce-us 10 | Cal-su'-ri-a | Cal-pur'-ni-a | Ca-nis'-ti-us 10 | Ca'-ri-a |
| Ca-dur'-ci 3 | Ca-la'-vi-i 4 | Cal-u-sid'-i-us | Ca'-ni-us | Ca'-ri-as |
| Ca-dus'-ci | Ca-la'-vi-us | Cal-u'-si-um 10 | Can'-næ | Ca-ri'-a-ta |
| Cad'-y-tis | Cal'-his | Cal'-vi-a | Can-nop'-i-cum | Ca-ri'-na |
| Ca'-a 7 | Cal'-ce | Cal'-vi'-na | Can-no'-pus | Ca-ri'-næ |
| Ca'-ci-as 10 | Cal'-chas | Cal-vis'-i-us 10 | Can'-ta-bra | Car-i'-ne |
| Ca-cil'-i-a | Cal-che-do'-ni-a | Cal'-y-be 8 | Can'-ta-bri 3 | Ca-ri'-nus |
| Ca-cil-i-a'-nus | Cal-chin'-i-a 12 | Cal-y-cad'-nus | Can'-ta-bri 4 | Ca-ri'-sa-num |
| Ca-cil'-i-i 4 | Cal'-dus Cæ'-li-us | Cal'-y-ce 8 | Can'-tha-rus 20 | Ca-ris'-tum |
| Ca-cil'-i-us | Ca'-le | Ca-lyd'-i-um | Can'-thus | Car-ma'-ni-a |
| Cæ'-i-lus | Ca-le-do'-ni-a | Ca-lyd'-na | Can'-ti-um 10 | Car-ma'-nor |
| Cæ'-ci-na Tus'-cus | Ca-le'-nus | Cal'-y-don 6 | Can-u-le'-i-a | Car'-me |
| Cæ'-u-bum | Ca'-les | Cal-y-do'-nis | Can-u-le'-i-us | Car-me'-lus |
| Cæ'-u-lus | Ca-le'-si-us 10 | Cal-y-do'-ni-us | Ca-nu'-li-a | Car-men'-ta, and |
| Cæ'-dic'-i-us 10 | Ca-le'-tæ | Ca-lym'-ne | Ca-nu'-si-um 10 | Car-men'-tis |
| Cæ'-li-a | Cal'-e-tor 20 | Ca-lym'-da | Ca-nu'-si-us | Car-men-ta'-les |
| Cæ'-li-us | Ca'-lex | Ca-lyp'-so | Ca-nu'-ti-us 10 | Car-men-ta'-lis |
| Cem'-a-ro | Cal-i-ad'-ne | Ca-man'-ti-um 10 | Ca-pe'-la | Car'-ni-des 6 20 |
| Cæ'-ne | Cal-i-ce'-ni | Cam-a-ri'-na | Ca-pe'-nas | Car'-na Car-jin'-e-a |
| Cæ'-ne-us | Ca-lid'-i-us, M. | Cam-bau'-les | Ca-pe'-ni 3 | Car-na'-si-us 10 |
| Cæn-i-des | Ca-lig'-u-la, C. | Cam'-bes | Ca-per | Car-ne'-a-des |
| Cæ'-ni'-na | Cal'-i-pus | Cam'-bre | Ca-pe'-ri | Car-ne'-i-a |
| Cæ'-nis | Ca'-lis | Cam-bu'-ni-i 4 | Ca-pe'-tus | Car'-ni-on |
| Cæ-not'-ro-pm | Cal-lis'-chrus | Cam-by'-ses | Ca-pho'-re-us | Car'-nus |
| Cæ-pi-o | Cal-la'-ci-i 4 | Cam-e-la'-ni 3 | Cap'-i-y-e 4 | Car-nu'-tes |
| Cæ-ra'-tus | Cal'-las | Cam-e-li'-tæ | Cap'-i-o 4 | Car-pa'-si-a 11 |
| Cæ-re, or Cæ'-res | Cal-la-te'-bus | Cam-e-ra 7 | Cap-is'-se-ne | Car-pa'-si-um 11 |
| Cæ'-e-si 3 | Ca-la-te'-ri-a | Cam-e-ri'-num, and | Cap-i'-to | Car-pa'-thus |
| Cæ'-sar | Cal-le'-ni | Ca-me'-ri-um | Ca-pit'-o | Car-pi-a 7 |
| Cæs-a-re'-a | Cal'-li-a | Cam-e-ri'-nus | Ca-pit-o-li'-nus | Car'-pis |
| Cæ-sa'-ri-on | Cal-li-a-des | Ca-mer'-ti-um | Cap-i-to-li-um | Car-po |
| Cæ-se'-na | Cal'-li-as | Ca-mer'-tes | Cap-pa-do'-ci-a 10 | Car-poph'-o-ra |
| Cæ-sen'-ni-as | Cal-lib'-i-us | Ca-mil'-la | Cap-pa-dox | Car-poph'-o-rus |
| Cæ-se'-ti-us 10 | Cal-li-ce'-rus | Ca-mil'-li, and | Ca-pra'-ri-a | Car'-ræ, and Car'-rhæ |
| Cæ'-si-a 10 | Cal-lich'-o-rus | Ca-mil'-læ | Ca'-pre-æ | Car-ri-na'-tes |
| Cæ'-si-us 10 | Cal'-li-cles | Ca-mil'-lus | Car-ri-cor'-nus | Car-ru'-ca |
| Cæ'-so | Cal-li-co-lo'-na | Ca-mil'-ro | Cap-ri'-ci-a'-lis | Car-se'-o-li 3 |
| Cæ-so'-ni-a | Cal-lic'-ra-tes | Ca-mil'-rus, and | Ca-pri'-na | Car-ta'-li-as |
| Cæ-so'-ni-us | Cal-lic-rat'-i-das | Ca-mil'-ra | Ca-prip'-e-des | Car-thæ'-a |
| Cæt'-o-brix | Cal-lid'-i-us | Cam-is-sa'-res | Ca'-pri-us | Car-tha-gin-i-en'-sæ |
| Cæt'-u-lum | Cal-lid'-ro-mus | Cam'-ma | Ca-pro-ti'-na | Car-tha'-go |
| Cæt'-yx | Cal-li-ge'-tus | Cam-mo'-næ | Ca'-prus | Car-thage, Eng. |
| Ca-ga'-co | Cal-lim'-a-chus 12 | Cam-pa'-na Lex | Cap'-sa | Car'-the sis |
| Ca-i-ci'-nus | Cal-lim'-e-don | Cam-pa'-ni-a | Cap'-sa-ge | Car-to'-li-a, |

* Candace.—Lempriere, Labbe, and Ainsworth, accent this word on the first syllable, but Gouldman and Holyoke on the second; and I am much mistaken if the

general ear has not sanctioned this latter pronunciation, and given it the preference.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| CE | CE | CH | CH | CII |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Ca'-rus | Ce'-bes | Ce-phid'-o tus | Cha'-rin'-thus | Chel'-o-ne |
| Car-vil'-i-us | Ce'-bren | Ce-phil'-sus | Cha'-rip'-sus | Chel'-o-nis |
| Ca'ry-a 6 7 | Ce-bre'-ni-a | Ce-phist'-sus | Chae'-ro | Chel'-o-noph'-a-gi |
| Car-y-a'-tæ | Ce-bri'-o-nes | Ce-phren | Cha'-ro-ne-a, and | Chel'-y-do'-re-a |
| Car-y-a'-tis | Cec'-i-das | Ce'-pi-o | Cher-ro-ne'-a | Chem'-mis |
| Ca-rys'-ti-us | Ce-clit'-i-us | Ce'-pi-on | Chae-ro'-ni-a | Chel'-na 7 |
| Ca-rys'-tus | Cec'-i-na | Cer'-a-ca | Cha-læ'-on | Chel'-uæ |
| Ca'-ry-um | Ce-cin'-na, A. | Ce-rac'-a-tes | Chal'-cm'-a | Chel'-ni-on |
| Cas'-ca | Ce-cro'-pi-a | Ce-ram'-bus | Chal'-ce-a | Chel'-ni-us |
| Cas-cel'-li-us | Ce-crop'-i-dæ | Ce-ro-mi'-cus | Chal'-cel'-don, and | Chel'-ops, and |
| Cas-i-li'-num | Ce'-crops | Ce-ro-mi-um | Chal'-ce-do-ni-a | Chel'-os'-pes |
| Ca-si'-na Ca-si'-num | Ce-cryp'-h-læ | Cer'-a-mus | Chal'-ci-de'-ne | Chel'-phron |
| Ca'-si-us 10 | Ced-ro-a'-tis | Cer'-ras | Chal'-ci-den'-ses | Cher'-e-moc'-ra-tes |
| Cas'-me-næ | Ce'-don | Cer'-a-sus | Chal'-cid'-e-us | Cher'-is'-o-phus |
| Cas-mil'-la | Ce-dru'-si-i 3 | Cer'-a-ta | Chal'-cid'-i-ca | Cher'-o-phon |
| Cas-pe'-ri-a | Ceg'-lu-sa | Ce-ra' tus | Chal'-cid'-i-cus | Cher'-si-as 10 |
| Cas-per'-u-la | Ce'-i 3 | Ce-rau'-ni-a | Chal'-ci-w'-es | Cher'-sid'-a-mas |
| Cas-pi-a'-na | Ce'l-a-don | Ce-rau' ni i 4 | Chal'-ci'-o-pe | Cher'-si-pho |
| Cas'-pi-i 4 | Ce'l-a-dus | Ce-rau' nus | Chal'-ci'-tis 3 | Cher'-so-ne'-sus |
| Cas'-pi-um Ma'-re | Ce-læ'-næ | Ce-rau'-si-us 10 | Chal'-cis | Cher'-so-ci 3 |
| Cas-san-da'-ne | Ce-læ'-no | Cer'-be'-ri-on | Chal'-co-don | Chid'-næ-i 3 |
| Cas-san'-dræ | Ce'l-e-æ 4 | Cer'-be'-rus | Chal'-con | Chil'-i-ar'-chus |
| Cas-san'-dri-a | Ce-le'-i-a, and Ce'-la | Cer'-ca-phus | Chal'-cus | Chil'-i-us, and |
| Cas'-si-a 10 | Ce-le-la'-tes | Cer-ca-so'-rum | Chal'-dæ'-a | Chil'-e-us |
| Cas-si'-o-pe | Ce-len'-dræ | Cer'-ce'-is | Chal'-dæ'-i 3 | Chil'-lo |
| Ca-si-o-pe'-a | Ce-len'-dris, or | Cer'-ce'-ne | Chal'-les'-tra | Chil'-lo-nis |
| Cas-si-ter'-i-des | Ce-len'-de-ris | Cer'-ces'-tes | Chal'-o-ni'-tis | Chim'-æ'-rus |
| Cas'-si-us, C. 10 | Ce-le'-ne-us | Cer'-ci-des | Chal'-y-bes, and | Chim'-a-rus |
| Cas-si-ve-lau'-nus | Ce-len'-na Ce-læ'-na | Cer'-ci-i 4 | Cal'-y-bes | Chim'-e'-ri-um |
| Cas-so'-tis | Ce'-ler | Cer'-ci-na | Chal'-y-bo-ni'-tis | Chim'-o'-a-ra |
| Cas-tab'-la | Ce'-leres | Cer'-cin'-i-um | Chal'-ybs | Chil'-on 1 |
| Cas-ta'-bus | Ce'l-e-trum | Cer'-cin'-na | Chal'-ybs | Chil'-o-ne 8 |
| Cas-ta'-li-a | Ce'l-le-us | Cer'-ci-us 10 | Cham-a-vil'-ri 4 | Chil'-o-ni-dea |
| Cas-ta'-li-us Fons | Cel'-mus | Cer'-co'-pes | Cham'-e | Chil'-o-nis |
| Cas-to'-lus | Cel'-o-næ | Cer'-cops | Chal'-on | Chil'-os |
| Cas-ta'-ne-a | Cel'-sus | Cer'-cy-on 10 | Chal'-o-nes | Chil'-ron |
| Cas-ti-a-ni'-ra | Cel'-tæ | Cer'-cy'-o-nes | Cha'-o'-ni-a | Chil'-o-ne 8 |
| Cas-tor and Pol'-lux | Cel-ti-be'-ri | Cer'-cy'-ra, or | Cha-o-ni'-tis | Chio'-e |
| Cas-tra'-ti-us 10 | Cel'-ti-ca | Cor'-cy'-ra | Cha'-os | Chil'-re-us |
| Cas-tu'-lo | Cel'-ti-ci | Cer'-dyl'-i-um | Cha'-ra-dra | Chil'-ris |
| Cat-a-du'-pa | Cel'-til'-lus | Cer-e-a'-li-a | Cha'-ra'-dros | Chil'-rus |
| Cat-a-men'-te-les | Cel-to'-ri-i 4 | Ce'-res | Cha'-ra'-drus | Cho-a'-ri'-na |
| Cat'-a-na 20 | Cel-tos'-cy-thæ | Ce-res'-sus | Cha'-ra'-das | Cho-as'-pes |
| Cat-a-o'-ni-a | Cem'-me-nus | Cer'-e-tæ | Cha'-ran-dæ'-i | Cho'-bus |
| Cat-a-rac'-ta | Cem'-psi 3 | Ce'-ri-a-lis | Cha'-rax | Cher'-a-des |
| Cat'-e-nes | Ce-næ'-um | Ce'-ri-i 4 | Cha'-rax'-es and | Cher'-i-lus |
| Ca-thæ'-a | Cen'-chre-æ 12 | Ce-ril'-lum | Cha'-rax'-us | Cher'-e-æ |
| Cath'-ari 3 | Cen'-chre-is | Ce-rin'-thus | Chal'-res | Chon'-ni-dæ |
| Ca'-ti-a 11 | Cen'-chre-us | Cer'-y-ni'-tes | Chal'-ri-cles | Chon'-u-phus |
| Ca-ti-e'-na | Cen'-chri-us | Cer'-ma'-nus | Chal'-ri-clo | Chro'-mi-a 3 |
| Ca-ti-e'-nus | Ce-nes'-po-lis | Cer'-nes | Chal'-ri-cl'-des | Chro'-rin'-e-us |
| Ca-ti-li'-na | Ce-ne'-ti-us 10 | Cer'-ron | Chal'-ri-cl'-mus | Cho-ræ'-bus |
| Ca't-i-line, Eng. | Ce-ne-us | Cor-o-pas'-a-des | Chal'-ri-la | Cho-rom-næ'-i 3 |
| Ca-til'-li 3 | Cen-i-mag'-ni | Ce-ros'-sus | Chal'-ri-la'-us, and | Chos'-ro-es |
| Ca-til'-lus, or | Ce-ni'-na | Cer'-phe-res | Cha'-ril'-lus | Chre'-mes |
| Cat'-i-lus | Cen-o-ma'-ni | Cer'-rhe'-i 3 | Cha'-ri'-ni, and | Chre'-m'-es |
| Ca-ti'-na | Cen-so'-res | Cer'-sob-lep'-tes | Ca'-ri-ni 3 | Chres'-i-phon |
| Ca-ti'-us 10 | Cen-so-ri'-nus | Cer'-ti-ma | Chal'-ris | Chres'-phon'-tes |
| Ca't-i-zi 3 | Cen'-sus | Cer-to'-ni-um | Cha'-ris'-i-a | Chres'-tus |
| Ca'-to 1 | Cen-ta-re'-tus | Cer'-va'-ri-us | Chal'-ri-tes | Chro'-mi-a |
| Ca-tre-us | Cen-tau'-ri 3 | Cer'-y-ces 6 20 | Chal'-ri-ton | Chro'-mi-os |
| Cat'-ta | Cen-tau'-rus | Ce-ryc'-i-us | Chal'-me, and | Chro'-mis |
| Cat'-ti 3 | Cen-tob'-ri-ca | Cer'-y-mil'-ca | Car'-me | Chro'-mi-us |
| Cat-u-li-a'-na | Cen-to'-res 20 | Cer'-ne'-a | Chal'-mi-das | Chro'-ni-us |
| Ca-tul'-lus | Cen-tor'-i-pa | Ce-ryn'-i-tes | Chal'-mi-des | Chro'-nos |
| Cat'-u-lus 20 | Cen-tril'-tes | Ce-sol'-li-us | Chal'-mi-nus | Chry'-a-sus |
| Caul'-ca-sus | Cen-tro'-ni-us | Ce-sen'-ni-a | †Chal'-mi'-o-ne | Chry'-sa, and |
| Caul'-con | Cen-tum'-vi-ri 4 | Ces'-ti-us 10 | Chal'-mis | Chry'-se |
| Caul'-co-nes | Cen-tu'-ri-a | Ces-tril'-na | Char-mos'-y-na | Chrys'-a-me |
| Caul'-di, and | Cen-tu'-ri-pa | Ces-tril'-nus | Chal'-mo-tas | Chry-san'-tas |
| Caul'-di-um | Ce'-os and Ce'-a | Ce'-tes | Chal'-mus | Chry-san'-thi-us |
| Caul'-lo-ni-a | Ceph'-a-las | Ce-the'-gus | Chal'-ron | Chry-san'-tis |
| Caul'-ni-us | Ceph-a-le'-di-on | Ce-ti-i 4 10 | Cha-ron'-das | †Chry-sa'-or |
| Caul'-nus | Ceph-a-le'-na | Ce-ti-us 10 | Cha-ro-ne'-a | Chrys-a-o'-re-us |
| Caul'-ros | Ce-phal'-len | Ce-to | Cha-ro'-ni-um | Chry-sa'-o-ris |
| Caul'-rus | Ceph-al-le'-ni-a | Ce'-us, and Cæ'-us | Chal'-rops, and | Chry'-sas |
| Cæ'-us | Ceph'-a-lo | Ce'-yx | Chal'-o-pes | Chry-sa'-is |
| Cav-a-ri'l'-lus | Ceph-a-le'-dis 5 | *Cha'-bes 12 | Cha-ryb'-dis | Chry-ser'-mus |
| Cav-a-ri'l'-nus | Ceph'-a-lon | Cha-bi'-nus | Chau'-bi, and | Chry'-ses |
| Ca'-vi-i 3 | Ceph-a-lot'-o-mi | Cha-bri'-a | Chau'-ci | Chry-sip'-pe |
| Ca-y'-ci 3 6 | Ceph-a-lu'-di-um | Cha-bri'-as | Chau'-la 7 | Chry-sip'-pus |
| Ca-y'-cus | Ceph'-a-lus | Chab'-ry-is 6 | Chau'-rus | Chry'-sis |
| Ca-y'-ter | Ce-phel'-us | Chæ-an'-i-tæ 4 | Chæ'-a | Chrys-o-as'-pi-dæ |
| Cæ'-a, or Ce'-os | Ce-phel'-nes | Chæ-re'-as | Chel'-læ | Chry-sog'-o-næus |
| Cæ'-das | Ce-phist'-i-a 10 20 | Chæ-re'-del-mus | Chel'-les | Chrys-o-lu'-us |
| Ceb-al'-li'-nus | Ceph-i-sil'-a-des | Chæ-re'-mon | Chel-i-do'-ni-a | Chry-so'-di-um |
| Ceb-a-reu'-ses | Ce-phist'-do'-rus | Chæ'-e-phon | Chel-i-do'-ni-æ | Chry-so'-phi-lis |
| | Ce-phist'-i-on 10 | Chæ-res'-tra-ta | Chel-id'-o-nis | Chry-so'-rho-æ |

* *Chabes*.—The *ch* in this, and all words from the Greek and Latin, must be pronounced like *k*.
† *Charmione*.—Dryden, in his tragedy of *All for Love*, has anglicised this word into *Charmion*;—the *ch* pronounced as in *charm*.

† *Chrysaor*.—

"Then started out, when you began to bleed,
The great *Chrysaor*, and the gallant steed."
Cooke's *Hædod*, *Thæog*

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| CI | CL | CCE | CO | CO |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Chry-sor'-rho-as | Cit'-i-um 10 | Clit'-o | Co-li-ob'-ri-ga | Con'-stans |
| Chrys-os-tom | Cit-us | Clisith'-e-ra | Co-li-us | Con-stan'-ti-a 11 |
| Chrys-oth'-e-mis | Ci-vi'-lis | Clis'-the-ses | Co-lus | Con-stan-ti'-na |
| Chryx'-us | Ciz'-y-cum | Clit'-tæ | Co-nus | Con-stan-ti-nop'-o-li |
| Chthol'-ni-a 12 | Clau'-de-us | Clit-tar'-chus | Cer'-a-nus | Con-stan-ti'-nus |
| Chtho'-ni-us 12 | Clau'-nes | Clit'-te | Co-es | Con'-stan-tine, Eng. |
| Chy'-trum | Clau'-nis | Clit-ter'-ni-a | Co-us | Con-stan-ti-us 10 |
| Cib-a-ri'-tis | Clau'-ni-us, or Cla'-nis | Clit-o-de'-mus | Cog'-a-mus | Con'-sus |
| Cib'-y-ra | Clau'-rus | Clit-to-m'-a-chus | Cog-i-du'-nus | Con-sy'-ge-na |
| Ciel'-e-ro | Clas-tid'-i-um | Clit-ton'-y-mus | Co-hi-bus | Con-ta-des'-dus |
| Cith'-y-ris | Clau'-di-a | Clit'-o-phon | Co-hors | Con-tu'-bi-a 7 |
| Cic'-o-nes | Clau'-di-æ | Clit'-tor | Co-læ'-us | Co-on |
| Ci-cu'-ta | Clau-di-a'-nus | Clit-to'-ri-a | Co-lax'-a-is | Co-os, Cos, Cel'-a and |
| Ci-hic'-ta 10 | Clau-di-op'-o-lis | Clit-tum'-nus | Co-lax'-es | Co |
| Ci-lis'-sa | Clau'-di-us | Clit'-tus | Col'-chi 12 3 | Col'-pæ |
| Ci-lis' | Clau'-nus | Clit'-tus | Col'-chis, and | Col'-phon'-tis |
| Cil'-la | Clav'-ic'-nus | Clit'-na | Col'-chios | Col'-phas |
| Cil'-les | Clav'-i-ger | Clit'-di-a | Col'-lent-da | Col'-pi-a 7 |
| Cil'-lea | Clau'-zom'-e-næ, and | Clit'-di-us | Col'-li-as | Col'-pill-us |
| Cil'-ni-us | Clau'-zom'-e-na | Clit'-li-a | Col'-lat-ti-a | Col'-po'-ni-us |
| Ci-lo | Cle'-a-das | Clit'-li-æ 4 | Col'-la-ti'-nus | Cop'-ra-tes |
| Cim'-ber | Cle-an'-der | Clit'-li-us | Col'-li'-na | Cop'-re-us |
| Cim-be'-ri-us | Cle-an'-dri-das | Clit'-nas | Col'-lu-ci-a | Cop'-tus, and Cop'-i-æ |
| Cim'-bri 3 | Cle-an'-thes | Clon'-di-cus | Col'-lo | Co-ra |
| Cim'-bri-cum | Cle-ar'-chus | Clon'-ni-a | Co'-lo-næ | Cor-a-ces'-si-um, and |
| Cim'-i-nus | Cle-ar'-ides | Clon'-ni-us | Co'-lo-ne | Cor-a-ces'-si-um |
| Cim-me'-ri-i 4 | Cle'-mens | Clot'-tho | Co'-lo-nos | Cor-a-co-na'-aus |
| Cim-me'-ris | Cle'-o | Chu'-ci'-na | Col'-o-phon | Co-ral'-e-tæ |
| Cim-me'-ri-um | Cle'-o-bis | Clu-en'-ti-us 10 | Co'-los'-æ, and | Co-ral'-li 3 |
| Ci-mo'-lis, and | Cle-o-bu'-la | Clu'-pe-a, and | Co'-los'-sis | Co-ra'-us |
| Ci-no'-lis | Cle-ob-u-li'-na | Clyp'-e-a 23 | Co'-los-us | Co'-ras |
| Ci-mo'-lus | Cle-o-bu'-lus | Clu'-si-a 11 | Col'-o-tes | Co'-rax |
| Ci-mon | Cle-o-cha'-res | Clu-si'-ni Fon'-tes | Col'-pe | Co'-rax-i 3 |
| Ci-ne'-thon | Cle-o-cha'-ri-a | Clu-si'-o-lum | Col'-lum'-ba | Cor'-be-us |
| Ci-nar'-a-das | Cle-o-cha'-ri-us | Clu-si'-um 10 | Col'-u-mel'-la | Cor'-bis |
| Cin'-ci-a 10 | Cle-od'-a-mas | Clu-si'-us 10 | Col'-u'-thus | Cor'-bu-lo |
| Cin-cin-na'-tus, L. Q. | Cle-o-de'-mus | Clu'-vi-a | Col'-ylt'-tus | Cor'-cy-ra |
| Cin'-ci-us 10 | Cle-o-do'-ra | Clu'-vi-us Ru'-fus | Com-a-ge'-na | Cor'-du-ba |
| Cin'-e-as | Cle-o-dox'-a | Clym'-e-ne | Com-a-ge'-ni | Cor-du-e'-ne 8 |
| Ci-ne'-si-as 11 | Cle-o-g'e-nes | Clym-en-e'-i-des | Co-mal'-na | Co-re 8 |
| Cin'-e-thon | Cle-o-la'-us | Clym'-e-nus | Co-mal'-ni-a | Co-res'-sus |
| Cin'-ga | Cle-o-ma'-chus | Cly-son-y-mu'-sa | Com'-a-ri 3 | Cor'-e-us |
| Cin-get'-o-rix | Cle-o-man'-tes | Clyt-em-nes'-tra | Com'-a-rus | Cor'-e-tas |
| Sin-jed'-o-rix | Cle-o-mo'-bro-tus | Clyt'-i-a, or | Co-mas'-tus | Cor'-fin'-i-um |
| Cin'-gu-lum | Cle-o-me'-des | Clyt'-i-e | Com'-ba'-bus | Cor'-fi-a 7 |
| Cin'-gu'-ta | *Cle-om'-e-nes | Clyt'-i-us 10 | Com'-be | Co'-rin'-e-um |
| Ci-nith'-i 4 | Clu-on | Clyt'-na-ca'-di-um 13 | Com'-bi 3 | Co'-rin-na |
| Cin'-na | Cle-o-næ, and | Cnac'-a-di | Com'-bro'-a | Co'-rin'-nus |
| Cin'-na-don | Cle-o-ne | Cnac'-gi-a | Com'-bu-tis | Co'-rin'-tus |
| Cin'-na-nus | Cle-o-ni'-e | Cne'-mus | Com'-e-tes | Co-ri-o-læ'-nus 23 |
| Cin-ni'-a-na | Cle-o-ni'-cus 30 | Cne'-us, or | Com'-e-tho | Co-rit'-o-li, and |
| Cinx'-i-a | Cle-on'-nis | Cne'-us | Com'-mi-ni-us | Co-ri-ol'-la |
| Ci-nyp-s, and | Cle-on'-y-mus | Cni-dio'-i-um | Co-mit'-i-a 10 | Co-ris'-sus |
| Cin'-y-phus | Cle-op'-a-ter | Cni'-dus, or | Co-mi-us | Cor'-i-tus |
| Cin'-y-ras | †Cle-o-pa'-tra | Cni'-us, or | Com'-mo-dus | Cor'-mus |
| Ci'-os | Cle-op'-a-tris | Gni'-lus | Com'-mon | Cor'-ma-sa |
| Cipl'-pus | Cle-opht'-a-nes | Cnos'-pus 13 | Com'-pi-ta'-li-a | Cor'-ne-li-a |
| Cir'-ce | Cle-o-phan'-thus | Cnos'-si-a 11 | Comp'-sa-tus | Cor'-ne-li-i 4 |
| Cir-cent'-ses Lu'-di | Cle-o-phes | Cnos'-sus | Comp'-pul'-sa | Cor'-nie'-u-lum |
| Cir-ci'-us 10 | Cle-o-phon | Co-a-ma'-ni | Co'-mus | Cor'-ni-fic'-i-us 10 |
| Cir'-cus | Cle-o-phy'-lus | Co-as'-tra, and | Con'-ca-ni 3 | Cor'-ni-ger |
| Cir'-ris | Cle-o-pom'-pus | Co-ac'-træ | Con'-cor-di-a | Cor'-nu'-tus |
| Cir-ræ'-a-tum | Cle-o-toi'-e-mus | Cob'-a-res | Con'-da-lus | Co-ræ'-bus |
| Cir'-rha, and | Cle-o-pus | Coc'-a-lus | Con'-da-te | Co-ro'-na |
| Cyr'-rha | Cle-o-ra | Coc'-ce'-i-us | Con-do-cha'-tes | Co-ro-ne'-a |
| Cir'-tha, and Cir'-ta | Cle-o-s'-tra-tus | Coc'-cy'-i-us | Con-dru'-si 3 | Co-ro-nis |
| Cis-al-pi'-na Gal'-i-a | Cle-ox'-e-nus | Co'-cles, Pub. Horat. | Con-dyl'-i-a | Co-ro-ni-ta |
| Cis'-sa | Clep'-sy-dra | Co'-ti'-æ | Co'-ne 7 | Co-ro-nus |
| Cis'-se-is | Cle'-ri 3 | Co-cy'-tus | Con-e-to-du'-nus | Cor'-rha'-gi-um |
| Cis'-se'-us | Cles'-i-des | Co-dom'-a-nus | Con-fu'-ci-us 10 | Cor'-si 3 |
| Cis'-si-a 11 | Cle'-ta | Cod'-ri-dæ | Con-ge'-dus | Cor'-si-æ 7 |
| Cis'-si-e 11 | Clib'-a-nus | Co-drop'-o-lis | Co'-ni-i 3 | Cor'-so-te |
| Cis'-si-des | Cli-de'-mus | Co-drus | Con-i-sal'-tus | Cor'-su-ra 7 |
| Cis-sæ'-sa 5 | Clim'-e-nus | Cæ-cil'-i-us | Co-nis'-ci 3 | Cor-to'-næ |
| Cis'-sus | Clin'-nas | Cæ'-la | Con-ni'-das | Co'-rus |
| Cis-su'-sa | Clin'-ias | Co-lal'-e-tæ | Co'-non | Cor-un-ca'-nus |
| Cis-tæ'-ne | Cli-rap'-pi-des | Co-el'-sy'-i-a, and | Con-sen'-tes | Cor-vi'-nus |
| Ci-thæ'-ron | Cli'-us | Co-el'-sy'-i-a | Con-sid'-i-us | Cor-y-ban'-tes 6 |
| Cith-a-ris'-ta | | Co-li-a | Con-si-li'-num | Cor-y-bas |

* *Cleomenes*.—There is an unaccountable caprice in Dryden's accentuation of this word, in opposition to all prosody; for, through the whole tragedy of this title, he places the accent on the penultimate instead of the antepenultimate syllable.

† *Cleopatra*.—The learned editor of Labbe tells us, this word ought to be pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate, *Cle-op'-a-tra*, though the penultimate accentuation, he says, is the more common.

† *Cnacadium*.—*C* before *n*, in this and the succeeding words, is mute; and they must be pronounced as if written *Nacadium*, *Nacalis*, &c.

§ *Collina*.—Lempriere accents this word on the antepenultimate; but Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more properly, on the penultimate.

|| *Colotes*.—Ainsworth and Lempriere accent this word on the antepenultimate syllable; but Labbe, Gouldman and Holyoke, more agreeably to the general ear, on the penultimate.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| CR | CR | CU | CY | CY |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Cor-y-bas-sa | Crat-e-sip'o-lis | Cro-bi'-a-lus | Cus-sæ'i 3 | Cyn'-i-ci 3 |
| Cor-y-bus | Crat-e-sip'-pi-das | Crobl'-y-zi 3 | Cu-til'-i-um | Cy-nys'-ea |
| Co-ryc'-i-a 24 | Cra'-te-us | Croc'-a-le | Cy-am-o-sol'-rus | Cy'-nu 6 |
| Co-ryc'-i-des | Cra-te'-vas | Croc'-ce-æ | Cy'-a-ne 6 8 | Cyn-o-ceph'-a-le |
| Co-ryc'-i-us 10 | Cra'-this | Croc-o-di-lop'-o lis | Cy'-a-ne-æ 4 | Cyn-o-ceph'-a-i |
| Co-ry'-cus 6 | Cra-ti'-nus | Cro'-cus | Cy-an'-e-e, and | Cyn-o-phon'-tis |
| Co-ry'-don | Cra-tip'-pus | Cro'-sus | Cy'-a-ne-a | Cy-nor'-tas |
| Co-ry'-la, and | Crat'-y-lus 6 | Cro'-i-tes | Cy'-a-ne-us | Cy-nor'-ti-on 11 |
| Co-ry-le'-um | Crau'-si-æ 11 | Cro'-mi 3 | Cy-a-nip'-pe | Cy-nos |
| Co-rym'-bi-fer | Crau'-sis | Crom'-my-on | Cy-a-nip'-pus | Cyn-o-sar'-ges |
| Co-ry-na | Cra-ux'-i-das | Crom-na | Cy-a-ræ'-es, or | Cyn-o-se'-ma |
| Co-ry-no'-ta, and | Crem'-e-ra | Cro'-mus | Cy-ax'-a-res 6 | Cyn-o-su'-ra |
| Co-ry-ne'-tes | Crem'-ma | Cro'-ni-a 7 | Cy-be'-be | Cyn'-o-sure, Eng |
| Co-ry-phal'-si-um | Crem'-my-on, and | Cron'-i-des | Cy'b'-e-la, and | Cyn'-thi-a |
| Co-ry-then'-ses | Crom'-m'-on | Cro'-ni-um | Cy'b'-e-la | Cyn'-thi-us |
| Co-ry'-hus | Crem'-ni, and | Cro'-phi 3 | Cy'b'-e-le | Cyn'-thus |
| Co-ry'-tus 6 | Crem'-nos | Cros-sæ'-a | Cy'b'-e-lus | Cyn-u-ren'-ses |
| Co-s | Crem'-u-na | Crot'-a-lus | Cy'b'-i-ra | Cy'-nus |
| Co'-sa, and Cos'-sa, or | Crem'-i-des | Crot'-ton | Cy-ce'-si-um 11 | Cyp-a-ris'-si, and |
| Co'-sa | Crem'-u'-ti-us 10 | Crot'-to-na 7 | Cyeh'-re-us 12 | Cyp-a-ris'-si-a 11 |
| Cos-co'-ni-us | Cre'-on | Crot-o-ni'-a-tis | Cy'e'-la-des | Cyp-a-ris'-sus |
| Co-sin'-gas | Cre-on-ti'-a-des | Cro-to'-pi-as | Cy-clo'-pes | Cyph'-o-ra |
| Co'-sis | Cre-oph'-i-lus | Cro-to'-pus | Cy'-clops, Eng. | Cypr'-i-us |
| Cos'-mus | Cre-pe'-ri-us | Cru'-nos | Cy'-clus | Cy'-prus |
| Cos'-se-a 7 | Cres | Cru'-sis | Cy'-da 6 | Cy'-psel'-i-des |
| Cos'-sus | Cres'-sa, and Cres'-sa | Crus-tu-mo'-ri 4 | Cy'd'-as | Cy'-se-lus |
| Cos-sut'-ti-i 4 | Cre-si-us 11 | Crus-tu-mo'-ri-a | Cy-dip'-pe | Cy'-se-lus |
| Cos-to-bæ'-i 3 | Cres-pho-n'-tes | Crus-tu-mo'-ri-um | Cy-dip'-pus | Cy-raul'-nis |
| Co-sy'-ra | Cres'-sus | Crus-tu-mi'-num | Cy'-don | Cy'-re |
| Co'-tes, and Cot'-tes | Cres'-si-us 11 | Crus-tu'-mi-um | Cy'-do-ni-a | Cy-re-na'-i-ca |
| Co'-thon | Cres'-ton | Crus-tu'-nis, and | Cy'd'-ra-ra | Cy-re-na'-i-ci 3 |
| Co-tho'-ne-a 7 | Cre'-sus | Crus-tur-ne'-ni-us | Cy'd-ro-lu'-us | Cy-re'-ne 8 |
| Cot'-i-so | Cre'-ta | Cry'-nia | Cy'-nus | Cy'-ri-a-des |
| Cot-to'-nis | Crete, Eng. 8 | Cto'-a-tus | Cy'-a-bus | Cy'-ril'-lus |
| Cot'-ta | Cro-tæ-us | Ctem'-e-ne 13 | Cy'-i-ces | Cy'-ril, Eng. |
| Cot-ti'-æ Al'-pes | Cro'-te 8 | Cto'-nos | Cy'-lin'-lus | Cy'-ri-um |
| Cot'-tus | Cro-tæ-a 7 | Cto'-si-as | Cy'-lab'-a-rus | Cy'-rus |
| Cot-y-æ'-um 6 | Cro'-tes | Cto'-sib'-i-us | Cy'-la-rus | Cy'-rus |
| Co-tyl'-o-ra | Cro-tel'-us | Ctes'-i-cles | Cy'-len | Cy'-ræ-i 3 |
| Co-ty-læ'-us | Cro-the-is | Cto-sil'-o-chus | Cy'-le-ne | Cy'-ræ-dæ |
| Co-tyll'-i-us | Cro-the-us | Ctes'-i-phon 13 | Cy'-le-ne'-i-us | Cy'-rhes |
| Co'-tys | Creth-o-na | Cte-sip'-pus | Cy-lyr'-i-i 3 4 | Cy'-rhus |
| Co-tyt'-to | Cri'-i-cus | Ctim'-e-ne | Cy'-lon | Cy'-ri-a-na 7 |
| Cra'-gus | Cro-u'-sa 7 | Cu'-la-ro | Cy'-ma, or Cy'-mæ | Cy'-si-lus |
| Cran-bu'-sa | Cro-u'-sis | Cu'-ma, and Cu'-mæ | Cy-mod'-o-ce | Cy'-rus |
| Cran'-a-i 3 | Cri'-a-sus | Cu-nax'-a 7 | Cy-mod-o-ce'-a | Cy'-rop'-o-lis |
| Cran'-a-pes | Cri-nip'-pus | Cu-pal'-vo | Cy-mod-o-ce'-as | Cy'-ta |
| Cran'-a-us | Cri'-nis | Cu-pen'-tis | Cy-me, and Cy'-mo | Cy-tæ'-ia |
| Cra'-ne | Cri-ni'-sus, and | Cu-pi'-do | Cym'-o-lus, and | Cy-the-ra |
| Cra-no'-um | Cri-mo'-sus | Cu-pi-en'-ni-us | Ci-mo'-lus | Cy-th-e-re'-a |
| Cra'-ni-i 4 | Cri'-no | Cu'-res | *Cym-o-po-li'-a | Cy-tho'-ris |
| Cra'-non, and | Cri'-son | Cy-moth'-e-us | Cy-moth'-e-us | Cy-tho'-ris |
| Cran'-non | Cris-pi'-na | Cu-re'-tis | Cyn'-a-ra | Cy-thel'-ron |
| Cran'-tor | Cris-pi'-nus | Cu'-ri-a | Cyn-æ-gil'-rus | Cy-the'-rin |
| Cra-as-sit'-i-us 10 | Crit'-a-la | Cu-ri-a'-ti-i 4 | Cy-næ'-thi-um | Cy-tho'-rus |
| Cras'-sus | Crith'-e-is | Cu'-ri-o | Cy-na'-ne | Cy-thi'-nos |
| Cras-ti'-nus | Cri-tho'-te | Cu-ri-o-sol'-i-tæ | Cy-na'-pes | Cy-tin'-e-um |
| Cra'-tis | Crit'-i-as 10 | Cu'-ri-um | Cy-nax'-a | Cy-tis-so'-rus |
| Cra-tæ'-us | Crit'-to | Cu'-ri-us Den-ta'-tus | Cyn'-e-as | Cy-to'-rus |
| Cra'-ter | Crit-o-bu'-lus | Cur'-ti-a 10 | Cy-ne'-si-i 4, and | Cyz'-ce'-ni |
| Cra'-te-rus 20 | Crit-og-na'-tus | Cur-til'-lus | Cyn'-e-tæ | Cyz'-i-cum |
| Cra'-tes | Crit-o-la'-us | Cur'-ti-us 10 | Cyn-e-thus'-sa | Cyz'-i-cus |
| Crat-es-i-cle'-a | Crit'-us | Cu-ru'-lis | Cyn'-i-a | |

| DA | DA | DA | DA | DA |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| DA'-Æ, Da'-hæ | Dal'-di-a | Da'-mis | Dan'-a-e | Daph'-nus |
| Da'-ci, and Da'-cæ | Dal-ma'-ti-a 10 | Dam'-no-rix | Dan'-a-i 3 | Dar'-a-ba |
| Da'-ci-a 11 | Dal-ma'-ti-us 10 | Da'-mo | Dan'-a-i-des 4 | Dar'-raps |
| Dac'-ty-li 3 4 | Dam-a-ge'-tus | Dam'-o-cles | Dan'-a-la | Dar-da-ni 3 |
| Dad'-i-cæ | Dam'-a-lis | Dam-moc'-ra-tes | Dan'-a-us | Dar-da-ni-a |
| Dæd'-a-la | Dæ'-mas 1 | Dam-moc'-ri-ta | Dan-da-ri, and | Dar-da-ni-des |
| Dæ-da'-li-on | Dam-a-sce'-na | Dam-moc'-ri-tus | Dan-da-ri'-dæ | Dar'-da-nus |
| Dæd'-a-lus | Dam-mas'-ci-us 10 | Da'-mon | Dan'-don | Dar'-da-ris |
| Dæ'-mon | Dam-mas'-cus | Dam-o-phan'-tus | Dan'-nu'-bi-us | Dar'-res |
| Da'-i 4 | Dam-a-sich'-thon | Dam-moph'-i-la | Dan'-ube, Eng. | Dar-re'-tis |
| Da'-i-cles 1 | Dam-a-sip'-pus | Dam-moph'-i-lus | Dan'-o-chus 12 | Dar'-ri-a |
| Da'-i-dis | Dam-a-sis'-tra-tus | Dam'-o-phon | Daph'-ne | Dar'-ri-a-ves |
| Da-im'-a-chus | Dam-a-sith'-y-nus | Dam-mos'-tra-tus | Daph-næ'-us | Dar'-ri-tæ |
| Da-im'-e-nes | Dam-mas'-tes | Dam-mox'-e-nus | Daph-ne'-us | Dar'-ri-us |
| Da'-i-phron 1 | Da'-mi-a | Da-myrr'-i-as | Daph-ne-pho'-ri-a | Das'-con |
| Da'-i-ra 1 | Da-mip'-pus | Da'-na 7 | Daph'-nis | Das-cyl'-ti-s |

* See IPHIGENIA.—

"Neptune, who shakes the earth, his daughter gave,
"Cymopolia, to reward the brave."

Cooke's Hesiod. Theog. v. 1132.

† Cytherea.—

"Behold a nymph arise, divinely fair,
"Whom to Cythera first the surges bear,

"And Aphrodite, from the foam, her name,
"Among the race of gods and men the same;
"And Cythera from Cythera came."

Cooke's Hesiod. Theog. v. 299

‡ Cytheris.—

— Mere poetry —

"Your Roman wits, your Gallus and Tibullus
"Have taught you this from Cytheris and Delia."

1074 Dryden, All for Love

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| DE | DI | DI | DO | DY |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Das'-cy-lus | De'-mo-a | Dic-tam'-num, and | Di-ox-ip'-pe | Do-rys'-sus |
| Da'-se-a | De-ma'-tri-a | Dic-tyn'-na | Di-ox-ip'-pus | Dos'-ci 3 |
| Da'-ei-us 11 | De-mo'-tri-as | Dic-ta'-tor | Di-pa'-pe | Do-si'-a-des |
| Das-sar'-e-tus | De-mo'-tri-us | Dic-tid-i-en'-ses | Diph'-i-las | Dos-se'-nus |
| Das-sa-re'-ni | De'-mo | Dic-tyn'-na | Diph'-i-las | Do't-a-das |
| Das-sa-ri'-tan | Dem-o-a-nas'-sa | Dic'-tys | Di-phor'-i-das | Do'to |
| Das-sa-ri'-i-i 3 4 | Dem-o-ce'-des | Did'-i-us | Di-pa'-na | Do'tus |
| Dat'-a-mes | De-moch'-a res | Di'-do | Dip'-sas | Dox-an'-der |
| Dat-a-pher'-nes | Dem-o-cles | Did'-y-ma | Di-ræ | Dra-ca'-nus |
| Da'-tis | De-moc'-o-on | Did-y-ma'-us | Dir'-ce | Dra'-co |
| Da'-tos, or Da'-ton | De-moc'-ra-tes | Did-y-ma'-us | Dir-cen'-ræ | Dra-con'-ti-dee |
| Dau'-lis | De-moc'-ri-tus | Did'-y-me 6 8 | Dir'-phi-a | Dra'-cus |
| Dau'-ni 3 | De-mod'-i-ce 4 8 | Did'-y-mum | Dis-cor'-di-a | Dran'-ces |
| Dau'-ni-a | De-mod'-o-cus | Did'-y-mus | Dith-y-ram'-bus | Dran-gi'-a-na 7 |
| Dau'-nus | De-mo'-le-on | Di-en'-e-ces | Di't-a-ni 3 | Dra'-pes |
| Dau'-ri-fer, and | De-mo'-le-us | Di-es'-pi-ter | Div-i-ti'-a-cus | Drep'-a-na, and |
| Dau'-ri-ses | De'-mon | Di-gen'-ti-a 10 | Di'-vus Fid'-i-us | Drep'-a-num |
| Dav'-a-ra 7 | Dem-o-nas'-sa | Di'-ma | Di'-yl-lus | Drim'-a-chus |
| De-ceb'-a-lus | De-mo'-nax | Di'-i 3 4 | Di-be'-res | Dri-op'-i-des |
| De-ce'-le-um | Dem-o-ni'-ca 1 | Di-mas'-sus | Doc'-i-lis | Dri'-os |
| Dec'-e-lus | Dem-o-ni'-cus | Di-nar'-chus 12 | Doc'-i-mus 24 | Dro'-i 3 |
| De-cent'-ri-ri 4 | Dem-o-phan'-tus | Di-nol'-o-chus | Doc'-le-a | Dro-mæ'-us |
| De-ce'-ti-a 10 | De-moph'-i-lus | Di-ni'-ce 4 | Doc'-do-na | Drop'-i-ci 4 |
| De-cid-i-us Sax'-a | Dem-o-phon | Di-ni'-as | Doc-do-næ'-us | Dro'-pi-on |
| De-cin'-e-us | De-moph'-o-on | Di-ni'-che 12 | Doc-do-ne | Dru-en'-ti-us, and |
| De-ci-us 10 | De-mop'-o-lis | Di-noch'-a-res | Doc-do-ni-des | Dru-en'-ti-a 10 |
| De-cu'-ri-o | De'-mos | Di-noc'-ra-tes | Do'-i-i 4 | Dru'-ge-ri 3 |
| Ded-i-tam'-e-nes | De-mos'-the-nes 13 | Di-nod'-o-chus | Dol-a-bel'-la | Dru'-i-de |
| De-ic'-o-on | De-mos'-tra-tus | Di-nom'-e-nes | Dol-i-cha'-on | Dru'-ids, Eng. |
| De-id-a-mi'-a 30 | Dem'-y-lus | Di'-non | Dol-i-che 1 12 | Dru-sil'-la Liv'-i-a |
| De-i-le'-on | De-od'-a-tus | Di-nos'-the-nes | Do'-li-us | Dru'-so |
| De-il'-o-chus 12 | De-o'-is | Di-nos'-tra-tus | Dol-o-me'-na | Dru'-sus |
| De-im'-a-chus | Der'-bi-ces | Di-o'-cle-a | Do'-lon | Dry'-a-des |
| De-i'o-chus | Der'-ce | Di-o'-cles | Do-lon'-ci 3 | Dry'-ads, Eng. |
| De-i'o-ne | Der-cen'-nus | Di-o-cle'-ti-a'-nus | Dol'-o-pes | Dry-an'-ti-a-des |
| De-i'o-ne-us | Der'-ce-to, and | Di-o-cle'-ti-an, Eng. | Dol'-o-phi-on | Dry-an'-ti-des |
| De-i-o-pe'-i-a | Der-ce-tis | Di-o-do'-tus | Dol'-o-pi-a | Dry-mæ'-a |
| De-iph'-i-la | Der-cyl'-li-das | Di-o'-e-tas | Do'-lops | Dry'-mo |
| De-iph'-o-be | Der-cyl'-lus | Di-og'-e-nes | Dom-i-du'-cus | Dry'-mus |
| De-iph'-o-bus | Der'-cy-nus | Di-o-ge'-ni-a | Do-min'-i-ca | Dry'-o-pe |
| De-i-phon | Der-sæ'-i 3 | Di-og'-e-nus | Do-mit'-i-a 10 | Dry-o-pe'-i-a 5 |
| De-i-phon'-tes | De-ru-si'-i 3 | Di-og'-ne'-tus | Do-mit'-i-a-nus | Dry'-o-pes |
| De-ip'-y-le 6 7 | De-sud'-a-ba | Di-o-me'-da | Do-mit'-i-an, Eng. | Dry'-o-pis, and |
| De-ip'-y-lus | Deu-cal'-li-on 28 | †Di-o-me'-des | Do-mi-ti'-l-a | Dry-op'-i-da |
| De-ip'-y-rus | Deu-ce'-ti-us 10 | Di-o-me'-don | Do-mit'-i-us 10 | Dry'-ops |
| De-j-a-ni'-ra | Deu'-do-rix | Di'-on 3 | Do-na'-tus | Dry'-o-pe-tis |
| De-j-o-ces | Dex-am'-e-ne | Di-o-næ'-a | Do-ni'-la-us | Du-ce'-ti-us 10 |
| De-jou'-a-rus | Dex-am'-e-nus | Di-o'-ne | Do-nu'-ca | Du-i-l'-i-a |
| De-l'-on | Dex-i'-p-us | Di-o-nys'-i-a 11 | Do-nu'-aa | Du-i-l'-i-us Ne'-pos |
| De-li-a | Dex-i-th'-e-a | Di-o-nys'-i-a-des | Do-rac'-te | Du-lich'-i-um |
| De-li'-a-des | Dex-i-us | Di-o-nys'-i-as 11 | Do'-res | Dum'-o-rix |
| De-li-um | Di'-a 1 7 | Di-o-nys'-i-des | Dor'-i-ca 4 7 | Du'-nax |
| De-li-us | Di-ac-o-pe'-na | Di-o-nys'-i-o-do'-rus | Dor'-i-cus | Du-ra'-ti-us 10 |
| De-ma'-ti-us 10 | Di-ac-tor'-i-des | Di-o-nys'-i-on 11 | Do-ri-en'-ses | Du'-ri-us |
| De-min'-i-um | Di'-æ-us | Di-o-ny-sip'-o-lis | Dor'-i-las | Du-ro'-ni-a |
| De-los | Di-a-du-me-ni'-a'-nus | Di-o-nys'-i-us 11 | Dor-i-la'-us | Du-ro'-ni-vi-ri 4 |
| *Del'-phi | Di'-a-gon, Di'-a-gum | Di-o-ph'-a-nes | Do-ri-on | Dy-a-gon'-das |
| Del'-phi-cus | Di-ag'-o-ras | Di-o-phan'-tus | Do'-ris | Dy-ar-den'-sea. |
| Del-phin'-i-a | Di-a'-lis | Di-o-pi'-tes | Do-ris'-cus | Dy'-ma |
| Del-phin'-i-um | Di-al'-lus | Di-o-pa'-nus | Do-ri-um | Dy-mæ'-i 3 |
| Del'-phus | Di-a-mas-ti-go'-sis | Di-op'-o-lis | Do-ri-us | Dy'-mas |
| Del-phy'-ne 6 | Di-a'-na 7 | Di-o'-res | Do-ros'-to-rum | Dym'-nus |
| Del'-ta | Di-an'-a-sa | Di-o-ryc'-tus | Dor-sen'-nus | Dy-nam'-e-ne |
| Dem'-a-des | Di-a'-si-a 11 | Di-o-scor'-i-des | Dor'-so | Dyn-sa'-te |
| De-mæn'-e-tus | Di-cæ'-a | †Di-os'-co-rus | Do'-rus | Dyl'-ras 6 |
| De-mag'-o-ras | Di-cæ'-us | ‡Di-o-scu'-ri 3 | Do-ry'-a-sus 6 | Dy-ras'-pes |
| Dem-a-ra'-ta | Di'-ce 8 | Di-os'-pa-ge | Do-ry'-clus | Dyr-rach'-i-um |
| Dem-a-ra'-tus | Dic-e-ar'-chus | Di-os'-po-lis | Dor-y-læ'-um, and | Dy-sau'-les |
| De-mar'-chus | Di-cel'-ne-us | Di-o-ti'-me 1 8 | Dor-y-læ'-us | Dys-ci'-ne'-tus |
| Dem-a-ro'-ta | Dic'-o-mas | Di-o-ti'-mus | Dor-y'-las | Dy-so'-rum |
| Dem-a-ris'-te | Dic'-ta | Di-ot-re'-phes | Dor-y'-la-us | Dys-pou'-ti-i 4 |

| EB | EC | EC | EC | ED |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| E'-A-NES | Ec-a-me'-da | E-chel'-ta | E-ches'-tra-tus | E-chi'-on 29 |
| E-a'-nus | Ec-bat'-a-na | E-che'-e-lus | E-che'-e-then'-ses | Ech-i-on'-i-des |
| E-ar'-i-um | Ece-e-chir'-i-a | E-chem'-bro-tus | E-chid'-na | Ech-i-o'-ni-us |
| E-a'-si-nus | E's-e-ki'-i-a | E-che'-mon | Ech-i-do'-rus | Ech'-o |
| Eb'-lo-me | E-chee'-ra-tes | Ech'-e-mus | E-chin'-a-des | E-des'-sa, E-de'-sa |
| E-bor'-a-cum | E-kek'-ra-tes | Ech-e-ne'-us | E-chi'-mon | E-dis'-sa |
| Eb-v-ro'-nes | Ech-e-da'-mi-a 30 | Ech'-e-phron | E-chi'-nus | E'-don |
| Eb'-a-us | E-chel'-a-tus | E-chepe'-o-lus | Ech-i-nus'-sa | E'-do-ni 3 |

* *Delphi*.—This word was, formerly, universally written *Delphes*; till Mr. Cumberland, a gentleman no less remarkable for his classical erudition than his dramatick abilities, in his *Widow of Delphi*, rescued it from the vulgarity in which it had been so long involved.

† *Diomedes*.—All words ending in *edes* have the same accentuation; as *Archimedes*, *Diomedes*, &c. The same

may be observed of words ending in *icles* and *ocles*, as *Iphicles*, *Damocles*, *Androcles*, &c. See the *Terminational Vocabulary*.

‡ *Dioscorus*.—An heresiarch of the fifth century.

§ *Dioscuri*.—The name given to Castor and Pollux, from the Greek *Διός* and *Κῆρος*, pro *Kēpos*, the sons of Jove.

| EM | EP | ER | EU | EU |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| E-dyl'-i-us | E-mo'-dus | Ep-i-pha'-ni-us | Er'-y-mus | Eu-men'-i-des |
| E-e'-ti-on 10 | Em-ped'-o-cles | E-pi'-rus | †Er'-y-the'-a | Eu-me-nid'-i-a |
| E-gel'-i-das | Em-pe-ra'-mus | E-pis'-tro-phus | Er'-y-thi'-ni 4 | Eu-me'-ni-us |
| E-go'-ri-a | Em-po'-clus | E-pit'-a-des | Er'-y-thra | Eu-mol'-pe |
| E-gos-a-re'-tus | Em-po'-ri-a | E'-pi-um | Er'-y-thrae | Eu-mol'-pi-dæ |
| Eg-e-si'-nus | Em-pu'-sa | Ep'-o-na | E-ryth'-ri-on | Eu-mol'-pus |
| E-ges'-ta | En-cel'-a-dus | E-po'-pe-us | E-ryth'-ros | Eu-mon'-i-des |
| Eg-na'-ti-a 10 | En-chel'-o-æ 12 | Ep-o-red'-o-rix | E'-ryx | Eu-næ'-us |
| Eg-na'-ti-us 10 | En-de-is | Ep'-u-lo | E-ryx'-o | Eu-na'-pi-us |
| E-i'-on 26 | En-de'-ra | E-pyt'-i-des | E-ser'-nus | Eu-no'-mi-a |
| E-i'-o-nēs | En-dym'-i-on | Ep'-y-tus | Es-qui'-i-æ, and | Eu-no'-mus |
| E-i'-o'-ne-us | E-ne'-ti | E-qua-jus'-ta | Es-qui'-li'-nus | Eu-nus |
| E-jo'-ne-us | En-gy'-um | E-qui'-o-lus | Es-sed'-o-nēs | Eu-ny-mos |
| El-a-bon'-tas | En-i-en'-ses | E-quir'-i-a | Es'-su-i 3 | Eu-o'-ras |
| E-læ'-a | En-i-o'-pe-us | E-quo-ta'-ti-cum | Es'-u-la | Eu-pa'-gi-um |
| E-læ'-us | E-nip'-e-us | Er'-a-con | Es-ti'-ai-a 7 | Eu-pal'-a-moa |
| El-a-ga-ha'-lus, or | E-nis'-pe 8 | E-ræ'-a | Et-e-ar'-chus | Eu-pal'-a-mus |
| El-a-gab'-alus | En'-na | Er-a-si'-nus | E-te'-o-cles | Eu-pa'-tor |
| El-a-i'-tes | En'-ni-a | Er-a-sip'-pus | E-te'-o-clus | Eu-pa-to'-ri-a |
| El-a-i'-us | En'-ni-us | Er-a-sis'-tra-tus | Et-e-o-c're'-tæ | Eu-pe'-l-theos |
| El-a-phi-e'-a | En-no-mus | Er'-a-to | E-te'-o-nēs | Eu-phæ'-es |
| El'-a-phus | En-nos-i-gæ'-us | Er-a-tos'-the-nēs | E-te'-o-ne-us | Eu-phan'-tus |
| El-a-phe-bo'-li-a | En'-o-pe | Er-a-tos'-tra-tus | Et-e-o-ni'-cus 30 | Eu-phe'-me |
| El-ap-to'-ni-us | E'-nops | E-ra'-tus | E-te'-si-æ 11 | Eu-phe'-mus |
| E-la'-ra | E'-nos | Er-bes'-æus | E-tha'-li-on 29 | Eu-phor'-bus |
| El-a-te-a | En-o-sich'-thon | Er-e-bus | E-the'-le-um | Eu-pho'-ri-on |
| El-a'-tus | E-not-o-cce'-tæ | E-rech'-the-us | Eth'-o-da | Eu-phra'-nor |
| E-la'-ver | En-tel'-la | E-rem'-ri 3 | E-the'-mon | Eu-phra'-tes |
| E-le-a | En-tel'-lus | E-re'-mus | E'-ti-es 10 | Eu'-phron |
| E-le-a'-tes | En-y-a'-li-us | Er-e-ne'-a | E'-tis | Eu-phros'-y-ne |
| E-lec'-tra | E-ny'-o 6 | E-res'-sa | E-tru'-ri-a | Eu-plæ'-a, or |
| E-lec'-træ | E'-o-ne | E-rech'-thi-des | E'-ty-lus | Eu-plæ'-a |
| E-lec'-tri-des | E'-os | E-re'-sus | Eu'-ba-ges | Eu-po'-lis |
| E-lec'-try-on | E'-o-us | E-re'-tri-a | Eu'-ba'-tas | Eu-pom'-pus |
| E-le'-i | E-pa'-grus | E-re'-tum | Eu'-bi-us | Eu-ri-a-nas'-sa |
| El-e-le'-us | E-pam-i-non'-das | Er-eu-tha'-li-on 29 | Eu-bo'-a 7 | Eu-rip'-ides |
| El-e-le-on | Ep-an-tel'-i-i 4 | Er'-ga-ne | Eu-bo'-i-cus | Eu-ri'-pus |
| El-e-on'-tum | E-paph-ro-di-tus | Er-gen'-na | Eu'-bo-te | Eu-ro'-mus |
| El-e-phan'-tis | Ep'-a-phus | Er'-gi-as | Eu'-bo-tes | Eu-ro'-pa 7 |
| El-e-phan-toph'-a-gi | Ep-as-nac'-tus | Er-gi'-nus | Eu-bo'-le 8 | Eu-ro-pæ'-lus |
| El-e-phe'-nor | E-peb-o'-lus | Er-gin'-nus | Eu-bu'-li-des | Eu'-rops |
| El-e-po'-rus | E-pe'-i 3 | Er-i-bæ'-a | Eu-bu'-lus | Eu-ro'-pus |
| E-le-us | E-pe-us | Er-riul'-o-tes | Eu-ce'-rus | Eu-ro'-tas |
| E-leu'-chi-a | Eph'-e-sus | Er-i-ce'-tes | Eu-che'-nor | Eu-ro'-to |
| El-eu-sin'-i-a 22 | Eph'-e-tæ | Er-ich'-tho | Eu'-chi-des | Eu-ras |
| E-leu'-sis | Eph-i-al'-tes | Er-ich-tho'-ni-us | Eu-clid'-des | Eu-ry'-a-le 8 |
| E-leu'-ther | Eph'-o-ri 3 | Er-i-cin'-i-um | Eu'-clid, Eng. | Eu-ry'-a-lus |
| E-leu'-the-ræ | Eph'-o-rus | Er-i-cu'-sa | Eu'-clus | Eu-ryb'-a-tes |
| El-eu-the'-ri-a | Eph'-y-ra | *Er-id'-a-nus | Eu'-cra-te | Eu-ryb'-i-a |
| E-leu'-tho | Ep-i-cas'-te | E-rig'-o-ne | Eu'-cra-tes | Eu-ryb'-i-a-dcs |
| E-leu-ther-o-cil'-i-ces | Ep-i-cer'-i-des | E-rig'-o-nus | Eu'-cri-tus | Eu-ryb'-i-us |
| E-li-c-i-us 10 24 | Ep-i-cha'-i-des | Er-i-gy'-us | Euc-te'-mon | Eu-ry-cle'-a |
| El-i-en'-sia, and | E-pic'h'-a-ris | E-ril'-lus | Euc-tre'-si-i 4 | Eu'-ry-cles |
| E-li'-a-ca | Ep-i-char'-mus | E-rin'-des | Eu-dæ'-mon | Eu-ry-clid'-des |
| El-i-me'-a | Ep-i-cles | E-rin'-na | Eu-dam'-i-das | Eu-ryc'-ra-tes |
| E'-lis | Ep-i-clid'-des | E-rin'-nys | Eu'-da-mus | Eu-ry-crat'-i-das |
| El-is-pha'-si-i 4 | E-pic'-ra-tes | E-ri'-o-pis | Eu-de'-mus | Eu-ryd'-a-mas |
| E-lis'-sa | Ep-ic-te'-tus | E-riph'-a-nis | Eu-do'-ci-a | Eu-ryd'-a-me |
| E-lis'-sus | Ep-i-cu'-rus | E-riph'-i-das | Eu-doc'-i-mus | Eu-ry-dam'-i-das |
| El-lo'-pi-a | E-pic'-y-des 24 | Er-i-phy'-le | Eu-do'-ra | Eu-ryd'-i-ce |
| E-lo'-rus | Ep-i-dam'-nus | E'-ris | Eu-do'-rus | Eu-ry-ga'-ni-a |
| E'-los | Ep-i-daph-ne | Er-i-sich'-thon | Eu-dox'-i-a | Eu-ry'-le-on |
| El-pe'-nor | Ep-i-dau'-ri-a | Er-i-thus | Eu-dox'-us | Eu-ryl'-o-chus |
| El-pi-ni'-ce | Ep-i-dau'-rus | E-rix'-o | Euc-mer'-i-das | Eu-rym'-a-chus |
| El-u-i'-na | E-pid'-i-us | E-ro'-chus | Eu-ga'-ne-i 3 | Eu-rym'-e-don |
| El'-y-ces | Ep-i-dol'-tæ | E-ro'-pus, and | Eu-go'-ni-a 20 | Eu-rym'-e-don |
| El-y-ma'-is | E-pig'-e-nēs | E-ro'-pas | Eu-ge'-ni-us | Eu-rym'-e-nēs |
| El'-y-mi 3 | E-pig'-e-us | E'-ros | Eu-ge'-on | Eu-ryn'-o-me |
| El'-y-mus | E-pig'-o-ni 3 | E-ro'-tra-tus | Eu-hem'-e-rus | Eu-ryn'-o-mus |
| El'-y-rus | E-pig'-o-nus | E-ro'-ti-a 10 | Eu-hy'-drum | Eu-ry'-one |
| E-lys'-i-um | E-pi'-i, and E-pe'-i | Er-ra'-ca | Eu-hy'-us | Eu-ry-pon |
| E-ma'-thi-a | E-pil'-a-ris | Er-se | Eu-lim'-e-ne | Eu-ryp'-y-le |
| E-ma'-thi-on | Ep-i-mel'-i-des | Er-xi-as | Eu-ma'-chi-us 12 | Eu-ryp'-y-lus |
| Em'-ba-tum | E-pim'-e-nēs | Er'-y-mas | Eu-me'-us | Eu-rys'-the-nēs |
| Em-ho-li'-ma | Ep-i-men'-i-des | E-ryb'-i-um | Eu-me'-dis | Eu-rys'-then'-i-dæ |
| E-mer'-i-ta | Ep-i-me'-the-us | Er-y-ci'-na | Eu-me'-lis | Eu-rys'-the-us |
| E-mes'-sa, and | Ep-i-me'-this | Er-y-man'-this | Eu-me'-lus | Eu-ry'-te |
| E-mis'-sa | Ep-i'-o-chus 12 | Er-y-man'-thus | Eu-me-lus (King) | Eu-ryt'-e-æ |
| Em-me'-li-us | Ep-i'-o-ne 8 | E-rym'-næ | †Eu'-me-nēs | Eu-ryt'-e-le |
| E-mo'-da | E-piph'-a-nēs | E-rym'-ne-us | Eu'-me-ni-a | Eu-ryth'-e-mis |

* *Eridanus*.—"Alpheus and *Eridanus* the strong,

"That rises deep, and stately rolls along."

Cooke's *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 520.† *Erythea*.—

"Chrysæor, Love the guide, Calliræe led,

"Daughter of Ocean, to the genial bed,

"Whence Geryon sprung, fierce with his triple head; }
"Whom Hercules laid breathless on the ground
"In *Erythea*, which the waves surround."Cooke's *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 525

† *Eumenes*.—It is not a little surprising that so elegant a writer as Hughes should, throughout the whole tragedy of the *Siege of Damascus*, account this word on the penultimate syllable; especially as there is not a single proper name, of more than two syllables, in the Greek or Latin languages, of this termination, which has the penultimate syllable long.—Lee has done the same in the tragedy of *Alexander*, which would lead us to suppose there is something naturally repugnant to an English ear in the antepenultimate accentuation of these words, and something agreeable in the penultimate.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| EU | EU | EV | EV | EX |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Eu-ryth'-i-on, and Eu-ryt'-i-on 11 | Eu-tel'-i-das Eu-ter'-pe | Eu-tych'-i-de Eu-tych'-i-des | E'-van E'-van'-der | Ev'-e-pher'-nos Ev'-e-thes |
| Eu'-ry-tis | *Eu-tha'-li-a | Eu'-ty-phron | E'-van'-ge-lus | E'-ver'-go-tæ |
| Eu'-ry-tus | Eu-tha'-li-us | Eu-xan'-thi-us | E'-van'-gor'-i-des | E'-ver'-go-tæ |
| Eu-se'-bi-a | Eu-thy'-e-ra-tes | Eux'-e-nus | E'-van'-thes | E'-vip'-pe 8 |
| Eu-se'-bi-us | Eu-thy'-de'-mus | Eu-xi'-nus Pon' tus | E'-var'-chus | E'-vip'-pus |
| Eu'-se-pus | Eu'-thi'-mus | Eu-xip'-pe | E'-vas | Ex'-a'-di-us |
| Eu-sta'-thi-us | Eu-trap'-e-lus | E'-vad'-ne | E'-vax | Ex'-a'-thes |
| Eu-sto'-li-a | Eu-tro'-pi-a | Ev'-a-ges | E'-vel'-thon | Ex'-ag'-o-nus |
| Eu-sto'-li-us | Eu-tro'-pi-us | E'-vag'-o-ras | E'-vem'-e-rus | Ex'-om'-a-træ |
| Eu-tæ'-a 7 | Eu'-ty-ches | E'-vag'-o-re | E'-ve'-nus | |

| FA | FE | FL | FR | FU |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| FAB'-A-RIS | Fau-cu'-i-a | Fes-can'-ni-a | Flo'-ra | Fu-ci'-na |
| Fa'-bi-a 7 | Fau'-la | Fes'-tus | Flo-ra'-li-a | Fu-ci'-nus |
| Fa-bi-a'-ni 3 | Fau'-na | Fi-bre'-nus | Flo'-rus | Fu-fid'-us |
| Fa'-bi-i 4 | Fau-na'-li-a | Fi-cul'-ne-a | Flo-ri-a'-nus | Fu-fisus Gem'-i-nus |
| Fa'-bi-us | Fau'-ni 3 | Fi-de'-na | Flu-o'-ni-a | Ful-gi-na'-tes |
| Fab-ra-te'-ri-a | Fau'-nus | Fi-de'-næ | Fo'-li-a | Ful-gi'-nus |
| Fa-bric'-i-us 24 | Fau'-sta | Fi-den'-ti-a | Fon-te'-i-a 5 | Ful'-li-num, and |
| Fa-bul'-la | Fau-sti'-na 3 | Fi-des | Fon-te'-us Cap'-i-to | Ful'-gi-num |
| Fa'-dus | Fau'-sti-tas | Fi-dic'-u-læ | For'-mi-æ | Ful'-vi-a |
| Fau'-u-læ | Fau'-stul-us | Fim'-bri-a | For-mi-a'-num | Ful'-vi-us |
| Fal-cid'-i-a | Fau'-tus | Fir'-mi-us | For'-max | Fun-da'-nus |
| Fa-le'-ri-i 4 | Fa-ven'-ti-a 10 | Fis-cel'-lus | For-tu'-na | Fun'-di 3 |
| Fal-e'-ri-na | Fa-ve'-ri-a | Fla-cel'-li-a | For'-u-li | Fu'-ri-a |
| Fa-ler'-nus | Fa'-vo | Flac'-cus | For'-um Ap'-pi | Fu'-ri-æ |
| Fa-lis'-ci 3 | Feb'-ru-a | Fla-cil'-la Æ'-li-a | Fran'-ci 3 | Fu'-ri-i 4 |
| Fa-lis'-cus | Fec-i-a'-les | Fla-min'-i-a | Fre-gol'-la 7 | Fu'-ri-na |
| Fa'-ma | Fel-gi'-nas | Fla-min'-i-us, or | Fre-gel'-næ | Fu'-ri-næ |
| Fan'-ni-i 4 | Fen-es-tel'-la | Flam'-ni'-nus | Fren-ta'-ni 3 | Fu'-ri-us |
| Fan'-ni-us | Fe-ra'-li-a | Fla-vi-a | Frig'-i-dus | For'-nus |
| Far'-fa-rus | Per-on-ta'-num, and | Fla-vi-a'-num | Fris'-i-i 4 | Fus'-cus |
| Fas'-ce-lis | Pe-ren'-tum | Fla-vin'-i-a | Fron'-ti-nus | Fu'-si-a 11 |
| Fas-cel'-li-na | Pe-re'-tri-us | Fla-vi-ob'-ri-ga | Fron'-to | Fu'-si-us 10 |
| | Pe-ro'-ni-a | Fla'-vi-us | Fru'-si-no | |

| GA | GE | GE | GO | GR |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| GAB'-A-LES | Gal-lo-græ'-ci-a | Gel'-li-as | Ge'-ta 9 | Gob'-a-res |
| Gab'-a-a | Gal-lo'-ni-us | Gel'-li-us | Ge-tæ | Gob'-ty-as |
| Ga-be'-ne, and | Gal'-lus | Ge'-lo, Ge'-lon | Ge-tu'-li-a | Gol'-gi |
| Ga-bi-e'-ne | Ga-max'-us | Ge'-lo-i 3 | Gem'-ph-tes | Gom'-phi |
| Ga-bi-e'-nus | Ga-me'-li-a | Ge-lo'-nes, Ge-lo'-ni | Gi-gar'-tum | Go-na'-tas |
| Ga'-bi-i 4 | Gan-da-ri'-tæ | Ge'-los | Gi'-gis | Go-ni'-a-des |
| Ga-bi'-na | Gan'-ga-ma | Ge-min'-i-us | Gil'-do | Go-nip'-pus |
| Ga-bin'-i-a | Gan-gar'-i-dæ | Gem'-i-nus | Gil'-lo | Go-nes'-sa |
| Ga-bin-i-a'-nus 20 | Gan'-ges | Ge-na'-bum | Gin-da'-nes | Go-nus'-sa |
| Ga-bin'-i-us | Gan'-me'-cus | Ge-nau'-ni | Gin'-des | Gor-di-a'-nus |
| Ga'-des, and | Gan-y-me'-de | Ge-ne'-na | Gin'-ge | Gor-di-um |
| Gad'-i-a | Gan-y-me'-des | Ge-ni'-sus | Gin'-gu-num | Gor-di-us |
| Gad-i-ta'-nus | Gan'y-me-de, Eng. | Ge'-ni-us | Gip'-pi-us | Gor-ga'-sus |
| Gæ-sa'-tæ | Ga-re'-y-me-cum | Ger'-se-ric | Gis'-co | Gor'-ge 8 |
| Gæ-tu'-li-a | Ga-ra-man'-tes | Gen'-ti-us 10 | Gla-di-a-to'-ri-i 4 | Gor'-gi-as |
| Gæ-tu'-li-cus | Ga-ra-man'-tis | Gen'-u-a | Gla'-nis | Gor'-go |
| Ga-la'-bri-i 4 | Ga-ra-mas | Ge-nu'-ci-us 10 | Glaph'-y-re, and | Gor'-go-nes |
| Gal-ac-toph'-a-gi 3 | Ga-ra'-tas | Ge-nu'-sus | Glaph'-y-ra | Gor'-go-ni-a |
| Ga-le'-i-us | Ga-re-a'-tæ | Ge-nu'-ti-a 11 | Glaph'-y-rus | Gor'-go-ni-us |
| Ga-lan'-this | Ga-re-ath'-y-ra | Ge-or'-gi-ca | Glaui'-ce | Gor'-goph'-o-ne |
| Gal-a-ta 7 | †Ga-gar'-nus | Geor'-gicks, Eng. | Glaui'-cip-pe | Gor'-goph'-o-ra |
| Gal-a-tæ | Ga-ga'-phi-a | Ge-phyl'-ra | Glaui'-cip-pus | Gor'-gus |
| Ga-a-tæ'-a, and | Ga-r'-ga-ra 7 | Ge-phyl'-æ-i 3 | Glaui'-con | Gor'-gyth'-i-oa |
| Gal-a-thæ'-a | Ga-r'-ga-ris | Ge-ra'-ni-a | Glaui'-con-o-me | Gor'-tu-æ |
| Ga-la-ti'-a 10 | Ga-ril'-i-us | Ge-ran'-thæ | Glaui'-col-pis | Gor'-ty-n |
| Ga-lax'-i-a | Ga-git'-li-us | Ge-res'-ti-cus | Glaui'-cus | Gor'-ty-na |
| Gal'-ba | Ga-ri'-tes | Ger'-gi-thum 9 | Glaui'-ti-as | Gor'-ty-ni-a |
| Ga-le'-nus | Ga-rum'-na | Ger'-go'-bi-a | Gil'-con | Gor'-ty-s |
| Ga-le'-o-læ | Gath'-e-æ 4 | Ge'-ri-on | Gis'-sas | Gol'-thi 3 |
| Ga-le'-ri-a | Ga-thel'-a-tas | Ger-man'-i-a | Glyc'-e-ra | Gra'-ci-us 12 |
| Ga-le'-ri-us | Ga-thel'-a-tas | Ger-man'-i-cus | Glyc'-el-ri-um | Gra'-di-cus |
| Ga-l-i-e'-a | Gau'-lus, Gau'-le-on | Ger-na'-ni-i 4 | Gly'-con | Gra'-di-ci 3 |
| Ga-lin'-thi-a'-di-a | Gau'-rus | Ge-ron'-thæ | Glym'-pes | Gra'-ci-a 11 |
| Gal'-li 3 | Gau'-us, Gau'-os | Gor'-rhæ | Gna'-ti-a 13 10 | Gra'-ci-a Mag'-na |
| Gal'-li-a | Ge-ben'-na 9 | Ge'-rus, and | Gni'-dus | Gra'-ci-nus |
| Gal-li-ca'-nus | Ge-dro'-si-a 11 | Ger'-rhus | Gnos'-si-a 10 | Gra'-cus |
| Gal-li-e'-nus | Ge-ga'-ni-i 4 | Ge'-ry-on 9, and | Gnos'-si-s | Gra'-i-us |
| Gal-li-na'-ri-a | Ge'-la | Ge'-ry'-o-nes | Gnos'-sus | †Gra-ni'-cus, or |
| Gal-lip'-o-lia | Ge-la'-nor | Ges'-sa-tæ | Gob-a-nit'-i-o 10 | Gra-ni'-cus |
| | Gel'-li-a | Ges'-sus | Gol'-bar | Gra'-ni-us |

* *Euthalia*.—Labbe observes, that this word does not come from the muse *Thalia*, as some suppose, but from the masculine *Euthalios*, as *Eulalia*, *Eumenia*, *Eustolia*, *Eutropia*, *Emmelia*, &c., which are professedly accented on the antepenultimate.—See Rule 29.

† *Garganus*.—

“And high *Garganus*, on the Apulian plain,
“Is mark'd by sailors from the distant main.”

Wilkie, *Epigoniad*.

† *Granicus*.—As Alexander's passing the river *Granicus* is a common subject of history, poetry, and painting, it is not wonderful that the common ear should have given into a pronunciation of this word more agreeable to English analogy than the true classical accent on the penultimate syllable. The accent on the first syllable is now so fixed as to make the other pronunciation savour of pedantry.—See *ANDRONICUS*.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| GR | GR | GY | GY | GY |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Gra-ti-æ 10 | Gra'-vi-us | Gry-ni'-um | Gy'-es | Jin-nos'-o phists, |
| Gra-ti-a'-nus 21 | Gro-go'-ri-us | Gy'-a-rus, and | Gy-lip'-pus | Eng. 9 |
| Gra-tid'-i-a | Crin'-nes | Gy'-a-ros | Gym-na'-si-a 11 | Gy-næ'-ce-as |
| Gra-ti-on 11 | Gro'-phus | Gy'-as | Gym-na'-si-um 11 | Gyn-e-co-tho'-nas |
| Gra-ti-us 10 | Gryl'-lus | Gy-gæ'-us | Gym-ne'-si-æ 11 | Gyn'-des |
| Gra'-vi-i 4 | Gry-ne'-um | Gy'-ge | Gym-ne'-tes | Gy-the'-um |
| Gra-vis'-cæ | Gry-ne'-us | Gy'-ges 9 | Gym-nos-o-phist'-tæ | |

| HA | HE | HE | HI | HI |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| HA'-BIS | He'-be 8 | Hel-ve'-ti-i 4 | Her-mo-do'-rus | Him'-e-ra |
| Ha-dri-a-nop'-o-lis | He-be'-sus | Hel'-vi-a | Her-mog'-e-nes | Hi-mil'-co |
| Ha-dri-a'-nus 23 | He'-brus | Hel'-vi-i 4 | Her-mo-lu'-us | Hip-pag'-o-ras |
| Ha-dri-at'-i-cum | Hec'-a-le | Hel'-vi-na | Her-mo-ti'-nus | Hip-pal'-ci-mus |
| Ha'-mon | Hec-a-le'-si-a | Hel'-vi-us Cin'-na | Her-mun-dul'-ri | Hip'-pa-lus |
| Ha-mo'-ni-a | Hec-a-me'-de | Hel'-y-mus | Her'-mus | Hip-par'-chi-a 12 |
| Ha'-mus | Hec-a-tæ'-us | He-ma'-thi-on | Her'-ni-ci 4 | Hip-par'-chus |
| Ha'-ges | Hec'-a-te, 8, or | He-mith'-e-a | Her'-ro | Hip-pa-ri'-nus |
| Ha'-no | Hec'-ate, Eng. | He'-mon | He-ro'-des | Hip-pa-ri-on |
| Hag-nag'-o-ra | Hec-a-te'-si-a 11 | He'-nus | He-ro-di-di'-nus 21 | Hip'-pa-sus |
| Ha-læ'-sus, and | Hec-a-tom-bo'-i-a | Hen'-e-ti 3 | He-rod'-i-cus | Hip'-pe-us |
| Ha-læ'-sus | Hec-a-tom-pho'-ni-a | Hen'-o-chi 3 | He-rod'-o-tus | Hip'-pi 3 |
| Hal'-a-la | Hec-a-tom'-po-lis | He-phæ'-ti-a | Her'-o-es | Hip'-pi-a |
| Hal-cy'-o-ne 8 | Hec-a-tom'-py-los | He-phæ'-ti-i 4 | He-ro'-is | Hip'-pi-as |
| Ha'-les | Hec'-tor | He-phæ'-ti-o | He'-ron | Hip'-pis |
| Ha-le'-si-us 11 | He'-u-ba | He-phæ'-ti-on 11 | He-roph'-i-la | Hip'-pi-us |
| Ha'-li-a | He-d'-i-la | Hep-ta-pho'-nos | He-roph'-i-lus | Hip'-po |
| Ha-li-ac'-mon 21 | He-don'-a-cum | Hep-tap'-o-lis | He-ros'-tra-tus | Hip-pob'-o-tes |
| Ha-li-ar'-tus 21 | He-d'-u-i 3 | Hep-tap'-y-los | Her'-pa | Hip-pob'-o-tus |
| Ha-li-car-nas'-sus | He-lym'-e-les | He'-ra 7 | Her'-se | Hip-po-cen-tau'-ri |
| Ha-li-cy'-æ 11 24 | He-gel'-o-chus | Her-a-cle'-a | Her-sil'-i-a | Hip-poc'-o-on |
| Ha-li'-e-is | *He-go'-mon | Her-a-cle'-i-a | Her'-tha, and | Hip-po-cor-ys'-tes |
| Ha-lim'-e-de | Heg-e-sil'-nus | He-rac'-le-um | Her'-ta | Hip-poc'-ra-tes |
| Ha-lir-rho'-ti-us 10 | Heg-e-sil'-a-nax | He-rac-le-o'-tes | Her'-u-li | Hip-po-cra'-ti-a 11 |
| Ha-li-ther'-sus | He-gel'-si-as | Her-a-clid'-æ | He-sæ'-lus | (Hipp-o-cra'-ne 7 |
| Ha-li-us 20 | Heg-e-sil'-o-chus | Her-a-clid'-æ | He-si'-o-nus | Hip-po-da-mas |
| Ha-li-zo'-nes 21 | Heg-e-sil'-o-us | Her-a-clid'-dis | Hel'-the-od, Eng. 10 | Hip-pod'-a-me |
| Ha'-lus | Heg-e-sip'-pus | Her-a-clid'-tus | He-si'-o-ne | Hip-po-da-mi'-a 30 |
| Hal-my-des'-tus | Heg-e-sip'-y-le | He-rac'-li-us | Hes-pe'-ri-a | Hip-pod'-a-mus |
| Ha-loc'-ra-tus | Heg-e-sis'-tra-tus | He-ræ'-a | Hes-per'-ides | Hip-pod'-i-co |
| Ha-lo'-ne | Heg-e-tor'-i-des | He-ræ'-um | Hes-pe'-ris | Hip-pod'-ro-mus |
| Hal-on-ne'-sus | Hel'-e-na 7 | Her-bes'-sus | Hes-per'-itia | Hip'-po-la |
| Ha-lo-ti-a 10 | He-le'-ni-a | Her-ce'-i-us | Hes-pe'-rus | Hip-pol'-o-chus |
| Ha-lo'-tus | He-le'-nor | Her-cu-la'-ne-um | Hes'-ti-a | Hip-pol'-y-te 8 |
| Ha'-lus | Hel'-e-nus | Her-cu'-les | Hes-ti'-æ 7 | Hip-pol'-y-tus |
| Hal-y-æ'-tus | He-ler'-ni Lu'-cus | Her-cu'-le-um | He'-sus | Hip-pom'-a-chus |
| Hal-y-at'-tes | He-li'-a-des | Her-cu'-le-us | He-sych'-i-a | Hip-pom'-e-don |
| Ha'-lys | He-li-as'-tæ | Her-cy'-na | He-sych'-i-us | Hip-pom'-e-ne |
| Ha-lyz'-i-a 11 | Hel-i-ca'-on | Her-cyn'-i-a | He-tric'-u-lum | Hip-pom'-e-nes |
| Ham-a-dry'-a-des | Hel'-i-ce | Her-do'-i-ce | He-tru'-ri-a | Hip-po-mol'-gi |
| Ha-max'-i-a | Hel'-i-con | Her-do'-ni-us | Heu-rip'-pa | Hip'-pon, and Hip'-po |
| Ha-mil'-car | Hel-i-co-ni'-a-des | He-reu'-ni-us Se-ne- | Hex-ap'-y-lum | Hip-pot'-na |
| Ham'-mon | Hel-i-co'-nis | ci-o | Hi-ber'-ni-a, and | Hip'-po-nax |
| Han'-ni-bal | He-li-o-do'-rus 21 | He'-ro-us | Hy-ber'-ni-a | Hip-po-ni'-a-tes |
| Har'-ca-lo | He-li-o-gab'-a-lus (a) | He-ril'-lus | Hi-bril'-lus | Hip-po-ni-um |
| Har-ma-te'-li-a | He-li-op'-o-lis | Her'-i-lus | Hi-c-e-ta'-on 24 | Hip-pot'-o-us |
| Har'-ma-tris | He-lis'-son | Her'-ma-chus | His-e-ta'-on | Hip-pot'-o-des |
| Ha-mil'-lus | He'-li-us | Her-mæ | Hi-ce'-tas | Hip-pos'-tra-tus |
| Har-mo'-di-us | He-lis'-us | Her-mæ'-a | Hi-em'-sal | Hip-pot'-a-des |
| Har-mo'-ni-a | Hel-lan'-i-ce | Her-mæ'-um | Hi'-e-ra | Hip'-po-tas, or |
| Har-mon'-i-des | Hel-lan'-i-cus | Her-mag'-o-ras | Hi-e-rap'-o-lis | Hip'-po-tes |
| Har'-pa-gus | Hel-la-noc'-ra-tes | Her-man-dul'-ri | Hi'-e-rax | Hip-poth'-o-e |
| Har-pal'-ice | Hel'-las | Her-man'-ni | Hi'-e-ro | Hip-poth'-o-on |
| Har-pa'-li-on | Hel'-le 8 | Her-maph-ro-di'-tus | Hi-e-ro-ce'-pi-a | Hip-poth'-o-on-tis |
| Har'-pa-lus | Hel'-len | Her-ma-the'-na | Hi-e-ro-cles | Hip-poth'-o-us |
| Har-pal'-y-co 8 | Hel-le'-nes | Her-me'-as | Hi-e-ro-du'-lum | Hip-pot'-ti-on 11 |
| Har-pal'-y-cus | Hel-le-spon'-tus | Her-me'-i-as | Hi-e-rom'-ne-mon | Hip-pu'-ris |
| Har'-pa-sa | Hel-lo'-pi-a | Her-me'-s | Hi-e-ro-ne'-sos | Hip'-pus |
| Har'-pa-sus | Hel-lo'-ti-a 10 | Her-me-si'-a-nax | Hi-e-ron'-i-ca 30 | Hip'-si-des |
| Har-poc'-ra-tes | He-lo'-ris | Her-mi'-as | Hi-e-ron'-y-mus | Hi'-ra |
| Har-py'-i-æ 4 | He-lo'-rum, and | Her-min'-i-us | Hi-e-roph'-i-lus | Hir-pi'-ni 4 |
| Har'-pies, Eng. | He-lo'-rus | Her-mi'-o-ne | Hi-e-roph'-i-lus | Hir-pi'-nus, Q. |
| Ha-ru'-spex | He'-los | Her-mi'-o-ni-æ | Hi-e-ro-so'-ly-ma | Hir-ti-a 10 |
| Ha-s'-dru-bal | He-lo'-tæ, and | Her-mi-on'-i-cus Si'- | Hig-na'-ti-a Vi'-a | Hir-ti-us Au'-lus |
| Ha-te'-ri-us | He-lo'-tes | nus | Hi-la'-ri-a | Hir-tus |
| Hau'-sta-mes | He'-lum | Her-mip'-pus | Hi-la'-ri-us | His'-bon |
| Heb'-do-le | Hel-ve'-ti-a 10 | Her-moc'-ra-tes | Hi-mel'-la | His-pa'-ni-a |

* *Hegemon*.—Gouldman and Holyoke accent this word on the antepenultimate syllable, but Labbe and Lempriere, more classically, on the penultimate.

† *Heligabalus*.—This word is accented on the penultimate syllable by Labbe and Lempriere; but, in my opinion, more agreeably to the general ear, by Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the antepenultimate.

‡ *Heraclitus*.—This name of the weeping philosopher is so frequently contrasted with that of Democritus, the laughing philosopher that we are apt to pronounce both with the same accent; but all our prosodists are uniform in giving the antepenultimate accent to the latter, and the penultimate to the former word.

§ *Hippocrene*.—Nothing can be better established than the pronunciation of this word in four syllables, according to its original; and yet, such is the license of English poets, that they not unfrequently contract it to three. Thus Cooke, *Hesiod*, *Theog.* v. 9.

"And now to *Hippocrene* resort the fair;
"Or, Olmius, to thy sacred spring repair."

And a late translator of the Satires of Perseus:

"Never did I so much as sip,
"Or wet with *Hippocrene* a lip."

This contraction is inexcusable, as it tends to embarrass pronunciation, and lower the language of poetry.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| HO | HY | HY | HY | HY |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| H(s)-pel'-lum | Hor-mis'-das | Hyl'-da, and Hy'-de | Hyl'-la'-i-cus | Hy-phm'-us |
| His'-po | Hor-ra'-tus | Hyd'-a-ra | Hyl'-lus | Hyp'-sa |
| His-pul'-la | Hor-ten'-si-a 10 | Hy-car'-nes | Hy-lon'-o-me | Hyp-se-a |
| His-tas'-pes | Hor-ti'-num | Hy-das'-pes | Hy-loph'-a-gi 3 | Hyp-se'-nor |
| His-ter Fa-cu'-vi-us | Hor-ten'-si-us 10 | Hy-dra | Hym-e-na'-us, and | Hyp-se'-us |
| His-ti'-a | Hor-to'-na | Hy-dra'-mi-a 30 | Hy-men | Hyp-si-cra-te'-a |
| His-ti'-o-tis | Ho'-rus | Hy-dra'-o'-tes | Hy-met'-tus | Hyp-sic'-ra-tes |
| His-ti'-e-us | Hos-til'-i-a | Hy-droch'-o-us | Hy-pæ'-pa | Hyp-syl'-y-le |
| His'-tri-a | Hos-til'-i-cus | Hy-dro-pho'-ri-a | Hy-pæ'-si-a 11 | Hyr-ca'-ni-a |
| Ho'-di-us | Hun-ne'-ri-us | Hy'-drus | Hypp'-a-nis | Hyr-ca'-num Ma'-re |
| Hol'-o-cron | Hun-ni'-a-des | Hy-dru'-sa | Hypp-a-ri'-nus | Hyr-ca'-nus |
| Ho-me'-rus | Hy-a-cin'-thi-a | Hy'-e-la | Hy-pa'-tes | Hyr'-i-a |
| Ho'-mer, Eng. | Hy-a-cin'-thus | Hy-emp'-sal | Hypp'-a-tha | Hy-ri'-e-us, and |
| Hom'-o-lo | Hy'-a-des | Hy-et'-tus | Hy-pe'-nor | Hy-ri'-e-us |
| Ho-mo'-le-a | Hy-a'-nis | Hy-ge'-i-a | Hy-po-ra'-on | Hy-mi'-nus |
| Hom-o-lip'-pus | Hy'-a-la | Hy-gi'-a-na | Hy-per'-bi-us | Hy-r-ne-to, and |
| Hom-o-lo-i'-des | Hy-am'-po-lis | Hy-gi'-nus | Hy-per-bo'-re-i | Hy-r-ne-tho |
| Ho-mon-a-dent'-ses | Hy-an'-thes | Hy'-la, and Hy'-las | Hy-pe'-re-a, and | Hy-r-nith-i-um |
| Ho-no'-ri-us | Hy-an'-tis | Hy-lac'-i-des | Hy-pe'-ri-a | Hy-r-ta-cus |
| Ho'-ra | Hy-ar'-bi-ta | Hy-lac'-tor | Hy-pe'-re-si-a 11 | Hys'-i-a 11 |
| Ho-ra'-ci-tæ 24 | Hy'-as | Hy-læ | Hy-per'-i-des | Hys'-pa |
| Ho'-re | Hy'-bla | Hy-læ-us | Hy-per'-ri-on 29 | Hys'-sus, and |
| Ho-ra-po'-lo | *Hy-bro'-as, or | Hy-las | Hy-erm-nes'-tra | Hys'-si 3 |
| Ho-ra'-ti-us | Hyb'-re-as | Hy-lax | Hy-per'-o-chus | Hys-tas'-pes |
| Hor'-ace, Eng. | Hy-bri'-a-nes | Hy-l'-as | Hy-per-och'-i-des | Hys-ti'-e-us |
| Hor'-ci-as 10 | Hyc'-ca-ra | | | |

| IB | ID | IL | IN | IP |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| I'-A | I-ca'-ri-a | I-du'-be-da | Il-lyr'-i-us | I-no'-us |
| I-ac'-chus | I-ca'-ri-us | I-du'-me, and | Il'-u-a 7 | I-no'-bres |
| I-a'-der | Ic'-a-rus | I-du'-me'-a | Il'-y'-gis | Im'-su-bres |
| I-a-le'-mus | Ic'-ci-us 10 | I-dyt'-i-a | Il'-y'-gis | Im-ta-pher'-nes |
| I-all'-me-nus | Ic'-e-las | Ic'-tæ | Il-man-on'-ti-us 10 | Im-te-ram'-na |
| I-al'-y-us | Ic'-e-ni | Ic'-tæ | Il'm'-a-us | Im-te-ca'-ti-a 11 |
| I-am'-he | Ic'-e-tas | Ic'-tæ-ti-us 10 | Im-ba'-rus | Im'-u-us |
| I-am'-bi-cus | Ich'-nu'-sa | Il'-a-ri | Im-brac'-i-des | I-ny'-cus |
| I-am'-e-nus | Ich-nu'-sa | Il'-ba | Im-bras'-i-des | I'-o 1 |
| I-am'-i-dæ | Ich-on-nu'-phis | Il'-e-ca-o'-nes, and | Im'-bra-sus | I-ob-a'-tes, and |
| I-a-ni'-ra | Ich-thy-oph'-a-gi 3 | Il'-e-ca-o'-xen'-ses | Im'-bre-us | Jo-ba'-tes |
| I-an'-the | Ich-thys | I-ler'-da | Im'-bri-us | I'-o-bes |
| I-an'-the-a | I-ci'-i-us 10 | Il'-i-a, or Rhe'-a | Im-briv'-i-um | I'-o-la'-i-a |
| I-ap-e-ron'-i-des | I'-cos | I-li'-a-ci Lu'-di 3 | Im'-bros | I'-o-las, or |
| Il-ap'-e-tus | Ic'-ti'-nus | I-li'-a-cus | I'-o-a-chi 3 12 | I'-o-la'-us |
| I-a'-pis | I'-da | I-li'-a-des | I-na-chi-a | I-o'-l-chos |
| I-a-pyg'-i-a | I-dæ'-a | Il'-i-as | I-nach'-i-dæ | I'-o-le 1 8 |
| I-a'-pyx | I-dæ-us | Il'-i-on | I-nach'-i-des | I'-on |
| I-ar'-bas | I-dæ-us | Il'-i-o-ne | I-na'-chi-um | I'-o-ne 8 |
| I-ar'-chas, and | Id'-a-lus | Il-i-o'-ne-us, or | In'-a-chus 12 | I'-o'-nes |
| Jar'-chas | Id-an-thyr'-sus | Il-lil'-o-neus | I-nam'-a-mes | I'-o'-ni-a |
| I-ar'-da-nus | I-dar'-nes | I-lis'-us | I-nar'-i-me 8 | I'-o'-pas |
| I-as'-i-des | I'-das | I-lith-y-i'-a | In'-a-rus | I'-o-pe, and |
| I-a'-si-on, Il, and | Id'-e-a 28 | Il'-i-on, or | In-ci-ta'-tus | Jop'-pa |
| I-a'-si-us | I-des'-sa | Il'-i-on | In-da-thyr'-sus | I'-o-phon |
| I'-a-sus | I-dit-a'-ri-us | Il-lib'-e-ris | In-di-a | I'-os |
| I-be'-ri | Id'-mon | Il-lip'-u-la | In-dig'-e-tes | Ip'-e-pæ |
| I-be'-ri-a | I-dom'-e-ne 8 | Il-li-tur'-gis | In-dig'-e-ti 3 | Iph-i-a-nas'-sa |
| I-be'-rus | I-dom-e-ne'-us, or | Il-lyr'-i-cum | In'-dus | Iph-i-clus, or |
| I-bi 3 | Id-dom-e-neus | Il'-y-ris, and | I'-no 1 | Iph-i-cles |
| I-bis-a | Id'-the-a | Il-lyr'-i-a | I-no'-a 7 | I-phid-ra-tes |
| Ib'-y-cus | I-dri'-o-us | Il-lyr'-i-cus Si'-nus | I-no'-pus | I-phid'-a-mus |

* *Hybreas*.—Lempriere accents this word on the penultimate syllable; but Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more properly, on the antepenultimate.

† *Iapetus*.—

"Son of *Iâpetus*, o'er-subtle go

"And glory in thy artful theft below."

Cooke's Hesiod.

† *Idea*.—This word, as a proper name, I find in no lexicographer but Lempriere.

The English appellation, signifying an image in the mind, has uniformly the accent on the second syllable, as in the Greek *idea*, in opposition to the Latin, which we generally follow in other cases, and which, in this word, has the penultimate short, in Ainsworth, Labbe, and our best prosodists; and, according to this analogy, *idea* ought to have the accent on the first syllable, and that syllable short, as the first of *idiot*. But when this word is a proper name, as the daughter of Dardanus, I should suppose it ought to fall into the general analogy of pronouncing Greek names, not by accent, but by quantity; and, therefore, that it ought to have the accent on the first syllable; and, according to our own analogy, that syllable ought to be short, unless the penultimate in the Greek is a diphthong, and then, according to general usage, it ought to have the accent.

§ *Idomeneus*.—The termination of nouns in *eus* was, among the ancients, sometimes pronounced in two syllables,

and sometimes, as a diphthong, in one. Thus Labbe tells us, that *Achilleus*, *Agyleus*, *Phalaræus*, *Apsireus*, are pronounced commonly in four syllables, and *Nereus*, *Orpheus*, *Porteus*, *Teræus*, in three, with the penultimate syllable short in all; but that these words, when in verse, have generally the diphthong preserved in one syllable:

"Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus."
Virg.

He observes, however, that the Latin poets very frequently dissolved the diphthong into two syllables:

"Naiadum cæta, tantum non Orpheus Hebrum
"Pænaque respectus, et nunc manet Orpheus in te."

The best rule, therefore, that can be given to an English reader is, to pronounce words of this termination always with the vowels separated, except an English poet, in imitation of the Greeks, should preserve the diphthong; but, in the present word, I should prefer *I-dom-e-neus* to *I-dom-e-ne'-us*, whether in verse or prose.

|| See *IDOMENEUS*.

¶ *Imaus*.—All our prosodists make the penultimate syllable of this word short, and, consequently, accent it on the antepenultimate; but Milton, by a license he was allowed to take, accents it on the penultimate syllable:

"As when a vulture on *Imaus* bred,
"Whose snowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds."

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| IR | IS | IS | IT | IX |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| I-ph-i-de-mi'-a *I-ph-i-ge-ni'-a †I-ph-i-mo-di'-a I-phim'-o-don I-ph-i-me-du'-sa I-phim'-o-e 8 I-phim'-o-us I'-phis I-phit'-i-on 11 Iph'-i-tus Iph'-thi-me I'-se'-a 29 I'-ra 1 7 I'-re'-ne I'-re-næ'-us I'-re'-sus I'-ris | I'-rus Is'-a-das I'-sæ'-a 7 I'-sæ'-us Is'-a-mus I'-san'-der I'-sa'-pis I'-sar, and Is'-a-ra I'-sar, and I'-sæ'-us I'-sæn'-chus 12 I'-sau'-ri-a I'-sau'-ri-cus I'-sau'-rus Is'-che'-ni-a 12 Is'-cho'-la'-nus Is'-chop'-olis Is'-com'-a-chus | Is'-ia 10 Is-de-ger'-des Is-i-dol'-rus Is'-i-dore, Eng. I'-sis Is'-ma-rus, and Is'-ma-ra Is-me'-ne 8 Is-me'-ni-as Is-men'-i-des Is-me'-nus I'-soc'-ra-tes Is'-sa 7 Is'-se 8 Is'-sus Is'-ter, and Is'-trus | Ist'-hmi-a Ist'-hmi-us Ist'-hmas Is-ti'-æ'-otis Is'-tri-a Is-trop'-olis I'-sus I-ta'-lia 7 I'-a-ty, Eng. I-tal'-i-ca I-tal'-i-cus I't'-a-lus I-tar'-gris I't'-e-a 20 I-tem'-a-les Ith'-a-ca | I-thob'-a-lus I-thob'-me Ith-o-ma'-i-a I-thol'-mus Ith-y-phal'-lus I-to'-ni-a 7 I-to'-nus It-u-ræ'-a I-tu'-rum It'-y-lus It-y-ræ'-i 3 I'-tys I-u'-lus Ix-ib'-a-tæ Ix-i'-on Ix-i-on'-i-des |
| JE | JU | JU | JU | JU |
| JA-NIC'-U-LUM Ja'-nus Jar'-chas Ja'-son Jen'-i-us Je'-ra Je-ro'-mus, and Je-ron'-y-mus Je-ru'-sa-lem | Jo-ba'-tes Jo-cas'-ta Jop'-pa Jor-dan'-des Jor-nan'-des Jo-sæ'-phus Fla'-vi-us Jo-vi'-a'-nus Jo'-vi-an, Eng. Ju'-ba | Ju-de'-a Ju-gan'-tes Ju-ga'-ri-us Ju-gar'-tha Ju'-li-a 7 Ju-li'-a-des Ju li-a'-nus Ju'-li-an, Eng. Ju li-i 4 | Ju-li-o-ma'-gus Ju-li-op'-olis Ju'-lis Ju'-li-us Cæ'-sar Ju'-ni-a 7 Ju'-no Ju-no-na'-li-a Ju-no'-nes Ju-no'-ni-a | Ju-ne'-nis Ju'-pi-ter Jus-ti'-nus Ju-tur'-na Ju-ve-na'-lis Ju'-ve-nal, Eng. Ju-ven'-tas Ju-ver'-na, or Hi-ber'-ni-a |
| LA | LA | LA | LÆ | LA |
| LA-AN'-DER La-ar'-chus Lab'-a-ris Lab'-da Lab'-da-cus Lab'-da-lon La'-be-o La-be'-ri-us La-bi'-ci 4 La-bi'-cum La-bi'-e-nus La-bi-ne'-tus La-bo'-bi-us | La-bob'-ri-gi 3 La-bo'-tas La-bra'-de-us Lab-y-rin'-thus La-cæ'-na Lac-e-dæ'-mon Lac-e-dæ-mo'-ni-i Lac-e-dæ-mo'-nes Lac-e-dæ-mo'-ni-an, Eng. La-cer'-ta Lach'-a-res La'-ches 1 12 | †Lach'-e-sis Lac-i'-das La-ci'-des La-cin'-i-a La-cin-i-en'-scs La-cin'-i-um Lac'-mon La'-co 1 La-cob'-ri-ga La-co'-ni-a, and La-con'-i-ca Lac'-ra-tos Lac'-ri-nos | Lac-tan'-ti-us 10 Lac'-ter Lac'-y-des Lac'-y-dus 24 La'-das La'-de 8 La'-des La'-don Læ'-laps Læ'-li-a Læ'-li-e'-nus Læ'-li-us, C. Læ'-na, and Le'-æ-na | Læ'-ne-us Læ'-pa Mag'-na La-er'-tes La-er'-ti-us Di-og'-e nes Læ'-stryg'-o-nos Læ'-ta Læ-to'-ri-a Læ'-tus Læ'-vi 3 Læ'-vil'-nus La-ga'-ri-a La-gi'-a 20 |

* *Iphigenia*.—The antepenultimate syllable of this word had been in quiet possession of the accent for more than a century, till some Greekings of late have attempted to place the stress on the penultimate, in compliment to the original *Ἰφιγένεια*. If we ask our innovators on what principles they pronounce this word with the accent on the *i*, they answer, because the *i* stands for the diphthong *ei*, which, being long, must necessarily have the accent on it: but it may be replied, this was indeed the case in the Latin language, but not in the Greek, where we find a thousand long penultimates without the accent. It is true, one of the vowels which composed a diphthong in Greek, when this diphthong was in the penultimate syllable, generally had an accent on it, but not invariably; for a long penultimate syllable did not always attract the accent in Greek as it did in Latin. An instance of this, among thousands, is that famous line of dactyls in Homer's *Odyssey*, expressing the tumbling down of the stone of Sisyphus:

Ἀδ' τις ἔπειτα πέδιονος κυλινδέρω λᾶας ἀναιδός.—
Odys. b. 11.

Another striking instance of the same accentuation appears in the two first verses of the *Iliad*:

Μῆνιν ἄειδε θεὰ Πηληϊάδεω, Ἀχιλῆος
Οὐλομένην, ἣ μυρ' Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε' ἔθηκεν.

I know it may be said that the written accents we see on Greek words are of no kind of authority, and that we ought always to give accent to penultimate long quantity, as the Latins did. Not here to enter into a dispute about the authority of the written accents, the nature of the acute, and its connexion with quantity, which has divided the learned of Europe for so many years—till we have a clearer idea of the nature of the human voice, and the properties of speaking sounds, which alone can clear the difficulty—for the sake of uniformity, perhaps it were better to adopt the prevailing mode of pronouncing Greek proper names, like the Latin, by making the quantity of the penultimate syllable the regulator of the accent, though contrary to the genius of Greek accentuation, which made the ultimate syllable its regulator; and, if this syllable was long, the accent could never rise

higher than the penultimate. Perhaps in language, as in laws, it is not of so much importance that the rules of either should be exactly right, as that they should be certainly and easily known;—so the object of attention in the present case is not so much what ought to be done, as what actually is done;—and, as pedantry will always be more pardonable than *illiteracy*, if we are in doubt about the prevalence of custom, it will always be safer to lean to the side of the Greek or Latin than of our own language.

† *Iphimedia*.—This and the foregoing word have the accent on the same syllable, but for what reason cannot be easily conceived. That *Iphigenia*, having the diphthong *ei* in its penultimate syllable, should have the accent on that syllable, though not the soundest, is at least a plausible reason; but why should our prosodists give the same accent to the *i* in *Iphimedia*? which, coming from *φί* and *μείδω*, has no such pretensions. If they say it has the accent in the Greek word, it may be answered, this is not esteemed a sufficient reason for placing the accent in *Iphigenia*; besides, it is giving up the sheet-anchor of modern prosodists, the quantity, as the regulator of accent. We know it was an axiom in Greek prosody, that, when the last syllable was long by nature, the accent could not rise beyond the penultimate; but we know, too, that this axiom is abandoned in *Demosthenes*, *Aristoteles*, and a thousand other words. The only reason, therefore, that remains for the penultimate accentuation of this word, is, that this syllable is long in some of the best poets. Be it so. Let those, who have more learning and leisure than I have, find it out. In the interim, as this may perhaps be a long one, I must recur to my advice under the last word; though Ainsworth has, in my opinion, very properly left the penultimate syllable of both these words short, yet those, who affect to be thought learned, will always find their account in departing, as far as possible, from the analogy of their own language, in favour of Greek and Latin.

† *Lachesis*.—

"Clotho and Lachesis, whose boundless sway,

"With *Atropos* both men and gods obey."

Cooke's *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 335

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| LA | LE | LE | LI | LU |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| lag'-i-des | Lap-i-thæ-um | Leb'-e-dus, or | Leul'-co-la | Lim-ni'-a-ce |
| La-cin'-i-a | Lap-i-tho | Leb'-e-dos | Leul'-con | Lim-ni'-o'-tæ |
| La'-gus | Lap-i'-thus | Le-be-na | Leu-co'-ne 8 | Lim-no'-ni-a |
| La-gu'-sa | La'-ra, or La ran'-da | Le-bin'-thos, and | Leu-co'-nes | Li'-mon |
| La-gy'-ra 6 | La-ren'-ti-a, and | Le-by'n'-thos | Leu-con'-oe | Lin-ca'-si-i 4 |
| La-i'-a-des 3 | La-ren'-ti-a 10 | Le-che'-um | Leu-con'-o-tra | Lin'-dus |
| La'-ias | La'-res | Le-cy'-thus 24 | Leu-co'-phry | Lin'-go'-nes |
| La'-is | La'-ga | Le'-da | Leu-co'-o-lis | Lin-ter'-na Pa'-lus |
| La'-i-us | La'-gus | Le-de'-a | Leu'-cos | Lin-ter'-num |
| La-l'-a-ge | La-r'i'-des | Le'-dus | Leu-co'-si-a 11 | Li'-nus |
| La-las'-sis | La-r'i'-na | Le'-gi-o | Leu-co'-sy'-i-i 4 | Li'-o-des |
| Lam'-a-chus | La-r'i'-num | Le'-i-tus 4 | Leu-coth'-o-e, or | Lip'-a-ra |
| La-mal'-mon | La-ris'-sa | Le'-laps | Leu-co'-the-a | Lip'-a-ris |
| Lam-bra'-ni 3 | La-ris'-sus | Le'-e-ges | Leuc'-tra | Liph'-lum |
| Lam'-brus | La'-ri-us | Le'-lex | Leuc'-trum | Lip'-o-do'-rus |
| La-mi'-a | La'-nos | Le-man'-nus | Leu'-cus | Li-quent'-ti-a |
| La-mi'-a-cum Bel'-lum | La-ro'-ni-a | Le-m'-nos | Leu-cy'-a-ni-as | Lir'-cæ'-us |
| La-mi'-æ | La'-ti-us Flo'-rus | Le-mo'-vi-i 3 | Leu-tych'-i-des | Li-ri'-o-pe |
| La-mi'-as Æ'-li-us | La-to-let'-a-ni | Le-m'-u-res | Le-va'-na 7 | Li'-ris |
| La-mi'-rus | La'-væ | Le-mu'-ri-a, and | Le-vi'-nus | Li-sin'-i-us |
| Lam'-pe-do | La-rym'-na | Le-mu'-ra'-li-a | Lex'-o-vi-i 4 | Lis'-son |
| Lam'-pe-ti-a 10 | La-rys'-i-um 11 | Le-næ'-us | Li-ha'-ni-us | Lis'-sus |
| Lam'-pe-to, and | Las'-si-a 10 | Le-tu'-lus | Lib'-a-nus | Lis'-ta |
| Lam'-pe-do | Las'-sus, or La'-sus | Le'-o | Lib-en-ti'-na | Liut'-a-brum |
| Lam'-pe-us, and | Las'-the'-nes | Le-o-ca'-di-a | Lib'-ber | Liut'-a-na |
| Lam'-pi-a | Las-the'-ni-a, or | Le-o-co'-ri-on | Lib'-e-ra 20 | Li-tav'-i-cus |
| Lam'-pon, Lam'-pos, or Lam'-pus | †Las-the'-ni-a | Le-o-co'-ra-tes | Lib-er'-al-li-a | Li-ter'-num |
| Lam-po-ne'-a | Lat'-a-gus | Le-od'-a-mas | Lib-ber'-tas | Li-th-o-bo'-li-a |
| Lam-po'-ni-a, and | Lat-e-ra'-nus Plau'-tus | Le-od'-o-cus | Lib-be'-thra | Li-thrus |
| Lam-po-ne'-um | La-te'-ri-um | Le-og'-o-ras | Lib-beth'-ri-des | Li-tu'-bi-um |
| Lam-po'-ni-us | La-ti'-a'-lis | Le-on | Lib'-i-ci, Li-be'-ci-i | Li-ty'-er'-sas |
| Lam-po'-ni-us Æ'-li-us | La-she'-al'-lis | Le-o'-na | Lib-i-ti'-na | Li-v'-a Dru-sil'-la |
| Lam'-prid'-ius Æ'-li-us | La-ti'-a'-ris | †Le-on'-a-tus | Li-bo 1 | Li-vi-ne'-i-us |
| Lam'-pro-cles | La-she'-al'-ris | Le-on'-i-as | Li'-bon | Li-vi'-lla |
| Lam'-prus | La-ti'-ni 3 4 | Le-on'-ti-mas, and | Lib-o-phæ'-ni-ces | Li'-vi-us |
| Lamp'-ra-cus, and | La-tin'-i-us | Le-on-ti'-ni 4 | Li-bri 4 | Li'-y'-y, Eng. |
| Lamp'-ra-chum | La-ti'-nus | Le-on-to-ceph'-a-lus | Li-bur'-na | Lo'-hon |
| Lamp-te'-ri-a | La-ti'-um | Le-on-ton, or | Li-bur'-ni-a | Lo'-ce-us 10 |
| Lam'-pus | La'-she-um | Le-on-top'-o-lis | Li-bur'-ni-des | Lo'-cha |
| La-mus | La'-ti-us 10 | Le-on-tych'-i-des | Li-bur'-num Ma'-re | Lo'-chi-as |
| Lam'-y-rus | La'-mus | Le'-os | Li-bur'-nus | Lo'-cri |
| La-nas'-sa | La-to'-i-a | Le-os'-the'-nes | Libs | Lo'-crist |
| Lan'-ce-a 10 | La-to'-is | Le-o-tych'-i-des | Lib'-y-a | Lo-cus'-ta |
| Lan'-ci-a 10 | La-to'-us | Lep'-i-da | Lib'-y-cum Ma'-re | Lo-cu'-ti-us 10 |
| Lan'-di-a | La-to'-na | Lep'-i-dus | Lib'-y-cus, and | Lo-li'-a Pau-li'-na |
| Lan'-gi-a | La-top'-o-lis | Le-phry'-i-um | Li-bys'-tis | Lo-li'-a'-nus |
| Lan-go-bar'-di 3 | La-tre-us | Le-pi'-nus | Li'-bys | Lo-li'-us |
| La-nu'-vi-um | Lau-do'-ni-a | Le-pon'-ti-i 4 | Li-bys'-sa | Lon-di'-num |
| La-o-bo'-tas, or | Lau-fel'-la | Le-pre'-os | Li-c'-a-tes | Lon'-den, Eng. |
| Lab'-o-tas | Lau'-ra | Le'-pri-um | Li'-cha | Lon-ga-re'-nus |
| La-o'-o-on | Lau'-re-a | Lep'-ti-nes | Li'-chas 1 | Lon-gim'-a-nus |
| La-o'-da-mas | Lau-ren'-ta'-li-a | Lep'-tis | Li'-ches | Lon-gi'-nus |
| La-o'-de'-ma 30 | Lau-ren'-tes A'-gri | Le'-ri-a | Li-cin'-i-a | Lon-go-bar'-di |
| La-o'-di'-ce 8 | Lau-ren'-ti-a 10 | Le'-ri-na | Li-cin'-i-us | Lon-gu'-la |
| La-o'-di'-ce-a | Lau-ren'-ti'-ni 4 | Le'-ri-na | Li-ci'-nus | Lon-gun'-ti-ca |
| La-o'-di'-ce'-ne | Lau-ren'-tum | Le'-ro | Li-cym'-ni-us | Lor'-di 3 |
| La-o'-di'-chus | Lau-ren'-ti-us 10 | Le'-ros | Li'-de 13 | Lor'-y-ma |
| La-og'-o-nus | Lau'-ri-on | Les'-bos | Li-ga'-ri-us | Lo'-tis, or Lo'-tos |
| La-og'-o-ras | Lau'-ron | Les'-bus, or Les'-bos | Li-go'-a | Lo-toph'-a-gi 3 |
| La-og'-o-re 8 | Lau'-rus Pom-pe'-i-a | Les'-ches 12 | Li'-ger | Lo-us, and A'-o-us |
| *La-o'-o-re 30 | Lau'-sus | Les-tryg'-o-nus | Li'-ger, or Lig'-e-ris | Lo'-a 7 |
| La-om'-e-don | Lau'-ti-um 10 | Le-ta'-num | Li-g'-o-ras | Lo'-ca |
| La-om'-e-don-te-us | La-ver'-na | Le-thæ'-us | Li-g'-u-res | Lo'-ca-gus 20 |
| La-om-e-don-ti'-a-dæ | Lav-i'-na 7 | Le-the | Li-gu'-ri-a | Lo-ca'-ni 3 |
| La-on'-o-me 8 | La-vin'-i-a | Le-tus | Li-gu'-ri-nus | Lo-ca'-ni-a |
| La-on'-o-me-ne | La-vin'-i-um, or | Leu'-ca | Li-gus 18 | Lo-ca'-ni-us |
| La-oth'-o-e 8 | La-vi'-num | Leul'-cas | Li-gy'-es | Lo-ca'-nus |
| La-o'-us | Le-a'-des | Leu-ca'-tes | Li-gy'-gum | Lo-can, Eng. |
| Lap'-a-thus | Le-a'-i 3 | Leu-ca'-si-on 11 | Li-læ'-a | Lo-ca'-ri-a, or |
| Laph'-ri-a | Le-a'-na | Leu-ca'-pis | Li-l-y-bæ-um | Lo-ce'-ri-a |
| La-phys'-ti-um | Le-an'-der | Leul'-ce | Li-ma'-a | Luc-ce'-i-us |
| La-pid'-e-i | Le-an'-dre | Leul'-ci 3 | Li-me'-ni-a | Luc-ce'-us |
| La-pid'-e-us | Le-an'-dri-as | Leu-cip'-pe | Lim'-ne | Luc-ce'-ri-a |
| Lap'-i-tha | Le-ar'-chus 12 | Leu-cip'-pi-des | Lim-ne'-um | Luc-ce'-ti-us 10 |
| | Leb-a-de'-a | Leu-cip'-pus | Lim-na-tid'-i-a | §Lu'-ci-a |

* *Laomedea*.—

“Evagore, *Laomedea* join,
“And thou, Polynome, the num'rous line.

Cook's Hesiod. Theog. v. 399.

See *IPHIGENIA*.

† *Lasthenia*.—All the prosodists I have consulted, except Ainsworth, accent this word on the penultimate syllable; and, though English analogy would prefer the accent on the antepenultimate, we must necessarily yield to such a decided superiority of votes for the penultimate in a word so little anglicised by use.—See *IPHIGENIA*.

† *Leonatus*.—In the accentuation of this word I have followed Labbe and Lempriere: the former of whom says—*Quoniam de hac rore amplius cogitandum cum eruditus viris existimem.* Till, thea, these learned men

have considered this word, I think we may be allowed to consider it as formed from the Latin *leo* and *natus*. lion-born, and, as the *a* in *natus* is long, no shadow of reason can be given why it should not have the accent. This is the accentuation constantly given to it in the play of *Cymbeline*, and is, in my opinion, the best.

§ *Lucia*.—Labbe cries out loudly against those who accent this word on the penultimate, which, as a Latin word, ought to have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. If once, says he, we break through rules, why should we not pronounce *Ammia*, *Anastasia*, *Cecilia*, *Leocadia*, *Natalia*, &c., with the accent on the penultimate likewise!—This ought to be a warning against our pronouncing the West-India island *St. Lucia*, as we sometimes hear it, *St. Luc'i-a*.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| LU | LY | LY | LY | LY |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Lu-ci-a-nus | Lu ¹ -pus | Ly ¹ -ces | Ly ¹ -de 8 | Ly ¹ -san ¹ -der |
| Lu ¹ -ci-an, Eng. | Lu-si-ta ¹ -ni-a | Ly-ce ¹ -um | Ly ¹ -di-a | Ly-sun ¹ -dra |
| Lu ¹ -ci-fer | Lu-so ¹ -nes | Ly-ch-ni ¹ -des | Ly ¹ -di-as | Ly-san ¹ -ni-as |
| Lu-cil ¹ -i-us | Lu-s ¹ -tri-cus | Ly-c ¹ -i-a 10 | Ly ¹ -di-us | Ly ¹ -se 8 |
| Lu-cil ¹ -la | Lu-ta ¹ -ti-us | Ly-c ¹ -i-das | Ly ¹ -dus | Ly-si ¹ -a-dos |
| Lu-ci ¹ -na | Lu-te ¹ -ri-us | Ly-cim ¹ -na | Ly ¹ -da-mis, or | Ly-si-a-nas ¹ -sa |
| Lu ¹ -ci-us 10 | Lu-te ¹ -ti-a 10 | Ly-cim ¹ -ni-a | Ly ¹ -da-mus | Ly-si ¹ -a-nax |
| Lu-cer ¹ -ti-a 10 | Lu-to ¹ -ri-na | Ly-cis ¹ -cus | Ly ¹ -i-i 4 | Ly-si ¹ -as 11 |
| Lu-cret ¹ -i-lis | Ly- ¹ -us | Ly-c ¹ -i-us 10 | Ly ¹ -gus | Ly-si ¹ -cles |
| Lu-cer ¹ -ti-us 10 | Ly ¹ -bas | Ly-c-o-me ¹ -des 20 | Ly-mi ¹ -re | Ly-sid ¹ -i-ce |
| Lu-cri ¹ -num | Lyb ¹ -y-a, or | Ly ¹ -con | Ly ¹ -max | Ly-sim ¹ -a-che |
| Lu-cri ¹ -nus | Ly-bis ¹ -sa | Ly-co ¹ -ne 8 | Lyn-ci ¹ -des | Ly-si-ma ¹ -chi-a |
| Lu-ca ¹ -ti-us 10 | Ly-c ¹ -a-bas | Ly-c ¹ -o-phron | Lyn-ces ¹ -tæ | Ly-sim ¹ -a-chus |
| Lu-cul ¹ -le-a | Ly-c-a-be ¹ -tus | Ly-cop ¹ -o-lis | Lyn-ces ¹ -tes | Ly-si-mach ¹ -i-des |
| Lu-cul ¹ -lus | Ly-cw ¹ -a | Ly-co ¹ -pus | Lyn-ces ¹ -ti-us | Ly-si-me ¹ -li-a |
| Lu ¹ -cu-mo 20 | Ly-cw ¹ -um | Ly-co ¹ -ri-as | Lyn-ces ¹ -us | Ly-sin ¹ -o-e 8 |
| Lu ¹ -cus | Ly-cw ¹ -us | Ly-co ¹ -ris | Lyn ¹ -cus, Lyn-cw ¹ -us, | Ly-sip ¹ -pe |
| Lug ¹ -du ¹ -num | Ly-cam ¹ -bes | Ly-cor ¹ -mas | or Lynx | Ly-sip ¹ -pus |
| Lu ¹ -na 7 | Ly-ca ¹ -on | Ly-cor ¹ -tas | Lyn-ci ¹ -dæ | Ly ¹ -sis |
| Lu ¹ -pa | Ly-c-a-o ¹ -ni-a | Ly-c-o-su ¹ -ra | Ly ¹ -cæ | Ly-sis ¹ -tra-tus |
| *Lu-per ¹ -cal | Ly ¹ -cas | Ly ¹ -tus | Ly ¹ -cæ-lus | Ly-sith ¹ -o-us |
| Lu-per-ca ¹ -li-a | Ly-cas ¹ -te | Ly-cur ¹ -gi-des | Ly ¹ -cæ-l | Ly ¹ -so |
| Lu-per ¹ -ci 3 | Ly-cas ¹ -tum | Ly-cnr ¹ -gus | Ly ¹ -cus | Ly-tæ-a |
| Lu-per ¹ -cus | Ly-cas ¹ -tus | Ly ¹ -cus | Ly ¹ -nes ¹ -sus | Ly-zu ¹ -ni-as |
| Lu ¹ -pi-as, or Lu ¹ -pi-a | Ly ¹ -ce 8 | | | |

| MA | MA | MA | MA | ME |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| MA ¹ -CÆ | Mag-nen ¹ -ti-us 10 | Man ¹ -li-a | Mar-mar ¹ -i-ca | Mau ¹ -ru ¹ -si-a 4 11 |
| Ma ¹ -car | Mag ¹ -nes | Man ¹ -li-us Tor-qua ¹ - | Mar-mar ¹ -i-dæ | Mau ¹ -so ¹ -lus |
| Ma-ca ¹ -re-us | Mag ¹ -ne ¹ -si-a 11 | tus | Mar-mar ¹ -i-on | Ma ¹ -vors |
| Ma-ca ¹ -ri-a | Ma ¹ -go | Man ¹ -nus | Ma ¹ -ro 1 | Ma ¹ -vor ¹ -ti-a 10 |
| Ma-c ¹ -a-ris | Ma ¹ -gon | Man-sue ¹ -tus | Mar-o-bud ¹ -u-i 3 | Max-en ¹ -ti-us 10 |
| Ma-ced ¹ -nus | Mag-on ¹ -ti-a-cum | Man-ti-ne ¹ -a | Ma ¹ -ron | Max-im ¹ -i-a-nus |
| Ma-c ¹ -e-do | Ma ¹ -gus | Man-ti-ne ¹ -us | Mar-o-ne ¹ -a | Max-i-mil ¹ -i-a-na |
| Ma-c-e-do ¹ -ni-a | Ma-her ¹ -bal | Man ¹ -ti-us 10 | Mar-pe ¹ -si-a 10 | Max-i-mi ¹ -nus |
| Ma-c-e-do ¹ -ni-cus 30 | Ma ¹ -i-a | Man ¹ -to | Mar-pe ¹ -sa | Maz ¹ -i-min, Eng |
| Ma-cel ¹ -la | Ma-jes ¹ -tas | Man ¹ -tu-a | Mar-pe ¹ -sus | Max ¹ -i-mus |
| Ma ¹ -cer Æ-myl ¹ -i-us | Ma-jo ¹ -ri-a-nus | Mar-a-can ¹ -da | Mar ¹ -res | Maz ¹ -a-ca |
| Ma ¹ -che ¹ -ra | Ma-jo ¹ -ca | Mar ¹ -a-tha | Mar ¹ -ru ¹ -vi-um, or | Ma ¹ -za ¹ -ces |
| Ma ¹ -chan ¹ -i-das | Ma ¹ -la For-tu-na | Mar ¹ -a-thon | Mar ¹ -ru ¹ -bi-um | Ma ¹ -ze ¹ -us |
| Ma ¹ -cha ¹ -on | Ma ¹ -a-cha | Mar ¹ -a-thos | Mars | Ma ¹ -za ¹ -res |
| Ma ¹ -cra | Ma ¹ -le-a | Mar ¹ -cel ¹ -la | Mar ¹ -sa-la | Maz ¹ -e-ras |
| Ma ¹ -ri-a ¹ -nus | Ma ¹ -ho, or | Mar ¹ -cel ¹ -li ¹ -nus Am- | Mar ¹ -sm ¹ -us | Ma ¹ -zi ¹ -ces, and |
| Ma ¹ -cri ¹ -nus, M. | Ma ¹ -tho | mi ¹ -a-nus | Mar ¹ -se 8 | Ma ¹ -zyl ¹ -ges |
| Ma ¹ -cro | Ma ¹ -li-a | Mar ¹ -cel ¹ -lus | Mar ¹ -si 3 | Me ¹ -cha ¹ -ne-us |
| Ma ¹ -cro ¹ -bi-i 4 | Ma ¹ -li-i 4 | Mar ¹ -ci-a 10 | Mar ¹ -sig ¹ -ni 3 | Me ¹ -ci ¹ -to-us |
| Ma ¹ -cro ¹ -bi-us | Ma ¹ -lis | Mar ¹ -ci-a ¹ -na | Mar ¹ -sy ¹ -a-ba | Me ¹ -ce ¹ -nas, or |
| Ma ¹ -cro ¹ -chir | Ma ¹ -le-a, or Ma ¹ -li-a | Mar ¹ -she ¹ -a-na | Mar ¹ -tha | Me ¹ -ce ¹ -nas |
| Ma ¹ -cro ¹ -nes | Ma ¹ -li-us | Mar ¹ -ci-a-nop ¹ -o-lis | Mar ¹ -ti-a 10 | Mec ¹ -ri-da |
| Ma ¹ -cro ¹ -ri-um | Ma ¹ -li-os | Mar ¹ -ci-a ¹ -nus 10 | Mar ¹ -she ¹ -a | Me ¹ -de-a |
| Ma ¹ -u ¹ -lo ¹ -nus | Ma ¹ -thi ¹ -nus | Mar ¹ -ci-us Sa ¹ -bi ¹ -nus | Mar ¹ -ti-a ¹ -lis | Me ¹ -des-i-cas ¹ -to 8 |
| Ma ¹ -des ¹ -tes | Ma ¹ -val ¹ -na | Mar ¹ -co-man ¹ -ni | Mar ¹ -ti-a ¹ -li, Eng. | Me ¹ -di-a 7 |
| Ma ¹ -de ¹ -tes | Ma ¹ -ma ¹ -us | Mar ¹ -cus | Mar ¹ -ti-a ¹ -nus | Me ¹ -di-as |
| Ma ¹ -d ¹ -y-es | Ma ¹ -mer ¹ -cus | Mar ¹ -di 3 | Mar ¹ -ti-na | Me ¹ -di-cus |
| Ma ¹ -an ¹ -der | Ma ¹ -mer ¹ -thes | Mar ¹ -di-a | Mar ¹ -tin ¹ -i-a ¹ -nus | Me ¹ -di-o-ma ¹ -tri ¹ -ces |
| Ma ¹ -an ¹ -dri-a | Ma ¹ -mer ¹ -ti-na | Mar ¹ -do ¹ -ni-us | Mar ¹ -ti-us 10 | Me ¹ -di-o-ma ¹ -tri ¹ -ci |
| Ma ¹ -ce ¹ -nas | Ma ¹ -mer ¹ -ti-ni 4 3 | Mar ¹ -dus | Ma ¹ -rul ¹ -lus | Me ¹ -di-ox ¹ -u-mi |
| Ma ¹ -di 3 | Ma ¹ -mil ¹ -i 4 | Ma ¹ -e-o ¹ -tis | Ma ¹ -sæ ¹ -syl ¹ -i 4 | Me ¹ -di-tri ¹ -na |
| Ma ¹ -li-us | Ma ¹ -mil ¹ -i-i 4 | Mar ¹ -gin ¹ -i-a, and | Ma ¹ -si-nis ¹ -sa | Me ¹ -do ¹ -a-cus, or |
| Ma ¹ -m-ac ¹ -te ¹ -ri-a | Ma ¹ -mi ¹ -i-us | Mar ¹ -gi ¹ -a ¹ -ni-a | Ma ¹ -s ¹ -sa | Me ¹ -du ¹ -a-cus |
| Ma ¹ -n ¹ -a-des | Ma ¹ -mæ ¹ -a | Mar ¹ -gi ¹ -tes | Ma ¹ -sa ¹ -ga | Me ¹ -do ¹ -bith ¹ -y-na |
| Ma ¹ -n ¹ -a-la | Ma ¹ -mur ¹ -ri-us | †Ma ¹ -ri ¹ -a, or Ma ¹ -ri-a | Ma ¹ -sag ¹ -e-tæ | Me ¹ -dob ¹ -ri-ga |
| Ma ¹ -n ¹ -a-lus | Ma ¹ -mur ¹ -ra | Ma ¹ -ri ¹ -a-ba | Ma ¹ -sa ¹ -na 7 | Me ¹ -don |
| Ma ¹ -ni-us | Ma ¹ -nas ¹ -ta-bal | Ma ¹ -ri-am ¹ -ne | Ma ¹ -sa ¹ -ni 3 | Me ¹ -don ¹ -ti-as 10 |
| Ma ¹ -non | Ma ¹ -ci ¹ -nus | Ma ¹ -ri-a ¹ -næ Fos ¹ -sæ | Ma ¹ -si-cus | Me ¹ -du-a ¹ -na |
| Ma ¹ -o ¹ -ni-a | Ma ¹ -da ¹ -ne 8 | Ma ¹ -ri-an ¹ -dy ¹ -num | Ma ¹ -sil ¹ -i-a 7 | Me ¹ -du ¹ -li-na |
| Ma ¹ -on ¹ -i-dæ | Ma ¹ -da ¹ -nes | Ma ¹ -ri-a ¹ -nus | Ma ¹ -syl ¹ -la | Me ¹ -dus |
| Ma ¹ -on ¹ -i-des | Ma ¹ -de ¹ -la | Ma ¹ -ri ¹ -ca | Ma ¹ -su ¹ -ri-us | Me ¹ -du ¹ -sa |
| Ma ¹ -o ¹ -nis | Ma ¹ -do ¹ -ni-us | Ma ¹ -ri ¹ -ci 3 | Ma ¹ -tho | Me ¹ -gab ¹ -i-zi |
| Ma ¹ -o ¹ -te | Ma ¹ -dro ¹ -cles | Ma ¹ -ri ¹ -cus | Ma ¹ -ti-e ¹ -ni | Me ¹ -ga ¹ -byl ¹ -zus |
| Ma ¹ -o ¹ -tis Pa ¹ -lus | Ma ¹ -droc ¹ -li-das | Ma ¹ -ri ¹ -na | Ma ¹ -ti ¹ -nus | Me ¹ -ga ¹ -cles |
| Ma ¹ -si-a Syl ¹ -va 11 | Ma ¹ -dron | Ma ¹ -ri ¹ -nus | Ma ¹ -tis ¹ -co | Me ¹ -ga ¹ -li-des |
| Ma ¹ -vi-a | Ma ¹ -du ¹ -bi-i 4 | Ma ¹ -ry-on | Ma ¹ -tra ¹ -li-a | Me ¹ -gw ¹ -ra |
| Ma ¹ -vi-us | Ma ¹ -du ¹ -bra ¹ -ti-us | Ma ¹ -ris | Ma ¹ -tro ¹ -na | Me ¹ -ga ¹ -lo-as |
| Ma ¹ -gas | Ma ¹ -nes | Ma ¹ -ris ¹ -sa | Ma ¹ -ro ¹ -na ¹ -li-a | Me ¹ -ga ¹ -le ¹ -si-a 11 |
| Ma ¹ -gel ¹ -la | Ma ¹ -ne ¹ -tho | Ma ¹ -ri ¹ -sus | Ma ¹ -ti ¹ -a-ci 3 | Me ¹ -ga ¹ -li-a |
| Ma ¹ -ge ¹ -te | Ma ¹ -ni-a | Ma ¹ -ri ¹ -ta | Ma ¹ -tu ¹ -ta | Me ¹ -ga ¹ -lop ¹ -o-lis |
| Ma ¹ -gi | Ma ¹ -nil ¹ -i-a | Ma ¹ -ri ¹ -us | Ma ¹ -ri 3 | Me ¹ -ga ¹ -me ¹ -de 8 |
| Ma ¹ -gi-us | Ma ¹ -nil ¹ -i-us | Mar ¹ -ma-cus | Mau ¹ -ri-a ¹ -ni-a | Me ¹ -ga ¹ -ni ¹ -ra |
| Ma ¹ -na Græ ¹ -ci-a | Ma ¹ -ni ¹ -mi 4 | Mar ¹ -ma-ren ¹ -ses | Mau ¹ -rus | Me ¹ -ga ¹ -pen ¹ -thes |

* *Lupercal*.—This word is so little interwoven with our language, that it ought to have its true Latin accent on the penultimate syllable. But wherever the antepenultimate accent is adopted in verse, as in Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar, where Antony says,

"You all did see that on the *Lupercal*
"I thrice presented him a kingly crown"—

we ought to preserve it.—Mr. Barry, the actor, who was

informed by some schoar of the Latin pronunciation of this word, adopted it in this place, and pronounced it *Lupercal*, which gratified every ear that heard him.

† *Maria*.—This word, says Labbe, derived from the Hebrew, has the accent on the second syllable; but when a Latin word, the feminine of *Marius*, it has the accent on the first.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| ME | ME | MI | MO | MY |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| *Meg-a-ra | Me-neg'-e-tas | Me-thym'-na | Mith-ri-da'-tis | Mor'-phe-us |
| †Meg-a-ro'-us | Men-e-la'-i-a | Me-ti-a-du'-sa 21 | Mith-ro-bar-za'-nes | Mors |
| Meg-a-ri-s | Men-e-la'-us | Me-ti-l'-i-a | Mit-y-le'-ne, and | Mor'-rys |
| Me-gar'-us | Me-ne'-ni-us | Me-ti-l'-i-i 4 | Mit-y-le'-næ | Mo'-sa |
| Me-gar'-the-ne-a | A-grip'-pa | Me-ti-l'-i-us | Mit'-ty | Mos'-chi 3 13 |
| Me'-ges | Me-n'-e-phron | Me-ti-l'-o-chus | Miz'-et | Mos'-chi-on |
| Me-gil'-la | Me'-neg | Me-ti-on 11 | Mo-sal'-ees 13 | Mos'-chus |
| Me-gis'-ta | Me-nes'-teus, or | Me-tis | N'a-sal'-ees | Mo-sel'-la |
| Me-la Pom-po'-ni-us | Me-nes'-the-us, or | Me-tis'-cus | Mna'-si-as 11 | Mo'-ses |
| Mo-gis'-ti-a | Mnes'-the-us 13 | Me-ti-us 10 | Mnas'-i-los | Mo-sych'-lus |
| Me-le'-næ | Men-es'-the-i Por-tus | Me-to'-ci-a 10 | Mna-sip'-pi-das | Mos-y-næ'-ci 3 |
| Me-lam'-pus | Me-nes'-thi-us | Me'-ton | Mne-sip'-pus | Mo-tho'-ne |
| Me-lanch'-læ-ni | Men'-e-tas | Me't-o-pe 8 | Mna-sith'-e-us | Mo-tyl'-a |
| Me-lan'-chrus | Me-nip'-pa | Me'-tra | Mna'-son 13 | Mu-ci-a'-nus |
| Me'l'-a-ne | Me-nip'-pi-des | Me-tro'-bi-us | Mna-syr'-i-um | Mu'-ci-us 10 |
| Me-la'-ne-us | Me-nip'-pus | Me't-ro-cles | Mne'-mon | Mu'-cræ |
| Me-lan'-i-da | Me'-ni-us | Me-tro-do'-rus | Mne-mos'-y-ne 3 | Mu'-ci-ber |
| Me-la'-ni-on | Men'-nis | Me-troph'-a-nes | Mne-sar'-chus | ¶Mu-lu'-cha |
| Me-la-nip'-pe | Me-nod'-o-tus | Me-troph'-olis | Mne-sid'-a-mus | Mu'-vi-us Pous |
| Me-la-nip'-pi-des | Me-næ'-ce-us 10 | Me't-ti-us 10 | Mnes'-li'-pus | Mum'-ni-us |
| Me-la-nip'-pus | Me-næ'-tes | Me-va'-ni-a | Mne-sim'-a-che | Mu-na'-ti-us 10 |
| Me-la-no'-pus | Me-næ'-ti-us 10 | Me'-vi-us | Mne-sin'-a-chus | Mun'-da |
| Me-la-nos'-y-ri | Me'-non | Me-zen'-ti-us 10 | Mnos'-ter | Mu-ni'-tus |
| Me-lan'-thi-i 4 | Me-noph'-i-lus | Mi-cel'-a | Mnes'-the-us 13 | Mu-nych-i-æ 4 |
| Me-lan'-thi-us | Men'-ta, or Min'-the | Mi-cip'-sa | Mnes'-ti-a | Mu-ræ-na |
| Me-lan'-tho | Men'-tes | Mic'y-thus 24 | Mnes'-tra | Mur'-cus |
| Me-lan'-thus | Men-tis'-sa | Mi'-das | Mne'-vis | Mur-re'-tus |
| Me'-las | Men'-to | Mi-de'-a (of Argos) | Mo-a-pher'-nes | Mur-gan'-ti-a 10 |
| Me-la-a'-ger | Men'-tor | Mid'-e-a (of Bootia) | Mo'-di-a | Mur-rhe'-nus |
| Me-le-ag'-ri-des | Me-nyl'-lus | Mi-la'-ni-on | Mo'-ci-a 5 10 | Mur-ti-a 10 |
| Me-le-san'-der | Me'-ra | Mi-le'-si-i 4 11 | Mo'-cus | Mus |
| Me'-les | Me'-ra, or Mo'-ra | Mi-le'-si-us 10 | Mo-rag'-o-tes | Mu'-sa An-to'-ni-us |
| Me'l'-e-se | Mer'-cu'-ri-us | Mi-le'-ti-a 10 | Mo'-ris | Mu'-sæ |
| Me-le-sig'-e-nes, or | Mer'-cu'-ry, Eng. | Mi-le'-ti-um 10 | Mo'-di | Mu-sæ'-us |
| Me-le-sig'-e-na | Me-ri'-o-nea | Mi-le'-tus | Mo'-on | Mu-so'-ni-us Ru'-fus |
| Me'-li-a | Mer'-me-rus | Mil'-i-as | Mo-on'-i-des | Mus'-te-la |
| Me-li-bæ'-us | Mer-m-na-dæ | Mil'-i-chus 12 | Mo'-ra | Mu-thul'-tus |
| Me-li-cer'-ta | Mer'-o-e 8 | Mi-li'-nus | Mo'-si-a | Mu'-ti-a 10 |
| Me-li-gul'-nis | Mer'-o-pe 8 | Mi-li-o'-ni-a | Mo-gyl'-ni | Mu-ti-l'-i-a |
| Me'-li-na | Me'-rops | Mi'-lo | Mo-le'-i-a | ¶Mu'-ti-na |
| Me-li'-sa 7 | Me'-ros | Mi-lo'-ni-us | Mo-li'-o-ne | Mu-ti-nes |
| Me-lis'-sa | Mer'-u-la | Mil-ti'-a-des | Mo'-lo | Mu-ti-l'-nus, or |
| Me-lis'-sus | Me-sab'-a-tes | Mil'-to | Mo-læ'-is | Mu-tu'-nus |
| Me-l'i-ta | Me-sa'-bi-us | Mil'-vi-us | Mo-lor'-chus 12 | Mu-ti-us 10 |
| Me-l'i-te | Me-sa'-pi-a | Mil'-y-as | Mo-los'-si 3 | Mu-tus'-cæ |
| Me-l'i-te'-ne | Me-sau'-bi-us | Mi-mal'-lo-nes | Mo-los'-si-a, or | My-ag'-rus, or |
| Me'l'-ti-us (accuser of | Me-sem'-bri-a | Mi'-mas | Mo-los'-thas | My'-o-dæ |
| Socrates) | Me-se'-ne | Mim-ner'-mus | Mo-los'-sus | ¶My'-a-le |
| Me'-li-us | Mes-o-me'-des | Min'-ci-us 10 | Mo-lol'-di-a | My'-a-les'-sus |
| Me-lx-an'-drus | Mes-o-po-ta'-mi-a | Min'-da-rus | Mo'-pus | My'-ce'-ne |
| †Me-lob'-o-sis | Me-sa'-la | Mi-ne'-i-des | Mo'-lus | My'-ce-ri'-nus |
| Mo'-lon | Mes-sa-li'-na 3 | Mi-ner'-va | Mo-lyc'-ri-on | My'-ci-her'-na |
| Me'-los | Mes-sa-li'-us | Min-or-va'-li-a | Mo-mem'-phis | My'-ci-i-thus |
| Me'l'-pi-a | Mes-sa'-na 7 | Min'-i-o | Mo'-mus | My'-con |
| Me-l-pom'-e-ne 6 | Mes-sa'-pi-a | Min-næ'-i 3 | Mo'-na | ¶My'-o-ne |
| Me-mac'-e-ni | Me-sa-tis | Mi-no'-a | Mo-næ'-ses | My'-don |
| Mem'-mi-a | Me-s'-se 3 | Mi-no'-is | Mo-ne'-sus | My'-ec'-pho-ri-s |
| Mem'-mi-us | Mes-se'-is 5 | Mil'-nos | Mo-ne'-ta | My'-el'-nus |
| Mem'-non | Mes-se'-ne, or | Min-o-tau'-rus | Mon'-i-ma | My'-el'-on |
| Mem'-phis | Me-ses'-na | Min'-the | Mon'-i-nus | My'-el'-ni-a |
| Mem-phi'-tis | Me-ses'-ni-a | Min-tur'-næ | Mon'-o-dus | My'-el'-onus |
| Me'-na, or Me'-nes | Me-s'-tor | Mi-nu'-ti-a 10 | Mo-næ'-cus | My'-las'-sa |
| Me-na'-eas | Me-su'-la | Mi-nu'-ti-us 10 | Mo-no'-le-as | My'-le, or My'-las |
| Me-na'-ci-das | Met'-a-bus | Min'-y-æ 6 | Mo-noph'-i-us | My'-les |
| Men-a-lip'-pe | Met-a-git'-ni-a | Min'-y-as | Mon-ta'-nus | My-lit'-ta |
| Men-a-lip'-pus | Met-a-ni'-ra | Min'-y-cus | Mo-noph'-a-ge | My'-nus |
| Me-nan'-der | Met-a-pon'-tum | Mi-nyl'-i-a 6 | Mon'-y-chus 6 12 | My'-nes |
| Me-na'-pi-i 4 | Met-a-pon'-tus | Min'-y-tus | Mon'-y-nus | My'-ni-æ 4 |
| Men'-a-pis | Me-taur'-rus | Mir'-i-ces | Mo'-phis | My'-o-ni-a |
| Me'-nas | Me-tel'-la | Mi-se'-num | Mo'-pi-si-um 10 | My'-ri'-nus |
| Men-che'-res 12 | Me-tel'-li 3 | Mi-se'-nus | Mo'-so'-pi-a | My'-ri'-cus |
| Men'-des | Me-thar'-ma | Mi-sith'-e-us | Mo'-pus | ¶My'-ri'-nus |
| Me-nec'-les | Me-thi'-on 29 | Mi'-thras | Mo'-gan'-ti-um 10 | My'-ri'-na |
| Me-n-e-cl'i'-dos | Me-tho'-di-us | Mith-ra-da'-tes | Mo'-ri-ni | My'-ri'-æ |
| Me-nec'-ra-tes | Me-tho'-ne 8 | Mi-thre'-nes | Mo'-i-tas'-gus | Myr-mec'-i-des |
| Men-e-de'-mus | Me-thyd'-ri-um | Mith-ri-da'-tes | Mo'-ri-us | Myr-mid'-o-nes |

* *Megara*.—I have in this word followed Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, by adopting the antepenultimate accent, in opposition to Lempriere, who accents the penultimate syllable.

† *Megaraeus*.—Labbe pronounces this word in four syllables, when a noun substantive; but Ainsworth marks it as a trisyllable, when a proper name; and, in my opinion, incorrectly.—See *Idomeneus*.

‡ *Melobosis*.—In this word I have given the preference to the antepenultimate accent, with Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke; though the penultimate, which Lempriere has adopted, is more agreeable to the ear.

§ *Mulucha*.—This word is accented on the antepenultimate by Labbe, Lempriere, and Ainsworth; and on the

penultimate by Gouldman and Holyoke. Labbe indeed says, *ut volueris*; and I shall certainly avail myself of this permission to place the accent on the penultimate; for, when this syllable ends with *u*, the English have a strong propensity to place the accent on it, even in opposition to etymology, as in the word *Arbutus*.

|| *Mycale* and *Mycone*.—An English ear seems to have a strong predilection for the penultimate accent on these words; but all our prosodists accent them on the antepenultimate. The same may be observed of *Mutina*. See note on *Oryx*.

¶ *Myrinus*.—Labbe is the only prosodist I have met with, who accents this word on the antepenultimate syllable; and, as this accentuation is so contrary to analogy

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| MY | MY | MY | MY | MY |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| My-ro' nus | Myr'-si-nus (a city) | Myr'-ti-lus | Myr'-ta-lo | My-so-ma-ced' o-nus |
| My-ro-ni-a'-lus | My'-sta'l'-i-des | Myr-to'-um Ma'-re | Myr-to'-us | My'-son |
| My-ron'-i-des | Myr'-sus | Myr-tun'-ti-um 10 | My-aecl'-lus | Myth'-e-cus |
| Myr'-rha | Myr'-te-a (Venus) | Myr-tu'-sa | Mys'-tes | Myt'-i-le'-ne |
| Myr'-si-lus | Myr-te'-a (a city) | Myr'-tis | Mys'-i-a 11 | My'-us |

| NE | NE | NI | NO | NY |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| NAB-AR-ZA -NES | Ne-al'-ces | Ne-ro'-ni-a | Nic-o-te'-le-a | No-vi-om'-a-gum |
| Nab-a-thæ'-a | Ne-al'-i-ces | Ner-to-brig'-i-a | Ni-cot'-e-cles | No'-vi-us Pris'-cus |
| Na'-bis | Ne-an'-thes | Ner'-u-lum | Ni'-ger | Nox |
| Na-dag'-a-ra | Ne-ap'-o-lis | Ner'-va Coc'-e'-i-us | Ni-gid'-i-us Fig'-u- | Nu-ce'-ri-a |
| Næ'-ni-a | Ne-ar'-chus | Ner'-vi-i 3 | lus | Nu-ith'-o-nes |
| Næ'-vi-us | Ne-bro'-des | Ne-æw'-a | Ni-grit'-æ | Nu'-ma Pom-pil'-i-us |
| Næv'-o-lus | Ne-bro-ph'-o-nos | Ne-sim'-a-chus 12 | Ni'-le-us | Nu-ma'-na |
| Na-har'-va-li 3 | Nel'-chos | Ne-si'-o'-pe | Ni'-lus | Nu-man'-ti-a |
| Nai'-a-des | Nec-ta-ne'-bus, and | Ne-she'-o'-pe | Nin'-ni-us | Nu-man-ti'-na |
| Na'-is | Nec-tan'-a-bis | Ne-so'-pe | Nin'-i-as | Nu-ma'-nus Rem'-u- |
| Na-pæ'-æ | Ne-cys'-i-a 10 | Nel'-sis | Ni'-nus | lus |
| Naph'-i-lus | Nel'-is | Nes'-sus | Nin'-v-æa | Nu'-me-nes |
| Nar | Nel'-le-us | Nes'-to-cles | Ni'-o-be | Nu-me'-ni-a, or |
| Nar-bo | Nel'-lo | Nes'-tor | Ni-phæ'-us | Ne-o-me'-ni-a |
| Nar-bo-nen'-sis | Ne-mæ'-a | Nes-to'-ri-us | Ni-phal'-tes | Nu-me'-ni-us |
| Nar-cæ'-us | Ne-me'-a (a) | Nes'-tus, or Nes'-sus | Ni'-phe | Nu-me'-ri-a-nus |
| Nar-cis'-sus | Ne-me-si-a'-nus 21 | Nel'-tum | Nir'-e-us | Nu-me'-ri-us |
| Nar'-ga-ra | Nem'-e-sis | Nel'-u-ri | Ni'-sa | \|\|Nu-mi'-cus |
| Nar'-is'-ci 3 | Ne-me'-si-us 10 | Ni-cæ'-a | Ni-sæ'-a | Nu'-mi-da |
| Nar'-ni-a, or Nar'-na | Nem-o-ra-li-a | Ni-cag'-o-ras | Ni-sæ'-e | Nu-mid'-i-a |
| Nar-the'-cis | Nem'-e-tes | Ni-cau'-der | Ni-se'-i-a | Nu-mid'-i-us |
| Na-ryc'-i-a 10 | Ne-me'-us | Ni-ca'-nor | Nis'-i-bis | Nu'-mi-tor |
| Nar'-ses | *Ne-o-bu'-le | Ni-car'-chus | Ni'-sus | Nu-mi-to'-ri-us |
| Nas-a-mo'-nes | Ne-o-cæ-s-a-re'-a | Ni-car-thi'-des | Ni-syl'-ron | Nu-mol'-ni-us |
| Nas'-ci-o, or Na'-ti-to | Ne-och'-a-bis | Ni-ca'-tor | Ni-te'-tis | Nun-co'-re-us |
| Nas'-i-ca | Nel'-o-cles | Ni'-ce 8 | Ni-to'-cris | \|\|Nun'-di-næ |
| Na-sid-i-e'-nus | Ne-og'-e-nes | Nic-e-pho'-ri-um | Nit'-ri-a | Nun -di næ |
| Na-sid'-i-us | Ne-om'-o-ris | Nic-e-pho'-ri-us | No'-as | Nur'-sæ |
| Na'-so | Nel'-on | Ni-ceph'-o-rus | Noc'-mon | Nur'-sci-a |
| Nas'-sus, or Na'-sus | Ne-on-ti'-chos 12 | Nic-er'-a'-tus | Noc-ti-lu'-ca | Nur'-si-a 19 |
| Nas'-u-a 10 | Ne-op-to'-e-mus | Ni-ce'-tas | No'-la | Nu'-tri-a |
| Na-ta'-li-a | †Nel'-o-mis | Nic-e-te'-ri-a | Nom-en-ta'-nus | Nyc-te'-is |
| Na-ta'-lis | Nel'-pe | Nic-i-a 10 | Nom'-a-des | Nyc-te'-li-us |
| Nat'-ta | Ne-pha'-li-a | Nic-i'-as 10 | No'-mæ | Nyc-te'-us |
| Nau'-co-lus | Neph'-e-le | Ni-cip'-pe | No-men'-tum | Nyc-tim'-e-ne |
| Nau'-cles | Neph-er'-i'-tes | Ni-cip'-pus | No'-mi-i 3 | Nyc-tim'-us |
| Nau'-cra-tes | Nel'-phus | Ni'-co | No'-mi-us | Nym-bæ'-um |
| Nau'-cra-tis | Nel'-pi-a | Ni-coch'-a-res | \|\|No-na'-cris | Nym'-phæ |
| Nau'-lo-chus | Nel'-pos | Nic'-o-cles | No'-ni-us | \|\|Nymphs, Eng. |
| Nau-pac'-tus or | Ne-po-ti-a'-nus 12 | Ni-coch'-ra-tes | Non'-ni-us | Nym-phæ'-um |
| Nau-pac'-tum | Nep'-thys | Ni-co'-cre-on | Non'-ni-us | Nym-phæ'-us |
| Nau'-pli-a | Nep-tu'-ni-a | Nic-o-del'-mus | No'-pia, or Cno'-pi-a | Nym-phid'-i-us |
| Nau'-pli-us | Nep-tu'-ni-um | Nic-o-dol'-rus | No'-ra | Nym'-phis |
| Nau'-ra | Nep-tu'-ni-us | Ni-cod'-ro-mus | No'-rax | Nym-pho-dol'-rus |
| Nau-sic'-a-æ | Nep-tu'-nus | Nic-o-la'-us | Nor'-ba | Nym-pho-lep'-tes |
| Nau-sic'-cles | Nep'-tune, Eng. | Ni-com'-a-cha | Nor-ba'-nus, C. | Nym'-phon |
| Nau-sim'-e-nes | Ne-re'-i-des | Ni-com'-a-chus | Nor-l'-cum | Nyp'-si-us |
| Nau-sith'-o-e | Nel'-re-ids, Eng. | Nic-o-me'-des | Nor-thip'-pus | Ny'-sa, or Nys'-sa |
| Nau-sith'-o-us | Ne-re'-i-us | Nic-o-me'-di-a | Nor-ti-a 10 | Ny-sæ'-us |
| Nau'-tes 17 | †Nel'-re-us | Ni'-con | No'-thus | Ny'-sas |
| Na'-va | Ne-ri'-ne | Ni-co'-ni-a | No'-tus | Ny-se'-i-us |
| Na'-vi-us Ac'-ti-us | Ner'-i-phus | Nic'-o-phron | No'-ti-um 10 | Ny-si'-a-des |
| Nax'-os | Ner'-i-os | Ni-cop'-i-os | No'-tus | Ny-sig'-e-na |
| Ne-æ'-ra | Nel'-ri-us | Ni-cos'-tra-ta | No-va'-tus | Ny-si'-ros |
| Ne-æ'-thus | Nel'-ro | Ni-cos'-tra-tus | No-vi-o-du'-num | Nys'-sa |

I have followed Lempriere, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, with the accent on the penultimate.—See the word in the *Terminational Vocabulary*.

* *Neobule*.—Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, Littleton, and Holyoke, give this word the penultimate accent, and therefore I have preferred it to the antepenultimate accent, given it by Lempriere; not only from the number of authorities in its favour, but from its being more agreeable to analogy.

† *Neris*.—The authorities are nearly equally balanced between the penultimate and antepenultimate accent; and therefore I may say, as Labbe sometimes does, *ut volueris*; but I am inclined rather to the antepenultimate accent, as more agreeable to analogy, though I think the penultimate more agreeable to the ear.

‡ *Nereus*.—

“Old *Nereus* to the Sea was born of Earth—
“*Nereus*, who claims the precedence in birth

“To their descendants; him old god they call,
“Because sincere and affable to all.”

Cooke's Hesiod. Theog. v. 357.

§ *Nonacris*.—Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, give this word the antepenultimate accent; but Lempriere, Littleton, and the Graduses, place the accent, more agreeably to analogy, on the penultimate.

|| *Nunicus*.—

“Our fleet Apollo sends
“Where Tuscan Tiber rolls with rapid force,
“And where *Nunicus* opes his holy source.”

Dryden.

¶ *Nundina*.—Lempriere places the accent on the penultimate syllable of this word; but Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the antepenultimate. Ainsworth marks it in the same manner among the appellatives, nor can there be any doubt of its propriety.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| CEN | OL | OR | OR | OZ |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| O-A-RUS | CE-nom'-a-us | O-ma'-ri-us | Or-bo'-na | Or'-si-ne 4 |
| O-ar'-ses | CE-non | Om'-bi 3 | Or'-ca-des | Or-sip'-pus |
| O-a'-sis | CE-no'-nu 7 | Om'-bri 3 | Or'-cha'-lis | Or'-ta'-lus, M. |
| O-ax'-es | CE-no'-ne 8 | Om'-o-le | Or'-cha-mus | Or'-thag'-o-ras |
| O-ax'-us | CE-no'-pi-a | Om-o-pha'-gi-a | Or-chom'-e-nus, or | Or'-the 8 |
| Ob-ul-tro'-ni-us | CE-nop'-i-des | Om'-pha-lo | Or-chom'-e-num | Or'-tha'-a |
| O-ca'-le-a, or | CE-no'-pi-on | Om'-pha-los | Or'-cus | Or'-thi-a 4 7 |
| O-ca'-li-a | CE'n-o'-tri 3 | On-e'-um, or | Or-cyn'-i-a | Or'-thrus |
| *O-ce'-a-na | CE-no'-tri-a | O-e'-ne-um | Or-des'-us | Or'-tyg'-i-a |
| O-ce-an'-i-des, and | CE'n-o'-trus | O-na'-rus | O-re'-a-des | Or'-tyg'-i-us |
| O-ce-an-it'-i-des | CE-nu'-sæ | O-nas'-i-mus | Or'-re-ads, Eng. | Or'-rus |
| O-ce'-a-nus | CE'-o-nus | O-na'-tas | Or-ro-as | O-ry-an'-der |
| O-ce'-i-a | CE'-o-e 8 | On-chos'-tus | O-res'-tæ | Or-ryx us |
| O-ce'-lus | CE'-ta 7 | On-ne'-i-on | O-res'-tes | Or-ryx |
| O-ce'-lum | CE'-y-lus, or | O-nes'-i-mus | O-res'-te-um | Os-cho-pho'-ri-a |
| Or'-cha | CE'-y-lum | On-e-sip'-pus | Or-es-ti'-dæ | Os'-ci 3 |
| O-che'-si-us 11 | O-fel'-lus | O-ne'-si-us 10 | Or-e-tæ | Os'-ci-us 10 |
| Or'-chus 12 | O-fi 3 | On-e-tor'-i-des | Or-e-ta'-ni 3 | Os'-cus |
| Oc'-nus | Og-dol'-a-pis | On-e-sic'-ri-tus | Or-e-ti'-i-a | O-sin'-i-us |
| O-crie'-u-lum | Og'-mi-us | O'-ni-um | O-re'-um | O-si'-ris |
| O-cri'-i-on | Og'-mi-us | O-n-o-ba 10 | Or'-ga, or Or'-gas | O-si'-mi-i |
| O-cri'-i-a | Og'-a-a 7 | On-noch'-o-nus | O-gus'-sum | Os'-pha-gus |
| Oc-ta-cil'-li-us | O-gul'-ni-a | On-o-mac'-ri-tus | Or-get'-o-ris | Os'-tho-e'-ne |
| Oc-ta'-vi-a | †Og'-y-ges | On-o-mar'-chus | Or'-gi-a | Os'-sa |
| Oc-ta-vi-a'-nus | O-gyg'-i-a | On-o-mas-tor'-i-des | O-rib'-a-sus | Os-te-o'-des |
| Oc-ta'-vi-us | Og'-y-ri | On-o-mas'-tus | Or'-i-cum, or | Os'-ti-a |
| Oc-to'-o-phum | O-i'-le-us | On-o-phas | Or'-i-cus | Os-to'-ri-us |
| O-cy'-a-lus | O-i'-e-us | On-o-phis | Or'-ri-ens | Os-trog'-o-thi |
| O-cyp'-e-te 8 | O-i'-li-des | On-o-san'-der | Or'-ri-gen | Os-y-man'-dy-as |
| O-cyr'-o-e | Ol'-a-ne 8 | On'-y-thea | O-ri'-go | Ot-a-cil'-i-us |
| Od-e-na'-tus | Ol'-a-nus | O-pa'-li-a | O-ri'-nes | O-ta'-nes |
| O-des'-sus | Ol'-ba, or Ol'-bus | O-phe'-las | O-ri-ob'-a-tes | Oth'-ma-rus |
| O-di'-nus | Ol'-bi-a | O-phel'-tes | O-ri-on 29 | On-thi'-vi-us |
| O-di'-tes | Ol'-bi-us | O-phen'-sis | O-ris'-sus | Oth-ry-o'-ne-us |
| Od-o-a'-cer | Ol-chin'-i-um | O-phi-a | Or-i-sul'-la Liv'-i-a | O-thrys |
| Od-o-man'-ti 3 | O-le'-a-ros, or | O-phi-on 29 | O-ri'-tæ 5 | O-tre-us |
| Od-o-n-es | Ol'-i-ros 20 | O-phi-o'-ne-us | O-rith'-y-l'a | O-tri-a-des |
| Od'-ry-sæ | O-le'-a-trum | O phi-u'-cus | O-riu'-ias 10 | O-træ'-da |
| O-dys'-se-a | Ol'-en | O-phi-u'-sa | O-ri-un'-dus | O-tus |
| Od'-ys-sey, Eng. | Ol'-e-nus, or | Op'-i-ci | Or'-me-nus 20 | O-ty's |
| †CE-ag'-a-rus, and | Ol'-e-num 20 | O-pig'-e-na | Or'-ne-a | O-vid'-i-us |
| CE'-a-ger 5 | Ol'-ga-sys | O'-pis | Or'-ne-us | Or'-id, Eng. |
| CE-an'-thia, and | Ol-i-gyr'-tis | O-pil'-i-us | Or-ni'-thon | O-vin'-i-a |
| CE-an'-thi-a | Ol'-lin-thus | Op'-i-ter | Or-ni'-tus | O-vin'-i-us |
| CE'-ax 5 | Ol-i-tin'-gi | O-pim'-i-us | Or-nos'-pa-des | Ox-ar'-tes |
| CE-ba'-li-a | Ol'-li-us | Op-i-ter-gi'-ni | Or-ny'-i-on 11 | Ox-id'-a-tes |
| CE-ba'-lus 5 | Ol-lov'-ico | O-pl'-tes | O-ro'-bi-a | Ox'-i-mes |
| CE-ba'-res | Ol'-ni-us | Op'-pi-a | O-ro'-des | Ox'-i-o-næ |
| CE-cha'-li-a | Ol'-ni-mæ | Op'-pi-a-nus | O-ræ'-tes | Ox'-us |
| CE'-le-us | Ol-o-phyl'-us | Op'-pi-di-us | O-rom'-e-don | Ox-y'-a-res |
| CE-cl'i-des | O-lym'-pe-um | Op'-pi-us | O-ron'-tas | Ox-y-ca'-nus |
| CE-u-me'-ni-us | O-lym'-pi-a | O'-pus | O-ron'-tes | Ox-yd'-ra-cæ |
| CE-d-a-po'-di-a | O-lym'-pi-as | Op-ta'-tus | Or-o-pher'-nes | Ox'-y-lus |
| CE-d'-i-us 5 | O-lym-pi-o-do'-rus | Op-ti-mus | O-ro'-pus | Ox-yn'-thes |
| CE'-me 8 | O-lym-pi-os-the-nes | O'-ra 7 | O-ro'-si-us 11 | Ox-y'-ro-rus |
| CE-nan'-thes | O-lym'-pi-us | O-rac'-u-lum | \|\|Or'-phe-us | Ox-y-ryn'-chi-tæ |
| CE'-ne | O-lym'-pus | O-ræ'-a | Or-sed'-i-ce | Ox-y-ryn'-chus |
| CE'-ne-a | Ol-ym-pu'-sa | Or'-a-sus | Or-se'-lis | Oz'-i'-nes |
| CE'-ne-us | O-lyn'-thus | Or-be'-lus | Or-sil'-lus | Oz'-o-læ, or |
| CE-ni'-des | O-ly'-ras | Or-bil'-i-us | Or-sil'-o-chus | Oz'-o-li |
| CE'n-o-e | O-ly'-zon | | | |

| PA | PÆ | PÆ | PA | PA |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| PA-CA TI-A'-NUS | Pa'-ci-ty-es | Pa'-on | Pa'-a-sæ, or | Pa'-e-mon |
| 21 | Pa-cu'-vi-us | Pa'-o-nos | Pa'-a-sa | Pa-læp'-a-phos |
| Pa'-ci-us 10 | Pa-dæ'-i 3 | Pa'-o-ni-a | Pa'-a-sus | Pa-læp'-a-tus |
| Pa'-ches 12 | Pa-d'-u-a | Pa-on'-i-des | Pa'-gus | Pa-læp'-o-lis |
| Pa-chi'-nus | Pa'-dus | Pa'-os | Pa-læ'-ci-um, or | Pa-læst'-to |
| Pa-co'-ni-us | Pa-du'-sa | Pa'-sos | Pa-læ'-ti-um 10 | Pa-læ-sti'-na |
| Pa-c'o-rus | Pa'-an | Pa'-tum | Pa-læ'-la | Pa-læ-sti'-nus |
| Pa-cot'-lus | Pa'-di-us | Pa-to'-vi-um | Pa-læ-ap'-o-lis | Pa-læ-mel'-des |
| Pa-cot'-ty-as | Pa-ma'-ni 3 | Pa'-tus | Pa-læ-mon, or | Pa-lan'-ti-a 10 |

* *Oceana*.—So prone are the English to lay the accent on the penultimate of words of this termination, that we scarcely ever hear the famous *Oceana* of Harrington pronounced otherwise.

† *Æagarus*.—This diphthong, like *æ*, is pronounced as the single vowel *e*. If the conjecture concerning the sound of *æ* was right, the middle sound between the *o* and *e* of the ancients must, in all probability, have been the sound of our *a* in *water*.—See the word *Æa*.

† *Ogyges*.—This word is by all our prosodists accented on the first syllable, and, consequently, it must sound exactly as if written *Odd'-je-jes*; and this, however odd to an English ear, must be complied with.

§ *Omphale*.—The accentuation which a mere English speaker would give to this word was experienced a few

years ago by a pantomime called *Hercules* and *Omphale*; when the whole town concurred in placing the accent on the second syllable, till some classical scholars gave a check to this pronunciation by placing the accent on the first. This, however, was far from banishing the former manner, and disturbed the public ear without correcting it. Those, however, who would not wish to be numbered among the vulgar, must take care to avoid the penultimate accent.

|| *Orpheus*.—See *Idomeneus*.

†† *Oryx*.—

"And, at once, Broetas and *Oryx* slew:

"*Oryx*'s mother, Mycale, was known

"Down from her sphere to draw the lab'ring moon."

Garth's Ovid. Mæ.

| PA | PA | PE | PE | PH |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Pa-lan'-ti-um 10 | Pan'te-us | Pa-siph'-a-o | Pe'-lor | Per-po-ro'-ne |
| Pa-la-ti'-nus | Pan'thi-des | Pa-sith'-e-a | Pe-lo'-ri-a | Per-ran'-thes |
| Pa'-le-is, or Pa'-læ | Pan-tho'-a | Pa-sit'-i-gris | Pe-lo'-rum, or | Per-rhæ'-bia-a |
| Pa'-les | †Pan'-the-on | Pas'-sa-ron | Pe-lo'-rus | Per'-sa, or Per-so'-lis |
| Pal-fu'-ri-us Su'-ra | Pan'the-us, or | Pas-si'-e-nus | Pe-lu'-si-um 10 | Per'-sæ |
| Pal-li'-ci, or Pa-lis'-ci | Pan'thus | Pas'-sus | Pe-na'-tes | Per-sæ'-lus |
| Pal-il'i'-a | Pan-tho'-i-des 4 | Pat'-a-ra | Pen-da'-li-um | Per-se'-o |
| Pal-i-nu'-rus | Pan'ti-ca-pæ'-um | Pa-ta'-vi-um | Pe-ne'-i-a, Pen'-e-is | Per-se'-is |
| Pal-i-sco'-rum, or | Pan-tic'-a-pes | Pa-ter'-cu-lus | Pe-ne'-li-us | Per-seph'-o-ne |
| Pal-i-co'-rum | Pan-til'-i-us | Pe-tiz'-i-thes | Pe-nel'-o-pe | Per-sep'-o-lis |
| Pal'-la-des | Pa-ny'-a-sis | Pat'-mos | Pe'-ne-us, or | Per-se-us, or |
| Pal-la'-di-um | Pa-ny'-a-us | Pa'-træ | Pe-no'-lus | Per'-ses |
| Pal-la'-di-us | Pa-pæ'-us | Pa'-tro | Pen'-i-das | Per'-se-us |
| Pal-lan'-te'-um | Pa-pha'-ges | Pa-tro'-cles | Pen-tap'-o-lis | Per'-si-a 10 |
| Pal-lan'-ti-as | Pa-phi-a | Pa-tro'-cli | Pen-the-si'-le-a | Per'-sis |
| Pal-lan'-ti-des | Paph-la-go'-ni-a | †Pa-tro'-clus | Pen'thi-us | Per'-sius Flac'-cus |
| Pal-lan'-ti-on 28 | Pa'-phos | Pat-ro-clit'-des | Pen'thi-lus | Per'-ti-nax |
| Pal'-las | Paph'-us | Pa'-tron | Pen'thy-lus | Pe'-ru'-si-a 10 |
| Pal-le-ne 8 | Pa-pi-a'-nus | Pat'-ro-us | Pep-ar-e'-thos | Pes-cen'-ni-us |
| Pal'-ma | ¶Pa'-pi-as | Pa-tul'-ci-us 10 | Peph-re'-do | Pes-si'-nus |
| *Pal'-my'-ra | Pa-pin-i-a'-nus | Pau'-la | Pe-ræ'-a 7 | Pe-ta'-li-a |
| Pal-phu'-ri-us | Pa-pin'-i-us | Pau-li'-na 7 | Pe-ra-sip'-us | Pe'ta'-lus |
| Pal-mi'-os | Pa-pir'-i-a | Pau-li'-nus | Per-co'-pe 8 | Pe-te'-li-a |
| †Pan'-t-me-nes | Pa-pir'-i-us | Pau'-lus X-myl'-i-us | Per-co'-si-us 11 | Pet-e'-li-nus |
| Pam'-mon | Pap'-pus | Pau-sa'-ni-as | Per-co'te | Pe-te'-on |
| Pam'-pa | Pa-pyr'-i-us | Pau'-si-as 11 | Per-dic'-cas | Pe-te'-us |
| Pam'-phi-lus | Par-a-bys'-ton | Pa'-vor | Per'-dix | Pe-til'-i-a |
| Pam'-phos | Par-a-di'-sus | Pax | Pe-ren'-na | Pe-til'-i-i 3 |
| Pam'-phy-la | Pa-ræ't'-a-cæ | Pax'-os | Pe-ren'-nis | Pe-til'-i-us |
| Pam-phy-l'-i-a | Par-æ-to'-ni-um | Pe'-as | Pe'-ro-us | Pet-o'-si'-ris |
| Pan | Par't-a-li 3 | Pe-da'-ci-a 10 | Per'-ga | Pe'-tra |
| Pan-a-ce'-a | Par't-a-lus | Pe-dæ'-us | Per'-ga-mus | Pe-træ'-a |
| Pa-næ'ti-us 10 | Pa-ra'-si-a 11 | Pe-da'-ni | Per'-ge 8 | Pe-træ'-i-us |
| Pan'-a-res | Pa-ra'-si-us 11 | Pe-da'-ni-us | Per'-gus | Pe-tri'-num |
| Pan-a-ris'-te | Par'-cæ | Pæd'-a-sus | Pe-ri-an'-der | Pe-tro'-ni-a |
| Pan-ath-e-næ'-a | Par'-lis | Pe-di'-a-dis | Pe-ri-ar'-chus | Pe-tro'-ni-us |
| Pan-chæ'-a, or | Pa-ris'-a-des | Pe-di'-a-nus | Pe-ri-bo'-a | Pet'-ti-us |
| Pan-chæ'-a, or | Pa-ris'-i-i 4 | Pe-di-as | Pe-ri-bo'-mi-us | Peu'-ce 8 |
| Pan-cha'-i-a | Par'-i-us | Pe-di-us Blæ' sus | Per'i-cles | Peu-ces'-tes |
| Pan'-da | Pa'-ri-um | Pe'-do | Pe-ri-clym'-e-nus | Peu-ce'-ti-a 10 |
| Pan'-da-ma | Par'-ma 1 | Pe'-dum | Pe-rid'-i-a | Peu-ci'-ni 4 |
| Pan-da'-ri-a | Par-men'-i-des | Pe-gas'-i-des | Pe-ri-e'-go'-tes | Peu-co-la'-us |
| Pan'-da-rus | Par-me'-ni-o | Pe-g'-a-sis | Pe-ri-e'-res | Pex-o-do'-rus |
| Pan'-da-tes | Par-nas'-sus | Pe-g'-a-sus | Pe-ri-g'-e-nes | Phæ'-a |
| Pan-de'-mus | Par'-nes | Pol'-a-gon | Pe-ri-g'-o-ne | Phæ-a'-ci-a 10 |
| Pan'-di-a | Par-nes'-sus | Pe-lar'-ge | Pe-ri-la'-us | Phæ'-ax |
| Pan'-di-on 11 | Par'-ni 3 | Pe-las'-gi 3 | Pe-ri-le'-us | Phæd'-i-mus |
| Pan-do'-ra | Pa'-ron | Pe-las'-gi-a, or | Pe-ri'll'-a | Phæ'-don |
| Pan-do'-si-a 11 | Pa-ro-re'-i-a | Pe-las-gi'-o-tis | Pe-ri'll'-us | Phæd'-dra |
| Pan'-dro-sos | Pa'-ros | Pe-las'-gus | Pe-ri-mel'-de 8 | Phæd'-dri-a |
| Pan'-e-nus, or | Par-rha'-si-a 10 | Pe-l-e-thro'-ni-i 4 | Pe-ri-me'-la | Phæd'-drus |
| Pan'-æ-us | Par-rha'-si-us 10 | Pe-lo'-us | Pe-rin'-thus | Phæd'-ly-ma 5 |
| ¶Pan'-g'-u-s | Par-tha-mis'-i-ris | Pe-li'-a-des | Pe-ri-pa-tet'-i-ci 3 | Phæ-mon'-o-e |
| Pan-ni'-a-sis | Par-tha'-on | Pe-li-as | ¶Pe-ri-pa-tet'-icks, | Phæn-a-re'-te |
| ¶Pan'-o'-ni-um | Par-the'-ni-a | Pe-li'-des | Eng. | Phæ'-ni-as |
| Pan-ni-us 20 | Par-the'-ni-æ, s' r | Pe-lig'-ni | Pe-ri-ph'-a-nes | Phæn'-a |
| Pan-no'-ni-a | Par-the'-ni-i 4 | Pe-lig'-nus | Per'i'-phas | Phæn'-nis |
| Pan-on-pha'-us | Par-the'-ni-on | Pe-li-næ'-us | Pe-ri-ph'-a-tus | Phæ-oc'-o-mes |
| ¶Pan'-o-pe, or | Par-the'-ni-us | Pe-li-næ'-um | Pe-ri-phæ'-mus | Phæ-s'-a-na |
| Pan'-o-pe'-a | ¶Par'-the-non | Pe-li-on | Pe-pho-re'-tus | Phæ-s'-tum |
| Pan'-o-pes | Par-then-o-pæ'-us | Pe-li-um | Pe-ris'-a-des | Phæ'-e-ton |
| Pa-no'-pe-us | Par-then'-o-pe 8 | Pe'l'-ja | Pe-ris'-i-ho-nes | Phæ-e-ton-ti'-a-des |
| Pa-no'-pi-on | Par'-thi-a | Pe'l'-ja-næ | Pe-rit'-a-nus | Phæ-e-tu'-sa |
| Pa-nop'-o-lis | Par-thy'-e-ne | Pe-le'-no | Per'i'-tas | Phæ'-us |
| Pan-or'-mus | Pa-rys'-a-des | Pe-l-o-pe'-a, or | Pe-ri-to'-ni-um | Pha-go'-si-a 10 |
| Pan'-sa, C. | ¶Pa-ry-sa'-tis | ¶Pe-l-o-pi'-a | Pe-ro, or Per'-o-ne | Pha'-la |
| Pan-tag-nos'-tus | Pa-sar'-ga-da | Pe-l-o-pe'-i-a | Pe-ro-e 8 | Pha-læ'-cus |
| Pan-tal'-gy-as | Pa'-so-as | Pe-l-op-i-das | Per-mes'-us | Pha-læ'-si-a 11 |
| Pan-tal'-le-on | Pas'-i-cles | Pe-l-o-pon-ne'-sus | Per'-o-la | Pha-lan'-thus |
| Pan-tau'-chus | Pa-sic'-ra-tes | Pe-l-ops | Per-pen'-na, M. | Phal'-a-ris |

* *Palmyra*.—Nothing can be better fixed in an English ear than the penultimate accentuation of this word: this pronunciation is adopted by Ainsworth and Lempriere. Gouldman and Holyoke seem to look the other way; but Labbe says the more learned give this word the antepenultimate accent, and that this accent is more agreeable to the general rule. Those, however, must be pedantic coxcombs, who should attempt to disturb the received pronunciation when in English, because a contrary accentuation may possibly be proved to be more agreeable to Greek or Latin.

† *Pammenes*.—I find this word nowhere but in Lempriere, who accents it on the penultimate; but, as all words of this termination have the antepenultimate accent, till this appears an exception, I shall venture to alter it.

‡ *Pantheon*.—This word is universally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable in English, but in Latin it has its first syllable accented, and this accentuation makes so slight a difference to the ear, that it ought to have the preference.

§ *Papias*.—This is the name of an early Christian writer, who first propagated the doctrine of the Millennium; and it is generally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, but I believe corruptly, since Labbe has adopted the antepenultimate accent, who must be well acquainted with the true pronunciation of ecclesiastical characters.

|| *Parysatis*.—Labbe tells us that some prosodists contend that this word ought to be accented on the antepenultimate syllable, and we find Lempriere has so accented it; but so popular a tragedy as Alexander, which every where accents the penultimate, has fixed this pronunciation in our own country beyond a doubt.

¶ *Patroclus*.—Lempriere, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, accent the penultimate syllable of this word; but Labbe the antepenultimate: our Graduses pronounce it either way; but I do not hesitate to prefer the penultimate accent; and, till some good reason be given for the contrary, I think *Patrocles* the historian, and *Patrocli* a small island, ought to be pronounced with the same accent as the friend of Achilles.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| PH | PH | PH | PI | PL |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Pha'-nas | Phe'r'-i-num | Phi-los'-tra-tus | Phrix'-us | Piin'-da-us |
| Phal'-a-rus | Phe'-ron | Phi-los'-tas | Phron'-i-ma | Pin-de-nis'-aus |
| Phal'-ci-don | Phi'-a-le | Phi-los'-e-ra | Phron'-tis | Pin'-dus |
| Pha'-le-as | Phi-a'-li-a, or | Phi-los'-i-mus | Phro'-ri 3 | Pin'-na |
| *Pha-le'-re-us | Phi-ga'-li-a | Phi-los'-tis | Phry'-ges 6 | Pin'-thi-as |
| Pha-le'-ris | Phi'-a-lus | Phi-los'-e-nus | Phryg'-i-a | Pi-o'-ni-a |
| Pha-le'-ron, or | Phi-c'-ores | Phi-lyl'-li-us | Phry'-ne 6 8 | Pi-ræ'-us, or |
| Phal'-e-rum | Phid'-i-as | Phil'-y-ra | Phryn'-i-chus | Pi-ræ'-e-us |
| Pha-le'-rus | Phid'-i-le | Phil'-y-res | Phry'-nis | Pi-re'-ne |
| Pha'-li-as | Phi-dip'-pi-des | Phi-lyr'-i-des | Phry'-no | Pi-rith'-o-us |
| Phal'-li-ca | Phi-dit'-i-a 10 | Phi-nel'-us | Phryx'-us | Pir'-us |
| Pha-lys'-i-us 10 | Phi'-don | Phin'-ta | Phthi'-a 14 | Pir'-sa |
| Pha-næ'-us | Phid'-y-le | Phin'-ti-as 10 | Phthi'-o'-tis | Pir'-sæ |
| Phan-a-ræ'-a | Phig-a'-le-i | Phla | Phy'-a | Pi-sæ'-us |
| Pha'-nes | Phi'-la | Phleg'-e-las | Phy'-cus | Pi-san'-lier |
| Phan'-o-cles | Phi-la-del'-phi-a | Phleg'-e-thon | Phyl'-a-ce | Pi-san'-tes, or Pi-sæ-i |
| Phan-o-de'-mus | Phi-la-del'-phus | Phleg'-gi-as | Phyl'-a-cus | Pi-sau'-tus |
| Phan-ta'-si-a 10 | Phi'-las | Phleg'-gon | Phy-lar'-cus | Pi-sæ'-nor |
| Pha'-nus | Phi-le'-ni | Phleg'-gra | Phyl'-las | Pis'-o-us |
| Pha'-on | Phi-le'-us | Phle'-gy-o 6 8 | Phy'-le | Pis-i-as 10 |
| Pha'-ra | Phi-lam'-mon | Phle'-gy-as | Phyl'-e-is 20 | Pi-sit'-di-a |
| Pha-rac'-ides 24 | Phi-lar'-chus 12 | Phli'-as | Phy-le'-us | Pi-sid'-i-ce |
| Pha'-er, or Phe-ræ | Phi-le'-mon | Phli'-us | Phyl'-i-ra | Pi'-sis |
| Pha-ras'-ma-nes | Phi-le'-ne 8 | Phli'-us | Phyl'-la | Pis-is-trat'-i-dæ |
| Pha'-rax | Phi-le'-ris | Pho-be'-tor | Phyl'-la-li-a | Pis-is-trat'-i-des |
| Pha'-ris | Phil'-e-ros | Pho-cæ'-a | Phyl'-le-i-us | Pi-sis'-tra-tus |
| Phar-me-cu'-sa | Phi-le'-si-us 19 | Pho-cen'-ses, and | Phyll'-is | Pi'-so |
| Phar-na-ba'-zus | Phile-e-tæ'-rus | Pho'-ci-ci 3 10 | Phyll'-is | Pi-so'-nis |
| Phar-na-ce'-a | Phi-le'-tas | Pho-cil'-i-des | Phyl-lod'-o-ce | Pis'-si-rus |
| *Phar-na'-ces | Phi-le'-ti-us 10 | Pho'-ci-on 10 | Phyll'-os | Pis'-tor |
| Phar-na-pa'-tes | Phil'-i-das | Pho'-cis | Phyll'-us | Pi'-sus |
| Phar-na-s'-pes | Phil'-i-des | Pho'-cus | Phy-scol'-a | Pi-suth'-nes |
| Phar'-nus | Phi-lin'-na | Pho-cyl'-i-des | Phy-rom'-a-chus | Pit'-a-ne |
| Pha'-ros | Phi-lit'-nus | Pho'-be | Phys'-co-a | Pith-e-cu'-sa |
| Phar-sa'-li-a | Phi-lip'-pe-i | Pho'-be-um | Phys'-con | Pith'-e-us |
| Phar'-te | Phi-lip'-pi | Pho'-bi-das | Phys'-cos | Pi'-tho |
| Pha'-rus | Phi-lip'-pi-des | Pho'-bi-g'-e-na | Phys'-cus | Pith-o-la'-us |
| Pha-ru'-si-i, or | Phi-lip'-po-lis | Pho'-bus | Phy-tal'-i-des | Pi-tho'-le-on |
| Phau-ra'-si-i 4 | Phi-lip'-pop'-o-lis | Pho'-mos | Phyt'-a-lus | Pi'-thon |
| Pha'-si-as | Phi-lip'-pus | Pho-ni'-ce 29 | Phy'-ton | Pi'-thys |
| Phar'-y-bus | Phi-lis'-cus | Pho-nic'-i-a 10 | Phyx'-i-um | Pit'-ta-cus |
| Pha-ryc'-a-don | Phi-lis'-ti-on 11 | Pho-nic'-e-us | Pi'-a, or Pi-a'-li-a | Pit'-the-a |
| Phar'-y-ge | Phi-lis'-tus | Pho-nic'-i-des | Pi'-a-sus | Pit'-the-is |
| Pha-se'-lis | Phil'-o | Pho-nil'-cus | Pi'-ce-ni 3 | Pit'-the-us |
| Pha-si'-a-na | Phil-o-pho'-o-tus | Phon-i-cu'-sa | Pi'-cen-ti-a 10 | Pit'-ra'-ni-us |
| Pha'-sis | Phil-o-pho'-o-tus | Pho-nis'-a | Pi'-cen-ti-ni 4 | Pit'-u-la'-ni 3 |
| Pha'-sus | Phi-loch'-o-rus | Pho'-nix | Pi'-cen-num | Pit'-y-æ-a |
| Phau'-da | Phil-o-cles | Pho'-o-e | Pi'-era | Pit'-y-as'-sus |
| Phav-o-ri'-nus | Phi-loch'-ra-tes | Pho'-lus | Pi'-et-æ, or Pi'-e-ti | Pit'-y-o-ne'-sus |
| Pha-yl'-lus | Phil-oc-te'-tes | Phor'-bas | Pi'-et-æ-vi, or | Pit'-y-u'-sa |
| Phe'-a, or Phe'-i-a | Phil-o-cyl'-pus | Phor'-cus, or | Pi'-et-o-neo | Pi'-a-cen-ti-a 10 |
| Phe-ca'-dum | Phil-o-da-ne'-a | Phor'-cys | Pi'-et-ta'-vi-um | Pho'-de-i-a'-nus |
| Phe-go'-us, or | Phil-o-de'-mus | Phor'-mi-o | Pi'-et-tor | Pha'-cid'-i-us |
| Phie'-ge-us | Phil-lod'-i-ce | Phor'-mis | Pi'-cus | Pha'-cid'-i-us |
| Phel'-ji-a | Phil-o-la'-us | Pho-ro'-ne-us | Pi'-do'-rus | Pha-na'-si-a 10 |
| Phel'-lo-e | Phil-lol'-o-gus | Pho-ro'-nis | Pid'-y-tes | Plan'-ci-nus |
| Phel'-lus | Phi-lom'-a-che | Pho-ro'-ni-um | Pi'-e-lus | Plan'-cus |
| Phel'-mi-us | Phi-lom'-bro-tus | Pho-ti'-nus | Pi'-e-ra | Pla-tæ'-a |
| Phe-mon'-o-e 8 | Phi-lom'-di-a | Pho-ti-us 10 | Pi'-e-ri-a | Pla-tæ'-æ |
| Phe-ne-um | Phil-o-me'-dus | Phox'-us | Pi'-er'-i-des | Pla-a'-ni-us |
| Phe-ne-us (Iacus) | Phil-o-me'-la | Phra'-a-tes | Pi'-e-ris | Pla'-to |
| Phe'-ræ | Phil-o-me'-lus | Phra-at'-ices | Pi'-e-rus | Plau'-ti-a 10 |
| Phe-ræ'-us | Phi-lon | Phra-da'-tes | Pi'-e-tas | Plau'-ti-us |
| Phe-rau'-les | Phi-lon'-i-des | Phra-gan'-de | Pi'-gres | Plau-ti-a'-nus |
| Phe-rec'-lus | Phi-lon'-o-e 8 | Phra-ha'-tes | Pi-lum'-nus | Plau-she'-a'-nus |
| Phe-rec'-ra-tes | Phi-lon'-o-e 8 | Phra-nic'-a-tes | Pim'-pla | Plau-ti'-la |
| Phe-r-cyl'-dos | Phi-lon'-o-me | Phra-or'-tes | Pim'-pic'-i-des | Plau'-tus |
| Phe-ren-da'-tes | Phi-lon'-o-mus | Phras'-i-cles | Pim'-ple'-e-des | Plai'-a-des |
| Phe-r-e-ni'-ce 29 | Phil'-o-nus | Pim'-pra'-na | Pim'-pra'-na | Plai'-o-ne |
| Phe'-res | Phi-lop'-a-tor | Phra'-si-us 10 | Pin'-a-re | Plem'-myr'-i-um |
| Phe-re'-ti-as 10 | Phil-o-phron | Phra-ta-pher'-nes | Pi-na'-ri-us | Plem'-ne-us 29 |
| Phe-r-e-ti'-ma | Phil-o-pæ'-men | Phri-a-pa'-ti-us 10 | Pin'-da-rus | Pleu-ra'-tus |

* *Phalereus*.—There is some doubt among the learned whether this word ought to be pronounced in three or four syllables; that is, as *Phal-e-re-us* or *Pha-le-re-us*. The latter mode, however, with the accent on the antepenultimate, seems to be the most eligible.

† *Pharnaces*.—All our prosodists accent the antepenultimate syllable of this word; but an English ear is strongly inclined to accent the penultimate, as in *Arbaces* and *Arsaces*, which see.

‡ *Philomedea*.—

“Nor less by *Philomedea* known on earth;

“A name deriv'd immediate from her birth.”

Cooke's Hesiod. Theog. v. 311.

§ *Pleiades*.—

“When with their domes the slow-pac'd snails retreat

“Beneath some foliage from the burning heat

“Of the *Pleiades*, your tools prepare;

“The ripen'd harvest then deserves your care.”

Cooke's Hesiod, Works and Days.

The translator has adhered strictly to the original *Πληιάδες* in making this word four syllables. Virgil has done the same:

“*Pleiadas*, Hyadas, claramque Lycaonis Arcton.”

Georgic. I.

But Ovid has contracted this word into three syllables:

“*Pleiades* incipiunt humeros relevare paternos.”

Fasti, iv. p. 169.

The latter translators of the classics have generally contracted this word to three syllables. Thus in Ogilby's translation of Virgil's *Georgicks*, b. 1.

“First let the eastern *Pleiades* go down,

“And the bright star in Ariadne's crown.”

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| PO | PO | PO | PR | PR |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Pien'-ron | Pol'-li-us Fe'-lix | Pol'-y-phron | Por'-se-na | Pr'i-ver'-num |
| Plex-a'-re | Pol'-li-us 10 | Pol'-y-po'-tes | Por'-ti-a, and | Pro'-ba |
| Plex ip'-pus | Pol'-lux | Pol'-lys'-tra-tus | Por'-ti-tus 10 | Pro'-bus, M. |
| Plin'-i-as | Pol'-lus | Pol'-y-tech'-nus | Port'-mos | Pro'-cas |
| Plin'-y, Eng. | Pol'-lus'-ca | Pol'-y-ti-me'-tus | Por-tum-na'-li-a | Proch'-o-rus |
| Plin-thi'-ne | Pol'-y-a'-nus | Pol'-lyt'-ion 10 | Por-tum'-nus | Proch'-y-ta |
| Plis-tar'-chus | Pol'-y-nus | Pol'-lyt'-ro-pus | Po'-rus | Pro-ci-il'-ius |
| Plis'-tha-nus | Pol'-y-ar'-chus | Pol'-lyx'-e-na | Po-sil'-des | Pro-ci'il'-ia |
| Plis'-the-nes | Pol'-lyb'-i-das | Pol'-yx-en'-i-das | Pos-i-de'-um | Pro-ci'il'-lus |
| Plis-ti'-nus | Pol'-lyb'-i-us, or | Pol'-lyx'-e-nus | Pos-i-de'-on | Procl'-e-a |
| Plis-to'-a-nax | Pol'-y-bus | Pol'-lyx'-o | Pos-i-do'-ni-a | Pro'-cles |
| Plis-to'-nax | Pol'-y-bw'-a | Pol'-y-zw'-l-thres | Pos-i-do'-ni-us | Procl'-ne |
| Plis-to-ni'-ces 30 | Pol'-y-bw'-tes | Pom-ax-zw'-thres | Po'-si-o 10 | Pro-cl'i'-dæ |
| Plu'-to | Pol'-y-bo'-tes | Po-me'-ti-a 10 | Post-hu'-mi-a | Proc-on-ne'-us |
| Plu'-ti-na | Pol'-y-ca'-on | Po-me'-ti-i 3 | Post-hu'-mi-us | Pro-co'-pi-us |
| Plot-i-nop'-olis | Pol'-y-car'-pus | Po-me'-ti-na | Pos-tu'-mi-us | Pro'-cris |
| Plu'-ti-nus | Pol'-y-cas'-te | Po-mo'-na | Post-ver'-ta | Pro-crus'-tes |
| Plu'-ti-us 10 | Pol'-lych'-a-res | Pom-pe'i-a 5 | Po-tam'i'-ides | Procl'-u-a |
| Plu-tar'-chus | Pol'-y-cle'-a | Pom-pe'i-a-us | Pot'-a-mon | Pro-cu-u-le'-ius 5 |
| Plu'-tarch, Eng. | Pol'-y-cles | Pom-pe'i'-i, or | Po-thi'-nus | Pro-cu'-lus |
| Plu'-ti-a 10 | Pol'-y-cle'-tus | Pom po'i'-um | Pot-i-dæ'-a | Pro-cy-on |
| Plu'-to | Pol'-lyc'-ra-tes | Pom-pe'i-op'-olis | Pot-i-dæ'-s | Prod'-i-us |
| Plu-to'-ni-um | Pol'-y-cres'-ta, or | Pom-pe'i'-us | Po-ti'-na | Pro-er'-na |
| Plu'-tus | Pol'-y-cri'-ta | Pom-pil'-i-a | Po-tit'-i-us 24 | Pret'-i-des |
| Plu'-vi-us | Pol'-lyc'-ri-tus | Pom-pil'-i-us Nu'-ma | Pot'-ni-æ | Pre'-tus |
| Plun'-le'-ri-a | Pol'-lyc'-tor | Pom-pil'-us | Præc'-ti-um 10 | Prog'-ne |
| Plu'-le'-us 13 | Pol'-y-dæ'-mon | Pom-pis'-cus | Præc'-ti-a 10 | Pro-la-us |
| Plu'-le'-us 13 | Pol'-y-dæ'-mon | Pom-po'-ni-a | Præ'-nes'-te | Pro-m'-a-chus |
| Pod-a-lir'-i-us 24 | Pol'-y-dam'-na | Pom-po'-ni-us | Præ'-nes'-te | Pro-math'-i-das |
| Pod-a-lir'-i-us | Pol'-y-dec'-tes | Pom-po-si'-a-nus | Præ'-ti 3 | Pro-ma'-thi-on |
| Po-dar'-ce 8 | Pol'-y-deu'-ce'-a | Pom-pi'-ne | Præ'-tor | Pro-m'e'-don |
| Po-dar'-ces | Pol'-y-do'-ra | Pom-pi'-us | Præ'-tu'-ri-us | Pro-m'e'-us |
| Po-dar'-ge | Pol'-y-do'-rus | Pom-pi'-us | Præ-tu'-ti-um 10 | Pro-m'e'-the-i |
| Po-dar'-gus | Pol'-y-e'-mon'-i-des | Pon'-ti-a 10 | Prat'-i-nas | Pro-m'e'-thi-us 29 |
| Po'-as | Pol'-y-gi'-ton | Pon'-ti-cum Ma'-re | Prax-ag'-o-ras | Pro-m'e'-thi-us, and |
| Pæc'-i-le 24 | Pol'-lyg'-i-us | Pon'-ti-cus | Prax-i'-as | Pro-m'e'-thi-des |
| Pa'-ni 3 | Pol'-yg'-no-tus | Pon'-ti-na | Prax-id'-a-mas | Pro-m'te'-thus |
| Pæ-on | Pol'-yg'-o-nus | Pon'-ti-nus | Prax-id'-i-ce | Pro-m'u'-lus |
| Pæ-o'-ni-a | Pol'-y-hym'-ni-a, and | Pon'-ti-us 10 | Prax-i'-la | Pro-nap'-i-des |
| Pæ-us | Pol'-ym'-ni-a | Pon'-tus | Prax-iph'-a nes | Pro'-nax |
| Pæ-gon | Pol'-y-id'-i-us | Pon'-tus Eu-xi'-nus | Prax-i'-s | Pro-n'-o |
| Pæ-la | Pol'-y-lal'-us | *Po-pil'-i-us Læ'-nas | Prax-it'-e-des | Pro-n'-o-mus |
| Pæ-le-mo-cra'-ti-a | Pol'-ym'-e'-nes | Por'-cel'-o-la | Prax-ith'-e-u | Pro-n'-o-us |
| Pæ-le-mon | Pol'-y-me'-de | Pop-pæ'-a Sa-bi'-na | Pre-u'-ge-nus | Pro-n'-u-ba |
| Pæ-le'-ron | Pol'-ym'-e'-don | Pop-pæ'-us | Prex-as'-pes | Pro-per'-ti-us |
| Pæ-li-as | Pol'-y-me'-la | Pop-u'-lo-ni-a | Præ-mi'-i-des | Pro-pæt'-i-des |
| Pæ-li-or-ce'-tes | Pol'-ym'-nes'-tes | Por'-cia 10 | Præ-mus | Pro-pont'-i-us |
| Pæ-lis'-ma | Pol'-ym'-nes'-tor | Por'-ci-us 10 | Præ'-pa-us | Prop'-y'-ti-us |
| Pæ-lis'-tra-tus | Pol'-y-ni'-ces | Por-red'-o-rax | Præ'-le-ne | Pro-s'-chys'-ti-us 10 |
| Pæ-li'-tes | Pol'-yn'-o-e | Por-ri'-na | Præ'-ma | Pro-ser'-pi-na 28 |
| Pæ-li-to'-ri-um | Pol'-y-pe'-mon | Por-o-se-le'-ne | Præ'-on | Pro-s'-er-pine, Eng |
| Pæ-len'-ti-a 10 | Pol'-y-per'-chun | Por-phy'r'-i-on | Præ'-cil'-la | Pro-s'-o-pi-tis |
| Pæ-lin'-e-a | Pol'-y-phe'-nus | Por-phy'r'-i-on | Præ'-cis | Pro-sym'-na |
| Pæ-li-o | Pol'-y-pheme, Eng. | Por-ri'-ma | Præ'-tis | Pro-tag'-o-ras |
| Pæ-lis | Pol'-y-phon'-tes | Por-sen'-na, or | Præ'-ver'-nus | Pro-t-a-gor'-i-des |

"The *Pleiades* and Hyades appear ;
"The sad companions of the turning year."

Creech's Manilius.

But Dryden has, to the great detriment of the poetical sound of this word, anglicised it, by squeezing it into two syllables :

"What are to him the sculpture of the shield,
 "Heav'n's planets, earth, and ocean's wat'ry field,
 "The *Pleiads*, Hyads, less and greater Bear,
 "Undipp'd in seas, Orion's angry star!"

Ovid's Met. b. 12.

This unpleasant contraction of Dryden's seems not to have been much followed. Elegant speakers are pretty uniform in preferring the trisyllable; but a considerable variety appears in the sound of the diphthong *ei*. Most speakers pronounce it like the substantive *eye*; and this pronunciation is defended by the common practice in most schools, of sounding the diphthong *ei* in this manner in appellatives; but though Greek appellatives preserve the original sound of their letters, as *φιδανρία, προβάτιον, κ. τ. λ.*, where the *t* does not slide into *sh*, as in Latin words; yet proper names, which are transplanted into all languages, partake of the soil into which they are received, and fall in with the analogies of the language which adopts them. There is, therefore, no more reason for preserving the sound of *ei* in proper names, than for pronouncing the *c* like *k* in *Phocion, Lacedæmon, &c.*

But perhaps it will be said, that our diphthong *ei* has the sound of *eye* as well as the Greek *ei*. To which it may be answered, that this is an irregular sound of these vowels, and can scarcely be produced as an example, since it exists but in *either*, *neither*, *height*, and *sleight*.

The two first words are more frequently and analogically pronounced *either, neither*; and *height* is often pronounced so as to rhyme with *weight*, and would, in all probability, be always so pronounced, but for the false supposition, that the abstract must preserve the sound of the verb or adjective from which it is derived; and with respect to *sleight*, though Dr. Johnson says it ought to be written *slight*, as we sometimes see it, yet, if we observe his authorities, we shall find that several respectable authors spelt the word in this manner; and if we consult Junius and Skinner, particularly the last, we shall see the strongest reason from etymology to prefer this spelling, as in all probability it comes from *sly*. The analogical pronunciation, therefore, of this diphthong in our own language is either as heard in *vein, rein, &c.* or in *perceive, receive, &c.* The latter is adopted by many speakers in the present word, as if written *Pleades*; but *Plyades*, though less analogical, must be owned to be the more polite and literary pronunciation.—See note on *Elegeia* in the *Terminational Vocabulary*.

* *Popilius Lænas*.—Nothing can show the dignity of the Roman commonwealth and the terror of its arms more than the conduct of this man. He was sent as an ambassador to Antiochus, king of Syria, and was commissioned to order that monarch to abstain from hostilities against Ptolemy, king of Egypt, who was an ally of Rome. Antiochus, who was at the head of his army when he received this order, wished to evade it by equivocal answers; but Popilius, with a stick which he had in his hand, made a circle round him on the sand, and bade him, in the name of the Roman senate and people, not to go beyond it before he spoke decisively. This boldness intimidated Antiochus: he withdrew his garrisons from Egypt, and no longer meditated a war against Ptolemy.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| PS | PU | PY | PY | PY |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Pro'te-i Co-lum'-næ | Psam-mo-ni'-tus | Pub'-li-us | Py'-lo | Py'r'-rhi-dæ |
| Pro'tes-i-la'-us | Psam-mut'-i-chus | Pu'-che'-ri-a 19 | Py'-los | Py'r'-rho |
| Pro'te-us | Psam'-mis | Pu'-ni-cum Bel'-lum | Py'-lus | Py'r'-rhus |
| *Pro'tho-e'-nor | Psa'-pho 15 | Pu'-pi-us | Py'-ra | Py's'-te |
| Pro'tho-us | Psa'-phas | Pu'-pi-e'-nus | Py'-rac'-mon | Py'-thag'-o-ras |
| Pro'th'o-us | Pse'-eas | Pup'-pi-us | Py'-rac'-mos | Py'th-a-ra'-tus |
| Pro'to | Pse'-phis | Pu'-te'-o-li 3 | Py'-rach'-mes | Py'th'-e-as |
| Pro'to-ge-ne'-a | Psy'-che 12 15 | Py'-a-nep'-si-a 10 | Py'-e-nus | Py'th'-es |
| Pro'tog'-e-ne-a | Psych'-rus | Pyd'-na | Py'-e-næ-i | Py'th'-e-us |
| †Pro'to-ge-ni'-a | Psyl'-li 3 15 | Pyg'-e-la | Py'-e-næ'-us | Py'th'-i-a |
| †Pro'to-me-di'-a | Pte'-le-um 16 | Pte'-le-mo-i | Py'-e-ne | Py'th'-i-as |
| Pro'to-me-du'-sa | Pter-e-la'-us | Pyg'-ma'-li-on 29 | Py'r'-gi 3 | Py'th'-i-on |
| Prox'-e-nus | Pte'-ri-a | Py'l-a-des | Py'r'-gi-on | Py'th'-i-us |
| Pru'-dent-ti-us 10 | Ptol-e-dor'-ma | Py'-læ | Py'r'-go | Py'th'o |
| Prum'-ni-des | Ptol-e-mæ'-um | Py'-læm'-e-nes | Py'r'-got'-e-les | Py'-thoch'-a-ris |
| Prui'-sa | Ptol-e-mæ'-us | Py'-lag'-o-ra | Py'-rus | Py'th'-o-cles |
| Prus'-æ-us | Ptol'-e-my, Eng. | Py'-lag'-o-ras | Py'-rip'-pe | Py'th-o-dol'-rus |
| Prut'-si-as 10 | Toll'-e-mæ 16 | Py'-la-on | Py'-ro | Py'th-o-lal'-us |
| Prym'-no | Ptol-e-mæ'-is | Py'-lar'-tes | Py'r'-o-is | Py'th-on |
| Pryt'-a-næ | Ptol'-y-cus | Py'-lar'-ge | Py'-ro'-ni-a | Py'th-o-ni'-ce 30 |
| Pryt-a-ne'-um | Pto'-s | Py'-las | Py'r'-ra | Py'th-o-nis'-sa |
| Pryt'-a-nis | Pub'-lic-i-us | Py'-le-ne | Py'r'-rhi-as | Py't-na |
| Psam'-a-the 15 | Pub'-lic-i-a 24 | Py'l-e-us | Py'r'-rhi-ca | Py't-ta-lus |
| Psam'-a-thos | Pub'-lic-o-la | Py'l-le-on | Py'r'-rhi-cus | |

| QU | QU | QU | QU | QU |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| QUA-DER'-NA | Qua'-ri 3 | Quinc'-ti-us, T. | Quin-ti-l-i-us Val'-rus | Quir-i-na'-li-a |
| Qua'-di 3 | Qua'-ri-us | Quin-de-cem'-vi-ri | Quin-ti-l'-la | Quir-i-na'-lis |
| Qua-dra'-tus | Quer'-cens | Quin-qua'-tri-a | Quin-ti-l'-lus, M. | Qui-ri'-nus |
| Quad'-ri-frons, or | Qui-e'-tus | Quin-quen'-na'-les | Quin-ti-us 10 | Qui-ri'-tes 1 |
| Quad'-ri-ceps | Quinc-ti-a'-nus 10 | Quin-ti-l-i-a'-nus | Quin'tus Cur'-ti-us | |
| Quæ'-to'-res | Quinc-ti-l-i-a | Quin-ti-l'-i-an, Eng. | | |

| RH | RH | RH | RU | RU |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| RA-BIR'-LUS | Rhad-a-mis'-tus | Rhi-a'-nus | Rhyn'-da-cus | Ru-bi'-go |
| Ra-cil'-i-a | Rha'-di-us | Rhid'-a-go | Rhyn'-thon | Ru'-bra Sa'-xa |
| Ræ-sa'-ces | Rhæ'-te-um | Rhi-mot'-a-cles | Rhy'-pæ | Ru'-bri-us |
| Ra-mi'-ses | Rhæ'-ti, or Ræ'-ti | Rhi'-on | Ri'-phæ'-i 3 | Ru'-di-æ |
| Ram'-nes | Rhæ'-ti-a 10 | Rhi'-pha, or Rhi'-phe | Ri'-phe'-us | Ru'-dæ |
| Ran'-da | Rham-nen'-ses | Rhi'-phæ'-i 3 | Rix-am'-a-ræ | Ruf'-fus |
| Ra'-po | Rham'-nes | Rhi'-phe'-us | Ro-bi'-go, or | Ru'-fil'-lus |
| Ra-scip'-o-lis | Rham-si-ni'-tus | Rhi'-um | Ru-bi'-go | Ru'-fil'-nus |
| Ra-ven'-na | Rham'-nus | Rhod'-a-nus | Rod-e-ri'-cus | Ru'-fil'-us |
| Rav'-o-la | Rha'-nis | Rho'-de | Ro'-ma | Ru'-fus |
| Rau-ra'-ci 3 | Rha'-ros | Rho'-di-a | Rome, Eng. (pro-nounced Room) | Ru'-gi-i 4 |
| Rau-ri'-ci | Rhas-cu'-po-ris | Rhod-o-gy'-ne, or | Ro-ma'-ni 3 | Ru'-mi-nus |
| Re-a'te 8 | Rhe'-a | Rhod-o-gu'-ne | Ro-ma'-nus | Ru'-ci'-na |
| Re-di'o-nus | Rhe'-bas, or Rhe'-bus | Rho'-do-pe, or | Ro-mi'-i-us | Ru'-pil'-i-us |
| Re-d'o-nus | Rhod'-o-nus | Rho'-do'-pis | Rom'-u-l-i-us | Rus-co'-ni-a 10 |
| Re-gi'-læ | Rhe'-gi-um | Rho'-dus | Rom'-u-la | Rus-co'-ni-a |
| Re-gi-li-a'-nus | Rhe'-gus'-ci 3 | Rhodes, Eng. | Ro-mu'-li-dæ | Ru'-sal'-læ |
| Re-gil'-lus | Rhe'-ni 3 | Rhæ'-bus | Rom'-u-lus | Rus'-pi-na |
| Reg'-u-lus | Rhe'-ne | Rhæ'-cus | Ro'-mus | Ru'-te'-ni |
| Re'-mi 3 | Rhe'-ni 3 | Rhæ'-te-um | Ros'-ci-us 10 | Ru'-ti'-cus |
| Rem'-u-lus | Rhe'-nus | Rhæ'-tus | Ro-sil'-la-nus | Ru'-ti-la |
| Re-mu'-ri-a | Rhe-o-mi'-tres | Rho-sa'-ces | Ro'-si-us 11 | Ru'-ti-lus |
| Re'-mus | Rhe'-sus | Rho'-sus | Rox-a'-na | Ru'-til'-i-us Ru'-fus |
| Re'-sus | Rhe-tog'-e-nes | Rhox-a'-na, or | Rox-o-la'-ni 3 | Ru'-ti-ba |
| Re-u-dig'-ni 3 | Rhet'-i-co | Rox-a'-na | Ru-bel'-li-us | Ru'-tu-bus |
| Rha'-ci-a 10 | Rhe-u'-nus | Rhox-a'-ni 3 | Ru'-bi 3 | Ru'-tu-li 3 |
| Rha'-ci-us | Rhex'-e-nor | Rhu-te'-ni, and | Ru'-bi-con | Ru'-tu-pæ |
| Rha-co'-tis | Rhex'-ib'-i-us | Rhu-the'-ni | Ru-bi-e'-nus Lap'-pa | Ru'-tu-pi'-nus |
| Rhad-a-man'-thus | | | | |

| SA | SA | SA | SA | SA |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| SA'-BA | Sa-bi'-nus Au'-tus | Sa-cra'-ni | Sa'-la | Sal-en-ti'-ni 3 |
| Sab'-a-chus, or | Sa'-bis | Sa-cra'-tor | Sal'-a-con | Sal-er'-num |
| Sab'-a-con | Sab'-ra-cæ | Sa-crat'-i-vir | Sal-a-min'-i-a | Sal-ga'-ne-us, or |
| Sa'-bæ | Sa'-bri'-na | Sad'-a-les | Sal'-a-mis | Sal-ga'-ne-a |
| Sa-ba'-ta | Sab'-u-ra | Sa'-dus | Sal-a-mi'-na | Sal'-li 3 4 |
| Sa-ba'-zi-us | Sab'-u-ra'-nus | Sad'-y-a'-tes | Sal-la'-pi-a, or | Sal-i-na'-tor |
| Sab'-bas | Sab'-ra-ta | Sag'-a-na | Sal-la'-pi-æ | Sal'-li-us |
| Sa-bel'-la | Sa'-bus | Sag'-a-ris | Sal'-a-ra | Sal-lus'-ti-us |
| Sa-bel'-li 3 | Sac'-a-das | Sa-giv'-ta | Sal-la'-ri-a | Sal-lust, Eng. |
| Sa-bi'-na | Sa'-cæ | Sa-gun'-tum, or | Sal-as'-ci 3 | Sal'-ma-cis |
| Sa-bi'-ni 3 4 | Sa'-cer | Sa-gun'-tus | Sal-le'-i-us 5 | Sal'-mo-ne |
| Sa-bin-i-a'-nus 21 | Sach-a-li'-tes | Sa'-is | Sal-le'-ni 3 | Sal-mo'-ne-us |

* *Prothoenor*.—

"The hardy warriors whom Bæotia bred,
"Peneleus, Leitus, *Prothœnor* led."—
Pope's *Hom. Iliad*.

† See *IPHIGENIA*.

† *Protomedea*.—

"Nisæa and Actæa boast the same,
"Protomedea from the fruitful dame,
"And Doris, honour'd with maternal name."
Cooke's *Hesiod, Theog.* v. 463.

See *IPHIGENIA*.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| SA | SC | SE | SE | SI |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Sa/-mus | Sa/-ron | Se/-dros | Se/-le-ne | Se/-ni-vi 3 |
| Sa/-my-des/-sus | Sa/-ron/-icus Si/-nus | Se/-lus | Se/-eu-co/-na, or | Se/-a-bis |
| Sa/-lo | Sa/-pe/-don | Se/-nis | Se/-leu/-cis | Se/-thon |
| Sa/-lo/-me 8 | Sa/-ras/-tes | Se/-n-thi 3 | Se/-eu/-ci-a 29 | Se/-ti-a 10 |
| Sa/-lon | Sa/-si-na | Se/-o/-ne | Se/-leu/-ci-dæ | Se/-thes |
| Sa/-lo/-na, or | Sa/-san/-da | Se/-pi/-a dæ | Se/-len/-cis | Se/-ve/-ra |
| Sa/-lo/-nas | Sa/-son | Se/-pi/-o 9 | Se/-len/-cus | Se/-ve-ri-a/-nus |
| Sa/-lo/-ni/-na | Sa/-tas/-pes | Se/-ra 7 | Se/-ge | Se/-ve/-rus |
| Sa/-lo/-ni/-nus | Sa/-tiæ 10 | Se/-ra/-di-um | Se/-lim/-nus | Se/-ti-a |
| Sa/-lo/-ni-us | Sa/-ti/-bar/-za/-ne | Se/-ras 3 | Se/-li/-nuns, or | Se/-ti/-i-a |
| Sa/-pis | Sa/-ti/-u/-la, and | Se/-ron | Se/-li/-nus | Se/-ti/-i-us |
| Sa/-vi-an | Sa/-ti/-u/-lus | Se/-rus | Se/-la/-si-a | Se/-ti-us |
| Sa/-vid-i-e/-nus | Sa/-tis | Se/-lus | Se/-le/-is | Se/-tus |
| Sa/-vi-us | Sa/-ra-pe/-ni | Se/-om/-brus | Se/-li 3 | Se/-bi/-ni 3 |
| Sa/-ma/-ri-a 30 | Sa/-tri/-cum | Se/-pas | Se/-lym/-bri-a | Se/-bur/-ti-us |
| Sa/-bul/-los | Sa/-trop/-a/-ces | Se/-pi/-um | Se/-e-le | Se/-byl/-le |
| Sa/-me, or Se/-mos | Sa/-u-ra | Se/-dis/-ci, and | Se/-i-ger/-ma/-ni | Se/-ca |
| Sa/-mi-a | Sa/-u-re/-i-um, or | Se/-dis/-cæ | Se/-i-gun/-tus | Se/-cam/-bri, or |
| Sa/-mi/-tæ | Sa/-tu/-re-um | Se/-ti/-nus | Se/-mir/-a/-mis | Sy/-gam/-bri 3 |
| Sa/-mi/-tes | Sa/-u-re/-i-us | Se/-tus/-sa | Se/-mo/-nes | Se/-ca/-ni 3 |
| Sa/-mi/-tes, Eng. | Sa/-u-re/-ni/-a | Se/-bo/-ni-a | Se/-mo/-nes | Se/-ca/-ni-a |
| Sa/-mi/-um | Sa/-tur/-ni-a | Se/-bo/-ni-a/-nus | Se/-mo/-sanc/-tus | Se/-e/-lis |
| Sa/-mo/-ni-um | Sa/-ur/-ni/-nus | Se/-bo/-ni-us | Se/-mo/-ni-a | Se/-cel/-i/-des |
| Sa/-mos | Sa/-tur/-ni-us | Se/-yl-a-ce/-um 9 | Se/-mo/-ro/-ni-us | Se/-chæ/-us |
| Sa/-mos/-a/-ta | Sa/-tur/-nus | Se/-yl/-ax | Se/-mu/-ri-um | Se/-ci/-i-a |
| Sa/-mo/-thra/-ce, or | Sa/-u-rum | Se/-yl/-a | Se/-na | Se/-cin/-i-us Den/-ta/-tus |
| Sa/-mo/-thra/-ci-a | Sa/-y-rus | Se/-yl/-æ/-um | Se/-na/-tus | Se/-ci/-nus |
| Sa/-mus | Sa/-u-fe/-i-us Tro/-gus | Se/-yl/-i-as | Se/-na, or | Se/-co/-rus |
| Sa/-na | Sa/-u-rom/-a/-tæ | Se/-yl/-lis | Se/-na | Se/-ci/-u-li 3 |
| Sa/-na/-os | Sa/-u-rus | Se/-yl/-lus | Se/-e-ca | Se/-cy-on |
| Sa/-cho/-ni/-a/-thon | Sa/-u-e-ra | Se/-yl/-rus | Se/-o/-nes | Sis/-e-on |
| *Sa/-da/-ce | Sa/-vo, or Sa/-o/-na | Se/-yp/-pi-um | Se/-ti-us 10 | Se/-cy-o/-ni-a |
| Sa/-da/-li-um | Sa/-vo | Se/-yl/-ras | Se/-tel/-ri-on | Sis/-e-o/-ne-a |
| Sa/-da/-nis | Sa/-z/-i/-ches 12 | Se/-yl/-ros | Se/-tim/-i-us | Se/-Je 6 |
| Sa/-da/-nus | Se/-a | Se/-yl/-thæ | Se/-ti-mu/-le/-i-us | Se/-de/-ro |
| Sa/-di/-on 11 | Se/-a | Se/-yl/-thes, or | Se/-y/-a | Se/-ci/-i-um |
| Sa/-dre/-co/-tus | Se/-a/-va | Se/-yl/-tha | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-don |
| Sa/-ga/-la | Se/-ra | Se/-yl/-i-a | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-do/-nis |
| Sa/-ga/-ri-us, or | Se/-e/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-des | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-do/-ni-us |
| Sa/-ga/-ris | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ga |
| Sa/-gu/-i-us | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ga/-um, or |
| Sa/-nyr/-i-on | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-to/-nes, and | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-to/-næ | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-on | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-pæ/-i, or Sa/-phæ/-i | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-por | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-po/-res | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-pho, or Sa/-pho | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-p-ti-ne | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-rac/-ori 3 | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-ran/-ges | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-ra/-pa/-ni 3 | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-ra/-pus | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-ra/-sa | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-ras/-pa/-des | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-dan-a/-pa/-lus | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-des | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-di 3 | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-din/-i-a | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-dis, or Sa/-des | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-don/-i-us 30 | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-i-as/-ter | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-ma/-ti-a 10 | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-men/-tus | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |
| Sa/-ni-us | Se/-o/-la | Se/-yl/-i-nus | Se/-y/-ia | Se/-ge/-um |

* *Sandace*.—A sister of Xorxes, which I find in no lexicographer but Lempriere, and in him with the accent on the first syllable; but, from its Greek original Σανδακην, it ought certainly to be accented on the second syllable.

† *Sapores*.—This word, says Labbe, is by Gavantus and others, ignorant of the Greek, accented on the first syllable.

‡ *Seleucia*.—Lempriere and Labbe accent this word on the penultimate; but Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Hol-yoke, on the antepenultimate. As this word, according to Strabo, has its penultimate formed of the diphthong *ei*, Σελευχεια, this syllable ought to have the accent; but, as the antepenultimate accent is so incorporated into our tongue, I would strongly recommend the pronunciation which an English scholar would give it at first sight, and that is, placing the accent on the *u*. This is the accent Milton gives it:

“ —————Eden stretch’d her line
“ From Auran eastward to the royal tow’rs
“ Of great Seleucia, built by Grecian kings.”

Par. Lost, b. 4.

If, however, the English scholar wishes to shine in the classical pronunciation of this word, let him take care to pronounce the *c* like *s* only, and not like *sh*, which sound

it necessarily has, if the accent be on the antepenulti-mate syllable.—See Rules 10 and 30.

§ *Serapis*.—There is not a dissenting voice among our prosodists against the pronouncing of this word with the accent on the penultimate syllable; and yet, to show the tendency of English pronunciation, when a ship of this name had a desperate engagement with one of the French, which attracted the attention of the publick, every body pronounced it with the accent on the first syllable. Mil-ton has done the same in his sublime description of the grandeurs of Pandemonium:

“ —————Not Babylon
“ Nor great Alcæon such magnificence
“ Equall’d in all their glories to enshrine
“ Belus or *Serapis* their gods; or seat
“ Their kings, when Egypt with Assyria strove,
“ In wealth and luxury”

Par. Lost, b. i. v. 717.

|| *Sergiolus*.—I find this word in no dictionary but Lempriere’s, and there the accent is placed upon the penultimate instead of the antepenultimate syllable.

¶ *Severus*.—This word, like *Serapis*, is universally mispronounced, by the mere English scholar, with the ac-cent on the first syllable.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| SO | SP | ST | SU | SY |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Si-mon'i-lea | So-lo'i-ni-um | Sper-ma-toph'-la-gi | Sto-bæ'-us | Sur-ren'-lum |
| Sim-ple'i-us 24 | So'-los | Speu-sip'-pus | Stech'-a-des | Su'-rus |
| Sim'-u-lus | Sol'-y-ma, and | Sphac-te'-ri-æ | Stol'-ci | Sul'-sa |
| Si'-mus | Sol'-y-mæ | Sphæ'-rus | Stol'-icks, Eng. | Sul'-sa-na |
| Sim'-y-ra | Som'-nus | Sphinx | Str'-bo | Su-si-a'-na, or Su'-sis |
| Sin'-di | Son'-chis 12 | Spi'-o | Strat'-al'-chas | Su-a'-ri-on |
| Sin'-ge-i 3 | Son'-ti-a-tes | Spho'-dri-as | Strat'-to, or Strat'-ton | Su-tri-um |
| Si'-nis | Sop'-a-ter | Sphra-gid'-i-um | Strat'-o-cles | Sy-ag'-rus |
| Sin'-na-cos | So'-phax | Spi-cil'-lus | Strat'-o-ni'-co | Syb'-a-ris |
| Sin'-na-cha | So'-phe'-ne 8 | Spin'-tha-rus | Strat'-o-ni'-cus 30 | Syb-a'-ri-ta |
| Sin'-o | Soph'-o-cles | Spin'-ther | Stron'-gy-le | Syb'-a-rite, Eng |
| Si'-non | Soph-o-nis'-ba | Spi-tam'-e-nes | Stroph'-a-des | Syb'-o-tas |
| Si-no'-pe | Sop'-hron | Spi-thob'-a-tes | Stro'-phi-us | Sy-cin'-nus |
| Si-no'-po-us | So-phro'-ni-a | Spith-ri-da'-tes | Stru-thoph'-a-gi | Syl'-dra |
| Sin'-o-ris | †So-phron'-i-cus | Spo-le'-ti-um 10 | Stru'-thus | Sy-e'-ne 8 |
| Sin'-ti-i 3 4 | Soph-ro-nis'-cus | †Spor'-a-des 20 | Str'y'-ma | Sy-e-ne'-si-us 10 |
| Sin-u-es'-sa | So-phros'-y-ne | Spru'-ri-na | Stryn'-no | Sy-en-i'-ai |
| Siph'-nos | Sop'-o-lis | Spu'-ri-us | Stry'-mon | Syg'-a-ros |
| Si-pon'-lum, Si'-pus | So'-ra | Sta-be'-ri-us | Stym-pha'-li-a, cr | Sy-le'-a |
| Si-p'y-lum, and | So-rae'-tes, and | Sta'-bi-æ | Stym-pha'-lis | Syl'-eus |
| Sip'-y-lus | So-rae'-te | Sta'-bi-ra 1 | Stym-pha'-lus | Syl'-la |
| Si-re'-nes | So-ra-nos | Sta'-bi-us | Syng'-ne | Syl'-lis |
| Si'-rens, Eng. | So'-rex | Staph'-y-lus | Sy'-ra | Syl'-o-es |
| Si'-ris | So-ri'-a 10 | Sta-sun'-der | Sy'-rus | Syl'-o-aon |
| Sir'-i-us | So-si-a Gail'-la 10 | Sta-sil'-o-us 29 | Styx | Syl'-va-nus |
| Sir'-mi-um | So-sib'-i-us | Sta-till'-a | Su-ar-do'-nes | Syl'-vi-a |
| Si-sam'-nes | Sos'-i-cles | Sta-ti'-i-us | Su-bat'-tri-i 3 4 | Syl'-vi-us |
| Sis'-a-pho | So-sic'-ra-tes | Sub'-ic'-i-us 24 | Su-b'-o-ta | Syl'-ma, or Syl'-me |
| Sis'-e-nes | So-sig'-e-nes | Sta-ti'-ra | Su-b'-u-ra | Sym'-bo-lum |
| Si-sen'-na | So'-si-i 3 10 | Sta-ti'-us 10 | Su'-cro | Sym'-na-chus |
| Sis-i-gam'-bis, or | Sos'-i-lus | Sta-sic'-ra-tes | Sue'-sa | Sym-pleg'-a-des |
| Sis-y-gam'-bis | So-sip'-a-ter | Sta-tor | Sues'-sa | Syt'-nus |
| Sis-o-cos'-tus | So'-sis | Stel'-la-tes | Sues'-so-nes | Syn-cell'-lus |
| Sis'-y-phus | So-sis'-tra-tus | Stel'-li-o | Sue-to'-ni-us | Syn-ne'-si-us 10 |
| Si-tal'-ces | So'-si-us 10 | Stel'-na | Sue'-vi | Syn'-ge-lus |
| Sith'-ni-des | Sos'-the-nes | Sten-o-bæ'-a | Sue'-vi-us | Syn'-nas |
| Si'-thon | Sos'-tra-tus | Ste-noc'-ra-tes | Suf'-fel'-nus | Syn-na-lax'-is |
| Si-tho'-ni-a | Sot'-a-des | Sten'-tor | Suf'-fel'-ti-us, or | Syn'-nis |
| Si'-i-us 10 24 | So'-ter | Steph'-a-na | Fu'-fel'-ti-us | Sy-no'-pe |
| Si't-o-nes | So-te'-ri-a | Steph'-a-nus | ¶Sui't das | Syn'-ty-che |
| Sme'-nus | So-ter'-i-cus | Ster'-o-pe | Suil'-i-us | Syl'-phax |
| Smer'-dis | So'-this | Ster'-o-pos | Sui'-o-nes | Sy-phæ'-lum |
| Smi'-lax | So'-ti-on 11 | Ste-sich'-o-rus | Sul'-chi | Syr'-a-ces |
| Smi'-lis | So'-ti-us 10 | Ster-tin'-i-us | Sul'-ci-us | Syr-a-co'-si-a 10 |
| Smin-dyr'-i-des | So'-us | Sue-sag'-o-ras | Sul'-mo, or | Syr-a-cu'-sæ 8 |
| ¶Smi'o'-lie-us | Soz'-o-men | Stes-i-cle'-a | Sul'-mo-na | Syr'-u-cuse, Eng. |
| Sm'yrt'-na | Spa'-co | Ste-sim'-bro-tus | Sul-pit'-i-a | Syr'-i-a |
| So'-a'-na | Spar'-ta | Sten'-e-le | Sul-pit'-i-us, or | Sy'-rinx |
| So-an'-da | Spar'-ta-cus, or Spar'-ti | Sten'-e-lus | Sul-pic'-i-us 24 | Syr-o-phæ'-nix |
| So'-al'-nes | Spar'-ta, or Spar'-ti | Sten'-e-nis | Sum-mæ'-nus | Syr-o-phæ-ni'-ces |
| Soe'-ra-tes | Spar-ta'-ni, or | Sten'-e-ne | Sul'-ni-ci | Syr'-ros |
| Soe'-mi-as | Spar-ti-a'-tæ 22 | Sten-o-bæ'-a | Sul'-ni-des | Syr'-tes |
| Soe-di'-z'-na | Spar-ti-a'-nus | Stil'-be, or Stil'-bi-a | Sul'-ni-um | Syr'-tus |
| Soe-di-a'-nus | Spe'-chi-a 12 | Stil'-i-cho | Su-o-vet-u-ril'-i-a | Sys-i-gam'-bis |
| Soe'-o-e, or So'-h | Spen'-di-us | Stil'-po | Su'-pe-rum Ma'-re | Sys-im'-e-thres |
| So-lo'-is | Spen'-don | Stim'-i-con | Su'-ra æ-myl'-i-us | Sys'-i-nas |
| So'-lon | Sper-chi'-us 12 | Stiph'-i-us | Su-re'-na | Sy'-thas |

* *Smintheus*.—This word, like *Orpheus*, and others of the same form, has the accent on the first syllable; but poets often contract the two last syllables into one; as *Pope*:

"O, *Smintheus*, sprung from fair Latona's line,
"Thou guardian pow'r of Cilla the divine!"

See *IDOMENEUS*.

† *Sophonricus*.—I find this word in no prosodist but *Labbe*: and he places the accent on the penultimate syllable, like most other words of this termination; unless, says he, any one thinks it more likely to be derived from *Sophon*, than from *victory*: that is, by uniting a general termination to the root of the word, than combining it with another word significant of itself: but as there is a Greek adjective *Σωφρονικός*, signifying *ordained by nature to temperance*, it is much more probable that *So-phronicus* is this adjective used substantively, than that it should be compounded of *Σωφρον* and *νικος*, *conquering temperance*; and therefore the antepenultimate accent seems preferable.

‡ *Sporades*.—This word has the accent placed on the first syllable by all our prosodists; but a mere English ear is not only inclined to place the accent on the second syllable, but to pronounce the word as if it were a dissyllable, *Spo-rades*; but this is so gross an error, that it cannot be too carefully avoided.

§ *Suidas*.—This word is generally heard, even among the learned, in two syllables, as if written *Sui-das*. *Labbe*, however, makes it three syllables, and accents the first; although, says he, by what right I know not, it is generally pronounced with the accent on the penultimate. It may be observed, that, if we place the accent on the first syllable, the *i* in the second must be pronounced like *e*; and that the general pronunciation, which *Labbe* complains of, that of placing the accent on the second syllable, must, in our English pronunciation of Greek or Latin words, preserve the *i* in its long open sound, as in *ide*: if, therefore, we pronounce the *i* in this manner, it is a sufficient proof that we place the accent on the penultimate syllable; which, though common, is, as *Labbe* observes, without good authority.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| TE | TE | TH | TH | TH |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Tap'-sus | Te-leb'-o-as | Ter-ra-ci'-na | The'-o-cles | Thes'-sa-lus |
| Tap'-y-ri 3 | Te-leb'-o-e, or | Ter-ra-aid'-i-us | The'-o-cius | Thes-te |
| Tar'-a-nis | Te-leb'-o-es | Ter'-ti-a 10 | The-o-clym'-e-nus | Thes'-ti-a |
| Ta'-ras | Tel-e-bo'-i-des | Ter'-ti-us 10 | The-oc'-ri-tus | Thes'-ti-a-de, and |
| Tar-ax-ip'-pus | Te-lec'-les, or | Ter-tul-li-a'-nus | The-od'-a-mas, or | Thes'-ti-a-des |
| Tar-bel'-li 3 | Te-lec'-lus | Te'-thys 26 | Thi'-od'-a-mas | Thes'-ti-a-des |
| Tar-che'-ti-us 10 | Tel-e-cl'i'-des | Te-trap'-o-lis | The-o-dec'-tes | Thes'-ti-a |
| Tar'-chon | Tel-e-c'o-nus | Te'-ri-cus | The-o-d-o-re'-tus | Thes'-ti-us |
| Ta-ren'-tum, or | Te-lem'-a-chus | Teu'-cer | The-od'-o-ret, Eng. | Thes'-tor |
| Ta-ren'-tus | Tel'-e-mus | Teu'-cri 3 | The-o-d-o-ri-tus | Thes'-ty-lis |
| Tar'-ne | Tel-e-phas'-sa | Teu'-cri-a | The-o-d'o-ra | Thes'-tis, or |
| Tar'-pa | Tel'-e-phus | Teuc'-te-ri 3 | Tae-o-do'-rus | Teu'-this |
| Tar-pe'-i-a 5 | Te-le'-si-a 10 | Teu-mes'-sus | The-o-do'-si-us 10 | Thi'-a |
| Tar-pe'-i-us 5 | Te-les'-i-clas | Teu'-ta | The-od'-o-ta | Thi'-as |
| Tar-quin'-i-a | Tel-e-sil'-la | Teu-ta'-mi-as, or | The-o-do'-ti-on 11 | Thim'-bron |
| Tar-quin'-i-i 3 | Tel-e-sin'-i-cus | Teu'-ta-mis | The-od'-o-tus | Thi'-od'-a-mas |
| Tar-quin'-i-us | Tel-e-si'-nus | Teu'-ta-mus | The-og'-ne'-tes | Thi'-be |
| Tar-quit'-i-us 27 | Tel-e-sip'-pus | Teu'-tas, or | The-og'-nis | This'-is 16 |
| Tar'-qui-tus | Te-les'-pho-rus | Teu'-ta'-tes | The-om-n'es'-tus | This'-o-a |
| Tar-ra-ci'-na | Te-le-stag'-o-ras | Teu'-thras | Th'e-on | Tho-an'-ti-um 10 |
| Tar'-ra-co | Te-les'-tas | Teu-tom'-a-tus | The-on'-o-e 8 | Tho'-as |
| Tar-ru'-ti-us 10 | Te-les'-tes | Teu'-to-ni, and | Th'e-o-pe | Tho'-e 8 |
| Tar'-sa | Te-les'-to | Teu'-to-nes | The-oph'-a-ne | Thom'-y-ris 19 |
| Tar'-si-us 10 | Tel'-e-thus | Tha-le'-na | The-oph'-a-nes | Tho'-lus |
| Tar'-sus, or Tar'-sos | Tel-e-thu'-sa | Tha'-is | The-o-pha'-ni-a | Thon |
| Tar'-ta-rus | Te-leu'-ri-as | Tha'-la | The-oph'-i-lus | Tho'-nis |
| Tar'-tes'-sus | Te-leu'-ti-as | Thal'-a-me | The-o-phras'-tus | Tho'-on |
| Tar-un'-ti-us | Tel-la'-ne | Tha-las'-si-us | The-o-poll'-e-nus | Tho'-o-sa |
| Tas-ge'-ti-us | Tel'-li-as | Tha'-les | The-o-pom'-pus | Tho'-ol'-tes |
| Ta'-ti-an | Tel'-lis | Tha-les'-tri-a, or | The-o-phy-lac'-tus | Tho-ra'-ni-us |
| Ta-ti-en'-ses | Tel'-lus | Tha-les'-tris | The-oph'-i-lact, Eng. | Tho'-rac |
| Ta'-ti-us 10 | Tel-mes'-sus, or | Tha-le'-tes 27 | The-o'-ri-us | Tho'-ri-a |
| Tat'-ta | Tel-mis'-sus | Tha-li'-a 30 | The-o-tit'-mus | Thor'-nax |
| Tau-lan'-ti-i 3 | Te'-lon | Thal'-pi-us | The-ox'-e-na | Thor'-sus |
| Tau'-nus | Tel-thu'-sa | Tham'-y-ras | The-ox'-e-ni-a | Thol'-us |
| Tau-ra'-ni-a | Te'-lys 26 | Tham'-y-ris | The-ox'-e-ni-us | Thra'-ce |
| Tau-ran'-tes | Te-ma'-the-a | Thar-ge'-li-a | The-ra | Thra'-ces |
| Tau'-ri 3 | Te-me'-ni-um | Tha-ri'-a-des | The-ram'-bus | Thra'-ci-a |
| Tau'-ri-ca 7 | Tem-e-ni'-tes | Tha'-rops 26 | The-ra-m'-e-nes | Thrace, Eng. |
| Tau'-ri-ca Cher-so-ne-sus | Tem'-e-nus | Thap'-sa-cus | The-rap'-ne, or | Thrac'-i-dæ 19 |
| Tau-ri'-ni 3 | Tem-e-rin'-da | Tha'-si-us, or | Tha-rap'-ne | Thra'-cis |
| Tau-ris'-ci 3 | Tem'-e-sa | Thra'-si-us 10 | The'-ras | Thra'-se-as 11 |
| Tau'-ri-um | Tem'-e-se | Tha'-sos 26 | The-rip'-pi-das | Thra'-si-dæ 19 |
| Tau-ro-min'-i-um | Tem'-nos | Tha'-sus | Ther'-i-tas | Thra'-si-us 10 |
| Tau'-rus | Tem'-pe | Thau-man'-ti-as, and | Ther'-ma | Thra'-so |
| Tax'-i-la | Ten'-e-dos | Thau-man'-tis | Ther-mo'-don | Thras-y-bu'-lus |
| Tax'-i-lus, or | Te'-nes 26 | Thau-mas | Ther-mop'-ylæ | Thras-y-dæ-us |
| Tax'-i-les | Ten'-e-sis | Thau-ma'-si-us | Ther'-mus | Thra-syl'-us |
| Tax-i-maq'-ui-lus | Te'-nos 26 | The-a | The-rod'-a-mas | Thra-sym'-a-chus |
| Ta-yg'-e-te, or | Ten'-ty-ra (Egypt) | The-ag'-e-nes | The-ron | Thras-y-me'-des |
| Ta-y-g'e-to, or | Ten-ty'-ra (Thrace) | The-a'-ges | Ther-pan'-der | Thras-y-me'-nus |
| *Ta-yg'-e-tus, or | Te'-os, or Te'-i-os | The-a'-no | Ther-san'-der | Thro-ic'-i-us 24 |
| Ta-yg'-e-ta | Te-re'-don | The-a-num | Ther-sil'-o-chus | Thro'-is-a |
| Te-a'-num | Te-re'-don | The-ar'-i-das | Ther-sip'-pus | Threp-sip'-pas |
| Te-a'-rus | Te-re-ni'-a-nus | The-ar'-nus | Ther-sit'-es 1 | Thri-am'-bus |
| Te-a'-te-a, Te'-a-te, or | Te-re-ni'-tus | The-a-te'-tes | Thes-bi'-tes | Thro'-ni-um |
| Te-ge'-a-te | †Te-re-us | Thel'-bæ 8 | The-se'-i-dæ | Thry'-on |
| Tech-mes'-sa | Ter-ges'-te, and | †Thebes, Eng. | The-se'-is | Thry'-us |
| Tech'-na-tis | Ter-ges'-tum | Thel'-be, or The'-bæ | Thel'-se-us | Thry-cyd'-i-des |
| Tec'-ta-mus | Te'-ri-as 19 | Thel'-i-a | The-sil'-dæ | Thu'-is-to |
| Tec-tos'-a-ges, or | Ter-i-ba'-zus | Thel'-i-as 5 | The-sil'-dæ | Thule 8 |
| Tec-tos'-a-gæ | Te-rid'-a-e 19 | Thel-e-phas'-sa | Thes-moph'-o-ri-a | Thu'-ri-æ, or |
| Te'-ge-a, or | Ter-i-da'-tes | Thel-pu'-sa | Thes-moth'-e-ta | Thu'-ri-um |
| Te'-ge-w-a | Ter-i-gum | Thelx-il'-on 29 | Thes-pi'-a | Thu'-ri-nus |
| Teg'-u-la | Ter-men'-ti-a 10 | Thelx-il'-o-pe | Thes-pi'-a-dæ | Thus'-ci-a 10 |
| Teg'-y-ra 7 | Ter-me'-nus 27 | Them-i'-on 11 | Thes-pi'-a-des | Thy'-a |
| Te'-i-us 5 | Ter-me'-sus 27 | Thel'-mis | Thes'-pi-æ | Thy'-a-des |
| Te'-i-um, or Te'-os | Ter-mi-na'-li-a | Them'-is-cy-ra | Thes'-pis | Thy'-a-mis |
| Tel'-a-mon | Ter-mi-na'-lis | Them'-e-nus | Thes'-pi-us, or | Thy'-a-na |
| Tel-a-mo-ni'-a-des | Ter-mi'-na | Them'-i-son | Thes'-pi-tis | Thy-a-ti'-ra |
| Tel-chi'-nes | Ter-mi'-sus, or | Them'-is-ta | Thes-pro'-ti-a 10 | Thy-bar'-ni |
| Tel-chin'-i-a | Ter-mes'-sus | Them'-is-ta | Thes-pro'-tus | Thy-es'-ta |
| Tel-chin'-i-us | Ter-pan'-der | Them'-is-ti-us | Thes-sa'-li-a | Thy-es'-tes |
| Tel'-chis | Terp-sich'-o-re 8 | Them'-is-to-cles | Thes-sa'-li-on 29 | Thym'-bra |
| Te'-le-a 7 19 | Terp-sic'-ra-te | Them-i-stog'-e-nes | Thes-sa-li'-o-tis | Thym-bre'-us |
| | | The-o-cle'-a | §Thes-sa-lo-ni'-ca 30 | Thym'-bris |

* *Taygetus* and *Taygete*.—All our prosodists but Lempière accent these words on the antepenultimate syllable, as if divided into *Ta-yg'-e-tus* and *Ta-yg'-e-te*. I am, therefore, rather inclined to suppose the quantity marked in his dictionary an error of the press. The lines in Lily's *Quæ Genus* will easily call to the recollection of every scholar how early he adopted the antepenultimate pronunciation.

† *Tartara*, *Taygetus*, sic *Tænara*, *Massica*, et altus "Gargarus."

† *Tereus*.—For words of this termination, see *IDOME-NEUS*.

† *Thebes*.—Thebes in Egypt was called *Hecatom'pylos*,

from having a hundred gates; and Thebes in Greece *Heptap'ylus*, from its seven gates.

§ *Thessalonica*.—This word, like every other of a similar termination, is sure to be pronounced, by a mere English scholar, with the accent on the third syllable; but this must be avoided on pain of literary excommunication.

|| *Thon*, a physician of Egypt.—Milton spells this word with the final *e*, making it one syllable only, and consequently pronouncing it so as to rhyme with *tone*:

"Not that Nepenthe, which the wife of *Thone*,

"In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,

"Is of such pow'r to stir up joy as this!"

Comus.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| TI | TO | TR | TU | TY |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Thym'-bron | Ti-mo'-le-on | To mæ'-um | Tri-phil'-lis 1 | Tu'-ri-us |
| Thym'-e-le | Ti-mo'-lus 13 | Tom'-a-rus 19 | Tri-phil'-lus | Tur'-nus |
| Thy-mi-a-this | Ti-mom'-a-chus | Tom'-i-sa | Tri-phil'-i-a | Tu-ro-nos |
| Thy-moch'-a-res | Ti-mon | To-mos, or To'-mis | Tri-ph'-o-lis 19 | Tur-pi-o |
| Thy-mæ'-tes | Ti-moph'-a-nes | Tom'-y-ris 19 | Triptol'-o-mus | Tu-rul'-lis-as |
| Thy-od'-a-mas | Ti-mo'-the-us | To'-ne-a | Triq'-ue-tra | Tua-ca'-ni-a, and |
| Thy'-o-ne | Ti-mox'-e-nus | Ton-gil'-li | Tris-mo-gia'-tus | Tus'-ch-a 10 |
| Thy'-o-ne-us | Tin'-gis | To-pa-zos | Triu'-i-a 10 | Tus'-ei 3 |
| Thy'-o-tes | Ti'-pha | Top'-i-ris, or Top'-rus | Trit-o-ge-ni'-a 30 | Tus-cu-la-num |
| Thy'-re | Ti'-phis | Tor'-i-ni 3 | Trit'-ton | Tus'-cu-lum |
| Thy'-re-a | Ti-phi'-y-sa | Tor'-o-ne | Trit'-o-nis | Tus'-cus |
| Thy'-re-us | Ti-rol'-y-sa | Tor-quæ'-te | Tri-um'-vi-ri 4 | Tu'-ta |
| Thy'-ri-on 29 | Ti-ri-ha'-ses | Tor-quæ'-tus | Tri-ven'-tum | Tu'-ti-a 10 |
| Thy'-sag'-o-tæ | Ti-ri-da'-tes | Tor'-tor | Triv'-i-a | Tu'-ti-cum |
| Thys'-sos | Ti'-ris 18 | Tor'-rus | Triv'-i-a An'-trum | Ty'-a-na |
| Thy'-us | Ti'-ro | Tor'-y-ne | Triv'-i-æ Lu'-cus | Ty'-a-ne-us, or |
| Ti'-a-sa 1 | Ti-ryn'-thi-a | Tox-a-rid'-i-a 19 | Tri-vi'-cum | Ty'-a-ne-us |
| Tib-a-re'-ni | Ti-ry'-u-thus | Tox-e-us | Tro'-a-des | Ty'-a-ni'-tis |
| Ti-be'-ri-as | Ti-sæ'-um | Tox-i-c'-ra-te | Tro'-as | Ty'-bris |
| Tib-e-ri'-nus | Ti-sag'-e-ras | Træ'-be-a | Troch'-a-ri | Ty'-bur |
| Ti'-e-ri-s | Ti-sam'-e-nes | Trach'-a-lus 12 | Troch'-o-is 12 | Ty'-che 12 |
| Ti-pe'-ri-us | Ti-san'-l-rus | Trach'-chas | Troch'-ze-ne | Ty'-che |
| Ti-be'-sis | Ti-sar'-chus 12 | Tra-chin'-i-a | Trog'-i-lus 24 | Tych'-i-us 12 |
| Ti-bul'-lus | Ti-si'-a-rus | Trach-o-ni'-a | Trog'-lod'-y-tæ | Tych'-i-cus 13 |
| Ty'-bur | Ti-si'-as 10 | Træ'-gus | Tro'-gus Pom-pe'-i-us | Ty'-le |
| Ti-bur'-ti-us 10 | Ti-siph'-o-ne | Traj-a-nop'-o-lis | Tro'-ja | Ty'-le-e-us |
| Ti-bur'-tus | Ti-siph'-o-nus | Tra-jal'-nus | Troy, Eng. | Ty'-di'-les |
| Tich'-i-us 12 | Ti-sam'-e-nus | Tra'-jan, Eng. | *Tro'-i-lus | Ty'-e-nis |
| Tic'-i-da | Ti-sa-pher'-nes | Tral'-les | Trom-en-ti'-na | Tym'-ber |
| Ti-ci'-nus | Ti-tæ'-a | Traus-tib-er-i'-na | Troph'-i-mus | Ty'-mo'-lus |
| Tid'-i-us | Ti-tan, Ti-ta'-nus | Tra-pe'-tus | Tro-pho'-ni-us | Tym-pa'-ni-a |
| Ti-es'-sa | Ti-ta'-na | Tra-sul'-lus | Tros | Tym-phæ'-i 3 |
| Ti-b'-ta | Ti-ta'-nes | Tre-ha'-i-us 10 | Tro'-su-lum | Tym-dar'-ides |
| Ti-fer'-num | Ti-tans, Eng. | Tre-bel-li-a'-nus | Tro'-u-lum | Tym-da'-ris |
| Tig'-a-sis | Ti-tal'-ni-a | Tre-bel-li-e'-nus | Tru-en'-tum, or | Ty'-da-rus |
| Tig-el-ly'-nus 24 | Ti-tal'-i-des | Tre-bel'-li-us | Tru-en'-ti-num | Tym-ni'-chus |
| Ti-gel'-li-us | Ti-ta'-nus, (a giant) | Tre'-bi-a | Tryph'-e-us | Ty'-pho'-us, or |
| Ti-gra'-nes | Ti-ta'-nus, (a river) | Tre'-bi-us | Tryph-i-o-do'-rus | Ty'-pho'-us, (sab.) |
| Tig-ran-o-cer'-ta | Ti-ta-re'-si-us 10 | Tre-bo'-ni-a | Try-pho-n | Ty'-pho'-us, (adj.) |
| Tig'-res | Ti-t-e-nus | Tre-bo'-ni-us | Try-pho'-sa | Ty'-phon |
| Tig'-ris | Tith-e-nid'-i-a | Tre-b'-u-la 19 | Tu'-ra-la 19 | Ty'-ran-ni-on |
| Tig-u-ri'-ni 3 | Ti-tho'-nus | Tro'-rus | Tuc'-ci-a 10 | Ty'-ran'-nus |
| Ti-ta-tæ'-i 4 | Ti-ti'-a 19 | Trev'-e-ri 3 | Tu'-che-a | Ty'-ra-s, or Ty'-ra |
| Ti-mæ'-a | Ti-ti-a'-na 21 | Tri-a'-ri-a | Tu'-ci-a 10 | Ty'-res |
| Ti-mæ'-us | Ti-ti-a'-nus | Tri-a'-ri-us | Tu'-der, or | Ty'-ri-da'-tes |
| Ti-mag'-e-nes | Ti-ti-i 3 19 | Tri-hal'-li 3 | Tu'-der-ti-a 10 | Ty'-ri-i 4 |
| Ti-mag'-o-ras | Ti-thraus'-tes | Trib'-o-ci | Tu'-dri 3 | Ty'-ri-o-tes |
| Ti-man'-lra | Ti-tin'-i-us | Tri-bu'-ni | Tu'-gi'-ni, or | Ty'-ro |
| Ti-man'-lri-des | Ti-ti-i-us 10 19 | Tri-cas-ti'-ni 3 | Tu'-ge'-ni | Ty'-rog'-ly-phas |
| Ti-man'-thes | Ti-tor'-mus | Tri-cæ | Tu-gu-ri'-nus 22 | Ty'-ros |
| Ti-mar'-chus 12 | Ti-tu'-ri-us | Tri-ck'-se | Tu'-is'-to | Ty'-rhe'-i-dæ |
| Tim-a-re'-ta | Ti'-tus | Tri-cla'-ri-a | Tu-lin'-gi 3 | Ty'-rhe'-i-des |
| Ti-ma'-si-on 11 | Ti't'-y-rus | Tri-cro'-na | Tu'-la | Ty'-rhe'-ni |
| Tim-a-sith'-e-us | Ti't'-y-us 19 | Tri-cet'-i-ca | Tu'-li-a | Ty'-rhe'-num |
| Ti-ma'-vus | Tie-pol'-e-mus 16 | Tri-f-o-li'-nus | Tu'-li-o-la | Ty'-rhe'-nus |
| Ti-me'-si-us 11 | Tma'-rus | Tri-na'-cri-a, or | Tu'-li-us | Ty'-rhe'-us |
| Ti-moch'-a-ris 12 | Tmo'-lus 13 | Tri-n'-a-cris | Tu-me'-ta, or Tu'-nis | Ty'-rhi-dæ |
| Tim-o-clæ'-a | To-ga'-ta | Tri-no-ban'-tes | Tun'-gri | Ty'-sis |
| Ti-no-c'-ra-tes | Tol'-mi-des | Tri-oc'-a-la, or | Tu-ra'-ni-us | Ty'-tæ'-us |
| Ti-mo'-cro-on | To-lo'-sa | Tri'-o-cla | Tur'-ho | Ty'-rus, or Ty'-ros |
| Tim-o-de'-mus | To-lum'-na | Tri'-o-pas, or | Tur-de-ta'-ni | Tyre, Eng. |
| | To-lus | Tri'-ops | Tu-re'-sis | Tys'-i-as 10 |

| UL | UN | UR | US | UZ |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| U'-BI-J 4 | U-lys'-sos | Un'-chæ | Ur'-hic'-a | U-sip'-i-ci 3 |
| U'-cal'-e-gon | Um'-ber | Un-de-cem'-vi-ri 3 | Ur'-bi-cus | Us-ti'-ca |
| U'-cu-bis | Um'-bra | Un-el'-li 3 | U'-ri-a | U-ti'-ca |
| U'-iens | Um'-bri-a | Unx'-i-a | U'-ri-tes | Ux-el-lo-du'-num |
| U'-en-ti'-na | Um-brig'-i-us 24 | U-ra'-ni-a | Ur-sid'-i-us | Ux-l-i 3 |
| U'-pi-a'-nus, Eng. | Um'-bro | U-ra'-ni-i, or U'-ri-i | Us-ca'-na | Ux-is'-a-ma |
| U'-lu-bæ | Un'-ca | U-ra-nus | U-sip'-e-tes, or | U'-zi-ta |

* *Troilus*.—This word is almost always heard as if it were two syllables only, and as if written *Troy'-lus*. This is a corruption of the first magnitude; the vowels should be kept separate, as if written *Tro'-e-lus*. See *Zoilus*.

† *Tyaneus*.—This word is only used as an adjective to Apollonius, the celebrated Pythagorean philosopher and is formed from the town of *Tyana*, where he was born. The natural formation of this adjective would undoubtedly be *Tyaneus*, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. Labbe, at the word *Tyana*, says, "et inde deductum *Tyaneus*; quiddam sciam reclamare nonnullos sed immerito, ut satis norunt eruditi."

The numberless authorities which might be brought for pronouncing this word either way, sufficiently show how equivocal is its accent, and of how little importance it is to which we give the preference. My private opinion coincides with Labbe; but, as we generally find it written

with the diphthong, we may presume the penultimate accent has prevailed, and that it is the safest to follow.

‡ *Tydeus*.—This word, like several others of the same termination, was pronounced by the Greeks sometimes in three, and sometimes in two syllables, the *eu* considered as a diphthong. When it was pronounced in three syllables, the penultimate syllable was long, and the accent was on it, as we find it in a verse of Wilkie's *Epigoniad*:

"Venus, still partial to the Theban arms,
"Tydeus' son seduc'd by female charms"

But the most prevailing pronunciation was that with the antepenultimate accent, as we generally find it in Pope's Homer:

"Next came Idomeneus and Tydeus' son
"Ajax the less, and Ajax Telamon."

Pope's Hom. b. ii. v. 58.

See *IDOMENEUS*.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

| VE | VE | VI | VO | VI) |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| VACCÆ-I 3 | Vell-i-ca | Ver-re-gi'-num | Vi-ce'-ti-a 10 | Vo-co'-ni-us |
| Va-cu'-na | Vo-li'-na | Ver'-res, O. | Vi-cel'-li-us | Vo-con'ti-a 10 |
| Va'-ga | Vo-li'-num | Ver'-ri-tus | Vi-cel'-tor | Vog'-e-sus |
| Vag-o-dru'-sa | Vo-li-o-cas'-si 3 | Ver'-ri-us | Vi-cel'-to'-ri-a | Vol-a-gin'-i-us |
| Va-gel'-li-us | Vel-i-ter'-na | Ver'-ru'-go | Vi-cel'-to'-ri-us | Vo-la'-na |
| Va-gel'-ni 3 | Ve-li'-træ | Ver'-ti-co | Vi-cel'-to'-ri'-na | Vol-lan'-dum |
| Va-la | Vel-la-ri 3 | Ver'-ti-cor'-di-a | Vi-cel'-to'-ri'-nus | Vol-a-ter'-ra |
| Va-lens | Vel'-le-de | Ver'-tis'-cus | Vi-cel'-tum'-vi-æ | Vol'-can, or |
| Va-len'-ti-a 10 | Vel-le'-i-us | Ver-tum'-nus | Vi-en'-na | Vol'-gæ |
| Val-en-tin-i-a'-nus | *Val-na'-frum | Ver-u-la'-nus | Vil-li-a | Vo-log'-o-ses |
| Val-en-tin'-i-an, | Ven'-e-di | Ves'-rus | Vil'-li-us | Vo-log'-e-sus |
| Eng | Ven'-e-li | Ves'-bi-us, or | Vim-i'-na'-lis | Vol'-seus |
| Va-le'-ri-a | Ven'-e-ti 3 | Ves'-u'-bi-us | Vin cen'-ti-us 10 | Vol'-sci, or Vol'-ci |
| Va-le-ri-a'-nus | Vene'-ti-a 10 | Ves-ci-a'-num | Vin ci-us | Vol-sin'-i-um |
| Val'-e-ri-an, Eng. | Ven'-ice, Eng. | Ves-pa-si-a'-nus | Vin-dia'-li-us | Vol-tin'-i-a |
| Va-le-ri-us | Ven'-e-tus | Ves-pa'-si-an, Eng. | Vin-dell'-ci 4 | Vol-lum'-næ Fa'-rum |
| Val'-e-rus | Ve-nil'-i-a | Ves-cu-la'-ri-us | Vin-de-mi-a'-tor | Vol-lum'-ni-a |
| Val'-gi-us | Ve-no'-ni-us | Ves'-e-ris | Vin-dex Ju'-li-us | Vol-lum'-ni-a |
| Van-da-li-i 3 4 | Ven-tid'-i-us | Ve-se'-vi-us, and | Vin-dic'-i-us 10 | Vol-lum'-ni-us |
| Van-gi'-o-nos | Ven'-ti 3 | Ve-se'-vus | Vin-do-nis'-a | Vol-lup'-tas, and |
| Van'-ni-us | Ven-u-lel'-i-us | Ves'-ta | Vi-nic'-i-us 10 | Vol-to'-pi-a |
| Va-ra'-nes | Ven'-u-lus | Ves-ta'-les | Vi-nid'-i-us | Vol-u-se'-nus |
| Var-dæ'-i | Ve-nus | Ves-ta'-li-a | Vin'-i-us | Vol-u-si-a'-nus |
| Var-ri-a | Ve-nu'-si-a, or | Ves-tic'-i-us 24 | Vin'-ni-us | Vol-u'-si-us 10 |
| Va-ri'-ni 3 | Ve-nu'-si-um 10 | Ves-til'-i-us | Vip-sa'-ni-a | Vol-u-sus |
| Va-ris'-ti | Ve-ra'-gri | Ves-til'-la | Vir'-bi-us | Vol'-lux |
| Va'-ri-us | Ve-ra'-ni-a | Ves-ti'-ni 3 | Vir-gil'-i-us | Vo-ma'-nus |
| Var-ro | Ve-ra'-ni-us | Ves-ti'-nus | Vir'-gil, Eng. | Vo-no'-nes |
| Va'-rus | Ver-big'-o-nus | Ves'-u-lus | Vir-gin'-i-a | Vo-pis'-cus |
| Vas-co'-nes | Ver-cel'-læ | Ve-su'-vi-us | Vir-gin'-i-us | Vo-ra'-nus |
| Vat-i-ca'-nus | Ver-cin-get'-o-ris | Vet'-ti-us | Vir-i-a'-thus | Vo-ti-e'-nus 2f |
| Va-tin'-i-us | Ver-e'-na | Vet-to'-nos | Vir-i-dom'-a-rus | Vul-ca-na'-li-a |
| Vat-i-e'-rus | Ver-gil'-i-a | Vet-u-lo'-ni-a | Vir-ipl'-a-ca | Vul-ca'-ni |
| Ved'-ti-us 10 | Ver-gas-il-lau'-nus | Vir'-ro | Vir'-tus | Vul-ca'-ni-us |
| Vel-di-us Poi-li-o | Ver-gel'-lus | Vir'-tu-ri-us | Vir'-tus | Vul-ca'-nus |
| Ve-gel'-ti-us 10 | Ver-gil'-i-æ | Vet'-tus | Vir'-sel'-li-us | Vul'-can, Eng. |
| Ve'-i-a | Ver-gin'-i-us | Vi-bid'-i-a | Vi-sel'-lus | Vul-ca'-ti-us 10 |
| Ve-i-a'-nus | Ver'-gi-um | Vi-bid'-i-us | Vi-tel'-li-a | Vul-si'-num |
| Ve-i-en'-tes | Ver-go-bre'-tus | Vi-bi'-us | Vi-tel'-li-us | Vul'-so |
| Ve-i-en'-to | Ver-i-tas | Vi-bo | Vit'-li-a 10 | Vul'-tu-ra |
| Ve-i-i 3 | Ver-o-doc'-ti-us 10 | Vi-bu'-le-nus | Vit'-ri-cus | Vul-tu-rel'-i-us |
| Vej-o'-vis | Ver-o-man'-du-i | Vi-bul'-li-us | Vit'-ru'-ri-us | Vul-tu'-ri-us |
| Ve-la'-brum | Ve-ro'-na | Vi-ca Po'ta | Vit'-u-la | Vul-tur'-num |
| Ve-la'-ni-us | Ve-ro'-res | Vi-cen'ta, or | Vo-co'-ni-a | Vul-tur'-nus |
| Ve'-li-a | Ver-o-ni-ca 30 | | | |

| XA | XE | XE | XE | XY |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| KAN'-THE 17 | Xan'-thus | Xe'-ne-us | Xe-nod'-i-ce | Xen-o-pi-thi'-a |
| Xan'-thi | Xan'ti'-cles | Xe-ni'-a-des | Xe-nod'-o-chus | Xerx'-es 17 |
| Xan'-thi-a | Xan'tip'-pe | Xe-ni-us | Xen-o-d'o'-rus | Xeu'-xes |
| Xan'-thi-ca | Xan'tip'-pus | Xen-o-cle'-a | Xe-nod'-o-tus | Xu'-thus |
| Xan-thip'-pe | Xe-na'-o-ras | Xen'-o-cles | Xe-noph'-a-nes | Xy'-chus |
| Xan-thip'-pus | Xe-na'-rus | Xen-o-clit'-des | Xe-noph'-i-lus | Xyn-i-as |
| Xan'-tho | Xen'-a-res | Xe-noc'-ra-tes | Xen'-o-phon | Xyn-o-ich'-i-a |
| Xan-tho-pu'-lus | Xen'-e-tus | Xe-nod'-a-mus | Xen-o-phon-ti'-us | |

| ZA | ZE | ZE | ZO | ZY |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| ZAB'-A-TUS 19 27 | Zal'-rax | Zen-o-dol'-ti-a | Zeu-xip'-pe | Zo-pyr'-i-o |
| Zab-di-ce'-ne | Zar-bi-e'-nus | Ze-nod'-o-tus | Zeu'-xis | Zo-pyr'-i-on |
| Za-bir'-na | Zar-i-as'-pes | Ze-noth'-e-mis | Zeu'-zo | Zo-py'-rus 19 |
| Zab'-u-lus | Za'-thes | Ze-noph'-a-nes | Zi-gi'-ra | Zor-o-as'-tor |
| Za-cyn'-thus | Ze-bi'-na | Ze-phyr'-i-um | Zil'-i-a, or Ze'-lis | Zos'-i-a |
| Za-græ'-us | Ze-la, or Ze'-li-a | Zeph'-y-rus | Zi-myl'-æ | Zos'-i-ne |
| Zal'-grus | Ze'-les | Zeph'-y-rum | Zi-ob'-e-ris | Zos-te'-ri-a |
| Zal-a-tes 19 | Ze-lot'-y-pe | Ze-ryn'-thus | Zi-pæ'-tes | Zo-thraus'-tes |
| Za-loul'-cus | Ze'-lus | Ze'-thes, or Ze'-tus | Zmil'-a-cæ 16 | Zy-gan'-tor |
| Za'-ma, or Zag'-ma | Ze'-no | Zeu-gi-ta'-na | Zol'-i-lus 29 | Zyg'-e-na |
| Za'-me-is | Ze-no'-bi-a | Zeng'-ma | Zo-ip'-pus | Zyg'-i-a |
| Za-mol'-xis | Zen'-o-cles | Zeu'-us | Zo'-na | Zy-gon'-a-la |
| Zan'-clo | Zen-o-clit'-des | Zeux-id'-a-mus | Zon'-a-ras | Zy-gop'-o-lis |
| Zan'-the-nes | Zen-o-dol'-rus | Zeux-i'-das | Zoph'-o-rus | Zy-gri'-tæ |
| Zan'-thi-cles | | | | |

* *Venafrum*.—Though the accent may be placed either on the antepenultimate or the penultimate syllable of this word, the latter is by far the preferable, as it is adopted by Lempriere, Labbe, Gouldman, and other good authorities.

† *Verrugo*.—I have given this word the penultimate accent with Lempriere, in opposition to Ainsworth, who adopts the antepenultimate.

‡ *Zenodotus*.—All our prosodists but Lempriere give this word the antepenultimate accent; and, till a good

reason is given why it should differ from *Herodotus* I must beg leave to follow the majority.

§ *Zoilus*.—The two vowels in this word are always separated in the Greek and Latin, but in the English pronunciation of it they are frequently blended into a diphthong, as in the words *oil*, *boil*, &c. This, however, is an illiterate pronunciation, and should be avoided. The word should have three syllables, and be pronounced as if written *Zo'-e-lus*.

BY inspecting the foregoing Vocabulary, we see that, notwithstanding all the barriers with which the learned have guarded the accentuation of the dead languages, still some words there are which despise their laws, and boldly adopt the analogy of English pronunciation. It is true the catalogue of these is not very numerous: for, as an error of this kind incurs the penalty of being thought illiterate and vulgar, it is no wonder that a pedantick adherence to Greek and Latin should, in doubtful cases, be generally preferred.

But, as the letters of the dead languages have insensibly changed their sound by passing into the living ones, so it is impossible to preserve the accent from sliding sometimes into the analogies of our own tongue; and, when once words of this kind are fixed in the publick ear,

it is not only a useless, but a pernicious pedantry to disturb them. Who could hear without pity of Alexander's passing the river *Granicus*, or of his marrying the sister of *Parysatis*? These words, and several others, must be looked upon as planets shot from their original spheres, and moving round another centre.

After all the care, therefore, that has been taken to accent words according to the best authorities, some have been found so differently marked by different prosodists, as to make it no easy matter to know to which we shall give the preference. In this case I have ventured to give my opinion without presuming to decide, and merely as an *Εὔρωκλον*, or *Interim*, till the learned have pronounced the final sentence.

PREFACE

TO THE

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY.

TAKING a retrospective view of language, or surveying it in its terminations, affords not only a new, but an advantageous view of all languages. The necessity of this view induced me, several years ago, to arrange the whole English language according to its terminations; and this arrangement I found of infinite use to me in consulting the analogies of our tongue. A conviction of its utility made me desirous of arranging the Greek and Latin proper names in the same manner, and more particularly as the pronunciation of these languages depends more on the termination of words than any other we are acquainted with. Of such utility is this arrangement supposed to be in the Greek language, that the son of the famous Hooeven, who wrote on the Greek particles, has actually printed such a dictionary, which only waits for a preface to be published. The labour of such a selection and arrangement must have been prodigious; nor is the task I have undertaken in the present work a slight one; but the idea of rendering the classical pronunciation of proper names still more easy, encouraged me to persevere in the labour, however dry and fatiguing.

I flattered myself I had already promoted this end, by dividing the proper names into syllables upon analogical principles, but hoped I could still add to the facility of recollecting their pronunciation, by the arrangement here adopted; which, in the first place, exhibits the accent and quantity of every word by its termination.

In the next place, it shows the extent of this accentuation, by producing, at one view, all the words, differently accented, by which means may be formed the rule and the exception.

Thirdly, when the exceptions are but few, and less apt to be regarded, by seeing them contrasted with the rule, they are imprinted more strongly on the memory, and are the more easily recollected. Thus, by seeing that *Sperchius*, *Xenophontius*, and *Darius*, are the only words, of that very numerous termination, which have the accent on the penultimate, we are at perfect ease about all the rest.

Fourthly, by seeing that all words ending in *enes* have universally the antepenultimate accent, we easily recollect that the pronunciation of *Eumenes* with the accent on the penultimate is radically wrong, and is only tolerated because adopted by some respectable writers. Thus, too, the numerous termination in *ades* is seen to be perfectly antepenultimate; and the ambiguous termination in *ides* is freed in some measure from its intricacy, by seeing the extent of both forms contrasted. This contrast, without being obliged to go to Greek etymologies, shows at one view when this termination has the accent on the penultimate *i*, as in *Thyides*; and when it trans-

fers the accent to the antepenultimate, as in *Thucydides* which depends entirely on the quantity of the original word from which these patronymicks are formed.

And, lastly, when the number of words pronounced with a different accent are nearly equal, we can at least find some way of recollecting their several accentuations better than if they were promiscuously mingled with all the rest of the words in the language. By frequently repeating them as they stand together, the ear will gain a habit of placing the accent properly, without knowing why it does so. In short, if Labbe's *Catholic Indices*, which is in the hands of all the learned, be useful for readily finding the accent and quantity of proper names, the present Index cannot fail to be much more so, as it not only associates them by their accent and quantity, but according to their termination also; and, by this additional association, it must necessarily render any diversity of accent more easily perceived and remembered.

To all which advantages it may be added, that this arrangement has enabled me to point out the true sound of every termination; by which means those who are totally unacquainted with the learned languages will find themselves instructed in the true pronunciation of the final letters of every word, as well as its accent and quantity.

It need scarcely be observed, that, in the following Index, almost all words of two syllables are omitted: for, as dissyllables in the Greek and Latin languages are always pronounced with the accent on the first, it was needless to insert them. The same may be observed of such words as have the vowel in the penultimate syllable followed by two consonants, for, in this case, unless the former of these consonants was a mute, and the latter a liquid, the penultimate vowel was always long, and consequently always had the accent. This analogy takes place in our pronunciation of words from the Hebrew; which, with the exception of some few that have been anglicised, such as *Bethlehemite*, *Nazarene*, &c., have the accent, like the Greek and Latin words, either on the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable.

It might have been expected, that I should have confined myself to the insertion of proper names alone, without bringing in the gentile adjectives, as they are called which are derived from them. This omission would, undoubtedly, have saved me immense trouble; but these adjectives, being sometimes used as substantives, made it difficult to draw the line; and as the analogy of accentuation was, in some measure, connected with these adjectives, I hoped the trouble of collecting and arranging them would not be entirely thrown away.

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

AA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

ABAA,* Nausicaa.

BA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ababa, Desudaba, Alaba, Allaba, Abulaba, Cillaba, Adebā, Abnoba, Onoba, Arnoba, Ausoba, Hecuba, Gelluba, Corduba, Voluba, Rutuba.

ACA ECA ICA† OCA UCA YCA

Accent the Penultimate.

Cleonica, Thessalonica, Veronica, Noctiluca, Donuca.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ithaca, Andriaca, Malaca, Tabraca, Mazaca, Seneca, Cyrenaica, Belgica, Georgica, Cabalica, Italica, Maltica, Bellica, Laconica, Leonica, Marica, Marmarica, Conimbrica, Merobrica, Mirobrica, Cetobrica, Anderica, America, Africa, Arborica, Armerica, Armorica, Norica, Tetrica, Asturica, Illyrica, Nasica, Esica, Corsica, Athatica, Betica, Cretica, Anaitica, Celtica, Salmantica, Cyrhastica, Ustica, Utica, Engravica, Oboca, Amadoca, Aesycā, Mutycā.

DA

Accent the Penultimate.

Abdeda, Hecamedā, Diomedā, Amida, Actrida.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aada, Adada, Symada, Bagrađa, Suada, Idubeda, Andromeda, Coneda, Agneda, Vonedā, Candida, Egida, Anderida, Florida,† Pisida.

EA

Accent the Penultimate.

Dicēa, Nicēa, and all words of this termination.

EA

Accent the Penultimate.

Laodicea, Stratonicea, Cymodocēa, Medea, Ligea, Argea, Amathēa, Alpheā, Erythēa, Ethalea, Malea, Heraclēa, Amphiclea, Theoclea, Agathoclea, Androclea, Euryclea, Penthieslea, Achillea, Asbamā, Alcideamea, Cadmea, Elimeā, Aeneā, Mantinea, Maronea, Charonea, Apea, Barea, Casarea, Neocæsarea, Cytherea, Ipseā, Hypseā, Galatea, Platea, Myrtea (a city).

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pharnacea, Ardea, Tegenā, Ethēa, Dexithea, Leucothea, Alea, Doclea, Dioclea, Elea, Marcellea, Demea, Castanea,

* As the accent is never on the last syllable of Greek or Latin proper names, the final *a* must be pronounced as in English words of this termination; that is, nearly as the interjection *ah*!—See Rule 7, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

† Of all the words ending in *ica*, *Cleonica*, *Veronica*, and *Thessalonica*, are the only three which have the penultimate accent.—See Rule the 29th, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*, and the words *ANDRONICUS* and *SOPHRONICUS*.

‡ Labbe tells us that some of the most learned men pronounce this part of America with the accent on the penultimate syllable.

§ The vowels in this termination do not form a diphthong. The accent is upon the first *a*, the *i* is pronounced like *y* consonant in *year*, and the final *a* nearly like the *a* in *father*, or the interjection *ah*!—See Rule 7.

|| Words of this termination have the *cia* pronounced as if written *she-a*.—See Rule 10, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

¶ See Rule 30, and the word in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

Aminea, Ficulnea, Albunea, Boēa, Clupea or Clypea, Abarbarea, Chærea, Verrea, Laureā, Thyrea, Rosēa, Odyssea, Etea, Tritēa, Myrtēa (a name of *Venus*), Butea, Abazea.

CEA

Accent the Penultimate.

Melibœa, Eubœa, and all words of this termination.

GA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abaga, Bibaga, Ampsaga, Aganzaga, Noēa, Arabriga, Aobriga, Segobriga, Cæliobriga, Flaviobriga.

HA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Malacha, Pyrrhicha, Adatha, Agatha, Badenatha, Abaratha, Monumetha.

AIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Achaia,§ Panchaia, Aglaia, Maia.

BIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabia, Trebia, Contrebia, Albia, Balbia, Olbia, Corymbia, Zenobia, Cornubia.

CIA||

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nicacia, Dacia, Salacia, Wormacia, Thaumacia, Connacia, Ambracia, Thracia, Samothracia, Artacia, Accia, Gallacia, Gracia, Voadicia, Vindelicia, Cilicia, Libyphania, Aricia, Chalcia, Francia, Provincia, Cappadocia, Porcia, Muscia, Ascia, Iscia, Thuscia, Boruscia, Seleucia,¶ Tucia, Lycia.

DIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Iphimedia,** Laomedica, Protomedica.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Badia, Areada, Leucadia, Media, Iphimedia, Nicomedia, Polymedia, Eporedia, Corsedia, Suedia, Fordicidia, Numidia, Canidia, Iapidia, Pisidia, Gallovidia, Scandia, India, Burgundia, Ebodia, Clodia, Aërodia, Longobardia, Cardia, Verticordia, Concordia, Discordia, Herephordia, Claudia, Lydia.

EIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Elegeia,†† Hygeia, Anthēa, Cartheia, Aquileia, Pompeia, Deiopeia, Tarpeia, Cartheia.

** See *IPHIGENIA*, in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

†† The ancients sometimes separated the vowels *ei* in this termination, and sometimes pronounced them as a diphthong. The general mode of pronouncing them with *u* is to consider them as a diphthong, and to pronounce it as long or double *e*; which, from its squeezed sound, approaches to the initial *y*, and makes these words pronounced as if written *El-e-jé-yah*, *Hy-jé-yah*, &c. This is the pronunciation which ought to be adopted; but scholars, who are fond of displaying their knowledge of Greek, will be sure to pronounce *Elegeia*, *Hygeia*, or rather *Hygieia*, *Anthēa*, and *Deiopeia*, with the diphthong like the noun *eye*; while *Cartheia*, or *Carteia*, *Aquileia*, *Pompeia*, and *Tarpeia*, of Latin original, are permitted to have their diphthongs sounded like double *e*, or, which is nearly the same thing if the vowels are separated, to sound the *e* long, as in *equal*, and the *i* as *y* consonant, articulating the final *a*.—See note on *Achaia*.

For a more complete idea of the sound of this diphthong, see the word *PLEIADES*, in the *Initial Vocabulary*. To which observations we may add, that, when this diphthong in Greek is reduced to the single long *i*: as Latin, as in *Iphigenia*, *Elegia*, &c., it is pronounced like single *i*, that is, like the noun *eye*.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

GIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sphagia, Iagia, Athanagia, Cantabrigia, Ortigia, Norvigia, Langia, Enigia, Finningia, Lotharingia, Turingia, Sergia, Orgia, Pelasgia, Fugia, Rugia, Ogygia, Jopygia, Phrygia, Zygia.

HIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Sophia, Xenopithia, Anthia, Erythia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Valachia, Lysimachia, Centauromachia, Inachia, Xynsichia, Antiochia, Amphiloehia, Munychia, Philadelphía, Apostrophia, Scaphia, Acryphia, Emathia, Emathia, Alethia, Hyacinthia, Carinthia, Tyrothia, Cynthia, Tyrothia, Parthia, Scythia, Pythia.

LIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Thalia, Aristoclia, Basilia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ebalia, Fornicalia, Lupercalia, Acidalia, Vandalia, Podalia, Megalia, Robigalia, Fugalia, Echalia, Westphalia, Ethalia, Alalia, Vulcanalia, Paganalia, Bacchanalia, Terminalia, Pontinalia, Vertumnalia, Portumnalia, Agonalia, Angeralia, Ferialia, Floralia, Lemuralia, Opalia, Liberalia, Ferialia, Italia, Compitalia, Salia, Pharsalia, Thessalia, Castalia, Attalia, Psytalia, Carmentalia, Laurentia, Ætalia, Italia, Compitalia, Mambria, Ælia, Celia, Belia, Celia, Decelia, Agebia, Helia, Cornelia, Cincia, Aspelia, Cerebia, Aurelia, Velia, Anglia, Cœclia, Sicilia, Æglia, Cingilia, Pablia, Æmilia, Æmilia, Venilia, Parilia, Basilica, Abissia, Heristia, Massilia, Atilia, Anatilia, Potilia, Antilia, Quintilia, Hostilia, Cutilia, Aquilia, Servilia, Elaphobolia, Ascolia, Padolia, Æolia, Folia, Natolia, Anatolia, Ætalia, Nauplia, Dauplia, Figulia, Julia, Apulia, Gætulia, Getulia, Triphylia, Pamphylia.

MIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Deidamia,* Laodamia, Hippodamia, Astydamia, Apamia, Hydramia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lamia, Mesopotamia, Cadmia, Academia, Archidemia, Eudemia, Isthmia, Holmia, Posthumia.

NIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Amphigenia, Iphigenia,† Tritogenia, Lasthania.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

A bania, Sicania, Hyrcania, Arcania, Lucania, Dania, Codania, Dardania, Epphania, Alanian, Mania, Carmania, Germania, Normania, Cinnania, Acarnania, Campanian, Hispania, Pomerania, Afrania, Urania, Bassania, Actania, Edetania, Laletania, Occitania, Ossigitania, Mauritanian, Lusitanian, Titania, Sextitania, Alentania, Contestania, Mevania, Lithuanian, Transylvanian, Azania, Ænia, Actænia, Aberdenia, Ischenia, Tyrrhenia, Parthenia, Diogenia, Menia, Achæmenia, Armonia, Nonia, Nœnia, Pœnia, Cærenia, Senia, Arnagnia, Signia, Albinia, Lacinia, Dinia, Sardinia, Fulginia, Virginia, Bechinia, Machlinia, Ciminia, Eleusinia, Tinea, Lavinia, Mervinia, Lammia, Lycemnia, Polyhymnia, Alemannia, Britannia, Fescennia, Aonia, Lycæonia, Chaonia, Catalonia, Laconia, Glasconia, Adonia, Macedonia, Marcedonia, Caledonia, Myrdonia, Aidonia, Asidonia, Posidonia, Abhendonia, Herdonia, Laudonia, Cydonia, Mæronia, Pæonia, Pelagonia, Paphlagonia, Argonia, Antigonia, Sithonia, Ionia, Agrionia, Avalonia, Æquilonia, Apollonia, Colonia, Polonia, Populonia, Vetulonia, Babylonian, Acmonia, Æmonia, Hæmonia, Tremonia, Ammonia, Harmonia, Codaonia, Sinonia, Pannonia, Bononia, Lamponia, Pomponia, Cronia, Feronia, Sophronia, Petronia, Antonia, Duronia, Turonia, Cæsonia, Ansonia, Latonia, Tritonia, Boltonia, Ulonia, Hantonia, Vintonia, Wintonia, Bistonian, Plutonia, Favonia, Slavonia, Livonia, Arvonia, Saxonia, Exonia, Sicyonia, Narnia, Sarnia, Dorebernia, Hibernia, Cliterna, Lindisfordia, Vigornia, Wigornia, Liburnia, Calphurnia, Saturnia, Pornia, Daunia, Ceraunia, Acroceraunia, Junia, Clunia, Neptunia, Ercynia, Bithynia, Maecynia.

OIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lat3ia.

* See Rule 30

† See this word in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

‡ For the accent of this word and *Alexandria*, see Rule 30, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

§ The s in this termination, when preceded by a vowel, ought always to be sounded like zh, as if written *Amaz-*

PIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Apia, Salapia, Manapia, Mossapia, Asclipia, Lampia, Olympia, Ellopia, Dolopia, Cæopia, Cæropia, Mopsopia, Appia, Lappia, Oppia, Luppia, Antuerpia.

RIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Daria.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aria, Baria, Fabaria, Columbaria, Barbaria, Caria, Ficaria, Calcaria, Sagaria, Megaria, Hungaria, Pharia, Salaria, Hilaria, Allaria, Mallaria, Sigillaria, Anguillaria, Samaria,‡ Palmaria, Planaria, Enaria, Mænarina, Gallinaria, Asinaria, Carbonaria, Chauarica, Colubraria, Agraria, Diocesaria, Pandataria, Cotaria, Nivaria, Antiquaria, Cervaria, Potuaria, Argentuaria, Calabrin, Cantabaria, Cambria, Sciambrina, Mesembria, Fimbria, Umbria, Combrina, Selymbria, Abobria, Amagetoeria, Trinacria, Toueria, Molycaria, Adria, Hadria, Geldria, Andria, Scamandria, Anandria, Cassandria, Alexandria, Eria, Egeria, Aeria, Faberia, Iberia, Celtiberia, Luceria, Nuceria, Ægeria, Ætheria, Eleutheria, Peria, Aleria, Valeria, Ameria, Numeria, Neria, Casperia, Cesperia, Hesperia, Hyperia, Serna, Ebrateria, Compuleria, Astoria, Anthestoria, Favaria, Lægria, Iria, Liria, Equiria, Oschoforia, Daphnephoria, Themophoria, Anthesphoria, Chilmoreia, Westmoreia, Eupatoria, Anaetoria, Victoria, Pretoria, Arria, Atria, Eretia, Feltria, Conventaria, Bodotria, Cenotria, Cestria, Cicestria, Circestria, Thalestria, Istria, Austria, Industria, Tublustria, Uria, Calauria, Isauria, Curia, Duria, Manduria, Furia, Liguria, Remuria, Etruria, Heturia, Turia, Apaturia, Beluria, Beturia, Asturia, Syria, Cœlesyria, Celosyria, Leucosyria, Assyria.

SIA§

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Asia, Chadasia, Lasia, Sephasia, Amasia, Aspasia, Therasia, Agrasia, Austrasia, Anastasia, Arbsia, Æsia, Cœsia, Mæsia, Ædesia, Artemesia, Magnesina, Bësia, Merpesia, Oeresia, Euphratesia, Artesia, Suesia, Bisia, Calisia, Provisia, Hortensia, Chenobosia, Leucosia, Pandosia, Theodosia, Arachosia, Orthosia, Rosia, Thesprosia, Sozia, Lipsia, Nupsia, Persia, Nursia, Tolassia, Cephissia, Russia, Blandusia, Clusia, Ampelusia, Anthemisia, Acherusia, Perusia, Bysia, Sicysia, Mysia, Dionysia.

TIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sabatia, Ambatia, Latia, Calatia, Galatia, Collatia, Dalmatia, Sarmatia, Egnatia, Aratia, Alsatia, Actia, Cœtia, Rhætia, Anætia, Vicetia, Pucetia, Pometia, Anætia, Clampetia, Lucretia, Cyretia, Setia, Lutetia, Helvetia, Uzetia, Phiditia, Angitia, Androlitia, Sulpitia, Naritia, Delgovitia, Baltia, Bantia, Brigantia, Murgantia, Almantia, Numantia, Aperantia, Constantia, Placentia, Picentia, Lucentia, Fidentia, Digentia, Morgentia, Valentia, Pollentia, Polentia, Terentia, Florentia, Laurentia, Consentia, Potentia, Faventia, Confluentia, Liquentia, Druentia, Quintia, Pontia, Acherontia, Alisontia, Moguntia, Scotia, Beotia, Scaptia, Martia, Tertia, Sebastia, Bubastia, Adrastia, Bestia, Modestia, Segestia, Orestia, Charistia, Ostia, Brattia, Acutia, Minutia, Cosutia, Tutia, Clytia, Narytia.

VIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Candavia, Blavia, Flavia, Menavia, Scandinavia, Appavia, Moravia, Warsavia, Octavia, Juvavia, Ævia, Cendeavia, Menevia, Suevia, Livia, Trivia, Urbesalvia, Sylvia, Moscovia, Segovia, Gergovia, Nassovia, Cluvia.

XIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Brixia, Cinxia.

YIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Ilithyia,|| Orithyia.

ZIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sabazia, Alyzia.

ALA

Accent the Penultimate.

Ahala, Messala.

zhia, Aspathia, &c. Asia, Theodosia, and Sozia, seem to be the only exceptions.—See *Principles of English Pronunciation*, No. 453, prefixed to this Dictionary.

|| The vowels *ia*, in these words, must be pronounced distinctly in two syllables, as if written *Il-thi-e-i-ah* or *Orith-e-i-ah*; the penultimate syllable pronounced as the noun *eye*.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abela, Gabala, Castabala, Onobala, Tricoala, Crocala, Adala, Dadala Bucephala, Abiala, Astyphala, Manala, Avala.

CLA

Accent either the Penultimate or Antepenultimate syllable.

Amicla.

ELA

Accent the Penultimate.

Arbela (in Persia), Acela, Adela, Suadela, Mundela, Philomela, Amstela.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arbela (in Sicily.)

OLA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Publicola, Anionicola, Junonicola, Neptunicola, Agriola, Baticola, Leucola, Æola, Abrostola, Scævola.

ULA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abula, Trebula, Albula, Carbula, Callicula, Saticula, Adula, Acidula, Ægula, Caligula, Artigula, Longula, Ortopula, Merula, Casperula, Asula, Æsula, Fesula, Sceptesula, Sceptensula, Insula, Vitula, Vistula.

YLA

Accent the Penultimate.

Idyla, Massyla.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abyla.

ANA EMA IMA OMA UMA YMA

Accent the Penultimate.

Cynossema, Aroma, Narraeastoma.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pandama, Abderama, Asama, Uxama, Acema, Obrima, Perrima, Certima, Boreostoma, Decuma, Didyma, Hierosolyma, Æsmya.

ANA

Accent the Penultimate.

Albana, Pandana, Trajana, Marciana, Diana, Sogdiana, Drangiana, Margiana, Aponiana, Pomponiana, Trojana, Copiana, Mariana, Drusiana, Susiana, Statiana, Glottiana, Viana, Alana, Crocecalana, Eblana, Ælana, Ambogiana, Vindolana, Querculana, Querquetulana, Amana, Alman, Comana, Mumaua, Barpana, Clarana, Adrana, Messana, Catana, Accitana, Astigitana, Zeugitana, Meduana, Malvana, Cluana, Novana, Equana.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abana, Fricana, Concana, Adana, Cispadana, Sagana, Achana, Leuphana, Hygiana, Drepana, Barpana, Ecbatana, Catana, Sequana, Cyana, Tyana.

ENA

Accent the Penultimate.

Labea, Characena, Medena, Fiden, Anfidena, Ageana, Cernagena, Dolomena, Capena, Cæsena, Messena, Artena.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Phæbigena, Graphigena, Aciligena, Ignigena, Junonigena, Opigena, Nysigena, Batigena, Trojugena, Ægosthena, Alena, Heleua, Pellen, Corsena, Atena, Polyxena, Theoxena.

INA*

Accent the Penultimate.

Arabina, Acina, Cloacina, Tarracina, Cluacina, Cœcina, Ricina, Runcina, Cercina, Lucina, Erycina, Aerodina, Achradina, Ægina, Bachina, Acanthina, Messalina, Catalina, Fascellina, Mecellina, Tellina, Callina, Medullina, Cleobulina, Tutullina, Cœnina, Cenina, Antonina, Heroïna, Apina, Cisalpinna, Transalpinna, Agrippina, Abarina, Carina, Larina, Camarina, Sabrina, Phalacrina, Acerina, Lerina, Camarina, Terina, Jamphorina, Caprina, Myrina, Casina, Felsina, Abusina, Eleusina, Atina, Catina, Metina, Libitina, Maritima, Libentina, Adumentina, Ferentina, Auentina, Aruntina, Potina, Palestina, Mutina, Flavina, Levina.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acina, Fascellina, Proserpina, Asina, Sarsina.

ONA

Accent the Penultimate.

Abona, Uxacona, Libiscoona, Usocona, Saucona, Dodona, Scardona, Adgona, Aufona, Salona, Bellona, Duellona, Æmona, Cremona, Artemona, Salmona, Homona, Pomona, Flanona, Ænona, Hippona, Naronna, Aserona, Angerona,

Vorona, Matriona, Æsona, Latona, Antona, Dertona, Ortona, Cortona, Alvona, Axona.

UNA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ituna.

OA

Accent the Penultimate.

Aloa.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Anchoa.

IPA OPA UPA

Accent the Penultimate.

Argyripa, Europa, Catadupa.

ARA

Accent the Penultimate.

Abdara.

Accent the Antepenultimate

Abara, Acara, Imacara, Accara, Cadara, Gadara, Abdara, Megara, Machara, Imachara, Phalara, Cinara, Cynara, Lipara, Lupara, Isara, Patara, Mazara.

CRA DRA

Accent the Penultimate.

Lepteacra, Charadra, Clepsydra.

ERA

Accent the Penultimate.

Abiera, Andera, Cythera (the island Cerigo, near Crete.)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Libera, Glycora, Acadera, Jadara, Abdera, Andera, Aliphera, Cytheræ (the city of Cyprus), Hiera, Cremona, Cassera.

GRA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Tanagra, Beregra.

HRA

Accent the Penultimate.

Libethra.

IRA

Accent the Penultimate.

Daira, Thelaira, Stagera, Ægira, Deianira, Metanira, Thyatira.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cybiria.

ORA

Accent the Penultimate.

Pandora, Aberdora, Aurora, Vendesora, Windesora.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ebora.

TRA

Accent the Penultimate.

Cleopatra.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Excetra, Leucopetra, Triquetra.

URA

Accent the Penultimate.

Cabura, Ebura, Ebora, Balhura, Subura, Pandura, Baniura, Asura, Lesura, Isura, Cynosura, Lactura, Astura.

YRA

Accent the Penultimate.

Ancyra, Ceryra, Corecyra, Lugyra, Palmyra,† Cosyra, Tentyra.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Laphyra, Glaphyra, Philyra, Cobyra, Anticyra.

ASA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abasa, Banasa, Dianasa, Harpasa.

ESA ISA OSA

Accent the Penultimate.

Ortogesa, Alesa, Hulesa, Namesa, Alpessa, Borrona, Mentesa, Amphisa, Elisa, Tolosa, Ærossa, Dertosa, Cortosa.

USA YSA

Accent the Penultimate.

Pharmacusa, Pithecusa, Nartocusa, Phœnicusa, Celadusa, Padusa, Lopadusa, Medusa, Eleusa, Creusa, Lagusa, Elaphusa, Agathusa, Marathusa, Æthusa, Phœthusa, Arethusa, Ophiusa, Elusa, Cordilusa, Drymonusa, Echnusa, Colpusa, Aprusa, Cissusa, Scotussa, Dryusa, Donysa.

† *Palmyra*.—See this word in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

* Every word of this termination, with the accent on the penultimate syllable, has the *i* pronounced as the noun eye.—See Rules 1, 3, and 4, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

ATA

Accent the Penultimate.

Braccata, Adadata, Rhadata, Tifata, Tiphata, Crotonata, Alata, Amata, Aemata, Comata, Sarmata, Napata, Demarata, Quadrata, Orata, Armosata, Congavata, Artaxata.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cherestrata.

ETA ITA OTA UTA

Accent the Penultimate.

Æta, Caieta, Moneta, Demareta, Myrteta, Herbita, Areopagita, Melita, Abderita, Artemita, Stagiritia, Uzita, Phthiotea, Epirota, Contributa, Cicuta, Aluta, Matuta.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Damocrita, Emerita.

AVA EVA IVA

Accent the Penultimate.

Clepidava, Abragava, Calleva, Geneva, Arevia, Atteva, Autova, Galliva.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Batava.

UA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Accua, Addua, Hedua, Heggua, Armua, Capua, Febria, Achrua, Palatua, Flatua, Mantua, Agamzua.

YA

Accent the Penultimate.

Libya, Zeroliba, Æthya, Carya, Marsya.

AZA EZA OZA

Accent the Penultimate.

Abaraza, Miezra, Baragoza.

AE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nausias, Pasiphaë.

BÆ CÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Marica.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Coluba, Vagina, Carmoca, Oxydraca, Gallica, Hieronica, Corica, Antica, Odryca.

ADÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Æneade, Bacchiade, Scipiade, Battiaide, Thestiade.

IDÆ UDÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Proclida, Basilida, Orestida, Ebuda, Æbuda.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lahdacida, Seleucida, Adrymachida, Branchida, Pyrrhida, Basilida, Romulida, Numida, Dardanida, Borystenida, Ausonida, Cecropida, Gangarida, Marmarida, Tyndarida, Druidæ.

ÆÆ EÆ FÆ GÆ HÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Achæa, Platea, Napæa, Aliffæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Diomedæ, Cyaneæ, Cenchræa, Capræa, Plateæ, Callifæ, Latobrigæ, Lapithæ.

IAÆ*

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Baia, Graia, Stabia, Cilicia, Cercia, Besidia, Rudia, Taphia, Versalia, Ficellia, Enchelie, Clesia, Cutillia, Esquilis, Exquilis, Formis, Volcania, Arania, Armenie, Britannia, Bononia, Chelidonis, Pionia, Gemonia, Xynia, Ellorpe, Horpin, Caspia, Cunicularia, Canaria, Purpuraria, Chabrie, Feris, Latoria, Emporia, Caucasie, Vespasie, Corsasia, Prasie, Ithacesis, Gymnesia, Etesia, Gratiæ, Venetia, Pignutia, Solinuntia, Sestia, Cottia, Landavia, Harpyia.

LAÆ MÆ

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pialæ, Agagamalæ, Apsilæ, Apenninicolæ, Æquicolæ, Apiolæ, Epipolæ, Bolbuke, Ancule, Fulfula, Fusula, Cærsulæ, Latulæ, Thermopylæ, Acrocomæ, Achaia, Solyma.

ANÆ ENÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Africanæ, Clodianæ, Valentinianæ, Mariana, Valentiana, Sextianæ, Cumanæ, Adiabænæ, Mycenæ, Fregenæ,

Sophenæ, Athenæ, Hermathenæ, Mitylenæ, Acesamenæ, Achmenæ, Classomenæ, Camenæ, Convenæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Apenninigenæ, Faunigenæ, Ophiogenæ.

INÆ ONÆ UNÆ ZOÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Salinæ, Calaminæ, Agrippinæ, Carinæ, Taurinæ, Philistinæ, Cleonæ, Vennonæ, Onæ, Vacunæ, Androgunæ, Abzoæ.

IPÆ UPÆ

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Centuripæ, Rutupæ.

ARÆ ERÆ UBÆ YTHRÆ ORÆ ATRÆ ITRÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Adiabaræ, Andaræ, Ulubric, Budoræ, Alachoræ, Centuræ, Velitæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Eleutheræ, Bliteræ, Erythræ, Pylagoræ.

ASÆ ESÆ USÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Syracusæ, Pithecusæ, Pityusæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pagasæ, Acesæ.

ATÆ ETÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Mæatæ, Abriocatæ, Lubeatæ, Docleatæ, Theneatæ, Acepeatæ, Magatæ, Olcinia, Crotoniatæ, Galatæ, Arciatæ, Hylatæ, Arnatæ, Iaxamatæ, Dalmatæ, Sauromatæ, Exommatæ, Abriinatæ, Fortunatæ, Asampatæ, Cybiratæ, Vasatæ, Circetæ, Æsymmetæ, Agapetæ, Aretæ, Diaparetæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Thyroagetæ, Massagetæ, Aphetæ, Denselatæ, Caletæ, Demetæ.

ITÆ OTÆ UTÆ YTÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Ascitæ, Abraditæ, Achitæ, Abonitichitæ, Accabacotichitæ, Arsgulitæ, Avalitæ, Phasolitæ, Brullitæ, Hierapolitæ, Antagapolitæ, Adrianapolitæ, Metropolitæ, Dionysopolitæ, Adulitæ, Elamitæ, Bonitæ, Tomitæ, Scenitæ, Pionitæ, Agravonitæ, Agonitæ, Sybaritæ, Daritæ, Opharitæ, Dassaritæ, Nigritæ, Oritæ, Aloritæ, Tentyritæ, Galeotæ, Linniotæ, Estiotæ, Ampreutæ, Alutæ, Troglodytæ, or Troglodytæ.

IVÆ OVÆ UE YÆ†

Accent the Penultimate.

Durcabrivæ, Elgovæ, Durobruvæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mortuæ, Hallicyæ, Phlegyæ, Bithyæ, Ornithyæ, Milyæ, Minyæ.

OBE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Deiphobæ, Niobæ.

ACE ECE ICE OCE YCE

Accent the Penultimate.

Phœnicæ, Berenicæ, Aglaonicæ, Stratonicæ.—See Rule 30.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Candacæ, Phylacæ, Canacæ, Miracæ, Artacæ, Allebecæ, Alopecæ, Laodicæ, Agnolicæ, Eurydicæ, Pyrrhicæ, Helicæ, Gallicæ, Illicæ, Demodicæ, Sarmaticæ, Erecticæ, Geticæ, Cymodoce, Agoce, Harpalycæ, Erycæ.

EDE

Accent the Penultimate.

Agamedæ, Perimedæ, Alcimedæ.

ÆE

Accent the Penultimate

Ææ.

NEE AGE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cyaneæ, Lalago.

ACHE ICHE YCHE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ischomachæ, Andromachæ, Canachæ, Dolichæ, Eutyachæ.

PHE THE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Anaphe, Psamathe.

IE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gargaphiæ,† Uranie, Meminie, Asteriæ, Hyrie, Parrhasiæ, Clytiæ.

* See Rule 4 of the Initial Vocabulary.

† The termination of *yæ*, with the accent on the preceding syllable, must be pronounced as two similar letters; that is, as if spelt *Halice-e-e*, *Min-e-e*, &c.—See Rule 4 of the Initial Vocabulary.

† The *i* in the penultimate syllables of these words, not having the accent, must be pronounced like *e*. This occasions a disagreeable hiatus between this and the last syllable, and a repetition of the same sound; but at the same time is strictly according to rule.—See Rule 4 of the Initial Vocabulary.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

ALE ELE ILE OLE ULE YLE

Accent the Penultimate.

Neobule, Eubule, Cherdule, Eriphyle

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acale, Hecale, Mycale, Megale, Omphale, Æthale, Novendiale, Ægiale, Anchiale, Myrtale, Amharvale, Pysale, Eurysale, Cybele, Nephelæ, Alele, Semele, Perimele, Pascale, Affile, Emphile, Iole, Olole, Homole, Phidyle, Strongyle, Chthonophyle, Deipyle, Euryphyle.

AME IME OME YME

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aname, Inarime, Ithome, Anymome, Ænome, Amphinome, Laonome, Hylonome, Eurynome, Didyme.

ANE

Accent the Penultimate.

Mandane, Æane, Anthane, Achriane, Anane, Drepane, Acrabatane, Eutane, Roxane.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Taprobane, Cyane, Pitane.

ENE

Accent the Penultimate.

Acabene, Bubacene, Damascene, Chalcidene, Cisthene, Alcithene, Parthiene, Priene, Poroselene, Pallene, Telene, Cyllene, Pylene, Mitylene, Æmene, Laonome, Ismene, Dindymene, Osrhoëne, Troëne, Arene, Autocrene, Hippocrene, Pirene, Cyrene, Pyrene, Cápissene, Atropatene, Corduene, Syene.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Helene, Dynamene, Depamene, Nyctimene, Idomene, Melpomene, Anadyomene, Armene.

INE

Accent the Penultimate.

Sabine, Carcine, Trachine, Alcanthine, Neptunine, Larine, Nerine, Iriue, Barsino, Bobetina.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Asine.

ONE YNE

Accent the Penultimate.

Methone, Ithone, Dione, Porphyriene, Acrisione, Alone, Halone, Corone, Torone, Thyone, Bizonne, Delphyne.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mycone, Erigone, Persephone, Tisiphone, Deione, Pleione, Chione, Ilione, Hermione, Herione, Commone, Muemosyne, Soplirosyne, Euphrosyne.

OE (in two syllables)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Amphirhoe, Acathoe, Aleithoe, Amphithoe, Nauethoe, Laethoe, Leucathoe, Cymothoe, Hippothoe, Alythoe, Myrthoe, Pholoe, Soloe, Sinoe, Ænoe, Arsinoe, Lysinoe, Antinoe, Leuconoe, Theonoe, Philonoe, Phemonoe, Autonoe, Polynoe, Beroe, Meroe, Peroe, Ocyroe, Abzoe.

APE OPE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Iotape, Rhodope, Chalciope, Candiope, Æthiope, Calliope, Liriope, Cassiope, Alope, Agalope, Penelope, Parthenope, Sinope, Ærope, Merope, Dryope.

ARE IRE ORE YRE

Accent the Penultimate.

Lymira.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Becare, Æamaro, Ænare, Terpsichore, Zephyre, Apyre.

ESE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Melese, Temese.

ATE ETE ITE OTE YTE YTE

Accent the Penultimate.

Ate, Reate, Teate, Arelate, Admete, Arete, Aphrodite, Amphitrite, Atabyrite, Percote, Pactye.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Æreata, Condato, Automate, Taygote, Nepete, Anaxarete, Izippolyte.

AVE EVE

Accent the Penultimate.

Agave.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ninevo.

LAI* NAI (in two syllables)

Accent the Penultimate.

Acholai.

* For the final i in these words, see Rule the 4th of the Initial Vocabulary.

† See Rules 3 and 4 of the Initial Vocabulary.

‡ When the accent is on the penultimate syllable, the

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Danaï.

BI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acibi, Abnobi, Attubi

ACI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Segontiaci, Mattiaci, Amaci, Ænac, Bettovaci.

ACI ICI OCI UCI

Accent the Penultimate.

Rauraci, Albici, Labici, Acedici, Palici, Marici, Medo matrici, Raurici, Arevici, Tribuci, Aruci.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Callaici, Vendelici, Academic, Arecomici, Heruici, Cynici, Stoici, Opici, Nassici, Adnatici, Atuatici, Ieripatici, Cettici, Avantici, Xystici, Lavici, Trivoci, Amadoci, Bibroci.

ODI YDI

Accent the Penultimate.

Borgodi, Abydi.

ÆI

Accent the Penultimate.

Sabei, Vacci, and so of all words which have a diphthong in the penultimate syllable.

EI (in two syllables)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lapidei, Candeï, Agandeï, Amatheï, Elei, Canthlei, Euganei, Cœnei, Mandarei, Hyperborei, Carastasei, Pratei.

GI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aceridophagi, Agriophagi, Chelanophagi, Androphagi, Anthrophophagi, Lotophagi, Strutophagi, Ichthyophagi, Decempagi, Novempagi, Artigi, Alostigi.

CHI THI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Heniochi, Enochi, Henochi, Ostrogothi.

II†

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abii, Gabii, and all words of this termination.

ALI ELI ILI OLI ULI YLI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abali, Vandal, Acephali, Cyncephali, Macrocephali, Attali, Alontegcelli, Garocci, Monocelli, Igilgii, Æquicoli, Carseoli, Puteoli, Corioli, Ozoli, Atabuli, Graculi, Pediculi, Siculi, Peticuli, Anculi, Barduli, Varduli, Turduli, Foruli, Gætuli, Bastuli, Rutuli, Massesuli, Dactyli.

AMI EMI

Accent the Penultimate.

Apisami, Charidemi.

OMI UMI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cephalotomi, Astomi, Medioxumi.

ANI

Accent the Penultimate.

Albani, Cerbani, Æceni, Sicani, Tuscan, &c., and all words of this termination, except Choani and Sequani, or such as are derived from words terminating in anus, with the penultimate short; which see.

ENI

Accent the Penultimate.

Agabeni, Adiabeni, Saraceni, Icen, Laodiceni, Cyziceni, Ucen, Chaldeni, Abydeni, Comageni, Igen, Quingeni, Cepheni, Tyrrheni, Rutheni, Labieni, Allieni, Cileni, Cicimeti, Alapeni, Hypopeni, Tibareni, Agareni, Ruffeni, Caraseni, Volseri, Bateni, Cordueni.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Origeni, Apartheni, Antixeni.

INT‡

Accent the Penultimate.

Gabini, Sabini, Dulgibini, Basterhini, Pencini, Marrucini, Lactucini, Otadini, Bidini, Udini, Caudini, Budini, Rhegini, Triocellini, Triumplini, Magellini, Entellini, Camini, Menanini, Anagnini, Amicrini, Saturnini, Centuripini, Paropini, Iripini, Hirpini, Tibarini, Carini, Ceterini, Citarini, Illiberini, Acherini, Elorini, Assorini, Feltrini, Sutirini, Eburini, Tigrurini, Caecyrini, Agyrini, Halesini, Otesini, Mosini, Abissini, Mossini, Cusini, Arusini, Reatini, Latini, Caiatini, Collatini, Calactini.

i in the two last syllables is pronounced exactly like the noun eye; but, when the accent is on the antepenultimate, the first i is pronounced like e, and the last like eye. —See Rules 3 and 4 of the Initial Vocabulary.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

Eetini, Eegetini, Ergetini, Jetini, A'etini, Spoletini, Nertini, Neretini, Setini, Bantini, Murgantini, Pallantini, Amantini, Nuantini, Fidentini, Salentini, Colentini, Carentini, Verantini, Florentini, Consontini, Potentini, Faventini, Leontini, Acherontini, Saguntini, Halutini, Agyptini, Mamertini, Tricastini, Vestini, Faustini, Abretini, Enguini, Inguini, Lanuvini.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lactucini, Gemini, Memini, Morini,* Torrini.

ONI UNI YNI

Accent the Penultimate.

Edoni, Aloni, Nenaloni, Geioni, Aqueloni, Abroni, Gorduni, Mariandyni, Magyni, Mogyni.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Epigoni, Theutoni.

UPI

Accent the Penultimate.

Catadupi.

ARI ERI IRI ORI URI YRI

Accent the Penultimate.

Babari, Chomari, Agactari, Iberi, Celtiberi, Doberi, Algeri, Palemeri, Monomeri, Hermanduri, Dioscuri, Banceri, Fæsuri, Agacturi, Zimyni.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abari, Tochari, Acestori, Cavar, Calabri, Cantabri, Ugeri, Druger, Eleutheri, Crustumeri, Teneteri, Brueteri, Suelteri, Troveri, Veragri, Treviri, Ephori, Pas-tophori.

USI YSI

Accent the Penultimate.

Hormandusi, Condrusi, Nerusi, Megabysi.

ATI ETI OTI UTI

Accent the Penultimate

Abodati, Capellati, Ceroti, Thesproti, Carnuti.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Athanati, Heneti, Veneti.

AVI EVI IVI AXI UZI

Accent the Penultimate.

Andecavi, Chamavi, Batavi, Pictavi, Suevi, Argivi, Achivi, Coraxi, Abruzi.

UI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abascui, Edui, Hedui, Vermanui, Bipedimui, Inui, Castruminiui, Essui, Abrincatui.

IBAL UBAL NAL QUIL

Accent the Penultimate.

Pomonal.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Annibal, Hannibal, Asdrubal, Hasdrubal, Tanaquil.

AM IM UM

Accent the Penultimate.

Adulam, Egipam, Aduram, Gerabum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abarim.

UBUM ACUM ICUM OCUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Cornacum, Tornacum, Baracum, Camericum, Labicum, Avaricum, Antricum, Trivicum, Nordovicum, Longovicum, Verovicum, Norvicum, Brundivicum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cæcubum, Abodiaceum, Tolpiaceum, Bedriaceum, Gessoriacum, Magontiacum, Mattiacum, Argentomacum, Olenacum, Arenacum, Bremetonacum, Eboracum, Eburacum, Lampacum, Nemetacum, Bellovacum, Agedicum, Agendicum, Glyconicum, Canopicum, Noricum, Massicum, Adriaticum, Sabenneticum, Balticum, Aventicum, Marceticum, Agelocum.

EDUM IDUM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Manduessedum, Algidum.

EUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Lilybæum, Lycæum, and all words of this termination.

EUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Syllaceum, Lyceum, Sygeum, Anatheum, Glytheum, Didymeum, Prytaneum, Palanteum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Heraclæum, Herculeum, Rataneum, Corineum, Aquinæum, Dictynneum, Panticapeum, Rheacum.

AGUM IGUM OGUM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Noviomagum, Nivomagum, Adrobicum, Darioigum, Allobrogum.

IUM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Albium, Egubium, Abrucium, and all words of this termination.

ALUM ELUM ILUM OLUM ULUM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Anchialum, Acelum, Ocelum, Corbilum, Clusiolum, Oraculum, Janiculum, Corniculum, Hetriculum, Utriculum, Asculum, Tusculum, Angulum, Cingulum, Apulum, Trossulum, Batulum.

MUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Amstelodamum, Amstelrodamum, Novocomum, Cado-mum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lygdamum, Cissamum, Boienum, Antrimum, Auximium, Bergomum, Mentonum.

ANUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Albanum, Halicanum, Arcanum, Æanum, Teanum, Trifanum, Stabeanum, Ambianum, Pompeianum, Tullianum, Formianum, Cosmianum, Boianum, Apinianum, Bo-vianum, Mediolanum, Amanum, Aquisgranum, Trigisa-num, Nuditatum, Usalitanum, Ucalitanum, Acoletanum, Acharitanum, Abziritanum, Argentanum, Hortanum, Anxanum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Apuscidanum, Hebromanum, Itanum.

ENUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Picenum, Calenum, Durolenum, Misenum, Volsenum, Darvenum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Olenum.

INUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Urbium, Sidicinum, Ticinum, Pucinum, Tridinum, Londinum, Aginum, Casilinum, Crustuminum, Apen-ninum, Sepinum, Arpinum, Aruspium, Sarioium, Ocrinum, Lucrinum, Camerinum, Laborinum, Petrinum, Tauri-num, Casinum, Nemosinum, Cassinum, Atinum, Batium, Ambiatinum, Petinum, Altinum, Salentinum, Tollenti-num, Ferentinum, Laurentinum, Abrotinum, Inguinum, Aquinum, Nequinum.

ONUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Cabillonum, Garianonum, Duronum, Cataractonum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ciconum, Vindonum, Britonum.

UNUM YNUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Segedunum, Lugdunum, Maridunum, Moridunum, Ar-caldunum, Rigodunum, Sorbiodunum, Noviodunum, Ma-lodunum, Camelodunum, Axelodunum, Uxellodunum, Brannodunum, Carodunum, Cassarodunum, Tarodunum, Theodorodunum, Eburadunum, Nernantodunum, Belu-num, Antematunum, Andomatunum, Maryandynua.

OUM OPUM YPUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Myrtiæum, Europum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pausilypum.

ARUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Agarum, Belgarum, Nympharum, Convenarum, Ros-sium, Adultitarum, Celtarum.

ABRUM UBRUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Velabrum, Vernodubrum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Artabrum.

ERUM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Caucoliberum, Tuberum.

AFRUM ATHRUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Venafrum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Barathrum.

* "Extremique hominum Morini, Rhenusque bicornis,"
Virg. Æn. vii. 727.

"The Danes, unconquer'd offspring, march behind,
And Morini, the last of human kind." Dryden.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES

IRUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Mazirum.

ORUM

Accept the Penultimate.

Cermorum, Ducrocortorum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dorostorum.

ETRUM

Accent either the Penultimate or Antepenultimate.
Celetrum.

URUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Alaburum, Ascurum, Lugdurum, Marcodurum, Lactodurum, Octodurum, Divojurum, Silurum, Saturum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Tigurum.

ISUM OSUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Alisum, Amisum, Janosum.

ATUM ETUM ITUM OTUM UTUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Atrebatum, Calatum, Argentoratum, Nutristratum, Elocetum, Quercetum, Caletum, Spoletum, Vallisoletum, Toletum, Uimetum, Adrumetum, Tunetum, Ercetum, Accutum, Durolitum, Corstopitum, Abritum, Neritum, Augustoritum, Nauorotitum, Complatum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sabbatum.

AVUM IVUM YUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Gandavum, Sybrivum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Coccyum, Engyum.

MIN AON ICON

Accent the Penultimate.

Helicaon, Lycaon, Machaon, Dolichaon, Amithaon, Didymaon, Hyperaon, Hicetaon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Salamin, Rubicon, Helicon.

ADON EDON IDON ODON YDON

Accent the Penultimate.

Calcedon, Chalcedon, Carchedoa, Anthedon, Aspledon, Sarpedon, Thermodon, Abydon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Celadon, Alcimedon, Amphimedon, Laomedon, Hippomedon, Oromedon, Antomedon, Armedon, Eurymedon, Calydon, Amydon, Corydon.

EON EGON

Accent the Penultimate.

Pantheon, Deileon, Achilleon, Aristocreon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aleon, Pitholeon, Demoleon, Timoleon, Anacreon, Timocreon, Ucalegon.

APHON EPHON IPHON OPHON

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agalaphon, Charephron, Otesiphon, Antiphon, Colophon, Demophon, Xenophon.

THON

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agathon, Acroathon, Marathon, Phaethon, Phlegethon, Pyriphlegithon, Arethon, Acrithon.

ION

Accent the Penultimate.

Pandion, Sandion, Echion, Alphion, Amphion, Ophion, Methion, Arion, Oarion, Eriion, Hyperion, Orion, Asion, Metion, Axion, Ixion.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Albion, Phocion, Cephaledion, Egion, Brigion, Adobion, Brygion, Moschion, Calathion, Emathion, Amethion, Anthion, Erotion, Pythion, Deucalion, Dedalion, Sigalion, Ethalion, Ereuthalion, Pigmalion, Pygmalion, Ceneion, Pelion, Ptelion, Ilion, Bryllion, Cromion, Endymion, Milanion, Athenion, Bision, Anion, Dropion, Appion, Noscopion, Asclelaron, Acrion, Chimieron, Hyperion, Asterion, Dorion, Euphorion, Porphyron, Thyrtion, Jasion, Esion, Hippocraterion, Stratton, Action, Ertion, Metion, Eantion, Pallantion, Dotion, Theodotion, Erotion, Sotion, Nephestior, Philistion, Polytion, Ornytion, Eurytion, Dionizior

LON MON NON OON PON RON PHRON

Accent the Penultimate.

Philemon, Criumetopon, Caberon, Dioscoron, Cacipron.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ascalon, Abylon, Babylon, Telamon, Ademon, Egemon, Polemon, Ardeion, Hieromnemion, Artemon, Abarimon, Oromenon, Alcamenon, Tauromonon, Deicocoon, Democoon, Laocoon, Hippocoon, Demophoon, Hippothoon, Acaron, Accaron, Paparon, Acheron, Apteron, Daiporon, Chersiphron, Alciphron, Lycophron, Euthyphron.

SON TON YON ZON

Accent the Penultimate.

Theogiton, Aristogiton, Polygiton, Deltoton.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Themison, Abaton, Aciton, Aduliton, Sicyon, Cercyon, Egyon, Cremmyon, Cronyon, Geryon, Alctryon, Amphitryon, Amphictyon, Acazon, Amazon, Olizon, Amyzoa.

ABO ACO ICO EDO IDO

Accent the Penultimate.

Lampedo, Cupido.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabo, Tarraco, Stilico, Macedo.

BEO LEO TEO

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Labeo, Aculeo, Buteo.

AGO IGO UGO

Accent the Penultimate.

Carthago, Origo, Verrugo.

PHO THO

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Clitipho, Agatho.

BIO CIO DIO GIO LIO MIO NIO RIO SIO TIO VIO XIO

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabio, Corbio, & ilubio, Senecio, Diomedio, Regio, Phrygio, Bambalio, Ballio, Caballio, Ansellio, Pollio, Sirmio, Formio, Phormio, Anio, Parmenio, Avenio, Glabrio, Acrio, Curio, Syllartio, Occasio, Vario, Aurasio, Secusio, Verclusio, Natio, Ultio, Derventio, Versontio, Davio, Oblivio, Petovio, Alexio.

CLO ILO ULO UMO

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Chariclo, Corbilo, Corbulo, Epulo, Bustulo, Castulo, Anumo, Lucumo.

ANO ENO INO

Accent the Penultimate.

Theano, Adramitteno.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Barcino, Ruscino, Fruscino.

APO IPO

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sisapo, Olyssipo.

ARO ERO

Accent the Penultimate.

Vadavero.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Bessaro, Civaro, Tubero, Cicero, Hiero, Acimero, Cessero.

ASO ISO

Accent the Penultimate.

Carcaso, Agaso, Turiaso, Alise, Natiso.

ATO ETO ITO YO XO

Accent the Penultimate.

Enyo, Polyxo.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Erato, Derceto, Capito, Sicilissito, Amphitryo.

BER FER GER TER VER

Accent the Penultimate.

Meleager, Elaver.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Calaber, Mulciber, Noctifer, Tanager, Antipater, Mars pater, Diespiter, Marspiter, Jup' ter.

AOR NOR POR FOR ZOR

Accent the Penultimate.

Chrysaor, Alcanor, Bianaor, Euphanor, Alcenor, Agenor, Agapenor, Elpenor, Rhetenor, Antenor, Anaxenor, Vindemiator, Rhobetor, Aphetor.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Marcipor, Lucipor, Numitor, Albumazor, or Albumazar.

BAS DAS EAS GAS PHAS

Accent the Penultimate.

Alebas, Augas (king of Elis), Eneas, Oreas, Symplegas.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dotadas, Cercidas, Lucidas, Timäichidas, Alcidasidas, Charnidas, Leonidas, Aristonidas, Pelopidas, Mnaspiddas, Thearidas, Diagoridas, Diphoridas, Antipatridas, Abantidas, Suidas, Craux'das, Ardeas, Augas (the poet), Eleas, Cineas, Cyneas, Boreas, Broetas, Acragas, Periphpas, Aphyphas.

IAS

Accent the Penultimate.

Ophias.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cæcias, Nicias, Cephalæidas, Phidias, Herodias, Cydias, Ephyreas, Pléias, Minyéias, Pelasgias, Antibacchias, Acrolochiás, Archias, Adarchias, Arcathias, Agathias, Pythias, Pelias, Ilias, Damiás, Semias, Arsanias, Pausanias, Olympias, Appias, Agrippias, Chabrias, Tiberias, Terias, Lycorias, Polorias, Demetrias, Dioscurias, Agasias, Phasias, Acesias, Agevias, Hegesias, Tiresias, Ctesias, Cephias, Pausias, Prusias, Lysias, Tysias, Ætias, Etias, Critias, Abantias, Thoahtias, Phæthontias, Phæstias, Thestias, Phæstias, Sestias, Livias, Artaxias, Loxias.

LAS MAS NAS

Accent the Penultimate.

Acilas, Adulas, Mæceas, Mæceas (or, as Labbe says it ought to be written, Mæceas), Fideas, Arpinas, Larinas, Atinas, Adunas.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Amiclas, Amyclas, Agelas, Apilas, Arcesilas, Acylas, Dorylas, Asylas, Acamas, Alcidas, Iphidas, Chiersidas, Praxidas, Theodamas, Cleodamas, Therodamas, Thyodamas, Astydamas, Athamas, Garamas, Dicomas, Sarsinas, Sassinas, Pitinas.

OAS PAS RAS SAS TAS XAS YAS

Accent the Penultimate.

Bagoas, Canopas, Abradaras, Zonaras (as Labbe contends it ought to be), Epitharas, Abradatas, Jetas, Philatas, Dametas, Acritas, Eurotas, Abraxas.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Teleboas, Chrysorrohoas, Agriopas, Triopas, Zonaras, Gyaras, Chrysoceras, Mazeras, Chaboras, Orthogoras, Pythagoras, Diagoras, Pythagoras, Demagoras, Timagoras, Hermogoras, Athenagoras, Xenagoras, Hippagoras, Steagoras, Tisagoras, Protogoras, Telestagoras, Evagoras, Anaxagoras, Praxagoras, Ligoras, Athyras, Thamyras, Cinyras, Atyras, Apsas, Pigas, Felicitas, Liberalitas, Leutulitas, Agnitas, Opportunitas, Claritas, Veritas, Faustitas, Civitas, Archytas, Phlegyas, Milyas, Marsyas.

BES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Chalybes, Armenochalybes.

CES

Accent the Penultimate.

Arbaces, Pharnaces, Samothracas, Arsaces, Phenices, Libyphenices, Olympionices, Plistonices, Polynices, Ordovices, Lemovices, Eburvices.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Axiaces, Astaces, Derbices, Ardices, Eleutherocilices, Cappadoceas, Eudoces, Bebyrces, Mazyces.

ADES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ieades, Oleades, Araleas, Oradeas, Carneades, Gorgades, Stœchades, Lichades, Strophades, Laiades, Naiades, Alcibiades, Pleiades, Brachiades, Deliares, Heliades, Peliaades, Oiliades, Naupliades, Joliades, Memmiades, Cletiades, Xenoiades, Hunniades, Heliconiades, Acrisoriades, Telamoniades, Limoniades, Acheliades, Asclepiades, Asopiades, Crotopiades, Appiades, Thespiades, Thariades, Otriades, Cyriades, Scyriades, Anchisiades, Dosiades, Lysiades, Nysiades, Dionysiades, Menetiades, Miltiades, Abantiades, Atlantiades, Dryantiades, Laomedoniades, Phaetontiades, Laërtiades, Hephæstiades, Thestiades, Battides, Cyclades, Pylades, Domades, Nomades, Menades, Echiniades, Cispades, Cherades, Sporades, Perisades, Hippotades, Sotades, Hyades, Thyades, Dryades, Hamadyades, Othryades.

EDES

Accent the Penultimate.

Democedes, Agamedes, Palamedes, Archimedes, Nicomedes, Diomedes, Lycomedes, Cleomedes, Ganymedes, Thrasymedes.

IDES

Accent the Penultimate.

Alcides, Lyncides, Tydides, Ægides, Promethides, Næarthisdes, Hærclesides, Teclides, Epicles, Anticlesides, Androclesides, Meneclides, Cæclides, Ctesiclesides, Xenoclesides, Chariclesides, Patroclesides, Aristoclesides, Euclydes, Euryclides, Belides (singular), Basilides, Nelides, Pelides, Æschylides, Enides, Antigénides, Cénides, Lychnides, Amanoides, Japeronides, Larides, Abderides, Atrides, Thesides, Aristides.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Epichæides, Danâides, Lesbides, Labdacides, Æacides, Hylacides, Phylacides, Pharacides, Imbracides, Myrmecides, Phenicides, Antalcides, Lyncides, Andocides, Ampycides, Thucydides, Lelögéides, Tyrhéides, Pimphéides, Clymenéides, Minéides, Scyréides, Minyéides, Lagides, Harpagides, Lycurgides, Ogygides, Inachides, Lysinachides, Agatharchides, Timarchides, Leulychides, Leontychides, Leotyichides, Sisypchides, Erechthides, Promethides, Crethides, Scythides, Ebalides, Ethalides, Tantalides, Castalides, Mystalides, Phytalides, Teclides, Meneclides, Cæclides, Ctesiclesides, Androclesides, Euclydes, Euryclides, Belides (plural), Sicelides, Epimelides, Cypselides, Anaxilides, Eolides, Eubulides, Phocylides, Priamides, Potamides, Cnemides, Æsimides, Talmides, Charnides, Dardanides, Oceanides, Amanides, Titanides, Olenides, Achamenides, Achimenides, Epimenides, Parmenides, Ismenides, Eumenides, Sithnides, Apollinides, Prumnides, Aonides, Dodonides, Mygdalonides, Calydonides, Meonides, Cædipudionides, Deionides, Chionides, Echionides, Spermichionides, Ophionides, Japetionides, Ixionides, Mimalionides, Philonides, Apollonides, Acmonides, Æmonides, Polypemonides, Simonides, Harmonides, Memnonides, Cronides, Myronides, Æsonides, Aristonides, Praxionides, Liburnides, Sunides, Telebóides, Panthóides, Achelóides, Pronopides, Lapides, Callipides, Euripides, Driopides, Cænopides, Cecropides, Leucippides, Philippiades, Argyraspides, Clearides, Tænarides, Hebrides, Timandrides, Anaxandrides, Æpicerides, Pierides, Hesperides, Hyperides, Cassiterides, Anterides, Peristorides, Libethrides, Dioscorides, Protagorides, Methorides, Antenorides, Actorides, Diactorides, Polycitorides, Hegetorides, Onetorides, Antorides, Acestorides, Thestorides, Aristorides, Electrides, Cenotrides, Smindyrides, Philyrides, Pegasides, Isalides, Imbrasides, Clesides, Dionysides, Cratides, Propetides, Pretides, Oceanitides, Eantides, Dryantides, Dracontides, Absyrtides, Acestides, Orestides, Epytides.

ODES UDES YDES

Accent the Penultimate.

Æglodes, Acmodes, Nebrodes, Ilerodes, Oroles, Hæbudes, Harudes, Lacydes, Pherecydes, Androcydos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sciapodes, Cælipodes, Antipodes, Hippopodes, Himantopodes, Pyrodes, Epycydes.

AGES EGES IGES OGES YGES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Theages, Tectosages, Astyages, Leleges, Nitiobriges, Durotriges, Catutriges, Allobroges, Antobroges, Ogyges, Cataphryges, Sazyges.

ATHES ETHES YTHES IES

Accent the Penultimate.

Ariarathes, Alethes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Onythes, Aries.

ALES

Accent the Penultimate.

Novendiales, Geniales, Compitales, Arvales.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Carales.

ACLES ICLES OCLES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Daicles, Mnasicles, Iphicles, Zanthicles, Charicles, Thericles, Pericles, Agasicles, Pasicles, Pharsicles, Ctesicles, Sosicles, Nausicles, Xanticles, Niocles, Empedocles, Theocles, Neocles, Etæocles, Sophocles, Pythocles, Diocles, Philocles, Damocles, Democles, Phanocles, Xenocles, Hierocles, Androcles, Mandrocles, Patrocles, Metrocles, Lamprocles, Cephisocles, Nestocles, Themistocles.

ELES ILES OLES ULES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Araraucules, Hedymocles, Pasiteles, Praxiteles, Pyrgoteles, Demoteles, Aristoteles, Gunciles, Abailes, Novensiles, Fisatiles, Taxiles, Æolos, Autoleos, Abdimonocles, Hercules.

ANES OMES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Priames, Datames, Abrocomes.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

ANES

Accent the Penultimate.

Jordanes, Athamanes, Alananes, Brachmanes, Acarnanes, Ægipanes, Tigranes, Actisanes, Titanes, Ariobarzanes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Diaphanes, Epiphanes, Periphanes, Praxiphanes, Dexiphanes, Lexiphanes, Antiphanes, Nicophanes, Theophanes, Diophanes, Apollophanes, Xenophanes, Aristophanes, Agrianes, Pharasmanes, Prytanen.

ENES*

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Timagenes, Metagenes, Sosigenes, Epigenes, Melesigenes, Antigenes, Theogenes, Diogenes, Oblogenes, Hermogenes, Rhetogenes, Themistogenes, Zanthenes, Agasthenes, Lasthenes, Clisthenes, Callisthenes, Peristhenes, Cratisthenes, Antisthenes, Barbothes, Leosthenes, Demosthenes, Dinosthenes, Androsthenes, Posthenes, Eratosthenes, Borysthenes, Alcamenes, Theramenes, Tisamenes, Deditamenes, Spitamenes, Pylomenes, Althemenes, Achamenes, Philopomenes, Daimenes, Nausimenes, Numenes, Antimenes, Anaximenes, Cleomenes, Hippomenes, Heronenes, Ariotomenes, Eumenes, Polymenes, Geryenes.

INES

Accent the Penultimate.

Telchines, Acesines.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aborigines, Æschines, Asines.

ONES

Accent the Penultimate.

Calucones, Agones, Antechthonen, Iones, Hellcviones, Volones, Nesimones, Verones, Centrones, Eburones, Grisones, Aulicacenes, Statones, Vectones, Vetones, Acitvones, Ingævones, Istævones, Axones, Æxones, Hali-vones.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lycæones, Chaones, Frisiaboues, Cicones, Vornicones, Francones, Vascones, Mysomacedones, Rhedones, Essadones, Myrmicones, Pocones, Paphlagones, Aspagonen, Læstrigones, Lingones, Lestrygonen, Vangiones, Nuthones, Sitliones, Baliones, Hermionen, Biggerionen, Merionen, Suionen, Mimalionen, Senones, Memnonen, Pannonen, Anbrones, Suecones, Ansonen, Pictones, Teutonon, Anazones.

OES

Accent the Penultimate.

Heroes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Choroers, Choroers.

APES OPES

Accent the Penultimate.

Cynapes, Cecropes, Cyclopes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pantipes, Crassopes, Esuopes, Æthiopes, Hellopes, Dolopes, Panopes, Steropes, Dryopes.

ARES ERES IRES ORES URES

Accent the Penultimate.

Cabares, Balcares, Apollinares, Saluare, Ableres, Byzeres, Bechires, Dioues, Azores, Silures.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Leochares, Æmochares, Demochares, Abisares, Cavares, Insures, Luceres, Pieres, Astabores, Musagores, Centores, Limures.

ISES

Accent the Penultimate.

Anchises.

ENSES

Accent the Penultimate.

Ucubenses, Leonces, and all words of this termination.

OCES YSES

Accent the Penultimate.

Cambyses.

ATES

Accent the Penultimate.

Phraates, Atrebares, Cornacates, Ceracates, Adunicates, Nisicates, Barsabacates, Leucates, Teridates, Mithridates, Attidates, Osquidates, Oxudates, Ardeates, Elauts, Borecorates, Caninofates, Casienofates, Ægates, Achates, Niphates, Deciates, Attalates, Mevanates,

Cariates, Quarriates, Asserriates, Euburiates, Antiates, Spartiates, Colelates, Hisspellates, Stellates, Suillates, Albulates, Focimates, Auximates, Plauates, Edoxates, Fidenates, Suffocates, Fregenates, Capenates, Senates, Casenates, Miscenates, Padimates, Fulginate, Merinate, Alatrinate, Æsinates, Agesinate, Asisinates, Sassinate, Sossinate, Frusinate, Atimnes, Altinate, Tollinate, Ferentinate, Interamuntes, Chelonates, Casmonates, Arnates, Tiferates, Infernates, Privernates, Oroates, Euphrates, Orates, Vassates, Cocosates, Tolosates, Antuates, Nantuates, Sadyates, Caryates.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Spithobates, Eurybates, Antiphates, Trebiates, Zalates, Sauromates, Attimates, Tornates, Hypates, Menecrates, Pherecrates, Iphicrates, Callierates, Epicrates, Pasicrates, Stasicrates, Sosicrates, Hyspicrates, Nicocrates, Halocrates, Democrates, Democates, Chieremocrates, Timocrates, Hermocrates, Stenocrates, Xenocrates, Hippocrates, Harpocrates, Socrates, Isocrates, Cephisocrates, Naucrates, Eucrates, Euthycrates, Polyocrates.

ETES ITES OTES UTES YTES YES ZES

Accent the Penultimate.

Acetes, Ericetes, Cadetes, Æetes, Mocragetes, Calotes, Philocletes, Æglotes, Nemetes, Cometes, Umanetes, Consunantes, Gymnetes, Æsymnetes, Nanctes, Serretes, Curotes, Theatotes, Andizetes, Odites, Belgites, Margites, Memphites, Aneclites, Ambialites, Avalites, Cariosellites, Polites, Apollopolites, Hermopolites, Latopolites, Abulites, Stylites, Borysthenites, Temenites, Syenites, Carciutes, Samnites, Dæiopes, Garites, Centrites, Thersites, Narcissites, Asphaltites, Hydrates, Heraclotes, Baotes, Helotes, Botes, Thœotes, Anagnutes, Arimazes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dercetes, Massagetes, Indigetes, Ihergetes, Euergetes, Auchetes, Eusipetes, Abalites, Charites, Cerites, Præsites, Andramytes, Dariaves, Ardyes, Machlyes, Blemymes.

AIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Achais, Archelais, Homolais, Ptolemais, Elymaia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Thebais, Phocais, Aglais, Tanais, Cratais.

BIS CIS DIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Berenicis, Cephaladis, Lycomedis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acabais, Carabis, Setabis, Nusbis, Cleobis, Tuerobis, Tisobia, Ueubis, Curubis, Salmacis, Acinacis, Brovonacis, Athracis, Agnicis, Carambucis, Cadmeidis.

EIS ETHIS ATHIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Medeis, Spercheis, Pittheis, Crytheis, Nephelais, Eleis, Achilleis, Pimpreis, Cadmeis, Æneis, Sebeneis, Peneis, Acrisoneis, Triopis, Patereis, Nereis, Ceuchreis, Theseis, Briseis, Perscis, Messeis, Chryseis, Nycteis, Sebothis, Epimethis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Thymiathis.

ALIS ELIS ILIS OLIS ULIS YLIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Andabalis, Cerealis, Regalis, Stymphalis, Dialis, Lati-nalis, Septimontialis, Martialis, Manalis, Juvenalis, Quir-nalis, Fontinalis, Junonialis, Avernalis, Vacunalis, Abru-palis, Floralis, Quietalis, Eumelis, Phaselis, Eupilia, Quinctilis, Adulis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Œbalis, Hannibalish, Acacalis, Fornicalis, Androcalis, Lupercalis, Vahalis, Ischalis, Caralis, Thessalis, Italish, Facelis, Sicelis, Fascelis, Vindelish, Nephelish, Bibilish, Incibilish, Leucuretilish, Myrtillish, Indivilish, Æolish, Argodish, Cimolish, Decapolish, Neapolish, and all words ending in polish. Herculis, Thestylis.

AMIS EMIS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Calamis, Salamis, Semiramis, Thymis, Artemis.

ANIS ENIS INIS ONIS YNIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Mandanis, Titanis, Bacenish, Mycenish, Philenish, Cyllo-nish, Isneenish, Cebrenish, Adonish, Edonish, Ædonish, Thedonish,

* All the words of this termination have the accent on the antepenultimate.—See EUMENES in the Initial Vocabulary.

† Labbe says, that a certain anthologist, forced by the necessity of his verse, has pronounced this word with the accent on the penultimate.

‡ All words ending in crates have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

§ These vowels form distinct syllables.—See the termination EIUS

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

Eidonis, Dodonis, Calydonis, Agonis, Alingonis, Colonis, Corbulonis, Cremonis, Salmonis, Junonis, Ciceronis, Scironis, Coronis, Phoronis, Turonis (in Germany), Tritonis, Phorcynis, Gortynis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sicanis, Anticanis, Andanis, Hypanis, Taranis, Prytanis, Poenaniis, Eumonis, Lycaonis, Asconis, Maonis, Pconis, Sithonis, Memnonis, Pannonis, Turonis (in France), Bitonis, Geryonis.

OIS*

Accent the Penultimate.

Minöis, Heröis, Latöis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Simöis, Pyröis.

APIS OPIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Iapis, Colapis, Serapis, † Isapis, Asopis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acapis, Minapis, Cecropis, Meropis.

**ARIS ACRIS ATRIS ERIS IGRIS IRIS ITRIS
ORIS URIS YRIS**

Accent the Penultimate.

Balcaris, Apollinaris, Nonacris, Cimræris, Aciris, Osiris, Petosiris, Busiris, Lycoris, Calaguris, Gracchuris, Hippuris.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abaris, Fabaris, Sybaris, Icaris, Andaris, Tyndaris, Sagaris, Angaris, Phalaris, Elaris, Caularis, Tamaris, Liparis, Araris, Biasaris, Cesaris, Abisaris, Achisaris, Bassaris, Melaris, Autaris, Trinacris, Illiberis, Tiberis, Zioberis, Tyberis, Nephæris, Cytheris, Pieris, Trieris, Ausæris, Pasitigris, Coboris, Sicoris, Neoris, Peloris, Antipatris, Absitris, Pacyris, Ogyris, Porphyris, Amyris, Thamyris, Thomyris, Toomyris.

ASIS ESIS ISIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Amasis, Magnesis, Tuesis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Bubasis, Pegasis, Parrhasis, Panjasis, Acamasis, Engonasis, Græcostasis, Lachesis, Athesis, Thamesis, Nemesis, Tibisis.

ENSIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Genubensis, Corodubensis, and all words of this termination.

OSIS USIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Diamastigosis, Enosis, Eleusis.

ATIS ETIS ITIS OTIS YTIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Tegentis, Sarmatis, Caryatis, Miletis, Linemetis, Curetis, Acervitis, Chalceitis, Memphis, Sophitis, Arbelitis, Fascellit, Dascyliis, Comitæ, Æanitis, Cananitis, Circinitis, Sebennitis, Chaonitis, Trachonitis, Chalonitis, Sybaritis, Darditis, Calenderitis, Zephyritis, Amphaxitis, Rhacotis, Estimotis, Maotis, Tracheotis, Mareotis, Philotis, Sandaliotis, Elimiotis, Isacriotis, Casiotis, Philotis, Nilotis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Atergatis, Calatis, Anatis, Naucratis, Deroetis, Euretis.

OVIS UIS XIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Amphaxis, Oaxis, Alexis, Zamolxis, Zeuxis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Vejoavis, Dijoavis, Absituis.

ICOS EDOS ODOS YDOS

Accent the Penultimate.

Abydos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Oricos, Tenedos, Macedos, Agriodos.

EOS

Accent the Penultimate.

Spercheos, Achilleos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Androgeos, Egealeos, † Egealeos, Hegaleos.

IGOS ICHOS OCHOS OPHOS

Accent the Penultimate.

Melampigos, Niontichos, Macrontichos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nerigos, † Egiuchos, Oresitrophos.

ATHOS ETHOS ITHOS IOS

Accent the Penultimate.

Sebethos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sciathos, Arithos, Ilios, Ombrios, Topasios.

LOS MOS NOS FOS

Accent the Penultimate.

Stymphalos, † Egilos, Puchinos, Etheonos, Eteonos, Heptaphonos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Hægalos, † Egialos, Ampelos, † Agimuros, Nisyros, Pitynesos, Hieroncos, Cepheos, † Sebeto, Haliæcto, Miletos, Polytimetos, Epidicaæzomenos, Heautontimorumenos, Antropos.

ROS SOS TOS ZOS

Accent the Penultimate.

Meleagros, Hecatoncheros, † Agimuros, Nisyros, Pitynesos, Hieroncos, Cepheos, † Sebeto, Haliæcto, Miletos, Polytimetos, Aretos, Buthrotos, Top. zos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sygaros, † Egoceros, Anteros, Meleagros, Mytiagros, Absuros, Amyros, Pegasos, Jalyos, Abatos, Aretos, Neritos, Acytos.

IPS OPS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

† Egilips, † Ethips.

LAUS MAUS NAUS RAUS (in two syllables)

Accent the Penultimate.

Archelaus, Menelaus, Aglaus, Agesilaus, Protesilaus, Nicolaus, Iolaus, Hermolaus, Critolaus, Aristolaus, Dorylaus, Amphiraus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Imaus, † Emmaus, Cænomaus, Danaus.

BUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agabus, Alabus, Arabus, Molabus, Setabus, Erebus, Ctesibus, Deiphobus, Ababus, Polybus.

ACUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abdacus, Labdacus, Rhyndacus, † Eacus, Ithacus.

IACUS§

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ialcicus, Phidiacus, Alabandiacus, Rhodiæus, Calchiæus, Corinthiacus, Delchiæus, Peliciæus, Iliæus, Niliæus, Titaniæus, Armeniacus, Messeniæus, Salaminiæus, Lemniæus, Ioniæus, Sammoniacus, Tritoniæus, Gortyniæus, Olympiæus, Caspiæus, Mesembriæus, Adriæus, Iboriæus, Cytheriæus, Siriacus, Gesoriæus, Cythariæus, Syriacus, Phasiacus, Meglesiæus, Etesiæus, Isiacus, Gnosiacus, Chossiacus, Pausiacus, Amathusiæus, Pelusiæus, Prusiæus, Actiæus, Divitiæus, Byzantiæus, Thermodontiæus, Propontiæus, Hellespontiacus, Sesiæus.

LACUS NACUS OACUS RACUS SACUS TACUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Benacus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ablacus, Medoacus, Armaracus, Assaracus, † Asacus, Lampsacus, Caractacus, Spartacus, Hyrtacus, Pittacus.

ICUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Caicus, Numicus, Demonicus, Graniæus, Andronicus, Stratonicus, Callistonicus, Aristonicus, Alariæus, Albericus, Rodericus, Rudericus, Romericus, Hunnericus, Victoricus, Amatricus, Henricus, Theodoricus, † Ludovicus, Grenovicus, Varvicius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Thebæicus, Phocæicus, Chaldiæus, Bardicius, Judaicus, Achæicus, Locæicus, Panchæicus, Thermæicus, Naicus, Panathenæicus, Cyrenæicus, Arabicus, Daciæus, Samothraciæus, Turæicus, Aradiæus, † Sodadiæus, Threiciæus, Chalcidicus, Alabandicus, Judicus, Clondicus, Cornificus, Belgicus, Allobrogicus, Georgicus, Colchicus, Delphicus, Sapphicus, Parthicus, Scythicus, Pythicus, Stymphalicus, Pharsalicus, Thessalicus, Italiæus, Attaliæus,

* These vowels form distinct syllables.

† Serapis.—See the word in the Initial Vocabulary.

† Imaus.—See the word in the Initial Vocabulary.

§ All words of this termination have the accent on the i, pronounced like the noun eye.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

Gallicus, Sabellius, Tarbellius, Argolicus, Getulicus, Camicus, Ceramicus, Academicus, Græcicus, Cocanicus, Tuscanicus, Æanicus, Hellenicus, Glanicus, Atellanicus, Amaicus, Romanicus, Germanicus, Hispanicus, Aquitanicus, Sequanicus, Panicus, Alemannicus, Britannicus, Lacomicus, Leuconicus, Adonicus, Macedonicus, Sardonius, Ionicus, Hermonicus, Babylonicus, Samonicus, Pannonicus, Hieronius, Platonius, Santicus, Sophronius, Tootonicus, Amazonicus, Hernicus, Liburnicus, Euboeicus, Trôicus, Stôicus, Olympicus, Æthiopicus, Pindarius, Balearicus, Marmaricus, Bassaricus, Cimbricus, Andricus, Ibericus, Trietericus, Trevericus, Africus, Doricus, Pythagoricus, Leuctricus, Adgandetricus, Istricus, Issauricus, Centauricus, Bituricus, Illyricus, Syrius, Pagasicus, Mænicus, Marsicus, Persicus, Corsicus, Massicus, Issicus, Sabbaticus, Mithridaticus, Tegeaticus, Syriaticus, Asiaticus, Dalmaticus, Sarmaticus, Cibyriticus, Rheticus, Geticus, Gangeticus, Ægineticus, Rheticus, Creticus, Memphiticus, Sybariticus, Abderiticus, Celticus, Atlanticus, Garamanticus, Aleneticus, Ponticus, Scoticus, Mæoticus, Bæoticus, Heraclæoticus, Maræoticus, Phthioticus, Niloticus, Epiroticus, Syrticus, Atticus, Alytticus, Halytticus, Mediastucius.

OCUS UCUS YCUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Ophiucus, Inycus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Laudocus, Amodocus, Amphilocheus, Ibycus, Libycus, Besbycus, Autolyceus, Amycus, Glanycus, Corycus.

ADUS EDUS IDUS ODUS YDUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Lebedus, Congedus, Alfredus, Aluredus, Emodus, Androdus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Adadus, Encladus, Aradus, Antaradus, Aufidus, Algifus, Lepidus, Hesiodus, Commodus, Monodus, Lacydus, Polydus.

EUS EUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Niobæus, Melibæus, and all words of these terminations.

EUS*

Accent the Penultimate.

Lycambæus, Thisbæus, Bereniceus, Lyncæus (the brother of Idas), Simonideus, Euripideus, Pherecydeus, Piræus, Phegeus, Tegæus, Sigeus, Ennosigæus, Argeus, Baccheus, Motorcheus, Cepheus, Rhipheus, Alpheus, Orpheus (adjective), Erectheus, Prometheus (adjective), Cleantheus, Rhadamantheus, Erymantheus, Pantheus (adjective), Dædalæus, Sophocleus, Themistocleus, Eleus, Neleus (adjective), Oileus (adjective), Apelleus, Achilleus, Perilleus, Luculleus, Agylleus, Pimpleus, Ebuleus, Asculeus, Masculæus, Cadmeus, Aristophaneus, Canæus, Cèneus (adj. 3 syll.). Cèneus (sub. 2 syll.), Idomeus, Echæneus, Peneus, Phineus, Cydonæus, Androgeoneus, Bioneus, Deucalionæus, Acrisioneus, Salmoneus (adjective), Maroneus, Antenoræus, Phoroneus (adjective), Thyoneus, Cyreneus, Epeus, Cyclopeus, Penelopeus, Phillipeus, Aganippeus, Menandreus (adjective), Nereus, Zagreus, Boreus, Hyperboreus, Polydoreus, Atreus (adjective), Centaureus, Nesseus, Cisseus, Ceteus, Rheuteus, Anteus, Abanteus, Phalanteus, Therodamanteus, Polydamanteus, Thoanteus, Hyanteus, Aconteus, Laomedonteus, Thermodonteus, Phæthonteus, Phlegethonteus, Oronteus, Thyesteus, Phryxeus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gerionæus, Menæceus, Lyncæus (adjective), Dorceus, Caduceus, Asclepiadeus, Palædus, Sotadeus, Tydeus, Orpheus (substantive), Morpheus, Tyrreus, Prometheus (substantive), Cretheus, Mnesitheus, Dositheus, Pentheus (substantive), Smintheus, Timotheus, Brotheus, Dorotheus, Menestheus, Eurystheus, Pittheus, Pytheus, Dædaleus, Ægeleus, Maleus, Tantaleus, Heraclæus, Celeus, Eleleus, Neleus, Peleus, Nileus, Oileus (substantive), Demoleus, Romuleus, Pergameus, Egeaneus, Melaneus,

* It may be observed, that words of this termination are sometimes both substantives and adjectives. When they are substantives, they have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, as *Nèleus*, *Prométhæus*, *Salmôneus*, &c.; and when adjectives, on the penultimate, as *Nèleus*, *Prométhæus*, *Salmôneus*, &c. Thus, *Èneus*, a king of Calydonia, is pronounced in two syllables; the adjective *Èneus*, which is formed from it, is a trisyllable; and *Ènéius*, another formative of it, is a word of four syllables. But these words, when formed into English adjectives, alter their termination with the accent on the penultimate:

"With other notes than to the Orphæan lyre."

Milton.

Herculæus, Cyaneus, Tyaneus, Ceneus, Dicaneus, Phœneus, Cœneus, Cupidineus, Apollineus, Eneus, Adoneus, Aridoneus, Gorgoneus, Deioneus, Ilioneus, Mimalloneus, Salmoneus (substantive), Acronæus, Phoroneus (substantive), Albanus, Enipeus, Sinopeus, Hippeus, Aristippeus, Areus, Macareus, Tyndareus, Megareus (substantive), Caphareus (substantive), Briaræus, Æsareus, Patæreus, Cythereus, Phalæreus, Nereus (substantive), Tereus, Adoreus, Mentoreus, Nestoreus, Atreus (substantive), Caucaæus, Pegæus, Theseus, Perseus, Nictæus, Argentæus, Bronteus, Proteus, Agyeus.

AGUS EGUS IGUS OGUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Cethegus, Robigus, Rubigus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ægophagus, Ophagus, Neomagus, Rothomagus, Niomagus, Noviomagus, Cæsaromagus, Sitomagus, Arcopagus, Harpagus, Arviragus, Uragus, Astrologus.

ACHUS OCHUS UCHUS YCHUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Daduchus, Ophiuchus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Telemachus, Dalmachus, Deimachus, Alcimachus, Callimachus, Lysimachus, Antimachus, Symmachus, Andromachus, Clitomachus, Aristomachus, Eurymachus, Inachus, Iamblichus, Demodochus, Xenodochus, Deïochus, Antiochus, Deilochus, Archilochus, Mnesilochus, Thersilochus, Orsilochus, Antilochus, Naulochus, Eurylochus, Agerochus, Polyochus, Monychus, Abronychus.

APHUS EPHUS IPHUS OPHUS YPHUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Josephus, Seriphus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ascalaphus, Epaphus, Palæpaphus, Anthropographus, Telephus, Absephus, Agastrophus, Sisyphus.

ATHUS ÆTHUS ITHUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Simæthus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Archagathus, Amathus, Lapathus, Carpathus, Mychithus.

AIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Caius, Lailus, Grailus.—See *ACHAIA*.

ABIUS IBIUS OBIUS UBIUS YBIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Fabius, Arabius, Babius, Vibius, Albuius, Amobius, Macrobius, Androbuius, Tobius, Virbuius, Lesbuius, Eubuius, Danubius, Marzubuius, Talthybius, Polybius.

CIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acacius, Ambracius, Acracius, Thracius, Athracius, Samothracius, Lampacius, Arsacius, Byzacius, Accius, Siccius, Decius, Threicius, Cornificius, Cilicinus, Numicius, Apicius, Sulpicius, Fabricius, Oricinus, Cincius, Mincius, Marcus, Circius, Hircius, Roscius, Albuclius, Lucius, Lycius, Bebrycius.

DIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Læcadius, Icadus, Arcadius, Palladius, Tenedius, Albidus, Didius, Thocydidius, Fidius, Aufidius, Eufidius, Ægidius, Nigidius, Obsidius, Gratiidius, Brutidius, Helvidius, Ovidius, Rhodius, Clodius, Hannodius, Gordius, Claudius, Rudius, Lydius.

EIUS† (a)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Danæius, Cœcicius, Lyrcæius, Æcæidiæus, Lelegeius, Sigeius, Baccheius, Cepheius, Typhæcius, Cretheius, Pit-

"The tuneful tongue, the *Promethæan* band."

Akenside.

And sometimes on the antepenultimate, as—

"The sun, as from *Thyestian* banquet turn'd."

Milton.

† Almost all the words of this termination are adjectives, and in these the vowels *ei* form distinct syllables; the others, as *Cœcicius*, *Saleius*, *Procleius*, *Cantabius*, *Apuleius*, *Egnatius*, *Schæneius*, *Lampæus*, *Vulturæus*, *Atteius*, and *Miryæus*, are substantives; and which, though sometimes pronounced with the *ei* forming a diphthong, and sounded like the noun *eye*, are more generally heard like the adjectives; so that the whole

theius, Saleius, Someleius, Neleius, Stenecleius, Porculeius, Septimuleius, Canuleius, Venuleius, Apuleius, Egnatuleius, Spypyleius, Priameius, Cadmeius, Tyaneius, Æneius, Clymeneius, Ceneius, Autoneius, Echeneius, Lampeius, Rhodopeius, Dolopeius, Priapeius, Pompeius, Tarpeius, Cynareius, Cythereius, Nereius, Satureius, Vultureius, Cinyreius, Nyseius, Teius, Hecateius, Elateius, Rheuteius, Atteius, Mineyius.

GIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Valgius, Belgius, Catangus, Sergius, Asceburgius, Oxygius.

CHIUS PHIUS THIUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Sperchius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Inachius, Bacchius, Dulichius, Telechius, Munychius, Hesychius, Tychius, Cyniphilus, Alphius, Adelphius, Sisypilius, Einathius, Simathius, Acithius, Melanthius, Erymanthius, Corinthius, Zerynthius, Tirythius.

ALIVS ÆLIVS ELIVS ILIVS ULIVS YLIVS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cebalius, Idalius, Acidalius, Palæphalius, Stympalius, Menalius, Opalius, Thessalius, Castalius, Publius, Heracilius,* Ælius, Cælius, Lælius, Delius, Melius, Cornelius, Cælius, Cælius, Aurelius, Nyctelius, Praxitelius, Abilius, Babilus, Carbilus, Orbilius, Achilus, Cæcilius, Lucilius, Ædilius, Virgilius, Æmilus, Manilius, Pompilius, Turpilius, Attilus, Basilus,† Cantilius, Quintilius, Hostilius, Attilius, Rutilius, Dutilius, Sterquilus, Carvilus, Servilius, Callius, Trebellius, Cascellius, Gellius, Arellius, Vitellius, Tullius, Manlius, Tenolius, Nauplius, Daulius, Julius, Amulius, Pamphilius, Pylus.

MIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Samius, Ogmus, Isthmius, Decimius, Septimius, Rhemmius, Memmius, Mummius, Nomicus, Bromius, Latmius, Posthumus.

ANIUS ENIVS INIVS ENNIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Anius, Libanius, Canius, Sicanus, Vulcanus, Ascanius, Dardanius, Clanius, Manius, Afranius, Granius, Ænius, Mænius, Genius, Borysthænius, Lenius, Valenius, Cylleinius, Olenus, Menius, Achæmenius, Armenius, Ismenius, Fænius, Sirelius, Messenius, Dossenius, Polyxenius, Troezenius, Gabinus, Albinus, Licinius, Scitinius, Virginius, Trachinius, Minus, Salaminus, Flaminus, Erimnius, Arminius, Hermianus, Caninius, Tetrinius, Asinius, Eleusinius, Vatinus, Flavinus, Tarquinius, Cilius, Tolamnius, Annus, Fannius, Elannius, Ennius, Pescennius, Dossenius.

ONIUS UNIVS YNIUS OIVS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aonius, Lycaonius, Chonius, Machaonius, Amythæonius, Trebonius, Heliconius, Stiliconius, Asconius, Macedonius, Chalcædonicus, Caledonicus, Sidorius, Alchædonicus, Mandonius, Dodonius, Cydonius, Calydonius, Mæonius, Pronius, Agonius, Gorgonius, Læstrygonius, Læstrygonius, Trophonius, Sophonius, Marathonius, Sithonius, Erichonius, Aphthonius, Arganthonius, Tithonius, Ionius, Cædipodionius, Echionius, Ixionius, Saloniis, Milonius, Apollonius, Babylonius, Æmonius, Lacedæmonius, Hæmonius, Palæmonius, Ammonius, Strymonius, Nonius, Memnonius, Agamemnonius, Crannonius, Venonius, Junonius, Pomponius, Acronius, Sophronius, Scironius, Sempronius, Antronius, Æsonius, Ansonius, Latonius, Suetonius, Antonius, Bistonius, Plutonius, Favonius, Amazonius, Esenius, Calphurnius, Saturnius, Daunius, Junius, Neptunius, Gortynius, Typhæus, Achæius, Minæus, Træus.

APIUS OPIUS IPIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agapius, Æsculapius, Æsapius, Messapius, Grampius, Procopius, Cænopius, Cæropius, Eutropius, Æsopius, Mopsopius, Gippius, Puppius, Caspius, Thespius, Cispis.

ARIUS ERIUS IRIUS ORIUS URIUS YRIUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Darius.

rist may be fairly included under the same general rule, that of sounding the *e* separately, and the *i* like *y* consonant, as in the similar terminations in *eia* and *ia*. This is the more necessary in these words, as the accented *e* and the unaccented *i* are so much alike as to require the sound of the initial or consonant *y*, in order to prevent the hiatus, by giving a small diversity to the two vowels. — See *ACHATA*.

* Labbe places the accent of this word on the penultimate, *i*, as in *Heracitius* and *Heracitida*; but the Ro-

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arius, Icarius, Tarcundarius, Ligarius, Sangarius, Corintharius, Larius, Marius, Hierosolymarius, Ænarius, Tænarius, Asinarius, Isinarius, Varius, Januarius, Aquarius, Februarius, Attuarius, Imbrius, Adrius, Evandrius, Laberius, Biberius, Tiberius, Celtiberius, Vinderius, Achærius, Valerius, Numerius, Hesperius, Agrius, Cægrius, Cenchrus, Rabirius, Podalirius, Sirius, Virius, Bosphorius, Elorius, Florinus, Actorius, Anaetorius, Sertorius, Caprius, Cyprius, Arrius, Feretius, Cænotius, Adgandestrius, Caystrius, Epidaurius, Curius, Mercurius, Durius, Furius, Pallurius, Thurius, Mamurius, Purius, Masurius, purius, Veturius, Asturius, Atabyrius, Scyrius, Porphyrius, Assyrius, Tyrius.

ASIVS ESIVS ISIVS OSIVS USIVS YSIVS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Asius, Casius, Thasius, Jasius, Æsius, Acesius, Coracesius, Arcesius, Mendæsius, Chesius, Ephesius, Milesius, Theumesius, Teumesius, Ænesius, Magnesius, Proconnesius, Chersonesius, Lynceus, Marpesius, Acacesius, Melitesius, Adylisius, Anisius, Artemisius, Simisius, Charisius, Acrisius, Hortensius, Syracosius, Theodosius, Gnosius, Sosius, Mopsius, Cassius, Thulassius, Lynceus, Cressius, Tartessus, Syracusius, Fusius, Agusius, Amathusius, Ophusius, Ariusius, Volusius, Selinusius, Achærusius, Maurusius, Lysius, Elysus, Dionysius, Odrysus, Amphrysus, Othrysus.

ATIUS ETIVS ITIVS OTIVS UTIVS

Accent the Penultimate.

Xenophontius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Trebatius, Catius, Volcatus, Achatius, Latius, Cæsenatus, Egnatius, Gratius, Horatius, Tatius, Luctatius, Statius, Actius, Vectius, Quinctius, Aëtius, Ætius, Paternus, Præcius, Cæcius, Cæcilius, Vegetius, Metius, Mœnetius, Lucretius, Helvetius, Saturnatilius, Floratilius, Compitalis, Domitius, Beritius, Neritius, Crassitius, Titius, Politiis, Abundantius, Peantius, Taulantius, Acamantius, Teuthrantius, Lactantius, Hyantius, Byzantius, Terentius, Cluentius, Maxentius, Mezentius, Quintius, Acortius, Vocontius, Laomedontius, Leontius, Pontius, Hellespontius, Acherontius, Bacuntius, Opuntius, Aruntius, Mœotius, Theoprotius, Scaptius, Ægyptius, Martius, Lærtius, Propertius, Hirtius, Mavorius, Tiburtius, Curtius, Thestius, Themistius, Canistius, Sallustius, Crustius, Carystius, Hyemettius, Brutius, Abutius, Ebutius, Abutius, Abutius, Acutius, Locutius, Stercutius, Mutius, Minutius, Pretutius, Clytius, Bavius, Flavius, Navius, Erius, Mævius, Nevius, Ambivius, Livius, Milvius, Fulvius, Sylvius, Novius, Servius, Vesvius, Pacuvius, Vitruvius, Vesuvius, Axius, Naxius, Alexius, Ixius, Sabazius.

ALUS CLUS ELUS ILUS OLUS ULUS YLUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Stymphalus, Sardanapalus, Androclus, Patroclus, Doryclus, Orbelus, Philomelus, Emelus, Phasælus, Phocylus, Crisylus, Cimolus, Timolus, Tmolus, Mausolus, Pactolus, Ætolus, Atabalus, Praxibulus, Cleobulus, Critobulus, Acontobulus, Aristobulus, Eubulus, Thrasymbulus, Getulus, Barylus, Massylus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abalus, Heliogabalus, Corbalus, Bubalus, Cocalus, Dedalus, Idalus, Acidalus, Megalus, Trachalus, Cephalus, Cynocephalus, Bucephalus, Anchialus, Manalus, Hippalus, Harpalus, Buphalus, Hypalus, Thessalus, Italus, Tantalus, Crotalus, Ortalus, Attalus, Furylus, Doryclus, Stiphelus, Stenelus, Eutrapelus, Cypselus, Babilus, Diphilus, Antiphilus, Pamphilus, Theophilus, Damophilus, Tröilus, Zöilus, Cherilus, Myrtilus, Ægobolus, Nau-bolus, Equiculus, Æolus, Laureolus, Anchemolus, Bibulus, Bibaculus, Cæculus, Græculus, Siculus, Saticulus, Æquiculus, Patereulus, Aciculus, Regulus, Romulus, Venulus, Apulus, Salisubulus, Vesulus, Catulus, Gæulus, Getulus, Opitulus, Lentulus, Rutulus, Æschylus, Deiphylus, Demylus, Deipylus, Sipylus, Emphyus, Cratylus, Astylus.

AMUS EMUS IMUS OMUS UMUS YMUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Callidemus, Charidemus, Pethodemus, Philodemus, Phanodemus, Clitodemus, Aristodemus, Polypheumus, Theotimus, Hermotimus, Aristotimus, Ithomus.

man emperor of this name is so generally pronounced with the antepenultimate accent, that it would savour of pedantry to alter it. Nor do I understand the reason on which Labbe founds his accentuation.

† This word, the learned contend, ought to have the accent on the penultimate; but that the learned frequently depart from this pronunciation, by placing the accent on the antepenultimate, may be seen, Rule 31, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lygdamus, Archidamus, Agesidamus, Apusidamus, Anaxidamus, Zeuxidamus, Androdamus, Xenodamus, Cogamus, Pergamus, Orchamus, Priamus, Cinnamus, Ceramus, Abdiramus, Pyramus, Anthemus, Telemus, Theopolemus, Theopolemus, Neoptolemus, Hippius, Abdalonimus, Zosimus, Maximus, Antidonus, Amphinomus, Nicodromus, Didymus, Dindymus, Helymus, Solyms, Cleonymus, Abdalonymus, Hieronymus, Eponymus, Æsymus.

ANUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Artabanus, Cebanus, Thebanus, Albanus, Nerbanus, Verbanus, Labicanus, Gallicanus, Africanus, Sicanus, Vaticanus, Lavicanus, Vulcanus, Hyrcanus, Lucanus, Transpadanus, Pedanus, Apidanus, Fundanus, Codanus, Eanus, Garganus, Murbanus, Bavianus, Trajanus, Fabianus, Accianus, Priscianus, Roscianus, Lucianus, Seleucianus, Herodianus, Claudianus, Satornianus, Sejanus, Caracianus, Elianus, Affianus, Lucilianus, Virgilianus, Petilianus, Quintilianus, Catullianus, Tertullianus, Julianus, Ammianus, Memmianus, Formianus, Diogenianus, Scandianus, Papinianus, Valentinianus, Justinianus, Trophonianus, Othonianus, Pomponianus, Maronianus, Apronianus, Thyonianus, Trojanus, Ulpianus, Æsopianus, Appianus, Oppianus, Marianus, Adrianus, Hadrianus, Tiberianus, Valerianus, Papirianus, Vespasianus, Hortensianus, Theodosianus, Bassianus, Pelusianus, Diocletianus, Domitianus, Antianus, Seantianus, Terentianus, Quintianus, Sestianus, Augustianus, Sallustianus, Pretutianus, Sextianus, Flavianus, Bovianus, Pacuvianus, Alanus, Elanus, Silanus, Fregellanus, Atellanus, Regilianus, Lucullanus, Sullanus, Syllanus, Carseolanus, Pateolanus, Coriolanus, Oriculanus, Æsculanus, Tusculanus, Carsulanus, Fassulanus, Querquetulanus, Amanus, Lemanus, Summanus, Romanus, Rhenanus, Amenanus, Pacinianus, Cinnanus, Campanus, Hispanus, Sacranus, Venafranus, Claranus, Ulubranus, Seranus, Lateranus, Coranus, Soranus, Serranus, Suburbanus, Gauranus, Suburbanus, Ancyranus, Cosanus, Sinuessanus, Syracusanus, Sitanus, Laletanus, Tuentanus, Abretanus, Cretanus, Setabitanus, Gaditanus, Tingitanus, Caralitani, Neapolitanus, Antipolitanus, Tomitanus, Taurominitanus, Sybaritanus, Liparitanus, Abderitanus, Tritanus, Ancyritanus, Lucitanus, Pantanus, Nejeptanus, Nomentanus, Beneventanus, Montanus, Spartanus, Pestanus, Adelstanus, Putanus, Sylvanus, Albinoivanus, Adeantuanus, Mantuanus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Libanus, Clibanus, Antilbanus, Oxyeanus, Eridanus, Rhodanus, Dardanus, Oceanus, Longimanus, Idumanus, Dripanus, Caranus, Adranus, Ceranus, Tritanus, Pantanus, Sequanus.

ENUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Characenus, Lampascenus, Astacenus, Piceus, Damascenus, Suffenus, Alfenus, Alphenus, Tyrrhenus, Gabienus, Labienus, Avidenus, Ameenus, Pupienus, Garienus, Cluvenius, Calenus, Galenus, Silenus, Pergamenus, Alexamenus, Ismenus, Thrasymenus, Trasymenus, Diopencus, Capenus, Cebrenus, Fibrenus, Serenus, Palmyrenus, Amasenius, Tibisenus, Misenus, Evenus, Byzenus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ambenus, Helenus, Olenus, Tissamenus, Dexamenus, Diadumenus, Clymenus, Periclemus, Aeneus, Callixenus, Philoxenus, Timoxenus, Aristoxenus.

INUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Cytäinus, Gabinus, Sabinus, Albinus, Sidicinus, Aricinus, Scicinus, Ticinus, Mancinus, Adminicinus, Carcinus, Coscinus, Marrucinus, Erycinus, Acadinus, Caudinus, Rufinus, Rheginus, Erginus, Opiturginus, Auginus, Hyginus, Pachinus, Echinus, Delphinus, Myrrhinus, Pothinus, Facellinus, Velinus, Stergillus, Æsquillus, Æsquillus, Caballinus, Marcellinus, Tigellinus, Sibilinus, Agyllinus, Solinus, Capitollinus, Gemius,* Maximinus, Crastimus, Anagninus, Signinus, Theoninus, Saloniinus, Antoninus, Amiterionus, Saturninus, Priapius, Salapius, Lepinus, Alpinus, Inalpinus, Arpinus, Hirpinus, Crispinus, Rutupinus, Lagarinus, Charinus, Diocharinus, Nonacrinus, Fibrinus, Lucrinus, Leandrinus, Alexandrinus, Iberius, Tiberinus, Transiberius, Amerinus, Ezerinus, Quirinus, Censorius, Assorinus, Favorinus, Phavorinus, Taurinus, Tigurinus, Thurinus, Semurinus, Cyrinus, Myrinus, Gelasinus, Exasinus, Acesinus, Halesinus, Telesinus, Nepesinus, Brundisinus,

* This is the name of a certain astrologer mentioned by Petavius, which Labbe says would be pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate by those who are ignorant of Greek.

Nursinus, Narcissinus, Libysinus, Foscinus, Closinus, Venusinus, Perusinus, Susinus, Ardeatinus, Reatinus, Antiatinus, Latinius, Collatinus, Cratinus, Soratinus, Arretinus, Arretinus, Sotinus, Bantinus, Murgantinus, Phalantinus, Numantinus, Tridentinus, Ufuntinus, Murgentinus, Salentinus, Pollentinus, Pukontinus, Tarentinus, Terentinus, Surrentinus, Laurentinus, Aventinus, Truentinus, Leontinus, Pontinus, Metapontinus, Saguntinus, Martinus, Mamertinus, Tiburtinus, Crastinus, Paestinus, Prænestinus, Atestinus, Vestinus, Agustinus, Justinus, Lavinus, Patavinus, Acuinus, Elvinus, Corvinus, Lanuvinus, Vesuvinus, Euxinus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Phäinus, Acinus, Aclinus, Fucinus, Eacidinus, Cytëinus, Barchinus, Morinus,† Myrrhinus, Terminus, Ruminus, Earinus, Asinus, Apsinus, Myrsinus, Pometinus, Agrantinus.

ONUS UNUS YNUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Drachonus, Onochonus, Ithonus, Tithonus, Myronus, Neptunus, Portunus, Tutunus, Bithynus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Exagonus, Hexagonus, Telegonus, Epigonus, Erigonus, Tosigonus, Antigonus, Laogonus, Chrysogonus, Nebrophonus, Aponus, Carantonus, Santonus, Aristonus, Dereynus, Acidyunus.

OVS

Accent the Penultimate.

Aoüs, Laoüs, Sardoüs, Eoüs, Geloüs, Acheloüs, Inoüs, Minoüs, Naupactoüs, Arctoüs, Myrtoüs.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Hydrochoüs, Aleathoüs, Pirithoüs, Nausithoüs, Alcinöüs, Spithoüs, Antinoüs.

APUS EPUS IPUS OPUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Priapus, Anapus, Æsopus, Messapus, Athepus, Æsepus, Euripus, Lycopus, Melanopus, Canopus, Inopus, Paropus, Oropus, Europus, Asopus, Æsopus, Crotopus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sarapus, Astapus, Ædipus, Agriopus, Æropus.

ARUS ERUS IRUS ORUS URUS YRUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Cimarus, Æsarus, Iberus, Doberus, Homerus, Severus, Noverus, Meleagrus, Cægrus, Cynægirus, Camirus, Epirus, Achedorus, Artemidorus, Isidorus, Dionysidorus, Theodorus, Pythodorus, Didorus, Tryphiodorus, Heliodorus, Asclepiodorus, Athesiodorus, Cassiodorus, Apollodorus, Demodorus, Hermodorus, Xenodorus, Metrodorus, Polydorus, Alorus, Elorus, Helorus, Pelorus, Ægimorus, Assorus, Cytorus, Epicurus, Paliurus, Arcturus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abarus, Imbarus, Hypobarus, Icarus, Pandarus, Pindarus, Tyndarus, Tearus, Farparus, Acarus, Abcarus, Gargarus, Opharus, Cantharus, Obiarius, Uliarius, Silarus, Cylarus, Tamarus, Absimarus, Comarus, Vindomarus, Tomarus, Ismarus, Ocinarus, Pinarus, Cinnarus, Absarus, Bassarus, Deiotarus, Tartarus, Eleazarus, Artabrus, Balacrus, Charadrus, Corberus, Bellerus, Mermerus, Termerus, Hesperus, Craterus, Icterus, Anigrus, Glaphirus, Deoborus, Pacorus, Steichorus, Gorgophorus, Telesphorus, Bosphorus, Phosphorus, Heptaporus, Euporus, Anxurus, Deipyry, Zopyrus, Leucosyrus, Satyrus, Tityrus.

ASUS ESUS ISUS OSUS USUS YSUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Parnassus, Galesus, Halesus, Volesus, Termesus, Theumesus, Teumesus, Alopecomesus, Proconesus, Arconesus, Elaphomesus, Demonesus, Cherronesus, Chersonesus, Arctennesus, Myonesus, Halonesus, Cephalonesus, Peloponnesus, Cromyonesus, Lynsesus, Marpesus, Titaresus, Ahsus, Paradisus, Amisus, Paropamisus, Crinisus, Amnisus, Berosus, Agrosus, Ebusus, Amphrysus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Oribasus, Bubasus, Caucasus, Pedasus, Agasus, Pogasus, Tamasus, Harpasus, Imbrasus, Cerasus, Doryasus, Vagesus, Volagesus, Ephesus, Anisus, Genusius, Ambrysus.

ATUS ETUS ITUS OTUS UTUS YTUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Rubicatus, Baticatus, Abradatus, Ambigatus, Viriatus, Elatus, Pilatus, Catagnatus, Cincinnatus, Odenatus, Lo-

† The singular of *Morini*.—See the word.

As the *i* in the foregoing selection has the accent on it, it ought to be pronounced like the noun *eye*; while the unaccented *i* in this selection should be pronounced like *e*.—See Rule 4th prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

onatus, Aratus, Pytharatus, Demaratus, Acratus, Cera-
tus, Sceleratus, Serratus, Dentatus, Duatus, Torquatus,
Februatus, Achetus, Polycletus, Ægletus, Miletus, Ad-
metus, Tremetus, Diogneus, Dyscinetus, Capetus, Aga-
petus, Iapetus, Acretus, Oretus, Hermaphroditus, Epaph-
roditus, Heracitus, Munitus, Agapitus, Cerritus, Bituitus,
Polygnotus, Azotus, Acutus, Stercutus, Cornutus, Coccy-
tus, Berytus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Deodatus, Palephatus, Inatus, Acratus, Dinocratus, Echestratus,* Amestratus, Menestratus, Amphistratus, Callistratus, Damasistratus, Erasistratus, Agesistratus, Hegesistratus, Pisisistratus, Sosistratus, Lysistratus, Nicostratus, Cleostratus, Damostratus, Demostratus, Sostratus, Philostratus, Dinostratus, Herostratus, Eratostratus, Polystratus, Acrotatus, Taygetus, Demanetus, Iapetus, Tacitus, Iphitus, Onomacritus, Agoracritus, Onesicritus, Cleocritus, Damocritus, Democritus, Aristocritus, Antidotus, Theodotus, Xenodotus, Herodotus, Cephisodotus, Libanotus,

* All words ending in *stratus* have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

† This word is pronounced with the accent either on

Leuconotus, Euronotus, Agesimbrotus, Stesimbrotus, Theombrotus, Cleombrotus, Hippolytus, Anytus, Æpytus, Eurytus.

AVUS EVUS IVUS UUS XUS YUS ZUS XYS U

Accent the Penultimate.

Agavus, Timavus, Saravus, Batavus,† Versevus, Sævus, Gradvus, Argivus, Briaxus, Oaxus, Araxus, Eudoxus, Trapezus, Charaxys.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Batavus, Inuus, Fatuus, Tityus, Diascoridu.

DAX LAX NAX RAX RIX DOX ROX

Accent the Penultimate.

Ambrodax, Demonax, Hipponax.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arctophylax, Hegesianax, Hermesianax, Lysianax, Astyanax, Agonax, Hierax, Cætobrix, Eporedorix, Dendorix, Ambiorix, Dumnorix, Adiatorix, Orgetorix, Biturix, Cappadox, Allobrox.

the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable: the former, however, is the most general, especially among the poets.

RULES
FOR THE
PRONUNCIATION
OF
SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE true pronunciation of the Hebrew language, as Doctor Lowth observes, is lost. To refer us for assistance to the Masoretick points, would be to launch us on a sea without shore or bottom: the only compass, by which we can possibly steer on this boundless ocean, is the Septuagint version of the Hebrew Bible; and, as it is highly probable the translators transfused the sound of the Hebrew proper names into the Greek, it gives us something like a clew to guide us out of the labyrinth. But even here we are often left to guess our way: for the Greek word is frequently so different from the Hebrew, as scarcely to leave any traces of similitude between them. In this case custom and analogy must often decide, and the ear must sometimes solve the difficulty. But these difficulties relate chiefly to the *accentuation* of Hebrew words: and the method adopted in this point will be seen in its proper place.

I must here acknowledge my obligations to a very

learned and useful work—the Scripture Lexicon of Mr Oliver. As the first attempt to facilitate the pronunciation of Hebrew proper names, by dividing them into syllables, it deserves the highest praise: but, as I have often differed widely from this gentleman in syllabication, accentuation, and the sound of the vowels, I have thought it necessary to give my reasons for this difference, which will be seen under the Rules; of the validity of which reasons the reader will be the best judge.

N. B. As there are many Greek and Latin proper names in Scripture, particularly in the New Testament, which are to be met with in ancient history, some of them have been omitted in this selection; and therefore, if the inspector does not find them here, he is desired to seek for them in the Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Names.

RULES

FOR PRONOUNCING

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

1. IN the pronunciation of the letters of the Hebrew proper names, we find nearly the same rules prevail as in those of Greek and Latin. Where the vowels end a syllable with the accent on it, they have their long open sound, as *Na'-bal*, *Je'-hu*, *Su'-rach*, *Go'-shen*, and *Tu'-bal*. (See Rule 1st prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.)

2. When a consonant ends the syllable, the preceding vowel is short, as *Sam'-u-el*, *Lem'-u-el*, *Sim'-e-on*, *Sol'-o-mon*, *Sac'-oth*, *Syn'-a-gogue*. (See Rule 2d prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.) I here differ widely from Mr. Oliver; for I cannot agree with him that the *e* in *Abdiel*, the *o* in *Arnon*, and the *u* in *Ashur*, are to be pronounced like the *ee* in *seen*, the *o* in *tone*, and the *u* in *tune*, which is the rule he lays down for all similar words.

3. Every final *i*, forming a distinct syllable, though unaccented, has the long open sound, as *Al'-i*, *A-ris'-a-i*. (See Rule 4th prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.)

4. Every unaccented *i*, ending a syllable, not final, is pronounced like *e*, as *Al'-ri-el*, *Ab'-di-el*, pronounced *Al'-re-el*, *Ab'-de-el*. (See Rule 4th prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.)

5. The vowels *ai* are sometimes pronounced in one syllable, and sometimes in two. As the Septuagint version is our chief guide in the pronunciation of Hebrew proper names, it may be observed, that when these letters are pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable, like our English diphthong in the word *daily*, they are either a diphthong in the Greek word, or expressed by the Greek *ε* or *ι*, as *Ben-ai'-ah*, *Bavaia*; *Hu'-shai*, *Xvci*; *Hu'-rai*, *Oupi*, &c.; and that when they are pronounced in two syllables, as *Sham'-ma-i*, *Shash'-a-i*, *Ber-ai'-ah*, it is because the Greek words by which they are translated, as *Σαμμαι*, *Ξασις*, *Βαπαία*, make two syllables of these vowels. Mr. Oliver has not always attended to this distinction: he makes *Sim'-a-i* three syllables, though the Greek makes it but two in *Σινᾶ*. That accurate prosodist, Labbe, indeed, makes it a trisyllable; but he does the same by *Aaron* and *Canaan*, which our great classicist Milton uniformly reduces to two syllables, as well as *Sinai*. If we were to pronounce it in three syllables, we must necessarily make the first syllable short, as in *Shim'-e-i*; but this is so contrary to the best usage, that it amounts to a proof that it ought to be pronounced in two syllables, with the first *i* long, as in *Shi'-nar*. This, however, must be looked upon as a general rule only: these vowels in *Isaiah*, Græcised by *Hoatias*, are always pronounced as a diphthong, or, at least, with the accent on the *a*, and the *i* like *y* articulating the succeeding vowel: in *Caiaphas*, likewise, the *ai* is pronounced like a diphthong, though divided in the Greek *Καϊαπας*, which division cannot take place in this word, because the *i* must then necessarily have the accent, and must be pronounced as in *Isaac*, as Mr. Oliver has marked it, but I think contrary to universal usage. The only point necessary to be observed in the sound of this diphthong is, the slight difference we perceive between its medial and final position: when it is final, it is exactly like the English *ay* without the accent, as in *holysday*, *roundelay*, *gallo-way*; but when it is in the middle of a word, and followed by a vowel, the *i* is pronounced as if it were *y*, and as if this *y* articulated the succeeding vowel: thus *Ben-ai'-ah* is pronounced as if written *Ben-ai'-yah*.

6. *Ch* is pronounced like *k*, as *Chebar*, *Chemosh*, *Enoch*, &c., pronounced *Kebar*, *Ke-mosh*, *E-nock*, &c. *Cherubim* and *Rachel* seem to be perfectly anglicised, as the *ch* in these words is always heard as in the English words *cheer*, *child*, *riches*, &c. (See Rule 12 prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.) The same may be observed of *Cherub*, signifying an order of angels; but when it means a city of the Babylonish empire, it ought to be pronounced *Ke'-rub*.

7. Almost the only difference in the pronunciation of the Hebrew, and the Greek and Latin proper names, is in the sound of the *g* before *e* and *i*: in the two last languages this consonant is always soft before these vowels, as *Geltius*, *Gippius*, &c., pronounced *Jeltius*, *Jippius*, &c.; and in the first it is hard; as *Gera*, *Gerizim*, *Gideon*, *Gulgai*, *Megiddo*, *Megiddon*, &c. This difference is without all foundation in etymology; for both *g* and *c* were always hard in the Greek and Latin languages, as well as in the Hebrew; but the latter language being studied so much less than the Greek and Latin, it has not undergone that change which familiarity is sure to produce in all languages: and even the solemn distance of this language has not been able to keep the letter *c* from sliding into *s* before *e* and *i*, in the same manner as in the Greek and Latin: thus, though *Gehazi*, *Gideon*, &c., have the *g* hard, *Cedrom*, *Cedron*, *Cisai*, and *Citern*, have the *c* soft, as if written *Sedrom*, *Sedron*, &c. The same may be observed of *Igeabarim*, *Igeal*, *Nagge*, *Shage*, *Pagiel*, with the *g* hard, and *Ocidelus*, *Ocina*, and *Pharacicion*, with the *c* soft like *s*.

8. Gentiles, as they are called, ending in *ines* and *ites*, as *Philistines*, *Hivites*, *Hittites*, &c., being anglicised in the translation of the Bible, are pronounced like formatives of our own, as *Philistins*, *Whitfieldites*, *Jacobites*, &c.

9. The unaccented termination *ah*, so frequent in Hebrew proper names, ought to be pronounced like the *a* in *father*. The *a* in this termination, however, frequently falls into the indistinct sound heard in the final *a* in *Africa*, *Ætna*, &c.; nor can we easily perceive any distinction in this respect between *Elijah* and *Elisha*: but the final *h* preserves the other vowels open, as *Colchozeh*, *Silloh*, &c., pronounced *Colchozee*, *Sililo*, &c. (See Rule 7 prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.) The diphthong *ei* is always pronounced like *ee*: thus *Se-mi-el* is pronounced as if written *Se-mæ'-el*. But if the accent be on the *ah*, then the *a* ought to be pronounced like the *a* in *father*; as *Tah'-era*, *Tah'-pe-neis*, &c.

10. It may be remarked, that there are several Hebrew proper names, which, by passing through the Greek of the New Testament, have conformed to the Greek pronunciation; such as *Aceldama*, *Genesareth*, *Bethphage*, &c., pronounced *Aseldama*, *Jenezareth*, *Bethphaje*, &c. This is, in my opinion, more agreeable to the general analogy of pronouncing these Hebrew-Greek words than preserving the *c* and *g* hard.

Rules for ascertaining the English Quantity of the Vowels in Hebrew Proper Names.

11. With respect to the quantity of the first vowel in dissyllables, with but one consonant in the middle, I have followed the rule which we observe in the pronunciation of such dissyllables in Greek or Latin words; (see Rule 18 prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*;) and that is, to place the accent on the first vowel, and to pronounce that vowel long, as *Ko'-rah*, and not *Kor'-ah*, *Mol'-och*, and not *Mol'-och*, as Mr. Oliver has divided them, in opposition both to analogy and the best usage. I have observed the same analogy in the penultimate of polysyllables, and have not divided *Balthasar* into *Bal-thas'-ar*, as Mr. Oliver has done, but into *Bal-tha'-sar*.

12. In the same manner, when the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable, whether the vowel end the syllable or be followed by two consonants, the vowel is always short, except followed by two vowels, as in Greek and Latin proper names. (See Rules prefixed to these names, No. 18, 19, 20, &c.) Thus *Jehosophat* has the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, according to Greek accentuation by quantity, (see *Introduction* to this work;) and this syllable, according to the clearest analogy of English pronunciation, is short, as if spelt *Je-hos-a-phat*

The secondary accent has the same shortening power in *Othonias*, where the primary accent is on the third, and the secondary on the first syllable, as if spelt *Oth-o-ni-as*: and it is on these two fundamental principles of our own pronunciation, namely, the lengthening power of the penultimate, and the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, that I hope I have been enabled to regulate and fix many of those sounds, which were floating about in uncertainty, and which, for want of this guide, are differently marked by different orthoëpists, and often differently by the same orthoëpist. (See this fully explained and exemplified in *Principles of English Pronunciation*, No. 547, 530, &c.)

Rules for placing the Accent on Hebrew Proper Names.

13. With respect to the accent of Hebrew words, it cannot be better regulated than by the laws of the Greek language. I do not mean, however, that every Hebrew word, which is Græcised by the Septuagint, should be accented exactly according to the Greek rule of accentuation: for, if this were the case, every word ending in *el* would never have the accent higher than the preceding syllable; because it was a general rule in the Greek language, that, when the last syllable was long, the accent could not be higher than the penultimate: nay, strictly speaking, were we to accent these words according to the accent of that language, they ought to have the accent on the last syllable, because *Αβδηλ* and *Ισραηλ*, *Abd-el* and *Israel*, have the accent on that syllable. It may be said, that this accent on the last syllable is the grave, which, when on the last word of a sentence, or succeeded by an enclitic, was changed into an acute. But here, as in words purely Greek, we find the Latin analogy prevail; and, because the penultimate is short, the accent is placed on the antepenultimate, in the same manner as in *Socrates*, *Sosthenes*, &c., though the final syllable of the Greek words *Σωκράτης*, *Σωσθένης*, &c., is long, and the Greek accent on the penultimate. (See *Introduction* prefixed to the *Rules for pronouncing Greek and Latin Proper Names*.) It is this general prevalence of accenting according to the Latin analogy, that has induced me, when the Hebrew word has been Græcised in the same number of syllables, to prefer the Latin accentuation to what may be called our own. Thus *Cathua* coming to us through the Greek *Καθού*, I have accented it on the penultimate, because the Latins would have placed the accent on this syllable on account of its being long, though an English ear would be better pleased with the antepenultimate accent. The same reason has induced me to accent *Chaseba* on the antepenultimate, because it is Græcised into *Χαζεβή*. But when the Hebrew and Greek word does not contain the same number of syllables, as *Mes-a-bah*, *Μεσάβη*, *Ιά-υ-ελ*, *Ιούηλος*, it then comes under our own analogy, and we neglect the long vowel, and place the accent on the antepenultimate. The same may be observed of *Mordecai*, from *Μαρδοχαίου*.

14. As we never accept a proper name from the Greek on the last syllable, (not because the Greeks did not accent the last syllable, for they had many words accented in that manner, but because this accentuation was contrary to the Latin prosody;) so, if the Greek word be accented on any other syllable, we seldom pay any regard to it, unless it coincide with the Latin accent. Thus, in the word *Gederah*, I have placed the accent on the penultimate, because it is Græcised by *Γάδρα*, where the accent is on the antepenultimate; and this because the penultimate is long, and this long penultimate has always the accent in Latin. (See this farther exemplified, *Rule 18*, prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*, and *Introduction*, near the end.) Thus, though it may seem at first sight absurd to derive our pronunciation of Hebrew words from the Greek, and then to desert the Greek for the Latin; yet, since we must have some rule, and, if possible, a learned one, it is very natural to lay hold of the Latin, because it is nearest at hand. For, as language is a mixture of reasoning and convenience, if the true reason lie too remote from common apprehension, another more obvious one is generally adopted; and this last, by general usage, becomes a rule superior to the former. It is true the analogy of our own language would be a rule the most rational; but while the analogies of our own language are so little understood, and the Greek and Latin languages are so justly admired, even the appearance of being acquainted with them will always be esteemed reputable, and infallibly lead us to an imitation of them, even in such points as are not only insignificant in themselves, but inconsistent with our vernacular pronunciation.

15. It is remarkable that all words ending in *ias* and *iah* have the accent on the *i*, without any foundation in

the analogy of Greek and Latin pronunciation, except the very vague reason that the Greek word places the accent on this syllable. I call this reason vague, because the Greek accent has no influence on words in *a-el*, *iel*, *ial*, &c.; as, *Ισραήλ*, *Αβδηλ*, *Βελιάλ*, κ. τ. λ.

Hence we may conclude the impropriety of pronouncing *Messias* with the accent on the first syllable, according to Labbe, who says we must pronounce it in this manner, if we wish to pronounce it like the French with the *os rotundum et facundum*; and, indeed, if the *i* were to be pronounced in the French manner, like *e*, placing the accent on the first syllable seems to have the bolder sound. This may serve as an answer to the learned critic, the editor of Labbe, who says, "the Greeks, but not the French, pronounce *ore rotundo*;" for, though the Greeks might place the accent on the *i* in *Μεσσίας*, yet, as they certainly pronounced this vowel as the French do, it must have the same slender sound, and the accent on the first syllable must, in that respect, be preferable to it; for the Greek *i*, like the same letter in Latin, was the slenderest of all the vowel sounds. It is the broad diphthongal sound of the English *i* with the accent on it, which makes this word sound so much better in English than it does in French, or even in the true ancient Greek pronunciation.

16. The termination *aim* seems to attract the accent on the *a* only in words of more than three syllables; as *El-phra-im* and *Mis-ra-im* have the accent on the antepenultimate; but *Ho-ro-al-im*, *Ram-a-tha-im*, &c., on the penultimate syllable. This is a general rule; but, if the Greek word have the penultimate long, the accent ought to be on that syllable; as, *Phar-na-im*, *Φαρσίμ*, &c.

17. *Kemuel*, *Jemuel*, *Nemuel*, and other words of the same form, having the same number of syllables as the Greek words into which they are translated, ought to have the accent on the penultimate, as that syllable is long in Greek; but *Emanuel*, *Samuel*, and *Lemuel*, are irrecoverably fixed in the antepenultimate accentuation, and show the true analogy of the accentuation of our own language.

18. Thus we see what has been observed of the tendency of Greek and Latin words, to desert their original accent, and to adopt that of the English, is much more observable in words from the Hebrew. Greek and Latin words are fixed in their pronunciation, by a thousand books written expressly upon the subject, and ten thousand occasions of using them; but Hebrew words, from the remote antiquity of the language, from the paucity of books in it, from its being originally written without points, and the very different style of its poetry from that of other languages, afford us scarcely any criterion to recur to for settling their pronunciation, which must, therefore, often be irregular and desultory. The Septuagint, indeed, gives us some light, and is the only star by which we can steer; but this is so frequently obscured as to leave us in the dark, and force us to pronounce according to the analogy of our own language. It were to be wished, indeed, that this were to be entirely adopted in Hebrew words, where we have so little to determine us; and that those words which we have worn into our own pronunciation were to be a rule for all others of the same form and termination: but it is easier to bring about a revolution in kingdoms than in languages. Men of learning will always form a sort of literary aristocracy; they will be proud of the distinction which a knowledge of languages gives them above the vulgar; and will be fond of showing this knowledge, which the vulgar will never fail to admire and imitate.

The best we can do, therefore, is to make a sort of compromise between this ancient language and our own: to form a kind of compound ratio of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, and to let each of these prevail as usage has permitted them. Thus *Emanuel*, *Samuel*, *Lemuel*, which, according to the Latin analogy and our own, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, ought to remain in quiet possession of their present pronunciation, notwithstanding the Greek *Εμμανουήλ*, *Σαμυήλ*, *Δεμυήλ*; but *Elishua*, *Esdrælon*, *Gederah*, may have the accent on the penultimate, because the Greek words into which they are translated, *Ελισού*, *Εσδρηλώμ*, *Γάδρα*, have the penultimate long. If this should not appear a satisfactory method of settling the pronunciation of these words, I must entreat those who dissent from it to point out a better: a work of this kind was wanted for general use; it is addressed neither to the learned nor the illiterate, but to that large and most respectable part of society, who have a tincture of letters, but whose avocations deny them the opportunity of cultivating them. To these a work of this kind cannot fail of being useful; and by its utility to these the author wishes to stand or fall.

PRONUNCIATION

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

INITIAL VOCABULARY.

* * When a word is succeeded by a word printed in *Italicks*, this latter word is merely to spell the former as it ought to be pronounced. Thus *As'-e-fa* is the true pronunciation of the preceding word *Ac'-i-pha*: and so of the rest.

* * The figures annexed to the words refer to the Rules prefixed to the Vocabulary. Thus the figure 3 after *Ab'-di* refers to Rule the 3d, for the pronunciation of the final *i*; and the figure 5 after *A-bish'-a-i* refers to

Rule the 5th, for the pronunciation of the unaccented *ai*: and so of the rest.

* * For the quantity of the vowels indicated by the syllabication, see No. 18 and 19 of the *Rules for Greek and Latin Proper Names*.

[The letter (a) annexed to a word refers the reader to the *Variations of Perry, or Fulton and Knight*, found on pages 1132—1134.]

| AB | AC | AD | AD | AH |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| A'-A-LAR | Ab'-i-dan (a) | Ac'-a-tan | Ad'-a-da, or | Ad-o-ni'-as 15 |
| *A'-a-ron 5 (a) | A'-bi-el 4 12 | Ac'-ca-ron | Ad'-a-dah 9 (a) | A-don-i-be'-zek |
| Ab | A-bi-el'-zer 12 | Ac'-cho 6 | Ad-ad-el'-zer | Ad-o-ni'-jah 15 (a) |
| Ab'-a-cue | A-bi ez'-rite | Ac'-cos | Ad-ad-rim'-mon | A-don-i'-kam |
| Ab'-a-dah | Ab'-i-gail | Ac'-coz | A'-dah | A-don-i'-lam |
| A-bad'-don | <i>Ab'-i-gal</i> | A-cel'-da-ma 10 | Ad-a-i'-ah 9 15 | A-don-i-ze'-dek (a) |
| Ab-a-di'-as 15 | Ab-i-ha'-il (a) | <i>A-sel'-da-ma</i> | Ad-a-li'-a 15 | A-do'-ra 9 |
| A-bag'-tha | A-bi'-hu | A'-chab 6 | Ad'-am | Ad-o-ra'-im 16 |
| A'-bal | A-bi'-hud | A'-chad | Ad'-a-ma, or | A-do'-ram (a) |
| Ab'-a-na 9 (a) | A-bi'-jah 9 | A'-cha'-i-a 5 (a) | Ad'-a-mah (a) | A-dram'-e-lech |
| †Ab'-a-rim (a) | A-bi'-jam | A'-cha'-i-cus | Ad'-a-mi 3 (a) | A'-dri-a 2 9 12 |
| Ab'-a-ron | Ab-i-le'-ne | A'-chan 6 | Ad'-a-mi Ne'-keb | A'-dri-el 13 (a) |
| Ab'-ba 9 | A-bim'-e-el 13 | A'-char | A'-dar 1 | A-du'-el 13 |
| Ab'-da | A-bim'-e-lech 6 | A'-chaz 6 | Ad'-a-sa 9 | A-dul'-lam |
| Ab'-di 3 | A-bin'-a-dab | Ach'-bor | Ad'-a-tha 9 | A-dum'-mim |
| Ab-di'-as 15 | A-bin'-o-am | A-chi-ach'-a-rus | Ad'-be-el 13 (a) | A-e-di'-as 15 |
| Ab-di-el 4 13 | A-bi'-ram | A'-chim 6 | Ad'-dan | Æ'-gypt |
| Ab'-don | A-bi'-rom | A-chim'-e-lech 6 | Ad'-dar | Æ-ne'-as.—Virgil. |
| A-bed'-ne-go | A-bis'-a-i 5 | A'-chi-or | Ad'-di 3 | Æ-ne-as.—Acts 9. (a) |
| Ad'-bel 1 | Ab-i-se'-i | A-chi'-ram | Ad'-din | Æ'-non |
| Ad'-bel Beth-ma'-a-cah | Ab'-i-shag (a) | A'-chish | Ad'-do | Æ'-nos |
| Ad'-bel Ma'-im | A-bish'-a-i 5 (a) | Ach'-i-tob, or | Ad'-dus | Ag'-a-ba |
| Ad'-bel Me-ho'-lath | A-bish'-a-har | Ach'-i-tub | A'-der 1 | Ag'-a-bus |
| Ad'-bel Mis'-ra-im 16 | A-bish'-a-lom (a) | A-chit'-o-phen | Ad'-di-da | Al'-gag 1 11 |
| (a) | A-bish'-u-a 13 (a) | <i>A-kiit'-o-fel</i> | A'-di-el 13 | Al'-gag-ite |
| Ad'-bel Shit'-tim | Ab'-i-shur | Ach'-me-tha (a) | A'-din | Al'-gar |
| Ab'-e-san 11 | Ab'-i-sum | A'-chor | Ad'-i-na 9 (a) | Ag-a-re-nas |
| Ab'-e-sar 13 | Ab'-i-tal | Ach'-sa 9 | Ad'-i-no (a) | Ag'-e-o 7 |
| Ab'-bez | Ab'-i-tub | Ach'-shaph | Ad'-i-nus | Ag'-ge'-us 7 |
| Ab'-ga-rus 12 | A-bi'-ud (a) | Ach'-zib 6 | Ad'-i-tha 9 | Ag-noth-ta'-bor |
| Ad'-bi 3 | Ab'-ner | Ac'-i-pha | Ad'-i-tha'-im 16 | Al'-gur |
| A-bi'-a, or A-bi'-ah | †A'-bram, or | <i>As'-e-fa 7</i> | Ad'-la-i 5 | Al'-hab |
| A-bi-al'-bon 12 | A'-bra-ham | Ac'-i-tho | Ad'-mah | A-har'-ah 9 |
| A-bi'-a-saph | Ab'-sa-lom | A-cu'-a 13 | Ad'-ma-tha | A-har'-al |
| A-bi'-a-thar | A-bul'-bus | A'-cub 11 | Ad'-na 9 | A-has'-a-i 5 (a) |
| A-bib | Ac'-cad | Ad'-da | Ad'-nah 9 | A-has-u-e'-rus |
| A-bi'-dah 9 | Ac'-a-ron | Ad'-dad | ‡Ad'-o-nai 5 | A-ha'-va |

* *Aaron*.—This is a word of three syllables in Labbe, who says it is used to be pronounced with the accent on the penultimate; but the general pronunciation of this word in English is in two syllables, with the accent on the first, and as if written *A'-ron*. Milton uniformly gives it this syllabication and accent:

“Till by two brethren (those two brethren call

“Moses and *Aaron*) sent from God to claim

“His people from inthralment.”

Par. Lost, b. xii. v. 170.

† *Abarim*.—This and some other words are decided in their accentuation by Milton in the following verses:

“From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild

“Of southmost *Abarim* in Hesebon,

“And Horonaim, Seon's realm, beyond

“The flow'ry dale of Sibma, clad with vines,

“And Eleale to th' Asphaltick pool.”

Par. Lost, b. i. v. 407.

“Yet his temple high

“Rear'd in Azotus, dreaded through the coast

“Of Palestine, in Gath and Ascalon,

“And *Accaron* and Gaza's frontier bounds.”—*Ib.* 463

† *Abram* or *Abraham*.—The first name, of two syllables, was the patriarch's original name, but God increased it to the second, of three syllables, as a pledge of an increase in blessing. The latter name, however, from the feebleness of the *h* in our pronunciation of it, and from the absence of the accent, is liable to such an hiatus, from the proximity of two similar vowels, that, in the most solemn pronunciation, we seldom hear this name extended to three syllables. Milton has but once pronounced it in this manner, but has six times made it only two syllables: and this may be looked upon as the general pronunciation.

‡ *Adonai*.—Labbe, says his editor, makes this a word of three syllables only; which, if once admitted, why, says he, should he dissolve the Hebrew diphthong in *Sadaï, Sinaï, Tolmaï*, &c., and at the same time make two syllables of the diphthong in *Casteu*, which are commonly united into one? In this, says he, he is inconsistent with himself.—See *SINAI*.

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

| AL | AN | AR | AR | AS |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| A'-haz | A'-lo'-meth | A'-nah | Ar'-a-bah | Ar'-vad-ites 8 |
| A-haz-a i 5 | Al-ox-an'-dri-a (a) | An-a-ha'-rath | Ar-a-bat'-ti-ne | Ar'-za |
| A-ha-zi'-ah 15 | Al-ox-an'-dri-on | An-a-ji'-ah 5 15 | Ar'-a-bi-a | A'-sa |
| Ab'-ban | Al-le-lu'-jah | A'-nak | A'-rad | As-a-di'-as |
| A'-her | Al-le-lu'-yah 5 | An-a-kims | Ar'-rad-ite 8 | As'-a-el 13 |
| A'-hi 3 | A'-li'-ah | An'-a-mim (a) | Ar'-a-dus | As'-a-el (a) |
| A-hi'-ah | A'-li'-an | A-nam'-e-lech 6 | Ar'-rah 1 | As-a-i'-ah 5 |
| A-hi'-am | Al'-lom | A'-nan | A'-ran | As'-a-na |
| A-hi-e'-zor | Al'-lon Bac'-huth | An-a'-ni | Ar'-ran | A'-saph |
| A-hi'-hud | Al'-mo'-dad (a) | An-a-ni'-ah 15 | Ar'-a-rat | As'-a-phar |
| A-hi'-jah | Al'-mon, Dib-la-tha'-im 15 | An-a-ni'-as | Ar'-ra-nah (a) | As'-a-e-el 13 (a) |
| A-hi'-kam | Al'-loth | A-nan'-i-el 13 | Ar'-ba, or Ar'-bah | As-a-re'-lah |
| A-hi'-hud | Al'-na, than | A'-nath | Ar'-bal | As-baz'-a-reth |
| A-him'-a-az (a) | A'-pha | *A-nath'-e-ma | Ar'-bat'-tis | As'-ca-lon |
| A-hi'-man | Al'-phe-us | An'-a-thoth | Ar'-be-la (in Syria) | As'-e'-as |
| A-him'-e-lech | Al'-ta-ne'-us | An'-a-thoth-ite 8 | Ar'-bel'-la | As-e-bi'-a |
| A-him'-e-lek | Al'-ta-ne'-us | An'-drew | Ar'-bite 8 | As-e-bi'-a |
| A-hi'-moth | Al'-tas'-chith 6 | A'-nem, or A'-nen | Ar'-bo'-nai 5 | As-eb-e-bi'-a 15 |
| A-hin'-a-dab | Al'-the-kon | A'-ner | Ar'-che-la'-us (a) | A'-se'-nath |
| A-hin'-o-am | Al'-vah, or Al' van | A'-nes | Ar'-ches'-tra-tus | A'-ser |
| A-hi'-o | A'-lush | A'-neth | Ar'-che-vites 8 | A'-se'-rar |
| A-hi'-ra 9 | A'-mad | A'-ni-am | Ar'-chi 3 | Ash-a-bi'-ah 15 |
| A-hi'-ram | A-mad'-a-tha | A'-nim | Ar'-chi-at'-a-roth | A'-shan |
| A-hi'-ram-ites 8 | A-mad'-a-thus | An'-na 9 | Ar'-chip'-pus | Ash'-be-a |
| A-his'-a-mach 6 (a) | A'-mal | An'-na-as | Arch'-ites 8 | Ash'-bel |
| A-hish'-a-hur (a) | A-mal'-da | An'-nas | Arch | Ash'-bel-ites 8 |
| A-hi'-sham | Am'-a-lek | An-nu'-us 13 | Ar'-dath | Ash'-dod |
| A-hi'-shar | Am'-a-lek-ites 8 (a) | An-ti-lib'-a-nus | Ar'-dites 8 | Ash'-dodh-ites 8 |
| A-hi'-tob | A'-man | An-ti'-och 6 | Ar'-don | Ash'-dodh Pis'-gah |
| A-hi'-o-phel | Am'-a-na (a) | An-ti'-o-chis | A-re'-li 3 | A'-she-an |
| A-hi'-tub | Am-a-ri'-ah 15 | An-ti'-o-chus | A-re'-lites | Ash'-er |
| A-hi'-ud | Am'-a-sa | An-ti'-pas | A-re-op'-a-gite 8 | Ash'-i-math |
| Ab'-lah | A-mas'-a-i 5 (a) | An-tip'-a-tris | †A-re-op'-a-gus | Ash'-ke-naz |
| Ab'-lai 5 (a) | Am-a-shi'-ah 15 | An-ti'-pha | A'-res | Ash'-nah |
| A-ho'-e, or A-ho'-ah | Am-a-the'-is | An-to'-ni-a | Ar-e'-tas (a) | A'-shon |
| A-ho'-ite 8 | A'-ma-thi | An-to-thi'-jah 15 (a) | Ar'-e-us | Ash'-pe-maz |
| A-ho'-lah | Am-a-zi'-ah | An-toth-ite 8 | Ar'-gob | Ash'-ri-el 13 |
| A-hol'-ba | A'-men! Prin. 249. | A'-nub | Ar'-gol | Ash'-ta-roth |
| A-hol'-bah | A'-mi 3 | A'-nus | Ar'-id'-a-i 5 (a) | Ash'-te-moth |
| A-ho'-li-ab | A-min'-a-dab | Ap-a-me'-a | Ar'-id'-a-tha (a) | Ash'-ta-roth-ites 8 |
| A-hol'-i-bah 9 | A-mit'-tai 5 (a) | Aph-a-ra'-im 16 | Ar'-iel 9 | A-shu'-ath |
| A-ho-lib'-a-mah (a) | A-miz'-a-bad | A-phar'-sath-chites | Ar'-iel 4 12 | Ash'-ur |
| A-hu'-ma-i 5 (a) | Am'-mah | A-phar'-sites 8 | Ar-i-ma-the'-a | A-shu'-rim 13 |
| A-hu'-zam | Am-mad'-a-tha | A'-phek | Ar'-i-och 4 | Ash'-ur-ites 8 |
| A-huz'-zah | Am'-mi 3 | A'-phe'-kah (a) | Ar'-is'-a-i 5 (a) | A'-si-a |
| A-i 3 | Am-mid'-i-oi 4 | A'-pher-e-ma | Ar-is-to-bu'-lus (a) | As-i-bi'-as 15 |
| A-i'-ah 15 | Am'-mi-el 4 (a) | A'-pher'-ra | Ark'-ites | A'-si-el 13 (a) |
| A-i'-ath | Am-mi'-hud | A'-phi'-ah 15 | Ar-ma-ged'-don | A'-si-pha |
| A-i'-ja | Am-i-shad'-da-i 5 | Aph'-rah (a) | Ar-mi-shad'-a-i | As'-ke-lon |
| A-i'-jah | Am'-mon | Aph'-ses | Ar'-mon | †As'-ma-dai 5 |
| Al'-ja-lon (a) | Am'-mon-ites | A-poc'-a-lypse | Ar'-nan | As'-ma-veth |
| Al'-ja-lon | Am'-non | A-poc'-ry-pha | Ar'-ne-pher | As-mo-de'-us |
| Al'-je-leth Sha'-har | A'-nok | A-pol'-los | Ar'-non | As-mo-ne'-ans |
| Al'-je-leth | A'-mon | A-pol'-ly-on | Ar'-rod | As'-nah |
| Al'-in 5 | Am'-o-rites 8 | A-pol'-yon | Ar'-o-di 3 (a) | As-nap'-per |
| A-i'-oth | A'-mos | Ap'-pa-im 15 (a) | Ar'-o-er (a) | As'-schith 6 |
| A-i'-rus (a) | Am'-pli-as | Ap'-phi-a 3 (a) | Ar'-rom | A'-som |
| Ak'-kub | Am'-ram | Aph'-e-a | Ar'-pad, or Ar'-phad | As'-pa-tha |
| Ak-rab'-bim | Am'-ram-ites 8 | Ap'-phus | Ar'-sa-ces | As'-phar |
| A-lam'-e-lech 6 | Am'-ran | Aph'-us | Ar'-phax'-ad | As'-phar'-a-us |
| Al'-a-meth | Am'-ra-phen (a) | Aq'-ui-la (a) | Ar'-te-mas | As'-ri-el 13 |
| Al'-a-moth | Am'-zi 3 | Ar | Ar'-u-both | As-sa-bi'-as 15 |
| Al'-ci-mus | A'-nab | Ar'-ra | Ar'-u-mah 13 | As-sal'-i-moth |
| Al'-e-ma | An'-a-el 11 | Ar'-rab | Ar'-vad | As-sa-ni'-as 15 |

* *Anathema*.—Those who are not acquainted with the profound researches of verbal critics, would be astonished to observe what waste of learning has been bestowed on this word by Labbe, in order to show that it ought to be accented on the antepenultimate syllable. This pronunciation has been adopted by English scholars; though some divines have been heard from the pulpit to give it the penultimate accent, which so readily unites it in a trochaic pronunciation with *Maranatha*, in the first Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians: "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *Anathema maranatha*."

† *Areopagus*.—There is a strong propensity, in English readers of the New Testament, to pronounce this word with the accent on the penultimate syllable; and even some foreign scholars have contended that it ought to be so pronounced, from its derivation from *Ἀρειος πᾶγος*, the Doric dialect for *πῆγη*, the fountain of Mars, which was on a hill in Athens, rather than from *Ἀρειος μάγος*, the hill of Mars. But Labbe very justly despises this derivation, and says, that, of all the ancient writers, none have said that the *Areopagus* was derived from a fountain, or from a country near to a fountain; but all have confessed that it came from a hill, or the summit of a rock, on which this famous court of judicature was built. Vossius tells us, that St. Augustine, De Civ. Dei, l. x. cap. 10, calls this word *pagum Martis*, the village of

Mars, and that he fell into this error because the Latin word *pagus* signifies a village or street; but, says he, the Greek word signifies a hill, which, perhaps, was so called from *παγὰ* or *πῆγη*, (that is, fountain,) because fountains usually take their rise on hills. Wrong, however, as this derivation may be, he tells us it is adopted by no less scholars than Beza, Bædæus, and Sigonius. And this may show us the uncertainty of etymology in language, and the security of general usage; but, in the present case, both etymology and usage conspire to place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. Agreeably to this usage, we find the prologue to a play observe, that—

"The critics are assembled in the pit,
And form an *Areopagus* of wit."

† *Asmadai*.—Mr. Oliver has not inserted this word, but we have it in Milton:

"———On each wing
"Uriel and Raphael his vaunting foe,
"Though huge, and in a rock of diamond arm'd,
"Vanquish'd, Adramelech and *Asmadai*."

Par. Lost, b. vi. v. 363.

Whence we may guess the poet's pronunciation of it in three syllables; the diphthong sounding like the *ai* in *daily*.—See Rule 5, and the words *Sinai* and *Adonai*.

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

| AT | AV | AZ | AZ | AZ |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| As-si-de'-ans 13 | Ath-ai'-ah 15 | Av'-a-ran | A'-zaz | A-zil'-za |
| As'-sir | Ath-a-ii'-ah 15 | Av'-nim | *A-zaz'-zel | Az'-ma-veth (a) |
| As'-sos | Ath-a-ri'-as 15 | Av'-vims | Az-a-zil'-ah 15 | Az'-mon |
| As'-ta-roth | Ath-e-no'-bi-us | Av'-vites 8 | Az-baz'-a-reth | Az'-moth Ta'-bor |
| Ash'-ta-roth | Ath'-ons (a) | Av'-vith | Az'-buk | Az'-zor |
| As'-tar-te | Ath'-la-i 5 (a) | Az-a-e'-lus | A-zel'-kah 9 | A-zol'-tus |
| As'-tath | At'-roth | Az'-zah | Az'-zel | Az'-ri-el 13 |
| A-sup'-pim | At'-tai 5 (a) | Az'-zal | Az'-zem | Az'-ri-kam |
| A syn'-cri-tus | At-ta-li'-a 15 | Az-a-li'-ah 15 | Az-e-phu'-rith | A-zu'-bah |
| A'-tad | At-ta-lus | Az-a-ni'-ah 15 | Az'-zer | A'-zur |
| At'-a-rah | At-thar'-a-tes | Az-a-phi-on | Az-e'-tas | Az'-u-ran |
| A-tar'-ga-tis | Au'-gi-a 4 | Az'-ra | Az'-gad | Az'-y-mites |
| At'-a-roth | Au-ra-ni'-tis | Az-a-re-el (a) | Az'-i-a 15 | Az'-zah |
| A'-ter | Au-ra-nus | Az-a-ri'-ah 15 | Az'-i-e-i | Az'-zan |
| At-e-re-zil'-as 15 | Au-te us | Az-a-ri'-as 15 | Az'-i-el 13 (a) | Az'-zur |
| A'-thack | Av'-va | | | |

| BA | BE | BE | BE | BU |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| BA'-AL, or Bel | Ban'-u-as | Be-er'-she-ba (a) | Beth'-a-ne | Beth-u-li'-a 5 |
| BA'-al-ah (a) | Bar'-ab-bas | Be-esb'-te-rah | Beth-a-ri'-a-bah 9 | Beth'-zur |
| Ba-al-ath (a) | Bar'-a-chel 6 (a) | Be'-he-moth | Beth'-a-ran (a) | Beth'-zur |
| Ba'al-ath Be'-er | Bar'-a-chi'-as 15 | Be'-kah 9 | Beth'-ar-bel | Be-to'-li-us |
| Ba'-al Be-rith | Bar-a-chi'-as | Be'-la | Beth-a'-ven | Bet-o-mes'-tham |
| Ba'-al-le (a) | Ba'-rak | Be'-lah | Beth-a-z'-ma-veth (a) | Bet'-o-nim (a) |
| Ba'-al Gad' | Bar-ce'-nor | Be'-la-ites 8 | Beth-ba-al-me'-on | Be-u'-lah (a) |
| Ba'-al Ham'-on (a) | Bar'-go | Be'-e-mus | Beth-ba'-ra | Be'-zai 5 |
| Ba'-al Han'-an (a) | Bar-hu'-mites 8 (a) | Be'-ga-i 5 | Beth-ba'-rah 9 | Be-zal'-e-el (a) |
| Ba'-al Ha'-zor | Bar-ri'-ah 15 | Be'-li-al 13 | Beth'-ba-si 3 | Be'-zek |
| Ba'-al Her'-non | Bar-je'-sus | Be'-ma-im 16 | Beth-bir'-ei 3 | Be'-zer, or Boz'-ra |
| Ba'-al-i 3 | Bar-jo'-na | Be'-men | Beth'-car | Be'-zeth |
| Ba'-al-im.—Milton.(a) | Bar'-kos | Be'-shaz'-zar | Beth-da'-gon (a) | Bi'-a-tas |
| Ba'-al-is | Bar-na-bas | Be'-te-shaz'-zar | Beth-dib-la-tha'-im | Bich'-ri 3 6 |
| Ba'-al Me'-on | Bar-ro'-dis | Ben | Beth'-el | Bid'-kar |
| Ba'-al Pe'-or | Bar-sa-bas | Ben-ai'-ah 5 (a) | Beth'-el-ite | Big'-tha |
| Ba'-al Per'-a-zim (a) | Bar-ta-cus | Ben-am'-mi 3 | Beth-e'-mek | Big'-than |
| Ba'-al Shal'-i-sha (a) | Bar-thol'-o-mew | Ben-eb'-e-rak | Be'-ther | Big'-tha-na |
| Ba'-al Ta'-mar | Bar-ti-me'-us | Ben-e-ja'-a-kam (a) | Beth-es'-da | Big'-va-i 5 (a) |
| Ba'-al Ze'-bub | Bar-ru'-ch 6 | Ben-ha'-dad (a) | Beth-e'-mul | Bil'-dad |
| Ba'-al Ze'-phon | Bar-zil'-la-i 5 | Ben-ha'-il | Beth-ga'-der | Bil'-e-am (a) |
| Ba'-a-na | Bas'-ca-ma | Ben-ha'-nan (a) | Beth-ga'-mul | Bil'-gah 9 |
| Ba'-a-nah (a) | Bas'-shan, or | Ben'-ja-min | Beth-hac'-ce-rim 7 (a) | Bil'-ga-i 5 (a) |
| Ba'-a-nan (a) | Bas'-san | Ben'-ja-mite 8 | Beth-hak'-ser-im | Bil'-ha, or Bil'-hah |
| Ba'-a-nath | Bas'-shan Ha'-voth | Ben'-ja-mites | Beth-ha'-ran | Bil'-han |
| Ba-a-ni'-as 15 | Bas'-tir | Ben'-ju | Beth-hog'-lah 9 | Bil'-shan |
| Ba'-a-ra (a) | Bash'-co-math (a) | Ben-ur'-i 3 14 | Beth-ho'-rah | Bim'-hal |
| Ba'-a-sha 9 (a) | Bas'-dith | Be'-no - | Beth-je'-i-moth | Bin'-e-a 9 (a) |
| Ba'-a-shah | Bas'-math | Be-no'-ni 3 | Beth-leb'-a-oth | Bin'-nu-i 3 14 (a) |
| Ba-a-si'-ah 15 | Bas'-sa | Ben-zo'-hoth | Beth'-le-hem | Bir'-sha |
| Ba'-bel | Bas'-ta-i 5 | Be'-on | Beth-le-hem Eph'-ra- | Bir'-za-vith |
| Ba'-bi 3 | Bat'-a-ne | Be'-or | tah | Bish'-lam |
| Bab'-y-lon | Bath | Be'-ra | Beth-le-hem Ju'-dah | Bi-thi'-ah 15 |
| Ba'-ca | Bath'-a-loth | Be'-ra-chah 6 9 (a) | Beth-le-hem-ite 8 | Bith'-ron |
| Bach'-rites 8 | Bath-rab'-him | Be'-ra-chi'-ah 15 | Beth-le'-on | Biz-i-jo-thi'-ah 15 |
| Bac-chu'-rus | Bath'-she-ba | Be'-ra-i'-ah 15 | Beth-mar'-ca-both | Biz-i-jo-thi'-jah |
| Bach'-uth-Al'-lon | Bath'-shu-a 13 (a) | Be'-re-a | Beth-me'-on | Biz'-ha |
| Ba-go'-as | Bav'-a-i 5 (a) | Be'-red | Beth-nim'-rah 9 | Blas'-tus |
| Bag'-oi 3 5 | Be-a-li'-ah 15 | Be'-ri 3 | Beth-on'-ron | Bo-a-ner'-ges |
| Ba-ha'-rum-ite 8 | Be-a-loth (a) | Be'-ri-ah 15 | Beth-pa'-let | Bo'-az, or Bo'-oz |
| Ba-hu'-rim | Be'-an | Be'-rites 8 | Beth-paz'-zer | Boc'-cas |
| Ba'-jith | Beb'-a-i 5 (a) | Be'-rith | Beth-pe'-or | Boch'-e-ru 6 (a) |
| Bak-bak'-er (a) | Be'-cher | Be'-ni'-ce (a) | Beth-ph'-a-ge 12 (a) | Bo'-chim 6 |
| Bak'-buk | Be'-ker 6 | Be-ro'-dach Bal'-a- | Beth'-pha-ge 10 | Bo'-han |
| Bak-buk-i'-ah 15 | Bech'-o-rath (a) | den (a) | Beth'-phe-let | Bos'-cath |
| Ba-la-am 16 | Bech'-ti-leth | Be'-roth | Beth'-ra-bah 9 | Bo'-sor |
| †Ba'-lam | Be'-dad | Be'-o-thai 5 (a) | Beth'-ra-pho 9 (a) | Bos'-o-ra |
| Bal'-a-dan | Bed-a-i'-ah 15 | Be'-ro'-thath | Beth'-re-hob (a) | Bos'-rah 9 |
| Bal'-lah 9 | Be-el-i'-a-da | Be'-ryl | Beth-sa'-i-da 9 (a) | Bos'-ra-li 9 |
| Ba'-lak | Be-el'-sa-rus | Be'-ze'-lus | Beth'-sa-moz | Boz'-zez |
| Bal'-a-mo | Be-el-teth'-mus | Be'-sai 5 | Beth'-shan | Boz'-rah |
| Bal'-a-nus | Be-el'-ze-bub (a) | Be'-o-dei'-ah 9 15 (a) | Beth'-she'-an | Brig'-an-diae |
| Bal-tha'-sar 11 | Be'-er | Be'-sor | Beth'-she-mesh (a) | Buk'-ki 3 |
| Ba'-mah | Be-e'-ra (a) | Be'-tah | Beth'-shui'-tah 9 | Buk'-ki'-ah 15 |
| Ba'-moth | Be-e'-rah, or Be'-rah | Be'-ten | Beth'-si-mos | Bul'-rhymes dull |
| Ba'-moth Ba'-al | Be-e'-er-lim | Beth-ab'-a-ra | Beth-tap'-pu-a | Bo'-nah |
| Ban | Be-e'-ri 3 (a) | Beth-ab'-a-rah 9 | Beth-su'-ra 14 | Bun'-ni 3 |
| Ba'-ni 3 | Be-e'-ra-la'-i-roi | Beth'-a-nath (a) | Be-thu'-el 14 | Buz |
| Ba'-mid | Be-e'-roth (a) | Beth'-a-noth (a) | Be'-thul | Boz'-zi 3 |
| Ban-a-i'-as 15 | Be-e'-roth-ites 8 | Beth'-a-ny | | Buz'-ite 8 |
| Ban'-nus | | | | |

* *Aazel*.—This word is not in Mr. Oliver's Lexicon; but Milton makes use of it, and places the accent on the second syllable:

“—that proud honour claim'd

“*Aazel* as his right; a cherub tall.”

Par. Lost, b. i. v. 534.

† See *Canaan*, *Aaron*, and *Israel*.

‡ *Bethphage*.—This word is generally pronounced by the illiterate in two syllables, and without the second *h*, as if written *Bethl-page*.

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

| CA | CH | CH | CL | CY |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| CAB | Cap-pa-dō'-ci-a | Chal-de'-a | Che'-sil | Cle'-o-pas |
| Cab'-bon | Cap-pa-dō'-she-a | Chal'-nes | Che'-sud | Cle'-o-phas (a) |
| Cab'-ham | Car-a-ba'-si-on | Chan-nu-ne'-us | Che-sul'-loth | Clo'-e |
| Ca'-bul.—See BUL. | Car-a-ba'-ze-on | Char-a-ath'-a-lar | Che't-tim | Cni'-dus |
| Ca'd-dis | Car'-cha-mis 6 | Char'-a-ca | Che'-zib | Ni'-dus |
| Ca'-des | Car'-che-mish 6 (a) | Char'-a-sim (a) | Chi'-don | Col-ho'-zeh 9 |
| Ca'-desh | Ca'-re'-ah 9 | Char'-cus | Chil'-le-ab | Col'-li-us |
| Ca'il-a-phas 5 | Ca'-ri-a | Cha'-re-a | Chi'-li'-on (a) | Co'-los'-se |
| Cain | Car'-kas | Char'-mis | Chil'-mad | Co'-los'-si-ans |
| Ca-i'-nan (a) | Car-ma'-ni-ans | Char'-ran | Chim'-ham | Co'-tosh'-e-ans |
| Ca'i-rites 8 | Car'-me | Chas'-e-ba 13 | Chis'-leu, Cas'-leu, | Co-ni'-ah 15 |
| Ca'-lah | Car'-mel | Che'-bar 6 | or Cis'-leu (a) | Con-o-ni'-ah |
| Ca'l-a-mus | Car'-mel-ite 8 | Ched-er'-la'-o-mer (a) | Chis'-lon | Co'-os |
| Ca'l-col | Car'-mel-i-tess | Che'-lal | Chis'-loth Ta'-bor | Cor |
| Cal-dees' | Car'-mi 3 | Che'l'-ci-as | Chit'-tim | Cor'-be |
| Ca'-leb | Car'-mites 8 | Kel'-she-as | Chi'-un | Cor'-ban |
| Ca'-leb Eph'-ra-tah | Car'-na-im 15 | Che'l'-lub | Chlo'-e | Co'-ro |
| (a) | Car'-ni-on | Che'-lod | Cho'-ba | Cor'-inth |
| Ca'l'-tas | Car'-pus | Che'l'-lub | Cho-ra'-zin, or | Co-rin'-thi-ans |
| Ca'-a-mol'-a-lus | Car-she'-na (a) | Chel'-li-ans | Cho-ra'-sian, or | Co'-sam |
| Ca'l-neth | Ca-siph'-i-a | Che'l'-lus | Cho-ra'-zin | Cou'-tha |
| Ca'l-no | Cas'-leu | Che-lu'-bai 5 | Chos-a-me'-us | Coz |
| Ca,-phi 3 | Cas'-lu-him (a) | Che-lu'-bar | Cho-ze'-ba | Coz'-bi 3 |
| Ca'l'-va-ry | Cas'-phor | Chem'-a-rims | CHRIST | Cres'-cens |
| Ca'l'-va-re | Cas'-pis, or | Che'-mosh | Chub 6 | Crete |
| Ca mon | Cas'-phin | Che-ma'-a-nah 9 | Kub | Cre'-trans |
| Ca-na | Ca-thu'-ath 13 | Chen'-a-ni 3 | Chun | Cretes |
| *Ca'-na-an (a) | Ce'-dron 7 | Chen-a-ni'-ah 15 | Chu'-sa, or Chu'-za | Cre'-ti-ans |
| Ca'-na-an-ites 8 | Cei'-lan | Che'-phar Ha-am- | Chush'-an Rish-a- | Cre'-she-ans |
| Can'-nan-ites | Ce-le-mi'-a 9 | mo-nai 5 | tha'-im 15 | Cu'-bit |
| Can'-neh 9 | Cen'-chre-a 6 | Cheph-i'-rah 6 9 | Chu'-si | Cush |
| Can'-nee | Cen-de-be'-us | Che'-ran | Cin'-ner-eth, or | Cu'-shan |
| Can'-veh 9 | Cen-tu'-ri-on | Che'-re-as | Cin'-ner-oth | Cu'-shan Rish-a- |
| Can'-vee | Ce'-phas | Cher'-eth-ims | Cir'-a-ma | tha'-im 15 |
| †Ca-per-na-um 16 | Ce'-ras | Cher'-eth-ites 8 | Ci'-sai 5 | Cu'-shi 3 |
| Caph-ar-sa'-a-ma | Ce'-teb | Cher'-rith, or | Cis'-leu | Cuth, or Cuth'-ah |
| Ca-phen'-a-tha 9 | Cha'-bris 6 | Che'-rish | Cith'-e-rus | Cu'-the-ans |
| Ca-phi'-ra 9 | Cha'-di-as | Cher'-ub 6 | Cit'-tims | Cyl-a-mon |
| Caph'-tor | Chal'-re-as | Cher'-u-bim | Clau'-da | Cy-re'-ne |
| Caph'-to-rim | Chal'-ce-do-ny | Ches'-a-lou (a) | Cle-a'-sa | Cy-re'-ni-us |
| Caph'-to-rims | Chal'-col | Che'-sed | Clam'-ent | |

| DA | DE | DI | DI | DU |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| DAB'-A-REH 9 | Dan-ja'-an | Ded'-a-nims | Diz'-a-hab | Do-cus |
| Dab'-ba-she-th | Dan'-nah | Da-ha'-vites 8 | Di'-drachm | Dod'-a-i 5 |
| Dab'-e-rath | Dan'-o-brath | De'-kar | Di'-dram | Dod'-a-nim (a) |
| Da'-bri-a | Da'-ra | Del-a-i'-ah 5 | Di'-ty-mus 6 | Dod'-a-vah 9 (a) |
| Da-co'-bi 3 | Da'-da | Del'-lah (a) | Dil'-lah, or Dil'-dah | Do-do |
| Dad-de'-us | Da'-ri-an | De'-mas | Dil'-e-an (a) | Do'-eg |
| Da'-gon | Da'-kon | Der'-be | Din'-mah | Doph'-kah 9 |
| Dai'-san 5 | De'-than | Dos'-gau | Di'-mon | Dor |
| Da'-a-i'-ah 5 | Dath'-e-mah, or | De-u'-el 17 (a) | Di-mo'-nah 9 | Dor'-ra |
| Dal'-il-lah | Dath'-mah | Deu-ter-on'-o-my | Di'-nah 9 | Dor'-cas |
| Dal-ma-nu'-tha | De'-vid | Dib'-la-im 16 (a) | Di'-nah-ites 8 | Dor-rym'-e-nes |
| Dal'-phon | De'-bir | Dib'-lath | Din'-la-bah 9 (a) | Do-sith'-e-us |
| Dam'-a-ris | †Deb'-o-rah | Di'-bon | Di-ot'-re-phas (a) | Do'-tha-im, or |
| Dam-a-scenes' | De-cap'-o-lis | Dib'-hon Gad | Di'-shan | Do'-than 16 |
| Dan | De'-dan | Dib'-ri 3 | Di'-shon | Du'-mah 9 |
| Dan'-ites 8 (a) | Ded'-a-nim (a) | Dib'-za-hab, or | Diz'-a-hab | Du'-ra |
| Dan'-i-el 13 | | | | |

| EC | EG | EL | EL | EL |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| E'-A-NAS | Ed | Eg'-lon | E'-lam-ites 8 | E-le-a'-zer |
| E'-bal | E'-dar | Eg'-gypt | E'-lah 9 | E-le-a-zu'-rns |
| E'-bed | E'-den | E'-hi 3 | E'-lath | El-el-o'-he Is'-ra-el |
| E-bed'-me-lech | E'-der | E'-hud | El-beth'-el | El-ku'-the-rus |
| Eb-en-e'-zer | E'-des | E'-ker | El-ci-a | El-eu-za'-i 3 5 |
| E'-her | E'-di-as | Ekl'-re-bel | El'-she-a | El-ha'-nan |
| E-bi'-a-saph | Ed'-na | Ekl'-ron | El-da-ah (a) | E'-li 3 |
| E-bro'-nah | E'-dom | Ekl'-ron-ites 8 | El'-dad | E-li'-ab |
| E-ca'-nus | E'-dom-ites 8 (a) | E'-la | E'-le-ad (a) | E-li'-a-da (a) |
| Ec-bat'-a-na | Ed'-re-i 3 | El'-a-dah (a) | E-le-a'-leh 9 (a) | E-li'-a-dah |
| Ec-cle-si-as'-tes | Eg'-lah | El'-lah | E-le-a'-le.—Milton. | E-li'-a-dun |
| Ec-cle-si-as'-ti-cus | Eg'-la-im 16 | El'-lam | E-le-a'-sah 9 (a); | E-li'-ah 9 |

* *Canaan*.—This word is not unfrequently pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the second. But Milton, who in his *Paradise Lost* has introduced this word six times, has constantly made it two syllables, with the accent on the first. This is perfectly agreeable to the syllabication and accentuation of *Isaac* and *Balaam*, which are always heard in two syllables. This suppression of a syllable in the latter part of these words arises from the absence of accent: an accent on the second syllable would prevent the hiatus arising from the two vowels, as it does in *Baal* and *Baalim*, which are always heard in two and three syllables respectively.—See ADONAI.

† *Capernaum*.—This word is often, but improperly, pronounced with the accent on the penultimate.

‡ *Deborah*.—The learned editor of Labbe tells us, that this word has the penultimate long, both in Greek and Hebrew; and yet he observes that our clergy, when reading the Holy Scriptures to the people in English, always pronounce it with the accent on the first syllable; "and why not," says he, "when they place the accent on the first syllable of *orator*, *auditor*, and *successor*?" "But," continues he, "I suppose they accent them otherwise when they speak Latin." Who doubts it?

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

| EL | EN | ER | ET | EZ |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| E-li'-ab-ba 9 (a) | E-li-shu'-a 13 (a) | En'-dor | E'-ran | Eth'-ba-al (a) |
| E-li'-a-kim | E-lis'-i-mus | E'-ne-as (a) | E'-ran-ites 8 | E'-ther |
| E-li'-a-li 3 | E-li'-hu | En-eg'-la'-im 16 | E'-ras'-tus | Eth'-ma |
| E-li'-am | E-li'-ud | En-e-mes'-sar | E'-rech 6 | Eth'-nan |
| E-li'-as 15 | E-liz'-a-phan (a) | E-ne'-ni as | E'-ri 3 | Eth'-ni 3 |
| E-li'-a-saph | E-li'-zur | En-gan'-nim | E'-sa | Eu-as-i-bus |
| E-li'-a-shib | El'-ka-nah (a) | En'-ge-di 7 (a) | E-sa-i-as 5 | Eu-bu'-lu (a) |
| E-li'-a-sis | El'-ko-shite 8 | En-had'-dah 9 | E'-sar-had'-don | Eve |
| E-li'-a-tha, or | El'-la-sar | En-hak'-ko-ro (a) | E'-sau | E'-vi 3 |
| E-li'-a-thah | El'-mo-dam (a) | En-ha'-zor | Es'-dras | E'-vil Mer-o'-dach (a) |
| E-li'-a-zar | El'-na-am (a) | En-mish'-pat | Es'-dre'-lon 13 | Eu'-na-than |
| E-li'-dad | El'-na-than (a) | E'-noch 6 | Es'-e-bon | Eu-ni'-ce |
| E'-li-el 13 | E'-lon | E'-nock | E-se'-bri-as | Eu-o'-di-as |
| E-li-e'-na-i 5 | El'-lon-ites 8 | E'-non | E'-sek | Eu-pol'-e-mus |
| E-li-e'-zer | El'-lon Beth'-ha-nan | E'-nos | Esh'-ba-al (a) | Eu-roc'-ly-don |
| E-li'-ha-ba | (a) | E'-nosh | Esh'-ban | Eu'-ty-chus |
| El-i-hae'-na-i 5 | E'-loth | En-rim'-mon | Esh'-col | Ex'-o-dus |
| El-i-ho'-reph | El'-pa-al (a) | En-ro'-gel 13 | E'-she-an (a) | E'-zar |
| E-li'-hu | El'-pa-let | En'-she-mesh (a) | E'-shek | Ez'-ba-i 3 5 |
| E-li'-as 15 | El'-pa'-ran | En-tap'-pu-ah 9 | Esh'-ka-lon | Ez'-bon |
| E-li'-jah 9 | El'-te-keh 9 (a) | Ep'-a-phras | Esh'-ta-ol | Ez-e-chi'-as |
| El'-i-ka (a) | El'-te-keth | E-paph-ro-di'-tus | Esh'-tau-lites 8 | Ez-e-ki'-as |
| E'-lim | El'-te-kon (a) | E'-pen'-e-tus | Esh-tem'-o-a (a) | E-ze'-ki-el 13 |
| E-lim'-e-lech 6 | El'-to-lad (a) | E'-phah | Esh-ter'-moth | E'-zel |
| E-li-oe'-na-i 5 (a) | E'-lul | E'-phai 5 | Esh'-ton | E'-zem |
| E-li-o'-nas | E-lul'-za-i 5 | E'-pher | Es'-li 3 | E'-zer |
| El'-i-phal | El'-y-ma'-is | El'-phes-dam'-mim | Es-ma-chi'-ah 15 | Ez-e-ri'-as 15 |
| E-light'-a-leh 9 | El'-y-mas (a) | Eph'-lal | E-so'-ra | Ez'-il-as 15 |
| E-li'-phaz (a) | El'-za-bod | E'-phod | Es'-ril | El'-zi-on Ge'-bar, or |
| E-light'-e-let | El'-za-phan | E'-phor | Es'-rom | El'-zi-on-ge'-ber (a) |
| E-lis'-a-beth | Em-al-cut-el 17 | Eph'-pha-tha | Es-senes' 8 | Ez'-nito 8 |
| El-i-sar'-us | E-man-u-el 17 | E'-phra-im 18 | Esh'-ha-ol | Ez'-ra |
| El-i-se'-us | E'-mims | El'-phra-im-ites 8 | Es'-ther | Ez'-ra-bite 8 |
| E-li'-sha 9 | *Em'-na-us | Eph'-ra-tah (a) | E'-ter | Ez'-ri 3 |
| E-li'-shah | Em'-mer | Eph'-rath (a) | El'-tam | Ez'-riel 13 |
| E-lish'-a-ma (a) | E'-mor | Eph'-rath-ites 8 | E'-tham | Ez'-ril |
| E-lish'-a-mah | E'-nam | E'-phron | E'-than | Ez'-ron, or Hez'-ron |
| E-lish'-a-phot (a) | E'-nan | Er | Eth'-a-nim (a) | Ez'-ron-ites 8 |
| E lish'-e-ba | | | | |

| GA | GE | GE | GI | GU |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| GA'-AL | Gar'-mitos 8 | Gem-a-ri'-ah 15 | Ge'-zer | Git'-tah He'-pher |
| Ga'-ash | Gash'-mu | Ge-ne'-zar 13 | Ge'-zer-ites 8 | Git'-ta-im 15 (a) |
| Ga'-ba | Ga'-tam | Ge-nes'-a-reth 7 | Gi'-ah | Git'-tite |
| Gab'-a-el 13 | Gath | Gen'-e-sis | Gib'-bar | Git'-tites 8 |
| Gab'-a-tha | Gath He'-pher (a) | Jen'-e-sis | Gib'-be-thon | Git'-tith |
| Gab'-bai 5 | Gath Rim'-mon | Gen-ne'-us | Gib'-e-a 9 | Git'-zo-nite 8 |
| Gab'-ba-tha | Gau'-lan | Gen-u'-bath (a) | Gib'-e-ah 9 | Glede |
| Ga'-bri-as | Gau'-lon | Gen'-tiles 8 | Gib'-e-ath | Gni'-dus |
| Ga'-bri-el 13 | Ga'-za | Jen'-tiles | Gib'-e-on | Ni'-dus |
| Gad | Gaz'-a-bar | Ge'-on | Gib'-e-on-ites 8 | Go'-ath |
| Gad'-a-ra | Ga-za'-ra | Ge'-ra | Gib'-lites 8 | Gob |
| Gad-a-renes' 8 | Ga'-zath-ites 8 | Ge'-rah 9 | Gid'-dal-ti 3 | Gog |
| Gad'-des | Ga'-zer | Ge'-rar | Gid'-del | Go'-lan |
| Gad'-di-el 13 (a) | Ga-ze'-ra 13 | Ger'-a-sa 9 | Gid'-e-on 7 | Go'-go-tha |
| Ga'-di 3 | Ga'-zez | Ger'-ga-shi 3 | Gid-e-o'-ni 3 | Go'-li'-ah 9 |
| Gad'-ites 8 | Gaz'-ites 8 | Ger'-ga-shites 8 | Gi'-dom | Go'-li'-ath |
| Ga'-ham | Gaz'-zam | Ger-ge-senes' 8 | Gi'-er Eal'-gle | Go'-mer |
| Ga'-har | Ge'-ba 7 | Ger'-i-zim 7 | Jyl'-er Eagle | Go-mor'-rah |
| Ga'-i-us | Ge'-bal | Ger-rin'-i-ans | Gi'-hon | Go'-pher-wood |
| Ga'-yus | Ge'-bar | Ger-rw'-ans | Gi'-la-lai 5 (a) | Gor'-gi-as |
| Ga'-a-ad | Ge'-ber | Ger'-shom | Gi'-bo-a (a) | Gor'-je-as |
| Ga'-lal | Ge'-bim | Ger'-shon | Gi'-e-ad | Gor'-ty-na |
| Ga'-e-ed (a) | Ged-a-li'-ah 15 | Ger'-shon-ites 8 | Gi'-e-ad-ite 8 | Go'-shen |
| Ga'-ga-ha | Ged'-dur | Ger'-shur | Gi'-gal 7 | Go-thon'-i-el 13 |
| Ga'-i-lee | Ge'-der | Ge'-sem | Gi'-jah 9 | Go'-zan |
| Ga'-lm | Ge-de'-rah 14 (a) | Ge'-shan | Gi'-lon-ite 8 (a) | Gra'-ba |
| Ga'-li-o | Ge-d-e-rite 8 | Ge'-shem | Gi-m'-o | Gre'-cia 9 |
| Gam'-a-el 13 | Ge-de'-roth 13 (a) | Ge'-shur | Gi'-nath | Gre'-she-a |
| Ga-ma'-li-el 13 | Ged-e-roth-a'-im 16 | Gesh'-u-ri 3 | Gi-n'-ne-tho (a) | Gud'-go-dah |
| Gam'-ma-dims (a) | Ge'-dor | Gesh'-u-rites 8 | Gi-n'-ne-thon (a) | Gu'-ni 3 |
| Ga'-mul | Ge'-dor | Ge'-thur | Gi-r'-ga-shi 3 | Gu'-nites 8 |
| Gar | Ge-ha'-zi 7 13 | Geth-o-li'-as 15 | Gi-r'-ga-shites 9 | Gur |
| Ga'-reb | Gel'-i-loth (a) | Geth-sem'-a-ne | Gi-s'-pa 9 | Gur-ba'-al |
| Gar'-i-zim | Ge-mal'-li 3 | Ge-u'-el 17 (a) | | |

| HA | HA | HA | HA | HA |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| HA-A-HASH'-TA-RI | Hach'-mo-ni 3 | Ha-das'-sa 9 | Hag'-a-bah 9 (a) | Hag'-gi'-ah 15 |
| Ha-bai'-ah 5 (a) | Hach'-mo-nite 8 | Ha-das'-sah | Hag'-a-i 5 | Hag'-gites 8 |
| Hab'-ak-kuk | Ha'-da | Ha-dat'-tah 9 | Ha'-gar | Hag'-gith |
| Ha-ba-z-i-ni'-ah 15 | Ha'-dad | Ha'-did | Ha-gar'-ones' 8 | Ha'-i 5 |
| Ha-ber'-ge-on | Had-ad-e'-zer | Had'-la-i 5 (a) | Ha'-gar-ites 8 | Hak'-ka-tan |
| Ha'-bor | Had-ad Rim'-mon | Ha-do'-ram | Hag'-ga-i 5 | Hak'-koz |
| Hach-a-li'-ah 15 | Ha'-dar | Hag'-drach 6 | Hag'-ge-ri 3 | Ha-ku'-pha 1 |
| Hach'-i-lah (a) | Had'-a-shah (a) | Ha'-gab | Hag'-gi 3 | Ha'-lah 9 |

Emmaus.—This word is often very improperly pronounced in two syllables, as if divided into *Em'-maus*

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

| HA | HA | HE | HO | HY |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Ha'-lac | Har'-hur | Ha'-zer Shu'-sim | He-ro'-di-as | Ho'-man, or |
| Hal'-lul | Ha'-rim | Haz'-e-zon Ta'-mar (a) | He-ro'-di-an | He'-man |
| Ha' li 3 | Ha'-riph | Ha'-zi-el 13 (a) | He'-seb | Ho'-mer |
| Hal le-lu'-jah | Har'-ne-pher (a) | Ha'-zo | He'-sed | Hoph'-ni 3 |
| Hal-le-lu'-yah | Ha'-rod | Ha'-zor | Hesh'-bon | Hoph'-rah |
| Hal-lo'-esh | Ha'-rod-ite 8 | Haz'-u-bah 9 | Hesh'-mon | Hor |
| Han | Har'-o-eh 9 (a) | He'-ber | Heth | Ho'-ram |
| Ha' man | Ha'-ro-rite 8 | He'-ber-ites 8 | Heth'-lon | Ho'-reb |
| Ha'-math, or | Har'-o-sheth | He'-brews | Hez'-e-ki 3 (a) | Ho'-rem |
| He'-math | Har'-sha 9 | He'-bron | Hez-e-ki'-ah 15 | Hor-a-gid'-dad |
| Ha'-math-ite 8 | Ha'-rum | He'-bron-ites 8 | He'-zer, or He'-zir | Ho'-ri 3 |
| Ha'-math Zo'-bah | Ha'-ru'-naph | Heg'-a-i 5 | He'-zi-a | Ho'-rims |
| Ham'-math | Ha'-ru'-phite 8 | He'-ge 7 | He'-zi-on (a) | Ho'-rites 8 |
| Ham-med'-a-tha | Ha'-ruz | He'-lah 9 | Hez'-ra-i 15 | Ho'-mah |
| Ham'-e-lech 6 | Has-a-di'-ah 15 | He'-lam | Hez'-ro | Hor-o-na'-im 15 (a) |
| Ham'-i-tal | Has-e-nu'-ah 13 | Hel'-bah 9 | Hez'-ron | Ho'-o-nites 8 |
| Ham-mol'-e-keth (a) | Hash-a-bi'-ah 15 (a) | Hel'-bon | Hez'-ron-ites 8 | Ho'-aa, or Has'-ah |
| Ham'-mon | Hash-ab'-nah 9 | Hel'-chi'-ah 15 | Hid'-da-i 5 | Ho'-san-na |
| Ham'-o-nah | Hash-ab-ni'-ah 15 | Hel'-da-i 5 (a) | Hid'-de-kei | Ho'-se'-a 9 |
| Ha'-mon Gog | Hash-bad'-a-na 9 (a) | He'-leb | Hi'-el | Ho'-se'-a |
| Ha'-mor | Ha'-shem | He'-led | Hi'-er'-eel 13 | Hosh-a-i'-ah 15 |
| Ha'-moth | Hash-mo'-nah 9 | He'-lek | Hi'-er'-e-moth | Hosh'-a-ma (a) |
| Ha'-moth Dor | Ha'-shum | He'-lek-ites 8 | Hi'-er'-i-lus | Ho'-she'-a 8 |
| Ha-mu'-el 17 (a) | Ha-shu'-pha 9 (a) | He'-lem | Hi'-er'-mas | Ho'-tham |
| Ha'-mul | Has'-rah | He'-leph | Hi'-er-on'-y-mus | Ho'-than |
| Ha'-mul-ites 8 | Has-se-na'-ah 9 | He'-lez | Hig'-gai-on 5 | Ho'-thir |
| Ha'-mul-tal (a) | Ha-su'-pha 9 | He'-li 3 | Hi'-len | Huk'-kok |
| Ha-nam'-e-el 13 (a) | Ha'-tach 6 | Hel'-ka-i 5 (a) | Hil'-ki'-ah 15 | Hul |
| Ha'-nan | Ha'-tach | Hel'-kath | Hil'-lel | Hul'-dah 9 |
| Ha-nan'-e-el 13 (a) | Ha'-thath | Hel'-kath Haz'-zu-rim | Hin | Hulm'-tah |
| Ha-na'-ni 3 (a) | Hat'-i-ta | Hel'-ki'-as 15 | Hin'-nom | Hul'-pham |
| Ha-na'-ni'-ah 15 | Hat'-til | He'-lon | Hi'-rah | Hul'-pham-ites 8 |
| Ha'-nes | Hat-ti'-pha (a) | He'-man | Hi'-ram | Hup'-pah |
| Han'-i-el 13 | Hat'-tush | He'-math, or | Hir-ca'-nus | Hup'-pim |
| Han'-nah 9 | Hau'-ran | Ha'-math | Hir-kil'-jah 15 | Hur |
| Han'-na-thon | Hav'-i-lah 9 (a) | Hem'-dan | Hit'-tites 8 | Hu'-rai 5 (a) |
| Han'-ni-el 3 | Ha'-voth Ja'-ir | Hen | Hi'-vites 8 | Hu'-ram |
| Ha'-noch | Haz'-a-el 13 (a) | He'-na 9 | Ho'-ba, or Ho'-bah | Hu'-ri 3 |
| Ha'-noch-ites 8 | Ha-zai'-ah 5 (a) | Hen'-a-dad (a) | Ho'-bab | Hu'-shah 9 |
| Ha'-nun | Ha'-zar Ad'-dar | He'-noch 6 | Hod | Hu'-shai 5 (a) |
| Haph-a-ra'-im 15 | Ha'-zar E'-nan | He'-pher | Hod-a-i'-ah 15 | Hu'-sham (a) |
| Ha'-ra | Ha'-zar Gad'-lah | He'-pher-ites 8 | Hod-a-vil'-ah 15 (a) | Hu'-shath-ite 8 |
| Ha'-ra-dah 9 (a) | Ha'-zar Hat'-ti-con | Heph'-zi-bah 9 | Ho'-dish | Hu'-shim |
| Ha-ra-i'-ah 15 | Ha'-zar Ma'-veth | He'-ram | Ho'-de'-va 9 | Hu'-shub |
| Ha'-ran | Ha'-za'-roth | He'-res | Ho'-de'-vah 9 | Hu'-shu-bah 9 |
| Ha'-ra-rite 8 | Ha'-zar Shu'-el | He'-resh | Ho'-di'-ah 15 | Huz |
| Har-bo'-na (a) | Ha'-zar Su'-sah | Her'-mas | Ho'-di'-jah 15 (a) | Hu'-zoth |
| Har-bo'-nah | Ha'-zar Su'-sim | Her-mog'-e-nes | Hog'-lah | Huz'-zab |
| Ha'-reph | Ha'-zel El-po'-ni 3 | Her'-mon | Ho'-ham | Hy-das'-pes |
| Ha'-reth | (a) | Her'-mon-ites 8 | Ho'-len | Hy-e'-na 9 |
| Har'-has | Ha-ze'-rim (a) | Her'-od | Hol-o-fer'-nes | Hy-men-e'-lus |
| Har'-ha-ta 9 | Ha-ze'-roth (a) | He-ro'-di-ans | Ho'-lon | |

| IK | IR | IS | IT | IZ |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Ib'-HAR | I'-lai 5 (a) | Ir-she'-mish | I'-shod | Ith'-nan |
| Ib'-le-am (a) | Im | I'-ru | Ish'-pan | Ith'-ra 9 |
| Ib-nei'-ah 9 (a) | Im'-lah 9 | I'-sa-ac | Ish'-tob | Ith'-ran |
| Ib-ni'-jah 9 | Im'-mah 9 | I'-zak | Ish'-u-a 9 | Ith'-re-am (a) |
| Ib'-ri 3 | Im-man'-u-el 17 | I-sai'-ah 5 | Ish'-u-ai 5 | Ith'-rites 8 |
| Ib'-zan | Im'-mer | Is'-cah | Is-ma-chi'-ah 15 | It'-tah Ka'-zin |
| Ich'-a-bod (a) | Im'-na, or Im'-nah | Is-car'-i-ot | Is-ma-i'-ah 15 | It'-ta-i 5 |
| I-co'-ni-um | Im'-rah | Is'-da-el 13 | Is'-pah | It-u-re'-a 13 |
| Id'-a-lan 9 | Im'-ri 3 | Ish'-bah 9 | *Is'-ra-el | I'-vah |
| Id'-bath | I-o-ta 9 | Ish'-bak | Is'-ra-el-ites 8 | Iz'-e-bar 13 (a) |
| Id'-do | Iph-e-dei'-ah 15 (a) | Ish'-bi Be'-nob | Is'-sa-char | Iz'-har |
| Id'-u-el 13 | Ir | Ish'-bo-sheth (a) | Is-tal-cu'-rus 13 | Iz'-har-ite 8 |
| Id-u-mæ'-a 9 | I'-ra | I'-shi 3 | Is'-u-i 3 13 | Iz-ra-hi'-ah 15 |
| Id-u-mæ'-ans | I'-rad | I-shi'-ah 15 | Is'-u-ites 8 | Iz'-ra-hite |
| I'-gal | I'-ram | I-shi'-jah 15 | Ith'-a-i, or It'-a-i 5 (a) | Iz-ra-i'-ah, or |
| Ig-da-li'-ah 15 | I'-ri 3 | Ish'-ma 9 | It'-a-ly | Is-ra-i'-ah 9 |
| Ig-e-ab'-a-rim 7 | I'-ri'-jah 15 | Ish'-ma-el 13 | It'-a-mar (a) | Iz'-re-el 13 |
| Ig'-e-al 7 | Ir'-na-hash (a) | Ish'-ma-el-ites 8 | Ith'-i-el 13 | Iz'-ri 3 |
| I'-jon | Ir'-ron | Ish-ma-i'-ah 15 | Ith'-mah 9 | Iz'-rites 8 |
| Ik'-kesh | Ir'-pe-el 13 | Ish'-me-rai 5 | | |

* *Israel*.—This word is colloquially pronounced in two syllables, and not unfrequently heard in the same manner from the pulpit. The tendency of two vowels to unite, when there is no accent to keep them distinct, is the cause of this corruption, as in *Canaan, Isaac*, &c.; but, as there is a greater difficulty in keeping separate two unaccented vowels of the same kind, so the latter corruption is more excusable than the former; and therefore, in my opinion, this word ought always in public pronunciation, especially in reading the Scripture, to be heard in three syllables. Milton introduces this word four times

in his *Paradise Lost*, and constantly makes it two syllables only. But those who understand English prosody know, that we have a great number of words which have two distinct impulses, that go for no more than a single syllable in verse, such as *heaven, given*, &c.: *higher* and *dyer* are always considered as dissyllables; and *hire* and *dire*, which have exactly the same quantity to the ear, but as monosyllables. *Israel*, therefore, ought always, in deliberate and solemn speaking, to be heard in three syllables. The same may be observed of *Raphael* and *Michael*.

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

| JA | JE | JE | JO | JU |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| JAL-A-KAN | Jan'-na 9 | Je-hi'-e-li 3 (a) | Jesh-a-ni'-ah 5 | Jo'-ha 9 |
| Ja-ak'-o-bah 9 (a) | Jan'-nes | Je-hish'-a-i 5 | Jesh'-a-nah (a) | Jo'-ha'-nan |
| Ja-a'-la | Ja-no'-ah 9 | Je-his-ki'-ah 15 | Jesh-ar'-e-lah (a) | John |
| Ja-a'-lah 9 (a) | Ja-no'-bah 9 | Je-ho'-a-dah | Jesh-eb'-u-ab (a) | Jon |
| Ja-a'-lam | Ja'-num | Je-ho-ad'-dan | Jesh-eb'-e-ah 9 | Jo'i'-a-da 9 (a) |
| Ja'-a-nai 5 (a) | Ja'-phet | Je-ho'-a-haz (a) | Je'-sher | Jo'i'-a-kim (a) |
| Ja-ar'-e-or'-a-gin | Ja'-pheth | Je-ho'-ash | Jesh'-i-mon | Jo'i'-a-rib (a) |
| Ja-as-a-ni'-a | Ja'-phil'-ah 15 | Je-ho'-ha-dah 9 | Je-shish'-a-i 5 | Jok'-de-am (a) |
| Ja'-a-sau (a) | Japh'-let | Je-ho'-a-nan (a) | Jesh-o-ha-i'-ah 15 | Jo'-kim |
| Ja-a'-si-el 13 (a) | Japh'-le-ti 3 (a) | Je-hoi'-a-chin 6 | Jesh-o-u-a 13 | Jok'-me-an (a) |
| Ja-a'-zah 9 | Ja'-pho | Je-hoi'-a-da | Jesh'-u-run | Jok'-ne-am (a) |
| Ja-az-a-ni'-ah 15 (a) | Jar | Je-hoi'-a-kim | Je-si'-ah 15 | Jok'-shan |
| Ja-a'-zar | Ja'-rah 9 | Je-hoi'-a-rib | Je-sim'-i-el | Jok'-tan |
| Ja-a'-zi'-ah 15 | Ja'-reb | Je-hon'-a-dab | Je'-se | Jok'-the-el 13 (a) |
| Ja-a'-zi-el 13 (a) | Ja'-red | Je-hon'-a-athan | Je'-u-a 13 | Jo'-na 9 |
| Ja'-bal | Ja'-e-si'-ah 15 | Je-ho'-ram | Je'-u-i 3 | Jon'-a-dab |
| Jab'-bok | Jar'-ha 9 | Je-ho-shab'-e-ath | Je'-u-s | Jo'-nah 9 |
| Jab'-besh | Ja'-rib | Je-hosh'-a-phat 12 | Je'-ther | Jo'-nan |
| Jab'-hez | Jar'-muth | Je-hosh'-e-ba | Je'-theth | Jo'-nas |
| Jab'-bin | Ja-ro'-ah 9 (a) | Je-hosh'-u-a | Jeth'-lah | Jon'-a-athan |
| Jab'-ne-el 13 (a) | Jas'-a-el 13 | Je-ho'-vah | Je'-thro | Jo'-nath E'-lim Ra- |
| Jab'-neh 9 | Ja'-shem | Je-ho'-vah Jil'-reth | Je'-tur | cho'-chim 6 |
| Ja'-chan | Ja'-shen | Je-ho'-vah Nis'-si | Je'-u-el 13 | Jop'-na |
| Ja'-chin | Ja'-sher | Je-ho'-vah Shal'-lom | Je'-ush | Jo'-ra |
| Ja'-chin-ites 8 | Ja-sho'-be-am (a) | Je-ho'-vah Sham'-mah | Je'-uz | Jo'-ra-i 5 (a) |
| Ja-cob | Jash'-ub | Je-ho'-vah Tsid'-ke- | Jew'-rie | Jo'-ram |
| Ja-cu'-bus 13 | Jash'-u-bi Le'-hem | nu | Jez-a-ni'-ah 15 | Jor'-dan |
| Ja-da | Jash'-ub-ites 8 | Je-hoz'-a-bad | Jez'-a-bel | Jor-i'-bas |
| Jad-du'-a 9 | Ja'-si-el 13 (a) | Je'-hu | Je-zu'-lus | Jor'-rim |
| Ja'-don | Ja-su'-bus | Je-hub'-bah | Je'-zor | Jor'-ko-am (a) |
| Ja'-el | Ja'-tal | Je'-hu-cal | Je'-zer-ites 8 | Jos'-a-bad |
| Ja'-gur | Jath'-ni-el 13 | Je'-hud | Je'-zi'-ah 15 | Jos'-a-phat |
| Jah | Jat'-tir | Je-hu'-di 3 13 | Je'-zi-el 11 (a) | Jos-a-phi'-as 15 |
| Ja-ha'-le-el 13 | Ja'-van | Je-hu-di'-jah 15 | Jez-li'-ah 15 | Jo'-se |
| Ja-hal'-e-lel 13 | Ja'-zar | Je'-hush | Jezl'-o-ar (a) | Jos'-e-dech 6 |
| Ja'-hath | Ja'-zer | Je'-i-el | Jez'-ra-hi'-ah 15 | Jo'-se-el 13 (a) |
| Ja-haz | Ja'-zi-el 13 | Je-kab'-ze-el 13 (a) | Jezl'-re-el 13 (a) | Jo'-seph |
| Ja-ha'-za | Ja'-ziz | Jek-a-me'-am | Jezl'-re-el-ite 8 | Jo'-ses |
| Ja-ha'-zah 9 | Je'-a-rim (a) | Jek-a-mi'-ah 15 | Jezl'-re-el-i-tes | Josh'-a-bad |
| Ja-ha'-zi'-ah 15 | Je-at'-e-rai 5 (a) | Je-ku'-thi-el 13 (a) | Jib'-sam | Jo'-shah 9 |
| Ja-ha'-zi-el 13 (a) | Je-be'-e-chi'-ah 15 | Jem'-i-ma (a) | Jid'-laph | Josh'-a-phat |
| Jah'-da-i 5 (a) | Je'-bus | Jem-u'-el 17 | Jim | Josh-a-vi'-ah 15 |
| Jah'-di-el 13 (a) | Je-bu'-ai 3 (a) | Jeph'-thah | Jim'-la, or Im'-la | Josh-bek'-a-sha |
| Jah'-do | Jeb'-u-sites 8 | Je'-phun'-neh | Jim'-na, or Jim'-nah | Josh'-u-a 9 |
| Jah'-le-el (a) | Jec-a-mi'-ah 15 | Je'-rah | Jim'-mites 8 | Jo-si'-ah 15 |
| Jah'-le-el-ites 8 | Jec-o-li'-ah 15 | Je-rahm'-e-el 13 (a) | Jiph'-tah | Jo-si'-as |
| Jah'-ma-i 5 (a) | Jec-o-ni'-ah 15 | Je-rahm'-e-el-ites | Jiph'-thah-el | Jos-i-bi'-ah 15 |
| Jah'-zah 9 | Je-dai'-a 5 9 | Je'-re-chus 6 | Jo'-ab | Jos-i-phi'-ah |
| Jah'-ze-el 13 (a) | Je-dai'-ah 5 (a) | Je'-red | Jo'-a-chaz | Jo-si'-phus 12 |
| Jah'-zi-el 13 (a) | Je-do'-us | Je'-e-mai 5 | Jo-a-dai'-nus | Jo'-bah 9 |
| Jah'-zo-el-ites 8 | Je'-du | Je'-e-mi'-ah 15 | Jo'-ah | Jo'-bath |
| Jah'-ze-rah 9 | Je-dei'-ah 9 | Je'-e-moth | Jo'-a-haz (a) | Jo'-ba-tha (a) |
| Ja'-ir | Je-di'-a-el 13 | Je'-e-mouth | Jo'-a-kim | Jo'-tham |
| Ja'-ir-ites 8 | Je'-i-ah | Je'-ri'-ah 15 | Jo-an'-na | Joz'-a-bad |
| Ja'-i-rus Ja'-e-rus (a) | Je-de-di'-ah 15 | Je'-ri-i-bai 5 | Jo-an'-nan | Joz'-a-char 6 (a) |
| Ja'-kan | Je'-di-el 13 (a) | Je'-ri-i-cho 6 | Jo'-ash | Joz'-a-dak |
| Ja'-keh 9 | Je'-d-i-thun | Je'-ri-el 13 (a) | Jo'-a-tham | Ju'-bal |
| Ja'-kim | Je-e'-li 3 | Je'-ri-jah 15 | Jo-a-zab'-dus | Ju'-cal |
| Jak'-kim | Je-e'-zer (a) | Je'-ri-moth | Job | Ju'-dah 9 |
| Ja'-lon | Je-e'-zer-ites 8 | Je'-ri-oth (a) | Jobe | Ju'-das |
| Jam'-bres | Je'-gar Sa-ha-du'-tha | Je'-ri-o-don | Jo'-bab | Jude |
| Jam'-bri 3 | Je-ha'-le-el 13 (a) | Je'-ri-o-ham | Joch'-e-bed 6 (a) | Ju-dae'-a |
| James | Je-ha'-le-el 13 (a) | Je'-ri-o-bo'-am | Jo-da 9 | Ju'-dith |
| Ja'-min | Je-ha'-zi-el 13 (a) | Je-rub'-ba-al (a) | Jo'-ed | Ju'-el |
| Ja'-min-ites 8 | Jeh-dei'-ah 9 (a) | Je-rub'-e-sheth (a) | Jo'-el | Ju'-li-a |
| Jam'-lech 6 | Je-hei'-el 9 (a) | Je'-ru-el 17 (a) | Jo-e'-lah 9 | Ju'-ni-a |
| Jam'-na-an | Je-hez'-e-kei (a) | Je'-ru'-sa-lem | Jo-e'-zer | Ju-shab'-he-sed (a) |
| Jam-ni'-a 9 | Je-hi'-ah 9 | Je-ru'-sha 13 (a) | Jog'-be-ah (a) | Jus'-tus |
| Jam'-nites 8 | Je-hi'-el | Je-sai'-ah 5 | Jog'-li | Ju'-tah 9 |

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|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| KAB | Ked'-e-mah 9 (a) | Ker-en-hap'-puk | Kir'-jath | Kith'-lish |
| Kab'-ze-el 13 (a) | Ked'-e-moth (a) | Ke'-ri-oth | Kir'-i-oth 4 | Kit'-ron (a) |
| Kal'-des | Ke'-desh | Ke'-ros | Kir'-jath Ar'-ba | Kit'-tim |
| Kal'-desh, or Ca'-desh | Ke-hel'-a-thah 9 (a) | Ke-tu'-ra | Kir'-jath Al'-im | Ko'-a 9 |
| Kal'-desh Bar'-ne-a (a) | Kei'-lah 9 | Ke-tu'-rah 9 | Kir'-jath Al'-rim | Ko'-hath |
| Kad'-mi-el 13 | Ke-lai'-ah 5 (a) | Ke-zi'-a 1 9 (a) | Kir'-jath Al'-ri-us | Ko'-hath-ites |
| Kad'-mon-ites 8 | Ke'-li-ta | Ke'-ziz | Kir'-jath Ba'-al | Kol-a-i'-ah 15 |
| Kal'-la-i 5 | Ke'-kath-ha-zu'-rim | Kib'-roth Hat-ta'-a- | Kir'-jath Hu'-zoth | Ko'-rah 14 |
| Kal'-nah 9 | Kem-nu'-el 13 17 | vah (a) | Kir'-jath Je'-a-rim | Ko'-rah-ites 8 |
| Ka-re'-ah 9 | Ke'-nah 9 | Kib'-za-im 16 (a) | Kir'-jath San'-nah | Ko'-rath-ites |
| Kar'-ka-a 9 | Ke'-nan | Kid'-ron (a) | Kir'-jath Sel'-pher | Kor'-hite |
| Kar'-kor | Ke'-nath | Kil'-nah 9 | Kish | Kor'-hites |
| Kar'-na-im 16 (a) | Ke'-naz | Kir | Kish-i 3 | Kor'-ites 8 |
| Kar'-tan | Ken'-ites 8 | Kir-har'-a seth | Kish-i-on 4 | Ko'-re |
| Kar'-tah 9 | Ken'-iz-zites | Kir'-he-resch | Kil'-shon, or | Koz |
| Ke'-dar | Ker-en-hap'-puch | Kir'-i-eth, or | Kil'-son | Kush-a'i'-ah 5 (a) |

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

| LA | LE | LI | LU | LY |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| LA'-A-DAH 9 (a) | Lap'-i-doth | Le'-shem | Lik'-hi 3 | Lu'-ci-us |
| La'-a-dan (a) | La-se'-a 9 | Let'-tus | Lo-am'-mi 3 | Lud |
| La'-ban | La'-shah | Le-tu'-shim | Lod | Lu'-dim |
| Lab'-a-na 9 | La-sha'-ron (a) | Le-um'-mim | Lod'-e-bar (a) | Lu'-hith |
| La'-chish | Las'-the-nus | Le'-vi 3 | Log | Luke |
| La-cu'-nus 13 | Laz'-a-rus | Le-vi'-a-than | Lo'-is | Luz |
| La'-dan | Le'-ah 9 | Le'-vis | Lo Ru'-ha-mah | Lyc-a-o'-ni-a |
| La'-el | Leb'-a-nah 9 | Le'-vites 8 | Lot | Lyc'-ca |
| La'-had | Leb'-a-non | Lo-vit'-i-cus | Lo'-tan | Lyd'-da |
| La-hai'-roi (a) | Leb'-o-oth (a) | Lib'-a-nus | Loth-a-so'-bus 13 | Lyd'-ia |
| Lah-man | Leb-be'-us 13 (a) | Lib'-nah 9 | Lo'-zon | Ly-sa'-ni-as |
| Lah-mas | Le-bo'-nah 9 | Lib'-ni 3 | Lu'-him | Lys'-ia 9 |
| Lah'-mi 3 | Le'-chah | Lib'-nites 8 | Lu'-bims | Lizh'-e-a |
| La'-ish | Le'-ha-bim | Lib'-ya 9 | Lu'-cas | Lys'-ia-as |
| La'-kum | Le'-hi | Lig-nal'-oes | Lu'-ci-fer | Lys'-tra |
| La'-mech 6 | Lem'-u-el 17 (a) | Li'-gure 1 | | |

| MA | MA | ME | MI | MY |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| MA'-A-CAH 9 | Make'-eloth | Mat'-than | Me-rib'-ba-al (a) | Mi-ni'-amin |
| Ma'-a-chah 6 (a) | Mak'-ke'-dah 13 | Mat'-that | Mer'-i-moth 4 | Min'-ni 3 |
| Ma'-ach'-a-thi 3 (a) | Mak'-tesh | Mat'-the'-las | Me-ro'-dach 11 (a) | Min'-nith |
| Ma'-ach'-a-thites 8 | Mal'-a-chi 3 6 | Mat'-thew | Bal'-a-dan | Miph'-kad |
| Ma-ad'-ai 5 (a) | Mal'-chi-cham | Mat'-thi'-as 15 | Me'-rom | Mir'-iam |
| Ma-a-di'-ah 15 | Mal'-chi'-ah 15 | Mat-ti-thi'-ah 15 | Me-ron'-o-thite 8 | Mir'-ma 9 |
| Ma-a-i 5 | Mal'-chi-el 13 (a) | Maz-i-ti'-as 15 | Me'-roz | Mis'-gab |
| Ma-al'-eh A-crab'-bim | Mal'-chi-el-ites 8 | Maz'-za-roth | Me'-ruth | Mish'-a-el 13 15 (a) |
| Ma'-a-nai 5 | Mal'-chi'-jah | Me'-ah | Me'-sech 6 | Mi'-shal 3 |
| Ma'-a-rath (a) | Mal'-chi'-ram | Me-a'-ni 3 | Me'-sha | Mi'-sham |
| Ma-a-sei'-ah 9 (a) | Mal'-chi-shu'-ah 12 | Me-a'-rah | Me'-shach 6 | Mi'-she-al (a) |
| Ma-a-si'-ah 15 | Mal'-chom | Me-bu'-nai 5 (a) | Me'-shech 6 | Mish'-ma 9 |
| Ma'-ath | Mal'-chus 6 | Mech'-e-rath 13 | Me'-shek | Mish-man'-na |
| Ma'-az | Mal'-las | Mech'-e-rath-ite 8 | Mesh'-ek | Mish'-ra-ites 8 |
| Ma-a-zi'-ah 15 | Mal'-lo-thi 3 | Me'-dad | Mesh-e-le-mi'-ah | Mis'-par |
| Mab'-da-i 5 | Mal'-luch 6 | Med'-a-lah 9 | Mesh-ez'-a-bel | Mis'-pe-reth (a) |
| Mac'-a-lon | Ma-mai'-as 5 | Me'-dan | Mesh-ez'-a-be-el (a) | Mis'-pha 9 |
| Mac'-ca-bees | Mam'-mon | Med'-e-ba 9 | Mesh-il'-la-mith | Mis'-phah 9 |
| Mac-ca-bae'-us | Mam-ni'-ta-nai'-mus | Medes | Mesh-il'-le-moth | Mis'-ra-im 16 |
| Mach'-he-nah | Man'-re | Me'-di-a | Me-sho'-bah 9 | Mis'-re-photh-ma'-im 16 |
| Mach'-be-nai 5 | Ma-mu'-cus | Me'-di-an | Me-shul'-lam | |
| Mach'-he-loth (a) | Man'-a-en | Me-e'-da | Me-shul'-le-mith | Mith'-cah 9 |
| Ma'-chi 3 6 | Man'-a-hath (a) | Me-gid'-do 7 | Mes'-o-bah 13 | Mith'-nite 8 |
| Ma'-chir | Man'-a-hem | Me-gid'-don 7 | Mes'-o-ba-ite 8 (a) | Mith'-ri-dath |
| Ma'-chir-ites 8 | Ma-na'-heth-ites 8 | Me-ha'-li 3 | Mes-o-po-ta'-mi-a | Mi'-zar |
| Mach-mas | Man-as'-se'-as 12 | Me-het'-a-bel | Mes-si'-ah 15 | Miz'-pah 9 |
| Mach-na-a-de'-bai 5 | Ma-nas'-seh 9 | Me-hi'-da | Mes-si'-as 15 | Miz'-pah 9 |
| Mach-pe'-lah 6 (a) | Ma-nas'-sites 8 | Me'-hir | Me-te'-rus 13 | Miz'-ra-im 16 (a) |
| Ma'-cron | Ma-neh 9 | Me-hol'-ath-ite 8 | Me-th'-eg Am'-mah | Miz'-zah 9 |
| Mad'-a-i 5 | Man-ha-na'-im 16 | Me-hu'-ja-el 13 | Meth'-re-dath | Mna'-son |
| Ma-di'-a-bun | Ma'-ni 3 | Me-hu'-man 5 | Me-thu'-sa-el | Nal'-son |
| Ma-di'-ah 15 | Man'-na | Me-hu'-nim | Me-thu'-se-lah 9 | Mo'-ab |
| Ma-di-an | Ma-no'-ah | Me-hu'-nims | Me-thu'-se-la | Mo'-ab-ites 8 |
| Mad-man'-nah | Ma'-och 6 | Me-jar'-kon | Me-u'-nim 13 | Mo-a-di'-ah 15 |
| Ma'-don | Ma-on | Mek'-o-nah 9 (a) | Mez'-a-hab (a) | Mock'-mur |
| Ma-e'-lus 13 | Ma-on-ites 8 | Mel'-a-ti'-ah 15 | Mi'-a-min | Mock'-ram |
| Mag'-bish | Ma-ra 9 | Mel'-chi 3 6 | Mib'-har | Mo'-din |
| Mag'-da-la 9 | Ma'-rah 9 | Mel'-chi'-ah 6 9 | Mib'-sam | Mo'-eth |
| Mag'-da-len | Ma'-a-lah | Mel'-chi'-as 15 | Mib'-zar | Mol'-a-dah 9 (a) |
| Mag-da-le'-ne | Mar-a-nath'-a | Mel'-chi-el 13 | Mi'-cah 9 | Mo'-lech 6 |
| Mag'-di-el 13 | Mar-do-che'-us 6 | Mel'-chis'-e-dek | Mi-cai'-ah 5 (a) | Mo'-lek |
| Ma'-gog | Mar-re'-shah (a) | Mel'-chi-shu'-a 13 (a) | Mi'-cha 9 | Mo'-li 3 |
| Ma'-gor Mis'-sa-bib | Mark | Me-le'-a | Mi'-cha-el 15 | Mo'-lid |
| Mag-pi'-ash 4 (a) | Mar'-i-sa 9 | Me'-lech 6 | Mi'-chah 9 | Mo'-loch 6 |
| Ma'-ha-lah 9 | Mar'-moth | Mel'-li-cu (a) | Mi-chai'-ah | Mo'-lok |
| Ma'-ha-lath (a) | Ma'-roth | Mel'-i-ta | Mi'-chel | Mom'-dis |
| Le-an'-noth | Mar'-re-kah 9 | Mel'-zar | Mich'-mas 6 | Mo-o-si'-as 13 |
| Ma'-ha-lath | Mar'-se-na 9 | Mem'-phis | Mich'-mas | Mo-rash-ite 8 |
| Mas'-chil 6 | Mar-te'-na | Me-mu'-can 13 | Mich'-me-thah 9 | Mo-ras-thite |
| Ma-ha'-le-el 13 (a) | Mar'-tha | Men'-a-hem (a) | Mich'-ri 3 | Mor-de-cai 5 13 |
| Ma'-ha-li 3 | Mar'-ry | Me'-nan | Mich'-tam | Mor-reh 9 |
| Ma-ha-na'-im 16 | Mas'-chil 6 | Me'-ne | Mid'-din | Mor-esh-eth Gath |
| Ma-ha-neh Dan (a) | Mas'-e-loth | Men'-o-thai 5 | Mid'-i-an | Mo-ri'-ah 15 |
| Ma'-ha-nem | Mash | Men'-o-thai 5 | Mid'-i-an | Mo-se'-ra 9 |
| Ma-har'-a-i 5 (a) | Ma'-shal | Men'-o-thai 5 | Mid'-i-an-ites 8 | Mo-se'-rah 9 |
| Ma'-ha-vites 8 | Mas'-man | Meph'-a-ath (a) | Mig'-da-lel (a) | Mo-so'-roth |
| Ma'-haz | Mas'-moth | Me-phib'-o-sheth | Mig'-dal Gad (a) | Mo'-ses |
| Ma-ha'-zi-oth (a) | Mas'-re-kah 9 (a) | Me-rab | Mig'-dol | Mo'-zes |
| Ma'-her-shal'-al-hash-baz | Ma'-sa 9 | Me-ra-i'-ah 15 | Mig'-ron | Mo-so'-lam |
| Mah'-lah | Mas'-sah 9 | Me-rai'-oth 5 (a) | Mi'-a-min (a) | Mo-sul'-la-mon |
| Mah'-li 3 | Mas'-si'-as 15 | Me'-ran | Mik'-loth | Mo'-za 9 |
| Mah-lites 8 | Ma'-tred | Mer'-a-ri 3 (a) | Mik'-nei'-ah 9 (a) | Mo'-zah |
| Mah'-lon | Ma'-tri 3 | Mer'-a-rites 8 | Mik'-loth | Mup'-pim |
| Mai-an'-e-as | Mat'-tan | Mer-a-tha'-im 16 | Mil'-cah 9 | Mu'-shi 3 |
| Ma'-kas | Mat'-tan-ah (a) | Me'-red | Mil'-chah 9 | Mu'-shites 8 |
| Ma'-ked | Mat-tan-i'-ah | Mer'-e-moth | Mil'-cha 9 | Muth-lab'-ben |
| | Mat-ta-thi'-as | Me'-res | Mil'-com | Myn'-dus |
| | Mat-ta-thi'-as | Mer'-i-bah 9 | Mil'-lo | My'-ra 9 |
| | Mat-te-na'-i 5 | Mer-i-bah Ka'-desh | Mil-na 9 | Myt'-e-le'-oo |

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

| NA | NA | NE | NI | NY |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| NA'-AM | Na'-ha-bi 3 | Ne'-ah | Nem-u'-el-ites 8 | Nim'-rah |
| Na'-a-mah 9 (a) | Na'-hor | Ne-a-ri'-ah 15 | Ne'-pheg | Nim'-rim |
| Na'-a-man 15 (a) | Nah'-shon | Neb'-u-i 5 (a) | Ne'-phi 3 | Nim'-rod |
| Na'-a-ma-thites 8 (a) | Na'-hum | Ne-bai'-oth 5 | Ne'-phis | Nim'-shi 3 |
| Na'-a-mites 8 | Na'-i-dus 5 | Ne-ba'-joth (a) | Ne'-phish | Nin'-e-ve |
| Na'-a-rah 9 (a) | Na'-im | Ne-bal'-lat | Ne-phish'-e-sim | Nin'-e-veh 9 |
| Na'-a-rai 5 (a) | Na'-in | Ne'-bat | Neph'-tha-li 3 | Nin'-e-vites 8 |
| Na'-a-ran (a) | Nai'-oth 5 | Ne'-bo | Nep'-tho-ah | Ni'-san |
| Na'-a-rah (a) | Na-ne'-a 9 | Neb-u-chad-nez'-zar | Neph'-tu-im | Nis'-roch 6 |
| Na'-ash'-on (a) | Na'-o-ni 3 (a) | Neb-u-chod-on'-o-sor | Ne-phu'-sim 13 | Nis'-rok |
| Na'-a-thus | Na'-pish | Neb-u-chad-rez'-zar | Ner | No-a-di'-ah 15 |
| Na'-bal | Naph'-i-si 3 | Neb-u-chas'-ban | Ne'-re-us | No'-ah, or No'-e |
| Nab-a-ri'-as (a) | Naph'-tha-li 3 | Neb-u-zar'-a-dan (a) | Ner'-gal | Nob |
| Na-ba-the'-ans | Naph'-thar | Ne'-cho 6 | Ner'-gal Sha-re'-zer | No'-bah 9 |
| Na'-bath-ites 8 | Naph'-tu-him 11 | Ne'-co'-dan | Ne'-ri 3 | Nod |
| Na'-both | Nas'-bas | Ned-a-bi'-ah 15 | Ne-ri'-ah 15 | No'-dab |
| Na'-chor 6 | Na'-shon | Ne-e-mi'-as | Ne-than'-e-el 13 (a) | No'-e-ba 9 |
| Na'-chor 6 | Na'-sith | Neg'-i-noth 7 | Neth-a-ni'-ah | No'-ga, or No'-gah |
| Na'-dab | Na'-sor | Ne-hel'-a-mite | Neth'-i-nims | No'-gah 9 |
| Na-dab'-a-tha | Na'-than | Ne-he-mi'-ah 9 15 | Ne-to'-phah 9 | Nom |
| Nag'-ge 7 | Na'-than'-a-el 13 | Ne-he-mi'-as | Ne-toph'-a-thi 3 | Nom'-a-des |
| Na-ha'-li-el 13 | Nath-a-ni'-as 15 | Ne-hum | Ne-toph'-a-thites | Non |
| Na-hal'-lai | Na'-than Me'-lech 6 | Ne-hush'-ta 9 | Ne-zil'-ah 15 | Noph |
| Na'-ha-lol (a) | Na'-um | Ne-hush'-tah | Ne'-zib | Noff |
| Na'-ham | Na'-ve | Ne-hush'-tan | Nib'-bas | No'-phah 9 |
| Na-ham'-a-ni 3 (a) | Naz-a-rene' | Ne'-i-el 13 (a) | Nib'-shan | No-me'-ni-us |
| Na-har'-a-i 5 (a) | Naz-a-renes' 8 | Ne'-keb | Nic-o-de'-mus | Nun, (the father of |
| Na'-hash | Naz'-a-reth | Ne-ko'-da (a) | Nic-o-la'-i-tanes | Joshua) |
| Na'-hath | Naz'-a-rite 8 | Nem-u'-el 13 17 | Nic'-o-las | Nym'-phas |
| Nah'-bi 3 | | | | |

| OD | ON | OP | OS | OZ |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| OB-A-DI'-AH 15 | O-dol'-lam | O'-nam | O'-pher | O'-seo |
| O'-bal | Od-on-ar'-kes | O'-nan | O'-phir | O'-she-a (a) |
| O'-bed | Og | O-ne'-i-mus | Oph'-ni 3 | O'-s'-pray |
| O'-bed E'-dom | O'-had | On-e-siph'-o-rus | Oph'-rah | Os'-si-frage |
| O'-beth | O'-hel | O-ni'-a-res | O'-reb | Oth'-ni 3 |
| O'-bil | Ol'-a-mus | O-ni'-as 15 | O'-ren, or O'-ran | Oth'-ni-el 4 13 |
| O'-both | O-lym'-phas | O'-no | O'-ri'-on (a) | Oth-o-ni'-as 15 |
| O'-chi-el 13 | Om-a-e'-rus 13 | O'-nus | Or'-nan | O'-zem |
| Oc-i-de'-lus 7 | O'-mar | O-ny'-as | Or'-phah 9 | O-zil'-as 15 |
| Os-i-de'-lus 7 | O-me'-ga 9 | On'-y-cha | Or'-fa | O'-zi-el 4 13 |
| Oc-i-na 7 | O'-mer | On'-e-ka | Or-tho-si'-as 15 | Oz'-ni 3 |
| Os-i-na | Om'-ri 3 | Om'-nyx | O-sai'-as 5 | Oz'-nites 8 |
| Oc'-ran | On | O'-phel | O-se'-as | O-zo'-ra 9 |
| O'-ded | | | | |

| PA | PE | PH | PH | PY |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| PA'-A-RAI 5 (a) | Pat'-a-ra | Pe-nu'-el 13 | Phar'-i-sees | Phy-lac'-te-ries |
| Pa'-dan | Pa-te'-o-li | Pe'-or | Pha'-ros | Pi-ha-hi'-roth |
| Pa'-dan A'-ram | Pa-the'-us 13 | Per'-a-zim (a) | Phar'-phar | Pi'-late |
| Pa'-don | Path'-ros | Pe'-resh | Phar'-zites 8 | Pil'-dash |
| Pa'-gi-el 7 13 | Path-ru'-sim | Pe'-rez | Pha'-se-ah 13 (a) | Pil'-e-tha |
| Pa'-heth Mo'-ab | Pat'-ro-bas (a) | Pe'-rez Uz'-za | Pha'-se'-lis 13 | Pil'-tai 5 (a) |
| Pa'-i 3 5 | Pa'-u (a) | Per'-ga 9 | Phas'-i-ron | Pi'-non |
| Pa'-lal | Paul | Per'-ga-mos | Phel'-bo | Pi'-ra |
| Pal'-es-tine | Ped'-a-hel 13 (a) | Per'-i-da 9 | Phen'-ni-ce 13 (a) | Pi'-ram |
| Pal'-lu | Ped'-ah-zur (a) | Per'-iz-zites 8 | Phib'-e-seth | Pir'-a-thon |
| Pal'-lu-ites 8 | Ped'-ai'-ah 5 (a) | Per'-me-nas | Phi'-col | Pir'-a-thon-ite 8 |
| Pal'-ti 3 | Pe'-kah 9 | Per'-u-da 9 13 | Phi'-har'-ches | Pis'-gah |
| Pal'-ti-el 13 (a) | Pek-a-hi'-ah | Peth-a-hi'-ah 15 | Phi'-le-mon 11 | Pi'-son 1 |
| Pal'-tite 8 | Pe'-kod | Pe'-thor | Phi'-le'-us 11 | Pis'-pah |
| Pan'-nag | Pe-la-i'-ah 5 | Pe-thu'-el 13 | Phi'-li'-ti-a | Pi'-thon 1 |
| Par'-a-dise | Pe-la-i'-ah | Pe-ni'-thai 5 (a) | Phi'-li'-tim | Poch'-e-roth 6 |
| Par'-rah | Pe-la-ti'-ah 15 | Pha'-ci-a-reth | Phi'-lis'-tines 8 | Pon'-ti-us Pil'-late |
| Par'-ran | Pe'-leg | Phai'-sur 5 | Fi'-li'-stines | Por'-a-tha 9 |
| Par'-bar | Pe'-let | Phai'-dai'-us 5 | Phi'-lol'-o-gus | Por'-ti-phar |
| Par-mash'-ta | Pe'-leth | Pha'-le'-as 11 | Phil-o-mel'-tor | Por'-ti-phar |
| Par-me-nas | Pe'-leth-ites 8 | Pha'-leg | Phin'-e-as | Proch'-o-rus |
| Par-nath | Pe'-li'-as 15 | Phal'-lu | Phin'-o-has | Pu'-a, or Pu'-ah |
| Par-naech 6 | Pe'-li'-o-nite 8 | Phal'-ti 3 | Phi'-son 1 | Pu'-dens |
| Par-rosh | Pe-ni'-el 13 | Phal'-ti-el 13 | Phle'-gon | Pu'-hites 8 |
| Par-shan'-da-tha (a) | Pe-nin'-nah | Pha-nu'-el 13 | Pho'-ros | Pul, rhymes dull |
| Par'-u-ah (a) | Pen'-ni-nah | Phar'-a-cim 7 | Phur, rhymes dull | Pu'-nites 8 |
| Par-va'-im 5 16 | Pen-tap'-o-lis | Phar'-ra-oh | Phur | Pu'-non |
| Par-sach 6 | Pen'-ta-teuk | Pha'-ro | Phur'-rah | Pur, or Pu'-rim |
| Par-dam'-mim | Pen'-ta-teuk | Phar-a-tho'-ni 3 | Phut, rhymes nut | Put, rhymes nut |
| Pa-se'-ah 9 | Pen'-te-cost | Pha'-rez | Phu'-vah | Pu'-ti-el 13 (a) |
| Pash'-ur | Pen'-te-coast | Pha'-rez-ites 8 | Phy-gel'-lus | Pyl'-garg |
| Pass'-o-ver | | | | |

| RA | RA | RA | RA | RA |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------|------------|
| RA'-A-MAH 9 (a) | Rab'-bath | Rab-bo'-ni 3 | Rab'-sha-keh 9 | Ra'-chab 6 |
| Ra-a-mi'-ah 15 | Rab'-bat | Rab'-mag | Ra-ca, or Ra'-cha | Ra'-chel 6 |
| Ra-am'-acs | Rab'-bi 3 | Rab'-sa-ces | Rab'-cab 6 | Ra'-da-i 5 |
| Rab'-bah | Rab'-bith | Rab'-sa-ris | Ra'-cal | Ra'-gau |

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

| RA | RE | RE | RI | RU |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Ra'-ges | *Ra'-pha-el 13 15 | Re'-gom | Reph'-i-dim | Rim'-mon Pa'-rez |
| Ra'-u-a | Ra'-ph-el | Re-ho-bi'-ah 15 | Re'-sen | Rin'-nah 9 |
| Ra'-gu'-el 13 | Ra'-phah 9 | Re'-hob | Re'-sheph | Ri'-phath |
| Ra'-hab | Raph'-a-im 16 (a) | Re-ho-bo'-am | Re'-u (a) | Ri'-fath |
| Ra'-ham | Ra'-phon | Re-ho'-both (a) | Reu'-ben | Ris'-sah 9 |
| Ra'-kem | Ra'-phu | Re'-hu | Re-u'-el 13 (a) | Rith'-mah |
| Rak'-kath | Ras'-sis | Re'-hum | Reu'-mah | Ris'-pah |
| Rak'-kon | Rath'-u-mus 12 | Re'-i 3 | Re'-zeph | Ro'-ge'-him 7 13 |
| Ram | Ra'-zis | Re'-kem | Re-zil'-a 15 | Roh'-gah 9 |
| Ra'-ma, or Ra'-mah | Re-a-i'-ah 5 | Rem-a-li'-ah 15 | Re'-zin | Ro'-i |
| Ra'-math | Re-ba 9 | Re'-meth | Re'-zon | Ro'-i-m |
| Ra-math-a'-im 16 | Re-bec'-ca 9 | Rem'-mon | Rhe'-gi-um | Ro-mam-ti-el'-zer |
| Ram'-a-them | Re'-chab 6 | Rem'-mon Meth'-o- | Re'-je-um | Rosh |
| Ra'-math-ite 8 | Re'-chab-ites 8 (a) | ar (a) | Rhe'-sa | Ru'-by |
| Ra'-math Le'-hi | Re'-chah 9 | Rem'-phan | Re'-sa | Ru'-fus |
| Ra'-math Mis'-peh | Re'-ka | Rem'-phis | Rho'-da | Ru'-ha-mah (a) |
| Ra-me'-ses (a) | Re-el-ai'-ah 5 | Re'-pha-el 13 15 (a) | Rhod'-o-cus | Ru'-mah |
| Ra-mi'-ah 15 | Re-el-i'-as 15 | Re'-phah | Ri'-bai 5 | Rus'-ti-cus |
| Ra'-moth | Ree-ai'-as 5 | Reph'-a-i'-ah 15 | Rib'-lah | Ruth |
| Ra'-moth Gil'-e-ad | Re'-gem, the g hard | Reph'-a-im 16 (a) | Rim'-mon | Rooth |
| Ra'-pha | Re-gem'-me-lech (a) | Reph'-a-ims | | |

| SA | SA | SA | SA | SC |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| †SA-BAC-THA'-NI | Sa-ha-du'-tha Je'-gar | Sa-mai'-as 5 | Saph-a-ti'-as 15 | Sar'-gon |
| †Sab'-a-oth (a) | Sa'-la | Sa-ma'-ri-a, or | Saph'-ir | Sar'-rid |
| Sa'-bat | Sa'-lah 9 | Sa-ma'-ri'-a (a) | Sa'-pheth | Sa'-ron |
| Sab'-a-tus | Sa-a-sad'-a-i 5 | Sa-mar'-i-tans | Sap'-hi'-ra 9 | Sa-ro'-thi 3 |
| Sab'-ban | Sa-la'-thi-el 13 (a) | Sa-ma'-tus | Sap'-phire | Sar-se'-chim 6 |
| Sab'-bath | Sa'-cah 9 | Sa-me'-us 9 | Sa-a-bi'-as 15 | §Sa'-tan |
| Sab-ba-the'-us | Sa'-chah | Sa-ma'-gar Ne'-bo | Sa'-ra, or Sa'-rai 5 | Sath-ra-baz'-nes |
| Sab-be'-us | Sa'-lem | Sa'-mi 3 | Sa-a-i'-ah 5 | Sath-ra-bou-za'-nes |
| Sab-de'-us | Sa'-lim | Sa'-mis | Sa-rai'-as 5 13 | Saul |
| Sab-di 3 | Sa'-la-i 5 | Sa-mi'-lah 9 | Sa-ram'-a-el | Sav'-a-ran |
| Sa-be'-ans (a) | Sa'-lu | Sa-mi'-mus | Sa'-a-mel | Sa'-vi-as 15 |
| Sa'-bi 3 | Sa'-lum | Sa-mp'-sa-mes | Sa'-raph | Se'-va |
| Sab'-tah 9 | Sa-lu'-mus 13 | Sa-mi'-son | Sa-che'-d-o-nus 6 | Se'-va |
| Sab-te'-cha 6 | Sa'-lu, or Sa'-mah | Sa-mi'-n-el 13 17 | Sa'-de-us | Sa'-vi-as 15 |
| Sa'-car | Sa'-mon | Sa-na-bas'-sa-rus | Sa'-dis | Sce'-chem 6 |
| Sad-a-mi'-as 15 | Sa-mo'-ne 13 | Sa-na-a-sib | Sa'-dites 8 | Ske'-kem |
| Sa'-das | Sa'-lom | Sa-bal'-lat | Sa'-di-us | Scribes |
| Sad-de'-us | Sa'-lo'-me 13 | Sa-he'-drim | Sa'-dine | Scyth'-i-ans |
| Sad'-duc | Sa'-lu | Sa-san'-nah | Sa'-do-nyx | Scyth'-i-ans |
| Sad-du-ceeds | Sa'-lum | Sa-ph | Sa'-re-a | Scy-thop'-olis |
| Sa'-doc | Sam'-a-el 13 | Sa'-phat | Sa-rep'-ta | Scyth-o-pol-i-tans |

* *Raphael*.—This word has uniformly the accent on the first syllable throughout Milton, though Græcised by *Ῥαφαήλ*; but the quantity is not so invariably settled by him; for, in his *Paradise Lost*, he makes it four times of three syllables, and twice of two. What is observed under *Israhel* is applicable to this word. Colloquially, we may pronounce it in two, as if written *Raphel*; but in deliberate and solemn speaking or reading, we ought to make the two last vowels to be heard separately and distinctly. The same may be observed of *Michael*, which Milton, in his *Paradise Lost*, uses six times as a word of three syllables, and eighteen times as a word of two only.

† *Sabathani*.—Some, says the editor of Labbe, place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word, and others on the penultimate: this last pronunciation, he says, is most agreeable to the Hebrew word, the penultimate of which is not only long, but accented; and, as this word is Hebrew, it is certainly the preferable pronunciation.

† *Sabaath*.—This word should not be confounded in its pronunciation with *Sabbath*, a word of so different a signification. *Sabaath* ought to be heard in three syllables, by keeping the *a* and *o* separate and distinct. This, it must be confessed, is not very easy to be done, but is absolutely necessary to prevent a very gross confusion of ideas, and a perversion of the sense.

§ *Satan*.—There is some dispute, among the learned, about the quantity of the second syllable of this word, when Latin or Greek, as may be seen in Labbe, but none about the first. This is acknowledged to be short, and this has induced those critics who have great knowledge of Latin, and very little of their own language, to pronounce the first syllable short in English, as if written *Sattan*. If these gentlemen have not perused the Principles of Pronunciation, prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, I would take the liberty of referring them to what is there said, for full satisfaction, for whatever relates to deriving English quantity from the Latin. But for those who have not an opportunity of inspecting that work, it may, perhaps, be sufficient to observe, that no analogy is more universal than that which, in a Latin word of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle,

and the accent on the first syllable, leads us to pronounce that syllable long. This is, likewise, the genuine pronunciation of English words of the same form; and, where it has been counteracted, we find a miserable attempt to follow the Latin quantity in the English word, which we entirely neglect in the Latin itself, (see *Introduction*, page 1059.) *Cato* and *Plato* are instances where we make the vowel *a* long in English, where it is short in Latin, and *caligo* and *cogito*, where we make the *a* and *o* in the first syllable short in English, when it is long in Latin. Thus, if a word of two syllables, with one consonant in the middle, and the accent on the first, which, according to our own vernacular analogy, we should pronounce as we do *Cato* and *Plato*, with the first vowel long; if this word happens to be derived from a word of three syllables in Latin, with the first short, this is looked upon as a good reason for shortening the first syllable of the English word, as in *magick*, *placid*, *tepid*, &c., though we violate this rule in the pronunciation of the Latin words *caligo*, *cogito*, &c., which, according to this analogy, ought to be *cal-e-i-go*, *cog-e-i-to*, &c., with the first syllable long.

This pedantry, which ought to have a harsher title, has considerably hurt the sound of our language, by introducing into it too many short vowels, and consequently rendering it less flowing and sonorous. The tendency of the penultimate accent to open and lengthen the first vowel in dissyllables, with but one consonant in the middle, in some measure counteracts the shortening tendency of two consonants, and the almost invariable shortening tendency of the antepenultimate accent; but this analogy, which seems to be the genuine operation of nature, is violated by these ignorant critics from the pitiful ambition of appearing to understand Latin. As the first syllable, therefore, of the word in question, has its first vowel pronounced short for such miserable reasons as have been shown, and this short pronunciation does not seem to be general, as may be seen under the word in the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, we ought certainly to incline to that pronunciation which is so agreeable to the analogy of our own language, and which is, at the same time, so much more pleasing to the ear.—See *Principles* prefixed to the *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, No. 543, 544, &c., and the words *DRAMA* and *SATIRE*.

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

| SH | SH | SH | SI | SY |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Se'-ba | Sham-a-ri'-ah 15 | She-mi'-da 13 | Ship'-tan | Sim'-e-on |
| Se'-bat | Shal'-med | Shem'-i-nith | Shi'-tan 9 | Sim'-o-on-ites 8 |
| Se'-a-cab (a) | Shal'-mer | She-mir'-a-moth | Shi'-shak | Sim'-mon |
| Se'-e-ni'-as 15 | Sham'-gar | She-mu'-el 13 17 | Shit'-ra-i 5 (a) | Sim'-ri 3 |
| Se'-chu | Sham'-huth | Shen | Shit'-tah 9 | Sin |
| Se'-e-ci'-as 15 | Shal'-mir | She-na'-zar | Shit'-tim Wood | †Si'-nai 5 (a) |
| Se'-e-si'-as 7 | Sham'-ma 9 | She-nir | Shi'-za 9 | Si'-nim |
| Se'-gub | Sham'-mah 9 | She'-pham | Sho'-a 9 | Sin'-ites 8 |
| Se'-ir | Sham'-ma-i 5 | Sheph-a-ti'-ah 15 | Sho'-ah 9 | Si'-on |
| Se-i-rath | Sham'-moth | She'-phi 3 | Sho'-ab | Siph'-moth |
| Se'-la | Sham-mu'-a 9 | She'-pho | Sho'-bach 6 | Si'-pai 5 (a) |
| Se'-la Ham-ham-le'- | Sham-mu'-ah 9 | She-phu'-phan 11 | Sho'-ba-i 5 | Si'-rach i 6 |
| koth | Sham-she-ra'-i 5 | She'-rah | Sho'-bal | Si'-rah 9 |
| Se'-lah 9 | Shal'-pham | Sher-e-bi'-ah 15 | Sho'-bek | Sir'-i-on |
| Se'-led | Shal'-phan | She'-resh | Sho'-bi 3 | Sis-am'-a i 5 |
| Se'-e-mi'-as 15 | Shal'-phat | She-re'-zer | Sho'-cho 6 | Sis-e-ra 9 |
| Sem | Shal'-pher | She'-shack | Sho'-cloh 9 | Si'-o-mon |
| Sem-a-chi'-ah 15 | Shar'-a-i 5 (a) | She'-shai 5 (a) | Sho'-ham | Si'-nah |
| Sem-a-i'-ah 15 | Shar'-ma-im 16 | She'-shan | Sho'-mer | Si'-van |
| Sem-a-i'-as 5 | Sha'-rar | Shesh-baz'-zar | Sho'-phach 6 | So |
| Sem'-e-i 3 | Sha-re'-zer | Sheth | Sho'-phan | So'-choh 6 9 |
| Se-mel'-le-us | Shal'-ron | She'-thar | Sho-shan'-nim | So'-ko |
| Se'-mis | Shal'-ron-ite 8 | She'-thar Boz'-na-i | Sho-shan'-nim E'-duth | So'-coh 9 |
| Sen-a-ah (a) | Sha-ru'-hen (a) | She'-va | Shu'-a 9 | So'-ko |
| Se'-neh 9 | Shash'-a-i 5 | Shib'-bo-leth (a) | Shu'-ah 9 | So'-di 3 |
| Se'-nir | Shal'-shak | Shib'-mah 9 | Shu'-al | Sod'-om |
| Sen-a-che'-rib 13 (a) | Shal'-ul | Shi'-chron | Shu'-ba-el 13 (a) | Sod'-om-ites |
| Sen-u-ah | Shal'-ul-ites 8 | Shig'-gai-on 5 | Shu'-ham | Sod'-o-ma |
| Se-o'-rim | Shal'-ul-sha (a) | Shi'-lon | Shu'-ham-ites 8 | Sol'-o-mon |
| Se'-phar | Shal'-veh 9 | Shi'-hor | Shu'-hites | Sop'-a-ter |
| Soph-a-rad | Shal'-veth | Shi'-hor Lib'-nath | Shu'-lam-ite | Soph'-a-reth |
| Soph-ar-va'-im 16 (a) | Shal'-el | Shi'-im 3 4 | Shu'-math-ites 8 | So'-rek |
| Se'-phar-vites | She-al'-ti-el 13 (a) | She'-i-im | Shu'-nam-ite 8 | So'-sip'-a-ter |
| Se'-phe'-la | She-a-ri'-ah 15 | Shil'-hi 3 | Shu'-nem | So'-the-nes 13 |
| Se'-rah | She-ar-ja'-shub | Shil'-him | Shu'-ni 3 | So'-tra-tus 13 |
| So-ra-i'-ah 5 (a) | She'-ba, or She'-bah | Shil'-lem | Shu'-nites 8 | So'-ta-i 5 (a) |
| Se'-a-phim | She'-bam | Shil'-lem-ites 8 | Shu'-pham | Sta'-chys 6 |
| Se-red | Sheb-a-ni'-ah 15 | Shi'-loh, or Shi'-lo 9 | Shu'-pham-ite | Sta'-kees |
| Se'-ron | Sheb'-a-rim (a) | Shi'-lo'-ah 9 | Shup'-pim | Stac'-te |
| Se'-rug | She'-bat | Shi'-lo'-ni 3 | Shur | Steph'-a-nas |
| Se'-sis | She'-ber | Shi'-lo'-nites 8 | Shu'-shan | Steph'-a-na |
| Se'-thel | Sheb'-na | Shil'-shah 9 | Shu'-shan E'-duth | Stel'-phen |
| Seth | Sheb'-u-el 13 | Shim'-e-a | Shu'-the-lah 9 (a) | Su'-ah 9 |
| Se'-thar | Shec-a-ni'-ah 15 | Shim'-e-ah | Shu'-thal-ites 8 | Su'-ba |
| Se'-ther | She'-chem 6 | Shim'-e-am | Si'-a 1 | Su'-ba-i 5 |
| Sha-al-ab'-bin | She'-chem-ites | Shim'-e-ath | Si'-a-ka 1 9 | Sue'-coth |
| Sha-al'-bim | Shech'-i-nah | Shim'-e-ath-ites | Si'-ba | Sue'-coth Bel'-noth |
| Sha-al'-bo-nite 8 | Shek'-e-nah (a) | Shim'-e-i 3 | Sib'-ba-chai 5 (a) | Su-ca'-ath-ites 8 |
| Sha'-aph | Shed'-e-ur | Shim'-e-on | Sib'-bo-leth (a) | Sud |
| Sha-a-ra'-im 16 | She-ha-ri'-ah 15 | Shim'-hi 3 | Sib'-mah 9 | Su'-di-as |
| Shal'-a-im | She'-kel | Shi'-mi 3 | Sib'-ra-im 16 (a) | Suk'-ki-ims 4 |
| Sha-ash'-gas | She'-lah | Shim'-ites 8 | Si'-chem 1 6 | Sur |
| Shab-beth'-a-i 5 (a) | She'-lan-ites 8 | Shim'-ma 9 | Sid'-dim | Su'-sa |
| Shach'-ia | She-le-mi'-ah 15 | Shi'-mon | Si'-de | Su'-san-chites 6 |
| Shad'-da-i 5 (a) | She'-leph | Shim'-rath | Si'-don | Su-san'-nah 9 |
| Sha'-drach | She'-lesh | Shim'-ri 3 | Si'-gi'-o-noth 7 (a) | Su'-si 3 |
| Sha'-ge 7 | She'-o-mi 3 (a) | Shim'-rith | Si'-ha 9 | Sye'-a-mine |
| Sha-haz'-i-math 13 | She'-o-mith (a) | Shim'-ron | Si'-hon | Sye'-ne |
| Shal'-he-eth (a) | She'-o-moth | Shim'-ron-ites 8 | Si'-hor | Sy'-char 16 |
| Shal'-jem | She-hu'-mi-el 13 | Shim'-ron Me'-ron | Si'-las | Sy'-e-lus 12 |
| Shal'-jim | Shem | Shim'-shai 5 (a) | Si'-la 9 | Sy'-e-ne |
| Shal'-i-sha (a) | She'-ma | Shi'-nab | *Si'-o-a | Syn'-a-gogue |
| Shal'-lum | Shem'-a-ah 9 (a) | Shi'-nar | Syn'-a-gog | Syn'-a-gog |
| Shal'-ma-i 5 | Shem-a-i'-ah 5 | Shi'-phi 3 | Sil'-o-ah, or | Syn'-ti-che 4 6 |
| Shal'-man | Shem-a-ri'-ah 15 | Shiph'-nite | Sil'-o-am (a) | Syr'-i-a Ma'-a-cab |
| Shal'-ma-ne'-ser | Shem'-e-ber (a) | Shiph'-ra 9 | Sil'-o-e 9 | Syr'-i-on |
| Sha'-ma | She'-mer | Shiph'-rath | Si-mal-cu'-e | Sy-ro-phe-nic'-i-a |

* *Siloe*.—This word, according to the present general rule of pronouncing these words, ought to have the accent on the second syllable, as it is Græcised by Σιλωά; but Milton, who understood its derivation as well as the present race of critics, has given it the antepenultimate accent, as more agreeable to the general analogy of accenting English words of the same form:

“———Or if Sion hill
“Delight thee more, or *Siloe's* brook that flow'd
“Fast by the oracle of God———”

If criticism ought not to overturn settled usages, surely when that usage is sanctioned by such a poet as Milton, it ought not to be looked upon as a license, but an authority.

With respect to the quantity of the first syllable, analogy requires that, if the accent be on it, it should be short.—See Rules prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*, No. 19.

† *Sinai*.—If we pronounce this word after the Hebrew, it has three syllables; if after the Greek, Σινά, two only; though it must be confessed, that the liberty allowed to poets of increasing the end of a line with one,

and sometimes two syllables, renders their authority, in this case, a little equivocal. Labbe adopts the former pronunciation, but general usage seems to prefer the latter; and, if we almost universally follow the Greek in other cases, why not in this? Milton adopts the Greek:

“Sing, heav'nly muse! that on the secret top
“Of Oreb or of *Sinai* didst inspire
“That shepherd———”
“God, from the mount of *Sinai*, whose gray top
“Shall tremble, he, descending, will himself,
“In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets' sound,
“Ordain them laws.”

Par. Lost, b. xii. v. 227.

We ought not, indeed, to lay too much stress on the quantity of Milton, which is often so different in the same word; but these are the only two passages in his *Paradise Lost* where this word is used; and, as he has made the same letters a diphthong in *Asmadai*, it is highly probable he judged that *Sinai* ought to be pronounced in two syllables.—See Rules prefixed to this Vocabulary, No. 5.

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

| TA | TE | TH | TO | TY |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Ta'-A-NACH 5 (a) | Tap'-pu-ah 13 | Tem'-e-ni 3 (a) | Thra-se'-as | Tob |
| Ta'-a-nach Shi'-lo (a) | Ta'-rah 9 | Te'-pho | Thum'-mim | To'-bi'ah 15 |
| Tab'-ba-oth (a) | Tar'-a-lah 9 13 (a) | Te'-rah 9 | Thy-a-ti'-ra 9 | To'-bi-as 15 |
| Tab'-bath | Ta'-re-a 9 (a) | Ter'-a-phim | Tib'-bath | To'-bie, Eng. |
| Ta'-be-el (a) | Tar'-pel-ites 8 | Te'-rcsh | Ti-be'-ri-as | To'-bi-el 4 13 |
| Ta'-be-el 13 (a) | Tar'-shis | Ter'-ti-us | Tib'-ni 3 | To'-bi-jah 15 |
| Ta'-bel'-li-us | Tar'-shish | Ter'-she-us | Ti'-dal | To'-bit |
| Tab'-e-ra 9 | Tar'-shi'-si 3 | Ter'-tul'-lus | Tig'-lath Pi'-le'-ser | To'-chen 6 |
| Tab'-i-tha | Tar'-sus | Te'-ta | Tik'-vah 9 | To'-gar'-mah |
| Ta'-bor | Tar'-tak | Tot'-rarch 6 | Tik'-vath | To'-hu |
| Tab'-ri-mon | Tar'-tan | Thad-de'-us 12 (a) | Ti'-lon | To'-i 3 |
| Tach'-mo-nite | Tat'-na-i 5 | Tha'-hash | Ti-me'-lus 13 | To'-la 9 |
| Tad'-mor | Te'-bah 9 | Tha'-mah 9 | Tim'-na 9 | To'-lad |
| Ta'-han | Teb-a-li'-ah 15 | Tham-na-tha | Tim'-nath 9 | To'-la-ites 8 |
| Ta'-han-ites 8 | Te'-beth | Tha'-ra 9 | Tim'-na-thah | To'-ba-nes |
| Ta'-haph'-a-nes | Te'-haph'-ne-hes | Thar'-ra 9 | Tim'-nath He'-res | To'-mai 5 |
| Ta'-hap'-e-nes | Te'-him'-nah | Thar'-shish | Tim'-nath Se'-rah | To'-phel |
| Ta'-hath | Te'-kel | Thas'-si 3 | Tim'-nite 8 | To'-phet |
| Fah'-pe-nes 9 | Te'-ko'-a, or | Thel'-bez | Ti-mo'-the-us | To'-u |
| Tah'-re-a 9 | Te'-ko'-ah (a) | The'-co'-e | Tim'-o'-thy, Eng. | Trach-o-ni'-tis 12 |
| Tah'-tim Hod'-shi | Te'-ko'-ites 8 (a) | The'-las'-ser | Tip'-sah 9 | Trip'-o-lis |
| Tal'-i-tha Cu'-mi | Te'-la'-bib (a) | The'-ler'-sas | Ti'-ras | Tro'-as |
| Tal'-mai 5 (a) | Te'-lah 9 | The'-oc'-a-nus | Ti'-rath-ites 8 | Tro'-gyl'-li-um |
| Tal'-mon | Te'-la'-im 16 (a) | The'-od'-o-tus | Tir'-ha-kah 9 (a) | Troph'-i-mus |
| Tal'-sas | Te'-las'-sar | The'-oph'-i-lus | Tir'-ha-nah (a) | Try'-phe'-na 12 |
| Ta'-mah | Te'-lem | The'-ras | Tir'-i-a 9 | Try'-pho'-sa 12 |
| Ta'-mar | Tel'-ha-re'-sha | Ther'-me-leth | Tir'-sha-tha | Tu'-bal |
| Tam'-muz | Tel'-har'-sa 9 | Thes-sa-lo-ni'-ca (a) | Tir'-zah 9 | Tu'-bal Cain |
| Ta'-nach 6 | Tel'-me-la 9 | Theu'-das | Tish'-bite | Tu'-bi'-e-ni 3 |
| Tan'-hu-meth (a) | Tel'-me-lah 9 (a) | Thim'-na-thath | Ti'-van | Ty'-be'-ri-as |
| Ta'-nis | Te'-ma 9 | This'-be | Ti'-za | Tych'-i-cus |
| Ta'-phath | Te'-man | Thom'-as | Ti'-zite 8 | Tyre, one syllable |
| Taph'-e-nes | Tem'-a-ni 3 (a) | Tom'-as | To'-ah | Ty'-ran'-nus |
| Taph'-nes | Tem'-man-ites 8 | Thom'-o-i 3 | To'-a-nah | Ty'-rus |

| UM | UR | UT | UZ | UZ |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| U'-CAL | Un'-ni 3 | U'-ri-as 15 | U'-thi 3 | Uz'-zen She'-rah |
| U'-el | U'-phaz (a) | U'-ri-el 4 13 (a) | U'-za-i 5 | Uz'-zi 3 |
| U'-la-i 5 (a) | U'-phar'-sin | U'-ri-jah 9 15 | U'-zal | Uz'-zi'-ah 15 |
| U'-lam | Ur'-ba-ne (a) | U'-rim | Uz'-za 9 | Uz'-zi'-el 13 15 |
| U'-la 9 | U'-ri 3 | U'-ta 9 | Uz'-zah 9 | Uz'-zi'-el-ites 8 |
| Um'-mah 9 | U'-ri'-ah 9 | U'-tha-i 5 (a) | | |

| VA | VA | VA | VA | VO |
|---------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| VA-JEZ'-A-THA 9 (a) | Va'-ni'-ah 9 | Vash'-ni 3 | Vash'-ti 3 | Voph'-si 3 |

| XA | XE | XE | XE | XY |
|--------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|----------|
| Xa'-GUS | Xe'-ne-as | Xer-o-pha'-gi-a | Xe-rol'-y-be | Xys'-tus |
| Xan'-thi-cus | | | | |

| ZA | ZA | ZE | ZE | ZI |
|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Za-A-NA'-IM 16 | Za'-dok | Zar'-e-phath | Zech-a-ri'-ah 15 | Ze'-rah 9 |
| Za'-a-man | Za'-ham | Zar'-e-tan | Ze'-dad | Zer-a-hi'-ah 15 |
| Za-a-nan'-nim | Za'-ir | Za'-reth Sha'-har | Zed-e-ki'-ah 15 | Zer-a-i'-a 5 |
| Za'-a-van (a) | Za'-laph | Zar'-hites 8 | Zeeb | Ze'-rau |
| Za'-bad | Zal'-mon | Zar'-ta-nah (a) | Ze'-lah 9 | Ze'-red |
| Zab-a-dæ'-ans | Zal-mo'-nah 9 (a) | Zar'-than | Ze'-lek | Zer'-e-da |
| Zab-a-dai'-as 5 | Zal-mun'-nah | Zath'-o-e | Ze-lo'-phe-ad | Zer'-e-dah |
| Zab'-bai 5 (a) | Zam'-bis | Za-thu'-i 3 11 | Zc-lo'-tes 13 | Ze-red'-a-thah |
| Zab'-ud | Zam'-bri 6 | Zath'-thu | Zel'-zah | Zer'-e-rath (a) |
| Zab-de'-us 12 | Za'-moth | Zat'-tu | Zem-a-ra'-im 16 | Ze'-resh |
| Zab'-di 3 | Zam-zum'-mims | Za'-van | Zem'-a-rite 8 | Ze'-reth |
| Zab'-di-el 11 | Za-no'-ah 9 | Za'-za | Ze-mi'-ra | Ze'-ri 3 |
| Za-bi'-na 9 | Zaph-nath-pa-a-ne'-ah (a) | Zeb-a-di'-ah 15 | Ze'-nan | Ze'-ror |
| Za'-bud | Za'-phon | Ze'-bah 9 | Ze'-nas | Ze-ru'-ah 13 |
| *Zab'-u-lon | Za'-ra | Ze-ba-im 13 16 | Ze-or'-im 13 (a) | Ze-rub'-ba-bel (a) |
| Zac'-ca-i 5 | Za'-ra-ces | Zeb'-e-dee | Zeph-a-ri'-ah 15 | Zer-u-i'-ah 15 |
| Zac'-cur | Za'-rah | Ze-bi'-na | Ze'-phath | Zer-vi'-ah 15 |
| Zach-a-ri'-ah 15 | Zar'-ah | Zc-bo'-im 13 | Zeph-a-thah (a) | Ze'-tham |
| Za'-cher 6 | Zar-a-i'-as 15 | Ze-bu'-da 13 (a) | Ze'-phi, or Ze'-pho | Ze'-than |
| Za'-ker | Za'-re-ah | Ze'-bul | Ze'-phon | Ze'-thar |
| Zac-che'-us 12 | Za'-re-ath-ites 8 | Zeb'-u-lon | Zeph-on-ites 8 | Zi'-a 9 |
| Zak'-ke'-us | Za'-red | Zeb'-u-lon-ites 8 | Zer | Zi'-ba 9 |

* *Zabulon*.—"Notwithstanding," says the editor of Labbe, "this word in Greek, *Ζαβουλων*, has the penultimate long, yet in our churches we always hear it without the acute on the antepenultimate. Those who thus pronounce it plead that, in Hebrew, the penultimate vowel is short; but in the word *Zerobabel*, *Ζεροβαβελ*, they follow a different rule; for, though the penultimate in Hebrew is long, they pronounce it with the antepenultimate accent."

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

| ZI | ZI | ZO | ZO | ZU |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Zib'-e-on | Zil'-pah 9 | Ziph'-i-on 2 | Zo'-ba, or | Zo'-rah |
| Zib'-i-on | Zil'-thai 5 (a) | Ziph'-ites 8 | Zo'-bah | Zo'-rath-ites 8 |
| Zich'-ri 3 | Zim'-mah | Zi'-phron 1 | Zo'-be'-bah 9 13 | Zo'-re-ah 9 (a) |
| Zik'-ri | Zim'-ran, or | Zip'-por | Zo'-har | Zo'-rites 9 |
| Zid'-dim | Zim'-ran | Zip'-po'-rah 13 16 | Zo'-he-leth | *Zo'-rob'-a-bel (a) |
| Zid'-ki'-jah 15 | Zim'-ri 3 | Zith'-ri 3 | Zon'-a-ras | Zu'-ar |
| Zi'-don, or Si'-don | Zin | Ziz | Zo'-peth | Zuph |
| Zi'-do'-ni-ans | Zi'-na 1 9 | Zi'-za 1 9 | Zo'-phah | Zur |
| Zif | Zi'-on, or Si'-on 1 | Zi'-zah 1 9 | Zo'-phai 5 | Zu'-ri-el 13 |
| Zi'-ha 1 9 | Zi'-or 1 | Zi'-na 1 9 | Zo'-phar | Zu'-ri-ehad'-da-i 5 (a) |
| Zik'-lag | Ziph | Zo'-an | Zo'-phim | Zu'-zims |
| Zil'-lah 9 | Zi'-phah 1 | Zo'-ar | | |

* Zorobabel.—See ZABULON.

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

BA*

Accent the Antepenultimate.
BATHSHEBA, Elisheba, Beersheba.

ADA IDA

Accent the Penultimate.
Shemida.
Accent the Antepenultimate.
Eliada, Jehoiada, Bethsáida, Adida.

EA EGA ECHA UPHA

Accent the Penultimate.
Laodicea, Chaldea, Judea, Arimathea, Idumea, Jasea, Borea, Iturea, Osea, Hosea, Omega, Hasupha.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Cenchrea, Sabtechá.

ASHA ISHA USHA

Accent the Penultimate.
Elisha, Jerusha.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Báasha, Shalisha.

ATHA ITHA UTHA

Accent the Penultimate.
Jegar-Sahadutha, Dalmanutha.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gabatha, Gabbatha, Amadatha, Hammedatha, Parshandatha, Ephphatha, Tirshatha, Admatha, Caphenatha, Poratha, Achmetha, Tabitha, Golgotha.

IA

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

Accent the Penultimate.
Seleucia,† Japhia, Adalia, Bethulia, Nethania, Chenaia, Jáazania, Jamnia, Samaria, Hezia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Achháia, Arabia, Thracia, Samothracia, Grecia, Cilicia, Cappadocia, Seleucia, Media, India, Pindia, Claudia, Phrygia, Antiochia, Casiphia, Philadelphia, Apphia, Igdaíia, Julia, Pamphylia, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Lycaonia, Macedonia, Apollonia, Junia, Ethiopia, Samaria, Adria, Alexandria, Celosyria, Syria, Assyria, Asia, Persia, Mysia, Galatia, Dalmatia, Philistia.

IKA

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Elika.

ALA ELA ILA AMA EMA IMA

Accent the Penultimate.
Ambela, Arbela, Macphela.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Magdala, Aquila, Aceldama, Apherema, Ashima, Jemma.

ANA ENA INA ONA

Accent the Penultimate.
Diana, Tryphena, Hyena, Palestina, Barjona.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Abana, Hashbadana, Amana, Ecbatana.

OA

Accent the Antepenultimate
Gilbóa, Tekóa, Silóa, Eshtemóa.

ARA ERA IRA URA

Accent the Penultimate.
Guzara, Ahira, Sapphira, Thyatira, Bethsura.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Báara, Bethabara, Patara, Fotiphara, Sisera.

ASA OSA

Accent the Penultimate.
Cléasa, Tryphosa.

Accent the Antepenultimate
Adasa, Amasa.

ATA ETA ITA

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Ephphata, Achmeta, Melita, Hatita.

AVA UA AZA

Accent the Penultimate.
Ahava, Malchishua, Elishua, Shamus, Jahaza.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Jeshua, Abishua, Joshua.

AB IB OB UB

Accent the Penultimate.
Eliab, Sennacherib, Ishbi-Benob, Ahitob, Ahitub.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abinadab, Aminadab, Jehonadab, Jonadab, Chileab, Aholiab, Magor-Missabib, Aminadib, Eliashib, Báalzebub, Béalzebub.

AC UC

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Isáac, Syriac, Abacuc, Habhacuc.

AD ED ID OD UD

Accent the Penultimate.
Almodad, Arphaxad, Elihud, Ahihud, Ahjud, Ahilud.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Galáad, Josabad, Benhadad, Giléad, Zelopheád, Zelophehad, Jochebed, Galed, Ichabod, Ammihud, Abjud.

CE DEE LEE MEE AGE YCHE OHE ILE AME
OME ANE ENE OE OSSE VE

Accent the Penultimate.

Phenice, Bernice, Eunice, Elelohe, Salome, Magdalene, Abilene, Mitylene, Cyrene, Syene, Colosse, (Nazarone, pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the last.)

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Zebedee, Galilee, Ptoleme, Bethphage, Syntyche, Subile, Apame, Gethsemane, Siloe, Ninive.

ITE† (in one syllable.)

Accent the Penultimate.
Thisbite, Shuhite, Abiezrite, Gittite, Hittite, Hivite, Buzita.

* For the pronunciation of the final *a* in this selection, see Rule the 9th.

† For this word and Samaria, Antiochia, and Alexandria, see the *Initial Vocabulary* of Greek and Latin Proper Names; also Rule 30th prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

‡ Words of this termination have the accent of the

words from which they are formed, and on this account are sometimes accented even on the preantepenultimate syllable; as *Bethlehemite*, from *Bethlehem*, and so of others. Words of this termination, therefore, of two syllables, have the accent on the penultimate syllable; and words of three or more, on the same syllable as their primitives.—See Rule 8th.

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Harodite, Agagite, Areopagite, Gergashite, Morashite, Haruphite, Ephrathite, Bethelite, Carmelite, Hamulite, Benjamite, Nehelamite, Shulamite, Shunamite, Edomite, Temanite, Gilonite, Shilonite, Horonite, Amorite, Jebusite.

Accent the Preantepenultimate.

Nāamathite, Jezréelite, Bethlehemite, Ephraïmite, (Canaānite, generally pronounced in three syllables, as if written *Can-a-nite*.)

AG OG

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abishag, Hamongog.

BAH CAH DAH EAH CHAH SHAH THAH

Accent the Penultimate.

Zobazibah, Makkedah, Abidah, Elishah.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dinhabah, Aholiabah, Meribah, Abelhethmāacah, Abadah, Moladah, Zeredah, Jedidah, Gibeah, Shimēah, Zaphnath-Paaneah, Mēacah, Berechah, Bāashah, Eliathah.

ATAH EIAH

(*At* and *ei* pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

Accent the Penultimate.

* Micaiah, Michaiah, Benaiah, Isaiah, Iphedeiah, Maaseiah.

(*At* pronounced in two syllables.)

Adāiah, Pedāiah, Semāiah, Serāiah, Asāiah.

IAH

Accent the Penultimate.

Abiah, Rhēabiah, Zibiah, Tobiah, Mādiah, Zebadiah, Obadiah, Noadiah, Jedidiah, Ahiah, Pekahiah, Jezrahiah, Barachiah, Japhiah, Bithiah, Hezekiah, Hilkiah, Zedekiah, Adaliah, Gedaliah, Igdaliah, Athaliah, Hachaliah, Remaliah, Nehemiah, Shelemiah, Meshelemiah, Jeremiah, Shebaniah, Zephaniah, Nethaniah, Chenaniah, Hananiah, Coniah, Jeconiah, Shēariah, Zachariah, Zechariah, Amariah, Shemariah, Azariah, Neariah, Moriah, Uriah, Josiah, Messiah, Shephathiah, Pelatiah, Ahaziah, Amaziah, Asaziah, Uziah.

IAH

Accent the Penultimate.

Aijah, Abijah, Jehidijah, Ahijah, Elijah, Adonijah, Irijah, Tobadonijah, Urijah, Hallelujah, Zerujah.

KAH LAH MAH NAH OAH RAH SAH THAH

VAH UAH

Accent the Penultimate.

Rebekah, Azekah, Machpelah, Aholah, Abel-meholah, Bēulah, Elkanah, Hannah, Kirjath-sannah, Harbonah, Hashmonah, Zalmonah, Shiloah, Noah, Manoah, Zenoah, Uzzen-shehar, Zipporah, Keturah, Hadassah, Malchishuah, Shammuah, ЯЕВОВА, Зеруа.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Marrekah, Bāalah, Shuthelah, Telmelah, Methuselah, Hachilah, Hackilah, Dalilah, Delilah, Havilah, Rāamah, Aholibamah, Adamah, Elishamah, Ruhamah, Loruhamah, Kedemah, Ashimah, Jemimah, Penninah, Bāarah, Taberah, Deborah, Ephratah, Faruah.

ACH ECH OCII

Accent the Penultimate.

Merodach, Evil-merodach.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ahisamach, Ebed-melech, Abimelech, Ahimelech, Elim-elech, Alammelech, Anammelech, Adrammelech, Regemmelech, Nathan-melech, Arioch, Antioch.

KEH LEH VEH APH ESH ASH ESH ISH

Accent the Penultimate.

Elēaleh, Elioreph, Jehoash.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rabshakeh, Nineveh, Ebiasaph, Bethshemesh, Enshe-mesh, Carchemish.

ATH ETH ITH OTH UTH

Accent the Penultimate.

Goliath, Jehovah-jireth, Hazar-maveth, Baal-berith, Rehoboth, Arioth, Nebaioth, † Naoth, Moseroth, Hazeroth, Pihahiroth, Moseroth, Allon-bachuth.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mahalath, Bashemath, Asenath, Daberah, Elisabeth, Dabbashoth, Jerubbesheth, Ishbosheth, Mephibosheth,

Harosheth, Zohemoth, Bechileth, Shabboeth, Tanhumeth, Genesareth, Asazareth, Nazareth, Mazzareth, Kirbaraseth, Shelomith, Sheminith, Lapidoth, Anathoth, Kerioth, Shemiramoth, Kedemoth, Ahemoth, Jerimoth, Sigioth, Ashtaroth, Mazzaroth.

AI

(Pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Chelubai, Asmadai, Sheshai, Shimshai, Hushai, Zilthai, Berothai, Talmi, Tolmai, Sinai, Talmi, Arbonai, Sarai, Sippai, Bezaï.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mordecai, Sibbachai, Chephar-Hammonai, Pārsai.

AI

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Ai.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Zabbāi, Babāi, Nebāi, Shobāi, Subāi, Zaccāi, Shaddāi, Amishaddāi, Aridāi, Heldāi, Hegāi, Haggāi, Belgāi, Bilgāi, Abishāi, Uthāi, Adlāi, Barzillāi, Ulāi, Sisamāi, Shalmāi, Shammāi, Elienāi, Tatnāi, Shether-boznāi, Naharāi, Shārāi, Shamsērāi, Shitrāi, Arisāi, Bastāi, Bavāi, Bigvāi, Uzāi.

DI EI LI MI NI OI PI RI UI ZI

Accent the Penultimate.

Arelī, Lōammi, Talithacumi, Gideoni, Benoni, Hazeleponi, Philippi, Gehazi.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Engedi, Simēi, Shimēi, Edreī, Bethbirēi, Abisēi, Baali, Naphthali, Nephthali, Pateoli, Adami, Naomi, Hanani, Bēerlahāiroi, Mehari, Hāhashshari, Jesūi.

EK UK

Accent the Penultimate.

Adonizedek, Adonibezek.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Melchizedek, Amalek, Habakkuk.

AAL EAL IAL ITAL UTAL

Accent the Penultimate.

Bāal, Kirjath-bāal, Hamutal.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Meribbāal, Eshbāal, Ethbāal, Jerubbāal, Tabēal, Belial, Abital.

AEL ABEL EBEL

Accent the Penultimate.

Jāal, Abel.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gabael, Michael, Raphael, Mishael, Mehujael, Abimael, Ishmael, Ismael, Anael, Nathanael, Israel, Asael, Zerubbabel, Zerobabel, Mehetabel, Jezebel.

EEL OGEL AHEL ACHEL APHEL OPHEL

ETHEL

Accent the Penultimate.

Enrogel, Rachel, Elbethel.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Tabēel, Abdēel, Japhalēel, Mahalēel, Bezalēel, Hanamēel, Jerahmēel, Hananēel, Nathanēel, Jabnēel, Jezrēel, Hazēel, Asahel, Barachel, Amrapnel, Achitophel.

IEL KEL

Accent the Penultimate.

Peniel, Uzziel.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abiel, Tobiel, Adiel, Abdiel, Gaddiel, Pagiel, Salathiel, Ithiel, Ezekiel, Gamaliel, Shelumiel, Daniel, Othniel, Ariel, Gabriel, Uriel, Shealtiel, Putiel, Hazeiel, Hiddekel.

UEL EZEL

Accent the Penultimate.

Dēuel, Raguel, Bethuel, Pethuel, Hamuel, Jemuel, Kemuel, Nemuel, Phanuel, Penuel, Jeruel, Bethzeel.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

† Samuel, Lemuel, Emanuel, Immanuel.

AIL

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Abihail.

* For the pronunciation of the two last syllables of these words, see Rule 5th prefixed to Scripture Proper Names.

† The *ai* in this and the next word form but one syllable.—See Rule 5.

† See Rule the 17th prefixed to Scripture Proper Names.

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

AIL

(Pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abigail.

OL UL

Accent the Penultimate.

Bethgamul.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Eshtaal.

ODAM AHAM IAM IJAM IKAM

Accent the Penultimate.

Elmodam, Abijam, Ahikam.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abraham, Miriam, Adonikam.

OAM

Accent the Penultimate.

Rehoboam, Roboam, Jeroboam.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Siloam, Abinoam, Ahinoam.

ARAM IRAM ORAM

Accent the Penultimate.

Padanaram, Abiram, Hiram, Adoniram, Adoram, Jehoram.

AHEM EHEM ALEM EREM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Menahem, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Beth-haccerem.

AIM*

Accent the Penultimate.

Chusan-Rishathäim, Kirjathäim, Bethdiblahäim, Ramathäim, Adithäim, Misrephothmäim, Abelmäim, Mahanäim, Manhanäim, Horonäim, Shäaräim, Adoräim, Sepharvähim.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rephäim, Dothäim, Egläim, Carnäim, Sharäim, Ephraim, Beth-ephraim, Mizräim, Abel-mizräim.

BIM CHIM PHIM KIM LIM NIM RIM ZIM

Accent the Penultimate.

Sarsechim, Zeböim, Kirjatharim, Bahurim, Kelkath-hazurim.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cherubim, Lehaim, Rephidim, Seraphim, Teraphim, Eliakim, Jehoiakim, Joiakim, Joakim, Bäälim, Dedanum, Ethanum, Abarim, Bethhacerim, Kirjath-jëarim, Hazerim, Bäal-perazim, Gerizim, Gazizim.

DOM LOM AUM IUM NUM RUM TUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Obededom, Appii-forum, Miletum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abishalom, Absalom, Capernäum, Rhegium, Trogyllum, Iconium, Adramyttium, Galbanum.

AAN CAN DAN EAN THAN IAN MAN NAN

Accent the Penultimate.

Memucan, Chaldëan, Ahiman, Elhanan, Johanan, Haman.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Canäan, Chanäan, Merodach-baladan, Nebuzaradan, Elnathan, Jonathan, Midian, Indian, Phrygian, Italian, Macedonian, Ethiopian, Syrian, Assyrian, Egyptian, Nâ-aman.

AEN VEN CHIN MIN ZIN

Accent the Penultimate.

Manäen, Bethaven, Chorazin.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Jehoiachin, Benjamin.

EON AGON EPHON ASHON AION ION ALON ELON ULON YLON MON NON RON YON THUN RUN

Accent the Penultimate.

Bäal-meon, Beth-dagon, Bäal-zephon, Nâashon, Higgaion, Shiggaion, Chilion, Orion, Esdrelon, Bäal-hamon, Philemon, Abiron, Beth-horon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gibeon, Zibëon, Gedeon, Gideon, Simeon, Pirathon, Herodion, Carnion, Sirion, Ascalon, Ajalon, Askalon, Zebulon, Babylon, Jeshimon, Tabrimon, Solomon, Lebanon, Aäron, Apollyon, Jedduthan, Jeshurun.

* In this selection the ai form distinct syllables.—See Rule 16.

EGO ICHO HIO LIO

Accent the Penultimate.

Ahio.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abednego, Jericho, Gallio.

AR ER IR OR UR

Accent the Penultimate.

Abishar, Bäal-tamar, Balthasar, Elëazar, Eziongeber, Tiglath-pileser, Shalmaneser, Hadadezer, Abiezer, Ahiozer, Eliezer, Romantiezzer, Ebenezzer, Joezer, Sharzezer, Havoth-jäir, Asnoth-tabor, Beth-peor, Bäal-peor, Nicanor, Philometor.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Issachar, Potiphar, Abiathar, Ithamar, Shemeber, Lucifer, Chedorlaomer, Aroer, Sosipater, Sopater, Achior, Nebuchodonosor, Eupator, Shedeur, Abishur, Pedahzur.

AAS BAS EAS PHAS IAS LAS MAS NAS OAS PAS RAS TAS YAS

Accent the Penultimate.

Osëas, Esäias, Tobias, Sedecias, Abadias, Asadias, Abdias, Barachias, Ezechias, Mattathias, Matthias, Erekias, Nëmias, Jeremias, Ananias, Assanias, Azarias, Ezerias, Josias, Ozias, Bagëas, Aretas, Onyas.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Annäas, Barsabas, Patrobas, Eneas, Phineas, Caiaphas, Cleophas, Herodias, Euodias, Georgias, Amplias, Lysanias, Gabrias, Tiberias, Lysias, Nicolas, Artemas, Elymas, Parmenas, Siloas, Antipas, Epaphras.

CES DES EES GES HES LES NES SES TES

Accent the Penultimate.

Gentiles,† Rameses, Mithridates, Euphrates.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rabsaces, Arsaces, Nomades, Phinëes, Astyages, Diotrophes, Epiphanes, Tahaphancs, Hermogenes, Taphenes, Calisthenes, Sosthenes, Eumenes.

ENES and INES

(In one syllable.)

Accent the Ultimate.

Gadarenes, Agarenes, Hagarenes.

Accent the Penultimate.

Philistines, (pronounced like Philistins.)

ITES

(Pronounced in one syllable.)

[Words of this termination have the accent of the words from which they are formed, which sometimes occasions the accent to be placed even on the preantepenultimate syllable, as *Gileadites* from *Gilead*, and so of others. Words of this termination, therefore, of two syllables, have the accent on the penultimate syllable; and words of three or more on the same syllable as their primitives.]

Accent the Penultimate.

Gadites, Kenites, Jamnites, Levites, Hittites, Hivites.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rechabites, Moabites, Gergashites, Nahathites, Kohathites, Pelethites, Cherethites, Uzzielites, Tarpelites, Elamites, Edomites, Reubenites, Ammonites, Hermonites, Ekronites, Hagarites, Nazarites, Amorites, Geshurites, Jebusites, Ninevites, Jesuites, Perizzites.

Accent the Preantepenultimate.

Gilëadites, Amalekites, Ishmëelites, Israëlites, Midianites, Gibëonites, Aaronites.

OTES

Accent the Penultimate.

Zelotes.

IS

Accent the Penultimate.

Elimäis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Antiochis, Amathis, Bäälis, Decapolis, Nêapolis, Hierapolis, Persepolis, Amphipolis, Tripolis, Nicëpolis, Scythopolis, Salamis, Damaris, Vabсарis, Antipatris, Atargatis.

IMS

Accent the Penultimate.

Emims, Zamzummins, Zuzims.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rephäims, Gammadims, Cherethims, Anakims, Nethinims, Chemarims.

† *Gentiles*.—This may be considered as an English word, and should be pronounced in two syllables, as if written *Jen-tiles*, the last syllable as the plural of *tile*.

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

ANS

Accent the Penultimate.

Sabéans, Leodicéans, Assidéans, Galiléans, Iduméans, Epicuréans.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabians, Grecians, Herodians, Antiochians, Corinthians, Parthians, Scythians, Athenians, Cyrenians, Macedonians, Zidonians, Babylonians, Lacedemonians, Ethiopians, Cyprians, Syrians, Assyrians, Tyrians, Ephesians, Persians, Galatians, Cretians, Egyptians, Nicolaitans, Scythopolitans, Samaritans, Libyans.

MOS NOS AUS BUS CUS DUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Archelaüs, Menelaüs, Abubus, Andronicus, Seleucus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pergamos, Stephanos, Emmäus, Agabus, Bartacus, Achäicus, Tychicus, Aradus.

EUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Daddeus, Asmodeus, Aggeus, Zaccheus, Ptolemeus, Maccabeus, Lebbeus, Cendebeus, Thaddeus, Mardocheus, Mordocheus, Alpheus, Timeus, Bartimeus, Hymeneus, Elizeus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dositheus, Timotheus, Nereus.

GUS CHUS THUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Areopagus, Philologus, Lysimachus, Antiochus, Euty-chus, Amadathus.

IUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Darius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gäius, Athenobius, Cornelus, Numenius, Cyrenius, Apollonius, Tiberius, Demetrius, Mercurius, Dionysius, Pontius, Tertius.

LUS MUS NUS RUS SUS TUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Aristobulus, Eubulus, Nicodemus, Ecanus, Hircanus, Auranus, Sylvanus, Ahasuerus, Assuerus, Heliodorus, Arcturus, Bar-jesus, Fortunatus, Philetus, Epaphroditus, Azotus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Attalus, Theophilus, Alcimus, Trophimus, Onesimus, Didymus, Libanus, Antilibanus, Sarchedonus, Acheacharus, Lazarus, Citherus, Elutherus, Jäirus, Prochorus, Onesiphorus, Asapharasus, Ephesus, Epenetus, Asyn-critus.

AT ET OT IST OST

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ararat, Eliphalet, Gennesaret, Iscariot, Antichrist, Pentecost.

EU HU ENU EW MY

Accent the Penultimate.

Casleu, Chisleu, Abihu, Andrew.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Jehovah-Tsidkenu, Bartholomew, Jeremy.

BAZ GAZ HAZ PHAZ

Accent the Penultimate.

Mahar-shalal-hash-baz, Shäash-gaz, Eliphaz.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Jehöahaz.

PERRY'S PRONUNCIATION

OF CERTAIN

SCRIPTURE NAMES,

WITH RESPECT TO WHICH HE DIFFERS FROM WALKER.

A-BA'-NA
A-ba'-rim
A'-bel-miz-ra'-im
A-bi'-dan
A-bi'-ha-el
A-bi'-shag
A-bi'-sha-i
A-bi'-sha-lom
A-bi'-shu-a
A-bi'-tal
Ac-ha-i'-a
Ac-me'-tha
A-da'-dah
A-da'-mah
A-da'-mi
Ad'-beel
A-di'-na
A-di'-no
A-do'-ni-ze'-dek
A-don'-i-jah
Ad'-o-ram
Ad'-ri-el
A-ha-sa'-i
A-hi'-ma-az
A-hi'-sa-mach
A-hi-sha'-hur
Ah-la'-i
A-ho-li-ba'-mah
A-hu-ma'-i
A-i'-ja-lon
A'-ja-lon
Al-ex-an'-dri-a
Al'-mo-dad
A-mal'-e-kite
A-ma'-na
A-ma'-sa
Am-a-sa'-i
A-mit'-ta-i
Am-mi'-el
Am-ra'-phel
A-na'-mim
An-dron'-i-cus
An-toth'-i-jah
Aph'-e-kah
A'-phrah
Ap-pa'-ima
Ap-phi'-a
A-quil'-a
Ar-a-u'-nah
Arch'-e-laus
Ar'-e-tas
A-ri'-da-i
A-ri'-da-tha
A-ri'-sa-i
A-ris-tob'-u-lus
A-ro'-di
A-ro'-er
A-sa'-hel
As'-a-reel
A-si'-el
A-thens
Ath'-la-i
At-ta'-i
Az'-a-reel
A-zi'-el
Az-ma'-veth

B.

BA'-AL-HA'-MON
Ba'-al-ha'-nan

Ba-a'-lah
Ba-a'-lath
Ba-a'-lo
Ba-a'-lim
Ba'-al-pe-ra'-zim
Ba'-al-sha-li'-sha
Ba-a'-nah
Ba-a'-nan
Ba-a'-ra
Ba-a'-sha
Bak'-ba-ker
Ba-ra'-chel
Bar'-hu-mite
Bash e'-math
Bath-shu'-a
Ba-va'-i
Be-a'-loth
Be-ba'-i
Bech'-o-rath
Beel'-ze-bub
Beel'-ra
Beel'-rah
Beel'-ri
Be'-e-roth
Beer-she'-ba
Ben-a-i'-ah
Be'-ne-ja'-kam
Ben-ha'-dad
Ben-han'-an
Be-ra'-chah
Ber'-nice (is)
Ber'-o-dach-bal'-a-dan
Be-ro'-tha-i
Beth-a'-nath
Beth-a'-noth
Beth-a'-ram
Beth az-ma'-veth
Beth-dag'-on
Beth-hac-cek'-rim
Beth-ma-a'-chah
Beth-ra'-pha
Beth-re'-hob
Beth-sai'-da
Beth-she'-mesh
Beth'-phage
Be-to'-nim
Bez'-a-leel
Big-va'-i
Bi-le'-am
Bil-ga'-i
Bi-ne'-a
Bin-nu'-i
Bo-che'-ra

C.

CAT'-NAN
Ca'-leb-Eph-re'-tah
Ca'-naan
Can'-dace
Car-che'-mish
Car'-she-na
Cas-lu'-him
Cha-ra'-shim
Che'-de-la-o'-mer
Che-naa'-nah
Che'-sa-lon
Chi'-li-on
Chis-le'-u
Cle-o'-pas

D.

DA-NITES
De-da'-nim
Deu'-el
Dib-la'-im
Di-le'-an
Din-ha'-lah
Di-o-tre'-phes
Do-da'-nim
Do-da'-vah

E.

ED'-OM-ITE
E-la'-dah
El-da'-ah
E-le'-ad
E-le-a'-leh
E-le-a'-sah
E-li-a'-da
E-li-ah'-ka
E-li-sha-ma
E-li-sha-phat
E-li-shu-a
E-li-za'-phan
El-ka'-nah
El-mo'-dam
El-na'-than
El-na'-am
El'-lon-beth-ha'-nan
El-pa'-al
El-te'-keh
El-te'-kon
El-to'-lad
E-ly'-mas
E-ne'-as
En-ge'-di
En-hak'-kore
En-she'-mesh
E-phra'-tah
E'-phrath
Esh-ba'-al
E-she'-an
Esh-te-mo'-a
E-than'-im
Eth-ba'-al
Ew'-bu-lus
E'-vil-mer'-o-dach
Ez'-i-on

G.

GA-DI'-EL
Ga'-leed
Gam-ma'-dims
Gath-heph'-er
Ged'-e-rah
Ged'-e-roth
Ge-li'-loth
Gen'-u-bath
Geu'-el
Gi-la'-la-i
Gil-bo-a
Gil'-on-ite

Gin-ne'-tho
Gin-ne'-thon
Git-ta'-im

H.

HA-BA-I'-AH
Hach-il'-ah
Ha-da'-shah
Had-la'-i
Ha-ga'-bah
Ham-mo'-le-keth
Ham'-u-tal
Han'-a-meel
Han'-a-neel
Ha-na'-ni
Ha-ra'-dah
Har'-bo-na
Har-ne'-pher
Ha-ro'-eh
Ha-sha-bi'-ah
Hash'-ba-dan'-a
Hash'-u-pha
Hav'-ti-pha
Ha-vil'-ah
Haz'-e-rim
Haz'-e-roth
Ha-za'-el
Ha-ze'-i'-ah
Ha-ze'-lel-po'-ni
Ha-ze'-zon-ta'-mar
Ha-zi'-el
Hel-da'-i
Hel-ka'-i
Hen'-a-dad
He-ze'-ki
Hez'-i-on
Ho'-da-vi'-ah
Hod'-i-jah
Ho'-ro-na'-im
Ho-sha'-ma
Hu'-ra-i
Hu'-sha-i
Hu'-sham

I.

IB-LE'-AM
Ib-ne-i'-ah
I-cha'-bod
I'-a-i
I-phe-de-i'-ah
Ir-na'-hash
Ish-bo'-sheth
I-tha'-i
I-tha'-mar
Ith-re'-am
I-ze'-har

J.

JA-A-KO'-BAH
Ja-a-na'-i
Jaa'-lah

Jaa'-sau
Jaa'-za-ni'-ah
Jab'-neel
Jah-da'-i
Jah-di'-el
Jah'-leel
Jah'-ma-i
Jah'-zeel
Jah'-ze'-rah
Jah'-zi'-el
Ja-ha-zi'-el
Jai'-rus
Japh-le'-ti
Ja'-roah
Ja-sho-be'-am
Ja-si'-el
Jea'-rim
Jea'-te-ra'-i
Jeb'-u-si
Jee'-zer
Je-da-i'-ah
Je-ha'-leel
Je-ha'-la-lel
Je-ha-zi'-el
Joh-de-i'-ah
Je-he-ze'-kel
Je-hi-e'-li
Je-ho-a'-haz
Je-ho-ha'-nan
Je-kab'-zeel
Je-ku-thi'-el
Jer'-ah-meel
Je-ri'-el
Jer'-rub-ba'-al
Jer'-rub-be'-she.h
Je-ru'-el
Jer'-u-sha
Jesh-a-bel'-ah
Jesh-a-re'-lah
Je-sha'-nah
Je-zi'-el
Je-ze'-ar
Jez'-reel
Jo-a'-haz
Joch-e'-bed
Jog-be'-ah
Jo-i'-a-da
Jo-i'-a-kim
Jo-i'-a-rib
Jok-de'-am
Jok-me'-an
Jok-ne'-am
Jok'-theel
Jo-ra'-i
Jor-ko'-am
Jot-ba'-thah
Jo-za'-char
Ju-shab-he'-sed

K.

KAB'-ZEEL
Ka'-desh-Bar'-ne-a
Kar-na'-im
Ke-de'-mah
Ke-de'-moth
Ke'-he-la'-thah
Ke-la-i'-ah
Ki'-broth-hat-ta'-vah

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.—PERRY'S VARIATIONS.

Kib-za'-im
Ki'-dron
Ki'-tron
Ku-sha-i'-ah

L.

LA-A'-DAH
Laa'-dan
La-ha'-i-ro'-i
La-o-di'-o-a
Lash'-a-ron
Le-ba'-oth
Leb'-be-us
Le-mu'-el
Lo-de'-bar

M.

MA-A'-CHAH
Ma-a-cha'-thi
Ma-a-da'-i
Maa'-i
Maa'-rath
Ma-as-ei'-ah
Mach'-pe-lah
Mag-pi'-ash
Ma-hal'-a-leel
Ma-ha'-lath
Ma-ha-neh'-dan
Ma-ha-ra'-i
Ma-ha-zu'-oth
Mul-ki'-al
Ma-na-hath
Mar'-e-shah
Mas-re'-kah
Mat-ta'-nah
Me-ko'-na
Me-li'-ku
Mer-a-i'-oth

Me-ra'-ri
Me'-rib-ba'-al
Me'-bun-na'-i
Mel-chish'-u-a
Mo-na'-hem
Mo-o-ne'-nim
Mo-pha'-ath
Mes-o'-ba-ite
Me-za'-hab
Mi-ca-i'-ah
Mig-da'-lel
Mig-dal'-gad
Mi-ja'-min
Mik-ne-i'-ah
Mi-la'-la-i
Mi'-sha-el
Mi-she'-al
Mis-pe'-reth
Miz-ra'-im
Mo-la'-dah

N.

NA-A'-MAH
Na-a'-ma-thites
Na-a'-man
Naa'-rah
Na-a-ra'-i
Naa'-ran
Na-a'-rath
Naa'-shon
Naa'-son
Na-ha-ra'-i
Na-ha'-lol
Na-ha-ma'-ni
Na-o'-mi
Ne-ba'-i
Neb-u-joth
Neb-u-zar-a'-dan
Ne-i'-el
Nek'-o-da
Neth'-a-neel

O.

O'-RI-ON
O-she'-a

P.

PA-A-RA'-I
Pal-ti'-el
Pa-ru'-ah
Par-shan-da'-tha
Pa-tro'-bas
Pau
Pe-da'-hel
Pe-dah'-zur
Pe-da-i'-ah
Pe-ra'-zim
Pe-ul-tha'-i
Pha-se'-ah
Phe'-nice (is)
Pil-ta'-i
Pu-te-o'-li
Pu-ti'-el

R.

RA-A'-MAH
Ram'-e-ses
Rech'-a-bites
Re'-gem-me'-lech
Re'-ho-both
Rem'-mon-me-tho'-ar
Re-pha'-im
Re-pha'-el
Reu
Reu'-el
Ru-ha'-mah

S.

SAB'-AOTH
Sa'-bo-ans
Sal-a-thi'-el
Sa-ma'-ri-a
Se-ca'-cah
Se-nach'-e-rib
Se-ne'-ah
Se'-phar-va'-im
Shab-e-tha'-i
Shal-o'-cheth
Sha-li'-sha
Sha-ra'-i
Shar'-u-hen
She-al-ti'-el
She-ba'-rim
She-chi'-nah
She-lo'-mi
She-lo'-mith
She-ma'-ah
She-me'-ber
She-sha'-i
Shib-bo'-leth
Shim'-sha-i
Shit-ra'-i
Shu-ba'-el
Shuth-e'-lah
Sib-ba-cha'-i
Sib-bo'-leth
Sib-ra'-im
Sig-i-o'-noth
Si-lo'-am
Si'-na-i
Sip-pa'-i
So-ta'-i

T.

TA-A'-NACH
Ta-a'-nath-Shi' lo
Tab-ba'-oth
Ta-be'-al

Ta-beel
Tal'-ma-i
Tan-hu'-meth
Ta-ra'-lah
Ta-ro'-a
Tel-a'-bib
Te-lu'-im
Tel-me'-lah
Te-ma'-ni
Te-me'-ni
Thad'-de-us
Thess-a-lo'-i-ca
Tir-ha'-kah
Tir-ha'-nah

U.

U-LA'-I
Up'-haz'
Ur-ba'-ne
U-ri'-el
U-tha'-i

V.

VA-JE-ZA'-THA

Z.

ZA-A'-VAN
Zab'-ba-i
Zal'-mo-nah
Zaph'-nath-pa-a'-ne-ah
Zar-ta'-nah
Zeb'-u-dah
Ze-pha'-thah
Ze-re'-rath
Ze-rab-ba'-bel
Zil-tha'-i
Zo-re'-a
Zo-ro-ba'-bel

NOTE. To the words found in these lists of *Variations of Perry and Fulton and Knight*, the letter (a) is annexed in *Walker's Initial Vocabulary*.

A very few words of *various or doubtful* pronunciation are inserted in these lists, although the pronunciation of them here exhibited does not differ from that which is approved by Walker.

FULTON AND KNIGHT'S PRONUNCIATION

OF CERTAIN

SCRIPTURE NAMES,

WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THEY DIFFER FROM WALKER.

AA'-RON (a'-ron)
Ab'-i-ud
A'-i-rus
Al-ex-an'-dri-a
A-na'-sa-i
Ar'-o-tas

B.

BE-EL'-ZE-BUB, or
Bēel'-zo-bub
Beer'-she-ba
Bes-o-de' 'ah
Bez'-a-leo

C.

CAI'-NAN
Ca-naan (nan)

E.

E-LI-O'-E-NAI
El'-i-phaz
E'-zi-on

H.

HAM-U-EL
Ham'-u-tal

I.

IPH-E-DE'-IAH

J.

JA-AS'-I-EL
Ja-az'-i-el
Ja-haz'-i-el

Ja-shob'-e-am

Jas'-i-el
Jed'-i-el
Je-ha' e-el
Je-haz'-i-el
Jen-do'-iah
Je-he'-i-el
Jen'-i'-ma
Jer'-i-el
Jer'-i-oth
Jos'-e-el

K.

KE'-ZI-A
Kush-a-i'-ah

M.

MACH'-HE-LOTH
Ma-hal'-a-leel

Mik-ne'-iah
Mish'-e-al
Muth-lab'-ben

N.

NA'-A-SHON
Na'-as-son
Na-ba'-ri-as

P.

PED-A-I'-AH
Phas'-e-ah

R.

RA'-PHA-IM

S.

SA-BA'-OTH
Sa-ma'-ri-a
Sa-me'-ius
Sen-a-che'-rib, or
Se-nach'-e-rib
Se-ra'-iah
Shad'-dai
Shau'-aha

T.

TEK'-O-A
Tek'-o-ites

Z.

ZE-O'-RIM
Zu-ri-shad'-dai

NOTICES

RESPECTING

WALKER'S PRONUNCIATION OF SEVERAL PROPER NAMES.

BY comparing Walker's 5th Rule for pronouncing Greek and Latin Proper Names, and his 9th Rule for pronouncing Scripture Proper Names, with his Notes, in the Terminational Vocabulary, on the terminations *eia* and *eius*, a manifest inconsistency will be perceived. A similar inconsistency is also found in his mode of placing the accent, in words of these terminations, in the Initial Vocabulary. The following words he has accented thus;—*Ale'ius*, *Alphe'ius*, *En'eia*, *Apule'ia*, *Apule'ius*, *Aquile'ia*, *Atte'ius*, *Canule'ia*, *Canule'ius*, *Deiope'ia*, *Dryope'ia*, *Hyge'ia*, *Luce'ia*, *Nere'ius*, *Nise'ia*, *Nyse'ius*, *Oce'ia*, *Paror'e'ia*, *Pelopelia*, *Phille'ius*, *Te'ia*, *Te'ius*, *Ve'ia*, *Ve'ii*, *Velle'ius*, *Vulture'ius*;—and the following thus;—*Antei'us*, *Cartei'a*, *Petre'ius*, *Pompei'a*, *Pompei'us*, *Pompei'us*, *Procule'ius*, *Sale'ius*, *Sature'ium*, *Sature'ius*, *Saufe'ius*, *Septimule'ius*, *Tarpei'a*, *Tarpei'us*. A part of these words are classed by Walker under the penultimate accent, and a part under the antepenultimate; but the difference of accentuation here exhibited does not correspond to his difference of classification. But, though Walker's remarks, as well as his practice, are inconsistent, yet he clearly expresses his preference for the pronunciation indicated by placing the accent on the letter *e*; as in the former part of the words above enumerated. This is also the accentuation of Scheller, in his Latin

and German Lexicon, of the Latin Gradus, and other authorities. An alteration has, therefore, been made in this edition, with regard to those words above mentioned, which have the accent on the letter *i*; and both classes of these words will be found to be accented, in the Initial Vocabulary, by the same rule.

In the Initial Vocabulary of *Greek and Latin Proper Names*, the word *Alexandria* had the accent on the penultimate, and *Syene* on the antepenultimate; but in the Initial Vocabulary of *Scripture Proper Names*, and in both of the Terminational Vocabularies, *Alexandria* has the antepenultimate, and *Syene* the penultimate accent. The accent of these, in the Initial Vocabulary, has been corrected. A similar inconsistency has been removed respecting the word *Heliogabalus*.

Amasa and *Mazzerath*, among the Scripture Names, were found to have the penultimate accent in the Initial Vocabulary, and the antepenultimate in the Terminational. The former has been altered. Other inconsistencies or errors, also, have been corrected.

To the word *Nemea* Walker gives the penultimate accent, as also does Labbe; but the penultimate syllable is short in *Virgil*, and is thus pronounced by the Latin Gradus, Holyoke, and Scheller. *Editor*.

OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
GREEK AND LATIN
ACCENT AND QUANTITY;
WITH SOME
PROBABLE CONJECTURES
ON THE
METHOD OF FREEING THEM FROM THE OBSCURITY AND CONTRADICTION
IN WHICH THEY ARE INVOLVED, BOTH BY THE
ANCIENTS AND MODERNS.

"Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri."—HORACE.



ADVERTISEMENT.

AFTER the many learned pens which have been employed on the subject of the following Observations, the Author would have been much ashamed of obtruding his humble opinion on so delicate a point, had he not flattered himself that he had taken a material circumstance into the account, which had been entirely overlooked by almost every writer he had met with.

It is not a little astonishing, that, when the nature of the human voice forms so great a part of the inquiry into accent and quantity, its most marking distinctions should have been so little attended to. From a perusal of every

writer on the subject,* one would be led to suppose that high and low, loud and soft, and quick and slow, were the only modifications of which the voice was susceptible; and that the inflections of the voice, which distinguish speaking from singing, did not exist. Possessed, therefore, of this distinction of sounds, the Author at least brings something new into the inquiry: and if, even with this advantage, he should fail of throwing light on the subject, he is sure he shall be entitled to the indulgence of the learned, as they fully understand the difficulty of the question.

* The only exception to this general assertion is Mr. Steele, the author of *Prosodia Rationalis*; but the design of this gentleman is not so much to illustrate the accent and quantity of the Greek language, as to prove the possibility of forming a notation of speaking sounds for our own, and of reducing them to a musical scale, and accompanying them with instruments. The attempt is undoubtedly laudable, but no farther useful than to show the impossibility of it by the very method he has taken to explain it; for it is wrapped up in such an impenetrable cloud of music as to be unintelligible to any but mu-

sicians; and the distinctions of sound are so nice and numerous as to discourage the most persevering student from labouring to understand him. After all, what light can we expect will be thrown on this subject by one who, notwithstanding the infinitesimal distinctions he makes between similar sounds, says, that the *u* in *ugly*, and the *e* in *met* and *get*, are diphthongs; that the *a* in *may* is long, and the same letter in *nation* short; and that the *u* in *you, use, &c.*, is always acuto-grave, and the *i* in *idle, try, &c.*, grave-acute?

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PREPARATORY OBSERVATIONS.

AS a perusal of the Observations on Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity requires a more intimate acquaintance with the nature of the voice than is generally brought to the study of that subject, it may not be improper to lay before the reader such an explanation of speaking sounds, as may enable him to distinguish between high and loud, soft and low, forcibleness and length, and feebleness and shortness, which are so often confounded, and which consequently produce such confusion and obscurity among our best prosodists.

But, as describing such sounds upon paper as have no definite terms appropriated to them, like those of music, is a new and difficult task, the reader must be requested to give as nice an attention as possible to those sounds and inflections of voice, which spontaneously annex themselves to certain forms of speech, and which, from their familiarity, are apt to pass unnoticed. But, if experience were out of the question, and we were only acquainted with the organick formation of human sounds, we must necessarily distinguish them into five kinds: namely, the monotone, or one sound continuing a perceptible time in one note, which is the case with all musical sounds; a sound beginning low and sliding higher, or beginning high and sliding lower, without any perceptible intervals, which is essential to all speaking sounds. The two last may be called simple slides or inflections; and these may be so combined as to begin with that which rises, and end with that which falls, or to begin with that which falls, and end with that which rises; and, if this combination of different inflections be pronounced with one impulse or explosion of the voice, it may not improperly be called the circumflex or compound inflection; and this monotone, the two simple and the two compound inflections, are the only modifications, independent on the passions, of which the human voice is susceptible.

The different States of the Voice.

The modifications of the voice, which have just been enumerated, may be called absolute; because they cannot be converted into each other, but must remain decidedly what they are; while different states of the voice, as high and low, loud and soft, quick and slow, are only comparative terms, since what is high in one case may be low in another, and so of the rest. Beside, therefore, the modifications of voice which have been described, the only varieties remaining, of which the human voice is capable, except those produced by the passions, are high, low, loud, soft, quick, slow, forcible, and feeble. Though high and loud, and low and soft, are frequently confounded, yet, when considered distinctly, their difference is easily understood; as, if we strike a large bell with a deep tone, though it gives a very loud tone, it will still be a low one; and if we strike a small bell with a high tone, it will still be a high tone, though the stroke be ever so soft: a quick tone in music is that in which the same tone continues but a short time, and a slow tone where it continues longer; but in speaking, a quick tone is that when the slide rises from low to high, or from high to low, in a short time, and a slow tone the reverse: while forcible and feeble seem to be severally compounded of two of these simple states; that is, force seems to be loudness and quickness, either in a high or low tone also; and feebleness seems to be softness and slowness, either in a high or a low tone likewise. As to the tones of the passions, which are so many and various, these, in the opinion of one of the best judges in the kingdom, are *qualities* of sound, occasioned by certain vibrations of the organs of speech, independent on high, low, loud, soft, quick, slow, forcible, or feeble: which last may not improperly be called different *quantities* of sound.

It may not, perhaps, be unworthy of observation, how few are these principles, which, by a different combination with each other, produce that almost unbounded variety of which human speech consists. The different quantities of sound, as these different states of the voice may be called, may be combined so as to form new varieties with any other that are not opposite to them. Thus high may be combined with either low or soft, quick or slow; that is, a high note may be sounded either in a loud

or a soft tone, and a low note may be sounded either in a loud or a soft tone also, and each of these tones may be pronounced either in a longer or a shorter time; that is, more slowly or quickly; while forcible seems to imply a degree of loudness and quickness, and feeble a degree of softness and slowness, either in a high or a low tone. These combinations may, perhaps, be more easily conceived by classing them in contrast with each other

High, loud, quick.

Low, soft, slow.

Forcible may be { high, loud, and quick; or
low, loud, and quick
Feeble may be { high, soft, and slow; or
low, soft, and slow.

The different combinations of these states may be thus represented:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| High, loud, quick, forcible. | Low, loud, quick, forcible. |
| High, loud, slow. | Low, loud, slow. |
| High, soft, quick. | Low, soft, quick. |
| High, soft, slow, feeble. | Low, soft, slow, feeble. |

When these states of the voice are combined with the five modifications of voice above-mentioned, the varieties become exceedingly numerous, but far from being incalculable: perhaps they may amount (for I leave it to arithmeticians to reckon them exactly) to that number into which the ancients distinguished the notes of music, which, if I remember right, was about two hundred.

These different states of the voice, if justly distinguished and associated, may serve to throw some light on the nature of accent. If, as Mr. Sheridan asserts, the accented syllable be only louder, and not higher than the other syllables, every polysyllable is a perfect monotone. If the accented syllable be higher than the rest, which is the general opinion both among the ancients and moderns, this is true only when a word is pronounced alone, and without reference to any other word; for, when suspended at a comma, concluding a negative member followed by an affirmative, or asking a question beginning with a verb; if the unaccented syllable or syllables be the last, they are higher than the accented syllable, though not so loud. So that the true definition of accent is this: *If the word be pronounced alone, and without any reference to other words, the accented syllable is both higher and louder than the other syllables, either before or after it; but, if the word be suspended, as at the comma, if it end a negative member followed by an affirmative, or if it conclude an interrogative sentence beginning with a verb, in each case the accented syllable is louder and higher than the preceding, and louder and lower than the succeeding syllables.* This will be sufficiently exemplified in the following pages. In the mean time it may be observed, that, if a degree of swiftness enter into the definition of force, and the accented syllable be the most forcible, it follows that the accent does not necessarily lengthen the syllable, and that, if it fall on a long vowel, it is only a longer continuation of that force with which it quickly or suddenly commenced: for, as the voice is an efflux of air, and air is a fluid, like water, we may conceive a sudden gust of this fluid to continue either a longer or a shorter time, and thence form an idea of long or short quantity. If, however, this definition of force, as applied to accent, should be erroneous or imaginary, let it be remembered it is an attempt to form a precise idea of what has hitherto been left in obscurity; and that, if such an attempt should fail, it may at least induce some curious inquirer to show where it fails, and to substitute something better in its stead.

If these observations are just, they may serve to show how ill founded is the opinion of that infinite variety of voice of which speaking sounds consist. That a wonderful variety may arise from the key in which we speak, from the force or feebleness with which we pronounce, and from the tincture of passion or sentiment we infuse into the words, is acknowledged: but, speak in what key we will, pronounce with what force or feebleness we please, and infuse whatever tincture of passion or sentiment we can imagine into the words, still they must

PREPARATORY OBSERVATIONS.

necessarily be pronounced with one of the foregoing modifications of the voice. Let us go into whatever twists or zig-zags of tone we will, we cannot go out of the boundaries of these inflections. These are the outlines on which all the force and colouring of speech is laid; and these may be justly said to form the first principles of speaking sounds.

Exemplification of the different Modifications of the Voice. The Monotone, the Rising Inflection, the Falling Inflection, the Rising Circumflex, and the Falling Circumflex.

Though we seldom hear such a variety in reading or speaking as the sense and satisfaction of the ear demand, yet we hardly ever hear a pronunciation perfectly monotonous. In former times, we might have found it in the midnight pronunciation of the belman's verses at Christmas; and now the town crier, as Shakspeare calls him, sometimes gives us a specimen of the monotonous in his vociferous exordium—"This is to give notice!" The clerk of a court of justice also promulgates the will of the court by that barbarous metamorphosis of the old French word *Oyez! Oyez!* Hear ye! Hear ye! into *O yes! O yes!* in a perfect sameness of voice. But, however ridiculous the monotone in speaking may be in the above-mentioned characters, in certain solemn and sublime passages in poetry, it has a wonderful propriety, and, by the uncommonness of its use, it adds greatly to that variety with which the ear is so much delighted.

This monotone may be defined to be a continuation or sameness of sound upon certain words or syllables, exactly like that produced by repeatedly striking a bell: such a stroke may be louder or softer, but continues in exactly the same pitch. To express this tone, a horizontal line may be adopted; such a one as is generally used to signify a long syllable in verse. This tone may be very properly introduced in some passages of Akenside's *Pleasures of Imagination*, where he so finely describes the tales of horror related by the village matron to her infant audience—

"Breathing astonishment! of witching rhymes
And evil spirits; of the death-bed call
To him who robb'd the widow, and devour'd
The orphan's portion; of unquiet souls
Ris'n from the grave to ease the heavy guilt
Of deeds in life conceal'd; of shapes that walk
At dead of night, and clank their chains, and wave
The torch of hell around the murder's bed."

If the words "of shapes that walk at dead of night" be pronounced in a monotone, it will add wonderfully to the variety and solemnity of the passage.

The rising inflection is that upward turn of the voice we generally use at the comma, or in asking a question beginning with a verb; as, *Nó, say you? did he say Nó.* This is commonly called a suspension of voice, and may not improperly be marked by the acute accent, thus (').

The falling inflection is generally used at the semicolon and colon, and must necessarily be heard in answer to the former question: *He did;* he said *Nó.* This inflection, in a lower tone of voice, is adopted at the end of almost every sentence, except the definite question, or that which begins with the verb. To express this inflection, the grave accent seems adapted, thus (').

The rising circumflex begins with the falling inflection, and ends with the rising upon the same syllable, and seems, as it were, to twist the voice upwards. This inflection may be exemplified by the drawling tone we give to some words spoken ironically; as the word *Clodius* in Cicero's Oration for Milo. This turn of voice may be marked in this manner (*):

"But it is foolish in us to compare Drusus Africanus and ourselves with Clódius; all our other calamities were tolerable, but no one can patiently bear the death of Clódius."

The falling circumflex begins with the rising inflection, and ends with the falling upon the same syllable, and seems to twist the voice downwards. This inflection seems generally to be used in ironical reproach; as on the word *you* in the following example:

"So then you are the author of this conspiracy against me; It is to you that I am indebted for all the mischief that has befallen me?"

If to these inflections we add the distinction of a phrase into accentual portions; as

Prosperity | gains friends | and adversity | tries them, |
and pronounce *friends* like an unaccented syllable of *gains*; and like an unaccented syllable of *adversity*, and *them* like an unaccented syllable of *tries*; we have a clear idea of the relative forces of all the syllables, and approximate closely to a notation of speaking sounds.

For farther information respecting this new and curious analysis of the human voice, see *Elements of Elocution*, second edition, page 62; and *Rhetorical Grammar*, third edition, page 143.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

GREEK AND LATIN ACCENT, &c.

1. IN order to form an idea of the Accent and Quantity of the dead languages, it will be necessary, first, to understand what we mean by the accent and quantity of our own language: * and, as quantity is supposed by some to regulate the accent in English, as well as in Greek and Latin, it will be necessary first to inquire, what we mean by long and short vowels; or, as some are pleased to term them, syllables.

2. In English, then, we have no conception of quantity arising from any thing but the nature of the vowels, as they are pronounced long or short. Whatever retardation of voice in the sound of a vowel there might be in Greek and Latin before two consonants, and those often twin consonants, we find every vowel in this situation as easily pronounced short as long; and the quantity is found to arise from the length or shortness we give to the vowel, and not from any obstruction of sound occasioned by the succeeding consonants. Thus the *a* in *banish*, *banner*, and *banter*, is short in all these words, and long in *paper*, *taper*, and *vapour*: the *i* long in *miser*, *miner*, and *mitre*, and short in *misery*, *middle*, and *mistress*; and so of the rest of the vowels; and, though the accent is on the first syllable of all these words, we see it perfectly compatible with either long or short quantity.

3. As a farther proof of this, we may observe, that unaccented vowels are frequently pronounced long when the accented vowels are short. Thus the *e* in *Cicero*, in English as well as in Latin pronunciation, is long, though

unaccented; and the *i* short, though under the accent. The same may be observed of the name of our English poet *Lillo*. So in our English words *côn.ave. réconcile*, *châmmole*, and the substantives *cônfine*, *pérfume*, and a thousand others, we see the first accented syllable short, and the final unaccented syllable long. Let those who contend that the acute accent and long quantity are inseparable, call the first vowels of these words long, if they please; but, by those who make their ear, and not their eye, the judge of quantity, when compared with the last vowels, they will always be esteemed short.†

4. The next object of inquiry is, What is the nature of English accent? Mr. Sheridan,† with his usual decision, tells us, that accent is only a greater force upon one syllable than another, without any relation to the elevation or depression of the voice; while almost every other writer on the subject makes the elevation or depression of the voice inseparable from accent. When words are pronounced in a monotone, as the bellman repeats his verses, the crier pronounces his advertisement, or the clerk of a church gives out the psalm, we hear an *ictus* or accentual force upon the several accented syllables, which distinguishes them from the others, but no more variety of tone than if we were to beat the syllables of the same words upon a drum, which may be louder or softer, but cannot be either higher or lower. This is pronouncing according to Mr. Sheridan's definition of accent: and this pronunciation certainly comes under the definition of singing: it is singing ill, indeed, as Julius Cæsar said

* It is not surprising, that the accent and quantity of the ancients should be so obscure and mysterious, when two such learned men, of our own nation, as Mr. Forster and Dr. Gally differ about the very existence of quantity in our own language. The former of these gentlemen maintains, that "the English has both accent and quantity, and that no language can be without them;" but the latter asserts, that, "in the modern languages, the pronunciation doth not depend upon a natural quantity, and therefore a greater liberty may be allowed in the placing of accents." And in another place, speaking of the northern languages of Europe, he says, that "it was made impossible to think of establishing quantity for a foundation of harmony in pronunciation. Hence it became necessary to lay aside the consideration of quantity, and to have recourse to accents." "In these and some other passages, that writer," says Forster, "seems to look upon accents as alone regulating the pronunciation of English, and quantity as excluded from it."—*Forster's Essay on Accent and Quantity*, page 28.

As a farther proof of the total want of ear in a great Greek scholar—Lord Monboddo says, "Our accents differ from the Greek in two material respects: First, they are not appropriated to particular syllables of the word, but are laid upon different syllables, according to the fancy of the speaker, or rather as it happens; for I believe no man speaking English does, by choice, give an accent to one syllable of a word different from that which he gives to another."

"Two things, therefore, that, in my opinion, constitute our verse, are the number of syllables, and the mixture of loud and soft, according to certain rules. As to quantity, it is certainly not essential to our verse, and far less is accent."—See Steele's *Prossodia Rationalis*, page 103, 110.

† A late very learned and ingenious writer tells us, that our accent and quantity always coincide; he objects to himself the words *enrify*, *magnify*, *qualify*, &c., where the final syllable is longer than the accented syllable; but this, he asserts, with the greatest probability, was not the accentuation of our ancestors, who placed the accent on the last syllable, which is naturally the longest. But this sufficiently proves, that the accent does not necessa-

rily lengthen the syllable it falls on; that is, if length consists in pronouncing the vowel long, which is the natural idea of long quantity, and not in the duration of the voice upon a short vowel, occasioned by the retardation of sounding two succeeding consonants, which is an idea, though sanctioned by antiquity, that has no foundation in nature; for who, that is not prejudiced by early opinion, can suppose the first syllable of *elbow* to be long, and the last short?—See *Essay on Greek and Latin Prosodies*.—Printed for Robson.

† The term (accent) with us has no reference to inflections of the voice, or musical notes, but only means a peculiar manner of distinguishing one syllable of a word from the rest.—*Lectures on Elocution*, quarto edition, page 41.

To illustrate the difference between the accent of the ancients and that of ours, (says Mr. Sheridan,) let us suppose the same movements beat upon the drum, and sounded by the trumpet. Take, for instance, a succession of words, where the accent is on every second syllable, which forms an iambick movement; the only way by which a drum (as it is incapable of any change of notes) can mark that movement, is by striking a soft note first, followed by one more forcible, and so in succession. Let the same movement be sounded by the trumpet in an alternation of high and low notes, and it will give a distinct idea of the difference between the English accent and those of the ancients.—*Art of Reading*, page 75.

I am sorry to find one of the most ingenious, learned, and candid inquirers into this subject, of the same opinion as Mr. Sheridan. The authority of Mr. Nares would have gone near to shake my own opinion, if I had not recollected, that this gentleman confesses he cannot perceive the least of a diphthongal sound in the *i* in *strike*, which Dr. Wallis, he observes, excludes from the simple sounds of the vowels. For, if the definition of a vowel sound be, that it is formed by one position of the organs, nothing can be more perceptible than the double position of them in the present case, and that the noun *eye*, which is perfectly equivalent to the pronoun *I*, begins with the sound of a *i* in *father*, and ends in that of *e* in *equal*.—See Nares's *English Orthoëpy*, page 2, 144.


OBSERVATIONS ON THE GREEK AND LATIN ACCENT.

of a bad reader,—but still it is singing, and therefore essentially different from speaking: for, in speaking, the voice is continually *sliding* upwards or downwards; and, in singing, it is *leaping*, as it were, from a lower to a higher, or from a higher to a lower note: the only two possible ways of varying the human voice with respect to elevation or depression; so that, when we are told, by some writers on this subject, that the speaking of the ancients was a *kind* of singing, we are led into the error of supposing, that singing and speaking differ only in degree, and not in kind; whereas they are just as different as motion and rest.*

5. Whenever in speaking we adopt a singing tone, (which was formerly the case with Puritan preachers,) it differs essentially from speaking, and can be picked down upon paper, and be played upon a violin; and whenever in singing we adopt a speaking tone, the slide of this tone is so essentially distinct from singing, as to shock the ear like the harshest discord. Those, therefore, who rank recitative as a medium between singing and speaking, are utterly ignorant of the nature of both. Recitative is just as much singing as what is called air, or any other species of musical composition.

6. If we may have recourse to the eye, the most distinct and definite of all our senses, we may define musical notes to be horizontal lines, and speaking tones oblique lines: the one rises from low to high, or falls from high to low, by distinct intervals, as the following straight lines

to the eye; — — — the other slides upwards or down-

wards, as the following oblique lines;  nor is

the one more different to the eye, than the other is to the ear. Those, therefore, who gravely tell us, that the enunciation of the ancients was a kind of musical speaking, impose upon us with words to which we can annex no ideas; and when they attempt to illustrate this musico-speaking pronunciation, by referring us to the Scotch and other dialects, they give us a rhetorical flourish instead of a real example; for, however the Scotch and other speakers may draw out the accent, and give the vowel a greater length than the English, it is always

* It is not denied, that the slides in speaking may sometimes leap, as it were, from a low to a high, or from a high to a low note; that is, that there may be a very considerable interval between the end of one of those slides and the beginning of another; as between the high note in the word *no* in the question, *Did he say No?* and the low note which the same word may adopt in the answer, *No, he did not*. But the sound which composes the note of speaking, as it may be called, and the sound which composes the note of singing, are essentially distinct; the former is in continual motion, while the latter is for a given time at rest.—See Note to sect. 23.

† How the ancients could make every monosyllable accented, (that is, according to their definition of accent, pronounced with an elevated tone of voice,) without telling us how this elevation happened, whether it was an elevation of one part of the syllable above the other, or the elevation of one word or syllable above other words or syllables,—how these distinctions, I say, so absolutely necessary to a precise idea of accent, should never be once mentioned, can be resolved into nothing but that attachment to words without ideas, and that neglect of experiment, which have involved the moderns in the same mist of ignorance and error.

‡ That excellent scholar, Mr. Forster, furnishes an additional instance of the possibility of uniting a deep and accurate knowledge of what is called the prosody of the ancients, with a total ignorance of the accent and quantity of his own language. After a thousand examples to show how the English is susceptible of every kind of metre among the ancients, (though in all his examples he substitutes English *accent* for Greek and Latin *quantity*,) he proceeds to show the difference between the English, the Irish, and the Scotch pronunciation:—

“The English join the acute and long time together, as in *liberty*; *y* short. The Scotch observe our quantity, and alter our accent, *liberty*!; *y* short. When I say they observe our quantity, I mean, they pronounce the same syllable long which we do, but they make it longer. In respect to the circumflex, with which their pronunciation abounds, it may be remarked, that it is not formed, as the Greek, Latin, and English, of an acute and grave, but of a grave and acute, *voûs*, *rôs*, *rôund*, English; *rôund*, Scotch.

“The Irish observe our quantity and accent too, but with a greater degree of spirit or emphasis, which Scaliger calls *afflatio in latitudine*, giving to most syllables an aspiration.”—*Essay on Accent and Quantity*, page 75

in an oblique, and not in a straight line; for, the moment the straight line of sound, or the monotone, is adopted, we hear something essentially distinct from speaking.

7. As high and low, loud and soft, forcible and feeble, are comparative terms, words of one syllable pronounced alone, and without relation to other words or syllables, cannot be said to have any accent.† The only distinction, to which such words are liable, is an elevation or depression of voice, when we compare the beginning with the end of the word or syllable. Thus a monosyllable, considered singly, rises from a lower to a higher tone in the question *No?* which may therefore be called the acute accent, and falls from a higher to a lower tone upon the same word in the answer *No*, which may therefore be called the grave. But when the accented word or syllable is associated with unaccented words or syllables, the acute accent is louder and higher than the preceding, and louder and lower than the succeeding syllables, as in the question, *Satisfactorily did he say?* and the grave accent both louder and higher than either the preceding or succeeding syllables in the answer, *He said satisfactorily*. Those who wish to see this explained more at large, may consult *Elements of Elocution*, page 183; or *Rhetorical Grammar*, 3d edit., page 77.

8. This idea of accent is so evident, upon experiment, as to defy contradiction; and yet, such is the general ignorance of the modifications of the voice, that we find those, who pretend to explain the nature of accent the most accurately, when they give us an example of the accent in any particular word, suppose it always pronounced affirmatively and alone;‡ that is, as if words were always pronounced with one inflection of voice, and as if there were no difference, with respect to the nature of the accent, whether the word is an affirmation or a question, in one part of the sentence or in another; when nothing can be more palpable, to a correct ear, than that the accents of the word *voluntary*, in the following sentences, are essentially different:

His resignation was *voluntary*.
He made a *voluntary* resignation.

In both, the accent is on the first syllable. In the first sentence, the accented syllable is higher and louder than

Mr. Forster falls exactly into the mistake of Mr. Sheridan, though he has a quite different idea of accent. He supposes *liberty* always pronounced by an Englishman in one manner, and that as a single word, or at the end of a sentence: he has not the least notion of the different inflection the same word may have, accordingly as the accent is differently inflected, as we may plainly perceive in the following question: Is it *liberty* or licentiousness you plead for? where the English raise the voice on the latter syllable, as the Scotch too frequently do. With respect to the quantity of the first syllable, which Mr. Forster says the Scotch preserve in this word, I must dissent from him totally; for they preserve the accent and alter the quantity, by pronouncing the first syllable as if written *leeberty*. If Mr. Forster calls this syllable long in the English pronunciation of it, I should be glad to be told of a shorter accented syllable than the first of *liberty*: if he says the accent being on it renders it long, I answer, this subverts his whole system; for if accent, falling on any vowel, makes it long, the quantity of the Greek and Latin is overturned, and *cane*, in the first line of the *Æneid*, must be a spondee.

This is the consequence of entering on the discussion of a difficult point without first defining the terms: nothing but confusion and contradiction can ensue.

But I must give this writer great credit for his saying the Scotch pronunciation abounds with the circumflex; for this is really the case; and the very circumflex opposite to the Greek and Latin, beginning with the grave and ending with the acute. I am not, however, a little astonished that this did not show him how deficient the ancients were in this modification of the voice, which, though used too frequently in Scotland, is just as much in the human voice as the other circumflex; and may be and is often, used in England with the utmost propriety. With respect to the common circumflex on Greek, Latin, and some French words, the accidental use of it is quite unknown, and it only stands for long quantity; but both these circumflexes are demonstrable upon the human voice in speaking, and may be made as evident by experiment as the stress of an accented syllable by pronouncing the word on which it is placed.—See *Rhetorical Grammar*, 3d edit., page 80.

I must just take notice of the inaccuracy of Mr. Forster in saying the last syllable of *liberty* is short, and yet that it has the circumflex accent: this is contrary to all the prosody of antiquity, and contrary to the truth of the case in this instance; for it is the length of the first syllable, arising from the circumflex on it, which distinguishes the Scotch from the English pronunciation.

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In other syllables; and, in the second, it is louder and lower than the rest. The same may be observed of the following question:

Was his resignation *voluntary* or *involuntary*?

where the first syllable of the word *voluntary* is louder and lower than the succeeding syllables; and in the word *involuntary* it is louder and higher. Those, who have not ears sufficiently delicate to discern this difference, ought never to open their lips about the acute or grave accent, as they are pleased to call them; let them speak of accent as it relates to stress only, and not to elevation or depression of voice, and then they may speak intelligibly.

9. A want of this discernment has betrayed Mr. Forster into obscurity and contradiction. To say nothing of his asserting that the English, Irish, and Scotch accents differ, (where accent cannot possibly mean stress, for then English verse would not be verse in Ireland and Scotland,) what shall we think of his telling us, that in England we pronounce the word *majesty** with an acute accent and long quantity upon the first syllable, and the two last syllables with the grave accent and short quantity; and that in Scotland this word is pronounced with a grave accent and long quantity on the first syllable, and with an acute accent and short quantity on the last? Now, if by accent be meant stress, nothing is more evident than that the English and Scotch, with the exception of very few words, place the accent on the same syllable; but, if elevation be included in the idea of accent, it is as evident that the English pronounce the first syllable louder and higher than the two last, when they pronounce the word either singly or as ending a sentence; as,

He spoke against the king's *májesty*:

and louder and lower than the two last, when it is the last accented word but one in a sentence; as,

He spoke against the *májesty* of the king:

or when it is the last word in asking a question beginning with a verb; as,

Did he dare to speak against the king's *májesty*?

10. Where, then, is the difference, it will be asked, between the English and Scotch pronunciation? I answer, precisely in this: that the Scotch are apt to adopt the rising circumflex and long quantity where the English use the simple rising inflection and short quantity. Thus in the word *majesty*, as well as in every other of the same form, they generally adopt the rising inflection, as in the two last sentences, whether it end a question beginning with a verb, as, "Is this the picture of his *májesty*?" or whether it end an affirmative sentence, as, "This is the picture of his *májesty*." And it is the prevalence of this long quantity with the rising inflection, that forms the principal difference between the English and Scotch pronunciation.

11. Having thus endeavoured to ascertain the accent and quantity of our own language, let us next inquire into the nature of the accent and quantity of the ancients.†

* Would not any one suppose, that, by Mr. Forster's producing this word as an example of the English accent, the English always pronounce it one way, and that as if it ended a declarative sentence? This is exactly like the mistake of Priscian in the word *natura*.—See sect. 20, in the Notes.

† So much are the critics puzzled to reconcile the tragick and comick verses of the ancients to the laws of metre, that a learned writer in the *Monthly Review*, for May 1762, speaking of the corrections of Dr. Heath, in his notes or readings of the old Greek tragedies, says—

"These emendations are much more excusable than such as are made merely for the sake of the metre, the rules of which are so extremely vague and various, as they are laid down by the metrical critics, that, we will venture to say, any chapter in *Robinson Crusoe* might be reduced to measure by them. This is not conjecture: the thing shall be proved:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| As I was rummaging about her, | { Iambicus dimeter hy- |
| I found several | percataleus |
| | Dochmaicus |
| Things that I wanted; | Dactylicus dimeter |
| A fire shovel and tongs, . . . | Dochmaicus ex epitri- |
| Two brass kettles, | to quarto et syllaba |
| | Dochmaicus |
| A pot to make chocolate, . . . | Periódus brachycat- |
| | electus |
| Some horns of fine glaz'd powder, | Euripideus |
| | Dactylicus penthimi- |
| A gridiron, and seve- | meris |
| | Basis anapestica cum |
| Real other necessities.' . . . | syllaba." |

12. The long quantity of the ancients must arise either from a prolongation of the sound of the vowel, or from that delay of voice which the pronunciation of two or more consonants in succession are supposed naturally to require. Now, vowels were said to be either long by nature, or long by position. Those long by nature† were such as were long, though succeeded by a single consonant, as the *u* in *natura*, and were a sort of exception to the general rule; for a vowel before a single consonant was commonly short, as in every *u* in the word *tumulus*. Those vowels, which were long by position, were such as were succeeded by two or more consonants, as the *a* in *eposus*; but, if the long and short quantity of the ancients was the same distinction of the sound of the vowel as we make in the words *cadence* and *magick*, calling the first *a* long, and the second short, then the *a* in *mater* and *pater* must have been pronounced like our *a* in *later* and *latter*; and those vowels which were long by position, as the *a* in *Bacchus* and *canopus*, must have been sounded by the ancients as we hear them in the English words *bake* and *came*.

13. If, therefore, the long quantity of the ancients were no more than a retardation of voice on the consonants, or that duration of sound which an assemblage of consonants is supposed naturally to produce, without making any alteration in the sound of the vowel, such long quantity as this an English ear has not the least idea of. Unless the sound of the vowel be altered, we have not any conception of a long or short syllable; and the first syllables of *banish*, *banner*, and *banter*, have, to our ears, exactly the same quantity.

14. But, if the long quantity of the ancients arose naturally from the obstruction the voice meets with in the pronunciation of two or more consonants, does not then it happen that the preceding consonants do not lengthen the vowel as much as those which succeed it? Dr. Gally tells us, the reason of this is, "that the vowel being the most essential part of the syllable, the voice hastens to seize it; and, in order to do this, it slurs over all the consonants that are placed before it, so that the voice suffers little or no delay. But the case of the consonant that follows is not the same: it cannot be slurred over, but must be pronounced full and distinct, otherwise it would run into and be confounded with the following syllable. By this means the voice is delayed more in the latter than in the former part of the syllable, and $\sigma\rho\alpha$ is longer than $\sigma\rho\alpha\alpha$, and $\gamma\eta$ longer than $\Sigma\gamma\eta\alpha$."

I must own myself at a loss to conceive the force of this reasoning: I have always supposed the consonant, when it forms part of a syllable, to be as essential to its sound as the vowel: nor can I conceive why the latter consonants of a syllable may not be pronounced as rapidly as the former, without running the former syllable into the latter, and thus confounding them together; since no such confusion arises when we end the first syllable with the vowel, and begin the following syllable with the consonants, as *pro-crastino*, *pro-stratus*, &c., as in this case there is no consonant to stop the first syllable, and prevent its running into the second: so that Dr. Gally seems to have slurred over the matter rather than to have explained it: but, as he is the only writer who has attempted to account for the manner in which quantity is produced by consonants, he is entitled to attention.

15. In the first place, then, in words of more than one syllable, but one consonant can belong to the preceding vowel, as the others must necessarily be considered as belonging to the succeeding vowel; and, according to Dr. Gally, must be hurried over, that the voice may seize its favourite letter. As one consonant, therefore, does not naturally produce long quantity, where is the delay if the other consonants are hurried over? and, consequently, where is the long quantity which the delay is supposed to produce? This is like adding two nothings together to produce a something.

† If the long quantity of the Greek and Latin arose naturally from the retardation of sound occasioned by the succeeding consonants, the long vowels, in this situation, ought to have been termed long by nature; and those long vowels which come before single consonants should have been called long by custom; since it was nothing but custom made the vowel *e* in *decus* (honour) short, and in *dedo* (to give) long; and the vowel *o* in *ovum* (an egg) long, and in *ovo* (to triumph) short.

§ I do not here enter into the question concerning the ancient sound of the Latin *a*, which I am convinced was like our *a* in *water*; but whether it were like the *a* in *paper*, *father*, or *water*, is not of any importance in the present question; the quantity is the same, supposing it to have been any one of them.

|| "Dissertation against pronouncing the Greek Language according to Accents."—Dissert. ii., page 50, second edition.

16. But what does he mean by the necessity there is of pronouncing the latter consonant full and distinct, that it may not run into, and be confounded with, the following syllable? Must not every consonant be pronounced full and distinct, whether we pronounce it rapidly or slowly, whether before or after the vowel? Is not the *str* in *stramen* pronounced as full and distinct as the same letters in *castra*, *castrametor*, &c.? I know there is a shadow of difference by pronouncing the vowel in our short English manner so as to unite with the *s*, as if written *cass*; but, if we make the preceding vowel long, as in *case*, and, according to the rules of syllabication laid down by Ramus, Ward, and the Latin grammarians, carry the consonants to the succeeding syllable, as if written *cas-stray*, we find these consonants pronounced exactly in the same manner: and this leads us to suppose that double consonants were the signs only, and not the efficient, of long quantity; and that this same long quantity was not simply a duration of sound upon the consonants, but exactly what we call long quantity—a lengthening of the sound by pronouncing the vowel open, as if we were to pronounce the *a* long in *mater*, by sounding it as if written *mayter*; and the same letter short in *pater*, as if it were written *patter*.*

17. The reason of our repugnance to admit of this analogy of quantity in the learned languages is, that a diametrically opposite analogy has been adopted in the English, and, I believe, in most modern tongues—an analogy which makes the vowel long before one consonant, and short before more than one.

18. If, however, the quantity of the ancients lay only in the vowel, which was lengthened and shortened in our manner by altering the sound, how strange must have been their poetical language, and how different from the words taken singly! Thus the word *nec*, which, taken singly, must have been pronounced with the vowel short, like our English word *neck*—in composition, as in the line of Virgil, where it is long,

“Fulgura, nec diri toties arserè cometæ;”

must have been pronounced as if written *neck*; just as differently as the words *proper*, *of*, *mankind*, *is*, and *man*, in the line of Pope, would be pronounced by the same rule,—

“The proper study of mankind is man;”

and as if written,

“The proeper study ove mane-kind ees mane.”

When to this alteration of the quantity, by the means of succeeding consonants, we add that rule—

“Finalem cæsura brevem producere gaudet,”—

which makes the short or doubtful vowel long, that either immediately precedes the cæsura, or concludes the hexameter verse—what must be to our astonishment at this very different sound of the words arising merely from a different collocation of them, and at the strange variety and ambiguity to the ear this difference must occasion!†

19. But, if this system of quantity among the ancients appears strange and unaccountable, our wonder will not

* What exceedingly corroborates this idea of quantity is, the common or doubtful vowels, as they are called; that is, such as come before a mute and a liquid, as the first *a* in *patria*, the *e* in *refluo*, &c.; as in these words the vowel preceding the mute and liquid is either long or short, as the writer or speaker pleases to make it; but, if the consonants naturally retarded the sound of the syllable, so as to make it long, how could this be? If the syllable was to be made long, did the speaker dwell longer on the consonants? and if it was to be made short, did he hurry them over? and did this make the difference in the quantity of these syllables?—The utter impossibility of conceiving this to have been the case renders it highly probable that the long or short quantity lay only in the vowel.

† See this idea of the different sound of words, when taken singly, and when in composition, most excellently treated by the author of the Greek and Latin Prosodies, attributed to the present Bishop of St. Asaph, page 101.

‡ Is it not astonishing that learned men will wrangle with each other for whole pages about the sense of a word in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, upon the difference between singing and speaking sounds, when this difference is just as open to them by experiment as it was to him? Who can sufficiently admire the confidence of Isaac Vossius, who says—“In cantu latius evagari sonos, quam in recitatione aut communi sermone, utpote in quo vitiorum habebatur, si vox ultra diapente seu tres tonos et semitonium, accurat.” In singing, the sound has a larger compass than in reading or common speaking, inasmuch that,

be diminished when we inquire into the nature of the accent.

20. From what has been said of accent and quantity in our own language, we may conclude them to be essentially distinct and perfectly separable; nor is it to be doubted that they were equally separable in the learned languages; instances of this from the schoolmen and commentators are innumerable; but, so loose and indefinite are many of their expressions, so little do they seem acquainted with the analysis of the human voice, that a great number of quotations are produced to support the most opposite and contradictory systems. Thus Vossius, Henninius, and Dr. Gally, produce a great number of quotations which seem to confound accent and quantity, by making the acute accent and long quantity signify the same; while Michaëlis, Melancthon, Forster, Primat, and many other men of learning, produce clouds of witnesses from the ancients to prove that accent and quantity are essentially different.‡ The only thing they seem to agree in is, that the acute accent always raises the syllable on which it is placed higher than any other in the word.§ This is certainly true, in English pronunciation, if we pronounce the word singly, and terminate it as if no other were to follow; but, if we pronounce it in a sentence, where it is the last accented word but one, or where it is at the end of a question beginning with a verb, when we suspend the voice in expectation of an answer, we then find the latter syllables of the word, though unaccented, are pronounced higher than the accented syllable in the former part of the word. See No. 7.

21. But what are we to think of their saying, that every monosyllable is either acute or circumflexed.¶ If the acute accent signify an elevation of voice, this, with respect to words of one syllable, must mean elevated above some other word, either preceding or succeeding, since elevation is a mere comparative word; but this is not once mentioned by them; if it have any meaning, therefore, it must imply that the acute accent is the monosyllable, pronounced with what I should call the rising inflection, or upward slide; and then we can comprehend how a monosyllable may have the acute accent, without reference to any other word; as, when we begin a syllable low, and slide it higher, or begin it high, and slide it lower, it may be said to be acute or grave of itself:—that is, when it is pronounced alone, and independent of other words. Unless we adopt this definition of the acute and grave, it will be impossible to conceive what the old grammarians mean, when they speak of a monosyllable having the grave or the acute accent. Thus Diomedes says, on some words changing their accent—“Si, post cum gravi pronunciatum accentum, erit præpositio; si acuto erit adverbium, ut *longo post tempore veni*.”

22. It was a canon in the prosody of the Greeks and Romans, that words of more than one syllable must have either an acute or a circumflex accent; and that the other syllables, without an accent, were to be accounted grave; but, if this be so, what are we to think of those numerous monosyllables, and the final syllables of those dissyllables that we see marked with the grave accent; as, *Mêr*, *πῶρ*, *ὄν*, *Θῶδς*, *Ἀνῖρ*, &c. τ. λ.: “Why, these words,” says Mr. Forster, “whatever Dr. Gally may conceive, had certainly their elevation on the last syllable:” and this opinion of Mr. Forster is supported by some of the most respectable authorities.¶

in common discourse, whatever is higher than the *diapente* is held to be extremely vicious.

§ Thus Priscian: “In unaquaque parte orationis *arsis* et *thesis* sunt velut in hac parte *natura*: ut quando dico *natu*, elevatur vox et est *arsis* in *tu*: quando vero *ra* deprimitur vox et est *thesis*.” Any one would conclude from this description of the rising and falling of the voice upon this word, that it could only be pronounced one way, and that there was no difference in the comparative height of the vowel *u* in the two following sentences:

Lucretius wrote a book *De Rerum Natura*.
Lucretius wrote a book *De Natura Rerum*.

Whereas it is evident that the word *natura* is susceptible of two different pronunciations: in the first sentence the syllable *tu* is louder and higher than the last; and in the second it is louder and lower than the last; and this confounding of loud with high, and soft with low, seems to be the great stumbling block, both of ancients and moderns.—See No. 7, 8, &c.

¶ Ea vero que sunt syllabæ unius erunt acuta aut flexa; ne sit aliqua vox sine acuta.—Quint. lib. i. c. 5.

¶ The seeming impossibility of reconciling accent and quantity made *Herman Vanderhardt*, the author of a small treatise, entitled, “*Aræum Accentuum Græcorum*,” consider the marks of Greek accentuation as referring not to syllabic, but oratorical accent. But, as Mr. Forster observes, if this supposition were true, we should!

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23 With respect to the power of the accent in both the Greek and Latin languages, nothing can be better established by the ancient grammarians, than that the acute accent did not lengthen the syllable it fell upon; and that short syllables, remaining short, had often the acute accent. This opinion has been irrefutably maintained by Mr. Forster,* and the author of *Observations on the Greek and Latin Prosodies*; though as strenuously opposed by Isaac Vossius, and Henselius; and these last seem to have been persuaded of the inseparable concomitancy of the acute accent and long quantity, from the impossibility they supposed there was of separating them in any language. But, if we make our ears, and not our eyes, judges of quantity, can any thing be more palpable than the short quantity of the accented syllables of *próselyte*, *ánodynes*, *tribúne*, and *ínmate*; and the long quantity of the final syllables of these words? *próselyte*, *próselyte*, *próselyte*, and *próselyte*, *ánodynes*, *ánodynes*, *ánodynes*, and *ánodynes*, *tribúne*, *tribúne*, *tribúne*, and *tribúne*, *ínmate*, *ínmate*, *ínmate*, and *ínmate*, nothing can be more evident than the long quantity of the final vowel, though without the accent, and the short quantity of the initial and accented syllable.

24. As to the long quantity arising from the succession of two consonants, which the ancients are uniform in asserting, if it did not mean that the preceding vowel was to lengthen its sound, as we should do by pronouncing the *a* in *scatter* as we do in *skater*, (one who skates,) I have no conception of what it meant; for, if it meant that only the time of the syllable was prolonged, the vowel retaining the same sound, I must confess as utter an inability of comprehending this source of quantity in the Greek and Latin as in English. *Banish, banner, and banter*, have, to our ears, the first syllable equally short: the same may be observed of *senate, seminary, sentence, and sentiment*; and if, as an ingenious critic¹ has asserted, the ancients pronounced both the consonants *callicidus, fallo*, &c., that is, finishing one *l* by separating the tongue from the palate before the other is begun, such a pronunciation must necessarily augment the number of syllables, nearly as if written *callicidus, falelo, &c.*, and is therefore contrary to all the rules of ancient prosody: nor would this pronunciation, to our ears, give

not meet with the same word constantly accented in the same manner, as we see it at present. A word's oratorical accent will vary according to the general sentiment of the passage wherein it occurs; but its syllabick accent will be invariably the same, independent of its connexion with other words in the same sentence, except in the case of enclitics, and a few others."—*Essay on Accent and Quantity*, page 25.

* But when Mr. Forster endeavours to explain how this is to be done, he has recourse to musick:—

"Notwithstanding the reluctance of Vossius, Henningius, and thousands after them, to admit the acute as compatible with a short time, if I could have them near me with a flute in my hand, or rather with an organ before us, I would engage to convince them of the consistency of these two. I would take any two keys next to each other, one of which would consequently give a sound lower than the other: suppose the words *αἰεὶ* before *οἱ* or *ἀποῦμαι*; both which words Vossius would circumscribe in the penultimate, instead of giving an acute to the first, according to our present marks: I would, conformably to these marks, just touch the higher key for the initial *αἰ*, and take my finger off immediately; and then touch the lower key, on which I would dwell longer than I did on the higher, and that would give me a grave with a long time for the syllable *οἱ*: the same lower key I would just touch again, and instantly leave it, which would give me a grave with a short time for *οἱ*: *αἰεὶ*. Now, if this can be done on a wind instrument within the narrow compass of two notes, it may be done by the organs of human speech, which are of the nature of a wind instrument, in ordinary pronunciation. For the sounds of our voice in common speech differ from those of such musical instruments, not in *quality*, but in arithmetical discrete quantity or number only, as hath been observed before, and is confirmed by the decisive judgement of that nice and discerning critic, Dionysius of Halicarnassus. Here then is, to demonstration, an acute tone consistent with a short time, and a grave tone with a long one." P. 342, 343.—To this I may add, in observation made by the author of the *Essay on the Harmony of Numbers*,—"Strange it seems, that the opinion contrary to this passage should maintain an opinion so contrary to truth, so repugnant to his own purpose, so belied by daily and hourly experience, as that the union of the acute tone with a short quantity seldom occurs in English pronunciation, and is hardly practicable by an English voice." And still more strange, I may add, is it, that these two authors should not see that the experiment, which is called a demonstration, has nothing to do with *be* point in question. It regards tones that rise or fall

the least length to the preceding vowel, any more than the succeeding mute does in *sentence* and *sentiment*.

25. When those observations on the accent and quantity of the ancients are all put together, shall we wonder that the learned and ingenious author of *Elements of Criticism* should go so far as to assert, that the dactyles and spondee of hexameter verse, with respect to pronunciation, are merely ideal, not only with us, but that they were so with the ancients themselves? Few, however, will adopt an opinion which will necessarily imply that the Greek and Latin critics were utterly ignorant of the nature of their own language: and every admirer of those excellent writers will rather embrace any explanation of accent and quantity, than give up Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Cicero, Quintilian, and Longinus. Suppose, then, as a last refuge, we were to try to read a Greek or Latin verse, both by accent and quantity, in the manner they have prescribed, and see what such a trial will produce.

26. By quantity, let us suppose the vowel lengthened to express the long quantity; and by the acute accent, the rising inflection, as explained above.

Tityrè, tú pátulæ récubans súb tégmíne fági,
Sylvéstrem ténui músam meditáris avéna.

Tītŷrē, tū pātūlā rēcūbāns sūb tēgmīnē fāgī,
Sŷlvēstrēm tēnūi mūsām mēdītāris āvēnā.

Teétyre toó pátulee récubanes soób teégmine fági,
Seelveéstreem ténui moósame medítáris aveéna.

Μῆνιν ἄειδε θεὰ Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος
 Οὐλομένην, ἣ μυρὶ Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε' ἔθηκεν

Μῆνιν αἰεὶ δὲ θεῶ Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος
Οὐλομένην, ἣ μῦοι ἄχαϊοις ἄλγε' ἔθηκῃ.

Mêan-in á-eye-de The-ày Pea-lea-e-á-dyo A-kil-lêa-ose
Ow-lom-mên-een hee moo-re a-kay-oês áil-ge éth-ee-kee.

27. Now there are but four possible ways of pronouncing these verses without going into a perfect song: Π

by perceptible intervals, and not such as rise or fall by slides, or imperceptible ones. Let it once be allowed that the Greeks and Romans sung their language, instead of speaking it, and then the acute or grave accent, with long or short quantity, is easily conceived: but it is not about musical, but speaking tones that we inquire; and, though the authority of Dionysius of Halicarnassus is cited for the nature of the speaking voice as distinct, in degree only, and not in kind, from singing, I boldly assert that this is not matter of authority but of experiment, and that singing and speaking are as distinct as motion and rest. It is true some motion may be so slow as not to be perceived; but then it is to be considered as rest; as a curve may approach so near to a right line as not to be distinguishable from it; but in these cases, where the senses, and not the understanding, are addressed, things are to be estimated for just what the senses value them at.—De non apparentibus, et de non existentibus, eadem est ratio.

† If the acute accent, or stress, as Dr. Gally calls it, made the short syllable long, what becomes of the metre of verse? How will he scan "*Arma virumque cano*?"

† If the double consonants naturally made a syllable long, I should be glad to know how there could be exceptions to this rule! How could Ammonius say, that the second syllable of *kárayua* was long, when the word was used in one particular sense, and short in another? And how could Cicero say, that the first letter of *inçlytus* was short, and the first of *insanus* and *inçelix* long, if two succeeding consonants naturally lengthened the syllable? Dr. Forster, indeed, attempts to reconcile this contradiction, by observing that Cicero does not say, the first syllable of *inçlytus* is short, but the first letter; but, it may be demanded, what is it that makes the syllable long or short, but the length or shortness of the vowel? If the double consonants necessarily retard the sound of the vowel, the second syllable of *kárayua*, and the first of *inçlytus*, could not possibly be pronounced short; and particularly the latter word could not be so pronounced, as it has the accent on the first syllable. See sect. 16, in the Note.

§ *Essay upon the Harmony of Language*, page 228, 233. Robson, 1774.

|| *Elements of Criticism*, vol. ii., page 106. See also the *Essay upon the Harmony of Language*, page 234.

¶ This, I may be bold to say, is coming to the point at once, without hiding our ignorance by supposing that the ancients had some mysterious way of pronouncing, which we are utterly incapable of conceiving. Mr. Sheridan tells us, that "the ancients did observe the distinction of ac-

one is, to pronounce the accented syllable with the falling inflection, and the unaccented syllable with the same inflection in a lower tone, which is the way we pronounce our own words when we give them the accent with the falling inflection: the second is, to pronounce the accented syllable with the rising inflection, and the unaccented syllables with the same inflection in a lower tone, which we never hear in our own language: the third is, to pronounce the accented syllable with the falling inflection, and the unaccented syllables with the rising, in a lower tone: and the fourth, to pronounce the accented syllable with the rising inflection, and the unaccented with the falling, in a lower tone. None of these modes but the first and last do we ever hear in our own language: the second and third seem too difficult to permit us to suppose that they could be the natural current of the human voice in any language. The first leaves us no possible means of explaining the circumflex; but the last, by doing this, gives us the strongest reason to suppose that the Greek and Latin acute accent was the rising inflection, and the grave accent the falling inflection, in a lower tone.

28. But if the reader were sufficiently acquainted with these inflections of voice, or could be present while I exemplified them to him, I doubt not that he would immediately say, it was impossible so monotonous a pronunciation could be that of the Greeks and Romans;* but when we consider the monotony of the Scotch, Welsh, and Irish, why should we wonder that other nations should be as monotonous? Let us view the Greek and Latin pronunciation on which side we will, we must, to be consistent with their own rules, feel them to be extremely monotonous. According to the laws of ancient prosody, every unaccented syllable must be lower than that which is accented; and, if so, a most disagreeable monotony must necessarily ensue: for, as every word in Latin, and almost every word in Greek, of more than one syllable, ended with the grave accent, that is, in a lower tone than the preceding syllables, almost every word in those languages ended with the same tone, let that tone have been what it would.†

29. I am supported in this conjecture, notwithstanding all the fine things‡ the ancients, and many of the moderns, say of the variety and harmony of the Greek and Latin languages, by the definition which they give of the cir-

cumflex accent; which is, that it was a combination of the acute and grave upon the same syllable. This is so incomprehensible to modern ears, that scarcely any one but the author of the present Observations has attempted to explain it by experiment. It stands for nothing but long quantity in all our schools; and, contrary to the clearest testimonies of antiquity, it has, by Dr. Gallyſ and a late respectable writer on the Greek and Latin Prosodies, been explained away into nothing more than the acute accent. But, if it means a raising and falling of the voice upon the same syllable, which is the definition the ancients uniformly give of it, it is just as easy to conceive as a raising and falling of the voice upon successive syllables; or, in other words, as going from a lower tone to a higher upon one syllable, and from a higher to a lower upon the next: and this consideration leads me to conjecture, that the acute accent of the ancients was really the rising inflection, or upward side of the voice; for, this being once supposed, nothing is so easy as to demonstrate the circumflex in our own language; which, without this clew, it will be impossible to do in the ancient languages; and, even with it, we must be astonished they had but one circumflex; since it is just as easy to fall and raise the voice upon the same syllable, as to raise and fall it.¶

30. But our wonder at these peculiarities of the Greek and Latin languages will cease, when we turn our thoughts to the dramatick performances of the people who spoke these languages. Can any thing astonish us more than that all their tragedies and comedies were set to music, and actually accompanied by musical instruments? How is our laughter, as well as our wonder, excited, when we are told that sometimes one actor gesticulated while another recited a speech, and that the greater admiration was bestowed upon the former! Nay, to raise the ridicule to the highest pitch, we are informed that actors in their speeches, and the chorus in their songs, accompanied the performances by dancing; that the actors wore masks lined with brass, to give an echoing sound to the voice, and that these masks were marked with one passion on one side, and with a contrary passion on the other; and that the actor turned that side to the spectators which corresponded to the passion of the speech he was reciting. These extraordinary cir-

cumstances by an elevation and depression of voice; but the manner in which they did it must remain for ever a secret to us; for, with the living tongue, perished the tones also; which we in vain endeavour to seek for in their visible marks.”—*Lectures on Elocution*, 4th edition, page 39.—From these and similar observations in many of our writers, one would be tempted to imagine, that the organs of speaking in ancient Greece and Rome were totally different from those of the present race of men in Europe.

* Dr. Burney tells us, that Meibomius, the great and learned Meibomius, when prevailed upon at Stockholm to sing Greek strophes, set the whole court of Christina in a roar; as Naudé did in executing a Roman dance. And Scaliger observes, that, if the nice tonical pronunciation of the ancients could be expressed by a modern, it would be disagreeable to our ears.

† This is certainly too general an assertion, if we consider the real pronunciation of the Greek language according to accent; as it must be allowed that a great number of Greek words were accented with the acute or circumflex on the last syllable; but when we consider the modern pronunciation of Greek, which confounds it with the Latin, we shall not have occasion to recall the assertion. To which we may add, that those words in Greek that were circumflexed on the last syllable, may very properly be said to end with the grave accent; and that those which had a grave upon the final syllable altered the grave to an acute only when they were pronounced alone, when they came before an enclitic, or when they were at the end of the sentence.

‡ The Grecian sage, (says Dr. Burney,) according to Gravinus, was at once a philosopher, a poet, and a musician. “In separating these characters,” says he, “they have all been weakened; the system of philosophy has been contracted; ideas have failed in poetry, and force and energy in song. Truth no longer subsists among mankind: the philosopher speaks not at present through the medium of poetry; nor is poetry heard any more through the vehicle of melody.”—“Now, to my apprehension,” says Dr. Burney, “the reverse of all this is exactly true: for, by being separated, each of these professions receives a degree of cultivation which fortifies and renders it more powerful, if not more illustrious. The music of ancient philosophers, and the philosophy of modern musicians, I take to be pretty equal in excellence.”—*History of Music*, vol. i. page 162.—Here we see good sense and sound philosophy contrasted with the

blind admiration and empty flourish of an overgrown schoolboy concluding his theme.

§ Dissertation against Greek Accents, page 53.

|| To add to our astonishment, that the Greek and Latin languages had but one circumflex, what can be more wonderful, than that, among so many of the ancients, who have written on the causes of eloquence, and who have descended to such trifling and childish observations upon the importance of letters and syllables, we should not find a single author who has taken notice of the importance of emphasis upon a *single* word! Our modern books of elocution abound with instances of the change produced in the sense of a sentence by changing the place of the emphasis; but no such instance appears among the ancients; not one poor *Will you ride to town to day?*

Our wonder will increase when we consider that the ancients frequently mention the different meaning of a word as it was differently accented; that is, as the acute or circumflex was placed upon one *syllable* or another; but they never hint that the sense of a sentence is altered by an emphasis being placed upon different *words*. The ambiguity arising from the same word being differently accented is so happily exemplified by the author of the Greek and Latin Prosodies, that I shall use his words:—“*Alexander Aphrodisiensis* illustrates this species of sophism, by a well-chosen example of a law, in which the sense depends entirely upon the accuracy of accentuation. *Ἐταῖρα χρυσά εἰ φορεῖσθι ὀνηόσια ἔστω*. The word *ὀνηόσια*, with the acute accent upon the antepenult, is the neuter nominative plural, in apposition with *χρυσά*. And the sense is, ‘If a courtesan wear golden trinkets, let them (viz. her golden trinkets) be forfeited to the publick use.’ But if the accent be advanced to the penult, the word, without any other change, becomes the feminine nominative singular, and must be taken in apposition with *Ἐταῖρα*. And thus the sense will be, ‘If a courtesan wear golden trinkets, let *her* become publick property.’ This is a very notable instance of the political importance of accents, of written accents, in the Greek language. For, if this law had been put in writing without any accent upon the word *ὀνηόσια*, there would have been no means of deciding between two constructions; either of which, the words, in this state, would equally have admitted; and it must have remained an inexplicable doubt, whether the legislator meant, that the poor woman should only forfeit her trinkets, or become a publick slave.”

cumstances are not gathered from obscure passages of the ancients, picked up here and there, but are brought to us by the general and united voice of all antiquity; and therefore, however surprising, or even ridiculous, they may seem, are undoubtedly true.

31. Perhaps it will be said, Is it possible that those who have left us such proofs of their good sense, and exquisite taste, in their writings, statues, medals, and seals, could be so absurd in their dramatick representations? This thing is wonderful, it may be answered; but not more so than that they should not have seen the use of stirrups in riding, of the polarity of the loadstone in sailing, and of several other modern discoveries, which seem to have stared them full in the face without their perceiving it.* But is there any thing more common than to find not only individuals, but a whole people, who, though remarkably excellent in some things, are surprisingly deficient in others? True is the observation of Middleton, who, speaking of those who have written on the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin languages, says, "Ab illis vix scriptoribus etsi plurima ingeniose atque eruditè disputata sint, nonnulla tamen deesse, multa dubiè, quedam etiam falso posita animadverti; idque hac in causa accidisse, quod in cæteris periculis solet, ut mortalium nemini detur non invenisse simul et perficisse.—*De Lat. Lit. Proem.*"

32. That singing a part in a tragedy should seem so unnatural to us, arises chiefly from our being so little accustomed to it. Singing in the pulpit seems to the full as extraordinary; and yet this song was so powerful about a century or two ago, and later in Scotland,† as to

* We have the strongest proof in the world that the ancient Greeks made use only of capital letters, that they were utterly ignorant of punctuation, and that there was not the least space between words or sentences, but that there was an equal continuation of letters, which the reader was obliged to decipher, without any assistance from points or distances. Without the clearest evidence, could we suppose, that, while composition had reached the perfection it had done in Greece, orthography was in a state of barbarity worthy of the Cape of Good Hope?

Can any thing give us a more ludicrous idea than the practice of the ancients in sometimes splitting a word at the end of the line, and commencing the next line with the latter part of the word? This must have been nearly as ridiculous as the following English verses in imitation of this absurd practice:—

Pyrhus, you tempt a danger high,
When you would steal from angry li-
Oness her cubs, and soon shall fly
inglorious.

For know the Romans you shall find
By virtue more and generous kind-
Ness, than by force or fortune blind,
victorious.

Notwithstanding the hackneyed epithet of Gothick barbarity applied to verse in rhyme, it is not wonderful that a species of versification, approved by Italy, France, and England, in their best periods of poetry, should never once have been tried by the Greeks and Romans:—that they should never have straggled, either by chance or for the sake of change, into so pleasing a jingle of sounds! They who would write poems, and so lengthen or shorten the lines as to form axes, wings, and altars, might, without any imputation on their taste, have, now and then, condescended to rhyme. In short, that the ancients should never have slid into rhyme, is a circumstance which would never have been believed, had it been possible to doubt it: and I fear it must be classed with that long catalogue of unaccountables, with which their prosody, their rhetoric, and their drama, abound.

† Perhaps our unwillingness to believe that the ancient dramas were set to music, arises from a very mistaken notion we have of their skill in that art. It is true we have not the same materials for judging of their music as we have of their poetry and sculpture; but their ignorance of counterpoint, and the poverty of their instruments, sufficiently show what little progress they had made in it. Those very few remains of their music, which have reached us, confirm us in this conjecture; and it is to the indefatigable pains of so good a scholar, and so excellent a musician, as Dr. Burney, that we are indebted for an illustration of it.

"At the end of a Greek edition of the astronomical poem, *Aratus*, called *Phaenomena*," says Dr. Burney, "and *Scholia*, published at Oxford in 1762, the anonymous editor, supposed to be Dr. John Fell, among several other pieces, has enriched the volume with three hymns, which he supposed to have been written by a Greek poet, called *Dionysius*; of which the first is addressed to the muse *Calliope*, the second to *Apollo*, and the third to *Nemesis*; and these hymns are accompanied with the notes of ancient music to which they used to be sung."

make mere speaking, though with the utmost energy, appear flat and insipid. Let the human voice be but in a fine tone, and let this tone be intensely impassioned, and it will infallibly, as Milton expresses it,

"_____ take the prison'd soul,
"And lap it in Elysium _____."

33. What may tend to reconcile us still more to this dramatick musick, is the *sing-song* manner, as it is called, of pronouncing tragedy, which very generally prevailed before the time of Mr. Garrick, and which now prevails among some classes of speakers, and is preferred by them to what we call the more natural manner. This drawing, undulating pronunciation, is what the actors generally burlesque by repeating the line,

Tum ti tum ti, tum ti tum ti tum ti:

and though this mode of declamation is now so much despised, it is highly probable that it was formerly held in estimation. §

34. Now, if we suppose this drawing pronunciation, which, though very sonorous, is precisely *speaking*, and essentially different from singing; if we suppose this to have been the conversation pronunciation of the Greeks and Romans, it may possibly throw some light upon the pronunciation of the ancients, and show the quantity at the same time; for, though we can not sufficiently conceive that, in common speaking, in our own language, we can make the accented syllable short, and the unaccented syllable long, as in the words *qualify*, *specify*, *elbow*, *inmate*, &c.; yet, in the drawing pronunciation

"I know not whether justice has been done to these melodies: all I can say is, that no pains have been spared to place them in the clearest and most favourable point of view: and yet, with all the advantages of modern notes and modern measures, if I had been told that they came from the Cherokees or the Hottentots, I should not have been surprised at their excellence.

“I have tried them in every key and in every measure that the feet of the verses would allow; and, as it has been the opinion of some, that the Greek scale and music should be read Hebrew-wise, I have even inverted the order of the notes, but without being able to augment their grace and elegance. The most charitable supposition that can be admitted concerning them is, that the Greek language, being itself accented and sonorous, wanted less assistance from musical refinements than one that was more harsh and rough; and music, being still a slave to poetry, and wholly governed by its feet, derived all its merit and effects from the excellence of the verse, and sweetness of the voice that sung, or rather recited it: for mellifluous and affecting voices are not common from one to another, nor some gifted mortals in all the habitable regions of the earth; and even the natural effusions of these must ever have been heard with delight. But, *as music*, there needs no other proof of the poverty of ancient melody, than its being confined to long and short syllables. We have some airs of the most graceful and pleasing kind, which will suit no arrangement of syllables: to be found in any poetical numbers, ancient or modern, and which it is impossible to express by mere syllables in any language with which I am at all acquainted.”

Dr. Burney's conjecture, that the Greek *misk* was entirely subservient, *to* verse, accounts for the little attention which was paid to it in a separate state; it accounts for the effects with which their music was accompanied, and for the total uselessness of counterpoint. Simple melody is the fittest music to accompany verse, when the words are not sung in a simple melody, but in the music of the great bulk of mankind; and simple melody is never undervalued, till the ear has been sufficiently disciplined to discover the hidden melody, which is still essential to the most complicated and elaborate harmony.

† The Rev. Mr. Whitfield was a highly animated and energetic preacher, without the least tincture of that tone which is called *canting*. When he went to Scotland, where this tone was in high estimation, though his doctrine was in perfect unison with that of his auditors, his simple and natural, though earnest manner of speaking, was looked upon, at first, as a great defect. He wanted, they said, the holy tone.

§ This cant, which, though disgusting now to all but mere rusticks, on account of its being out of fashion, was very probably the favourite modulation in which heroic verses were recited by our ancestors. So fluctuating are the taste and practices of mankind! But whether the power of language has received any advantage from the change just mentioned, I leave to persons of discernment to determine. It will appear at least, very doubtful when we recollect the stories of its former triumphs, and the inherent charms of musical sounds.—*The Art of delivering Written Language*, page 73.

we have been speaking of, the long unaccented vowels in these words are made much longer, and consequently more perceptible.

35. But, if the accent of our language is so different from that of the Greek and Latin, our pronunciation must necessarily be very different likewise. The acute accent of the ancients being always higher than either the preceding or succeeding syllables, and our accent, though always higher than the preceding, being sometimes lower than the succeeding syllables, (see sect. 7.) there must certainly be a wide difference between our pronunciation and theirs. Let us, however, explain the Greek and Latin accent as we will,—let it be by singing, drawing, or common speaking,—it will be impossible to tell how a monotony could be avoided, when almost every word, of more than one syllable, in these languages must necessarily have ended in the same tone, or, if you will, with the same grave accent.*

36. After all, that the Greeks and Romans, in explaining the causes of metrical and prosaic harmony, should sometimes descend to such minute particulars as appear to us trifling and imaginary, and at the same time neglect things which appear to us so essential;—that they should be so dark, and sometimes so contradictory, in their account of accent and quantity, as to furnish opposite systems among the moderns with ample quotations in favour of each;—is this more wonderful than that Mr. Sheridan,† who was so good an actor, and who had spent so much time in studying and writing on elocution,

should say that accent was only a louder pronunciation of the accented syllable, and not a higher? But, as this same Mr. Sheridan, in his *Art of Reading*,‡ has excellently observed, that our perception of Latin quantity is imaginary, and arises not from the ear, but only from association, like spelling; so it may be observed, that the confusion and obscurity which reign among all our writers on accent and quantity, seem to arise from an ideal perception of long quantity produced by double consonants; from confounding stress and quantity, which are so totally different; and from mistaking loud for high, and soft for low, contrary to the clearest definitions of each.§

37. But till the human voice, which is the same in all ages and nations, is more studied and better understood, and till a notation of speaking sounds is adopted, I despair of conveying my ideas of this subject with sufficient clearness upon paper. I have, however, marked such an outline as may be easily filled up by those who study speaking with half the attention they must do music. From an entire conviction that the ancients had a notation of speaking sounds, and from the actual experience of having formed one myself, I think I can foresee that some future philosophical inquirer, with more learning, more leisure, and more credit with the world than I have, will be able to unravel this mystery in letters, which has so long been the *opprobrium et cruz grammaticorum*, the reproach and torment of grammarians.

* Where was all that endless variety with which the moderns puff off the Greek language, when it had but one circumflex! The human voice is just as capable of falling and rising upon the same syllable as rising and falling; and why so palpable a combination of sounds as the former should be utterly unknown to the Greeks and Latins, can be resolved into nothing but (horresco referens) their ignorance of the principles of human speech.

† Nec illi (Demostheni) turpe videbatur vel optimis relictis magistris ad canes se conferre, et ab illis ꝑ literarum et naturarum petere, illorumque in sonando, quod satis esset, morem imitari.—*Ad. Meker. de vet. et rect. Pron. Ling. Græcæ*, page 14.

It is an observation of Chambers, author of the *Cyclopædia*, that nonsense sounds worse in the English than in any other language: let us try the experiment by translating the above passage:—"Nor did Demosthenes think it below him to leave the company of the most respectable people of Athens, and go to the dogs, in order to learn from them the nature of the letter *r*, and, by observing the sound they gave it, to imitate, as much as was necessary, their manner of pronouncing it."

What encomiums do we meet with in Cicero, of the delicacy of the ears even of the common people of Rome! who, if an actor on the stage made the least error in accent or quantity, were immediately sensible of it, and would express their disapprobation. But I am apt to think that an English actor, who should pronounce *theâtre*, *senátor*, or *conquest*, with the accent on the second syllable, would not escape better than the Roman.

‡ "The Scotchman utters the first syllable of *battle*, *borroa*, *habit*, in the middle tone, dwelling on the vowel; and the second with a sudden elevation of the voice, and short; as, *bā-tle*, *bāu rō*, *hā-bit*. The Englishman utters both syllables without any perceptible change of tone, and in equal time; as, *bat-tle*, *bor-roo*, *hab-it*."—*Art of Reading*, page 77.—The smallest degree of attention might have taught Mr. Sheridan, that, though this is the prevailing, it is not the invariable pronunciation of a Scotchman; and that this elevation of voice, though more perceptible in a Scotchman from his drawing out

his tones, is no less real in an Englishman, who pronounces them quicker, and uses them less frequently; that is, he mixes the downward inflection with them, which produces a variety. But these two inflections of voice Mr. Sheridan was an utter stranger to.—See *Elements of Elocution*, part ii. page 183.

§ Nothing is more fallacious than that perception we seem to have of the sound of words being expressive of the ideas, and becoming, as Pope calls it, *an echo to the sense*. This coincidence, as Dr. Johnson observes in one of his *Ramblers*, seldom exists any where but in the imagination of the reader. Dryden, who often wrote as carelessly as he thought, and often thought as carelessly as he lived, began a commendation of the sweetness and smoothness of two lines of Denham in praise of the Thames—

"Though deep yet clear, though gentle yet not dull;
"Strong without rage, without overflowing full;"

and this commendation of Dryden's has been echoed by all subsequent writers, who have taken it for granted, that there is a flow in the lines similar to that of the object described; while the least attention to those stops, so necessary on the accented and antithetick words, will soon convince us, that, however expressive the lines may be, they are as rugged, and as little musical, as almost any in the language.

A celebrated critic observes—"I am apt to think the harmony of the verse was a secret to Mr. Dryden, since it is evident he was not acquainted with the caesural stops, by which all numbers are harmonized. Dr. Bentley has observed, the beauty of the second verse consists in the *ictus* that sounds on the first syllable of the verse, which, in English heroicks, should sound on the second: for this verse is derived from the *Trimeter Iambick*, *Brachycatalectick*."—*Manning's Stichology*, page 71.

When I read such profound observations in such learned terms, it brings to my mind the Mock Doctor in the farce, who shines away to the illiterate knight by repeating *Propria que maribus*, &c., and makes him most pathetically exclaim—*Oh, why did I neglect my studies!*

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| Burney, Dr. G. | Geo. III. | Crabbe, Rev. Geo., <i>Poems</i> | Geo. III. |
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| Barton, Rob. | James I. | CRANMER, THO., ABP. | Henry VIII. |
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| Carlton, Sir Dudl. | James I. | Daniel, Sam., <i>Poems, &c.</i> | Elizabeth. |
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| Caseneuve, Pet. de | Wm. III. | | Elizabeth. |
| Castelli, B., <i>Dict. Quart. Ling.</i> | Anne. | Davies, Sir John, <i>Poems, &c.</i> | James I. |
| Cave, Dr. W. | Ch. II. | | James I. |
| Cavendish, Sir Wm. | Hen. VIII. | Davies, J., <i>Poems</i> | Commonw. |
| Caxton, Wm. | Hen. VI. | Davors, J., <i>Poem</i> | Commonw. |
| Chalmers, G. | Geo. III. | Dawberry, H. | Commonw. |
| CHAMBERS, EPH., <i>Cyclopaedia</i> | Geo. II. | Dawson, B., LL. D. | Geo. III. |
| | Geo. I. | Decker, Tho., <i>Plays and Tracts</i> | James I. |
| Chandler, Sam., D. D. | Geo. II. | Defoe, B. N., <i>Eng. Dict.</i> | Geo. II. |
| | Geo. III. | Defoe, Daniel | Anne. |
| | Elizabeth. | Delany, Patrick, D. D. | Geo. II. |
| Chapman, Geo. | James I. | Deaham, Sir John, <i>Poems</i> | Ch. I. |
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| CHAUCER GEOFFREY, <i>Poet</i> | Rich. II. | | Anne. |
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| Chesterfield, P., Earl of | Geo. II. | | Geo. II. |
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| | Ch. I. | Digby, Sir Kenelm | Ch. I. |
| Chilmead, Edm. | Commonw. | Doddridge, Dr. Philip | Geo. II. |
| | Elizabeth. | Dodsley, Rob. | Geo. II. |
| Churchyard, Tho., <i>Poems</i> | Geo. III. | | James I. |
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| Cibber, C. | Ch. II. | Dorrington, Rev. Theoph. | Wm. III. |
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| Clayton, J. | Commonw. | Downing, C. | Ch. I. |
| Claver, W. | Geo. II. | Drant, T. | Elizabeth. |
| Cleaveland, or Clieveland, J., <i>Poems, &c.</i> | Ch. I. | | Elizabeth. |
| | Commonw. | Drayton, Michael, <i>Poems</i> | James I. |
| Clerke, R., D. D. | James I. | Drummond, Wm., <i>Poems</i> | James I. |
| Cockburn, J., D. D. | Anne. | Drummond, Alex. | Geo. II. |
| Cocker, Edw. | Commonw. | | Ch. II. |
| Cockeram, H., <i>Eng. Dict.</i> | James I. | DRYDEN, JOHN, <i>Poet</i> | James II. |
| Coles, E., <i>Eng. Dict.</i> | Ch. II. | Duncombe, Rev. W., <i>Poems</i> | Geo. III. |
| Collier, Rev. Jer. | Wm. III. | Dunton, John | Anne. |
| | Anne. | Durell, David, D. D. | Geo. III. |
| Collins, Wm., <i>Poet</i> | Geo. II. | Duppa, Dr. Brian, Bp. | Ch. II. |
| Collyer, David | Geo. II. | Dyer, John, <i>Poems</i> | Geo. II. |
| Compton, Dr. H., Bp. | James II. | | |
| Congreve, Wm., <i>Poet</i> | Wm. III. | | |
| | Anne. | Earle, Dr. J., Bp. | Geo. I. |
| Conybeare, Dr. J., Bp. | Geo. II. | Earbery, Rev. Math. | Ch. I. |
| Cooper, Dr. R., Bp. | Elizabeth. | | Wm. III. |
| Corbet, Dr. R., Bp. | Ch. I. | Echard, Rev. Laurence | Anne. |
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| Costard, G. | Geo. II. | Edwards, T. | Geo. III. |
| Colgrave, R., <i>Dict. Fr. and Eng.</i> | James I. | Edwards, Bryan | Geo. II. |
| Cotton, C., <i>Poems</i> | Ch. II. | Edwards, Thomas | Geo. III. |
| Court de Gebelin N. | Geo. III. | Ellis, J., D. D. | Geo. III. |

LIST OF AUTHORS.

| | <i>Reign.</i> | | <i>Reign</i> |
|--|---------------|---|--------------|
| Elms, George | Geo. III. | Granville, G., Lord Lansdown, { | James II. |
| Ellys, Dr. A., Bp. | Geo. II. | <i>Poems, &c.</i> | Win. III. |
| Elphinston, J. | Geo. III. | Grassineau, J., <i>Music. Dict.</i> | Geo. III. |
| Elvot, Sir Tho. | Henry VIII. | Graunt, John | Ch. II. |
| Enderbie, Percy | Ch. II. | Graves, Rev. R. | Geo. III. |
| Eusden, Rev. Laurence, <i>Poems</i> . . . | Geo. I. | Gray, Thomas, <i>Poet</i> | Geo. II. |
| Evelyn, John | James II. | Gray, Rob., D. D. | Geo. III. |
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| Fairfax, Edw. | Elizabeth. | Greenhill, T. | Anne. |
| Faushaw, or Fanshawe, Sir R., <i>Poet</i> } | Commonw. | Greenwood, James | Geo. I. |
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| Fell, Dr. J., Bp. | Ch. I. | Grose, Fr., <i>Provincial Glossary</i> . . . | Henry VIII. |
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| Fisher, Dr. John, Bp. | Commonw. | Hales, Stephen, D. D. | Ch. I. |
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| Fleetwood, Dr. W., Bp. | Ch. I. | Halifax, Geo., Marquis of | Geo. III. |
| Fletcher, Phineas, <i>Poems</i> | Wm. III. | Hall, Dr. Joseph, Bp. | Ch. II. |
| Fletcher, Giles, <i>Poem</i> | Anne. | Hall, John, <i>Poems</i> | Elizabeth. |
| Florio, J., <i>Dict. Ital. and Eng.</i> . . . | Ch. I. | Hallywell, Rev. Hen. | James I. |
| Floyer, Dr. | James I. | HAMMOND, HENRY, D. D. | Ch. I. |
| Forbes, Duncan, Lord | Anne. | Hammer, Sir Tho. | Commonw. |
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| Fordyce, Sir W. | Ch. I. | Harmer, J., D. D. | Elizabeth. |
| Fortescue, Sir John | Geo. III. | Harris, James | Elizabeth. |
| Fortescue-Aland, J. | Henry VII. | Hart, John | James I. |
| Fotherby, Dr. Martin, Bp. | Anne. | Harte, Rev. Walter, <i>Poems</i> | Geo. II. |
| Fox, John | James I. | Hartlib, Samuel, | Geo. III. |
| Francis, Phil., D. D. | Elizabeth. | Harvey, Dr. Wm. | Ch. I. |
| Fulke, W., D. D. | Geo. II. | Haslam, John | Ch. I. |
| Fuller, Tho., D. D. | Elizabeth. | Hawes, Stephen, <i>Poems</i> | Geo. III. |
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| Gardiner, Dr. S., Bp. | Ch. I. | Hawkins, Sir R. | Geo. III. |
| Garrick, David, <i>Plays, &c.</i> | Edw. VI. | Hawkins, Rev. T. | James I. |
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| Gascoigne, Geo., <i>Poems</i> | Geo. II. | Hayward, Sir John | Geo. II. |
| Gataker, Rev. T. | Wm. III. | Headley, Rev. Hen., <i>Poems</i> | James I. |
| Gauden, J., D. D., Bp. | Elizabeth. | Heath, James | Geo. III. |
| | Ch. I. | Heathcote, Rev. Ralph | Commonw. |
| Gay, John, <i>Poet</i> | Ch. II. | Heber, Reginald, D. D., Bp. | Geo. II. |
| | Anne. | Henry, Dr. Robert | Geo. IV. |
| Gayton, Edm. | Geo. I. | Henshall, Rev. Sam. | Geo. III. |
| Gayton, Edm. | Commonw. | Henshaw, Dr. Joseph, Rp. | Geo. III. |
| Geddes, Dr. M. | Wm. III. | Herbert, Edw., Lord | Commonw. |
| Geddes, Dr. A. | Geo. III. | Herbert, Sir Tho. | Ch. I. |
| Gerard, or Gerrarde, John | Elizabeth. | Herbert, Rev. Geo., <i>Poems, &c.</i> . . | Ch. I. |
| Gibbon, Edward | Geo. III. | Herrick, Rob., <i>Poems</i> | Ch. I. |
| Gibson, Edm., D. D., Bp. | Geo. II. | Hewyt, Dr. John | Ch. I. |
| Gifford, Humphrey, <i>Poems</i> | Elizabeth. | Heylin, Peter, D. D. | Commonw. |
| Gill, or Gill, Dr. Alex. | James I. | Heywood, John, <i>Poems</i> | Elizabeth. |
| Gilpin, Wm. | Geo. III. | Heywood, Tho. | Ch. I. |
| Glanville, Joseph | Ch. II. | HICKES, G., D. D., <i>Linguarum</i> { | James II. |
| Gloucester, Robert of | Henry III. | <i>Septentrionalium Thesau.</i> | Win. III. |
| Glover, Rich., <i>Poet</i> | Geo. II. | Higden, R. | Henry VII. |
| Goldsmith, Dr. O., <i>Poems, &c.</i> . . . | Geo. II. | Hildrop, Rev. John | Geo. II. |
| Goodman, J., D. D. | Geo. I. | Hill, Abraham | Commonw. |
| Gooze B. | Elizabeth. | Hill, Aaron, <i>Poems</i> | Ch. II. |
| Gosson, Stephen | Elizabeth. | Hill, Sir John | Geo. I. |
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| GOWER, JOHN, <i>Poet</i> | Rich. II. | | Ch. II. |
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| Granger, J. | Geo. III. | | Ch. II. |

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| Hoccleve, or Occleve, Th., <i>Poems</i> , &c. | Henry IV. | Kettlewell, Rev. John | James II |
| Holder, Rev. Dr. W. | Ch. II. | Keysleri, J. G. | Geo. I. |
| Hole, Richard | Geo. III. | Kiliani, C., <i>Dict. Teuton.</i> | Elizabeth |
| Holinshead, or Holingshed, R. | Elizabeth. | Killigrew, Sir W., <i>Plays and Poems</i> } | Ch. I. |
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| Hollyday, Rev. Archd. | Ch. I. | King, Dr. John, Bp. | Geo. II. |
| Holme, or Holmes, R. | Commonw. | King, Dr. Hen., Bp., <i>Poems</i> | James I. |
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| Hopkins, Dr. Ez., Bp. | Wm. III. | Knight, Rich. Payue | Wm. III. |
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| Horneck, A. | Henry VIII. | Koerber, Chr. | Geo. III. |
| Horsley, Dr. Sam., Bp. | Geo. II. | Kyd, Tho., <i>Plays</i> | Geo. II. |
| Hort, Dr. Jos., Abp. | Geo. III. | | Elizabeth |
| Howell, James | Geo. II. | | |
| | Ch. I. | Lacombe, M. | Geo. III. |
| Hughes, John, <i>Poems</i> | Commonw. | Lambe, Rev. W. | Geo. III. |
| | Wm. III. | Langhorne, Rev. Dr. J., <i>Poems, &c.</i> } | Geo. II. |
| Huloet, R., <i>Abecedarium Anglo-Lat-</i> | Anne. | Langland, Rob. | Geo. III. |
| <i>inum</i> (first published in Edward | Geo. I. | Latimer, Dr. Hugh, Bp. | Edw. III. |
| <i>VI's</i> time); <i>Dictionaire, corrected</i> | Elizabeth. | Laud, Dr. W., Abp. | Edw. VI. |
| <i>by Higgins</i> | | Lavington, Dr. Geo., Bp. | Ch. I. |
| Hume, David | Geo. II. | Law, Rev. Wm. | Geo. II. |
| Hunter, Dr. J. | Geo. III. | Lawrence, Rev. R., LL. D. | Geo. III. |
| | Geo. II. | Leake, Steph. M. | Geo. II. |
| Hurd, Dr. Rich., Bp. | Geo. III. | Lee, Nath., <i>Plays</i> | Ch. II. |
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| | | Leland, John, <i>Itinerary</i> | Hen. VIII |
| | | Lemon, Rev. G. W., <i>Eng. Etymol.</i> | |
| | | <i>or Deriv. Dict. Eng. Lang.</i> } | Geo. III. |
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| Ihre | Geo. III. | Lenton, F. | Ch. I. |
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| James, Dr. Rob., <i>Med. Dict.</i> | Geo. II. | L'Estrange, Sir Roger | Ch. II. |
| James, Ch., <i>Milit. Dict.</i> | Geo. III. | Lhuyd, E. | Anne. |
| James, Th., D. D. | James I. | Lightfoot, John, D. D. | Ch. I. |
| JAMIESON, JOHN, D. D., <i>Etymol.</i> | Geo. III. | Lilly, Wm. | Ch. II. |
| <i>Dict. Scot. Lang.</i> | Geo. IV. | Lilly, or Lilly, John, <i>Plays, &c.</i> . . | Commonw |
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| Jenkins, Sir L. | Ch. II. | Lloyd, Dr. W., Bp. | Ch. II. |
| Jenks, Rev. Benj. | Anne. | LOCKE, JOHN | James II. |
| Jennings, J., <i>Obs. Dialects, West Eng.</i> | Geo. IV. | Lodge, Dr. Tho., <i>Plays and Poems</i> | James II. |
| Jenyns, Soame | Geo. II. | Loe, Rev. W. | Wm. III. |
| Jewel, Dr. John, Bp. | Elizabeth. | Loeschers, V. E. | Elizabeth |
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| JOHNSON, DR. SAM. | Geo. III. | Loveday, R. | Geo. II. |
| Johnston, Dr. N. | James II. | Lovelace, Rich., <i>Poems</i> | Ch. I. |
| Johnstone, J. | Geo. III. | Lowth, Wm. | Ch. II. |
| Jones, Sir Wm. | Geo. III. | LOWTH, DR. ROB., Bp. | Ch. I. |
| Jones, Rev. Wm. | Geo. II. | Lucas, Rich., D. D. | Geo. II. |
| JONSON, BENJAMIN, <i>Poet</i> | Geo. III. | Ludwig, <i>Germ. and Eng. Dict.</i> . . . | Geo. II. |
| Jordan, T., <i>Poems</i> | James I. | Lydgate, John, <i>Poems</i> | Hen. VI. |
| Jortin, John, D. D. | Ch. I. | LYE, REV. EDW., <i>Sax. and Goth.</i> | Geo. II. |
| Junius, F., <i>Etymologicon Angl.</i> | Commonw. | <i>Dict.</i> | |
| <i>Goth. Gloss.</i> | Geo. III. | Lyserus, J. | Ch. II. |
| Junius, R. | Ch. I. | Lyttelton, Geo., Lord | Geo. II. |
| | | | |
| Keepe, H. | Ch. II. | Maddox, Dr. Isaac, Bp. | Geo. II. |
| Keill, Dr. John | Wm. III. | Madox, Tho. | Anne. |
| Kelham, R., <i>Dict. Norm. Lang.</i> . . . | Geo. III. | Mallet, David, <i>Poems, &c.</i> | Geo. II. |
| Kendall, Timothy | Elizabeth. | Mandeville, Sir John | Edw. III. |
| Kenner, Basil, D. D. | Wm. III. | Manning, Rev. O. | Geo. III. |
| | Anne. | Mannyngham, Dr. Th., Bp. | Ch. II. |
| Kenner, Dr. White, Bp. | Anne. | | |
| Kersey, J., <i>New Eng. Dict.</i> | Geo. I. | | |
| | Anne. | | |

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| | Reign. | | Reign. |
|--|-------------|--|------------|
| Marlow, Christo., <i>Poems and Plays</i> | Elizabeth. | Overbury, Sir Tho. | James I. |
| Marriot, Dr. J. | Geo. III. | Ozell, J. | Geo. II |
| Marshall, Dr. | Ch. II. | | |
| Marston, John, <i>Poems and Plays</i> | Elizabeth. | | |
| Martin, Dr. E. | Commonw. | Pagitt, Ephraim | Commonw |
| Martin, Dr. T. | Mary. | Paley, Wm., D. D. | Geo. III. |
| Martin, M. | Geo. I. | Palsgrave, J. | Henry VIII |
| Marvel, Andrew | Commonw. | Parker, Dr. Matth., Abp. | Mary. |
| Mason, Geo., <i>Suppl. Johnson's Dict.</i> | Ch. II. | Parker, Dr. Sam., Bp. | Elizabeth |
| Mason, Wm., <i>Poems, &c.</i> | Geo. III. | Parker, Samuel | James II. |
| Massey, W. | Geo. III. | Parkhurst, Rev. J., <i>Heb. and Eng.</i> | Geo. I. |
| Massinger, Philip, <i>Plays</i> | Ch. I. | <i>Lexic.</i> | Geo. III |
| Matner, Sam. | Ch. I. | Parnell, Tho., D. D., <i>Poems</i> | Anne. |
| Matthewe, T. | Henry VIII. | Parr, Dr. Richard | Ch. II. |
| Maudrell, Hen. | Wm. III. | Parr, Dr. Samuel | Geo. III. |
| May, Tho. | Ch. I. | Parrot, J. | James I. |
| Maydinan, H. | Wm. III. | | Commonw |
| Mayne, Jasper, D. D. | Ch. I. | Patrick, Dr. Sim. | Ch. II. |
| | Commonw. | | James II. |
| Maynwaring, Arth. | Ch. II. | Paul, Sir George | James I. |
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| Mede, Joseph | Anne. | Pearce, Dr. Zach., Bp. | James I. |
| Menage, Giles | Ch. I. | PEARSON, DR. J., Bp. | Geo. II. |
| Meursij, J. | Wm. III. | Pecock, Dr. R., Bp. | Ch. II. |
| Michaelis, J. D. | James I. | Peele, Geo., <i>Plays</i> | Henry VI. |
| Middleton, T., <i>Plays</i> | Geo. II. | Pegge, Dr. Sam., <i>Anecd. Eng.</i> | Elizabeth. |
| Miller, Philip | James I. | <i>Lang., &c.</i> | Geo. III. |
| MILTON, JOHN, <i>Poet</i> | Ch. I. | Pelletreau, Rev. J. | Geo. II. |
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| Minot, Laurence, <i>Poems</i> | Edw. III. | | Geo. II. |
| Minshew, J., <i>Span. and Eng. Dict.</i> | Elizabeth. | Pennant, Tho. | Geo. III. |
| Monboddio, J., Lord | James I. | | Ch. II. |
| Moor, E., <i>Suffolk Words and Phrases</i> | Geo. III. | Pepys, Samuel | James II. |
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| | Henry VIII. | Perkins, Rev. W. | Elizabeth |
| More, Dr. Henry | Ch. I. | Peters, Ch. | Geo. II. |
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| Morin, <i>Dict. Etymol. Fr. and Gr.</i> | Geo. III. | Phaer, Dr. Tho. | Ch. II. |
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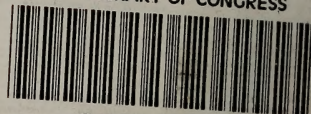
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